

Monthly Energy Review

The *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* presents an overview of the Energy Information Administration's recent monthly energy statistics. The statistics cover the major activities of U.S. production, consumption, trade, stocks, and prices for petroleum, natural gas, coal, electricity, and nuclear energy. Also included are international energy and thermal and metric conversion factors.

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Monthly Energy Review

September 1999

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Washington, DC 20585

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Section 1. Energy Overview

Energy production during June 1999 totaled 5.7 quadrillion Btu, a 0.5-percent decrease from the level of production during June 1998. Production of crude oil and natural gas plant liquids combined decreased 4.5 percent, natural gas decreased 0.4 percent, and coal remained unchanged. Production of all other forms of energy combined were up 4.2 percent from the level of production during June 1998.

Energy consumption during June 1999 totaled 7.4 quadrillion Btu, 0.7 percent above the level of

consumption during June 1998. Consumption of petroleum products increased 2.9 percent, natural gas decreased 1.2 percent, and coal decreased 3.0 percent. Consumption of all other forms of energy combined increased 3.7 percent from the level 1 year earlier.

Net imports of energy during June 1999 totaled 1.9 quadrillion Btu, 1.7 percent above the level of net imports 1 year earlier. Net imports of natural gas rose 15.9 percent and net imports of petroleum decreased 2.2 percent. Net exports of coal fell 24.0 percent from the level in June 1998.

Table 1.1 Energy Summary for June 1999
(Quadrillion Btu)

	June			Cumulative January Through June				
	1999	1998	Percent Change ^a	1999	1999 Daily Rate	1998	1998 Daily Rate	Percent Change ^a
Production	5.740	5.767	-0.5	34.193	0.189	34.746	0.192	-1.6
Coal	1.966	1.966	.0	11.760	.065	11.838	.065	-.7
Natural Gas (Dry)	^E 1.590	^E 1.597	-.4	^E 9.530	^E .053	^E 9.674	^E .053	-1.5
Crude Oil ^b and Natural Gas Plant Liquids	^E 1.230	1.288	-4.5	^E 7.467	^E .041	7.986	.044	-6.5
Other ^c .....	.954	.916	4.2	5.435	.030	5.248	.029	3.6
Consumption	7.425	7.373	.7	45.951	.254	45.441	.251	1.1
Coal	1.768	1.822	-3.0	10.075	.056	10.245	.057	-1.7
Natural Gas ^d	^F 1.498	1.517	-1.2	^E 11.811	^F .065	11.668	.064	1.2
Petroleum Products ^e	3.178	3.088	2.9	18.503	.102	18.128	.100	2.1
Other ^f .....	.981	.947	3.7	5.562	.031	5.400	.030	3.0
Net Imports	1.895	1.863	1.7	11.541	.064	10.848	.060	6.4
Coal ^g	-.118	-.155	-24.0	-.611	-.003	-.933	-.005	-34.5
Natural Gas	^E .273	.236	15.9	^E 1.673	^E .009	1.500	.008	11.5
Petroleum ^h	1.712	1.751	-2.2	10.351	.057	10.129	.056	2.2
Other ⁱ .....	.027	.031	-11.7	.127	.001	.152	.001	-16.3

^a Based on daily rates prior to rounding.

^b Includes lease condensate.

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

^d Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^e Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds.

^f "Other" 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.

^g Minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports.

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

ⁱ "Other" is net imports of electricity and coal coke.

E=Estimate. F=Forecast.

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

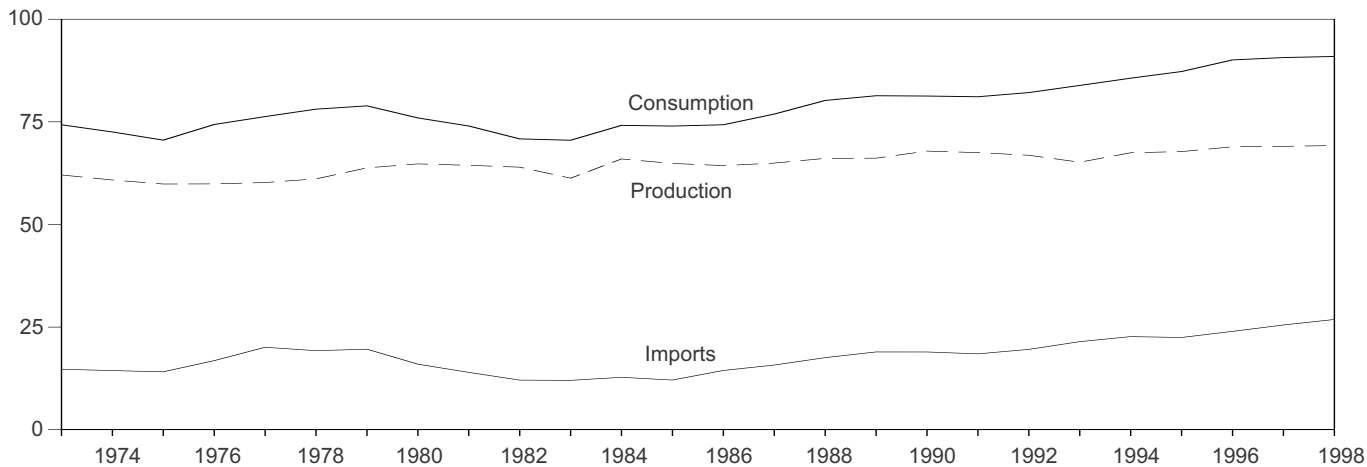
Sources: Tables 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5.

Please Read: Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in production and consumption. For 1998 consumption, for example, 3.5 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution and 0.1 quadrillion Btu for ethanol blended into motor gasoline are included, but an estimated 3.4 quadrillion Btu used by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers is not. See Note 12 at the end of Section 2 for details.

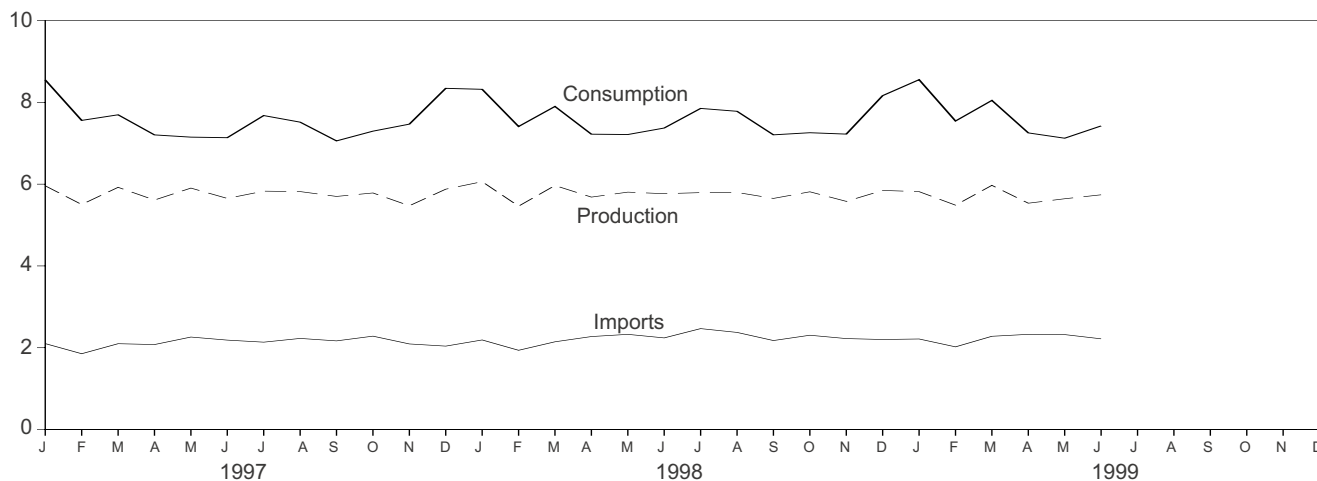
Figure 1.1 Energy Overview

(Quadrillion Btu)

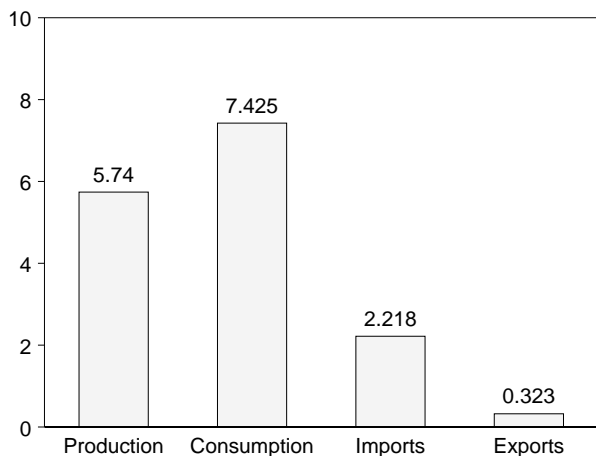
Consumption, Production, and Imports, 1973-1998



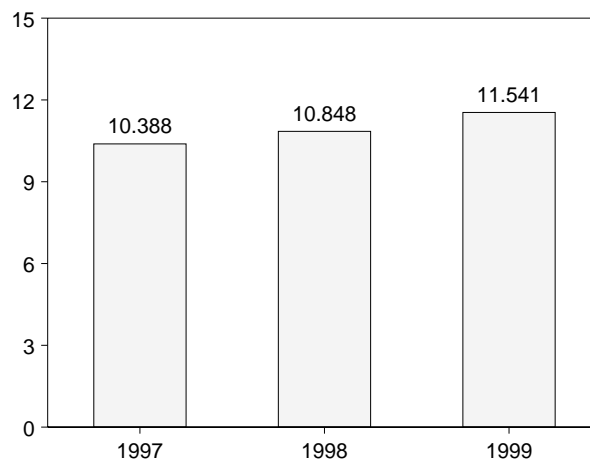
Consumption, Production, and Imports, Monthly



Overview, June 1999



Net Imports, January-June



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Energy Overview
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Production	Consumption ^a	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	63.962	70.848	12.092	4.633	7.460
1983 Total	61.279	70.524	12.027	3.717	8.310
1984 Total	65.962	74.144	12.767	3.804	8.963
1985 Total	64.871	73.981	12.103	4.231	7.872
1986 Total	64.350	74.297	14.438	4.055	10.382
1987 Total	64.952	76.894	15.764	3.853	11.911
1988 Total	66.105	80.218	17.564	4.415	13.149
1989 Total	66.160	81.358	18.950	4.767	14.182
1990 Total	67.872	R 81.287	R 18.946	R 4.865	R 14.081
1991 Total	67.508	R 81.115	R 18.489	R 5.157	R 13.332
1992 Total	66.863	R 82.132	R 19.568	R 4.957	R 14.611
1993 Total	65.171	R 83.875	R 21.467	R 4.283	R 17.184
1994 Total	67.459	R 85.637	R 22.684	R 4.076	R 18.608
1995 Total	67.762	R 87.259	R 22.479	R 4.538	R 17.941
1996 Total	68.919	R 90.091	R 23.965	R 4.659	R 19.306
1997 January	5.960	R 8.550	R 2.100	R .396	R 1.705
February	5.503	R 7.560	R 1.853	R .337	R 1.516
March	5.923	R 7.697	R 2.098	R .372	R 1.726
April	5.612	7.205	R 2.077	R .360	R 1.717
May	5.904	R 7.150	R 2.261	R .363	R 1.898
June	5.652	R 7.137	R 2.186	R .360	R 1.826
July	5.829	R 7.678	R 2.136	R .377	R 1.759
August	5.819	7.517	R 2.227	R .440	R 1.787
September	5.700	R 7.058	R 2.167	R .382	R 1.785
October	5.785	R 7.296	R 2.283	R .416	R 1.867
November	5.472	R 7.468	R 2.092	R .362	R 1.730
December	5.877	R 8.344	R 2.039	R .412	R 1.627
Total	69.034	R 90.666	R 25.519	R 4.576	R 20.943
1998 January	6.061	R 8.320	R 2.190	R .414	R 1.776
February	5.463	R 7.410	R 1.937	R .324	R 1.614
March	5.967	R 7.901	R 2.145	R .366	R 1.778
April	5.684	7.222	2.273	R .376	R 1.897
May	5.805	R 7.214	R 2.327	R .407	R 1.921
June	5.767	R 7.373	R 2.240	R .377	R 1.863
July	5.793	R 7.853	R 2.467	R .372	R 2.096
August	5.798	R 7.782	R 2.374	R .333	R 2.041
September	5.652	R 7.207	R 2.176	R .351	R 1.825
October	5.813	R 7.258	R 2.305	R .359	R 1.946
November	5.580	R 7.224	R 2.223	R .313	R 1.911
December	5.847	R 8.166	R 2.201	R .354	R 1.847
Total	69.230	R 90.930	R 26.860	R 4.346	R 22.514
1999 January	R 5.817	R 8.555	R 2.214	R .307	R 1.907
February	5.487	R 7.545	R 2.021	R .253	R 1.768
March	R 5.971	R 8.048	R 2.280	R .292	R 1.988
April	R 5.535	7.254	2.327	R .358	1.968
May	5.643	R 7.124	R 2.321	R .306	R 2.015
June	5.740	7.425	2.218	.323	1.895
6-Month Total	34.193	45.951	13.380	1.839	11.541
1998 6-Month Total	34.746	45.441	13.112	2.264	10.848
1997 6-Month Total	34.552	45.300	12.575	2.187	10.388

^a The 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.

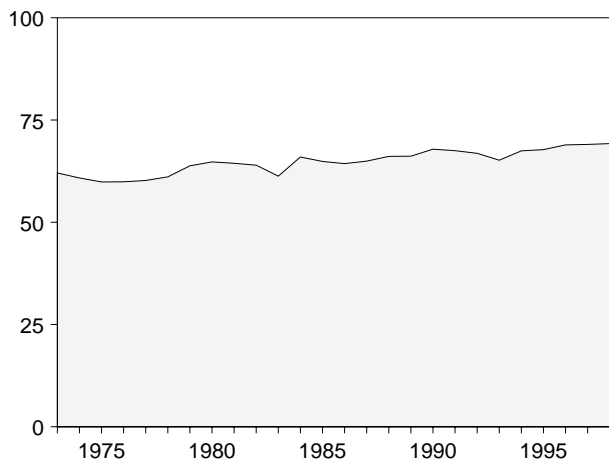
Notes: For definitions, see Notes 1 through 4 at end of section. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: **Production:** Table 1.3. **Consumption:** Table 1.4. **Imports and Exports:** Tables 3.1b, 4.2, 6.1, A2-A8, and Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Notes 8 and 9. **Net Imports:** Table 1.5.

Please Read: Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in production and consumption. For 1998 consumption, for example, 3.5 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution and 0.1 quadrillion Btu for ethanol blended into motor gasoline are included, but an estimated 3.4 quadrillion Btu used by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers is not. See Note 12 at the end of Section 2 for details.

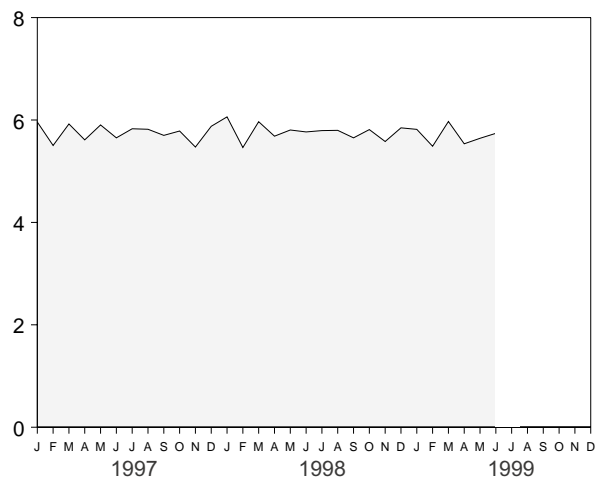
Figure 1.2 Energy Production

(Quadrillion Btu)

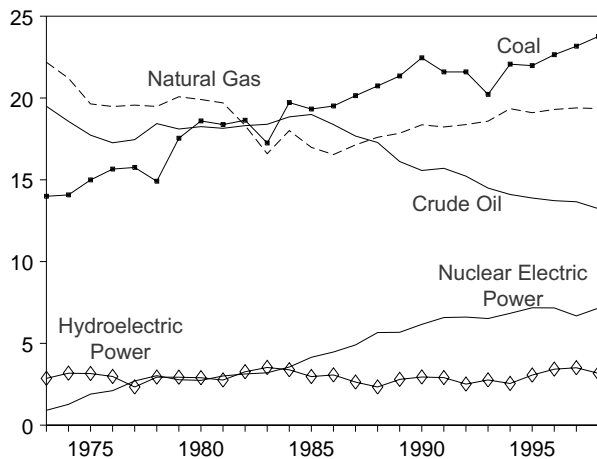
Total, 1973-1998



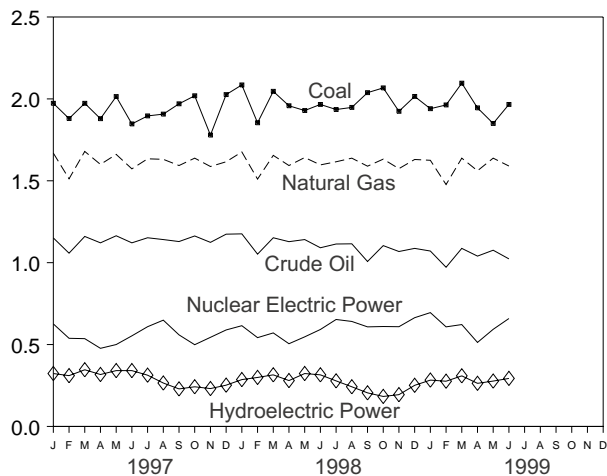
Total, Monthly



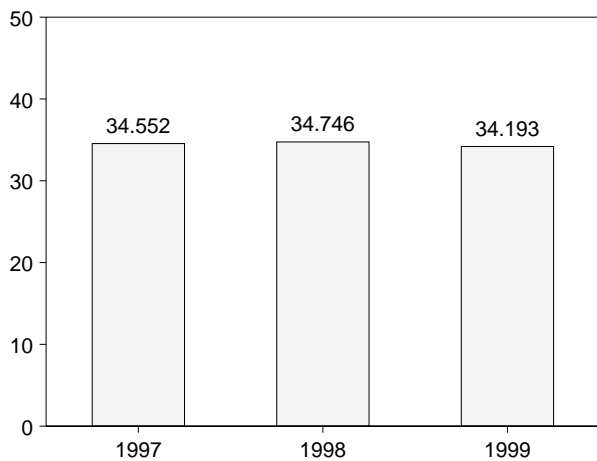
By Major Sources, 1973-1998



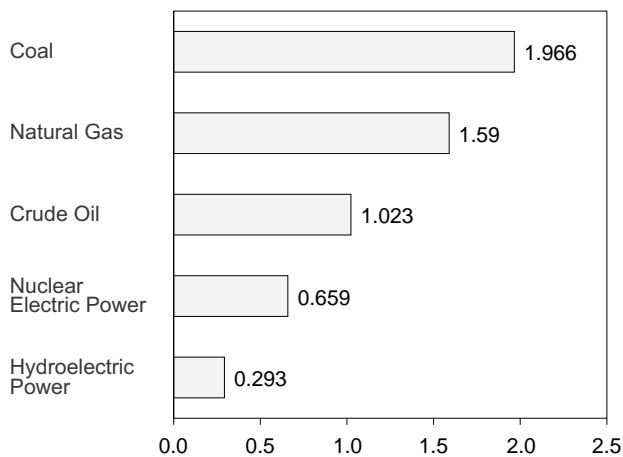
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-June



By Major Sources, June 1999



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Energy Production by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Crude Oil ^a	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Power ^b	Geothermal Energy	Other ^c	Total
1973 Total	13.993	22.187	19.493	2.569	0.910	2.861	0.043	0.003	62.060
1974 Total	14.074	21.210	18.575	2.471	1.272	3.177	.053	.003	60.835
1975 Total	14.990	19.640	17.729	2.374	1.900	3.155	.070	.002	59.860
1976 Total	15.654	19.480	17.262	2.327	2.111	2.976	.078	.003	59.892
1977 Total	15.755	19.565	17.454	2.327	2.702	2.333	.077	.005	60.219
1978 Total	14.910	19.485	18.434	2.245	3.024	2.937	.064	.003	61.103
1979 Total	17.539	20.076	18.104	2.286	2.776	2.931	.084	.005	63.801
1980 Total	18.597	19.908	18.249	2.254	2.739	2.900	.110	.005	64.761
1981 Total	18.376	19.699	18.146	2.307	3.008	2.758	.123	.004	64.421
1982 Total	18.639	18.319	18.309	2.191	3.131	3.266	.105	.003	63.962
1983 Total	17.246	16.593	18.392	2.184	3.203	3.527	.129	.004	61.279
1984 Total	19.719	18.008	18.848	2.274	3.553	3.386	.165	.009	65.962
1985 Total	19.325	16.980	18.992	2.241	4.149	2.970	.198	.015	64.871
1986 Total	19.510	16.541	18.376	2.149	4.471	3.071	.219	.012	64.350
1987 Total	20.142	17.136	17.675	2.215	4.906	2.635	.229	.016	64.952
1988 Total	20.737	17.599	17.279	2.260	5.661	2.334	.217	.017	66.105
1989 Total	21.345	17.847	16.117	2.158	5.677	2.798	.197	.021	66.160
1990 Total	22.456	18.362	15.571	2.175	6.161	2.945	.181	.022	67.872
1991 Total	21.594	18.229	15.701	2.306	6.579	2.908	.170	.021	67.508
1992 Total	21.593	18.375	15.223	2.363	6.607	2.510	.169	.022	66.863
1993 Total	20.221	18.584	14.494	2.408	6.519	2.765	.158	.021	65.171
1994 Total	22.068	19.348	14.103	2.391	6.837	2.547	.145	.021	67.459
1995 Total	21.978	19.101	13.887	2.442	7.177	3.061	.099	.022	67.762
1996 Total	22.646	19.300	13.723	2.530	7.168	3.422	.110	.020	68.919
1997 January	1.973	1.669	1.151	.208	.626	.323	.009	.002	5.960
February	1.880	1.512	1.058	.197	.538	.310	.006	.002	5.503
March	1.973	1.679	1.160	.219	.536	.346	.009	.002	5.923
April	1.879	1.600	1.121	.206	.477	.317	.010	.002	5.612
May	2.014	1.661	1.164	.212	.500	.341	.010	.002	5.904
June	1.847	1.573	1.121	.206	.553	.341	.008	.002	5.652
July	1.896	1.634	1.152	.212	.609	.313	.011	.002	5.829
August	1.907	1.631	1.141	.214	.649	.265	.011	.002	5.819
September	1.970	1.593	1.129	.208	.559	.229	.010	.002	5.700
October	2.019	1.638	1.163	.211	.499	.242	.010	.002	5.785
November	1.779	1.587	1.124	.195	.544	.231	.010	.002	5.472
December	2.026	1.616	1.174	.207	.589	.252	.011	.002	5.877
Total	23.164	19.394	13.658	2.495	6.678	3.510	.115	.021	69.034
1998 January	2.085	E 1.676	1.176	.211	.615	.286	.010	.002	6.061
February	1.854	E 1.510	1.052	.196	.542	.299	.008	.001	5.463
March	2.046	E 1.655	1.152	.217	.571	.315	.010	.002	5.967
April	1.958	E 1.593	1.128	.211	.505	.280	.007	.002	5.684
May	1.929	E 1.642	1.141	.214	.547	.323	.006	.002	5.805
June	1.966	E 1.597	1.091	.198	.592	.315	.007	.001	5.767
July	1.935	E 1.616	1.114	.185	.653	.278	.009	.002	5.793
August	1.948	E 1.638	1.115	.201	.641	.242	.010	.002	5.798
September	2.038	E 1.589	1.007	.194	.608	.205	.010	.002	5.652
October	2.067	E 1.632	1.104	.204	.610	.183	.011	.002	5.813
November	1.924	E 1.574	1.068	.200	.609	.194	.010	.002	5.580
December	2.015	E 1.630	1.087	.189	.664	.251	.009	.002	5.847
Total	23.764	E 19.353	13.235	2.420	7.157	3.171	.108	.021	69.230
1999 January	1.940	RE 1.625	E 1.071	.194	R .695	.283	.009	.002	R 5.817
February	1.963	RE 1.477	E .972	.182	.608	.276	.007	.002	5.487
March	2.096	RE 1.638	E 1.087	.208	.622	.309	.008	.001	R 5.971
April	1.945	RE 1.561	E 1.040	.202	.513	.263	.009	.002	R 5.535
May	1.850	E 1.638	E 1.076	.207	.593	.277	(s)	.002	5.643
June	1.966	E 1.590	E 1.023	.207	.659	.293	(s)	.002	5.740
6-Month Total	11.760	E 9.530	E 6.269	1.198	3.690	1.701	.034	.010	34.193
1998 6-Month Total	11.838	E 9.674	E 6.739	1.247	3.371	1.818	.049	.010	34.746
1997 6-Month Total	11.566	9.694	6.775	1.248	3.229	1.978	.052	.010	34.552

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Electric utility and industrial generation.

^c "Other" production is electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

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

E=Estimate.

Notes: See Note 1 at end of section. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50

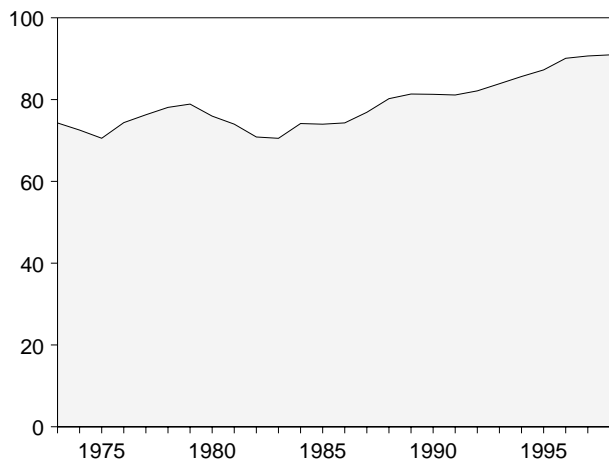
States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5-A7. **Natural Gas (Dry):** Tables 4.1 and A4. **Crude Oil and Natural Gas Plant Liquids:** Tables 3.1a and A2. **Nuclear Electric Power:** Tables 7.1 and A8. **Hydroelectric Power:** Table 7.1; Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 8; and Table A8. **Geothermal Energy and Other:** Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 7, and Table A8.

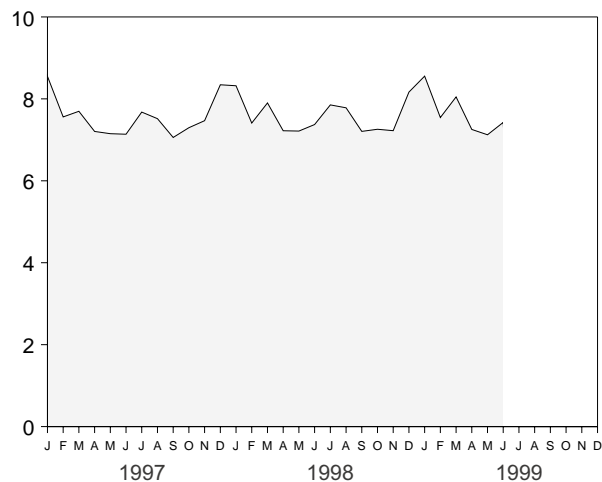
Please Read: Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in total production. In 1998, for example, 3.5 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy produced for use by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution and 0.1 quadrillion Btu for ethanol blended into motor gasoline are included, but an estimated 3.4 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy produced for use by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers is not. See Note 12 at the end of Section 2 for details.

Figure 1.3 Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

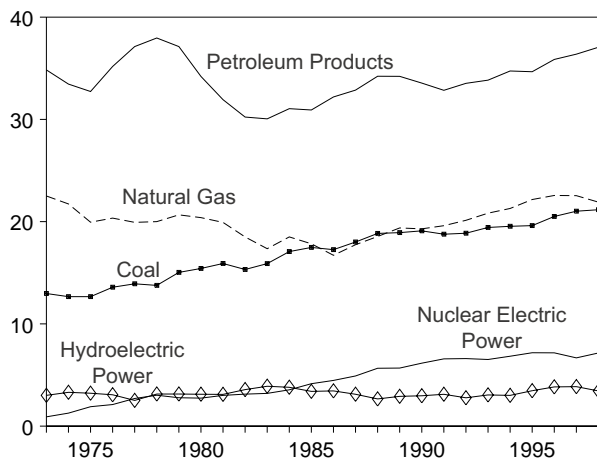
Total, 1973-1998



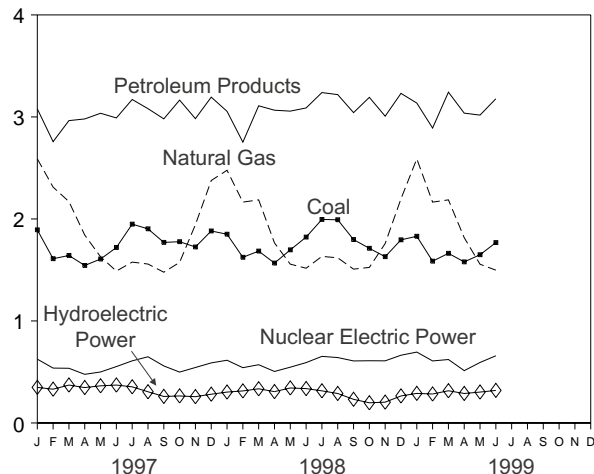
Total, Monthly



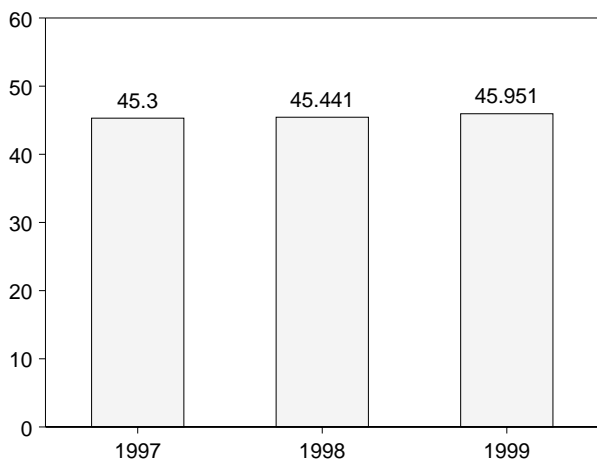
By Major Sources, 1973-1998



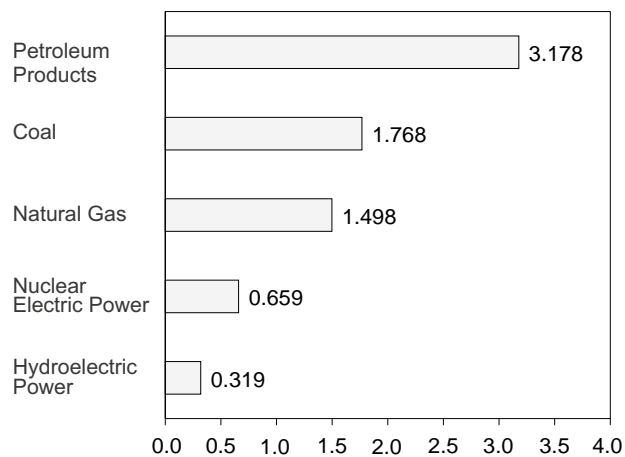
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-June



By Major Sources, June 1999



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 1.4.

Table 1.4 Energy Consumption by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^a	Petroleum Products ^b	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Power ^c	Geothermal Energy	Other ^d	Total
1973 Total	12.971	22.512	34.840	0.910	3.010	0.043	-0.004	74.282
1974 Total	12.663	21.732	33.455	1.272	3.309	.053	.059	72.543
1975 Total	12.663	19.948	32.731	1.900	3.219	.070	.016	70.546
1976 Total	13.584	20.345	35.175	2.111	3.066	.078	.003	74.362
1977 Total	13.922	19.931	37.122	2.702	2.515	.077	.020	76.288
1978 Total	13.765	20.000	37.965	3.024	3.141	.064	.128	78.089
1979 Total	15.039	20.666	37.123	2.776	3.141	.084	.068	78.898
1980 Total	15.423	20.394	34.202	2.739	3.118	.110	-.031	75.955
1981 Total	15.907	19.928	31.931	3.008	3.105	.123	-.012	73.990
1982 Total	15.322	18.505	30.231	3.131	3.572	.105	-.018	70.848
1983 Total	15.894	17.357	30.054	3.203	3.899	.129	-.012	70.524
1984 Total	17.071	18.507	31.051	3.553	3.800	.165	-.002	74.144
1985 Total	17.478	17.834	30.922	4.149	3.398	.198	.001	73.981
1986 Total	17.261	16.708	32.196	4.471	3.446	.219	-.004	74.297
1987 Total	18.008	17.744	32.865	4.906	3.117	.229	.024	76.894
1988 Total	18.846	18.552	34.222	5.661	2.662	.217	.057	80.218
1989 Total	18.925	19.384	34.211	5.677	2.913	.197	.051	81.358
1990 Total	19.101	19.296	33.553	6.161	R 2.969	.181	.026	R 81.287
1991 Total	18.770	19.606	32.845	6.579	R 3.113	.170	.031	R 81.115
1992 Total	18.868	20.131	33.527	6.607	R 2.773	.169	.056	R 82.132
1993 Total	19.430	20.827	33.841	6.519	R 3.052	.158	.048	R 83.875
1994 Total	19.544	21.288	34.735	6.837	R 3.009	.145	.079	R 85.637
1995 Total	19.613	22.163	34.663	7.177	R 3.465	.099	.078	R 87.259
1996 Total	20.509	22.560	35.864	7.168	R 3.838	.110	.043	R 90.091
1997 January	1.893	2.589	3.079	.626	R .349	.009	.005	R 8.550
February	1.610	2.312	2.758	.538	R .331	.006	.004	R 7.560
March	1.642	2.170	2.964	.536	R .372	.009	.005	R 7.697
April	1.544	1.842	2.980	.477	.347	.010	.005	7.205
May	1.607	1.629	3.036	.500	R .364	.010	.004	R 7.150
June	1.720	1.489	2.990	.553	R .372	.008	.006	R 7.137
July	1.949	1.577	3.171	.609	R .354	.011	.007	R 7.678
August	1.903	1.558	3.081	.649	R .306	.011	.010	7.517
September	1.770	1.478	2.981	.559	R .260	.010	.001	R 7.058
October	1.777	1.574	3.165	.499	R .265	.010	.007	R 7.296
November	1.725	1.944	2.983	.544	R .258	.010	.004	R 7.468
December	1.882	2.377	3.194	.589	R .282	.011	.007	R 8.344
Total	21.020	22.544	36.381	6.678	R 3.861	.115	.067	R 90.666
1998 January	1.850	2.477	3.055	.615	R .303	.010	.010	R 8.320
February	1.624	2.165	2.753	.542	R .314	.008	.005	R 7.410
March	1.685	2.187	3.109	.571	R .335	.010	.005	R 7.901
April	1.567	1.765	3.066	.505	.307	.007	.006	7.222
May	1.697	1.557	3.057	.547	R .343	.006	.007	R 7.214
June	1.822	1.517	3.088	.592	R .337	.007	.010	R 7.373
July	1.995	1.633	3.239	.653	R .315	.009	.009	R 7.853
August	1.992	1.619	3.219	.641	R .289	.010	.012	R 7.782
September	1.798	1.508	3.042	.608	R .232	.010	.008	R 7.207
October	1.712	1.525	3.192	.610	R .198	.011	.009	R 7.258
November	1.630	1.759	3.007	.609	R .204	.010	.005	R 7.224
December	1.795	2.197	3.231	.664	R .265	.009	.004	R 8.166
Total	21.167	21.909	37.058	7.157	R 3.442	.108	.088	R 90.930
1999 January	R 1.830	2.589	R 3.136	R .695	R .290	.009	.007	R 8.555
February	1.586	2.165	R 2.891	.608	R .284	.007	.004	R 7.545
March	1.663	R 2.187	3.243	.622	R .316	.008	.008	R 8.048
April	R 1.579	R 1.816	3.037	.513	.289	.009	.011	7.254
May	R 1.649	R 1.556	3.018	.593	.303	(s)	.005	R 7.124
June	1.768	F 1.498	3.178	.659	.319	(s)	.004	7.425
6-Month Total	10.075	E 11.811	18.503	3.690	1.800	.034	.039	45.951
1998 6-Month Total	10.245	11.668	18.128	3.371	1.939	.049	.041	45.441
1997 6-Month Total	10.015	12.031	17.806	3.229	2.136	.052	.030	45.300

^a Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^b Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds.

^c Electric utility and industrial generation and net imports of electricity.

^d Net imports of coal coke and electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

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

E=Estimate. F=Forecast.

Notes: See Note 2 at end of section. Totals may not equal sum of

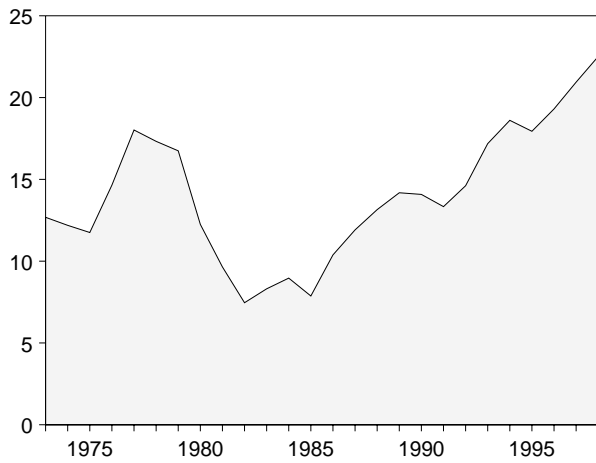
components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5-A7. **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.2 and A4. **Petroleum:** Tables 3.1a and A3. **Nuclear Electric Power:** Tables 7.1 and A8. **Hydroelectric Power:** Table 7.1; Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 8; and Table A8. **Geothermal Energy and Other:** Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 7, and Table A8.

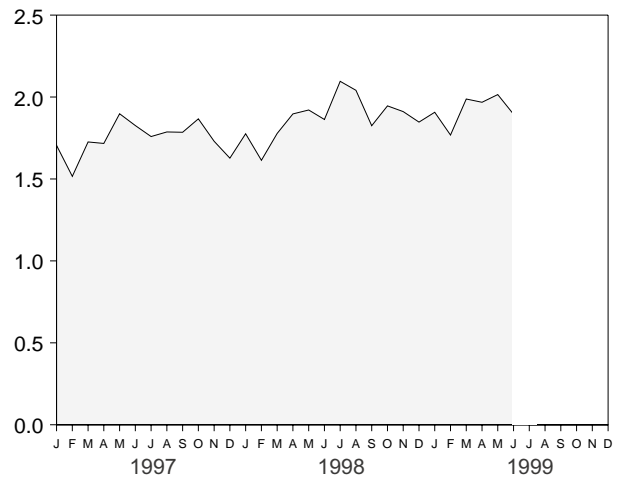
Please Read: Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in total consumption. In 1998, for example, 3.5 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution and 0.1 quadrillion Btu for ethanol blended into motor gasoline are included, but an estimated 3.4 quadrillion Btu used by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers is not. See Note 12 at the end of Section 2 for details.

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

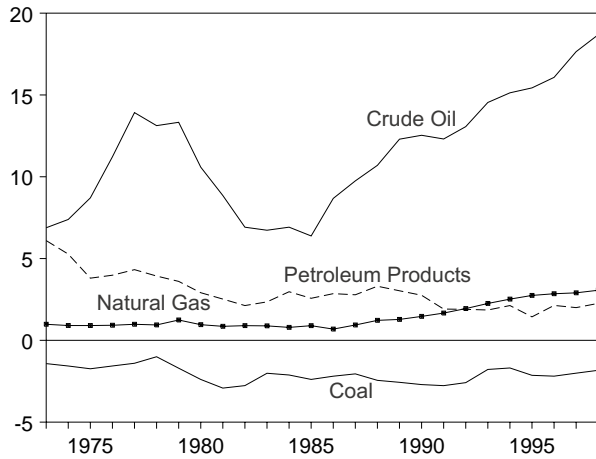
Total, 1973-1998



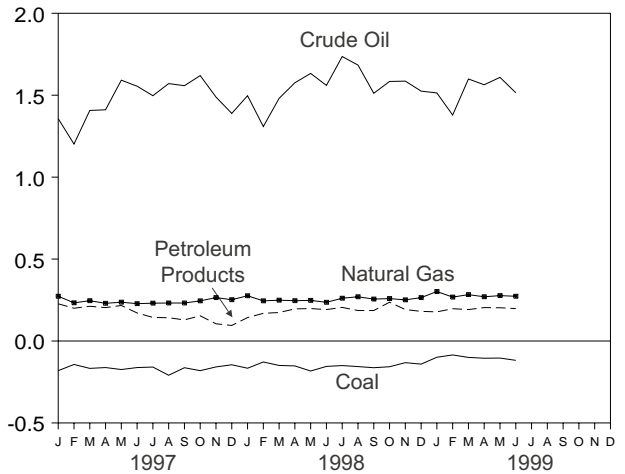
Total, Monthly



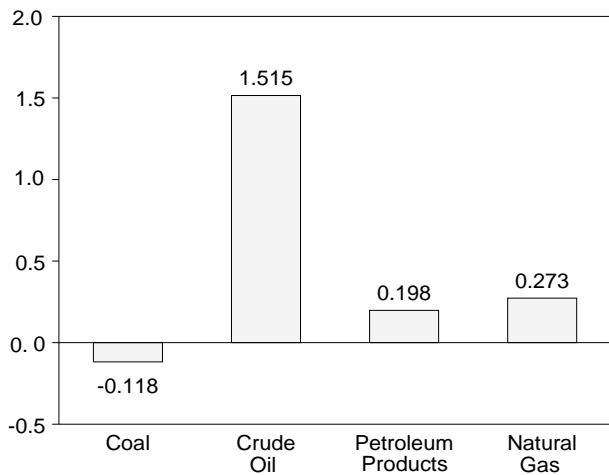
By Major Sources, 1973-1998



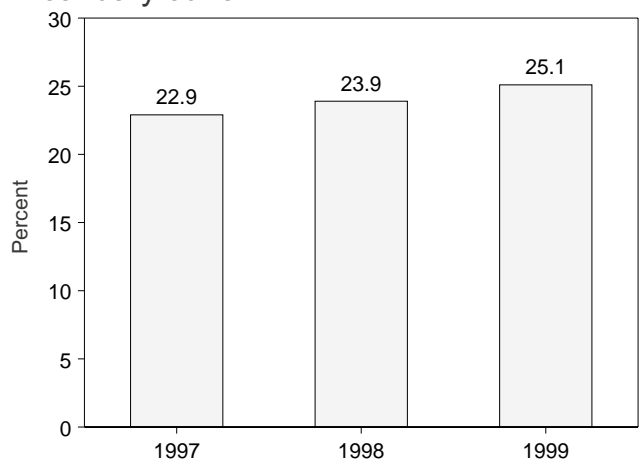
By Major Sources, Monthly



By Major Sources, June 1999



As Share of Consumption, January-June



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 1.4 and 1.5.

Table 1.5 Energy Net Imports by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas	Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products ^b	Electricity ^c	Coal Coke	Total
1973 Total	-1.422	0.981	6.883	6.097	0.148	-0.007	12.680
1974 Total	-1.568	.907	7.389	5.273	.133	.056	12.190
1975 Total	-1.738	.904	8.708	3.800	.064	.014	11.752
1976 Total	-1.567	.922	11.221	3.982	.089	(s)	14.648
1977 Total	-1.401	.981	13.921	4.321	.182	.015	18.019
1978 Total	-1.004	.941	13.125	3.932	.204	.125	17.323
1979 Total	-1.702	1.243	13.328	3.603	.211	.063	16.746
1980 Total	-2.391	.957	10.586	2.912	.217	-.035	12.247
1981 Total	-2.918	.857	8.854	2.522	.347	-.016	9.646
1982 Total	-2.768	.898	6.917	2.128	.306	-.022	7.460
1983 Total	-2.013	.885	6.731	2.351	.372	-.016	8.310
1984 Total	-2.119	.792	6.918	2.970	.414	-.011	8.963
1985 Total	-2.389	.896	6.381	2.570	.428	-.013	7.872
1986 Total	-2.193	.686	8.676	2.855	.375	-.017	10.382
1987 Total	-2.049	.937	9.748	2.784	.483	.009	11.911
1988 Total	-2.446	1.221	10.698	3.308	.328	.040	13.149
1989 Total	-2.566	1.278	12.296	3.029	.115	.030	14.182
1990 Total	-2.705	1.464	12.536	2.757	R .024	.005	R 14.081
1991 Total	-2.769	1.666	12.308	1.912	R .205	.010	R 13.332
1992 Total	-2.587	1.941	13.065	1.895	R .263	.035	R 14.611
1993 Total	-1.780	2.255	14.542	1.854	R .287	.027	R 17.184
1994 Total	-1.689	2.518	15.131	2.128	R .462	.058	R 18.608
1995 Total	-2.138	2.745	15.432	1.437	R .405	.061	R 17.941
1996 Total	-2.190	2.847	16.075	2.135	R .416	.023	R 19.306
1997 January	-.181	.273	1.357	.227	R .026	.004	R 1.705
February	-.143	.233	1.202	.200	R .021	.003	R 1.516
March	-.167	.246	1.407	.212	R .026	.003	R 1.726
April	-.162	.230	1.411	.204	.030	.004	R 1.717
May	-.174	.237	1.592	.217	R .024	.002	R 1.898
June	-.162	.228	1.555	.171	R .031	.004	R 1.826
July	-.159	.231	1.497	.144	R .042	.005	R 1.759
August	-.209	.232	1.571	.142	R .041	.009	R 1.787
September	-.163	.232	1.558	.129	R .030	-.001	R 1.785
October	-.181	.245	1.620	.154	R .023	.005	R 1.867
November	-.158	.265	1.489	.105	R .027	.002	R 1.730
December	-.145	.252	1.389	.095	R .030	.006	R 1.627
Total	-2.006	2.904	17.648	1.999	R .351	.046	R 20.943
1998 January	-.166	R .276	1.497	.143	RE .016	.008	R 1.776
February	-.128	R .245	1.309	.169	RE .015	.003	R 1.614
March	-.149	R .249	1.481	.174	RE .020	.003	R 1.778
April	-.152	R .246	1.576	.196	RE .027	.004	R 1.897
May	-.183	R .248	1.633	.198	RE .020	.005	R 1.921
June	-.155	R .236	1.560	.192	RE .022	.009	R 1.863
July	-.150	R .261	1.736	.205	RE .037	.007	R 2.096
August	-.156	R .270	1.684	.186	RE .047	.010	R 2.041
September	-.163	R .256	1.512	.186	RE .028	.006	R 1.825
October	-.157	R .259	1.584	.237	RE .015	.007	R 1.946
November	-.132	R .251	1.586	.192	RE .010	.004	R 1.911
December	-.141	R .265	1.525	.181	RE .015	.002	R 1.847
Total	-1.831	R 3.064	18.684	2.259	E .271	.067	R 22.514
1999 January	-.099	E .302	1.514	R .178	RE .007	.005	R 1.907
February	-.085	E .268	1.379	R .197	RE .007	.002	R 1.768
March	-.100	E .283	1.599	.192	RE .007	.007	R 1.988
April	-.105	RE .270	1.564	.204	E .026	.009	1.968
May	-.104	RE .277	1.609	.203	E .026	.003	R 2.015
June	-.118	E .273	1.515	.198	E .026	.002	1.895
6-Month Total	-.611	E 1.673	9.179	1.172	E .098	.029	11.541
1998 6-Month Total	-.933	1.500	9.056	1.072	.120	.031	10.848
1997 6-Month Total	-.990	1.447	8.524	1.230	.158	.020	10.388

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

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

^c Assumed to be hydroelectricity and estimated at the average input heat rate for fossil-fuel steam-electric power plant generation, which has ranged from 10.2 thousand Btu to 10.5 thousand Btu per kilowatthour since 1973. Actual heat rates applied in converting kilowatthours to Btu are listed by year in Table A8.

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

-0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: See Notes 3 and 4 at end of section. Net imports equal imports minus exports. Minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports.

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

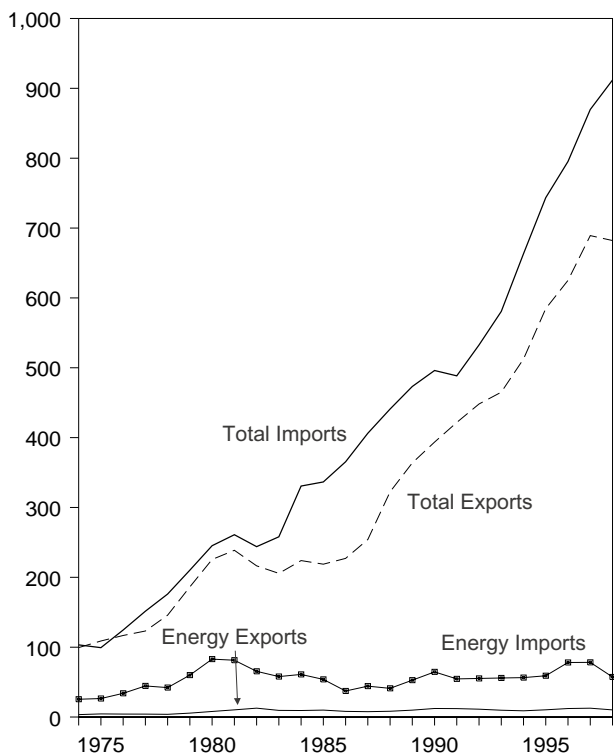
Sources: **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5-A7. **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.2 and A4. **Crude Oil and Petroleum Products:** Tables 3.1b and A2.

Electricity: Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 8, and Table A8. **Coal Coke:** Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 9, and Table A7.

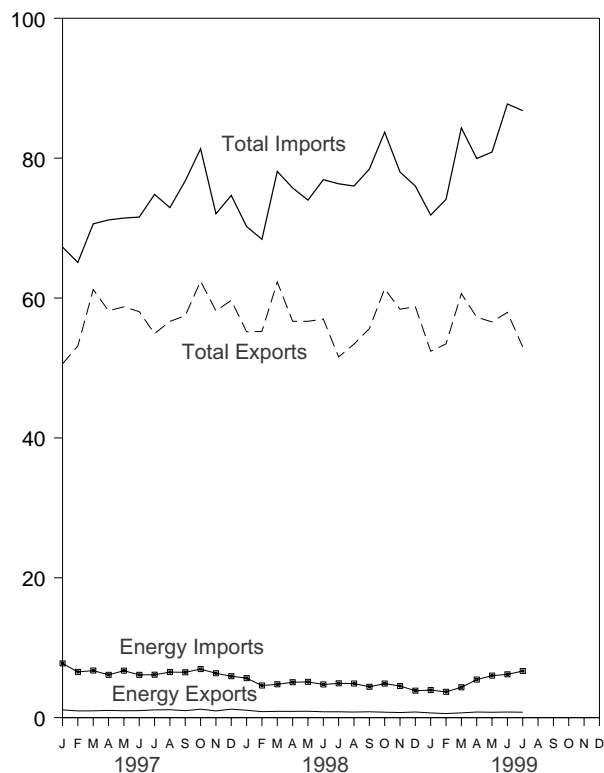
Electricity data are revised from 1990 forward. EIA modified its methodology for calculating import and export data for Canada. EIA's data had been based solely on contracted electricity transfers data from "Presidential Permits," which are collected by DOE, Office of Fuels Programs, Fossil Energy Division. The new methodology for calculating Canadian trade data is based on metered energy and includes firm and interruptible energy. The information is obtained from the National Energy Board of Canada. Changing the methodology gives a more accurate measure of electricity imports and exports. The methodology for calculating Mexico's trade remains the same since metered data are not available.

Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value
(Billion Dollars)

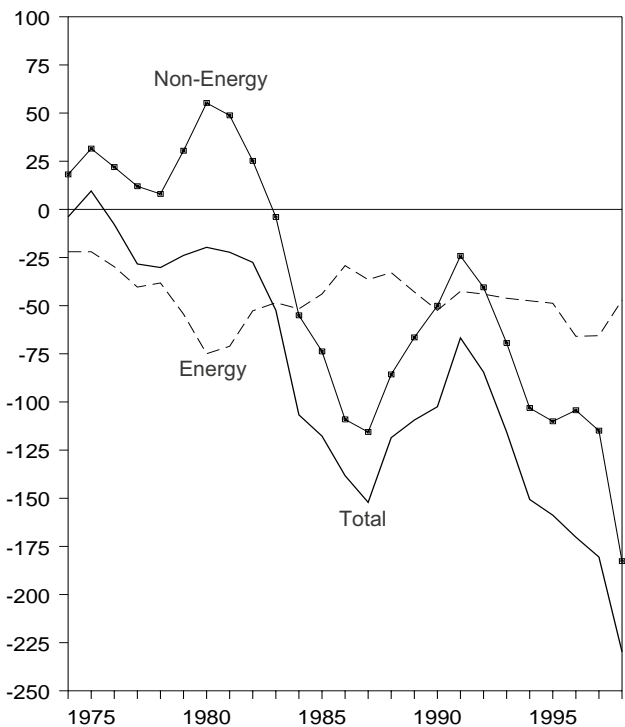
Imports and Exports, 1974-1998



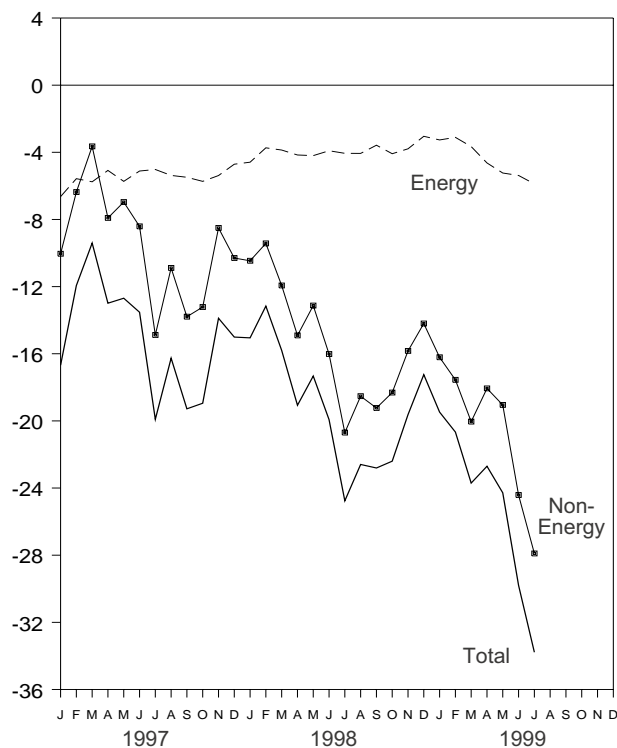
Imports and Exports, Monthly



Trade Balance, 1974-1998



Trade Balance, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 1.6.

Table 1.6 Merchandise Trade Value
(Million Dollars)

	Petroleum ^a			Energy ^b			Non-Energy Balance	Total Merchandise		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance		Exports	Imports	Balance
1974 Total	792	24,668	-23,876	3,444	25,454	-22,010	18,126	99,437	103,321	-3,884
1975 Total	907	25,197	-24,289	4,470	26,476	-22,006	31,557	108,856	99,305	9,551
1976 Total	998	32,226	-31,228	4,226	33,996	-29,770	21,950	116,794	124,614	-7,820
1977 Total	1,276	42,368	-41,093	4,184	44,537	-40,354	12,001	123,182	151,534	-28,353
1978 Total	1,561	39,526	-37,965	3,881	42,096	-38,215	8,010	145,847	176,052	-30,205
1979 Total	1,914	56,715	-54,801	5,621	59,998	-54,377	30,455	186,363	210,285	-23,922
1980 Total	2,833	78,637	-75,803	7,982	82,924	-74,942	55,246	225,566	245,262	-19,696
1981 Total	3,696	76,659	-72,963	10,279	81,360	-71,081	48,814	238,715	260,982	-22,267
1982 Total	5,947	60,458	-54,511	12,729	65,409	-52,680	25,170	216,442	243,952	-27,510
1983 Total	4,557	53,217	-48,659	9,500	57,952	-48,452	-3,957	205,639	258,048	-52,409
1984 Total	4,470	56,924	-52,454	9,311	60,980	-51,669	-55,033	223,976	330,678	-106,703
1985 Total	4,707	50,475	-45,768	9,971	53,917	-43,946	-73,765	218,815	336,526	-117,712
1986 Total	3,640	35,142	-31,503	8,115	37,310	-29,195	-109,084	227,159	365,438	-138,279
1987 Total	3,922	42,285	-38,363	7,713	44,220	-36,506	-115,613	254,122	406,241	-152,119
1988 Total	3,693	38,787	-35,094	8,235	41,042	-32,806	-85,720	322,426	440,952	-118,526
1989 Total	5,021	49,704	-44,683	9,869	52,779	-42,910	-66,490	363,812	473,211	-109,399
1990 Total	6,901	61,583	-54,682	12,233	64,661	-52,428	-50,068	393,592	496,088	-102,496
1991 Total	6,954	51,350	-44,396	12,081	54,629	-42,548	-24,175	421,730	488,453	-66,723
1992 Total	6,412	51,217	-44,805	11,254	55,256	-44,002	-40,500	448,164	532,665	-84,501
1993 Total	6,215	51,046	-44,831	9,756	55,900	-46,144	-69,425	465,091	580,659	-115,568
1994 Total	5,659	50,835	-45,176	8,911	56,391	-47,480	-103,149	512,626	663,256	-150,629
1995 Total	6,321	54,368	-48,047	10,358	59,109	-48,751	-110,050	584,742	743,543	-158,801
1996 Total	7,984	72,022	-64,038	12,181	78,086	-65,905	-104,309	625,075	795,289	-170,214
1997 January	777	6,824	-6,047	1,111	7,749	-6,638	-10,043	50,591	67,272	-16,681
February	675	5,891	-5,216	965	6,534	-5,569	-6,369	53,153	65,091	-11,938
March	637	6,256	-5,619	974	6,731	-5,757	-3,648	61,201	70,606	-9,405
April	715	5,668	-4,953	1,035	6,115	-5,080	-7,909	58,180	71,169	-12,989
May	655	6,252	-5,597	981	6,710	-5,729	-6,963	58,738	71,430	-12,692
June	679	5,600	-4,921	1,000	6,115	-5,115	-8,412	58,049	71,576	-13,527
July	792	5,613	-4,821	1,110	6,133	-5,023	-14,884	54,909	74,816	-19,907
August	744	5,985	-5,241	1,135	6,510	-5,375	-10,888	56,662	72,925	-16,263
September	670	5,949	-5,279	994	6,481	-5,487	-13,793	57,470	76,751	-19,280
October	787	6,279	-5,492	1,206	6,937	-5,731	-13,217	62,402	81,349	-18,948
November	636	5,574	-4,938	959	6,342	-5,383	-8,503	58,164	72,050	-13,886
December	828	5,262	-4,434	1,212	5,921	-4,709	-10,297	59,664	74,669	-15,006
Total	8,592	71,152	-62,560	12,682	78,277	-65,595	-114,927	689,182	869,704	-180,522
1998 January	715	4,996	-4,281	1,056	5,645	-4,589	-10,463	55,172	70,224	-15,052
February	597	4,074	-3,477	855	4,587	-3,732	-9,428	55,234	68,394	-13,160
March	589	4,189	-3,600	905	4,770	-3,865	-11,934	62,297	78,096	-15,799
April	602	4,492	-3,890	896	5,056	-4,160	-14,909	56,675	75,744	-19,069
May	585	4,549	-3,964	915	5,112	-4,197	-13,129	56,672	73,998	-17,326
June	524	4,145	-3,621	836	4,741	-3,905	-16,019	56,994	76,918	-19,924
July	523	4,278	-3,755	840	4,901	-4,061	-20,699	51,577	76,337	-24,760
August	522	4,229	-3,707	802	4,867	-4,065	-18,529	53,420	76,014	-22,594
September	513	3,878	-3,365	833	4,409	-3,576	-19,231	55,627	78,434	-22,807
October	476	4,280	-3,804	780	4,864	-4,084	-18,315	61,313	83,712	-22,399
November	415	3,892	-3,477	728	4,520	-3,792	-15,833	58,395	78,020	-19,625
December	514	3,260	-2,746	806	3,853	-3,047	-14,198	58,762	76,007	-17,245
Total	6,574	50,264	-43,690	10,251	57,323	-47,072	-182,686	682,138	911,896	-229,758
1999 January	460	3,258	-2,798	676	3,939	-3,263	-16,212	52,383	71,858	-19,475
February	375	3,160	-2,785	580	3,689	-3,109	-17,557	53,443	74,109	-20,666
March	441	3,709	-3,268	684	4,342	-3,658	-20,046	60,622	84,326	-23,704
April	575	4,775	-4,200	801	5,436	-4,635	-18,067	57,250	79,952	-22,702
May	566	5,403	-4,837	772	6,005	-5,233	-19,051	56,589	80,873	-24,284
June	563	5,603	-5,040	804	6,184	-5,380	R -24,417	R 57,953	R 87,750	R -29,797
July	559	5,945	-5,386	778	6,660	-5,882	-27,900	53,006	86,789	-33,782
7-Month Total	3,536	31,854	-28,318	5,096	36,255	-31,159	-143,251	391,247	565,657	-174,410
1998 7-Month Total	4,135	30,723	-26,588	6,303	34,812	-28,509	-96,581	394,621	519,711	-125,090
1997 7-Month Total	4,930	42,104	-37,174	7,176	46,087	-38,911	-58,228	394,821	491,960	-97,139

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

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

R=Revised.

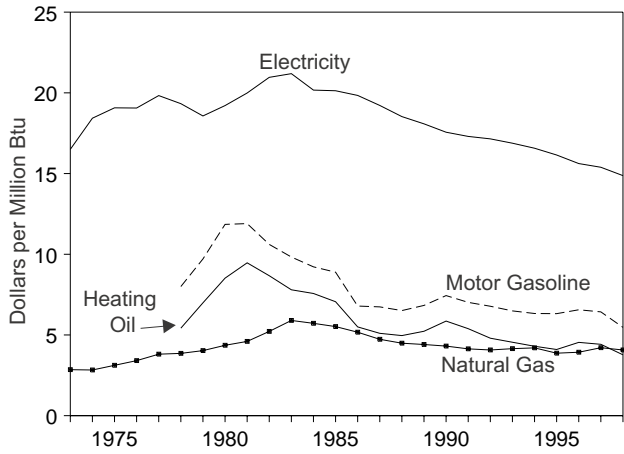
Notes: Monthly data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. See Note 5 at end of section. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. The U.S. import statistics reflect both government

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

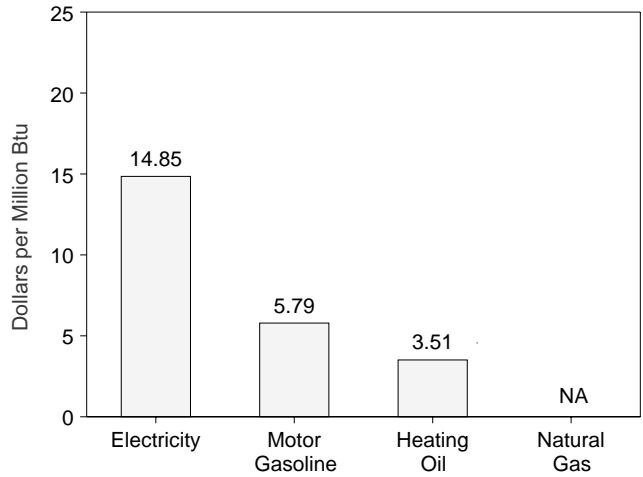
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division. For details, see "Sources for Table 1.6" at the end of this section.

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

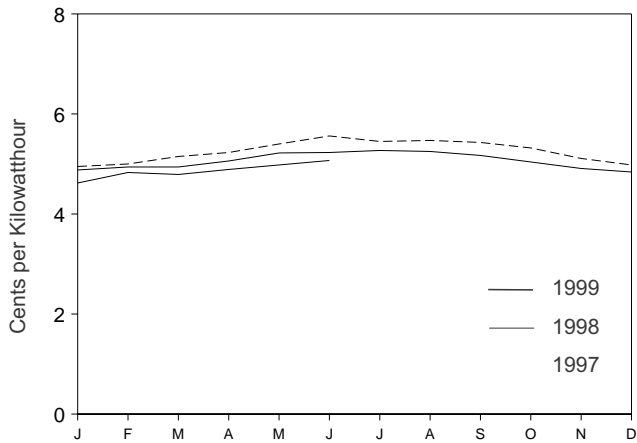
Costs, 1973-1998



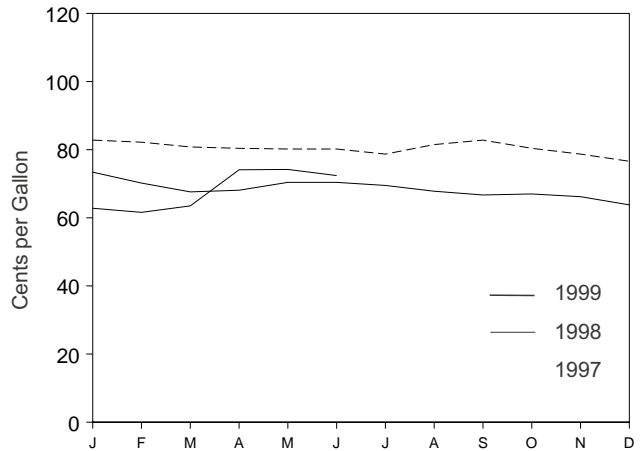
Costs, June 1999



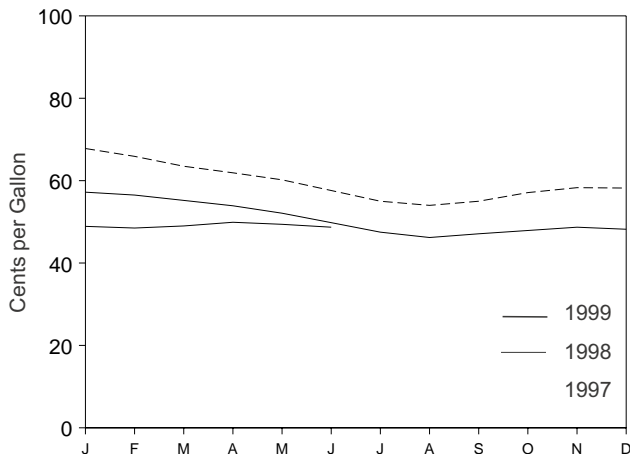
Electricity, Monthly



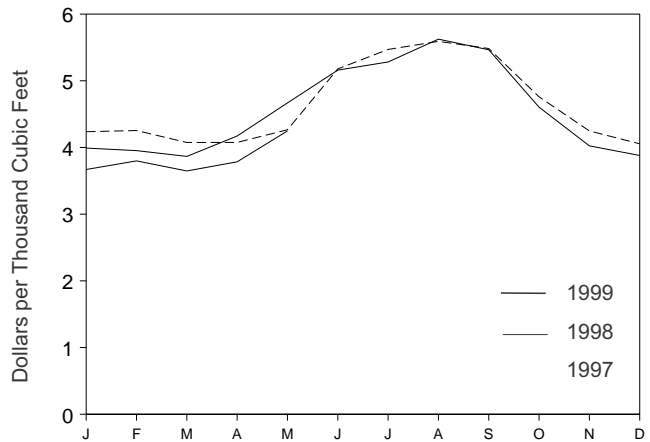
Motor Gasoline, Monthly



Heating Oil, Monthly



Natural Gas, Monthly



NA=Not available.

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

Source: Table 1.7.

