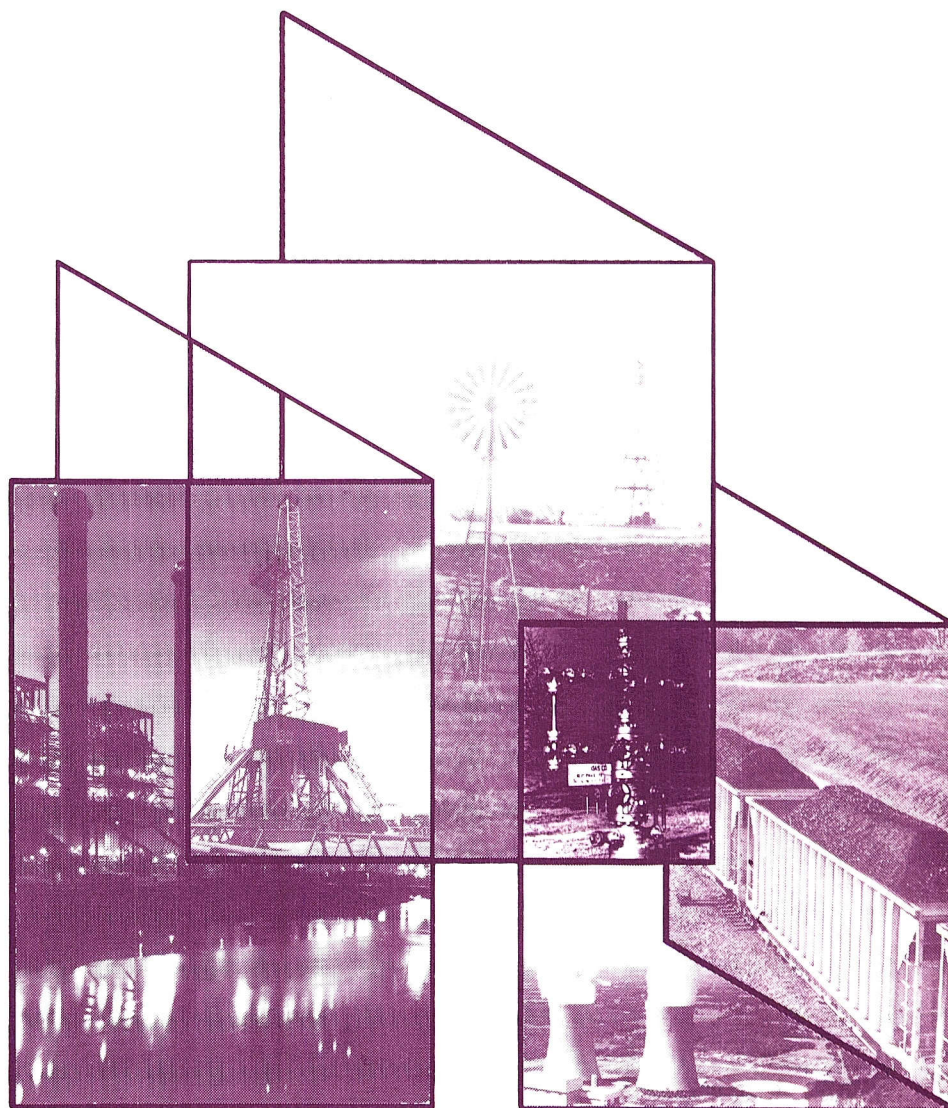


Monthly Energy Review

April 1990



Monthly Energy Review

The *Monthly Energy Review* presents current data on production, consumption, stocks, imports, exports, and prices of the principal energy commodities in the United States. Also included are data on international production of crude oil, consumption of petroleum products, petroleum stocks, and production of electricity from nuclear-powered facilities.

Publication of this report is in keeping with responsibilities given the Energy Information Administration in Public Law 95-91 (Section 205(a)(2)), which states:

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

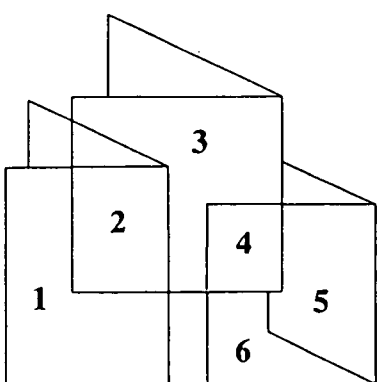
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1. The Haynes Generating Station provides power in the Los Angeles area. Photograph courtesy of the Department of Water and Power, City of Los Angeles, California.
2. This is a drilling rig typical of those used by the oil industry.
3. An innovative wind turbine can be used to generate power more efficiently than the old-fashioned windmill.
4. A gas wellhead is referred to as a Christmas tree by the industry. Photograph courtesy of the Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company.
5. Unit trains are a primary transporter of coal. Photograph courtesy of the National Coal Association.
6. The cooling towers of the Susquehanna steam electric nuclear power plant. Photograph courtesy of Pennsylvania Power and Light Co./Allegheny Electric Cooperative, Inc.

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JOHN MIHOCH

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Monthly Energy Review

April 1990

Energy Information Administration

Office of Energy Markets and
End Use

U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

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Nuclear Power	April 1975
The Price of Crude Oil	June 1975
U.S. Coal Resources and Reserves	July 1975
Propane, A National Energy Resource	September 1975
Short-Term Energy Supply and Demand Forecasting at FEA	October 1975
Curtailments of Natural Gas Service	January 1976
Home Heating Conservation Alternatives and the Solar Collector Industry	March 1976
Trends in United States Petroleum Imports	September 1976
Crude Oil Entitlements Program	January 1977
Motor Gasoline Supply and Demand	July 1977
Short-Term Petroleum Supply and Demand	May 1978
The Energy Requirements of U.S. Agriculture	July 1979
Three Mile Island--Possible Regulatory Responses and Their Impacts on the Nation's Short-Term Electric Utility Fuel Outlook	October 1979
Reduction in Natural Gas Requirements Due to Fuel Switching	December 1979
The Solar Collector Industry and Solar Energy	February 1980
Trends in the Installation of Energy Using Equipment in New Residential Buildings	March 1980
The Energy Information Administration's Oil and Gas Reserves Program--The First Year's Report	June 1980
Energy From Urban Waste	August 1980
Natural Gas Liquids: Revisions to 1979 Data	October 1980
EIA Weekly Petroleum Data: Data Collection and Methods of Estimation	November 1980
The Department of Energy Disclosure Policy for Individually Identifiable Information Maintained by the Energy Information Administration	December 1980
Changes in 1981 Petroleum Data Series	May 1981
Information Services of the Energy Information Administration	September 1981
An Overview of Natural Gas Markets	December 1981
The Interstate and Intrastate Natural Gas Markets	January 1982
Natural Gas Drilling and Production Under the Natural Gas Policy Act	February 1982
Impacts of Financial Constraints on the Electric Utility Industry	October 1982
The Effect of Weather on Energy Use	April 1983
Trends in U.S. Energy Since 1973	May 1983
Data Series on Petroleum Use at Electric Utilities	July 1983
Residential Energy Consumption, 1978 Through 1981	September 1983
Exploring for Oil and Gas	November 1983
The Influence of Federal Actions on Petroleum Exploration	December [2] 1983
Aggregate Statistics: Accurate or Misleading?	December [3] 1983
Estimating Well Completions	March 1985
State Motor Gasoline Taxes, 1980-1985	March 1986
The Impact of Low Oil Prices on Electric Utility Fuel Choice	June 1986
U.S. Energy Industry Financial Developments, 1986 Second Quarter	June 1986
U.S. Energy Industry Financial Developments, 1986	December 1986
Manufacturing Sector Energy Consumption, 1985 Provisional Estimates	January 1987
U.S. Energy Industry Financial Development, 1987 Second Quarter	June 1987
End-Use Consumption of Residential Energy	July 1987
The U.S. Energy Industry in 1987: A Slow Recovery	December 1987
Measures of Energy Consumption, Expenditures, and Prices	May 1988
A U.S. Perspective on Condensate	June 1988
The U.S. Energy Industry's Financial Recovery Continued in the First Half of 1988	June 1988
State Energy Severance Taxes, 1972-1987	July 1988
Increased Refining Income Led U.S. Energy Industry Financial Recovery in 1988	December 1988
A Review of Valdez Oil Spill Market Impacts	March 1989
Monthly U.S. Crude Oil Production Estimates	March 1989
Superconductivity and Energy Production and Consumption	May 1989
Higher Prices Yield Improved Energy Industry Financial Results in the First Half of 1989	June 1989
The Future Structure of the U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Equipment Manufacturing Industry	July 1989
Improved Energy Profits Offset by Refining Results in 1989	December 1989

Highlights

“Highlights”--special features that summarize the most important information presented in selected Energy Information Administration reports--are occasionally included in this publication. The following is a complete list of all the reports that have been summarized to date.

<i>U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report</i>	September 1982
<i>Energy Company Development Patterns in the Postembargo Era, Volume One</i>	November 1982
<i>Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption and Expenditures</i>	January 1983
<i>Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Housing Characteristics</i>	February 1983
<i>Energy Price and Expenditure Data Report, 1970-1980</i>	July 1983
<i>Railroad Deregulation: Impact on Coal</i>	August 1983
<i>Port Deepening and User Fees: Impact on U.S. Coal Exports</i>	August 1983
<i>U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1982 Annual Report</i>	September 1983
<i>Annual Energy Review 1983</i>	February 1984
<i>State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1982</i>	March 1984
<i>Annual Energy Outlook 1983</i>	March 1984
<i>State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1970-1981</i>	May 1984
<i>Solar Collector Manufacturing Activity 1983</i>	June 1984
<i>Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption, 1980-1983</i>	September 1984
<i>International Energy Annual 1983</i>	September 1984
<i>Energy Conservation Indicators 1983 Annual Report</i>	November 1984
<i>Annual Energy Outlook 1984</i>	December 1984
<i>Annual Energy Review 1984</i>	January 1985
<i>Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1983</i>	February 1985
<i>State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1970-1982</i>	March 1985
<i>State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1983</i>	April 1985
<i>Annual Outlook for U.S. Electric Power 1985</i>	June 1985
<i>Short-Term Energy Outlook, Volume 1, October 1985</i>	August 1985
<i>Analysis of Growth in Electricity Demand, 1980-1984</i>	August 1985
<i>Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy 1984</i>	November 1985
<i>Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1984</i>	December 1985
<i>International Energy Annual 1985</i>	September 1986
<i>Consumption and Expenditures, April 1984 Through March 1985, Part 1: National Data</i>	April 1987
<i>Consumption and Expenditures, April 1984 Through March 1985, Part 2: Regional Data</i>	May 1987
<i>Uranium Industry Annual 1986</i>	September 1987
<i>Potential Oil Production from the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (Revised Edition)</i>	October 1987
<i>Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy 1986</i>	November 1987
<i>Characteristics of Commercial Buildings 1986</i>	June 1988
<i>Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption of Energy, 1985</i>	September 1988
<i>Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy 1987</i>	October 1988
<i>Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey: Fuel Switching, 1985</i>	November 1988
<i>Commercial Buildings Consumption and Expenditures 1986</i>	May 1989
<i>Potential Costs of Restricting Chlorofluorocarbon Use</i>	September 1989
<i>Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey: Changes in Energy Efficiency, 1980-1985</i>	October 1989
<i>Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1987, Part 1: National Data</i>	November 1989

Section 1. Energy Summary

The United States produced 3.5 percent more energy during the first 4 months of 1990 than during the same period in 1989, and U.S. consumption was down 1.3 percent. Net imports of all energy were 4.3 percent higher than during the first 4 months of 1990.

Energy production during April 1990 totaled 5.4 quadrillion Btu, a 1.8-percent increase compared with the level of production during April 1989. Coal production increased 8.0 percent, petroleum production decreased 6.4 percent, and natural gas production was down 0.5 percent. All other forms of energy production combined were up 10.3 percent from the level of production during April 1989.

Energy consumption during April 1990 totaled 6.5 quadrillion Btu, 1.2 percent above the level of consumption during April 1989. Coal consumption increased 2.1 percent, petroleum consumption was up 0.3 percent, and natural gas consumption rose 0.1 percent. Consumption of all other forms of energy combined increased 6.4 percent compared with the level 1 year earlier.

Net imports of energy during April 1990 totaled 1.1 quadrillion Btu, 4.2 percent below the level of net imports 1 year earlier. Net imports of petroleum decreased 3.6 percent, and net imports of natural gas were up 6.5 percent. Net exports of coal decreased 6.0 percent compared with the level in April 1989.

**Table 1.1 Energy Summary for April 1990
(Quadrillion Btu)**

	April			Cumulative January Through April				
	1990	1989	Percent Change ^a	1990	1990 Daily Rate	1989	1989 Daily Rate	Percent Change ^a
Total Production^b	5.408	5.314	1.8	22.643	0.189	21.879	0.182	3.5
Petroleum ^c	1.446	1.544	-6.4	5.868	.049	6.164	.051	-4.8
Natural Gas (Dry)	1.450	1.457	-.5	6.068	.051	5.986	.050	1.4
Coal	1.822	1.686	8.0	7.557	.063	7.063	.059	7.0
Other ^d .....	.691	.627	10.3	3.150	.026	2.666	.022	18.1
Total Consumption^b	6.463	6.386	1.2	27.665	.231	28.023	.234	-1.3
Petroleum ^e	2.705	2.698	.3	10.994	.092	11.326	.094	-2.9
Natural Gas ^f	1.639	1.638	.1	7.531	.063	7.803	.065	-3.5
Coal	1.436	1.407	2.1	6.026	.050	6.158	.051	-2.2
Other ^g .....	.684	.643	6.4	3.113	.026	2.736	.023	13.8
Net Imports	1.110	1.159	-4.2	4.899	.041	4.695	.039	4.3
Petroleum ^h	1.225	1.271	-3.6	5.245	.044	4.979	.041	5.3
Natural Gas .....	.114	.107	6.5	.483	.004	.432	.004	11.6
Coal ⁱ	-.221	-.236	-6.0	-.792	-.007	-.786	-.007	.8
Other ^j	-.008	.016	-146.7	-.037	.000	.069	.001	-152.6

^aBased on daily rates prior to rounding.

^bProduction and consumption totals exclude wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.

^cIncludes crude oil, lease condensate, and natural gas plant liquids.

^dOther is hydroelectric and nuclear electric power, and electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

^eIncludes petroleum products.

^fIncludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^gOther is hydroelectric and nuclear electric power; electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy; and net imports of electricity and coal coke.

^hIncludes crude oil, lease condensate, petroleum products, pentanes plus, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

ⁱMinus sign indicates exports are greater than imports.

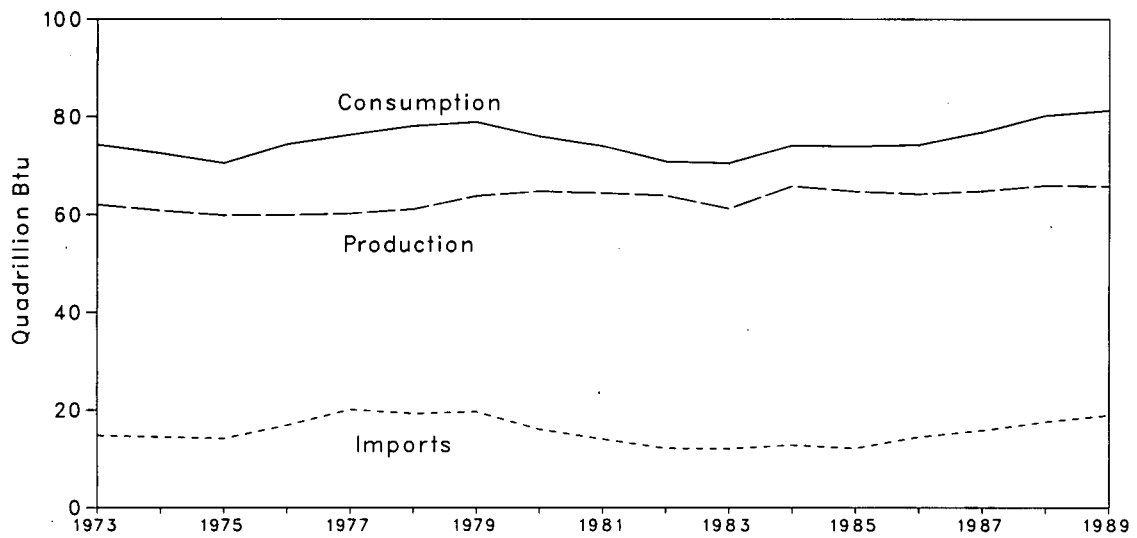
^jOther is net imports of electricity and coal coke.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Monthly Energy Review* Section 1 and EIA calculations.

Figure 1.1 Energy Overview

Yearly



Monthly

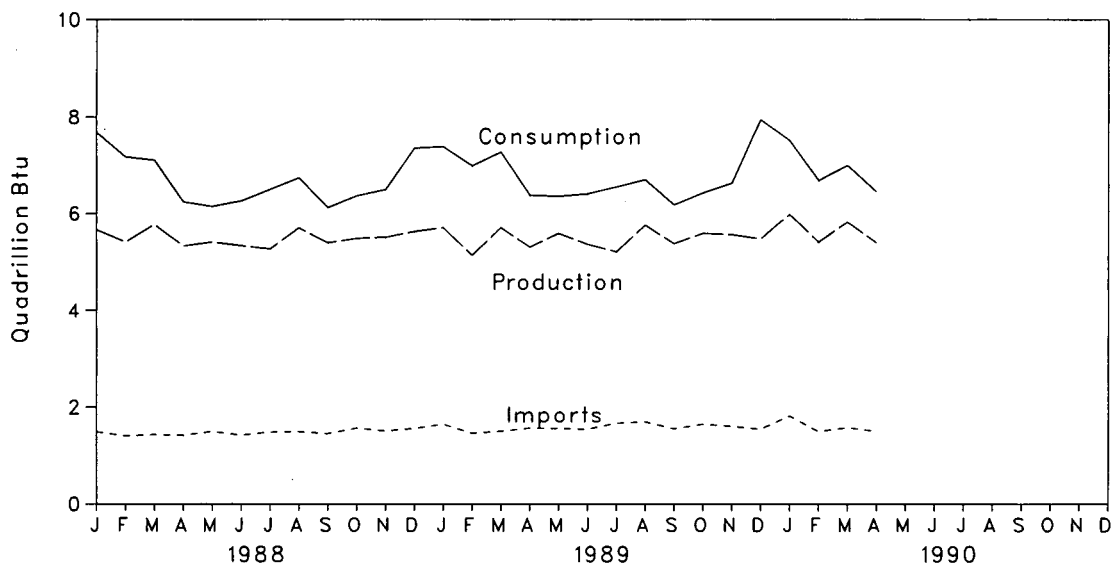


Table 1.2 Energy Overview^a
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Production ^b	Consumption ^{b c}	Imports	Exports	Net Imports
1973 Total	62.060	74.282	14.731	2.051	12.680
1974 Total	60.835	72.543	14.413	2.223	12.190
1975 Total	59.860	70.546	14.111	2.359	11.752
1976 Total	59.892	74.362	16.837	2.188	14.648
1977 Total	60.219	76.288	20.090	2.071	18.019
1978 Total	61.103	78.089	19.254	1.931	17.323
1979 Total	63.801	78.898	19.616	2.870	16.746
1980 Total	64.761	75.955	15.971	3.723	12.247
1981 Total	64.421	73.990	13.975	4.329	9.646
1982 Total	63.898	70.848	12.092	4.633	7.460
1983 Total	61.215	70.524	12.028	3.717	8.311
1984 Total	65.847	74.101	12.763	3.804	8.959
1985 Total	64.765	73.945	12.099	4.230	7.868
1986 Total	64.225	74.237	14.430	4.055	10.375
1987 Total	64.823	76.845	15.756	3.852	11.904
1988 January	5.671	7.675	1.478	.289	1.189
February	5.415	7.174	1.384	.276	1.107
March	5.773	7.105	1.413	.349	1.064
April	5.336	6.243	1.402	.363	1.038
May	5.414	6.148	1.482	.373	1.109
June	5.343	6.264	1.405	.393	1.012
July	5.275	6.504	1.471	.382	1.089
August	5.705	6.742	1.480	.407	1.073
September	5.400	6.124	1.439	.396	1.043
October	5.492	6.373	1.559	.383	1.176
November	5.514	6.499	1.497	.362	1.136
December	5.632	7.349	1.551	.440	1.111
Total	65.971	80.200	17.561	4.415	13.146
1989 January	5.709	7.379	1.642	.319	1.324
February	5.145	6.989	1.447	.332	1.115
March	5.710	7.269	1.493	.395	1.098
April	5.314	6.386	1.560	.401	1.159
May	5.595	6.365	1.553	.418	1.136
June	5.373	6.415	1.537	.440	1.097
July	5.221	6.557	1.663	.321	1.341
August	5.760	6.706	1.695	.406	1.289
September	5.388	6.189	1.549	.387	1.162
October	5.598	6.438	1.645	.415	1.230
November	5.571	6.638	1.602	.459	1.143
December	5.486	7.949	1.541	.431	1.110
Total	65.868	81.279	18.928	4.723	14.204
1990 January	5.987	7.506	1.820	.350	1.470
February	5.421	6.694	1.491	.326	1.165
March	^R 5.827	7.002	1.574	.420	1.154
April	5.408	6.463	1.496	.386	1.110
4-Month Total	22.643	27.665	6.381	1.482	4.899
1989 4-Month Total	21.879	28.023	6.142	1.447	4.695
1988 4-Month Total	22.195	28.196	5.677	1.279	4.398

^aFor definitions, see Notes at end of section.

^bExcludes wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.

^cThe sum of domestic energy production and net imports of energy does not equal domestic energy consumption. The difference is attributed to stock changes; losses and gains in conversion, transportation, and distribution; the addition of blending compounds; shipments of anthracite to U.S. Armed Forces in Europe; and adjustments to account for discrepancies between reporting systems.

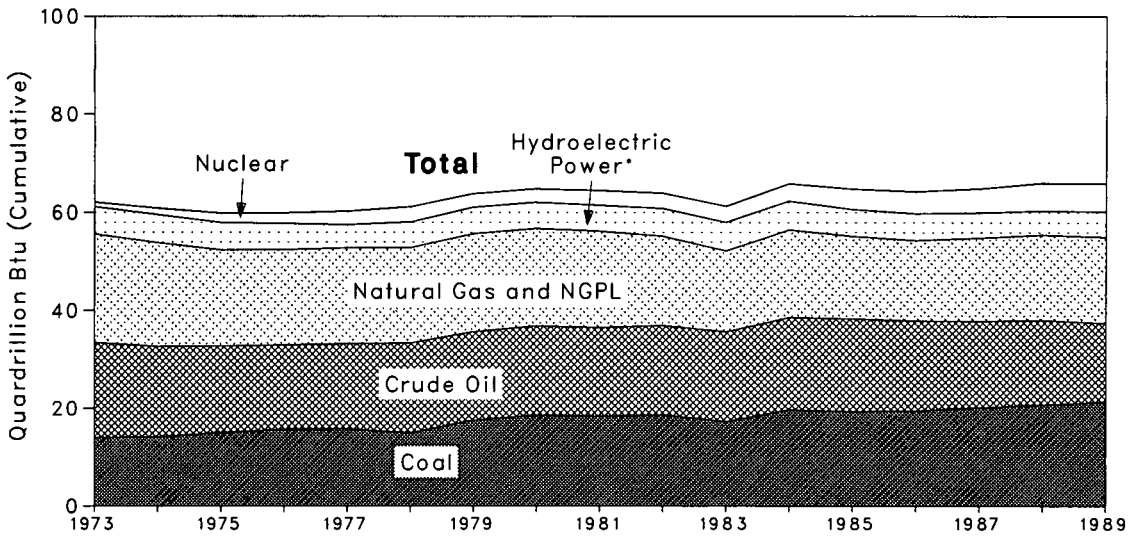
R=Revised data.

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

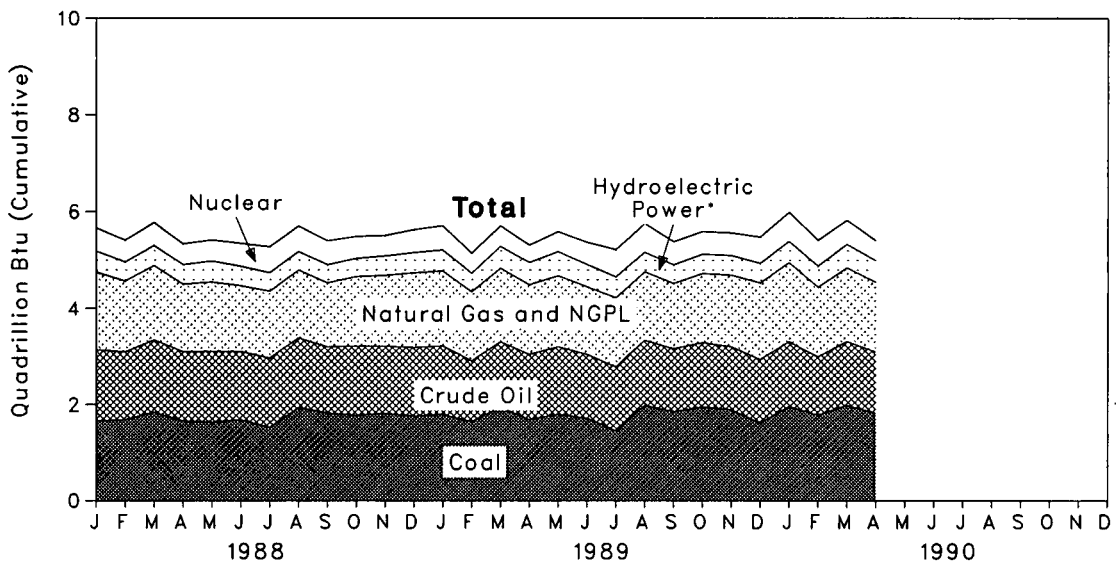
Source: Energy Information Administration calculations based on data appearing elsewhere in this publication.

Figure 1.2 Production of Energy by Source

Yearly



Monthly



*Includes other.

Table 1.3 Production of Energy by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Crude Oil ^a	NGPL ^b	Natural Gas (Dry)	Hydro-electric Power ^c	Nuclear Electric Power	Other ^d	Total ^e	Year to Date
1973 Total	13.993	19.493	2.569	22.187	2.861	0.910	0.046	62.060	
1974 Total	14.074	18.575	2.471	21.210	3.177	1.272	.056	60.835	
1975 Total	14.990	17.729	2.374	19.640	3.155	1.900	.072	59.860	
1976 Total	15.654	17.262	2.327	19.480	2.976	2.111	.081	59.892	
1977 Total	15.755	17.454	2.327	19.565	2.333	2.702	.082	60.219	
1978 Total	14.910	18.434	2.245	19.485	2.937	3.024	.068	61.103	
1979 Total	17.539	18.104	2.286	20.076	2.931	2.776	.089	63.801	
1980 Total	18.597	18.249	2.254	19.908	2.900	2.739	.114	64.761	
1981 Total	18.376	18.146	2.307	19.699	2.758	3.008	.127	64.421	
1982 Total	18.639	18.309	2.191	18.255	3.266	3.131	.108	63.898	
1983 Total	17.246	18.392	2.184	16.530	3.527	3.203	.133	61.215	
1984 Total	19.719	18.848	2.274	17.931	3.348	3.553	.174	65.847	
1985 Total	19.325	18.992	2.241	16.906	2.939	4.149	.213	64.765	
1986 Total	19.510	18.376	2.149	16.471	3.017	4.471	.231	64.225	
1987 Total	20.142	17.675	2.215	17.049	2.593	4.906	.244	64.823	
1988 January	1.649	1.483	.186	1.624	.228	.480	.020	5.671	5.671
February	1.681	1.409	.177	1.479	.198	.454	.018	5.415	11.086
March	1.839	1.506	.193	1.541	.203	.472	.020	5.773	16.859
April	1.650	1.442	.184	1.412	.199	.430	.019	5.336	22.195
May	1.621	1.480	.192	1.446	.221	.437	.018	5.414	27.609
June	1.675	1.422	.184	1.374	.196	.474	.020	5.343	32.952
July	1.516	1.446	.191	1.391	.176	.535	.021	5.275	38.228
August	1.933	1.453	.190	1.411	.171	.527	.021	5.705	43.933
September	1.824	1.374	.185	1.332	.169	.497	.019	5.400	49.332
October	1.773	1.442	.196	1.447	.157	.458	.020	5.492	54.824
November	1.817	1.396	.190	1.475	.191	.425	.019	5.514	60.338
December	1.758	1.428	.193	1.555	.206	.473	.019	5.632	65.971
Total	20.737	17.279	2.260	17.485	2.314	5.661	.235	65.971	
1989 January	1.791	1.427	.197	1.560	.217	.498	.019	5.709	5.709
February	1.640	1.265	.172	1.442	.193	.416	.017	5.145	10.854
March	1.946	1.362	.196	1.527	.235	.426	.020	5.710	16.565
April	1.686	1.352	.192	1.457	.249	.360	.017	5.314	21.879
May	1.801	1.405	.192	1.476	.290	.412	.018	5.595	27.473
June	1.714	1.327	.173	1.412	.268	.462	.018	5.373	32.846
July	1.449	1.338	.183	1.435	.235	.562	.019	5.221	38.068
August	1.986	1.356	.178	1.421	.209	.590	.018	5.760	43.827
September	1.851	1.313	.170	1.359	.196	.482	.017	5.388	49.215
October	1.956	1.340	.175	1.433	.208	.468	.018	5.598	54.813
November	1.896	1.311	.170	1.490	.219	.466	.017	5.571	60.384
December	1.617	1.319	.159	1.600	.226	.546	.018	5.486	65.869
Total	21.332	16.117	2.158	17.611	2.745	5.687	.217	65.868	
1990 January	1.964	1.352	.181	1.637	.243	.592	.018	5.987	5.987
February	1.781	1.212	.167	1.457	.250	.537	.016	5.421	11.408
March	1.990	1.330	.180	1.524	.290	.495	.018	5.827	17.235
April	1.822	1.276	.170	1.450	.263	.414	.014	5.408	22.643
4-Month Total	7.557	5.170	.698	6.068	1.046	2.038	.067	22.643	
1989 4-Month Total	7.063	5.406	.757	5.986	.894	1.699	.073	21.879	
1988 4-Month Total	6.820	5.839	.740	6.056	.828	1.836	.077	22.195	

^aIncludes lease condensate.

^bNatural gas plant liquids.

^cIncludes industrial and utility production of hydroelectric power.

^dOther is electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

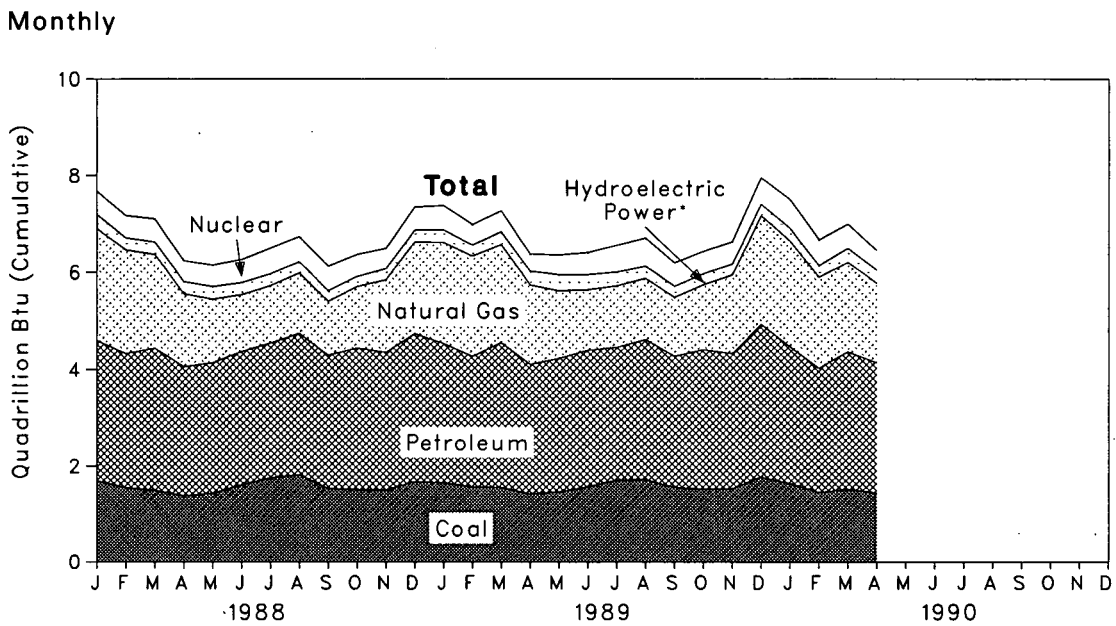
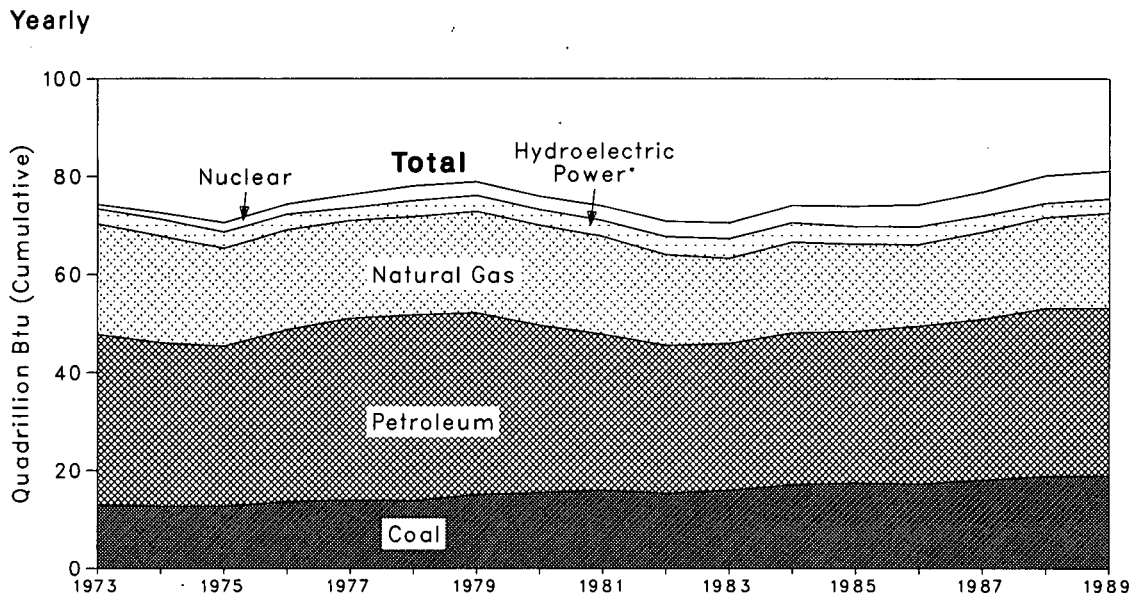
^eExcludes wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.

R=Revised data.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration calculations based on data appearing elsewhere in this publication.

Figure 1.3 Consumption of Energy by Source



*Includes other.

Table 1.4 Consumption of Energy by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^a	Petroleum	Hydro-electric Power ^b	Nuclear Electric Power	Other ^c	Total ^d	Year to Date
1973 Total	12.971	22.512	34.840	3.010	0.910	0.039	74.282	
1974 Total	12.663	21.732	33.455	3.309	1.272	.112	72.543	
1975 Total	12.663	19.948	32.731	3.219	1.900	.086	70.546	
1976 Total	13.584	20.345	35.175	3.066	2.111	.081	74.362	
1977 Total	13.922	19.931	37.122	2.515	2.702	.097	76.288	
1978 Total	13.765	20.000	37.965	3.141	3.024	.193	78.089	
1979 Total	15.039	20.666	37.123	3.141	2.776	.152	78.898	
1980 Total	15.423	20.394	34.202	3.118	2.739	.079	75.955	
1981 Total	15.907	19.928	31.931	3.105	3.008	.111	73.990	
1982 Total	15.322	18.505	30.231	3.572	3.131	.086	70.848	
1983 Total	15.894	17.357	30.054	3.899	3.203	.118	70.524	
1984 Total	17.070	18.507	31.051	3.757	3.553	.163	74.101	
1985 Total	17.478	17.834	30.922	3.363	4.149	.199	73.945	
1986 Total	17.262	16.708	32.196	3.385	4.471	.215	74.237	
1987 Total	18.008	17.745	32.865	3.068	4.906	.253	76.845	
1988 January	1.684	2.307	2.919	.261	.480	.024	7.675	7.675
February	1.539	2.143	2.787	.231	.454	.019	7.174	14.849
March	1.486	1.932	2.954	.235	.472	.026	7.105	21.953
April	1.368	1.509	2.688	.224	.430	.023	6.243	28.196
May	1.418	1.316	2.717	.243	.437	.017	6.148	34.344
June	1.601	1.173	2.769	.223	.474	.024	6.264	40.608
July	1.749	1.181	2.800	.211	.535	.028	6.504	47.112
August	1.819	1.231	2.933	.209	.527	.024	6.742	53.854
September	1.522	1.117	2.771	.194	.497	.023	6.124	59.978
October	1.498	1.265	2.949	.179	.458	.024	6.373	66.351
November	1.493	1.491	2.860	.209	.425	.020	6.499	72.850
December	1.668	1.884	3.081	.221	.473	.022	7.349	80.199
Total	18.846	18.551	34.228	2.639	5.661	.274	80.200	
1989 January	1.648	2.080	2.896	.232	.498	.026	7.379	7.379
February	1.557	2.069	2.714	.213	.416	.019	6.989	14.368
March	1.547	2.016	3.017	.241	.426	.023	7.269	21.637
April	1.407	1.638	2.698	.259	.360	.024	6.386	28.023
May	1.452	1.400	2.775	.301	.412	.024	6.365	34.387
June	1.560	1.247	2.840	.284	.462	.022	6.415	40.802
July	1.693	1.262	2.759	.258	.562	.022	6.557	47.359
August	1.704	1.251	2.912	.228	.590	.021	6.706	54.065
September	1.539	1.218	2.726	.205	.482	.019	6.189	60.254
October	1.514	1.333	2.902	.208	.468	.014	6.438	66.693
November	1.521	1.615	2.810	.210	.466	.016	6.638	73.330
December	1.774	2.230	3.163	.221	.546	.016	7.949	81.280
Total	18.916	19.358	34.211	2.860	5.687	.248	81.279	
1990 January	1.634	2.177	2.846	.240	.592	.016	7.506	7.506
February	1.447	1.876	2.579	.238	.537	.016	6.694	14.199
March	1.509	1.839	2.865	.276	.495	.018	7.002	21.202
April	1.436	1.639	2.705	.256	.414	.014	6.463	27.665
4-Month Total	6.026	7.531	10.994	1.010	2.038	.065	27.665	
1989 4-Month Total	6.158	7.803	11.326	.944	1.699	.092	28.023	
1988 4-Month Total	6.077	7.891	11.348	.952	1.836	.092	28.196	

^aIncludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^bIncludes industrial and utility production and net imports of electricity.

^cOther is net imports of coal coke and electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

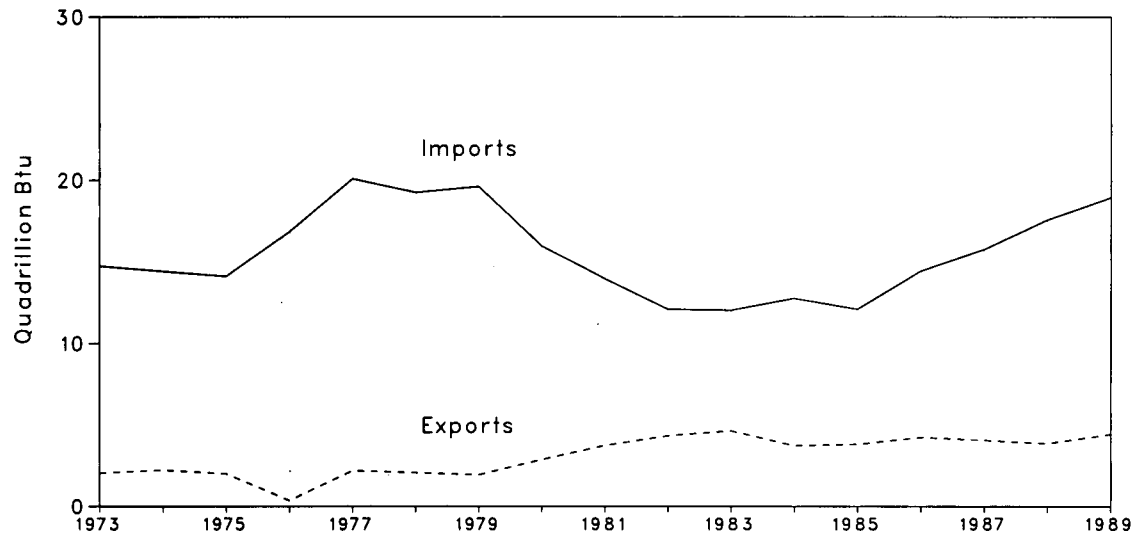
^dExcludes wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.

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

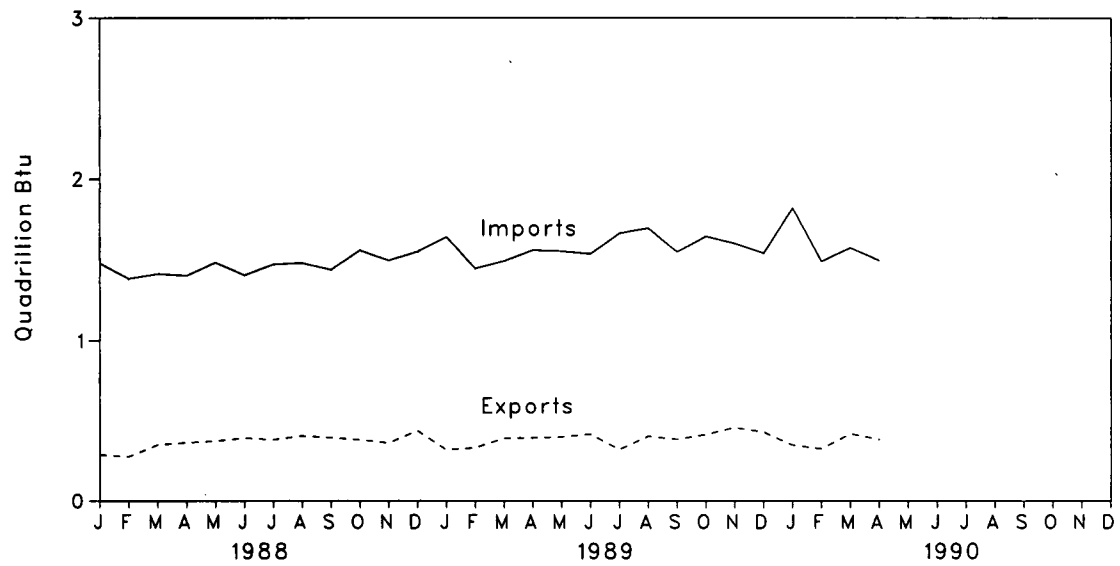
Source: Energy Information Administration calculations based on data appearing elsewhere in this publication.

Figure 1.4 Energy Imports and Exports

Yearly



Monthly



**Table 1.5 Net Imports^a of Energy by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)**

	Coal	Crude Oil ^b	Petroleum Products ^c	Natural Gas	Electricity ^d	Coal Coke	Total	Year to Date
1973 Total	-1.422	6.883	6.097	0.981	0.148	-0.007	12.680	
1974 Total	-1.568	7.389	5.273	.907	.133	.056	12.190	
1975 Total	-1.738	8.708	3.800	.904	.064	.014	11.752	
1976 Total	-1.567	11.221	3.982	.922	.089	.000	14.648	
1977 Total	-1.401	13.921	4.321	.981	.182	.015	18.019	
1978 Total	-1.004	13.125	3.932	.941	.204	.125	17.323	
1979 Total	-1.702	13.328	3.603	1.243	.211	.063	16.746	
1980 Total	-2.391	10.586	2.912	.957	.217	-.035	12.247	
1981 Total	-2.918	8.854	2.522	.857	.347	-.016	9.646	
1982 Total	-2.768	6.917	2.128	.898	.306	-.022	7.460	
1983 Total	-2.013	6.731	2.351	.887	.372	-.016	8.311	
1984 Total	-2.119	6.918	2.970	.792	.409	-.011	8.959	
1985 Total	-2.389	6.381	2.570	.896	.423	-.013	7.868	
1986 Total	-2.193	8.676	2.855	.686	.368	-.017	10.375	
1987 Total	-2.049	9.748	2.784	.937	.475	.009	11.904	
1988 January	-.113	.816	.316	.134	.032	.003	1.189	1.189
February	-.114	.771	.303	.112	.033	.002	1.107	2.296
March	-.182	.852	.249	.107	.032	.006	1.064	3.360
April	-.233	.895	.256	.090	.026	.004	1.038	4.398
May	-.202	.952	.249	.090	.022	-.002	1.109	5.507
June	-.205	.918	.183	.085	.027	.005	1.012	6.519
July	-.213	.899	.267	.095	.035	.007	1.089	7.608
August	-.240	.903	.280	.088	.038	.003	1.073	8.681
September	-.264	.902	.290	.088	.025	.003	1.043	9.724
October	-.231	.985	.294	.100	.023	.004	1.176	10.900
November	-.214	.872	.346	.114	.017	.001	1.136	12.036
December	-.234	.933	.276	.118	.015	.003	1.111	13.147
Total	-2.446	10.698	3.308	1.221	.325	.040	13.146	
1989 January	-.164	1.011	.342	.113	E .015	.007	1.324	1.324
February	-.174	.843	.323	.102	E .019	.002	1.115	2.439
March	-.212	.893	.297	.110	E .006	.003	1.098	3.536
April	-.236	.994	.277	.107	E .009	.007	1.159	4.695
May	-.247	1.025	.239	.102	E .011	.006	1.136	5.831
June	-.249	1.016	.211	.099	E .016	.004	1.097	6.928
July	-.154	1.124	.249	.095	E .023	.004	1.341	8.269
August	-.208	1.172	.204	.100	E .019	.003	1.289	9.559
September	-.247	1.062	.226	.110	E .010	.002	1.162	10.720
October	-.241	1.121	.238	.115	E .000	-.004	1.230	11.951
November	-.251	1.072	.218	.115	E -.009	-.001	1.143	13.094
December	-.200	.955	.222	.140	E -.005	-.002	1.110	14.204
Total	-2.581	12.286	3.046	1.309	E .114	.030	14.204	
1990 January	-.192	1.111	.411	.143	E -.003	-.001	1.470	1.470
February	-.158	.951	.270	.113	E -.011	.000	1.165	2.635
March	-.221	1.097	.180	.112	E -.014	.001	1.154	3.789
April	-.221	.997	.228	.114	E -.007	-.001	1.110	4.899
4-Month Total	-.792	4.156	1.089	.483	E -.035	-.001	4.899	
1989 4-Month Total	-.786	3.740	1.239	.432	E .050	.020	4.695	
1988 4-Month Total	-.641	3.333	1.124	.444	.124	.015	4.398	

^aNet imports equals imports minus exports. Minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports.

^bIncludes crude oil, lease condensate, and imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

^dAssumed to be hydroelectricity and estimated at the average input heat rate for fossil fuel steam-electric power plant generation, which has ranged from 10.3 to 10.5 thousand Btu per kilowatthour since 1973. Actual rates applied in converting kilowatthour to Btu are listed by year in the Appendix of this publication.

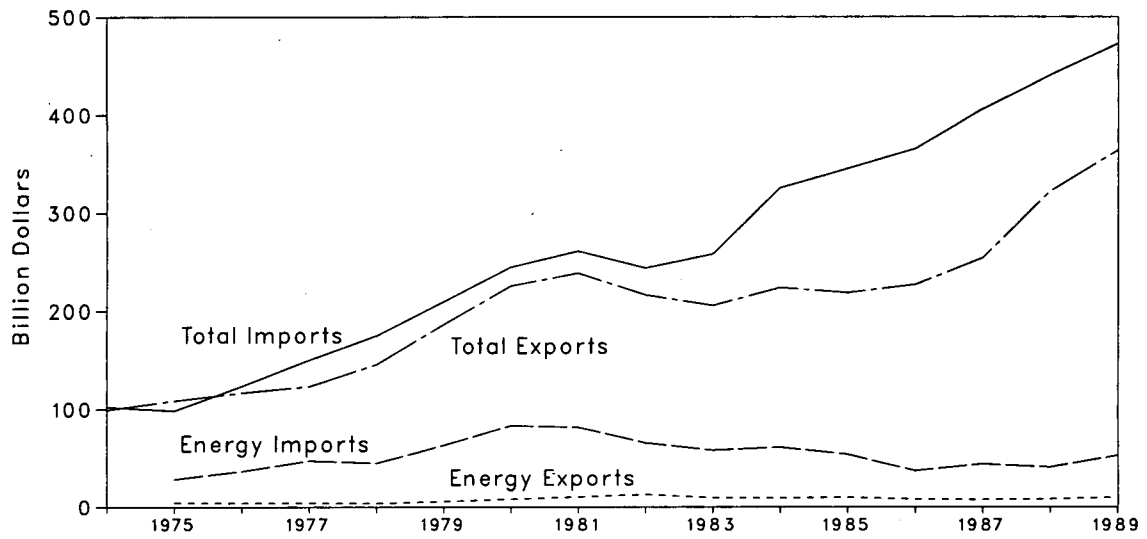
E=Estimate.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration calculations based on data appearing elsewhere in this publication.

Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value

Yearly



Monthly

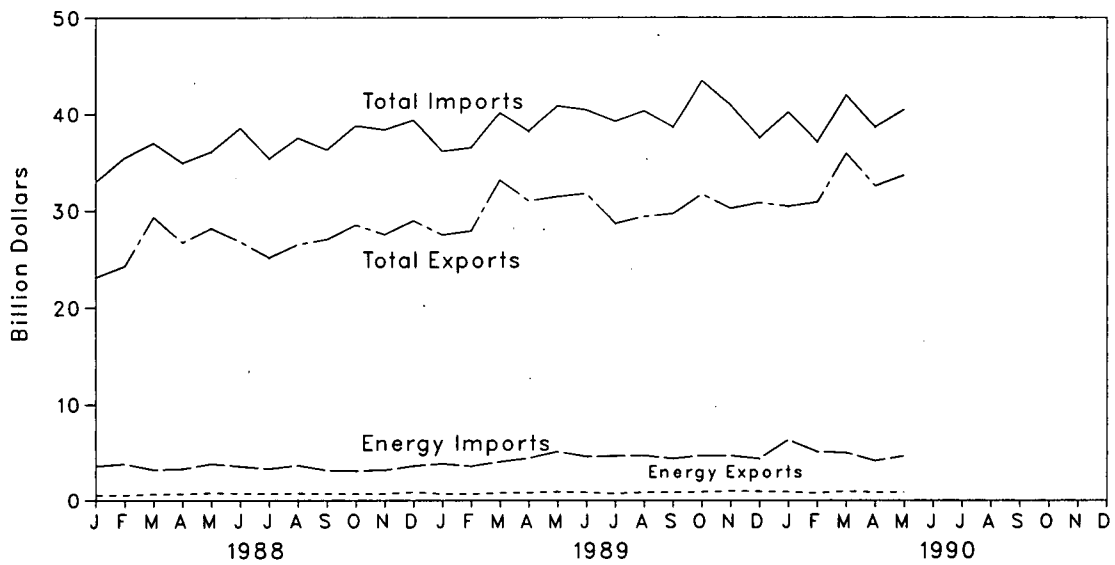


Table 1.6 Merchandise Trade Value
(Million Dollars)

	Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
	Energy	All Other	Total	Energy	All Other	Total	Energy	All Other	Total
1974 Total	NA	NA	99,437	NA	NA	102,559	NA	NA	-3,122
1975 Total	4,470	104,386	108,856	28,325	70,178	98,503	-23,855	34,208	10,353
1976 Total	4,226	112,568	116,794	36,384	87,093	123,477	-32,158	25,475	-6,683
1977 Total	4,184	118,998	123,182	47,153	103,237	150,390	-42,969	15,761	-27,208
1978 Total	3,882	141,965	145,847	44,763	129,994	174,757	-40,881	11,971	-28,910
1979 Total	5,675	180,688	186,363	63,077	146,381	209,458	-57,402	34,307	-23,095
1980 Total	7,982	217,584	225,566	82,924	161,947	244,871	-74,942	55,637	-19,305
1981 Total	10,279	228,436	238,715	81,360	179,622	260,982	-71,081	48,814	-22,267
1982 Total	12,729	203,713	216,442	65,409	178,543	243,952	-52,680	25,170	-27,510
1983 Total	9,500	196,139	205,639	57,952	200,096	258,048	-48,452	-3,957	-52,409
1984 Total	9,311	214,665	223,976	60,980	264,746	325,726	-51,669	-50,081	-101,750
1985 Total	9,971	208,844	218,815	53,917	291,359	345,276	-43,946	-82,515	-126,461
1986 Total	8,115	219,044	227,159	37,310	328,128	365,438	-28,195	-109,084	-138,279
1987 Total	7,713	246,409	254,122	44,220	362,021	406,241	-36,507	-115,612	-152,119
1988 January	560	22,602	23,162	3,576	29,459	33,035	-3,016	-6,858	-9,874
February	548	23,768	24,316	3,795	31,699	35,494	-3,247	-7,932	-11,179
March	645	28,698	29,343	3,190	33,809	36,999	-2,545	-5,111	-7,656
April	678	26,050	26,728	3,281	31,680	34,961	-2,603	-5,630	-8,233
May	763	27,430	28,193	3,800	32,308	36,108	-3,037	-4,878	-7,915
June	728	26,075	26,803	3,525	35,016	38,541	-2,797	-8,941	-11,738
July	677	24,509	25,186	3,293	32,104	35,397	-2,616	-7,595	-10,211
August	731	25,808	26,539	3,636	33,909	37,545	-2,905	-8,101	-11,006
September	691	26,376	27,067	3,124	33,180	36,304	-2,433	-6,804	-9,237
October	676	27,868	28,544	3,072	35,723	38,795	-2,396	-7,855	-10,251
November	674	26,891	27,565	3,162	35,227	38,389	-2,488	-8,336	-10,824
December	863	28,119	28,982	3,605	35,779	39,384	-2,742	-7,660	-10,402
Total	8,235	314,191	322,426	41,042 *	399,910	440,952	-32,807 *	-85,719	-118,526
1989 January	678	R 26,863	R 27,541	3,816	R 32,363	R 36,179	-3,138	R -5,500	R -8,638
February	673	R 27,254	R 27,927	3,567	R 32,982	R 36,549	-2,894	R -5,728	R -8,622
March	783	R 32,460	R 33,243	4,024	R 36,173	R 40,197	-3,241	R -3,713	R -6,954
April	814	R 30,238	R 31,052	4,392	R 33,851	R 38,243	-3,578	R -3,613	R -7,191
May	R 905	R 30,591	R 31,496	R 5,057	R 35,902	R 40,959	R -4,152	R -5,311	R -9,463
June	831	R 30,989	R 31,820	4,543	R 36,001	R 40,544	-3,712	R -5,012	R -8,724
July	718	R 27,990	R 28,708	4,603	R 34,687	R 39,290	-3,885	R -6,697	R -10,582
August	843	R 28,563	R 29,406	4,658	R 35,782	R 40,440	-3,815	R -7,219	R -11,034
September	841	R 28,869	R 29,710	4,327	R 34,353	R 38,680	-3,486	R -5,485	R -8,971
October	887	R 30,869	R 31,756	4,652	R 38,884	R 43,536	-3,765	R -8,015	R -11,780
November	981	R 29,298	R 30,279	4,636	R 36,397	R 41,033	-3,655	R -7,099	R -10,754
December	946	R 29,928	R 30,874	4,326	R 33,235	R 37,561	-3,380	R -3,307	R -6,687
Total	R 9,900	R 353,912	R 363,812	R 52,601 *	R 420,610	R 473,211	R -42,701	R -86,699	R -109,400
1990 January	886	29,610	30,496	6,286	34,024	40,310	-5,400	-4,414	-9,814
February	766	30,155	30,921	5,042	32,088	37,130	-4,276	-1,933	-6,209
March	964	34,991	35,955	4,943	37,139	42,082	-3,979	-2,147	-6,126
April	849	R 31,751	R 32,600	4,099	R 34,613	R 38,712	-3,250	R -2,862	R -6,112
May	866	32,824	33,690	4,593	35,985	40,578	-3,727	-3,161	-6,888
5-Month Total .	4,332	159,330	163,662	24,964	173,848	198,812	-20,632	-14,518	-35,150

* Annual value is not equal to the sum of the months because some monthly revisions are not available for publication.

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Monthly data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. • 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, and Puerto Rico) and the Virgin Islands.

Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.6 Energy Consumption per Dollar of Gross National Product

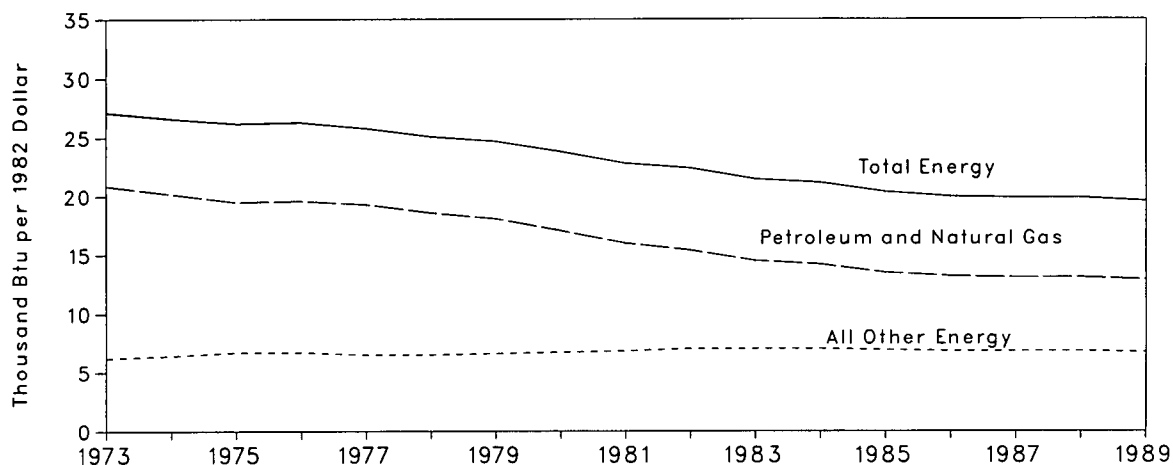


Table 1.7 Energy Consumption per Dollar of Gross National Product (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	Energy Consumption			Gross National Product (GNP)	Energy Consumption per Dollar of GNP		
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	Other Energy	Total ^a		Petroleum and Natural Gas	Other Energy	Total
	Quadrillion Btu				Trillion 1982 Dollars	Thousand Btu per 1982 Dollar	
1973 Year	57.352	16.930	74.282	2.744	20.9	6.2	27.1
1974 Year	55.187	17.356	72.543	2.729	20.2	6.4	26.6
1975 Year	52.678	17.868	70.546	2.695	19.5	6.6	26.2
1976 Year	55.520	18.842	74.362	2.827	19.6	6.7	26.3
1977 Year	57.053	19.235	76.288	2.959	19.3	6.5	25.8
1978 Year	57.966	20.123	78.089	3.115	18.6	6.5	25.1
1979 Year	57.789	21.109	78.898	3.192	18.1	6.6	24.7
1980 Year	54.596	21.359	75.955	3.187	17.1	6.7	23.8
1981 Year	51.859	22.131	73.990	3.249	16.0	6.8	22.8
1982 Year	48.736	22.112	70.848	3.166	15.4	7.0	22.4
1983 Year	47.411	23.113	70.524	3.279	14.5	7.0	21.5
1984 Year	49.558	24.543	74.101	3.501	14.2	7.0	21.2
1985 Year	48.756	25.189	73.945	3.619	13.5	7.0	20.4
1986 Year	48.904	25.333	74.237	3.718	13.2	6.8	20.0
1987 Year	50.610	26.235	76.845	3.854	13.1	6.8	19.9
1988 1 st Quarter ^b	53.838	27.543	81.381	3.975	13.5	7.0	20.5
2 nd Quarter ^b	52.036	27.249	79.285	4.011	13.0	6.8	19.8
3 rd Quarter ^b	52.302	27.856	80.158	4.043	12.9	6.9	19.8
4 th Quarter ^b	52.939	27.028	79.967	4.069	13.0	6.7	19.7
Year	52.779	27.421	80.200	4.024	13.1	6.8	19.9
1989 1 st Quarter ^b	53.363	27.541	80.904	4.107	13.0	6.7	19.7
2 nd Quarter ^b	53.751	27.544	81.295	4.133	13.0	6.7	19.7
3 rd Quarter ^b	52.627	27.594	80.221	4.163	12.6	6.6	19.3
4 th Quarter ^b	54.540	28.148	82.688	4.174	13.1	6.7	19.8
Year	53.569	27.710	81.279	4.144	12.9	6.7	19.6
1990 1 st Quarter ^b	51.039	28.109	79.148	4.193	12.2	6.7	18.9

^aExcludes wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.

^bQuarterly data are seasonally adjusted and shown at annual rates.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Yearly data may not equal average of quarters due to seasonality adjustments and independent rounding.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.7 U.S. Dependence on Petroleum Net Imports

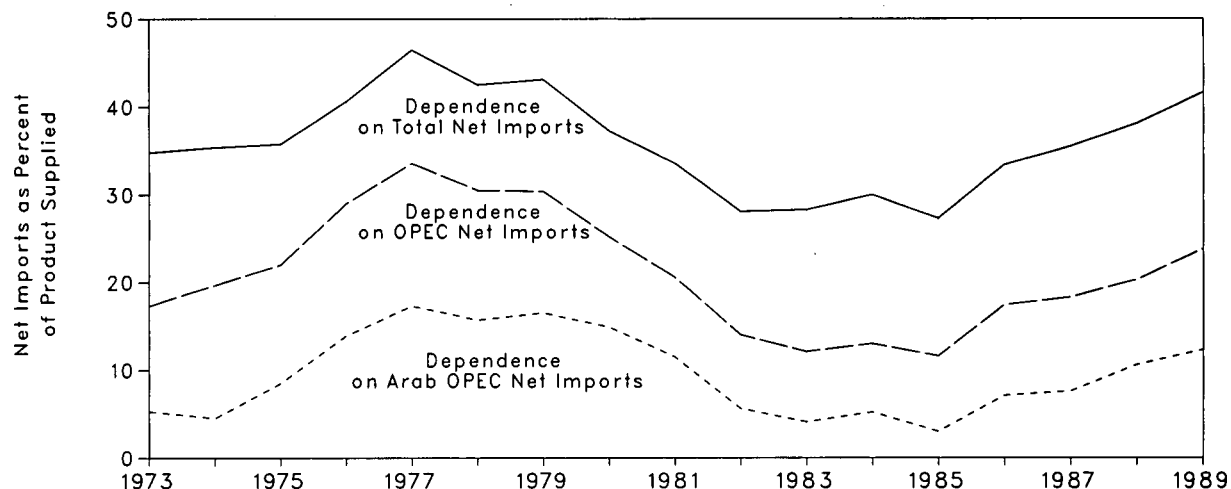


Table 1.8 U.S. Dependence on Petroleum Net Imports^a

Annual Rate	Net Imports ^b			Petroleum Products Supplied	Net Imports as Percent of U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied		
	From Arab OPEC ^c	From OPEC ^d	From All Countries		From Arab OPEC ^c	From OPEC ^d	From All Countries
	Thousand Barrels per Day				Percent		
1973 Average	914	2,991	6,025	17,308	5.3	17.3	34.8
1974 Average	752	3,277	5,892	16,853	4.5	19.7	35.4
1975 Average	1,382	3,599	5,846	16,322	8.5	22.0	35.8
1976 Average	2,423	5,063	7,090	17,461	13.9	29.0	40.6
1977 Average	3,184	6,190	8,565	18,431	17.3	33.6	46.5
1978 Average	2,962	5,747	8,002	18,847	15.7	30.5	42.5
1979 Average	3,054	5,633	7,985	18,513	16.5	30.4	43.1
1980 Average	2,549	4,293	6,365	17,056	14.9	25.2	37.3
1981 Average	1,844	3,315	5,401	16,058	11.5	20.6	33.6
1982 Average	852	2,136	4,298	15,296	5.6	14.0	28.1
1983 Average	630	1,843	4,312	15,231	4.1	12.1	28.3
1984 Average	817	2,037	4,715	15,726	5.2	13.0	30.0
1985 Average	470	1,821	4,286	15,726	3.0	11.6	27.3
1986 Average	1,160	2,828	5,439	16,281	7.1	17.4	33.4
1987 Average	1,272	3,053	5,914	16,665	7.6	18.3	35.5
1988 1 st Quarter	1,676	3,210	6,263	17,588	9.5	18.3	35.6
2 nd Quarter	1,655	3,507	6,518	16,601	10.0	21.1	39.3
3 rd Quarter	1,995	3,655	6,623	17,083	11.7	21.4	38.8
4 th Quarter	2,020	3,675	6,937	17,857	11.3	20.6	38.8
Average	1,837	3,513	6,587	17,283	10.6	20.3	38.1
1989 1 st Quarter	2,046	3,911	7,080	17,719	11.5	22.1	40.0
2 nd Quarter	2,055	4,015	7,084	16,885	12.2	23.8	42.0
3 rd Quarter	2,318	4,383	7,512	16,870	13.7	26.0	44.5
4 th Quarter	2,091	4,180	7,127	17,830	11.7	23.4	40.0
Average	2,128	4,124	7,202	17,325	12.3	23.8	41.6
1990 1 st Quarter	2,399	4,578	7,661	17,025	14.1	26.9	45.0

^aBeginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserves are included.

^bNet imports equals imports minus exports. Imports from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) exclude indirect imports, which are petroleum products imported primarily from Caribbean and West European areas and refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^cThe Arab members of OPEC are Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Net imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in net imports from "Arab OPEC."

^dOPEC consists of Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela, as well as the Arab members.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Annual averages may not equal average of quarters due to independent rounding.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.8 Cost of Fuels to End Users in Constant (1982-84) Dollars

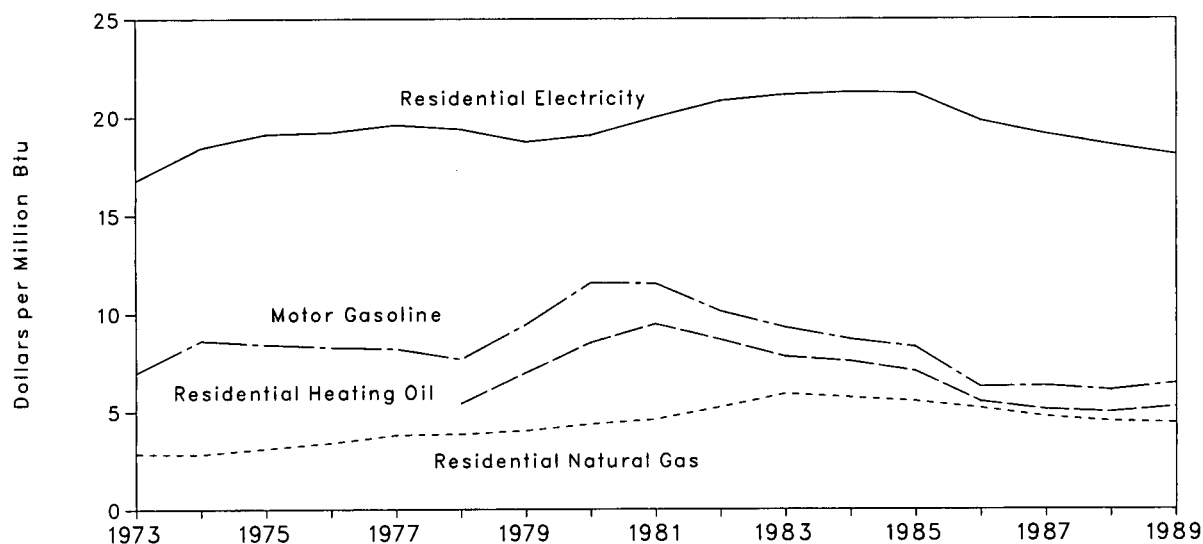


Table 1.9 Cost of Fuels to End Users in Constant (1982-84) Dollars^a

	Leaded Regular Motor Gasoline		Residential Heating Oil		Residential Natural Gas		Residential Electricity	
	Cents/Gal	\$/MMBtu	Cents/Gal	\$/MMBtu	Cents/Mcf	\$/MMBtu	Cents/kWh	\$/MMBtu
1973 Average	87.4	6.99	NA	NA	290.5	2.85	5.72	16.77
1974 Average	107.9	8.63	NA	NA	290.1	2.83	6.29	18.43
1975 Average	105.4	8.43	NA	NA	317.8	3.12	6.52	19.12
1976 Average	103.7	8.29	NA	NA	348.0	3.41	6.56	19.21
1977 Average	102.6	8.21	NA	NA	387.8	3.81	6.68	19.59
1978 Average	96.0	7.68	75.2	5.42	392.6	3.86	6.61	19.37
1979 Average	118.0	9.44	97.0	6.99	410.5	4.03	6.39	18.73
1980 Average	144.5	11.56	118.2	8.52	446.6	4.36	6.50	19.06
1981 Average	144.2	11.53	131.4	9.47	471.9	4.60	6.82	19.99
1982 Average	126.6	10.12	120.2	8.67	535.8	5.22	7.11	20.83
1983 Average	116.2	9.29	108.2	7.80	608.4	5.90	7.21	21.13
1984 Average	108.7	8.69	105.0	7.57	589.0	5.72	7.26	21.27
1985 Average	103.6	8.29	97.9	7.06	568.8	5.52	7.24	21.22
1986 Average	78.2	6.25	76.3	5.50	531.9	5.17	6.76	19.82
1987 Average	79.0	6.31	70.7	5.10	487.7	4.73	6.52	19.12
1988 1 st Quarter	74.3	5.94	72.3	5.21	440.1	4.28	6.05	17.72
2 nd Quarter	76.7	6.13	69.3	5.00	503.0	4.89	6.44	18.88
3 rd Quarter	78.4	6.27	63.3	4.56	572.6	5.56	6.62	19.42
4 th Quarter	74.8	5.98	64.8	4.68	468.0	4.55	6.22	18.22
Average	76.0	6.08	68.7	4.96	462.4	4.49	6.33	18.56
1989 1 st Quarter	73.1	5.85	70.6	5.09	444.5	4.32	5.91	17.32
2 nd Quarter	87.2	6.97	69.7	5.02	485.9	4.72	6.27	18.39
3 rd Quarter	83.3	6.66	65.5	4.72	554.9	5.39	6.47	18.97
4 th Quarter	77.8	6.22	74.5	5.37	448.0	4.35	6.00	17.60
Average	80.4	6.43	72.6	5.23	454.0	4.41	6.16	18.06
1990 1 st Quarter	78.5	6.28	79.5	5.73	432.8	4.21	5.80	16.99

^aFuel costs shown on this page are calculated using the Urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See Note 6 at end of section.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Annual averages may not equal average of quarters due to independent rounding. • Quarterly values are simple averages of the monthly data shown in Tables 9.4, 9.8c, 9.11, and 9.9 (Monthly Series), adjusted by the CPI. The annual values are taken from the four source tables and then adjusted by the CPI.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.9 Passenger Car Efficiency

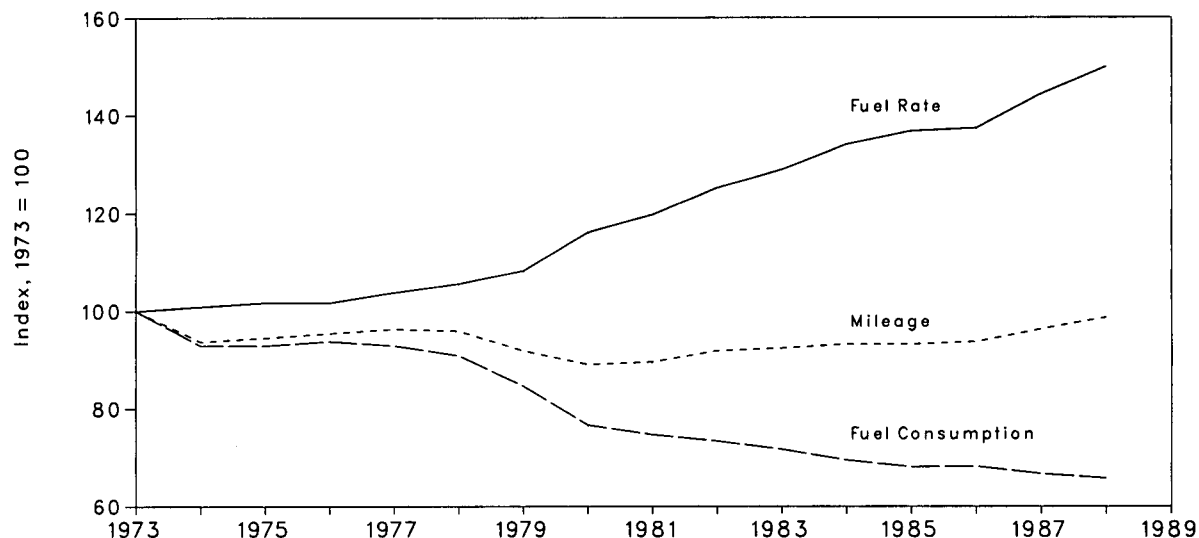


Table 1.10 Passenger Car Efficiency

	Mileage		Fuel Consumption		Fuel Rate	
	Miles per Car	Index 1973=100.0	Gallons per Car	Index 1973=100.0	Miles per Gallon	Index 1973=100.0
1973	10,256	100.0	771	100.0	13.30	100.0
1974	9,606	93.7	716	92.9	13.42	100.9
1975	9,690	94.5	716	92.9	13.52	101.7
1976	9,785	95.4	723	93.8	13.53	101.7
1977	9,879	96.3	716	92.9	13.80	103.8
1978	9,835	95.9	701	90.9	14.04	105.6
1979	9,403	91.7	653	84.7	14.41	108.3
1980	9,141	89.1	591	76.7	15.46	116.2
1981	9,186	89.6	576	74.7	15.94	119.8
1982	9,428	91.9	566	73.4	16.65	125.2
1983	9,475	92.4	553	71.7	17.14	128.9
1984	9,558	93.2	536	69.5	17.83	134.1
1985	9,560	93.2	525	68.1	18.20	136.8
1986	9,608	93.7	526	68.2	18.27	137.4
1987	9,878	96.3	514	66.7	19.20	144.4
1988 ^a	10,119	98.7	507	65.8	19.95	150.0

^aPreliminary data.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 1.11 Population-Weighted Cooling Degree-Days^a

Census Divisions	June 1 through June 30					Cumulative January 1 through June 30				
	Normal ^b	1989	1990	Percent Change		Normal ^b	1989	1990	Percent Change	
				Normal to 1990	1989 to 1990				Normal to 1990	1989 to 1990
New England CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT	71	78	65	-8.5	-16.7	71	82	70	-1.4	-14.6
Middle Atlantic NJ, NY, PA	138	154	138	0.0	-10.4	157	183	161	2.5	-12.0
East North Central IL, IN, MI, OH, WI	163	131	159	-2.5	21.4	206	176	201	-2.4	14.2
West North Central IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD	197	145	229	16.2	57.9	301	238	277	-8.0	16.4
South Atlantic DE, FL, GA, MD and DC, NC, SC, VA, WV	305	342	340	11.5	-6	634	742	757	19.4	2.0
East South Central AL, KY, MS, TN	309	280	346	12.0	23.6	511	490	524	2.5	6.9
West South Central AR, LA, OK, TX	443	389	541	22.1	39.1	844	923	981	16.2	6.3
Mountain AZ, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, UT, WY	191	209	262	37.2	25.4	279	405	402	44.1	-7
Pacific CA, OR, WA	79	66	86	8.9	30.3	82	115	102	24.4	-11.3
U.S. Average^c	209	200	233	11.5	16.5	342	372	385	12.6	3.5

^aSee Note 7 at end of section.

^bNormal is based on calculations of data from 1951 through 1980.

^cExcludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: See end of section.

Energy Summary Notes and Sources

Notes

1. Energy Production: Production of energy includes production of coal, crude oil and lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, natural gas (dry), electric utility and industrial production of hydroelectric power, and electricity generated from nuclear power. Production also includes electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy but excludes other energy obtained from those sources because consistent historical data are not available. The volumetric data are converted to approximate heat contents (Btu values) of these energy sources using the conversion factors provided in the Appendix.

2. Energy Consumption: Consumption of energy includes consumption of coal, natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels), petroleum products supplied, electric utility and industrial production of hydroelectric power, net imports of electricity (assumed to be hydroelectricity), net imports of coal coke, and electricity generated from nuclear power. Consumption also includes electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy but excludes other energy obtained from those sources because consistent historical data are not available. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived using the conversion factors provided in the Appendix.

3. Energy Imports: Energy imports include imports of coal, crude oil (including crude oil imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve), petroleum products, natural gas, electricity (assumed to be hydroelectricity), and coal coke. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived using the conversion factors provided in the Appendix. For further information on electricity, see "Note for imports and exports of electricity" under Note 7 of the Notes and Sources for the Consumption Section.

4. Energy Exports: Energy exports include coal, crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas, electricity produced from hydroelectric power, and coal coke. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived using the conversion factors provided in the Appendix. For more information on electricity, see "Note for imports and exports of electricity" under Note 7 of the Notes and Sources for the Consumption Section.

5. Merchandise Trade Value: Import data presented are based on the customs value. That value does not include insurance and freight and is consequently lower than the cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) value, which is also reported by the Bureau of the Census. All export

data, and import data prior to 1981, are on a free alongside ship (f.a.s.) basis.

"Trade Balance" is exports minus imports; a positive balance indicates a surplus trade value and a negative balance indicates a deficit trade value. The "Energy" columns include mineral fuels, lubricants, and related material. "All Other" and "Total" columns include foreign exports (i.e., reexports) and nonmonetary gold and Department of Defense Grant-Aid shipments. The "All Other" columns are calculated by subtracting "Energy" from "Total."

"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.

6. The Consumer Price Index: The values for the Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers, All Items, 1982-84=100, are as follows:

1973	44.4	1988:	1st Quarter	116.1
1974	49.3		2nd Quarter	117.5
1975	53.8		3rd Quarter	119.1
1976	56.9		4th Quarter	120.3
1977	60.6		Year	118.3
1978	65.2	1989:	1st Quarter	121.7
1979	72.6		2nd Quarter	123.7
1980	82.4		3rd Quarter	124.7
1981	90.9		4th Quarter	125.9
1982	96.5		Year	124.0
1983	99.6	1990:	1st Quarter	128.0
1984	103.9			
1985	107.6			
1986	109.6			
1987	113.6			

7. Degree-Days: Degree-days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature. Cooling degree-days are defined as deviations of the mean daily temperature at a sampling station above a base temperature equal to 65 °F by convention. Heating degree-days are deviations of the mean daily temperature below 65 °F. For example, if a weather station recorded a mean daily temperature of 78 °F, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 (and heating degree-days, 0). A weather station recording a mean daily temperature of 40 °F would report 25 heating degree-days (and 0 cooling degree-days).

There are several degree-day data bases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published in the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* is developed by the National Weather Service Climate Analysis 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 1980 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data shown in the *MER* are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-1 and 5-2 developed by the National Climatic Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.

Sources

Merchandise Trade Value: 1974 through 1980: U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), Bureau of the Census, "Highlights of U.S. Export and Import Trade," FT990 (January 1982), Appendix for total imports and exports. Energy imports and exports from DOC, Bureau of the Census, "Summary of U.S. Export and Import Merchandise Trade," December issues, plus Bureau of the Census reports EA691 "Exports from the Virgin Islands to Foreign Countries," and IA245V "U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports into the Virgin Islands." 1981 forward: DOC, Bureau of the Census, "Summary of U.S. Export and Import Merchandise Trade," most recent monthly issue.

Gross National Product: 1973 through 1988: *Economic Report of the President*, February 1990, Table C-2; 1989 forward: DOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *United States Department of Commerce News*, March 28, 1990, Table 2.

U.S. Dependence on Petroleum Net Imports: Imports and Products Supplied--Section 3 of this publication. Exports--1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys*.

1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual." 1981-1988: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*. 1989 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Cost of Fuels to End Users in Constant (1982-84) Dollars:

- Leaded Regular Motor Gasoline--U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), *Consumer Prices: Energy*, monthly.
- Residential Heating Oil--1983 forward: EIA, Form EIA-782-A, "Refiners/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report" and Form EIA-782B, "Resellers/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report." Prices prior to 1983 are EIA estimates using data from Form FEA-P112-M1/EIA-9, "No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report" and Form EIA-9A, "No. 2 Distillate Price Monitoring Report." See Note 6 in the Notes and Sources *Monthly Energy Review* Section 9, Price, for additional information.
- Residential Natural Gas--Annual data from EIA, Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." Monthly data from EIA, Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers."
- Residential Electricity--1973 through February 1980: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income"; March 1980 forward: FERC, Form FERC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."
- Deflator--1973 through 1988: *Economic Report of the President*, February 1990, Table C-58; 1989 forward: Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Indicators*, February 1990, table titled, "Consumer Prices - All Urban Consumers."

Passenger Car Efficiency: Indices are prepared from statistics published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Highway Statistics Division. 1967-1985: "Highway Statistics Summary to 1985," Table VM-201A; 1986 forward: *Highway Statistics*, Table VM-1.

Section 2. Consumption

U.S. total energy consumption in April 1990 was 6.5 quadrillion Btu. Petroleum products accounted for 42 percent¹ of the energy consumed in April 1990, while natural gas accounted for 25 percent and coal accounted for 22 percent.

Residential and commercial sector consumption was 2.2 quadrillion Btu in April 1990, up slightly from the April 1989 level. The sector accounted for 35 percent of April 1990 total consumption, about the same share as in April 1989.

Industrial sector consumption was 2.4 quadrillion Btu in April 1990, up 3 percent from the April 1989 level. The industrial sector accounted for 38 percent of April 1990 total consumption, up 1 percentage point from its 37 percent share in April 1989.

Transportation sector consumption of energy was 1.8 quadrillion Btu in April 1990, up 1 percent from the April 1989 level. The sector consumed 28 percent of April 1990 total consumption, about the same share as in April 1989.

Electric utility consumption of energy totaled 2.2 quadrillion Btu in April 1990, up 2 percent from the April 1989 level. Coal contributed 55 percent of the energy consumed by electric utilities in April 1990, while nuclear electric power contributed 19 percent; hydroelectric power 12 percent; natural gas 9 percent; petroleum 5 percent; and wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy, about 1 percent.

Table 2.1 Energy Consumption Summary for April 1990
(Quadrillion Btu)

Energy Source	Sector				Total
	Residential and Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	
Coal	0.010	0.227	(*)	1.202	1.436
Natural Gas ^b .....	.651	.740	0.045	.202	1.639
Petroleum Products .....	.198	.664	1.735	.108	2.705
Hydroelectric Power	-	.003	-	.253	.256
Nuclear Electric Power	-	-	-	.414	.414
Net Imports of Coal Coke	-	.000	-	-	.000
Other ^c	-	-	-	.014	.014
Primary Consumption .....	.860	1.633	1.780	2.193	6.463
Electricity .....	.437	.259	.001	-	-
Net Consumption	1.297	1.892	1.781	-	4.968
Electrical System Energy Losses .....	.937	.556	.002	-	1.495
Total Consumption^d	2.234	2.448	1.784	-	6.463

*Small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.

^bIncludes supplemental gaseous fuels. Transportation sector is pipeline fuel only.

^cOther is electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

^dExcludes wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.

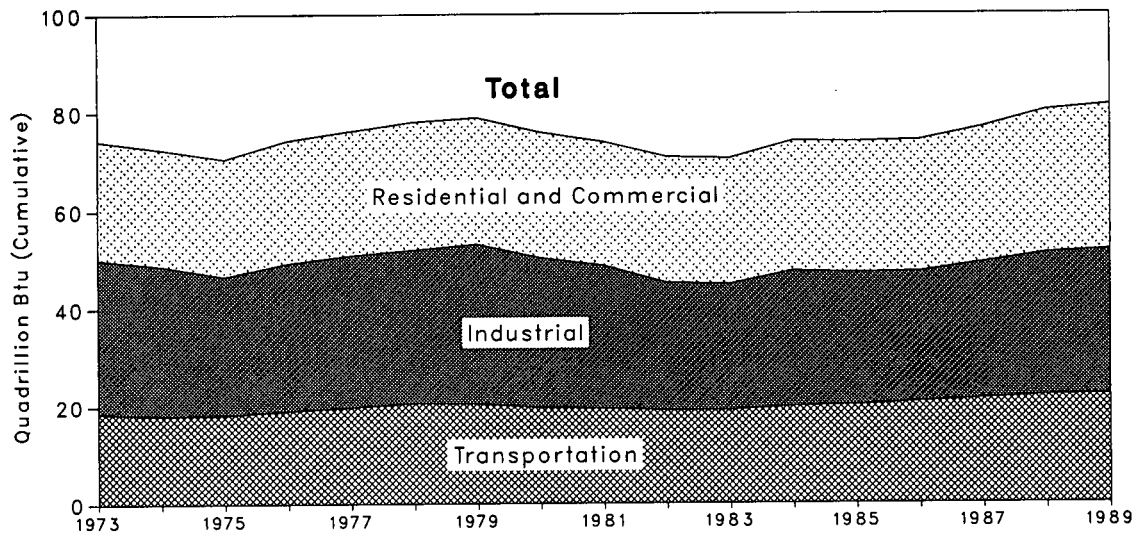
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding and the use of sector-specific conversion factors for natural gas and coal.

Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

¹Percentage changes are based on numbers in the following tables.

Figure 2.1 Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector

Yearly



Monthly

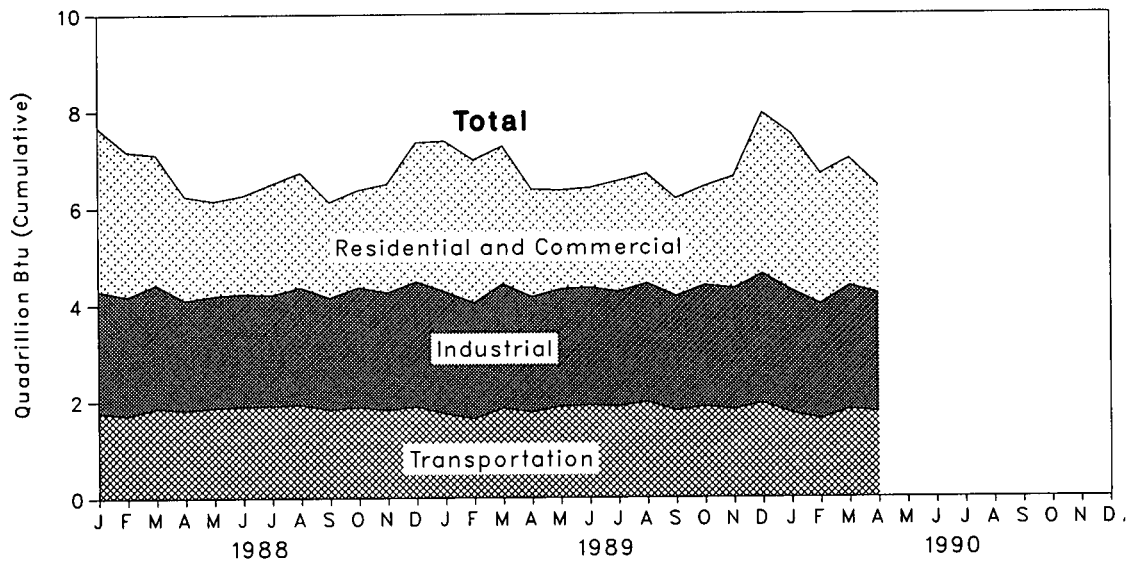


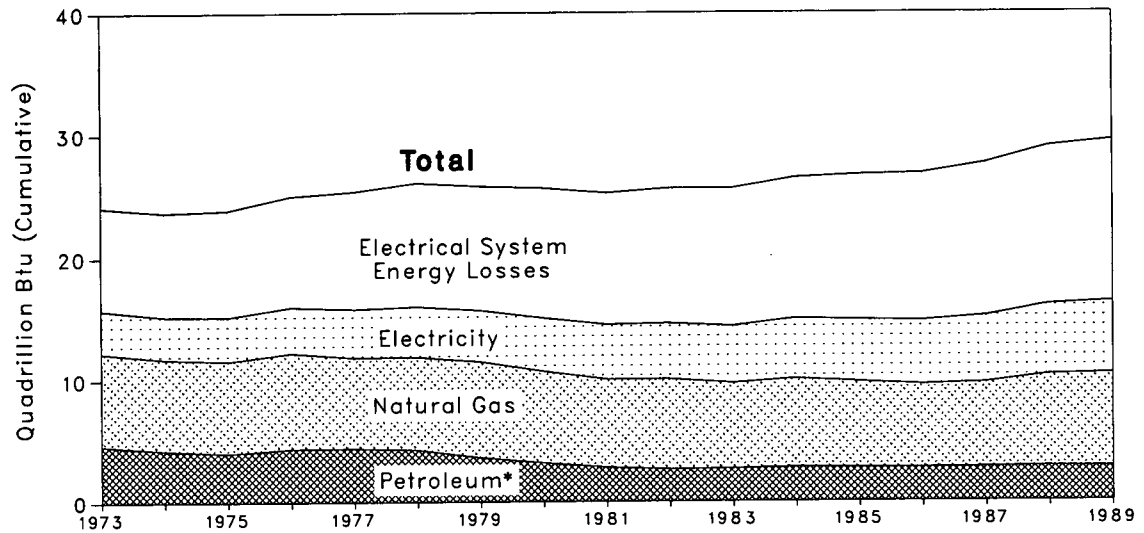
Table 2.2 Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Residential and Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Total Net	Total Gross
	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross		
1973 Total	15.766	24.143	25.917	31.527	18.584	18.805	60.274	74.282
1974 Total	15.246	23.724	24.994	30.695	18.095	18.117	58.341	72.543
1975 Total	15.200	23.900	22.738	28.401	18.219	18.244	56.167	70.546
1976 Total	15.997	25.020	24.038	30.234	19.076	19.101	58.119	74.362
1977 Total	15.828	25.387	24.594	31.075	19.794	19.819	60.223	76.288
1978 Total	16.023	26.088	24.636	31.388	20.589	20.611	61.251	78.089
1979 Total	15.709	25.809	25.679	32.615	20.447	20.472	61.836	78.898
1980 Total	15.075	25.653	23.853	30.608	19.669	19.695	58.597	75.955
1981 Total	14.540	25.243	22.534	29.238	19.480	19.507	56.556	73.990
1982 Total	14.630	25.631	20.015	26.139	19.043	19.069	53.697	70.848
1983 Total	14.396	25.631	19.398	25.751	19.109	19.135	52.907	70.524
1984 Total	15.014	26.501	21.065	27.728	19.843	19.871	55.923	74.101
1985 Total	14.888	26.731	20.439	27.120	20.066	20.097	55.391	73.945
1986 Total	14.812	26.834	20.138	26.646	20.728	20.758	55.678	74.237
1987 Total	15.177	27.621	21.178	27.872	21.328	21.357	57.678	76.845
1988 January	2.186	3.381	1.969	2.519	1.770	1.773	5.926	7.675
February	1.973	3.001	1.951	2.468	1.702	1.705	5.627	7.174
March	1.677	2.686	2.007	2.560	1.859	1.862	5.542	7.105
April	1.260	2.154	1.739	2.272	1.818	1.820	4.814	6.243
May	1.018	1.965	1.722	2.318	1.865	1.867	4.602	6.148
June .....	.914	2.031	1.704	2.329	1.899	1.901	4.519	6.264
July .....	.981	2.294	1.672	2.295	1.909	1.912	4.565	6.504
August	1.017	2.376	1.793	2.429	1.928	1.931	4.745	6.742
September .....	.951	1.978	1.778	2.315	1.828	1.831	4.558	6.124
October	1.063	2.016	1.912	2.480	1.876	1.879	4.850	6.373
November	1.300	2.250	1.864	2.430	1.817	1.820	4.979	6.499
December	1.756	2.871	2.003	2.592	1.884	1.886	5.642	7.349
Total	16.096	28.999	22.115	29.010	22.155	22.186	60.371	80.200
1989 January	1.977	3.112	1.987	2.526	1.739	1.742	5.703	7.379
February	1.902	2.955	1.882	2.406	1.626	1.629	5.410	6.989
March	1.762	2.842	2.024	2.569	1.858	1.861	5.641	7.269
April	1.305	2.231	1.840	2.385	1.771	1.773	4.912	6.386
May	1.046	2.048	1.810	2.427	1.889	1.892	4.743	6.365
June .....	.947	2.062	1.811	2.429	1.920	1.923	4.679	6.415
July .....	.989	2.289	1.741	2.370	1.891	1.894	4.624	6.557
August .....	.992	2.265	1.820	2.455	1.979	1.982	4.795	6.706
September .....	.967	2.023	1.812	2.363	1.799	1.802	4.580	6.189
October	1.064	2.045	1.912	2.508	1.885	1.887	4.858	6.438
November	1.328	2.310	1.912	2.502	1.825	1.827	5.064	6.638
December	2.047	3.318	2.033	2.670	1.956	1.959	6.040	7.949
Total	16.326	29.498	22.585	29.611	22.139	22.170	61.049	81.279
1990 January	2.075	3.225	2.016	2.539	1.738	1.741	5.831	7.506
February	1.721	2.699	1.853	2.379	1.614	1.616	5.187	6.694
March	1.592	2.627	1.979	2.559	1.816	1.819	5.385	7.002
April	1.297	2.234	1.892	2.448	1.781	1.784	4.968	6.463
4-Month Total	6.685	10.785	7.740	9.925	6.950	6.960	21.371	27.665
1989 4-Month Total	6.946	11.140	7.733	9.886	6.994	7.004	21.666	28.023
1988 4-Month Total	7.097	11.222	7.667	9.820	7.150	7.159	21.909	28.196

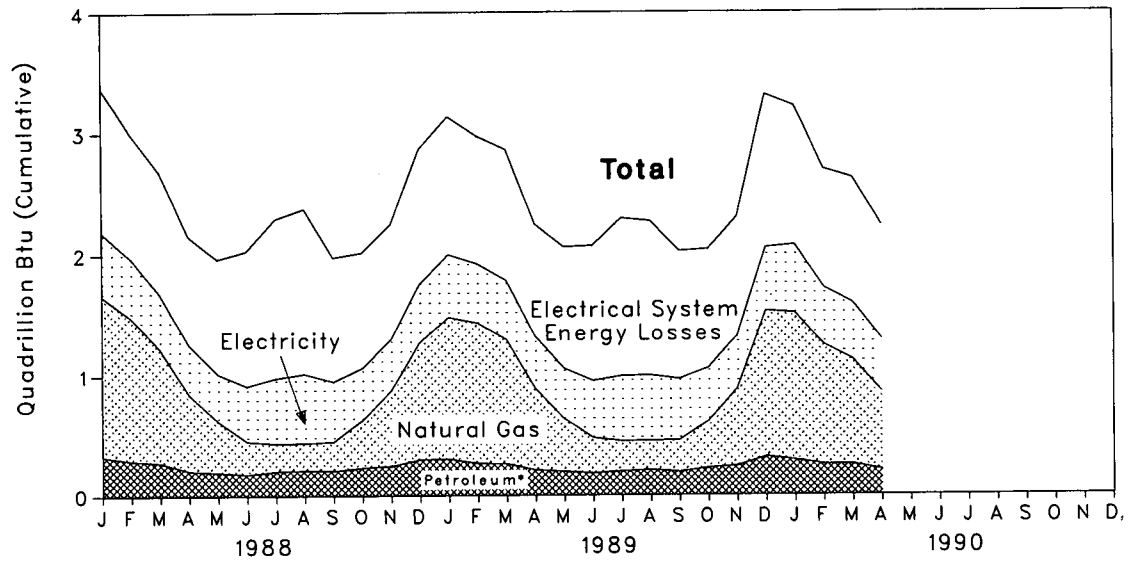
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding and the use of sector-specific conversion factors for natural gas and coal.
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.2 Consumption of Energy by the Residential and Commercial Sector

Yearly



Monthly



*Includes coal.

Table 2.3 Consumption of Energy by the Residential and Commercial Sector
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^a	Petroleum	Electricity	Net Consumption	Electrical System Energy Losses	Total Consumption ^b	Year to Date
1973 Total	0.254	7.626	4.391	3.495	15.766	8.377	24.143	
1974 Total .....	.257	7.518	3.996	3.475	15.246	8.478	23.724	
1975 Total .....	.209	7.581	3.805	3.604	15.200	8.700	23.900	
1976 Total .....	.203	7.866	4.181	3.747	15.997	9.023	25.020	
1977 Total .....	.205	7.461	4.206	3.955	15.828	9.559	25.387	
1978 Total .....	.214	7.624	4.070	4.116	16.023	10.065	26.088	
1979 Total .....	.187	7.891	3.448	4.184	15.709	10.101	25.809	
1980 Total .....	.145	7.540	3.035	4.355	15.075	10.578	25.653	
1981 Total .....	.167	7.243	2.634	4.497	14.540	10.703	25.243	
1982 Total .....	.187	7.427	2.449	4.566	14.630	11.001	25.631	
1983 Total .....	.192	7.025	2.498	4.680	14.396	11.235	25.631	
1984 Total .....	.209	7.291	2.585	4.928	15.014	11.487	26.501	
1985 Total .....	.176	7.078	2.573	5.061	14.888	11.843	26.731	
1986 Total .....	.176	6.824	2.576	5.235	14.812	12.022	26.834	
1987 Total .....	.162	6.954	2.618	5.443	15.177	12.443	27.621	
1988 January .....	.019	1.332	.308	.527	2.186	1.195	3.381	3.381
February .....	.016	1.194	.276	.488	1.973	1.028	3.001	6.382
March .....	.012	.951	.263	.451	1.677	1.008	2.686	9.068
April .....	.014	.643	.192	.411	1.260	.893	2.154	11.222
May .....	.008	.425	.185	.400	1.018	.947	1.965	13.187
June .....	.010	.272	.167	.465	.914	1.117	2.031	15.218
July .....	.016	.230	.186	.549	.981	1.313	2.294	17.512
August .....	.015	.226	.194	.582	1.017	1.359	2.376	19.888
September .....	.009	.240	.197	.506	.951	1.026	1.978	21.866
October .....	.011	.394	.220	.439	1.063	.953	2.016	23.882
November .....	.014	.630	.231	.425	1.300	.951	2.250	26.132
December .....	.023	.977	.275	.481	1.756	1.115	2.871	29.003
Total .....	.168	7.512	2.693	5.724	16.096	12.903	28.999	
1989 January .....	.015	1.155	.288	.519	1.977	1.134	3.112	3.112
February .....	.016	1.148	.251	.486	1.902	1.052	2.955	6.066
March .....	.012	1.012	.251	.487	1.762	1.080	2.842	8.908
April .....	.012	.664	.198	.431	1.305	.927	2.231	11.140
May .....	.008	.424	.191	.423	1.046	1.002	2.048	13.188
June .....	.007	.281	.177	.482	.947	1.115	2.062	15.250
July .....	.012	.243	.186	.548	.989	1.300	2.289	17.539
August .....	.011	.233	.198	.551	.992	1.273	2.265	19.804
September .....	.007	.257	.187	.516	.967	1.056	2.023	21.827
October .....	.005	.388	.223	.448	1.064	.981	2.045	23.872
November .....	.013	.648	.231	.437	1.328	.981	2.310	26.182
December .....	.028	1.209	.288	.523	2.047	1.270	3.318	29.499
Total .....	.145	7.661	2.668	5.851	16.326	13.172	29.498	
1990 January .....	.016	1.223	.273	.563	2.075	1.150	3.225	3.225
February .....	.014	.996	.239	.472	1.721	.978	2.699	5.924
March .....	.013	.875	.239	.466	1.592	1.034	2.627	8.551
April .....	.010	.651	.198	.437	1.297	.937	2.234	10.785
4-Month Total .....	.054	3.746	.949	1.937	6.685	4.100	10.785	
1989 4-Month Total .....	.055	3.978	.989	1.924	6.946	4.194	11.140	
1988 4-Month Total .....	.062	4.119	1.039	1.877	7.097	4.125	11.222	

^aIncludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

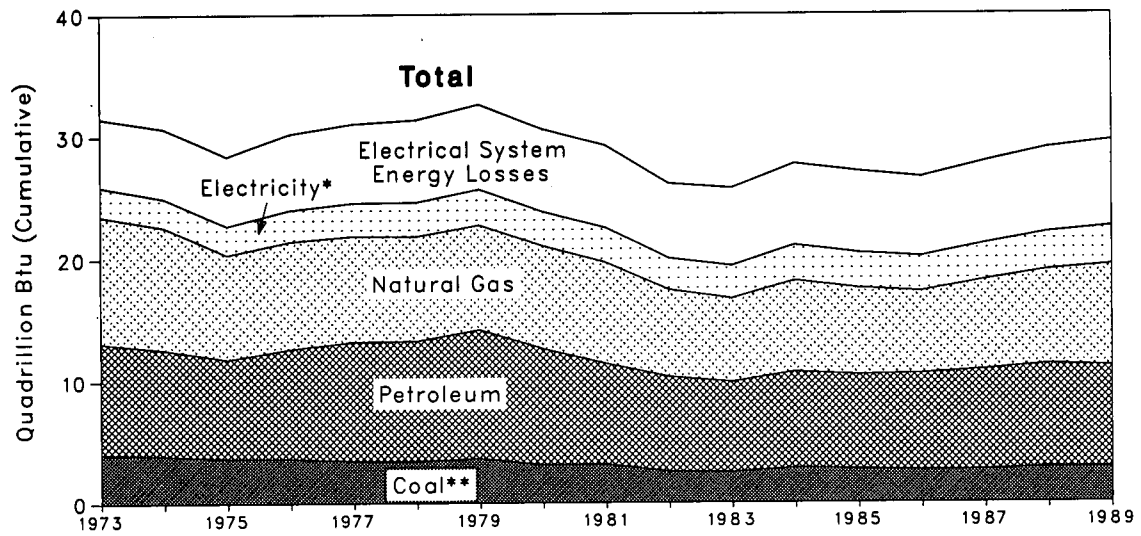
^bExcludes wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.

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

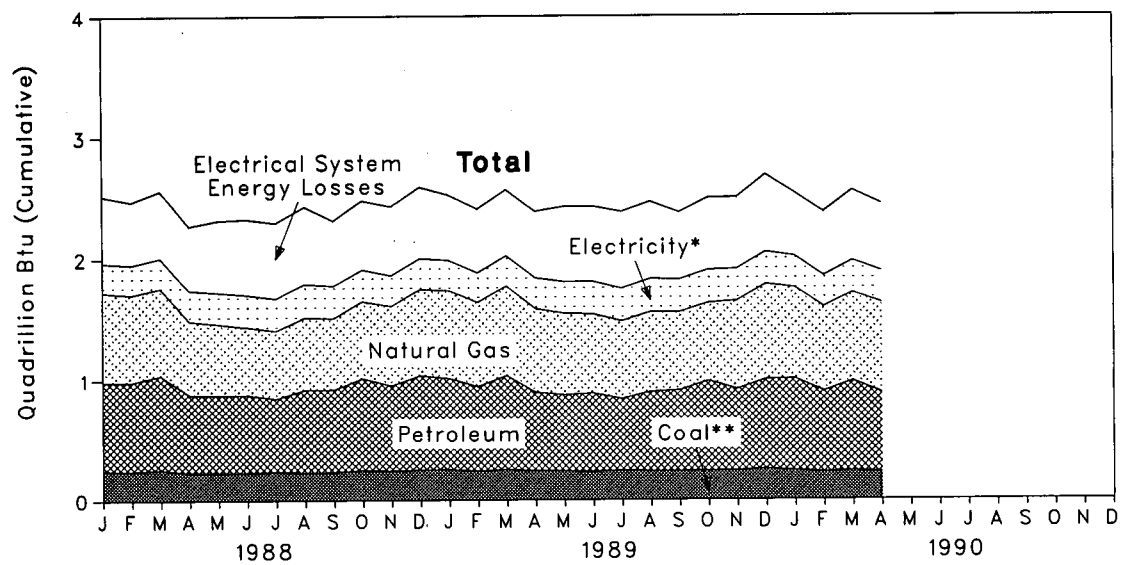
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.3 Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector

Yearly



Monthly



*Includes hydroelectric power.
**Includes net imports of coal coke.

Table 2.4 Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^a	Petroleum	Hydroelectric Power	Net Imports of Coal Coke	Electricity	Net Consumption	Electrical System Energy Losses	Total Consumption ^b	Year to Date
1973 Total	4.057	10.388	9.104	0.035	-0.007	2.341	25.917	5.611	31.527	
1974 Total	3.870	10.003	8.694	.033	.056	2.337	24.994	5.701	30.695	
1975 Total	3.667	8.532	8.146	.032	.014	2.346	22.738	5.664	28.401	
1976 Total	3.661	8.761	9.010	.033	-.004	2.573	24.038	6.196	30.234	
1977 Total	3.454	8.636	9.774	.033	.015	2.682	24.594	6.481	31.075	
1978 Total	3.314	8.539	9.867	.032	.125	2.761	24.636	6.751	31.388	
1979 Total	3.593	8.549	10.568	.034	.063	2.873	25.679	6.935	32.615	
1980 Total	3.155	8.394	9.525	.033	-.035	2.781	23.853	6.755	30.608	
1981 Total	3.157	8.257	8.285	.033	-.016	2.817	22.534	6.705	29.238	
1982 Total	2.552	7.116	7.794	.033	-.022	2.542	20.015	6.124	26.139	
1983 Total	2.490	6.821	7.420	.033	-.016	2.648	19.396	6.356	25.751	
1984 Total	2.842	7.449	7.894	.033	-.011	2.859	21.065	6.663	27.728	
1985 Total	2.760	7.080	7.725	.033	-.013	2.855	20.439	6.681	27.120	
1986 Total	2.643	6.693	7.953	.032	-.017	2.834	20.138	6.507	26.646	
1987 Total	2.673	7.325	8.210	.032	.009	2.928	21.178	6.694	27.872	
1988 January .....	.245	.738	.737	.003	.003	.242	1.969	.550	2.519	2.519
February .....	.240	.719	.743	.003	.002	.245	1.951	.517	2.468	4.987
March .....	.248	.717	.786	.003	.006	.248	2.007	.553	2.560	7.547
April .....	.226	.613	.648	.003	.004	.245	1.739	.533	2.272	9.820
May .....	.232	.594	.643	.003	-.002	.252	1.722	.596	2.318	12.138
June .....	.223	.564	.648	.003	.005	.260	1.704	.625	2.329	14.466
July .....	.230	.563	.609	.003	.007	.261	1.672	.624	2.295	16.762
August .....	.225	.600	.691	.002	.003	.272	1.793	.635	2.429	19.190
September .....	.227	.590	.691	.002	.003	.265	1.778	.537	2.315	21.506
October .....	.245	.633	.766	.002	.004	.261	1.912	.568	2.480	23.986
November .....	.241	.654	.712	.002	.001	.253	1.864	.566	2.430	26.416
December .....	.246	.709	.788	.002	.003	.254	2.003	.589	2.592	29.008
Total	2.828	7.693	8.463	.032	.040	3.059	22.115	6.895	29.010	
1989 January .....	.245	.723	.762	.003	.007	.247	1.987	.539	2.526	2.526
February .....	.237	.693	.706	.003	.002	.242	1.882	.524	2.406	4.932
March .....	.248	.738	.785	.003	.003	.246	2.024	.545	2.569	7.501
April .....	.233	.689	.655	.003	.007	.253	1.840	.545	2.385	9.886
May .....	.230	.673	.637	.003	.006	.260	1.810	.617	2.427	12.313
June .....	.226	.654	.656	.003	.004	.267	1.811	.618	2.429	14.742
July .....	.226	.645	.598	.003	.004	.265	1.741	.629	2.370	17.112
August .....	.221	.656	.664	.002	.003	.275	1.820	.635	2.455	19.567
September .....	.220	.643	.677	.002	.002	.269	1.812	.551	2.363	21.930
October .....	.250	.640	.752	.002	-.004	.272	1.912	.596	2.508	24.438
November .....	.241	.727	.680	.002	-.001	.263	1.912	.590	2.502	26.940
December .....	.237	.784	.750	.002	-.002	.262	2.033	.637	2.670	29.610
Total	2.815	8.265	8.321	.032	.030	3.121	22.585	7.027	29.611	
1990 January .....	.241	.752	.767	.003	-.001	.255	2.016	.522	2.539	2.539
February .....	.225	.695	.677	.003	.000	.254	1.853	.526	2.379	4.918
March .....	.235	.727	.752	.003	.001	.261	1.979	.580	2.559	7.477
April .....	.227	.740	.664	.003	-.001	.259	1.892	.556	2.448	9.925
4-Month Total .....	.927	2.914	2.859	.011	-.001	1.030	7.740	2.185	9.925	
1989 4-Month Total .....	.963	2.843	2.908	.011	.020	.988	7.733	2.153	9.886	
1988 4-Month Total .....	.960	2.787	2.914	.011	.015	.980	7.667	2.152	9.820	

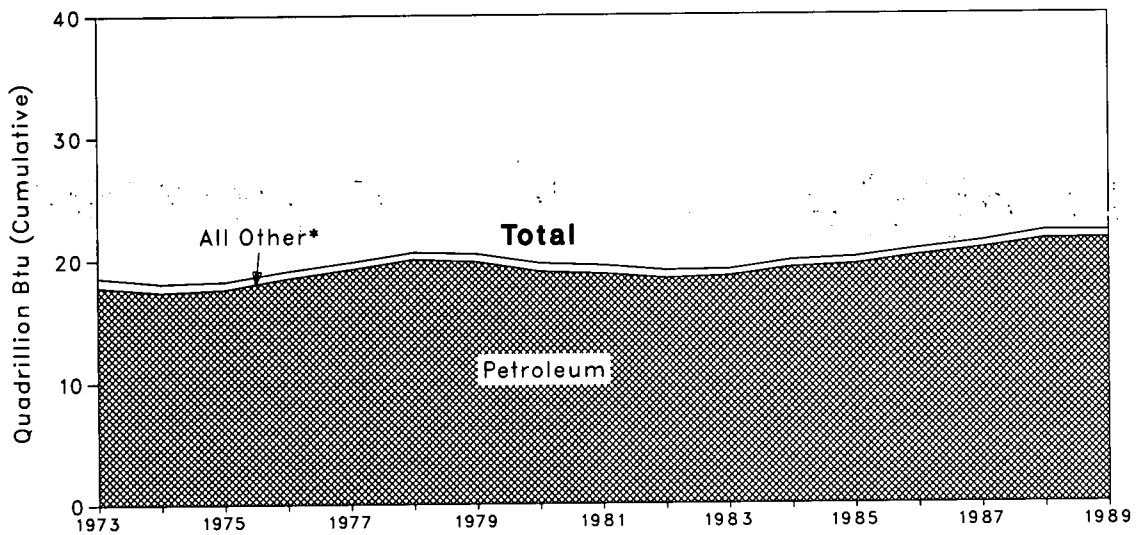
^aIncludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^bExcludes wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.

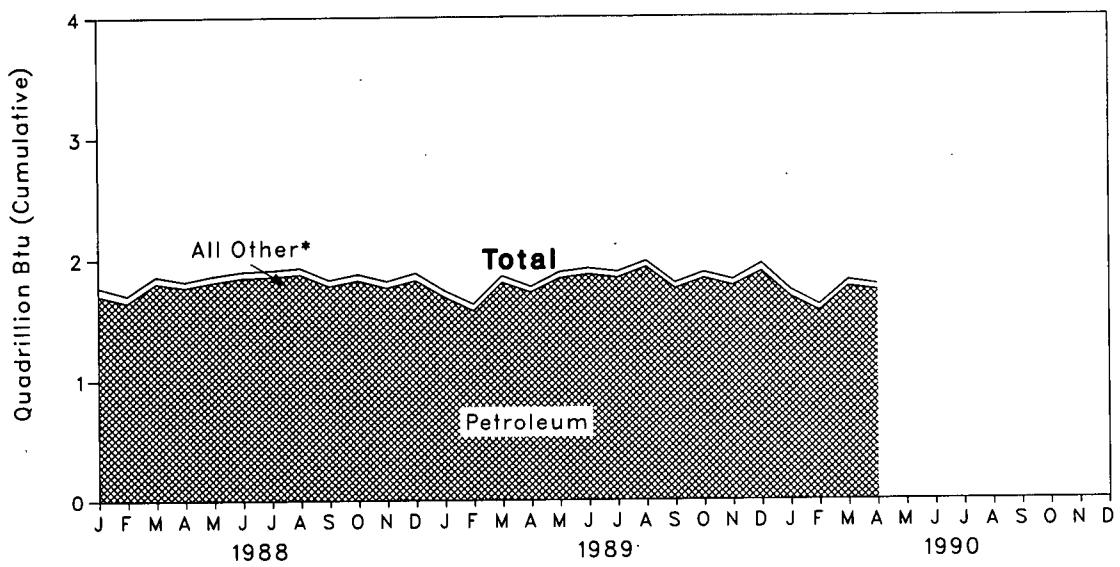
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.4 Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector

Yearly



Monthly



*Includes coal, natural gas, electricity, and electrical system energy losses.

Table 2.5 Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^a	Petroleum	Electricity	Net Consumption	Electrical System Energy Losses	Total Consumption ^b	Year to Date
1973 Total	0.003	0.743	17.831	0.008	18.584	0.020	18.605	
1974 Total .....	.002	.685	17.399	.009	18.095	.022	18.117	
1975 Total .....	.001	.595	17.614	.010	18.219	.025	18.244	
1976 Total	(^c)	.559	18.506	.010	19.076	.025	19.101	
1977 Total	(^c)	.543	19.241	.010	19.794	.025	19.819	
1978 Total	(^d)	.539	20.041	.009	20.589	.022	20.611	
1979 Total	(^d)	.612	19.825	.010	20.447	.025	20.472	
1980 Total	(^d)	.650	19.008	.011	19.669	.026	19.695	
1981 Total	(^d)	.658	18.811	.011	19.480	.026	19.507	
1982 Total	(^d)	.612	18.420	.011	19.043	.026	19.069	
1983 Total	(^d)	.505	18.593	.011	19.109	.026	19.135	
1984 Total	(^d)	.545	19.286	.012	19.843	.028	19.871	
1985 Total	(^d)	.519	19.534	.013	20.066	.030	20.097	
1986 Total	(^d)	.499	20.215	.013	20.728	.030	20.758	
1987 Total	(^d)	.535	20.780	.013	21.328	.029	21.357	
1988 January	(^d)	.065	1.704	.001	1.770	.003	1.773	1.773
February	(^d)	.057	1.645	.001	1.702	.002	1.705	3.478
March	(^d)	.055	1.804	.001	1.859	.002	1.862	5.339
April	(^d)	.047	1.769	.001	1.818	.002	1.820	7.159
May	(^d)	.050	1.813	.001	1.865	.003	1.867	9.027
June	(^d)	.048	1.849	.001	1.899	.003	1.901	10.928
July	(^d)	.050	1.857	.001	1.909	.003	1.912	12.840
August	(^d)	.050	1.876	.001	1.928	.003	1.931	14.770
September	(^d)	.048	1.779	.001	1.828	.002	1.831	16.601
October	(^d)	.050	1.825	.001	1.876	.003	1.879	18.480
November	(^d)	.052	1.764	.001	1.817	.002	1.820	20.300
December	(^d)	.058	1.825	.001	1.884	.003	1.886	22.186
Total	(^d)	.632	21.510	.014	22.155	.031	22.186	
1989 January	(^d)	.052	1.686	.001	1.739	.003	1.742	1.742
February	(^d)	.052	1.573	.001	1.626	.002	1.629	3.370
March	(^d)	.050	1.807	.001	1.858	.003	1.861	5.231
April	(^d)	.045	1.724	.001	1.771	.002	1.773	7.004
May	(^d)	.047	1.841	.001	1.889	.003	1.892	8.896
June	(^d)	.046	1.873	.001	1.920	.003	1.923	10.819
July	(^d)	.046	1.844	.001	1.891	.003	1.894	12.713
August	(^d)	.046	1.932	.001	1.979	.003	1.982	14.695
September	(^d)	.044	1.754	.001	1.799	.002	1.802	16.497
October	(^d)	.045	1.838	.001	1.885	.003	1.887	18.384
November	(^d)	.046	1.777	.001	1.825	.003	1.827	20.211
December	(^d)	.062	1.893	.001	1.956	.003	1.959	22.170
Total	(^d)	.584	21.541	.014	22.139	.031	22.170	
1990 January	(^d)	.055	1.683	.001	1.738	.002	1.741	1.741
February	(^d)	.049	1.563	.001	1.614	.002	1.616	3.357
March	(^d)	.049	1.766	.001	1.816	.003	1.819	5.176
April	(^d)	.045	1.735	.001	1.781	.002	1.784	6.960
4-Month Total	(^d)	.199	6.747	.005	6.950	.010	6.960	
1989 4-Month Total	(^d)	.201	6.789	.004	6.994	.010	7.004	
1988 4-Month Total	(^d)	.223	6.922	.004	7.150	.010	7.159	

^aPipeline fuel only, including supplemental gaseous fuels.