Table 1.7 Cost of Fuels to End Users in Constant (1982-84) Dollars

	Consumer Price Index (Urban) ^a	Motor Gasoline (All Types)		Residential Heating Oil		Residential Natural Gas		Residential Electricity	
	Index 1982-1984=100	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Thousand Cubic Feet	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Kilowatt-hour	Dollars per Million Btu
1973 Average	44.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	290.5	2.85	5.6	16.50
1974 Average	49.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	290.1	2.83	6.3	18.43
1975 Average	53.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	317.8	3.12	6.5	19.07
1976 Average	56.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	348.0	3.41	6.5	19.06
1977 Average	60.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	387.8	3.81	6.8	19.83
1978 Average	65.2	100.0	8.00	75.2	5.42	392.6	3.86	6.6	19.33
1979 Average	72.6	121.5	9.71	97.0	6.99	410.5	4.03	6.3	18.57
1980 Average	82.4	148.2	11.85	118.2	8.52	446.6	4.36	6.6	19.21
1981 Average	90.9	148.8	11.90	131.4	9.47	471.9	4.60	6.8	19.99
1982 Average	96.5	132.7	10.61	120.2	8.67	535.8	5.22	7.2	20.96
1983 Average	99.6	123.0	9.83	108.2	7.80	608.4	5.90	7.2	21.19
1984 Average	103.9	115.3	9.22	105.0	7.57	589.0	5.72	6.88	20.17
1985 Average	107.6	111.2	8.89	97.9	7.06	568.8	5.52	6.87	20.13
1986 Average	109.6	84.9	6.79	76.3	5.50	531.9	5.17	6.77	19.84
1987 Average	113.6	84.2	6.74	70.7	5.10	487.7	4.73	6.56	19.22
1988 Average	118.3	81.4	6.51	68.7	4.96	462.4	4.49	6.32	18.53
1989 Average	124.0	85.5	6.83	72.6	5.23	454.8	4.41	6.17	18.08
1990 Average	130.7	93.1	7.44	81.3	5.86	443.8	4.31	5.99	17.56
1991 Average	136.2	87.8	7.02	74.8	5.39	427.3	4.14	5.90	17.30
1992 Average	140.3	84.8	6.78	66.6	4.80	419.8	4.07	5.85	17.15
1993 Average	144.5	81.2	6.49	63.0	4.55	426.3	4.15	5.76	16.88
1994 Average	148.2	79.2	6.33	59.6	4.30	432.5	4.20	5.65	16.57
1995 Average	152.4	79.1	6.32	56.9	4.10	397.6	3.87	5.51	16.15
1996 Average	156.9	82.1	6.56	63.0	4.54	404.1	3.93	5.33	15.62
1997 January	159.1	82.8	6.62	67.8	4.89	423.6	4.12	4.95	14.50
February	159.6	82.2	6.57	65.9	4.75	425.4	4.14	5.00	14.65
March	160.0	80.8	6.46	63.5	4.58	407.5	3.97	5.15	15.09
April	160.2	80.4	6.43	61.9	4.46	407.6	3.97	5.23	15.33
May	160.1	80.2	6.41	60.2	4.34	426.6	4.15	5.40	15.83
June	160.3	80.2	6.41	57.6	4.15	517.8	5.04	5.56	16.29
July	160.5	78.7	6.29	55.0	3.97	547.0	5.33	5.45	15.96
August	160.8	81.5	6.51	54.0	3.90	559.1	5.44	5.47	16.04
September	161.2	82.8	6.62	55.0	3.97	548.4	5.34	5.43	15.91
October	161.6	80.4	6.43	57.1	4.12	475.9	4.63	5.32	15.58
November	161.5	78.7	6.29	58.3	4.20	424.8	4.14	5.11	14.97
December	161.3	76.6	6.13	58.2	4.19	405.5	3.95	4.98	14.59
Average	160.5	80.4	6.43	61.3	4.42	432.4	4.21	5.25	15.39
1998 January	161.6	73.4	5.87	57.2	4.13	399.1	3.89	4.88	14.31
February	161.9	70.2	5.62	56.5	4.07	395.3	3.85	4.94	14.46
March	162.2	67.6	5.41	55.2	3.98	386.6	3.76	4.94	14.49
April	162.5	68.1	5.44	53.9	3.89	417.2	4.06	5.06	14.84
May	162.8	70.4	5.63	52.1	3.76	466.8	4.55	5.22	15.30
June	163.0	70.4	5.63	49.8	3.59	516.0	5.02	5.23	15.34
July	163.2	69.5	5.56	47.5	3.43	528.2	5.14	5.27	15.44
August	163.4	67.8	5.42	46.2	3.33	562.4	5.48	5.25	15.39
September	163.6	66.7	5.33	47.1	3.39	546.5	5.32	5.17	15.14
October	164.0	67.0	5.36	47.9	3.46	460.4	4.48	5.04	14.78
November	164.0	66.2	5.29	48.7	3.51	402.4	3.92	4.91	14.40
December	163.9	63.8	5.10	48.2	3.48	388.0	3.78	4.84	14.20
Average	163.0	68.4	5.47	52.3	3.77	418.4	4.07	5.07	14.87
1999 January	164.3	62.8	5.02	48.9	3.53	367.0	3.57	4.62	13.54
February	164.5	61.6	4.93	48.5	3.50	379.9	3.70	4.83	14.15
March	165.0	63.5	5.08	49.0	3.54	364.8	3.55	4.79	14.03
April	166.2	74.1	5.93	49.9	3.60	378.5	3.69	4.89	14.32
May	^R 166.2	^R 74.2	^R 5.93	49.4	3.56	424.8	4.14	^R 4.98	^R 14.60
June	166.2	72.4	5.79	48.7	3.51	NA	NA	5.07	14.85

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

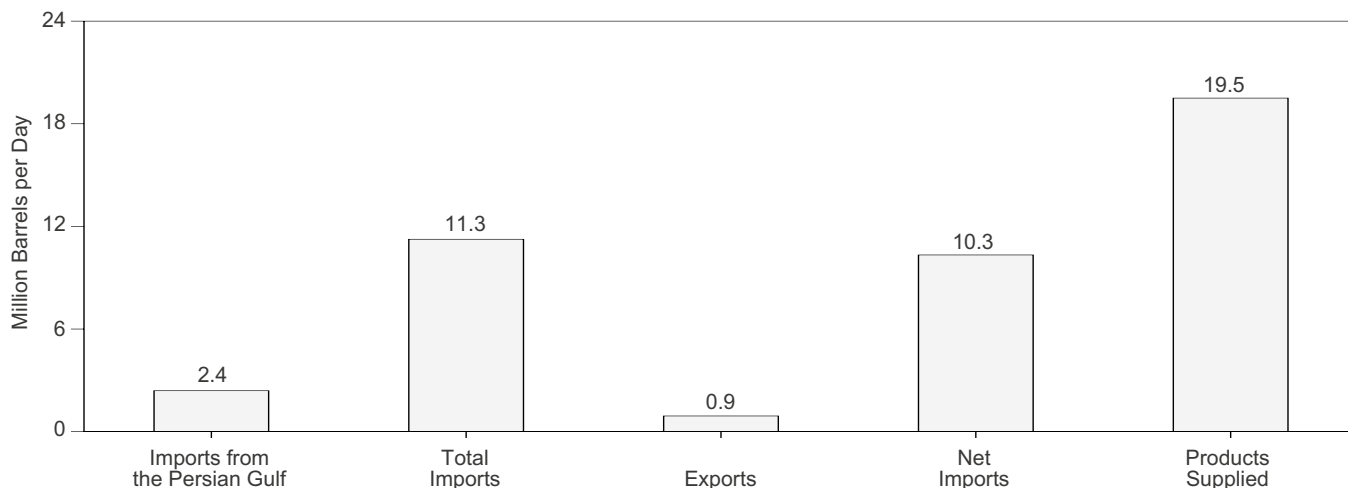
R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

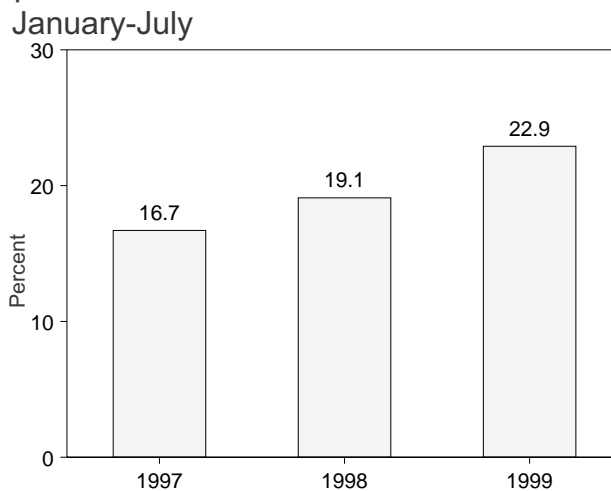
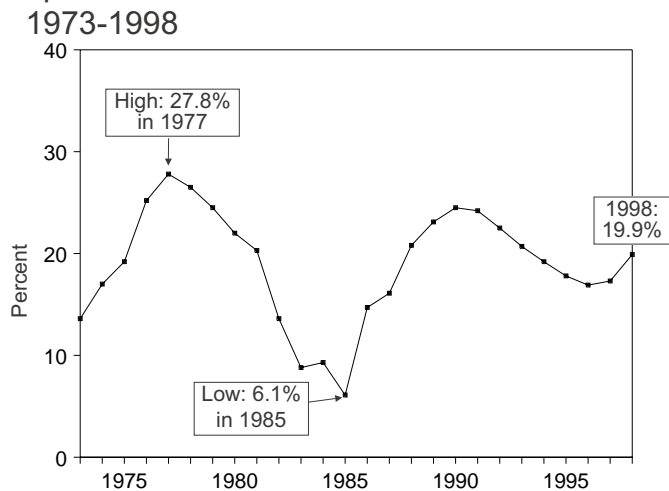
Sources: **Annual Data:** Annual prices in Tables 9.4 (All Types), 9.8c, 9.11, and 9.9, adjusted by the CPI. **Monthly Data:** Monthly prices in Tables 9.4 (All Types), 9.8c, 9.11, and 9.9, adjusted by the CPI. **CPI: 1973-1995**—*Economic Report of the President*, February 1999, Table B-60. **1996 forward**—Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Indicators*, June 1999, "Consumer Prices - All Urban Consumers." **Conversion Factors:** Tables A1, A4, and A8.

Figure 1.7 Overview of U.S. Petroleum Trade
(Quadrillion Btu)

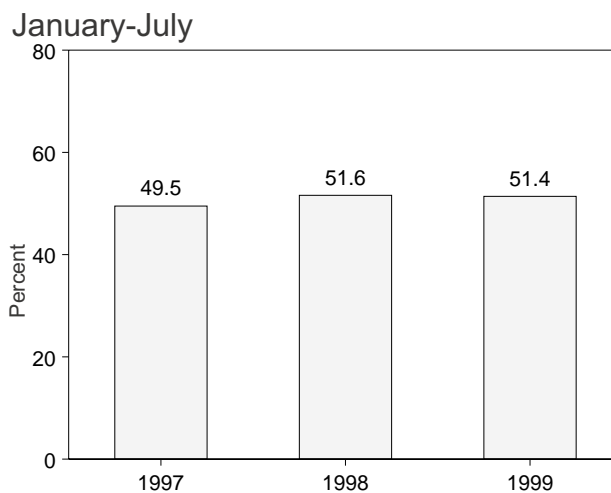
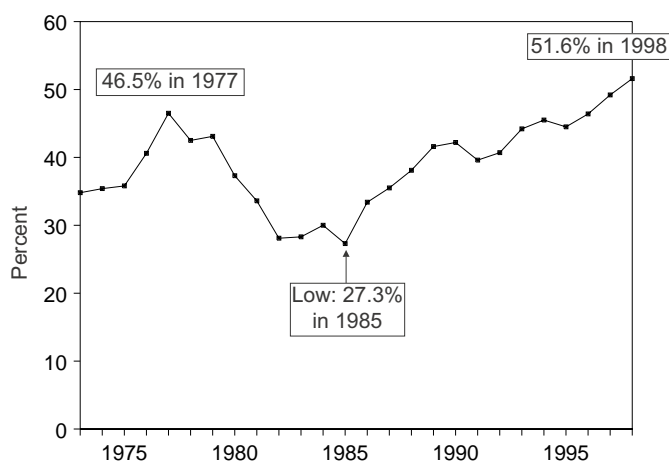
Overview, July 1999



Imports from the Persian Gulf as a Share of Total Imports



Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 1.8, 3.1a, and 3.1b.

Table 1.8 Overview of U.S. Petroleum Trade

	Imports from the Persian Gulf ^a	Total Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Products Supplied	As Share of Products Supplied			Imports from the Persian Gulf ^a as a Share of Total Imports
						Imports from the Persian Gulf ^a	Total Imports	Net Imports	
						Thousand Barrels per Day					Percent
1973 Average	848	6,256	231	6,025	17,308	4.9	36.1	34.8	13.6
1974 Average	1,039	6,112	221	5,892	16,653	6.2	36.7	35.4	17.0
1975 Average	1,165	6,056	209	5,846	16,322	7.1	37.1	35.8	19.2
1976 Average	1,840	7,313	223	7,090	17,461	10.5	41.9	40.6	25.2
1977 Average	2,448	8,807	243	8,565	18,431	13.3	47.8	46.5	27.8
1978 Average	2,219	8,363	362	8,002	18,847	11.8	44.4	42.5	26.5
1979 Average	2,069	8,456	471	7,985	18,513	11.2	45.7	43.1	24.5
1980 Average	1,519	6,909	544	6,365	17,056	8.9	40.5	37.3	22.0
1981 Average	1,219	5,996	595	5,401	16,058	7.6	37.3	33.6	20.3
1982 Average	696	5,113	815	4,298	15,296	4.5	33.4	28.1	13.6
1983 Average	442	5,051	739	4,312	15,231	2.9	33.2	28.3	8.8
1984 Average	506	5,437	722	4,715	15,726	3.2	34.6	30.0	9.3
1985 Average	311	5,067	781	4,286	15,726	2.0	32.2	27.3	6.1
1986 Average	912	6,224	785	5,439	16,281	5.6	38.2	33.4	14.7
1987 Average	1,077	6,678	764	5,914	16,665	6.5	40.1	35.5	16.1
1988 Average	1,541	7,402	815	6,587	17,283	8.9	42.8	38.1	20.8
1989 Average	1,861	8,061	859	7,202	17,325	10.7	46.5	41.6	23.1
1990 Average	1,966	8,018	857	7,161	16,988	11.6	47.2	42.2	24.5
1991 Average	1,845	7,627	1,001	6,626	16,714	11.0	45.6	39.6	24.2
1992 Average	1,778	7,888	950	6,938	17,033	10.4	46.3	40.7	22.5
1993 Average	1,782	8,620	1,003	7,618	17,237	10.3	50.0	44.2	20.7
1994 Average	1,728	8,996	942	8,054	17,718	9.8	50.8	45.5	19.2
1995 Average	1,573	8,835	949	7,886	17,725	8.9	49.8	44.5	17.8
1996 Average	1,604	9,478	981	8,498	18,309	8.8	51.8	46.4	16.9
1997 January	1,553	9,763	1,038	8,725	18,554	8.4	52.6	47.0	15.9
February	1,533	9,561	1,017	8,544	18,398	8.3	52.0	46.4	16.0
March	1,641	9,833	933	8,900	17,863	9.2	55.0	49.8	16.7
April	1,877	10,114	937	9,177	18,559	10.1	54.5	49.4	18.6
May	1,706	10,818	876	9,941	18,293	9.3	59.1	54.3	15.8
June	1,781	10,736	955	9,782	18,617	9.6	57.7	52.5	16.6
July	1,746	10,008	1,012	8,996	19,107	9.1	52.4	47.1	17.4
August	1,866	10,465	1,074	9,390	18,565	10.0	56.4	50.6	17.8
September	1,921	10,537	997	9,540	18,562	10.3	56.8	51.4	18.2
October	1,919	10,792	1,066	9,726	19,071	10.1	56.6	51.0	17.8
November	1,748	9,948	934	9,014	18,578	9.4	53.5	48.5	17.6
December	1,755	9,328	1,197	8,130	19,250	9.1	48.5	42.2	18.8
Average	1,755	10,162	1,003	9,158	18,620	9.4	54.6	49.2	17.3
1998 January	1,804	10,127	1,133	8,994	18,362	9.8	55.2	49.0	17.8
February	1,826	9,991	1,003	8,988	18,316	10.0	54.5	49.1	18.3
March	2,066	10,034	948	9,087	18,685	11.1	53.7	48.6	20.6
April	2,111	11,105	1,048	10,057	19,044	11.1	58.3	52.8	19.0
May	1,915	11,104	1,053	10,051	18,375	10.4	60.4	54.7	17.3
June	2,207	10,926	987	9,939	19,182	11.5	57.0	51.8	20.2
July	2,351	11,649	998	10,651	19,466	12.1	59.8	54.7	20.2
August	2,486	11,032	780	10,252	19,347	12.8	57.0	53.0	22.5
September	2,383	10,499	863	9,636	18,895	12.6	55.6	51.0	22.7
October	2,194	10,861	851	10,011	19,188	11.4	56.6	52.2	20.2
November	2,153	10,860	782	10,078	18,673	11.5	58.2	54.0	19.8
December	2,116	10,258	893	9,365	19,419	10.9	52.8	48.2	20.6
Average	2,136	10,708	945	9,764	18,917	11.3	56.6	51.6	19.9
1999 January	2,114	10,181	896	9,285	18,850	11.2	54.0	49.3	20.8
February	2,396	10,336	756	9,580	19,240	12.5	53.7	49.8	23.2
March	2,794	10,589	764	9,825	19,489	14.3	54.3	50.4	26.4
April	2,591	11,227	1,196	10,031	18,861	13.7	59.5	53.2	23.1
May	2,449	10,865	915	9,950	18,142	13.5	59.9	54.8	22.5
June	2,484	10,624	907	9,717	19,738	12.6	53.8	49.2	23.4
July	2,393	11,250	918	10,332	19,503	12.3	57.7	53.0	21.3
7-Month Average	2,460	10,728	908	9,820	19,114	12.9	56.1	51.4	22.9
1998 7-Month Average	2,042	10,712	1,024	9,688	18,779	10.9	57.0	51.6	19.1
1997 7-Month Average	1,692	10,124	966	9,158	18,485	9.2	54.8	49.5	16.7

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

NA=Not available. E=Estimate.

Notes: Readers of Table 1.8 may be interested in a feature article, "Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil," that was published in the August 1995 *Monthly Energy Review*. Petroleum is crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, petroleum products, natural gas plant liquids, and nonhydrocarbon compounds blended into finished petroleum products.

Beginning in October 1977, petroleum imported for the Strategic Petroleum

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

Sources: **Column 1:** Table 3.3b. **Columns 2 - 4:** Table 3.1b. **Column 5:** Table 3.1a. **Column 6:** Column 1 divided by column 5 times 100. **Column 7:** Column 2 divided by column 5 times 100. **Column 8:** Column 4 divided by column 5 times 100. **Column 9:** Column 1 divided by column 2 times 100.

Figure 1.8 Energy Consumption per Dollar of Gross Domestic Product
(Thousand Btu per Chained (1992) Dollar)

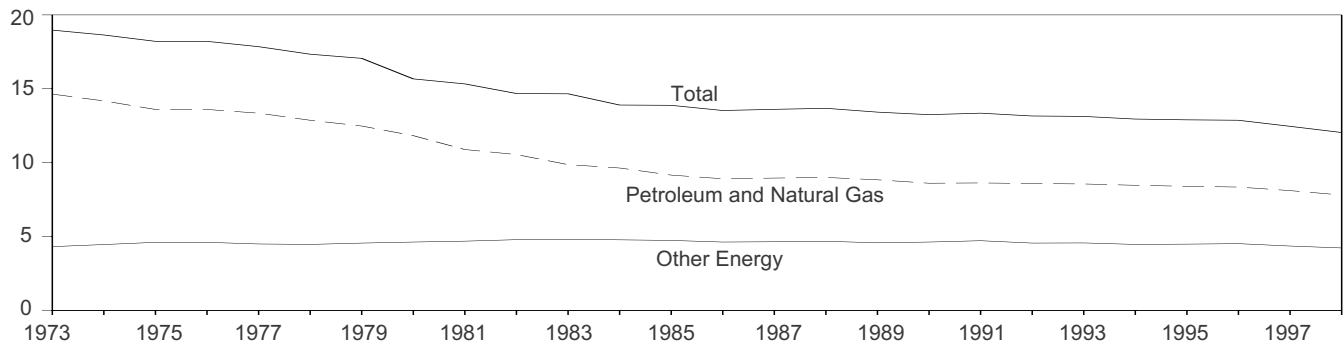


Table 1.9 Energy Consumption per Dollar of Gross Domestic Product
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	Energy Consumption			Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Energy Consumption per Dollar of GDP		
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	Other Energy ^a	Total ^a		Petroleum and Natural Gas	Other Energy ^a	Total ^a
	Quadrillion Btu				Billion Chained (1992) Dollars	Thousand Btu per Chained (1992) Dollar	
1973 Year	57.352	16.930	74.282	3,916.3	14.64	4.32	18.97
1974 Year	55.187	17.356	72.543	3,891.2	14.18	4.46	18.64
1975 Year	52.678	17.867	70.546	3,873.9	13.60	4.61	18.21
1976 Year	55.520	18.842	74.362	4,082.9	13.60	4.61	18.21
1977 Year	57.053	19.236	76.288	4,273.6	13.35	4.50	17.85
1978 Year	57.966	20.123	78.089	4,503.0	12.87	4.47	17.34
1979 Year	57.789	21.108	78.898	4,630.6	12.48	4.56	17.06
1980 Year	54.596	21.359	75.955	4,615.0	11.83	4.63	15.67
1981 Year	51.859	22.131	73.990	4,720.7	10.89	4.69	15.33
1982 Year	48.736	22.111	70.848	4,620.3	10.55	4.79	14.68
1983 Year	47.411	23.114	70.524	4,803.7	9.87	4.81	14.66
1984 Year	49.558	24.586	74.144	5,140.1	9.64	4.78	13.90
1985 Year	48.756	25.225	73.981	5,323.5	9.16	4.74	13.88
1986 Year	48.904	25.393	74.297	5,487.7	8.91	4.63	13.53
1987 Year	50.609	26.285	76.894	5,649.5	8.96	4.65	13.61
1988 Year	52.774	27.443	80.218	5,865.2	9.00	4.68	13.68
1989 Year	53.595	27.763	81.358	6,062.0	8.84	4.58	13.42
1990 Year	52.849	R 28.438	R 81.287	6,136.3	8.61	4.63	13.25
1991 Year	52.452	R 28.663	R 81.115	6,079.4	8.63	R 4.71	R 13.34
1992 Year	53.657	R 28.474	R 82.132	6,244.4	8.59	4.56	R 13.15
1993 Year	54.668	R 29.207	R 83.875	6,389.6	8.56	4.57	13.13
1994 Year	56.022	R 29.614	R 85.637	6,610.7	8.47	4.48	12.95
1995 Year	56.827	R 30.432	R 87.259	6,761.7	8.40	4.50	12.90
1996 Year	58.424	R 31.668	R 90.091	6,994.8	8.35	R 4.53	12.88
1997 1st Quarter	58.618	R 32.185	R 90.803	7,166.7	8.18	4.49	12.67
2nd Quarter	59.407	R 31.488	R 90.895	7,236.5	8.21	R 4.35	R 12.56
3rd Quarter	59.038	R 31.347	R 90.385	7,311.2	8.08	R 4.29	12.36
4th Quarter	58.617	R 31.950	R 90.567	7,364.6	7.96	R 4.34	R 12.30
Year	58.925	R 31.741	R 90.666	7,269.8	8.11	R 4.37	12.47
1998 1st Quarter	57.925	R 31.630	R 89.554	7,464.7	7.76	R 4.24	R 12.00
2nd Quarter	59.831	R 32.529	R 92.360	7,498.6	7.98	R 4.34	R 12.32
3rd Quarter	60.474	R 32.407	R 92.881	7,566.5	7.99	4.28	12.28
4th Quarter	57.635	R 31.289	R 88.924	7,677.7	7.51	R 4.08	R 11.58
Year	58.967	R 31.963	R 90.930	7,551.9	7.81	R 4.23	12.04
1999 1st Quarter	R 59.727	R 31.891	R 91.618	7,759.6	R 7.70	4.11	11.81
2nd Quarter	60.021	32.310	92.331	7,794.3	7.70	4.15	11.85

^a Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in other energy or total consumption. For example, in 1998, 3.5 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution and 0.1 quadrillion Btu of ethanol blended into motor gasoline are included, but an estimated 3.4 quadrillion Btu used by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers is not. See Note 12 at the end of Section 2 for details.

R=Revised.

Notes: Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted and shown at annual

rates. Yearly data may not equal average of quarters due to seasonality adjustments and independent rounding. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **Energy Consumption:** Table 1.4. **Gross Domestic Product: 1973-1996**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1997, Table 2A. **1997 forward**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *United States Department of Commerce News*, August 26, 1999, Table 2.

Figure 1.9 Passenger Car Efficiency
(Index, 1973 = 100)

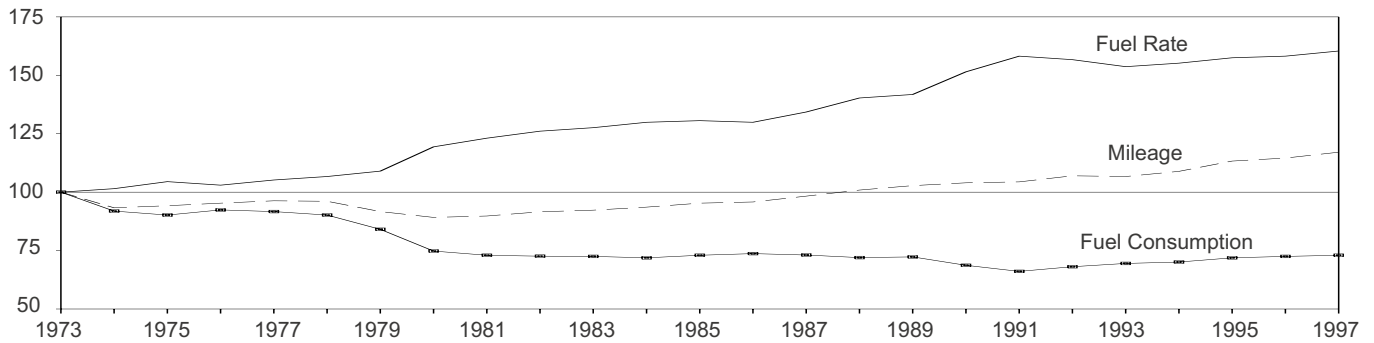


Table 1.10 Passenger Car Efficiency

	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 ^a	9,884	100.0	737	100.0	13.4	100.0
1974 ^a	9,221	93.3	677	91.9	13.6	101.5
1975 ^a	9,309	94.2	665	90.2	14.0	104.5
1976 ^a	9,418	95.3	681	92.4	13.8	103.0
1977 ^a	9,517	96.3	676	91.7	14.1	105.2
1978 ^a	9,500	96.1	665	90.2	14.3	106.7
1979 ^a	9,062	91.7	620	84.1	14.6	109.0
1980 ^a	8,813	89.2	551	74.8	16.0	119.4
1981 ^a	8,873	89.8	538	73.0	16.5	123.1
1982 ^a	9,050	91.6	535	72.6	16.9	126.1
1983 ^a	9,118	92.3	534	72.5	17.1	127.6
1984 ^a	9,248	93.6	530	71.9	17.4	129.9
1985 ^a	9,419	95.3	538	73.0	17.5	130.6
1986 ^a	9,464	95.8	543	73.7	17.4	129.9
1987 ^a	9,720	98.3	539	73.1	18.0	134.3
1988 ^a	9,972	100.9	531	72.0	18.8	140.3
1989 ^a	10,157	102.8	533	72.3	19.0	141.8
1990 ^a	10,277	104.0	506	68.7	20.3	151.5
1991 ^a	10,322	104.4	487	66.1	21.2	158.2
1992 ^a	10,571	107.0	502	68.1	21.0	156.7
1993 ^a	10,545	106.7	512	69.5	20.6	153.7
1994 ^a	10,759	108.9	517	70.1	20.8	155.2
1995	11,203	113.3	530	71.9	21.1	157.5
1996	11,330	114.6	534	72.5	21.2	158.2
1997 ^b	11,575	117.1	538	73.0	21.5	160.4

^a Includes motorcycles.

^b Preliminary.

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

Sources: Indices are prepared from statistics published by the U.S.

Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Highway Statistics Division. **1973-1994:** *Highway Statistics Summary to 1995*, Table VM-201A. **1995 forward:** *Highway Statistics*, annual, Table VM-1.

Table 1.11 Heating Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	August 1 through August 31					Cumulative July 1 through August 31				
	Normal ^a	1998	1999	Percent Change		Normal ^a	1998	1999	Percent Change	
				Normal to 1999	1998 to 1999				Normal to 1999	1998 to 1999
New England Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	24	18	29	(^c)	(^c)	31	31	40	(^c)	(^c)
Middle Atlantic New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	12	1	4	(^c)	(^c)	16	1	4	(^c)	(^c)
East North Central Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	20	4	19	(^c)	(^c)	25	8	22	(^c)	(^c)
West North Central Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	23	2	13	(^c)	(^c)	32	6	18	(^c)	(^c)
South Atlantic Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	0	0	0	(^c)	(^c)	1	0	2	(^c)	(^c)
East South Central Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	0	0	0	(^c)	(^c)	0	0	0	(^c)	(^c)
West South Central Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	0	0	0	(^c)	(^c)	0	0	0	(^c)	(^c)
Mountain Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	2	8	14	(^c)	(^c)	39	11	25	(^c)	(^c)
Pacific^b California, Oregon, Washington	20	8	11	(^c)	(^c)	43	15	31	(^c)	(^c)
U.S. Average^b	13	4	9	(^c)	(^c)	20	7	14	(^c)	(^c)

^a "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1961 through 1990.

^b Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

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

Notes: Degree-days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Heating degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65° F. Cooling degree-days are the number of degrees that the

daily average temperature rises above 65° F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period. For example, a weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40° F would report 25 heating degree-days for that day (and 0 cooling degree-days). If a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78° F, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree days).

Sources: See end of section.

Table 1.12 Cooling Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	August 1 through August 31					Cumulative January 1 through August 31				
	Normal ^a	1998	1999	Percent Change		Normal ^a	1998	1999	Percent Change	
				Normal to 1999	1998 to 1999				Normal to 1999	1998 to 1999
New England Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	148	166	136	-8.1	-18.1	394	414	522	32.5	26.1
Middle Atlantic New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	210	246	202	-3.8	-17.9	601	661	734	22.1	11.0
East North Central Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	201	239	149	-25.9	-37.7	656	733	726	10.7	-1.0
West North Central Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	263	290	240	-8.7	-17.2	870	911	841	-3.3	-7.7
South Atlantic Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	391	410	431	10.2	5.1	1,469	1,628	1,533	4.4	-5.8
East South Central Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	374	406	434	16.0	6.9	1,280	1,446	1,381	7.9	-4.5
West South Central Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	528	585	624	18.2	6.7	1,930	2,236	2,020	4.7	-9.7
Mountain Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	287	320	290	1.0	-9.4	965	909	896	-7.2	-1.4
Pacific^b California, Oregon, Washington	193	230	152	-21.2	-33.9	529	506	426	-19.5	-15.8
U.S. Average^b	287	321	290	1.0	-9.7	966	1,057	1,011	4.7	-4.4

^a "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1961 through 1990.

^b Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

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

is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period. For example, if a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78° F, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree-days). A weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40° F would report 25 heating degree-days for that day (and 0 cooling degree-days).

Sources: See end of section.

Energy Summary 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. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A.

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 geothermal, wood, waste, 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 by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A.

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 by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A. For further information on electricity, see "Note for imports and exports of electricity" under Note 8 of Section 2, Energy Consumption Section Notes and Sources.

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 by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A. For more information on electricity, see "Note for imports and exports of electricity" under Note 8 of Section 2, Energy Consumption Section Notes and Sources.

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

"Balance" is exports minus imports; a positive balance indicates a surplus trade value and a negative balance indicates a deficit trade value. "Energy" includes mineral fuels, lubricants, and related material. "Non-Energy Balance" and "Total Merchandise" in-

clude foreign exports (i.e., re-exports) and nonmonetary gold and Department of Defense Grant-Aid shipments. The "Non-Energy Balance" is calculated by subtracting the "Energy" from the "Total Merchandise Balance."

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

Sources for Table 1.6

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

Petroleum Exports

1974-1987: "U.S. Exports," FT410, December issues.

1988: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions."

1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 Revisions."

1990: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report."

1991: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1991 Final Report," May 13, 1992.

1992: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1993.

1993: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1993."

1994: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1994."

1995: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1995."

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Petroleum Imports

1974-1987: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," FT900, December issues, 1975-1988.

1988: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions."

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1990: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report."

1991: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1991 Final Report," May 13, 1992, and "U.S. Merchandise Trade, October 1992," December 17, 1992, page 3.

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1994: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1994."

1995: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1995."

1996: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1996."

1997: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1997."

1998: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1998."

1999: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Energy Exports and Imports

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

1988: January-July, monthly FT-900 supplement, 1989 issues. August-December, monthly FT-900, 1989 issues.

1989: Monthly FT-900, 1990 issues.

1990: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report."

1991: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1991 Final Report," May 13, 1992, and "U.S. Merchandise Trade, October 1992," December 17, 1992, page 3.

1992: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1993.

1993: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1993."

1994: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1994."

1995: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1995."

1996: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1996."

1997: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1997."

1998: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1998."

1999: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Energy and Non-Energy Balances

Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.

Total Merchandise

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

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

1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 Revisions," July 10, 1990.

1990: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report," May 10, 1991, and "U.S. Merchandise Trade, December 1992," February 18, 1993, page 3.

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

1992: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1994."

1993 and 1994: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1995."

1995 and 1996: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1996."

1997 and 1998: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1998."

1999: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Sources for Tables 1.11 and 1.12

There are several degree-day databases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published here is developed by the National Weather Service Climate 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 1990 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-1 (heating degree-days) and 5-2 (cooling degree-days) developed by the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.

Section 2. Energy Consumption

U.S. total energy consumption in June 1999 was 7.4 quadrillion Btu. Petroleum products accounted for 43 percent of the energy consumed in June 1999, while coal accounted for 24 percent and natural gas accounted for 20 percent.

Residential and commercial sector consumption was 2.5 quadrillion Btu in June 1999, 2 percent lower than the June 1998 level. The sector accounted for 34 percent of total consumption, down 1 percentage point from its 35-percent share in June 1998.

Industrial sector consumption was 2.7 quadrillion Btu in June 1999, up 3 percent from the June 1998 level. The industrial sector accounted for 37 percent of total

consumption, up 1 percentage point from its 36-percent share in June 1998.

Transportation sector consumption of energy was 2.2 quadrillion Btu in June 1999, up 2 percent from the June 1998 level. The sector accounted for 30 percent of total consumption, up 1 percentage point from its 29-percent share in June 1998.

Electric utility consumption of energy totaled 3.0 quadrillion Btu in June 1999, down 3 percent from the June 1998 level. Coal contributed 53 percent of the energy consumed by electric utilities, while nuclear electric power contributed 22 percent; natural gas and hydroelectric, both 11 percent; petroleum 3 percent; and all other, less than 1 percent.

Table 2.1 Energy Consumption Summary for June 1999
(Quadrillion Btu)

Energy Source	End-Use Sectors				Electric Utilities	Total
	Residential and Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total ^a		
Coal	0.007	0.178	(^b)	0.189	1.578	1.768
Natural Gas ^c	^F .320	^F .802	^F .044	^F 1.168	.330	^F 1.498
Petroleum Products ^d .....	.162	.780	2.143	3.086	.092	3.178
Nuclear Electric Power	—	—	—	—	.659	.659
Hydroelectric Power ^e	—	.003	—	.003	.315	.319
Geothermal	—	—	—	—	(^s)	(^s)
Net Imports of Coal Coke	—	.002	—	.002	—	.002
Other ^f	—	—	—	—	.002	.002
Primary Consumption .....	.490	1.766	2.187	4.448	2.977	7.425
Electricity .....	.648	.309	.001	.958	—	—
Net Consumption	1.137	2.075	2.189	5.405	—	—
Electrical System Energy Losses	1.365	.651	.002	2.019	—	—
Total Consumption	2.502	2.727	2.191	7.425	—	—

^a Totals for coal and natural gas may not equal sum of sectors due to the use of sector-specific conversion factors.

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

^c Includes supplemental gaseous fuels. Transportation sector is pipeline fuel only.

^d Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds.

^e Includes net imports of electricity.

^f "Other" is electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

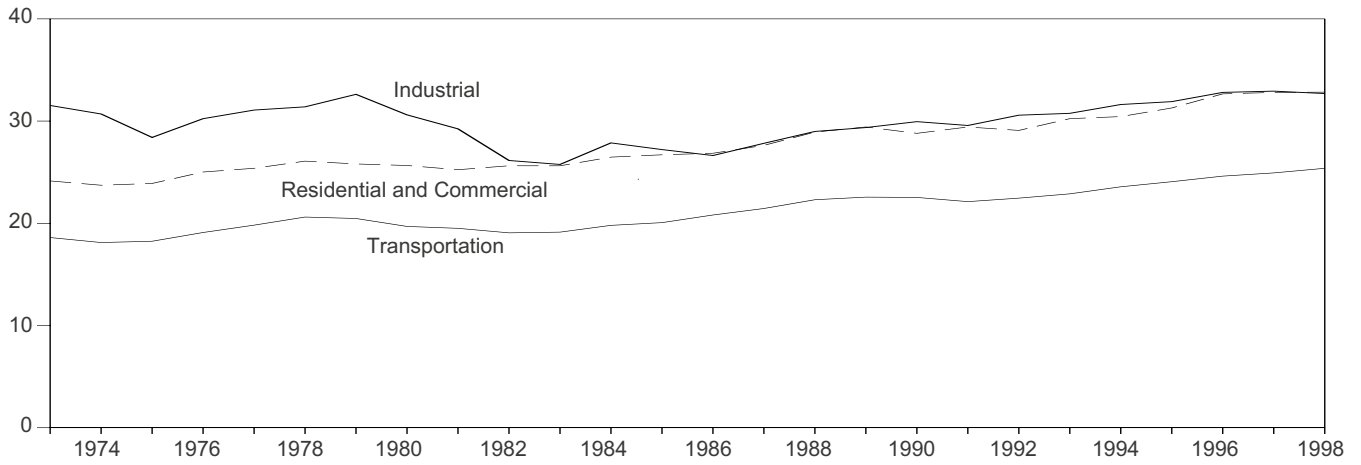
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

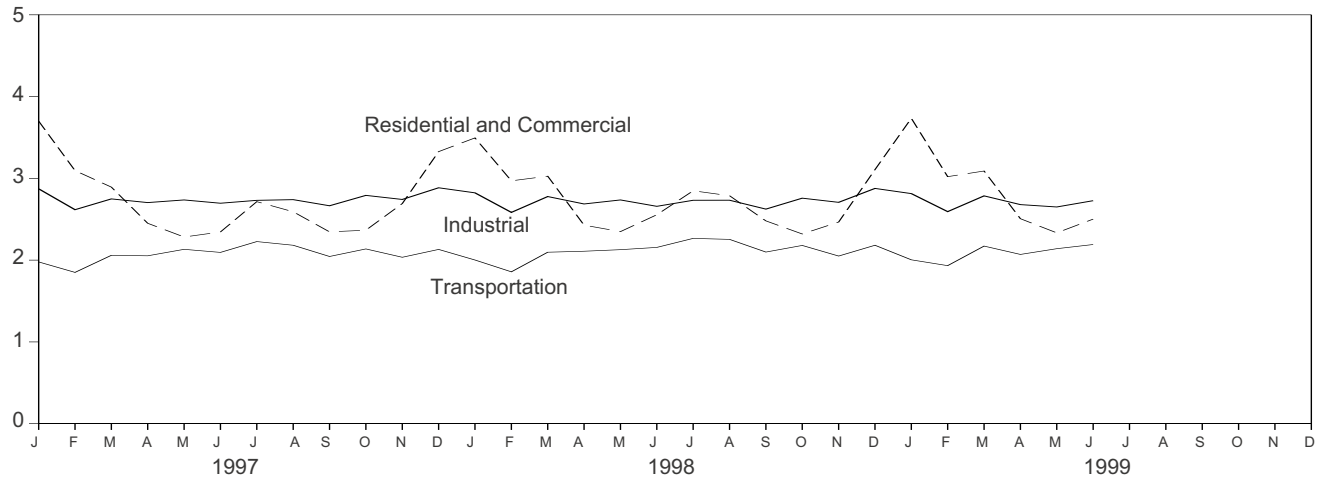
Please Read: Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in total consumption. For the full year of 1998, for example, 3.5 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution and 0.1 quadrillion Btu for ethanol blended into motor gasoline are included, but an estimated 3.4 quadrillion Btu used by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers is not. See Note 12 at the end of section for details.

Figure 2.1 Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector
(Quadrillion Btu)

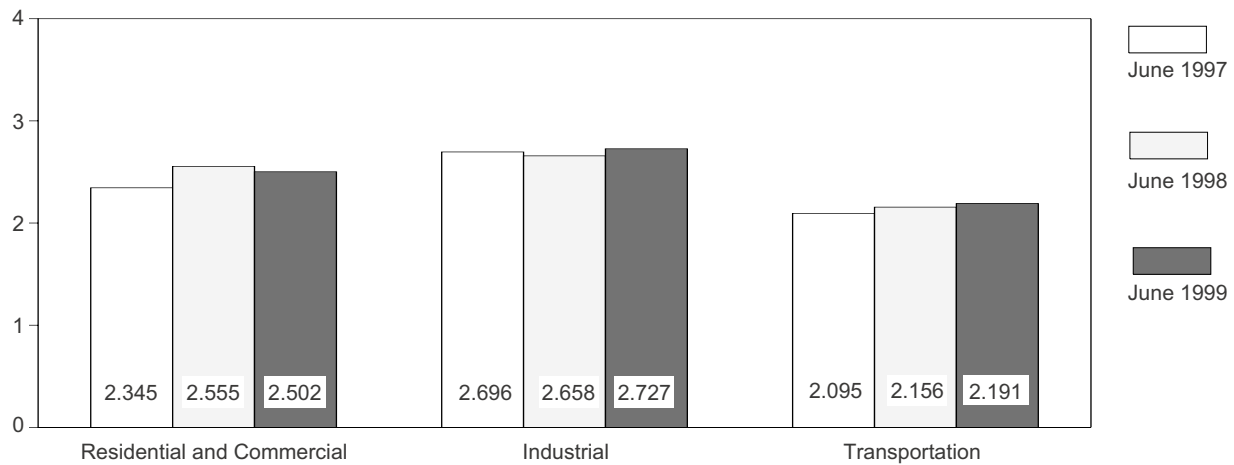
Overview, 1973-1998



Overview, Monthly



Overview, June



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 2.2.

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

	Residential and Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Net	Total
	Net	Total	Net	Total	Net	Total		
1973 Total	15.766	24.143	25.917	31.528	18.584	18.605	60.274	74.282
1974 Total	15.246	23.725	24.994	30.694	18.095	18.117	58.341	72.543
1975 Total	15.200	23.899	22.737	28.402	18.219	18.244	56.157	70.546
1976 Total	15.997	25.018	24.038	30.236	19.076	19.101	59.119	74.362
1977 Total	15.828	25.384	24.593	31.077	19.794	19.819	60.223	76.288
1978 Total	16.023	26.084	24.637	31.392	20.589	20.611	61.251	78.089
1979 Total	15.709	25.808	25.679	32.616	20.447	20.472	61.836	78.898
1980 Total	15.075	25.655	23.854	30.606	19.669	19.695	58.597	75.955
1981 Total	14.541	25.241	22.533	29.240	19.480	19.507	56.556	73.990
1982 Total	14.629	25.629	20.020	26.145	19.043	19.069	53.697	70.848
1983 Total	14.395	25.627	19.401	25.759	19.109	19.135	52.907	70.524
1984 Total	14.964	26.474	21.184	27.867	19.773	19.801	55.923	74.144
1985 Total	14.839	26.704	20.520	27.214	20.036	20.067	55.391	73.981
1986 Total	14.791	26.852	20.101	26.630	20.781	20.812	55.676	74.297
1987 Total	15.146	27.623	21.117	27.826	21.418	21.447	57.678	76.894
1988 Total	16.004	28.924	22.085	28.985	22.274	22.305	60.366	80.218
1989 Total	16.261	29.424	22.272	29.365	22.530	22.561	61.071	81.358
1990 Total	15.569	R 28.801	22.842	R 29.945	22.502	22.533	60.922	R 81.287
1991 Total	15.985	R 29.423	22.550	R 29.571	22.090	22.121	60.627	R 81.115
1992 Total	16.089	R 29.087	23.506	R 30.578	22.432	22.461	62.033	R 82.132
1993 Total	16.736	R 30.234	23.749	R 30.760	22.857	22.884	63.337	R 83.875
1994 Total	16.760	R 30.442	24.450	R 31.623	23.543	23.571	64.754	R 85.637
1995 Total	17.118	R 31.283	24.726	R 31.903	24.040	24.068	65.889	R 87.259
1996 Total	18.003	R 32.662	25.483	R 32.805	24.588	24.616	68.083	R 90.091
1997 January	2.350	R 3.700	2.281	R 2.872	1.976	1.978	6.606	R 8.550
February	2.009	R 3.095	2.094	R 2.617	1.848	1.850	5.948	R 7.560
March	1.742	R 2.893	2.154	R 2.749	2.057	2.059	5.948	R 7.697
April	1.417	2.451	2.126	R 2.704	2.051	2.053	5.592	7.205
May	1.169	R 2.283	2.097	R 2.736	2.130	2.132	5.394	R 7.150
June	1.069	R 2.345	2.036	R 2.696	2.093	2.095	5.199	R 7.137
July	1.145	R 2.715	2.063	R 2.731	2.225	2.227	5.438	R 7.678
August	1.117	R 2.592	2.077	R 2.740	2.179	2.182	5.378	7.517
September	1.084	R 2.346	2.063	R 2.665	2.043	2.045	5.192	R 7.058
October	1.197	R 2.366	2.195	R 2.792	2.134	2.137	5.527	R 7.296
November	1.559	R 2.692	2.144	R 2.742	2.033	2.035	5.735	R 7.468
December	2.023	R 3.327	2.276	R 2.885	2.129	2.131	6.427	R 8.344
Total	17.882	R 32.804	25.606	R 32.930	24.900	24.930	68.390	R 90.666
1998 January	2.190	R 3.495	2.239	2.823	2.000	2.002	6.429	R 8.320
February	1.883	R 2.970	2.033	R 2.584	1.855	1.857	5.770	R 7.410
March	1.821	R 3.027	2.161	R 2.778	2.095	2.097	6.076	R 7.901
April	1.375	2.428	2.100	2.687	2.107	2.109	5.580	7.222
May	1.108	2.349	2.045	R 2.736	2.125	2.128	5.279	R 7.214
June	1.120	R 2.555	1.980	2.658	2.153	2.156	5.258	R 7.373
July	1.198	R 2.848	2.067	R 2.732	2.263	2.266	5.536	R 7.853
August	1.199	R 2.788	2.062	2.733	2.251	2.254	5.519	R 7.782
September	1.125	R 2.480	2.027	2.624	2.096	2.099	5.253	R 7.207
October	1.152	R 2.320	2.168	R 2.758	2.178	2.180	5.499	R 7.258
November	1.392	2.466	2.117	2.707	2.048	2.050	5.557	R 7.224
December	1.835	R 3.107	2.248	R 2.877	2.179	2.182	6.262	R 8.166
Total	17.398	R 32.832	25.247	R 32.696	25.352	25.380	68.018	R 90.930
1999 January	2.364	R 3.735	R 2.239	R 2.814	2.002	2.004	R 6.607	R 8.555
February	1.892	R 3.021	R 2.044	R 2.593	1.931	1.933	R 5.866	R 7.545
March	1.872	3.090	2.182	R 2.786	2.170	2.172	R 6.222	R 8.048
April	1.406	2.507	R 2.085	R 2.679	2.067	2.070	5.556	7.254
May	R 1.141	R 2.334	R 1.995	R 2.650	R 2.138	R 2.140	R 5.274	R 7.124
June	1.137	2.502	2.075	2.727	2.189	2.191	5.405	7.425
6-Month Total	9.812	17.189	12.620	16.250	12.497	12.510	34.930	45.951
1998 6-Month Total	9.496	16.823	12.558	16.265	12.336	12.350	34.392	45.441
1997 6-Month Total	9.756	16.767	12.788	16.375	12.153	12.167	34.688	45.300

R=Revised.

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

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

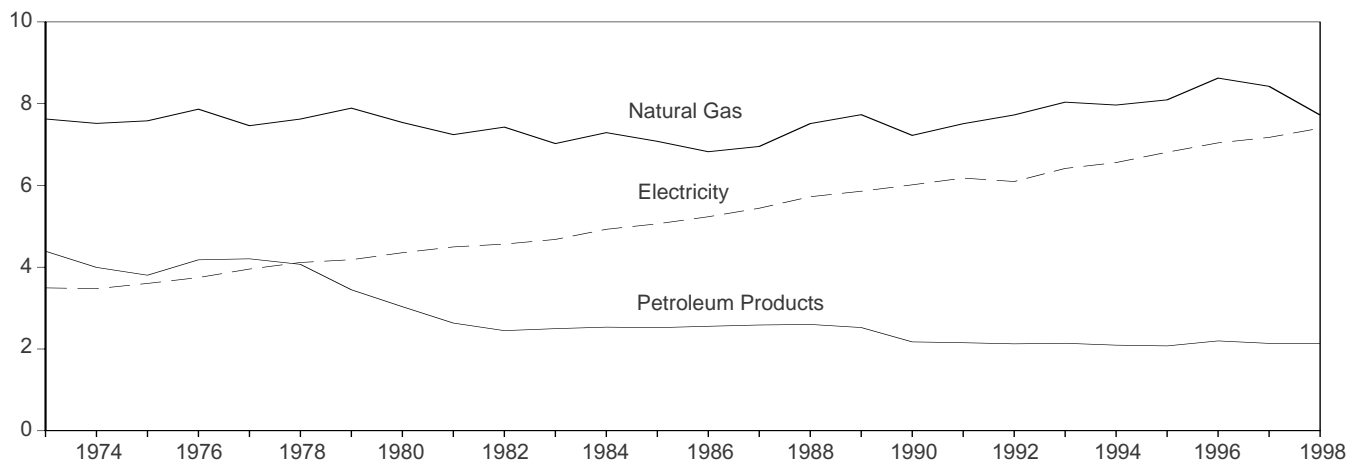
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Please Read: Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in total consumption. In 1998, for example, 3.5 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution and 0.1 quadrillion Btu for ethanol blended into motor gasoline are included, but an estimated 3.4 quadrillion Btu used by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers is not. See Note I2 at the end of section for details.

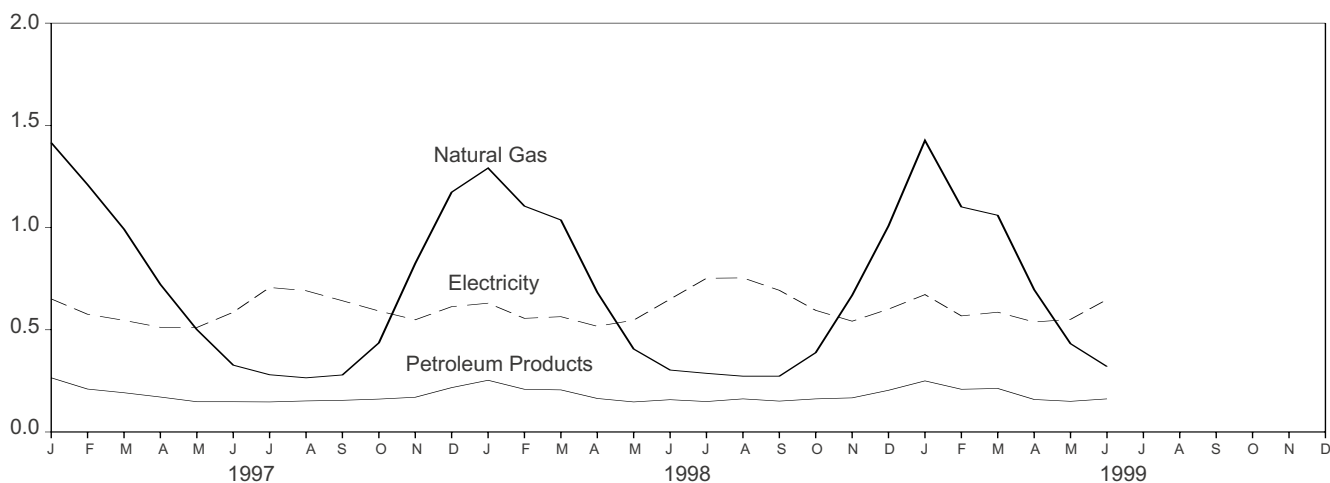
Figure 2.2 Residential and Commercial Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

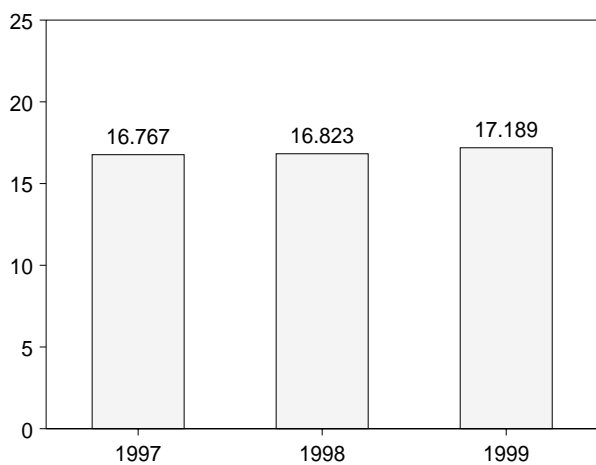
By Major Sources, 1973-1998



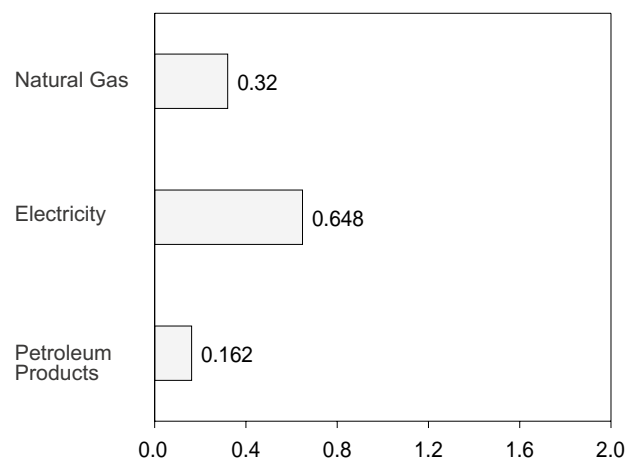
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-June



By Major Sources, June 1999



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Residential and Commercial Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^a	Petroleum Products ^b	Primary Consumption	Electricity	Net Consumption	Electrical System Energy Losses	Total Consumption
1973 Total	0.254	7.626	4.391	12.270	3.495	15.766	8.377	24.143
1974 Total	.257	7.518	3.996	11.771	3.475	15.246	8.480	23.725
1975 Total	.209	7.581	3.805	11.595	3.604	15.200	8.700	23.899
1976 Total	.203	7.866	4.181	12.250	3.747	15.997	9.021	25.018
1977 Total	.205	7.461	4.206	11.873	3.955	15.828	9.556	25.384
1978 Total	.214	7.624	4.070	11.908	4.116	16.023	10.061	26.084
1979 Total	.187	7.891	3.448	11.525	4.184	15.709	10.100	25.808
1980 Total	.145	7.540	3.035	10.721	4.355	15.075	10.580	25.655
1981 Total	.167	7.243	2.634	10.043	4.497	14.541	10.700	25.241
1982 Total	.187	7.427	2.449	10.063	4.566	14.629	11.000	25.629
1983 Total	.192	7.024	2.498	9.715	4.680	14.395	11.232	25.627
1984 Total	.209	7.292	2.535	10.036	4.928	14.964	11.510	26.474
1985 Total	.176	7.079	2.522	9.777	5.061	14.839	11.865	26.704
1986 Total	.176	6.825	2.555	9.556	5.235	14.791	12.061	26.852
1987 Total	.162	6.954	2.587	9.703	5.443	15.146	12.477	27.623
1988 Total	.168	7.513	2.600	10.280	5.724	16.004	12.920	28.924
1989 Total	.146	7.731	2.525	10.402	5.859	16.261	13.163	29.424
1990 Total	.156	7.224	2.174	9.554	6.015	15.569	R 13.232	R 28.801
1991 Total	.141	7.510	2.154	9.805	6.180	15.985	R 13.437	R 29.423
1992 Total	.142	7.725	2.126	9.993	6.096	16.089	R 12.998	R 29.087
1993 Total	.143	8.037	2.140	10.320	6.416	16.736	R 13.498	R 30.234
1994 Total	.139	7.967	2.094	10.200	6.560	16.760	R 13.682	R 30.442
1995 Total	.134	8.094	2.076	10.305	6.813	17.118	R 14.165	R 31.283
1996 Total	.138	8.626	2.198	10.963	7.041	18.003	R 14.659	R 32.662
1997 January	.019	1.415	.265	1.698	.651	2.350	R 1.350	R 3.700
February	.014	1.210	.210	1.434	.576	2.009	R 1.086	R 3.095
March	.011	.992	.192	1.196	.546	1.742	R 1.151	R 2.893
April	.013	.722	.171	.905	.512	1.417	1.034	2.451
May	.009	.501	.148	.658	.511	1.169	R 1.114	R 2.283
June	.008	.327	.148	.483	.586	1.069	R 1.276	R 2.345
July	.011	.280	.147	.438	.707	1.145	R 1.570	R 2.715
August	.010	.265	.152	.426	.691	1.117	1.474	R 2.592
September	.008	.279	.155	.442	.642	1.084	R 1.262	R 2.346
October	.009	.436	.161	.605	.592	1.197	R 1.169	R 2.366
November	.015	.825	.170	1.010	.549	1.559	R 1.133	R 2.692
December	.020	1.173	.217	1.410	.613	2.023	R 1.304	R 3.327
Total	.145	8.424	2.137	10.706	7.175	17.882	14.923	R 32.804
1998 January	.017	1.291	.253	1.561	.630	2.190	R 1.304	R 3.495
February	.014	1.105	.209	1.327	.556	1.883	R 1.087	R 2.970
March	.014	1.037	.206	1.257	.564	1.821	R 1.206	R 3.027
April	.011	.683	.164	.858	.517	1.375	1.054	2.428
May	.007	.406	.147	.560	.547	1.108	1.241	2.349
June	.009	.303	.158	.470	.650	1.120	R 1.435	R 2.555
July	.011	.287	.149	.447	.752	1.198	R 1.649	R 2.848
August	.010	.273	.162	.446	.754	1.199	R 1.589	R 2.788
September	.008	.273	.151	.431	.693	1.125	R 1.355	R 2.480
October	.008	.388	.162	.558	.595	1.152	R 1.168	R 2.320
November	.014	.669	.167	.850	.542	1.392	1.074	2.466
December	.021	1.008	.204	1.234	.601	1.835	R 1.272	R 3.107
Total	.143	7.722	2.133	9.998	7.400	17.398	15.434	R 32.832
1999 January	.017	1.426	.250	R 1.693	.672	2.364	R 1.371	R 3.735
February	.014	1.101	.209	1.324	.568	1.892	R 1.129	R 3.021
March	.014	1.060	.213	1.286	.586	1.872	1.218	3.090
April	.013	.696	.159	.868	.538	1.406	1.101	2.507
May	.008	R .432	R .150	R .590	.551	R 1.141	R 1.192	R 2.334
June	.007	F .320	.162	.490	.648	1.137	1.365	2.502
6-Month Total	.072	F 5.036	1.142	6.250	3.562	9.812	7.377	17.189
1998 6-Month Total	.071	4.825	1.138	6.033	3.463	9.496	7.327	16.823
1997 6-Month Total	.073	5.167	1.134	6.374	3.382	9.756	7.011	16.767

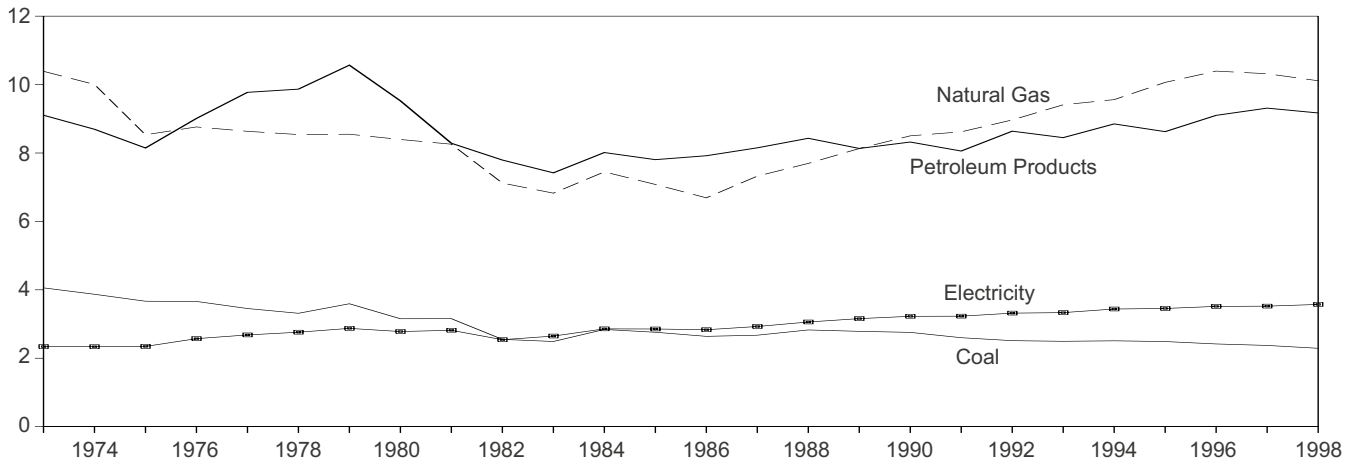
^a Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
^b Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds.
R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast.

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

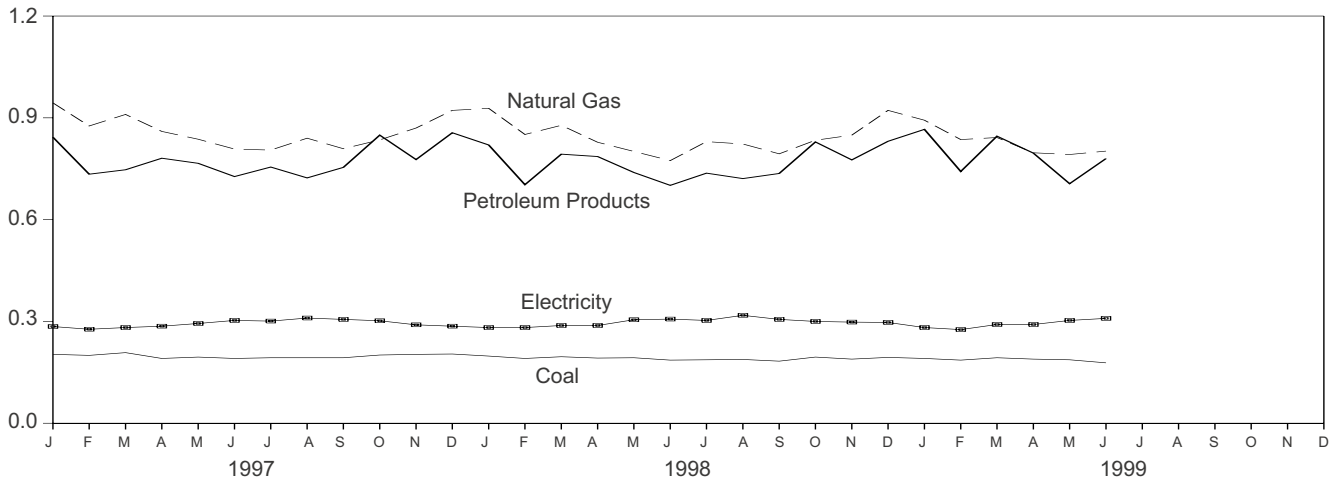
Please Read: Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in this table. In 1998, for example, an estimated 0.5 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by the residential and commercial sectors (primarily the residential sector) is not included. See Note 12 at the end of section for details.

Figure 2.3 Industrial Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

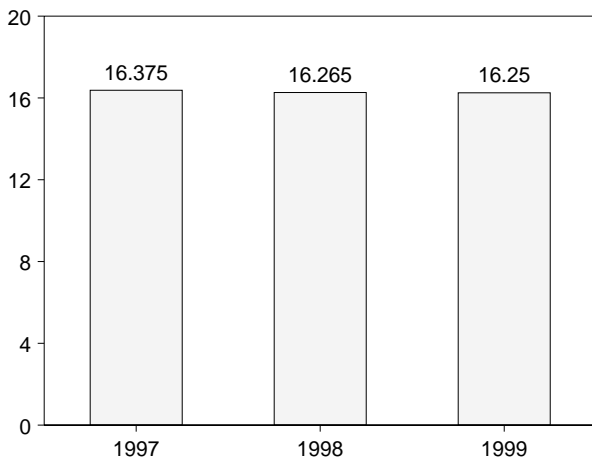
By Major Sources, 1973-1998



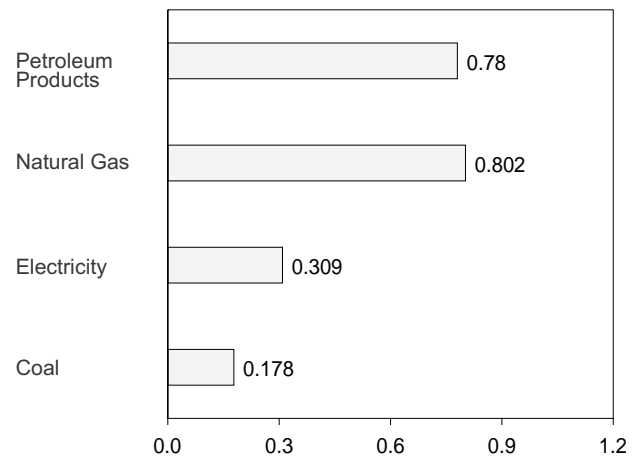
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-June



By Major Sources, June 1999



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Industrial Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^a	Petroleum Products ^b	Hydro-electric Power	Net Imports of Coal Coke	Primary Consumption	Electricity	Net Consumption	Electrical System Energy Losses	Total Consumption
1973 Total	4.057	10.388	9.104	0.035	-0.007	23.576	2.341	25.917	5.611	31.528
1974 Total	3.870	10.004	8.694	.033	.056	22.657	2.337	24.994	5.700	30.694
1975 Total	3.667	8.532	8.146	.032	.014	20.391	2.346	22.737	5.665	28.402
1976 Total	3.661	8.762	9.010	.033	(s)	21.465	2.573	24.038	6.198	30.236
1977 Total	3.454	8.635	9.774	.033	.015	21.911	2.682	24.593	6.484	31.077
1978 Total	3.314	8.539	9.867	.032	.125	21.876	2.761	24.637	6.755	31.392
1979 Total	3.593	8.549	10.568	.034	.063	22.807	2.873	25.679	6.936	32.616
1980 Total	3.155	8.395	9.525	.033	-0.035	21.073	2.781	23.854	6.752	30.606
1981 Total	3.157	8.257	8.285	.033	-0.016	19.715	2.817	22.533	6.707	29.240
1982 Total	2.552	7.121	7.794	.033	-0.022	17.479	2.542	20.020	6.125	26.145
1983 Total	2.490	6.826	7.420	.033	-0.016	16.753	2.648	19.401	6.359	25.759
1984 Total	2.842	7.448	8.014	.033	-0.011	18.325	2.859	21.184	6.683	27.867
1985 Total	2.760	7.080	7.805	.033	-0.013	17.665	2.855	20.520	6.694	27.214
1986 Total	2.640	6.690	7.920	.033	-0.017	17.267	2.834	20.101	6.529	26.630
1987 Total	2.673	7.323	8.151	.033	.009	18.188	2.928	21.117	6.710	27.826
1988 Total	2.828	7.696	8.430	.033	.040	19.026	3.059	22.085	6.901	28.985
1989 Total	2.787	8.131	8.133	.033	.030	19.114	3.158	22.272	7.093	29.365
1990 Total	2.756	8.502	8.320	.033	.005	19.616	3.226	22.842	R 7.103	R 29.945
1991 Total	2.601	8.619	8.057	.033	.010	19.320	3.230	22.550	R 7.020	R 29.571
1992 Total	2.515	8.967	8.638	.033	.035	20.187	3.319	23.506	R 7.072	R 30.578
1993 Total	2.496	9.410	8.449	.033	.027	20.414	3.334	23.749	R 7.012	R 30.760
1994 Total	2.510	9.560	8.850	.033	.058	21.011	3.439	24.450	R 7.173	R 31.623
1995 Total	2.488	10.064	8.624	.033	.061	21.270	3.455	24.726	R 7.177	R 31.903
1996 Total	2.418	10.394	9.101	.033	.023	21.968	3.516	25.483	R 7.322	R 32.805
1997 January	.203	.944	.843	.003	.004	1.996	.285	2.281	R .591	R 2.872
February	.200	.876	.734	.003	.003	1.816	.277	2.094	R .523	R 2.617
March	.208	.910	.747	.003	.003	1.871	.282	2.154	R .596	R 2.749
April	.191	.860	.781	.003	.004	1.840	.286	2.126	R .578	R 2.704
May	.195	.837	.766	.003	.002	1.803	.294	2.097	R .640	R 2.736
June	.191	.808	.727	.003	.004	1.733	.303	2.036	R .659	R 2.696
July	.193	.805	.755	.003	.005	1.762	.301	2.063	R .668	R 2.731
August	.193	.840	.723	.002	.009	1.767	.310	2.077	.662	R 2.740
September	.193	.809	.754	.002	-0.001	1.757	.306	2.063	R .602	R 2.665
October	.201	.835	.849	.002	.005	1.892	.302	2.195	.598	R 2.792
November	.203	.870	.777	.002	.002	1.855	.290	2.144	R .598	R 2.742
December	.204	.922	.856	.002	.006	1.989	.286	2.276	R .609	R 2.885
Total	2.375	10.317	9.312	.033	.046	22.083	3.523	25.606	7.324	R 32.930
1998 January	.198	.928	.820	.003	.008	1.957	.282	2.239	.584	2.823
February	.191	.851	.703	.003	.003	1.750	.282	2.033	R .551	R 2.584
March	.196	.878	.793	.003	.003	1.873	.288	2.161	R .617	R 2.778
April	.192	.828	.786	.003	.004	1.813	.288	2.100	R .586	2.687
May	.193	.801	.739	.003	.005	1.740	.305	2.045	R .691	R 2.736
June	.186	.774	.701	.003	.009	1.673	.307	1.980	.678	2.658
July	.187	.830	.737	.003	.007	1.764	.303	2.067	R .665	R 2.732
August	.188	.823	.721	.002	.010	1.744	.318	2.062	.671	2.733
September	.183	.794	.736	.002	.006	1.722	.306	2.027	.597	2.624
October	.195	.834	.829	.002	.007	1.868	.300	2.168	R .590	R 2.758
November	.189	.849	.776	.002	.004	1.820	.298	2.117	R .590	R 2.707
December	.194	.922	.831	.002	.002	1.950	.297	2.248	R .629	R 2.877
Total	2.291	10.112	9.171	.033	.067	21.674	3.574	25.247	7.449	R 32.696
1999 January	.191	.893	R .866	.003	.005	R 1.958	.282	R 2.239	R .575	R 2.814
February	.186	.836	R .742	.003	.002	R 1.769	.276	R 2.044	R .548	R 2.593
March	.193	R .842	.846	.003	.007	R 1.891	.291	2.182	R .605	R 2.786
April	R .189	R .797	.796	.003	.009	R 1.794	.291	R 2.085	.594	R 2.679
May	R .187	R .792	R .706	.003	.003	R 1.692	.303	R 1.995	.656	R 2.650
June	.178	F .802	.780	.003	.002	F .766	.309	2.075	.651	2.727
6-Month Total	1.123	F 4.962	4.737	.018	.029	10.869	1.751	12.620	3.630	16.250
1998 6-Month Total	1.155	5.060	4.542	.018	.031	10.806	1.752	12.558	3.707	16.265
1997 6-Month Total	1.188	5.236	4.598	.018	.020	11.061	1.728	12.788	3.586	16.375

^a Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^b Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds.

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

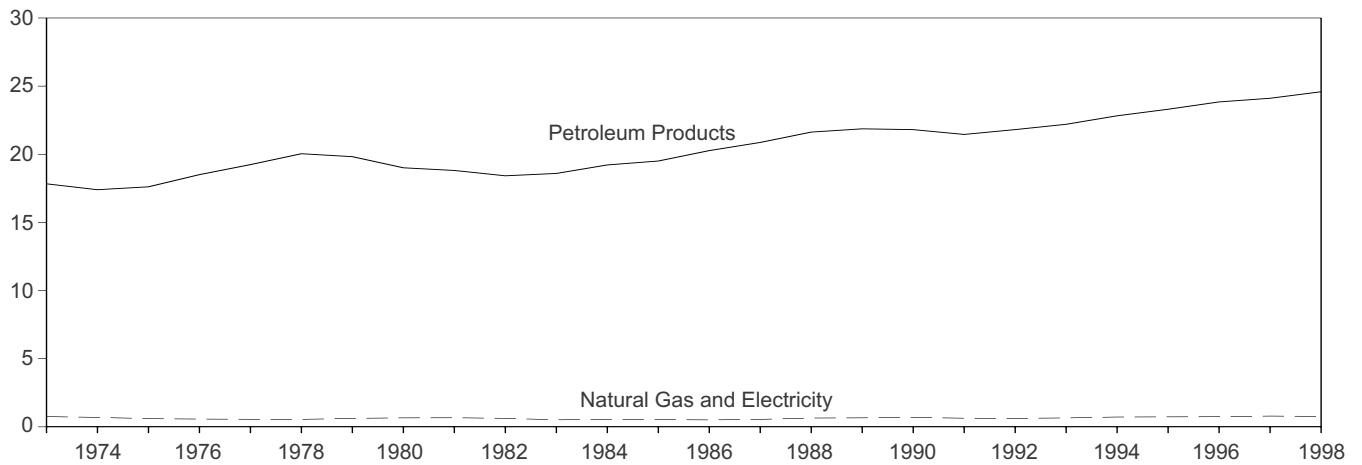
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

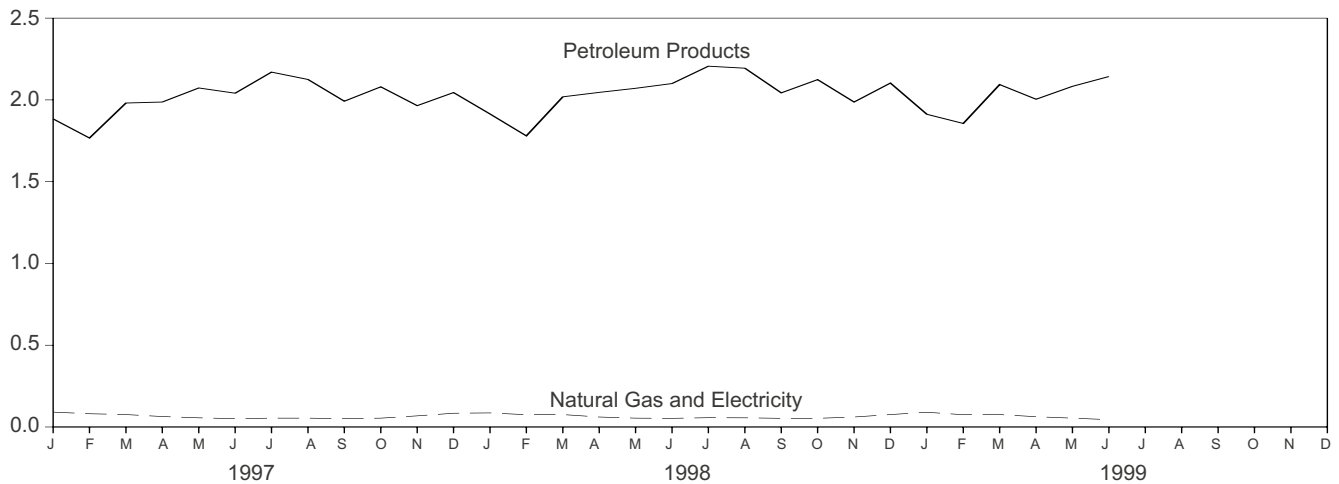
Please Read: Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in this table. In 1998, for example, an estimated 2.9 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by the industrial sector (primarily the pulp and paper industry) is not included. See Note 12 at the end of section for details.

Figure 2.4 Transportation Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

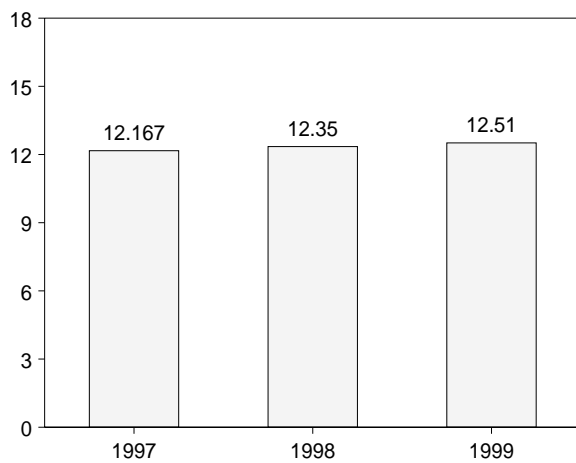
By Major Sources, 1973-1998



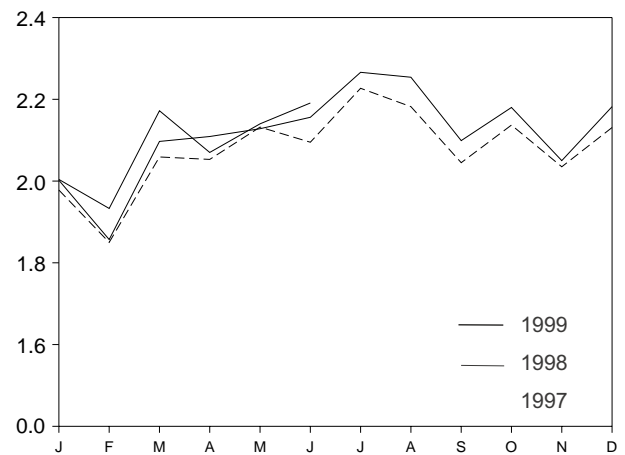
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-June



Total, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Transportation Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^a	Petroleum Products ^{b,c}	Primary Consumption	Electricity	Net Consumption	Electrical System Energy Losses	Total Consumption
1973 Total	0.003	0.743	17.831	18.576	0.008	18.584	0.020	18.605
1974 Total .....	.002	.685	17.399	18.086	.009	18.095	.022	18.117
1975 Total .....	.001	.595	17.614	18.209	.010	18.219	.025	18.244
1976 Total	(s)	.559	18.506	19.065	.010	19.076	.025	19.101
1977 Total	(s)	.543	19.241	19.784	.010	19.794	.025	19.819
1978 Total	(^d)	.539	20.041	20.580	.009	20.589	.022	20.611
1979 Total	(^d)	.612	19.825	20.436	.010	20.447	.025	20.472
1980 Total	(^d)	.650	19.008	19.658	.011	19.669	.026	19.695
1981 Total	(^d)	.658	18.811	19.469	.011	19.480	.026	19.507
1982 Total	(^d)	.612	18.420	19.032	.011	19.043	.026	19.069
1983 Total	(^d)	.505	18.593	19.098	.011	19.109	.026	19.135
1984 Total	(^d)	.545	19.216	19.761	.012	19.773	.028	19.801
1985 Total	(^d)	.519	19.504	20.023	.013	20.036	.030	20.067
1986 Total	(^d)	.499	20.269	20.768	.013	20.781	.031	20.812
1987 Total	(^d)	.535	20.870	21.405	.013	21.418	.029	21.447
1988 Total	(^d)	.632	21.629	22.261	.014	22.274	.031	22.305
1989 Total	(^d)	.649	21.868	22.517	.014	22.530	.031	22.561
1990 Total	(^d)	.680	21.808	22.488	.014	22.502	.031	22.533
1991 Total	(^d)	.620	21.456	22.077	.014	22.090	.030	22.121
1992 Total	(^d)	.606	21.812	22.419	.014	22.432	.029	22.461
1993 Total	(^d)	.643	22.201	22.844	.013	22.857	.028	22.884
1994 Total	(^d)	.707	22.822	23.530	.014	23.543	.028	23.571
1995 Total	(^d)	.722	23.305	24.027	.013	24.040	.027	24.068
1996 Total	(^d)	.734	23.841	24.574	.013	24.588	.028	24.616
1997 January	(^d)	.090	1.884	1.974	.001	1.976	.002	1.978
February	(^d)	.080	1.767	1.847	.001	1.848	.002	1.850
March	(^d)	.075	1.981	2.056	.001	2.057	.002	2.059
April	(^d)	.063	1.987	2.050	.001	2.051	.002	2.053
May	(^d)	.055	2.073	2.128	.001	2.130	.002	2.132
June	(^d)	.050	2.041	2.091	.001	2.093	.003	2.095
July	(^d)	.053	2.170	2.223	.001	2.225	.003	2.227
August	(^d)	.053	2.125	2.178	.001	2.179	.003	2.182
September	(^d)	.050	1.992	2.041	.001	2.043	.003	2.045
October	(^d)	.053	2.080	2.133	.001	2.134	.002	2.137
November	(^d)	.067	1.965	2.032	.001	2.033	.002	2.035
December	(^d)	.083	2.045	2.128	.001	2.129	.002	2.131
Total	(^d)	.776	24.110	24.886	.014	24.900	.029	24.930
1998 January	(^d)	.085	1.914	1.999	.001	2.000	.002	2.002
February	(^d)	.074	1.780	1.854	.001	1.855	.002	1.857
March	(^d)	.075	2.019	2.094	.001	2.095	.002	2.097
April	(^d)	.060	2.046	2.106	.001	2.107	.002	2.109
May	(^d)	.053	2.071	2.124	.001	2.125	.003	2.128
June	(^d)	.052	2.100	2.152	.001	2.153	.003	2.156
July	(^d)	.056	2.206	2.262	.001	2.263	.003	2.266
August	(^d)	.055	2.194	2.250	.001	2.251	.003	2.254
September	(^d)	.052	2.043	2.095	.001	2.096	.003	2.099
October	(^d)	.052	2.124	2.177	.001	2.178	.002	2.180
November	(^d)	.060	1.987	2.047	.001	2.048	.002	2.050
December	(^d)	.075	2.103	2.178	.001	2.179	.002	2.182
Total	(^d)	.750	24.588	25.338	.014	25.352	.029	25.380
1999 January	(^d)	.089	1.912	2.001	.001	2.002	.002	2.004
February	(^d)	.074	1.856	1.930	.001	1.931	.002	1.933
March	(^d)	.075	2.094	2.169	.001	2.170	.002	2.172
April	(^d)	.062	2.004	2.066	.001	2.067	.002	2.070
May	(^d)	^R .053	^R 2.083	^R 2.137	.001	^R 2.138	.002	^R 2.140
June	(^d)	^F .044	2.143	2.187	.001	2.189	.002	2.191
6-Month Total	(^d)	^F .397	12.093	12.490	.007	12.497	.014	12.510
1998 6-Month Total	(^d)	.400	11.930	12.329	.007	12.336	.014	12.350
1997 6-Month Total	(^d)	.413	11.733	12.147	.007	12.153	.014	12.167

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

^b Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds.

^c Includes small quantities (about 0.1 quadrillion Btu per year since 1989) of renewable energy in the form of ethanol blended into motor gasoline. See Note 12 at end of section.

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

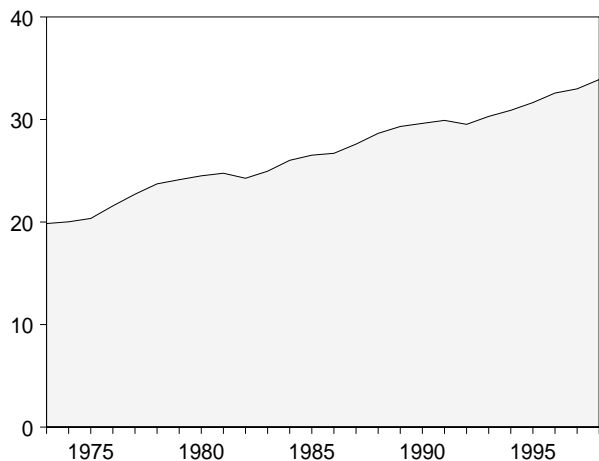
R=Revised, E=Estimate, F=Forecast, (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

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

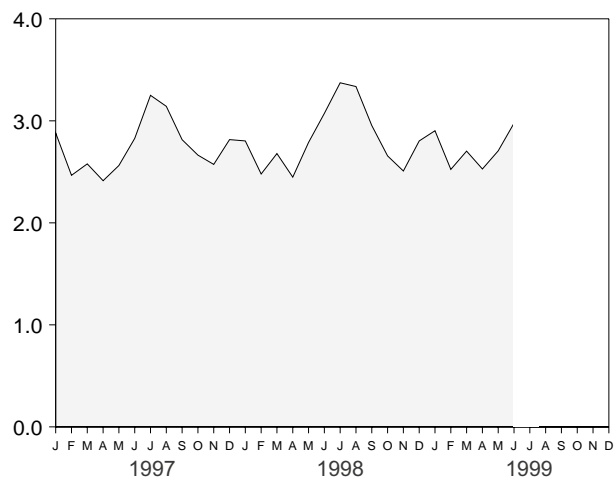
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.5 Energy Input at Electric Utilities
(Quadrillion Btu)

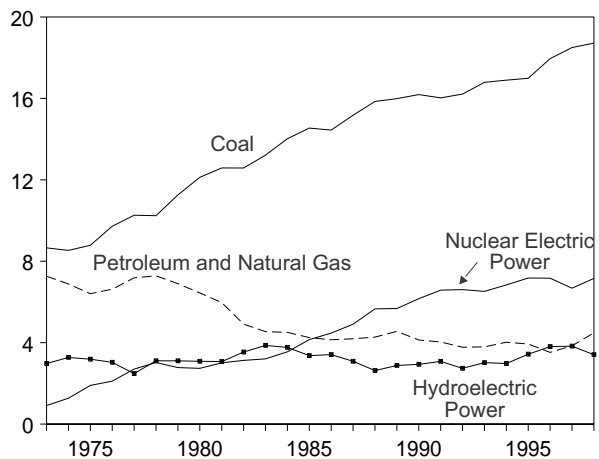
Total, 1973-1998



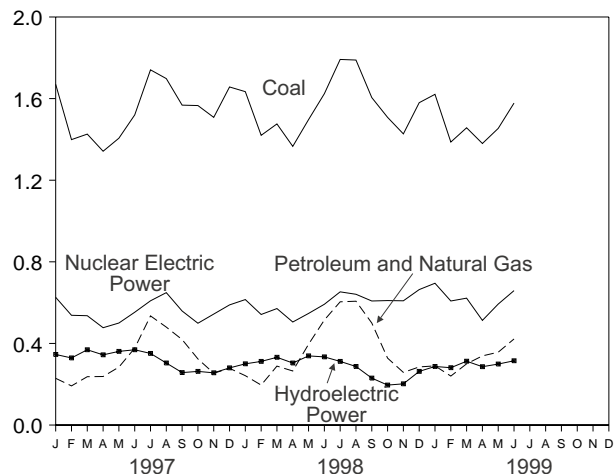
Total, Monthly



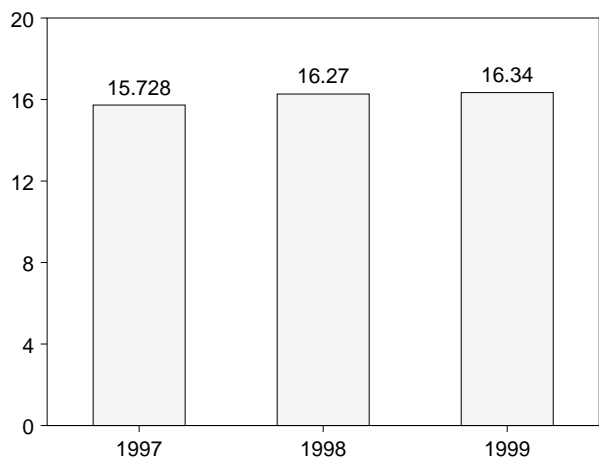
By Major Sources, 1973-1998



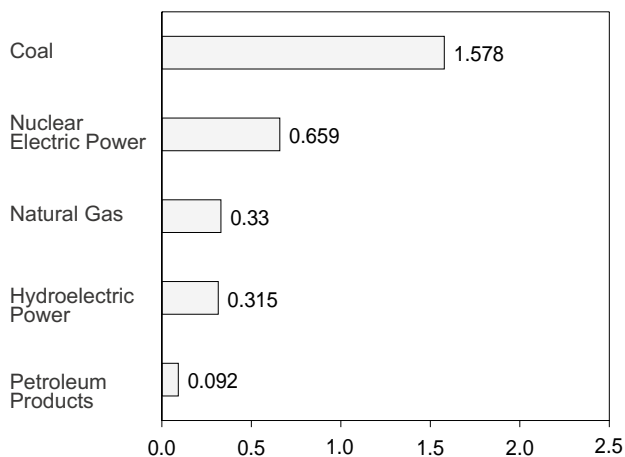
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-June



By Major Sources, June 1999



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Energy Input at Electric Utilities
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^a	Petroleum Products ^b	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Power ^c	Geothermal Energy	Other ^d	Total
1973 Total	8.658	3.748	3.515	0.910	2.975	0.043	0.003	19.852
1974 Total	8.534	3.519	3.365	1.272	3.276	.053	.003	20.022
1975 Total	8.786	3.240	3.166	1.900	3.187	.070	.002	20.350
1976 Total	9.720	3.152	3.477	2.111	3.032	.078	.003	21.574
1977 Total	10.262	3.284	3.901	2.702	2.482	.077	.005	22.713
1978 Total	10.238	3.297	3.987	3.024	3.110	.064	.003	23.724
1979 Total	11.260	3.613	3.283	2.776	3.107	.084	.005	24.128
1980 Total	12.123	3.810	2.634	2.739	3.085	.110	.005	24.505
1981 Total	12.583	3.768	2.202	3.008	3.072	.123	.004	24.760
1982 Total	12.582	3.342	1.568	3.131	3.539	.105	.003	24.270
1983 Total	13.213	2.998	1.544	3.203	3.866	.129	.004	24.956
1984 Total	14.020	3.220	1.286	3.553	3.767	.165	.009	26.020
1985 Total	14.542	3.160	1.090	4.149	3.365	.198	.015	26.519
1986 Total	14.444	2.691	1.452	4.471	3.413	.219	.012	26.703
1987 Total	15.173	2.935	1.257	4.906	3.084	.229	.016	27.600
1988 Total	15.850	2.709	1.563	5.661	2.630	.217	.017	28.648
1989 Total	15.988	2.871	1.685	5.677	2.880	.197	.021	29.318
1990 Total	16.189	2.882	1.250	6.161	R 2.936	.181	.022	R 29.621
1991 Total	16.028	2.856	1.178	6.579	R 3.080	.170	.021	R 29.912
1992 Total	16.211	2.826	.951	6.607	R 2.740	.169	.022	R 29.527
1993 Total	16.790	2.741	1.052	6.519	R 3.019	.158	.021	R 30.301
1994 Total	16.895	3.053	.968	6.837	R 2.976	.145	.021	R 30.896
1995 Total	16.990	3.276	.658	7.177	R 3.433	.099	.017	R 31.651
1996 Total	17.953	2.798	.725	7.168	R 3.805	.110	.020	R 32.579
1997 January	1.670	.142	.087	.626	R .346	.009	.002	R 2.881
February	1.399	.146	.046	.538	R .329	.006	.002	R 2.466
March	1.426	.193	.044	.536	R .369	.009	.002	R 2.578
April	1.342	.197	.041	.477	.344	.010	.002	R 2.413
May	1.406	.236	.048	.500	R .361	.010	.002	R 2.562
June	1.520	.303	.074	.553	R .369	.008	.002	R 2.828
July	1.741	.437	.098	.609	R .351	.011	.002	R 3.250
August	1.698	.399	.081	.649	R .304	.011	.002	R 3.142
September	1.568	.339	.080	.559	R .257	.010	.002	R 2.815
October	1.566	.249	.075	.499	R .263	.010	.002	R 2.664
November	1.508	.183	.071	.544	R .256	.010	.002	R 2.573
December	1.657	.201	.077	.589	R .280	.011	.002	R 2.816
Total	18.500	3.025	.822	6.678	R 3.828	.115	.021	R 32.989
1998 January	1.634	.174	.068	.615	R .300	.010	.002	R 2.803
February	1.420	.136	.060	.542	R .312	.008	.001	R 2.479
March	1.476	.198	.091	.571	R .332	.010	.002	R 2.679
April	1.366	.194	.071	.505	.304	.007	.002	2.448
May	1.497	.296	.100	.547	R .339	.006	.002	R 2.788
June	1.624	.386	.129	.592	R .334	.007	.001	R 3.073
July	1.792	.458	.146	.653	R .312	.009	.002	R 3.373
August	1.789	.466	.141	.641	R .287	.010	.002	R 3.336
September	1.605	.388	.112	.608	R .230	.010	.002	R 2.954
October	1.508	.251	.077	.610	R .196	.011	.002	R 2.656
November	1.427	.181	.077	.609	R .202	.010	.002	R 2.508
December	1.580	.192	.093	.664	R .263	.009	.002	R 2.803
Total	18.717	3.320	1.166	7.157	R 3.410	.108	.021	R 33.899
1999 January	R 1.621	.182	.108	R .695	R .287	.009	.002	R 2.903
February	1.387	.155	.085	.608	R .281	.007	.002	R 2.524
March	1.457	.210	.090	.622	R .313	.008	.001	R 2.703
April	1.380	.261	.078	.513	.286	.009	.002	2.528
May	1.454	.278	.079	.593	R .299	(s)	.002	2.706
June	1.578	.330	.092	.659	.315	(s)	.002	2.977
6-Month Total	8.877	1.415	.532	3.690	1.782	.034	.010	16.340
1998 6-Month Total	9.016	1.384	.519	3.371	1.921	.049	.010	16.270
1997 6-Month Total	8.762	1.217	.340	3.229	2.118	.052	.010	15.728

^a Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^b Includes residual and distillate fuel oils, petroleum coke, and small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

^c Includes net imports of electricity.

^d "Other" is electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

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

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

Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Please Read: This table reports energy input at electric utilities and does not include data on nonutility power producers (NUPP). NUPP data are collected by EIA on an annual basis starting in 1989. See EIA's *Electric Power Annual 1997, Volume II, "Nonutility Power Producers"* chapter for additional information.

Energy Consumption Notes and Sources

The data in this section of the *Monthly Energy Review* (MER) are obtained initially from a group of energy-related surveys, typically called “supply surveys,” conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). Supply surveys are those surveys directed to suppliers and marketers of specific energy sources. They measure the quantities of specific energy sources produced, or the quantities supplied to the market, or both. The data obtained from the EIA’s supply surveys are integrated to yield the summary consumption statistics published in this section (and in Section 1) of the MER. Users of the EIA’s energy consumption statistics should be aware of a second group of energy-related surveys, typically called “consumption surveys.” Consumption surveys gather information on the types of energy consumed by end users of energy, along with the characteristics of those end users that can be associated with energy use. For example, the Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey belongs to the consumption survey group because it collects information directly from end users (the manufacturing establishments). There are important differences between the supply and consumption surveys that need to be taken into account in any analysis that uses both data sources. For information on those differences, see *Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector, A Comparison of Measures by Consumption and Supply Surveys*, DOE/EIA-0533, Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC, April 6, 1990. The numbered notes that follow elaborate on essential information in Section 2.

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 geothermal, wood, waste, 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—All private residences, whether occupied or vacant, owned or rented, including single-family homes, multifamily housing units, and mobile homes. Secondary homes, such as summer homes, are also included. Institutional housing, such as school dormitories, hospitals, and military barracks, generally are not included in the residential sector; they are included in the commercial sector.

Commercial—Business establishments that are not engaged in transportation or in manufacturing or other types of industrial activity (agriculture, mining, or construction). Commercial establishments include hotels, motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises; religious and nonprofit organizations; health, social, and educational institutions; and Federal, State, and local governments. Street lights, pumps, bridges, and public services are also included if the establishment operating them is considered commercial.

Industrial—Manufacturing industries, which make up the largest part of the sector, along with mining, construction, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. Establishments in this sector range from steel mills to small farms to companies assembling electronic components.

Transportation—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—Privately and publicly owned establishments that generate, transmit, distribute, and sell electricity primarily for use by the public and meet the definition of an electric utility. Nonutility power producers are not included in the electric utility sector.

Although the end-use allocations are made according to these aggregations as closely as possible, some data are collected by using different classifications. For example, data on agricultural use of natural gas are collected and reported in the commercial sector, rather than in the industrial sector. Since agricultural use of natural gas cannot be identified separately, it is included in the commercial sector in this report. Another example is master-metered condominiums and apartments, and buildings with a combination of residential and commercial units. In many cases, the metering and billing practices cause residential energy usage of electricity, natural gas, or fuel oil to be included in the commercial sector. No adjustments for these discrepancies were made.

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

4. Coal: Coal is anthracite, bituminous coal (including subbituminous coal), and lignite.

Sources:

1973-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 Federal Power

Commission (FPC) Form FPC-4), "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Other Industrial

October 1977-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," quarterly.

Coke Plants

October 1977-December 1980: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals - Monthly/Annual."

January 1981-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-December 1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers - Upper Lake Docks."

January 1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.

5. Natural Gas: Natural gas consumption by end use is based on data presented in Table 4.4 of this report. For Section 2 calculations, lease and plant fuel consumption are added to industrial deliveries, and pipeline fuel represents transportation use of natural gas. Values in Btu are derived by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A.

Sources:

1973-1975: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Natural Gas" chapter.

1976-1978: EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Natural Gas, Annual."

1979: EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979*.

1980-1992: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*.

1993 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*.

Electric Utilities

1973-1976: Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1977-1981: 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 and commercial monthly sales data for 1973-1979, which are 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:

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

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

1981-1997: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

1998 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—Product supplied is assigned to electric utilities and non-electric utilities as follows:

Electric Utilities, All Periods.

For 1973-1979, consumption of distillate fuel is assumed to be the amount of petroleum (minus small amounts of kerosene and kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries) consumed in gas turbine and internal combustion plants. For 1980 forward, consumption of distillate fuel is assumed to be the amount of light oil (minus small amounts of kerosene deliveries through 1982) consumed at electric utilities. (See Table 7.3)

Sources:

1973-September 1977: FPC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report";

October 1977-1981: FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1982 forward: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities, Annual Estimates Through 1997.

The aggregate non-electric utility use of distillate fuel is total distillate fuel supplied minus the electric utility consumption. The non-electric utility annual consumption totals are allocated to the individual non-electric utility sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to the share of "adjusted sales" of each end-use sector, as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* report series (DOE/EIA-0535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172. "Adjusted sales" are sales that

have been adjusted at the PAD district level to equal EIA volume estimates of petroleum products supplied in the U.S. market. Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

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

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

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

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

Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities, Monthly Estimates Through 1997.

- Residential and commercial monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual estimates, which are described above, into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil. The years' sales totals are from the following sources: for 1973-1980, the Ethyl Corporation, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; for 1981 and 1982, the American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; and for 1983-1997, EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale.

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

and military use) is evenly distributed over the months, adjusted for the number of days per month.

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

Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities, 1998 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 1997.

Jet Fuel—Through 1982, small amounts of kerosene-type jet fuel were consumed by electric utilities. 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 proportion to annual sales grouped into end-use sectors from EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* reports (based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172), as follows:

- Residential deliveries are taken directly from the *Sales* reports for 1979-1997. Sales for 1997 are used as estimates for succeeding periods. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares.

- Commercial sales are directly from the *Sales* reports for 1979-1997. Sales for 1997 are used as estimates for succeeding periods. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares.

- Industrial sales are directly from the *Sales* reports for 1979-1997. Sales for 1997 are used as estimates for succeeding periods. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this estimated industrial (including farm) portion is added to all other uses.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)—The annual shares of LPG's total consumption that are estimated to be 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 on the basis of data for special fuels used on highways published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, in *Highway Statistics*. The allocations of LPG sold for internal combustion engine use to the transportation sector range from a low of 36 percent (in 1996) to a high of 73 percent (in 1994).

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

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

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

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

1984-1996: American Petroleum Institute (API), "Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases," which is based on an LPG sales survey jointly sponsored by API, the Gas Processors Association, and the National Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association.

1997 forward: The 1996 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 the two sectors from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Industrial Reports*, "Sales of Lubricating and Industrial Oils and Greases." The 1973 shares are applied to 1973 and 1974; the 1975 shares are applied to 1975 and 1976; and the 1977 shares are applied to 1977 forward.

Motor Gasoline—Total product supplied monthly is allocated to the major end-use sectors in proportion to aggregations of annual sales categories created on the basis of the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration,

Highway Statistics, Tables MF-21, MF-24, and MF-25, as follows:

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

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

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

Petroleum Coke—The portion consumed by electric utilities 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—Product supplied is assigned to electric utilities and non-electric utilities as follows:

Electric Utilities, All Periods.

For 1973-1979, consumption of residual fuel is assumed to be the amount of petroleum consumed in steam-electric power plants. For 1980 forward, consumption of residual fuel is assumed to be the amount of heavy oil consumed at electric utilities. (See Table 7.3)

Sources:

1973-September 1977: Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

October 1977-1981: FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1982 forward: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities, Annual Estimates Through 1997.

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 sold to end users, grouped into sectors from EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* reports (based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172), as follows:

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

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

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

Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities, Monthly Estimates Through 1997.

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

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

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

Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities, 1998 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 1997.

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

Sources:

1973-1976: FPC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1977-1981: FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power

Plant Report."

1982 forward: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

8. 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

1973-1976: FPC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1977-1981: FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1982 forward: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Sources for Industrial Sector

1973-1978: 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 1974-1979; monthly generation estimated to be in proportion to each month's hydroelectricity generation in the electric utility industry in 1980.

Sources for Imports and Exports of Electricity

1973-September 1977: Unpublished Federal Power Commission data.

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

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, ERA, *Electricity Exchanges Across International Borders*.

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

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

1989: DOE, Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."

1990-1998: Data for Mexico: DOE, Fossil Energy, Office of Fuels Programs, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data." Data for Canada: the National Energy Board of Canada.

1999: EIA estimates based on preliminary data from DOE, Fossil Energy, and actual data from the National Energy Board of Canada.

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

Sources:

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

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

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

1982-forward: *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. 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 is a result of imputing fossil energy equivalent inputs for hydroelectric and other energy sources, since there is no generally accepted practice for measuring those thermal conver-

sion rates. In addition to conversion losses, other losses include power plant use of electricity, transmission and distribution of electricity from power plants to end-use consumers (also called “line losses”), and unaccounted for electricity. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector’s share of total electricity sales. Overall, approximately 67 percent of total energy input is lost in conversion; of electricity generated, approximately 5 percent is lost in plant use and 9 percent is lost in transmission and distribution. 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.

12. Renewable Energy: *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* consumption and production totals currently capture about half of estimated total renewable energy resources. Coverage is complete for the electric utilities as reported under “Hydroelectric Power,” “Geothermal Energy,” and “Other” on Table 2.6. Small amounts of hydroelectric power (about -0.05 quadrillion Btu in 1998) included on Table 2.6 are used at pumped storage facilities and are not considered renewable. Small quantities of ethanol (about 0.11 quadrillion Btu in 1998) are blended into motor gasoline, which are accounted for under “Petroleum Products” on Table 2.5 for the transportation sector.

Renewable energy used by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers is not currently included in the *MER* data series because consistent monthly series are not available. On an annual basis, the estimated quantities in quadrillion Btu are:

Year	Residential and Commercial				Industrial ¹					
	Biomass ²	Geothermal Energy ³	Solar Energy	Total	Biomass ⁴	Geothermal Energy ⁵	Conventional Hydroelectric Power ⁶	Solar Energy	Wind Energy	Total
1989	0.918	0.008	0.053	0.978	2.010	0.116	0.074	0.005	0.019	2.224
1990	0.581	0.008	0.056	0.645	1.948	0.155	0.085	0.007	0.023	2.217
1991	0.613	0.009	0.058	0.680	1.943	0.170	0.085	0.008	0.027	2.234
1992	0.645	0.010	0.060	0.714	2.042	0.182	0.098	0.008	0.030	2.360
1993	0.592	0.010	0.062	0.664	2.084	0.206	0.119	0.009	0.031	2.449
1994	0.582	0.010	0.064	0.656	2.217	0.214	0.136	0.009	0.036	2.613
1995	0.641	0.011	0.065	0.717	2.286	0.210	0.152	0.008	0.033	2.690
1996	0.644	0.012	0.066	0.722	2.370	0.217	0.171	0.009	0.035	2.802
1997	0.475	0.013	0.065	0.553	2.390	0.194	0.185	0.009	0.035	2.813
1998 ^E	0.468	0.015	0.065	0.547	2.460	0.191	0.206	0.010	0.036	2.902

¹Includes electricity generated from nonutility power plant facilities of 1 megawatt or greater capacity.

²Wood.

³Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

⁴Wood, wood waste, wood liquors, peat, railroad ties, wood sludge, spent sulfite liquors, agricultural waste, straw, tires, fish oils, tall oil, sludge waste, waste alcohol, municipal solid waste, landfill gases, and other waste.

⁵Geothermal electricity generation, heat pump, and direct use energy.

Note: See the inside front cover of the *Monthly Energy Review* for information about ordering EIA reports, or, for direct access to several reports on the subject of renewable energy, go to our Web site at <http://www.eia.doe.gov> and tap “Renewables.”

Section 3. Petroleum

Total petroleum imports¹ averaged 10.7 million barrels per day in August 1999, 5 percent lower than the previous month's rate and 3 percent lower than the August 1998 rate.

In August 1999, 19.7 million barrels per day of petroleum products were supplied for domestic use, 2 percent higher than the August 1998 rate. Motor gasoline accounted for 44 percent of the total; distillate fuel oil, 17 percent; and kerosene-type jet fuel, 9 percent.

Motor gasoline supplied during August 1999 averaged 8.6 million barrels per day, 2 percent lower than the previous month's rate but 1 percent higher than the August 1998 rate. Total motor gasoline stocks were 199 million barrels at the end of August 1999, 5 million barrels below the stock level in the previous

month and 11 million barrels below the level 1 year earlier.

Distillate fuel oil supplied during August 1999 averaged 3.3 million barrels per day, 3 percent lower than the previous month's rate and 4 percent lower than the August 1998 rate. Distillate fuel oil ending stocks for August 1999 were 141 million barrels, 3 million barrels above the stock level in the previous month but 8 million barrels below the level 1 year earlier.

Kerosene-type jet fuel supplied in August 1999 averaged 1.6 million barrels per day, 1 percent above the previous month's rate and 3 percent above the August 1998 rate. Kerosene-type jet fuel stocks measured 45 million barrels at the end of August 1999, the same stock level as in the previous month but 1 million barrels below the 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 May 1999.

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

Table 3.1a Petroleum Overview: Field Production, Stock Change, Petroleum Products Supplied, and Ending Stocks

	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^d 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	^e 1,074
1975 Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	^e 17	^e 15	16,322	1,133
1976 Average	9,774	8,132	^f 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	^e 1,392
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	^e 290	^e -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	^e 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	^e 214	^e -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 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	^e 1,592
1993 Average	^g 8,836	6,847	1,736	81	^e 70	17,237	^e 1,647
1994 Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	-2	17,718	1,653
1995 Average	8,626	6,560	1,762	-93	-153	17,725	1,563
1996 Average	8,607	6,465	1,830	-124	-28	18,309	1,507
1997 January	8,470	6,402	1,782	462	-679	18,554	1,501
February	8,708	6,514	1,867	-122	-557	18,398	1,482
March	8,646	6,452	1,876	520	444	17,863	1,512
April	8,604	6,441	1,824	197	4	18,559	1,518
May	8,633	6,474	1,822	230	1,172	18,293	1,561
June	8,610	6,442	1,827	-199	658	18,617	1,575
July	8,608	6,409	1,821	-343	-167	19,107	1,559
August	8,535	6,347	1,831	-283	643	18,565	1,570
September	8,679	6,486	1,845	95	642	18,562	1,592
October	8,624	6,467	1,813	393	-214	19,071	1,598
November	8,565	6,459	1,728	252	-195	18,578	1,600
December	8,662	6,531	1,773	-608	-675	19,250	1,560
Average	8,611	6,452	1,817	51	93	18,620	1,560
1998 January	8,781	6,541	1,805	389	-66	18,362	1,570
February	8,731	6,476	1,857	37	-79	18,316	1,569
March	8,590	6,408	1,853	538	54	18,685	1,587
April	8,685	6,483	1,869	556	349	19,044	1,614
May	8,529	6,347	1,835	-9	1,232	18,375	1,652
June	8,460	6,267	1,748	-620	577	19,182	1,651
July	8,155	6,194	1,586	187	162	19,466	1,661
August	8,301	6,203	1,722	-293	530	19,347	1,669
September	7,878	5,789	1,716	-641	95	18,895	1,652
October	8,257	6,143	1,744	677	-776	19,188	1,649
November	8,294	6,140	1,768	321	425	18,673	1,672
December	8,066	6,043	1,620	-285	-515	19,419	1,647
Average	8,392	6,252	1,759	74	165	18,917	1,647
1999 January	^E 7,974	^E 5,954	1,656	67	-321	18,850	1,639
February	^E 8,109	^E 5,984	1,722	31	-521	19,240	1,625
March	^E 8,204	^E 6,048	1,779	342	-903	19,489	1,608
April	^E 8,087	^E 5,977	1,786	-192	434	18,861	1,615
May	^E 8,185	^E 5,985	1,768	406	1,064	18,142	1,661
June	^E 8,097	^E 5,880	1,827	-402	-425	19,738	1,636
July	^{RE} 8,055	^{RE} 5,873	^R 1,880	^R 104	^R 1	^R 19,503	^R 1,639
August	^E 8,172	^{PE} 5,971	^E 1,768	^E -308	^E -118	^E 19,672	^E 1,628
8-Month Average	^E 8,110	^{PE} 5,959	^E 1,773	^E 8	^E -94	^E 19,185	^E 1,628
1998 8-Month Average	8,526	6,363	1,783	100	349	18,851	1,669
1997 8-Month Average	8,600	6,434	1,831	60	198	18,495	1,570

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids.

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^e See Note 4 at end of section.

^f See Note 6 at end of section.

^g Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into finished motor

gasoline and oxygenate production from merchant MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) plants.

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

Notes: Crude oil includes lease condensate. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: 1973-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S1. 1981 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S1.

Table 3.1b Petroleum Overview: Imports, Exports, and Net Imports

	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^b
	Total	Crude Oil ^a	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	^c 471	235	^c 236	^c 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 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 Average	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 Average	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
1995 Average	8,835	7,230	1,605	949	95	855	7,886
1996 Average	9,478	7,508	1,971	981	110	871	8,498
1997 January	9,763	7,492	2,271	1,038	141	897	8,725
February	9,561	7,434	2,127	1,017	229	787	8,544
March	9,833	7,754	2,079	933	136	796	8,900
April	10,114	7,987	2,127	937	92	845	9,177
May	10,818	8,653	2,165	876	26	851	9,941
June	10,736	8,759	1,978	955	57	898	9,782
July	10,008	8,178	1,830	1,012	70	942	8,996
August	10,465	8,621	1,844	1,074	110	964	9,390
September	10,537	8,840	1,697	997	122	875	9,540
October	10,792	8,927	1,865	1,066	152	914	9,726
November	9,948	8,366	1,582	934	32	901	9,014
December	9,328	7,653	1,675	1,197	131	1,066	8,130
Average	10,162	8,225	1,936	1,003	108	896	9,158
1998 January	10,127	8,339	1,788	1,133	231	902	8,994
February	9,991	8,045	1,946	1,003	197	806	8,988
March	10,034	8,124	1,911	948	99	848	9,087
April	11,105	8,985	2,120	1,048	163	885	10,057
May	11,104	8,987	2,117	1,053	144	909	10,051
June	10,926	8,795	2,132	987	63	924	9,939
July	11,649	9,507	2,142	998	104	894	10,651
August	11,032	9,177	1,855	780	51	729	10,252
September	10,499	8,500	1,998	863	34	828	9,636
October	10,861	8,667	2,194	851	87	763	10,011
November	10,860	8,940	1,920	782	60	721	10,078
December	10,258	8,352	1,906	893	90	803	9,365
Average	10,708	8,706	2,002	945	110	835	9,764
1999 January	10,181	8,308	1,873	896	107	788	9,285
February	10,336	8,387	1,949	756	119	636	9,580
March	10,589	8,757	1,832	764	95	669	9,825
April	11,227	9,080	2,146	1,196	332	864	10,031
May	10,865	8,806	2,059	915	88	826	9,950
June	10,624	8,601	2,024	907	123	784	9,717
July	^R 11,250	^R 9,222	^R 2,028	^R 918	^R 120	^R 798	^R 10,332
August	^E 10,652	^E 8,780	^E 1,872	^E 984	^E 108	^E 876	^E 9,668
8-Month Average	^E 10,718	^E 8,746	^E 1,972	^E 918	^E 136	^E 782	^E 9,801
1998 8-Month Average	10,753	8,752	2,001	993	131	863	9,760
1997 8-Month Average	10,167	8,116	2,052	980	107	874	9,187

^a Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Net imports equals imports minus exports.

^c See Note 6 at end of section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate.

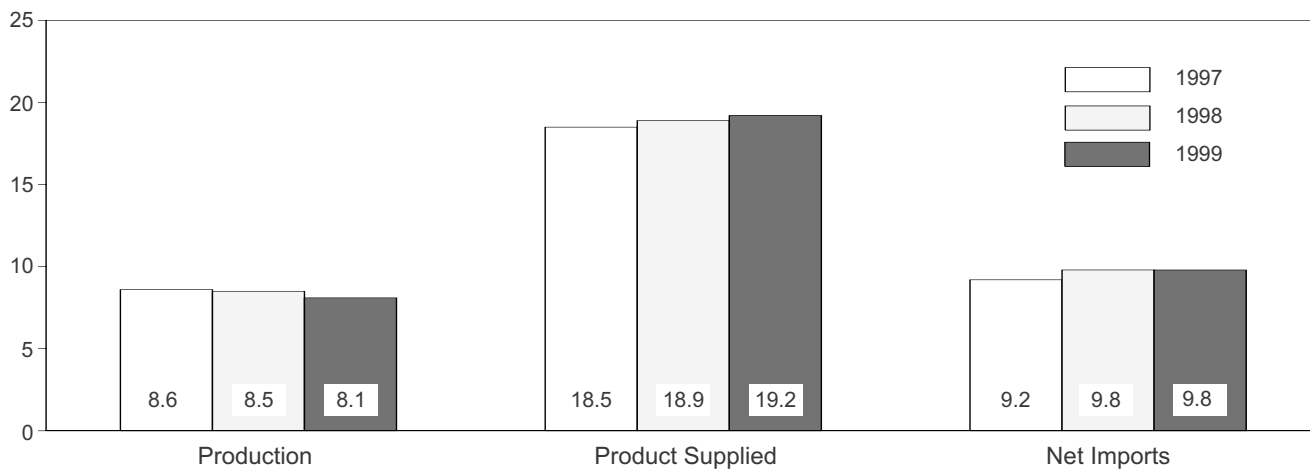
Notes: Crude oil includes lease condensate. Totals may not equal sum

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

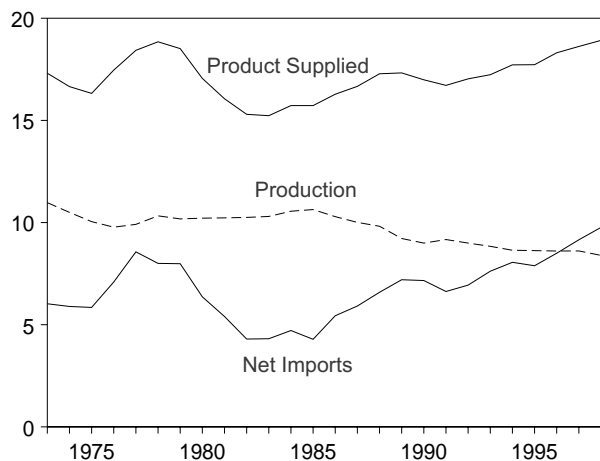
Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S1. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S1.

Figure 3.1 Petroleum Overview
(Million Barrels per Day)

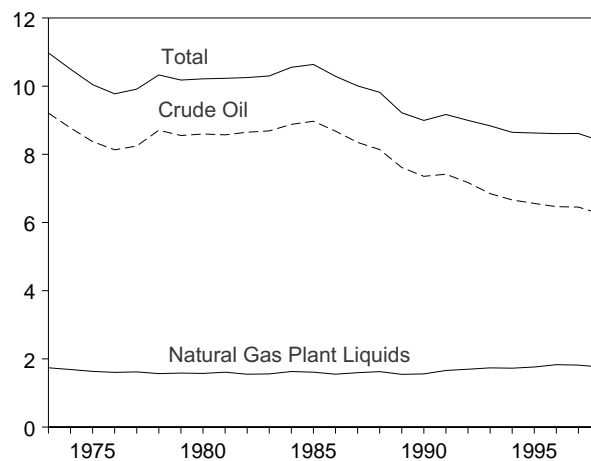
Overview, January-August



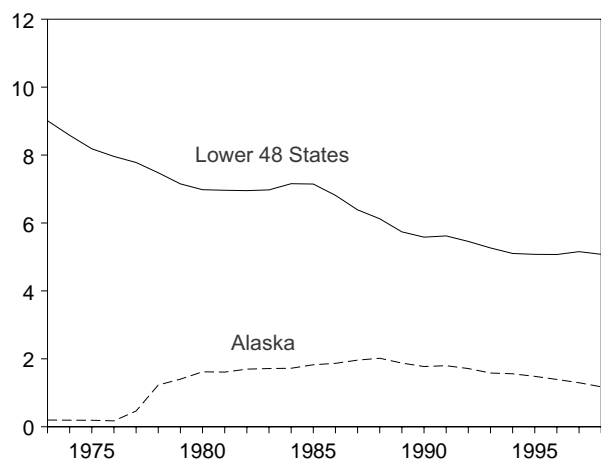
Overview, 1973-1998



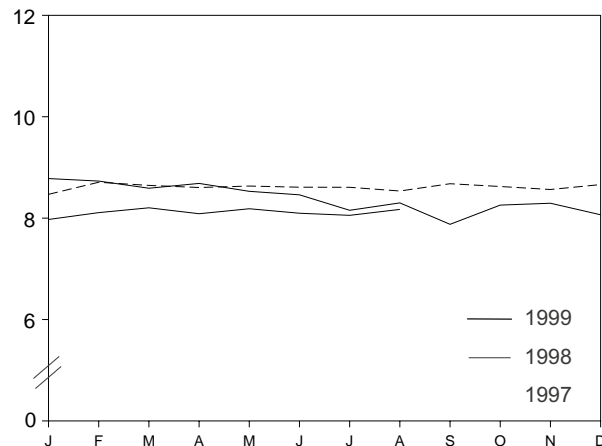
Production, 1973-1998



Crude Oil Production, 1973-1998



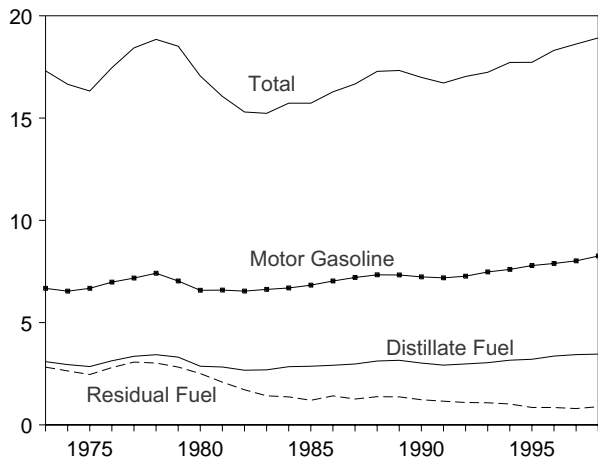
Total Production, Monthly



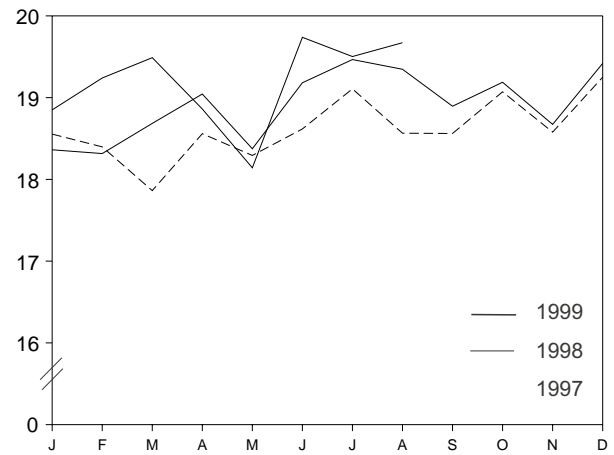
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, and 3.2a.

Figure 3.1 Petroleum Overview (Continued)
 (Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

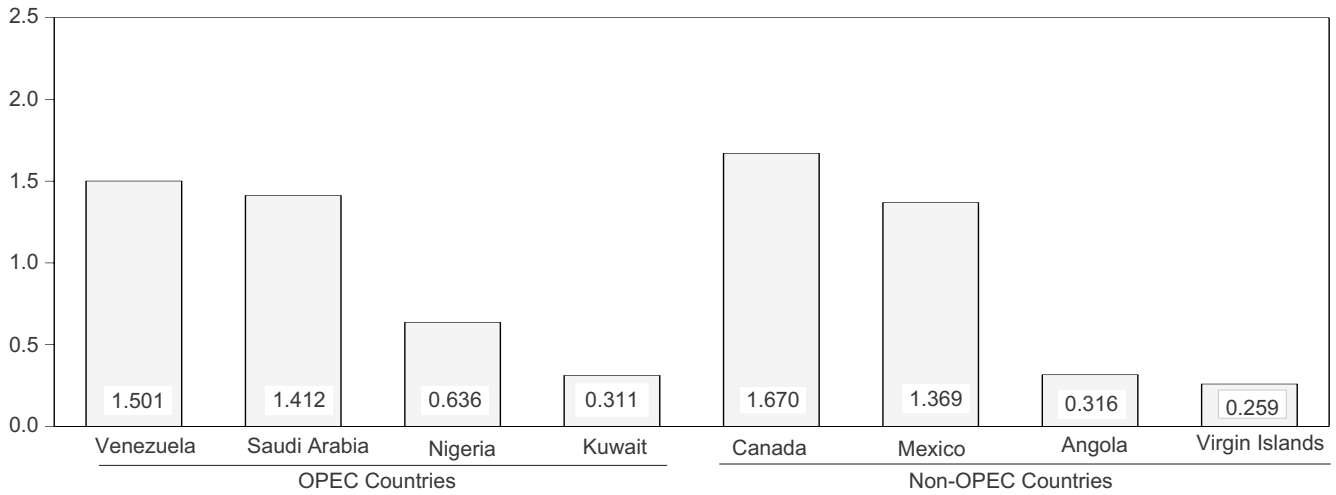
Product Supplied, 1973-1998



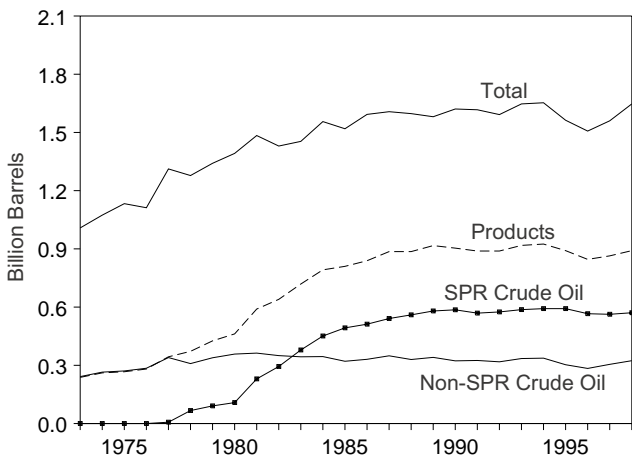
Product Supplied, Monthly



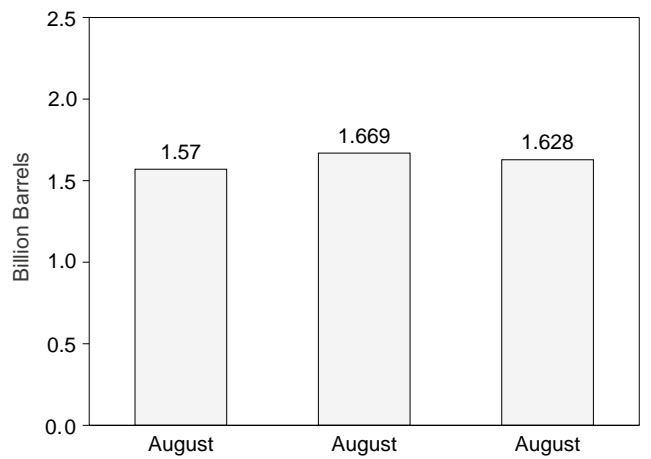
Imports from Selected Countries, July 1999



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-1998



Total Stocks, End of Month



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

Sources: Tables 3.1a, 3.2b, 3.3a, 3.3b, 3.3d, 3.3e, 3.3f, 3.3h, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6.

Table 3.2a Crude Oil Supply and Disposition: Supply

	Supply						Unaccounted-for Crude Oil ^b	Crude Oil Used Directly ^c
	Field Production		Imports					
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ^a	Other			
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
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	^d -19	
1977 Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-6	-14	
1978 Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	^d 161	6,195	-57	^d -15	
1979 Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-11	^d -14	
1980 Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	34	^d -14	
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	—	
1984 Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	—	
1985 Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	—	
1986 Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	—	
1987 Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	—	
1988 Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	—	
1989 Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	—	
1990 Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	—	
1991 Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	—	
1992 Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	—	
1993 Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	—	
1994 Average	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	—	
1995 Average	6,560	1,484	7,230	0	7,230	193	—	
1996 Average	6,465	1,393	7,508	0	7,508	215	—	
1997 January	6,402	1,380	7,492	0	7,492	378	—	
February	6,514	1,384	7,434	0	7,434	-350	—	
March	6,452	1,331	7,754	0	7,754	501	—	
April	6,441	1,330	7,987	0	7,987	167	—	
May	6,474	1,303	8,653	0	8,653	257	—	
June	6,442	1,260	8,759	0	8,759	-170	—	
July	6,409	1,238	8,178	0	8,178	136	—	
August	6,347	1,200	8,621	0	8,621	130	—	
September	6,486	1,276	8,840	0	8,840	199	—	
October	6,467	1,286	8,927	0	8,927	5	—	
November	6,459	1,278	8,366	0	8,366	164	—	
December	6,531	1,290	7,653	0	7,653	267	—	
Average	6,452	1,296	8,225	0	8,225	145	—	
1998 January	6,541	1,229	8,339	0	8,339	60	—	
February	6,476	1,238	8,045	0	8,045	-264	—	
March	6,408	1,221	8,124	0	8,124	745	—	
April	6,483	1,200	8,985	0	8,985	336	—	
May	6,347	1,173	8,987	0	8,987	122	—	
June	6,267	1,135	8,795	0	8,795	-135	—	
July	6,194	1,155	9,507	0	9,507	144	—	
August	6,203	1,133	9,177	0	9,177	96	—	
September	5,789	1,093	8,500	0	8,500	-44	—	
October	6,143	1,197	8,667	0	8,667	-52	—	
November	6,140	1,168	8,940	0	8,940	74	—	
December	6,043	1,160	8,352	0	8,352	250	—	
Average	6,252	1,175	8,706	0	8,706	115	—	
1999 January	^E 5,954	^E 1,164	8,308	0	8,308	396	—	
February	^E 5,984	^E 1,104	8,387	0	8,387	209	—	
March	^E 6,048	^E 1,134	8,757	0	8,757	128	—	
April	^E 5,977	^E 1,056	9,080	0	9,080	122	—	
May	^E 5,985	^E 1,088	8,806	0	8,806	650	—	
June	^E 5,880	^E 967	8,601	0	8,601	183	—	
July	^{RE} 5,873	^{RE} 990	^R 9,222	0	^R 9,222	^R 361	—	
August	^{PE} 5,971	^{PE} 1,005	^E 8,780	^E 0	^E 8,780	^E 490	—	
8-Month Average	^{PE} 5,959	^{PE} 1,063	^E 8,746	^E 0	^E 8,746	^E 320	—	
1998 8-Month Average	6,363	1,185	8,752	0	8,752	143	—	
1997 8-Month Average	6,434	1,302	8,116	0	8,116	138	—	

^a Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b A balancing item.

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

^d See Note 6 at end of section.

PE=Preliminary estimate. R=Revised. — =Not applicable. E=Estimate.

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

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S2. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S2.

Table 3.2b Crude Oil Supply and Disposition: Disposition and Ending Stocks

	Disposition						Ending Stocks ^a		
	Crude Losses	Stock Change ^b		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied ^d	Total	SPR ^c	Other Primary
		SPR ^c	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	^e 14	-	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	^e 14	45	52	13,481	287	-	^f 466	108	^f 358
1981 Average	5	336	^f -46	12,470	228	-	594	230	363
1982 Average	3	174	-38	11,774	236	-	^g 644	294	^g 350
1983 Average	2	234	^g -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 Average	(s)	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 Average	(s)	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 Average	(s)	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991 Average	(s)	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992 Average	(s)	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993 Average	(s)	34	47	13,613	98	10	922	587	335
1994 Average	(s)	13	5	13,866	99	9	929	592	337
1995 Average	(s)	(s)	-93	13,973	95	7	895	592	303
1996 Average	(s)	-71	-53	14,195	110	6	850	566	284
1997 January	0	-75	537	13,664	141	5	864	563	301
February	0	(s)	-121	13,485	229	6	861	563	297
March	0	(s)	520	14,047	136	5	877	563	313
April	0	(s)	197	14,303	92	3	883	563	319
May	0	(s)	230	15,123	26	4	890	563	326
June	0	(s)	-199	15,170	57	2	884	563	320
July	0	(s)	-343	14,994	70	2	873	563	310
August	0	(s)	-283	15,271	110	(s)	864	563	301
September	0	(s)	95	15,308	122	(s)	867	563	304
October	0	(s)	393	14,854	152	0	879	563	316
November	0	(s)	252	14,706	32	0	887	563	324
December	0	(s)	-607	14,928	131	0	868	563	305
Average	0	-7	57	14,662	108	2	868	563	305
1998 January	0	(s)	389	14,319	231	0	880	563	317
February	0	(s)	38	14,023	197	0	881	563	318
March	0	0	538	14,639	99	0	898	563	334
April	0	0	556	15,085	163	0	915	563	351
May	0	(s)	-9	15,321	144	0	914	563	351
June	0	(s)	-620	15,485	63	0	896	563	332
July	0	(s)	187	15,554	104	0	901	563	338
August	0	0	-293	15,717	51	0	892	563	329
September	0	(s)	0	14,851	34	0	873	563	310
October	0	(s)	19	13,994	87	0	894	564	330
November	0	150	170	14,772	60	0	904	569	335
December	0	93	-378	14,840	90	0	895	571	324
Average	0	(s) 22	52	14,889	110	0	895	571	324
1999 January	0	18	49	14,483	107	0	897	572	325
February	(s)	(s)	31	14,430	119	0	897	572	325
March	(s)	0	342	14,495	95	0	908	572	336
April	0	17	-209	15,039	332	0	902	572	330
May	0	37	369	14,946	88	0	915	574	341
June	0	40	-442	14,943	123	0	903	575	328
July	0	^R 29	^R 75	^R 15,232	^R 120	0	^R 906	^R 576	^R 330
August	^E 0	^E 29	^E -337	^E 15,441	^E 108	^E 0	^E 890	^E 576	^E 315
8-Month Average	^E (s)	^E 21	^E -13	^E 14,881	^E 136	^E 0	^E 890	^E 576	^E 315
1998 8-Month Average	(s)	(s)	100	15,028	131	0	892	563	329
1997 8-Month Average	0	-10	70	14,518	107	3	864	563	301

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.
^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
^c Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
^d Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
^e See Note 6 at end of section.
^f Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit are included from January 1981 forward. See Note 5 at end of section.
^g See Note 4 at end of section.
^R=Revised. - =Not applicable. ^E=Estimate. (s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.
Notes: Crude oil includes lease condensate. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S2. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S2.

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

	Persian Gulf ^a							
	Bahrain		Iran		Iraq		Kuwait ^b	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	11	0	223	216	4	4	47	42
1974 Average	12	0	469	463	0	0	5	5
1975 Average	16	0	280	278	2	2	16	4
1976 Average	3	0	298	298	26	26	5	1
1977 Average	10	0	535	530	74	74	48	42
1978 Average	3	0	555	554	62	62	6	5
1979 Average	1	0	304	297	88	88	8	5
1980 Average	(s)	0	9	8	28	28	27	27
1981 Average	1	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
1982 Average	1	0	35	35	3	3	5	2
1983 Average	2	0	48	48	10	10	14	7
1984 Average	1	0	10	10	12	12	36	24
1985 Average	4	0	27	27	46	46	21	4
1986 Average	2	0	19	19	81	81	68	28
1987 Average	0	0	98	98	83	82	84	70
1988 Average	2	0	^c (s)	^c (s)	345	343	92	80
1989 Average	0	0	0	0	449	441	157	155
1990 Average	1	0	0	0	518	514	86	79
1991 Average	2	0	32	32	0	0	6	6
1992 Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	39
1993 Average	1	0	0	0	0	0	353	344
1994 Average	1	0	0	0	0	0	312	307
1995 Average	1	0	0	0	0	0	218	213
1996 Average	1	0	0	0	1	1	236	235
1997 January	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	209
February	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	172
March	0	0	0	0	35	35	315	315
April	0	0	0	0	84	84	204	204
May	0	0	0	0	102	102	128	128
June	0	0	0	0	115	115	361	361
July	0	0	0	0	88	88	331	331
August	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	229	229
September	0	0	0	0	0	0	322	322
October	0	0	0	0	177	177	349	349
November	0	0	0	0	220	220	220	220
December	0	0	0	0	240	240	188	188
Average	0	0	0	0	89	89	253	253
1998 January	0	0	0	0	36	36	252	252
February	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	338
March	0	0	0	0	127	127	374	374
April	0	0	0	0	254	254	311	311
May	17	0	0	0	137	137	399	399
June	0	0	0	0	270	270	275	275
July	0	0	0	0	286	286	435	435
August	0	0	0	0	713	713	273	273
September	0	0	0	0	517	517	259	259
October	0	0	0	0	636	636	241	227
November	0	0	0	0	542	542	224	224
December	0	0	0	0	486	486	228	228
Average	1	0	0	0	336	336	301	300
1999 January	0	0	0	0	471	471	132	132
February	0	0	0	0	681	681	205	205
March	0	0	0	0	791	791	324	324
April	0	0	0	0	824	824	286	279
May	0	0	0	0	720	720	227	227
June	0	0	0	0	691	691	259	259
July	0	0	0	0	670	670	311	311
7-Month Average	0	0	0	0	692	692	250	249
1998 7-Month Average	3	0	0	0	160	160	341	341
1997 7-Month Average	0	0	0	0	61	61	246	246

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

^b Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in Saudi Arabia.

^c A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States 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.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: **Bahrain:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report." **All Other Data: 1973-1980—EIA, Petroleum Supply Monthly, February 1993, Table S3. 1981 forward—EIA, Petroleum Supply Monthly, September 1999, Table S3.**

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

	Persian Gulf ^a							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total ^a	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	7	7	486	462	71	71	848	802
1974 Average	17	17	461	438	74	69	1,039	992
1975 Average	18	18	715	701	117	117	1,165	1,121
1976 Average	24	24	1,230	1,222	254	254	1,840	1,825
1977 Average	67	67	1,380	1,373	335	333	2,448	2,418
1978 Average	64	64	1,144	1,142	385	385	2,219	2,212
1979 Average	31	31	1,356	1,347	281	281	2,069	2,049
1980 Average	22	22	1,261	1,250	172	172	1,519	1,508
1981 Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,219	1,196
1982 Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	696	659
1983 Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	442	405
1984 Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	506	450
1985 Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	311	244
1986 Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	912	796
1987 Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,077	949
1988 Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,541	1,357
1989 Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	1,861	1,734
1990 Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	1,966	1,801
1991 Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	1,845	1,743
1992 Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,778	1,636
1993 Average	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	1,782	1,637
1994 Average	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,728	1,615
1995 Average	0	0	1,344	1,260	10	5	1,573	1,479
1996 Average	0	0	1,363	1,248	3	3	1,604	1,488
1997 January	0	0	1,344	1,253	0	0	1,553	1,462
February	0	0	1,361	1,250	0	0	1,533	1,421
March	0	0	1,292	1,157	0	0	1,641	1,506
April	15	0	1,573	1,408	0	0	1,877	1,697
May	0	0	1,475	1,333	0	0	1,706	1,564
June	0	0	1,299	1,174	6	0	1,781	1,650
July	0	0	1,313	1,188	14	0	1,746	1,607
August	0	0	1,636	1,516	0	0	1,866	1,746
September	0	0	1,599	1,511	0	0	1,921	1,833
October	16	0	1,377	1,282	0	0	1,919	1,808
November	0	0	1,308	1,257	0	0	1,748	1,697
December	15	0	1,311	1,192	0	0	1,755	1,621
Average	4	0	1,407	1,293	2	0	1,755	1,635
1998 January	0	0	1,515	1,438	0	0	1,804	1,726
February	18	18	1,470	1,360	0	0	1,826	1,716
March	0	0	1,552	1,406	13	13	2,066	1,920
April	0	0	1,527	1,348	20	20	2,111	1,933
May	0	0	1,362	1,279	0	0	1,915	1,815
June	15	0	1,647	1,566	0	0	2,207	2,111
July	15	0	1,615	1,575	0	0	2,351	2,296
August	0	0	1,500	1,468	0	0	2,486	2,453
September	0	0	1,606	1,532	0	0	2,383	2,308
October	0	0	1,316	1,228	0	0	2,194	2,092
November	0	0	1,386	1,323	0	0	2,153	2,089
December	0	0	1,402	1,326	0	0	2,116	2,040
Average	4	1	1,491	1,404	3	3	2,136	2,044
1999 January	0	0	1,511	1,410	0	0	2,114	2,012
February	0	0	1,510	1,437	0	0	2,396	2,324
March	34	0	1,645	1,584	0	0	2,794	2,698
April	31	0	1,444	1,379	5	0	2,591	2,483
May	0	0	1,502	1,406	0	0	2,449	2,352
June	0	0	1,515	1,419	19	0	2,484	2,369
July	0	0	1,412	1,271	0	0	2,393	2,252
7-Month Average	9	0	1,506	1,415	4	0	2,460	2,356
1998 7-Month Average	7	2	1,527	1,425	5	5	2,042	1,933
1997 7-Month Average	2	0	1,379	1,252	3	0	1,692	1,559

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

^b Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in Saudi Arabia.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S3. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S3.