^bExcludes wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.

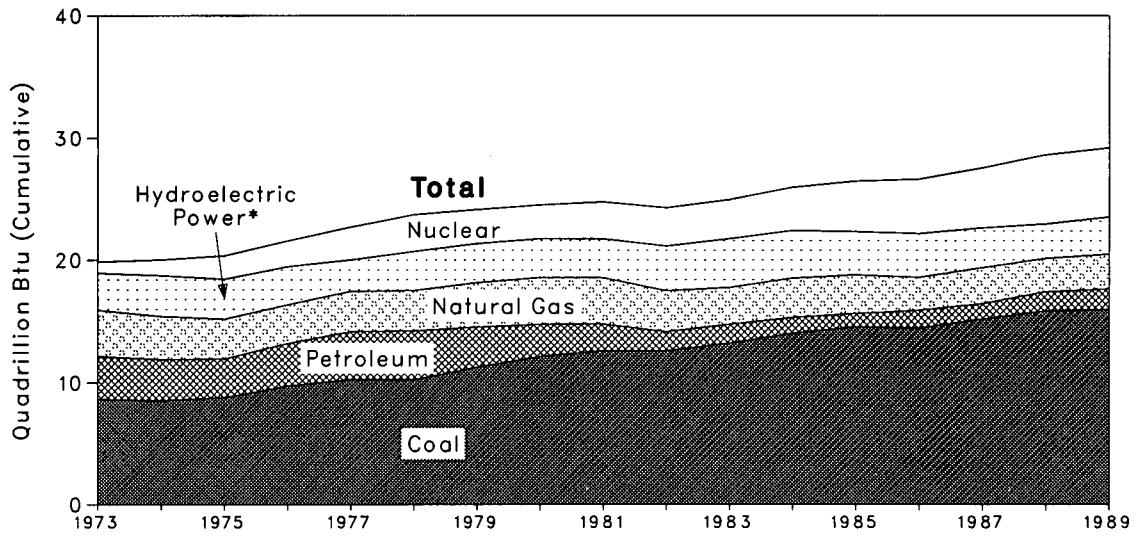
^cLess than 0.5 trillion Btu.

^dSince 1978, the small amounts of coal consumed for transportation have been reported as industrial sector consumption.

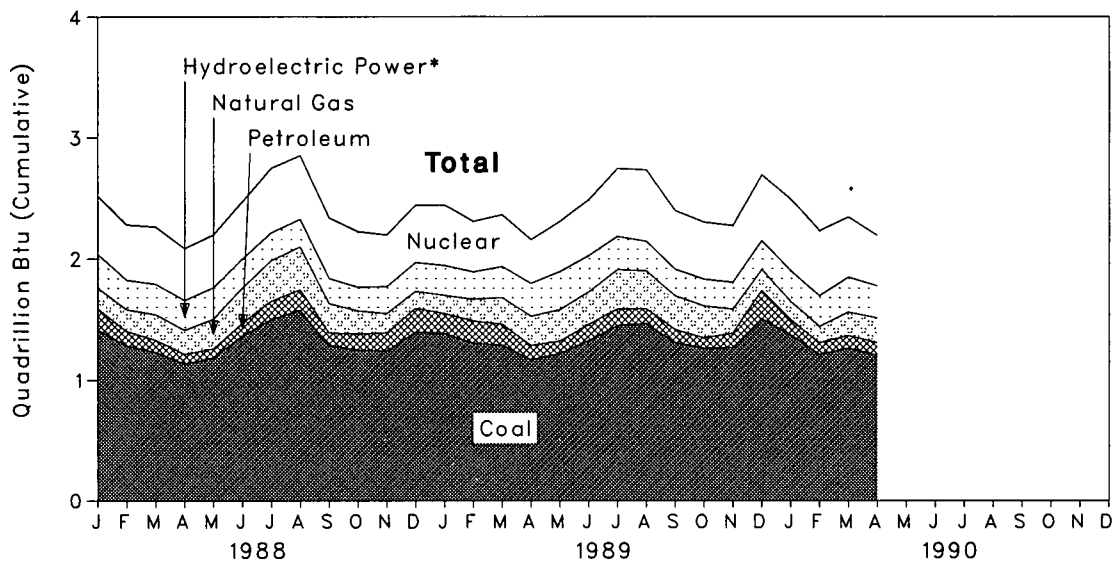
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.5 Energy Input at Electric Utilities

Yearly



Monthly



*Includes other.

Table 2.6 Energy Input at Electric Utilities
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Hydro-electric Power ^c	Nuclear Electric Power	Other ^d	Total	Year to Date
1973 Total	8.658	3.748	3.515	2.975	0.910	0.046	19.852	
1974 Total	8.534	3.519	3.365	3.276	1.272	.056	20.022	
1975 Total	8.786	3.240	3.166	3.187	1.900	.072	20.350	
1976 Total	9.720	3.152	3.477	3.032	2.111	.081	21.574	
1977 Total	10.262	3.284	3.901	2.482	2.702	.082	22.713	
1978 Total	10.238	3.297	3.987	3.110	3.024	.068	23.724	
1979 Total	11.260	3.613	3.283	3.107	2.776	.089	24.128	
1980 Total	12.123	3.810	2.634	3.085	2.739	.114	24.505	
1981 Total	12.583	3.768	2.202	3.072	3.008	.127	24.760	
1982 Total	12.582	3.342	1.568	3.539	3.131	.108	24.270	
1983 Total	13.213	2.998	1.544	3.866	3.203	.133	24.956	
1984 Total	14.020	3.220	1.286	3.725	3.553	.174	25.977	
1985 Total	14.542	3.160	1.090	3.330	4.149	.213	26.484	
1986 Total	14.444	2.691	1.452	3.353	4.471	.231	26.642	
1987 Total	15.173	2.935	1.257	3.035	4.906	.244	27.551	
1988 January	1.418	.172	.170	.258	.480	.020	2.519	2.519
February	1.283	.174	.123	.229	.454	.018	2.281	4.800
March	1.228	.210	.102	.232	.472	.020	2.263	7.063
April	1.131	.205	.079	.221	.430	.019	2.086	9.149
May	1.181	.247	.076	.240	.437	.018	2.199	11.348
June	1.366	.288	.105	.219	.474	.020	2.472	13.819
July	1.500	.337	.149	.208	.535	.021	2.750	16.569
August	1.573	.354	.171	.206	.527	.021	2.851	19.420
September	1.286	.239	.105	.191	.497	.019	2.338	21.759
October	1.245	.187	.138	.177	.458	.020	2.224	23.983
November	1.239	.155	.154	.206	.425	.019	2.199	26.182
December	1.399	.141	.192	.219	.473	.019	2.444	28.626
Total	15.850	2.709	1.563	2.607	5.661	.235	28.626	
1989 January	1.388	.150	.160	.229	.498	.019	2.443	2.443
February	1.305	.176	.185	.210	.416	.017	2.308	4.752
March	1.290	.215	.174	.238	.426	.020	2.363	7.114
April	1.165	.240	.121	.256	.360	.017	2.159	9.273
May	1.216	.256	.106	.298	.412	.018	2.307	11.579
June	1.326	.266	.134	.281	.462	.018	2.486	14.066
July	1.452	.327	.132	.255	.562	.019	2.747	16.813
August	1.468	.316	.118	.225	.590	.018	2.737	19.551
September	1.311	.274	.109	.203	.482	.017	2.395	21.946
October	1.262	.260	.089	.205	.468	.018	2.301	24.247
November	1.269	.193	.121	.208	.466	.017	2.274	26.521
December	1.506	.175	.232	.219	.546	.018	2.696	29.216
Total	15.958	2.845	1.681	2.827	5.667	.217	29.216	
1990 January	1.377	.148	.123	.237	.592	.018	2.494	2.494
February	1.209	.135	.100	.236	.537	.016	2.233	4.727
March	1.263	.188	.108	.273	.495	.018	2.345	7.072
April	1.202	.202	.108	.253	.414	.014	2.193	9.265
4-Month Total	5.050	.672	.440	.999	2.038	.067	9.265	
1989 4-Month Total	5.148	.780	.640	.933	1.699	.073	9.273	
1988 4-Month Total	5.061	.761	.473	.940	1.836	.077	9.149	

^aIncludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^bIncludes petroleum products reported as "oil consumed in steam plants" through 1979 and "heavy oil" from 1980 forward, which are assumed to be residual fuel oil; petroleum products reported as "oil consumed in gas turbine and internal combustion engine plants" through 1979 and "light oil" from 1980 forward, which are assumed to be distillate fuel oil and kerosene; and petroleum coke.

^cIncludes net imports of electricity.

^dOther is electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

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

Consumption Notes and Sources

1. Total Energy Consumed: Total energy consumed includes coal, natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels), petroleum products supplied, electric utility and industrial generation of hydroelectric power, net imports of electricity generated from hydroelectric power, and electricity generated from nuclear power. Total energy consumed also includes electricity generated from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy but excludes other energy obtained from those sources because consistent historical data are not available.

2. Economic Sectors: Energy use is assigned to the major economic sectors according to the following guidelines as closely as possible:

- Residential and Commercial Sector--private household establishments (which consume energy primarily for space heating, water heating, air conditioning, refrigeration, cooking, and clothes drying); nonmanufacturing business establishments, including hotels, motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises; health, social, and educational institutions; and Federal, State, and local governments. Street lights, pumps, bridges, and public swimming pools are also included.
- Industrial sector--manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture, fishing, and forestry establishments.
- Transportation sector--private and public vehicles that move people and commodities. Included are automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, railroads and railways (including streetcars), aircraft, ships, barges, and natural gas pipelines.
- Electric utility sector--privately and publicly owned establishments that generate electricity primarily for use by the public.

3. Conversion Factors: See the conversion factors listed in the Appendix.

4. Coal: Coal is anthracite, bituminous coal, (including sub-bituminous coal), and lignite. Sources:

- 1973 through September 1977: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.
- Electric Utilities--October 1977 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759 (formerly Form FPC-4), "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- Other Industrial--October 1977 through December 1979: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Monthly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants"; Janu-

ary 1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants" and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

- Coke Plants--October 1977 through December 1980: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals - Monthly/Annual"; January 1981 through December 1984: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly/Annual Supplement"; January 1985 forward: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke Plant Report," quarterly.
- Residential and Commercial--October 1977 through December 1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers - Upper Lake Docks"; January 1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

5. Natural Gas: Natural gas consumption by end-use sector is based on data presented in Table 4.3 of this report. For Section 2 calculations, lease and plant fuel consumption are added to the industrial sector deliveries, and pipeline fuel represents the transportation sector's use of natural gas. Values in Btu are derived using the conversion factors provided in the Appendix. Sources:

- 1973 through 1975: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Natural Gas" chapter.
- 1976 through 1978: EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Natural Gas, Annual."
- 1979: EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979*.
- 1980 through 1988: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*.
- 1989 forward: EIA, Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," and EIA computations.
- Electric utilities consumption--1973 through 1976: Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." 1977 through 1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." 1982 forward: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- American Gas Association, "Monthly Gas Utility Statistical Report," residential sector and commercial sector monthly sales data for 1973 through 1979 used to estimate monthly consumption values from EIA annual consumption values.

6. Petroleum: Petroleum consumption by end use is the sum of all individual petroleum products estimated to be consumed in each end-use sector. First, total consumption by product is determined. Petroleum consumption in this section of the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* is the series called "petroleum products supplied" in Section 3. Sources for petroleum products supplied by individual products are:

- 1973 through 1975: DOI, BOM, *Mineral Industry Surveys*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."
- 1976 through 1980: EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."
- 1981 through 1988: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
- 1989 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Specific petroleum products' end-use allocation procedures follow:

- **Aviation Gasoline**--All product supplied is assigned to the transportation sector.
- **Asphalt**--All product supplied is assigned to the industrial sector.
- **Distillate Fuel**

Electric Utility Sector, All Periods.

Monthly and annual consumption in 1973 through 1979 is assumed to be the amount of oil (minus small amounts of kerosene and kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries) reported as consumed in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. From January 1980, electric utility consumption of distillate fuel is assumed to be the petroleum products reported as "light oil" (minus small amounts of kerosene deliveries through 1982) consumed at utilities.

Sources: 1973 through September 1977--FPC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" October 1977 through 1981--FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" 1982 forward--EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Non-Electric Utility Sectors, Annual Estimates Through 1988.

The aggregate non-electric utility use of distillate fuel is total distillate fuel supplied minus the electric utility consumption. The non-electric utility annual totals are allocated into the individual non-electric utility sectors in proportion to the amount of distillate fuel delivered to end users, grouped into sectors from EIA's "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" ("Deliveries") reports (based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821 previously Form EIA-172) as follows:

- Residential sector deliveries are directly from the "Deliveries" reports for 1979 through 1988. Prior to 1979, each year's deliveries subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares;
- Commercial sector deliveries are directly from the "Deliveries" reports for 1979 through 1988. Prior to 1979, each year's deliveries subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares;

- Industrial sector deliveries for 1979 through 1988 are the sum of deliveries for industrial, farm, oil company, off-highway, diesel, and all other uses. Prior to 1979, each year's deliveries 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; and

- Transportation sector deliveries are the sum of deliveries for railroad, vessel bunkering, and on-highway diesel, and military uses for all years.

Non-Electric Utility Sectors, Monthly Estimates Through 1988.

- Residential and commercial sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual sector estimates described above into months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil as reported in the "Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales" by the Ethyl Corporation from 1973 through 1980 and the American Petroleum Institute for 1981 and 1982, and the EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale, for 1983 through 1988.

- The transportation sector 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." The remaining transportation use of distillate fuel (i.e., for railroads, vessel bunkering, and military use) is evenly distributed over the months, adjusted for the number of days per month.

- Industrial sector monthly estimates are made by subtracting the residential and commercial, transportation, and electric utility sector estimates from each month's total distillate fuel supplied.

Non-Electric Utility Sectors, 1989 Forward.

Each month's non-electric utility consumption subtotal is disaggregated into the major end-use sectors in proportion to the shares each sector held of the non-electric utility subtotal in the same month in 1988.

- **Jet Fuel**--Through 1982, small amounts of kerosene-type jet fuel were consumed by the electric utility sector. Kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries to electric utilities as reported on the Form FERC-423 (formerly Form FPC-423) were used as estimates of this consumption. All remaining jet fuel (kerosene-type and naphtha-type) is consumed by the transportation sector.
- **Kerosene**--Total product supplied monthly is allocated to the major end-use sectors in propor-

tion to annual deliveries grouped into end-use sectors from EIA's "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" ("Deliveries") reports Form EIA-172) as follows:

- Residential sector deliveries are directly from the "Deliveries" reports for 1979 through 1988. Deliveries for 1988 are used as estimates for succeeding periods. Prior to 1979, each year's deliveries category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares;
- Commercial sector deliveries are directly from the "Deliveries" reports for 1979 through 1988. Deliveries for 1988 are used as estimates for succeeding periods. Prior to 1979, each year's deliveries category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares; and
- Industrial sector deliveries are directly from the "Deliveries" reports for 1979 through 1988. Deliveries for 1988 are used as estimates for succeeding periods. Prior to 1979, each year's deliveries 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 consumed by each end-use sector are applied to each month's total LPG consumption (i.e., product supplied) to create monthly end-use consumption estimates. The annual end-use shares are calculated in the following manner:
 - 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 based on 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 high of 67 percent in 1981 to a low of 33 percent in 1987.
 - LPG consumed annually by the industrial sector is estimated as the difference between LPG's total supplied and the estimated consumption 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 for use 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.

The sources of the annual sales data for creating annual end-use shares are:

- 1973 through 1982: EIA's "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane" reports, based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-174.
- 1983: End-use consumption estimates for 1983 are based on 1982 end-use consumption because the collection of data under Form EIA-174 was discontinued after data year 1982.
- 1984 through 1988: American Petroleum Institute (API), "Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases" based on an LPG sales survey jointly sponsored by API, the Gas Processors Association, and the National Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association.
- 1989 forward: The 1988 source is used to estimate succeeding periods.
- **Lubricants**--Total product supplied is allocated to the industrial and transportation sectors for all months according to proportions developed from annual sales of lubricants to those 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**--Total product supplied monthly is allocated to the major end-use sectors in proportion to aggregations of annual sales categories formed from 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*; and
 - 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**--The portion consumed by the electric utility sector is from Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" (formerly Form FPC-4). The remaining petroleum coke is assigned to the industrial sector.

• Residual Fuel

Electric Utility Sector, All Periods.

Monthly and annual consumption 1973 through 1979 is assumed to be the amount of oil reported as consumed in steam-electric power plants. From January 1980, electric utility consumption of residual fuel is assumed to be the petroleum products reported as "heavy oil" consumed at utilities.

Sources: 1973 through September 1977--Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" October 1977 through 1981--FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" 1982 forward--EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Non-Electric Utility Sectors, Annual Estimates Through 1988.

The aggregate non-electric utility use of residual fuel is total residual fuel supplied minus the electric utility consumption. The non-electric utility annual totals are allocated into the individual non-electric utility sectors in proportion to the amount of residual fuel delivered to end users, grouped into sectors from EIA's "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" ("Deliveries") reports (based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172) as follows:

- Commercial sector deliveries are directly from the "Deliveries" reports for 1979 through 1988. Prior to 1979, each year's deliveries subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares;

- Industrial sector deliveries for 1979 through 1988 are the sum of deliveries for industrial, oil company, and all other uses. Prior to 1979, each year's deliveries 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; and

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

Non-Electric Utility Sectors, Monthly Estimates Through 1988.

- Commercial sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual commercial sector estimates described above into months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 fuel oil as reported in the "Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales" by the Ethyl Corporation for 1973 through 1980 and the American Petroleum Institute for 1981 and 1982, and the EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners/Gas Plant Op-

erators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale, 1983 through 1988.

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

- Industrial sector monthly estimates are made by subtracting the commercial, transportation, and electric utility sector estimates from each month's total residual fuel supplied.

Non-Electric Utility Sectors, 1989 Forward.

Each month's non-electric utility consumption subtotal is disaggregated into the major end-use sectors in proportion to the shares each sector held of the non-electric utility subtotal in the same month in 1988.

- **Road Oil**--All product supplied is assigned to the industrial sector.
- **All Other Petroleum Products**--The product supplied of all remaining petroleum products is assigned to the industrial sector.

7. Hydroelectric Power: Includes electricity generated by hydroelectric power at electric utilities, small amounts in the industrial sector, and net imports of electricity, which are assumed to be generated by hydroelectric power and are included in the electric utilities sector.

Sources for electric utilities sector:

- 1973 through 1976: FPC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1977 through 1981: FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1982 forward: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Sources for industrial sector:

- 1973 through 1978: 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.
- 1979: FPC, Form FPC-4, *Monthly Power Plant Report* for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts and EIA estimates for all other plants.
- 1980 forward: Annual generation estimated by EIA as the average generation over the 6-year period of 1974 through 1979; monthly generation estimated to be in proportion to each month's hydroelectricity generation in the electric utility industry in 1980.

Note for imports and exports of electricity:

- Monthly electricity imports and exports estimates for 1982 forward were revised in the May 1984 *MER*. The revisions do not cause discontinuity in the annual data series: the data continue to come from the same source. The monthly data series, however, are discontinuous because monthly data from January 1982 forward are now available from the same source as the annual data. Estimates for monthly values prior to 1982, published in previous issues, were developed by converting the annual value to a daily rate and multiplying by the number of days in the month. Accordingly, month-to-month analyses are not comparable when taken across the transition date of January 1982. Monthly analyses on either side of that date will be comparable. There is no known bias in either the annual data or the monthly data since January 1982.

Sources for imports and exports of electricity:

- 1973 through 1980: DOE, Economic Regulatory Administration, "Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico."
- 1981: 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, Economic Regulatory Administration, *Electricity Exchanges Across International Borders*.
- 1984 through 1987: DOE, Economic Regulatory Administration, *Electricity Transactions Across International Borders*.
- 1988: DOE, Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy, Office of Fuels Programs, *Electricity Transactions Across International Borders*.
- 1989 forward: EIA estimates.

8. Nuclear Electric Power and Wood, Waste, Geothermal, Wind, Photovoltaic, and Solar Thermal Energy Sources Connected to Electric Utility Distribution Systems: Sources:

- 1973 through 1976: FPC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1977 through 1981: FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1982 forward: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

9. Net Imports of Coal Coke: Net imports means imports minus exports, and a minus sign indicates that exports are greater than imports. Sources:

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

10. Electricity: End-use consumption of electricity is based on Table 7.2 sales data. "Other," which is primarily for use in government buildings, is added to the commercial sector except for approximately 4 percent used by railroads and railways and attributed to the transportation sector. For 1973-1983 and 1989, "Monthly Series" data are used directly. For 1984-1988, monthly estimates are created by dividing each month's "Monthly Series" value by the "Monthly Series" total for the year and multiplying by the "Annual Series" value for the year. Kilowatthours are converted to Btu at the rate of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour. See Table 7.2 for sources of the electricity sales data.

11. Electrical System Energy Losses: Electrical system energy losses are calculated as the difference between total energy input at electric utilities and the total energy content of electricity sold to end-use consumers. Most of those 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 are 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 in transmission and distribution. Calculated electrical system energy losses may be less than actual losses, because primary consumption does not include the energy equivalent of utility purchases of electricity from non-electric utilities and from Canada and Mexico, although they are included in electricity sales.

Section 3. Petroleum

Total petroleum imports² averaged 9.1 million barrels per day in June 1990, 4 percent above³ the May 1990 rate and 14 percent above the June 1989 rate.

In June 1990, 17.4 million barrels per day of petroleum products were supplied for domestic use, 3 percent more than the previous month but slightly below the June 1989 rate. Motor gasoline accounted for 43 percent of the total; distillate fuel oil, 17 percent; and residual fuel oil, 7 percent.

Motor gasoline supplied during June 1990 averaged 7.4 million barrels per day, 2 percent more than the previous month but 4 percent less than the June 1989 rate. Stocks of motor gasoline totaled 218 million barrels at the end of June 1990, the same as the stock level in the previous month and 2 million barrels more than the stock level 1 year earlier.

In June 1990, 2.9 million barrels of distillate fuel oil were supplied per day, the same as the May 1990 rate and 3 percent lower than the June 1989 rate. Distillate fuel oil ending stocks for June 1990 were 112 million barrels, 9 million barrels above the stock level in the previous month and 12 million barrels above the stock level 1 year earlier.

Residual fuel oil supplied in June 1990 averaged 1.3 million barrels per day, 4 percent above the previous month and 4 percent higher than the June 1989 rate. Residual fuel oil stocks measured 45 million barrels at the end of June 1990, 5 million barrels lower than the previous month but 1 million barrels higher than the stock level 1 year earlier.

Estimates (except of crude production) for the most current month are based on Energy Information Administration (EIA) weekly data and will be revised to conform with data from the EIA Petroleum Reporting System as available. For the most recent month, crude production is an EIA estimate based on historical and provisional data through March 1990.

²Total import data include imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

³Percentage changes are based on numbers shown in the following tables.

Table 3.1a Crude Oil^a and Petroleum Products Overview

	Field Production			Stock Change ^b		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^c
	Total Domestic ^d	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^e and Petroleum Products
							Million Barrels
Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels
1973 Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	-11	146	17,308	1,008
1974 Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	62	117	16,653	¹ 1,074
1975 Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	¹ 17	¹ 15	16,322	1,133
1976 Average	9,774	8,132	1,604	39	-96	17,461	1,112
1977 Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	170	378	18,431	1,312
1978 Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	78	-172	18,847	1,278
1979 Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	148	25	18,513	1,341
1980 Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	98	42	17,056	¹ 1,392
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	¹ 290	¹ -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	¹ 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	¹ 214	¹ -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 January	9,876	8,250	1,579	-43	-294	17,403	1,597
February	10,018	8,374	1,605	133	-868	17,760	1,576
March	10,071	8,374	1,636	219	-748	17,612	1,559
April	9,946	8,288	1,618	190	445	16,561	1,578
May	9,899	8,229	1,627	96	1,048	16,197	1,614
June	9,833	8,170	1,616	43	-109	17,059	1,612
July	9,713	8,040	1,618	-261	819	16,695	1,629
August	9,762	8,079	1,616	-488	307	17,482	1,624
September	9,575	7,895	1,621	-83	245	17,072	1,628
October	9,737	8,023	1,661	399	-333	17,580	1,630
November	9,751	8,023	1,666	3	25	17,620	1,631
December	9,641	7,942	1,634	-188	-911	18,365	1,597
Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	
1989 January	9,678	7,937	1,664	179	563	17,269	1,620
February	9,441	7,788	1,607	47	-733	17,920	1,601
March	9,284	7,575	1,650	-127	-924	17,989	1,568
April	9,501	7,772	1,674	494	413	16,624	1,596
May	9,498	7,816	1,620	271	598	16,546	1,623
June	9,188	7,624	1,507	-434	-64	17,497	1,608
July	9,055	7,444	1,541	148	1,182	16,453	1,649
August	9,106	7,544	1,504	283	-104	17,360	1,654
September	9,096	7,548	1,480	-144	577	16,795	1,667
October	8,983	7,453	1,478	73	-378	17,304	1,658
November	9,084	7,536	1,483	541	-367	17,311	1,663
December	8,734	7,337	1,343	-302	-2,335	18,858	1,581
Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	
1990 January	^E 9,113	^E 7,522	1,525	377	1,189	16,968	1,632
February	^E 9,093	^E 7,465	1,558	-316	577	17,024	1,639
March	^E 8,986	^E 7,394	1,519	1,030	-883	17,083	1,643
April	^E 8,883	^E 7,331	1,481	-94	-25	16,666	1,640
May	^{RE} 8,838	^{RE} 7,259	^R 1,499	^R 501	^R 505	^R 16,843	^R 1,671
June	^{PE} 8,552	^{PE} 6,981	^E 1,499	^E 89	^E 150	^E 17,423	^E 1,687
6-Month Average	^{PE} 8,910	^{PE} 7,325	^E 1,513	^E 277	^E 249	^E 17,001	
1989 6-Month Average	9,432	7,752	1,621	72	-15	17,300	
1988 6-Month Average	9,940	8,280	1,614	106	-82	17,094	

^aIncludes lease condensate.

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

^cStocks are totals as of end of period.

^dIncludes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

^eIncludes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^fIncludes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^gNet imports equals imports minus exports.

^hDue to a rounding difference, this value is 1,603 in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

ⁱIn January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Note 4 at end of section.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table 3.1b Crude Oil^a and Petroleum Products Overview (Continued)

	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^b
	Total	Crude Oil ^c	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974 Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975 Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976 Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977 Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978 Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979 Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	471	235	236	7,985
1980 Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 January	7,181	4,662	2,519	885	206	679	6,296
February	7,256	4,650	2,605	864	146	718	6,392
March	6,944	4,868	2,076	834	213	622	6,110
April	7,270	5,167	2,103	676	114	562	6,594
May	7,469	5,339	2,130	814	138	676	6,655
June	7,239	5,322	1,917	938	138	800	6,301
July	7,297	5,100	2,197	826	186	640	6,471
August	7,386	5,089	2,296	814	152	661	6,572
September	7,506	5,212	2,294	673	119	554	6,833
October	7,830	5,551	2,279	732	166	566	7,098
November	7,714	5,070	2,644	717	148	569	6,997
December	7,727	5,230	2,497	1,008	129	879	6,719
Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 January	8,255	5,661	2,594	761	137	624	7,494
February	8,032	5,305	2,727	875	208	666	7,157
March	7,456	5,035	2,421	860	156	704	6,596
April	8,078	5,750	2,328	810	139	670	7,268
May	7,778	5,729	2,049	791	131	661	6,986
June	7,977	5,976	2,002	975	243	732	7,002
July	8,369	6,214	2,155	780	69	711	7,589
August	8,560	6,565	1,995	967	162	805	7,593
September	8,002	6,028	1,975	655	32	623	7,347
October	8,301	6,187	2,115	791	61	730	7,511
November	8,341	6,171	2,170	975	120	855	7,366
December	7,579	5,463	2,116	1,067	247	821	6,512
Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 January	9,147	6,206	2,941	710	132	578	8,437
February	8,306	5,858	2,447	822	102	720	7,483
March	7,925	6,125	1,800	881	133	748	7,045
April	7,758	5,740	2,018	761	112	649	6,997
May	^R 8,738	^R 6,438	^R 2,300	^R 690	^R 112	^R 578	^R 8,048
June	^E 9,078	^E 6,749	^E 2,329	^E 817	^E 122	^E 695	^E 8,261
6-Month Average	^E 8,496	^E 6,191	^E 2,305	^E 779	^E 119	^E 660	^E 7,716
1989 6-Month Average	7,926	5,577	2,349	844	168	676	7,082
1988 6-Month Average	7,226	5,003	2,223	835	160	675	6,391

Footnotes continued.

PE= Preliminary estimate. R= Revised data. E= Estimate.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production

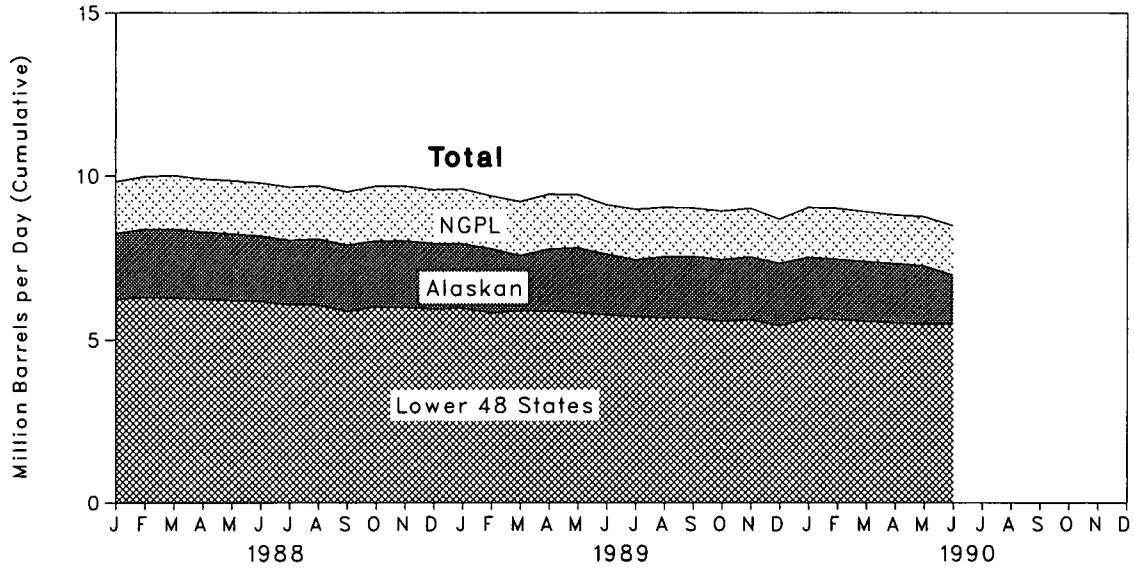


Figure 3.2 Petroleum Stocks

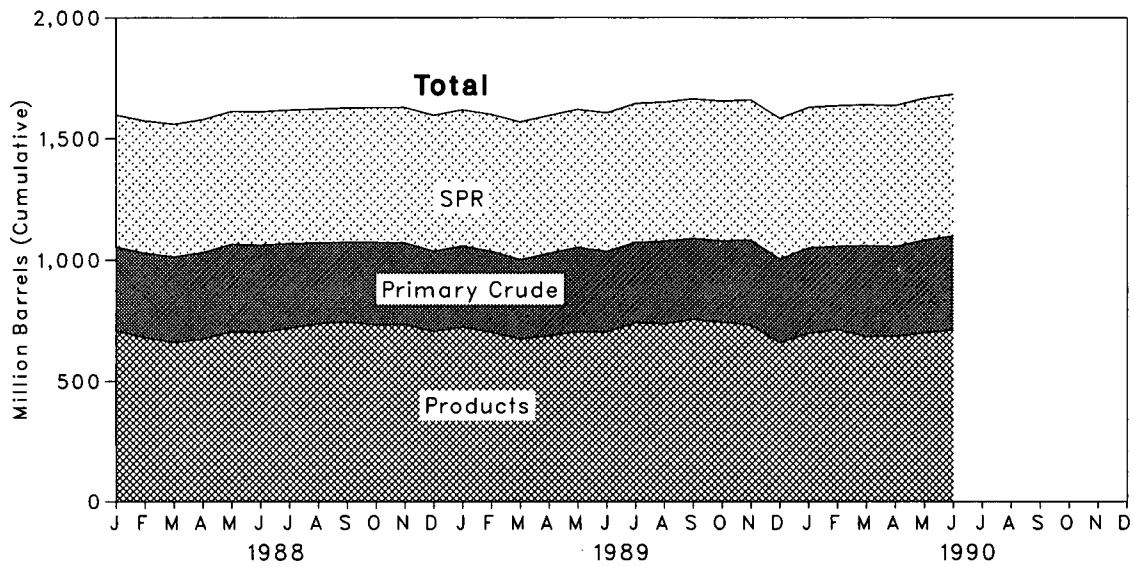


Figure 3.3 Petroleum Products Supplied and Imports

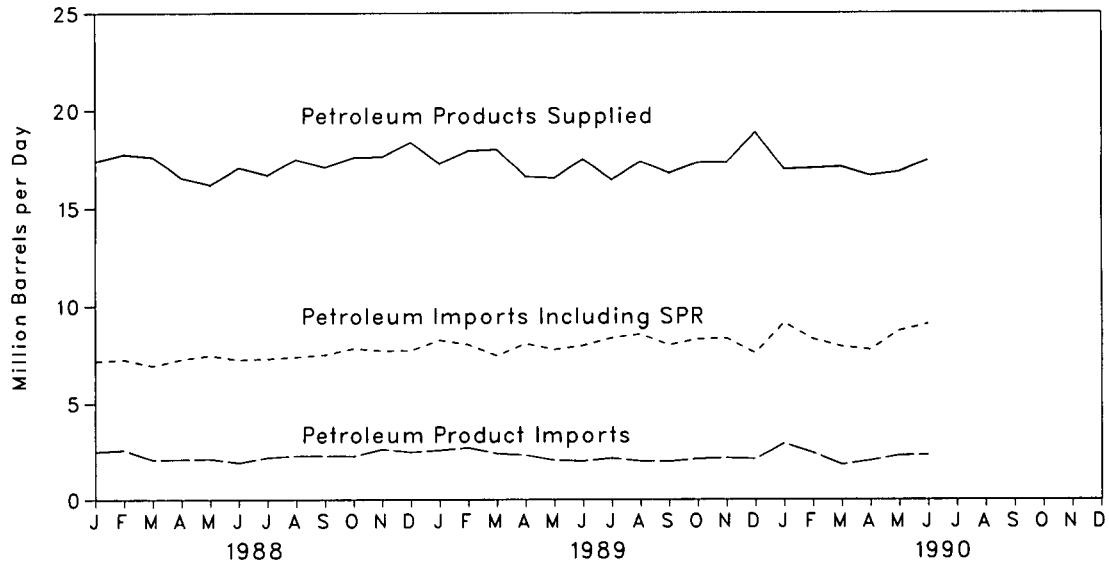


Figure 3.4 Petroleum Imports by Source

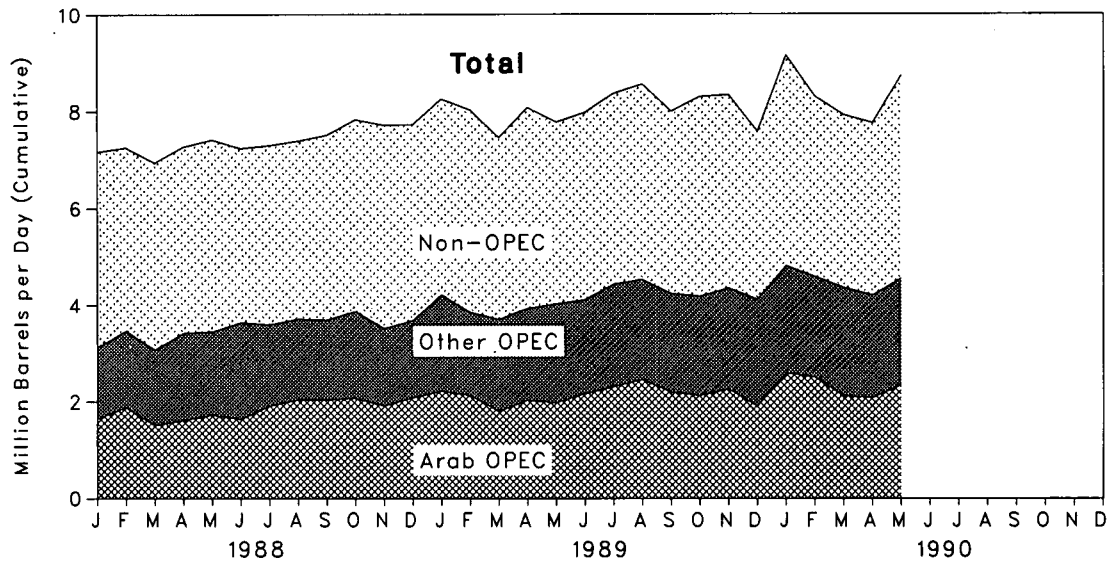


Table 3.2a Crude Oil^a Supply and Disposition
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Supply						Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^e	Crude Used Directly ^f
	Field Production		Imports					
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ^d	Other			
1973 Average	9,208	198	3,244		3,244	3	-19	
1974 Average	8,774	193	3,477		3,477	-25	-15	
1975 Average	8,375	191	4,105		4,105	17	-17	
1976 Average	8,132	173	5,287		5,287	77	-18	
1977 Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-6	-14	
1978 Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-57	-14	
1979 Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-11	-13	
1980 Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	34	-13	
1981 Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	-58	
1982 Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	-59	
1983 Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	NA	
1984 Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	NA	
1985 Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	NA	
1986 Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	NA	
1987 Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	NA	
1988								
January	8,250	1,999	4,662	67	4,595	216	NA	
February	8,374	2,070	4,650	49	4,601	-50	NA	
March	8,374	2,086	4,868	23	4,845	258	NA	
April	8,288	2,029	5,167	78	5,090	27	NA	
May	8,229	2,016	5,339	22	5,317	125	NA	
June	8,170	1,984	5,322	70	5,252	208	NA	
July	8,040	1,960	5,100	42	5,058	432	NA	
August	8,079	2,009	5,089	26	5,064	278	NA	
September	7,895	2,019	5,212	84	5,128	228	NA	
October	8,023	2,010	5,551	43	5,508	160	NA	
November	8,023	2,027	5,070	89	4,981	258	NA	
December	7,942	1,996	5,230	27	5,203	196	NA	
Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	NA	
1989								
January	7,937	1,958	5,661	65	5,596	94	NA	
February	7,788	1,962	5,305	84	5,221	-26	NA	
March	7,575	1,686	5,035	75	4,960	426	NA	
April	7,772	1,890	5,750	59	5,690	91	NA	
May	7,816	1,973	5,729	77	5,652	280	NA	
June	7,624	1,861	5,976	55	5,920	135	NA	
July	7,444	1,725	6,214	75	6,139	426	NA	
August	7,544	1,870	6,565	32	6,533	213	NA	
September	7,548	1,875	6,028	59	5,969	121	NA	
October	7,453	1,877	6,187	37	6,149	-125	NA	
November	7,536	1,915	6,171	41	6,131	397	NA	
December	7,337	1,904	5,463	12	5,452	343	NA	
Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	NA	
1990								
January	E 7,522	E 1,864	6,206	24	6,182	321	NA	
February	E 7,465	E 1,834	5,858	12	5,847	-9	NA	
March	E 7,394	E 1,819	6,125	44	6,081	544	NA	
April	E 7,331	E 1,803	5,740	38	5,702	22	NA	
May	RE 7,259	RE 1,766	R 6,438	R 89	R 6,349	R 335	NA	
June	PE 6,981	PE 1,484	E 6,749	E 0	E 6,749	E 170	NA	
6-Month Average	PE 7,325	PE 1,762	E 6,191	E 35	E 6,156	E 236	NA	
1989 6-Month Average	7,752	1,887	5,577	69	5,508	171	NA	
1988 6-Month Average	8,280	2,031	5,003	51	4,951	133	NA	

^aIncludes lease condensate.

^bStocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^dStrategic Petroleum Reserve.

^eA balancing item.

^fBeginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

^gStocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Notes 4 and 5 at end of section.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table 3.2b Crude Oil^a Supply and Disposition (Continued)

	Disposition						Ending Stocks ^b		
	Crude Losses	Stock Change ^c		Refinery Input	Exports	Product Supplied ^f	Total	SPR ^d	Other Primary
		SPR ^d	Other						
Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels			
1973 Average	13		-11	12,431	2		242		242
1974 Average	13		62	12,133	3		265		265
1975 Average	13		17	12,442	6		271		271
1976 Average	15		39	13,416	8		285		285
1977 Average	16	20	150	14,602	50		348	7	340
1978 Average	16	163	-84	14,739	158		376	67	309
1979 Average	16	67	81	14,648	235		430	91	339
1980 Average	15	45	52	13,481	287	9 466	466	108	9 358
1981 Average	5	336	9 -46	12,470	228		594	230	363
1982 Average	3	174	-38	11,774	236	9 644	644	294	350
1983 Average	2	234	9 -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	2	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	1	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	(s)	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	(s)	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 January	(s)	67	-110	12,920	206	45	888	543	346
February	(s)	49	84	12,644	146	52	892	544	348
March	(s)	26	193	13,016	213	52	899	545	354
April	(s)	77	112	13,135	114	42	905	547	357
May	(s)	22	74	13,425	138	34	908	548	360
June	(s)	70	-27	13,487	138	32	909	550	359
July	1	42	-302	13,617	186	29	901	551	349
August	(s)	26	-514	13,752	152	30	886	552	334
September	(s)	84	-167	13,261	119	37	883	555	329
October	(s)	43	356	13,126	166	42	896	556	340
November	(s)	89	-86	13,156	148	44	896	559	337
December	(s)	27	-215	13,381	129	44	890	560	330
Average	(s)	52	-51	13,246	155	40			
1989 January	(s)	65	115	13,330	137	47	895	562	334
February	(s)	85	-38	12,765	208	48	897	564	333
March	(s)	75	-202	12,963	156	45	893	566	327
April	(s)	60	434	12,956	139	23	908	568	340
May	(s)	77	194	13,405	131	19	916	570	346
June	(s)	44	-478	13,905	243	20	903	572	331
July	(s)	86	62	13,848	69	19	908	574	333
August	(s)	32	251	13,861	162	17	916	575	341
September	1	59	-203	13,791	32	18	912	577	335
October	0	37	36	13,360	61	21	914	578	336
November	(s)	41	500	13,420	120	25	930	579	351
December	(s)	12	-313	13,165	247	33	921	580	341
Average	(s)	56	30	13,401	142	28			
1990 January	(s)	24	353	13,499	132	40	933	581	352
February	0	12	-328	13,494	102	36	924	581	343
March	0	44	986	12,876	133	24	956	582	374
April	(s)	38	-132	13,051	112	24	953	583	370
May	R 0	R 89	R 412	R 13,389	R 112	R 30	R 969	586	R 382
June	E (s)	E 17	E 73	E 13,664	E 122	E 24	E 974	E 587	E 387
6-Month Average	E (s)	E 38	E 239	E 13,326	E 119	E 30			
1989 6-Month Average	(s)	67	5	13,226	168	34			
1988 6-Month Average	(s)	52	54	13,107	160	43			

Footnotes continued.

PE=Preliminary estimate. R=Revised data. NA=Not available. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 3.3a Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Imports from OPEC Sources ^a										Total Arab OPEC ^d
	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia ^b	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ^b	Total OPEC ^c	
1973 Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	915
1974 Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280	752
1975 Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,383
1976 Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066	2,424
1977 Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,185
1978 Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,963
1979 Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,056
1980 Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,551
1981 Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323	1,848
1982 Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146	854
1983 Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862	632
1984 Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049	819
1985 Average	187	4	168	45	314	27	293	605	187	1,830	472
1986 Average	271	0	685	44	318	19	440	793	265	2,837	1,162
1987 Average	295	0	751	61	285	98	535	804	231	3,060	1,274
1988 January	333	0	849	61	179	* 1	406	766	540	3,134	1,652
February	358	0	1,265	79	194	0	506	846	214	3,461	1,883
March	259	0	937	6	127	0	589	803	352	3,073	1,509
April	342	0	929	48	166	0	711	833	385	3,413	1,610
May	320	0	1,041	41	298	0	601	841	360	3,501	1,724
June	262	0	923	11	184	0	875	850	527	3,632	1,635
July	225	0	1,076	43	216	0	715	724	590	3,589	1,911
August	257	0	1,169	0	153	0	623	830	669	3,703	2,036
September	289	0	1,066	22	242	0	546	824	697	3,685	2,042
October	326	0	1,244	16	265	0	686	772	552	3,861	2,069
November	322	0	986	0	240	0	489	779	694	3,510	1,914
December	312	0	1,289	19	194	0	667	669	524	3,674	2,080
Average	300	0	1,064	29	205	(s)	618	794	510	3,520	1,839
1989 January	335	0	1,449	59	218	0	782	941	429	4,212	2,219
February	310	0	1,290	17	292	0	567	775	593	3,845	2,126
March	272	0	1,108	64	167	0	702	909	471	3,693	1,805
April	235	0	1,226	14	128	0	750	831	743	3,927	2,030
May	272	0	1,155	61	264	0	789	853	630	4,025	1,977
June	205	0	1,249	17	138	0	864	778	856	4,106	2,164
July	263	0	1,182	0	113	0	1,094	794	992	4,437	2,308
August	216	0	1,316	44	115	0	946	834	1,060	4,531	2,453
September	256	0	1,109	20	113	0	867	914	957	4,236	2,195
October	250	0	1,158	14	167	0	713	1,004	872	4,177	2,122
November	323	0	1,342	0	231	0	770	924	762	4,353	2,257
December	288	0	1,115	26	263	0	915	903	602	4,111	1,905
Average	269	0	1,224	28	183	0	815	873	748	4,140	2,130
1990 January	418	0	1,212	37	137	0	830	1,138	1,047	4,819	2,592
February	280	0	1,557	18	260	0	833	890	753	4,590	2,504
March	301	0	1,157	17	138	0	1,054	878	824	4,368	2,115
April	234	0	1,149	9	88	0	969	1,005	742	4,196	2,073
May	247	0	1,225	73	77	0	1,008	1,087	836	4,554	2,337
5-Month Average	297	0	1,255	31	138	0	941	1,002	843	4,506	2,322
1989 5-Month Average	285	0	1,245	44	213	0	721	864	572	3,942	2,030
1988 5-Month Average	322	0	1,001	47	193	(s)	562	817	372	3,314	1,674

^aExcludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^b"Other OPEC" consists of Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar. Prior to January 1988, imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia. From January 1988 forward, those imports are included in imports from "Other OPEC."

^c"Total OPEC" consists of Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela, as well as the Arab members.

^d"Total Arab OPEC" consists of Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Imports from the Neutral Zone are included in imports from "Total Arab OPEC."

*A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States (defined in this publication as the 50 States and the District of Columbia) in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. The oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table 3.3b Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ¹										Total Imports
	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non-OPEC	Total Non-OPEC	
1973 Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974 Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975 Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976 Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977 Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978 Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979 Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980 Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981 Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982 Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983 Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984 Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985 Average	40	770	816	40	113	310	28	247	873	3,237	5,067
1986 Average	37	807	699	25	125	350	21	244	1,080	3,387	6,224
1987 Average	37	848	655	29	106	352	21	272	1,296	3,617	6,678
1988 January	51	959	808	40	97	313	29	341	1,410	4,047	7,181
February	79	1,033	710	21	93	334	16	200	1,308	3,794	7,256
March	47	1,002	745	46	89	461	22	180	1,280	3,871	6,944
April	26	985	678	43	82	594	29	193	1,227	3,857	7,270
May	24	1,001	722	27	102	389	20	257	1,426	3,968	7,469
June	15	1,032	766	31	112	232	13	212	1,194	3,607	7,239
July	15	972	723	35	96	214	22	215	1,416	3,708	7,297
August	12	1,009	704	32	97	111	23	172	1,523	3,683	7,386
September	37	936	843	25	96	149	29	236	1,469	3,820	7,506
October	13	996	743	17	98	447	21	234	1,398	3,969	7,830
November	27	1,080	811	72	80	246	15	286	1,587	4,204	7,714
December	40	990	711	40	125	294	28	372	1,453	4,053	7,727
Average	32	999	747	36	97	315	22	242	1,392	3,882	7,402
1989 January	53	1,065	809	59	105	215	30	415	1,293	4,043	8,255
February	24	1,007	756	44	92	221	24	369	1,649	4,186	8,032
March	41	961	667	52	82	174	38	324	1,424	3,763	7,456
April	55	877	1,002	14	117	148	24	407	1,507	4,151	8,078
May	29	901	808	32	68	202	46	379	1,288	3,753	7,778
June	28	921	688	34	143	181	32	363	1,481	3,871	7,977
July	32	849	758	49	89	328	39	331	1,458	3,932	8,369
August	19	911	806	43	101	370	21	239	1,519	4,029	8,560
September	8	949	721	35	95	191	33	190	1,545	3,766	8,002
October	44	857	837	38	71	309	32	180	1,756	4,124	8,301
November	41	911	743	72	91	165	42	279	1,645	3,988	8,341
December	29	973	610	29	81	78	24	377	1,266	3,468	7,579
Average	34	931	767	42	94	215	32	321	1,484	3,921	8,061
1990 January	74	952	789	9	109	219	35	409	1,732	4,328	9,147
February	74	919	722	27	89	74	32	323	1,456	3,716	8,306
March	35	823	812	10	103	273	32	264	1,205	3,557	7,925
April	51	908	466	29	114	274	33	283	1,404	3,562	7,758
May	29	994	778	20	88	347	38	285	1,604	4,184	8,738
5-Month Average	52	919	715	19	101	240	34	313	1,481	3,874	8,380
1989 5-Month Average	40	962	808	41	93	192	32	379	1,427	3,974	7,916
1988 5-Month Average	45	996	733	35	93	418	23	235	1,331	3,909	7,223

Footnotes continued.

¹Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of OPEC, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

R=Revised data. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.5 Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied, Production, and Imports

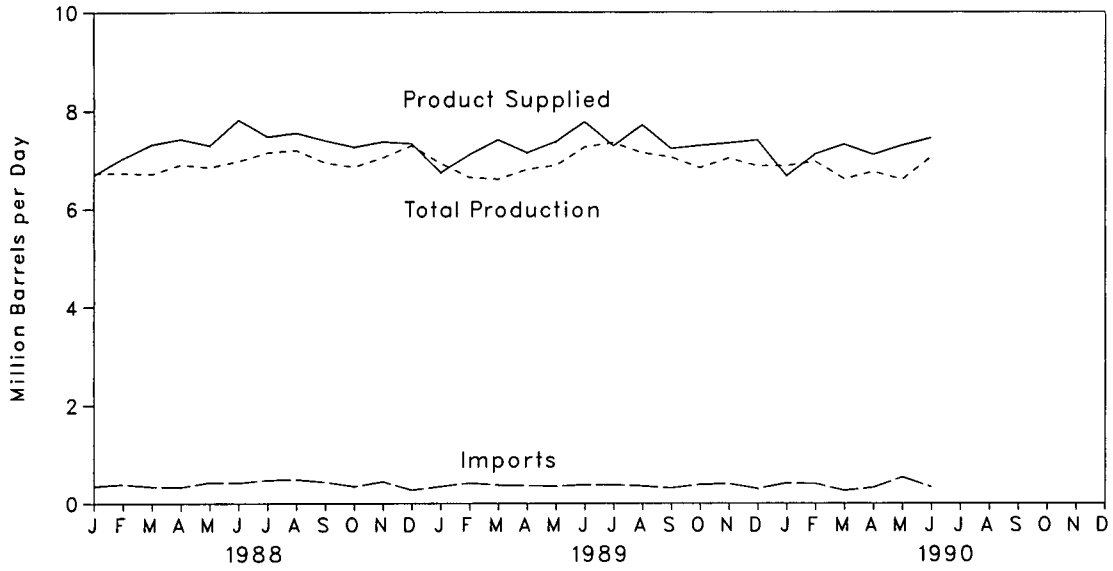


Figure 3.6 Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

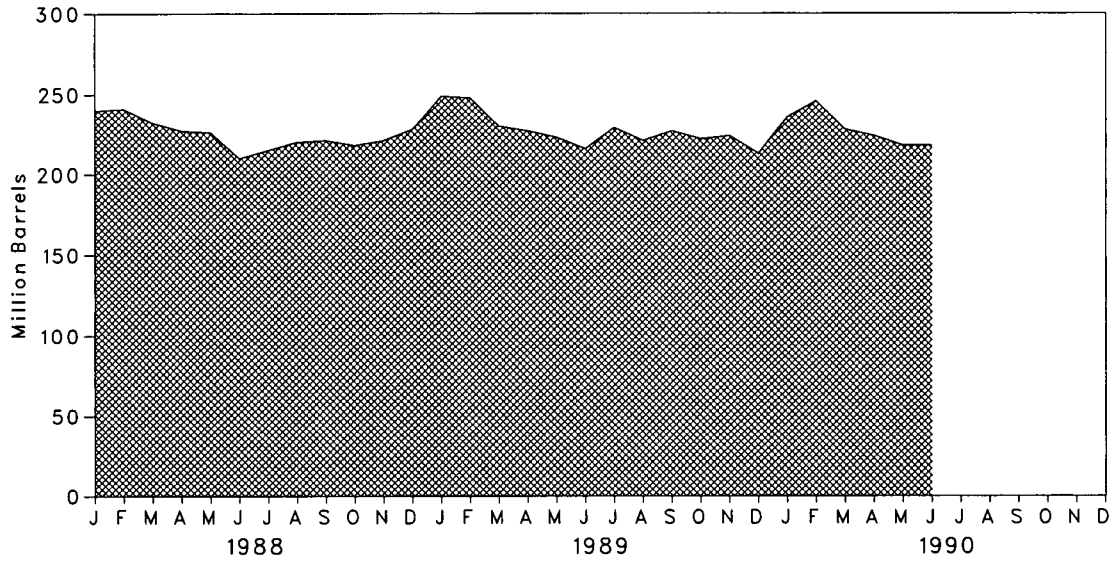


Table 3.4 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

	Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks ^a	
	Total Production	Imports ^b	Stock Change ^{b c}	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ^a	Finished Motor Gasoline
					Total	Unleaded ^d	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973 Average	6,535	134	-9	4	6,674			209	
1974 Average	6,360	204	24	2	6,537			† 218	
1975 Average	6,520	184	† 28	2	6,675			235	
1976 Average	6,841	131	-10	3	6,978			231	
1977 Average	7,033	217	72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978 Average	7,169	190	-54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979 Average	6,852	181	-2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980 Average	6,506	140	66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	† 261	
1981 Average ^g	6,405	157	† -28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	
1982 Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	† 235	
1983 Average	6,340	247	† -45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
1984 Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	243	205
1985 Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	223	190
1986 Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	4,854	69.0	233	194
1987 Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	5,470	75.9	226	189
1988 January	6,730	357	387	8	6,693	5,395	80.6	240	201
February	6,736	397	75	18	7,039	5,607	79.7	241	203
March	6,715	349	-277	18	7,323	5,894	80.5	232	194
April	6,907	399	-142	18	7,430	5,991	80.6	227	190
May	6,851	437	-43	28	7,303	5,861	80.3	226	189
June	6,983	428	-465	59	7,817	6,336	81.1	210	175
July	7,159	482	148	12	7,482	6,144	82.1	215	179
August	7,209	494	131	15	7,556	6,232	82.5	220	184
September	6,948	443	-28	16	7,404	6,115	82.6	221	183
October	6,858	352	-75	13	7,271	5,988	82.4	218	180
November	7,060	451	118	15	7,379	6,157	83.4	221	184
December	7,303	277	192	45	7,344	6,220	84.7	228	190
Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	5,995	81.7		
1989 January	6,937	353	512	33	6,745	5,754	85.3	249	206
February	6,650	423	-70	24	7,119	6,141	86.3	248	204
March	6,612	381	-471	43	7,421	6,380	86.0	230	189
April	6,811	370	-22	46	7,157	6,248	87.3	227	188
May	6,894	355	-163	31	7,381	6,454	87.5	223	183
June	7,275	386	-180	60	7,780	6,864	88.2	216	178
July	7,360	383	390	57	7,296	6,509	89.2	229	190
August	7,155	360	-260	58	7,717	6,934	89.8	221	182
September	7,069	320	118	31	7,240	6,443	89.0	227	186
October	6,845	389	-97	29	7,302	6,642	91.0	222	183
November	7,046	406	81	18	7,353	6,756	91.9	224	185
December	6,884	306	-257	37	7,410	6,927	93.5	213	177
Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	6,507	88.8		
1990 January	6,889	417	599	31	6,675	6,272	94.0	236	196
February	6,978	407	204	53	7,129	6,657	93.4	246	201
March	6,612	265	-493	45	7,325	6,881	93.9	228	186
April	6,764	327	-52	28	7,116	6,696	94.1	224	184
May	R 6,599	R 535	R -196	R 25	R 7,304	R 6,884	94.2	R 218	R 178
June	E 7,068	E 338	E -77	E 36	E 7,448	E 7,049	E 94.6	E 218	E 179
6-Month Average	E 6,815	E 382	E -5	E 36	E 7,165	E 6,740			
1989 6-Month Average	6,865	377	-65	40	7,267	6,307			
1988 6-Month Average	6,820	394	-77	25	7,266	5,847			

^aStocks are totals as of end of period.

^bBeginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

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

^dIncludes gasohol.

^eIncludes motor gasoline blending components.

^fIn January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Note 4 at end of section.

^gBeginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Note 1 at end of section.

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.7 Distillate Fuel Oil Product Supplied, Production, and Imports

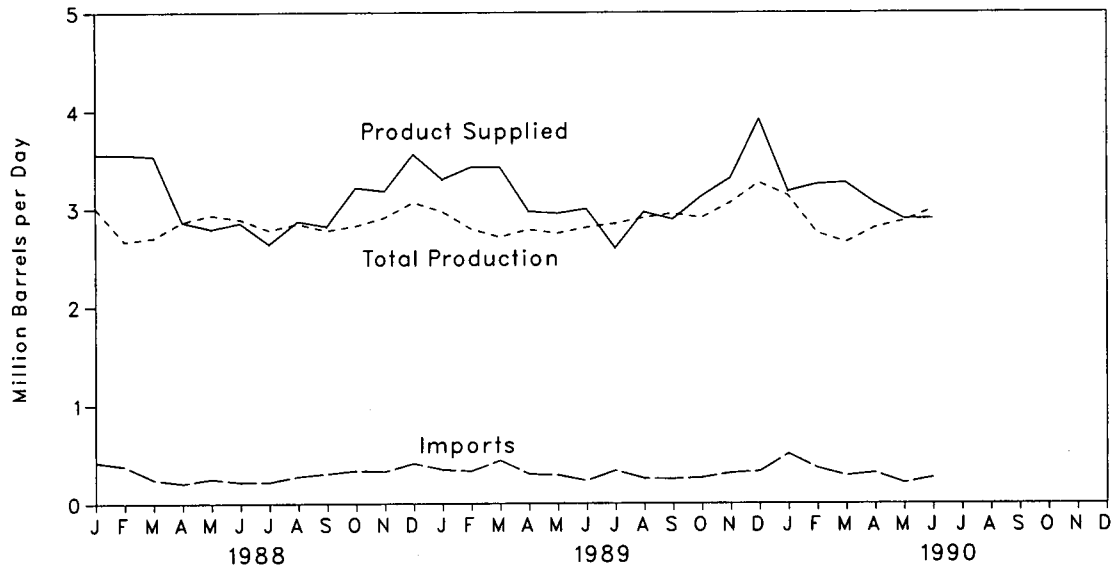


Figure 3.8 Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

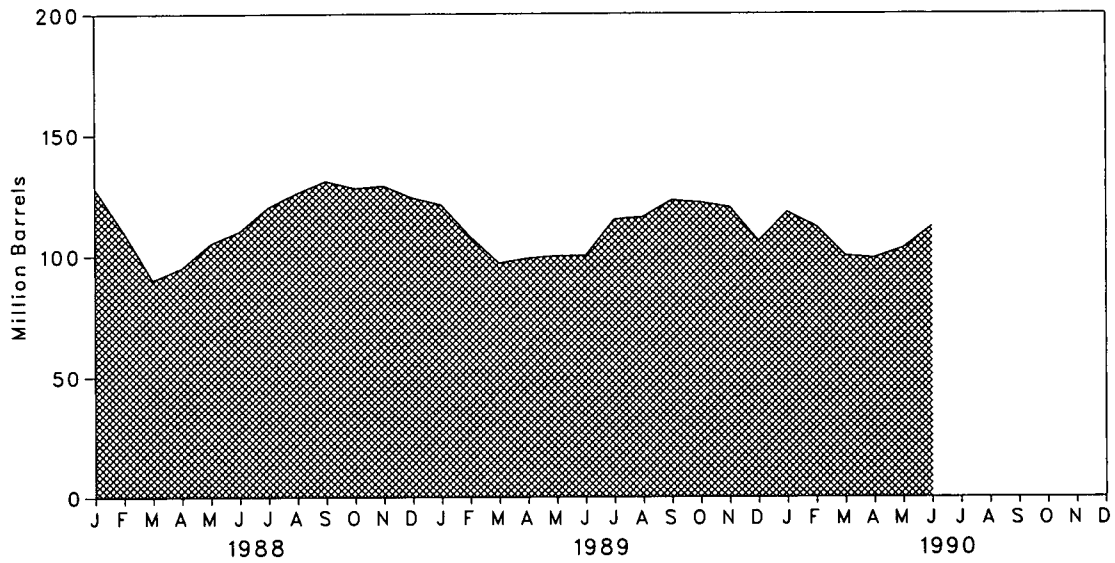


Table 3.5 Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly ^a	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels
1973 Average	2,822	392	2	115	9	3,092	196
1974 Average	2,669	289	2	9	2	2,948	^d 200
1975 Average	2,654	155	2	^d -41	1	2,851	209
1976 Average	2,924	146	1	-62	1	3,133	186
1977 Average	3,278	250	1	176	1	3,352	250
1978 Average	3,167	173	1	-93	3	3,432	216
1979 Average	3,153	193	1	34	3	3,311	229
1980 Average	2,662	142	1	-64	3	2,866	^d 205
1981 Average^e	2,613	173	10	^d -38	5	2,829	192
1982 Average	2,606	93	10	-35	74	2,671	^d 179
1983 Average	2,456	174	NA	^d -124	64	2,690	140
1984 Average	2,681	272	NA	57	51	2,845	161
1985 Average	2,687	200	NA	-48	67	2,868	144
1986 Average	2,798	247	NA	31	100	2,914	155
1987 Average	2,731	255	NA	-56	66	2,976	134
1988 January	3,010	424	NA	-206	82	3,558	128
February	2,667	383	NA	-614	107	3,557	110
March	2,706	247	NA	-660	74	3,539	90
April	2,867	210	NA	171	42	2,864	95
May	2,936	253	NA	320	74	2,795	105
June	2,893	222	NA	185	76	2,854	110
July	2,784	222	NA	308	58	2,640	120
August	2,848	279	NA	185	70	2,873	126
September	2,778	307	NA	192	72	2,821	131
October	2,827	336	NA	-103	48	3,218	128
November	2,909	327	NA	19	34	3,183	129
December	3,068	409	NA	-171	87	3,560	124
Average	2,859	302	NA	-30	69	3,122	
1989 January	2,974	346	NA	-93	110	3,303	121
February	2,797	331	NA	-463	164	3,427	108
March	2,713	439	NA	-352	76	3,428	97
April	2,789	301	NA	60	56	2,975	99
May	2,750	290	NA	35	51	2,954	100
June	2,809	233	NA	(s)	39	3,002	100
July	2,848	334	NA	498	89	2,596	115
August	2,907	254	NA	41	154	2,966	116
September	2,952	249	NA	231	81	2,889	123
October	2,906	261	NA	-50	90	3,127	122
November	3,063	307	NA	-64	123	3,311	120
December	3,266	324	NA	-454	130	3,914	106
Average	2,899	306	NA	-49	97	3,157	
1990 January	3,136	501	NA	398	62	3,177	118
February	2,753	357	NA	-204	65	3,250	112
March	2,655	280	NA	-405	75	3,265	100
April	2,802	308	NA	-8	59	3,059	99
May	^R 2,873	^R 207	NA	^R 109	^R 75	^R 2,897	103
June	^E 2,995	^E 260	NA	^E 291	^E 66	^E 2,898	^E 112
6-Month Average	^E 2,871	^E 319	NA	^E 33	^E 67	^E 3,090	
1989 6-Month Average	2,805	324	NA	-132	82	3,180	
1988 6-Month Average	2,848	290	NA	-132	76	3,194	

^aBeginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Note 3 at end of section.

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

^cStocks are totals as of end of period.

^dIn January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Note 4 at end of section. Due to a rounding difference, the 1975 stock change value is -40 in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

^eBeginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Note 1 at end of section.

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.9 Residual Fuel Oil Product Supplied, Production, and Imports

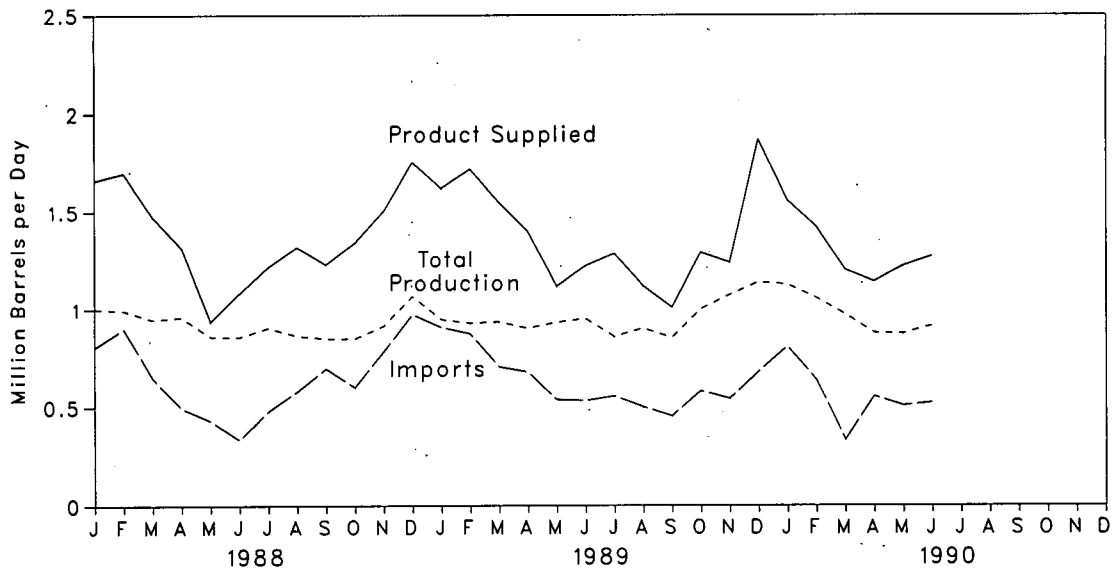


Figure 3.10 Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

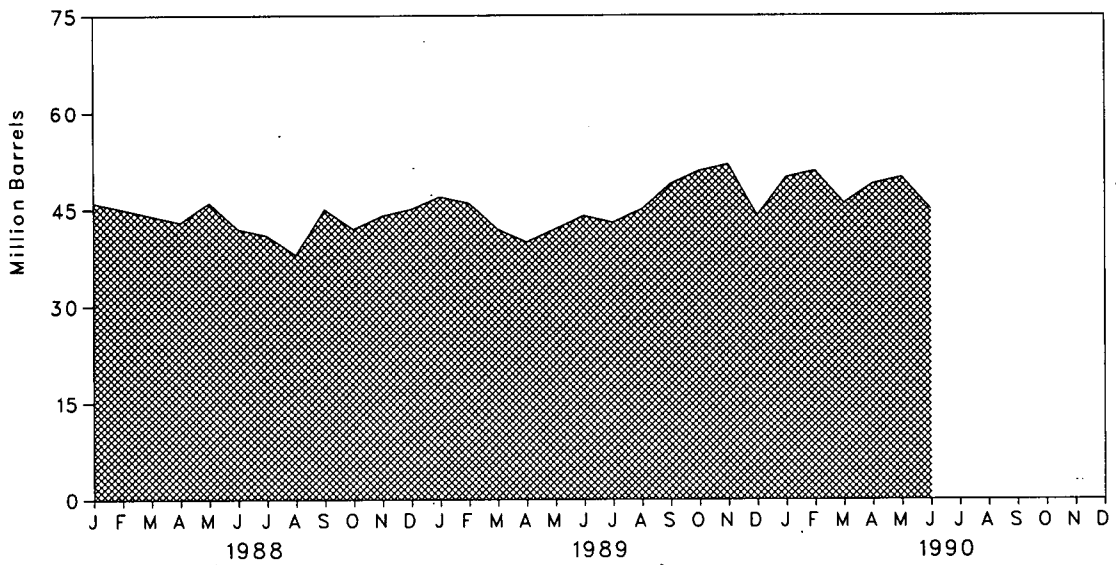


Table 3.6 Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^e
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly ^a	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels
1973 Average	971	1,853	17	-5	23	2,822	53
1974 Average	1,070	1,587	13	17	14	2,639	^d 60
1975 Average	1,235	1,223	15	^d -2	15	2,462	74
1976 Average	1,377	1,413	17	-5	12	2,801	72
1977 Average	1,754	1,359	13	48	6	3,071	90
1978 Average	1,667	1,355	13	1	13	3,023	90
1979 Average	1,687	1,151	12	15	9	2,826	96
1980 Average	1,580	939	12	-10	33	2,508	^d 92
1981 Average^a	1,321	800	48	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982 Average	1,070	776	48	-32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983 Average	852	699	NA	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984 Average	891	681	NA	12	190	1,369	53
1985 Average	882	510	NA	-7	197	1,202	50
1986 Average	889	669	NA	-8	147	1,418	47
1987 Average	885	565	NA	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988							
January	1,002	805	NA	-44	190	1,661	46
February	994	901	NA	-33	229	1,698	45
March	948	650	NA	-43	165	1,476	44
April	960	495	NA	-33	170	1,318	43
May	862	432	NA	94	263	938	46
June	880	336	NA	-117	249	1,083	42
July	906	479	NA	-37	206	1,217	41
August	866	581	NA	-97	225	1,320	38
September	852	698	NA	220	100	1,230	45
October	852	603	NA	-68	181	1,343	42
November	916	785	NA	51	146	1,504	44
December	1,069	975	NA	20	271	1,754	45
Average	926	644	NA	-8	200	1,378	
1989							
January	949	909	NA	84	151	1,623	47
February	930	877	NA	-58	146	1,719	46
March	937	706	NA	-128	220	1,551	42
April	904	681	NA	-52	236	1,401	40
May	934	538	NA	77	276	1,119	42
June	953	533	NA	54	208	1,223	44
July	862	556	NA	-44	176	1,286	43
August	903	501	NA	58	225	1,121	45
September	856	454	NA	162	137	1,010	49
October	1,001	583	NA	50	243	1,292	51
November	1,075	543	NA	48	330	1,240	52
December	1,140	680	NA	-275	226	1,870	44
Average	954	629	NA	-2	215	1,370	
1990							
January	1,129	809	NA	191	186	1,561	50
February	1,060	640	NA	63	214	1,424	51
March	974	334	NA	-171	277	1,202	46
April	880	555	NA	93	200	1,142	49
May	^R 877	^R 507	NA	^R 21	^R 141	^R 1,222	^R 50
June	^E 916	^E 522	NA	^E -70	^E 236	^E 1,272	^E 45
6-Month Average	^E 972	^E 560	NA	^E 21	^E 209	^E 1,303	
1989 6-Month Average	935	706	NA	-3	207	1,436	
1988 6-Month Average	941	602	NA	-29	211	1,361	

^aBeginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Note 3 at end of section.

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

^cStocks are totals as of end of period.

^dIn January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Note 4 at end of section.

^eBeginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Note 1 at end of section.

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.11 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Product Supplied, Production, and Imports

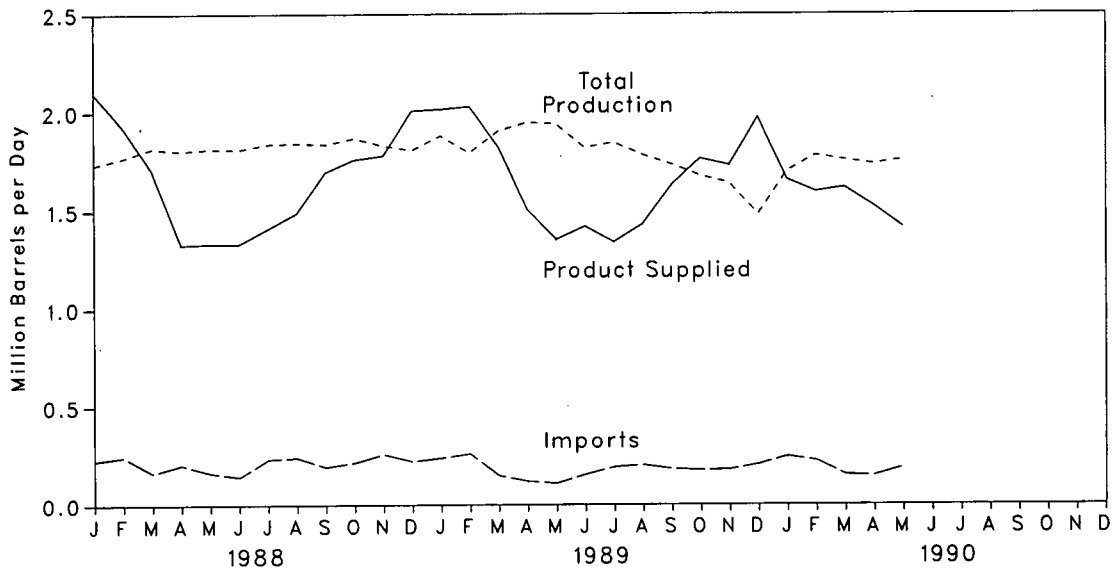


Figure 3.12 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

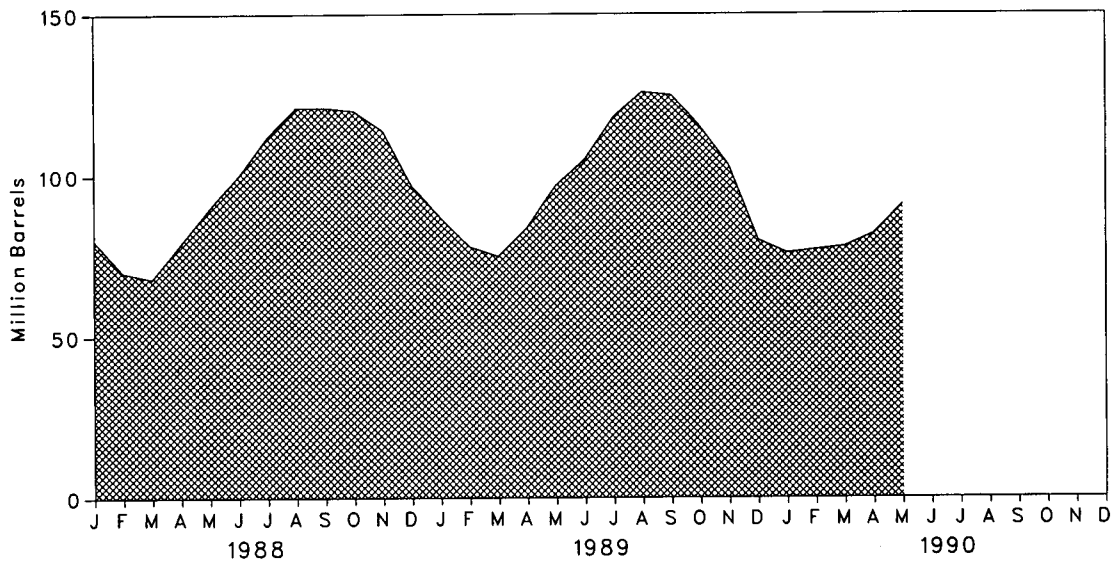


Table 3.7 Liquefied Petroleum Gases^a Supply and Disposition

	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^c
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels
1973 Average	1,600	132	35	220	27	1,449	99
1974 Average	1,565	123	38	220	25	1,406	^d 113
1975 Average	1,527	112	^d 35	246	26	1,333	125
1976 Average	1,535	130	-24	260	25	1,404	116
1977 Average	1,586	161	55	233	18	1,422	136
1978 Average	1,537	123	-12	239	20	1,413	132
1979 Average	1,556	217	-70	236	15	1,592	111
1980 Average	1,535	216	27	233	21	1,469	^d 120
1981 Average	1,571	244	^d 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	^e 1,527	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^d 94
1983 Average	1,642	190	^d -4	253	73	1,509	^d 101
1984 Average	1,697	195	^d -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988							
January	1,734	226	-566	383	44	2,099	80
February	1,770	245	-328	366	47	1,929	70
March	1,819	165	-50	292	36	1,707	68
April	1,806	205	361	277	43	1,329	79
May	1,817	165	343	277	37	1,324	90
June	1,814	144	331	256	38	1,333	100
July	1,842	233	380	248	35	1,412	112
August	1,847	241	287	262	50	1,490	121
September	1,841	194	20	274	43	1,698	121
October	1,872	216	-47	318	56	1,761	120
November	1,835	258	-206	445	71	1,782	114
December	1,811	222	-522	461	85	2,010	97
Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	
1989							
January	1,885	239	-335	422	19	2,018	87
February	1,798	260	-333	328	31	2,032	78
March	1,909	150	-85	274	43	1,827	75
April	1,950	121	294	242	27	1,507	84
May	1,943	110	428	226	43	1,357	97
June	1,824	155	269	254	35	1,422	105
July	1,850	192	407	247	45	1,343	118
August	1,787	202	272	245	40	1,433	126
September	1,737	182	-46	303	31	1,631	125
October	1,679	176	-313	371	31	1,766	115
November	1,643	179	-389	446	33	1,732	103
December	1,483	205	-749	424	37	1,975	80
Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	
1990							
January	1,700	245	-174	416	44	1,660	76
February	1,784	223	20	346	42	1,599	77
March	1,760	152	42	205	44	1,620	78
April	1,738	148	136	200	25	1,525	82
May	1,760	189	279	216	36	1,417	91
5-Month Average	1,748	191	61	276	38	1,564	
1989 5-Month Average	1,898	175	-2	298	33	1,744	
1988 5-Month Average	1,789	200	-47	319	41	1,677	

^aIncludes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.

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

^cStocks are totals as of end of period.

^dIn January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Note 4 at end of section.

^eDue to a rounding difference, this value is 1,528 in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 3.8 Other Petroleum Products^a Supply and Disposition

	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^c
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels
1973 Average	3,693	502	9	750	166	3,270	208
1974 Average	3,558	432	28	665	174	3,123	^d 218
1975 Average	3,418	277	^d -4	537	160	3,002	219
1976 Average	3,643	208	5	524	175	3,145	220
1977 Average	3,912	205	27	514	165	3,410	230
1978 Average	4,046	166	-14	492	167	3,568	225
1979 Average	4,153	195	37	352	209	3,749	238
1980 Average	3,956	210	23	311	198	3,634	^d 247
1981 Average	3,739	226	^d -46	723	199	3,088	282
1982 Average	3,453	334	-80	787	211	^e 2,870	^d 253
1983 Average	3,460	411	^d -6	712	242	2,923	^d 256
1984 Average	3,632	565	^d -23	791	245	3,183	240
1985 Average	3,721	588	17	886	240	3,166	246
1986 Average	3,997	561	10	888	308	3,353	250
1987 Average	4,080	610	-1	829	289	3,572	250
1988							
January	3,942	706	136	812	354	3,347	254
February	3,905	680	31	753	318	3,484	255
March	4,147	666	282	687	328	3,515	264
April	4,010	794	87	851	288	3,577	266
May	4,071	843	335	501	274	3,803	277
June	4,265	787	-43	777	379	3,939	276
July	4,315	781	21	831	329	3,915	276
August	4,413	701	-199	796	302	4,215	270
September	4,245	651	-159	850	323	3,882	265
October	4,163	771	-40	762	268	3,944	264
November	4,068	823	43	818	303	3,728	265
December	4,155	613	-429	1,153	392	3,653	252
Average	4,143	735	6	799	321	3,751	
1989							
January	4,198	746	396	706	311	3,532	264
February	3,957	837	191	726	302	3,574	270
March	4,067	745	112	660	321	3,718	273
April	3,953	854	133	808	306	3,561	277
May	4,131	755	221	688	260	3,718	284
June	4,375	695	-206	838	389	4,049	278
July	4,454	690	-69	955	344	3,913	276
August	4,436	677	-215	893	328	4,107	269
September	4,428	770	112	737	343	4,005	272
October	4,191	705	32	730	337	3,796	273
November	4,122	736	-43	900	351	3,650	272
December	3,763	600	-601	918	391	3,655	253
Average	4,174	733	4	797	332	3,774	
1990							
January	4,014	970	176	699	255	3,854	259
February	4,255	819	495	645	347	3,587	273
March	4,115	769	144	787	306	3,646	278
April	4,125	679	-195	861	337	3,800	272
May	4,235	861	292	531	300	3,973	281
5-Month Average	4,147	821	179	705	308	3,776	
1989 5-Month Average	4,064	786	212	717	300	3,622	
1988 5-Month Average	4,017	738	177	720	312	3,546	

^aIncludes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oil, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

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

^cStocks are totals as of end of period.

^dIn January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Note 4 at end of this section.

^eDue to a rounding difference, this value is 2,869 in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Petroleum Notes and Sources

Notes

1. 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 industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. Those sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems.

Every 3 years an extensive survey is conducted to update the frames completely. The updating involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., Environmental Protection Agency, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

2. **Motor Gasoline:** Beginning in January 1981, the EIA expanded its universe to include non-refinery blenders; redefined motor gasoline into two categories (finished leaded and finished unleaded); and separated blending components from finished motor gasoline as a reporting category. Also, survey forms were modified to describe refinery operations more accurately. For further details, see the EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

3. **Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils:** The requirement to report crude oil burned on leases and pipelines as either distillate or residual fuel oil has been eliminated. Prior to January 1981, the refinery input of unfinished oils number typically exceeded the number for 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 an unfinished oil input by the receiving refinery. The imbalance between supply and disposition of unfinished oils would then be subtracted from the production of distillate and residual fuel oils. Two-thirds of that difference was subtracted from distillate and one-third from residual. Beginning in January 1981, the EIA modified its survey forms to account for redesignated product

and discontinued the above-mentioned adjustment. For further details, see the EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

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

- Crude Oil: 1982--645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974--1,121; 1980--1,425; and 1982--1,462.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974--225; 1980--263; 1982--244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974--224; 1980--205; and 1982--186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974--75; 1980--91; and 1982--68.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974--113; 1980--128; and 1982--103.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974--220; 1980--249; and 1982--259.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983, were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table, is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table. This change affects stocks reported and stock change calculations in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983--108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983--248.

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

Sources

- 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual."
- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual" and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
- 1981 through 1989: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
- January 1990 through May 1990: Detailed Statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- June 1990: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production).
- January 1990 through June 1990: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Section 4. Natural Gas

Total dry natural gas production in the United States during May 1990 was an estimated 1.4 trillion cubic feet, slightly lower than the previous May.

Consumption of natural and supplemental gas in May 1990 was 1.4 trillion cubic feet, slightly below the level in May 1989.

Deliveries to residential consumers in April 1990 (latest data available) were 398 billion cubic feet, 4 percent⁴ lower than the previous April. Total deliveries to

industrial consumers during April 1990 were 620 billion cubic feet, 9 percent higher than in the previous April.

Imports of natural gas in May 1990 were 118 billion cubic feet, 11 percent higher than in the previous May.

Stocks of working gas⁵ in underground natural gas storage reservoirs at the end of May 1990 totaled 2.2 trillion cubic feet, 5 percent above the level of stocks available 1 year earlier. Net withdrawals from storage during May 1990 were 241 billion cubic feet, 12 percent more than during the previous May.

⁴Percentage changes are calculated using unrounded data.

⁵Gas available for withdrawal.

Table 4.1 Natural Gas Production
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Gross Withdrawals ^a	Repressuring ^b	Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed ^c	Vented and Flared ^d	Marketed Production (Wet) ^e	Extraction Loss	Total Dry Gas Production ^f
1973 Total	24,067	1,171	NA	248	22,648	917	21,731
1974 Total	22,850	1,080	NA	169	21,601	887	20,713
1975 Total	21,104	861	NA	134	20,109	872	19,236
1976 Total	20,944	859	NA	132	19,952	854	19,098
1977 Total	21,097	935	NA	137	20,025	863	19,163
1978 Total	21,309	1,181	NA	153	19,974	852	19,122
1979 Total	21,883	1,245	NA	167	20,471	808	19,663
1980 Total	21,870	1,365	199	125	20,180	777	19,403
1981 Total	21,587	1,312	222	98	19,956	775	19,181
1982 Total	20,210	1,388	208	93	18,520	762	17,758
1983 Total	18,597	1,458	222	95	16,822	790	16,033
1984 Total	20,192	1,630	224	108	18,230	838	17,392
1985 Total	19,534	1,915	326	95	17,198	816	16,382
1986 Total	19,063	1,838	337	98	16,791	800	15,991
1987 Total	20,056	2,208	376	124	17,349	812	16,536
1988 January	1,921	215	40	12	1,654	76	1,578
February	1,749	195	36	12	1,506	69	1,437
March	1,822	200	40	12	1,570	72	1,498
April	1,681	192	39	12	1,438	66	1,372
May	1,721	204	33	12	1,472	67	1,405
June	1,652	202	39	12	1,399	64	1,335
July	1,671	204	37	13	1,417	65	1,352
August	1,688	203	36	12	1,437	66	1,371
September	1,606	200	38	12	1,356	62	1,294
October	1,743	216	42	12	1,473	67	1,406
November	1,768	216	38	12	1,502	69	1,433
December	1,861	224	42	11	1,584	73	1,511
Total	20,880	2,471	460	142	17,808	816	16,992
1989 January	1,854	214	40	10	1,590	74	1,516
February	1,704	189	35	10	1,470	69	1,401
March	1,799	193	37	12	1,557	73	1,484
April	1,729	198	35	11	1,485	69	1,416
May	1,761	209	37	11	1,504	70	1,434
June	1,672	188	34	11	1,439	67	1,372
July	1,705	195	36	11	1,463	68	1,395
August	1,696	202	34	11	1,449	68	1,381
September	1,632	202	33	11	1,386	65	1,321
October	1,713	206	35	11	1,461	68	1,393
November	1,777	210	37	11	1,519	71	1,448
December	1,895	214	39	11	1,631	76	1,555
Total	20,937	2,420	432	131	17,955	841	17,115
1990 January	1,945	225	39	12	1,669	78	1,591
February	1,733	202	35	11	1,485	69	1,416
March	R 1,812	R 210	37	11	R 1,554	R 73	R 1,481
April	E 1,724	E 200	E 35	E 11	E 1,478	E 69	E 1,409
May	E 1,751	E 203	E 36	E 11	E 1,501	E 70	E 1,431
5-Month Total	E 8,965	E 1,040	E 182	E 56	E 7,687	E 359	E 7,328
1989 5-Month Total	8,847	1,003	184	54	7,606	355	7,251
1988 5-Month Total	8,894	1,006	188	60	7,640	350	7,290

^aGas withdrawn from gas and oil wells.

^bThe injection of natural gas into oil and gas formations for pressure maintenance and cycling purposes.

^cSee Note 1 at end of section.

^dVented: Natural gas released into the air on the base site or at processing plants. Flared: Natural gas burned in flares on the base site or at gas processing plants.

^eGross Wet Gas Withdrawals minus Used for Repressuring, Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed, and Vented and Flared. See Note 2 at end of section.

^fMarketed Production (Wet) minus Extraction Loss.

^gMay include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

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

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

Sources: • 1973 through 1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1988, Volume II*, Table 1. • 1989 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, May 1990, Table 1.

Table 4.2 Natural Gas Supply and Disposition
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Supply				Total Supply/ Disposition ^c	Disposition			
	Total Dry Gas Production	With- drawals from Storage ^a	Supple- mental Gaseous Fuels ^b	Imports ^b		Additions to Storage ^a	Exports ^b	Consump- tion ^b	Un- accounted for ^e
1973 Total	^d 21,731	1,533	NA	1,033	24,297	1,974	77	22,049	196
1974 Total	^d 20,713	1,701	NA	959	23,373	1,784	77	21,223	289
1975 Total	^d 19,236	1,760	NA	953	21,949	2,104	73	19,538	235
1976 Total	^d 19,098	1,921	NA	964	21,983	1,756	65	19,946	216
1977 Total	^d 19,163	1,750	NA	1,011	21,924	2,307	56	19,521	41
1978 Total	^d 19,122	2,158	NA	966	22,245	2,278	53	19,627	287
1979 Total	^d 19,663	2,047	NA	1,253	22,964	2,295	56	20,241	372
1980 Total	19,403	1,972	155	985	22,515	1,949	49	19,877	640
1981 Total	19,181	1,930	176	904	22,191	2,228	59	19,404	501
1982 Total	17,758	2,164	145	933	21,000	2,472	52	18,001	475
1983 Total	16,033	2,270	132	920	19,354	1,822	55	16,835	^e 642
1984 Total	17,392	2,098	110	843	20,443	2,295	55	17,951	^e 143
1985 Total	16,382	2,397	126	950	19,855	2,163	55	17,281	356
1986 Total	15,991	1,837	113	750	18,692	1,984	61	16,221	427
1987 Total	16,536	1,905	101	993	19,534	1,911	54	17,211	359
1988 January	1,578	586	12	139	2,315	47	5	2,242	21
February	1,437	462	10	117	2,026	50	5	2,083	-112
March	1,498	259	9	113	1,879	99	6	1,878	-104
April	1,372	92	8	96	1,568	165	6	1,466	-69
May	1,405	46	8	94	1,553	288	4	1,279	-18
June	1,335	36	7	93	1,471	280	8	1,140	43
July	1,352	42	6	100	1,500	300	5	1,148	47
August	1,371	52	7	94	1,524	288	6	1,196	34
September	1,294	46	7	95	1,442	314	7	1,086	35
October	1,406	92	8	106	1,612	202	6	1,229	175
November	1,433	159	8	121	1,721	117	7	1,449	148
December	1,511	397	10	127	2,045	62	9	1,831	143
Total	16,992	R 2,270	101	1,294	20,657	2,212	74	18,028	344
1989 January	1,516	404	16	119	2,055	49	6	2,021	-21
February	1,401	546	15	107	2,069	28	5	2,011	25
March	1,484	314	14	116	1,928	96	6	1,959	-133
April	1,416	124	12	113	1,665	170	6	1,592	-103
May	1,434	62	12	106	1,614	279	4	1,361	-29
June	1,372	19	11	105	1,507	332	6	1,212	-43
July	1,395	24	12	101	1,532	321	6	1,226	-21
August	1,381	27	12	106	1,526	321	6	1,216	-17
September	1,321	34	10	116	1,481	283	6	1,184	8
October	1,393	85	13	121	1,612	192	6	1,295	119
November	1,448	198	13	122	1,781	91	7	1,569	114
December	1,555	729	18	146	2,448	R 50	6	2,167	224
Total	17,115	2,566	157	1,378	21,216	R 2,212	70	18,812	121
1990 January	1,591	329	16	149	2,085	92	6	2,116	-129
February	1,416	340	14	118	1,888	85	5	1,823	-25
March	R 1,481	250	14	118	R 1,863	119	6	1,787	R -50
April	E 1,409	109	13	120	1,651	183	6	R 1,593	R -131
May	E 1,431	75	11	118	1,635	316	4	1,359	-44
5-Month Total .	E 7,328	1,103	68	623	9,122	795	27	8,678	-379
1989 5-Month Total .	7,251	1,450	69	561	9,331	622	27	8,944	-261
1988 5-Month Total .	7,290	1,445	47	559	9,341	649	26	8,948	-282

^aData for 1980 through 1988 include underground storage and liquefied natural gas storage. All other data include underground storage only. Computation procedures are discussed in Note 8 at end of section.

^bSee Notes at end of section.

^cData for 1978 forward do not include in-transit receipts and deliveries.

^dMay include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

^eSee Note 7 at end of section.

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

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

Sources: • 1973 through 1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1988, Volume II*, Tables 2 and 12. • 1989 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, May 1990, Table 2.

**Table 4.3 Natural Gas^a Consumption by End-Use Sector
(Billion Cubic Feet)**

	Lease and Plant Fuel	Pipeline Fuel ^b	Delivered to Consumers				Total Consumption	
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities		Total
1973 Total	1,496	728	4,879	2,597	8,689	3,660	19,825	22,049
1974 Total	1,477	669	4,786	2,556	8,292	3,443	19,077	21,223
1975 Total	1,396	583	4,924	2,508	6,968	3,158	17,558	19,538
1976 Total	1,634	548	5,051	2,688	6,964	3,081	17,764	19,946
1977 Total	1,659	533	4,821	2,501	6,815	3,191	17,329	19,521
1978 Total	1,648	530	4,903	2,601	6,757	3,188	17,449	19,627
1979 Total	1,499	601	4,965	2,786	6,899	3,491	18,141	20,241
1980 Total	1,026	635	4,752	2,611	7,172	3,682	18,216	19,877
1981 Total	928	642	4,546	2,520	7,128	3,640	17,834	19,404
1982 Total	1,109	596	4,633	2,606	5,831	3,226	16,295	18,001
1983 Total	978	490	4,381	2,433	5,643	2,911	15,367	16,835
1984 Total	1,077	529	4,555	2,524	6,154	3,111	16,345	17,951
1985 Total	966	504	4,433	2,432	5,901	3,044	15,811	17,281
1986 Total	923	485	4,314	2,318	5,579	2,602	14,814	16,221
1987 Total	1,149	519	4,315	2,430	5,953	2,844	15,542	17,211
1988								
January	102	63	853	441	617	168	2,077	2,242
February	93	55	755	405	605	170	1,935	2,083
March	97	53	597	327	600	204	1,728	1,878
April	88	46	401	224	508	199	1,332	1,466
May	91	49	258	155	486	240	1,139	1,279
June	86	47	152	112	462	280	1,007	1,140
July	87	49	123	101	459	328	1,012	1,148
August	88	49	114	106	495	344	1,059	1,196
September	83	47	125	108	491	233	956	1,086
October	91	49	232	151	524	182	1,089	1,229
November	92	51	390	222	543	150	1,306	1,449
December	97	56	630	319	592	137	1,678	1,831
Total	1,095	614	4,630	2,670	6,383	2,636	16,319	18,028
1989								
January	105	51	746	376	597	146	1,865	2,021
February	97	51	738	378	576	171	1,863	2,011
March	103	49	643	340	615	209	1,807	1,959
April	98	44	413	232	571	233	1,450	1,592
May	100	46	255	157	554	249	1,215	1,361
June	95	45	154	119	540	258	1,072	1,212
July	97	45	128	108	531	318	1,084	1,226
August	96	45	120	106	541	308	1,075	1,216
September	92	43	139	111	533	266	1,049	1,184
October	97	44	227	150	525	252	1,154	1,295
November	100	45	402	228	606	187	1,423	1,569
December	108	60	783	392	654	170	1,999	2,167
Total	1,188	568	4,748	2,697	6,842	2,768	17,056	18,812
1990								
January	110	53	788	401	620	144	1,953	2,116
February	98	48	637	331	578	131	1,677	1,823
March	102	48	550	300	605	182	1,637	1,787
April	98	44	398	235	620	197	1,451	^R 1,593
4-Month Total	408	193	2,373	1,267	2,423	654	6,718	7,319
1989 4-Month Total	403	195	2,540	1,326	2,359	759	6,985	7,583
1988 4-Month Total	380	217	2,606	1,397	2,330	741	7,072	7,669

^aIncludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

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

R=Revised data.

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

Sources: • 1973 through 1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1988, Volume II*, Table 3. • 1989 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, May 1990, Table 3.

Table 4.4 Underground Storage of Natural Gas
(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	Injections ^b	Withdrawals ^b	Net ^c
1973 Total	2,864	2,034	4,898	305	17.6	1,974	1,533	R 442
1974 Total	2,912	2,050	4,962	16	.8	1,784	1,701	R 84
1975 Total	3,162	2,212	5,374	162	7.9	2,104	1,780	344
1976 Total	3,323	1,926	5,250	-286	-12.9	1,756	1,921	-165
1977 Total	3,391	2,475	5,866	549	28.5	2,307	1,750	557
1978 Total	3,473	2,547	6,020	72	2.9	2,278	2,158	120
1979 Total	3,553	2,753	6,306	207	8.1	2,295	2,047	248
1980 Total	3,642	2,855	6,297	-99	-3.6	1,896	1,910	-14
1981 Total	3,752	2,817	6,569	162	6.1	2,180	1,887	293
1982 Total	3,808	3,071	6,879	255	9.0	2,399	2,094	306
1983 Total	3,847	2,595	6,442	-476	-15.5	1,700	2,142	-442
1984 Total	3,830	2,876	6,706	281	10.8	2,252	2,064	188
1985 Total	3,842	2,607	6,448	-270	-9.4	2,128	2,359	-231
1986 Total	3,819	2,749	6,567	142	5.5	1,952	1,812	140
1987 Total	3,792	2,756	6,548	7	.3	1,887	1,881	6
1988 January	3,792	2,228	6,020	-52	-2.3	47	578	-531
February	3,791	1,827	5,618	-161	-8.1	50	456	-406
March	3,790	1,682	5,473	-197	-10.5	99	255	-156
April	3,790	1,769	5,559	-169	-8.7	162	92	71
May	3,790	2,027	5,818	-179	-8.1	282	46	236
June	3,792	2,293	6,085	-144	-5.9	274	36	238
July	3,793	2,567	6,359	-69	-2.6	294	42	252
August	3,791	2,835	6,626	-1	.0	282	52	230
September	3,791	3,120	6,911	71	2.3	308	46	262
October	3,792	3,243	7,035	137	4.4	198	92	105
November	3,803	3,171	6,974	112	3.7	117	157	-40
December	3,800	2,850	6,650	94	3.4	62	391	-329
Total						2,174	R 2,244	-69
1989 January	3,798	2,509	6,307	281	12.6	49	404	-354
February	3,801	1,994	5,796	168	9.2	28	546	-518
March	3,801	1,776	5,578	94	5.6	96	314	-218
April	3,801	1,823	5,624	54	3.0	170	124	47
May	3,802	2,062	5,863	34	1.7	279	62	216
June	3,802	2,374	6,176	82	3.6	332	19	313
July	3,802	2,644	6,446	77	3.0	321	24	297
August	3,802	2,938	6,740	103	3.6	321	27	294
September	3,802	3,183	6,986	63	2.0	283	34	249
October	3,800	3,293	7,094	50	1.5	192	85	107
November	3,812	3,197	7,010	26	.8	91	198	-107
December	3,812	2,499	6,311	-351	-12.3	50	729	-679
Total						2,212	2,566	-353
1990 January	3,818	2,251	6,069	-258	-10.3	92	329	-236
February	3,814	2,000	5,814	6	.3	85	340	-255
March	3,814	1,871	5,684	95	5.3	119	250	-132
April	3,843	1,927	5,770	104	5.7	183	109	74
May	3,823	2,159	5,983	97	4.7	316	75	241

^aTotal underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year (in billion cubic feet): 1978--6,890; 1979--6,929; 1980--7,434; 1981--7,805; 1982--7,915; 1983--7,985; 1984--8,043; 1985--8,087; 1986--8,145; 1987 and 1988--8,124; and 1989--8,124. Current capacity is 8,125.

^bFor 1980 through 1988, data differ from those shown on Table 4.2, which includes liquefied natural gas storage for that period.

^cPositive numbers indicate injections are greater than withdrawals. Negative numbers indicate withdrawals are greater than injections. Net injections or withdrawals may not equal the difference between applicable ending stocks. See Note 8 at end of section.
R=Revised data.

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

Sources: • **Storage Activity**—1973 through 1975: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1988, Volume II*, Table 9. 1976 through 1979: EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979*, Table 1. 1980 through 1988: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1988, Volume II*, Table 11. 1989 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, May 1990, Table 17. • **Other Data**—1973: American Gas Association (AGA), *Gas Facts* (1973 Data), Table 57. 1974: AGA, *Gas Facts* (1974 Data), Table 40. 1975 and 1976: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-G318-M-O, and Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-8. 1977 and 1978: EIA, Form FEA-G318-M-O, and FPC, Form FERC-8. 1979 through 1988: EIA, Form EIA-191, and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-8. 1989 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, May 1990, Table 17.

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas Consumption, Production, and Imports

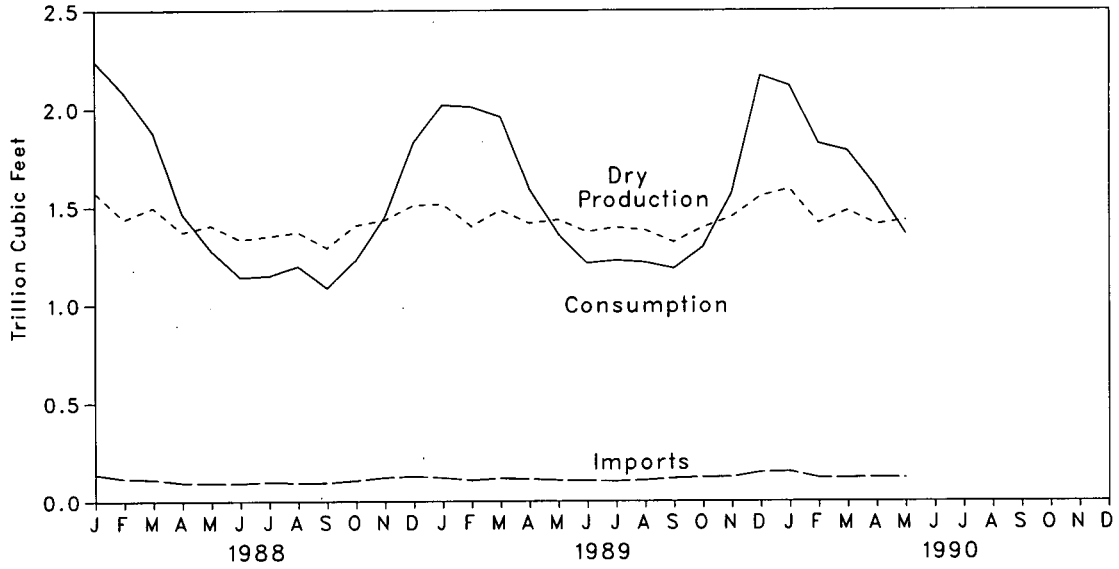
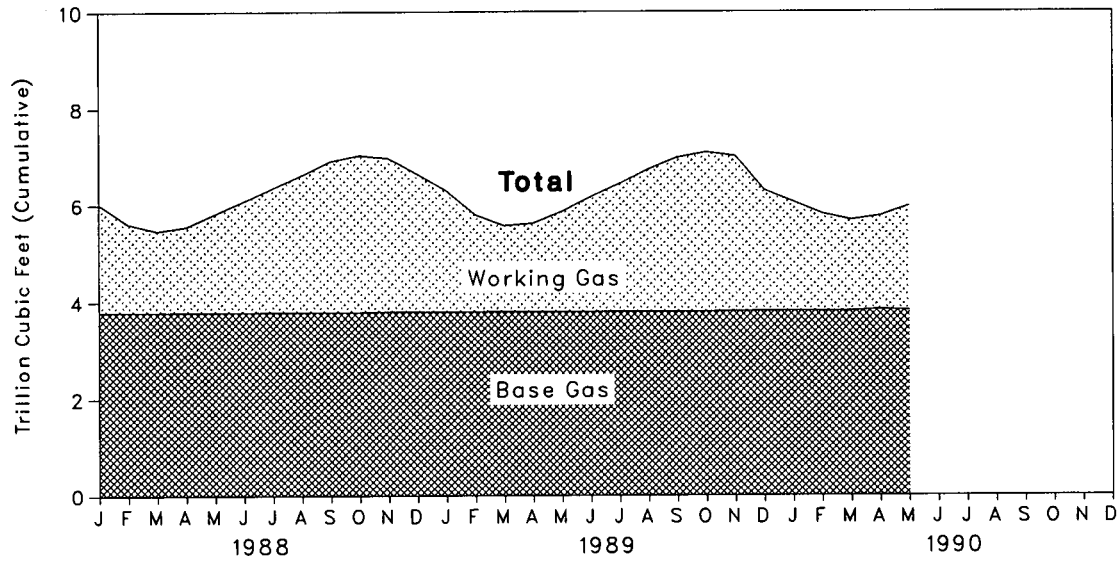


Figure 4.2 Natural Gas In Storage, End of Period



Natural Gas Notes

1. Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed: Annual data on nonhydrocarbon gases removed from marketed production--carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen--are from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Natural Gas Annual (NGA) 1988*. Data are not available for periods prior to 1980. Monthly data are reported by three States and computed for six States. Monthly data are preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA*. Differences between annual data published in the EIA *NGA* and the sum of the preliminary monthly data (January-December) are allocated proportionally to the months to create final monthly data. For further information on methods of estimating preliminary monthly data, see the EIA *NGM*.

2. Production: Annual data. Final annual data are from the EIA *NGA*.

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

Preliminary monthly data. Monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA*. Preliminary monthly data are gathered from reports from the Interstate Oil Compact Commission and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. Volumetric data are converted, as necessary, to a standard 14.73 psia 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.

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

Annual data for extraction loss are from the EIA *NGA* for which they have been estimated based on 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 based on 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 based on total natural gas disposition data from the EIA *NGA*.

4. Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: Supplemental gaseous fuels are mainly synthetic natural gas, propane-air, and refinery gas. Other gases may also be included such as coke oven gas, biomass gas, manufactured gas, and air injected 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.

5. Imports and Exports: The United States imports natural gas via pipeline from Mexico and Canada and liquefied natural gas (LNG) (except in 1986) via tanker from Algeria. One shipment of LNG was received in December 1986 from Indonesia. The United States exports natural gas via pipeline to Mexico and Canada and LNG via tanker to Japan.

Annual and final monthly data are from the annual 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*.

6. Consumption: Consumption includes pipeline fuel use, lease and plant fuel use, and deliveries to consuming sectors.

Final data 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*.

7. Unaccounted For: Unaccounted 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.

8. Natural Gas Storage: 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.

Monthly underground storage data are collected from the Forms FERC-8 (interstate data) and EIA-191 (in-

trastate data). Monthly data are revised after publication of the EIA *Underground Natural Gas Storage in the United States* for that heating year (April through March). In addition, 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 through 1988 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.

Section 5. Oil and Gas Resource Development

In June 1990, the number of crews engaged in seismic exploration decreased by 6 from the previous month. The June 1990 total of 123 crews was 1 less than in the previous June. Of the total, 100 were land crews and 23 were marine vessels. The number of land crews was down by 2, and the number of marine vessels increased by 1 from June 1989.

The June 1990 rotary rig count of 999 was 4 percent higher than in the previous month and 26 percent higher than in June 1989. Of the total number of rigs in operation, 886 were onshore and 113 were offshore. The number of onshore rigs was up 28 percent from

the number in June 1989 and the number of offshore rigs was up 10 percent.

Exploratory and development well completions during May 1990 totaled an estimated 2,380, up 3 percent from the previous month and 6 percent higher than the May 1989 total. Oil well completions were 930, up 1 percent from the level in May 1989, and gas well completions totaled 770 up 18 percent from the May 1989 total. Total footage drilled in May 1990 was 11.44 million feet, slightly lower than the total in April 1990 but up 14 percent from the total in May 1989.

Figure 5.1 Seismic Crews, Rotary Rigs, and Footage Drilled

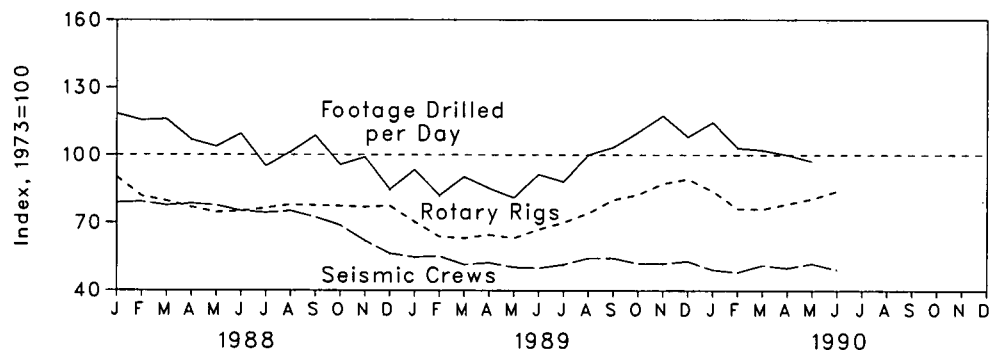


Figure 5.2 Total Oil and Gas Wells Completed

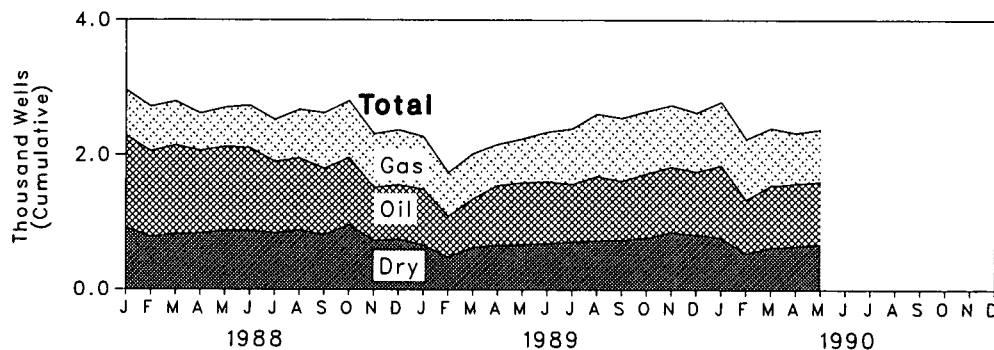


Table 5.1 Seismic Crews and Rotary Rigs

	Crews Engaged In Seismic Exploration			Rotary Rigs in Operation ^a		
	Offshore	Onshore	Total	Offshore	Onshore	Total
	Monthly Average			Weekly Average		
1973 Average	23	227	250	84	1,110	1,194
1974 Average	31	274	305	94	1,378	1,472
1975 Average	30	254	284	106	1,554	1,660
1976 Average	25	237	262	129	1,529	1,658
1977 Average	27	281	308	167	1,834	2,001
1978 Average	25	327	352	185	2,074	2,259
1979 Average	30	370	400	207	1,970	2,177
1980 Average	37	493	530	231	2,678	2,909
1981 Average	44	637	681	256	3,714	3,970
1982 Average	57	531	588	243	2,862	3,105
1983 Average	47	426	473	199	2,033	2,232
1984 Average	49	445	494	213	2,215	2,428
1985 Average	45	333	378	206	1,774	1,980
1986 Average	24	176	201	99	865	964
1987 Average	24	153	178	95	841	936
1988 January	30	167	197	127	949	1,076
February	30	168	198	123	853	976
March	29	165	194	119	832	951
April	29	167	196	117	800	917
May	30	164	194	123	768	891
June	30	158	188	124	773	897
July	28	158	186	126	786	912
August	32	156	188	123	807	930
September	30	151	181	122	805	927
October	30	142	172	122	801	923
November	28	127	155	129	789	918
December	27	114	141	127	797	924
Average	29	153	182	123	813	936
1989 January	25	112	137	110	731	841
February	23	115	138	95	667	762
March	21	108	129	93	660	753
April	22	109	131	92	679	771
May	22	104	126	92	662	754
June	22	102	124	103	692	795
July	22	107	129	114	718	832
August	26	110	136	114	772	886
September	24	114	138	107	848	955
October	21	109	130	106	878	984
November	20	109	129	119	922	1,041
December	20	112	132	117	948	1,065
Average	23	109	132	105	764	869
1990 January	20	103	123	113	885	998
February	20	100	120	105	806	911
March	21	107	128	108	797	905
April	24	101	125	111	824	935
May	25	104	129	120	841	961
June	23	100	123	113	886	999
6-Month Average	22	103	125	112	841	953
1989 6-Month Average	23	108	131	98	683	781
1988 6-Month Average	30	165	195	122	828	950

^aMonthly data are averages of 4- or 5-week reporting periods, not calendar months.

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

Sources • Crews Engaged: Society of Geophysicists, "Monthly Seismic Crew Count" and annual reports in *Geophysics: The Leading Edge of Exploration*. • Rotary Rigs: Hughes Tool Company, "Rotary Rigs Running--by State."

Table 5.2 Total Oil and Gas Wells Completed and Footage Drilled

	Wells Completed				Footage Drilled
	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	
	Thousand Wells					Million Feet
1973 Total	10.25	6.98	10.47	27.69	139.42
1974 Total	13.66	7.17	12.21	33.04	153.79
1975 Total	16.98	8.17	13.74	38.89	181.05
1976 Total	17.70	9.44	13.81	40.94	187.29
1977 Total	18.70	12.12	15.04	45.86	215.70
1978 Total	19.07	14.41	16.59	50.06	238.39
1979 Total	20.70	15.17	16.04	51.91	243.69
1980 Total	32.28	17.22	20.34	69.84	312.30
1981 Total	42.84	19.91	27.28	90.03	408.84
1982 Total	38.94	18.85	26.15	83.93	376.75
1983 Total	36.93	14.39	23.97	75.29	316.28
1984 Total	42.32	16.89	25.42	84.63	368.61
1985 Total	34.81	14.16	20.94	69.91	310.93
1986 Total	18.53	8.11	R 12.66	R 39.31	R 176.78
1987 Total	16.22	7.75	R 11.40	R 35.36	R 160.73
1988 January	1.36	.68	.92	2.95	14.58
February	1.27	.66	.78	2.70	13.43
March	1.32	.65	.82	2.78	13.71
April	1.23	.55	.83	2.61	12.77
May	R 1.25	.58	.87	2.69	R 12.40
June	1.23	.63	.87	2.73	12.54
July	1.06	.62	.84	2.52	12.12
August	1.07	.72	.88	2.67	12.00
September .....	.99	.82	.81	2.63	12.70
October	R 1.00	R .84	R .96	R 2.79	R 13.24
November .....	.79	.79	.73	2.31	11.29
December .....	.81	.81	.75	2.38	11.69
Total	R 13.38	R 8.33	R 10.06	R 31.77	R 152.47
1989 January .....	.83	.78	.66	2.28	11.05
February .....	.61	.65	.48	1.74	8.88
March .....	.72	.67	.63	2.02	9.65
April .....	.89	.61	.66	2.16	10.00
May	R .92	.65	R .67	R 2.24	R 10.02
June .....	.84	.73	.69	2.26	10.09
July .....	.86	.82	.71	2.39	10.43
August .....	.98	.92	.73	2.63	11.24
September .....	.88	.93	.74	2.55	11.42
October .....	.96	.92	.83	2.70	11.86
November	R .97	R .91	R .77	R 2.64	R 12.04
December .....	.94	.87	.82	2.64	12.78
Total	R 10.40	R 9.46	R 8.40	R 28.25	R 129.47
1990 January	1.07	.94	.78	2.79	13.55
February .....	.80	.90	.54	2.24	10.97
March .....	.92	.85	.63	2.40	12.10
April .....	.93	.75	.65	2.32	11.46
May .....	.93	.77	.68	2.38	11.44
5-Month Total	4.64	4.22	3.27	12.12	59.51
1989 5-Month Total	3.97	3.37	3.11	10.44	49.59
1988 5-Month Total	6.43	3.11	4.21	13.75	66.88

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Includes exploratory and development wells; excludes service wells, stratigraphic tests, and core tests. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals and averages may not equal sum of components due to subsequent revisions and independent rounding. • Due to the method of estimation, data shown on this page are frequently revised. See end of section.

Sources • Energy Information Administration computations based on well reports submitted to the American Petroleum Institute by Petroleum Information Corporation.

Oil and Gas Resource Development Notes

Beginning in the March 1985 *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) revised the exploratory and development wells drilled data series. In order to present a consistent series, historical as well as current statistics were adjusted.

In previous issues, the *MER* published statistics based on data on well completions reported to the American Petroleum Institute during a given month, as opposed to data on wells actually completed during the month. Because of the time lag from date of well completion to date of reporting, data on well completions reported are not as accurate an indicator of drilling activity as are data on well completions. For example, during 1982 well completions reported continued to rise even though the number of wells actually completed fell. Starting in the March 1985 issue of the *MER*, published figures have been EIA estimates of the number of wells actually completed in a given month and are shown in thousands, rounded to two decimal places. The associated footage drilled is shown in millions; also rounded to two decimal places.

The EIA estimates are calculated using an adjustment process that imputes total well counts and footage by type and class based on partial counts of well comple-

tions available from the reported data. That is, based on statistical analysis of the incomplete reported data, the process imputes the missing portions to determine values for total well completions and footage. Estimates for a given month are first published in the *MER* for that month, that is estimates for June 1984 are first published in the June 1984 *MER*. Revisions to the estimates are scheduled for the 6th, 12th, and 24th months following initial publication, as newly reported data refine the accuracy of the estimate. Unscheduled revisions to the published data will also be made when the latest estimate differs by more than 15 percent during the first 5 months, more than 10 percent during the next 6 months, more than 5 percent during the following 6 months, or more than 2 percent thereafter through 5 years. After 5 years, the actual reported data will be published.

The three well types considered are oil, gas, and dry. By convention, wells with both oil and gas zones are categorized as oil. Well classes are either development or exploratory; wells in any other class have been deleted. Exploratory well categories considered are new field wildcat, new pool wildcat, deeper pool test, or extension (American Association of Petroleum Geologists well classification codes 1 through 5).

Additional information may be obtained from "Estimating Well Completions," the feature article published in the March 1985 *MER*.

Section 6. Coal

Coal production in May 1990 totaled 87 million short tons, 5 percent⁶ higher than in May 1989.

Electric utility coal consumption in April 1990 totaled 58 million short tons, 3 percent higher than in April 1989.

Electric utility coal stocks were 156 million short tons at the end of April 1990, 8 percent higher than at the end of April 1989.

Exports of coal in April 1990 totaled 9 million short tons, 6 percent lower than in April 1989. Imports of coal in April 1990 totaled 182 thousand short tons, 15 percent higher than in April 1989.

⁶Percentage changes are calculated using unrounded data.

Figure 6.1 Coal Production, Consumption, and Exports

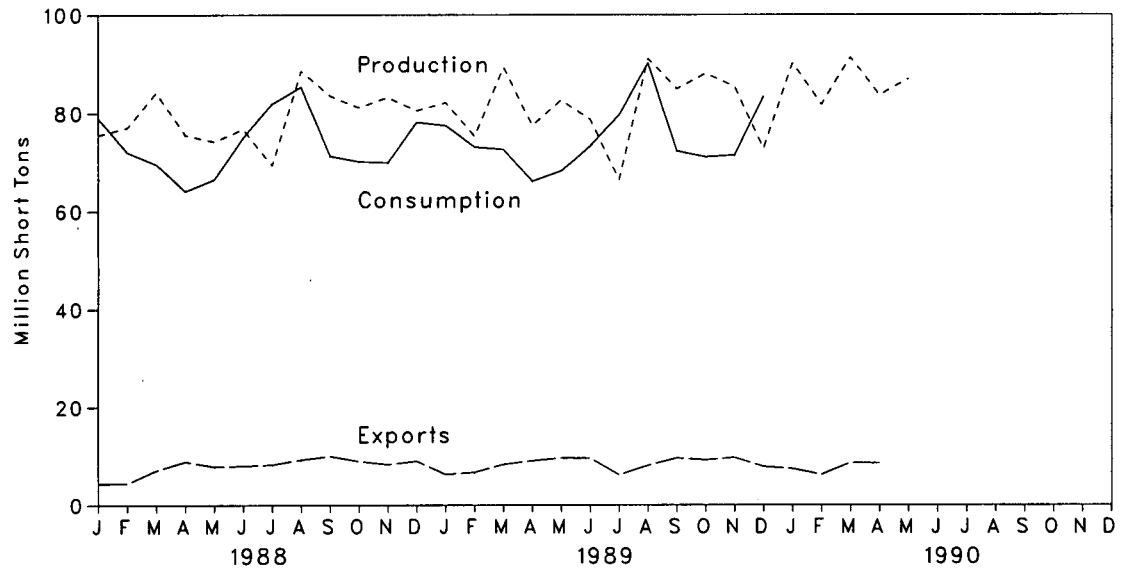


Figure 6.2 Coal Stocks, End of Period

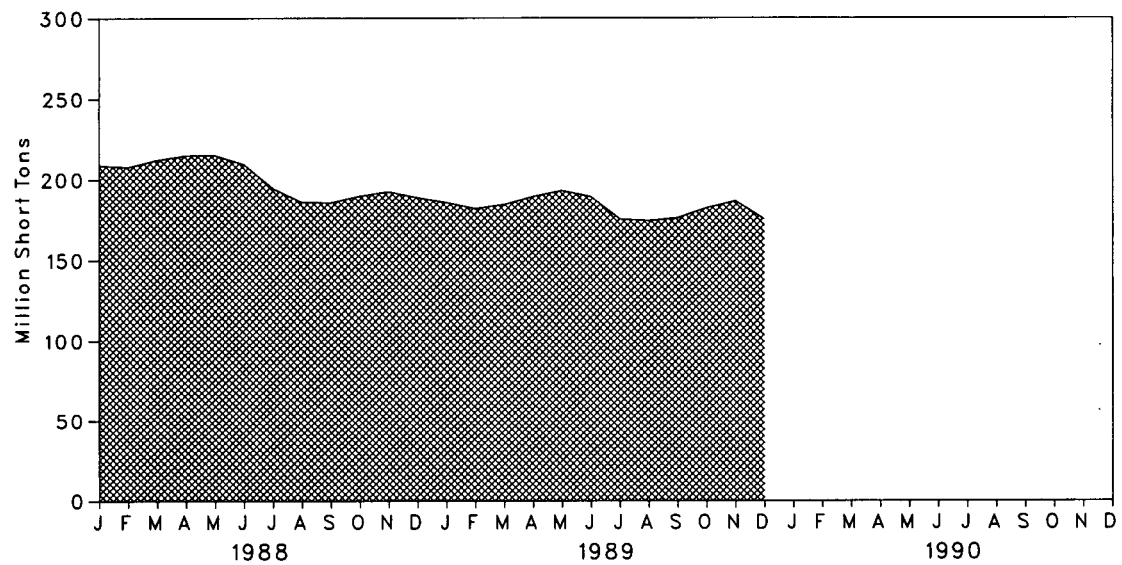


Table 6.1 Coal Overview
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Production	Consumption	Imports ^a	Exports	Stocks ^b
1973 Total	598,568	562,584	127	53,587	NA
1974 Total	610,023	558,402	2,080	60,661	NA
1975 Total	654,641	562,640	940	66,309	NA
1976 Total	684,913	603,790	1,203	60,021	NA
1977 Total	697,205	625,291	1,647	54,312	NA
1978 Total	670,164	625,225	2,953	40,714	NA
1979 Total	781,134	680,524	2,059	66,042	202,472
1980 Total	829,700	702,729	1,194	91,742	228,407
1981 Total	823,775	732,628	1,043	112,541	208,423
1982 Total	838,111	706,910	742	106,277	232,037
1983 Total	782,091	736,671	1,271	77,772	202,585
1984 Total	895,921	791,291	1,286	81,483	231,300
1985 Total	883,638	818,049	1,952	92,680	203,367
1986 Total	890,315	804,312	2,212	85,518	207,319
1987 Total	918,762	836,941	1,747	79,607	213,780
1988 January	75,585	78,967	159	4,434	208,697
February	77,054	72,166	162	4,482	207,712
March	84,251	69,654	221	7,145	212,044
April	75,623	64,156	107	8,943	214,768
May	74,284	66,511	224	7,905	214,923
June	76,738	75,080	257	8,053	209,386
July	69,451	81,994	203	8,303	194,636
August	88,576	85,302	205	9,322	186,020
September	83,596	71,378	29	10,066	185,691
October	81,241	70,252	229	9,010	189,812
November	83,284	70,011	207	8,338	192,518
December	80,584	78,194	131	9,023	188,831
Total	950,265	883,664	2,134	95,023	
1989 January	82,241	77,491	66	6,306	185,816
February	75,323	73,220	131	6,748	181,858
March	89,336	72,735	334	8,375	184,542
April	77,419	66,140	158	9,104	188,500
May	82,694	68,270	312	9,685	193,185
June	78,696	73,361	218	9,657	189,495
July	66,519	79,603	375	6,209	175,335
August	91,212	80,148	247	8,122	174,356
September	84,989	72,393	303	9,661	176,002
October	89,802	71,180	160	9,293	182,261
November	87,083	71,543	245	9,768	186,739
December	74,267	83,410	303	7,888	175,120
Total	979,578	889,491	2,851	100,815	
1990 January	90,189	NA	175	7,447	NA
February	81,796	NA	268	6,243	NA
March	91,393	NA	292	8,693	NA
April	83,647	NA	182	8,590	NA
May	86,943	NA	NA	NA	NA
5-Month Total	433,970	NA	NA	NA	
1989 5-Month Total	407,012	357,855	1,001	40,217	
1988 5-Month Total	386,796	351,454	872	32,908	

^aIncludes Puerto Rico.

^bStocks held by electric utilities, coke plants, general industry, and coal producers and distributors at end of period. Excludes stocks held at retail dealers for consumption by the residential and commercial sector.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Data through 1988 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • See Notes 1, 2, and 3 at end of section for methodology used to calculate production, consumption, and stocks.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.2 Coal Consumption by End-Use Sector^a
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Electric Utilities	Industrial		Residential and Commercial	Total
		Coke Plants	Other Industrial Including Transportation		
1973 Total	389,212	94,101	68,154	11,117	562,584
1974 Total	391,811	90,191	64,983	11,417	558,402
1975 Total	405,962	83,598	63,670	9,410	562,640
1976 Total	448,371	84,704	61,799	8,916	603,790
1977 Total	477,126	77,739	61,472	8,954	625,291
1978 Total	481,235	71,394	63,085	9,511	625,225
1979 Total	527,051	77,368	67,717	8,388	680,524
1980 Total	569,274	66,657	60,347	6,452	702,729
1981 Total	596,797	61,015	67,395	7,422	732,628
1982 Total	593,666	40,908	64,096	8,240	706,910
1983 Total	625,211	37,033	65,979	8,448	736,671
1984 Total	664,399	44,022	73,744	9,128	791,291
1985 Total	693,841	41,056	75,372	7,779	818,049
1986 Total	685,056	36,006	75,583	7,667	804,312
1987 Total	717,894	36,957	75,175	6,914	836,941
1988					
January	67,850	3,465	6,826	826	78,967
February	61,401	3,297	6,789	678	72,166
March	58,758	3,595	6,801	500	69,654
April	54,135	3,508	5,904	608	64,156
May	56,529	3,686	5,937	358	66,511
June	65,343	3,353	5,944	440	75,080
July	71,749	3,605	5,962	679	81,994
August	75,253	3,418	5,972	658	85,302
September	61,540	3,461	5,989	388	71,378
October	59,561	3,550	6,694	446	70,252
November	59,305	3,403	6,710	594	70,011
December	66,948	3,568	6,724	955	78,194
Total	758,372	41,910	76,252	7,130	883,664
1989					
January	66,619	3,568	6,671	632	77,491
February	62,613	3,295	6,619	693	73,220
March	61,906	3,722	6,595	512	72,735
April	55,929	3,613	6,088	511	66,140
May	58,359	3,525	6,050	336	68,270
June	63,623	3,368	6,073	296	73,361
July	69,705	3,527	5,875	496	79,603
August	70,471	3,336	5,891	449	80,148
September	62,889	3,320	5,865	318	72,393
October	60,541	3,599	6,829	210	71,180
November	60,896	3,301	6,815	530	71,543
December	72,267	3,195	6,764	1,184	83,410
Total	765,820	41,369	76,134	6,167	889,491
1990					
January	66,060	NA	NA	NA	NA
February	58,003	NA	NA	NA	NA
March	60,616	NA	NA	NA	NA
April	57,661	NA	NA	NA	NA
4-Month Total	242,339	NA	NA	NA	NA
1989 4-Month Total	247,068	14,198	25,972	2,348	289,586
1988 4-Month Total	242,144	13,866	26,321	2,613	284,943

^aSee Note 2 at end of section.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Data through 1988 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.3 Coal Stocks, End of Period
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Consumer				Producers and Distributors	Total ^a
	Electric Utilities	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Total ^a		
1973 Year	86,967	6,998	10,370	104,335	NA	NA
1974 Year	83,509	6,209	6,605	96,323	NA	NA
1975 Year	110,724	8,797	8,529	128,050	NA	NA
1976 Year	117,436	9,902	7,100	134,438	NA	NA
1977 Year	133,219	12,816	11,063	157,098	NA	NA
1978 Year	128,225	8,278	9,048	145,551	NA	NA
1979 Year	159,714	10,155	11,777	181,646	20,826	202,472
1980 Year	183,010	9,067	11,951	204,028	24,379	228,407
1981 Year	168,893	6,475	9,906	185,274	24,149	209,423
1982 Year	181,132	4,642	9,479	195,253	36,784	232,037
1983 Year	155,598	4,346	8,710	168,654	33,931	202,585
1984 Year	179,727	6,166	11,317	197,210	34,090	231,300
1985 Year	156,376	3,420	10,438	170,234	33,133	203,367
1986 Year	161,806	2,992	10,429	175,226	32,093	207,319
1987 Year	170,797	3,884	10,777	185,459	28,321	213,780
1988 January	163,561	3,942	10,058	177,561	31,135	208,697
February	160,424	4,000	9,339	173,762	33,950	207,712
March	162,603	4,057	8,619	175,279	36,764	212,044
April	165,750	3,959	8,523	178,232	36,536	214,768
May	166,328	3,861	8,427	178,616	36,307	214,923
June	161,215	3,763	8,331	173,308	36,079	209,386
July	148,234	3,467	8,428	160,130	34,506	194,636
August	141,389	3,172	8,526	153,087	32,933	186,020
September	142,830	2,877	8,624	154,331	31,360	185,691
October	147,130	2,964	8,672	158,766	31,046	189,812
November	150,016	3,051	8,720	161,786	30,732	192,518
December	146,507	3,137	8,768	158,413	30,418	188,831
1989 January	142,403	3,264	8,073	153,741	32,076	185,816
February	137,354	3,391	7,378	148,124	33,734	181,858
March	138,949	3,518	6,683	149,150	35,392	184,542
April	144,596	3,466	6,679	154,741	33,759	188,500
May	150,970	3,413	6,675	161,059	32,127	193,185
June	148,968	3,361	6,671	159,001	30,494	189,495
July	134,859	3,476	7,054	145,389	29,946	175,335
August	133,932	3,591	7,436	144,959	29,397	174,356
September	135,629	3,707	7,818	147,154	28,848	176,002
October	142,270	3,426	7,666	153,362	28,899	182,261
November	147,131	3,145	7,515	157,790	28,949	186,739
December	135,894	2,864	7,363	146,120	29,000	175,120
1990 January	138,358	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
February	143,413	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
March	150,808	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
April	156,318	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

^aExcludes stocks held at retail dealers for consumption by the residential and commercial sector.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Data through 1988 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Coal Notes and Sources

Notes

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 using the average number of tons of coal per railcar loaded reported in the most recent "Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics" from the Interstate Commerce Commission. 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 insures that the seasonal variations are preserved in the production estimates.

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

2. Consumption: Coal consumption data are reported by major end-use sector.

- **Electric Utilities--**Both monthly and quarterly consumption data for electric utility plants are directly from reported data.
- **Coke Plants--**Prior to 1980, monthly coke plant consumption data were directly from reported data. From 1980 forward, coke plant consumption estimates were derived by proportioning reported quarterly data 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 re-

ported quarterly data 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.

- **Other Industrial--**Prior to 1978, monthly consumption data for the other industrial sector (i.e., 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 forward, monthly figures were estimated by proportioning quarterly data 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 were included where appropriate. Starting in January 1988, monthly consumption for the other industrial sector is estimated from reported quarterly data 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: foods (SIC 20); paper and products (SIC 26); chemicals and products (SIC 28); petroleum products (SIC 29); clay, glass, and stone products (SIC 32); and primary metals (SIC 33). The monthly ratios are computed as the monthly sum of the weighted indices as a proportion of the quarterly sum of the weighted indices, using the 1977 proportion as the weights.
- **Residential and Commercial--**Prior to 1980, monthly consumption estimates for the residential and commercial sector were derived by using reported data to modify baseline figures developed by the Bureau of Mines. From 1980 forward, monthly estimates were derived by proportioning reported quarterly data using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported on Form EIA-2. During 1981 and 1982, the estimates were also modified to reflect air temperature degree-days. Quarterly consumption data were directly from reported data and were defined as distribution to the residential and commercial sector as reported by coal producers and distributors on Form EIA-6. Beginning in January 1988, monthly residential and commercial consumption

estimates are derived from reported quarterly data using monthly national average population weighted heating/cooling degree-days obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The monthly ratios are the monthly national sum of heating and cooling degree-days as a proportion of the quarterly national sum. Quarterly consumption data are directly from reported data.

3. Stocks: Coal stocks data are reported by major end-use sector.

- Electric Utilities--Both monthly and quarterly stocks at electric utility plants are directly from reported data.
- Coke Plants--Prior to 1980, monthly stocks at coke plants were 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 directly from data reported on Form EIA-5.
- Other Industrial--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 through 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 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.
- Residential and Commercial--Prior to 1980, monthly and quarterly stock data for the residential and commercial sector were directly from reported data. Monthly and quarterly stock data are not available for the residential and commercial sector after December 1979.
- Producers and Distributors--Quarterly stocks at producers and distributors are directly from reported data. Monthly data are estimated by using one-third of the current quarterly change to indicate the monthly change in stocks.

4. Imports and Exports: All coal import and export figures are directly from data reported monthly by the Bureau of the Census.

5. Additional Information: More information concerning coal production, consumption, and stocks data and estimation procedures may be obtained in EIA's *Quarterly Coal Report*.

Sources

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

Consumption and Stocks: 1973 through September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Mineral Industry Surveys* (except Residential and Commercial Consumption and Stocks and Producers and Distributors Stocks).

- Electric Utilities--October 1977 forward: EIA, Form EIA-759 (formerly Form FPC-4), "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- Coke Plants--October 1977 through December 1980: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals-Monthly/Annual"; January 1981 through December 1984: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke Plant Report-Quarterly/Annual Supplement"; January 1985 forward: EIA, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report," quarterly.
- Other Industrial--October 1977 through December 1979: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Monthly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants"; January 1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants" and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."
- Residential and Commercial Consumption and Stocks-1973 through 1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*; January 1977 through September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400-M, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks"; October 1977 through December 1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks"; January 1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," (stock data are not collected).
- Producers and Distributors Stocks--January 1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Imports and Exports: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Monthly Reports IM-145 (Imports) and EM-522 (Exports).

Section 7. Electric Utilities

During April 1990, electric utilities generated 211 billion kilowatthours of electricity, 1 percent⁷ above the April 1989 generation level. Coal-fired generation totaled 117 billion kilowatthours, 2 percent higher than the April 1989 level. Nuclear generation totaled 39 billion kilowatthours, 15 percent above the level 1 year earlier. Hydroelectric generation totaled 25 billion kilowatthours, 5 percent above the April 1989 level. Natural gas-fired generation was 19 billion kilowatthours, 16 percent lower than the April 1989 level. Petroleum-fired generation totaled 10 billion kilowatthours, 12 percent below the level 1 year earlier.

Sales of electricity to all ultimate consumers in the United States in April 1990 were 204 billion kilowatthours, 2 percent above April 1989 sales. Sales to industrial consumers totaled 76 billion kilowatthours in April 1990, 2 percent above the level in April 1989. Sales to residential consumers during April 1990 were 65 billion kilowatthours, 1 percent above the level of sales during the previous April. Commercial sales were

56 billion kilowatthours, 2 percent above the amount sold to commercial consumers 1 year earlier. In April 1990, other sales totaled 7 billion kilowatthours, 3 percent above the April 1989 level.

Electric utility consumption of petroleum (excluding petroleum coke) during April 1990 was 17 million barrels, 11 percent below the April 1989 level. Coal consumption during April 1990 was 58 million short tons, 3 percent higher than consumption in April 1989. During April 1990, electric utilities consumed 197 billion cubic feet of natural gas, 16 percent below the April 1989 consumption level.

On April 30, 1990, electric utility stocks of all types of coal totaled 156 million short tons, 8 percent higher than the level on April 30, 1989. Stocks of petroleum (excluding petroleum coke) on April 30, 1990, totaled 70 million barrels, 15 percent above the level on April 30, 1989.

⁷Percentage changes are based on numbers shown in the following tables.

Table 7.1 Net Generation of Electricity by Electric Utilities
(Million Kilowatthours)

	Coal	Petroleum ^a	Natural Gas ^b	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Power	Other ^c	Total
1973 Total	847,651	314,343	340,858	83,479	272,083	2,294	1,860,710
1974 Total	828,433	300,931	320,065	113,976	301,032	2,703	1,867,140
1975 Total	852,786	289,095	299,778	172,505	300,047	3,437	1,917,649
1976 Total	944,391	319,988	294,624	191,104	283,707	3,883	2,037,696
1977 Total	985,219	358,179	305,505	250,883	220,475	4,063	2,124,323
1978 Total	975,742	365,060	305,391	276,403	280,419	3,315	2,206,331
1979 Total	1,075,037	303,525	329,485	255,155	279,783	4,387	2,247,372
1980 Total	1,161,562	245,994	346,240	251,116	276,021	5,506	2,286,439
1981 Total	1,203,203	206,421	345,777	272,674	260,684	6,054	2,294,812
1982 Total	1,192,004	146,797	305,260	282,773	309,213	5,164	2,241,211
1983 Total	1,259,424	144,499	274,098	293,677	332,130	6,456	2,310,285
1984 Total	1,341,681	119,808	297,394	327,634	321,150	8,638	2,416,304
1985 Total	1,402,128	100,202	291,946	383,691	281,149	10,724	2,469,841
1986 Total	1,385,831	136,585	248,508	414,038	290,844	11,503	2,487,310
1987 Total	1,463,781	118,493	272,621	455,270	249,695	12,267	2,572,127
1988 January	137,845	16,090	16,237	44,658	22,033	1,033	237,897
February	126,267	11,890	16,530	42,246	19,105	898	216,937
March	120,034	9,769	19,744	43,912	19,514	1,041	214,013
April	109,135	7,494	19,241	40,067	19,104	959	196,000
May	115,195	7,211	23,155	40,650	21,238	922	208,371
June	132,268	9,754	26,808	44,079	18,833	1,004	232,747
July	144,301	14,059	31,284	49,828	16,904	1,084	257,461
August	152,377	16,068	32,702	49,035	16,447	1,064	267,693
September	124,410	10,014	22,213	46,270	16,270	1,001	220,179
October	121,339	13,236	17,316	42,591	15,112	1,014	210,608
November	121,054	14,962	14,543	39,583	18,466	985	209,593
December	136,427	18,352	10,027	44,052	19,913	980	232,752
Total	1,540,653	148,900	252,801	526,973	222,940	11,984	2,704,250
1989 January	134,968	15,333	13,876	46,328	20,930	961	232,396
February	127,194	17,748	16,550	38,725	18,620	874	219,711
March	126,706	16,668	19,928	39,636	22,642	1,000	226,580
April	115,271	11,569	22,451	33,495	24,077	886	207,749
May	118,956	9,940	23,595	38,339	28,049	942	219,820
June	128,454	12,591	24,546	42,976	25,881	945	235,394
July	138,467	12,081	30,211	52,331	22,670	977	256,737
August	141,710	10,983	29,548	54,948	20,187	959	258,336
September	126,730	10,072	25,381	44,837	18,919	909	226,848
October	122,212	8,262	24,524	43,558	20,076	956	219,587
November	124,154	11,343	17,971	43,399	21,186	927	218,980
December	147,030	21,652	16,377	50,784	21,823	972	258,637
Total	1,551,852	158,241	264,957	529,355	265,061	11,309	2,780,775
1990 January	132,496	11,515	13,548	55,119	23,436	933	237,047
February	115,898	9,385	12,449	49,963	24,162	861	212,717
March	122,958	10,167	17,509	46,087	28,048	947	225,716
April	117,111	10,142	18,862	38,516	25,393	773	210,796
4-Month Total	488,462	41,209	62,368	189,685	101,038	3,513	886,277
1989 4-Month Total	504,140	61,318	72,805	158,184	86,269	3,721	886,436
1988 4-Month Total	493,282	45,243	71,753	170,883	79,756	3,930	864,847

^aIncludes fuel oil Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6, crude oil, kerosene, and petroleum coke.

^bIncludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^cOther is electricity produced from geothermal, wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy sources connected to electric utility distribution systems.

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

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

**Table 7.2 Electricity Sales^a by End-Use Sector
(Million Kilowatthours)**

	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other ^b		Total	
	Monthly Series ^c	Annual Series	Monthly Series ^c	Annual Series	Monthly Series ^c	Annual Series	Monthly Series ^c	Annual Series	Monthly Series ^c	Annual Series
1973 Total	579,231		388,266		686,085		59,326		1,712,909	
1974 Total	578,184		384,826		684,875		58,039		1,705,924	
1975 Total	588,140		403,049		687,680		68,222		1,747,091	
1976 Total	606,452		425,094		754,069		69,631		1,855,246	
1977 Total	645,239		446,514		786,037		70,571		1,948,361	
1978 Total	674,466		461,163		809,078		73,215		2,017,922	
1979 Total	682,819		473,307		841,903		73,070		2,071,099	
1980 Total	717,495		488,155		815,067		73,732		2,094,449	
1981 Total	722,265		514,338		825,743		84,756		2,147,103	
1982 Total	729,520		526,397		744,949		85,575		2,086,441	
1983 Total	750,948		543,788		775,999		80,219		2,150,955	
1984 Total	777,654	780,092	578,281	582,621	840,588	837,836	81,849	85,248	2,278,372	2,285,796
1985 Total	790,977	793,934	608,968	605,989	824,523	836,772	85,075	87,279	2,309,543	2,323,974
1986 Total	817,663	819,088	641,469	630,520	808,292	830,531	83,409	88,615	2,350,835	2,368,753
1987 Total	849,613	850,410	673,707	660,433	845,266	858,233	86,854	88,196	2,455,440	2,457,272
1988 January	89,508		57,543		70,989		6,881		224,921	
February	80,232		55,468		71,750		6,797		214,247	
March	71,406		53,886		72,487		6,577		204,356	
April	61,390		52,272		71,794		6,385		191,840	
May	57,569		52,911		73,782		6,438		190,700	
June	68,775		60,177		76,255		6,941		212,148	
July	87,007		66,067		76,304		7,246		236,625	
August	94,207		68,374		79,611		7,370		249,561	
September	77,531		63,159		77,573		7,159		225,421	
October	63,761		57,358		76,560		6,982		204,661	
November	63,629		53,889		74,147		6,654		198,319	
December	77,111		56,607		74,500		6,933		215,151	
Total	892,125	892,866	697,711	699,100	895,751	896,498	82,362	89,598	2,587,949	2,578,062
1989 January	85,616		59,397		72,315		7,553		224,881	
February	78,189		57,508		71,003		7,141		213,841	
March	77,290		58,461		72,105		7,446		215,301	
April	64,685		54,786		74,168		7,074		200,713	
May	61,065		55,997		76,330		7,258		200,651	
June	71,470		62,476		78,376		7,733		220,054	
July	85,893		67,185		77,780		8,022		238,879	
August	86,100		67,647		80,488		8,025		242,262	
September	78,684		64,953		78,764		7,811		230,211	
October	65,248		58,843		79,760		7,535		211,386	
November	64,815		56,167		76,950		7,374		205,306	
December	85,444		60,366		76,795		7,744		230,348	
Total	904,499	NA	723,785	NA	914,834	NA	90,715	NA	2,633,833	NA
1990 January	95,225		62,009		74,879		8,012		240,125	
February	74,348		56,672		74,366		7,542		212,928	
March	71,633		57,684		76,544		7,506		213,367	
April	65,032		56,097		75,998		7,305		204,431	
4-Month Total .	306,238		232,462		301,787		30,365		870,852	
1989 4-Month Total .	305,780		230,152		289,591		29,214		854,736	
1988 4-Month Total .	302,536		219,168		287,020		26,639		835,363	

^aElectricity sales to all ultimate consumers.

^bIncludes sales of electricity to Government, railways, street lighting authorities, and sales not included elsewhere.

^cAnnual totals are the sums of the monthly values.

NA=Not available.

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

Sources: **Monthly Series:** • 1973 through September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income." • October 1977 through February 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income." • March 1980 through 1982: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • 1983 through 1986: EIA, Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • 1987 forward: EIA, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions." • Data through 1988 reflect revisions received on subsequent form submissions. **Annual Series:** • 1984 forward: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

Figure 7.1 Coal Consumed to Produce Electricity

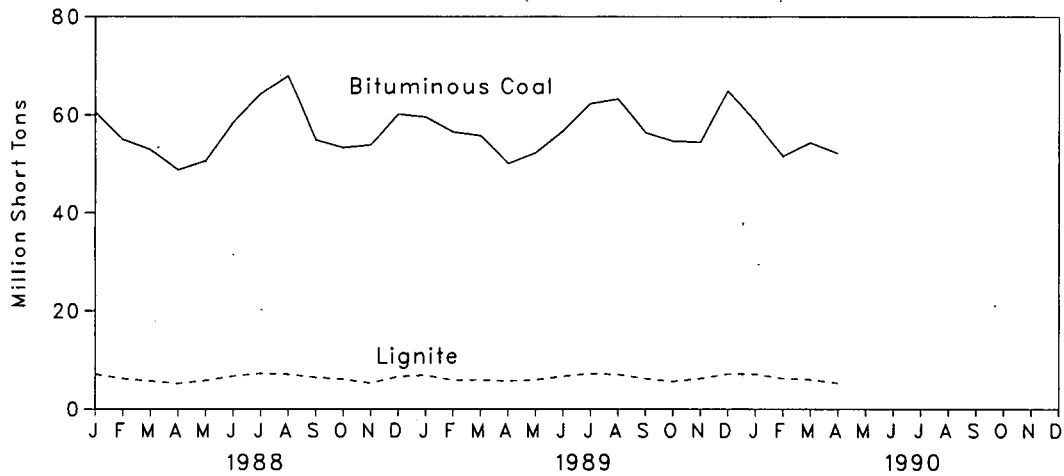


Figure 7.2 Petroleum Consumed to Produce Electricity

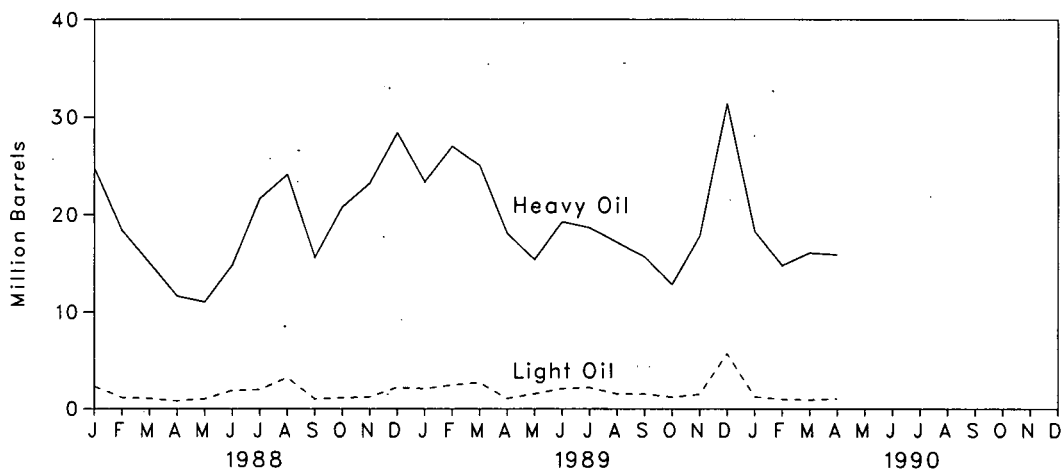


Figure 7.3 Natural Gas Consumed to Produce Electricity

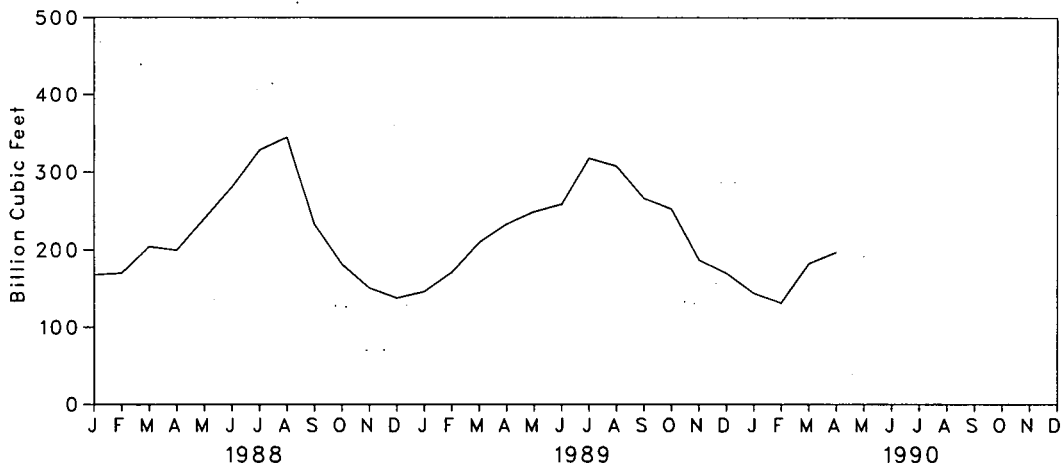


Table 7.3 Fossil Fuels Consumed by Electric Utilities To Generate Electricity

	Coal				Petroleum				Natural Gas ^c
	Anthra-cite	Bituminous Coal	Lignite	Total	Heavy Oil ^a	Light Oil ^b	Total Liquids	Petroleum Coke	
	Thousand Short Tons				Thousand Barrels					Thousand Short Tons	Million Cubic Feet
1973 Total	1,443	376,975	10,794	389,212	(^d)	(^d)	560,248	507	3,660,172
1974 Total	1,498	378,643	11,670	391,811	(^d)	(^d)	536,274	625	3,443,428
1975 Total	1,480	388,523	15,960	405,962	(^d)	(^d)	506,128	70	3,157,669
1976 Total	1,350	425,205	21,817	448,371	(^d)	(^d)	555,920	68	3,080,868
1977 Total	1,425	451,051	24,650	477,126	(^d)	(^d)	623,705	98	3,191,200
1978 Total	1,064	448,763	31,407	481,235	(^d)	(^d)	635,839	398	3,188,363
1979 Total	1,046	488,129	37,876	527,051	(^d)	(^d)	523,297	268	3,490,523
1980 Total	951	526,680	41,642	569,274	391,163	29,051	420,214	179	3,681,595
1981 Total	1,221	550,784	44,792	596,797	329,798	21,313	351,111	139	3,640,154
1982 Total	1,075	543,346	49,245	593,666	234,434	15,337	249,771	149	3,225,518
1983 Total	1,036	570,108	54,067	625,211	228,984	16,512	245,497	261	2,910,767
1984 Total	1,070	606,339	56,990	664,399	189,289	15,190	204,479	252	3,111,342
1985 Total	1,033	631,885	60,923	693,841	158,779	14,635	173,414	231	3,044,083
1986 Total	829	616,134	68,093	685,056	216,156	14,326	230,482	313	2,602,370
1987 Total	972	647,824	69,098	717,894	184,011	15,367	199,378	348	2,844,051
1988									
January	77	60,602	7,171	67,850	24,801	2,299	27,101	24	167,607
February	85	55,053	6,263	61,401	18,382	1,137	19,518	27	169,688
March	92	52,891	5,775	58,758	15,014	1,045	16,058	36	204,042
April	87	48,791	5,258	54,135	11,632	805	12,438	33	199,394
May	88	50,595	5,847	56,529	11,024	998	12,022	33	239,871
June	74	58,495	6,774	65,343	14,783	1,857	16,640	42	280,490
July	99	64,340	7,309	71,749	21,638	1,943	23,581	47	328,088
August	106	67,991	7,156	75,253	24,097	3,207	27,304	41	344,214
September	86	54,936	6,519	61,540	15,594	1,004	16,598	31	232,665
October	83	53,316	6,162	59,561	20,780	1,100	21,880	30	181,673
November	80	53,879	5,346	59,305	23,198	1,202	24,400	31	150,432
December	108	60,159	6,681	66,948	28,383	2,173	30,556	36	137,449
Total	1,063	681,048	76,260	758,372	228,327	18,769	248,096	409	2,635,613
1989									
January	98	59,559	6,962	66,619	23,325	2,053	25,379	47	145,552
February	75	56,593	5,945	62,613	26,977	2,426	29,403	33	170,969
March	82	55,838	5,986	61,906	25,019	2,690	27,709	35	209,343
April	96	50,045	5,789	55,929	18,058	1,044	19,102	38	233,116
May	98	52,252	6,009	58,359	15,358	1,520	16,879	36	248,869
June	75	56,829	6,719	63,623	19,253	2,070	21,322	38	258,343
July	97	62,306	7,302	69,705	18,643	2,180	20,822	58	318,005
August	95	63,256	7,121	70,471	17,133	1,530	18,663	58	307,804
September	81	56,513	6,295	62,889	15,642	1,526	17,168	54	268,052
October	87	54,755	5,699	60,541	12,807	1,180	13,987	39	252,494
November	85	54,518	6,294	60,896	17,762	1,484	19,247	33	187,381
December	81	64,971	7,215	72,267	31,374	5,781	37,156	50	169,975
Total	1,049	687,436	77,335	765,820	241,351	25,485	266,836	517	2,767,903
1990									
January	92	58,748	7,220	66,060	18,294	1,234	19,528	40	143,634
February	85	51,605	6,313	58,003	14,769	974	15,743	62	131,273
March	91	54,425	6,101	60,616	16,068	912	16,979	62	182,435
April	81	52,203	5,376	57,661	15,882	1,035	16,917	61	196,830
4-Month Total	349	216,980	25,010	242,339	65,013	4,155	69,168	226	654,172
1989 4-Month Total	351	222,035	24,681	247,068	93,379	8,213	101,592	152	758,979
1988 4-Month Total	340	217,338	24,467	242,144	69,829	5,286	75,115	120	740,731

^aHeavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6, and residual fuel oils.

^bLight oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene, and jet fuel.

^cIncludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^dPrior to 1980, petroleum consumption data were not disaggregated by type of fuel. Disaggregation by prime mover type is provided in Table 7.5.

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

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

Figure 7.4 Coal Stocks at Electric Utilities, End of Period

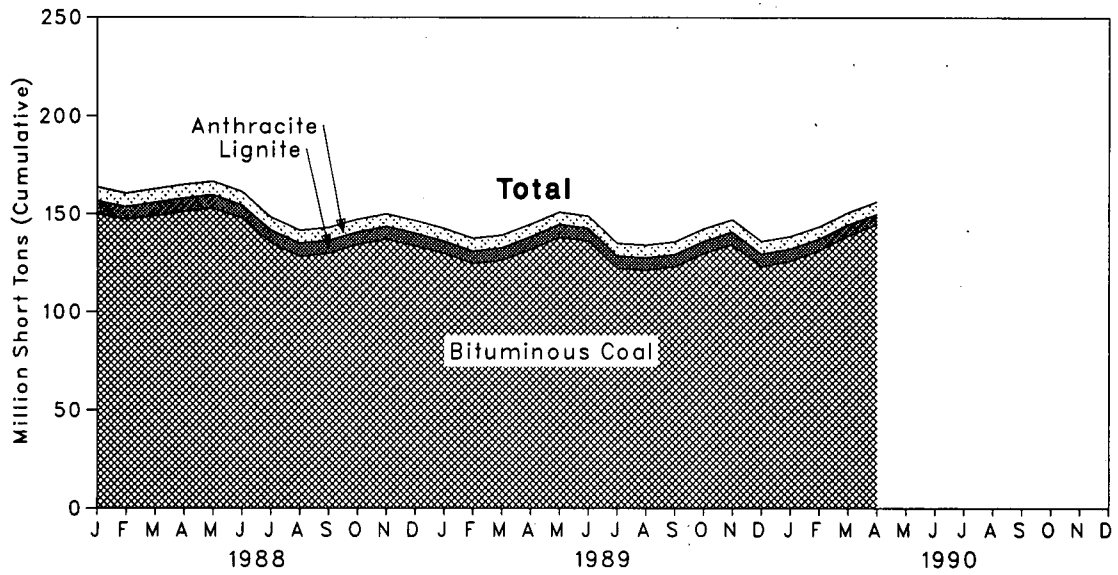


Figure 7.5 Petroleum Stocks at Electric Utilities, End of Period

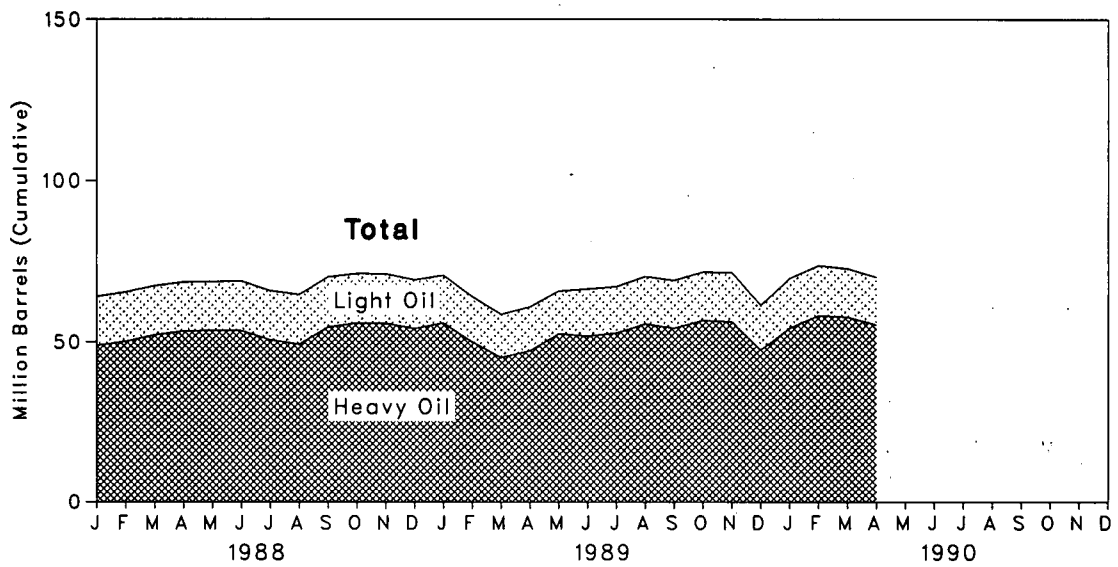


Table 7.4 Coal and Petroleum Stocks at Electric Utilities, End of Period

	Coal				Petroleum			
	Anthracite	Bituminous Coal	Lignite	Total	Heavy Oil ^a	Light Oil ^b	Total Liquids	Petroleum Coke
	Thousand Short Tons				Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons
1973 Year	1,066	84,941	961	86,967	(^c)	(^c)	89,216	312
1974 Year	930	81,712	867	83,509	(^c)	(^c)	112,917	35
1975 Year	982	107,927	1,815	110,724	(^c)	(^c)	125,257	31
1976 Year	1,000	114,130	2,306	117,436	(^c)	(^c)	121,696	32
1977 Year	2,321	128,210	2,688	133,219	(^c)	(^c)	144,031	44
1978 Year	2,178	123,020	3,027	128,225	(^c)	(^c)	118,788	198
1979 Year	3,274	152,981	3,459	159,714	(^c)	(^c)	131,422	183
1980 Year	4,741	174,154	4,115	183,010	105,351	30,023	135,374	52
1981 Year	5,537	158,258	5,098	168,893	102,042	26,094	128,136	42
1982 Year	6,080	170,480	4,573	181,132	95,515	23,369	118,884	41
1983 Year	6,507	145,250	3,841	155,598	70,573	18,801	89,375	55
1984 Year	6,710	167,118	5,899	179,727	68,503	19,116	87,619	50
1985 Year	7,189	142,144	7,043	156,376	57,304	16,386	73,689	49
1986 Year	7,099	148,665	6,042	161,806	56,841	16,269	73,111	40
1987 Year	6,940	156,670	7,187	170,797	55,069	15,759	70,827	51
1988 January	6,905	149,999	6,657	163,561	48,872	15,142	64,014	56
February	6,864	146,977	6,583	160,424	50,168	15,311	65,479	55
March	6,821	148,955	6,826	162,603	52,197	15,256	67,453	58
April	6,780	152,121	6,848	165,750	53,375	15,182	68,557	54
May	6,732	152,743	6,853	166,328	53,579	15,131	68,709	56
June	6,785	147,752	6,677	161,215	53,533	15,370	68,902	77
July	6,659	134,933	6,641	148,234	50,681	15,228	65,910	73
August	6,614	128,139	6,635	141,389	49,308	15,410	64,718	63
September	6,601	129,707	6,522	142,830	54,636	15,526	70,162	82
October	6,611	134,148	6,371	147,130	55,830	15,344	71,174	83
November	6,595	136,882	6,539	150,016	55,752	15,332	71,085	90
December	6,561	133,434	6,512	146,507	54,187	15,099	69,285	86
1989 January	6,513	129,802	6,088	142,403	55,845	14,809	70,654	58
February	6,494	124,643	6,217	137,354	50,063	13,980	64,043	56
March	6,475	126,107	6,367	138,949	45,142	13,370	58,512	62
April	6,447	131,672	6,477	144,596	47,237	13,607	60,844	102
May	6,416	137,787	6,767	150,970	52,595	13,279	65,873	64
June	6,427	136,113	6,428	148,968	51,922	14,621	66,544	77
July	6,413	122,221	6,226	134,859	52,883	14,405	67,289	81
August	6,440	121,266	6,227	133,932	55,608	14,724	70,332	69
September	6,437	122,901	6,291	135,629	54,346	14,825	69,171	92
October	6,437	129,668	6,164	142,270	56,660	15,090	71,750	107
November	6,423	134,233	6,475	147,131	56,258	15,332	71,590	115
December	6,403	123,001	6,490	135,894	47,586	13,824	61,410	105
1990 January	6,360	125,829	6,169	138,358	54,332	15,458	69,790	114
February	6,315	131,176	5,922	143,413	58,136	15,622	73,758	108
March	6,294	138,636	5,879	150,808	57,706	15,117	72,823	104
April	6,298	144,537	5,482	156,318	55,331	14,811	70,142	93

^aHeavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6, and residual fuel oils.

^bLight oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene, and jet fuel.

^cPrior to 1980, petroleum stock data were not disaggregated by type of fuel. Disaggregation by prime mover type is provided in Table 7.5.

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

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

**Table 7.5 Petroleum Consumption and Stocks at Electric Utilities by Prime Mover Type
(Thousand Barrels)**

	Petroleum Consumption			Petroleum Stocks, End of Period		
	Steam Plants	GT/IC*	Total Liquids	Steam Plants	GT/IC*	Total Liquids
1973 Total	513,190	47,058	560,248	79,121	10,095	89,216
1974 Total	483,146	53,128	536,274	97,718	15,199	112,917
1975 Total	467,221	38,907	506,128	108,825	16,432	125,257
1976 Total	514,077	41,843	555,920	106,993	14,703	121,696
1977 Total	574,869	48,837	623,705	124,750	19,281	144,031
1978 Total	588,319	47,520	635,839	102,402	16,386	118,788
1979 Total	492,606	30,691	523,297	111,121	20,301	131,422
1980 Total	401,863	18,351	420,214	117,227	18,147	135,374
1981 Total	339,680	11,431	351,111	112,380	15,756	128,136
1982 Total	243,537	6,234	249,771	105,287	13,597	118,884
1983 Total	237,845	7,652	245,497	78,285	11,090	89,375
1984 Total	197,050	7,429	204,479	76,836	10,784	87,619
1985 Total	166,842	6,572	173,414	64,704	8,985	73,689
1986 Total	222,500	7,983	230,482	64,258	8,853	73,111
1987 Total	190,818	8,560	199,378	61,705	9,123	70,827
1988 January	25,545	1,556	27,101	55,254	8,760	64,014
February	18,951	567	19,518	56,470	9,008	65,479
March	15,586	473	16,058	58,708	8,745	67,453
April	12,113	325	12,438	59,765	8,792	68,557
May	11,615	407	12,022	59,904	8,806	68,709
June	15,332	1,308	16,640	60,048	8,855	68,902
July	22,168	1,413	23,581	57,133	8,777	65,910
August	24,592	2,712	27,304	55,896	8,822	64,718
September	16,057	542	16,598	60,991	9,170	70,162
October	21,278	602	21,880	62,002	9,172	71,174
November	23,686	714	24,400	61,990	9,094	71,085
December	28,894	1,661	30,556	60,311	8,974	69,285
Total	235,817	12,279	248,096			
1989 January	24,172	1,206	25,379	61,627	9,027	70,654
February	27,900	1,502	29,403	55,683	8,360	64,043
March	25,785	1,924	27,709	50,500	8,013	58,512
April	18,564	538	19,102	52,789	8,055	60,844
May	15,922	956	16,879	57,994	7,879	65,873
June	19,832	1,490	21,322	57,610	8,934	66,544
July	19,233	1,590	20,822	58,368	8,921	67,289
August	17,623	1,040	18,663	61,248	9,085	70,332
September	16,126	1,041	17,168	60,233	8,938	69,171
October	13,334	653	13,987	62,708	9,042	71,750
November	18,371	875	19,247	62,610	8,980	71,590
December	32,835	4,320	37,156	53,448	7,961	61,410
Total	249,701	17,136	266,836			
1990 January	18,900	628	19,528	60,288	9,501	69,790
February	15,194	549	15,743	64,420	9,338	73,758
March	16,541	438	16,979	63,723	9,100	72,823
April	16,364	554	16,917	61,225	8,917	70,142
4-Month Total	66,999	2,169	69,168			
1989 4-Month Total	96,422	5,170	101,592			
1988 4-Month Total	72,195	2,920	75,115			

*GT/IC=Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

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

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

Section 8. Nuclear

In April 1990, U.S. nuclear generating units produced a total of 39 net terawatt-hours (billion kilowatt-hours) of electricity, 15 percent⁸ more than in April 1989. Nuclear units generated at an average capacity factor of 53.5 percent, 6 percentage points more than the level in April 1989. Nuclear power supplied 18.3 percent of the total electricity generated in April 1990, compared with 16.1 percent in April 1989.

On April 17, 1990, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) issued a full-power license to the Texas Utilities Generating Company's Comanche Peak 1, a 1,150 net-megawatt-electric (MWe) unit located in Glen Rose, Texas.

On April 30, 1990, there were 112 operable nuclear generating units in the United States, with a collective net summer generating capability of 100.2 million kilowatts of electricity. Of the 112 operable units, 42

units (including the shutdown but not yet officially retired Rancho Seco unit) generated below 25 percent of their capacity, 31 of which were out of service for the entire month for maintenance, refueling, or repairs.

Six units with full-power licenses have been shut down by the NRC for an extended period (1 year or more). The unit names, capacities, and dates of shutdown are as follows: Nine Mile Point 1, (610 MWe), December 1987; Browns Ferry 1 and 3, each (1,065 MWe), April 1985; Browns Ferry 2, (1,065 MWe), September 1984; Calvert Cliffs 2, (825 MWe), March 1989; and Palo Verde 1 (1,221 MWe), March 1989.

As of April 30, there were 121 domestic nuclear generating units in all stages of construction and operation, with an aggregate design capacity of 114 million net kilowatts.

⁸Percentage changes are based on numbers shown in the following tables.

Figure 8.1 Nuclear and Total Net Generation of Electricity

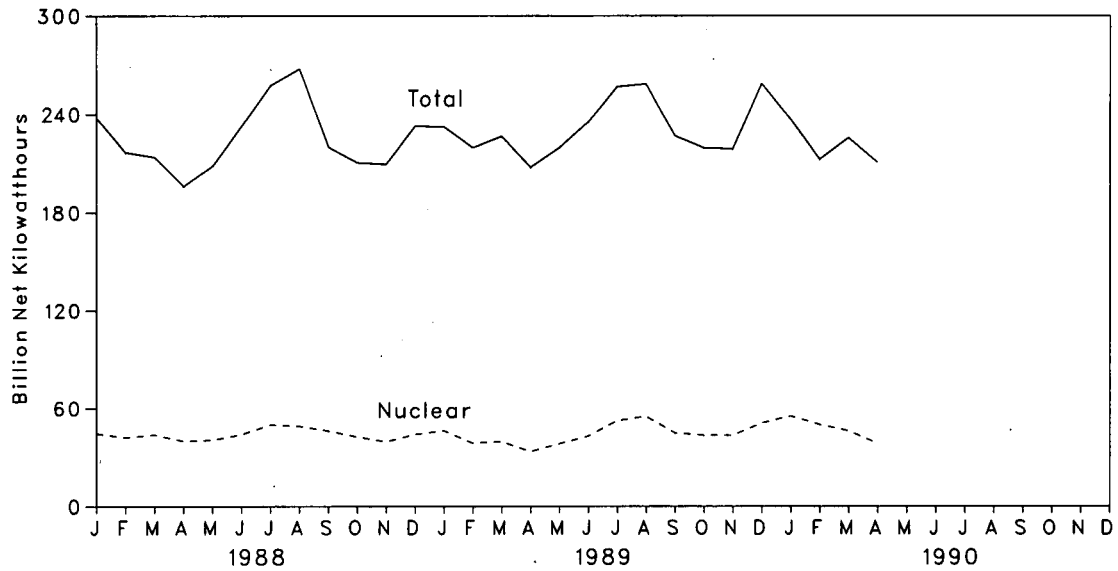


Figure 8.2 Nuclear Power Plants' Capacity Factor and Share of Total Net Generation

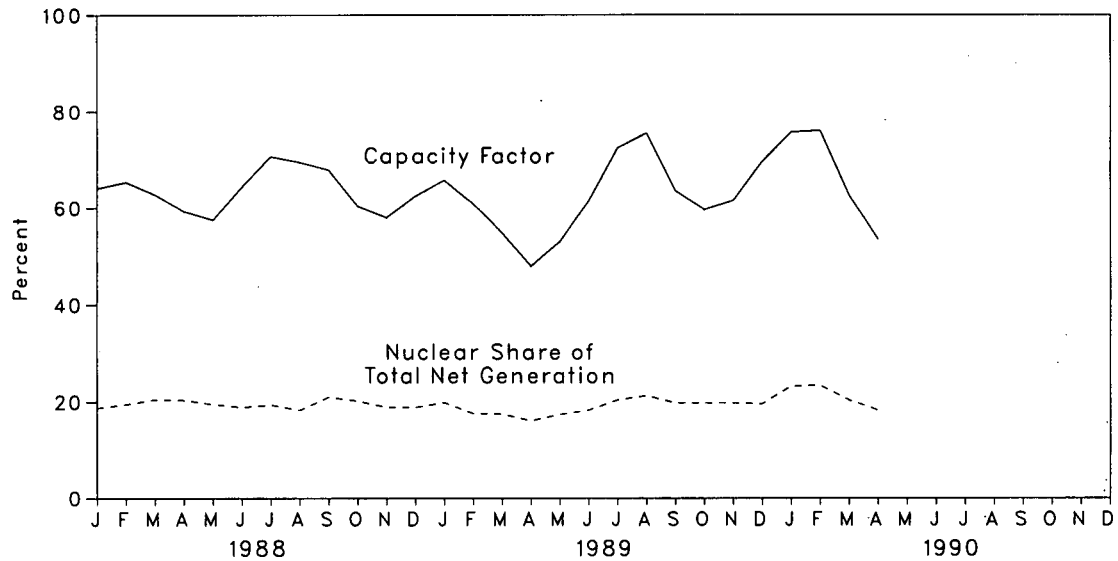


Table 8.1 Nuclear Power Plant Operations

	Operable Units ^{a b}	Nuclear Electricity Generation	Nuclear Portion of Domestic Electricity Generation	Net Summer Capability of Operable Units ^c	Capacity Factor ^d
	Number	Million Net Kilowatthours	Percent	Million Net Kilowatts	Percent
1973 Year	39	83,479	4.5	22,615	53.7
1974 Year	48	113,976	6.1	31,803	47.9
1975 Year	54	172,505	9.0	37,161	56.0
1976 Year	61	181,104	9.4	43,657	54.9
1977 Year	65	250,883	11.8	46,202	63.4
1978 Year	70	276,403	12.5	50,709	64.7
1979 Year	68	255,155	11.4	49,630	58.5
1980 Year	70	251,116	11.0	51,668	58.4
1981 Year	74	272,674	11.9	55,914	58.4
1982 Year	77	282,773	12.6	59,927	56.7
1983 Year	80	293,677	12.7	63,009	54.4
1984 Year	86	327,634	13.6	69,652	58.3
1985 Year	95	383,691	15.5	79,397	58.0
1986 Year	100	414,038	16.6	85,241	56.9
1987 Year	107	455,270	17.7	93,583	57.4
1988 January	107	44,658	18.8	93,583	64.1
February	106	42,246	18.5	92,743	65.4
March	107	43,912	20.5	93,982	62.8
April	107	40,067	20.4	93,982	59.3
May	108	40,650	19.5	95,089	57.5
June	108	44,079	18.9	95,089	64.4
July	108	49,828	19.4	94,695	70.7
August	108	49,035	18.3	94,695	69.5
September	108	46,270	21.0	94,695	67.9
October	108	42,591	20.2	94,695	60.4
November	108	39,583	18.9	94,695	58.0
December	108	44,052	18.9	94,695	62.5
Year	108	526,973	19.5	94,695	63.5
1989 January	108	46,328	19.9	94,695	65.8
February	108	38,725	17.6	94,695	60.9
March	110	39,636	17.5	97,031	54.9
April	110	33,495	16.1	97,031	48.0
May	110	38,339	17.4	97,031	53.1
June	110	42,976	18.3	97,031	61.5
July	110	52,331	20.4	97,031	72.5
August	110	54,948	21.3	97,869	75.5
September	110	44,837	19.8	97,869	63.6
October	110	43,558	19.8	97,869	59.7
November	110	43,399	19.8	97,869	61.6
December	110	50,784	19.6	97,869	69.7
Year	110	529,355	19.0	97,869	62.3
1990 January	110	55,119	23.3	97,869	75.7
February	110	49,963	23.5	97,869	76.0
March	111	46,087	20.4	99,019	62.6
April	112	38,516	18.3	100,169	53.5
4-Month Total	112	189,685	21.4	100,169	66.7
1989 4-Month Total	110	158,184	17.8	97,031	57.3
1988 4-Month Total	107	170,883	19.8	93,982	62.9

^aAt end of period.