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

	Other OPEC ^a									
	Algeria		Ecuador ^b		Gabon ^c		Indonesia		Libya	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	136	120	48	47	0	0	213	200	164	133
1974 Average	190	180	42	42	23	23	300	284	4	4
1975 Average	282	264	57	57	27	27	390	379	232	223
1976 Average	432	408	51	51	28	26	539	537	453	444
1977 Average	559	544	57	55	42	35	541	507	723	704
1978 Average	649	634	54	38	41	38	573	533	654	638
1979 Average	636	608	42	30	42	42	420	380	658	642
1980 Average	488	456	27	17	26	25	348	314	554	548
1981 Average	311	261	48	38	35	35	366	318	319	317
1982 Average	170	90	42	32	40	40	248	226	26	23
1983 Average	240	176	61	56	59	59	338	315	0	0
1984 Average	323	194	55	47	58	57	343	304	1	0
1985 Average	187	84	67	56	52	51	314	292	4	0
1986 Average	271	78	77	64	26	25	318	297	0	0
1987 Average	295	115	29	23	35	35	285	262	0	0
1988 Average	300	58	47	33	16	15	205	186	0	0
1989 Average	269	60	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990 Average	280	63	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991 Average	253	44	63	53	84	84	111	102	0	0
1992 Average	196	24	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993 Average	220	24	(b)	(b)	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994 Average	243	21	(b)	(b)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995 Average	234	27	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	88	64	0	0
1996 Average	256	8	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	59	44	0	0
1997 January	282	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	55	38	0	0
February	319	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	51	39	0	0
March	309	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	18	15	0	0
April	320	23	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	40	32	0	0
May	290	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	86	86	0	0
June	349	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	57	50	0	0
July	291	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	73	66	0	0
August	261	4	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	24	21	0	0
September	259	6	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	90	83	0	0
October	272	3	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	42	42	0	0
November	267	7	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	79	74	0	0
December	208	28	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	84	68	0	0
Average	285	6	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	58	51	0	0
1998 January	316	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	36	33	0	0
February	295	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	24	24	0	0
March	255	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	50	47	0	0
April	336	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	44	26	0	0
May	330	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	21	21	0	0
June	362	21	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	0	0	0	0
July	308	20	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	96	84	0	0
August	264	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	59	41	0	0
September	306	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	73	54	0	0
October	289	21	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	102	89	0	0
November	219	22	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	183	138	0	0
December	200	31	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	102	43	0	0
Average	290	10	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	66	50	0	0
1999 January	240	20	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	80	75	0	0
February	203	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	66	66	0	0
March	298	6	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	43	40	0	0
April	304	80	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	98	94	0	0
May	293	107	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	82	76	0	0
June	245	7	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	56	42	0	0
July	302	48	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	38	33	0	0
7-Month Average	270	39	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	66	61	0	0
1998 7-Month Average	314	6	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	39	34	0	0
1997 7-Month Average	308	3	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	55	47	0	0

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

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

^c Gabon withdrew from OPEC on December 31, 1994. As of January

1995, imports from Gabon appear on Table 3.3f under "Non-OPEC."

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

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S3. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S3.

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Other OPEC ^a						Total OPEC ^b	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	459	448	1,135	344	2,156	1,293	2,993	2,095
1974 Average	713	697	979	319	2,253	1,549	3,280	2,540
1975 Average	762	746	702	395	2,452	2,091	3,601	3,211
1976 Average	1,025	1,014	700	241	3,229	2,721	5,066	4,545
1977 Average	1,143	1,130	690	250	3,754	3,225	6,193	5,643
1978 Average	919	910	646	181	3,536	2,972	5,751	5,184
1979 Average	1,080	1,069	690	293	3,569	3,063	5,637	5,112
1980 Average	857	841	481	156	2,781	2,356	4,300	3,864
1981 Average	620	611	406	147	2,106	1,726	3,323	2,922
1982 Average	514	510	412	155	1,451	1,075	2,146	1,734
1983 Average	302	301	422	164	1,422	1,072	1,862	1,477
1984 Average	216	207	548	253	1,544	1,062	2,049	1,512
1985 Average	293	280	605	306	1,522	1,069	1,830	1,312
1986 Average	440	437	793	416	1,926	1,317	2,837	2,113
1987 Average	535	529	804	488	1,983	1,451	3,060	2,400
1988 Average	618	607	794	439	1,981	1,339	3,520	2,696
1989 Average	815	800	873	495	2,279	1,642	4,140	3,376
1990 Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,332	1,713	4,296	3,514
1991 Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,249	1,634	4,092	3,377
1992 Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,313	1,770	4,092	3,406
1993 Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,493	1,972	4,273	3,609
1994 Average	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,520	1,965	4,247	3,580
1995 Average	627	621	1,480	1,151	2,430	1,862	4,002	3,341
1996 Average	617	595	1,676	1,303	2,609	1,950	4,211	3,438
1997 January	548	522	1,641	1,215	2,525	1,775	4,078	3,237
February	625	620	1,601	1,262	2,597	1,920	4,130	3,341
March	542	541	1,769	1,348	2,638	1,904	4,279	3,410
April	756	747	1,695	1,319	2,811	2,121	4,688	3,818
May	992	975	1,927	1,449	3,295	2,510	5,001	4,073
June	919	919	1,893	1,508	3,218	2,478	4,999	4,128
July	580	571	1,738	1,418	2,683	2,055	4,429	3,662
August	882	866	1,794	1,394	2,961	2,285	4,827	4,030
September	769	769	1,822	1,478	2,939	2,336	4,860	4,168
October	688	675	1,991	1,605	2,994	2,326	4,913	4,134
November	649	649	1,689	1,418	2,683	2,147	4,431	3,845
December	423	423	1,699	1,304	2,413	1,823	4,168	3,444
Average	698	689	1,773	1,394	2,814	2,140	4,569	3,775
1998 January	630	625	1,597	1,319	2,578	1,977	4,382	3,703
February	560	560	1,764	1,357	2,643	1,941	4,469	3,657
March	845	845	1,698	1,313	2,848	2,205	4,915	4,126
April	822	822	1,743	1,423	2,945	2,272	5,056	4,205
May	899	892	1,911	1,549	3,160	2,463	5,058	4,278
June	771	755	1,616	1,374	2,749	2,150	4,956	4,261
July	873	871	1,779	1,445	3,055	2,420	5,407	4,716
August	736	726	1,703	1,349	2,762	2,116	5,247	4,569
September	502	496	1,490	1,199	2,370	1,749	4,753	4,057
October	633	626	1,963	1,548	2,988	2,284	5,181	4,376
November	574	545	1,708	1,367	2,684	2,072	4,837	4,161
December	490	483	1,651	1,271	2,443	1,828	4,560	3,868
Average	696	689	1,719	1,377	2,771	2,125	4,905	4,169
1999 January	687	686	1,615	1,222	2,622	2,003	4,736	4,015
February	687	661	1,710	1,290	2,666	2,017	5,062	4,341
March	659	630	1,335	998	2,334	1,673	5,129	4,372
April	901	866	1,694	1,357	2,996	2,397	5,587	4,880
May	606	572	1,472	1,186	2,453	1,942	4,902	4,294
June	703	667	1,388	1,067	2,392	1,783	4,875	4,151
July	636	614	1,501	1,239	2,477	1,935	4,870	4,187
7-Month Average	696	670	1,528	1,193	2,560	1,962	5,020	4,318
1998 7-Month Average	774	770	1,730	1,398	2,857	2,208	4,897	4,141
1997 7-Month Average	709	699	1,754	1,361	2,825	2,110	4,517	3,669

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

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

Table 3.3f under "Non-OPEC." Imports from Bahrain are accounted for under "Other Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3h.

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

Sources: 1973-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S3. 1981 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S3.

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC ^a											
	Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	49	49	2	0	174	0	9	0	1,325	1,001	(s)	0
1974 Average	49	48	1	0	164	0	2	0	1,070	791	0	0
1975 Average	75	71	5	0	152	0	5	0	846	600	0	0
1976 Average	12	7	2	0	118	0	0	0	599	371	0	0
1977 Average	24	17	3	0	171	0	0	0	517	279	0	0
1978 Average	20	6	5	0	160	0	0	0	467	248	0	0
1979 Average	43	39	6	0	147	0	1	0	538	271	13	13
1980 Average	42	37	1	0	78	0	3	1	455	199	(s)	0
1981 Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982 Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983 Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984 Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985 Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986 Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987 Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988 Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989 Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990 Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991 Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992 Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993 Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994 Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	65	64
1995 Average	367	360	16	16	2	0	8	0	1,332	1,040	53	53
1996 Average	351	344	31	25	1	0	9	0	1,424	1,075	57	57
1997 January	485	485	21	21	0	0	1	0	1,571	1,162	84	84
February	422	422	0	0	13	0	0	0	1,605	1,155	65	65
March	467	461	37	37	0	0	4	0	1,508	1,158	120	120
April	435	422	22	22	0	0	0	0	1,454	1,063	46	46
May	374	369	61	44	0	0	0	0	1,571	1,203	21	21
June	480	480	23	23	0	0	20	0	1,546	1,184	44	44
July	416	416	77	48	0	0	21	0	1,547	1,201	0	0
August	323	323	91	60	0	0	4	0	1,630	1,275	42	42
September	428	428	67	27	0	0	3	0	1,577	1,250	49	43
October	537	537	92	53	0	0	6	0	1,503	1,175	48	47
November	480	480	23	23	0	0	2	0	1,559	1,213	22	22
December	286	286	59	14	0	0	0	0	1,689	1,333	45	45
Average	427	425	48	31	1	0	5	0	1,563	1,198	49	48
1998 January	430	427	10	0	0	0	6	0	1,703	1,336	15	14
February	434	434	57	48	4	0	2	0	1,738	1,366	41	41
March	353	351	44	30	0	0	27	0	1,464	1,132	64	63
April	457	452	68	14	0	0	11	0	1,586	1,241	62	62
May	516	508	82	60	21	0	42	0	1,600	1,302	70	70
June	399	399	77	33	11	0	55	0	1,688	1,404	81	81
July	591	591	69	48	0	0	29	0	1,669	1,364	73	73
August	427	427	42	21	0	0	38	0	1,564	1,248	57	57
September	506	502	77	23	10	0	33	0	1,575	1,227	20	20
October	470	457	71	30	0	0	29	0	1,570	1,202	25	24
November	524	520	31	31	0	0	19	0	1,495	1,199	0	0
December	509	505	57	36	0	0	22	0	1,542	1,184	1	0
Average	468	465	57	31	4	0	26	0	1,598	1,266	42	42
1999 January	389	389	0	0	0	0	2	0	1,617	1,235	(s)	0
February	349	333	73	49	0	0	6	0	1,355	1,082	1	0
March	283	283	53	53	0	0	5	0	1,359	1,053	30	30
April	401	393	19	19	7	0	16	0	1,298	1,012	22	21
May	283	276	55	37	23	0	29	0	1,471	1,133	2	0
June	326	326	56	34	12	0	39	0	1,473	1,169	66	19
July	316	316	30	30	8	0	31	0	1,670	1,342	19	19
7-Month Average	335	331	40	31	7	0	18	0	1,465	1,148	20	13
1998 7-Month Average	455	452	58	33	5	0	25	0	1,634	1,306	58	58
1997 7-Month Average	440	436	35	28	2	0	7	0	1,543	1,162	54	54

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

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports

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

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S3. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S3.

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC ^a											
	Colombia		Ecuador ^b		Gabon ^c		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	9	2	-	-	-	-	125	0	12	1	16	1
1974 Average	5	0	-	-	-	-	74	0	12	1	8	2
1975 Average	9	0	-	-	-	-	27	0	8	5	71	70
1976 Average	21	6	-	-	-	-	39	0	18	16	87	87
1977 Average	17	0	-	-	-	-	51	0	66	55	179	177
1978 Average	20	0	-	-	-	-	38	0	42	37	318	316
1979 Average	18	0	-	-	-	-	30	0	66	52	439	437
1980 Average	4	0	-	-	-	-	4	0	70	61	533	507
1981 Average	1	0	-	-	-	-	11	0	36	33	522	469
1982 Average	5	0	-	-	-	-	18	(s)	20	18	685	645
1983 Average	10	0	-	-	-	-	18	(s)	4	3	826	766
1984 Average	8	0	-	-	-	-	45	(s)	1	0	748	659
1985 Average	23	0	-	-	-	-	60	(s)	3	1	816	715
1986 Average	87	57	-	-	-	-	76	0	12	11	699	621
1987 Average	148	115	-	-	-	-	54	1	13	12	655	602
1988 Average	134	106	-	-	-	-	65	5	19	19	747	674
1989 Average	172	136	-	-	-	-	34	3	39	39	767	716
1990 Average	182	140	-	-	-	-	58	2	41	40	755	689
1991 Average	163	123	-	-	-	-	47	3	24	24	807	759
1992 Average	126	102	-	-	-	-	55	0	10	10	830	787
1993 Average	171	141	81	78	-	-	31	0	11	10	919	863
1994 Average	161	146	91	91	-	-	22	0	10	6	984	939
1995 Average	219	207	97	96	229	229	5	0	8	6	1,068	1,027
1996 Average	234	226	104	96	184	184	8	0	11	6	1,244	1,207
1997 January	227	226	112	107	62	62	8	0	32	0	1,324	1,280
February	248	248	110	110	262	262	27	0	7	7	1,277	1,241
March	260	257	148	148	217	217	5	0	33	0	1,310	1,249
April	255	255	73	73	203	203	26	0	33	0	1,448	1,416
May	272	266	109	104	210	210	9	0	9	0	1,429	1,408
June	228	228	132	132	226	226	0	0	32	24	1,401	1,382
July	235	225	122	122	335	335	0	0	28	0	1,366	1,347
August	250	250	128	128	203	203	2	0	23	15	1,452	1,448
September	289	289	143	143	271	271	0	0	37	29	1,410	1,395
October	321	321	143	143	235	235	8	0	19	19	1,526	1,500
November	322	322	91	91	256	256	0	0	8	0	1,460	1,453
December	350	350	66	66	288	288	5	0	7	0	1,215	1,192
Average	271	270	115	114	230	230	7	0	23	8	1,385	1,360
1998 January	345	345	89	89	277	277	26	0	17	11	1,444	1,432
February	301	294	103	103	278	278	6	0	64	49	1,250	1,233
March	296	296	75	75	235	235	17	0	10	10	1,272	1,248
April	358	358	88	81	244	244	2	0	82	66	1,538	1,507
May	401	385	125	116	194	194	35	0	95	87	1,361	1,343
June	321	313	75	67	126	126	18	0	35	19	1,400	1,379
July	238	229	89	89	211	211	8	0	46	38	1,416	1,389
August	367	363	158	158	118	118	10	0	11	4	1,153	1,139
September	363	362	107	96	202	202	0	0	16	0	1,417	1,367
October	411	409	130	125	115	115	18	0	9	0	1,179	1,163
November	352	352	134	134	270	270	0	0	25	16	1,417	1,357
December	488	479	41	38	220	220	6	0	19	10	1,371	1,301
Average	354	349	101	98	207	207	12	0	35	26	1,351	1,321
1999 January	445	440	66	66	163	163	0	0	28	13	1,308	1,237
February	480	458	45	45	141	141	17	0	20	0	1,278	1,231
March	577	572	123	123	111	111	10	0	0	0	1,485	1,426
April	435	425	61	61	269	269	19	0	27	14	1,360	1,313
May	439	427	128	128	161	161	30	0	67	56	1,285	1,212
June	322	315	112	112	92	92	8	0	31	22	1,320	1,271
July	608	590	88	88	114	114	0	0	17	17	1,369	1,304
7-Month Average	473	462	89	89	150	150	12	0	27	17	1,345	1,286
1998 7-Month Average	323	317	92	88	223	223	16	0	50	40	1,384	1,363
1997 7-Month Average	246	243	115	114	216	216	11	0	25	4	1,366	1,332

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

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

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

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

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

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S3. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S3.

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

	Non-OPEC ^a											
	Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^b		Spain	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	53	0	585	0	1	0	99	0	26	0	26	0
1974 Average	43	0	511	0	1	1	90	0	20	0	12	0
1975 Average	19	4	332	0	17	12	90	0	14	0	1	0
1976 Average	8	0	275	0	36	35	88	0	11	2	1	0
1977 Average	31	4	211	0	50	48	105	0	12	2	10	0
1978 Average	5	2	229	0	104	104	94	0	8	1	3	0
1979 Average	23	7	231	0	75	75	92	0	1	0	4	0
1980 Average	2	(s)	225	0	144	144	88	0	1	0	1	0
1981 Average	30	(s)	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(s)	1	(s)
1982 Average	35	(s)	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)
1983 Average	65	3	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)
1984 Average	65	3	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0
1985 Average	58	0	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1
1986 Average	54	0	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0
1987 Average	60	0	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0
1988 Average	61	0	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0
1989 Average	49	0	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0
1990 Average	55	0	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0
1991 Average	29	0	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0
1992 Average	26	0	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0
1993 Average	10	0	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0
1994 Average	32	0	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0
1995 Average	15	0	52	0	273	258	15	0	25	14	16	1
1996 Average	19	0	64	0	313	293	20	0	25	18	29	1
1997 January	40	0	94	0	244	230	18	0	21	0	31	0
February	33	0	60	0	204	179	16	0	19	0	36	0
March	40	0	102	0	295	276	7	0	13	0	6	0
April	20	0	114	0	307	294	12	0	20	0	9	0
May	13	0	116	0	388	366	21	0	0	0	23	0
June	37	0	66	0	329	318	13	0	8	0	45	0
July	5	0	61	0	386	360	24	0	9	0	6	0
August	15	0	65	0	321	320	20	0	32	19	41	0
September	54	0	71	0	285	265	14	0	0	0	21	0
October	13	0	46	0	346	312	19	0	13	6	12	0
November	28	0	33	0	316	276	23	0	21	7	19	0
December	1	0	54	0	275	249	10	0	0	0	5	0
Average	25	0	74	0	309	288	16	0	13	3	21	0
1998 January	10	0	97	0	217	208	18	0	0	0	22	0
February	25	0	101	0	169	169	21	0	12	0	13	0
March	5	0	80	0	210	198	5	0	3	0	4	0
April	40	0	73	0	232	232	7	0	(s)	0	9	0
May	36	0	67	0	196	172	18	0	0	0	14	0
June	31	0	103	0	283	252	13	0	34	34	26	0
July	59	0	84	0	369	361	21	0	69	69	34	0
August	21	0	45	0	287	260	23	0	1	0	17	0
September	26	0	69	0	201	162	12	0	34	0	16	0
October	49	0	95	0	199	186	20	0	15	0	4	0
November	53	0	124	0	262	252	12	0	54	0	28	0
December	14	0	46	0	202	199	15	0	63	0	33	0
Average	31	0	82	0	236	221	15	0	24	9	18	0
1999 January	37	0	94	0	216	179	18	0	11	0	4	0
February	7	0	155	0	203	157	0	0	28	0	3	0
March	19	0	58	0	248	199	3	0	26	0	5	0
April	34	0	76	0	254	192	15	0	41	22	13	0
May	57	0	77	0	276	244	10	0	79	40	26	0
June	22	0	28	0	491	463	15	0	131	22	0	0
July	34	0	83	0	351	341	13	0	105	32	8	0
7-Month Average	30	0	81	0	292	254	11	0	60	17	8	0
1998 7-Month Average	30	0	86	0	240	228	15	0	17	15	18	0
1997 7-Month Average	27	0	88	0	309	290	16	0	13	0	22	0

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

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

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S3. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S3.

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

	Non-OPEC ^a										Total Imports	
	Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC ^b		Total			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	255	60	15	0	329	0	153	36	3,263	1,149	6,256	3,244
1974 Average	251	63	8	0	391	0	122	30	2,832	937	6,112	3,477
1975 Average	242	115	14	(s)	406	0	120	14	2,454	893	6,056	4,105
1976 Average	274	104	31	13	422	0	203	101	2,247	742	7,313	5,287
1977 Average	289	134	126	97	466	0	287	157	2,614	971	8,807	6,615
1978 Average	253	142	180	169	428	0	239	146	2,612	1,172	8,363	6,356
1979 Average	190	123	202	197	431	0	269	192	2,819	1,407	8,456	6,519
1980 Average	176	115	176	173	388	0	219	162	2,609	1,399	6,909	5,263
1981 Average	133	102	375	369	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982 Average	112	92	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983 Average	96	83	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984 Average	94	87	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985 Average	113	98	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986 Average	125	93	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987 Average	106	75	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988 Average	97	71	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989 Average	94	73	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990 Average	96	76	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991 Average	88	72	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992 Average	95	70	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993 Average	74	55	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,347	3,178	8,620	6,787
1994 Average	77	62	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
1995 Average	70	62	383	341	278	0	302	181	4,833	3,889	8,835	7,230
1996 Average	76	58	308	216	313	0	440	265	5,267	4,070	9,478	7,508
1997 January	74	55	400	333	335	0	502	210	5,685	4,255	9,763	7,492
February	69	61	236	172	341	0	380	170	5,431	4,093	9,561	7,434
March	56	55	236	161	254	0	437	206	5,554	4,344	9,833	7,754
April	69	62	159	70	321	0	401	242	5,426	4,169	10,114	7,987
May	70	66	261	181	300	0	558	341	5,817	4,579	10,818	8,653
June	55	55	372	311	300	0	380	225	5,737	4,631	10,736	8,759
July	62	54	198	165	310	0	370	243	5,579	4,515	10,008	8,178
August	41	37	268	220	319	0	368	251	5,638	4,591	10,465	8,621
September	66	58	166	110	248	0	476	364	5,677	4,672	10,537	8,840
October	58	55	154	119	301	0	479	271	5,879	4,793	10,792	8,927
November	65	57	127	87	260	0	403	236	5,517	4,521	9,948	8,366
December	53	53	135	98	314	0	304	235	5,160	4,208	9,328	7,653
Average	61	56	226	169	300	0	422	250	5,593	4,450	10,162	8,225
1998 January	64	54	249	166	283	0	424	276	5,745	4,636	10,127	8,339
February	60	60	170	89	296	0	378	224	5,522	4,388	9,991	8,045
March	63	53	95	70	334	0	464	236	5,119	3,998	10,034	8,124
April	78	48	309	221	272	0	533	254	6,048	4,780	11,105	8,985
May	69	53	248	133	292	0	561	287	6,046	4,709	11,104	8,987
June	64	56	231	125	310	0	589	245	5,970	4,533	10,926	8,795
July	90	56	171	36	360	0	545	235	6,242	4,791	11,649	9,507
August	79	53	384	295	281	0	703	466	5,785	4,607	11,032	9,177
September	44	38	154	109	277	0	589	335	5,746	4,443	10,499	8,500
October	65	57	384	278	268	0	554	245	5,680	4,291	10,861	8,667
November	38	38	400	283	266	0	520	327	6,023	4,779	10,860	8,940
December	79	72	199	119	274	0	498	321	5,698	4,484	10,258	8,352
Average	66	53	250	161	293	0	531	288	5,803	4,537	10,708	8,706
1999 January	52	34	215	167	300	0	479	370	5,445	4,292	10,181	8,308
February	48	38	243	165	289	0	534	348	5,274	4,046	10,336	8,387
March	28	18	296	242	319	0	422	276	5,460	4,386	10,589	8,757
April	49	37	319	143	258	0	648	280	5,640	4,200	11,227	9,080
May	24	18	558	479	298	0	585	302	5,963	4,512	10,865	8,806
June	58	33	325	299	268	0	555	273	5,749	4,450	10,624	8,601
July	57	31	616	510	259	0	585	300	6,380	5,036	11,250	9,222
7-Month Average	45	30	370	289	285	0	544	307	5,708	4,424	10,728	8,741
1998 7-Month Average	70	54	210	120	307	0	500	251	5,816	4,549	10,712	8,690
1997 7-Month Average	65	58	267	199	308	0	434	235	5,607	4,373	10,124	8,042

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

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

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

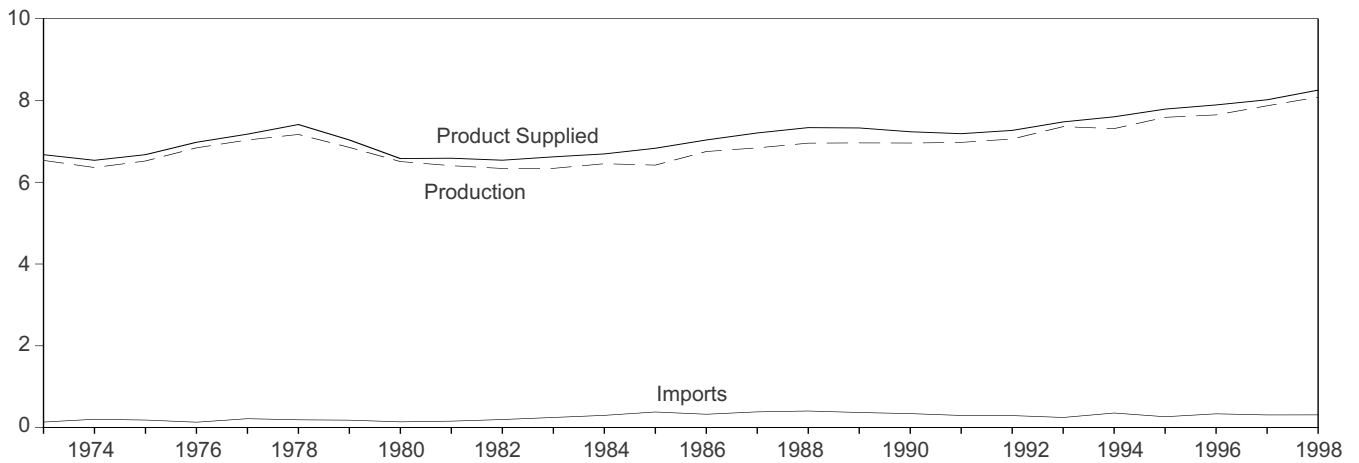
(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

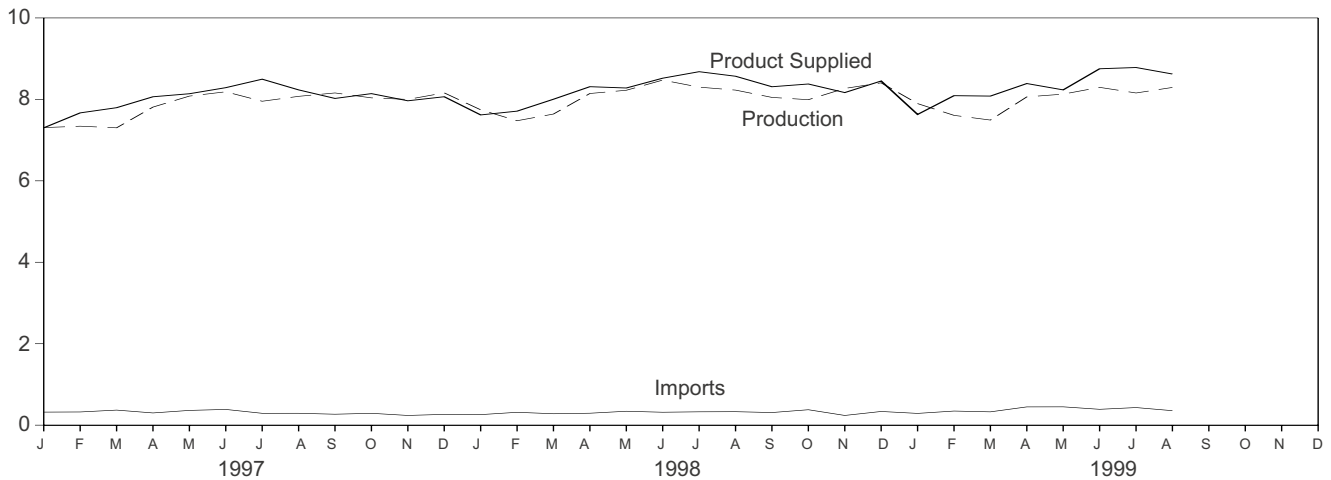
Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S3. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S3.

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

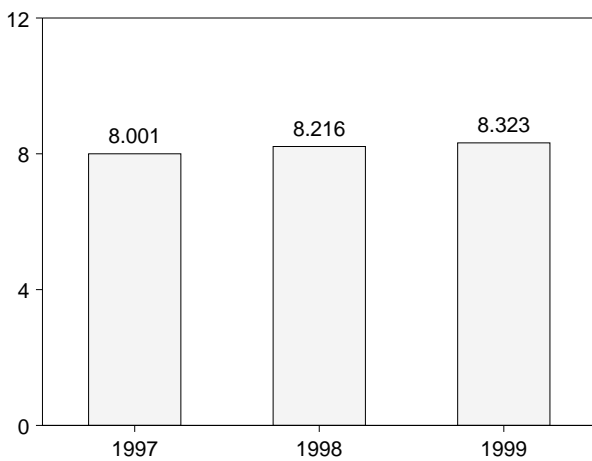
Overview, 1973-1998



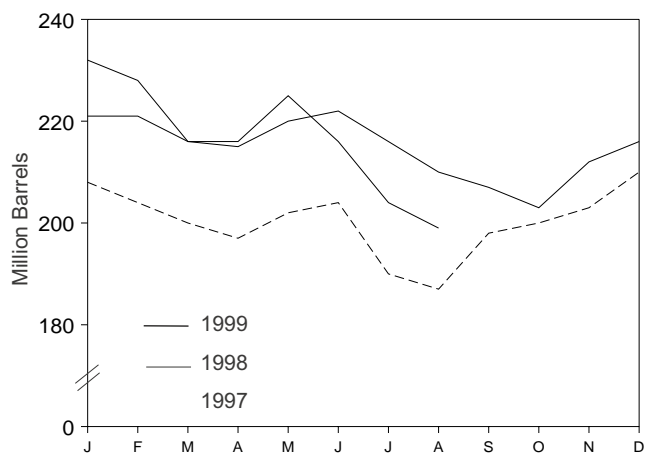
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-August



Stocks, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Tables 3.4

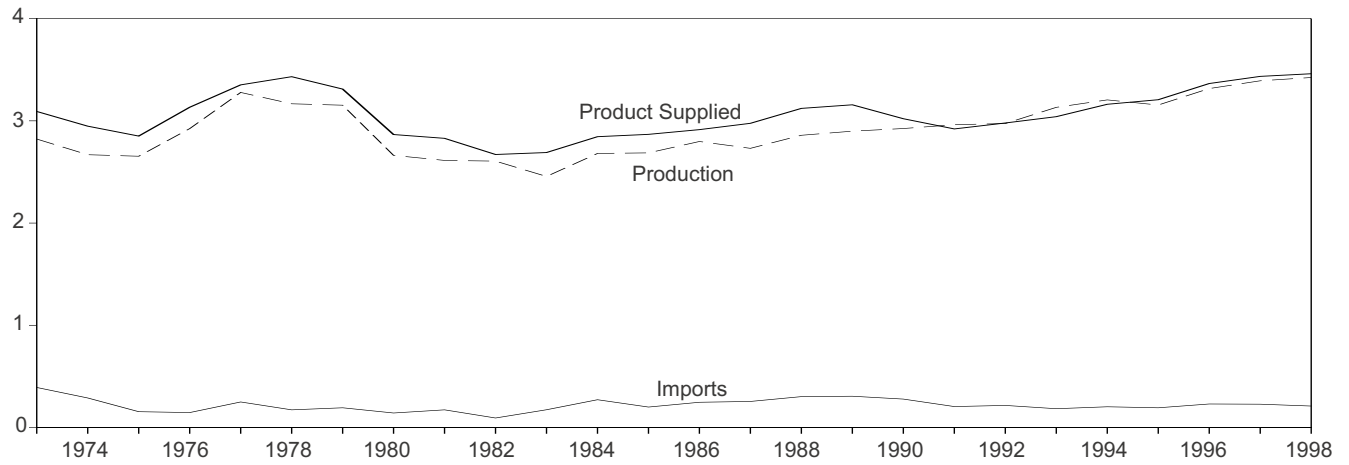
Table 3.4 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

	Supply		Disposition			Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks ^a		Oxygenates Ending Stocks ^a
	Total Production	Imports ^b	Stock Change ^{b,c}	Exports	Product Supplied	Total ^d	Finished	
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973 Average	6,535	134	-9	4	6,674	209	NA	NA
1974 Average	6,360	204	24	2	6,537	^e 218	NA	NA
1975 Average	6,520	184	^e 28	2	6,675	235	NA	NA
1976 Average	6,841	131	-10	3	6,978	231	NA	NA
1977 Average	7,033	217	72	2	7,177	258	NA	NA
1978 Average	7,169	190	-54	1	7,412	238	NA	NA
1979 Average	6,852	181	-2	(s)	7,034	237	NA	NA
1980 Average	6,506	140	66	1	6,579	^e 261	NA	NA
1981 Average ^f	6,405	157	^e -28	2	6,588	253	203	NA
1982 Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	^e 235	^e 194	NA
1983 Average	6,340	247	^e -45	10	6,622	222	186	NA
1984 Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	NA
1985 Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	NA
1986 Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	NA
1987 Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	NA
1988 Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	NA
1989 Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	NA
1990 Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	NA
1991 Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	NA
1992 Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	NA
1993 Average	^g 7,360	247	26	105	^g 7,476	226	187	^h 13
1994 Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	215	176	17
1995 Average	7,588	265	-40	104	7,789	202	161	12
1996 Average	7,647	336	-12	104	7,891	195	157	13
1997 January	7,307	320	250	75	7,301	208	165	13
February	7,341	324	-114	111	7,668	204	162	13
March	7,302	370	-247	123	7,796	200	154	14
April	7,811	300	-70	117	8,064	197	152	13
May	8,081	362	203	101	8,139	202	158	13
June	8,186	387	189	96	8,288	204	164	12
July	7,954	291	-414	164	8,496	190	151	13
August	8,075	292	-41	175	8,233	187	150	13
September	8,158	269	275	130	8,023	198	158	13
October	8,037	291	1	186	8,141	200	158	12
November	7,999	239	122	151	7,965	203	162	12
December	8,160	265	154	206	8,065	210	166	12
Average	7,870	309	26	137	8,017	210	166	12
1998 January	7,744	259	256	128	7,618	221	174	13
February	7,476	316	-43	124	7,711	221	173	14
March	7,640	281	-203	121	8,004	216	167	14
April	8,144	294	45	81	8,312	215	168	14
May	8,224	342	185	103	8,279	220	174	13
June	8,474	318	113	159	8,520	222	177	14
July	8,300	328	-169	117	8,680	216	172	14
August	8,228	331	-151	141	8,568	210	167	13
September	8,048	310	-116	163	8,310	207	164	13
October	7,992	379	-128	121	8,378	203	160	12
November	8,269	239	253	89	8,167	212	168	13
December	8,406	336	137	153	8,451	216	172	14
Average	8,082	311	15	125	8,253	216	172	14
1999 January	7,896	289	426	130	7,630	232	185	14
February	7,608	347	-240	105	8,091	228	178	15
March	7,492	327	-343	81	8,081	216	168	15
April	8,061	449	36	85	8,389	216	169	13
May	8,129	450	247	100	8,233	225	177	15
June	8,295	389	-139	71	8,752	216	172	14
July	^R 8,157	^R 432	^R -283	^R 89	^R 8,783	^R 204	^R 164	^R 13
August	^E 8,293	^E 356	^E -95	^E 120	^E 8,623	^E 199	^E 157	^E NA
8-Month Average	^E 7,995	^E 380	^E -47	^E 98	^E 8,323	^E 199	^E 157	^E NA
1998 8-Month Average	8,033	309	4	122	8,216	210	167	13
1997 8-Month Average	7,760	331	-30	121	8,001	187	150	13

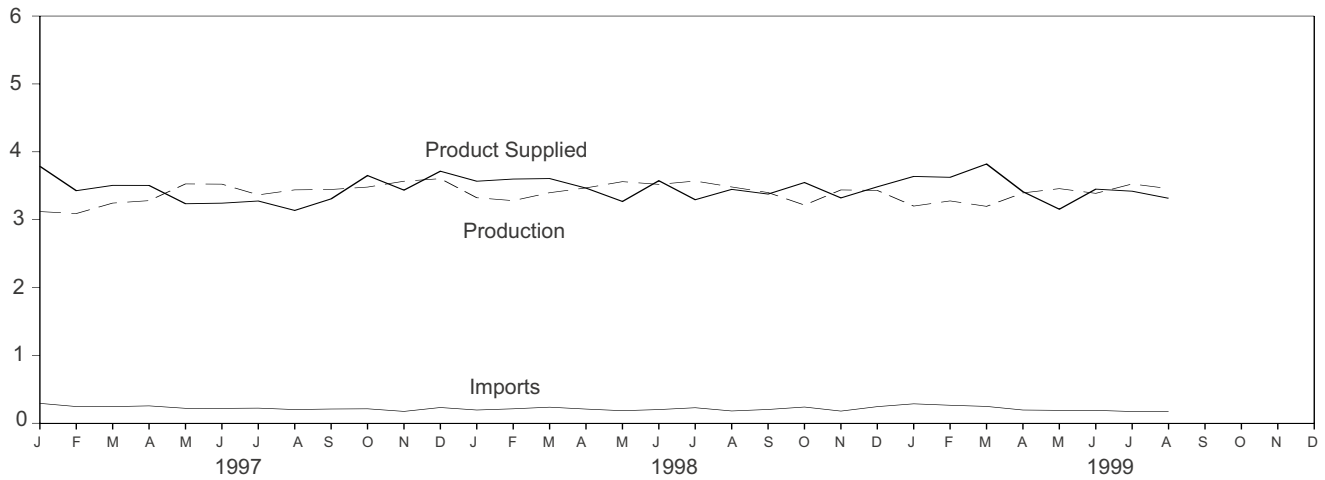
^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.
^b From 1981 forward, blending components are excluded.
^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
^d Includes motor gasoline blending components and gasohol, but excludes oxygenates, which are reported separately.
^e See Note 4 at end of section.
^f See Note 2 at end of section.
^g Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied include blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components. See Note 2 at end of section.
^h See Note 1 at end of section.
R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S4. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S4.

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

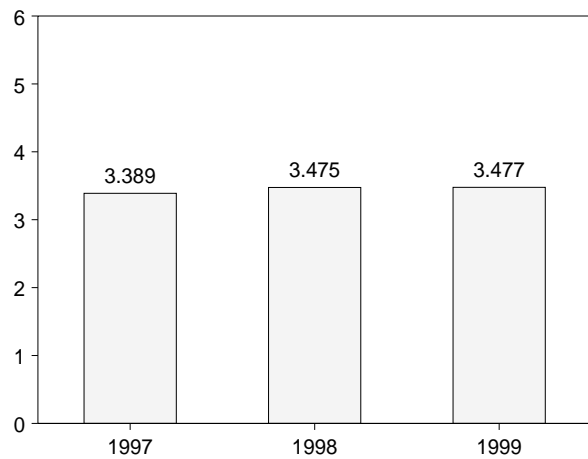
Overview, 1973-1998



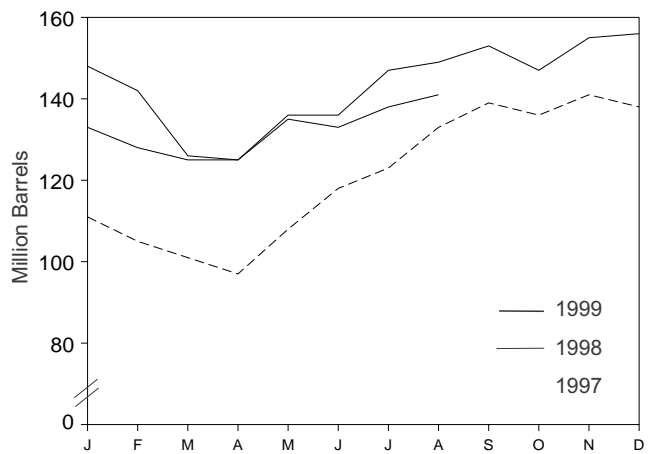
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-August



Stocks, End of Month



Source: Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

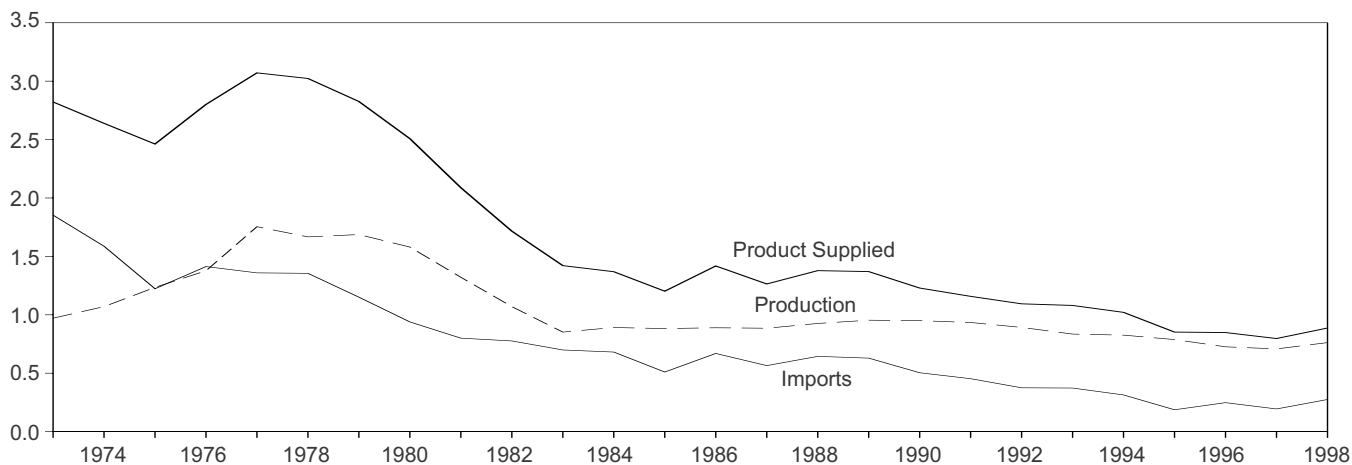
	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a		
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Oil Used Directly ^b	Stock Change ^c	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Total	Sulfur Content	
								0.05 Percent or Less ^d	Greater Than 0.05 Percent ^d
Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels		
1973 Average	2,822	392	2	115	9	3,092	196	NA	NA
1974 Average	2,669	289	2	^e 10	2	2,948	^f 200	NA	NA
1975 Average	2,654	155	2	^{e,f} -41	1	2,851	209	NA	NA
1976 Average	2,924	146	1	-62	1	3,133	186	NA	NA
1977 Average	3,278	250	1	176	1	3,352	250	NA	NA
1978 Average	3,167	173	1	-93	3	3,432	216	NA	NA
1979 Average	3,153	193	1	34	3	3,311	229	NA	NA
1980 Average	2,662	142	1	-64	3	2,866	^f 205	NA	NA
1981 Average ^g	2,613	173	10	^f -38	5	2,829	192	NA	NA
1982 Average	2,606	93	10	-35	74	2,671	^f 179	NA	NA
1983 Average	2,456	174	-	^f -124	64	2,690	140	NA	NA
1984 Average	2,681	272	-	57	51	2,845	161	NA	NA
1985 Average	2,687	200	-	-48	67	2,868	144	NA	NA
1986 Average	2,798	247	-	31	100	2,914	155	NA	NA
1987 Average	2,731	255	-	-56	66	2,976	134	NA	NA
1988 Average	2,859	302	-	-30	69	3,122	124	NA	NA
1989 Average	2,899	306	-	-49	97	3,157	106	NA	NA
1990 Average	2,925	278	-	73	109	3,021	132	NA	NA
1991 Average	2,962	205	-	31	215	2,921	144	NA	NA
1992 Average	2,974	216	-	-8	219	2,979	141	NA	NA
1993 Average	3,132	184	-	1	274	3,041	141	⁹⁶⁴	⁹⁷⁷
1994 Average	3,205	203	-	12	234	3,162	145	73	73
1995 Average	3,155	193	-	-41	183	3,207	130	67	63
1996 Average	3,316	230	-	-10	190	3,365	127	68	58
1997 January	3,119	293	-	-508	133	3,786	111	60	51
February	3,090	246	-	-197	107	3,427	105	56	49
March	3,244	245	-	-137	120	3,505	101	58	43
April	3,280	256	-	-134	166	3,504	97	59	39
May	3,527	220	-	359	153	3,235	108	63	45
June	3,523	219	-	326	174	3,243	118	65	53
July	3,365	223	-	161	151	3,275	123	64	59
August	3,439	202	-	320	185	3,136	133	69	64
September	3,445	210	-	189	160	3,306	139	69	70
October	3,480	213	-	-89	133	3,650	136	63	73
November	3,566	175	-	156	149	3,435	141	68	73
December	3,604	232	-	-70	192	3,714	138	68	70
Average	3,392	228	-	32	152	3,435	138	68	70
1998 January	3,323	195	-	-182	133	3,566	133	68	65
February	3,280	213	-	-184	79	3,598	128	65	63
March	3,397	237	-	-100	129	3,606	125	64	61
April	3,468	209	-	26	186	3,465	125	63	63
May	3,560	185	-	355	121	3,268	136	68	68
June	3,520	202	-	(s)	149	3,574	136	68	68
July	3,569	229	-	343	161	3,294	147	73	74
August	3,482	181	-	67	150	3,446	149	72	77
September	3,399	203	-	118	107	3,377	153	73	80
October	3,215	239	-	-169	75	3,547	147	69	79
November	3,438	179	-	242	54	3,320	155	74	81
December	3,431	245	-	47	145	3,484	156	77	79
Average	3,424	210	-	48	124	3,461	156	77	79
1999 January	3,200	286	-	-268	117	3,637	148	75	73
February	3,276	265	-	-199	116	3,624	142	74	68
March	3,196	248	-	-534	159	3,820	126	69	57
April	3,394	195	-	-14	191	3,412	125	68	57
May	3,457	190	-	306	187	3,154	135	72	63
June	3,388	190	-	-53	180	3,450	133	68	65
July	^R 3,526	^R 173	-	^R 157	^R 123	^R 3,419	^R 138	^R 71	67
August	^E 3,458	^E 172	-	^E 149	^E 166	^E 3,315	^E 141	^E 68	^E 73
8-Month Average	^E 3,363	^E 214	-	^E -55	^E 155	^E 3,477	^E 141	^E 68	^E 73
1998 8-Month Average	3,452	206	-	44	139	3,475	149	72	77
1997 8-Month Average	3,326	238	-	26	149	3,389	133	69	64

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.
^b Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as distillate fuel oil is reported as crude oil product supplied on Table 3.2b rather than as distillate fuel oil product supplied.
^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
^d By weight.
^e See Note 6 at end of section.
^f See Note 4 at end of section.

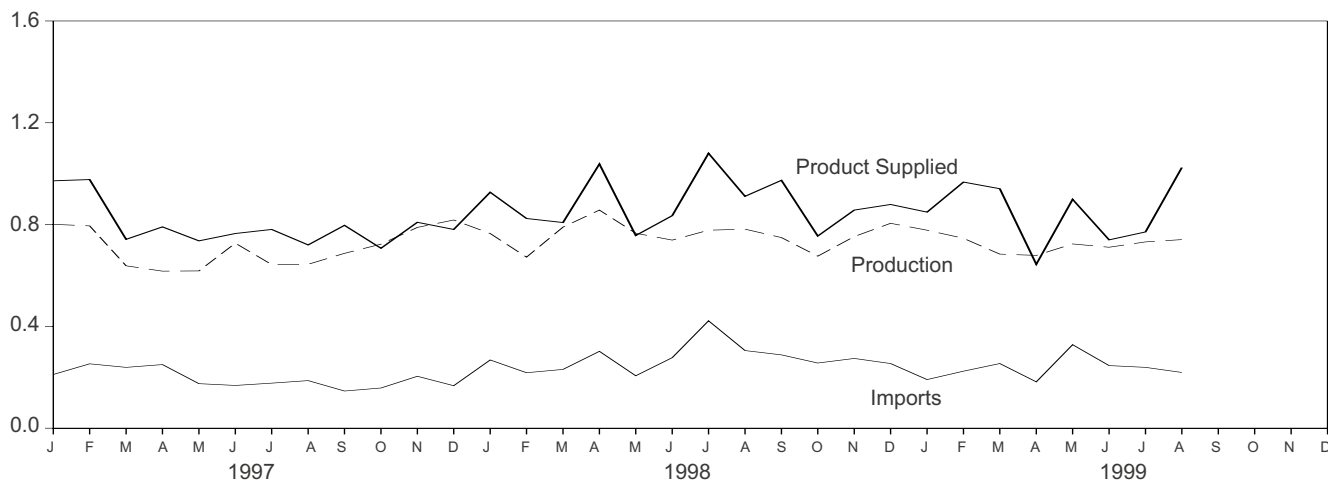
^g See Note 3 at end of section.
R=Revised. NA=Not available. - =Not applicable. E=Estimate.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S5. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S5.

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

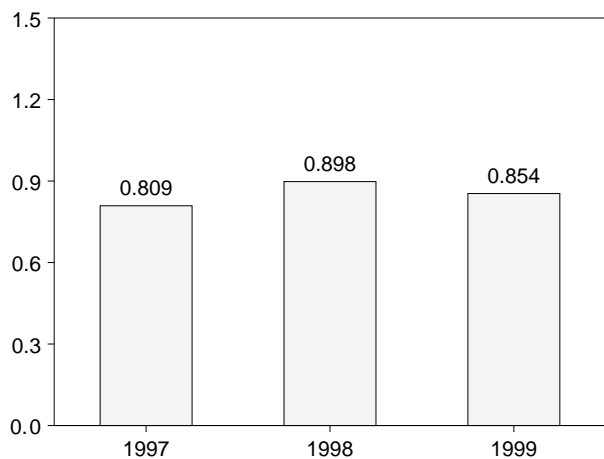
Overview, 1973-1998



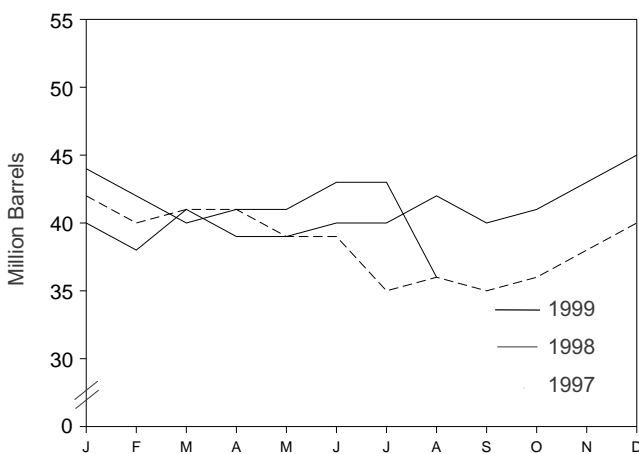
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-August



Stocks, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Oil 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^e	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	-	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984 Average	891	681	-	12	190	1,369	53
1985 Average	882	510	-	-7	197	1,202	50
1986 Average	889	669	-	-8	147	1,418	47
1987 Average	885	565	-	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988 Average	926	644	-	-8	200	1,378	45
1989 Average	954	629	-	-2	215	1,370	44
1990 Average	950	504	-	13	211	1,229	49
1991 Average	934	453	-	4	226	1,158	50
1992 Average	892	375	-	-20	193	1,094	43
1993 Average	835	373	-	4	123	1,080	44
1994 Average	826	314	-	-6	125	1,021	42
1995 Average	788	187	-	-13	136	852	37
1996 Average	726	248	-	24	102	848	46
1997 January	801	211	-	-131	171	972	42
February	795	253	-	-66	137	977	40
March	638	239	-	46	89	742	41
April	617	250	-	-29	105	791	41
May	618	175	-	-44	102	736	39
June	727	168	-	(s)	130	765	39
July	643	177	-	-119	159	781	35
August	644	187	-	31	80	720	36
September	687	146	-	-54	91	797	35
October	723	158	-	41	133	707	36
November	789	204	-	61	122	809	38
December	818	167	-	83	120	781	40
Average	708	194	-	-15	120	797	40
1998 January	765	268	-	-25	131	927	40
February	672	218	-	-53	120	824	38
March	790	231	-	79	135	808	41
April	857	302	-	-47	168	1,038	39
May	766	206	-	-13	227	757	39
June	739	277	-	30	152	835	40
July	778	422	-	-4	124	1,080	40
August	782	305	-	71	105	911	42
September	749	288	-	-70	133	974	40
October	676	256	-	38	139	755	41
November	753	274	-	61	110	857	43
December	805	254	-	72	108	879	45
Average	762	275	-	12	138	887	45
1999 January	778	191	-	-13	133	849	44
February	746	224	-	-67	70	967	42
March	684	254	-	-75	72	941	40
April	679	182	-	32	185	644	41
May	724	328	-	(s)	153	899	41
June	711	246	-	67	151	740	43
July	^R 732	^R 239	-	^R 18	^R 182	^R 771	^R 43
August	^E 741	^E 219	-	^E -188	^E 124	^E 1,024	^E 36
8-Month Average	^E 724	^E 236	-	^E -28	^E 134	^E 854	^E 36
1998 8-Month Average	769	279	-	5	145	898	42
1997 8-Month Average	684	207	-	-39	122	809	36

^a Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as residual fuel oil is reported as crude oil product supplied on Table 3.2b rather than as residual fuel oil product supplied.

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

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d See Note 4 at end of section.

^e See Note 3 at end of section.

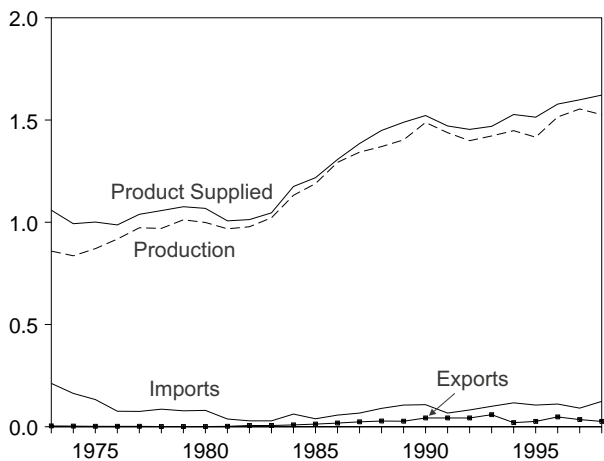
R=Revised. - =Not applicable. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S6. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S6.

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

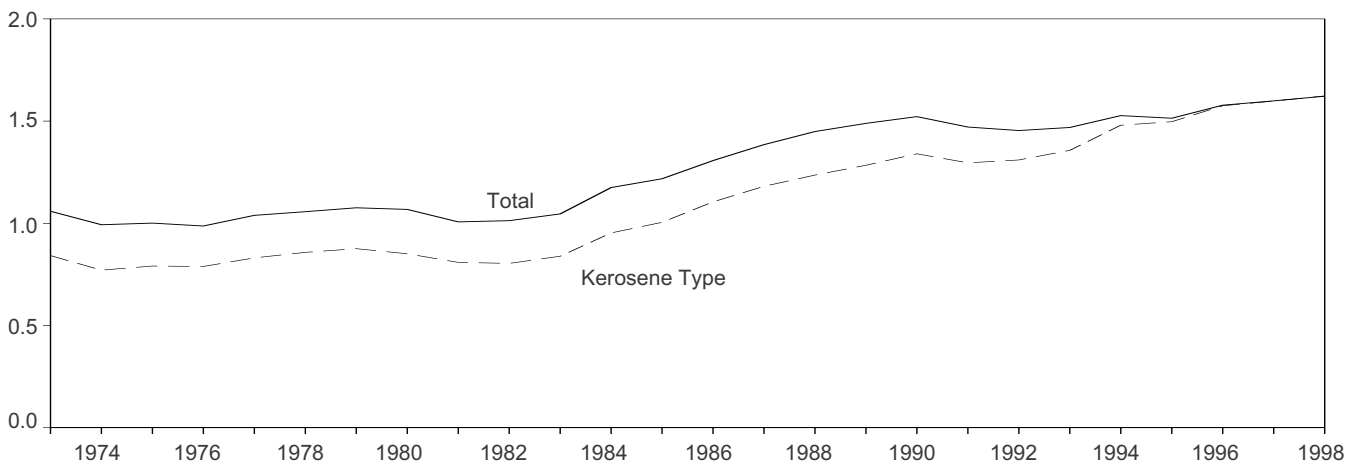
Overview, 1973-1998



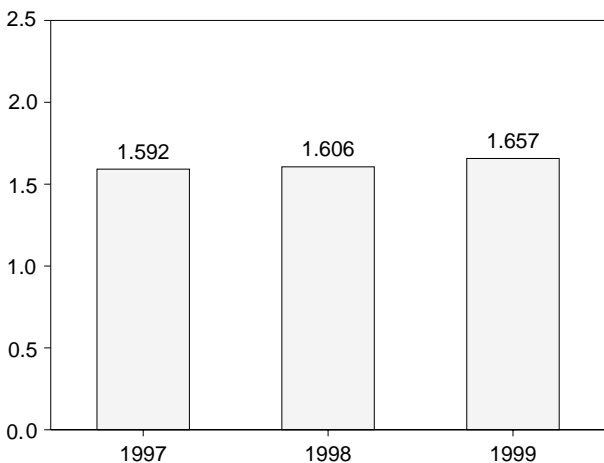
Overview, Monthly



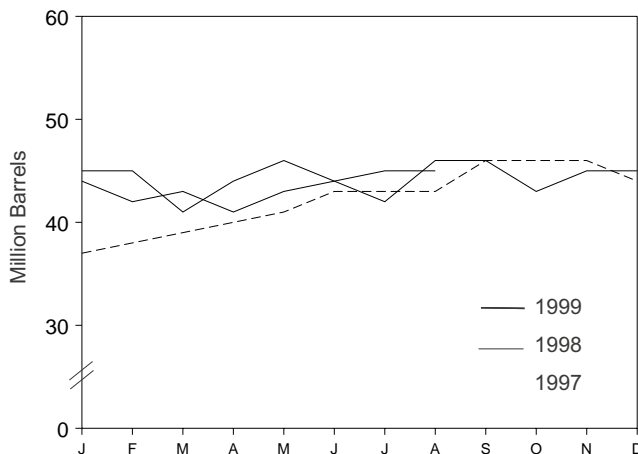
Product Supplied by Type, 1973-1998



Product Supplied, January-August



Stocks, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 3.7.

Table 3.7 Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition

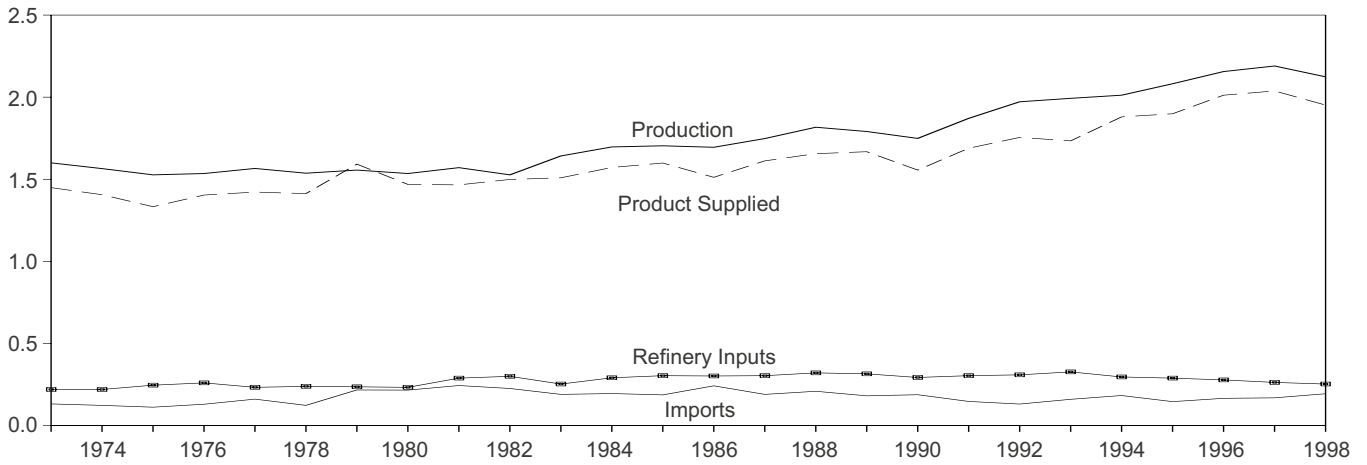
	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a	
	Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied			
	Total	Kerosene Type				Total	Kerosene Type	Total	Kerosene Type
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973 Average	859	679	212	8	4	1,059	842	29	23
1974 Average	836	641	163	2	3	993	771	^c 29	^c 24
1975 Average	871	691	133	^c 2	2	1,001	791	30	25
1976 Average	918	731	76	5	2	987	789	32	26
1977 Average	973	787	75	7	2	1,039	831	35	28
1978 Average	970	791	86	-2	1	1,057	858	34	28
1979 Average	1,012	835	78	13	1	1,076	876	39	33
1980 Average	999	811	80	10	1	1,068	851	^c 42	^c 36
1981 Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982 Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^c 37	^c 31
1983 Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984 Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985 Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986 Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987 Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988 Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989 Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990 Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991 Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992 Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43	39
1993 Average	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	40	38
1994 Average	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	47	46
1995 Average	1,416	1,407	106	-19	26	1,514	1,497	40	39
1996 Average	1,515	1,513	111	(s)	48	1,578	1,575	40	40
1997 January	1,491	1,491	100	-101	78	1,615	1,614	37	37
February	1,511	1,510	116	31	23	1,572	1,571	38	38
March	1,488	1,487	106	55	11	1,529	1,528	39	39
April	1,493	1,492	98	11	21	1,559	1,558	40	40
May	1,515	1,514	91	46	9	1,551	1,551	41	41
June	1,581	1,580	108	77	38	1,574	1,573	43	43
July	1,619	1,618	86	-14	33	1,685	1,685	43	43
August	1,580	1,579	103	7	27	1,648	1,648	43	43
September	1,593	1,592	87	78	16	1,586	1,585	46	46
October	1,581	1,580	77	19	40	1,599	1,599	46	46
November	1,609	1,608	55	8	44	1,612	1,612	46	46
December	1,588	1,588	63	-75	78	1,647	1,647	44	44
Average	1,554	1,554	91	11	35	1,599	1,598	44	44
1998 January	1,513	1,512	85	3	37	1,559	1,558	44	44
February	1,443	1,443	127	-61	25	1,606	1,605	42	42
March	1,504	1,503	144	23	36	1,589	1,596	43	43
April	1,524	1,523	106	-56	32	1,654	1,654	41	41
May	1,494	1,493	151	54	25	1,567	1,568	43	43
June	1,555	1,554	116	35	25	1,611	1,611	44	44
July	1,504	1,503	117	-65	28	1,658	1,659	42	42
August	1,608	1,608	146	141	8	1,605	1,605	46	46
September	1,482	1,482	91	-17	26	1,564	1,565	46	46
October	1,448	1,447	140	-102	22	1,667	1,668	43	43
November	1,617	1,617	131	89	25	1,634	1,634	45	45
December	1,611	1,611	130	-26	17	1,749	1,750	45	45
Average	1,526	1,525	124	2	26	1,622	1,623	45	45
1999 January	1,603	1,603	111	18	26	1,670	1,670	45	45
February	1,576	1,576	152	-10	9	1,729	1,729	45	45
March	1,519	1,518	85	-136	23	1,716	1,717	41	41
April	1,637	1,637	136	121	29	1,624	1,628	44	44
May	1,542	1,542	145	56	33	1,598	1,598	46	46
June	1,539	1,538	64	-74	36	1,641	1,650	44	44
July	^R 1,553	^R 1,552	^R 141	^R 20	^R 39	^R 1,635	^R 1,638	^R 45	^R 44
August	^E 1,567	^E 1,567	^E 124	^E 14	^E 29	^E 1,647	^E 1,647	^E 45	^E 45
8-Month Average	^E 1,567	^E 1,566	^E 119	^E 1	^E 28	^E 1,657	^E 1,659	^E 45	^E 45
1998 8-Month Average	1,519	1,518	124	10	27	1,606	1,607	46	46
1997 8-Month Average	1,535	1,534	101	14	30	1,592	1,591	43	43

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.
^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
^c See Note 4 at end of section.
^R=Revised. ^E=Estimate. (s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater

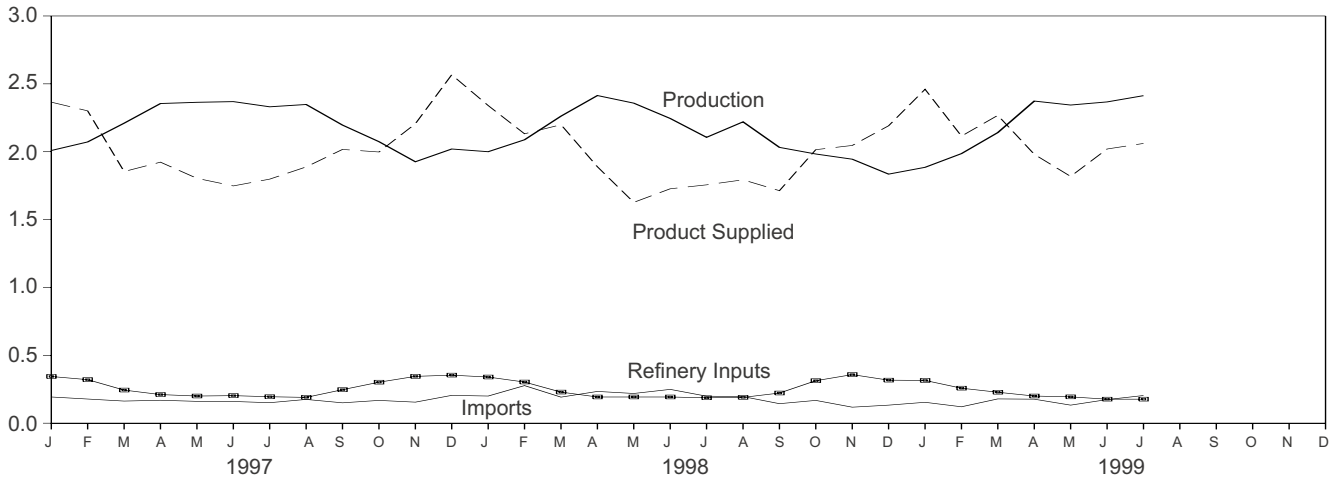
than -500 barrels per day.
 Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
 Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S7. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S7.

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

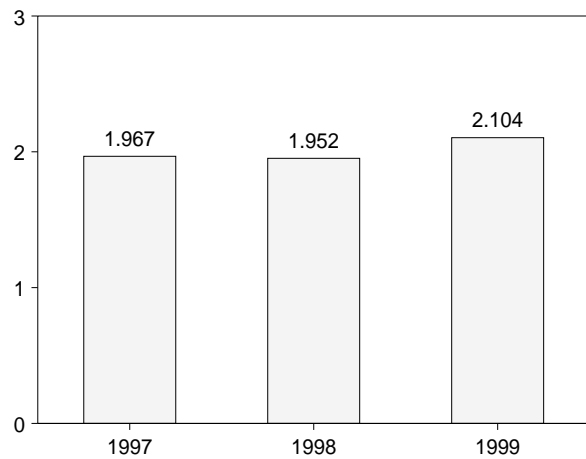
Overview, 1973-1998



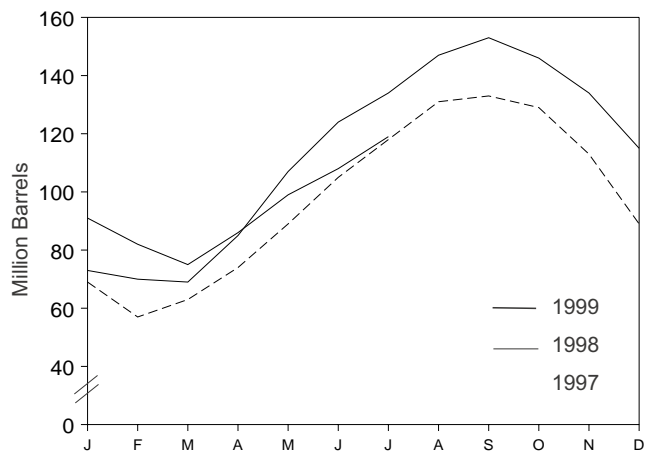
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-July



Stocks, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 3.8.

Table 3.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	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	^c 113
1975 Average	1,527	112	^c 35	246	26	1,333	125
1976 Average	1,535	130	-24	260	25	1,404	116
1977 Average	1,566	161	55	233	18	1,422	136
1978 Average	1,537	123	-12	239	20	1,413	^c 132
1979 Average	1,556	217	^c -70	236	15	1,592	111
1980 Average	1,535	216	27	233	21	1,469	^c 120
1981 Average	1,571	244	^c 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	^d 1,527	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^c 94
1983 Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	1,509	^c 101
1984 Average	1,697	195	^c -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 Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990 Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991 Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992 Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993 Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	106
1994 Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	99
1995 Average	2,082	146	-17	289	58	1,899	93
1996 Average	2,156	166	-19	278	51	2,012	86
1997 January	2,009	193	-543	344	36	2,365	69
February	2,072	178	-450	321	78	2,301	57
March	2,210	163	214	244	62	1,854	63
April	2,355	169	349	211	41	1,923	74
May	2,364	161	481	200	40	1,804	89
June	2,369	160	534	203	43	1,748	105
July	2,331	151	433	195	56	1,798	118
August	2,348	175	408	190	37	1,888	131
September	2,196	150	54	247	29	2,017	133
October	2,074	168	-100	302	42	1,998	129
November	1,926	155	-535	345	66	2,206	113
December	2,020	205	-770	354	74	2,567	89
Average	2,190	169	9	263	50	2,038	89
1998 January	2,000	200	-534	340	53	2,340	73
February	2,088	277	-122	303	52	2,132	70
March	2,262	192	-14	229	41	2,199	69
April	2,414	234	527	193	39	1,889	85
May	2,358	219	726	193	31	1,627	107
June	2,245	249	546	193	28	1,727	124
July	2,106	199	328	187	34	1,756	134
August	2,220	196	407	190	25	1,793	147
September	2,032	144	212	222	28	1,713	153
October	1,983	168	-225	313	49	2,015	146
November	1,945	118	-402	358	61	2,046	134
December	1,835	133	-608	317	67	2,191	115
Average	2,124	194	70	253	42	1,952	115
1999 January	1,885	154	-812	315	75	2,460	91
February	1,986	121	-332	258	64	2,115	82
March	2,141	179	-208	228	32	2,268	75
April	2,373	177	348	200	21	1,981	86
May	2,344	133	431	194	33	1,818	99
June	2,367	174	307	177	37	2,020	108
July	2,413	204	339	177	39	2,061	119
7-Month Average	2,217	163	12	221	43	2,104	119
1998 7-Month Average	2,211	223	210	233	40	1,952	134
1997 7-Month Average	2,246	168	151	245	50	1,967	118

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c See Note 4 at end of section.

^d See Note 6 at end of section.

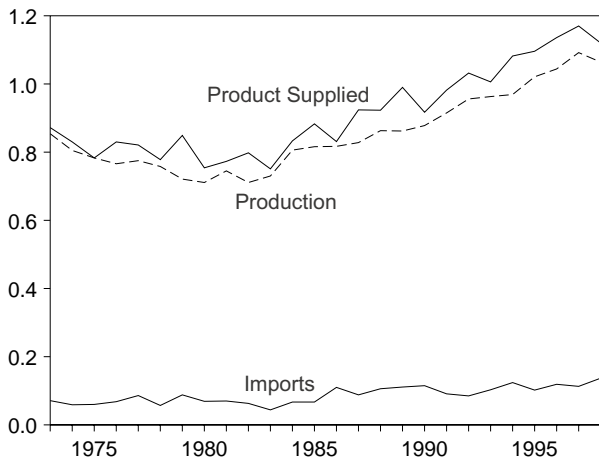
Notes: Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane,

propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane and isobutylene. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

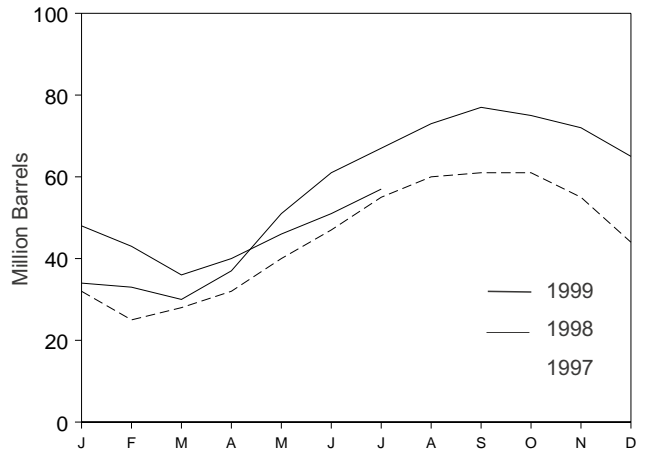
Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S8. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S9.

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

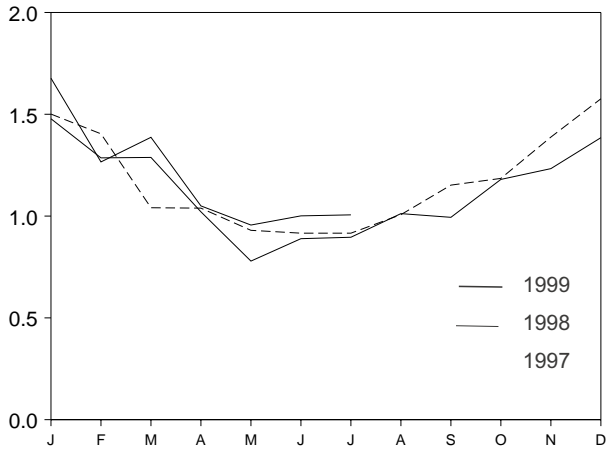
Overview, 1973-1998



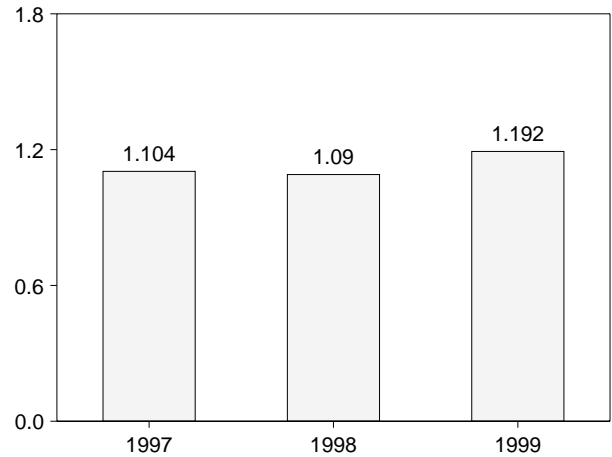
Stocks, End of Month



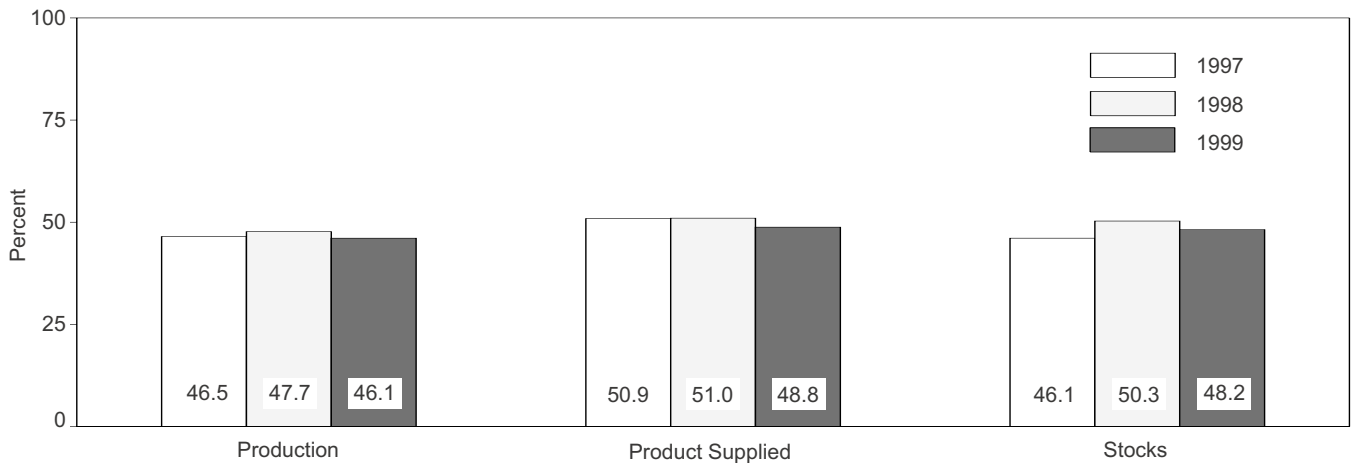
Product Supplied, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-July



Share of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, July



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Table 3.9 and, for calculation of shares, data prior to rounding for publication in Tables 3.8 and 3.9.

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

	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels
1973 Average	854	71	30	8	15	872	65
1974 Average	805	59	11	9	14	830	69
1975 Average	783	60	36	11	13	783	82
1976 Average	766	68	-22	12	13	830	74
1977 Average	775	86	21	10	10	821	81
1978 Average	758	57	15	13	9	778	^c 87
1979 Average	721	88	^c -61	14	8	849	64
1980 Average	711	69	4	12	10	754	^c 65
1981 Average	745	70	^c 18	5	18	773	76
1982 Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798	^c 54
1983 Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	751	^c 48
1984 Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833	58
1985 Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986 Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987 Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988 Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989 Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990 Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991 Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992 Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993 Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	51
1994 Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	46
1995 Average	1,021	102	-10	0	38	1,096	43
1996 Average	1,044	119	(s)	0	28	1,136	43
1997 January	1,039	149	-340	0	28	1,501	32
February	1,044	126	-276	0	42	1,404	25
March	1,059	114	92	0	40	1,041	28
April	1,112	109	150	0	32	1,039	32
May	1,114	92	252	0	23	930	40
June	1,110	88	250	0	31	916	47
July	1,083	87	231	0	24	916	55
August	1,095	108	172	0	24	1,007	60
September	1,110	89	30	0	16	1,152	61
October	1,110	122	17	0	29	1,185	61
November	1,099	114	-223	0	48	1,388	55
December	1,127	159	-342	0	53	1,576	44
Average	1,092	113	3	0	32	1,170	44
1998 January	1,060	137	-310	0	29	1,478	34
February	1,052	204	-58	0	28	1,286	33
March	1,086	132	-98	0	28	1,288	30
April	1,112	183	252	0	22	1,021	37
May	1,093	136	428	0	22	779	51
June	1,059	179	336	0	13	889	61
July	1,004	124	215	0	17	896	67
August	1,056	157	186	0	15	1,012	73
September	1,047	81	118	0	15	994	77
October	1,047	123	-45	0	35	1,180	75
November	1,086	92	-96	0	41	1,233	72
December	1,060	108	-250	0	32	1,385	65
Average	1,064	137	56	0	25	1,120	65
1999 January	1,041	121	-565	0	50	1,677	48
February	1,047	110	-150	0	41	1,266	43
March	1,023	142	-241	0	19	1,387	36
April	1,078	128	143	0	13	1,050	40
May	1,091	82	197	0	20	956	46
June	1,086	102	164	0	23	1,001	51
July	1,112	122	201	0	27	1,006	57
7-Month Average	1,069	115	-36	0	28	1,192	57
1998 7-Month Average	1,067	155	110	0	23	1,090	67
1997 7-Month Average	1,080	109	54	0	31	1,104	55

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c See Note 4 at end of section.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: **1973 through 1975:** U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual." **1976 through 1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports*, Petroleum Statement, Annual." **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S8.

Table 3.10 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition

	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels
1973 Average	2,833	290	1	750	162	2,211	179
1974 Average	2,722	269	25	665	172	2,129	^c 188
1975 Average	2,547	144	^c -6	537	158	2,001	188
1976 Average	2,725	129	(s)	524	172	2,158	188
1977 Average	2,939	130	20	514	164	2,371	195
1978 Average	3,076	80	-12	492	165	2,511	191
1979 Average	3,141	116	24	352	208	2,673	200
1980 Average	2,957	130	15	310	197	2,566	^c 205
1981 Average	2,771	188	^c -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982 Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	^d 1,857	^c 216
1983 Average	2,437	382	^c -6	712	236	1,877	^c 217
1984 Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985 Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986 Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987 Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988 Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989 Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990 Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991 Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992 Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	^c 207
1993 Average	^e 3,035	770	^c -2	1,081	^e 300	^e 2,426	206
1994 Average	2,973	761	24	861	329	2,518	215
1995 Average	3,031	708	-23	958	348	2,457	206
1996 Average	3,108	879	-11	1,014	376	2,608	202
1997 January	2,945	1,154	354	831	403	2,511	213
February	2,953	1,010	239	944	332	2,448	220
March	3,078	955	514	697	391	2,431	236
April	3,136	1,054	-122	1,203	395	2,715	232
May	3,329	1,156	127	1,089	446	2,823	236
June	3,355	936	-468	1,345	417	2,997	222
July	3,402	903	-214	1,069	380	3,069	215
August	3,426	886	-83	994	460	2,940	213
September	3,390	836	101	841	450	2,834	216
October	3,227	957	-87	915	381	2,976	213
November	3,078	754	-7	919	369	2,551	213
December	3,113	744	3	981	396	2,476	213
Average	3,204	945	30	985	402	2,733	213
1998 January	3,108	782	415	702	420	2,352	226
February	3,100	794	384	659	406	2,446	236
March	3,081	825	269	770	387	2,481	245
April	3,153	975	-145	1,209	378	2,686	240
May	3,285	1,014	-75	1,095	402	2,876	238
June	3,365	969	-147	1,155	412	2,914	234
July	3,492	847	-271	1,182	431	2,998	225
August	3,575	697	-5	953	300	3,023	225
September	3,344	962	-33	1,012	370	2,957	224
October	3,240	1,012	-190	1,259	357	2,825	218
November	3,234	978	181	1,000	382	2,649	224
December	3,043	808	-138	1,012	312	2,665	219
Average	3,253	888	18	1,002	380	2,741	219
1999 January	3,225	842	329	827	307	2,604	229
February	3,323	841	327	850	272	2,715	239
March	3,288	738	393	667	302	2,664	251
April	3,148	1,008	-88	1,081	352	2,811	248
May	3,351	814	24	1,380	321	2,440	249
June	3,269	961	-534	1,319	311	3,134	233
July	3,326	839	-250	1,255	325	2,835	225
7-Month Average	3,276	862	28	1,056	313	2,741	225
1998 7-Month Average	3,228	887	59	970	405	2,681	225
1997 7-Month Average	3,173	1,025	62	1,024	395	2,716	215

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c See Note 4 at end of section.

^d See Note 6 at end of section.

^e Beginning in 1993, other petroleum products production, exports, and products supplied include an adjustment to oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components.

(s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

Notes: Other petroleum products include pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gases, and crude oil that is used as fuel. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S9. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1999, Table S10.

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

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

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

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

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

3. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils: The requirement to report crude oil in pipelines or burned on leases as either distillate or residual fuel oil has been eliminated.

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

Beginning in January 1993, the end-of-month stocks of distillate fuel oil are split into two sulfur categories (0.05 percent sulfur or less and greater than 0.05 percent sulfur) to meet Environmental Protection Agency requirements effective in October 1992. For further details, see the EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108.

Propane and Propylene: 1983—55.

Other Petroleum Products: 1983—210.

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

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).

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

Table	Data Series	Year Average	MER Data	PSA and PSM Data
3.1a	Natural Gas Plant Production	1976	1,604	1,603
3.1b	Exports, Total	1979	471	472
3.1b	Exports, Petroleum Products	1979	236	237
3.1b	Net Imports	1979	7,985	7,984
3.2a	Crude Used Directly	1976	-19	-18
3.2a	Imports, SPR	1978	161	162
3.2a	Crude Used Directly	1978	-15	-14
3.2a	Crude Used Directly	1979	-14	-13
3.2a	Crude Used Directly	1980	-14	-13
3.2b	Crude Losses	1976	14	15
3.2b	Crude Losses	1980	14	15
3.5	Stock Change	1974	10	9
3.5	Stock Change	1975	-41	-40
3.8	Total Production	1982	1,527	1,525
3.10	Products Supplied	1982	1,857	1,856

Section 4. Natural Gas

Total dry natural gas production in the United States during August 1999 was forecast as 1.6 trillion cubic feet, slightly lower than production during the previous August.

Consumption of natural and supplemental gas in August 1999 was forecast as 1.5 trillion cubic feet, 2 percent lower than the level in August 1998.

Deliveries to residential consumers in August 1999 were forecast as 116 billion cubic feet, 1 percent higher than the previous August's deliveries. Total deliveries to industrial consumers during August 1999 were forecast as 693 billion cubic feet, 1 percent below the previous August's level.

Net imports of natural gas in August 1999 were forecast as 286 billion cubic feet, 8 percent higher than net imports in the previous August.

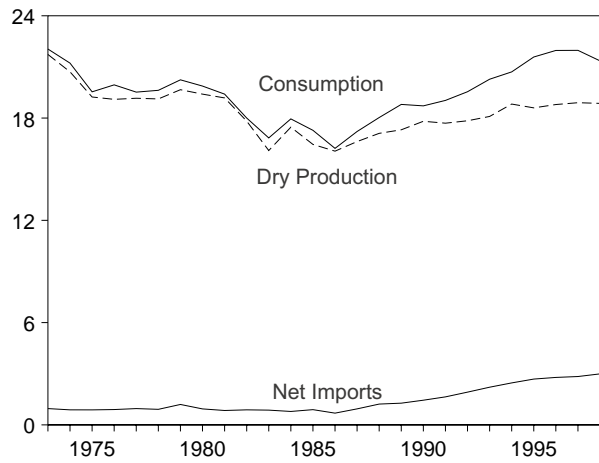
Stocks of working gas¹ in underground natural gas storage reservoirs at the end of August 1999 were forecast as 2.6 trillion cubic feet, 4 percent below the level of stocks available 1 year earlier.

Net injections into storage during August 1999 were forecast as 200 billion cubic feet, 29 percent lower than the amount of net injections during the previous August.

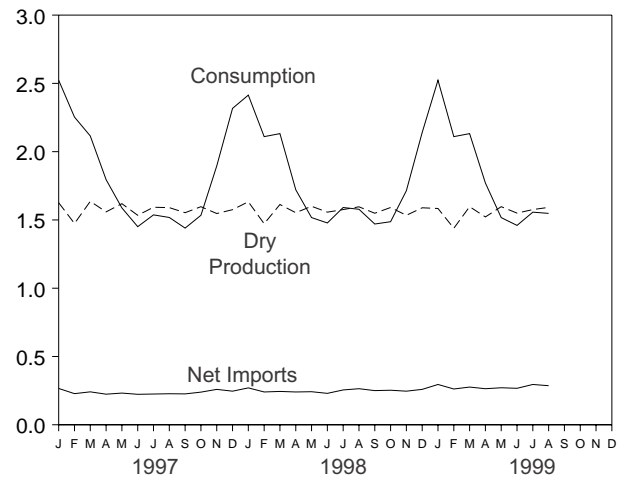
¹Gas available for withdrawal.

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

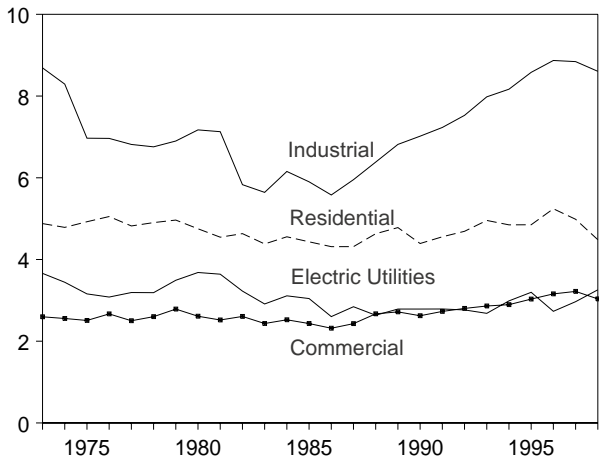
Overview, 1973-1998



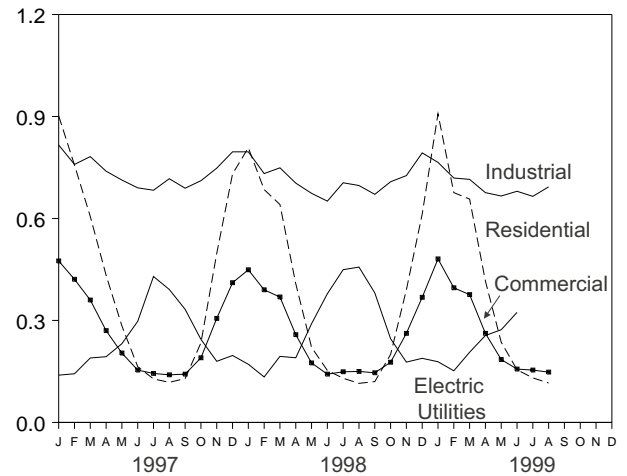
Overview, Monthly



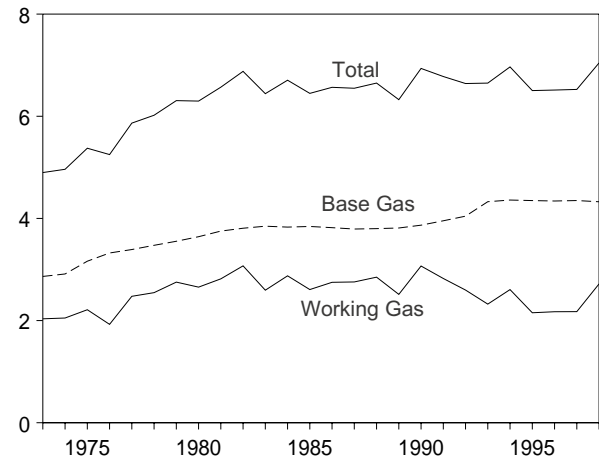
Consumption by Sector, 1973-1998



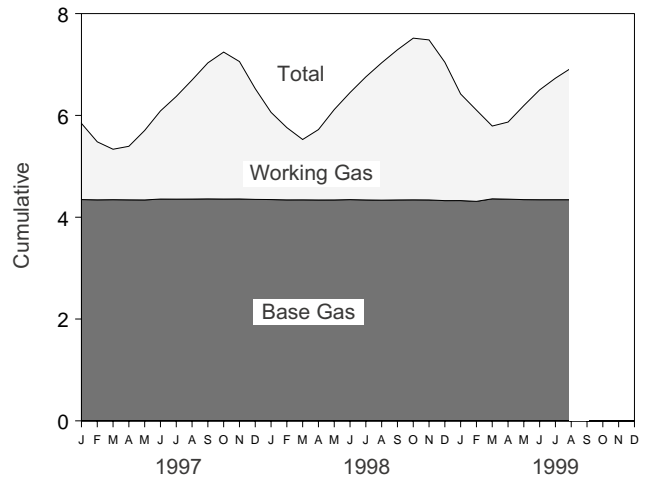
Consumption by Sector, Monthly



Underground Storage, End of Year, 1973-1998



Underground Storage, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

Table 4.1 Natural Gas Overview
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Dry Gas Production ^a	Supplemental Gaseous Fuels ^b	Net Imports ^c	Net Withdrawals From Storage ^d	Balancing Item ^e	Consumption ^f
1973 Total	921,731	NA	956	-442	-196	22,049
1974 Total	920,713	NA	882	-84	-289	21,223
1975 Total	919,236	NA	880	-344	-235	19,538
1976 Total	919,098	NA	899	165	-216	19,946
1977 Total	919,163	NA	955	-557	-41	19,521
1978 Total	919,122	NA	913	-120	-287	19,627
1979 Total	919,663	NA	1,198	-248	-372	20,241
1980 Total	19,403	155	936	23	-640	19,877
1981 Total	19,181	176	845	-297	-500	19,404
1982 Total	17,820	145	882	-308	9-537	18,001
1983 Total	16,094	132	864	447	9-703	16,835
1984 Total	17,466	110	788	-197	-217	17,951
1985 Total	16,454	126	894	235	-428	17,281
1986 Total	16,059	113	689	-147	-493	16,221
1987 Total	16,621	101	939	-6	-444	17,211
1988 Total	17,103	101	1,220	59	-453	18,030
1989 Total	17,311	107	1,275	326	-218	18,801
1990 Total	17,810	123	1,447	-513	-150	18,716
1991 Total	17,698	113	1,644	80	-500	19,035
1992 Total	17,840	118	1,921	173	-508	19,544
1993 Total	18,095	119	2,210	-36	-110	20,279
1994 Total	18,821	111	2,462	-286	-400	20,708
1995 Total	18,599	110	2,687	415	-230	21,581
1996 Total	18,793	109	2,784	2	279	21,967
1997 January	1,626	12	266	709	-90	2,523
February	1,474	10	228	371	170	2,253
March	1,636	9	241	160	69	2,115
April	1,559	8	224	-61	64	1,795
May	1,619	8	232	-333	62	1,588
June	1,534	6	223	-379	67	1,451
July	1,593	7	225	-293	5	1,537
August	1,590	8	227	-334	28	1,518
September	1,553	6	226	-349	3	1,440
October	1,597	8	239	-218	-92	1,534
November	1,547	10	259	196	-116	1,895
December	1,575	11	246	553	-68	2,317
Total	18,902	103	2,837	24	106	21,972
1998 January	E 1,633	E 12	R 270	466	R 33	2,414
February	E 1,472	E 10	R 240	300	R 88	2,110
March	E 1,613	E 11	244	242	22	2,132
April	E 1,553	E 9	R 240	-199	R 117	1,721
May	E 1,600	E 8	R 242	-393	R 60	1,517
June	E 1,557	E 7	R 230	-323	R 7	1,478
July	E 1,576	E 9	R 255	-314	R 66	1,591
August	E 1,596	E 9	R 264	-283	R -8	1,578
September	E 1,549	E 9	R 250	-227	R -111	1,470
October	E 1,591	E 10	R 253	-255	R -112	1,487
November	E 1,534	E 11	R 246	34	R -110	1,714
December	E 1,589	E 12	R 259	435	R -154	2,141
Total	E 18,862	E 117	R 2,993	-518	R -101	21,354
1999 January	RE 1,584	E 13	295	623	R 8	2,523
February	E 1,439	E 10	262	333	66	2,110
March	RE 1,597	E 11	276	297	R -48	2,132
April	RE 1,522	E 10	RE 264	-91	R 65	R 1,770
May	E 1,597	E 9	RE 271	-337	R -23	R 1,517
June	E 1,550	RE 8	RE 267	R -306	RE -59	RF 1,460
July	F 1,576	F 10	RF 295	RF -230	RF -93	RF 1,557
August	F 1,592	F 9	F 286	F -200	F -139	F 1,548
8-Month Total	E 12,456	E 80	E 2,215	E 89	E -224	E 14,617
1998 8-Month Total	E 12,600	75	1,985	-505	386	14,542
1997 8-Month Total	12,630	68	1,866	-158	375	14,782

^a "Marketed Production (Wet)" minus "Extraction Loss." See Table 4.2.

^b See Note 4 at end of section.

^c "Imports" minus "Exports." See Table 4.3.

^d "Withdrawals" minus "Injections." Data for 1980-1996 cover underground storage and liquefied natural gas storage. All other time periods cover underground storage only. See also Note 8 at end of section.

^e See Note 7 at end of section. Since 1980, excludes transit shipments that cross the U.S.-Canada border (i.e., natural gas delivered to its destination via the other country).

^f See Note 6 at end of section.

^g May include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

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

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

Sources: 1973-1992: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1997*, Table 99. 1993 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, August 1999, Table 2, except for Balancing Item and Consumption, which incorporate the most current electric utilities data from Table 4.4 of this report. Forecast values are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 9 at end of section.

Table 4.2 Natural Gas Production
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Gross Withdrawals ^a	Repressuring ^b	Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed ^c	Vented and Flared ^d	Marketed Production ^e	Extraction Loss ^f	Dry Gas Production ^g
1973 Total	24,067	1,171	NA	248	^h 22,648	917	^h 21,731
1974 Total	22,850	1,080	NA	169	^h 21,601	887	^h 20,713
1975 Total	21,104	861	NA	134	^h 20,109	872	^h 19,236
1976 Total	20,944	859	NA	132	^h 19,952	854	^h 19,098
1977 Total	21,097	935	NA	137	^h 20,025	863	^h 19,163
1978 Total	21,309	1,181	NA	153	^h 19,974	852	^h 19,122
1979 Total	21,883	1,245	NA	167	^h 20,471	808	^h 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	20,272	1,388	208	93	18,582	762	17,820
1983 Total	18,659	1,458	222	95	16,884	790	16,094
1984 Total	20,267	1,630	224	108	18,304	838	17,466
1985 Total	19,607	1,915	326	95	17,270	816	16,454
1986 Total	19,131	1,838	337	98	16,859	800	16,059
1987 Total	20,140	2,208	376	124	17,433	812	16,621
1988 Total	20,999	2,478	460	143	17,918	816	17,103
1989 Total	21,074	2,475	362	142	18,095	785	17,311
1990 Total	21,523	2,489	289	150	18,594	784	17,810
1991 Total	21,750	2,772	276	170	18,532	835	17,698
1992 Total	22,132	2,973	280	168	18,712	872	17,840
1993 Total	22,726	3,103	414	227	18,982	886	18,095
1994 Total	23,581	3,231	412	228	19,710	889	18,821
1995 Total	23,744	3,565	388	284	19,506	908	18,599
1996 Total	24,052	3,510	518	272	19,751	958	18,793
1997 January	2,089	305	50	25	1,709	83	1,626
February	1,905	289	46	22	1,549	75	1,474
March	2,103	311	51	23	1,720	83	1,636
April	1,993	285	48	22	1,639	80	1,559
May	2,041	268	50	22	1,702	83	1,619
June	1,952	275	47	18	1,612	78	1,534
July	2,020	272	51	23	1,674	81	1,593
August	2,022	279	52	21	1,671	81	1,590
September	1,988	285	50	21	1,632	79	1,553
October	2,057	307	51	20	1,678	81	1,597
November	1,999	302	52	19	1,626	79	1,547
December	2,044	314	52	22	1,655	80	1,575
Total	24,213	3,492	599	256	19,866	964	18,902
1998 January	^E 2,116	^E 332	^E 46	^E 22	^E 1,717	^E 83	^E 1,633
February	^E 1,901	^E 294	^E 42	^E 18	^E 1,547	^E 75	^E 1,472
March	^E 2,083	^E 321	^E 45	^E 21	^E 1,696	^E 82	^E 1,613
April	^E 2,003	^E 306	^E 44	^E 21	^E 1,632	^E 79	^E 1,553
May	^E 2,063	^E 318	^E 43	^E 20	^E 1,682	^E 82	^E 1,600
June	^E 1,996	^E 294	^E 44	^E 22	^E 1,636	^E 79	^E 1,557
July	^E 2,019	^E 295	^E 45	^E 23	^E 1,656	^E 80	^E 1,576
August	^E 2,038	^E 291	^E 45	^E 24	^E 1,677	^E 81	^E 1,596
September	^E 1,968	^E 274	^E 44	^E 22	^E 1,628	^E 79	^E 1,549
October	^E 2,053	^E 314	^E 44	^E 22	^E 1,672	^E 81	^E 1,591
November	^E 1,993	^E 313	^E 45	^E 23	^E 1,612	^E 78	^E 1,534
December	^E 2,066	^E 329	^E 44	^E 23	^E 1,670	^E 81	^E 1,589
Total	^E 24,297	^E 3,682	^E 531	^E 261	^E 19,824	^E 961	^E 18,862
1999 January	^{RE} 2,067	^E 336	^E 44	^{RE} 22	^{RE} 1,665	^E 81	^{RE} 1,584
February	^E 1,865	^E 291	^E 41	^E 20	^{RE} 1,513	^E 73	^E 1,439
March	^{RE} 2,073	^E 326	^{RE} 45	^{RE} 23	^{RE} 1,678	^{RE} 81	^{RE} 1,597
April	^{RE} 1,955	^{RE} 292	^{RE} 42	^{RE} 21	^{RE} 1,599	^{RE} 78	^{RE} 1,522
May	^{RE} 2,064	^{RE} 318	^{RE} 45	^E 23	^E 1,678	^E 81	^E 1,597
June	^E 2,003	^E 308	^E 44	^E 22	^E 1,629	^E 79	^E 1,550
July	NA	NA	NA	NA	^F 1,656	^F 80	^F 1,576
August	NA	NA	NA	NA	^F 1,673	^F 81	^F 1,592
8-Month Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	^E 13,091	^E 635	^E 12,456
1998 8-Month Total	^E 16,218	^E 2,451	^E 354	^E 170	^E 13,243	^E 642	^E 12,600
1997 8-Month Total	16,126	2,283	395	174	13,274	644	12,630

^a Gas withdrawn from gas and oil wells.

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

^c See Note 1 at end of section.

^d Vented: 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.

^e "Gross Withdrawals" minus "Repressuring," "Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed," and "Vented and Flared." See Note 2 at end of section.

^f See Note 3 at end of section.

^g "Marketed Production (Wet)" minus "Extraction Loss."

^h May include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

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

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

Sources: 1973-1992: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1997*, Table 98. 1993 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, August 1999, Table 1. Forecast values are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 9 at end of section.

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

	Imports							Exports				
	Algeria ^a	Australia ^a	Canada ^b	Mexico ^b	Qatar ^a	Trinidad and Tobago ^a	United Arab Emirates ^a	Total	Canada ^b	Japan ^a	Mexico ^b	Total
1973 Total	3	0	1,028	2	0	0	0	1,033	15	48	14	77
1974 Total	0	0	959	(s)	0	0	0	959	13	50	13	77
1975 Total	5	0	948	0	0	0	0	953	10	53	9	73
1976 Total	10	0	954	0	0	0	0	964	8	50	7	65
1977 Total	11	0	997	2	0	0	0	1,011	(s)	52	4	56
1978 Total	84	0	881	0	0	0	0	966	(s)	48	4	53
1979 Total	253	0	1,001	0	0	0	0	1,253	(s)	51	4	56
1980 Total	86	0	797	102	0	0	0	985	(s)	45	4	49
1981 Total	37	0	762	105	0	0	0	904	(s)	56	3	59
1982 Total	55	0	783	95	0	0	0	933	(s)	50	2	52
1983 Total	131	0	712	75	0	0	0	918	(s)	53	2	55
1984 Total	36	0	755	52	0	0	0	843	(s)	53	2	55
1985 Total	24	0	926	0	0	0	0	950	(s)	53	2	55
1986 Total	0	0	749	0	0	0	0	^C 750	9	50	2	61
1987 Total	0	0	993	0	0	0	0	993	3	49	2	54
1988 Total	17	0	1,276	0	0	0	0	1,294	20	52	2	74
1989 Total	42	0	1,339	0	0	0	0	1,382	38	51	17	107
1990 Total	84	0	1,448	0	0	0	0	1,532	17	53	16	86
1991 Total	64	0	1,710	0	0	0	0	1,773	15	54	60	129
1992 Total	43	0	2,094	0	0	0	0	2,138	68	53	96	216
1993 Total	82	0	2,267	2	0	0	0	2,350	45	56	40	140
1994 Total	51	0	2,566	7	0	0	0	2,624	53	63	47	162
1995 Total	18	0	2,816	7	0	0	0	2,841	28	65	61	154
1996 Total	35	0	2,883	14	0	0	5	2,937	52	68	34	153
1997 January	8	0	267	2	0	0	2	278	4	6	2	12
February	8	0	230	3	0	0	0	241	5	6	2	12
March	3	0	251	3	0	0	0	257	9	6	1	16
April	3	0	235	(s)	0	0	0	238	5	6	3	14
May	3	2	234	2	0	0	0	242	4	4	2	10
June	5	0	225	2	0	0	0	232	3	4	3	10
July	5	0	229	1	0	0	0	236	3	4	3	10
August	8	0	237	(s)	0	0	0	245	4	8	6	18
September	5	2	232	(s)	0	0	0	239	3	4	6	13
October	5	0	246	1	0	0	0	252	2	6	4	12
November	8	5	258	2	0	0	0	272	6	6	2	13
December	8	0	253	2	0	0	0	263	7	6	4	17
Total	66	10	2,899	17	0	0	2	2,994	56	62	38	157
1998 January	10	0	^R 276	^R (s)	0	0	0	^R 286	5	7	4	17
February	8	2	^R 239	^R 2	0	0	0	^R 251	^R 5	4	3	11
March	5	0	^R 257	^R (s)	0	0	0	^R 263	8	7	4	19
April	3	0	^R 247	3	0	0	0	^R 253	^R 5	6	3	13
May	8	0	^R 244	1	0	0	0	^R 252	2	2	6	10
June	5	2	^R 236	(s)	0	0	0	^R 243	^R 2	6	6	^R 13
July	5	0	^R 259	2	0	0	0	^R 266	^R 2	6	4	^R 11
August	3	2	^R 269	1	0	0	0	^R 275	0	6	5	^R 11
September	5	0	^R 255	2	0	0	0	^R 262	^R 1	8	3	^R 12
October	5	0	^R 260	1	0	0	0	^R 266	2	6	5	13
November	5	2	^R 248	0	0	0	3	^R 258	4	4	5	^R 12
December	8	2	^R 261	1	0	0	3	^R 275	5	6	5	16
Total	69	12	^R 3,052	15	0	0	5	^R 3,152	^R 40	66	^R 53	^R 159
1999 January	13	0	290	5	0	0	0	308	2	6	5	13
February	7	3	259	4	2	0	0	276	3	6	5	14
March	13	0	279	1	0	0	0	293	5	6	6	16
April	8	0	266	^{RE} 4	0	0	0	^{RE} 278	4	6	^{RE} 5	^E 14
May	4	0	^E 270	^{RE} 6	0	5	0	^{RE} 286	^E 4	6	^E 5	^E 15
June	3	2	^E 260	^E 5	2	7	0	^E 279	^E 3	4	^E 5	^E 12
6-Month Total	47	5	^E 1,624	^E 25	5	12	0	^E 1,718	^E 21	32	^E 30	^E 83
1998 6-Month Total	38	5	1,500	7	0	0	0	1,549	26	32	26	84
1997 6-Month Total	28	2	1,444	11	0	0	2	1,488	31	30	13	74

^a As liquefied natural gas.

^b By pipeline, except for very small amounts of liquefied natural gas imported from Canada in 1973, 1977, and 1981. See Note 5 at end of section.

^c Includes 2 billion cubic feet of liquefied natural gas from Indonesia.

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

Notes: See Note 5 at end of section. Totals may not equal sum of

components due to independent rounding. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: 1973-1992: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas."

1993 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, August 1999, Tables 5 and 6.

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

	Lease and Plant Fuel	Pipeline Fuel ^a	Delivered to Consumers						Total Consumption
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial ^b	Vehicles	Electric Utilities	Total	
1973 Total	1,496	728	4,879	2,597	8,689	NA	3,660	19,825	22,049
1974 Total	1,477	669	4,786	2,556	8,292	NA	3,443	19,077	21,223
1975 Total	1,396	583	4,924	2,508	6,968	NA	3,158	17,558	19,538
1976 Total	1,634	548	5,051	2,668	6,964	NA	3,081	17,764	19,946
1977 Total	1,659	533	4,821	2,501	6,815	NA	3,191	17,329	19,521
1978 Total	1,648	530	4,903	2,601	6,757	NA	3,188	17,449	19,627
1979 Total	1,499	601	4,965	2,786	6,899	NA	3,491	18,141	20,241
1980 Total	1,026	635	4,752	2,611	7,172	NA	3,682	18,216	19,877
1981 Total	928	642	4,546	2,520	7,128	NA	3,640	17,834	19,404
1982 Total	1,109	596	4,633	2,606	5,831	NA	3,226	16,295	18,001
1983 Total	978	490	4,381	2,433	5,643	NA	2,911	15,367	16,835
1984 Total	1,077	529	4,555	2,524	6,154	NA	3,111	16,345	17,951
1985 Total	966	504	4,433	2,432	5,901	NA	3,044	15,811	17,281
1986 Total	923	485	4,314	2,318	5,579	NA	2,602	14,814	16,221
1987 Total	1,149	519	4,315	2,430	5,953	NA	2,844	15,542	17,211
1988 Total	1,096	614	4,630	2,670	6,383	NA	2,636	16,320	18,030
1989 Total	1,070	629	4,781	2,718	6,816	NA	2,787	17,102	18,801
1990 Total	1,236	660	4,391	2,623	7,018	(s)	2,787	16,820	18,716
1991 Total	1,129	601	4,556	2,729	7,231	(s)	2,789	17,305	19,035
1992 Total	1,171	588	4,690	2,803	7,527	1	2,766	17,786	19,544
1993 Total	1,172	624	4,956	2,862	7,981	1	2,682	18,483	20,279
1994 Total	1,124	685	4,848	2,895	8,167	2	2,987	18,899	20,708
1995 Total	1,220	700	4,850	3,031	8,580	3	3,197	19,660	21,581
1996 Total	1,250	711	5,241	3,158	8,870	3	2,732	20,005	21,967
1997 January	104	88	902	475	816	NA	139	2,332	2,523
February	94	78	757	421	759	NA	143	2,081	2,253
March	104	73	606	360	782	NA	190	1,938	2,115
April	99	61	433	270	739	NA	193	1,635	1,795
May	102	54	284	204	713	NA	232	1,432	1,588
June	97	49	164	154	690	NA	297	1,305	1,451
July	101	52	128	144	683	NA	429	1,385	1,537
August	101	51	118	140	717	NA	391	1,366	1,518
September	99	49	129	142	689	NA	333	1,293	1,440
October	102	52	234	190	711	NA	244	1,380	1,534
November	99	65	497	306	748	NA	180	1,731	1,895
December	101	81	731	411	796	NA	197	2,135	2,317
Total	1,202	752	4,984	3,219	8,843	4	2,968	20,018	21,972
1998 January	E 107	83	808	449	796	NA	171	2,224	2,414
February	E 97	72	685	390	732	NA	134	1,941	2,110
March	E 106	73	641	369	749	NA	194	1,953	2,132
April	E 102	59	408	258	704	NA	190	1,560	1,721
May	E 105	52	221	175	674	NA	290	1,360	1,517
June	E 102	51	153	142	651	NA	379	1,325	1,478
July	E 104	54	130	149	705	NA	449	1,433	1,591
August	E 105	54	115	150	697	NA	457	1,419	1,578
September	E 102	50	120	146	671	NA	381	1,318	1,470
October	E 105	51	200	177	708	NA	246	1,331	1,487
November	E 101	59	390	262	726	NA	178	1,554	1,714
December	E 105	73	613	368	793	NA	189	1,963	2,141
Total	E 1,241	730	4,484	3,035	8,605	NA	3,258	19,383	21,354
1999 January	E 104	86	908	481	765	NA	R 179	2,333	2,523
February	E 95	72	676	396	719	NA	152	1,943	2,110
March	RE 105	73	657	376	715	NA	206	1,954	2,132
April	RE 100	61	416	262	676	NA	256	1,609	R 1,770
May	RE 105	R 52	R 236	R 185	R 666	NA	273	R 1,360	R 1,517
June	F 101	F 43	RF 155	F 157	F 680	NA	R 324	RF 1,316	RF 1,460
July	F 102	F 51	RF 131	F 154	F 665	NA	NA	RF 1,404	RF 1,557
August	F 104	F 45	F 116	F 148	F 693	NA	NA	F 1,399	F 1,548
8-Month Total	E 816	E 483	E 3,294	E 2,159	E 5,580	NA	NA	E 13,317	E 14,617
1998 8-Month Total	E 829	497	3,161	2,082	5,708	NA	2,265	13,216	14,542
1997 8-Month Total	802	506	3,392	2,169	5,899	NA	2,015	13,474	14,782

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

^b Most deliveries to nonutility power producers are included in the industrial sector. In instances where the nonutility is primarily a commercial establishment, deliveries are included in the commercial sector.

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

Notes: Natural gas includes supplemental gaseous fuels. Totals may

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

Sources: 1973-1992: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1997*, Table 100. 1993 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, August 1999, Table 3, except for the electric utilities values, which come from Table 7.3 of this report, and columns 8 and 9, which incorporate the values from column 7. Forecast values are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

	Natural Gas in Underground Storage, End of Period			Change in Working Gas from Same Period Previous Year		Storage Activity		
	Base Gas	Working Gas	Total ^a	Volume	Percent	Withdrawals	Injections	Net ^{b,c}
1973 Total	2,864	2,034	4,898	305	17.6	1,533	1,974	-442
1974 Total	2,912	2,050	4,962	16	.8	1,701	1,784	-84
1975 Total	3,162	2,212	5,374	162	7.9	1,760	2,104	-344
1976 Total	3,323	1,926	5,250	-286	-12.9	1,921	1,756	165
1977 Total	3,391	2,475	5,866	549	28.5	1,750	2,307	-557
1978 Total	3,473	2,547	6,020	72	2.9	2,158	2,278	-120
1979 Total	3,553	2,753	6,306	207	8.1	2,047	2,295	-248
1980 Total	3,642	2,655	6,297	-99	-3.6	1,910	1,896	14
1981 Total	3,752	2,817	6,569	162	6.1	1,887	2,180	-293
1982 Total	3,808	3,071	6,879	255	9.0	2,094	2,399	-306
1983 Total	3,847	2,595	6,442	-476	-15.5	2,142	1,700	442
1984 Total	3,830	2,876	6,706	281	10.8	2,064	2,252	-188
1985 Total	3,842	2,607	6,448	-270	-9.4	2,359	2,128	231
1986 Total	3,819	2,749	6,567	142	5.5	1,812	1,952	-140
1987 Total	3,792	2,756	6,548	7	.3	1,881	1,887	-6
1988 Total	3,800	2,850	6,650	94	3.4	2,244	2,174	69
1989 Total	3,812	2,513	6,325	-337	-11.8	2,804	2,491	313
1990 Total	3,868	3,068	6,936	555	22.1	1,934	2,433	-499
1991 Total	3,954	2,824	6,778	-244	-8.0	2,689	2,608	80
1992 Total	4,044	2,597	6,641	-227	-8.0	2,724	2,555	168
1993 Total	4,327	2,322	6,649	-275	-10.6	2,717	2,760	-43
1994 Total	4,360	2,606	6,966	284	12.2	2,508	2,796	-288
1995 Total	4,349	2,153	6,503	-453	-17.4	2,974	2,566	408
1996 Total	4,341	2,173	6,513	19	.9	2,911	2,906	6
1997 January	4,347	1,496	5,843	32	2.3	753	68	684
February	4,342	1,139	5,481	118	11.6	413	55	358
March	4,345	990	5,336	232	30.7	285	131	155
April	4,342	1,051	5,393	196	23.1	146	205	-59
May	4,340	1,365	5,704	202	17.5	41	362	-321
June	4,357	1,731	6,088	202	13.2	42	407	-365
July	4,356	2,017	6,372	119	6.3	78	361	-282
August	4,357	2,338	6,695	93	4.2	56	378	-322
September	4,360	2,672	7,033	67	2.6	44	380	-336
October	4,358	2,886	7,244	75	2.7	84	294	-210
November	4,359	2,699	7,058	150	5.9	302	113	189
December	4,350	2,175	6,525	2	.1	579	45	533
Total	4,350	2,175	6,525	2	.1	2,824	2,800	24
1998 January	4,347	1,713	6,060	218	14.5	535	68	466
February	4,341	1,419	5,760	280	24.6	373	74	300
March	4,342	1,185	5,527	194	19.6	378	136	242
April	4,339	1,382	5,721	331	31.5	78	277	-199
May	4,340	1,775	6,115	410	30.0	42	435	-393
June	4,346	2,103	6,448	372	21.5	52	375	-323
July	4,340	2,417	6,757	401	19.9	52	366	-314
August	4,336	2,697	7,033	359	15.4	58	342	-283
September	4,340	2,949	7,289	277	10.4	78	305	-227
October	4,342	3,176	7,517	290	10.0	46	301	-255
November	4,340	3,143	7,483	444	16.5	165	131	34
December	4,326	2,718	7,044	543	25.0	530	94	435
Total	4,326	2,718	7,044	543	25.0	2,386	2,905	-518
1999 January	4,327	2,094	6,421	381	22.2	678	55	623
February	4,312	1,792	6,104	372	26.2	395	62	333
March	4,361	1,430	5,792	246	20.7	381	84	297
April	4,355	1,514	5,869	131	9.5	112	203	-91
May	4,346	1,847	6,192	72	4.0	43	380	-337
June	^R 4,344	^R 2,157	^R 6,501	^R 54	^R 2.6	40	345	^R -306
July	^{RF} 4,344	^{RF} 2,387	^{RF} 6,731	^{RF} -30	^{RF} -1.3	NA	NA	^{RF} -230
August	^F 4,344	^F 2,587	^F 6,931	^F -110	^F -4.1	NA	NA	^F -200

^a For total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year, see Note 8 at end of section.

^b For 1980-1996, data differ from those shown on Table 4.1, which includes liquefied natural gas storage for that period.

^c Positive numbers indicate that withdrawals are greater than injections. Negative numbers indicate that injections are greater than withdrawals. Net withdrawals or injections may not equal the difference between applicable

ending stocks. See Note 8 at end of section.

R=Revised. F=Forecast.

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

Sources: See end of section.

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) 1992*. Data are not available prior to 1980. Monthly data are reported by three States and computed for six States. Monthly data are preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA*. Differences between annual data published in the EIA *NGA* and the sum of the preliminary monthly data (January-December) are allocated proportionally to the months to create final monthly data. For further information on methods of estimating preliminary monthly data, see the EIA *Natural Gas Monthly (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 to the Interstate Oil Compact Commission and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. Volumetric data are converted, as necessary, to a standard 14.73 psi pressure base. Unless there are major changes, data are not revised until after publication of the EIA *NGA*.

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

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

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

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

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

4. Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: Any gaseous substance that, introduced into or commingled with natural gas, increases the volume available for disposition. Such

substances include, but are not limited to, propane-air, refinery gas, coke oven gas, still gas, manufactured gas, biomass gas, or air or inert gases added for Btu stabilization.

Annual data beginning with 1980 are from the 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 Canada and Mexico. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) arrives via tanker from Algeria, United Arab Emirates, and Australia, one shipment of LNG was received from Indonesia in December 1986 and a shipment arrived from Qatar in February 1999. Very small amounts of LNG arrived from Canada in 1973 (667 million cubic feet), 1977 (572 million cubic feet), and 1981 (6 million cubic feet). The United States exports natural gas via pipeline to Canada and Mexico and LNG via tanker to Japan. A small amount of LPG went to Mexico in 1998.

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

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

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. Balancing Item: The balancing item for natural gas represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas disposition. The differences may be due to quantities lost or to the effects of data reporting problems. Reporting problems include differences due to the net result of conversions of flow data metered at varying temperature and pressure bases and converted to a standard temperature and pressure base; the effect of variations in company accounting and billing practices; differences between

billing cycle and calendar period time frames; and imbalances resulting from the merger of data reporting systems which vary in scope, format, definitions, and type of respondents.

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

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

The final monthly and annual storage and withdrawal data for 1980-1996 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.

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

1975	6,280	1987	8,124
1976	6,544	1988	8,124
1977	6,678	1989	8,124
1978	6,890	1990	8,125
1979	6,929	1991	7,993
1980	7,434	1992	7,932
1981	7,805	1993	7,989
1982	7,915	1994	8,043
1983	7,985	1995	7,953
1984	8,043	1996	7,980
1985	8,087	1997	8,332
1986	8,145	1998	NA

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

The STIFS model results are published quarterly in EIA's *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, which is available from the National Energy Information Center (202-586-8800) and accessible on the world wide web at <http://www.eia.doe.gov>. Documentation for the model and instructions for downloading and operating it on a personal computer are provided.

Sources for Table 4.5

Storage Activity

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

1976-1979: EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979*, Table 1.

1980-1992: EIA, *Historical Natural Gas Annual 1930 Through 1997*, Table 11.

1993 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, August 1999, Table 9. Forecast values are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 9 on this page.

Other Data

1973 and 1974: American Gas Association (AGA), *Gas Facts, 1972 Data*, Table 57, *Gas Facts, 1973 Data*, Table 57, and *Gas Facts, 1974 Data*, Table 40.

1975 and 1976: Federal Energy Administration (FEA), Form FEA-G318-M-O, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report."

1977 and 1978: EIA, Form FEA-G-318-M-O, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report."

1979-1992: EIA, Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and FERC, Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report."

1993 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, August 1999, Table 9. Forecast values are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 9 on this page.

Section 5. Oil and Gas Resource Development

The August 1999 rotary rig count was 639, 9 percent higher than the count in July but 19 percent lower than the count in August 1998. Of the total number of rigs in operation, 533 were onshore and 106 were offshore. For August 1999, the number of onshore rigs was down 21 percent, while the number of offshore rigs fell 10 percent from August 1998. Rotary rigs drilling for natural gas as a share of total rigs inched up to 82 percent in August 1999.

Total footage drilled in August 1999 was 9.0 million feet, up 9 percent from the footage drilled in July 1999 but down 25 percent from that drilled in August 1998.

The estimated number of exploratory and development oil and gas wells drilled during August 1999 was 1,148, 9

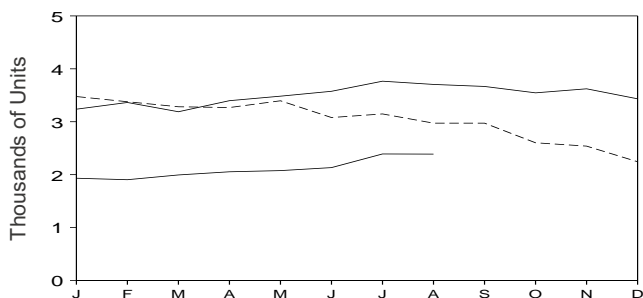
percent higher than the number drilled in July 1999, but 27 percent lower than the number drilled in August 1998. The estimated number of oil wells drilled was 217, and the estimated number of gas wells was 931, 61 percent lower and 7 percent lower, respectively, than their August 1998 levels.

The estimated number of dry holes drilled in August 1999 was 299, 2 percent higher from the number drilled in July 1999 but down 20 percent from the number drilled in August 1998.

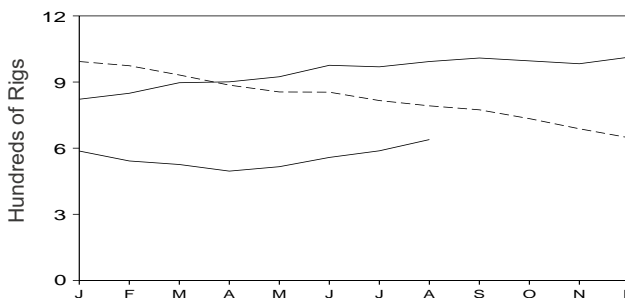
There were 2.4 thousand well servicing units active in August 1999, 20 percent lower than in August 1998.

Figure 5.1 Oil and Gas Resource Development Indicators

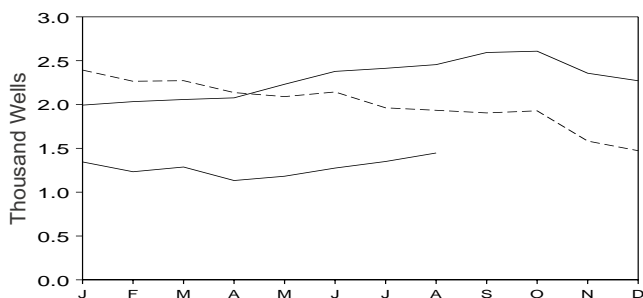
Active Well Servicing Units



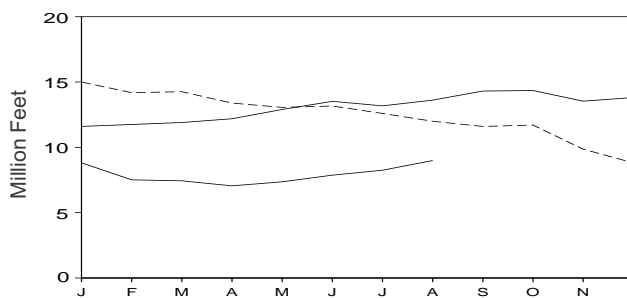
Rotary Rigs in Operation



Wells Drilled



Footage Drilled



Sources: Tables 5.1 and 5.2.

Table 5.1 Oil and Gas Drilling Activity Measurements

	Crews Engaged in Seismic Exploration			Rotary Rigs in Operation ^a					Total Footage Drilled ^c	Active Well Servicing Units ^d
	Offshore	Onshore	Total	By Site		By Type		Total ^b		
				Offshore	Onshore	Oil	Gas			
	Monthly Average			Weekly Average							Thousand Feet	Number
1973 Average	23	227	250	84	1,110	NA	NA	1,194	138,223	NA
1974 Average	31	274	305	94	1,378	NA	NA	1,472	153,374	NA
1975 Average	30	254	284	106	1,554	NA	NA	1,660	180,494	NA
1976 Average	25	237	262	129	1,529	NA	NA	1,658	186,982	2,601
1977 Average	27	281	308	167	1,834	NA	NA	2,001	215,866	2,828
1978 Average	25	327	352	185	2,074	NA	NA	2,259	238,669	2,988
1979 Average	30	370	400	207	1,970	NA	NA	2,177	244,798	3,399
1980 Average	37	493	530	231	2,678	NA	NA	2,909	314,654	4,089
1981 Average	44	637	681	256	3,714	NA	NA	3,970	413,112	4,850
1982 Average	57	531	588	243	2,862	NA	NA	3,105	378,295	4,248
1983 Average	47	426	473	199	2,033	NA	NA	2,232	317,986	3,732
1984 Average	49	445	494	213	2,215	NA	NA	2,428	371,392	4,663
1985 Average	45	333	378	206	1,774	NA	NA	1,980	313,045	4,716
1986 Average	24	176	200	99	865	NA	NA	964	181,856	3,036
1987 Average	24	153	177	95	841	NA	NA	936	162,178	3,060
1988 Average	29	153	182	123	813	554	354	936	156,354	3,341
1989 Average	23	109	132	105	764	453	401	869	134,439	3,391
1990 Average	23	102	125	108	902	532	464	1,010	153,701	3,658
1991 Average	19	85	104	81	779	482	351	860	143,021	3,331
1992 Average	12	64	76	52	669	373	331	721	121,124	2,732
1993 Average	16	63	79	82	672	373	364	754	135,118	3,158
1994 Average	NA	NA	NA	102	673	335	427	775	124,809	2,961
1995 Average	NA	NA	NA	101	622	323	385	723	117,832	3,043
1996 Average	NA	NA	NA	108	671	306	464	779	129,045	3,425
1997 January	NA	NA	NA	110	712	342	478	822	11,602	3,237
February	NA	NA	NA	107	742	356	492	849	11,752	3,364
March	NA	NA	NA	127	770	377	518	897	11,900	3,189
April	NA	NA	NA	126	775	373	526	901	12,189	3,398
May	NA	NA	NA	120	804	379	541	924	12,899	3,483
June	NA	NA	NA	121	855	396	577	976	13,521	3,575
July	NA	NA	NA	125	844	382	584	969	13,177	3,766
August	NA	NA	NA	125	868	409	581	993	13,613	3,705
September	NA	NA	NA	128	881	392	614	1,009	14,309	3,667
October	NA	NA	NA	121	875	390	602	996	14,350	3,546
November	NA	NA	NA	126	857	354	625	983	13,535	3,622
December	NA	NA	NA	129	884	361	648	1,013	13,814	3,433
Average	NA	NA	NA	122	821	376	564	943	156,661	3,499
1998 January	NA	NA	NA	133	860	380	609	993	15,000	3,476
February	NA	NA	NA	139	835	380	589	974	14,185	3,378
March	NA	NA	NA	136	796	327	601	932	14,259	3,283
April	NA	NA	NA	138	748	291	591	886	13,389	3,268
May	NA	NA	NA	133	722	272	580	855	13,059	3,396
June	NA	NA	NA	128	726	267	585	854	13,165	3,079
July	NA	NA	NA	121	695	264	549	816	12,594	3,147
August	NA	NA	NA	118	674	226	565	792	11,998	2,973
September	NA	NA	NA	118	656	215	559	774	11,601	2,973
October	NA	NA	NA	111	623	214	519	734	11,703	2,602
November	NA	NA	NA	109	579	190	499	688	9,864	2,539
December	NA	NA	NA	102	545	155	491	647	8,810	2,244
Average	NA	NA	NA	123	703	264	560	827	149,627	3,030
1999 January	NA	NA	NA	104	483	125	461	587	8,817	1,932
February	NA	NA	NA	101	441	117	425	542	7,511	1,904
March	NA	NA	NA	106	420	114	412	526	7,438	1,994
April	NA	NA	NA	99	397	125	371	496	7,052	2,054
May	NA	NA	NA	102	414	136	380	516	7,362	2,076
June	NA	NA	NA	100	458	124	434	558	^R 7,870	2,133
July	NA	NA	NA	99	489	108	478	588	^R 8,250	2,391
August	NA	NA	NA	106	533	111	527	639	8,990	2,388
8-Month Average ...	NA	NA	NA	102	454	120	435	556	63,290	2,109
1998 8-Month Average ...	NA	NA	NA	130	757	301	583	888	107,649	3,250
1997 8-Month Average ...	NA	NA	NA	120	796	377	537	916	100,653	3,465

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

^b Sum of oil, gas, and miscellaneous other rigs (not shown).

^c Values shown are totals.

^d See Glossary.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

Sources: **Crews Engaged in Seismic Exploration:** Society of

Exploration Geophysicists, Tulsa, Oklahoma, *Monthly Seismic Crew Count*.

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

Active Well Servicing Units: 1976 - July 1998— Association of Energy Service Companies, Dallas, Texas, *Field Reports; August 1998 forward—*Guiberson Well Service Products, a Halliburton Company, Carrollton, Texas.

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

	Exploratory				Development				Total			
	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total
1973 Total	642	1,067	5,952	7,661	9,525	5,866	4,368	19,759	10,167	6,933	10,320	27,420
1974 Total	859	1,190	6,833	8,882	12,788	5,948	5,283	24,019	13,647	7,138	12,116	32,901
1975 Total	982	1,248	7,129	9,359	15,966	6,879	6,517	29,362	16,948	8,127	13,646	38,721
1976 Total	1,086	1,346	6,772	9,204	16,602	8,063	6,986	31,651	17,688	9,409	13,758	40,855
1977 Total	1,164	1,548	7,283	9,995	17,581	10,574	7,702	35,857	18,745	12,122	14,985	45,852
1978 Total	1,171	1,771	7,965	10,907	18,010	12,642	8,586	39,238	19,181	14,413	16,551	50,145
1979 Total	1,321	1,907	7,437	10,665	19,530	13,347	8,662	41,539	20,851	15,254	16,099	52,204
1980 Total	1,764	2,081	9,039	12,884	30,875	15,252	11,599	57,726	32,639	17,333	20,638	70,610
1981 Total	2,636	2,514	12,349	17,499	40,962	17,652	15,440	74,054	43,598	20,166	27,789	91,553
1982 Total	2,431	2,125	11,247	15,803	36,768	16,854	14,972	68,594	39,199	18,979	26,219	84,397
1983 Total	2,023	1,593	10,148	13,764	35,097	12,971	14,005	62,073	37,120	14,564	24,153	75,837
1984 Total	2,198	1,521	11,278	14,997	40,407	15,606	14,403	70,416	42,605	17,127	25,681	85,413
1985 Total	1,679	1,190	8,924	11,793	33,439	12,978	12,132	58,549	35,118	14,168	21,056	70,342
1986 Total	1,084	793	5,549	7,426	18,013	7,723	7,129	32,865	19,097	8,516	12,678	40,291
1987 Total	925	754	5,049	6,728	15,239	7,301	6,063	28,603	16,164	8,055	11,112	35,331
1988 Total	855	732	4,693	6,280	12,781	7,823	5,348	25,952	13,636	8,555	10,041	32,232
1989 Total	607	705	3,924	5,236	9,597	8,834	4,264	22,695	10,204	9,539	8,188	27,931
1990 Total	654	689	3,715	5,058	11,544	10,355	4,598	26,497	12,198	11,044	8,313	31,555
1991 Total	592	534	3,314	4,440	11,178	8,992	4,282	24,452	11,770	9,526	7,596	28,892
1992 Total	493	423	2,513	3,429	8,264	7,786	3,605	19,655	8,757	8,209	6,118	23,084
1993 Total	502	548	2,469	3,519	7,905	9,469	3,859	21,233	8,407	10,017	6,328	24,752
1994 Total	570	726	2,405	3,701	6,151	8,812	2,902	17,865	6,721	9,538	5,307	21,566
1995 Total	542	570	2,198	3,310	7,085	7,784	2,877	17,746	7,627	8,354	5,075	21,056
1996 Total	483	570	2,136	3,189	7,831	8,732	3,146	19,709	8,314	9,302	5,282	22,898
1997 January	37	58	159	254	679	782	278	1,739	716	840	437	1,993
February	30	30	162	222	746	788	277	1,811	776	818	439	2,033
March	33	40	149	222	778	805	252	1,835	811	845	401	2,057
April	37	47	159	243	816	721	296	1,833	853	768	455	2,076
May	38	42	168	248	907	810	266	1,983	945	852	434	2,231
June	43	34	166	243	934	891	310	2,135	977	925	476	2,378
July	42	46	153	241	898	925	349	2,172	940	971	502	2,413
August	31	32	184	247	898	979	331	2,208	929	1,011	515	2,455
September	37	53	216	306	892	1,085	310	2,287	929	1,138	526	2,593
October	26	44	234	304	877	1,123	304	2,304	903	1,167	538	2,608
November	36	57	175	268	811	959	319	2,089	847	1,016	494	2,357
December	38	53	185	276	772	923	300	1,995	810	976	485	2,271
Total	428	536	2,110	3,074	10,008	10,791	3,592	24,391	10,436	11,327	5,702	27,465
1998 January	48	51	185	284	785	1,025	299	2,109	833	1,076	484	2,393
February	30	50	175	255	712	991	307	2,010	742	1,041	482	2,265
March	37	51	169	257	731	1,011	273	2,015	768	1,062	442	2,272
April	30	50	160	240	645	995	256	1,896	675	1,045	416	2,136
May	22	49	163	234	568	976	312	1,856	590	1,025	475	2,090
June	30	49	155	234	611	985	313	1,909	641	1,034	468	2,143
July	21	46	148	215	588	924	235	1,747	609	970	383	1,962
August	18	48	144	210	545	951	228	1,724	563	999	372	1,934
September	23	47	141	211	529	941	223	1,693	552	988	364	1,904
October	17	R 51	133	R 201	401	R 1,062	264	R 1,727	418	1,113	397	1,928
November	15	45	125	185	356	840	202	1,398	371	885	327	1,583
December	12	42	118	172	290	826	185	1,301	302	868	303	1,473
Total	303	R 579	1,816	R 2,698	6,761	R 11,527	3,097	R 21,385	7,064	12,106	4,913	24,083
1999 January	11	37	104	152	284	746	163	1,193	295	783	267	1,345
February	11	36	99	146	217	715	155	1,087	228	751	254	1,233
March	9	35	96	140	234	762	151	1,147	243	797	247	1,287
April	10	31	90	131	234	625	143	1,002	244	656	233	1,133
May	11	32	94	137	254	640	151	1,045	265	672	245	1,182
June	10	37	102	149	232	730	164	1,126	242	767	266	1,275
July	10	40	113	163	R 201	805	181	R 1,187	R 211	845	294	R 1,350
August	9	45	117	171	208	886	182	1,276	217	931	299	1,447
8-Month Total	81	293	815	1,189	1,864	5,909	1,290	9,063	1,945	6,202	2,105	10,252
1998 8-Month Total	236	394	1,299	1,929	5,185	7,858	2,223	15,266	5,421	8,252	3,522	17,195
1997 8-Month Total	291	329	1,300	1,920	6,656	6,701	2,359	15,716	6,947	7,030	3,659	17,636

R=Revised.