^bSee Note 1 at end of section.

^cSee Note 3 at end of section for the definition of net summer capability.

^dFor an explanation of the method of calculating the capacity factor, see Note 4 at end of section.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 8.2 Status of Nuclear Generating Units^a

	Licensed for Operation		Construction Permits		On Order	Announced	Total	Total Design Capacity ^d
	Operable ^b	In Startup ^c	Granted	Pending				
	Number of Units								Million Net Kilowatts
1973 Year	39	3	51	58	48	20	219	212
1974 Year	48	5	58	80	28	16	235	234
1975 Year	54	2	69	73	19	19	236	236
1976 Year	61	0	72	66	16	19	234	236
1977 Year	65	1	80	52	13	9	220	220
1978 Year	70	0	90	32	9	4	205	204
1979 Year	68	0	91	21	3	0	183	179
1980 Year	70	2	82	12	3	0	169	163
1981 Year	74	0	75	11	3	0	163	157
1982 Year	77	2	60	3	2	0	144	135
1983 Year	80	3	53	0	2	0	138	129
1984 Year	86	6	38	0	2	0	132	123
1985 Year	95	3	30	0	2	0	130	121
1986 Year	100	7	19	0	2	0	128	119
1987 Year	107	4	14	0	2	0	127	119
1988 January	107	4	14	0	2	0	127	119
February	106	4	14	0	2	0	126	118
March	107	3	14	0	2	0	126	118
April	107	3	14	0	2	0	126	118
May	108	2	14	0	2	0	126	118
June	108	2	14	0	2	0	126	118
July	108	2	14	0	2	0	126	118
August	108	2	14	0	2	0	126	118
September	108	2	14	0	0	0	124	116
October	108	2	13	0	0	0	123	115
November	108	2	13	0	0	0	123	115
December	108	3	12	0	0	0	123	115
1989 January	108	3	12	0	0	0	123	115
February	108	3	12	0	0	0	123	115
March	110	2	11	0	0	0	123	115
April	110	1	11	0	0	0	122	114
May	110	1	11	0	0	0	122	114
June	110	1	11	0	0	0	122	114
July	110	2	10	0	0	0	122	114
August	110	1	10	0	0	0	121	114
September	110	1	10	0	0	0	121	114
October	110	1	10	0	0	0	121	114
November	110	1	10	0	0	0	121	114
December	110	1	10	0	0	0	121	114
1990 January	110	1	10	0	0	0	121	114
February	110	2	9	0	0	0	121	114
March	111	1	9	0	0	0	121	114
April	112	0	9	0	0	0	121	114

^aMonthly data are the status as of the last day of the month. Annual data are the status as of December 31 of each year.

^bSee Note 1 at end of section.

^cSee Note 2 at end of section.

^dNet design electrical rating (DER) is used because many of the units were canceled prior to being assigned a net summer capability.

See Note 3 at end of section.

^eOn the December 31, 1988, Form EIA-254 "Semiannual Report on Status of Reactor Construction," the two planned units were reported cancelled as of September 1988.

^fSeabrook 2 has been deleted from this category because its construction permit expired in October 1988.

^gShoreham received a full-power license in April 1989. Since the unit is not currently scheduled to operate, it is deleted from the total.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Nuclear Notes and Sources

Notes

1. Operable Units: Nuclear generating units that have been issued a full-power license by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

Exceptions: The Shippingport (60 MWe) and the Hanford-N (840 MWe) nuclear units were included in the operable units until 1982 and 1988, respectively. The Shippingport unit was excluded from the operable category during March 1974 through August 1977, due to a major core modification outage. Hanford-N, an unlicensed unit used for defense material production, was included in the operable category because power was produced as by-product and sold commercially. Three Mile Island 2 (880 MWe) experienced a major accident in 1979 and, although that unit still retains its operating license and site cleanup continues, there is no plan to restart it. Therefore, it has not been included in the operable category since March 1979. Although Shoreham received a full-power license in April 1989, the unit is not currently scheduled to operate and, therefore, has not been included in the operable category. The Department of Energy-operated Experimental Breeder Reactor 2 (EBR-2) unit is not a commercial reactor and is therefore not included in the operable category.

In addition, six units have been retired and therefore removed from the operable category. Those units are: Peach Bottom 1 (40 MWe) and Indian Point 1 (265 MWe), both retired in 1974; Humboldt Bay (65 MWe), officially retired in 1976; Dresden 1 (200 MWe), retired in August 1979; LaCrosse (51 MWe), retired in May 1987; and Fort Saint Vrain (217 MWe), retired in August 1989.

2. In Startup: One unit, Seabrook 1 (1,186 MWe), has been issued a low-power license by the NRC authorizing fuel loading and low-power testing prior to issuance of a full-power license.

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

(a) **Net Summer Capability**--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 the unit, specified by the utility and used for plant design.

4. Monthly Capacity Factors: 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 monthly net summer capability. That fraction is then multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage. Annual capacity factors are averages of the monthly values for that year.

Sources

Nuclear Units Licensed for Operation: Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "Licensed Operating Reactors" (NUREG-0020).

Electricity Generation: 1973 through September 1977--Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." October 1977 through 1981--Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." 1982 forward--Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Net Summer Capability: EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

Capacity Factor: Calculated by EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Unit Construction and Planning Data: 1973 through June 1982--Compiled from various sources, primarily Department of Energy, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones"; Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "Licensed Operating Reactors" (NUREG-0020); and EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels. July 1982 forward--Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "Summary Information Report" (NUREG-0871); Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "Licensed Operating Reactors" (NUREG-0020); and various trade journals.

Total Design Capacity: Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "Licensed Operating Reactors" (NUREG-0020); Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "Summary Information Report" (NUREG-0871); and EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

Section 9. Price

Crude Oil. The average price of domestic crude oil purchased at the wellhead was \$14.52 per barrel in April 1990, 15 percent below the level in April 1989. The refiner acquisition cost of imported crude oil in April 1990 was \$16.71 per barrel, 15 percent below the April 1989 level. The cost of domestic crude oil in April 1990 was \$17.37, a decrease of 8 percent from the April 1989 average.

Motor Gasoline. The national city average retail price of leaded regular gasoline at all types of stations was \$1.04 per gallon in May 1990, 5 percent lower than the price in May 1989. The price of unleaded regular gasoline at all types of stations was \$1.06 per gallon in May 1990, 5 percent lower than the price in May 1989. The price of unleaded premium gasoline averaged \$1.25 per gallon in May 1990, 2 percent lower than the price in May 1989.

Residual Fuel Oil. The average price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil sold to end users in April 1990 was 35 cents per gallon, 12 percent lower than the previous month's price and 14 percent below the April 1989 average. The average resale price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil in April 1990 was 33 cents per gallon, 3 percent lower than the March 1990 average and 13 percent lower than the price 1 year earlier.

Aviation Fuel. The average price, excluding taxes, of aviation gasoline sold to end users in April 1990 was \$1.01 per gallon, slightly higher than the price in the previous month and 2 percent higher than the price in April 1989. The average price, excluding taxes, of kerosene-type jet fuel sold to end users in April 1990 was 61 cents per gallon, 4 percent below the previous month's price but 1 percent higher than the April 1989 average.

No. 2 Distillate Fuel Oil. The April 1990 national average price, excluding taxes, of heating oil sold to residential customers was 93 cents per gallon, 2 percent below the March 1990 price but 6 percent higher than the April 1989 price. The average price of No. 2 fuel oil sold to all end users was 62 cents per gallon in April

1990, 1 percent below the March 1990 price but 4 percent higher than the April 1989 price.

Electricity. Beginning with January 1986, there were new series of national average price estimates based on a statistically derived sample of both publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Previously, average price estimates were derived from selected privately owned electric utilities and were not national averages.

The mean price of electricity sold to all ultimate consumers in the United States in April 1990 was 6.35 cents per kilowatthour, 1 percent above the April 1989 mean price. The price of electricity sold to residential consumers in April 1990 averaged 7.70 cents per kilowatthour, 2 percent higher than the price 1 year earlier. The price of electricity sold to commercial consumers averaged 7.19 cents per kilowatthour in April 1990, 2 percent above the April 1989 price. The price of electricity sold to other consumers in April 1990 averaged 6.36 cents per kilowatthour, 1 percent lower than the April 1989 price. The price of electricity sold to industrial users in April 1990 averaged 4.57 cents per kilowatthour, 1 percent below the price 1 year earlier.

Natural Gas. In March 1990 (latest data available) the average wellhead price of natural gas was \$1.67 per thousand cubic feet, 2 percent below the March 1989 price.

The average price of natural gas delivered to electric utility plants was \$2.37 per thousand cubic feet in March 1990, 2 percent above the March 1989 price. The average price of natural gas used by residential consumers in April 1990 was \$5.62 per thousand cubic feet, 2 percent above the April 1989 price. The average price of natural gas used by commercial consumers in April 1990 was \$4.84 per thousand cubic feet, 1 percent above the April 1989 price. The average price of natural gas used by industrial consumers in April 1990 was \$2.78 per thousand cubic feet, 3 percent below the April 1989 price.

Figure 9.1 Crude Oil Prices

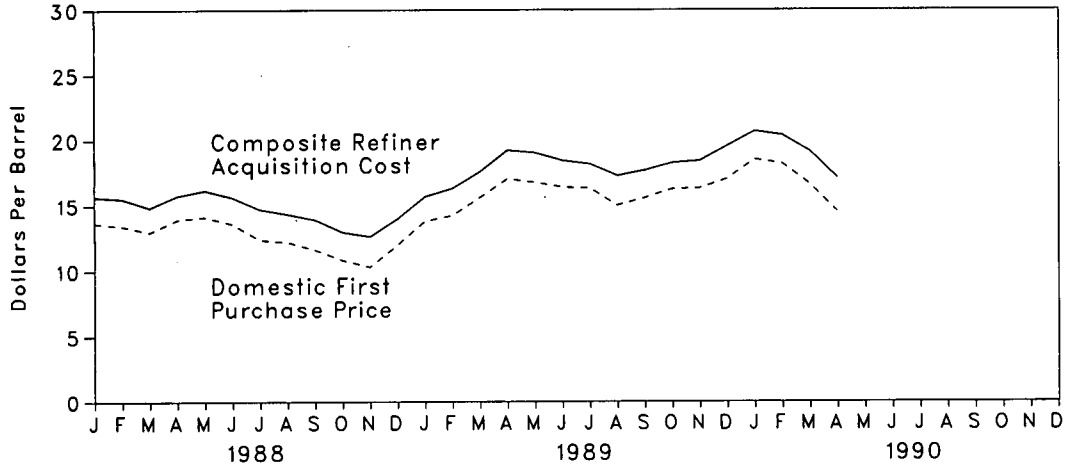


Figure 9.2 Refiner Sales Prices to End Users: Motor Gasoline, Diesel Fuel, and Jet Fuel

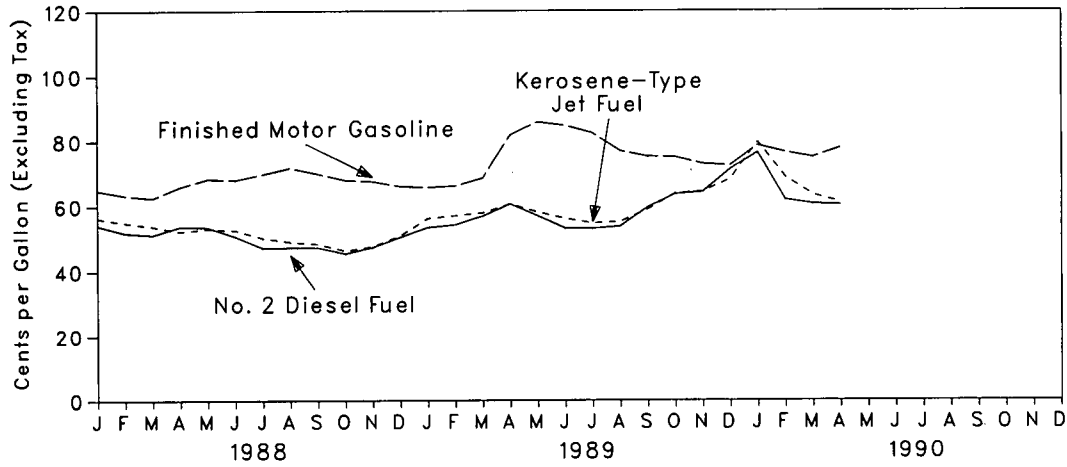


Figure 9.3 Refiner Sales Prices to End Users: No. 2 Fuel Oil, Propane, and Residual Fuel Oil

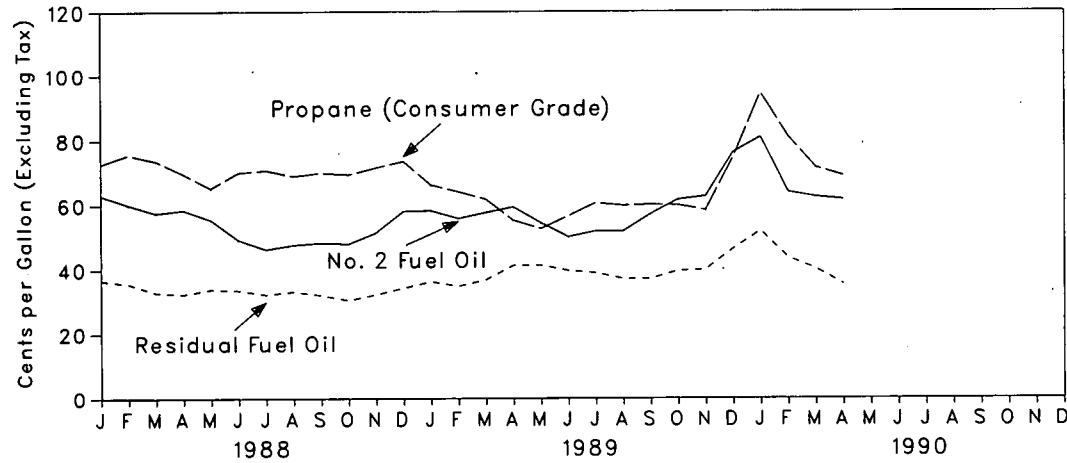


Table 9.1 Crude Oil Price Summary
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Domestic First Purchase Price ^a	F.O.B. Cost of Imports ^b	Landed Cost of Imports ^c	Refiner Acquisition Cost ^d		
				Domestic	Imported	Composite
1973 Average	3.89	5.21	6.41	4.17	4.08	4.15
1974 Average	6.87	10.91	12.32	7.18	12.52	9.07
1975 Average	7.67	11.18	12.70	8.39	13.93	10.38
1976 Average	8.19	12.17	13.34	8.84	13.48	10.89
1977 Average	8.57	13.24	14.31	9.55	14.53	11.96
1978 Average	9.00	13.30	14.38	10.61	14.57	12.46
1979 Average	12.64	20.19	21.65	14.27	21.67	17.72
1980 Average	21.59	32.27	33.95	24.23	33.89	28.07
1981 Average	31.77	35.10	36.52	34.33	37.05	35.24
1982 Average	28.52	32.11	33.18	31.22	33.55	31.87
1983 Average	26.19	27.73	28.93	28.87	29.30	28.99
1984 Average	25.88	27.44	28.46	28.53	28.88	28.63
1985 Average	24.09	25.83	26.66	26.66	26.99	26.75
1986 Average	12.51	12.52	13.49	14.82	14.00	14.55
1987 Average	15.40	16.69	17.65	17.76	18.13	17.90
1988 January	13.64	13.66	14.92	15.80	15.45	15.68
February	13.43	13.79	14.72	15.58	15.43	15.53
March	12.96	13.43	14.47	14.91	14.73	14.84
April	13.92	14.28	15.17	15.87	15.62	15.77
May	14.12	14.49	15.52	16.35	15.93	16.18
June	13.59	13.97	14.87	15.74	15.50	15.65
July	12.38	13.25	14.07	14.64	14.81	14.71
August	12.22	12.84	13.64	14.36	14.32	14.34
September	11.63	12.24	13.03	13.96	13.84	13.91
October	10.62	11.69	12.42	12.90	13.05	12.96
November	10.31	11.94	12.49	12.61	12.66	12.63
December	11.99	13.21	14.10	13.88	14.11	13.98
Average	12.58	13.25	14.08	14.74	14.56	14.67
1989 January	13.79	14.67	15.69	15.49	15.98	15.70
February	14.23	15.49	16.40	16.11	16.59	16.31
March	15.63	16.72	17.48	17.39	17.77	17.55
April	17.01	18.23	18.97	18.92	19.59	19.22
May	16.75	17.52	18.33	19.02	19.06	19.03
June	16.40	16.80	17.61	18.56	18.27	18.43
July	16.32	16.47	17.39	18.31	17.97	18.16
August	15.01	16.12	16.83	17.23	17.23	17.23
September	15.58	16.49	17.28	17.70	17.62	17.66
October	16.24	17.10	17.92	18.20	18.29	18.24
November	16.30	17.34	18.16	18.46	18.32	18.39
December	17.00	18.83	19.55	19.16	20.04	19.54
Average	15.85	16.89	17.68	17.88	18.08	17.97
1990 January	18.50	18.84	19.82	20.75	20.51	20.64
February	18.18	R 18.01	R 18.97	20.75	19.84	20.35
March	R 16.58	R 16.89	R 18.06	19.32	R 18.94	R 19.14
April	14.52	14.99	16.01	17.37	16.71	17.06

^aSee Note 1 at end of section.

^bSee Note 2 at end of section.

^cSee Note 3 at end of section.

^dSee Note 4 at end of section.

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and all U.S. Territories and Possessions. • Values for Domestic First Purchase Price and Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil for the current month and for F.O.B. and Landed Cost of Crude Oil Imports for the current 2 months are preliminary. • F.O.B. and landed costs through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are the weighted average of the 12 monthly prices.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.2 FOB Cost of Crude Oil Imports from Selected Countries^a
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Algeria	Indonesia	Iran	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Other Countries	Arab OPEC ^b	Total OPEC ^c
1973 Average	7.23	5.67	4.24	NA	7.81	3.25	NA	5.39	4.84	4.06	5.43
1974 Average	13.23	11.99	10.85	NA	12.44	10.17	NA	10.71	10.02	10.96	11.33
1975 Average	11.93	12.55	10.81	11.44	11.82	10.87	NA	11.04	10.86	11.18	11.34
1976 Average	13.05	12.76	11.61	12.22	13.08	11.69	13.09	11.32	11.92	12.06	12.23
1977 Average	14.36	13.57	12.67	13.42	14.44	12.37	14.11	12.68	13.19	13.13	13.29
1978 Average	14.10	13.64	12.65	13.24	14.04	12.70	13.82	12.45	13.35	13.28	13.30
1979 Average	20.65	19.35	23.71	20.29	21.80	17.63	21.20	17.37	21.43	19.25	19.91
1980 Average	36.57	32.37	(^d)	31.11	35.82	28.53	34.58	24.78	34.24	31.61	32.25
1981 Average	39.09	35.93	(^d)	33.13	38.53	32.48	36.08	28.86	36.69	34.73	35.11
1982 Average	34.23	35.27	30.93	28.07	35.13	33.50	33.46	23.77	31.96	33.84	33.45
1983 Average	30.06	29.93	28.25	25.19	29.78	28.03	29.84	21.48	27.96	28.38	28.45
1984 Average	28.04	29.10	26.93	26.37	29.39	27.60	28.90	24.16	27.65	27.68	27.59
1985 Average	26.84	27.12	W	25.33	28.04	22.04	27.63	23.64	26.11	24.30	25.66
1986 Average	13.62	13.19	W	11.84	14.35	11.36	13.84	10.92	13.32	11.59	12.21
1987 Average	16.79	17.40	W	16.36	18.47	15.12	18.28	15.08	17.11	15.80	16.43
1988 January	W	16.62	NA	12.79	17.04	11.41	16.23	12.37	14.96	12.17	13.26
February	W	16.16	NA	12.91	15.80	12.78	W	12.31	14.59	13.16	13.73
March	W	13.65	NA	11.81	15.72	12.90	14.68	12.67	13.82	13.18	13.80
April	W	14.59	NA	13.65	16.10	12.77	15.20	13.44	14.70	13.37	14.23
May	W	15.63	NA	13.68	16.06	W	16.10	13.54	14.91	13.61	14.44
June	W	15.26	NA	12.82	15.60	12.75	15.32	13.80	14.17	13.23	14.12
July	W	14.06	NA	12.17	15.14	11.27	14.43	13.18	13.57	12.23	13.40
August	W	13.58	NA	12.37	14.93	10.15	14.86	12.65	13.07	11.57	12.72
September	W	12.84	NA	11.69	13.71	9.44	W	12.38	12.33	10.32	12.15
October	W	11.47	NA	10.00	13.66	W	12.69	12.93	11.51	11.36	12.32
November	W	11.48	NA	10.16	13.74	W	W	12.45	11.80	12.92	12.80
December	W	W	NA	12.31	15.56	W	13.59	13.46	12.78	13.51	13.85
Average	W	13.81	NA	12.18	15.16	12.16	14.80	12.96	13.45	12.57	13.43
1989 January	W	14.52	NA	13.98	16.11	W	W	13.10	15.08	14.91	14.77
February	W	17.14	NA	14.25	17.15	W	16.33	14.00	15.83	16.35	15.98
March	W	17.05	NA	14.98	18.37	W	W	16.62	17.29	17.45	17.37
April	W	17.78	NA	17.44	19.81	W	W	17.77	18.73	16.85	18.34
May	W	W	NA	16.97	18.60	W	W	16.78	17.97	15.98	17.28
June	W	17.78	NA	16.62	17.68	15.54	W	15.42	17.12	16.01	16.49
July	W	17.61	NA	16.41	17.67	W	17.66	14.34	16.74	15.66	16.02
August	W	W	NA	15.22	17.25	W	17.11	15.82	16.08	15.91	16.36
September	W	16.37	NA	15.37	18.00	W	17.22	16.02	16.62	16.50	16.68
October	W	16.35	NA	16.12	18.99	W	17.78	15.45	17.37	17.06	17.20
November	W	17.28	NA	16.44	19.11	18.09	18.37	15.56	17.45	17.53	17.52
December	W	W	NA	17.74	19.93	W	19.57	19.32	18.50	18.85	19.30
Average	W	17.01	NA	15.96	18.31	16.29	17.89	16.09	17.13	16.73	17.06
1990 January	W	19.25	NA	18.03	21.22	W	21.00	16.73	19.20	18.03	18.71
February	W	19.43	NA	16.68	20.41	W	W	16.01	^R 18.36	^R 16.64	^R 18.11
March	W	18.98	NA	^R 16.24	^R 18.41	W	W	^R 15.95	^R 16.86	^R 14.86	^R 16.82
April	W	W	NA	13.44	16.70	11.46	16.13	15.65	14.87	13.20	15.19

^aThe 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.

^bThe Arab members of OPEC are Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

^c"Total OPEC" consists of Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela, as well as the Arab members. The cost of imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in the cost of imports from "Total OPEC."

^dNo crude oil was imported.

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

Notes: • 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 the weighted average of the 12 monthly prices, including those prices that were not published. • 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 is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.3 Landed Cost of Crude Oil Imports from Selected Countries^a
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Algeria	Canada	Indonesia	Iran	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Other Countries	Arab OPEC ^b	Total OPEC ^c
1973 Average	8.39	5.33	7.22	6.48	NA	9.08	5.37	NA	5.99	6.99	5.92	6.85
1974 Average	13.97	11.48	13.20	12.48	W	13.16	11.63	NA	11.25	12.93	12.39	12.49
1975 Average	12.72	12.72	13.79	12.21	12.61	12.62	12.30	NA	11.65	12.66	12.71	12.70
1976 Average	13.81	13.57	13.82	12.82	12.64	13.80	13.04	W	11.80	13.31	13.31	13.32
1977 Average	15.20	14.21	14.63	13.80	13.75	15.25	13.61	14.83	13.13	14.56	14.30	14.35
1978 Average	14.91	14.50	14.64	13.88	13.54	14.86	13.92	14.53	12.83	14.58	14.36	14.34
1979 Average	21.90	20.43	20.69	25.02	20.86	22.96	19.15	22.16	18.18	23.18	20.79	21.29
1980 Average	37.90	30.47	33.92	(^d)	31.80	37.05	30.02	35.88	25.86	36.02	32.97	33.56
1981 Average	40.49	32.16	37.57	(^d)	33.78	39.70	34.19	37.24	29.87	38.54	36.22	36.60
1982 Average	35.28	26.92	36.75	32.40	28.64	36.17	35.00	34.28	24.82	34.03	35.15	34.81
1983 Average	31.26	25.63	31.57	29.81	25.78	30.84	29.76	30.87	22.94	29.68	30.03	29.87
1984 Average	29.08	26.59	30.64	28.67	26.87	30.50	29.50	29.60	25.15	29.20	29.12	28.93
1985 Average	27.46	25.71	28.67	25.79	25.63	28.96	24.72	28.35	24.43	27.33	25.88	26.85
1986 Average	14.82	13.43	14.63	12.38	12.17	15.29	12.84	14.63	11.52	14.25	13.14	13.46
1987 Average	17.87	17.04	18.49	18.28	16.69	19.32	16.81	18.78	15.76	18.30	17.32	17.64
1988 January	W	14.58	17.99	W	13.16	17.91	13.23	17.59	13.10	16.28	14.16	14.61
February	W	14.37	17.44	NA	13.30	16.59	14.00	16.70	13.05	15.91	14.23	14.59
March	W	13.66	15.13	NA	12.22	16.47	14.07	15.72	13.50	15.13	14.29	14.74
April	W	14.39	16.30	NA	13.97	16.88	14.12	16.11	14.18	15.77	14.70	15.27
May	W	15.12	16.94	NA	14.09	17.00	14.51	16.97	14.24	16.04	15.05	15.50
June	W	14.67	16.40	NA	13.21	16.59	13.91	16.29	14.32	15.20	14.31	15.00
July	W	13.31	15.11	NA	12.58	15.68	13.17	15.52	13.78	14.68	13.63	14.25
August	W	13.13	14.90	NA	12.77	15.55	12.44	15.72	13.28	14.07	13.12	13.69
September ..	W	12.89	14.05	NA	12.09	14.49	11.78	14.38	12.96	13.21	12.05	12.92
October	W	11.73	12.60	NA	10.42	14.32	11.93	13.33	13.58	12.66	11.99	12.74
November ..	W	11.58	12.82	NA	10.56	14.49	12.79	14.02	13.12	12.51	12.44	12.87
December ..	W	12.57	14.05	NA	12.81	16.31	14.62	15.12	14.34	13.97	14.44	14.67
Average	W	13.50	15.15	W	12.58	15.88	13.37	15.82	13.66	14.45	13.60	14.18
1989 January	W	14.47	16.30	NA	14.48	17.54	15.91	17.17	14.05	15.88	15.74	15.99
February	W	14.97	17.86	NA	14.55	18.19	16.60	17.82	14.62	17.22	16.52	16.74
March	W	15.88	18.67	NA	15.37	19.32	17.00	17.90	17.30	18.33	17.33	17.80
April	22.13	17.42	19.11	NA	17.78	20.53	18.89	20.00	18.45	19.40	18.91	19.24
May	W	17.81	19.37	NA	17.37	19.64	17.43	20.04	17.32	18.79	17.58	18.15
June	W	17.69	18.92	NA	16.99	18.90	16.82	18.74	16.13	17.96	17.00	17.45
July	W	17.89	18.92	NA	16.84	18.66	16.72	18.81	15.13	17.45	16.73	17.12
August	W	16.62	W	NA	15.62	18.01	16.42	18.20	16.50	16.89	16.45	16.86
September ..	W	17.00	17.82	NA	15.76	18.72	16.84	18.11	16.67	17.54	16.97	17.29
October	W	17.43	17.70	NA	16.52	19.82	17.90	18.71	16.13	18.25	17.82	17.97
November ..	18.55	17.08	18.16	NA	16.85	20.14	18.08	19.31	16.38	18.74	18.16	18.27
December ..	W	17.48	19.20	NA	18.01	20.98	19.27	20.32	20.16	19.88	19.55	19.96
Average	19.13	16.81	18.35	NA	16.35	19.19	17.33	18.74	16.78	18.08	17.41	17.78
1990 January	W	18.52	20.86	NA	18.48	22.36	19.18	21.56	17.86	20.50	19.36	19.79
February	W	^R 18.52	21.21	NA	17.13	21.46	^R 18.32	W	16.69	^R 19.59	^R 18.28	^R 18.99
March	W	^R 17.30	^R 20.65	NA	^R 16.64	^R 19.69	^R 16.87	^R 20.71	^R 16.64	^R 18.43	^R 16.92	^R 17.88
April	W	15.65	19.13	NA	13.85	18.04	14.62	17.94	16.33	16.24	14.75	15.91

^aSee Note 3 at end of section.

^bThe Arab members of OPEC are Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

^c"Total OPEC" consists of Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela, as well as the Arab members. The cost of imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in the cost of imports from "Total OPEC."

^dNo crude oil was imported.

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

Notes: • 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 the weighted average of the 12 monthly prices, including those prices that were not published. • 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 is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported.

Sources: See end of section.

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

	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium	Average for All Types ^b
1973 Average	38.8	NA	NA	NA
1974 Average	53.2	NA	NA	NA
1975 Average	56.7	NA	NA	NA
1976 Average	59.0	61.4	NA	NA
1977 Average	62.2	65.6	NA	NA
1978 Average	62.6	67.0	NA	65.2
1979 Average	85.7	90.3	NA	88.2
1980 Average	119.1	124.5	NA	122.1
1981 Average ^c	131.1	137.8	147.0	135.3
1982 Average	122.2	129.6	141.5	128.1
1983 Average	115.7	124.1	138.3	122.5
1984 Average	112.9	121.2	136.6	119.8
1985 Average	111.5	120.2	134.0	119.6
1986 Average	85.7	92.7	108.5	93.1
1987 Average	89.7	94.8	109.3	95.7
1988 January	88.1	93.3	109.5	94.7
February	85.9	91.3	108.2	92.8
March	85.0	90.4	107.4	92.0
April	88.3	93.0	108.8	94.6
May	91.1	95.5	110.5	97.0
June	91.0	95.5	111.1	97.1
July	92.3	96.7	112.3	98.4
August	94.5	98.7	113.8	100.4
September	93.3	97.4	113.0	99.2
October	91.0	95.6	111.9	97.5
November	90.4	94.9	111.6	97.2
December	88.5	93.0	110.1	95.3
Average	89.9	94.6	110.7	96.3
1989 January	87.6	91.8	109.1	94.4
February	88.6	92.6	110.0	95.5
March	90.7	94.0	111.5	97.4
April	104.7	106.5	122.1	109.8
May	109.8	111.9	127.8	115.2
June	109.3	111.4	127.8	115.0
July	107.5	109.2	126.4	113.2
August	103.4	105.7	123.3	109.6
September	100.7	102.9	121.3	107.3
October	100.1	102.7	120.9	107.1
November	97.5	99.9	118.7	104.6
December	96.1	98.0	117.0	103.0
Average	99.8	102.1	119.7	106.0
1990 January	100.6	104.2	123.0	109.0
February	101.1	103.7	122.7	108.6
March	99.9	102.3	121.8	107.6
April	102.7	104.4	123.3	109.6
May	104.4	106.1	124.8	111.4

^aSee Note 5 at end of section.

^bAlso includes types of gasoline not shown separately.

^cIn September 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the weights used in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices. From September 1981 forward, in the average for all types category, gasohol is included and unleaded premium is weighted more heavily.

NA=Not available.

Note: Geographic coverage for 1974 through 1977 is 56 urban areas. For 1978 forward, it is 85 urban areas. • Annual values shown in this table are calculated by EIA as the simple average of the monthly data.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.5 Refiner Sales Prices of Residual Fuel Oil^a
(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
1979 Average	45.0	46.8	36.6	38.9	39.9	43.6
1980 Average	60.8	67.5	47.9	52.3	52.8	60.7
1981 Average	74.8	82.9	62.2	67.3	66.3	75.6
1982 Average	69.5	74.7	57.2	61.1	61.2	67.6
1983 Average	64.3	69.5	59.1	61.1	60.9	65.1
1984 Average	68.5	72.0	63.9	65.9	65.4	68.7
1985 Average	61.0	64.4	56.0	58.2	57.7	61.0
1986 Average	32.8	37.2	28.9	31.7	30.5	34.3
1987 Average	41.2	44.7	36.2	39.6	38.5	42.3
1988 January	36.5	41.9	27.7	31.8	32.4	36.7
February	35.2	40.2	27.4	31.4	32.2	35.6
March	32.4	36.9	25.0	29.0	28.6	32.9
April	33.5	35.8	27.5	30.2	30.2	32.4
May	34.0	36.8	29.8	32.2	31.5	33.9
June	32.9	35.3	29.0	32.3	31.0	33.6
July	31.8	35.7	27.7	30.0	29.5	32.3
August	32.7	36.0	28.4	30.7	30.6	33.2
September	31.4	34.7	28.4	30.1	29.5	32.1
October	29.2	34.4	23.5	26.7	25.6	30.5
November	31.9	36.1	24.5	27.2	28.0	32.3
December	35.6	38.8	27.0	28.6	29.8	34.3
Average	33.3	37.2	27.1	30.0	30.0	33.4
1989 January	37.8	41.7	29.2	31.3	32.6	36.3
February	36.5	39.8	28.9	30.2	32.3	34.9
March	38.0	41.8	27.5	30.1	32.2	36.8
April	43.9	46.6	33.2	35.5	38.2	41.2
May	42.9	46.5	34.5	37.0	37.7	41.3
June	38.1	42.8	34.0	36.6	35.3	39.6
July	38.4	42.1	33.5	35.7	35.7	38.9
August	36.7	39.4	32.9	34.8	34.6	37.1
September	37.9	40.2	31.8	34.7	35.1	37.1
October	39.6	43.2	33.8	36.5	36.7	39.5
November	40.3	44.1	33.7	36.7	36.7	39.9
December	46.9	53.4	37.7	39.9	42.3	46.4
Average	40.0	43.6	32.5	34.9	35.8	39.1
1990 January	56.0	60.0	41.9	45.1	48.1	52.0
February	44.6	51.3	34.7	37.2	38.2	43.6
March	39.8	45.3	^R 31.2	35.4	^R 34.4	40.1
April	36.2	39.5	31.3	32.4	33.4	35.4

^aSales for resale, that is, wholesale sales, are those made to purchasers who are other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are those made directly to the ultimate consumer, including bulk customers such as agriculture, industry, and utilities, as well as commercial customers.

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Sources: See end of section.

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

	Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	43.4	53.7	38.6	40.4	36.9	36.5	23.7
1979 Average	63.7	72.1	66.0	62.4	56.9	57.4	29.1
1980 Average	94.1	112.8	86.8	86.4	80.3	80.1	41.5
1981 Average	106.4	125.0	101.2	106.6	97.6	97.2	46.6
1982 Average	97.3	122.8	95.3	101.8	91.4	91.4	42.7
1983 Average	88.2	117.8	85.4	89.2	81.5	80.8	48.4
1984 Average	83.2	116.5	83.0	91.6	82.1	80.3	45.0
1985 Average	83.5	113.0	79.4	87.4	77.6	77.2	39.8
1986 Average	53.1	91.2	49.5	60.6	48.6	45.2	29.0
1987 Average	58.9	85.9	53.8	59.2	52.7	53.4	25.2
1988 January	53.4	85.9	53.2	59.2	52.0	51.0	26.8
February	53.8	84.2	52.4	57.1	48.9	49.0	26.6
March	53.9	84.2	50.4	54.3	47.6	49.2	25.6
April	58.6	84.2	50.4	54.2	50.7	51.9	25.2
May	59.9	85.0	51.4	53.3	50.1	51.3	24.9
June	59.3	85.1	51.0	50.0	46.6	47.9	24.3
July	62.4	86.1	47.5	48.3	43.3	44.0	21.8
August	61.4	86.7	47.9	48.9	44.3	45.0	22.1
September	58.0	85.7	46.9	49.8	43.3	44.7	22.5
October	57.3	83.8	45.2	49.4	41.9	42.0	22.1
November	58.1	83.5	46.4	52.8	45.1	44.6	22.1
December	54.9	83.7	50.1	57.8	49.9	48.0	22.9
Average	57.7	85.0	49.5	54.9	47.3	47.3	24.0
1989 January	56.3	84.0	56.3	63.1	53.2	51.1	24.0
February	57.5	86.0	55.2	59.5	51.0	52.9	22.7
March	61.2	86.6	56.5	61.3	54.4	56.0	22.5
April	74.2	94.2	59.4	60.3	56.5	59.9	22.6
May	76.5	101.8	56.6	55.9	52.5	54.1	22.1
June	74.0	101.2	54.5	53.8	49.6	51.0	21.3
July	69.1	100.9	53.5	57.0	50.3	50.6	20.7
August	62.7	97.6	54.4	59.8	51.2	52.5	21.6
September	65.8	96.2	58.6	63.6	56.4	58.6	23.1
October	64.3	93.3	63.1	67.4	60.1	62.4	24.4
November	61.5	92.5	63.4	68.4	60.4	62.2	24.4
December	61.6	92.8	67.4	81.7	72.8	68.4	36.4
Average	65.5	95.0	58.4	66.9	56.5	56.8	24.6
1990 January	69.2	96.8	77.0	87.0	73.8	69.3	54.5
February	67.2	95.0	66.9	67.9	57.7	57.1	34.0
March	66.3	93.8	61.7	64.8	57.9	57.7	27.1
April	69.7	96.7	59.9	62.4	57.5	57.6	25.2

^aSales for resale, that is, wholesale sales, are those made to purchasers who are other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are those made directly to the ultimate consumer, including bulk customers such as agriculture, industry, and utilities, as well as residential and commercial customers.

^bSee Note 5 at end of section.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Sources: See end of section.

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

	Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	48.4	51.6	38.7	42.1	40.0	37.7	33.5
1979 Average	71.3	68.9	54.7	58.5	51.6	58.5	35.7
1980 Average	103.5	108.4	86.8	90.2	78.8	81.8	48.2
1981 Average	114.7	130.3	102.4	112.3	91.4	99.5	56.5
1982 Average	106.0	131.2	96.3	108.9	90.5	94.2	59.2
1983 Average	95.4	125.5	87.8	96.1	91.6	82.6	70.9
1984 Average	90.7	123.4	84.2	103.6	91.6	82.3	73.7
1985 Average	91.2	120.1	79.6	103.0	84.9	78.9	71.7
1986 Average	62.4	101.1	52.9	79.0	56.0	47.8	74.5
1987 Average	66.9	90.7	54.3	77.0	58.1	55.1	70.1
1988							
January	64.9	88.4	56.4	84.1	63.0	54.2	72.6
February	63.3	88.2	55.0	84.6	60.1	51.9	75.5
March	62.5	87.7	53.9	77.5	57.6	51.3	73.6
April	66.0	87.6	52.3	82.2	58.5	53.8	68.9
May	68.4	89.2	53.1	61.2	55.5	53.6	65.2
June	68.1	87.2	52.7	55.4	49.3	50.8	70.0
July	69.9	89.7	50.3	56.0	46.3	47.2	70.7
August	71.8	92.2	49.1	56.3	47.7	47.3	68.9
September	70.0	90.8	48.4	66.1	48.3	47.3	69.9
October	68.0	88.7	46.3	71.8	48.0	45.4	69.4
November	67.6	89.2	47.6	71.1	51.5	47.4	71.5
December	66.1	89.2	51.0	74.1	58.1	50.5	73.5
Average	67.3	89.1	51.3	73.8	54.4	50.0	71.4
1989							
January	65.8	89.1	56.2	71.4	58.3	53.5	66.2
February	66.2	89.7	57.0	72.2	55.9	54.3	64.1
March	68.6	90.5	57.9	67.6	57.7	56.9	61.8
April	81.9	99.0	60.6	66.2	59.4	60.6	55.3
May	85.8	106.9	58.1	59.7	54.5	56.9	52.7
June	84.7	107.1	56.1	53.9	50.2	53.2	56.6
July	82.4	105.4	54.7	55.3	51.9	53.1	60.6
August	76.9	102.0	55.1	58.0	51.9	53.7	59.8
September	75.2	100.7	58.9	66.8	57.2	59.5	60.1
October	75.0	100.4	63.8	73.6	61.6	63.6	59.9
November	72.9	98.6	64.4	77.7	62.6	64.3	58.4
December	72.4	97.3	68.2	89.7	76.2	71.2	74.6
Average	75.8	99.5	59.2	71.0	59.1	58.4	61.9
1990							
January	78.6	102.0	79.7	99.9	81.0	76.4	94.5
February	76.5	102.4	68.9	81.2	63.9	61.9	81.2
March	75.0	100.9	63.5	82.3	62.4	60.6	71.5
April	77.8	101.4	61.1	73.7	61.6	60.3	68.9

^aSales for resale, that is, wholesale sales, are those made to purchasers who are other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are those made directly to the ultimate consumer, including bulk customers such as agriculture, industry, and utilities, as well as residential and commercial customers.

^bSee Note 5 at end of section.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.8a Sales Prices of No. 2 Distillate to Residences for Selected States^a
(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	CT	ME	MA	NH	RI	VT	DE	DC
1978 Average	50.1	48.6	48.8	50.3	50.7	50.8	47.8	50.7
1979 Average	72.0	68.8	70.9	72.5	72.8	72.5	68.2	74.2
1980 Average	98.3	96.3	97.8	100.4	101.1	101.5	95.4	102.6
1981 Average	121.7	120.4	121.3	123.7	123.8	125.4	117.3	127.4
1982 Average	118.3	115.5	117.6	117.4	120.1	120.1	111.3	124.5
1983 Average	109.1	102.8	109.1	104.1	110.5	112.9	106.0	117.0
1984 Average	112.1	103.9	111.6	108.4	111.4	111.9	109.6	118.7
1985 Average	108.0	99.7	107.0	102.4	106.7	107.7	104.6	114.3
1986 Average	89.0	74.4	82.1	75.9	82.8	86.6	85.0	93.1
1987 Average	83.4	74.7	80.6	76.5	82.5	81.1	79.3	91.8
1988 January	88.9	80.3	85.6	82.5	87.1	85.9	83.9	95.8
February	89.0	79.7	84.1	81.6	86.4	85.9	83.2	96.0
March	87.4	79.2	83.3	80.3	84.7	85.0	81.5	93.1
April	88.1	78.7	83.2	79.0	85.4	85.0	82.5	91.8
May	87.6	77.6	82.3	78.3	85.1	84.4	82.5	93.9
June	86.4	75.4	78.3	79.3	81.4	83.8	80.9	89.7
July	83.5	73.3	77.1	76.6	76.3	81.3	73.4	87.6
August	81.9	75.7	74.2	73.8	79.7	80.3	73.9	85.9
September	80.8	71.7	80.0	73.3	78.4	78.5	72.6	85.8
October	79.9	69.0	77.7	71.5	75.5	77.0	71.8	84.1
November	80.5	72.0	77.9	72.3	79.7	77.8	74.8	85.6
December	84.4	80.2	82.8	77.3	83.4	81.6	79.6	89.8
Average	85.3	77.7	82.1	78.2	83.6	82.6	80.1	91.6
1989 January	88.5	85.5	87.1	83.0	87.4	86.0	84.4	94.0
February	88.8	87.3	86.3	83.8	88.3	86.9	84.1	95.1
March	89.8	88.2	88.1	84.8	90.0	88.2	82.9	96.0
April	89.4	87.2	87.8	83.2	89.9	87.8	84.8	95.0
May	88.1	81.0	86.8	83.1	88.8	86.9	83.4	92.1
June	85.7	73.5	83.4	79.4	87.6	84.3	80.3	92.0
July	85.0	71.9	81.1	77.8	85.4	82.9	78.9	90.7
August	84.6	70.0	81.1	78.2	84.1	82.0	78.8	90.1
September	85.2	74.6	84.9	79.2	86.5	82.5	78.8	91.4
October	88.9	82.7	88.5	82.9	90.3	85.1	82.4	92.0
November	89.9	86.7	91.1	86.7	92.4	86.3	86.1	94.7
December	112.5	106.0	115.2	111.7	114.0	109.8	111.6	110.8
Average	92.9	89.4	92.6	89.3	93.9	90.8	88.1	98.5
1990 January	119.8	115.4	116.9	118.6	122.6	121.5	119.8	119.0
February	100.8	84.8	99.7	96.0	98.5	98.4	97.1	104.9
March	^R 97.7	83.4	^R 98.6	92.9	^R 97.3	^R 95.6	93.2	^R 94.4
April	96.2	82.7	95.0	89.9	96.0	93.6	92.4	93.1

^aThe States are listed by geographic region of the country. State names are abbreviated as follows: CT - Connecticut, ME - Maine, MA - Massachusetts, NH - New Hampshire, RI - Rhode Island, VT - Vermont, DE - Delaware, DC - District of Columbia, MD - Maryland, NJ - New Jersey, NY - New York, PA - Pennsylvania, VA - Virginia, WV - West Virginia, IL - Illinois, IN - Indiana, MI - Michigan, MN - Minnesota, OH - Ohio, WI - Wisconsin, ID - Idaho, AK - Alaska, OR - Oregon, WA - Washington.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table 9.8b Sales Prices of No. 2 Distillate to Residences for Selected States^a
(Continued)
(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	MD	NJ	NY	PA	VA	WV	IL	IN
1978 Average	49.2	49.6	50.1	48.8	49.1	46.2	46.5	48.5
1979 Average	70.1	71.0	71.2	69.8	70.4	65.1	68.8	72.7
1980 Average	97.9	97.9	98.2	96.4	98.5	92.2	95.8	99.6
1981 Average	121.4	121.5	123.2	118.1	120.5	115.0	114.9	118.5
1982 Average	117.1	117.4	120.5	113.7	117.7	109.3	110.9	114.3
1983 Average	110.3	107.9	112.1	105.8	108.7	101.0	100.4	100.7
1984 Average	113.5	111.0	115.5	107.9	110.5	102.1	100.1	103.1
1985 Average	108.8	105.9	111.3	102.3	106.3	98.0	97.5	99.1
1986 Average	91.4	90.2	91.1	81.4	86.6	74.6	NA	74.8
1987 Average	86.6	84.3	85.2	76.9	79.5	76.4	79.8	75.4
1988 January	90.9	88.1	89.1	82.9	82.7	78.7	85.4	78.3
February	90.3	87.7	88.4	82.0	83.4	76.1	86.1	76.7
March	88.2	86.8	87.3	81.1	83.8	75.6	86.1	77.4
April	89.1	85.8	86.7	80.5	83.0	74.6	87.4	79.0
May	87.9	85.4	84.9	79.1	81.7	73.6	86.7	76.6
June	86.8	82.5	83.5	74.6	79.1	71.8	82.9	80.1
July	85.0	80.9	81.7	71.1	77.3	70.3	83.8	74.0
August	84.2	78.6	78.0	63.9	77.0	67.9	80.3	74.1
September	76.0	76.3	83.0	68.6	75.8	69.3	68.6	69.5
October	78.3	77.8	81.7	69.5	74.8	71.3	69.4	71.2
November	81.3	78.8	83.3	70.9	77.1	74.1	70.6	72.1
December	85.0	84.0	87.8	76.5	79.6	73.9	73.1	75.3
Average	87.0	84.8	86.3	77.8	80.5	74.2	77.6	75.4
1989 January	88.0	87.3	90.9	81.6	82.9	76.1	76.6	77.9
February	88.7	87.0	92.1	82.2	82.3	76.0	75.8	77.2
March	89.3	88.9	93.2	83.2	82.4	77.1	76.5	77.9
April	90.6	87.8	93.7	83.2	82.1	77.0	79.8	80.2
May	89.6	87.2	92.7	82.2	81.4	77.4	78.5	78.1
June	88.4	83.0	91.7	77.6	79.4	80.9	77.0	76.4
July	85.7	82.3	90.5	74.1	78.7	78.1	74.5	76.1
August	85.3	80.1	90.1	72.6	78.1	73.6	78.3	75.8
September	83.4	81.8	86.5	74.2	79.9	79.3	77.4	80.1
October	88.5	87.3	91.0	78.9	83.8	81.7	81.9	83.3
November	91.5	89.7	93.7	81.6	86.1	83.1	82.9	84.0
December	110.8	108.5	113.0	103.1	105.2	100.0	94.0	98.6
Average	93.8	91.8	95.7	85.1	86.9	83.1	80.9	83.3
1990 January	120.0	117.3	122.2	113.7	118.1	109.2	95.2	99.7
February	101.4	99.5	103.1	93.4	101.7	89.4	83.2	85.6
March	98.8	^R 98.5	^R 101.6	90.3	^R 96.8	^R 87.1	^R 83.4	^R 83.1
April	98.0	96.5	100.2	87.6	93.8	83.7	82.3	83.2

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table 9.8c Sales Prices of No. 2 Distillate to Residences for Selected States^a
(Continued)
(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	MI	MN	OH	WI	ID	AK	OR	WA	U.S. Average
1978 Average	47.9	47.8	47.4	44.7	43.6	53.2	45.8	48.6	49.0
1979 Average	70.9	72.4	68.6	67.3	62.1	68.2	68.0	69.7	70.4
1980 Average	97.8	99.9	91.9	91.5	91.6	97.8	97.3	100.8	97.4
1981 Average	118.3	118.4	113.2	109.1	110.4	118.0	111.4	116.5	119.4
1982 Average	113.9	115.1	110.2	107.8	110.4	117.4	111.6	117.6	116.0
1983 Average	106.4	103.1	101.3	101.2	101.8	108.8	103.6	109.0	107.8
1984 Average	105.0	104.1	102.1	101.0	98.5	106.9	99.3	102.6	109.1
1985 Average	102.1	101.9	99.7	98.3	97.2	108.3	97.1	101.1	105.3
1986 Average	81.0	79.2	77.7	75.6	73.8	94.9	70.4	77.5	83.6
1987 Average	77.5	74.6	74.7	75.1	68.8	86.5	72.5	79.5	80.3
1988									
January	81.2	75.5	77.2	76.9	74.4	88.3	76.0	83.2	84.7
February	80.9	74.4	77.1	76.0	71.7	85.6	74.9	82.1	83.9
March	78.2	72.6	76.1	75.8	70.6	88.7	73.5	81.3	83.1
April	78.8	73.1	77.1	77.7	73.3	86.6	75.0	82.1	83.1
May	77.5	74.3	74.5	76.8	71.9	88.9	74.6	82.3	81.9
June	73.7	73.5	71.9	74.6	70.5	88.1	73.9	78.0	79.1
July	73.3	75.7	70.0	72.7	67.7	85.5	66.4	73.5	76.7
August	73.9	72.2	69.2	71.2	64.3	85.7	64.3	70.1	73.7
September	74.2	72.4	72.0	68.8	67.4	89.7	64.8	73.9	75.9
October	75.4	71.1	71.2	68.0	66.8	86.2	62.4	71.0	75.5
November	75.6	72.7	73.0	69.9	66.6	85.3	63.4	73.4	77.2
December	77.0	73.0	75.2	71.6	66.9	85.6	64.2	75.7	81.4
Average	77.5	73.5	74.7	73.9	68.8	86.9	70.9	78.5	81.3
1989									
January	79.1	75.4	78.0	73.9	68.0	87.0	66.7	76.5	85.0
February	79.4	75.7	76.7	74.0	71.4	91.2	76.8	86.0	85.5
March	81.6	77.0	77.5	75.6	78.2	96.0	84.3	92.9	87.1
April	83.1	82.3	79.4	76.3	85.8	99.5	87.4	94.1	87.8
May	83.0	82.1	78.5	78.0	83.5	100.0	79.7	87.2	86.7
June	80.1	81.1	79.3	78.0	79.1	101.5	75.0	78.0	84.2
July	80.3	80.8	79.4	75.7	77.3	105.8	71.2	74.6	82.1
August	79.1	79.4	78.1	75.5	77.0	108.1	71.2	78.1	81.6
September	82.9	80.8	77.5	76.5	80.3	96.3	81.5	83.9	81.4
October	86.4	82.4	78.4	79.5	82.7	103.9	86.5	91.7	85.6
November	88.2	86.4	78.8	82.7	84.8	98.0	86.4	93.4	88.3
December	102.3	95.6	97.2	97.0	84.4	98.2	86.0	93.1	107.6
Average	85.6	82.4	81.7	81.0	77.7	97.4	80.3	87.3	90.0
1990									
January	103.5	100.9	96.0	91.6	85.7	98.6	88.7	96.0	114.0
February	92.0	88.1	82.8	83.9	80.8	99.6	83.9	89.0	96.3
March	^R 88.7	85.5	81.2	^R 83.1	^R 80.9	104.2	84.4	88.6	94.7
April	86.5	85.7	80.8	82.9	81.7	97.9	85.1	90.0	93.1

Footnotes continued.

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.9 Retail Prices^a of Electricity
(Cents per kilowatthour)

	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other		Total ^b	
	Monthly Series ^c	Annual Series	Monthly Series ^c	Annual Series	Monthly Series ^c	Annual Series	Monthly Series ^c	Annual Series	Monthly Series ^c	Annual Series
1973 Average	2.54		2.41		1.25		2.10		1.96	
1974 Average	3.10		3.04		1.69		2.75		2.49	
1975 Average	3.51		3.45		2.07		3.08		2.92	
1976 Average	3.73		3.69		2.21		3.27		3.09	
1977 Average	4.05		4.09		2.50		3.51		3.42	
1978 Average	4.31		4.36		2.79		3.62		3.69	
1979 Average	4.64		4.68		3.05		3.96		3.99	
1980 Average	5.36		5.48		3.69		4.76		4.73	
1981 Average	6.20		6.29		4.29		5.28		5.46	
1982 Average	6.86		6.86		4.95		5.92		6.13	
1983 Average	7.18		7.02		4.96		6.38		6.30	
1984 Average	7.54	7.15	7.33	7.13	5.04	4.83	6.78	5.90	6.52	6.25
1985 Average	7.79	7.39	7.47	7.27	5.16	4.97	6.96	6.09	6.71	6.44
1986 Average	7.41	7.42	7.13	7.20	4.90	4.93	6.64	6.11	6.42	6.44
1987 Average	7.41	7.45	7.01	7.08	4.72	4.77	6.64	6.21	6.32	6.37
1988 January	6.92		6.82		4.52		6.37		6.11	
February	6.99		6.88		4.52		6.47		6.11	
March	7.14		6.93		4.48		6.35		6.11	
April	7.30		6.89		4.47		6.07		6.08	
May	7.58		6.99		4.46		5.87		6.14	
June	7.84		7.23		4.69		5.87		6.44	
July	7.90		7.24		4.87		5.51		6.62	
August	7.93		7.25		4.85		5.35		6.65	
September	7.84		7.30		4.80		5.93		6.56	
October	7.70		7.27		4.69		6.23		6.39	
November	7.46		6.99		4.52		6.33		6.18	
December	7.28		6.91		4.52		6.61		6.19	
Average	7.49	7.48	7.07	7.04	4.62	4.70	6.02	6.20	6.31	6.35
1989 January	7.16		6.89		4.55		6.46		6.21	
February	7.17		6.97		4.62		6.83		6.25	
March	7.24		6.98		4.61		6.62		6.25	
April	7.52		7.08		4.61		6.45		6.28	
May	7.72		7.14		4.62		6.24		6.31	
June	8.03		7.39		4.83		5.68		6.59	
July	8.08		7.44		5.02		5.63		6.79	
August	8.11		7.48		5.00		5.56		6.79	
September	8.02		7.45		4.96		6.09		6.73	
October	7.87		7.48		4.72		6.47		6.51	
November	7.53		7.10		4.51		6.48		6.23	
December	7.28		7.02		4.56		6.58		6.27	
Average	7.64	NA	7.21	NA	4.72	NA	6.19	NA	6.44	NA
1990 January	7.18		6.94		4.60		5.81		6.27	
February	7.49		7.13		4.60		5.95		6.33	
March	7.59		7.21		4.61		6.07		6.36	
April	7.70		7.19		4.57		6.36		6.35	
4-Month Average	7.46	NA	7.11	NA	4.60	NA	6.04	NA	6.33	NA
1989 4-Month Average	7.26		6.98		4.60		6.59		6.25	
1988 4-Month Average	7.07		6.88		4.50		6.31		6.10	

^aPrices are calculated by dividing revenue by sales. Revenue may not correspond to sales for a particular month because of utility billing and accounting procedures. This could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly prices. See Note 7 at end of section.