Notes: These well counts include only the original drilling of a hole intended to discover or further develop already discovered oil or gas resources. Other drilling activities, such as drilling an old well deeper, drilling of laterals from the original well, drilling of service and injection wells, and drilling for resources other than oil or gas are excluded. Due to the methodology used to estimate ultimate well counts from the available partially

reported data, the counts shown on this page are frequently revised. See end of section. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: Energy Information Administration computations, which are based on well reports submitted by the Petroleum Information Corporation, Denver, Colorado.

Oil and Gas Resource Development Notes

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

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

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

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

Section 6. Coal

Coal production in August 1999 totaled 95 million short tons, 4 percent higher than in August 1998. Coal production during the first 8 months of 1999 totaled 739 million short tons, slightly lower than production during the first 8 months of 1998.

Electric utility coal consumption in June 1999 totaled 77 million short tons, 3 percent lower than the consumption level in June 1998. Electric utility coal stocks were 142

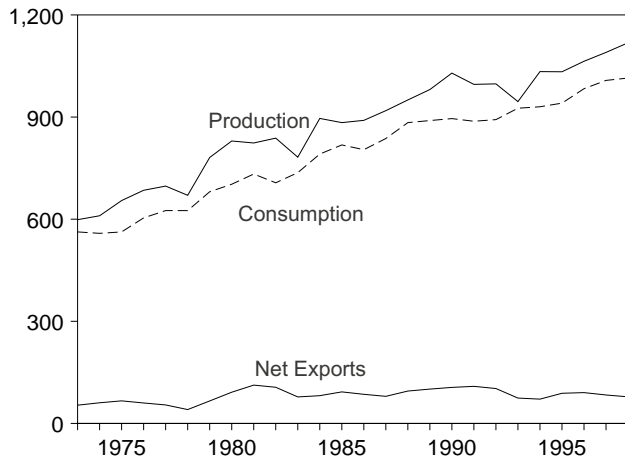
million short tons at the end of June 1999, 21 percent higher than the level a year ago.

Coal exports in June 1999 totaled 5 million short tons, 20 percent lower than exports in June 1998.

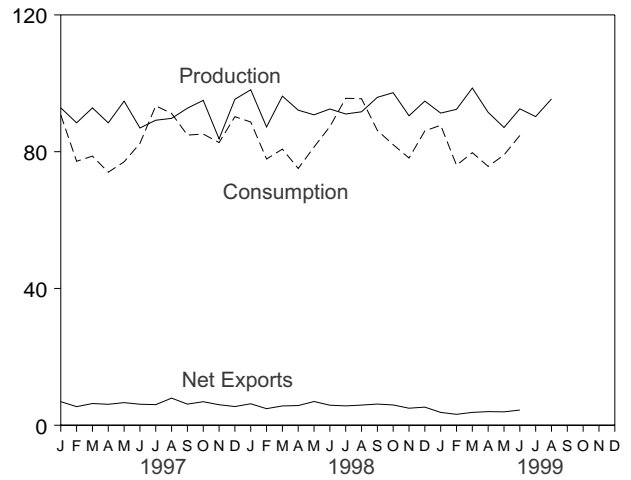
Coal imports in June 1999 totaled 961 thousand short tons, 4 percent higher than imports in June 1998.

Figure 6.1 Coal
(Million Short Tons)

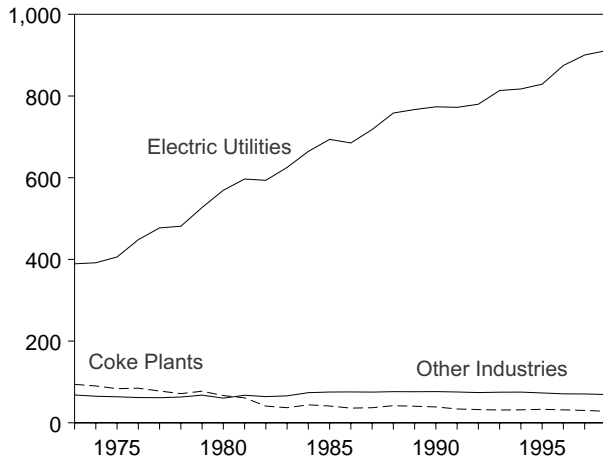
Overview, 1973-1998



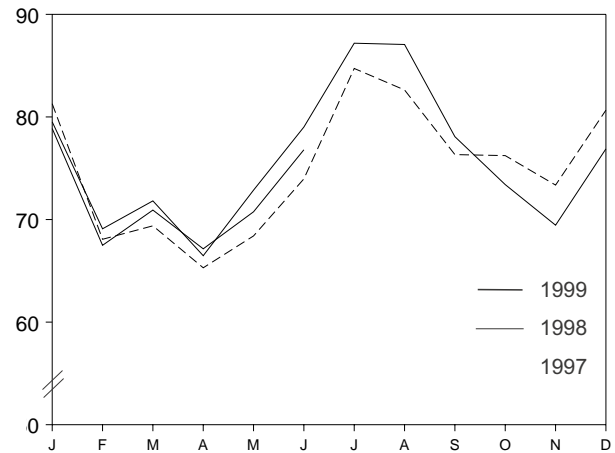
Overview, Monthly



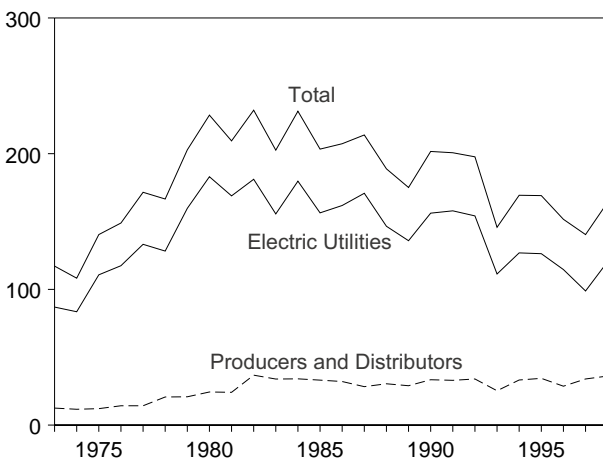
Consumption by Sector, 1973-1998



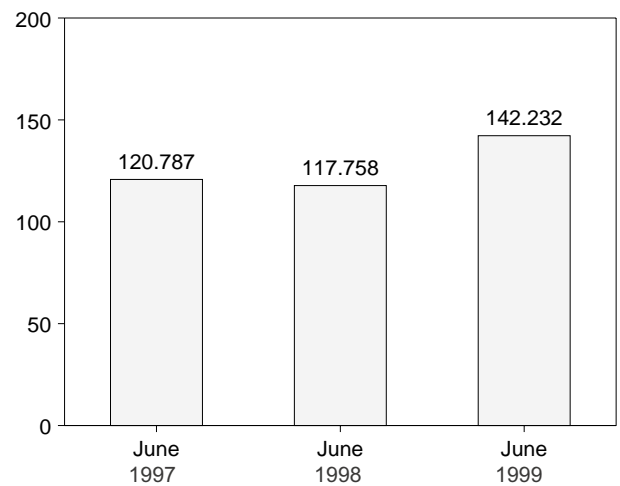
Consumption by Electric Utilities, Monthly



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-1998



Stocks at Electric Utilities, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3.

Table 6.1 Coal Overview
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Production	Consumption	Imports ^a	Exports	Stocks ^b
1973 Total	598,568	562,584	127	53,587	117,155
1974 Total	610,023	558,402	2,080	60,661	108,237
1975 Total	654,641	562,640	940	66,309	140,391
1976 Total	684,913	603,790	1,203	60,021	148,899
1977 Total	697,205	625,291	1,647	54,312	171,543
1978 Total	670,164	625,225	2,953	40,714	166,606
1979 Total	781,134	680,524	2,059	66,042	202,812
1980 Total	829,700	702,730	1,194	91,742	228,407
1981 Total	823,775	732,627	1,043	112,541	209,423
1982 Total	838,112	706,911	742	106,277	232,038
1983 Total	782,091	736,672	1,271	77,772	202,584
1984 Total	895,921	791,296	1,286	81,483	231,300
1985 Total	883,638	818,049	1,952	92,680	203,367
1986 Total	890,315	804,231	2,212	85,518	207,319
1987 Total	918,762	836,941	1,747	79,607	213,780
1988 Total	950,265	883,642	2,134	95,023	188,831
1989 Total	980,729	889,699	2,851	100,815	175,087
1990 Total	1,029,076	895,480	2,699	105,804	201,629
1991 Total	995,984	887,621	3,390	108,969	200,682
1992 Total	997,545	892,421	3,803	102,516	197,685
1993 Total	945,424	925,944	7,309	74,519	145,742
1994 Total	1,033,504	930,201	7,584	71,359	169,358
1995 Total	1,032,974	940,880	7,201	88,547	169,083
1996 Total	1,063,856	983,334	7,126	90,473	151,627
1997 January	92,828	90,739	409	7,298	146,120
February	88,441	77,194	338	5,778	149,806
March	92,812	78,700	585	6,936	158,215
April	88,429	73,996	528	6,657	164,365
May	94,783	77,039	580	7,195	171,107
June	86,924	82,428	599	6,751	170,117
July	89,195	93,408	781	6,807	158,079
August	89,742	91,206	620	8,551	151,172
September	92,713	84,850	820	6,997	148,627
October	95,010	85,161	564	7,446	147,291
November	83,728	82,668	607	6,609	143,936
December	95,328	90,236	1,054	6,521	140,374
Total	1,089,932	1,007,626	7,487	83,545	140,374
1998 January	98,108	88,678	705	6,984	143,927
February	87,227	77,860	447	5,300	149,286
March	96,249	80,761	687	6,337	155,568
April	92,140	75,095	792	6,548	162,854
May	90,781	81,366	475	7,416	165,716
June	92,487	87,335	925	6,785	162,697
July	91,022	95,616	804	6,463	155,203
August	91,666	95,479	813	6,709	150,108
September	95,893	86,213	528	6,726	151,665
October	97,256	82,056	791	6,726	156,007
November	90,510	78,142	784	5,773	162,084
December	94,794	86,067	973	6,280	164,233
Total	1,118,133	1,014,667	8,724	78,048	164,233
1999 January	91,283	^R 87,724	739	4,492	^R 164,215
February	92,384	76,031	726	3,922	172,574
March	98,615	79,714	782	4,548	180,343
April	91,502	^R 75,697	715	4,698	^R 189,279
May	87,067	^R 79,033	421	4,345	^R 192,730
June	92,528	84,735	961	5,405	190,005
July	90,262	NA	NA	NA	NA
August	95,418	NA	NA	NA	NA
8-Month Total	739,058	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998 8-Month Total	739,680	682,190	5,649	52,542	150,108
1997 8-Month Total	723,153	664,711	4,441	55,972	151,172

^a Includes Puerto Rico.

^b Stocks 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.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: Data through 1996 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary. For methodology used to calculate production, consumption, and stocks,

see Notes 1, 2, and 3 at end of section. Components due to independent rounding. States and the District of Columbia.

Totals may not equal sum of Geographic coverage is the 50

Sources: See end of section for sources. Forecast values are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4 at end of section.

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

	Residential and Commercial	Industrial		Electric Utilities	Total
		Coke Plants	Other Industrial Including Transportation		
1973 Total	11,117	94,101	68,154	389,212	562,584
1974 Total	11,417	90,191	64,983	391,811	558,402
1975 Total	9,410	83,598	63,670	405,962	562,640
1976 Total	8,916	84,704	61,799	448,371	603,790
1977 Total	8,954	77,739	61,472	477,126	625,291
1978 Total	9,511	71,394	63,085	481,235	625,225
1979 Total	8,388	77,368	67,717	527,051	680,524
1980 Total	6,452	66,657	60,347	569,274	702,730
1981 Total	7,421	61,014	67,395	596,797	732,627
1982 Total	8,240	40,908	64,097	593,666	706,911
1983 Total	8,448	37,033	65,980	625,211	736,672
1984 Total	9,130	44,022	73,745	664,399	791,296
1985 Total	7,779	41,056	75,372	693,841	818,049
1986 Total	7,667	35,924	75,583	685,056	804,231
1987 Total	6,914	36,957	75,175	717,894	836,941
1988 Total	7,130	41,888	76,252	758,372	883,642
1989 Total	6,167	40,508	76,134	766,888	889,699
1990 Total	6,724	38,877	76,330	773,549	895,480
1991 Total	6,094	33,854	75,405	772,268	887,621
1992 Total	6,153	32,366	74,042	779,860	892,421
1993 Total	6,221	31,323	74,892	813,508	925,944
1994 Total	6,013	31,740	75,179	817,270	930,201
1995 Total	5,807	33,011	73,055	829,007	940,880
1996 Total	6,006	31,706	70,941	874,681	983,334
1997 January	828	2,515	6,108	81,288	90,739
February	602	2,394	6,123	68,076	77,194
March	510	2,681	6,120	69,389	78,700
April	575	2,426	5,699	65,296	73,996
May	379	2,548	5,709	68,402	77,039
June	338	2,436	5,691	73,963	82,428
July	501	2,590	5,589	84,727	93,408
August	430	2,577	5,567	82,631	91,206
September	361	2,532	5,624	76,332	84,850
October	386	2,459	6,084	76,232	85,161
November	658	2,522	6,126	73,362	82,668
December	896	2,522	6,157	80,661	90,236
Total	6,463	30,203	70,599	900,361	1,007,626
1998 January	736	2,345	6,077	79,520	88,678
February	601	2,097	6,065	69,097	77,860
March	601	2,293	6,050	71,817	80,761
April	479	2,456	5,687	66,474	75,095
May	332	2,508	5,659	72,867	81,366
June	391	2,275	5,654	79,016	87,335
July	478	2,403	5,546	87,189	95,616
August	457	2,453	5,504	87,064	95,479
September	357	2,316	5,461	78,078	86,213
October	375	2,454	5,820	73,407	82,056
November	626	2,207	5,856	69,452	78,142
December	939	2,381	5,861	76,887	86,067
Total	6,372	28,189	69,240	910,867	1,014,667
1999 January	736	2,287	5,831	^R 78,870	^R 87,724
February	601	2,122	5,819	67,489	76,031
March	601	2,387	5,804	70,922	79,714
April	566	^R 2,496	^R 5,486	67,149	^R 75,697
May	351	^R 2,448	^R 5,479	70,755	^R 79,033
June	328	2,128	5,478	76,801	84,735
6-Month Total	3,184	13,867	33,896	431,987	482,934
1998 6-Month Total	3,140	13,974	35,192	438,789	491,095
1997 6-Month Total	3,232	15,000	35,450	426,414	480,096

R=Revised.

Notes: For sector-specific reporting and estimating information, see Note 2 at end of section. Data through 1995 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of

Columbia.

Sources: See end of section for sources. Forecast values are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4 at end of section.

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

	Consumer				Producers and Distributors	Total ^a
	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total ^a		
1973 Year	6,998	10,370	86,967	104,625	12,530	117,155
1974 Year	6,209	6,605	83,509	96,603	11,634	108,237
1975 Year	8,797	8,529	110,724	128,283	12,108	140,391
1976 Year	9,902	7,100	117,436	134,678	14,221	148,899
1977 Year	12,816	11,063	133,219	157,318	14,225	171,543
1978 Year	8,278	9,048	128,225	145,911	20,695	166,606
1979 Year	10,155	11,777	159,714	181,986	20,826	202,812
1980 Year	9,067	11,951	183,010	204,028	24,379	228,407
1981 Year	6,475	9,906	168,893	185,274	24,149	209,423
1982 Year	4,642	9,479	181,132	195,254	36,784	232,038
1983 Year	4,346	8,710	155,598	168,654	33,931	202,584
1984 Year	6,166	11,317	179,727	197,211	34,090	231,300
1985 Year	3,420	10,438	156,376	170,234	33,133	203,367
1986 Year	2,992	10,429	161,806	175,226	32,093	207,319
1987 Year	3,884	10,777	170,797	185,459	28,321	213,780
1988 Year	3,137	8,768	146,507	158,413	30,418	188,831
1989 Year	2,864	7,363	135,860	146,087	29,000	175,087
1990 Year	3,329	8,716	156,166	168,210	33,418	201,629
1991 Year	2,773	7,061	157,876	167,711	32,971	200,682
1992 Year	2,597	6,965	154,130	163,692	33,993	197,685
1993 Year	2,401	6,716	111,341	120,458	25,284	145,742
1994 Year	2,657	6,585	126,897	136,139	33,219	169,358
1995 Year	2,632	5,702	126,304	134,639	34,444	169,083
1996 Year	2,667	5,688	114,623	122,979	28,648	151,627
1997 January	2,569	5,316	106,621	114,506	31,614	146,120
February	2,470	4,944	107,813	115,228	34,579	149,806
March	2,372	4,572	113,727	120,671	37,544	158,215
April	2,265	4,631	118,263	125,160	39,205	164,365
May	2,158	4,691	123,391	130,240	40,867	171,107
June	2,050	4,751	120,787	127,588	42,529	170,117
July	2,053	4,946	109,690	116,690	41,389	158,079
August	2,056	5,142	103,724	110,922	40,250	151,172
September	2,059	5,338	102,119	109,516	39,111	148,627
October	2,032	5,424	102,436	109,893	37,398	147,291
November	2,005	5,511	100,735	108,251	35,685	143,936
December	1,978	5,597	98,826	106,401	33,973	140,374
1998 January	1,947	5,261	100,406	107,614	36,313	143,927
February	1,916	4,924	103,793	110,633	38,653	149,286
March	1,885	4,588	108,101	114,574	40,994	155,568
April	1,922	4,596	116,231	122,749	40,105	162,854
May	1,958	4,605	119,936	126,499	39,217	165,716
June	1,995	4,614	117,758	124,366	38,331	162,697
July	2,010	4,832	109,540	116,382	38,821	155,203
August	2,026	5,050	103,720	110,796	39,312	150,108
September	2,042	5,268	104,552	111,862	39,803	151,665
October	2,037	5,366	110,021	117,423	38,583	156,007
November	2,031	5,464	117,225	124,720	37,364	162,084
December	2,026	5,561	120,501	128,089	36,144	164,233
1999 January	1,983	5,299	^R 120,190	^R 127,473	^E 36,742	^R 164,215
February	1,941	5,037	128,256	135,234	^E 37,340	172,574
March	1,898	4,776	135,732	142,405	^E 37,938	180,343
April	^R 1,957	^R 4,750	140,545	^R 147,252	^E 42,027	^R 189,279
May	^R 2,016	^R 4,724	144,297	^R 151,037	^E 41,693	^R 192,730
June	2,075	4,698	142,232	149,005	^E 41,000	190,005

^a Includes stocks held at retail dealers for consumption by the residential and commercial sector in thousand short tons: 1973—290; 1974—280; 1975—233; 1976—240; 1977—220; 1978—360; and 1979—340.

R=Revised. E=Estimate.

Notes: For sector-specific reporting and estimating information, see Note 3 at end of section. Data through 1995 are final. Subsequent data are

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

Sources: See end of section for sources. Forecast values are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4 at end of section.

Coal 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 by using the average number of tons of coal per railcar loaded reported in the most recent "Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics" from the Surface Transportation Board. If an average coal tonnage per railcar loaded is not available for a specific railroad, the national average is used. To derive the estimate of total weekly production, the total rail tonnage for the week is divided by the ratio of quarterly production shipped by rail and total quarterly production. Data for the corresponding quarter of previous years are used to derive this ratio. This method ensures that the seasonal variations are preserved in the production estimates.

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

2. Consumption: Coal consumption data are reported by major end-use sector. Estimated data for the most recent months (designated by an "E") are derived from forecasted values shown in the EIA *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled "Supply and Disposition of Coal: Mid World Oil Price Case." The monthly estimates are one-third of the quarterly values shown in the then current issue of the publication, regularly released in February, May, October, and November. The estimates are revised quarterly as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

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 1980-1987, monthly estimates were derived by proportioning

reported quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported on Form EIA-2. During 1981 and 1982, the estimates were also modified to reflect air temperature degree-days. Quarterly consumption data were taken 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 by 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 taken directly from reported data.

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

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

Classification (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 by using the 1977 proportion as the weights.

Electric Utilities—Monthly consumption data for electric utility plants are taken directly from reported data.

3. Stocks: Coal stocks data are reported by major end-use sector. Estimated data for the most recent months (designated by an “E”) are derived from forecasted values shown in the EIA *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled “Supply and Disposition of Coal: Mid World Oil Price Case.” The monthly estimates are one-third of the quarterly values shown in the then current issue of the publication, regularly released in February, May, October, and November. The estimates are revised quarterly as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

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

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 1978-1982, monthly estimates were derived by judgmentally proportioning reported quarterly data based on representative seasonal patterns of supply and demand. From 1983 forward, other industrial coal stocks are estimated as indicated above for coke plants. Quarterly stocks are taken directly from data reported on Form EIA-3 and therefore include only manufacturing industries; data for agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and construction stocks are not available.

Electric Utilities—Monthly stocks data at electric utility plants are taken directly from reported data.

Producers and Distributors—Quarterly stocks at producers and distributors are taken 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. Forecast Values: Data values preceded by “F” in this section are forecast values. They are derived from EIA’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS). The model is driven primarily by data and assumptions about key macroeconomic variables, the world oil price, and

weather. The coal forecast relies on other variables as well, such as alternative fuel prices (natural gas and oil) and power generation by sources other than fossil fuels, including nuclear and hydroelectric power. Each month, EIA staff review the model output and make adjustments, if appropriate, based on their knowledge of developments in the coal industry.

The STIFS model results are published quarterly in EIA’s *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, which is available from the National Energy Information Center (202-586-8800) and accessible on the world wide web at <http://www.eia.doe.gov>. Documentation for the model and instructions for downloading and operating it on a personal computer are provided.

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

Sources for Table 6.1

Production

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

October 1977 forward—Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Coal Production*.

Consumption

Table 6.2.

Imports and Exports

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

Stocks

Table 6.3.

Sources for Table 6.2

Residential and Commercial

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

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

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

1980 forward—EIA, Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

Coke Plants

1973-September 1977—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977-1980—EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, “Coke and Coal Chemicals-Monthly/Annual Supplement.”

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

1985 forward—EIA, Form EIA-5, “Coke Plant Report-Quarterly.”

Other Industrial

1973-September 1977—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

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

1980 forward—EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants,” and Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

Electric Utilities

1973-September 1977—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977 forward—EIA, Form EIA-759 (formerly Form FPC-4), “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

Sources for Table 6.3

Coke Plants

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

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

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

1985 forward—EIA, Form EIA-5, “Coke Plant Report-Quarterly.”

Other Industrial

1973-September 1977—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

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

1980 forward—EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants,” and Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

Section 7. Electricity

Electric Power Industry. Electricity is produced by electric utilities and nonutility power producers. Electric utilities are the traditional, highly regulated part of the industry, and nonutility power producers are the unregulated, competitive part of the industry. In general, the electric power industry is moving away from regulated entities, and the nonutility power producers are expanding rapidly.

The Energy Information Administration maintains comprehensive data about electric utilities, which still account for most electric power in the country. Less information is available about nonutility power production, but some data are beginning to become available that provide perspective on the overall industry.

While little monthly data are available on the activities of nonutility power producers, some annual data can be provided. *Monthly Energy Review* Tables 7.1, 7.5, and 7.6 now provide annual data about nonutility power net generation and fossil fuel consumption.

In 1998, the total electric power industry net generation was 3.6 trillion kilowatthours of electricity. Of that sum, 3.2 trillion kilowatthours, or 89 percent, was produced by electric utilities and 0.4 trillion kilowatthours, or 11 percent, from nonutility power producers. While electric utilities relied most heavily on coal for producing power, nonutilities derived most of their power from natural gas.

Electric Utility Net Generation. During June 1999, electric utilities generated 282 billion kilowatthours of electricity, 3 percent lower than in June 1998. Coal-fired generation totaled 152 billion kilowatthours, 3 percent lower than the June 1998 level. Nuclear generation totaled 62 billion kilowatthours, 11 percent higher than the level 1 year earlier. Hydroelectric gen-

eration totaled 28 billion kilowatthours, 7 percent lower than the June 1998 level. Natural gas-fired generation was 31 billion kilowatthours, 12 percent lower than the June 1998 level. Petroleum-fired generation totaled 8 billion kilowatthours, 32 percent below the level 1 year earlier.

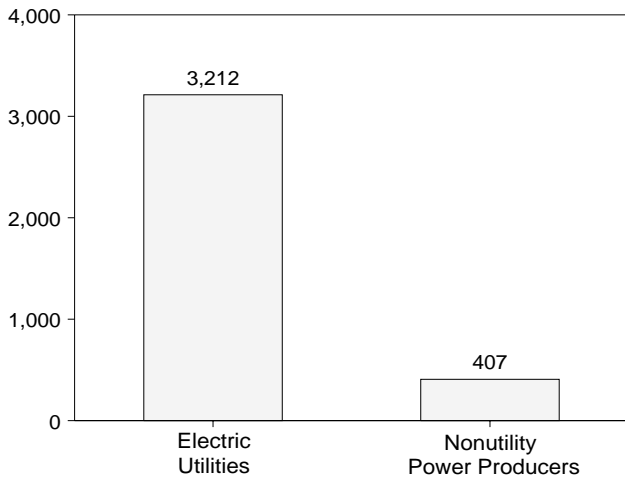
Electric Utility Sales. Electric utility sales of electricity to all ultimate consumers in the United States in June 1999 were 281 billion kilowatthours, slightly lower than sales during June 1998. Residential sales totaled 95 billion kilowatthours, 3 percent below the level of sales during the previous year. Sales to industrial consumers totaled 91 billion kilowatthours in June 1999, 1 percent higher than the level of sales 1 year earlier. Commercial sales totaled 86 billion kilowatthours, 2 percent above the level 1 year earlier. In June 1999, other sales totaled 9 billion kilowatthours, less than 1 percent above the June 1998 level.

Electric Utility Consumption of Fossil Fuels. Electric utility consumption of coal during June 1999 was 77 million short tons, 3 percent lower than consumption in June 1998. Petroleum consumption (excluding petroleum coke) during June 1999 was 14 million barrels, 29 percent below the level of consumption in June 1998. During June 1999, electric utilities consumed 324 billion cubic feet of natural gas, 15 percent below the June 1998 consumption level.

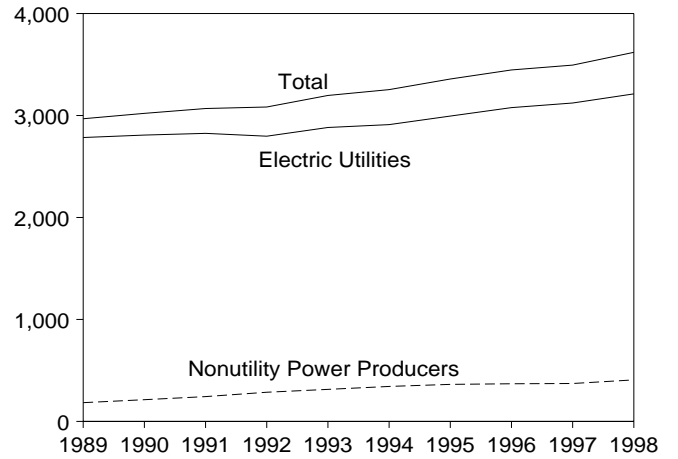
Electric Utility Stocks of Coal and Petroleum. On June 30, 1999, electric utility stocks of all types of coal totaled 142 million short tons, 21 percent higher than the level on June 30, 1998. Stocks of petroleum (excluding petroleum coke) on June 30, 1999, totaled 51 million barrels, 15 percent higher than the level on June 30, 1998.

Figure 7.1 Electric Power Industry Net Generation
(Billion Kilowatthours)

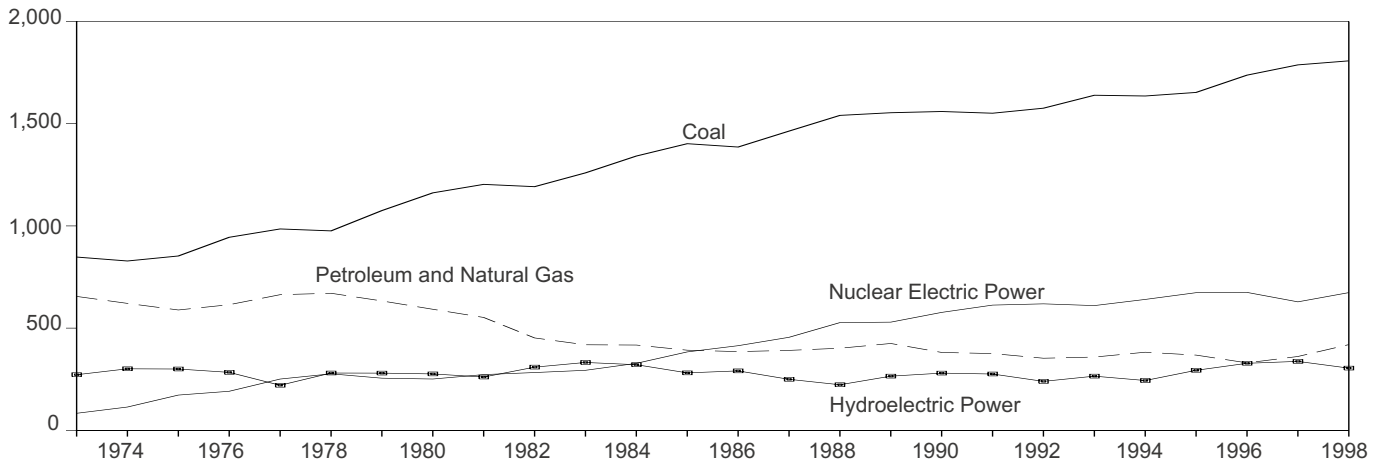
Electric Power Industry, 1998



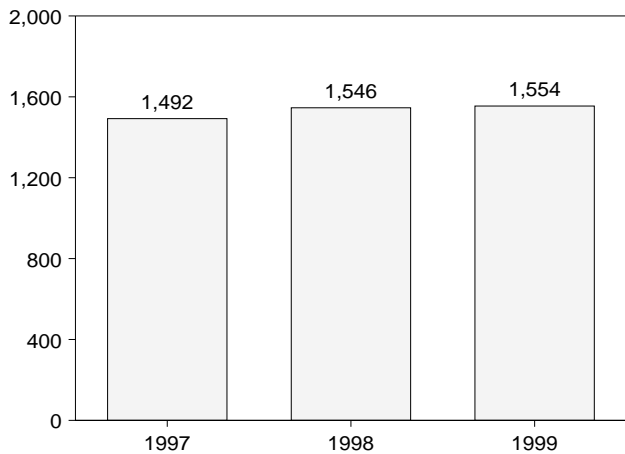
Electric Power Industry, 1989-1998



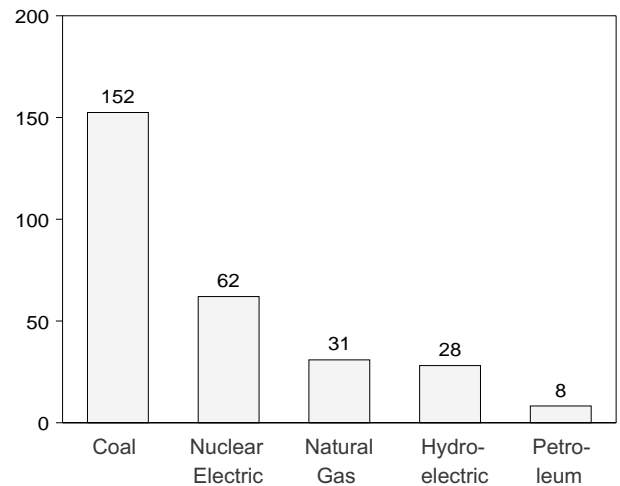
Electric Utilities by Source, 1973-1998



Electric Utilities Total, January-June



Electric Utilities Total, June 1999



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Electric Power Industry Net Generation

(Million Kilowatthours)

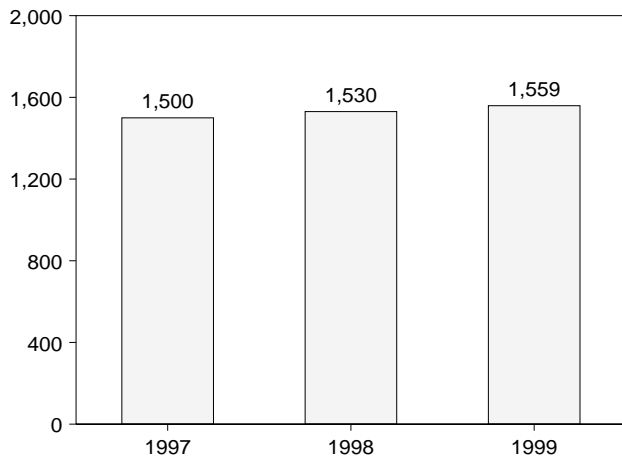
	Electric Utilities									Nonutility Power Producers	Total Electric Power Industry
	Coal	Natural Gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Power	Geo-thermal Energy	Wood and Waste	Other ^c	Total		
1973 Total	847,651	340,858	314,343	83,479	272,083	1,966	328	0	1,860,710	NA	NA
1974 Total	828,433	320,065	300,931	113,976	301,032	2,453	251	0	1,867,140	NA	NA
1975 Total	852,786	299,778	289,095	172,505	300,047	3,246	191	0	1,917,649	NA	NA
1976 Total	944,391	294,624	319,988	191,104	283,707	3,616	266	0	2,037,696	NA	NA
1977 Total	985,219	305,505	358,179	250,883	220,475	3,582	481	0	2,124,323	NA	NA
1978 Total	975,742	305,391	365,060	276,403	280,419	2,978	338	0	2,206,331	NA	NA
1979 Total	1,075,037	329,485	303,525	255,155	279,783	3,889	498	0	2,247,372	NA	NA
1980 Total	1,161,562	346,240	245,994	251,116	276,021	5,073	433	0	2,286,439	NA	NA
1981 Total	1,203,203	345,777	206,421	272,674	260,684	5,686	368	0	2,294,812	NA	NA
1982 Total	1,192,004	305,260	146,797	282,773	309,213	4,843	321	0	2,241,211	NA	NA
1983 Total	1,259,424	274,098	144,499	283,677	332,130	6,075	379	3	2,310,285	NA	NA
1984 Total	1,341,681	297,394	119,808	327,634	321,150	7,741	886	12	2,416,304	NA	NA
1985 Total	1,402,128	291,946	100,202	383,691	281,149	9,325	1,383	16	2,469,841	NA	NA
1986 Total	1,385,831	248,508	136,585	414,038	290,844	10,308	1,177	18	2,487,310	NA	NA
1987 Total	1,463,781	272,621	118,493	455,270	249,695	10,775	1,477	14	2,572,127	NA	NA
1988 Total	1,540,653	252,801	148,900	526,973	222,940	10,300	1,674	10	2,704,250	NA	NA
1989 Total	1,553,661	266,598	158,318	529,355	265,063	9,342	1,965	3	2,784,304	183,943	2,968,247
1990 Total	1,559,606	264,089	117,017	576,862	279,926	8,581	2,067	3	2,808,151	213,046	3,021,197
1991 Total	1,551,167	264,172	111,463	612,565	275,519	8,087	2,046	4	2,825,023	243,503	3,068,526
1992 Total	1,575,895	263,872	88,916	618,776	239,559	8,104	2,093	3	2,797,219	286,148	3,083,367
1993 Total	1,639,151	258,915	99,539	610,291	265,063	7,571	1,990	4	2,882,525	314,399	3,196,924
1994 Total	1,635,493	291,115	91,039	640,440	243,693	6,941	1,988	4	2,910,712	343,087	3,253,799
1995 Total	1,652,914	307,306	60,844	673,402	293,653	4,745	1,649	15	2,994,529	363,308	3,357,837
1996 Total	1,737,453	262,730	67,346	674,729	327,970	5,234	1,967	13	3,077,442	369,552	3,446,994
1997 January	161,286	13,359	8,225	58,914	31,049	414	162	(s)	273,410	NA	NA
February	134,998	13,475	4,479	50,658	29,840	310	148	(s)	233,907	NA	NA
March	137,830	18,191	4,345	50,414	33,286	438	155	1	244,659	NA	NA
April	131,744	18,870	3,926	44,883	30,436	484	169	1	230,512	NA	NA
May	136,110	22,192	4,452	47,032	32,709	471	177	1	243,143	NA	NA
June	146,009	28,456	6,728	52,095	32,762	385	152	1	266,588	NA	NA
July	167,087	40,403	9,072	57,352	30,034	512	167	1	304,628	NA	NA
August	162,384	37,237	7,711	61,084	25,462	505	173	1	294,557	NA	NA
September	151,427	32,281	7,688	52,586	22,031	482	153	1	266,649	NA	NA
October	152,004	23,276	7,094	46,981	23,240	477	193	1	253,267	NA	NA
November	146,037	17,029	6,660	51,189	22,166	475	170	0	243,726	NA	NA
December	160,890	18,855	7,374	55,457	24,219	516	166	0	267,477	NA	NA
Total	1,787,896	283,625	77,753	628,644	337,233	5,469	1,983	9	3,122,522	371,918	3,494,441
1998 January	156,658	16,352	6,390	57,889	27,482	491	172	0	265,435	NA	NA
February	136,465	12,879	5,686	50,999	28,776	390	145	0	235,340	NA	NA
March	144,487	18,787	8,682	53,711	30,252	487	169	0	256,575	NA	NA
April	132,282	18,479	6,817	47,503	26,889	320	167	0	232,457	NA	NA
May	145,357	27,238	9,534	51,496	30,981	288	182	0	265,077	NA	NA
June	157,403	35,055	12,140	55,732	30,216	354	129	1	291,029	NA	NA
July	172,895	42,186	13,611	61,499	26,708	448	172	1	317,521	NA	NA
August	172,348	42,837	13,042	60,369	23,282	483	176	1	312,538	NA	NA
September	155,068	36,120	10,539	57,206	19,621	474	170	1	279,198	NA	NA
October	144,436	23,927	7,339	57,429	17,537	523	188	0	251,380	NA	NA
November	137,915	17,187	7,401	57,372	18,595	466	152	0	239,089	NA	NA
December	152,166	18,175	8,977	62,497	24,062	451	204	1	266,532	NA	NA
Total	1,807,480	309,222	110,158	673,702	304,403	5,176	2,024	5	3,212,171	E 407,462	E 3,619,632
1999 January	R 155,739	R 17,321	R 10,223	R 65,399	R 27,142	414	164	1	R 276,404	NA	NA
February	133,699	14,690	8,074	57,235	26,559	352	146	R 1	R 240,756	NA	NA
March	142,215	19,944	8,600	58,578	29,716	397	138	R 2	R 259,590	NA	NA
April	134,013	24,400	7,257	48,315	25,184	429	165	R 2	R 239,764	NA	NA
May	140,032	25,959	7,466	55,809	26,531	14	191	1	R 256,002	NA	NA
June	152,463	30,908	8,263	62,025	28,109	13	162	1	281,944	NA	NA
6-Month Total ...	858,162	133,221	49,883	347,361	163,241	1,619	964	10	1,554,461	NA	NA
1998 6-Month Total ...	872,651	128,790	49,249	317,330	174,597	2,331	963	2	1,545,913	NA	NA
1997 6-Month Total ...	847,977	114,543	32,155	303,996	190,080	2,502	962	5	1,492,219	NA	NA

^a Includes supplemental gaseous fuel. R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 500 thousand kilowatthours.
^b Includes fuel oil nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, crude oil, kerosene, and petroleum coke. Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
^c "Other" is electricity produced from wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy sources connected to electric utility distribution systems. Sources: See end of section.

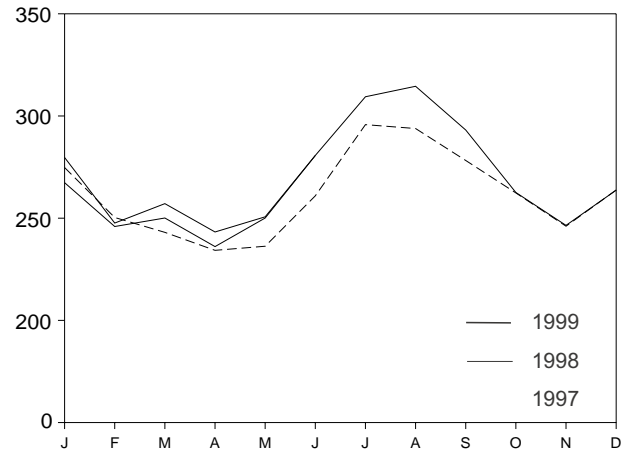
See Table 7.5 for nonutility power producers' annual net generation of electricity by source.

Figure 7.2 Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity
(Billion Kilowatthours)

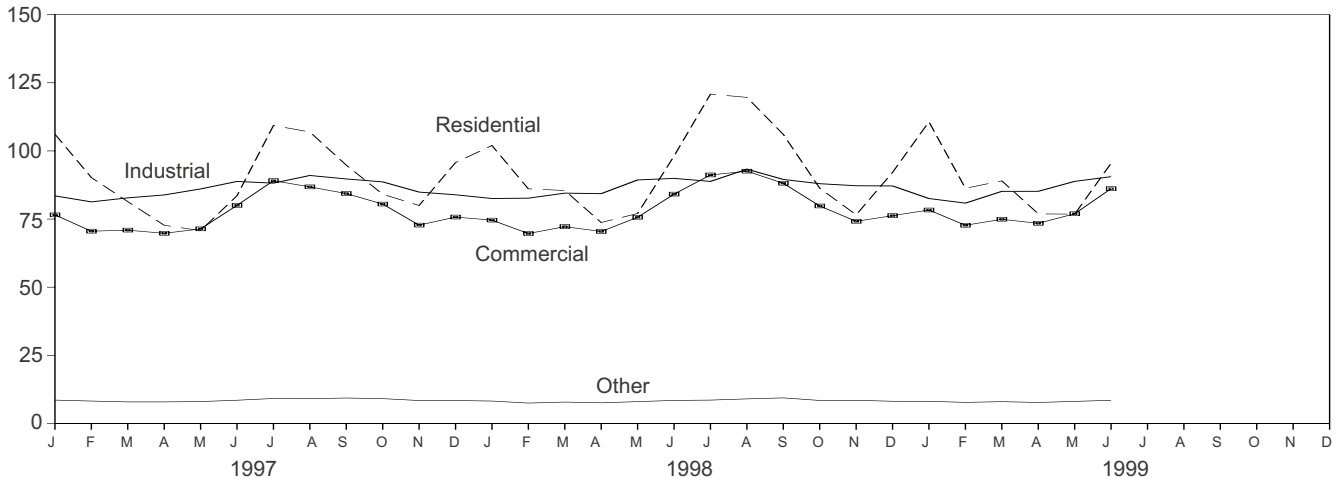
Total, January-June



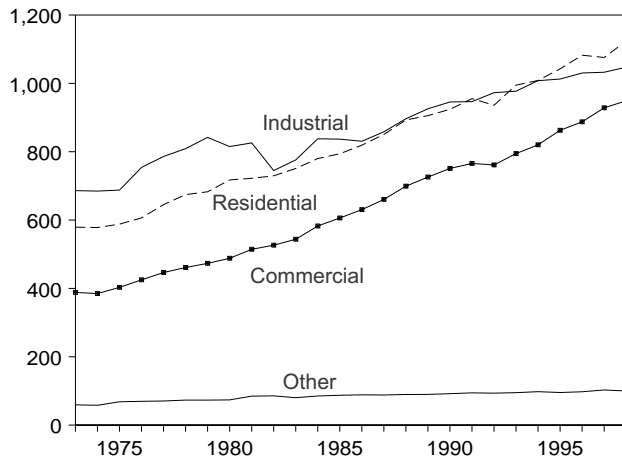
Total, Monthly



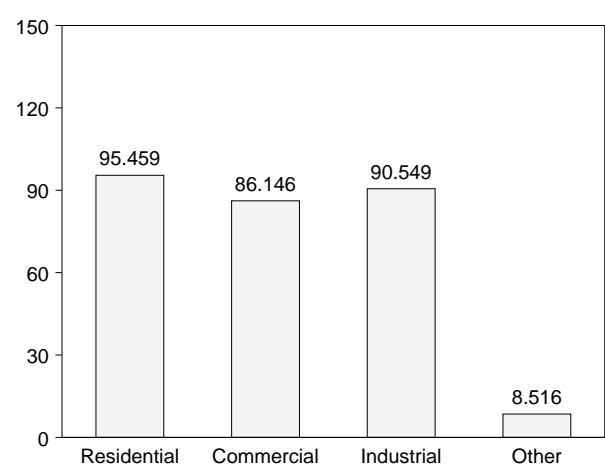
By Sector, Monthly



By Sector, 1973-1998



By Sector, June 1999



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity by End-Use Sector
(Million Kilowatthours)

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other ^a	Total
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	780,092	582,621	837,836	85,248	2,285,796
1985 Total	793,934	605,989	836,772	87,279	2,323,974
1986 Total	819,088	630,520	830,531	88,615	2,368,753
1987 Total	850,410	660,433	858,233	88,196	2,457,272
1988 Total	892,866	699,100	896,498	89,598	2,578,062
1989 Total	905,525	725,861	925,659	89,765	2,646,809
1990 Total	924,019	751,027	945,522	91,988	2,712,555
1991 Total	955,417	765,664	946,583	94,339	2,762,003
1992 Total	935,939	761,271	972,714	93,442	2,763,365
1993 Total	994,781	794,573	977,164	94,944	2,861,462
1994 Total	1,008,482	820,269	1,007,981	97,830	2,934,563
1995 Total	1,042,501	862,685	1,012,693	95,407	3,013,287
1996 Total	1,082,491	887,425	1,030,356	97,539	3,097,810
1997 January	106,127	76,539	83,516	8,588	274,769
February	90,242	70,536	81,315	8,237	250,330
March	81,412	70,937	82,783	7,924	243,056
April	72,733	69,769	83,850	7,923	234,275
May	70,769	71,402	86,058	8,047	236,276
June	83,575	80,020	88,804	8,542	260,942
July	109,321	89,079	88,181	9,180	295,761
August	106,960	86,803	90,993	9,112	293,868
September	94,792	84,363	89,724	9,357	278,236
October	84,112	80,495	88,632	9,127	262,366
November	79,984	72,768	84,895	8,432	246,079
December	95,738	75,729	83,904	8,433	263,803
Total	1,075,767	928,440	1,032,653	102,901	3,139,761
1998 January	101,982	74,608	82,546	8,245	267,381
February	86,072	69,690	82,670	7,497	245,929
March	85,485	72,227	84,516	7,864	250,092
April	73,741	70,450	84,320	7,593	236,104
May	77,047	75,653	89,359	8,024	250,083
June	98,128	84,146	89,934	8,474	280,682
July	120,837	91,183	88,810	8,583	309,413
August	119,647	92,564	93,292	9,043	314,545
September	106,067	88,140	89,541	9,400	293,147
October	86,319	79,803	87,977	8,462	262,561
November	76,555	74,183	87,225	8,520	246,483
December	92,123	76,258	87,157	8,163	263,702
Total	1,124,004	948,904	1,047,346	99,868	3,220,121
1999 January	110,691	78,321	82,535	8,150	279,696
February	86,293	72,721	80,844	7,763	247,621
March	89,025	74,919	85,165	8,014	257,122
April	76,918	73,435	85,178	7,725	243,255
May	76,785	76,946	88,831	8,113	250,674
June	95,459	86,146	90,549	8,516	280,670
6-Month Total	535,170	462,487	513,101	48,280	1,559,039
1998 6-Month Total	522,455	446,773	513,344	47,697	1,530,270
1997 6-Month Total	504,858	439,203	506,326	49,260	1,499,647

^a "Other" is public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

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

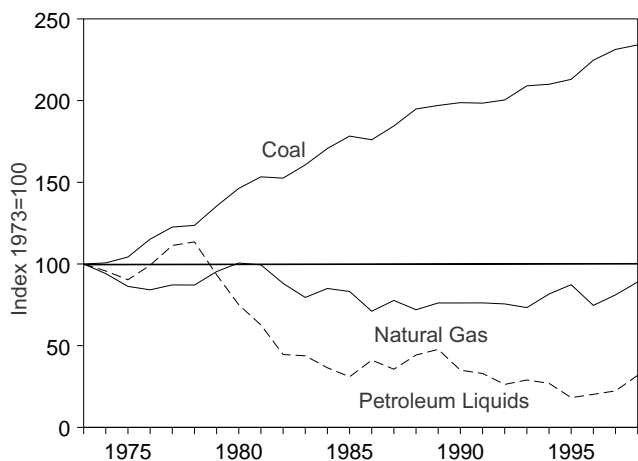
rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See end of section.

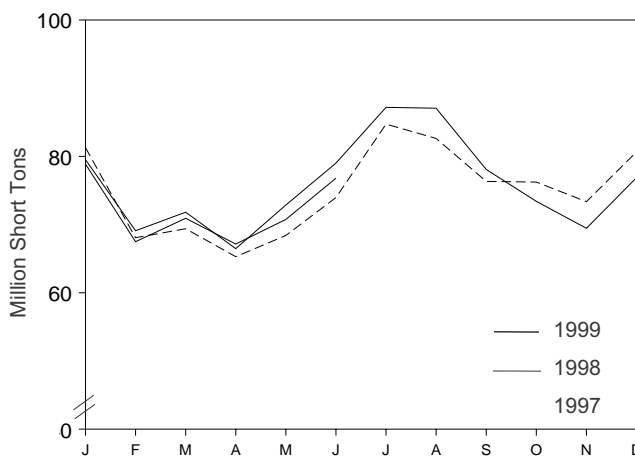
Please Read: This table reports electric utility retail sales of electricity. Retail sales include electricity that the utilities purchased from nonutility power producers (NUPP) for resale to the end-use sectors. It does not include NUPP-produced electricity for their own use (232,760 million kilowatthours estimated for 1998) or sold directly to other end-users (19,498 million kilowatthours estimated for 1998). See EIA's *Electric Power Annual 1996, Volume II*, the "U.S. Nonutility Power Producers" chapter for additional information.

Figure 7.3 Electric Utility Consumption and Stocks of Fossil Fuels

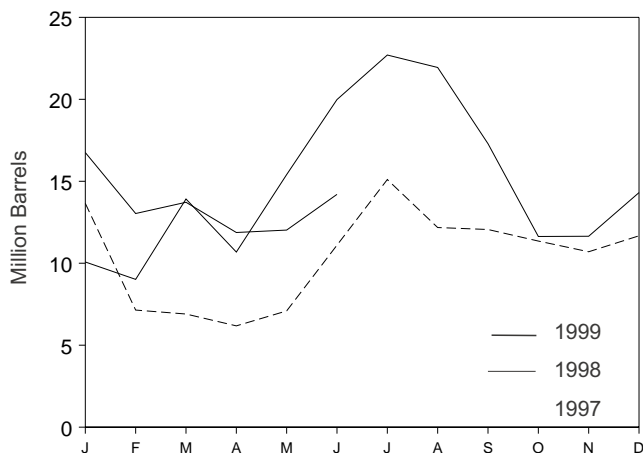
Fuels Consumed, 1973-1998



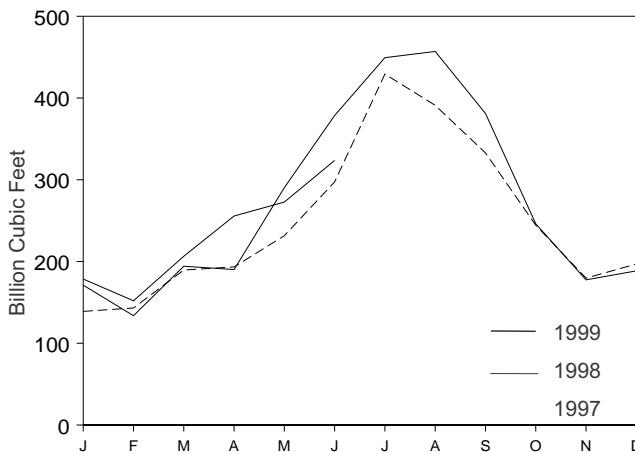
Coal Consumed, Monthly



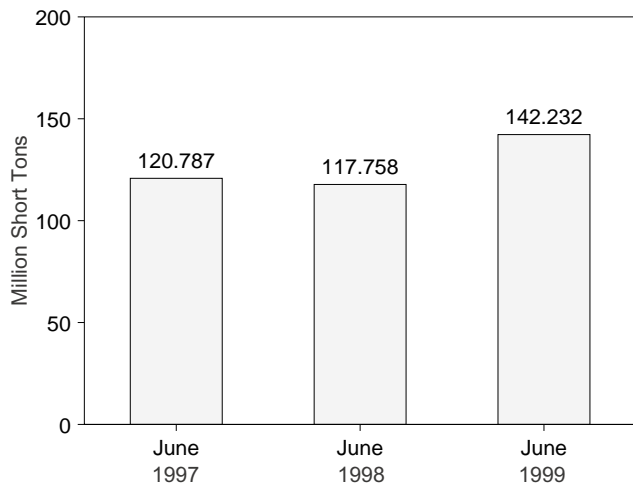
Petroleum Liquids Consumed, Monthly



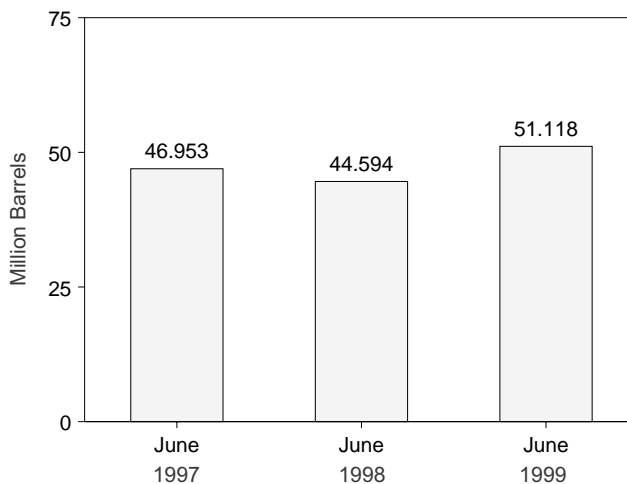
Natural Gas Consumed, Monthly



Coal Stocks, End of Month



Petroleum Liquids Stocks, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 7.3 and 7.4.

Table 7.3 Electric Utility Consumption of Fossil Fuels To Generate Electricity

	Coal				Petroleum						Natural Gas ^d
	Anthra-cite	Bituminous Coal	Lignite	Total	By Type of Petroleum		By Prime Mover Type		Total Liquids	Petroleum Coke	
					Heavy Oil ^a	Light Oil ^b	Steam Plants	GT/IC ^c			
	Thousand Short Tons				Thousand Barrels							Thousand Short Tons	Million Cubic Feet
1973 Total	1,443	376,975	10,794	389,212	NA	NA	513,190	47,058	560,248	507	3,660,172
1974 Total	1,498	378,643	11,670	391,811	NA	NA	483,146	53,128	536,274	625	3,443,428
1975 Total	1,480	388,523	15,960	405,962	NA	NA	467,221	38,907	506,128	70	3,157,669
1976 Total	1,350	425,205	21,817	448,371	NA	NA	514,077	41,843	555,920	68	3,080,868
1977 Total	1,425	451,051	24,650	477,126	NA	NA	574,869	48,837	623,705	98	3,191,200
1978 Total	1,064	448,763	31,407	481,235	NA	NA	588,319	47,520	635,839	398	3,188,363
1979 Total	1,046	488,129	37,876	527,051	NA	NA	492,606	30,691	523,297	268	3,490,523
1980 Total	951	526,680	41,642	569,274	391,163	29,051	401,863	18,351	420,214	179	3,681,595
1981 Total	1,221	550,784	44,792	596,797	329,798	21,313	339,680	11,431	351,111	139	3,640,154
1982 Total	1,075	543,346	49,245	593,666	234,434	15,337	243,537	6,234	249,771	149	3,225,518
1983 Total	1,036	570,108	54,067	625,211	228,984	16,512	237,845	7,652	245,497	261	2,910,767
1984 Total	1,070	606,339	56,990	664,399	189,289	15,190	197,050	7,429	204,479	252	3,111,342
1985 Total	1,033	631,885	60,923	693,841	158,779	14,635	166,842	6,572	173,414	231	3,044,083
1986 Total	829	616,134	68,093	685,056	216,156	14,326	222,500	7,983	230,482	313	2,602,370
1987 Total	972	647,824	69,098	717,894	184,011	15,367	190,818	8,560	199,378	348	2,844,051
1988 Total	1,063	681,048	76,260	758,372	229,327	18,769	235,817	12,279	248,096	409	2,635,613
1989 Total	1,049	688,504	77,335	766,888	241,960	25,491	250,315	17,136	267,451	517	2,787,012
1990 Total	1,031	694,317	78,201	773,549	181,231	14,823	187,531	8,523	196,054	819	2,787,332
1991 Total	994	691,275	79,999	772,268	171,157	13,729	177,286	7,600	184,886	722	2,789,014
1992 Total	986	698,626	80,248	779,860	135,779	11,556	141,163	6,172	147,335	999	2,765,608
1993 Total	951	732,736	79,821	813,508	149,287	13,168	154,905	7,549	162,454	1,220	2,682,440
1994 Total	1,123	737,102	79,045	817,270	134,666	16,338	140,907	10,097	151,004	875	2,987,146
1995 Total	978	749,951	78,078	829,007	86,584	15,565	92,131	10,019	102,150	761	3,196,507
1996 Total	1,009	795,252	78,421	874,681	96,382	16,892	NA	NA	113,274	681	2,732,107
1997 January	97	74,109	7,082	81,288	11,944	1,708	NA	NA	13,652	56	139,036
February	86	61,786	6,204	68,076	6,282	861	NA	NA	7,143	55	143,185
March	89	63,573	5,728	69,389	6,050	852	NA	NA	6,902	35	189,590
April	93	60,372	4,831	65,296	5,121	1,060	NA	NA	6,181	103	193,416
May	72	62,201	6,129	68,402	6,124	967	NA	NA	7,091	135	231,548
June	75	67,036	6,852	73,963	9,707	1,397	NA	NA	11,104	144	297,424
July	91	77,514	7,122	84,727	12,502	2,605	NA	NA	15,107	144	429,286
August	82	75,403	7,146	82,631	10,808	1,372	NA	NA	12,180	160	391,090
September	85	69,710	6,537	76,332	11,005	1,053	NA	NA	12,058	161	332,781
October	88	69,729	6,415	76,232	10,237	1,118	NA	NA	11,354	140	244,394
November	67	66,904	6,392	73,362	9,647	1,053	NA	NA	10,700	135	179,723
December	89	73,486	7,086	80,661	10,564	1,110	NA	NA	11,674	132	196,980
Total	1,014	821,823	77,524	900,361	109,989	15,157	NA	NA	125,146	1,400	2,968,453
1998 January	84	72,384	7,051	79,520	9,014	1,062	NA	NA	10,076	156	171,149
February	75	63,061	5,960	69,097	8,185	831	NA	NA	9,016	122	133,757
March	84	65,942	5,791	71,817	12,707	1,215	NA	NA	13,921	125	194,258
April	75	61,064	5,335	66,474	9,688	994	NA	NA	10,682	141	190,201
May	83	66,544	6,240	72,867	13,363	2,046	NA	NA	15,409	146	290,368
June	74	72,397	6,545	79,016	16,802	3,183	NA	NA	19,984	167	378,607
July	70	79,798	7,321	87,189	19,254	3,448	NA	NA	22,702	176	449,354
August	58	79,823	7,183	87,064	18,754	3,189	NA	NA	21,943	165	456,960
September	52	71,635	6,391	78,078	14,621	2,670	NA	NA	17,292	156	381,075
October	74	66,548	6,785	73,407	10,627	1,005	NA	NA	11,632	144	246,171
November	75	63,204	6,173	69,452	10,628	1,019	NA	NA	11,647	141	177,596
December	61	69,695	7,131	76,887	12,930	1,380	NA	NA	14,310	130	188,557
Total	867	832,094	77,906	910,867	156,573	22,041	NA	NA	178,614	1,769	3,258,054
1999 January	58	R 71,970	6,842	R 78,870	R 14,333	R 2,419	NA	NA	R 16,752	130	R 178,592
February	61	61,507	5,921	67,489	12,128	905	NA	NA	13,034	108	151,958
March	71	65,536	5,314	70,922	12,601	1,119	NA	NA	13,719	137	206,430
April	65	61,820	5,264	67,149	10,107	1,769	NA	NA	11,876	123	255,694
May	1	64,708	6,046	70,755	10,713	1,311	NA	NA	12,024	138	272,705
June	40	69,954	6,807	76,801	11,895	2,306	NA	NA	14,201	139	323,665
6-Month Total	297	395,495	36,194	431,987	71,777	9,829	NA	NA	81,605	776	1,389,043
1998 6-Month Total	476	401,391	36,923	438,789	69,758	9,330	NA	NA	79,088	858	1,358,340
1997 6-Month Total	512	389,077	36,826	426,414	45,227	6,845	NA	NA	52,073	528	1,194,198

^a Heavy oil includes fuel oil nos. 4, 5, and 6, and residual fuel oils.
^b Light oil includes fuel oil nos. 1 and 2, kerosene, and jet fuel.
^c GT/IC = Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.
^d Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

This table reports consumption of fossil fuels by electric utilities and does not include nonutility power producers. Please see Table 7.6 for annual consumption of fossil fuels by nonutility power producers.

Table 7.4 Electric Utility Stocks of Coal and Petroleum, End of Period

	Coal				Petroleum					
	Anthracite	Bituminous Coal	Lignite	Total	By Type of Petroleum		By Prime Mover Type		Total Liquids	Petroleum Coke
					Heavy Oil ^a	Light Oil ^b	Steam Plants	GT/IC ^c		
					Thousand Short Tons					
1973 Total	1,066	84,941	961	86,967	NA	NA	79,121	10,095	89,216	312
1974 Total	930	81,712	867	83,509	NA	NA	97,718	15,199	112,917	35
1975 Total	982	107,927	1,815	110,724	NA	NA	108,825	16,432	125,257	31
1976 Total	1,000	114,130	2,306	117,436	NA	NA	106,993	14,703	121,696	32
1977 Total	2,321	128,210	2,688	133,219	NA	NA	124,750	19,281	144,031	44
1978 Total	2,178	123,020	3,027	128,225	NA	NA	102,402	16,386	118,788	198
1979 Total	3,274	152,981	3,459	159,714	NA	NA	111,121	20,301	131,422	183
1980 Total	4,741	174,154	4,115	183,010	105,351	30,023	117,227	18,147	135,374	52
1981 Total	5,537	158,258	5,098	168,893	102,042	26,094	112,380	15,756	128,136	42
1982 Total	6,080	170,480	4,573	181,132	95,515	23,369	105,287	13,597	118,884	41
1983 Total	6,507	145,250	3,841	155,598	70,573	18,801	78,285	11,090	89,375	55
1984 Total	6,710	167,118	5,899	179,727	68,503	19,116	76,836	10,784	87,619	50
1985 Total	7,189	142,144	7,043	156,376	57,304	16,386	64,704	8,985	73,689	49
1986 Total	7,099	148,665	6,042	161,806	56,841	16,269	64,258	8,853	73,111	40
1987 Total	6,940	156,670	7,187	170,797	55,069	15,759	61,705	9,123	70,827	51
1988 Total	6,561	133,434	6,512	146,507	54,187	15,099	60,311	8,974	69,285	86
1989 Total	6,403	122,967	6,490	135,860	47,446	13,824	53,309	7,962	61,270	105
1990 Total	6,499	142,650	7,016	156,166	67,030	16,471	73,306	10,195	83,501	94
1991 Total	6,513	145,367	5,996	157,876	58,636	16,357	65,032	9,961	74,993	70
1992 Total	6,215	142,156	5,759	154,130	56,135	15,714	62,374	9,475	71,849	67
1993 Total	5,639	98,560	7,142	111,341	46,769	15,674	53,360	9,083	62,443	89
1994 Total	4,879	115,325	6,693	126,897	46,342	16,644	52,814	10,172	62,986	69
1995 Total	4,325	116,749	5,231	126,304	35,102	15,392	40,992	9,503	50,495	65
1996 Total	3,687	105,807	5,129	114,623	32,473	15,216	NA	NA	47,690	91
1997 January	3,609	98,043	4,969	106,621	29,742	14,766	NA	NA	44,508	136
February	3,544	98,878	5,391	107,813	31,372	14,901	NA	NA	46,273	159
March	3,479	104,650	5,599	113,727	31,425	15,226	NA	NA	46,651	177
April	3,417	109,124	5,723	118,263	32,534	14,625	NA	NA	47,158	221
May	3,374	114,257	5,760	123,391	33,213	14,685	NA	NA	47,898	253
June	3,323	111,761	5,704	120,787	32,129	14,824	NA	NA	46,953	229
July	3,275	100,691	5,725	109,690	30,990	14,820	NA	NA	45,810	308
August	3,228	94,896	5,599	103,724	30,872	14,823	NA	NA	45,694	293
September	3,166	93,456	5,496	102,119	29,064	14,832	NA	NA	43,896	308
October	3,118	93,309	6,009	102,436	30,115	15,049	NA	NA	45,163	439
November	3,075	92,566	5,093	100,735	32,255	15,214	NA	NA	47,469	450
December	3,021	90,905	4,900	98,826	33,336	15,456	NA	NA	48,792	469
1998 January	2,958	92,429	5,019	100,406	33,871	15,627	NA	NA	49,499	403
February	2,906	95,997	4,890	103,793	33,872	15,953	NA	NA	49,824	358
March	2,846	100,323	4,933	108,101	31,180	15,481	NA	NA	46,661	418
April	2,803	108,318	5,110	116,231	35,021	16,029	NA	NA	51,050	498
May	2,743	111,851	5,342	119,936	32,911	14,802	NA	NA	47,713	501
June	2,699	110,185	4,874	117,758	30,036	14,559	NA	NA	44,594	683
July	2,672	102,183	4,685	109,540	31,638	15,220	NA	NA	46,858	577
August	2,655	96,280	4,786	103,720	32,605	15,118	NA	NA	47,723	623
September	2,640	97,002	4,911	104,552	31,258	14,793	NA	NA	46,052	562
October	2,596	102,923	4,502	110,021	35,409	15,881	NA	NA	51,290	588
November	2,542	110,267	4,417	117,225	37,059	16,162	NA	NA	53,221	602
December	2,503	113,626	4,373	120,501	37,447	16,343	NA	NA	53,790	559
1999 January	2,365	^R 113,679	4,146	^R 120,190	^R 36,526	^R 16,289	NA	NA	^R 52,814	548
February	2,421	121,565	4,270	128,256	36,359	16,128	NA	NA	52,488	568
March	2,353	129,010	4,369	135,732	36,183	15,759	NA	NA	51,943	540
April	2,329	133,357	4,859	140,545	34,749	16,522	NA	NA	51,271	592
May	2,328	136,992	4,978	144,297	33,545	16,782	NA	NA	50,328	582
June	2,327	134,897	5,007	142,232	34,267	16,851	NA	NA	51,118	690

^a Heavy oil includes fuel oil nos. 4, 5, and 6, and residual fuel oils.

^b Light oil includes fuel oil nos. 1 and 2, kerosene, and jet fuel.

^c GT/IC = Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Please Read: This table reports stocks at electric utilities only and does not include stocks held by nonutility power producers, which are not collected by EIA. See EIA's *Electric Power Annual 1997, Volume II*, the "U.S. Nonutility Power Producers" chapter for additional information.

Table 7.5 Nonutility Power Net Generation of Electricity
(Million Kilowatthours)

	Coal ^a	Natural Gas ^b	Other Gas ^c	Petroleum ^d	Nuclear Electric Power ^e	Hydro-electric Power ^f	Geo-thermal Energy	Wood ^g and Waste ^h	Other ⁱ	Total
1989 Total	30,163	96,983	(^b)	5,543	47	7,053	5,254	34,909	3,990	183,943
1990 Total	30,699	113,835	(^b)	7,031	113	8,071	7,018	40,761	5,518	213,046
1991 Total	38,773	128,230	(^b)	7,494	77	8,098	7,773	46,221	6,837	243,503
1992 Total	45,189	154,429	(^b)	10,508	65	9,352	8,318	51,264	7,023	286,148
1993 Total	50,859	169,502	(^b)	12,814	76	11,396	9,454	53,318	6,981	314,399
1994 Total	56,197	174,813	12,111	14,464	52	13,095	9,816	54,898	7,640	343,087
1995 Total	57,261	191,235	13,569	14,416	0	14,626	9,614	54,962	7,625	363,308
1996 Total	58,257	193,106	14,312	14,337	0	16,390	9,892	55,341	7,919	369,552
1997 Total	56,025	200,735	12,949	14,975	0	17,675	8,837	53,369	7,354	371,918
1998 Total	^E 64,706	^E 222,738	^E 12,685	^E 18,946	^E 0	^E 19,738	^E 8,675	^E 52,747	^E 7,227	^E 407,462

^a Coal, anthracite culm, and coal waste.
^b "Other Gas" data are included in "Natural Gas" for 1989-1993.
^c Butane, methane, propane, waste heat, and waste gases.
^d Petroleum, petroleum coke, diesel, kerosene, petroleum sludge and tar.
^e Nuclear reactor and generator at Argonne National Laboratory used primarily for research and development in testing reactor fuels as well as for training. Generation from the unit is for internal consumption.
^f Conventional hydropower only; there are no pumped storage projects among the nonutility power producers.
^g Wood, wood waste, peat, wood liquors, railroad ties, pitch, and wood sludge.
^h Municipal solid waste, agricultural waste, straw, tires, landfill gases, and other waste.
ⁱ Wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy; and hydrogen, sulfur, batteries, chemicals, fish oil, and spent liquor.
^E=Estimate.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources: Energy Information Administration, estimated from Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

Table 7.6 Electric Power Industry Consumption of Fossil Fuels

	Coal			Petroleum			Natural Gas			Other Gas ^a
	Electric Utilities	Nonutility Power Producers ^b	Total	Electric Utilities ^c	Nonutility Power Producers ^d	Total	Electric Utilities ^e	Nonutility Power Producers	Total	Nonutility Power Producers
	Thousand Short Tons			Thousand Barrels			Million Cubic Feet			
1989 Total	766,888	30,762	797,650	270,038	28,377	298,415	2,787,012	1,181,015	3,968,027	1,225,951
1990 Total	773,549	32,300	805,849	200,152	28,980	229,132	2,787,332	1,386,741	4,174,073	1,279,176
1991 Total	772,268	38,113	810,381	188,494	29,509	218,003	2,789,014	1,569,850	4,358,864	1,364,697
1992 Total	779,860	44,607	824,467	152,329	34,626	186,955	2,765,608	1,844,857	4,610,465	1,587,632
1993 Total	813,508	48,343	861,851	168,556	40,142	208,698	2,682,440	2,013,788	4,696,228	1,681,916
1994 Total	817,270	52,261	869,531	155,377	46,630	202,007	2,987,146	2,149,246	5,136,392	1,591,051
1995 Total	829,007	50,328	879,335	105,956	39,219	145,175	3,196,507	2,303,944	5,500,451	1,611,993
1996 Total	874,681	53,199	927,880	116,680	42,928	159,608	2,732,107	2,447,720	5,179,827	1,737,271
1997 Total	900,361	51,781	952,142	132,147	38,979	171,126	2,968,453	2,247,613	5,216,066	1,372,001
1998 Total	910,867	^E 56,780	967,647	187,461	^E 44,871	232,332	3,258,054	^E 2,393,039	5,651,093	^E 1,281,080

^a Butane, methane, propane, and other gases.
^b Coal, anthracite culm, and coal waste.
^c Includes petroleum coke (converted at 5 barrels per short ton).
^d Petroleum, diesel, kerosene, petroleum sludge, and tar. Does not include petroleum coke, which, in thousand barrels, was 15,910 in 1993; 23,700 in 1994; 20,940 in 1995; 22,420 in 1996; 21,575 in 1997; and an estimated 21,295 in 1998.
^e Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
^E=Estimate.
 Notes: Data for electric utilities are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Data for nonutility power producers are for fuels consumed to produce both electricity and steam. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources: **Electric Utilities:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Electric Power Monthly*, August 1999, Table 14. **Nonutility Power Producers:** 1989-1992: EIA, estimated from Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report" data. 1993-1997—EIA, *Electric Power Annual 1997, Volume II* (October 1998), Table 51. 1998: EIA, estimated from Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report" data.

Sources for Table 7.1

Electric Utilities

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

October 1977-1979—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

1980—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1991, Table 4, and (for geothermal energy and other) FERC, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

1981—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1992, Table 4, and (for geothermal energy and other) FERC, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

1982—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1993, Table 4, and (for geothermal energy and other) EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

1983-1989—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1994, Table 4, and (for geothermal energy and other) EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

1990 forward—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, September 1999, Tables 4 and 5.

Nonutility Power Producers

EIA, estimated from Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”

Total Electric Power Industry

Sum of Electric Utilities and Nonutility Power Producers.

Sources for Table 7.2

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

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

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

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

1984-1987—EIA, Form EIA-861, “Annual Electric Utility Report.”

1988 forward—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, September 1999, Table 44.

Sources for Table 7.3

Prime Mover Type Data

1973-September 1977—Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

October 1977-1981—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

1982 forward—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

All Other Data

1973-September 1977—FPC, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

October 1977-1979—FERC, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

1980-1987—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March issues.

1988 forward—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, September 1999, Table 14.

Sources for Table 7.4

Prime Mover Type Data

1973-September 1977—Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

October 1977-1981—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

1982 forward—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

All Other Data

1973-September 1977—FPC, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

October 1977-1979—FERC, Form FPC-4 “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

1980-1987—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March issues.

1988 forward—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, September 1999, Table 21.

Section 8. Nuclear Energy

In June 1999, U.S. nuclear generating units produced a total of 62 net terawatthours (billion kilowatthours) of electricity, 11 percent higher than in June 1998. Nuclear units generated at an average capacity factor of 85.9 percent, 8.3 percentage points higher than in June 1998. Nuclear power supplied 22.0 percent of the total electric utility-generated electricity in June 1999 compared with 19.1 in June 1998.

On June 30, 1999, there were 104 operable nuclear generating units in the United States, with a collective net summer capability of 97.1 million kilowatts of electricity. Of the 104 operable units, 7 units generated no

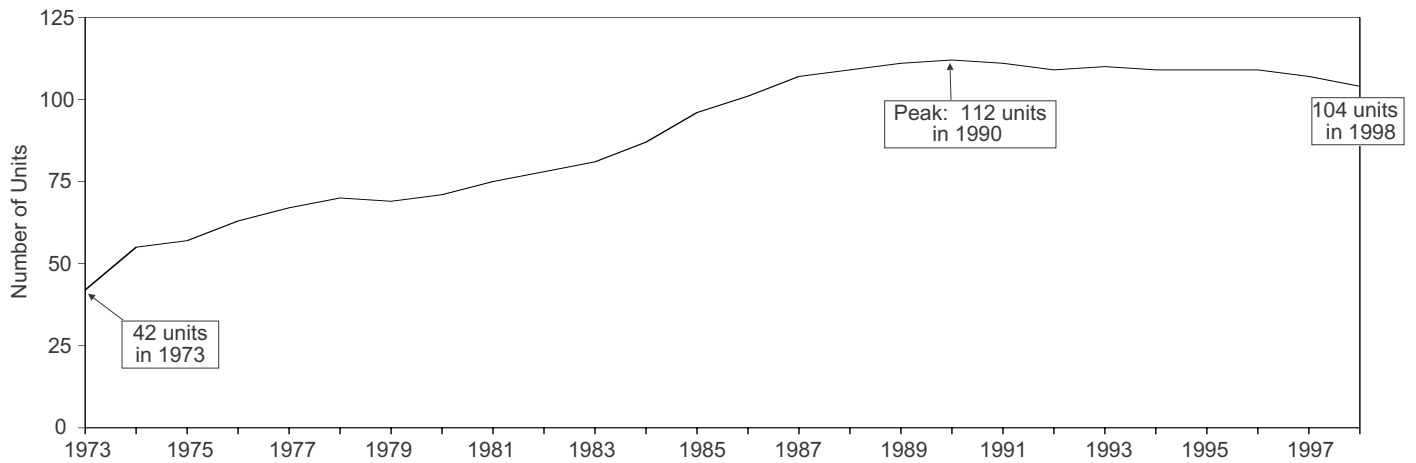
electricity during the month because of maintenance, refueling, or repair outage.

By comparison, a total of 80 units were reported operating at 90 percent of capacity or more in June. Of these 80 units, a total of 21 operated at 100 percent or greater (based on net summer capability).

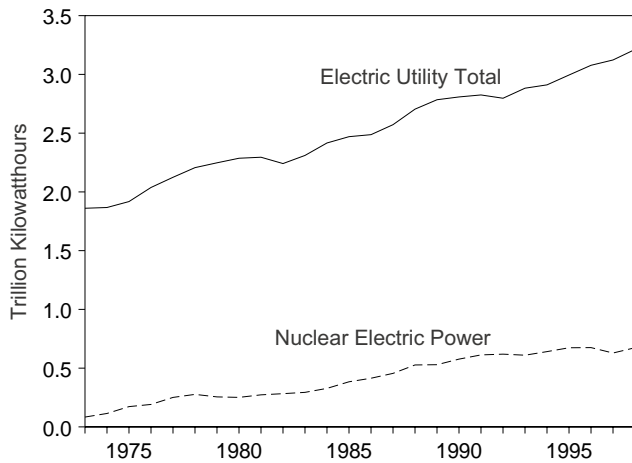
In addition, there were 3 other units with construction permits, although construction for all 3 units has been halted. The design capacity of the 3 units with construction permits was 3.6 million kilowatts.

Figure 8.1 Nuclear Power Plant Operations

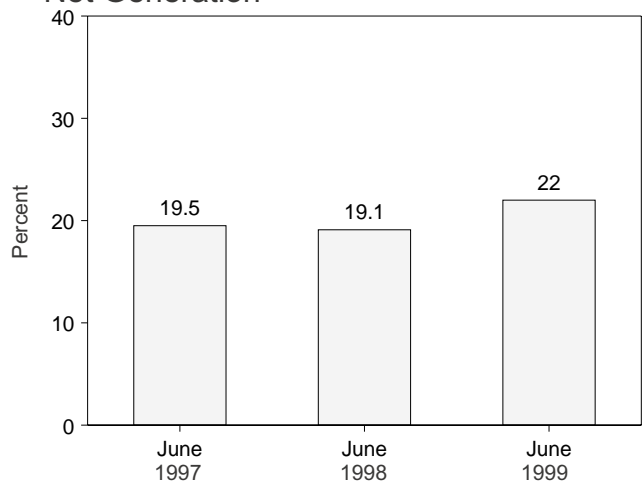
Operable Units,^a End of Year, 1973-1998



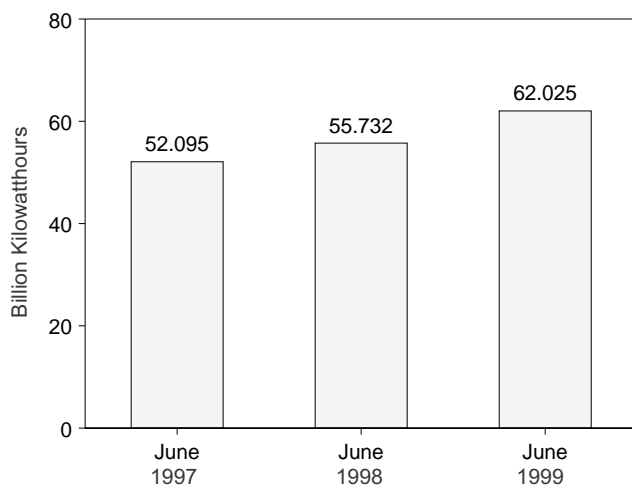
Electric Utility Net Generation, 1973-1998



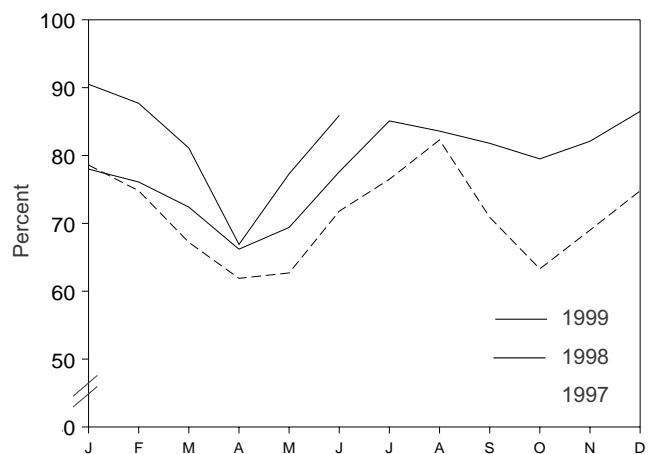
Nuclear Share of Electric Utility Net Generation



Nuclear Electricity Net Generation^b



Capacity Factor,^b Monthly



^aAll units that contributed power to the commercial grid whether or not they were owned by an electric utility. See Note 1 at end of section for additional information.

^bAt electric utilities.

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

Sources: Tables 7.1 and 8.1.

Table 8.1 Nuclear Power Plant Operations

	Nuclear Electricity Net Generation ^a	Nuclear Share of Electric Utility Net Generation	Net Summer Capability of Operable Units ^{a,b,c}	Capacity Factor ^{a,d}
	Million Kilowatthours	Percent	Million Kilowatts	Percent
1973 Year	83,479	4.5	22.683	53.5
1974 Year	113,976	6.1	31.867	47.8
1975 Year	172,505	9.0	37.267	55.9
1976 Year	191,104	9.4	43.822	54.7
1977 Year	250,883	11.8	46.303	63.3
1978 Year	276,403	12.5	50.824	64.5
1979 Year	255,155	11.4	49.747	58.4
1980 Year	251,116	11.0	51.810	56.3
1981 Year	272,674	11.9	56.042	58.2
1982 Year	282,773	12.6	60.035	56.6
1983 Year	293,677	12.7	63.009	54.4
1984 Year	327,634	13.6	69.652	56.3
1985 Year	383,691	15.5	79.397	58.0
1986 Year	414,038	16.6	85.241	56.9
1987 Year	455,270	17.7	93.583	57.4
1988 Year	526,973	19.5	94.695	63.5
1989 Year	529,355	19.0	98.161	62.2
1990 Year	576,862	20.5	99.624	66.0
1991 Year	612,565	21.7	99.589	70.2
1992 Year	618,776	22.1	98.985	70.9
1993 Year	610,291	21.2	99.041	70.5
1994 Year	640,440	22.0	99.148	73.8
1995 Year	673,402	22.5	99.515	77.4
1996 Year	674,729	21.9	100.784	76.2
1997 January	58,914	21.5	100.784	78.6
February	50,658	21.7	100.784	74.8
March	50,414	20.6	100.784	67.2
April	44,883	19.5	100.784	61.9
May	47,032	19.3	100.784	62.7
June	52,095	19.5	100.784	71.8
July	57,352	18.8	100.784	76.5
August	61,084	20.7	99.716	82.3
September	52,586	19.7	99.716	70.9
October	46,981	18.6	99.716	63.3
November	51,189	21.0	99.716	69.0
December	55,457	20.7	99.716	74.8
Year	628,644	20.1	99.716	71.1
1998 January	57,889	21.8	99.716	78.0
February	50,999	21.7	99.716	76.1
March	53,711	20.9	99.716	72.4
April	47,503	20.4	99.716	66.2
May	51,496	19.4	99.716	69.4
June	55,732	19.1	99.716	77.6
July	61,499	19.4	97.089	85.1
August	60,369	19.3	97.089	83.6
September	57,206	20.5	97.089	81.8
October	57,429	22.8	97.089	79.5
November	57,372	24.0	97.089	82.1
December	62,497	23.4	97.089	86.5
Year	673,702	21.0	97.089	78.2
1999 January	^R 65,399	^R 23.7	97.089	^R 90.5
February	57,235	23.8	97.089	87.7
March	58,578	22.6	97.089	81.1
April	48,315	20.2	97.089	66.9
May	55,809	21.8	97.089	77.3
June	62,025	22.0	97.089	85.9
6-Month Total	347,361	22.3	97.089	81.5
1998 6-Month Total	317,330	20.5	99.716	73.3
1997 6-Month Total	303,996	20.4	100.784	69.4

^a At electric utilities.

^b At end of period.

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

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

R=Revised.

Notes: The performance data shown in this table are based on a

universe of reactor units that differs in some respects from the reactor universe used to profile the nuclear power industry in Table 8.2. See Note 1 at end of section for further discussion.

Nuclear electricity net generation totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 8.2 Nuclear Generating Units

	Orders ^a	Construction Permits ^b	Low Power Operating Licenses ^c	New Operable Units ^d	Shutdowns ^e	Total Operable Units ^f	Cancellations ^g	Cumulative Cancellations
1973 Year	42	14	12	15	0	42	0	7
1974 Year	28	23	14	15	2	55	9	16
1975 Year	4	9	3	2	0	57	13	29
1976 Year	3	9	7	7	1	63	1	30
1977 Year	4	15	4	4	0	67	10	40
1978 Year	2	13	3	4	1	70	13	53
1979 Year	0	2	0	0	1	69	6	59
1980 Year	0	0	5	2	0	71	15	74
1981 Year	0	0	3	4	0	75	9	83
1982 Year	0	0	6	4	1	78	18	101
1983 Year	0	0	3	3	0	81	6	107
1984 Year	0	0	7	6	0	87	6	113
1985 Year	0	0	7	9	0	96	2	115
1986 Year	0	0	7	5	0	101	2	117
1987 Year	0	0	6	8	2	107	0	117
1988 Year	0	0	1	2	0	109	3	120
1989 Year	0	0	3	4	2	111	0	120
1990 Year	0	0	1	2	1	112	1	121
1991 Year	0	0	0	0	1	111	0	121
1992 Year	0	0	0	0	2	109	0	121
1993 Year	0	0	1	1	0	110	0	121
1994 Year	0	0	0	0	1	109	1	122
1995 Year	0	0	1	0	0	109	2	124
1996 Year	0	0	0	1	1	109	0	124
1997 January	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	124
February	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	124
March	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	124
April	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	124
May	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	124
June	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	124
July	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	124
August	0	0	0	0	2	107	0	124
September	0	0	0	0	0	107	0	124
October	0	0	0	0	0	107	0	124
November	0	0	0	0	0	107	0	124
December	0	0	0	0	0	107	0	124
Year	0	0	0	0	2	107	0	124
1998 January	0	0	0	0	2	105	0	124
February	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	124
March	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	124
April	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	124
May	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	124
June	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	124
July	0	0	0	0	1	104	0	124
August	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
September	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
October	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
November	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
December	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
Year	0	0	0	0	3	104	0	124
1999 January	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
February	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
March	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
April	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
May	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
June	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124

^a Placement of an order by a utility or government agency for a nuclear steam supply system.

^b Issuance by regulatory authority of a permit, or equivalent permission, to begin construction. Numbers reflect permits issued in a given year, not extant permits.

^c Issuance by regulatory authority of license, or equivalent permission, to conduct testing but not to operate at full power.

^d Issuance by regulatory authority of full-power operating license, or equivalent permission. Units generally did not begin immediate operation. See Note 1 at end of section.

^e Ceased operating permanently, irrespective of intent.

^f Total of units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the period. See Note 1 at end of section.

^g Cancellation by utilities of ordered units. Does not include three units (Bellefonte 1 and 2 and Watts Bar 2) where construction has been stopped indefinitely.

Note: This table covers all units that contributed power to the commercial grid whether or not they were owned by an electric utility. See Note 1 at end of section for additional information.

Sources: See end of section.

Nuclear Energy Notes

1. In 1998 EIA undertook a major revision of the data categories in Table 8.2 to make them more relevant to current conditions and trends in the U.S. commercial nuclear electric power industry. To acquire the data for the revised categories it was necessary to develop a reactor unit database employing different sources than those used previously for Table 8.2 and still used for Table 8.1. Because of differences in definitions and tally protocols, the year-by-year tallies of operable reactors in the two databases diverge in some years, although this divergence does not change the overall trends.

The data in Table 8.2 apply to commercial nuclear power units, which means that the units contributed power to the commercial electricity grid whether or not they were owned by an electric utility. A total of 259 units ever ordered was identified. (Many of the orders were placed before 1973 and thus do not appear in the table. Annual data on orders and other characteristics from 1953 forward can be found in EIA's *Annual Energy Review 1997*, Tables 9.1 and 9.2.) Although most orders were placed by electric utilities, several units are or were ordered, owned, and operated wholly or in part by the Federal government, including BONUS (Boiling Nuclear Superheater Power Station), Elk River, Experimental Breeder Reactor 2, Hallam, Hanford N, Piqua, and Shippingport.

A reactor is generally defined as operable in Table 8.2 while it possessed a full-power license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its predecessor the Atomic Energy Commission, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the year or month shown. The definition is liberal in that it does not exclude units retaining full-power licenses during long, non-routine shutdowns that for a time rendered them unable to generate electricity. For example:

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

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

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

Exceptions to the definition are Shoreham and Three Mile Island 2. Shoreham was granted a full-power license in April 1989, but was shut down two months later and never restarted. In 1991, the license was

changed to Possession Only. Although not operable at the end of the year, Shoreham is treated as operable during 1989 and shut down in 1990, because counting it as operable and shut down in the same year would introduce a statistical discrepancy in the tallies. A major accident closed Three Mile Island 2 in 1979, and although the unit retained its full-power license for several years, it is considered permanently shut down since that year.

2. 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 a unit, specified by the utility and used for plant design.

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

Sources for Table 8.1

Nuclear Electricity Net Generation and Nuclear Share of Electric Utility Net Generation: Table 7.1. **Net Summer Capability of Operable Units: 1973-1982:** Compiled from various sources, primarily DOE, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones." **1983 forward:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and monthly updates as appropriate. Capacity Factor: EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Sources for Table 8.2

Orders: Energy Information Administration, *Commercial Nuclear Power 1991*, Appendix E, September 1991; Nuclear Energy Institute, *Historical Profile of U.S. Nuclear Power Development*, 1988 edition; U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, *1973 Annual Report to Congress, Volume 2, Regulatory Activities*; various utilities. **Construction Permits:** Nuclear Regulatory Commission, *Information Digest*, 1997 edition, Appendix A; Nuclear Energy Institute, *Historical Profile of U.S. Nuclear Power Development*,

1988 edition; various utility, Federal, and contractor officials. **Low-Power Operating Licenses:** Nuclear Energy Institute, *Historical Profile of U.S. Nuclear Power Development*, 1988 edition; U.S. Department of Energy, *Nuclear Reactors Built, Being Built, and Planned: 1995*; various utility, Federal, and contractor officials. **New Operable Units:** Nuclear Regulatory Commission, *Information Digest*, 1997 edition, Table 11 and Appendices A and B; various utility, Federal, and contractor officials. **Shutdowns:** Energy Information Administration, *Commercial Nuclear Power 1991*, Appendix E; Nuclear Regulatory Commission, *Information Digest*, 1997 edition,

Appendix B; U.S. Department of Energy, *Nuclear Reactors Built, Being Built, and Planned: 1995*; Tennessee Valley Authority officials; various Nuclear Regulatory Commission documents. **Total Operable Units:** Running sum of new operable units minus permanent shutdowns. **Cancellations:** Energy Information Administration, *Commercial Nuclear Power 1991*, Appendix E, September 1991; Nuclear Regulatory Commission, *Information Digest*, 1997 edition, Appendix C; and Nuclear Energy Institute, *Historical Profile of U.S. Nuclear Power Development*, 1988 edition.

Section 9. Energy Prices

Crude Oil. The average price of domestic crude oil purchased at the wellhead was \$14.34 per barrel in June 1999, 43 percent above the level in June 1998. The refiner acquisition cost of imported crude oil in June 1999 was \$15.91 per barrel, 36 percent higher than the June 1998 level. The refiner acquisition cost of domestic crude oil in June 1999 was \$16.29, 31 percent more than the June 1998 average.

Motor Gasoline. The national city average retail price of unleaded regular gasoline at all types of stations was \$1.19 per gallon in July 1999, 10 percent higher than the price in July 1998. The price of unleaded premium gasoline averaged \$1.38 per gallon in July 1999, 9 percent higher than the price in July 1998.

Residual Fuel Oil. The average price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil sold to end users was not available for June 1999. The average resale price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil in June 1999 was 32 cents per gallon, 1 percent below May 1999 but 14 percent above the price 1 year earlier.

Aviation Fuel. The average price, excluding taxes, of aviation gasoline sold to end users in June 1999 was \$1.03 per gallon, slightly lower than the previous month's price but 4 percent higher than the June 1998 price. The average price, excluding taxes, of kerosene-type jet fuel sold to end users in June 1999 was 51 cents per gallon, 8 percent higher than the previous month's price and 18 percent higher than the June 1998 average price.

No. 2 Distillate Fuel Oil. The June 1999 national average price, excluding taxes, of heating oil sold to residential customers was 81 cents per gallon, 1 percent lower than the May 1999 price and slightly lower than the June 1998 price. The average price of No. 2 fuel oil sold to all end users was not available for June 1999.

Electricity. The average price of electricity sold by electric utilities to all ultimate consumers in the United States in June 1999 was 6.78 cents per kilowatthour, 3 percent lower than the June 1998 mean price. The price of electricity sold to residential consumers in June 1999 averaged 8.42 cents per kilowatthour, 1 percent lower than the June 1998 price. The price of electricity sold to commercial consumers averaged 7.34 cents per kilowatthour in June 1999, 4 percent lower than the June 1998 price. The price of electricity sold to other consumers was 6.82 cents per kilowatthour, 3 percent lower than the June 1998 price. The price of electricity sold to industrial users in June 1999 averaged 4.52 cents per kilowatthour, 3 percent lower than the price 1 year earlier.

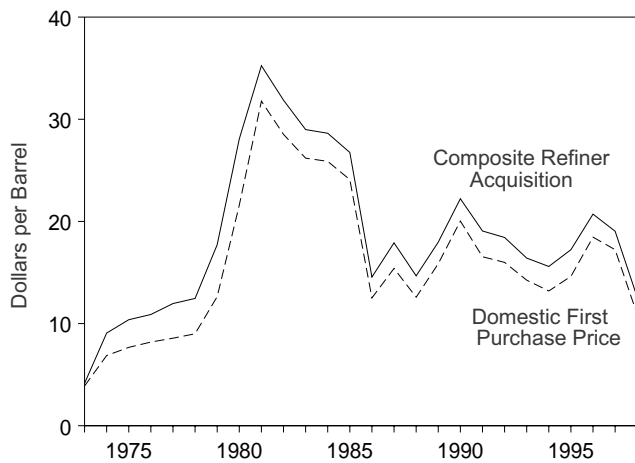
Beginning with January 1986, new series of national average price estimates were based on a statistically derived sample of both publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Previously, average price estimates were derived from selected privately owned electric utilities and were not national averages.

Natural Gas. The estimated average wellhead price of natural gas for May 1999 was \$2.10 per thousand cubic feet, 3 percent higher than the May 1998 price.

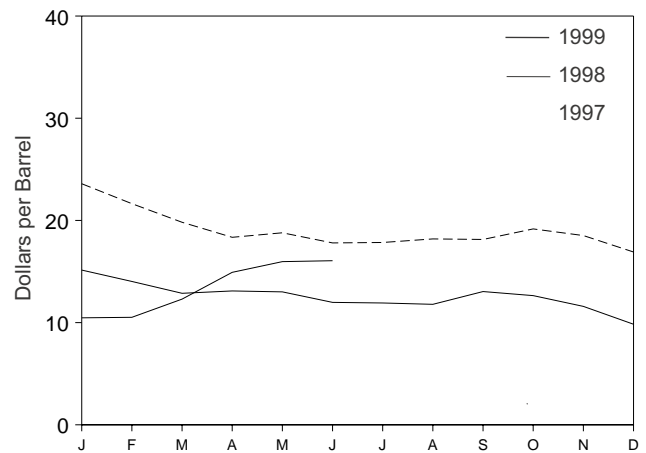
The average price of natural gas delivered to electric utility plants was \$2.25 per thousand cubic feet in April 1999 (latest date for which data are available), 13 percent below the April 1998 price. The average price of natural gas used by residential consumers in May 1999 was \$7.06 per thousand cubic feet, 7 percent lower than the May 1998 price. The average price of natural gas used by commercial consumers in May 1999 was \$5.17 per thousand cubic feet, 9 percent lower than the May 1998 price. The average price of natural gas used by industrial consumers in May 1999 was \$2.65 per thousand cubic feet, 14 percent below the May 1998 price.

Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices

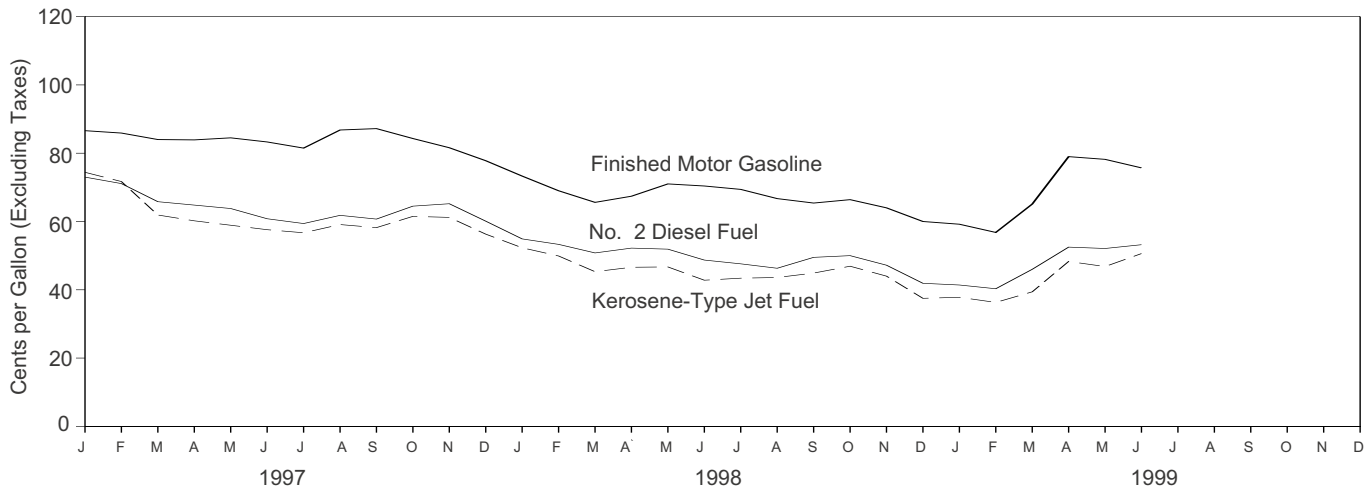
Crude Oil Prices, 1973-1998



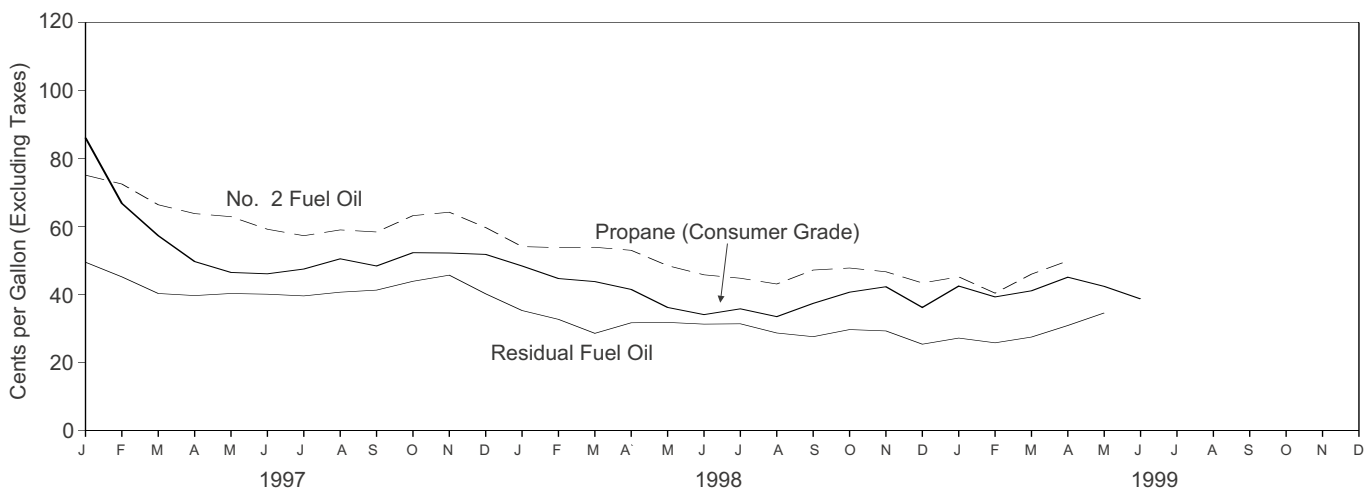
Composite Refiner Acquisition Cost, Monthly



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



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



Sources: Tables 9.1, 9.5, and 9.7.

Table 9.1 Crude Oil Price Summary
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Domestic First Purchase Price ^b	F.O.B. Cost of Imports ^c	Landed Cost of Imports ^d	Refiner Acquisition Cost ^a		
				Domestic	Imported	Composite
1973 Average	3.89	^e 5.21	^e 6.41	^E 4.17	^E 4.08	^E 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	12.15	13.32	8.84	13.48	10.89
1977 Average	8.57	13.24	14.36	9.55	14.53	11.96
1978 Average	9.00	13.29	14.35	10.61	14.57	12.46
1979 Average	12.64	20.07	21.45	14.27	21.67	17.72
1980 Average	21.59	32.37	33.67	24.23	33.89	28.07
1981 Average	31.77	35.15	36.47	34.33	37.05	35.24
1982 Average	28.52	32.02	33.18	31.22	33.55	31.87
1983 Average	26.19	27.81	28.93	28.87	29.30	28.99
1984 Average	25.88	27.60	28.54	28.53	28.88	28.63
1985 Average	24.09	25.84	26.67	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 Average	12.58	13.25	14.08	14.74	14.56	14.67
1989 Average	15.86	16.89	17.68	17.87	18.08	17.97
1990 Average	20.03	20.37	21.13	22.59	21.76	22.22
1991 Average	16.54	16.89	18.02	19.33	18.70	19.06
1992 Average	15.99	16.77	17.75	18.63	18.20	18.43
1993 Average	14.25	14.71	15.72	16.67	16.14	16.41
1994 Average	13.19	14.18	15.18	15.67	15.51	15.59
1995 Average	14.62	15.69	16.78	17.33	17.14	17.23
1996 Average	18.46	19.32	20.31	20.77	20.64	20.71
1997 January	21.76	21.19	22.21	24.25	23.02	23.59
February	19.38	18.99	19.98	22.49	20.88	21.64
March	17.83	17.11	18.45	20.57	19.16	19.82
April	16.63	16.20	17.52	19.02	17.83	18.35
May	17.23	16.81	17.87	19.08	18.55	18.79
June	15.88	15.99	17.12	18.31	17.35	17.80
July	15.89	16.37	17.27	18.25	17.49	17.84
August	16.19	16.68	17.78	18.47	17.96	18.19
September	16.41	16.76	17.85	18.48	17.85	18.14
October	17.66	17.26	18.51	19.68	18.73	19.17
November	16.83	16.12	17.35	19.23	17.88	18.52
December	15.04	14.21	15.70	17.92	15.95	16.91
Average	17.23	16.94	18.11	19.61	18.53	19.04
1998 January	13.48	12.76	14.12	15.87	14.55	15.14
February	12.16	11.72	13.11	14.77	13.41	14.03
March	11.53	11.08	12.39	13.52	12.36	12.87
April	11.64	11.18	12.34	13.47	12.85	13.10
May	11.49	11.28	12.24	13.52	12.66	13.01
June	10.00	10.17	11.27	12.43	11.67	11.98
July	10.46	10.37	11.41	12.39	11.56	11.92
August	10.18	10.20	11.29	12.45	11.34	11.79
September	11.28	11.75	12.47	13.40	12.78	13.04
October	11.32	11.00	11.97	13.42	12.12	12.64
November	9.65	9.36	10.48	12.49	10.99	11.59
December	8.05	8.18	9.30	10.52	9.39	9.84
Average	10.88	10.75	11.84	13.21	12.10	12.57
1999 January	8.59	9.15	10.16	10.96	10.16	10.47
February	8.58	9.37	10.63	10.97	10.22	10.52
March	10.75	11.85	12.92	12.29	12.31	12.30
April	12.84	^R 14.14	^R 15.06	15.05	14.85	14.92
May	13.84	^R 14.35	^R 15.41	16.59	^R 15.57	^R 15.97
June	14.34	14.88	15.72	16.29	15.91	16.06

^a See Note 4 at end of section.

^b See Note 1 at end of section.

^c See Note 2 at end of section.

^d See Note 3 at end of section.

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

R=Revised. E=Estimate.

Notes: Values for Domestic First Purchase Price and Refiner Acquisition

Cost for the current month and for F.O.B. and Landed Costs of Imports for the current 2 months are preliminary. F.O.B. and landed costs through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading.

Annual averages are the averages of the monthly prices, weighted by volume. Geographic coverage is the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and all U.S. Territories and Possessions.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.2 F.O.B. Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Selected Countries							Persian Gulf Nations ^a	Total OPEC ^b	Total Non-OPEC
	Angola	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average ^c	W	W	NA	7.81	3.25	NA	5.39	3.68	5.43	4.80
1974 Average	11.87	W	W	12.44	10.17	NA	10.71	10.60	11.33	9.59
1975 Average	10.97	(^d)	11.44	11.82	10.87	NA	11.04	10.88	11.34	10.62
1976 Average	12.02	(^d)	12.22	13.08	11.62	W	11.39	11.65	12.23	11.70
1977 Average	13.29	(^d)	13.42	14.44	12.38	14.11	12.63	12.56	13.29	12.97
1978 Average	13.32	(^d)	13.24	14.05	12.70	13.82	12.38	12.77	13.31	13.23
1979 Average	19.85	(^d)	20.27	21.69	17.28	21.70	16.90	18.77	19.88	20.92
1980 Average	33.45	W	31.06	35.93	28.17	34.36	24.81	28.92	32.21	32.85
1981 Average	35.55	(^d)	33.01	38.31	32.60	36.06	28.95	33.00	35.17	35.12
1982 Average	31.86	(^d)	28.08	35.13	33.73	33.42	23.74	33.55	33.48	30.58
1983 Average	28.14	(^d)	25.20	29.81	27.53	29.91	21.48	27.70	28.46	27.20
1984 Average	27.46	(^d)	26.39	29.51	27.67	28.87	24.23	27.48	27.79	27.45
1985 Average	26.30	(^d)	25.33	28.04	22.04	27.64	23.64	23.31	25.67	25.96
1986 Average	13.30	12.34	11.84	14.35	11.36	13.84	10.92	11.35	12.21	12.87
1987 Average	17.27	17.84	16.36	18.47	15.12	18.28	15.08	15.97	16.43	16.99
1988 Average	13.70	13.61	12.18	15.16	12.16	14.80	12.96	12.38	13.43	13.05
1989 Average	17.66	17.89	15.96	18.31	16.29	17.89	16.09	16.61	17.06	16.72
1990 Average	20.23	20.75	19.26	22.46	20.36	23.43	19.55	18.54	20.40	20.32
1991 Average	18.47	18.49	15.37	20.29	14.62	20.81	14.91	15.22	16.99	16.77
1992 Average	18.41	18.02	15.26	19.98	15.85	19.61	14.39	16.35	16.87	16.66
1993 Average	16.23	15.87	13.74	17.79	13.77	16.64	12.46	14.21	14.78	14.65
1994 Average	15.40	14.99	13.68	16.32	14.12	15.66	12.21	13.97	14.00	14.34
1995 Average	16.58	16.73	15.64	17.40	W	16.94	13.86	W	15.36	16.02
1996 Average	20.71	21.33	19.14	21.27	19.28	19.43	17.73	19.22	18.94	19.65
1997 January	23.20	24.14	20.98	23.45	17.37	W	19.29	17.37	20.20	21.88
February	21.35	21.12	18.57	21.53	W	W	16.68	W	17.94	19.71
March	18.66	19.41	17.00	19.02	W	(^d)	15.50	W	16.49	17.68
April	17.05	17.87	15.94	17.97	15.82	W	14.81	15.95	15.92	16.44
May	18.25	17.95	16.84	18.99	15.64	19.03	15.30	15.70	16.28	17.33
June	17.84	16.87	15.70	18.22	15.26	18.09	14.66	15.11	15.61	16.36
July	17.72	17.73	15.99	19.12	15.14	17.40	15.02	15.19	16.02	16.65
August	17.96	18.42	16.29	18.98	16.89	18.17	15.33	16.47	16.37	16.96
September	18.15	18.52	16.02	19.35	15.33	18.44	15.25	16.15	16.51	16.99
October	19.33	19.52	17.51	20.03	W	W	15.81	W	16.32	18.15
November	18.54	18.24	16.04	19.11	W	W	14.39	W	14.99	17.02
December	16.58	17.18	13.79	17.39	W	W	12.51	W	13.31	14.97
Average	18.81	18.85	16.72	19.43	15.16	18.59	15.33	15.24	16.26	17.51
1998 January	14.47	15.36	12.11	15.21	W	W	11.29	W	12.24	13.12
February	13.12	14.27	11.48	13.78	W	W	10.34	W	11.42	12.10
March	12.53	13.10	9.77	13.56	W	W	9.70	W	10.92	11.22
April	12.93	13.48	11.01	13.86	W	W	10.32	7.92	10.60	11.63
May	13.79	13.08	11.25	14.13	7.63	W	9.78	7.90	10.53	11.94
June	11.79	11.85	10.04	11.57	8.56	W	9.16	8.71	9.76	10.51
July	11.14	12.24	10.44	11.77	9.06	W	8.99	8.95	9.76	10.83
August	11.37	12.12	9.85	12.23	9.77	11.13	8.54	9.68	9.69	10.60
September	12.59	13.20	11.13	13.92	W	W	10.52	W	11.45	11.96
October	11.67	13.37	11.05	12.58	10.19	W	9.43	10.19	10.22	11.67
November	10.82	11.29	9.71	10.64	8.88	10.85	6.62	8.66	8.04	10.32
December	9.33	9.58	7.82	10.29	7.69	W	6.51	7.60	7.54	8.69
Average	12.04	12.56	10.49	12.95	8.89	12.52	9.32	9.10	10.20	11.20
1999 January	10.75	10.96	8.67	10.78	9.03	(^d)	6.33	8.77	8.20	9.80
February	10.16	10.47	8.52	10.50	11.59	W	7.06	11.18	8.93	9.61
March	11.92	13.33	10.92	13.67	13.25	W	10.70	12.97	12.04	11.71
April	15.06	15.95	13.77	16.12	W	(^d)	12.53	^R 13.64	^R 13.68	14.51
May	^R 14.88	15.87	^R 14.05	^R 15.44	W	15.39	^R 12.27	^R 14.75	^R 13.79	^R 14.74
June	15.18	16.46	14.47	15.74	W	15.48	13.81	15.17	14.52	15.04

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

^b Current members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Ecuador withdrew at the end of 1992 and Gabon withdrew at the end of 1994.

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

^d No data reported.

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

Notes: The Free on Board (F.O.B.) cost at the country of origin excludes all costs related to insurance and transportation. See Note 2 at end of

section. Values for the current 2 months are preliminary.

Prices through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading. Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume.

Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.3 Landed Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Selected Countries								Persian Gulf Nations ^a	Total OPEC ^b	Total Non-OPEC
	Angola	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average ^c	W	5.33	W	NA	9.08	5.37	NA	5.99	5.91	6.85	5.64
1974 Average	12.48	11.48	W	W	13.16	11.63	NA	11.25	12.21	12.49	11.81
1975 Average	11.81	12.84	(^d)	12.61	12.70	12.50	NA	12.36	12.64	12.70	12.70
1976 Average	12.71	13.36	(^d)	12.64	13.81	13.06	W	11.89	13.03	13.32	13.35
1977 Average	14.04	14.13	(^d)	13.82	15.29	13.69	14.83	13.11	13.85	14.35	14.42
1978 Average	14.07	14.41	(^d)	13.56	14.88	13.94	14.53	12.84	14.01	14.34	14.38
1979 Average	21.06	20.22	(^d)	20.77	22.97	18.95	22.97	17.65	20.42	21.29	22.10
1980 Average	34.76	30.11	W	31.77	37.15	29.80	35.68	25.92	30.59	33.56	33.99
1981 Average	36.84	32.32	(^d)	33.70	39.66	34.20	37.29	29.91	34.61	36.60	36.14
1982 Average	33.08	27.15	(^d)	28.63	36.16	34.99	34.25	24.93	34.94	34.81	31.47
1983 Average	29.31	25.63	(^d)	25.78	30.85	29.27	30.87	22.94	29.37	29.84	28.08
1984 Average	28.49	26.56	(^d)	26.85	30.36	29.20	29.45	25.19	29.07	29.06	28.14
1985 Average	27.39	25.71	(^d)	25.63	28.96	24.72	28.36	24.43	25.50	26.86	26.53
1986 Average	14.09	13.43	12.85	12.17	15.29	12.84	14.63	11.52	12.92	13.46	13.52
1987 Average	18.20	17.04	18.43	16.69	19.32	16.81	18.78	15.76	17.47	17.64	17.66
1988 Average	14.48	13.50	14.47	12.58	15.88	13.37	15.82	13.66	13.51	14.18	13.96
1989 Average	18.36	16.81	18.10	16.35	19.19	17.34	18.74	16.78	17.37	17.78	17.54
1990 Average	21.51	20.48	22.34	19.64	23.33	21.82	22.65	20.31	20.55	21.23	20.98
1991 Average	19.90	17.16	19.55	15.89	21.39	17.22	21.37	15.92	17.34	18.08	17.93
1992 Average	19.36	17.04	18.46	15.60	20.78	17.48	20.63	15.13	17.58	17.81	17.67
1993 Average	17.40	15.27	16.54	14.11	18.73	15.40	17.92	13.39	15.26	15.68	15.78
1994 Average	16.36	14.83	15.80	14.09	17.21	15.11	16.64	13.12	15.00	15.08	15.29
1995 Average	17.66	16.65	17.45	16.19	18.25	16.84	17.91	14.81	16.78	16.61	16.95
1996 Average	21.86	19.94	22.02	19.64	21.95	20.49	20.88	18.59	20.45	20.14	20.47
1997 January	24.45	21.79	24.98	21.52	24.67	20.90	24.18	20.42	20.88	21.49	22.87
February	22.54	19.75	21.72	19.11	23.26	18.33	24.33	17.58	18.34	19.19	20.59
March	20.32	18.44	20.39	17.43	20.58	18.04	23.59	16.57	18.13	18.05	18.83
April	18.66	17.25	18.76	16.60	19.27	17.56	18.80	16.05	17.39	17.46	17.57
May	19.58	17.47	18.76	17.59	19.87	17.10	20.04	16.42	17.08	17.58	18.15
June	19.33	16.31	17.74	16.24	19.57	16.93	19.54	15.70	16.85	17.01	17.24
July	18.59	16.61	18.57	16.50	20.02	17.02	18.59	15.99	16.82	17.12	17.40
August	19.14	17.16	18.98	16.84	20.01	18.33	19.33	16.23	18.05	17.80	17.76
September	19.50	16.97	19.36	16.69	20.35	18.02	19.56	16.14	17.86	17.86	17.84
October	20.83	18.33	20.45	18.11	21.14	17.10	18.85	16.76	17.35	17.79	19.19
November	19.64	16.78	19.28	16.84	20.55	15.43	19.93	15.41	15.75	16.63	17.99
December	18.24	15.13	18.12	14.45	19.03	14.79	18.61	13.42	15.06	15.01	16.30
Average	20.24	17.63	19.71	17.30	20.64	17.52	20.64	16.35	17.44	17.73	18.45
1998 January	16.14	13.25	16.39	12.69	17.00	13.43	W	12.30	13.49	13.89	14.29
February	14.52	12.18	15.37	12.12	15.32	13.05	15.63	11.28	13.01	12.98	13.24
March	14.06	11.57	13.84	10.37	14.71	12.28	14.82	10.66	12.38	12.44	12.35
April	14.25	11.42	14.17	11.65	14.67	11.31	15.19	11.16	11.53	11.98	12.67
May	14.92	11.28	13.75	11.76	14.91	10.69	14.52	10.49	10.75	11.68	12.81
June	12.98	10.87	12.45	10.59	13.31	10.69	12.58	9.92	10.64	11.07	11.47
July	12.44	11.28	12.73	10.95	12.88	11.02	W	9.78	10.94	11.06	11.74
August	12.65	11.17	12.84	10.33	13.20	11.12	12.89	9.33	11.12	10.99	11.60
September	13.59	12.76	13.79	11.60	14.60	11.79	13.43	11.12	11.85	12.12	12.83
October	12.87	12.55	13.81	11.58	13.97	10.67	13.14	10.32	11.22	11.36	12.63
November	11.88	10.97	11.81	10.22	12.03	9.93	12.96	7.83	10.11	9.77	11.20
December	10.48	9.90	10.05	8.31	11.21	8.94	10.89	7.63	9.02	8.88	9.77
Average	13.30	11.61	13.28	11.07	14.13	11.13	13.55	10.14	11.16	11.45	12.22
1999 January	11.77	10.66	11.49	9.26	11.45	10.03	11.34	7.77	9.95	9.68	10.67
February	11.33	10.98	11.15	8.96	11.37	12.04	11.47	8.13	11.55	10.73	10.52
March	13.42	12.79	13.83	11.27	13.88	14.16	11.76	11.60	13.76	13.22	12.58
April	16.06	15.21	16.62	14.30	15.72	^R 15.24	15.39	13.76	^R 15.10	^R 14.86	15.29
May	^R 16.25	^R 15.86	16.28	^R 14.54	^R 16.42	^R 15.97	^R 16.24	^R 13.54	^R 15.63	^R 15.15	15.64
June	16.22	15.64	16.72	14.87	16.34	16.16	16.48	14.97	15.85	15.63	15.78

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

^b Current members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Ecuador withdrew at the end of 1992 and Gabon withdrew at the end of 1994.

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

^d No data reported.

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

Notes: See Note 3 at end of section. Values for the current 2 months are preliminary. Prices through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading. Annual averages are averages of

the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume.

Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **October 1973-September 1977:** Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

October 1977-December 1977: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." **1978 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, September 1999, Table 25.

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

	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium	All Types ^a
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 ^b	131.1	137.8	^c 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 Average	89.9	94.6	110.7	96.3
1989 Average	99.8	102.1	119.7	106.0
1990 Average	114.9	116.4	134.9	121.7
1991 Average	NA	114.0	132.1	119.6
1992 Average	NA	112.7	131.6	119.0
1993 Average	NA	110.8	130.2	117.3
1994 Average	NA	111.2	130.5	117.4
1995 Average	NA	114.7	133.6	120.5
1996 Average	NA	123.1	141.3	128.8
1997 January	NA	126.1	144.1	131.8
February	NA	125.5	143.4	131.2
March	NA	123.5	141.5	129.3
April	NA	123.1	141.3	128.8
May	NA	122.6	140.9	128.4
June	NA	122.9	141.1	128.6
July	NA	120.5	138.8	126.3
August	NA	125.3	143.3	131.0
September	NA	127.7	145.8	133.4
October	NA	124.2	142.6	130.0
November	NA	121.3	139.7	127.1
December	NA	117.7	136.3	123.6
Average	NA	123.4	141.6	129.1
1998 January	NA	113.1	131.9	118.6
February	NA	108.2	127.1	113.7
March	NA	104.1	122.9	109.7
April	NA	105.2	123.7	110.6
May	NA	109.2	127.5	114.6
June	NA	109.4	127.9	114.8
July	NA	107.9	126.8	113.4
August	NA	105.2	124.4	110.8
September	NA	103.3	123.0	109.1
October	NA	104.2	123.6	109.9
November	NA	102.8	122.5	108.6
December	NA	98.6	118.7	104.6
Average	NA	105.9	125.0	111.5
1999 January	NA	97.2	117.1	103.1
February	NA	95.5	115.5	101.4
March	NA	99.1	118.6	104.8
April	NA	117.7	136.7	123.2
May	NA	117.8	137.0	123.3
June	NA	114.8	133.9	120.4
July	NA	118.9	137.8	124.4

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

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

^c Based on September through December data only.

NA=Not available.

Notes: See Note 5 at end of section. Geographic coverage for

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

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

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

	Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Less Than or Equal to 1 Percent		Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Greater Than 1 Percent		Average	
	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users
1978 Average	29.3	31.4	24.5	27.5	26.3	29.8
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 Average	33.3	37.2	27.1	30.0	30.0	33.4
1989 Average	40.7	43.6	33.1	34.4	36.0	38.5
1990 Average	47.2	50.5	37.2	40.0	41.3	44.4
1991 Average	36.4	40.2	29.2	30.6	31.4	34.0
1992 Average	35.1	38.9	28.6	31.2	30.8	33.6
1993 Average	33.7	39.7	25.6	30.3	29.3	33.7
1994 Average	34.5	40.1	28.7	33.0	31.7	35.2
1995 Average	38.3	43.6	33.8	37.7	36.3	39.2
1996 Average	45.6	52.6	38.9	43.3	42.0	45.5
1997 January	46.2	58.7	39.3	46.3	42.9	49.5
February	43.7	54.6	35.4	41.8	39.3	45.2
March	39.8	49.3	33.9	37.6	35.8	40.3
April	37.6	46.4	35.2	37.5	36.1	39.7
May	36.7	45.2	35.4	38.6	35.8	40.3
June	39.5	44.4	34.7	38.7	36.7	40.1
July	38.5	44.2	35.3	38.2	36.5	39.6
August	39.4	44.6	37.5	39.5	38.3	40.7
September	40.1	46.4	37.5	40.1	38.7	41.3
October	44.6	48.2	39.7	42.9	42.0	43.9
November	46.5	51.2	41.6	43.8	43.5	45.7
December	38.7	48.5	32.8	37.8	35.6	40.2
Average	41.5	48.8	36.6	40.3	38.7	42.3
1998 January	35.2	44.7	28.9	32.5	31.1	35.3
February	30.7	39.6	26.6	30.6	28.2	32.7
March	29.4	35.6	24.0	26.0	26.4	28.6
April	32.9	35.9	28.8	30.4	30.3	31.7
May	31.9	37.6	28.2	30.1	29.4	31.8
June	29.3	36.1	27.0	29.6	27.9	31.3
July	30.7	35.0	28.8	30.0	29.6	31.4
August	26.9	32.3	26.1	27.4	26.5	28.7
September	29.9	32.4	27.0	26.0	27.9	27.6
October	31.0	33.6	27.0	28.1	28.3	29.7
November	27.3	33.6	25.0	27.6	25.8	29.3
December	24.0	31.9	22.7	23.3	23.2	25.4
Average	29.9	35.4	26.8	28.4	27.9	30.2
1999 January	27.6	32.4	23.5	25.4	25.2	27.2
February	21.9	30.6	21.8	24.0	21.8	25.8
March	27.2	31.4	23.9	26.0	24.9	27.5
April	30.7	32.7	28.8	29.9	29.5	30.9
May	^R 34.9	NA	29.2	33.2	^R 32.1	34.6
June	35.0	NA	30.3	32.7	31.9	NA

R=Revised.

Notes: Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are those made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and commercial consumers. Values for the current month

are preliminary. Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, September 1999, Table 19.

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

	Finished Motor Gasoline ^a	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	43.4	53.7	38.6	40.4	36.9	36.5	23.7
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 Average	57.7	85.0	49.5	54.9	47.3	47.3	24.0
1989 Average	65.4	95.0	58.3	66.9	56.5	56.7	24.7
1990 Average	78.6	106.3	77.3	83.9	69.7	69.4	38.6
1991 Average	69.9	100.1	65.0	72.2	62.2	61.5	34.9
1992 Average	67.7	99.1	60.5	63.2	57.9	59.1	32.8
1993 Average	62.6	96.5	57.7	60.4	54.4	57.0	35.1
1994 Average	59.9	93.3	53.4	61.8	50.6	52.9	32.4
1995 Average	62.6	97.5	53.9	58.0	51.1	53.8	34.4
1996 Average	71.3	105.5	64.6	71.4	63.9	65.9	46.1
1997 January	75.0	109.0	73.8	77.7	69.8	69.8	60.2
February	73.0	108.7	71.5	73.9	64.5	67.8	44.7
March	71.4	107.9	61.8	63.5	57.7	62.4	41.3
April	70.4	108.5	60.6	62.1	58.6	61.7	37.7
May	71.3	108.2	59.4	60.4	58.8	60.7	36.9
June	68.4	105.9	58.1	57.4	54.5	56.6	36.4
July	67.5	104.7	56.9	56.8	53.8	55.8	35.9
August	75.0	109.0	59.1	60.6	55.3	58.9	37.5
September	72.3	109.0	58.9	60.2	54.3	57.8	39.5
October	68.5	104.7	61.1	63.8	59.0	61.7	41.1
November	65.9	102.0	61.3	62.6	58.4	61.5	39.6
December	61.7	99.1	55.6	57.8	53.4	55.0	37.5
Average	70.0	106.5	61.3	65.3	59.0	60.6	41.6
1998 January	57.6	96.2	53.4	52.8	48.9	49.6	35.4
February	55.1	92.0	50.2	51.6	47.7	48.3	33.1
March	52.3	90.4	45.7	47.6	44.9	45.8	31.2
April	54.9	90.9	46.6	46.3	44.9	48.2	30.3
May	57.9	94.0	46.9	45.8	43.4	47.0	29.3
June	55.6	93.7	43.5	42.9	39.9	43.6	26.6
July	54.3	93.6	43.8	41.7	38.8	42.6	25.7
August	50.6	91.7	42.9	40.7	36.9	41.4	25.7
September	50.9	89.8	44.6	45.9	41.8	45.6	26.3
October	52.4	90.7	45.8	46.2	41.2	45.5	27.6
November	47.7	77.5	43.1	44.4	38.9	41.4	27.7
December	42.6	78.9	36.5	38.8	34.6	35.6	25.7
Average	52.7	90.2	45.0	46.5	42.2	44.4	28.8
1999 January	44.1	80.9	36.9	42.6	36.3	36.5	26.5
February	42.6	78.9	35.0	38.3	33.0	35.5	26.2
March	51.9	86.8	39.3	43.9	39.7	43.6	26.9
April	62.3	98.8	46.9	48.5	44.5	48.7	28.6
May	61.6	97.8	47.2	45.2	43.7	47.8	29.0
June	NA	95.0	49.3	47.5	NA	50.3	29.6

^a See Note 5 at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are shown in Table 9.7; they are sales made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial

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

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, September 1999, Table 4.

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

	Finished Motor Gasoline ^a	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	48.4	51.6	38.7	42.1	40.0	37.7	33.5
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 Average	67.3	89.1	51.3	73.8	54.4	50.0	71.4
1989 Average	75.6	99.5	59.2	70.9	58.7	58.5	61.5
1990 Average	88.3	112.0	76.6	92.3	73.4	72.5	74.5
1991 Average	79.7	104.7	65.2	83.8	66.5	64.8	73.0
1992 Average	78.7	102.7	61.0	78.8	62.7	61.9	64.3
1993 Average	75.9	99.0	58.0	75.4	60.2	60.2	67.3
1994 Average	73.8	95.7	53.4	66.0	57.2	55.4	53.0
1995 Average	76.5	100.5	54.0	58.9	56.2	56.0	49.2
1996 Average	84.7	111.6	65.1	74.0	67.3	68.1	60.5
1997 January	86.6	113.7	74.4	88.7	75.1	73.0	86.1
February	85.9	114.9	71.7	84.8	72.5	71.1	66.8
March	84.0	113.8	61.9	NA	66.4	65.8	57.3
April	83.9	114.7	60.2	69.8	63.8	64.8	49.7
May	84.5	115.7	58.9	68.5	62.9	63.8	46.5
June	83.3	114.6	57.6	64.5	59.2	60.8	46.1
July	81.5	NA	56.7	63.1	57.3	59.4	47.5
August	86.8	114.6	59.1	64.9	59.0	61.8	50.5
September	87.2	115.6	58.2	63.4	58.4	60.7	48.4
October	84.3	113.9	61.5	72.9	63.2	64.5	52.3
November	81.6	113.0	61.2	77.9	64.2	65.2	52.2
December	77.8	107.7	56.3	75.1	59.7	60.1	51.8
Average	83.9	112.8	61.3	74.5	63.6	64.2	55.2
1998 January	73.3	104.3	52.3	72.3	54.1	54.9	48.4
February	69.0	101.1	49.9	68.2	53.8	53.3	44.7
March	65.6	98.2	45.3	65.3	53.9	50.8	43.8
April	67.4	98.6	46.6	56.7	53.0	52.2	41.5
May	71.0	99.9	46.7	56.0	48.5	51.9	36.2
June	70.4	99.0	42.8	46.1	45.8	48.7	34.1
July	69.4	98.4	43.4	47.4	44.8	47.6	35.8
August	66.7	95.9	43.6	41.5	43.1	46.3	33.5
September	65.4	94.1	44.9	46.2	47.2	49.5	37.4
October	66.4	95.1	46.9	50.6	47.8	50.0	40.7
November	64.0	93.2	44.0	44.6	46.7	47.2	42.3
December	60.0	88.5	37.5	42.4	43.4	41.9	36.2
Average	67.3	97.2	45.3	50.2	48.1	49.5	40.5
1999 January	59.2	87.0	37.8	47.2	45.2	41.4	42.5
February	56.8	85.0	36.3	46.8	40.4	40.3	39.3
March	65.1	89.7	39.4	50.4	46.0	46.0	41.1
April	79.0	101.3	48.3	48.9	49.9	52.5	45.1
May	78.2	103.5	46.8	^R 49.5	NA	52.1	42.4
June	75.7	103.3	50.6	45.0	NA	53.2	38.7

^a See Note 5 at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: Sales to end users are those made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial consumers. Sales for resale are shown in Table 9.6; they are sales made to purchasers other than

ultimate consumers. Values for the current month are preliminary. Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, September 1999, Table 2.

Table 9.8a No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Northeastern States
(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Maine	New Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania
1978 Average	48.6	50.3	50.8	48.8	50.7	50.1	50.1	49.6	48.8
1979 Average	68.8	72.5	72.5	70.9	72.8	72.0	71.2	71.0	69.8
1980 Average	96.3	100.4	101.5	97.8	101.1	98.3	98.2	97.9	96.4
1981 Average	120.4	123.7	125.4	121.3	123.8	121.7	123.2	121.5	118.1
1982 Average	115.5	117.4	120.1	117.6	120.1	118.3	120.5	117.4	113.7
1983 Average	102.8	104.1	112.9	109.1	110.5	109.1	112.1	107.9	105.8
1984 Average	103.9	108.4	111.9	111.6	111.4	112.1	115.5	111.0	107.9
1985 Average	99.7	102.4	107.7	107.0	106.7	108.0	111.3	105.9	102.3
1986 Average	74.4	75.9	86.6	82.1	82.8	89.0	91.1	90.2	81.4
1987 Average	74.7	76.5	81.1	80.6	82.5	83.4	85.2	84.3	76.9
1988 Average	77.7	78.2	82.6	82.1	83.6	85.3	86.3	84.8	77.8
1989 Average	89.4	89.3	90.5	92.6	93.9	92.9	95.8	91.8	85.1
1990 Average	98.9	102.8	107.0	108.4	108.6	109.8	112.5	108.7	102.6
1991 Average	96.0	91.6	101.9	103.0	99.9	106.2	111.3	104.0	99.7
1992 Average	87.1	85.6	92.1	92.5	91.2	94.7	102.8	93.9	89.0
1993 Average	82.6	82.8	90.4	89.7	89.3	91.9	100.1	92.4	86.3
1994 Average	81.8	79.2	87.6	87.0	88.5	89.0	96.6	89.5	85.7
1995 Average	78.7	77.9	85.3	84.4	87.4	86.4	95.5	88.8	82.6
1996 Average	97.2	94.0	96.9	97.6	98.6	98.6	106.3	102.4	95.3
1997 January	105.2	102.1	104.4	106.5	107.0	108.6	114.3	111.6	104.2
February	102.2	101.0	103.5	103.4	104.5	105.2	111.6	108.7	102.1
March	94.3	98.6	103.1	97.7	100.4	99.3	111.2	104.9	97.7
April	90.9	95.2	100.4	95.9	99.4	97.6	109.4	102.8	94.8
May	90.6	91.9	97.7	93.0	97.3	93.4	107.7	100.1	92.4
June	88.1	89.1	92.9	89.1	93.3	89.9	103.6	97.2	87.6
July	86.7	85.6	91.1	87.5	91.6	83.7	99.4	90.3	82.0
August	85.8	85.3	92.7	84.7	91.0	84.2	92.9	90.1	80.7
September	87.0	86.3	91.7	87.0	91.2	85.5	94.5	91.2	82.8
October	90.0	88.2	93.1	89.5	94.6	88.9	100.6	95.4	87.2
November	92.0	88.6	94.7	90.7	95.4	91.3	101.7	97.8	89.5
December	90.9	88.5	94.0	89.9	94.6	91.9	101.8	98.2	89.9
Average	94.2	94.2	98.7	96.0	98.9	96.3	106.5	103.3	95.0
1998 January	88.7	87.4	92.9	88.8	93.4	91.4	101.4	96.2	89.2
February	85.7	86.7	91.7	87.6	92.6	90.0	100.8	95.4	88.5
March	83.0	84.4	92.2	86.6	90.2	88.6	98.3	92.6	86.3
April	81.6	81.3	89.1	83.4	88.9	85.7	97.1	91.3	84.0
May	80.3	79.4	86.9	81.8	87.2	83.2	95.0	89.2	82.1
June	78.6	75.6	84.3	78.4	84.4	78.1	92.1	83.6	75.7
July	76.0	70.5	81.5	76.1	83.3	74.2	89.0	78.7	70.1
August	74.3	68.5	80.9	74.0	78.8	71.4	83.8	76.8	69.9
September	74.4	70.8	80.5	74.2	78.8	72.4	85.2	80.0	71.7
October	74.1	71.1	82.4	75.3	81.6	75.5	88.0	82.0	74.1
November	73.3	72.3	82.0	74.7	80.4	77.0	89.3	83.1	76.6
December	70.9	71.4	81.7	74.3	79.9	76.9	89.3	82.2	75.9
Average	79.1	78.9	87.3	81.8	86.8	83.4	94.9	88.9	81.4
1999 January	72.0	70.8	80.5	75.3	79.9	78.6	90.3	83.3	77.8
February	71.6	70.4	79.7	74.7	79.4	77.3	89.5	83.1	77.3
March	74.2	70.4	79.5	76.1	79.3	77.9	90.5	83.3	77.3
April	79.2	70.2	80.2	76.9	79.2	80.0	94.2	88.6	75.8
May	79.2	^R 69.1	79.6	^R 78.1	^R 78.8	^R 77.3	^R 95.5	^R 87.0	^R 75.3
June	77.4	68.6	78.2	76.8	77.5	75.2	96.1	84.3	73.9

R=Revised.

Notes: States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. Values for the current month are preliminary.

Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, September 1999, Table 18.