^bAverage price for total sales to ultimate consumers.

^cAnnual values are the sum of the monthly revenue divided by the sum of the monthly sales. Data through 1979 cover privately owned electric utilities in Classes A and B. Data for 1980 through 1985 cover selected privately owned electric utilities in Class A whose electric operating revenue was \$100 million or more during the previous year.

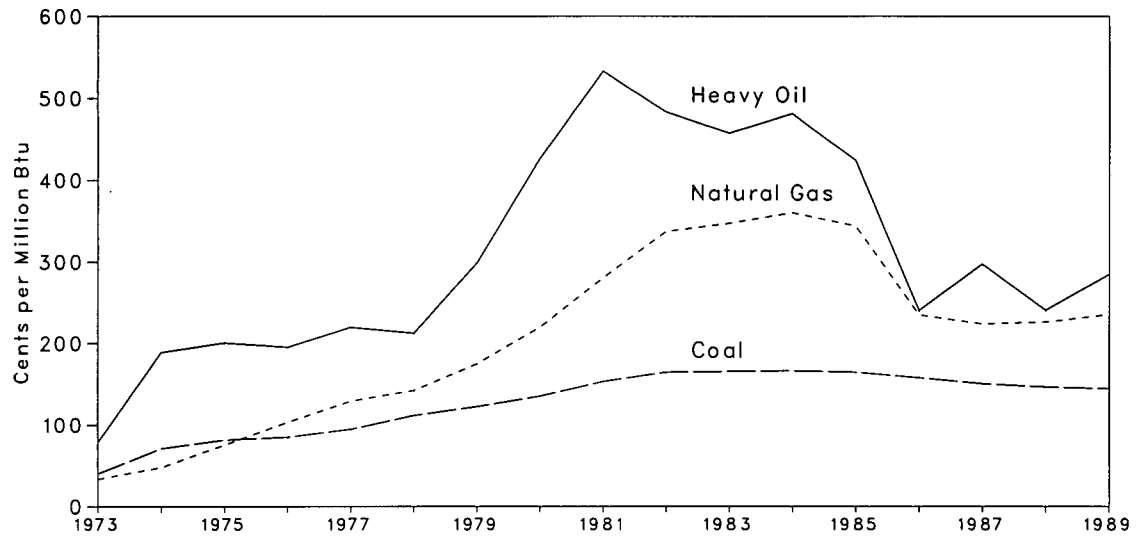
NA=Not available.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 9.4 Cost of Fossil Fuels Delivered to Steam-Electric Utility Plants

Yearly



Monthly

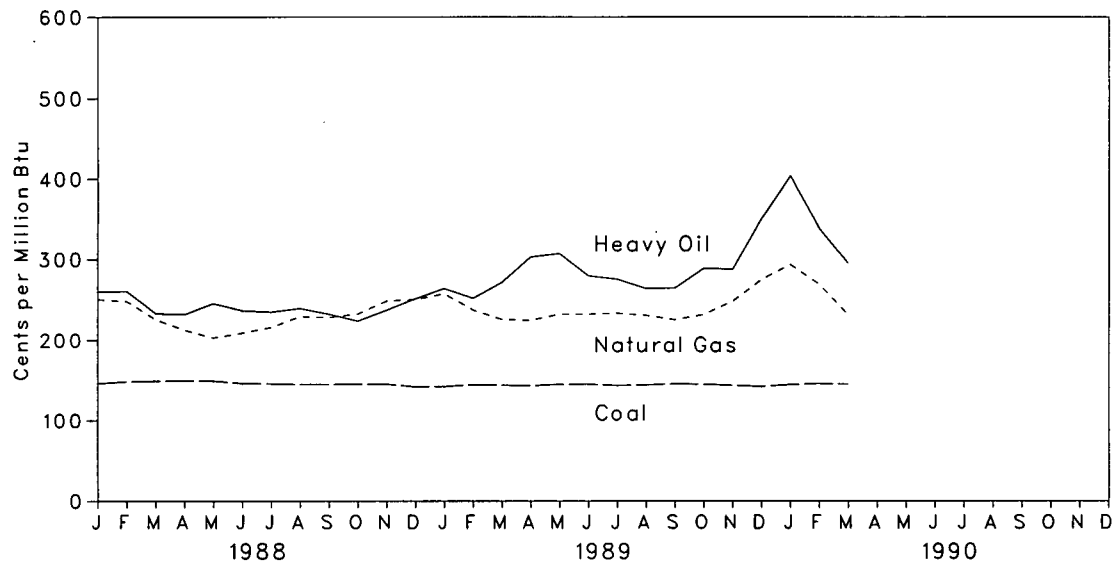


Table 9.10 Cost of Fossil Fuels Delivered to Steam-Electric Utility Plants^a
(Cents per million Btu)

	Coal	Heavy Oil ^b	Natural Gas ^c	All Fossil Fuels ^b
1973 Average	40.5	78.5	33.8	47.6
1974 Average	70.9	189.0	48.2	91.4
1975 Average	81.4	200.5	75.2	104.4
1976 Average	84.8	195.2	103.4	111.9
1977 Average	94.7	219.8	129.1	129.7
1978 Average	111.6	212.5	142.2	141.1
1979 Average	122.4	298.8	174.9	163.9
1980 Average	135.1	426.7	219.9	192.8
1981 Average	153.2	533.4	280.5	225.6
1982 Average	164.7	483.2	337.6	224.9
1983 Average	165.6	457.8	347.4	220.6
1984 Average	166.4	481.2	360.3	219.1
1985 Average	164.8	424.4	344.4	209.4
1986 Average	157.9	240.1	235.1	175.0
1987 Average	150.6	297.6	224.0	170.6
1988 January	146.5	260.0	250.4	167.1
February	148.7	260.5	247.7	169.0
March	149.3	232.7	225.4	165.2
April	149.8	231.6	212.8	162.7
May	149.5	245.0	203.3	162.6
June	146.3	236.2	209.2	162.2
July	146.0	234.5	216.0	165.7
August	145.3	239.0	229.1	167.0
September	145.3	232.0	228.0	162.9
October	145.6	223.6	232.2	161.6
November	145.6	236.8	248.3	163.4
December	142.3	251.2	250.3	162.1
Average	146.6	240.5	226.3	164.3
1989 January	142.7	264.1	257.5	R 164.8
February	R 145.0	R 251.9	R 237.2	R 164.6
March	144.4	271.8	R 225.7	165.0
April	143.6	303.0	224.6	R 166.7
May	145.3	307.2	R 232.0	R 169.7
June	R 145.5	279.9	232.1	168.5
July	144.1	275.6	233.3	172.2
August	144.7	264.2	230.6	166.6
September	R 146.0	264.8	R 225.4	164.9
October	145.4	289.1	231.6	166.1
November	144.2	288.0	248.1	164.9
December	142.8	350.2	R 275.4	176.7
Average	144.5	284.6	235.5	167.5
1990 January	145.0	403.8	293.8	182.6
February	146.4	338.2	269.3	171.0
March	145.5	295.2	231.0	162.9
3-Month Average	145.6	356.1	261.3	172.3
1989 3-Month Average	144.1	262.9	238.0	164.9
1988 3-Month Average	148.2	251.7	240.1	167.1

^aData through 1982 cover all steam-electric utility plants with a generator nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or greater. From 1974 through 1982, data include peaking units. Beginning with 1983, data cover steam-electric utility plants with a generator nameplate capacity of 50 megawatts or greater.

^bSee Note 8 at end of section.

^cIncludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

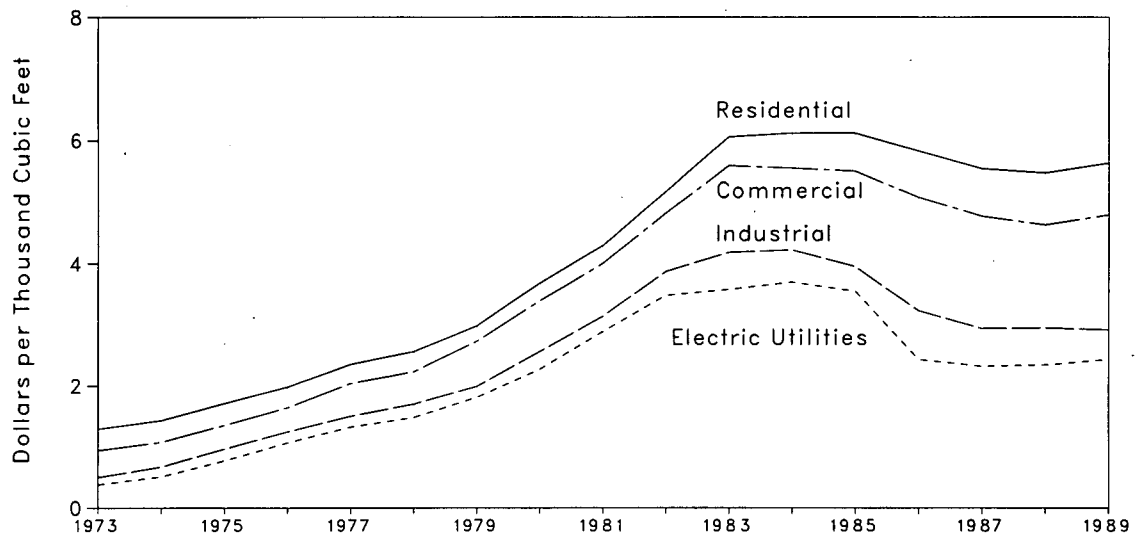
R=Revised data.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 9.5 Natural Gas Prices

Yearly



Monthly

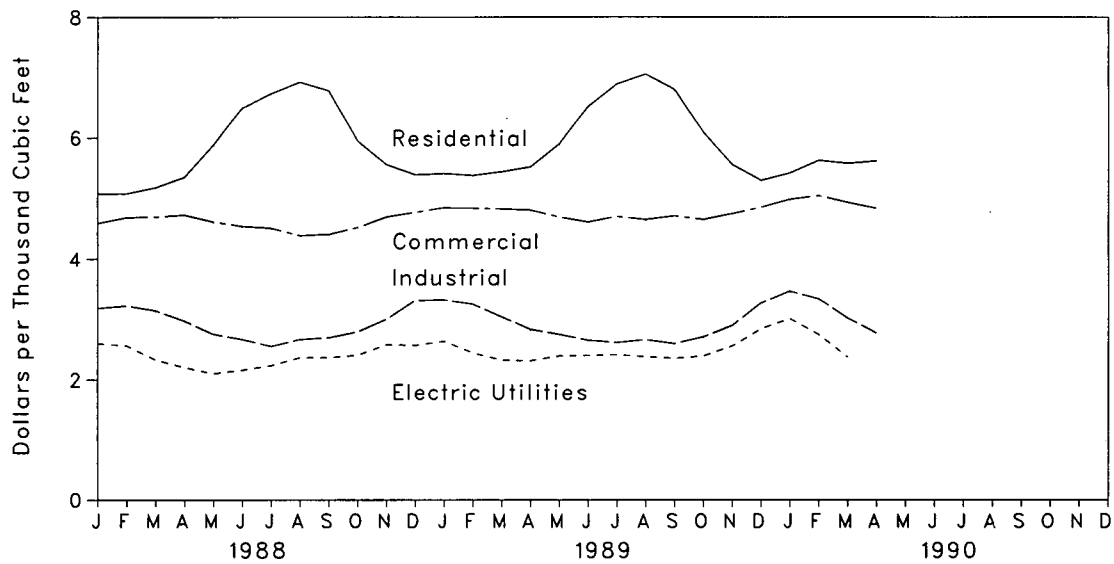


Table 9.11 Natural Gas Prices^a
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

	Wellhead	Major Interstate Pipeline Companies		City Gate	Delivered to Consumers ^b °				
		Imports	Purchases from Producers		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities ^d	Average
1973 Average	0.22	NA	NA	NA	1.29	0.94	0.50	0.38	0.73
1974 Average .....	.30	NA	NA	NA	1.43	1.07	.67	.51	.89
1975 Average .....	.44	NA	NA	NA	1.71	1.35	.96	.77	1.19
1976 Average .....	.58	NA	NA	NA	1.98	1.64	1.24	1.06	1.47
1977 Average .....	.79	NA	NA	NA	2.35	2.04	1.50	1.32	1.78
1978 Average .....	.91	2.21	0.83	NA	2.56	2.23	1.70	1.48	1.98
1979 Average	1.18	2.60	1.22	NA	2.98	2.73	1.99	1.81	2.34
1980 Average	1.59	4.42	1.63	NA	3.68	3.39	2.56	2.27	2.91
1981 Average	1.98	4.84	2.15	NA	4.29	4.00	3.14	2.89	3.51
1982 Average	2.46	4.94	2.72	NA	5.17	4.82	3.87	3.48	4.32
1983 Average	2.59	4.51	2.93	NA	6.06	5.59	4.18	3.58	4.82
1984 Average	2.66	4.08	2.91	3.95	6.12	5.55	4.22	3.70	4.85
1985 Average	2.51	3.19	2.85	3.75	6.12	5.50	3.95	3.55	4.72
1986 Average	1.94	2.53	2.39	3.22	5.83	5.08	3.23	2.43	4.13
1987 Average	1.67	2.17	2.10	2.87	5.54	4.77	2.94	2.32	4.05
1988 January	1.96	1.64	2.04	2.92	5.08	4.59	3.18	2.60	4.41
February	1.84	2.03	2.22	2.95	5.08	4.68	3.22	2.56	4.39
March	1.70	2.09	2.03	2.87	5.18	4.69	3.14	2.32	4.26
April	1.59	2.01	2.12	2.79	5.35	4.72	2.97	2.20	4.10
May	1.52	2.02	2.17	2.75	5.88	4.61	2.76	2.10	3.84
June	1.53	1.98	2.05	2.88	6.50	4.54	2.67	2.16	3.54
July	1.56	2.34	1.94	2.87	6.74	4.51	2.55	2.23	3.36
August	1.62	1.88	2.09	2.93	6.93	4.39	2.67	2.36	3.39
September	1.53	2.00	2.13	3.05	6.79	4.41	2.70	2.36	3.60
October	1.68	1.94	2.31	2.92	5.95	4.52	2.80	2.40	3.94
November	1.76	1.98	2.19	2.98	5.56	4.69	3.00	2.58	4.31
December	1.89	2.14	2.25	3.08	5.39	4.77	3.31	2.57	4.55
Average	1.69	2.00	2.13	2.93	5.47	4.63	2.95	2.34	4.09
1989 January	2.00	1.77	2.35	3.16	5.41	4.85	3.36	2.64	4.66
February	1.82	2.21	2.16	3.10	5.38	4.84	3.28	2.44	4.58
March	1.70	1.99	2.17	2.89	5.44	4.82	3.00	2.32	4.40
April	1.57	2.01	2.22	2.83	5.53	4.81	2.87	2.31	4.14
May	1.62	2.02	2.11	2.94	5.92	4.68	2.77	2.39	3.91
June	1.65	2.04	2.04	2.98	6.57	4.61	2.66	2.40	3.67
July	1.66	1.88	1.99	3.08	6.91	4.70	2.66	2.40	3.54
August	1.62	2.24	2.05	3.04	7.06	4.67	2.69	2.38	3.54
September	1.59	2.02	2.07	2.99	6.79	4.71	2.64	2.33	3.63
October	1.62	2.17	2.04	2.84	6.06	4.65	2.73	2.39	3.83
November	1.72	2.13	2.23	2.98	5.55	4.75	2.92	2.56	4.26
December	1.91	2.08	2.39	3.10	5.30	4.85	3.29	2.85	4.59
Average	1.71	2.04	2.17	3.01	5.63	4.78	2.93	2.43	4.19
1990 January	R 2.23	2.04	2.42	3.25	5.42	4.99	3.47	3.01	4.76
February	1.87	2.25	2.18	3.10	5.63	5.05	3.34	2.76	4.80
March	1.67	1.99	1.94	2.95	5.58	4.94	3.02	2.37	4.49
April	NA	2.00	2.17	2.84	5.62	4.84	2.78	NA	NA
4-Month Average	NA	2.07	2.18	3.06	5.55	4.97	3.17	NA	NA
1989 4-Month Average	NA	2.00	2.23	3.02	5.43	4.83	3.14	NA	NA
1988 4-Month Average	NA	1.94	2.10	2.89	5.14	4.66	3.14	NA	NA

^aPrices shown on this page are intended to include all taxes. See Note 9 at end of section.

^bIncludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^cPrices for 1987 forward represent natural gas delivered and sold to residential, commercial, industrial, and electric utility 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 Energy Information Administration *Natural Gas Monthly*, Appendix C.

^dData through December 1982 cover all steam-electric utility plants with a capacity of 25 megawatts or greater. From 1974 through 1982, data include peaking units. Beginning with January 1983, data cover steam-electric utility plants with a capacity of 50 megawatts or greater.

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Data through 1988 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary.

Sources: See end of section.

Price Notes and Sources

Notes

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."

2. FOB 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.

3. The landed cost of imported crude oil from selected countries does not represent the total cost of all imported crude. Prior to March 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 March 1975, however, coverage was expanded to include U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean. Landed costs do not include supplemental fees.

4. Beginning with January 1981, refiner acquisition costs of crude oil are from data collected on Form EIA-14, the "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report." These prices were previously published from data collected on Form ERA-49, the "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners Monthly Report." The 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. Also, the respondents for the two forms are 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 in 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, the "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 the Form FEA-P110-M-1 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.

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. For the period 1974 through 1977, prices were collected in 56 urban areas. For the period 1978 forward, prices were collected from a new sample of service stations in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers-about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-serve).

Refiner and Gas Plant Operator Sales Prices of Finished Motor Gasoline for Resale and to End Users are determined by the Energy Information Administration (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, as well as residential and commercial consumers.

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 annual data series have been generated for 1978-1980, and monthly series for 1981 and 1982, by estimating the prices that would have been published had the Form EIA-782 survey and system been in operation at that time. This form of estimation was performed after detailed adjustment 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, bulk sales to 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 the bulk utility, industrial, and commercial sales. Additional information may be found in "Estimated Historic Time Series for the EIA-782," a feature article reprinted from the December 1983 [3] *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* published by EIA.

7. National average electricity prices are shown in two data series. The "Annual Series" is based on data from more than 3,000 publicly and privately owned electric utilities that report on Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." The "Monthly Series" is based on data from over 200 utilities statistically chosen as a stratified sample of the utilities that report on Form EIA-861. The selected utilities report monthly on Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions," formerly the "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." Annual values shown for the monthly series are the sum of the monthly revenue divided by the sum of the monthly sales. Prior to January 1986, only privately owned utilities were included in the monthly survey and the sample was chosen using cut-off rather than stratification techniques.

8. Heavy fuel oil prices include fuel oils No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6, and topped crude fuel oil prices. The weighted average for all fossil fuels includes both residual fuel oil prices and light oil (No. 2 fuel oil, kerosene, and jet fuel) prices.

9. Natural gas prices are intended to include all taxes. Instructions on the data collection forms specifically direct that all U.S., State, and local taxes, surcharges, and/or adjustments billed to consumers are to be included. However, sales and other taxes itemized on consumers' bills are sometimes excluded by the reporting utilities.

Sources

Petroleum and Petroleum Products:

- Domestic First Purchase Prices--1973: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products" chapter. 1974 through January 1976: Federal Energy Administration (FEA), Form FEA-90, "Crude Petroleum Production Monthly Report"; February 1976 through September 1979: FEA, Form FEA-P124, "Domestic Crude Oil Purchaser's Report"; October 1979 through 1982: Economic Regulatory Administration, Form ERA-182, "Domestic Crude

Oil First Purchase Report"; 1983 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report."

- Crude Oil Import Prices--1974 through September 1977, FEA, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report"; October 1977 through January 1979: EIA, Form FEA-F701-M-), "Transfer Pricing Report"; February 1979 through September 1982: EIA, Form ERA-51, "Transfer Pricing Report"; October 1982 through June 1984: EIA, Form EP-51, "Monthly Foreign Crude Oil Transaction Report"; July 1984 forward: EIA, Form EIA-856, "Monthly Foreign Crude Oil Acquisition Report."
- Refiner Acquisition Costs--1973: EIA estimates. 1974 through January 1976: FEA, Form FEO-96, "Monthly Cost Allocation Report"; February 1976 through September 1977: FEA, Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report"; October 1977 through June 1978: EIA, Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report"; July 1978 through 1980: EIA, Form ERA-49, "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners Monthly Report"; 1981 forward: EIA, Form EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report."
- U.S. City Average Retail Motor Gasoline Prices--U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Prices: Energy*, monthly.
- No. 2 Distillate to Residences--1978 through 1982: EIA estimates using data from Form FEA-P112-M-1/EIA-9, "No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report" and EIA, Form EIA-9A, "No. 2 Distillate Price Monitoring Report." See Note 6 on the previous page for additional information on the estimated data. 1983 forward: EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report" and EIA, Form EIA-782B, "Resellers/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report."
- All Other Petroleum Products--1978 through 1982: EIA estimates using data from Form FEA-302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices." See Note 6 on the previous page for additional information on the estimated data. 1983 forward: EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report."

Natural Gas:

- Average Wellhead Price--Annual data through 1982: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1973 through 1982*. Annual data for 1983 through 1987: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, EIA, Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report" and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals

Management Service. Monthly data from January 1988 forward and the 1988 average are estimated primarily on the basis of values reported by State agencies in Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. These States together account for almost 50 percent of total U.S. marketed production. The monthly and annual estimates are adjusted to conform with final reported annual data.

- Imports and Purchases from Producers by Major Interstate Pipeline Companies--Form FERC-11, "Interstate Pipeline Company Purchases, and Industrial Sales."
- City Gate--October 1983 forward: EIA, Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers."
- Residential, Commercial, Industrial and Consumer Average--Annual data from EIA, Form EIA-176 "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." Monthly data from EIA, Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers." Monthly data are adjusted to conform to final reported annual data.

- Electric Utilities Average--EIA, Form FPC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Electricity:

- Cost of Fossil Fuels--EIA, Form FPC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."
- Retail Prices-- *Monthly Series* - 1973 through September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income"; October 1977 through February 1980: EIA, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income"; March 1980 through December 1982: EIA, Form FERC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement"; January 1983 through December 1986: EIA, Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement"; January 1987 forward: EIA, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions." *Annual Series* - 1984 forward: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

Section 10. International

Crude Oil Production. World crude oil production during April 1990 was 61 million barrels per day, down 0.1 million barrels per day from the level in the previous month.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) production during April 1990 averaged 25 million barrels per day, down slightly from the level during the previous month. Production by the Arab members of OPEC during April 1990 averaged 16 million barrels per day, down 0.1 million barrels per day from the March 1990 level. During April 1990, production increased in Saudi Arabia by 125 thousand barrels per day, in Iraq by 50 thousand barrels per day, and in the United Arab Emirates by 45 thousand barrels per day. Production decreased in Kuwait by 225 thousand barrels per day and in Libya by 50 thousand barrels per day. Production remained unchanged in Algeria and Qatar. Among the non-Arab members of OPEC, production during April 1990 increased in Nigeria by 100 thousand barrels per day and in Indonesia by 50 thousand barrels per day. Production decreased in Iran by 100 thousand barrels per day. Production remained unchanged in Venezuela from the previous month.

Among the non-OPEC nations, production during April 1990 increased in Canada by 10 thousand barrels per day. Production decreased in the United States by 63 thousand barrels per day and in the United Kingdom by 20 thousand barrels per day. Production remained unchanged in Mexico, China, and the U.S.S.R. from the previous month.

Petroleum Consumption. In January 1990, consumption in all Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries was 38.3 million barrels per day, 3 percent higher than the level in January 1989. Consumption was higher in Japan by 8 percent, higher in Canada by 6 percent, but lower in the United States by 2 percent, compared with levels

1 year earlier. Consumption in all European OECD countries combined in January 1990 was 13.1 million barrels per day, 7 percent higher than in the previous January. Consumption was higher in West Germany by 18 percent, higher in both France and Italy by 6 percent, and higher in the United Kingdom by 3 percent, compared with levels 1 year earlier.

Petroleum Stocks. For all OECD countries, petroleum stocks at the end of January 1990 totaled 3.5 billion barrels, 1 percent higher than the ending stock level in January 1989. Stocks were higher in Japan by 7 percent, higher in the United States by 1 percent, but lower in Canada by 5 percent, compared with levels 1 year earlier. Stock levels in all European OECD countries as of the end of January 1990 were 1.1 billion barrels, lower by 1 percent than in January 1989. Stocks were higher in Italy by 2 percent, but lower in France by 4 percent, lower in the United Kingdom by 2 percent, and lower in West Germany by 1 percent, compared with levels 1 year earlier.

Nuclear Electricity Generation. Based on *Nucleonics Week* information for April 1990, the 20 reporting countries with nuclear capacity generated 132 gross terawatthours (billion kilowatthours) of nuclear-generated electricity, 4 percent more than in April 1989.

On April 10, 1990, Japan's Kashiwazaki Kariwa 5 unit became commercially operable. Britain's Hunterston A-1 and A-2 units were definitively shut down at the end of March 1990 and will no longer be counted as operable units.

As of April 30, 1990, there were 353 operable nuclear operating units in the 20 reporting countries. The units had a collective gross generating capacity of 293.0 gigawatts (million kilowatts). The 112 U.S. units accounted for 107.1 gross gigawatts, 36.6 percent of the total reported nuclear generating capacity.

Table 10.1a World Crude Oil^a Production
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria	Iraq	Kuwait ^b	Libya	Qatar	Saudi Arabia ^b	United Arab Emirates	Arab OPEC ^c	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela
1973 Average	1,097	2,018	3,020	2,175	570	7,596	1,533	18,009	1,339	5,861	2,054	3,366
1974 Average	1,009	1,971	2,546	1,521	518	8,480	1,679	17,724	1,375	6,022	2,255	2,976
1975 Average	983	2,262	2,084	1,480	438	7,075	1,664	15,986	1,307	5,350	1,783	2,346
1976 Average	1,075	2,415	2,145	1,933	497	8,577	1,936	18,578	1,504	5,883	2,067	2,294
1977 Average	1,152	2,348	1,969	2,063	445	9,245	1,999	19,221	1,686	5,663	2,085	2,238
1978 Average	1,231	2,563	2,131	1,983	487	8,301	1,831	18,527	1,635	5,242	1,897	2,165
1979 Average	1,224	3,477	2,500	2,092	508	9,532	1,831	21,164	1,591	3,168	2,302	2,356
1980 Average	1,106	2,514	1,656	1,787	472	9,900	1,709	19,144	1,577	1,662	2,055	2,168
1981 Average	1,002	1,000	1,125	1,140	405	9,815	1,474	15,961	1,605	1,380	1,433	2,102
1982 Average	987	1,012	823	1,150	330	6,483	1,250	12,035	1,339	2,214	1,295	1,895
1983 Average	968	1,005	1,064	1,105	295	5,086	1,149	10,672	1,343	2,440	1,241	1,801
1984 Average	1,014	1,209	1,157	1,087	394	4,663	1,146	10,670	1,412	2,174	1,388	1,798
1985 Average	1,037	1,433	1,023	1,059	301	3,388	1,193	9,434	1,325	2,250	1,495	1,677
1986 Average	945	1,690	1,419	1,034	308	4,870	1,330	11,596	1,390	2,035	1,467	1,787
1987 Average	1,048	2,079	1,585	972	293	4,265	1,541	11,783	1,343	2,298	1,341	1,752
1988 January	990	2,550	1,373	1,030	365	4,320	1,205	11,834	1,265	2,100	1,360	1,853
February	1,030	2,600	1,239	1,030	430	4,493	1,055	11,878	1,265	2,000	1,410	1,853
March	1,050	2,650	1,244	1,030	320	4,504	1,255	12,054	1,315	2,100	1,360	1,853
April	1,010	2,650	1,342	975	320	4,647	1,425	12,370	1,365	2,200	1,415	1,853
May	1,040	2,600	1,249	1,030	320	4,662	1,405	12,307	1,365	2,200	1,465	1,853
June	1,040	2,700	1,456	1,030	325	4,764	1,405	12,721	1,365	2,100	1,465	1,853
July	1,040	2,600	1,420	1,030	325	4,825	1,430	12,671	1,365	2,300	1,410	1,853
August	1,040	2,600	1,621	1,030	325	5,382	1,905	13,904	1,365	2,300	1,460	1,853
September ..	1,040	2,700	1,714	1,080	325	5,525	1,965	14,350	1,265	2,400	1,515	1,928
October	1,040	2,700	1,704	1,130	375	6,587	2,000	15,537	1,365	2,400	1,515	1,928
November	1,080	2,700	1,807	1,130	375	6,791	2,100	15,984	1,265	2,500	1,465	2,078
December	1,080	2,700	1,725	1,130	375	6,919	2,100	16,030	1,365	2,500	1,560	2,078
Average	1,040	2,646	1,492	1,055	348	5,288	1,606	13,475	1,328	2,259	1,450	1,903
1989 January	1,090	2,650	1,250	1,050	400	5,000	1,735	13,175	1,365	2,800	1,450	1,840
February	1,090	2,650	1,350	1,050	420	4,750	1,650	12,960	1,365	2,850	1,450	1,840
March	1,090	2,650	1,390	1,050	340	4,590	1,675	12,785	1,365	3,200	1,600	1,840
April	1,090	2,750	1,695	1,100	330	4,995	1,705	13,665	1,365	2,900	1,650	1,840
May	1,090	2,750	2,005	1,100	410	5,105	1,705	14,165	1,365	2,500	1,650	1,840
June	1,090	2,700	2,105	1,100	420	4,905	1,975	14,295	1,365	2,800	1,750	1,890
July	1,110	2,850	1,905	1,100	400	5,005	1,920	14,290	1,350	2,800	1,850	1,850
August	1,110	3,000	1,905	1,100	400	5,105	1,960	14,580	1,400	3,000	1,750	1,900
September ..	1,110	2,900	1,905	1,100	400	5,305	2,155	14,875	1,350	2,850	1,750	1,900
October	1,110	3,000	1,905	1,100	400	5,405	2,255	15,175	1,400	2,950	1,650	1,950
November	1,110	2,950	2,095	1,150	380	5,795	2,355	15,835	1,400	2,800	1,850	1,950
December	1,110	3,000	2,090	1,150	395	5,790	2,405	15,940	1,400	2,900	1,850	1,950
Average	1,100	2,822	1,802	1,096	391	5,148	1,959	14,319	1,374	2,863	1,689	1,883
1990 January	1,160	2,900	1,995	1,200	370	5,595	2,055	15,275	1,250	2,700	1,750	2,100
February	1,160	2,900	1,995	1,350	380	5,695	2,030	15,510	1,250	3,000	1,750	2,250
March	1,160	2,900	R 2,175	1,300	400	R 5,825	2,055	R 15,815	R 1,350	3,000	1,750	2,150
April	1,160	2,950	1,950	1,250	400	5,950	2,100	15,760	1,400	2,900	1,850	2,150
4-Mo. Avg. ..	1,160	2,913	2,030	1,273	388	5,767	2,060	15,591	1,313	2,898	1,775	2,160

^aIncludes lease condensate, excludes natural gas plant liquids.

^bIncludes about one-half of the production in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone. In April 1990, total production in that region amounted to approximately 300 thousand barrels per day.

^cThe Arab members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Production in the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in "Arab OPEC" production.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table 10.1b World Crude Oil^a Production (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Total OPEC ^d	Persian Gulf Nations ^e	Canada	Mexico	United Kingdom	United States	China	USSR	Other ^f	Market Economies ^g	World
1973 Average	30,988	20,668	1,798	465	2	9,208	1,090	8,329	3,804	45,805	55,684
1974 Average	30,729	21,282	1,551	571	2	8,774	1,315	8,856	3,862	45,021	55,660
1975 Average	27,154	18,934	1,430	705	12	8,375	1,490	9,472	4,139	41,338	52,777
1976 Average	30,737	21,514	1,314	831	245	8,132	1,670	9,985	4,355	45,132	57,269
1977 Average	31,299	21,725	1,321	981	768	8,245	1,874	10,485	4,616	46,745	59,589
1978 Average	29,875	20,606	1,316	1,209	1,082	8,707	2,082	10,950	4,782	46,497	60,003
1979 Average	30,998	21,066	1,500	1,461	1,568	8,552	2,122	11,187	5,089	48,725	62,477
1980 Average	26,985	17,961	1,435	1,936	1,622	8,597	2,114	11,460	5,204	45,355	59,353
1981 Average	22,843	15,245	1,285	2,313	1,811	8,572	2,012	11,552	5,390	41,784	55,778
1982 Average	19,145	12,156	1,271	2,748	2,065	8,649	2,045	11,615	5,646	39,069	53,184
1983 Average	17,891	11,081	1,356	2,689	2,291	8,688	2,120	11,684	6,248	38,703	52,967
1984 Average	17,857	10,784	1,438	2,780	2,480	8,879	2,296	11,576	6,897	39,893	54,203
1985 Average	16,634	9,630	1,471	2,745	2,530	8,971	2,505	11,250	7,540	39,463	53,646
1986 Average	18,734	11,696	1,474	2,435	2,539	8,680	2,620	11,540	7,850	41,282	55,872
1987 Average	18,846	12,103	1,535	2,548	2,406	8,349	2,690	11,690	8,242	41,507	56,306
1988 January	18,887	11,956	1,528	2,566	2,524	8,250	2,710	11,705	8,698	42,043	56,868
February	18,891	11,860	1,608	2,536	2,519	8,374	2,710	11,715	8,593	42,111	56,946
March	19,167	12,116	1,633	2,521	2,519	8,374	2,710	11,655	8,731	42,535	57,310
April	19,688	12,628	1,573	2,496	2,509	8,288	2,710	11,675	8,697	42,841	57,636
May	19,675	12,480	1,602	2,531	2,367	8,229	2,690	11,675	8,579	42,573	57,348
June	19,989	12,794	1,600	2,536	2,003	8,170	2,690	11,675	8,352	42,240	57,015
July	20,084	12,944	1,643	2,536	2,087	8,040	2,690	11,675	8,689	42,664	57,444
August	21,367	14,177	1,648	2,536	2,052	8,079	2,695	11,675	8,582	43,849	58,634
September	21,943	14,673	1,600	2,291	2,077	7,895	2,765	11,675	8,743	44,134	58,989
October	23,230	15,812	1,631	2,536	2,033	8,023	2,790	11,675	8,789	45,827	60,707
November	23,777	16,318	1,648	2,516	2,057	8,023	2,790	11,675	8,693	46,299	61,179
December	24,018	16,364	1,609	2,536	2,047	7,942	2,790	11,675	8,813	46,550	61,430
Average	20,899	13,682	1,610	2,512	2,232	8,140	2,728	11,679	8,664	43,645	58,464
1989 January	21,115	13,878	1,580	2,525	1,814	7,937	2,790	11,535	9,069	43,632	58,365
February	20,920	13,713	1,570	2,495	1,764	7,788	2,790	11,535	9,017	43,146	57,879
March	21,250	13,888	1,540	2,535	1,809	7,575	2,790	11,535	9,236	43,537	58,270
April	21,900	14,418	1,555	2,520	1,709	7,772	2,690	11,420	9,134	44,172	58,700
May	21,980	14,518	1,560	2,520	1,554	7,816	2,700	11,420	9,072	44,104	58,622
June	22,590	14,948	1,600	2,520	1,365	7,624	2,700	11,365	8,920	44,221	58,684
July	22,630	14,923	1,535	2,515	1,752	7,444	2,740	11,365	9,210	44,688	59,191
August	23,160	15,410	1,540	2,515	1,839	7,544	2,770	11,365	9,347	45,542	60,080
September	23,255	15,558	1,580	2,450	1,949	7,548	2,805	11,255	9,340	45,719	60,182
October	23,705	15,958	1,525	2,510	2,044	7,453	2,830	11,180	9,507	46,336	60,754
November	24,405	16,418	1,595	2,510	1,964	7,536	2,770	11,180	9,557	47,159	61,517
December	24,590	16,623	1,545	2,470	1,874	7,337	2,745	11,180	9,429	46,837	61,170
Average	22,634	15,028	1,560	2,507	1,787	7,613	2,760	11,360	9,238	44,934	59,460
1990 January	23,615	15,658	1,500	2,515	1,924	E 7,522	2,800	11,215	R 9,546	R 46,209	R 60,637
February	24,310	R 16,041	1,465	2,515	1,824	E 7,465	2,780	11,215	R 9,623	R 46,789	R 61,197
March	R 24,625	R 16,396	1,550	2,505	1,949	E 7,394	2,750	R 11,050	R 9,667	R 47,277	R 61,490
April	24,620	16,291	1,560	2,505	1,929	E 7,331	2,750	11,050	9,688	47,215	61,433
4-Mo. Avg.	24,289	16,096	1,520	2,510	1,908	E 7,428	2,770	11,131	9,630	46,871	61,187

Footnotes continued.

^d"Total OPEC" consists of Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Production from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in "Total OPEC" production.

^eThe 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" production.

^fOther is a calculated total derived from the difference between World and the sum of production in Total OPEC, Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, the United States, China and the USSR.

^gWorld excluding Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R., Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

R=Revised data. E=Estimate.

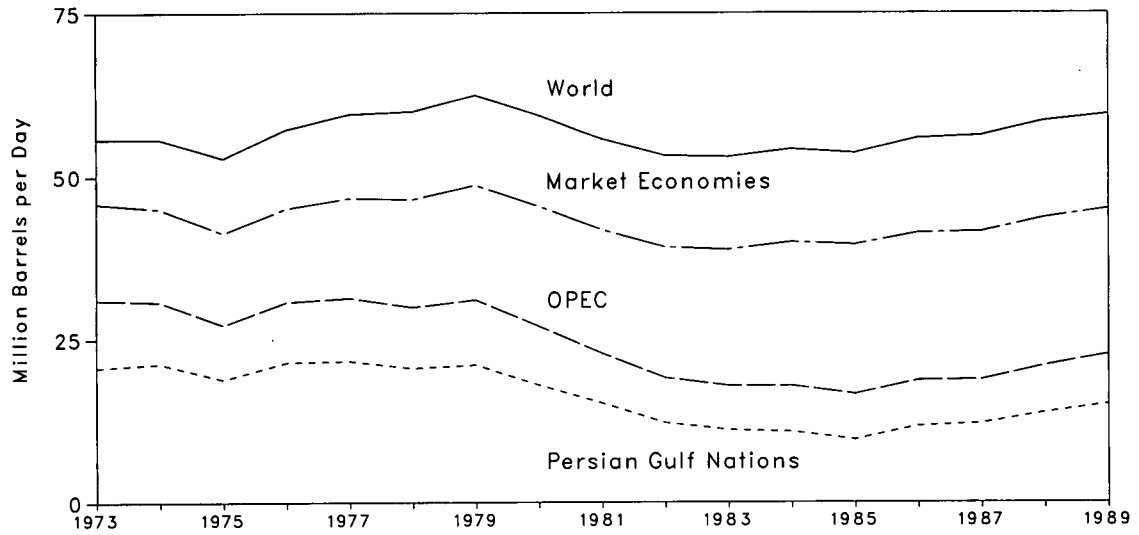
Note: • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available.

Sources: • United States — 1973 through 1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*. 1989 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

• Other Countries — 1973 through 1988 annual data: EIA, *International Energy Annual*. 1988 annual data: Average of monthly data. Monthly data: *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, the *Oil and Gas Journal*, and other industry sources. • World — 1973 through 1988: EIA, *International Energy Annual*. 1989 annual data: average of monthly data. Monthly data: Sum of all countries' monthly data.

Figure 10.1 World Crude Oil Production

Yearly



Monthly

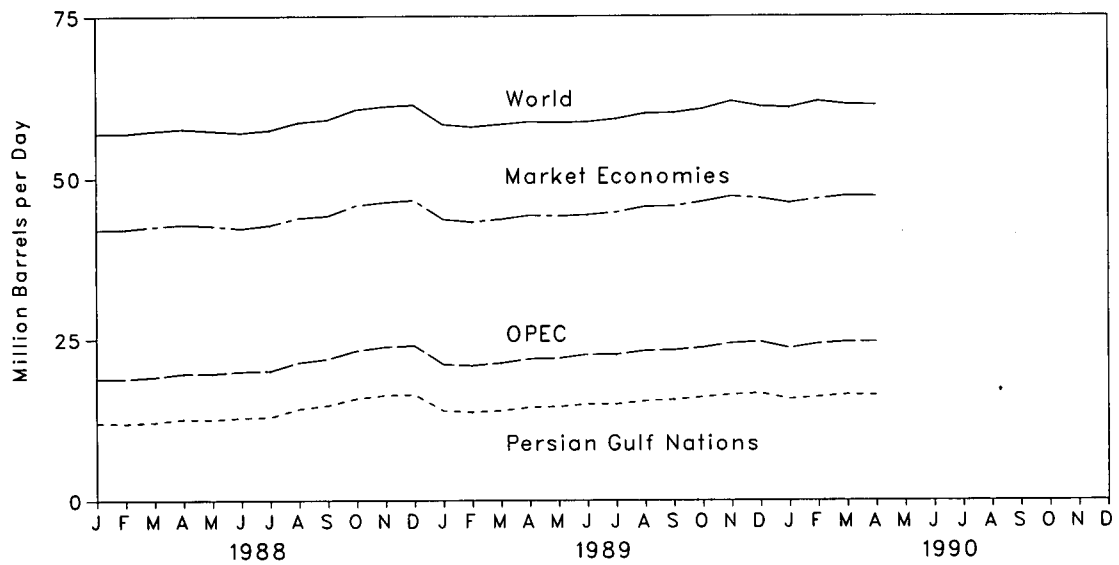
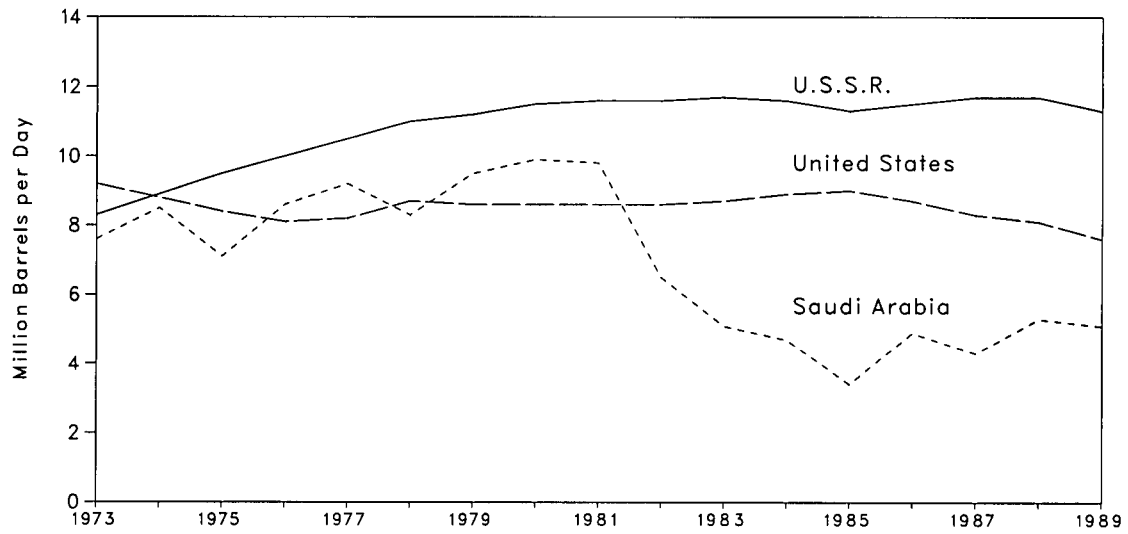


Figure 10.2 Crude Oil Production In Selected Countries

Yearly



Monthly

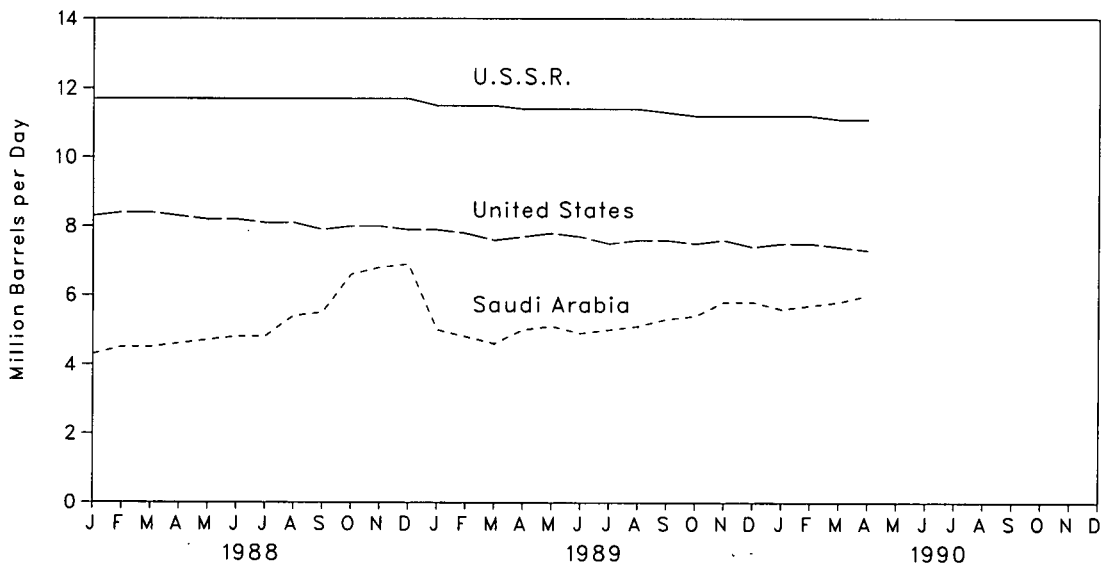


Figure 10.3 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries

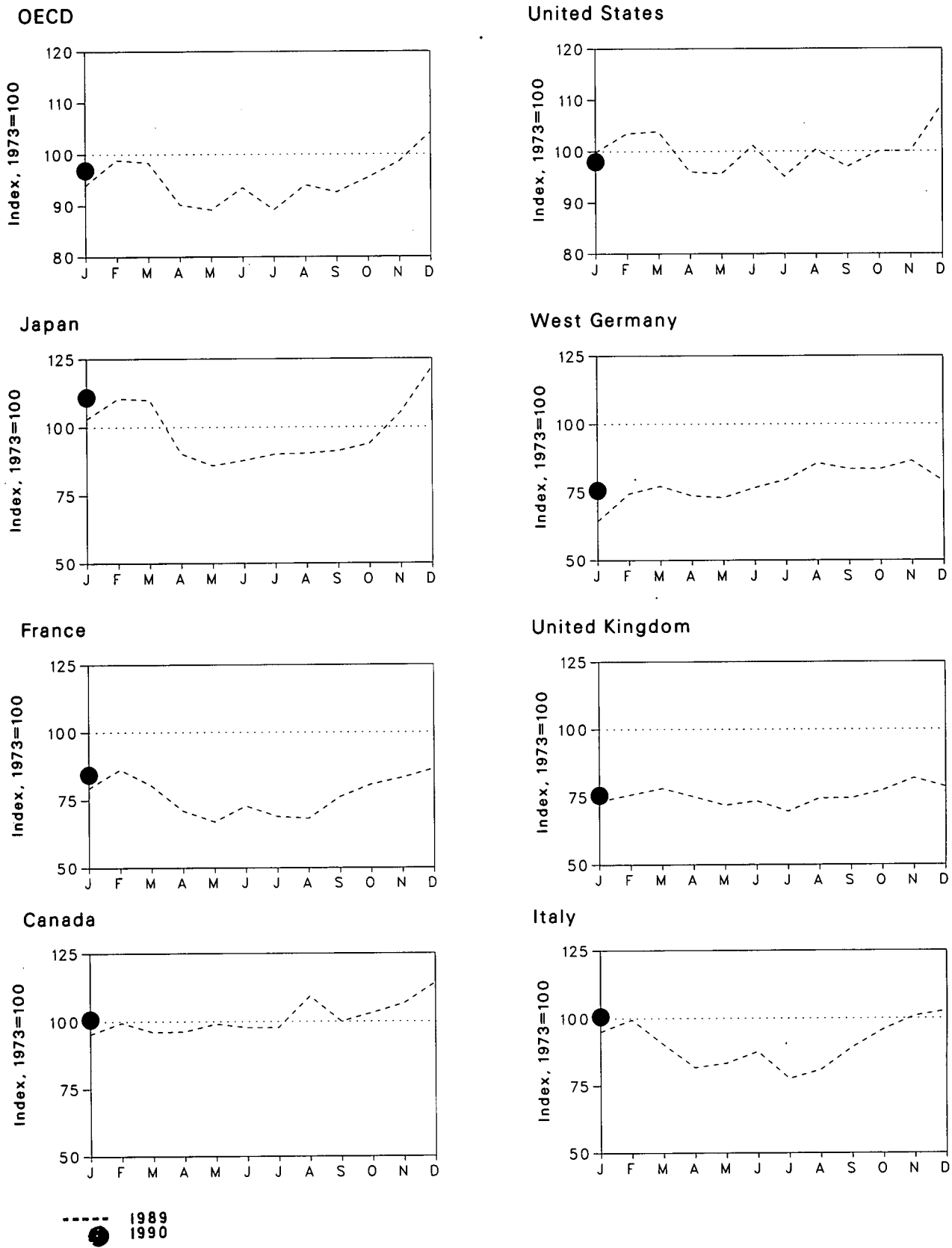


Table 10.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries^a
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Canada	France	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	West Germany	OECD Europe ^b	Other OECD ^c	OECD ^a
1973 Average	1,707	2,422	2,147	5,071	2,301	17,308	2,915	14,521	1,006	39,612
1974 Average	1,740	2,260	2,090	4,960	2,138	16,653	2,612	13,708	1,056	38,117
1975 Average	1,718	2,136	1,940	4,502	1,872	16,322	2,515	13,059	999	36,600
1976 Average	1,751	2,280	1,991	4,771	1,856	17,461	2,708	13,813	1,068	38,864
1977 Average	1,779	2,235	1,907	5,231	1,880	18,431	2,837	13,795	1,123	40,359
1978 Average	1,823	2,169	1,948	5,142	1,850	18,847	3,048	13,963	1,117	40,892
1979 Average	1,893	2,385	2,013	5,480	1,930	18,513	3,073	14,670	1,090	41,646
1980 Average	1,873	2,256	1,934	4,960	1,725	17,056	2,707	13,634	1,072	38,595
1981 Average	1,768	2,023	1,874	4,848	1,590	16,058	2,449	12,515	1,080	36,269
1982 Average	1,578	1,880	1,781	4,582	1,590	15,296	2,372	12,053	1,008	34,517
1983 Average	1,448	1,835	1,750	4,395	1,531	15,231	2,324	11,765	954	33,793
1984 Average	1,472	1,754	1,646	4,576	1,849	15,726	2,322	11,736	989	34,500
1985 Average	1,504	1,775	1,717	4,384	1,634	15,726	2,338	11,681	976	34,271
1986 Average	1,506	1,772	1,738	4,439	1,649	16,281	2,498	12,102	951	35,279
1987 Average	1,548	1,789	1,855	4,484	1,603	16,665	2,424	12,255	958	35,911
1988 January	1,552	1,697	1,811	4,874	1,580	17,403	2,135	11,402	826	36,057
February	1,673	1,978	1,926	5,696	1,722	17,760	2,360	12,628	908	38,666
March	1,634	1,968	1,834	5,249	1,797	17,612	2,546	13,129	1,038	38,663
April	1,465	1,703	1,643	4,469	1,642	16,561	2,240	11,617	906	35,018
May	1,599	1,560	1,663	3,964	1,591	16,197	2,256	11,246	969	33,976
June	1,636	1,726	1,813	4,164	1,725	17,059	2,580	12,447	1,000	36,306
July	1,603	1,677	1,787	4,228	1,584	16,695	2,528	11,943	951	35,420
August	1,743	1,577	1,631	4,447	1,649	17,482	2,352	11,781	991	36,444
September	1,697	1,770	1,870	4,293	1,743	17,072	2,519	12,560	939	36,561
October	1,700	1,772	1,892	4,374	1,720	17,580	2,384	12,397	938	36,989
November	1,825	2,076	2,113	5,280	1,859	17,620	2,549	13,724	922	39,371
December	1,845	2,039	2,059	6,017	1,762	18,365	2,622	13,663	933	40,822
Average	1,664	1,797	1,836	4,752	1,697	17,283	2,422	12,375	944	37,018
1989 January	1,629	1,923	2,041	5,224	1,692	17,269	1,878	12,161	896	R 37,179
February	1,698	2,089	2,136	5,601	1,746	17,920	2,172	12,906	1,036	R 39,161
March	1,641	1,946	1,941	5,571	1,799	17,989	2,254	12,817	950	R 38,968
April	1,644	1,719	1,753	4,581	1,730	16,624	2,147	11,893	975	R 35,717
May	1,692	1,623	1,792	4,362	1,657	16,546	2,128	11,691	1,022	R 35,312
June	1,670	1,762	1,884	4,455	1,694	17,497	2,235	12,332	1,041	R 36,994
July	1,670	1,668	1,667	4,570	1,605	16,453	2,324	11,643	983	R 35,319
August	1,865	1,651	1,737	4,586	1,716	17,360	2,502	12,369	1,029	R 37,209
September	1,708	1,846	1,917	4,630	1,718	16,795	2,438	12,628	902	R 36,663
October	1,762	1,955	2,061	4,764	1,781	17,304	2,436	R 13,023	923	R 37,775
November	1,819	2,015	2,166	5,337	1,884	17,311	2,520	R 13,580	967	R 39,015
December	1,950	2,095	2,206	6,179	1,811	18,858	2,304	R 13,278	989	R 41,254
Average	1,729	1,856	1,940	4,986	1,736	17,325	2,278	12,528	976	R 37,544
1990 January	1,721	2,043	2,163	5,628	1,742	16,968	2,209	13,073	951	38,341

^aThe Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) consists of Canada, Japan, and the United States, as well as "OECD Europe" and "Other OECD."

^b"OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and West Germany.

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

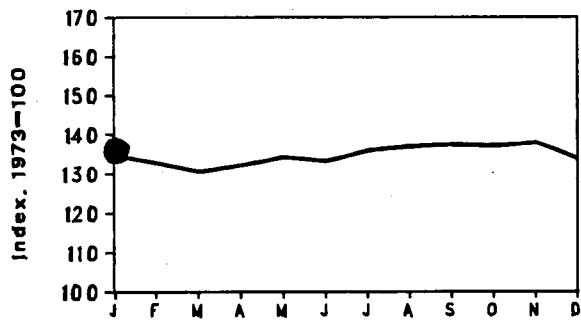
R=Revised data.

Notes: • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Data through 1987 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary.

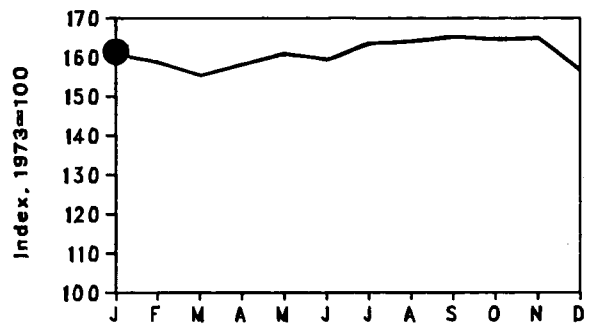
Sources: • U.S. data: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*. • OECD data: International Energy Agency, *Quarterly Oil Statistics, Monthly Oil Statistics*.

Figure 10.4 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries, End of Period

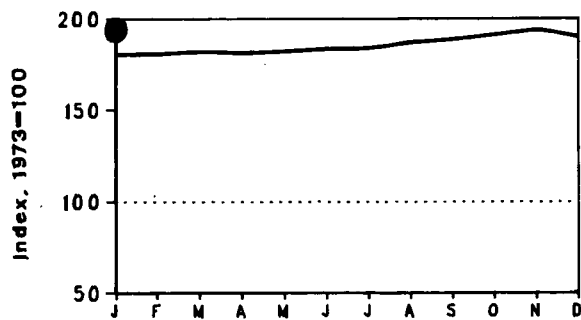
OECD



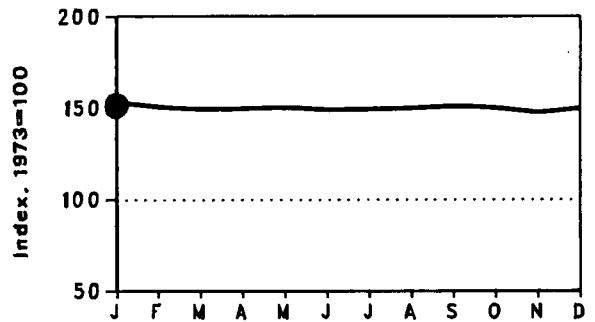
United States



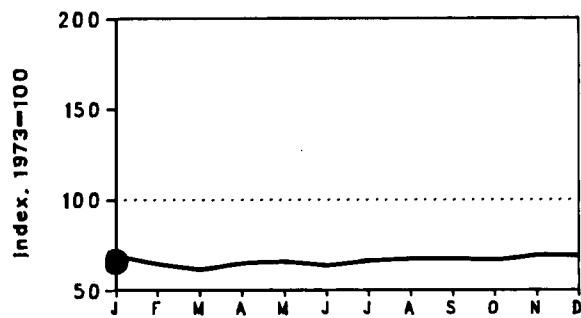
Japan



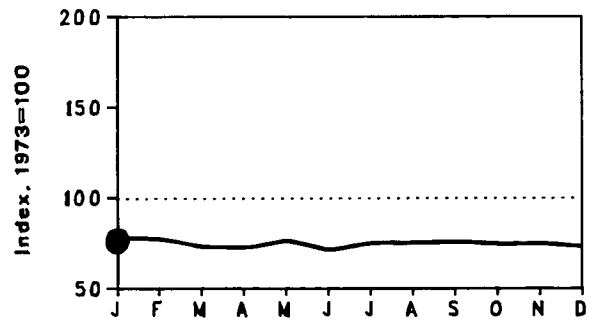
West Germany



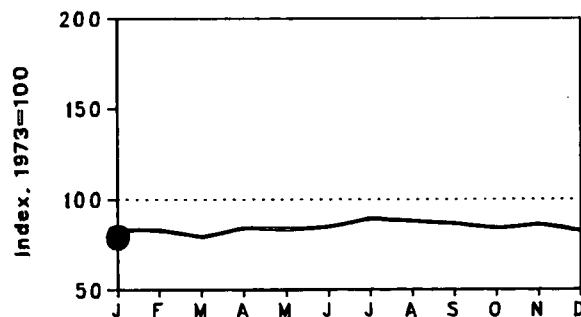
France



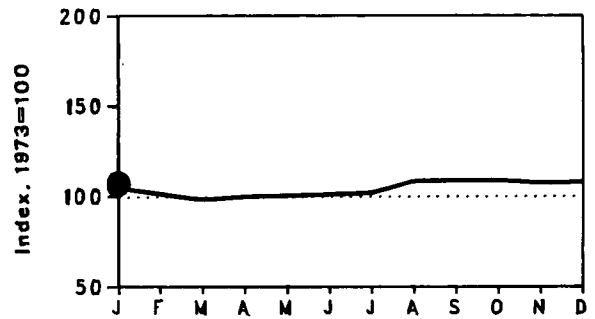
United Kingdom



Canada



Italy



— 1989
● 1990

**Table 10.3 Petroleum Stocks^a in OECD Countries,^b End of Period
(Million Barrels)**

	Canada	France	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	West Germany	OECD Europe ^c	Other OECD ^d	OECD ^b
1973 Year	140	201	152	303	156	1,008	181	1,070	67	2,588
1974 Year	145	249	167	370	161	1,074	213	1,227	64	2,880
1975 Year	174	225	143	375	165	1,133	187	1,154	67	2,903
1976 Year	153	234	143	380	165	1,112	208	1,205	68	2,918
1977 Year	167	239	161	409	148	1,312	225	1,268	68	3,224
1978 Year	144	201	154	413	157	1,278	238	1,219	68	3,122
1979 Year	150	226	163	460	169	1,341	272	1,353	75	3,379
1980 Year	164	243	170	495	168	1,392	319	1,464	72	3,587
1981 Year	161	214	167	482	143	1,484	297	1,337	67	3,531
1982 Year	136	193	179	484	125	1,430	272	1,258	68	3,376
1983 Year	121	153	149	470	118	1,454	249	1,142	68	3,255
1984 Year	128	152	159	479	112	1,556	239	1,130	69	3,362
1985 Year	113	139	157	494	123	1,519	233	1,092	66	3,284
1986 Year	111	127	155	509	124	1,593	252	1,133	72	3,418
1987 Year	126	127	169	540	121	1,607	259	1,130	72	3,474
1988 January	130	129	163	544	117	1,597	268	1,131	68	3,469
February	124	118	159	530	120	1,576	271	1,107	69	3,406
March	127	108	146	522	113	1,559	266	1,065	65	3,338
April	127	110	148	519	114	1,578	270	1,066	66	3,355
May	123	117	156	533	122	1,614	269	1,098	65	3,433
June	118	120	152	556	118	1,612	266	1,099	64	3,450
July	125	123	158	593	117	1,629	270	1,103	67	3,517
August	123	126	164	566	120	1,624	271	1,127	66	3,506
September	124	126	162	559	119	1,628	270	1,127	66	3,504
October	124	131	164	557	119	1,630	276	1,142	64	3,517
November	122	128	158	558	113	1,631	269	1,103	69	3,482
December	116	140	155	538	112	1,597	266	1,118	71	3,440
1989 January	117	138	159	547	121	1,620	277	1,133	69	3,486
February	116	129	154	548	121	1,601	272	1,103	69	^R 3,437
March	111	123	148	552	114	1,568	270	1,084	68	^R 3,383
April	118	131	152	549	113	1,596	271	1,090	71	3,424
May	117	132	152	553	119	1,623	272	1,110	73	^R 3,475
June	119	128	154	557	111	1,608	269	1,094	71	3,449
July	125	133	155	557	117	1,649	270	1,119	70	^R 3,520
August	123	135	165	567	117	1,654	271	1,132	72	3,548
September	121	135	165	572	119	1,667	274	1,136	66	^R 3,562
October	117	134	165	580	116	1,658	272	^R 1,120	70	^R 3,546
November	121	139	163	588	117	1,663	267	^R 1,125	75	^R 3,571
December	116	138	164	576	114	1,581	271	1,125	71	^R 3,469
1990 January	111	132	162	588	119	1,632	273	1,122	68	3,521

^aPetroleum stocks include crude oil (including strategic reserves), unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, and refined products. Petroleum stocks include all nonmilitary petroleum held for storage, regardless of ownership, within each country in bulk terminals, refinery tanks, pipeline tankage, intercoastal tankers, tankers in port, and inland ship bunkers. Data exclude oil held in pipelines (except for the United States), rail and truck cars, sea-going ships' bunkers, service stations, retail stores, and tankers at sea.

^bThe Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) includes Canada, Japan, and the United States, as well as "OECD Europe" and "Other OECD."

^c"OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and West Germany.

^d"Other OECD" consists of Australia, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories.

^R=Revised data.

Notes: • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • In the United States in January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported. Using the new basis, the end-of-year U.S. stocks, in million barrels, would have been 1,121 in 1974, 1,420 in 1980, and 1,462 in 1982. • Data through 1987 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary.

Sources: • U.S. data: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*. • OECD data: International Energy Agency, *Quarterly Oil Statistics, Monthly Oil Statistics*.

Table 10.4a Nuclear Electricity Generation by Reporting Countries^a
(Billion Gross Kilowatthours)

	Argen- tina	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Finland	France	India	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Paki- stan
1973 Total	0	0	0	15.3	0	14.7	2.5	3.1	9.4	1.1	0.5
1974 Total	1.0	0.1	0	15.4	0	14.7	1.9	3.4	18.9	3.3	.6
1975 Total	2.5	6.8	0	13.2	0	18.3	2.5	3.8	21.3	3.3	.5
1976 Total	2.6	10.0	0	18.0	0	15.8	3.2	3.8	36.6	3.9	.5
1977 Total	1.6	11.9	0	26.6	2.7	17.9	2.8	3.4	28.2	3.7	.3
1978 Total	2.9	12.5	0	33.0	3.3	30.6	2.3	4.5	53.1	4.1	.2
1979 Total	2.7	11.4	0	38.4	6.7	39.9	3.2	2.6	62.0	3.5	(s)
1980 Total	2.3	12.5	0	40.4	7.0	61.2	2.9	2.2	82.8	4.2	.1
1981 Total	2.8	12.8	0	43.3	14.5	105.2	3.1	2.7	86.0	3.7	.2
1982 Total	1.9	15.6	0.1	42.6	16.5	108.9	2.2	6.8	104.5	3.9	.1
1983 Total	3.4	24.1	.2	53.0	17.4	144.2	2.9	5.8	109.1	3.6	.2
1984 Total	4.5	27.7	2.1	53.8	18.5	191.2	4.1	6.9	127.2	3.8	.3
1985 Total	5.8	34.5	3.4	62.9	18.8	224.0	4.5	7.0	152.0	3.9	.3
1986 Total	5.7	38.6	.1	74.6	18.8	254.3	5.1	8.7	164.8	4.2	.5
1987 Total	5.2	41.9	1.0	80.6	19.4	265.5	5.5	.2	182.8	3.6	.3
1988 January .....	.5	3.9	0	7.7	1.8	26.1	.3	0	15.0	.3	.1
February .....	.5	3.2	0	7.5	1.6	24.5	.4	0	13.5	(s)	(s)
March .....	.5	3.7	0	7.9	1.8	26.0	.4	0	14.7	(s)	(s)
April .....	.2	3.4	0	6.9	1.7	21.0	.4	0	14.9	.2	0
May .....	.2	3.3	0	6.7	1.3	18.9	.5	0	15.7	.4	0
June .....	.2	2.7	0	6.6	1.4	20.1	.6	0	14.8	.4	(s)
July .....	.7	3.3	0	7.2	1.2	20.6	.7	0	15.5	.4	(s)
August .....	.5	3.8	0	7.4	1.5	20.9	.6	0	15.8	.4	0
September .....	.5	3.9	0	6.9	1.7	23.4	.5	0	14.1	.4	0
October .....	.5	3.9	0	6.6	1.8	24.0	.5	0	13.6	.4	0
November .....	.5	3.9	0	6.7	1.7	23.3	.4	0	11.5	.4	0
December .....	.5	4.1	.3	7.7	1.8	26.1	.5	0	14.6	.4	0
Total	5.1	43.1	.3	85.6	19.3	274.9	6.1	0	173.6	3.7	.2
1989 January .....	.5	4.1	.2	8.1	1.8	30.5	.3	0	15.2	.4	0
February .....	.4	3.4	.2	6.9	1.6	27.1	.3	0	14.4	(s)	0
March .....	.5	3.6	.2	7.7	1.8	27.8	.3	0	16.2	.2	0
April .....	.4	3.0	.3	7.3	1.7	25.5	.4	0	13.3	.4	0
May .....	.5	3.0	(s)	6.2	1.2	23.2	.4	0	13.8	.4	0
June .....	.5	3.0	.2	5.8	1.6	23.9	.4	0	14.3	.4	0
July .....	.5	3.2	.2	7.1	1.4	23.7	.3	0	17.4	.4	0
August	(s)	3.7	0	6.9	1.5	21.0	.2	0	18.1	.4	0
September .....	.5	3.3	.2	6.6	1.3	22.6	.3	0	15.5	.4	0
October .....	.5	3.6	0	6.6	1.4	24.6	.4	0	14.8	.4	(s)
November .....	.5	3.6	0	6.3	1.7	24.9	.5	0	14.7	.4	(s)
December .....	.4	3.6	0	7.6	1.8	27.8	.4	0	16.0	.4	(s)
Total	5.0	41.2	1.6	83.2	18.8	302.5	4.0	0	183.7	4.0	.1
1990 January .....	.5	3.9	.1	7.3	1.8	28.7	.4	0	15.0	.3	(s)
February .....	.4	3.5	.2	5.8	1.6	23.5	.5	0	12.0	(s)	(s)
March .....	.7	4.2	0	6.2	1.7	25.8	.5	0	14.6	(s)	(s)
April	^E .2	3.6	.1	5.4	1.7	^E 26.5	.5	0	15.6	(s)	(s)
4-Month Total	^E 1.8	15.1	.5	24.7	6.8	^E 104.5	1.9	0	57.2	.4	.1
1989 4-Month Total	1.8	14.2	.9	30.0	6.9	110.9	1.2	0	59.1	.9	0
1988 4-Month Total	1.6	14.2	0	30.0	6.9	97.6	1.5	0	58.1	.5	.1

^aFigures are for gross generation, as opposed to net generation. Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves.

^bMonthly data for the United Kingdom are totals for 4- or 5-week reporting periods, not calendar months.

^cTotal equals all countries with nuclear generating capacity except Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia.

^dSome Central Electricity Generating Board figures were unavailable for March 1988. This number does not reflect the total generation for March.

^E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 0.05 billion gross kilowatthours.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table 10.4b Nuclear Electricity Generation by Reporting Countries^a (Continued)
(Billion Gross Kilowatthours)

	South Africa	South Korea	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Taiwan	United Kingdom ^b	West Germany	Total ^c Excluding U.S.	United States	Total ^c
1973 Total	0	0	6.5	2.1	6.2	0	28.2	11.9	101.4	87.8	189.3
1974 Total	0	0	7.2	2.3	7.0	0	33.8	12.0	121.7	124.3	246.0
1975 Total	0	0	7.5	12.0	7.7	0	30.5	21.7	151.8	182.3	334.1
1976 Total	0	0	7.6	16.0	7.9	0	36.8	24.5	187.1	201.8	388.9
1977 Total	0	0.1	6.5	19.9	8.1	0.1	38.1	36.0	207.8	264.2	472.0
1978 Total	0	2.3	7.6	23.8	8.3	2.7	36.6	35.7	263.5	292.4	555.9
1979 Total	0	3.2	6.7	21.0	11.8	6.3	38.5	42.2	300.1	270.6	570.7
1980 Total	0	3.5	5.2	26.7	14.3	8.2	37.2	43.7	354.3	265.4	619.8
1981 Total	0	2.9	9.4	37.7	15.2	10.7	38.9	53.4	442.4	288.5	730.9
1982 Total	0	3.8	8.8	38.8	15.0	13.1	44.1	63.4	489.9	298.6	788.5
1983 Total	0	9.0	10.7	40.4	15.5	18.9	49.6	65.8	573.9	313.6	887.5
1984 Total	4.2	11.8	23.1	51.3	16.3	24.3	54.1	92.6	717.7	343.8	1,061.5
1985 Total	5.7	16.5	28.0	58.6	22.4	28.7	59.6	125.8	862.4	402.6	1,265.0
1986 Total	9.3	26.1	37.5	69.9	22.5	26.9	58.2	118.9	944.8	432.9	1,377.8
1987 Total	6.6	37.8	41.3	67.2	23.0	33.1	56.2	130.2	1,001.3	478.5	1,479.8
1988 January .....	.3	3.9	4.2	7.2	2.3	2.2	4.9	13.1	93.5	47.4	140.9
February .....	.7	3.1	3.4	6.8	2.2	2.0	4.3	12.4	86.1	44.5	130.5
March	1.1	2.8	3.5	7.2	2.3	2.7	1.8	13.5	90.0	46.2	136.1
April	1.3	2.9	3.7	6.8	2.2	2.6	4.5	11.4	84.1	42.2	126.3
May	1.4	2.8	4.4	5.4	2.0	2.2	4.3	11.0	80.3	42.7	123.0
June	1.3	3.1	4.4	4.3	1.2	2.6	5.7	10.6	80.0	46.3	126.4
July	1.3	3.6	3.8	3.7	1.3	2.9	5.1	10.6	82.1	51.7	133.8
August .....	.8	3.5	2.7	3.6	1.0	3.0	5.3	10.0	80.8	51.7	132.5
September .....	.7	3.1	4.6	4.5	1.5	2.9	6.0	12.2	86.8	48.7	135.5
October .....	.7	3.8	4.9	6.6	2.3	2.4	5.3	13.7	91.0	44.6	135.5
November .....	.7	3.0	5.0	6.7	2.2	2.2	5.0	13.4	86.7	41.7	128.4
December .....	.9	3.2	4.6	6.7	2.3	2.2	7.2	13.2	96.2	46.4	142.7
Total	11.1	38.7	49.2	69.4	22.7	29.9	59.4	145.2	1,037.5	554.1	1,591.6
1989 January	1.1	3.4	4.9	7.2	2.3	2.4	6.8	13.0	102.1	48.7	150.9
February .....	.5	3.7	4.2	6.5	2.1	1.8	6.3	13.5	92.9	40.8	133.7
March .....	.6	4.4	4.2	6.7	2.3	1.7	6.7	14.8	99.8	41.8	141.6
April .....	.7	3.7	4.8	5.6	2.2	2.2	5.9	13.4	90.9	35.3	126.2
May .....	.7	3.8	4.7	3.9	2.0	2.1	5.7	11.1	82.7	40.8	123.5
June	1.1	3.4	4.2	3.3	1.2	2.0	6.7	9.6	81.6	45.1	126.7
July	1.1	4.0	5.4	2.6	1.1	2.7	4.8	8.7	84.4	55.2	139.7
August	1.1	4.9	5.2	3.3	1.0	2.9	4.8	11.4	86.4	57.6	144.0
September	1.3	4.1	4.6	5.0	1.9	2.5	6.6	11.0	87.8	47.0	134.8
October	1.3	4.5	4.7	6.8	2.3	2.7	5.2	13.5	93.2	45.7	138.8
November	1.2	3.6	4.6	7.0	2.2	2.6	5.3	14.2	93.2	45.6	138.8
December	1.1	3.6	4.7	7.5	2.3	2.8	6.9	14.4	101.3	53.3	154.6
Total	11.7	47.2	56.1	65.6	22.8	28.3	71.6	148.7	1,096.2	557.0	1,653.2
1990 January .....	.6	4.0	5.4	7.4	2.3	2.6	6.0	15.4	101.7	57.7	159.4
February .....	.5	4.6	4.5	6.6	2.1	2.1	5.8	12.8	86.6	52.3	138.8
March .....	.5	4.1	4.5	6.4	2.3	2.6	6.2	13.2	93.5	48.4	141.9
April .....	.6	4.3	4.8	5.4	2.2	2.2	5.2	12.8	91.2	40.6	131.7
4-Month Total	2.3	17.0	19.2	25.8	8.9	9.5	23.1	54.2	372.9	198.9	571.8
1989 4-Month Total	2.9	15.3	18.1	26.1	8.8	8.1	25.7	54.8	385.7	166.7	552.4
1988 4-Month Total	3.3	12.7	14.9	28.0	8.9	9.5	15.5	50.4	353.7	180.2	533.9

Footnotes continued.

Notes: • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Monthly data may not sum to annual totals due to independent rounding, revisions in annual data not reflected in the monthly data, or both. Data for countries may not sum to world totals due to independent rounding. Source: *Nucleonics Week* (New York: McGraw-Hill Publishing Company).

Appendix. Conversion Factors

Using Conversion Factors

Physical conversion factors can be used to compare energy quantities expressed in units of volume and weight. For example, 6.65 barrels of crude oil weighs approximately 1 short ton, as indicated in Table A1.

However, the heat content of a "short ton" of crude oil is greater than the heat content of a short ton of coal. The heat content, measured in British thermal units (Btu), of a given quantity of energy can be calculated using the thermal conversion factors presented in Tables A2 through A9.

Based on the thermal conversion factor shown for crude oil (production) in Table A2, a short ton of crude oil has a heat content of approximately 39 million Btu (6.65 barrels \times 5.8 million Btu per barrel = 38.57 million Btu, which rounds to 39). As calculated from the thermal conversion factor for coal (production) in Table A6, a short ton of coal has a heat content of 22

million Btu (1 short ton \times 21.922 million Btu per short ton = 21.922 million Btu, which rounds to 22). A short ton of crude oil, therefore, has a heat content almost two times greater than does a short ton of coal.

The thermal conversion factors in Tables A2 through A9 are computed from final annual data. When the current year's final data are not yet available for publication, thermal conversion factors for the current year are computed from the best available data and are labeled "preliminary." The source of each factor is described in a section entitled "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A9 in this appendix.

Thermal conversion factors for hydrocarbon mixes (Table A2) 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 more heavily than the thermal conversion factor for propane.

Table A1. Physical Conversion Factors for Energy Units

Unit	Equivalent
Crude Oil (Average Gravity)	
1 U.S. barrel	42 U.S. gallons
1 short ton	6.65 barrels
1 metric ton	7.33 barrels
Coal	
1 short ton	2,000 pounds
1 long ton	2,240 pounds
1 metric ton	2,204.62 pounds
1 metric ton	1,000 kilograms
Uranium	
1 short ton U ₃ O ₈	0.769 metric ton of uranium
1 short ton UF ₆	0.613 metric ton of uranium
1 metric ton UF ₆	0.676 metric ton of uranium
Wood (Average Dry Hardwood)	
1 cord	1.25 short tons
1 cord	128 cubic feet
1 cubic foot	0.028 cubic meters

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A9.

Table A2. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Products
(Million Btu per Barrel)

Petroleum Product	Heat Content	Petroleum Product	Heat Content
Asphalt	6.636	Petrochemical Feedstocks	
Aviation Gasoline	5.048	Naphtha Less Than 401 °F	5.248
Butane	4.326	Other Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401 °F	5.825
Butane-Propane Mixture ^a	4.130	Still Gas	6.000
Distillate Fuel Oil	5.825	Petroleum Coke	6.024
Ethane	3.082	Plant Condensate	5.418
Ethane-Propane Mixture ^b	3.308	Propane	3.836
Isobutane	3.974	Residual Fuel Oil	6.287
Jet Fuel, Kerosene Type	5.670	Road Oil	6.636
Jet Fuel, Naphtha Type	5.355	Special Naphthas	5.248
Kerosene	5.670	Still Gas	6.000
Lubricants	6.065	Unfinished Oils	5.825
Motor Gasoline	5.253	Unfractionated Stream	5.418
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	4.620	Waxes	5.537
Pentanes Plus	4.620	Miscellaneous	5.796

^a60 percent butane and 40 percent propane.

^b70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A9.

Table A3. Approximate Heat Content of Crude Oil,^a Crude Oil and Products, and Natural Gas Plant Liquids
(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Crude Oil Only			Crude Oil and Products		Natural Gas Plant Liquids
	Production	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
1973	5.800	5.817	5.800	5.897	5.752	4.049
1974	5.800	5.827	5.800	5.884	5.774	4.011
1975	5.800	5.821	5.800	5.858	5.748	3.984
1976	5.800	5.808	5.800	5.856	5.745	3.964
1977	5.800	5.810	5.800	5.834	5.797	3.941
1978	5.800	5.802	5.800	5.839	5.808	3.925
1979	5.800	5.810	5.800	5.810	5.832	3.955
1980	5.800	5.812	5.800	5.796	5.820	3.914
1981	5.800	5.818	5.800	5.775	5.821	3.930
1982	5.800	5.826	5.800	5.775	5.820	3.872
1983	5.800	5.825	5.800	5.774	5.800	3.839
1984	5.800	5.823	5.800	5.745	5.850	3.812
1985	5.800	5.832	5.800	5.736	5.814	3.815
1986	5.800	5.903	5.800	5.808	5.832	3.797
1987	5.800	5.901	5.800	5.820	5.858	3.804
1988	5.800	5.900	5.800	5.820	5.840	3.800
1989 ^b	5.800	5.901	5.800	5.837	5.871	3.826
1990 ^b	5.800	5.901	5.800	5.837	5.871	3.826

^aIncludes lease condensate.

^bPreliminary.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A9.

Table A4. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Product Weighted Averages^a
(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Consumption					Imports	Exports	LPG Consumption
	Residential and Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	Total			
1973	5.387	5.568	5.395	6.245	5.515	5.983	5.752	3.746
1974	5.377	5.538	5.394	6.238	5.504	5.959	5.773	3.730
1975	5.358	5.528	5.392	6.250	5.494	5.935	5.747	3.715
1976	5.383	5.538	5.395	6.251	5.504	5.980	5.743	3.711
1977	5.389	5.555	5.400	6.249	5.518	5.908	5.796	3.677
1978	5.382	5.553	5.404	6.251	5.519	5.955	5.814	3.669
1979	5.471	5.418	5.428	6.258	5.494	5.811	5.864	3.680
1980	5.468	5.376	5.440	6.254	5.479	5.748	5.841	3.674
1981	5.409	5.313	5.432	6.258	5.448	5.659	5.837	3.643
1982	5.392	5.263	5.422	6.258	5.415	5.664	5.829	3.615
1983	5.286	5.273	5.415	6.255	5.406	5.677	5.800	3.614
1984	5.261	5.253	5.424	6.251	5.395	5.613	5.867	3.599
1985	5.203	5.258	5.424	6.247	5.387	5.572	5.819	3.603
1986	5.238	5.330	5.425	6.257	5.418	5.624	5.839	3.640
1987	5.245	5.285	5.427	6.249	5.403	5.599	5.860	3.659
1988	5.216	5.293	5.430	6.250	5.411	5.618	5.842	3.652
1989 ^b	5.213	5.281	5.431	6.241	5.410	5.667	5.886	3.683
1990 ^b	5.213	5.281	5.431	6.241	5.410	5.667	5.886	3.683

^aWeighted averages of the products included in each category are calculated using heat content values shown in Table A1.

^bPreliminary.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A9.

Table A5. Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas
(Btu per Cubic Foot)

	Production		Consumption			Imports	Exports
	Dry	Marketed (Wet)	Non-Electric Utility Users	Electric Utilities	Total		
1973	1,021	1,093	1,020	1,024	1,021	1,026	1,023
1974	1,024	1,097	1,024	1,022	1,024	1,027	1,016
1975	1,021	1,095	1,020	1,026	1,021	1,026	1,014
1976	1,020	1,093	1,019	1,023	1,020	1,025	1,013
1977	1,021	1,093	1,019	1,029	1,021	1,026	1,013
1978	1,019	1,088	1,016	1,034	1,019	1,030	1,013
1979	1,021	1,092	1,018	1,035	1,021	1,037	1,013
1980	1,026	1,098	1,024	1,035	1,026	1,022	1,013
1981	1,027	1,103	1,025	1,035	1,027	1,014	1,011
1982	1,028	1,107	1,026	1,036	1,028	1,018	1,011
1983	1,031	1,115	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,024	1,010
1984	1,031	1,109	1,030	1,035	1,031	1,005	1,010
1985	1,032	1,112	1,031	1,038	1,032	1,002	1,011
1986	1,030	1,110	1,029	1,034	1,030	997	1,008
1987	1,031	1,112	1,031	1,032	1,031	999	1,011
1988	1,029	1,109	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,002	1,018
1989 ^a	1,029	1,109	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,002	1,018
1990 ^a	1,029	1,109	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,002	1,018

^aPreliminary.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A9.

Table A6. Approximate Heat Content of Coal
(Million Btu per Short Ton)

	Production	Consumption					Imports	Exports
		Residential and Commercial	Coke Plants	Other Industrial ^a	Electric Utilities ^b	Total		
1973	23.376	22.831	26.780	22.586	22.246	23.057	25.000	26.596
1974	23.072	22.479	26.778	22.419	21.781	22.677	25.000	26.700
1975	22.897	22.261	26.782	22.436	21.642	22.506	25.000	26.562
1976	22.855	22.774	26.781	22.530	21.679	22.498	25.000	26.601
1977	22.597	22.919	26.787	22.322	21.508	22.265	25.000	26.548
1978	22.248	22.466	26.789	22.207	21.275	22.017	25.000	26.478
1979	22.454	22.242	26.788	22.452	21.364	22.100	25.000	26.548
1980	22.415	22.543	26.790	22.690	21.295	21.947	25.000	26.384
1981	22.308	22.474	26.794	22.585	21.085	21.713	25.000	26.160
1982	22.239	22.695	26.797	22.712	21.194	21.674	25.000	26.223
1983	22.052	22.775	26.798	22.691	21.133	21.576	25.000	26.291
1984	22.010	22.844	26.799	22.543	21.101	21.573	25.000	26.402
1985	21.870	22.646	26.798	22.020	20.959	21.366	25.000	26.307
1986	21.913	22.947	26.798	22.198	21.084	21.462	25.000	26.292
1987	21.922	23.404	26.799	22.381	21.136	21.517	25.000	26.291
1988	21.822	23.571	26.799	22.360	20.900	21.327	25.000	26.299
1989 ^c	21.776	23.527	26.800	22.411	20.838	21.266	25.000	26.312
1990 ^c	21.776	23.527	26.800	22.411	20.838	21.266	25.000	26.312

^aIncludes transportation.

^bData shown in this column are not the same as those shown in the *Electric Power Monthly* (EPM). The EPM data report coal receipts; the data shown here represent coal consumption.

^cPreliminary.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A9.

Table A7. Approximate Heat Content of Bituminous Coal and Lignite
(Million Btu per Short Ton)

	Production	Consumption					Imports	Exports
		Residential and Commercial	Coke Plants	Other Industrial ^a	Electric Utilities	Total		
1973	23.391	22.887	26.800	22.585	22.262	23.073	25.000	26.612
1974	23.087	22.523	26.800	22.420	21.799	22.694	25.000	26.716
1975	22.910	22.258	26.800	22.439	21.659	22.522	25.000	26.573
1976	22.863	22.819	26.800	22.528	21.692	22.509	25.000	26.613
1977	22.597	22.594	26.800	22.290	21.521	22.266	25.000	26.561
1978	22.242	22.078	26.800	22.175	21.284	22.014	25.000	26.501
1979	22.449	21.884	26.800	22.436	21.372	22.100	25.000	26.570
1980	22.411	22.488	26.800	22.690	21.301	21.950	25.000	26.404
1981	22.301	22.010	26.800	22.572	21.091	21.710	25.000	26.176
1982	22.233	22.226	26.800	22.695	21.200	21.670	25.000	26.231
1983	22.048	22.438	26.800	22.680	21.141	21.576	25.000	26.300
1984	22.005	22.406	26.800	22.525	21.108	21.570	25.000	26.410
1985	21.867	22.568	26.800	22.013	20.965	21.368	25.000	26.320
1986	21.908	22.669	26.800	22.185	21.091	21.462	25.000	26.308
1987	21.918	22.800	26.800	22.360	21.143	21.514	25.000	26.304
1988	21.817	23.135	26.800	22.341	20.905	21.324	25.000	26.308
1989 ^b	21.772	22.948	26.800	22.390	20.844	21.263	25.000	26.319
1990 ^b	21.772	22.948	26.800	22.390	20.844	21.263	25.000	26.319

^aIncludes transportation.

^bPreliminary.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A9.

Table A8. Approximate Heat Content of Anthracite and Coal Coke
(Million Btu per Short Ton)

	Anthracite					Coal Coke Imports and Exports
	Production	Consumption			Imports and Exports	
		Non-Electric Utility Users	Electric Utilities	Total		
1973	22.132	22.674	17.920	21.464	25.400	24.800
1974	21.711	22.330	17.200	20.919	25.400	24.800
1975	21.582	22.272	17.064	20.762	25.400	24.800
1976	22.045	22.618	17.526	21.254	25.400	24.800
1977	22.661	24.101	17.244	22.066	25.400	24.800
1978	23.079	24.388	17.104	22.398	25.400	24.800
1979	23.170	24.272	17.454	22.069	25.400	24.800
1980	22.869	22.719	17.652	21.405	25.400	24.800
1981	23.291	23.749	18.168	22.080	25.400	24.800
1982	23.289	24.578	18.160	22.518	25.400	24.800
1983	22.734	24.536	16.516	21.583	25.400	24.800
1984	23.107	25.128	17.018	22.322	25.400	24.800
1985	22.428	23.031	16.784	20.817	25.400	24.800
1986	23.084	24.399	15.578	21.512	25.400	24.800
1987	23.108	26.293	15.962	22.435	25.400	24.800
1988	23.266	26.021	17.312	22.423	25.400	24.800
1989 ^a	23.268	26.556	16.344	22.244	25.400	24.800
1990 ^a	23.268	26.556	16.344	22.244	25.400	24.800

^aPreliminary.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A9.

Table A9. Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity
(Btu per Kilowatthour)

	By Type of Generation			Electricity Consumption
	Fossil Fuel Steam-Electric Power Plant Generation ^a	Nuclear Power Plant Generation	Geothermal Energy Power Plant Generation	
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	10,323	10,843	21,303	3,412
1985	10,339	10,813	21,263	3,412
1986	10,261	10,799	21,263	3,412
1987	10,253	10,776	21,263	3,412
1988	10,235	10,743	21,096	3,412
1989 ^b	10,235	10,743	21,096	3,412
1990 ^b	10,235	10,743	21,096	3,412

^aThis thermal conversion factor is used for hydroelectric power generation and for wood and waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy consumed at electric utilities.

^bPreliminary.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows this table.

Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation

Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Products

Asphalt. 1973 forward: 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. 1973 forward: 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, 1968*.

Butane. 1973 forward: 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. 1973 forward: 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."

Distillate Fuel Oil. 1973 forward: 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 Value of Various Fuels, adopted January 3, 1950*.

Ethane. 1973 forward: 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. 1979 forward: EIA calculated 3.308 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane. See "Ethane" and "Propane."

Isobutane. 1973 forward: 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. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel as published for "Jet Fuel, Commercial" by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corpora-

tion in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985, 1968*.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha Type. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.355 million Btu per barrel as published for "Jet Fuel, Military" by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985, 1968*.

Kerosene. 1973 forward: 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*.

Lubricants. 1973 forward: 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. 1973 forward: 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. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel as published for "Gasoline, Motor Fuel" by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985, 1968*.

Natural Gasoline. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 4.620 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Pentanes Plus. 1984 forward: EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 4.620 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for natural gasoline. See "Natural Gasoline."

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Naphtha Less Than 401 Degrees Fahrenheit. 1973 forward: Assumed by EIA to be 5.248 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion to the thermal conversion factor for special naphtha. See "Special Naphtha."

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401 Degrees Fahrenheit. 1973 forward: 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. 1973 forward: 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. 1973 forward: 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 Bureau of Mines internal memorandum *Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Value of Various Fuels, adopted January 3, 1950*. The Bureau of Mines calculated this factor by dividing the 30,120,000 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.

Plant Condensate. 1973 forward: Estimated to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel by EIA from data provided by McClanahan Consultants, Inc., Houston, Texas.

Propane. 1973 forward: 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. 1973 forward: 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. 1973 forward: 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 Naphtha. 1973 forward: 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 total gasoline (aviation and motor) factor and was first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Still Gas. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimated thermal conversion factor of 6.000 million Btu per barrel and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Unfinished Oil. 1973 forward: 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 in the *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 3, 1977*.

Unfractionated Stream. 1979 forward: 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 in the *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 2, 1981*.

Wax. 1973 forward: 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 Fuels

Petroleum

Crude Oil, Exports. 1973 forward: 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 and Lease Condensate, Production."

Crude Oil, Imports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by weighting the thermal conversion factor of each type of crude oil imported by the quantity 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 imported from each foreign country from Form ERA-60 in 1977 and converting average API gravity to average Btu content using National Bureau of Standards, Miscellaneous Publication No. 97, *Thermal Properties of Petroleum Products, 1933*.

Crude Oil and Lease Condensate, Production. 1973 forward: 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*.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Exports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product exported and crude oil exported weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product and crude oil exported. See "Crude Oil, Exports," and "Petroleum Products, Exports."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Imports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product and each type of crude oil imported weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product and each type of crude oil imported. See "Crude Oil, Imports" and "Petroleum Products, Imports."

Natural Gas Plant Liquids, Production. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors of each natural gas plant liquid produced weighted by the quantity of each natural gas plant liquid produced.

Petroleum Products, Consumption. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products con-

sumed, weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product consumed.

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Electric Utilities.

1973-1988: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed at electric utilities, weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product consumed at electric utilities. The quantity of petroleum consumed is estimated in the State Energy Data System as documented in the *State Energy Data Report*. 1989 forward: Estimated by EIA.

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Industrial Users.

1973-1988: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed in the industrial sector, weighted by the estimated quantity of each petroleum product consumed in the industrial sector. The quantity of petroleum products consumed is estimated in the States Energy Data System as documented in the *State Energy Data Report*. 1989 forward: Estimated by EIA.

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Residential and Commercial Users.

1973-1988: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the residential and commercial sector, weighted by the estimated quantity of each petroleum product consumed in the residential and commercial sector. The quantity of petroleum products consumed is estimated in the State Energy Data System as documented in the *State Energy Data Report*. 1989 forward: Estimated by EIA.

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Transportation Users.

1973-1988: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factor for all petroleum products consumed in the transportation sector, weighted by the estimated quantity of each petroleum product consumed in the transportation sector. The quantity of petroleum products consumed is estimated in the State Energy Data System as documented in the *State Energy Data Report*. 1989 forward: Estimated by EIA.

Petroleum Products, Exports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product exported.

Petroleum Products, Imports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product imported weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product imported.

Petroleum Products, Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) Consumption. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors of each liquefied petroleum gas consumed weighted

by the quantity of each liquefied petroleum gas consumed.

Natural Gas

Natural Gas, Consumption. 1973-1979: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor calculated annually by the American Gas Association (AGA) and published in *Gas Facts*, an AGA annual. 1980 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of natural gas consumed by the total quantity natural gas consumed. The heat content and quantity consumed are from Form EIA-176, and the factors are published in the *EIA Natural Gas Annual 1988 Volume II*, Table 15.

Natural Gas, Consumption by Electric Utilities. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of natural gas received at electric utilities by the total quantity received at electric utilities. The heat contents and receipts are from Form FERC-423 and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas, Consumption by Non-Electric Utility Users. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by non-electric utility consumers by the quantity of non-electric utility natural gas consumed. Data are from Forms EIA-176, FERC-423, EIA-759, and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas, Exports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of exported natural gas by the quantity of natural gas exported, both reported on Form FPC-14.

Natural Gas, Imports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of imported natural gas by the quantity of natural gas imported, both reported on Form FPC-14.

Natural Gas Production, Dry. 1973 forward: Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for the consumption of dry natural gas. See "Natural Gas, Consumption."

Natural Gas Production, Marketed (Wet). 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by adding the heat content of dry natural gas production and the total heat content of natural gas plant liquids production and dividing this sum by the total quantity of marketed (wet) natural gas production.

Coal and Coal Coke

Anthracite, Consumption. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of anthracite consumed by electric utilities and non-

electric utilities by the total quantity of anthracite consumed.

Anthracite, Consumption by Electric Utilities. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of anthracite receipts at electric utilities by the quantity of anthracite received at electric utilities. Heat contents and receipts are from Form FERC-423 and predecessor forms.

Anthracite, Consumption by Non-Electric Utility Users. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of anthracite production less the heat content of the anthracite consumed at electric utilities, net exports, and shipments to U.S. Armed Forces overseas by the quantity of non-electric utility anthracite consumption less the quantity of anthracite stock changes, losses, and unaccounted for.

Anthracite, Imports and Exports. 1973 forward: EIA assumed the anthracite imports and exports to be freshly mined anthracite having an estimated heat content of 25.40 million Btu per short ton.

Anthracite, Production. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of freshly mined anthracite (estimated to have an average heat content of 25.400 million Btu per short ton) and the heat content of anthracite recovered from culm banks and river dredging (estimated to have a heat content of 17.500 million Btu per short ton) by the total quantity of anthracite production.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Consumption. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite consumed by electric utilities, coal coke plants, other industrial plants, the residential and commercial sector, and the transportation sector by the sum of their respective tonnages.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Consumption by Coke Plants. 1973 forward: Estimated by EIA to be 26.800 million Btu per short ton based on an input/output analysis of coal carbonization.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Consumption by Electric Utilities. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of bituminous coal and lignite received at electric utilities by the total quantity received at electric utilities. Heat contents and receipts are from Form FERC-423 and predecessor forms.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Consumption by Other Industrial and Transportation Users. 1973: Calculated by EIA through regression analysis measuring the difference between the average Btu value of coal consumed by other industrial users and that of coal consumed at electric utilities in the 1974-1982 period. 1974 forward: Calculated annually by EIA assuming that the bituminous coal and lignite delivered to other in-

dustrial users from each coal-producing district (reported on Form EIA-6 and predecessor Bureau of Mines Form 6-1419-Q) contained a heat value equal to bituminous coal and lignite received at electric utilities from each of the same coal-producing districts (reported on Form FERC-423). The average Btu value of coal by coal-producing district was applied to the volume of deliveries to other industrial users from each coal-producing district, and the sum total of the heat content was divided by the total volume of deliveries.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Consumption by Residential and Commercial Users. 1973: Calculated by EIA through regression analysis measuring the difference between the average Btu value of coal consumed by residential and commercial users and that of coal consumed by electric utilities in the 1974-1982 period. 1974 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by assuming that the bituminous coal and lignite delivered to residential and commercial users from each coal-producing district (reported on Form EIA-6 and predecessor Bureau of Mines Form 6-1419-Q) contained a heat value equal to bituminous coal and lignite received at electric utilities from each of the same coal-producing districts (reported on Form FERC-423). The average Btu value of coal by coal-producing district was applied to the volume of deliveries to residential and commercial users from each coal-producing district, and the total of the heat value was divided by the total volume of deliveries.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Exports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of exported metallurgical coal (estimated to average 27.000 million Btu per short ton) and the heat content of exported steam coal (estimated to have an average thermal content of 25.000 million Btu per short ton) by the total quantity of bituminous coal and lignite exported.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Imports. 1973 forward: EIA estimated the average thermal conversion factor to be 25.000 million Btu per short ton.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Production. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite consumption, net exports, stock changes, and unaccounted for by the sum of their respective tonnages. Consumers' stock changes by sectors were assumed to have the same conversion factor as the consumption sector. Producers' stock changes and unaccounted for were assumed to have the same conversion factor as consumption by all users.

Coal, Consumption. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite and anthracite consumption by the sum of their respective tonnages.

Coal, Consumption by Electric Utilities. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of

the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite and anthracite received at electric utilities by the sum of their respective tonnages received.

Coal, Consumption by Non-Electric Utility Users. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite and anthracite consumed by non-electric utility users by the sum of their respective tonnages.

Coal, Exports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite and anthracite exported by the sum of their respective tonnages.

Coal, Imports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite and anthracite imported by the sum of their respective tonnages.

Coal, Production. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the total heat content of bituminous coal and lignite and anthracite production by the sum of their respective tonnages.

Coal Coke, Imports and Exports. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimate of 24.800 million Btu per short ton.

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

Fossil Fuel Steam-Electric Power Plant Generation. There is no generally accepted practice for measuring

the thermal conversion rates for power plants that generate electricity from hydroelectric, wood and waste, wind, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy sources. EIA has selected a rate that is equal to the prevailing annual average heat rate factor for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States. By using that factor, it is possible to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing those sources during periods of interruption such as droughts. The heat content of a kilowatthour of electricity produced, regardless of the generation process, is 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour. 1973 forward: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States, as published by EIA in *Historical Plant Cost and Annual Production Expenses for Selected Electric Plants*.

Geothermal Energy Power Plant Generation. 1973-1981: Calculated annually by EIA by weighting the average annual heat rates of operating geothermal units by the installed nameplate capacities as reported on Form FPC-12. 1982 forward: Estimated annually by EIA based on an informal survey of relevant plants.

Nuclear Power Plant Generation. 1973-1986: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content consumed in reactors at nuclear plants by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear plants. The heat content and electricity generation are reported on Form FERC-1, Form EIA-412, and predecessor forms. The factors are published beginning with 1982 data in EIA, *Historical Plant Cost and Annual Production Expenses for Selected Electric Plants*. 1987 forward: Estimated by EIA.

Glossary

Anthracite: A hard, black, lustrous coal containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. It is often referred to as hard coal. It includes meta-anthracite and semianthracite and conforms to ASTM Specification D388 for anthracite.

ASTM: The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

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.

Bituminous Coal: A coal that is high in carbonaceous matter having a volatility greater than anthracite and a calorific value greater than lignite. In the United States, it is often referred to as soft coal. In this report, "bituminous coal" conforms to ASTM Specification D388 for bituminous and subbituminous coal. It is used primarily for electricity generation, coke production, and space heating.

British Thermal Unit (Btu): The amount of energy required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 °F at or near 39.2 °F. One Btu is equivalent to about 252 International Steam Table calories. An average Btu content of fuel is a heat value per unit quantity of fuel as determined from tests of fuel samples.

Butane: A normally gaseous, paraffinic hydrocarbon (C_4H_{10}) extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane (branch-chain) and normal butane (straight-chain) and is covered by ASTM Specification 1835 and Natural Gas Processors Specifications for commercial butane. It is used primarily for blending into high-octane gasoline, for residential and commercial heating, and for industrial purposes, especially the manufacture of chemicals and synthetic rubber.

Butylene: A normally gaseous, olefinic hydrocarbon (C_4H_8) recovered from refinery processes. Quantities are included with "normal butane" data.

City Gate Price of Natural Gas: Price of natural gas at the point it is transferred from a pipeline company to a local distribution company.

Coal: Includes all ranks of coal--anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite--conforming to ASTM Specification D388.

Coal Coke: The strong, porous residue, consisting of carbon and mineral ash, that is formed when the volatile constituents of bituminous coal are driven off by heat in the absence of or in a limited supply of air. It is used primarily in blast furnaces for smelting ores, especially iron ore.

Commercial Sector: Nonmanufacturing business establishments, including hotels, motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises; health, social, and educational institutions; and Federal, State, and local governments. Street lights, pumps, bridges, and public services are also included. (For allocation of individual fuels to end-use sectors, see the Notes and Sources for Section 2.)

Crude Oil Average Domestic First Purchase Price: 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; after February 1976, the price represents an average of actual first purchase prices. This price is frequently called the wellhead price.

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. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are excluded where identifiable.

Crude Oil Refinery Input: Total crude oil (including lease condensate) input to crude oil distillation units and other processing units.

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

Degree-Day Normals: Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may

be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Degree-Days, Cooling: The number of degrees per day that the daily average temperature is above 65 °F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures for a 24-hour period.

Degree-Days, Heating: The number of degrees per day that the daily average temperature is below 65 °F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures for a 24-hour period.

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 these 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 composed of from three to eight States. The regions 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 these products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure.

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.

Distillate Fuel Oil: Light fuel oils distilled during the refining process and used primarily for space heating, on- and off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels, conforming to ASTM Specifications D396 or D975, respectively. No. 1 fuel oil is a light distillate fuel oil used in vaporizing pot-type burners. No. 2 fuel oil is used in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. No. 4 fuel oil is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil that is used in commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities; it is used extensively in industrial plants. Diesel fuel oils are used in compression-ignition engines.

Dry Hole: An exploratory or development well found to be incapable of producing either oil or gas in suffi-

cient quantities to justify completion as an oil or gas well.

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

Electricity Generation: Net electricity (gross electricity output measured at the generator terminals, minus power plant use) generated at electric utilities. Excluded industrial electricity generation. International data are gross electricity output.

Electricity Sales: The gross electricity output measured at the generator terminals, minus power plant use and transmission and distribution losses. Included in each end-use sector are the following: commercial sales of electricity to businesses that generally require less than 1,000 kilowatts of service; industrial sales of electricity to businesses that generally require more than 1,000 kilowatts of service; residential sales of electricity to residences for household purposes; "other" sales of electricity to government, railways, street lighting authorities, and sales not elsewhere included.

Electric Utility: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other entity that owns or operates facilities for the generation, transmission, distribution, or sale of electricity, primarily for use by the public.

Electric Utility Sector: Privately and publicly owned establishments that generate electricity primarily for use by the public.

Ethane: A normally gaseous, paraffinic hydrocarbon (C_2H_6) extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It is used primarily as petrochemical feedstock for production of chemicals and plastic materials.

Ethylene: A normally gaseous, olefinic hydrocarbon (C_2H_4) recovered from refinery processes. Quantities are included with "ethane" data.

Exploratory Well: A well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an unproved area; to find a new reservoir in a field previously found to be productive of oil or gas in another reservoir; or to extend the limit of a known oil or gas reservoir.

Exports: Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

F.o.b. (free on board) Price of Imported Crude Oil: The f.o.b. price is the price actually charged at the producing country's port of loading. The reported price includes deductions for any rebates and discounts and additions of premiums where applicable; it should be the actual price paid with no adjustments for credit terms.

Fossil Fuel 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.

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 (as used at electric utilities): Hot water or steam, extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust, which is supplied to steam turbines at electric utilities that drive generators to produce electricity.

Gross Energy Consumption: Total energy use including electrical system energy losses.

Gross National Product (GNP): The total value of goods and services produced by the Nation's economy, before deduction of depreciation charges and other allowances for capital consumption. It includes the total purchases of goods and services by private consumers and government, gross private domestic capital investment, and net foreign trade.

Gross Wet Gas Withdrawal: Full well stream volume, including all natural gas plant liquid and nonhydrocarbon gases, but excluding lease condensate. Also includes amounts delivered as royalty payments or consumed in field operations.

Hydroelectric Power: Electricity generated by an electric power plant whose turbines are driven by falling water.

Imports: Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories. (See **Petroleum Imports**.)

Industrial Sector: Manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture, fishing and forestry establishments. (For allocation of individual fuels to end-use sectors, see the Notes and Sources for Section 2.)

Isobutane: See **Butane**.

Landed Cost of Crude Oil Imports: The price of imported crude oil at the port of discharge. It includes the purchase price at the foreign port plus charges for transporting and insuring the crude oil from the purchase point to the port of discharge. It does not include import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, or demurrage costs. Coverage includes the United States and its territories.

Lease and Plant Fuel: Natural gas used in lease operations, as gas processing plant fuel, and as net used for gas lift.

Lease Condensate: A natural gas liquid recovered from gas-well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons. Generally, it is blended with crude oil for refining.

Lignite: A brownish-black coal of low rank with high inherent moisture and volatile matter. It is also referred to as brown coal. It conforms to ASTM Specification D388 for lignite and is used almost exclusively for electric power generation.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG): Ethane, propane, normal butane, ethane-propane mixtures, propane-butane mixtures, and isobutane produced at natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids. LPG also included liquefied refinery gases (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene produced from crude oil at refineries).

Motor Gasoline, Finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines and conforming to ASTM Specification D439. Included are finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Excluded are blendstock that has not been blended into finished motor gasoline and alcohol that has not been blended into gasohol.

Motor Gasoline, Leaded Premium: A gasoline having an antiknock index of 93 with the use of lead additives or which contains more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. Includes gasohol.

Motor Gasoline, Leaded Regular: A gasoline having an antiknock index of 89 with the use of lead additives or which contains more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon.

Motor Gasoline, Total: Includes finished leaded motor gasoline (premium and regular), finished unleaded motor gasoline (premium and regular), motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Motor Gasoline, Unleaded Premium: A gasoline having an antiknock index of 90 containing not more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. Includes gasohol.

Motor Gasoline, Unleaded Regular: A gasoline having an antiknock index of 87 containing not more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon.

Natural Gas: A mixture of hydrocarbons (principally methane) and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL): Those natural gas liquids that are recovered from natural gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities, as well as those that are extracted by fractionators. Natural gas plant liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the ASTM and the Gas Processors Association and are classified 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 annual 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, as well as the U.S. Geological Survey (through 1981) and the U.S. Minerals Management Service (from 1982 forward). 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.

An estimate of the U.S. natural gas price is made each month based on monthly natural gas prices from four States: Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Net Generation of Electricity: Gross generation less electricity consumed at the generating plant for station use. Electricity required for pumping at pumped-storage plants is regarded as plant use and is deducted from gross generation.

Net Consumption of Energy: Total energy use excluding electrical system energy losses.

Normal Butane: See **Butane**.

Nuclear Energy: Electricity generated by an electric power plant whose turbines are driven by steam generated in a reactor by heat from the fissioning of nuclear fuel.

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.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): Current members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States and its territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands).

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): Current members: Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon,

Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Pentanes Plus: A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. This product includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petroleum: A generic term applied to oil and oil products in all forms, such as crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, petroleum products, natural gas plant liquids, and nonhydrocarbon compounds blended into finished petroleum products.

Petroleum Coke: A solid residue that is the final product of the condensation process in cracking. It consists of aromatic hydrocarbons very poor in hydrogen. Calcination of petroleum coke can yield almost pure carbon or artificial graphite suitable for production of carbon or graphite electrodes, structural graphite, motor brushes, dry cells, and similar products. This product is reported as marketable or catalyst coke.

Petroleum Imports: Imports of petroleum into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, 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: Petroleum products are 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, naphtha less than 401 °F end-point, other oils equal to or greater than 401 °F end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Products Supplied: Total petroleum products supplied is the sum of all petroleum products supplied. For each product, the amount supplied is calculated by summing production, crude oil burned directly, imports, and net withdrawals from primary stocks and subtracting exports.

Petroleum Stocks, Primary: Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, is included. Excluded are stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Photovoltaic and Solar Thermal Energy (as used at electric utilities): Energy radiated by the sun as electromagnetic waves (electromagnetic radiation) that is converted at electric utilities into electricity by means of solar (photovoltaic) cells or concentrating (focusing) collectors.

Propane: A normally gaseous, paraffinic hydrocarbon (C_3H_8). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams, and includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835. Propane is used primarily for residential and commercial heating and cooling, and also as a fuel for transportation. Industrial uses of propane include use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Propylene: A normally gaseous, olefinic hydrocarbon (C_3H_6) recovered from refinery processes. Quantities are included with "propane" data.

Refiner Acquisition Cost: 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.

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 wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

Reservoir Repressuring: The injection of natural gas into oil and gas reservoir formations for pressure maintenance and cycling.

Residential Sector: Private household establishments, which consume energy primarily for space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and clothes drying. (For allocation of individual fuels to end-use sectors, see the Notes and Sources for Section 2.)

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 and electricity generation. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

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

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

Subbituminous Coal: A dull black coal of rank intermediate between lignite and bituminous coal. It conforms to ASTM Specification D388 for subbituminous coal, and is used almost exclusively for electric power generation. In this report, quantities are included with "bituminous coal" data.

Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: Consist primarily of synthetic natural gas, propane-air, and refinery (still) gas. May also include coke oven gas, biomass gas, manufactured gas, and air injected for Btu stabilization.

Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG): A product resulting from the manufacture, conversion, or reforming of hydrocarbons that may be easily substituted for, or interchanged with, pipeline-quality natural gas.

Transportation Sector: Private and public vehicles that move people and commodities. Included are automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, railroads and railways (including streetcars), aircraft, ships, barges, and natural gas pipelines.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil: Represents the arithmetic difference between the indicated demand for crude oil and the total disposition of crude oil. Indicated demand is the sum of crude oil production and imports less changes in crude oil stocks. Total 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.

United States: Unless otherwise noted, "United States" in this publication means the 50 States and the District of Columbia. U.S. exports include shipments to U.S. Territories, and imports include receipts from U.S. Territories.

Wind Energy (as used at electric utilities): The kinetic energy of wind converted at electric utilities into mechanical energy by wind turbines (i.e., blades rotating from a hub) that drive generators to produce electricity for distribution.

Wood and Waste (as used at electric utilities): Wood energy (see **Wood Energy**), garbage, bagasse, sewerage gas and other industrial, agricultural, and urban refuse used to generate electricity for distribution.

Wood Energy: Wood and wood products used as fuel. Included are 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 an underground storage reservoir above the designed level of the base. 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.

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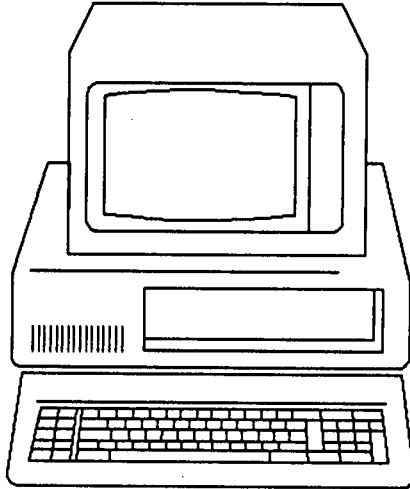
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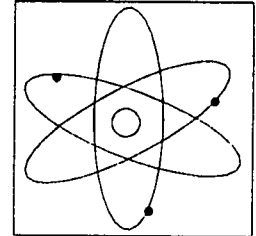
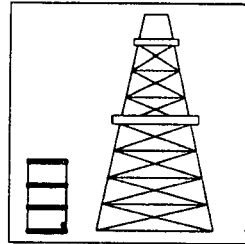
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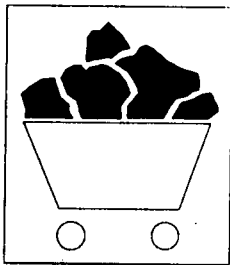


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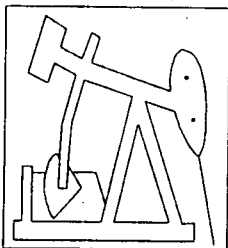
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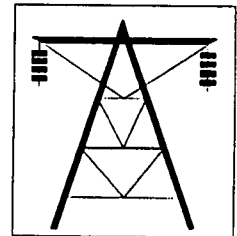
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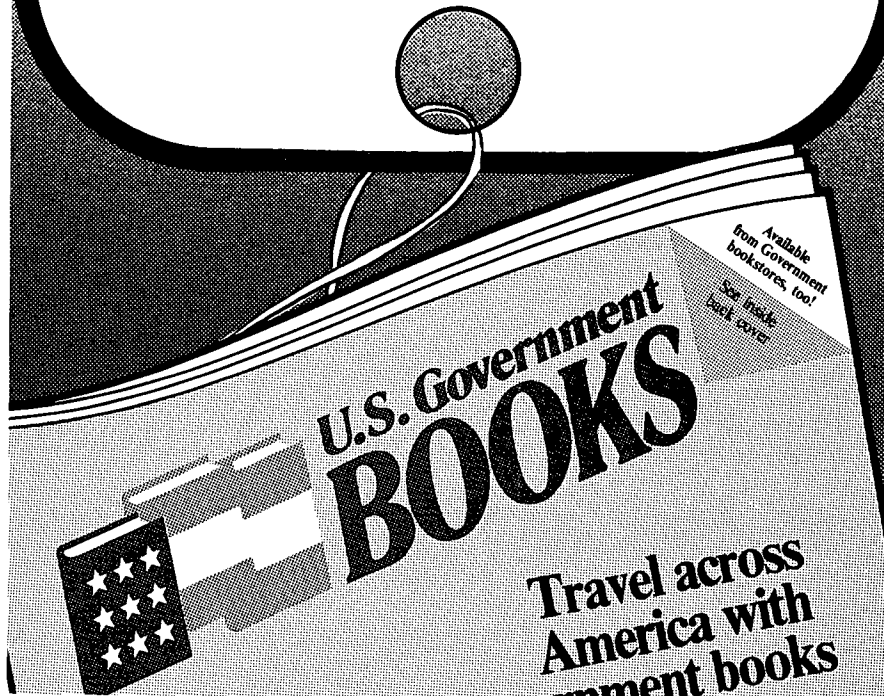
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