Table 9.8b No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected South Atlantic and Midwestern States

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Delaware	District of Columbia	Maryland	Virginia	West Virginia	Ohio	Michigan	Indiana	Illinois	Wisconsin	Minnesota
1978 Average	47.8	50.7	49.2	49.1	46.2	47.4	47.9	48.5	46.5	44.7	47.8
1979 Average	68.2	74.2	70.1	70.4	65.1	68.6	70.9	72.7	68.8	67.3	72.4
1980 Average	95.4	102.6	97.9	98.5	92.2	91.9	97.8	99.6	95.8	91.5	99.9
1981 Average	117.3	127.4	121.4	120.5	115.0	113.2	118.3	118.5	114.9	109.1	118.4
1982 Average	111.3	124.5	117.1	117.7	109.3	110.2	113.9	114.3	110.9	107.8	115.1
1983 Average	106.0	117.0	110.3	108.7	101.0	101.3	106.4	100.7	100.4	101.2	103.1
1984 Average	109.6	118.7	113.5	110.5	102.1	102.1	105.0	103.1	100.1	101.0	104.1
1985 Average	104.6	114.3	108.8	106.3	98.0	99.7	102.1	99.1	97.5	98.3	101.9
1986 Average	85.0	93.1	91.4	86.6	74.6	77.7	81.0	74.8	NA	75.6	79.2
1987 Average	79.3	91.8	86.6	79.5	76.4	74.7	77.5	75.4	79.8	75.1	74.6
1988 Average	80.1	91.6	87.0	80.5	74.2	74.7	77.5	75.4	77.6	73.9	73.5
1989 Average	88.2	98.6	93.8	87.0	83.0	81.6	85.3	83.2	80.9	81.1	82.4
1990 Average	105.8	107.8	111.9	110.6	99.1	98.1	100.9	99.3	96.1	94.2	101.4
1991 Average	99.7	112.2	108.4	101.1	93.4	91.0	94.2	91.8	92.7	89.5	91.1
1992 Average	92.3	105.7	100.0	92.8	86.4	83.6	87.2	81.2	87.7	81.6	82.6
1993 Average	89.9	104.5	98.1	89.3	85.6	84.0	87.2	81.0	84.4	82.3	83.2
1994 Average	89.4	100.0	95.0	85.3	80.9	81.2	86.3	81.2	78.4	81.1	80.6
1995 Average	87.0	101.0	93.6	84.4	81.5	80.8	86.0	81.6	78.5	81.2	80.1
1996 Average	98.4	117.8	106.3	95.2	96.0	92.1	97.7	91.2	89.3	89.9	90.9
1997 January	106.5	130.4	117.1	105.5	103.8	100.7	105.6	100.9	99.2	98.3	99.4
February	104.2	127.0	115.0	102.7	101.2	98.4	104.4	97.0	93.2	96.8	97.0
March	100.7	121.4	108.1	100.4	98.1	92.3	NA	94.7	90.2	96.8	91.4
April	100.1	116.3	105.6	96.7	95.7	92.3	91.7	NA	85.5	92.9	89.4
May	96.4	108.6	101.9	89.9	92.9	90.4	90.7	88.7	81.9	93.4	89.0
June	90.8	99.9	98.0	87.8	90.6	86.8	88.2	84.2	81.4	90.8	87.2
July	88.8	W	96.1	85.9	87.4	83.2	84.9	79.9	79.9	86.9	84.7
August	89.2	W	93.8	85.3	85.0	81.7	87.4	83.2	81.3	86.5	84.7
September	88.5	NA	94.7	88.9	87.6	84.2	88.3	80.4	77.4	88.0	83.6
October	88.0	106.7	97.8	90.2	88.1	88.2	88.9	84.5	82.6	89.5	86.2
November	92.0	W	100.3	91.8	92.2	89.2	93.6	85.0	81.5	89.8	86.4
December	94.2	111.8	100.9	92.5	93.6	85.8	88.9	81.8	82.1	88.6	84.4
Average	98.4	117.4	105.7	94.8	96.2	91.3	94.2	86.5	87.0	93.3	89.9
1998 January	92.5	111.0	100.4	92.1	91.0	81.9	85.9	79.7	80.3	85.4	81.5
February	91.9	110.0	98.7	91.4	88.9	80.6	85.0	78.8	79.1	83.7	78.1
March	90.6	104.9	96.8	89.6	88.6	79.3	83.3	77.9	76.9	82.5	77.2
April	88.5	100.3	93.1	88.4	86.8	79.2	81.8	77.0	73.6	81.5	77.8
May	81.7	NA	89.0	83.8	82.1	77.8	79.9	73.2	69.4	80.5	73.1
June	79.9	89.8	85.8	82.4	79.9	74.4	79.3	72.1	66.4	78.8	69.3
July	74.1	84.0	81.2	81.2	73.5	72.6	76.5	69.7	70.5	77.8	69.3
August	74.5	85.6	79.4	79.8	72.7	70.1	74.5	70.6	NA	75.5	68.2
September	73.0	84.6	81.7	81.5	72.6	72.2	75.9	72.5	66.3	74.9	70.5
October	76.4	W	80.3	80.5	76.9	74.4	77.3	73.0	69.8	76.9	70.7
November	82.4	W	82.1	81.6	76.8	73.4	77.9	71.8	70.9	76.5	70.3
December	80.9	W	80.3	79.9	73.8	71.7	77.9	69.1	66.6	74.6	67.9
Average	85.8	102.2	90.2	86.3	81.8	76.6	80.3	74.8	73.6	80.1	73.9
1999 January	82.1	W	85.7	81.2	74.6	72.8	76.2	71.4	68.6	75.0	68.0
February	80.4	W	86.1	81.2	71.4	72.1	76.5	70.9	66.0	73.9	67.0
March	82.9	W	86.9	81.6	78.4	76.6	77.5	73.8	67.9	76.4	69.6
April	88.8	W	86.9	85.0	71.9	76.5	81.5	76.0	63.7	77.8	73.5
May	NA	W	84.5	^R 84.2	71.2	^R 76.1	NA	72.9	^R 60.5	^R 77.3	^R 72.5
June	77.0	W	81.8	83.2	66.2	77.4	NA	73.4	NA	76.6	72.2

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

Notes: States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. Values for the current month are preliminary.

Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, September 1999, Table 18.

Table 9.8c No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected Western States and U.S. Average

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Idaho	Washington	Oregon	Alaska	U.S. Average
1978 Average	43.6	48.6	45.8	53.2	49.0
1979 Average	62.1	69.7	68.0	68.2	70.4
1980 Average	91.6	100.8	97.3	97.8	97.4
1981 Average	110.4	116.5	111.4	118.0	119.4
1982 Average	110.4	117.6	111.6	117.4	116.0
1983 Average	101.8	109.0	103.6	108.8	107.8
1984 Average	98.5	102.6	99.3	106.9	109.1
1985 Average	97.2	101.1	97.1	108.3	105.3
1986 Average	73.8	77.5	70.4	94.9	83.6
1987 Average	68.8	79.5	72.5	86.5	80.3
1988 Average	68.8	78.5	70.9	86.9	81.3
1989 Average	77.8	87.4	80.2	96.4	90.0
1990 Average	97.4	102.9	97.0	110.1	106.3
1991 Average	95.1	101.6	93.3	105.0	101.9
1992 Average	85.7	94.0	87.6	94.1	93.4
1993 Average	86.2	99.9	91.8	96.1	91.1
1994 Average	78.9	95.0	88.7	86.5	88.4
1995 Average	83.9	96.2	89.4	83.4	86.7
1996 Average	93.3	108.0	98.9	90.9	98.9
1997 January	94.9	117.6	105.7	97.2	107.9
February	94.5	118.8	106.7	97.7	105.1
March	100.6	116.6	107.5	98.9	101.6
April	98.3	114.9	106.0	97.6	99.2
May	98.4	109.1	104.6	96.5	96.4
June	93.4	112.2	100.2	96.1	92.3
July	89.9	NA	96.8	97.6	88.3
August	91.2	108.8	99.2	96.5	86.9
September	92.5	110.9	101.2	96.8	88.7
October	93.0	111.6	101.6	97.8	92.3
November	94.4	112.8	102.3	98.2	94.1
December	93.4	109.0	98.4	96.4	93.8
Average	95.3	113.9	103.1	97.3	98.4
1998 January	85.0	105.7	93.6	NA	92.5
February	80.8	102.4	89.3	87.1	91.5
March	78.6	99.6	85.8	86.2	89.6
April	78.3	99.9	86.2	86.6	87.6
May	74.4	98.9	85.2	86.1	84.8
June	69.6	91.5	81.8	85.8	81.1
July	77.9	87.0	80.6	81.8	77.6
August	79.7	88.5	82.4	82.5	75.5
September	78.4	91.2	83.7	83.4	77.0
October	78.8	94.2	83.9	84.3	78.6
November	76.5	97.2	82.4	82.7	79.9
December	71.9	95.0	81.9	82.5	79.0
Average	78.3	98.6	85.9	85.1	85.2
1999 January	68.5	93.0	81.8	80.6	80.4
February	67.9	93.5	79.9	81.2	79.8
March	71.0	101.6	87.3	84.7	80.9
April	NA	111.4	97.5	NA	82.9
May	^R 76.0	^R 107.3	^R 95.3	96.0	^R 82.1
June	75.6	110.3	104.8	97.3	81.0

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

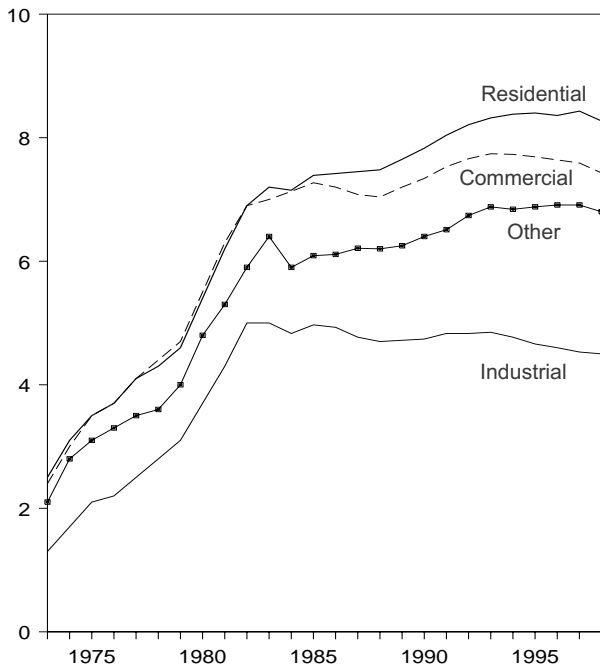
Notes: States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. Values for the current month are preliminary.

Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

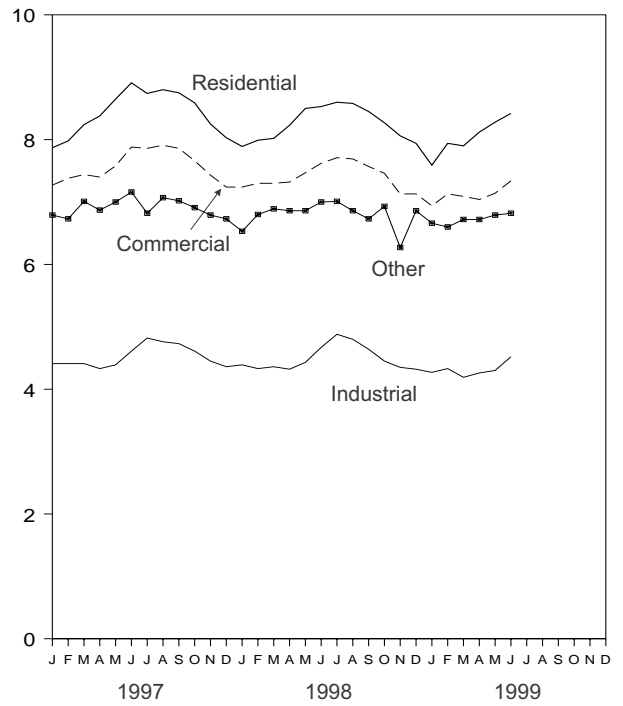
Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, September 1999, Table 18.

Figure 9.2 Retail Prices of Electricity Sold by Electric Utilities
(Cents per Kilowatthour)

By Sector, 1973-1998



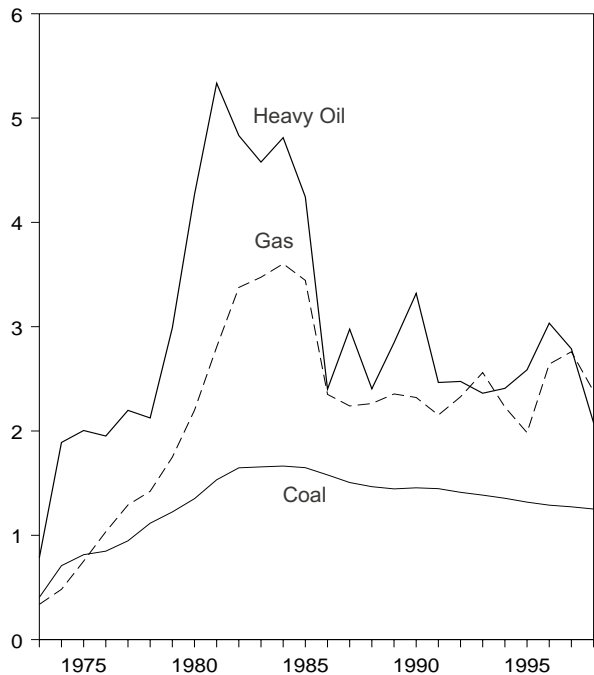
By Sector, Monthly



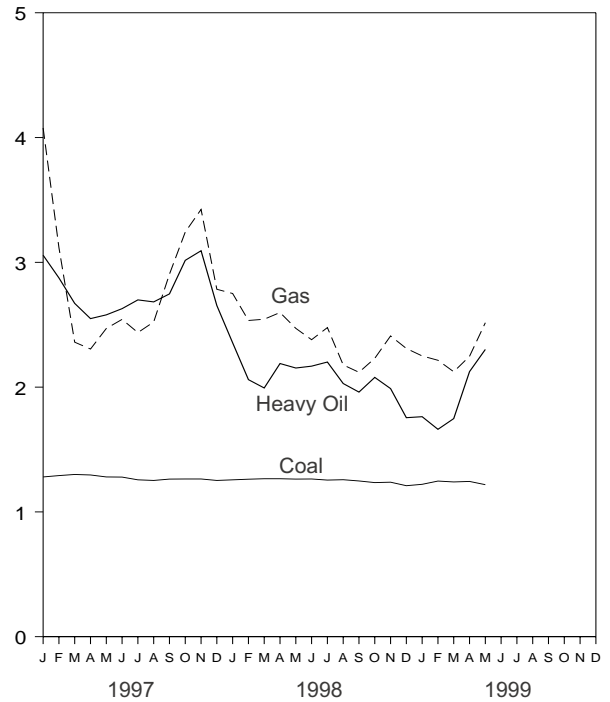
Source: Table 9.9.

Figure 9.3 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Steam-Electric Utility Plants
(Dollars per Million Btu)

Costs, 1973-1998



Costs, Monthly



Source: Table 9.10.

Table 9.9 Retail Prices of Electricity Sold by Electric Utilities
(Cents per Kilowatthour)

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total
1973 Average	2.5	2.4	1.3	2.1	2.0
1974 Average	3.1	3.0	1.7	2.8	2.5
1975 Average	3.5	3.5	2.1	3.1	2.9
1976 Average	3.7	3.7	2.2	3.3	3.1
1977 Average	4.1	4.1	2.5	3.5	3.4
1978 Average	4.3	4.4	2.8	3.6	3.7
1979 Average	4.6	4.7	3.1	4.0	4.0
1980 Average	5.4	5.5	3.7	4.8	4.7
1981 Average	6.2	6.3	4.3	5.3	5.5
1982 Average	6.9	6.9	5.0	5.9	6.1
1983 Average	7.2	7.0	5.0	6.4	6.3
1984 Average	7.15	7.13	4.83	5.90	6.25
1985 Average	7.39	7.27	4.97	6.09	6.44
1986 Average	7.42	7.20	4.93	6.11	6.44
1987 Average	7.45	7.08	4.77	6.21	6.37
1988 Average	7.48	7.04	4.70	6.20	6.35
1989 Average	7.65	7.20	4.72	6.25	6.45
1990 Average	7.83	7.34	4.74	6.40	6.57
1991 Average	8.04	7.53	4.83	6.51	6.75
1992 Average	8.21	7.66	4.83	6.74	6.82
1993 Average	8.32	7.74	4.85	6.88	6.93
1994 Average	8.38	7.73	4.77	6.84	6.91
1995 Average	8.40	7.69	4.66	6.88	6.89
1996 Average	8.36	7.64	4.60	6.91	6.86
1997 January	7.87	7.27	4.41	6.79	6.62
February	7.98	7.38	4.41	6.73	6.61
March	8.24	7.44	4.41	7.01	6.66
April	8.38	7.40	4.33	6.87	6.59
May	8.65	7.58	4.39	7.00	6.72
June	8.91	7.88	4.61	7.16	7.08
July	8.74	7.86	4.82	6.82	7.25
August	8.80	7.91	4.76	7.07	7.23
September	8.75	7.86	4.73	7.02	7.12
October	8.59	7.66	4.61	6.91	6.90
November	8.25	7.43	4.45	6.79	6.65
December	8.03	7.24	4.36	6.73	6.60
Average	8.43	7.59	4.53	6.91	6.85
1998 January	7.89	7.24	4.39	6.53	6.58
February	7.99	7.30	4.33	6.80	6.53
March	8.02	7.30	4.36	6.89	6.54
April	8.23	7.32	4.32	6.86	6.52
May	8.50	7.47	4.43	6.86	6.68
June	8.53	7.62	4.67	7.00	6.97
July	8.60	7.71	4.88	7.01	7.23
August	8.58	7.69	4.80	6.86	7.15
September	8.45	7.57	4.64	6.73	6.97
October	8.27	7.46	4.45	6.93	6.70
November	8.06	7.13	4.35	6.27	6.40
December	7.94	7.13	4.32	6.86	6.47
Average	8.27	7.43	4.50	6.80	6.75
1999 January	7.59	6.94	4.27	6.66	6.40
February	7.94	7.13	4.33	6.60	6.48
March	7.90	7.09	4.19	6.72	6.40
April	8.12	7.04	4.26	6.72	6.39
May	8.28	7.14	4.30	6.79	6.47
June	8.42	7.34	4.52	6.82	6.78
6-Month Average	8.02	7.12	4.31	6.72	6.49
1998 6-Month Average	8.19	7.38	4.42	6.82	6.65
1997 6-Month Average	8.30	7.50	4.43	6.93	6.71

Notes: Prices are calculated by dividing revenue by sales. Revenue may not correspond to sales for a particular month because of electric utility billing and accounting procedures. That lack of correspondence could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly prices. See Note 7

at end of section. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.10 Quantity and Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Steam-Electric Utility Plants

	Coal		Petroleum				Gas ^a		All Fossil Fuels ^b
	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cost (cents per million Btu)	Heavy Oil ^b		Total ^{b,c}		Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cost (cents per million Btu)	Cost (cents per million Btu)
			Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cost (cents per million Btu)	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cost (cents per million Btu)			
1973 Year	374,842	40.5	512,650	78.5	535,859	80.0	3,382,677	33.8	47.6
1974 Year	384,868	70.9	479,166	189.0	515,217	191.0	3,225,203	48.2	91.4
1975 Year	431,527	81.4	457,582	200.5	510,352	202.3	3,034,808	75.2	104.4
1976 Year	454,858	84.8	495,363	195.2	549,973	199.0	2,962,811	103.4	111.9
1977 Year	490,415	94.7	563,685	219.8	635,556	224.9	3,106,403	129.1	129.7
1978 Year	476,169	111.6	546,197	212.5	616,040	219.1	3,140,654	142.2	141.1
1979 Year	556,558	122.4	479,705	298.8	515,695	307.2	3,368,976	174.9	163.9
1980 Year	593,995	135.1	394,159	426.7	419,140	435.1	3,588,814	219.9	192.8
1981 Year	579,374	153.2	327,477	533.4	345,544	542.5	3,573,558	280.5	225.6
1982 Year	601,427	164.7	228,200	483.2	239,111	492.2	3,161,348	337.6	224.9
1983 Year	592,728	165.6	211,705	457.8	219,652	462.8	2,732,248	347.4	220.6
1984 Year	684,111	166.4	193,832	481.2	202,372	486.3	2,878,808	360.3	219.1
1985 Year	666,743	164.8	156,410	424.4	164,947	431.7	2,808,921	344.4	209.4
1986 Year	686,964	157.9	220,585	240.1	228,522	243.7	2,387,622	235.1	175.0
1987 Year	721,298	150.6	187,300	297.6	194,578	301.1	2,605,191	224.0	170.6
1988 Year	727,775	146.6	230,234	240.5	236,924	243.9	2,362,721	226.3	164.3
1989 Year	753,217	144.5	237,668	284.6	246,422	289.3	2,472,506	235.5	167.5
1990 Year	786,627	145.5	202,281	331.9	209,350	338.4	2,490,979	232.1	168.9
1991 Year	769,923	144.7	163,106	246.5	169,625	254.8	2,630,818	215.3	160.3
1992 Year	775,963	141.2	138,537	247.5	144,390	255.1	2,637,678	232.8	159.0
1993 Year	769,152	138.5	141,719	236.2	147,902	243.3	2,574,523	256.0	159.5
1994 Year	831,929	135.5	135,184	240.9	142,940	248.8	2,863,904	223.0	152.6
1995 Year	826,860	131.8	78,216	258.6	84,292	267.9	3,023,327	198.4	145.3
1996 Year	862,701	128.9	98,926	303.4	106,629	315.7	2,604,663	264.1	151.9
1997 January	71,929	128.0	8,817	305.7	9,658	321.0	133,720	407.7	157.7
February	69,229	129.1	8,959	287.5	9,346	295.3	134,664	311.8	150.6
March	72,369	130.0	6,796	267.1	7,157	276.2	185,340	236.0	145.5
April	69,815	129.6	6,379	254.9	6,730	264.8	184,908	230.5	144.3
May	74,929	128.0	6,476	257.9	6,966	271.2	225,841	247.0	146.6
June	70,479	127.9	9,253	262.9	10,010	274.4	278,304	254.3	153.2
July	74,065	125.7	10,818	269.9	11,689	280.4	373,646	243.7	154.6
August	76,352	125.2	11,049	268.3	11,618	275.5	360,018	252.2	154.0
September	75,091	126.3	8,880	274.7	9,332	281.3	313,132	290.5	158.3
October	75,593	126.4	10,161	301.6	10,715	309.1	219,342	324.3	157.0
November	72,558	126.4	12,218	309.3	12,818	315.4	168,754	342.4	156.4
December	78,179	125.2	11,101	265.4	11,750	273.3	187,065	278.4	146.9
Year	880,588	127.3	110,906	278.8	117,789	288.0	2,764,734	276.0	152.2
1998 January	79,212	125.7	9,569	235.5	10,105	242.4	165,869	275.0	143.3
February	70,353	126.2	8,736	206.0	9,255	214.0	124,584	253.4	139.2
March	75,678	126.6	10,676	199.3	11,133	204.6	181,034	254.4	142.5
April	74,848	126.6	11,749	218.9	12,289	225.0	186,127	259.8	144.7
May	75,980	126.3	11,554	215.3	12,185	221.5	252,869	247.1	146.7
June	76,605	126.4	13,350	216.8	14,164	222.6	331,124	238.0	149.6
July	79,676	125.5	21,016	220.1	21,877	223.9	389,405	247.7	154.5
August	82,057	125.8	19,262	202.9	20,107	207.2	389,961	217.8	147.2
September	78,854	124.8	12,919	196.0	13,602	202.1	331,911	211.9	142.6
October	79,399	123.5	14,952	207.8	15,683	213.7	230,952	223.1	140.1
November	77,087	123.8	10,569	198.8	11,192	205.1	164,341	241.0	137.8
December	79,700	121.0	12,500	175.5	13,599	183.5	174,780	231.0	134.3
Year	929,448	125.2	156,852	207.9	165,191	213.6	2,922,957	238.1	143.8
1999 January	76,331	122.1	13,215	176.3	14,019	181.9	163,125	225.0	134.6
February	73,938	124.7	10,013	166.2	10,417	171.5	138,303	221.5	134.4
March	76,743	124.0	10,153	174.8	10,621	180.2	187,476	212.3	135.3
April	71,909	124.4	10,647	212.4	11,099	217.6	229,057	224.7	141.3
May	74,551	121.8	10,701	230.2	11,289	236.0	253,543	251.6	144.3
5 Months	373,472	123.4	54,730	191.7	57,446	197.2	971,503	228.9	138.1
1998 5 Months	376,071	126.2	52,283	215.0	54,968	221.4	910,483	257.1	143.4
1997 5 Months	358,271	128.9	37,426	277.4	39,857	288.7	864,473	275.9	148.8

^a Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^b Heavy oil includes fuel oil nos. 4, 5, and 6, and topped crude oil. The weighted averages for petroleum and all fossil fuels include both heavy and light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2, kerosene, and jet fuel) prices. Data do not include petroleum coke.

^c Data for 1973-1982 do not include small quantities of rerefined motor oil,

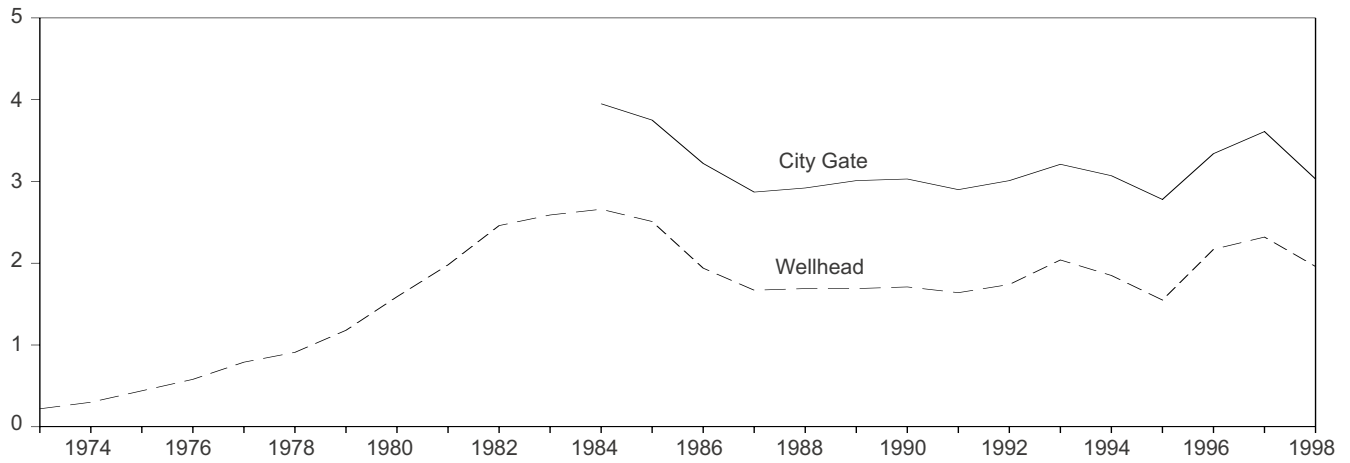
bunker oil, and liquefied petroleum gas.

Notes: Yearly costs are averages of monthly values, weighted by quantities in Btu. See Note 8 at end of section. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

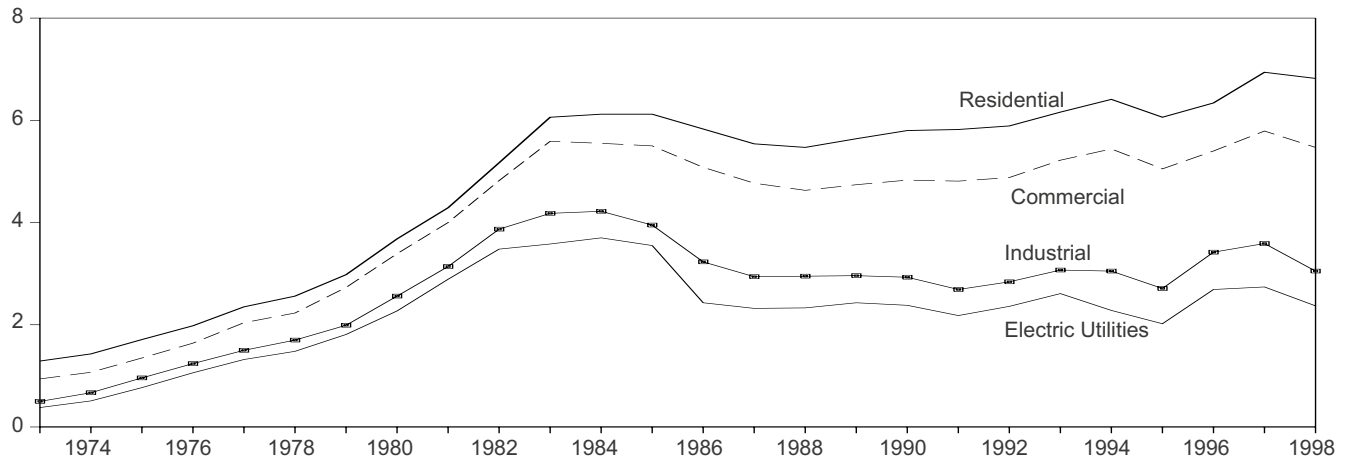
Sources: See end of section.

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

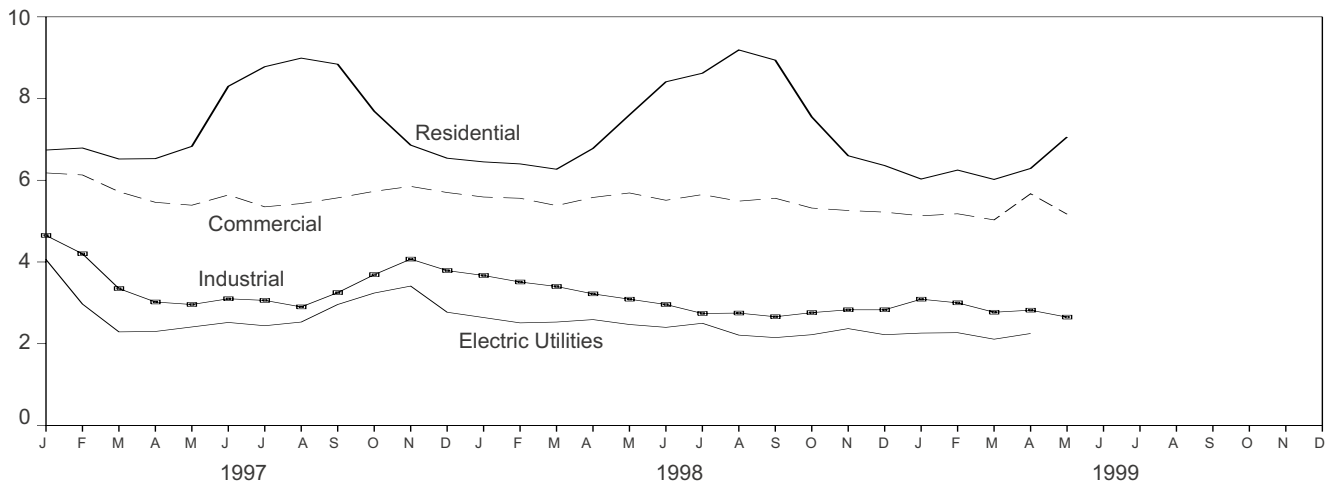
Selected Prices, 1973-1998



Delivered to Consumers, 1973-1998



Delivered to Consumers, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Natural Gas Prices

(Prices: Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet; Share of Volume Delivered: Percentage)

	Wellhead	City Gate	Delivered to Consumers ^{a,b}					
			Residential	Commercial		Industrial		Electric Utilities ^c
				Price	Share of Total Volume Delivered	Price	Share of Total Volume Delivered	
1973 Average	0.22	NA	1.29	0.94	NA	0.50	NA	0.38
1974 Average .....	.30	NA	1.43	1.07	NA	.67	NA	.51
1975 Average .....	.44	NA	1.71	1.35	NA	.96	NA	.77
1976 Average .....	.58	NA	1.98	1.64	NA	1.24	NA	1.06
1977 Average .....	.79	NA	2.35	2.04	NA	1.50	NA	1.32
1978 Average .....	.91	NA	2.56	2.23	NA	1.70	NA	1.48
1979 Average	1.18	NA	2.98	2.73	NA	1.99	NA	1.81
1980 Average	1.59	NA	3.68	3.39	NA	2.56	NA	2.27
1981 Average	1.98	NA	4.29	4.00	NA	3.14	NA	2.89
1982 Average	2.46	NA	5.17	4.82	NA	3.87	85.1	3.48
1983 Average	2.59	NA	6.06	5.59	NA	4.18	80.7	3.58
1984 Average	2.66	3.95	6.12	5.55	NA	4.22	74.7	3.70
1985 Average	2.51	3.75	6.12	5.50	NA	3.95	68.8	3.55
1986 Average	1.94	3.22	5.83	5.08	NA	3.23	59.8	2.43
1987 Average	1.67	2.87	5.54	4.77	93.1	2.94	47.4	2.32
1988 Average	1.69	2.92	5.47	4.63	90.8	2.95	42.6	2.33
1989 Average	1.69	3.01	5.64	4.74	89.1	2.96	36.9	2.43
1990 Average	1.71	3.03	5.80	4.83	86.6	2.93	35.2	2.38
1991 Average	1.64	2.90	5.82	4.81	85.1	2.69	32.7	2.18
1992 Average	1.74	3.01	5.89	4.88	83.2	2.84	30.3	2.36
1993 Average	2.04	3.21	6.16	5.22	83.9	3.07	29.7	2.61
1994 Average	1.85	3.07	6.41	5.44	79.3	3.05	25.5	2.28
1995 Average	1.55	2.78	6.06	5.05	76.7	2.71	24.5	2.02
1996 Average	2.17	3.34	6.34	5.40	77.6	3.42	19.4	2.69
1997 January	3.40	4.28	6.74	6.18	78.8	4.65	21.6	4.06
February	2.49	3.76	6.79	6.13	78.4	4.20	19.7	2.97
March	1.79	3.04	6.52	5.72	74.0	3.35	18.8	2.29
April	1.81	2.92	6.53	5.46	71.8	3.02	18.4	2.30
May	2.00	3.11	6.83	5.39	65.5	2.96	18.1	2.41
June	2.08	3.41	8.30	5.64	61.7	3.10	17.4	2.52
July	2.00	3.44	8.78	5.35	59.5	3.06	15.3	2.44
August	2.08	3.34	8.99	5.43	57.9	2.90	15.6	2.53
September	2.33	3.50	8.84	5.57	59.5	3.25	15.1	2.96
October	2.68	3.86	7.69	5.73	62.9	3.69	16.8	3.24
November	2.92	3.91	6.86	5.85	70.4	4.07	18.0	3.41
December	2.28	3.42	6.54	5.70	72.8	3.79	17.2	2.77
Average	2.32	3.61	6.94	5.79	70.8	3.59	17.7	2.74
1998 January	^E 1.99	3.28	6.45	5.59	72.1	3.67	15.1	2.64
February	^E 2.00	3.08	6.40	5.56	71.1	3.51	15.4	2.51
March	^E 2.08	3.22	6.27	5.38	71.8	3.40	16.7	2.53
April	^E 2.22	3.22	6.78	5.58	66.7	3.22	15.0	2.59
May	^E 2.03	3.13	7.60	5.69	60.5	3.09	13.9	2.47
June	^E 1.97	3.01	8.41	5.51	60.1	2.96	14.0	2.40
July	^E 2.08	3.42	8.62	5.65	52.2	2.74	13.8	2.50
August	^E 1.84	3.10	9.19	5.49	49.9	2.75	13.5	2.21
September	^E 1.83	2.78	8.94	5.56	53.1	2.66	14.2	2.15
October	^E 1.84	3.03	7.55	5.32	55.6	2.76	14.2	2.22
November	^E 1.94	3.01	6.60	5.26	62.3	2.83	15.5	2.37
December	^E 1.73	2.44	6.36	5.22	65.7	2.83	16.8	2.22
Average	^E 1.96	3.03	6.82	5.47	64.7	3.05	14.9	2.37
1999 January	^E 1.80	2.86	6.03	5.13	71.5	3.09	15.7	2.26
February	^E 1.73	2.94	6.25	5.18	68.3	3.00	15.4	2.27
March	^E 1.70	2.67	6.02	5.03	68.8	2.77	16.6	2.11
April	^E 1.93	2.89	6.29	5.67	64.4	2.82	15.9	2.25
May	^E 2.10	3.23	7.06	5.17	59.6	2.65	17.6	NA
5-Month Average	^E 1.85	2.88	6.20	5.20	67.8	2.87	16.2	NA
1998 5-Month Average	^E 2.06	3.19	6.54	5.54	69.7	3.40	15.3	2.54
1997 5-Month Average	2.30	3.56	6.69	5.89	75.0	3.70	19.4	2.80

^a Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^b See Note 9 at end of section.

^c See Note 8 at end of section.

NA=Not available. E=Estimate.

Notes: Prices shown on this page are intended to include all taxes. See

Note 9 at end of section. Wellhead annual and year-to-date prices are simple averages of the monthly prices; all other annual and year-to-date prices are volume-weighted averages of the monthly prices. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See end of section.

Energy Prices 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. F.O.B. literally means "Free on Board." It denotes a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available with an agreement on a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

3. The landed cost of imported crude oil from selected countries does not represent the total cost of all imported crude. Prior to April 1975, imported crude costs to U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean were not included in the landed cost, and costs of crude oil from countries that export only small amounts to the United States were also excluded. Beginning in 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 Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report." Those costs were previously published from data collected on Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) Form ERA-49, "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners Monthly Report." Form ERA-49 was discontinued with the decontrol of crude oil on January 28, 1981. Crude oil purchases and costs are defined for Form EIA-14 in accordance with conventions used for Form ERA-49. The respondents for the two forms are also essentially the same. However, due to possible different interpretations of the filing requirements and a different method for handling prior period adjustments, care must be taken when comparing the data collected on the two forms.

The refiner acquisition cost of crude oil is the average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC Section 1331. Imported crude oil is either that oil reported on Form ERA-51, "Transfer Pricing Report," or any crude oil that is not domestic oil. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Form ERA-49 excluded unfinished oils but included the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation

Report," included unfinished oils but excluded SPR. Imported averages derived from Form ERA-49 exclude oil purchased for SPR, whereas the composite averages derived from Form ERA-49 include SPR. None of the prices derived from Form EIA-14 include either unfinished oils or SPR.

5. Several different series of motor gasoline prices are published in this section. U.S. City average retail prices of motor gasoline are calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the development of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices include all Federal, State, and local taxes paid at the time of sale. From 1974-1977, prices were collected in 56 urban areas. From 1978 forward, prices were collected from a new sample of service stations in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers—about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-serve).

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

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

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

7. Preliminary monthly data are based on submissions from over 250 publicly and privately owned electric utilities reporting on Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions." These utilities are statistically chosen as a cutoff sample from more than 3,000 electric utilities that report annually on Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." Preliminary annual values are the sum of the monthly revenues divided by the sum of the monthly sales. When final Form EIA-861 annual data become available each year, their ratios to the preliminary Form EIA-826 values are used to derive adjusted final monthly values. Prior to January 1986, only privately owned electric utilities were included in the monthly survey and the sample was chosen using stratification techniques through December 1992.

8. Data for 1973-1982 cover all electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 25 megawatts or greater. From 1974-1982, peaking units were included in the data and counted towards the 25-megawatt-or-greater total. Data for 1983-1990 cover all electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 1991 forward cover all electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units and combined-cycle units together totaled 50 megawatts or greater.

9. Natural gas prices are intended to include all taxes. Instructions on the data collection forms specifically direct that all Federal, State, and local taxes, surcharges, and/or adjustments billed to consumers are to be included. However, sales and other taxes itemized on more than 3,000 consumers' bills are sometimes excluded by the reporting utilities. Delivered-to-consumers prices for 1987 forward represent natural gas delivered and sold to residential, commercial, industrial, and electric 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 4.4. Additional information is available in the EIA *Natural Gas Monthly*, Appendix C.

Sources for Table 9.1

Domestic First Purchase Price

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

1977: Federal Energy Administration (FEA), based on

Form FEA-P124, "Domestic Crude Oil Purchaser's Monthly Report."

1978 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, September 1999, Table 1.

F.O.B. and Landed Cost of Imports

December 1973-September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

October-December 1977: EIA, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

1978 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, September 1999, Table 1.

Refiner Acquisition Cost

1973: EIA estimates. The domestic price was derived by adding estimated transportation costs to the reported domestic first purchase price. The imported price was derived by adding an estimated ocean transport cost to the average "Free Alongside Ship" value published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

1974-1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter.

1977: January-September, FEA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report." October-December, EIA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report."

1978 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, September 1999, Table 1.

Sources for Table 9.2

October 1973-September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

October 1977-December 1977: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

1978 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, September 1999, Table 24.

Sources for Table 9.9

1973-September 1977: Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income."

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

March 1980-1982: FERC, Form FERC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

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

1984-1987: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

1988 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, September 1999, Table 52.

Sources for Table 9.10

1973-June 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-423, "Monthly Report on Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."

June 1977-December 1977: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report on Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."

1978 and 1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report on Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."

1980-1987: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, April issues.

1988 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, September 1999, Table 26.

Sources for Table 9.11

Prices, 1973-1989

Wellhead: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1994, Volume 1*, Table 99.

City Gate, 1984-1986: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, December 1989, Table 4.

City Gate, 1987-1989: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, December 1994, Table 4.

Delivered to Consumers, 1973-1990: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1997*, Table 101.

Prices, 1991 forward

EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, August 1999, Table 4.

Share of Total Volume Delivered, Annual

Calculated from EIA, *Natural Gas Annual, Volume 1*, report series, Table 1, "Summary Statistics for Natural Gas in the United States," as total amount of natural gas delivered to the sector's consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others (to derive the amount on system) divided by the total amount delivered to the sector.

Share of Total Volume Delivered, Monthly

EIA, table titled, "Percentage of Total Deliveries Represented by Onsystem Sales, by State," in the *Natural Gas Monthly* issues as follows:

April 1988-March 1989	- Table C-1
April 1989-December 1991	- Table 33
January 1992-February 1993	- Table 32
March 1993-October 1995	- Table 28
November 1995-December 1997	- Table 24
January 1998-Present	- Table 25

Section 10. International Energy

Crude Oil Production. World crude oil production during June 1999 was 64 million barrels per day, down 1.0 million barrels per day from the level in the previous month. World crude oil production during the first 6 months of 1999 averaged 66 million barrels per day, down 1.7 million barrels per day, compared with production during the first 6 months of 1998.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) production during June 1999 averaged 27 million barrels per day, down 0.6 million barrels per day from the level during the previous month. OPEC production during the first 6 months of 1999 averaged 28 million barrels per day, a 4-percent decrease, compared with production in the previous year. During June 1999, production increased in Kuwait by 15 thousand barrels per day. Production decreased in Iraq by 0.4 million barrels per day, Saudi Arabia by 55 thousand barrels per day, and Nigeria by 40 thousand barrels per day. Production also decreased in Qatar by 30 thousand barrels per day; Iran, Venezuela, the United Arab Emirates, and Indonesia by 20 thousand barrels per day; and in both Libya and Algeria by 10 thousand barrels per day.

Among the non-OPEC nations, production during June 1999 increased in Canada by 23 thousand barrels per day. Production decreased in Norway by 150 thousand barrels per day, the United Kingdom by 132 thousand barrels per day, Mexico by 125 thousand barrels per day, the United States by 105 thousand barrels per day, and Russia by 10

thousand barrels per day. Production remained unchanged in China and Egypt.

Petroleum Consumption. In April 1999, consumption in all Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries was 41.1 million barrels per day, 1 percent lower than the April 1998 rate. The consumption rate was lower in Germany (-14 percent)¹, Italy (-6 percent), Canada (-2 percent), the United States and the United Kingdom (both -1 percent). The consumption rate was higher than it was 1 year ago in Japan (+5 percent) and France (+2 percent), compared with the rate 1 year earlier.

Petroleum Stocks. For all OECD countries, petroleum stocks at the end of April 1999 totaled 3.8 billion barrels, 1 percent higher than the ending stock level in April 1998. Stocks were higher in Germany (+8 percent), the United Kingdom (+4 percent), France and the United States (both less than +1 percent). Stock levels were lower in Italy (-8 percent), Japan (-3 percent), and Canada (-1 percent), compared with levels 1 year earlier.

Nuclear Electricity Generation. Based on *Nucleonics Week*² information for June 1999, all reporting countries with nuclear capacity generated 192.6 gross terawatt-hours (one terawatt-hour equals 1 billion kilowatt-hours) of nuclear-generated electricity.

As of June 30, 1999, there were 432 operable nuclear generating units in the world.

¹ Percentage changes are based on unrounded data.

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Table 10.1a World Oil Production: OPEC Members
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria	Indonesia	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait ^a	Libya	Nigeria	Qatar	Saudi Arabia ^a	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela	OPEC ^b
1973 Average	1,097	1,339	5,861	2,018	3,020	2,175	2,054	570	7,596	1,533	3,366	30,629
1974 Average	1,009	1,375	6,022	1,971	2,546	1,521	2,255	518	8,480	1,679	2,976	30,351
1975 Average	983	1,307	5,350	2,262	2,084	1,480	1,783	438	7,075	1,664	2,346	26,771
1976 Average	1,075	1,504	5,883	2,415	2,145	1,933	2,067	497	8,577	1,936	2,294	30,327
1977 Average	1,152	1,686	5,663	2,348	1,969	2,063	2,085	445	9,245	1,999	2,238	30,893
1978 Average	1,231	1,635	5,242	2,563	2,131	1,983	1,897	487	8,301	1,831	2,165	29,464
1979 Average	1,224	1,591	3,168	3,477	2,500	2,092	2,302	508	9,532	1,831	2,356	30,581
1980 Average	1,106	1,577	1,662	2,514	1,656	1,787	2,055	472	9,900	1,709	2,168	26,606
1981 Average	1,002	1,605	1,380	1,000	1,125	1,140	1,433	405	9,815	1,474	2,102	22,481
1982 Average	987	1,339	2,214	1,012	823	1,150	1,295	330	6,483	1,250	1,895	18,778
1983 Average	968	1,343	2,440	1,005	1,064	1,105	1,241	295	5,086	1,149	1,801	17,497
1984 Average	1,014	1,412	2,174	1,209	1,157	1,087	1,388	394	4,663	1,146	1,798	17,442
1985 Average	1,037	1,325	2,250	1,433	1,023	1,059	1,495	301	3,388	1,193	1,677	16,181
1986 Average	945	1,390	2,035	1,690	1,419	1,034	1,467	308	4,870	1,330	1,787	18,275
1987 Average	1,048	1,343	2,298	2,079	1,585	972	1,341	293	4,265	1,541	1,752	18,517
1988 Average	1,040	1,342	2,240	2,685	1,492	1,175	1,450	346	5,086	1,565	1,903	20,324
1989 Average	1,095	1,409	2,810	2,897	1,783	1,150	1,716	380	5,064	1,860	1,907	22,071
1990 Average	1,175	1,462	3,088	2,040	1,175	1,375	1,810	406	6,410	2,117	2,137	23,195
1991 Average	1,230	1,592	3,312	305	190	1,483	1,892	395	8,115	2,386	2,375	23,275
1992 Average	1,214	1,504	3,429	425	1,058	1,433	1,943	423	8,332	2,266	2,371	24,398
1993 Average	1,162	1,511	3,540	512	1,852	1,361	1,960	413	8,198	2,159	2,450	25,119
1994 Average	1,180	1,510	3,618	553	2,025	1,378	1,931	415	8,120	2,193	2,588	25,510
1995 Average	1,202	1,503	3,643	560	2,057	1,390	1,993	442	8,231	2,233	2,750	26,004
1996 Average	1,242	1,547	3,686	579	2,062	1,401	2,001	510	8,218	2,278	2,938	26,461
1997 January	1,260	1,544	3,685	1,056	2,085	1,430	2,295	585	8,265	2,300	3,190	27,695
February	1,270	1,564	3,685	1,095	2,077	1,430	2,325	585	8,408	2,330	3,190	27,959
March	1,280	1,573	3,685	1,144	2,105	1,440	2,254	585	8,515	2,360	3,200	28,142
April	1,280	1,534	3,685	1,241	2,107	1,450	2,325	585	8,568	2,360	3,220	28,356
May	1,280	1,554	3,635	1,290	2,027	1,450	2,285	605	8,548	2,210	3,240	28,124
June	1,260	1,505	3,735	589	2,050	1,450	2,355	690	8,540	2,325	3,260	27,759
July	1,280	1,505	3,685	589	2,070	1,450	2,345	685	8,560	2,325	3,270	27,764
August	1,280	1,505	3,685	1,475	2,070	1,450	2,365	685	8,660	2,325	3,390	28,890
September	1,280	1,465	3,485	1,689	2,075	1,450	2,315	685	8,665	2,325	3,430	28,864
October	1,280	1,465	3,635	1,582	2,075	1,450	2,416	685	8,665	2,325	3,430	29,008
November	1,280	1,514	3,685	1,353	2,075	1,450	2,375	705	8,615	2,305	3,460	28,818
December	1,290	1,514	3,685	760	2,175	1,450	2,335	705	8,725	2,310	3,490	28,440
Average	1,277	1,520	3,664	1,155	2,083	1,446	2,332	649	8,562	2,316	3,315	28,320
1998 January	1,290	1,520	3,635	1,261	2,215	1,450	2,218	715	8,765	2,435	3,440	28,944
February	1,290	1,520	3,635	1,703	2,210	1,450	2,263	735	8,760	2,435	3,410	29,411
March	1,290	1,520	3,635	1,825	2,210	1,450	2,380	735	8,460	2,480	3,410	29,395
April	1,270	1,520	3,835	1,985	2,115	1,400	2,238	705	8,585	2,420	3,240	29,313
May	1,250	1,520	3,635	2,245	2,105	1,360	2,230	705	8,625	2,330	3,240	29,245
June	1,240	1,490	3,835	1,920	2,105	1,360	2,210	705	8,325	2,300	3,210	28,700
July	1,230	1,490	3,585	2,355	2,075	1,360	2,160	685	8,275	2,280	3,070	28,565
August	1,220	1,510	3,435	2,555	2,025	1,340	2,010	675	8,225	2,300	2,990	28,285
September	1,220	1,510	3,685	2,555	1,972	1,335	2,010	665	8,173	2,300	2,940	28,365
October	1,220	1,540	3,485	2,555	1,970	1,335	1,960	670	8,220	2,290	2,990	28,235
November	1,220	1,540	3,635	2,505	2,020	1,350	2,060	675	8,170	2,290	3,040	28,505
December	1,220	1,540	3,585	2,305	2,010	1,350	2,110	680	8,110	2,290	3,040	28,240
Average	1,246	1,518	3,634	2,150	2,085	1,378	2,153	696	8,389	2,345	3,167	28,762
1999 January	1,230	1,540	3,665	2,515	1,995	1,360	2,080	695	8,065	2,240	3,020	28,405
February	1,240	1,520	3,925	2,655	2,005	1,360	2,010	695	8,165	2,330	3,000	28,905
March	1,250	1,530	3,795	2,430	2,020	1,360	2,160	775	8,220	2,235	2,960	28,735
April	1,210	1,530	3,485	2,655	1,785	1,320	2,160	705	7,665	2,180	2,800	27,495
May	1,190	1,530	3,435	2,705	1,815	1,300	2,190	685	7,665	2,130	2,780	27,425
June	1,180	1,510	3,415	2,355	1,830	1,290	2,150	655	7,610	2,110	2,760	26,865
6-Mo. Avg. ..	1,217	1,527	3,617	2,551	1,908	1,331	2,127	702	7,897	2,203	2,886	27,965
1998 6-Mo. Avg. ..	1,272	1,515	3,701	1,824	2,160	1,411	2,257	716	8,585	2,400	3,325	29,166
1997 6-Mo. Avg. ..	1,272	1,546	3,685	1,070	2,075	1,442	2,306	606	8,474	2,314	3,217	28,006

^a Includes about one-half of the production in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone from 1973 through July 1990 and in June 1991. Kuwaiti Neutral Zone output was discontinued following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, but was resumed in June 1991. In June 1999, Neutral Zone production by both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia totaled about 520 thousand barrels per day.

^b Current members of OPEC are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Ecuador and Gabon, which withdrew from OPEC membership at the end of 1992 and 1994, respectively, are excluded from all OPEC totals.

Notes: Crude oil includes lease condensate but excludes natural gas plant liquids. Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.1b World Oil Production: Persian Gulf Nations, Non-OPEC, and World
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Persian Gulf Nations ^a	Selected Non-OPEC Producers									Total Non-OPEC	World
		Canada	China	Egypt	Mexico	Norway	Former U.S.S.R.	Russia	United Kingdom	United States		
1973 Average	20,668	1,798	1,090	165	465	32	8,324	NA	2	9,208	25,050	55,679
1974 Average	21,282	1,551	1,315	150	571	35	8,912	NA	2	8,774	25,366	55,716
1975 Average	18,934	1,430	1,490	235	705	189	9,523	NA	12	8,375	26,058	52,828
1976 Average	21,514	1,314	1,670	330	831	279	10,060	NA	245	8,132	27,018	57,344
1977 Average	21,725	1,321	1,874	415	981	280	10,603	NA	768	8,245	28,814	59,707
1978 Average	20,606	1,316	2,082	485	1,209	356	11,105	NA	1,082	8,707	30,694	60,158
1979 Average	21,066	1,500	2,122	525	1,461	403	11,384	NA	1,568	8,552	32,094	62,674
1980 Average	17,961	1,435	2,114	595	1,936	528	11,706	NA	1,622	8,597	32,994	59,600
1981 Average	15,245	1,285	2,012	598	2,313	501	11,850	NA	1,811	8,572	33,595	56,076
1982 Average	12,156	1,271	2,045	670	2,748	520	11,912	NA	2,065	8,649	34,703	53,481
1983 Average	11,081	1,356	2,120	727	2,689	614	11,972	NA	2,291	8,688	35,759	53,256
1984 Average	10,784	1,438	2,296	822	2,780	697	11,861	NA	2,480	8,879	37,047	54,489
1985 Average	9,630	1,471	2,505	887	2,745	788	11,585	NA	2,530	8,971	37,801	53,982
1986 Average	11,696	1,474	2,620	813	2,435	870	11,895	NA	2,539	8,680	37,952	56,277
1987 Average	12,103	1,535	2,690	896	2,548	1,022	12,050	NA	2,406	8,349	38,149	56,666
1988 Average	13,457	1,616	2,730	848	2,512	1,158	12,053	NA	2,232	8,140	38,413	58,737
1989 Average	14,837	1,560	2,757	865	2,520	1,554	11,715	NA	1,802	7,613	37,792	59,863
1990 Average	15,278	1,553	2,774	873	2,553	1,704	10,975	NA	1,820	7,355	37,371	60,566
1991 Average	14,741	1,548	2,835	874	2,680	1,890	9,992	NA	1,797	7,417	36,932	60,207
1992 Average	15,970	1,605	2,845	881	2,669	2,229	-	7,632	1,825	7,171	35,815	60,213
1993 Average	16,715	1,679	2,890	890	2,673	2,350	-	6,730	1,915	6,847	35,117	60,236
1994 Average	16,964	1,746	2,939	896	2,685	2,521	-	6,135	2,375	6,662	35,481	60,991
1995 Average	17,208	1,805	2,990	920	2,618	2,768	-	5,995	2,489	6,560	36,331	62,335
1996 Average	17,367	1,837	3,131	922	2,855	3,104	-	5,850	2,568	6,465	37,250	63,711
1997 January	18,017	1,903	3,210	867	2,940	3,258	-	5,824	2,694	6,402	38,087	65,782
February	18,221	1,950	3,240	867	2,970	3,253	-	5,763	2,661	6,514	38,185	66,144
March	18,434	1,930	3,215	872	2,970	3,053	-	5,807	2,639	6,452	37,978	66,120
April	18,587	1,852	3,230	872	2,945	3,377	-	5,929	2,516	6,441	38,310	66,666
May	18,355	1,764	3,275	862	2,990	3,184	-	5,937	2,316	6,474	37,877	66,001
June	17,970	1,864	3,220	852	3,005	3,016	-	5,937	2,136	6,442	37,485	65,244
July	17,955	1,919	3,190	862	3,035	3,184	-	5,959	2,448	6,409	37,931	65,695
August	18,940	1,925	3,190	852	3,080	2,881	-	5,981	2,408	6,347	37,680	66,570
September	18,964	1,960	3,195	843	3,105	2,918	-	5,994	2,484	6,486	38,053	66,918
October	19,007	1,987	3,195	843	3,087	3,199	-	5,990	2,611	6,467	38,445	67,453
November	18,779	2,001	3,158	843	3,085	3,182	-	5,981	2,603	6,459	38,489	67,308
December	18,401	2,016	3,090	843	3,056	3,219	-	5,929	2,701	6,531	38,685	67,125
Average	18,470	1,922	3,200	856	3,023	3,143	-	5,920	2,518	6,452	38,100	66,420
1998 January	19,061	1,912	3,240	860	3,085	3,293	-	E 5,979	2,597	6,541	38,616	67,560
February	19,513	1,944	3,155	860	3,140	3,230	-	E 5,997	2,583	6,476	38,516	67,927
March	19,380	1,952	3,170	860	3,160	3,123	-	E 5,962	2,600	6,408	38,411	67,806
April	19,680	1,988	3,140	860	3,140	3,160	-	E 5,876	2,602	6,483	38,359	67,672
May	19,680	1,943	3,210	870	3,149	2,917	-	E 5,789	2,499	6,347	37,886	67,131
June	19,225	1,932	3,260	870	3,050	3,140	-	E 5,928	2,495	6,267	38,165	66,865
July	19,290	2,045	3,200	880	3,120	3,120	-	E 5,923	2,525	6,194	38,168	66,733
August	19,250	2,016	3,180	870	3,055	2,440	-	E 5,910	2,536	6,203	37,434	65,719
September	19,385	2,064	3,216	870	2,906	2,863	-	E 5,936	2,690	5,789	37,454	65,819
October	19,225	2,024	3,150	870	2,792	2,920	-	E 5,979	2,718	6,143	37,705	65,940
November	19,330	1,989	3,240	860	3,147	2,978	-	E 5,945	2,720	6,140	38,282	66,787
December	19,015	1,962	3,215	860	3,107	3,045	-	E 6,040	2,821	6,043	38,373	66,613
Average	19,334	1,981	3,198	866	3,070	3,017	-	E 5,938	2,616	6,252	38,111	66,874
1999 January	19,210	1,892	3,230	860	3,144	3,002	-	E 5,962	2,721	E 5,954	38,186	66,591
February	19,810	1,878	3,235	860	3,020	3,004	-	E 5,897	2,728	E 5,984	38,041	66,946
March	19,510	1,835	3,215	870	3,053	2,975	-	E 6,024	2,708	E 6,048	38,029	66,764
April	18,510	1,832	3,190	870	2,893	2,953	-	E 6,021	2,746	E 5,977	37,749	65,244
May	18,470	R 1,882	3,190	R 860	2,926	R 2,948	-	E 6,036	R 2,597	E 5,985	R 37,656	R 65,081
June	18,010	1,905	3,190	860	2,801	2,798	-	E 6,026	2,465	E 5,880	37,215	64,080
6-Mo. Avg.	18,913	1,871	3,208	863	2,973	2,947	-	E 5,996	2,660	E 5,972	37,813	65,777
1998 6-Mo. Avg.	19,421	1,945	3,196	863	3,121	3,142	-	E 5,921	2,562	6,420	38,323	67,489
1997 6-Mo. Avg.	18,264	1,876	3,232	865	2,970	3,189	-	5,867	2,493	6,453	37,985	65,991

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

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

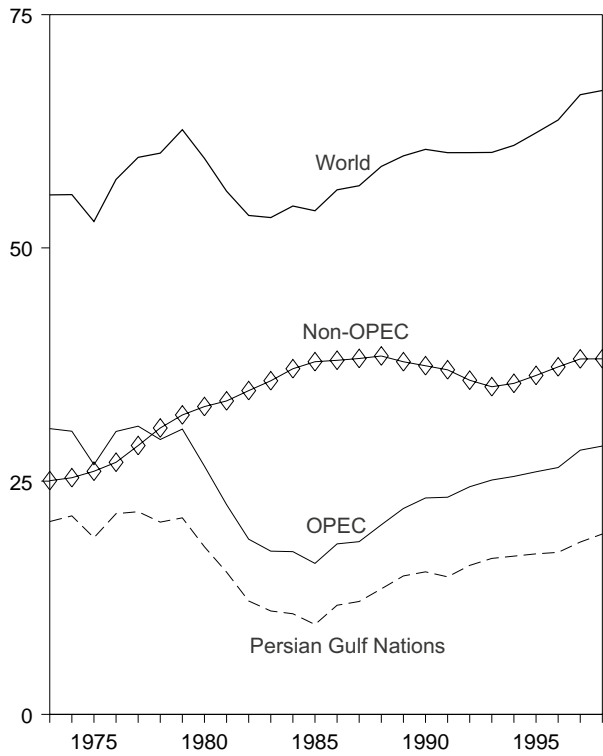
Notes: Crude oil includes lease condensate but excludes natural gas plant liquids. Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not

average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available. Data for countries may not sum to World totals due to independent rounding. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

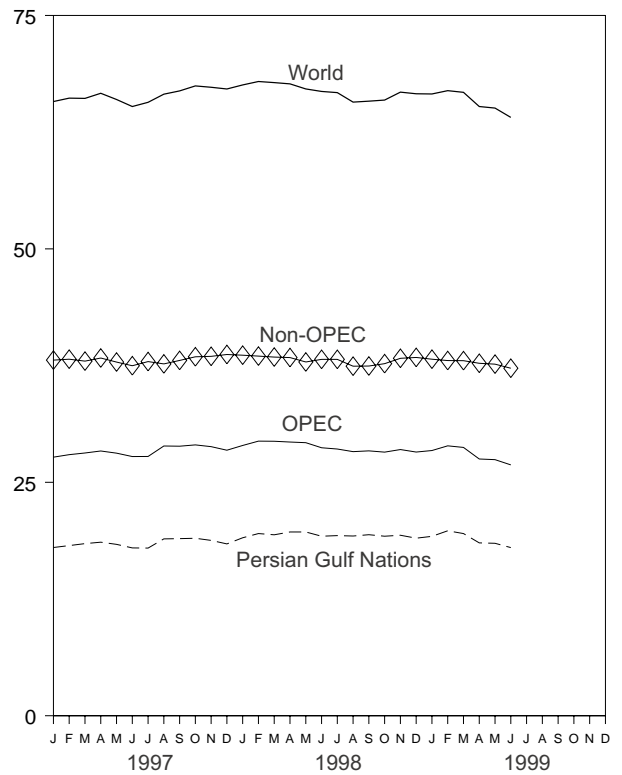
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 10.1 Crude Oil Production
(Million Barrels per Day)

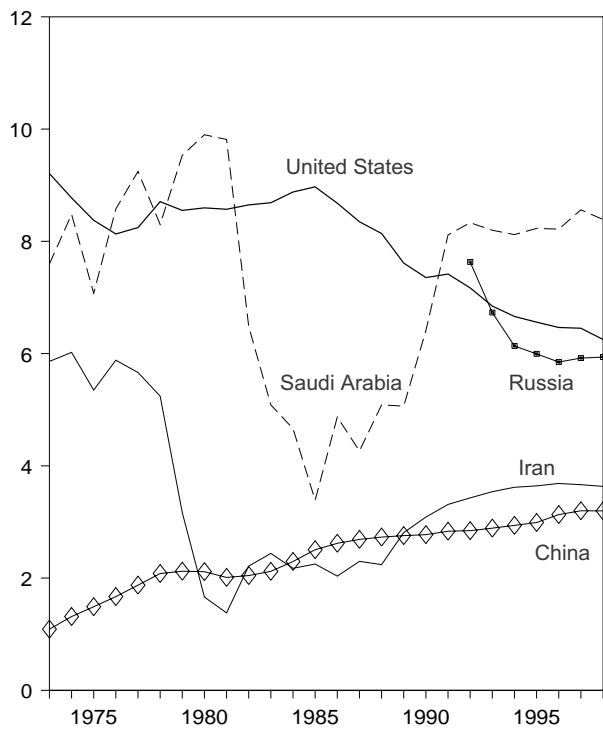
World Production, 1973-1998



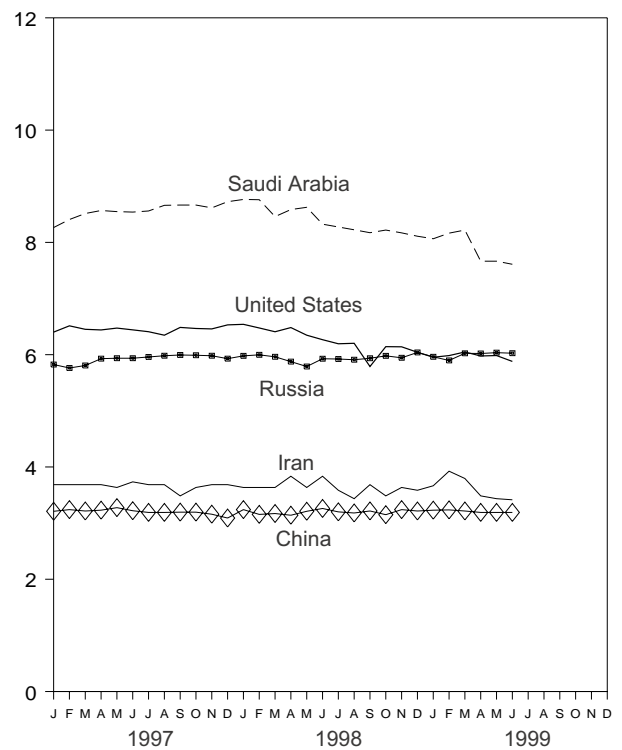
World Production, Monthly



Selected Producers, 1973-1998

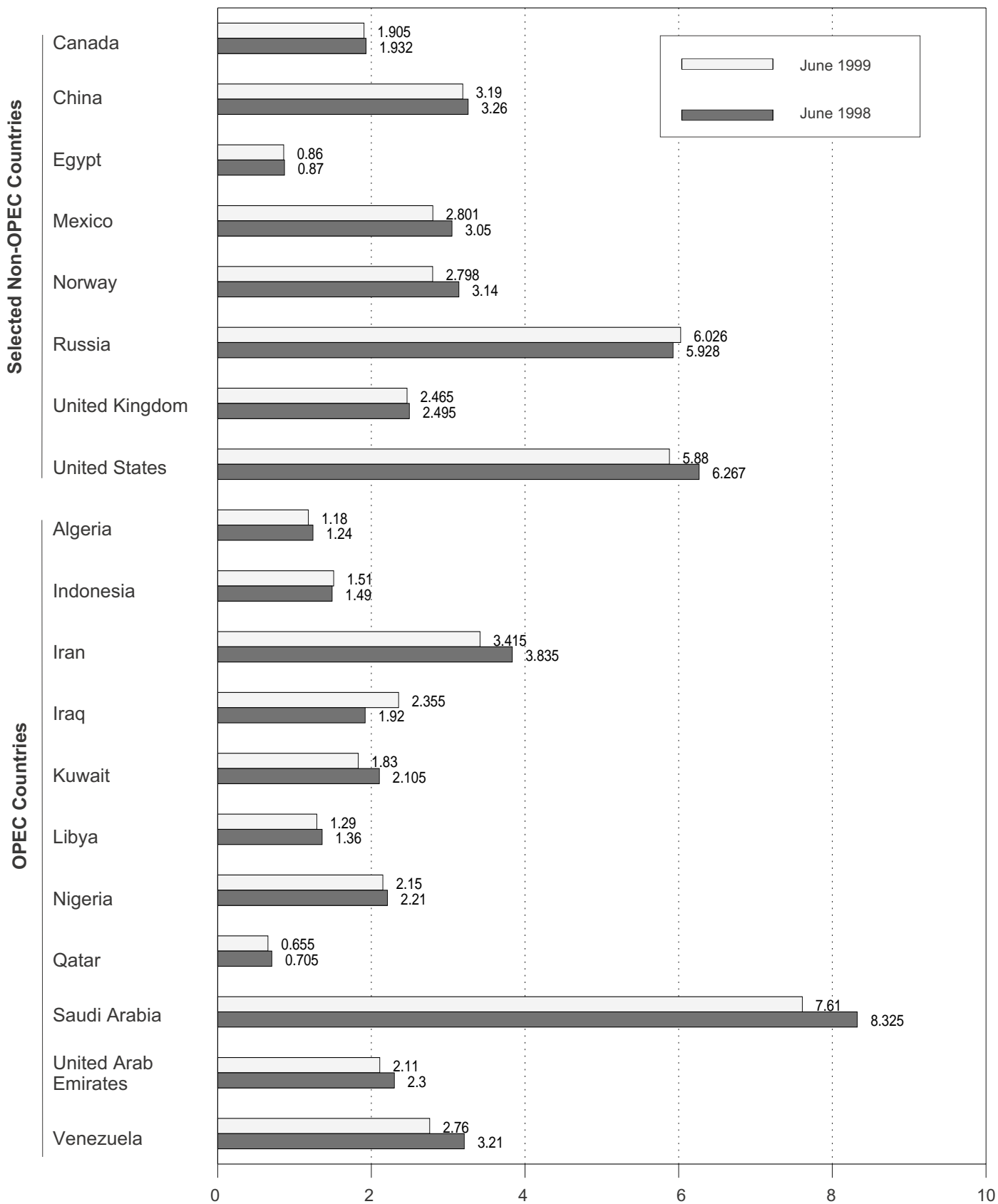


Selected Producers, Monthly



Note: OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
Sources: Tables 10.1a and 10.1b.

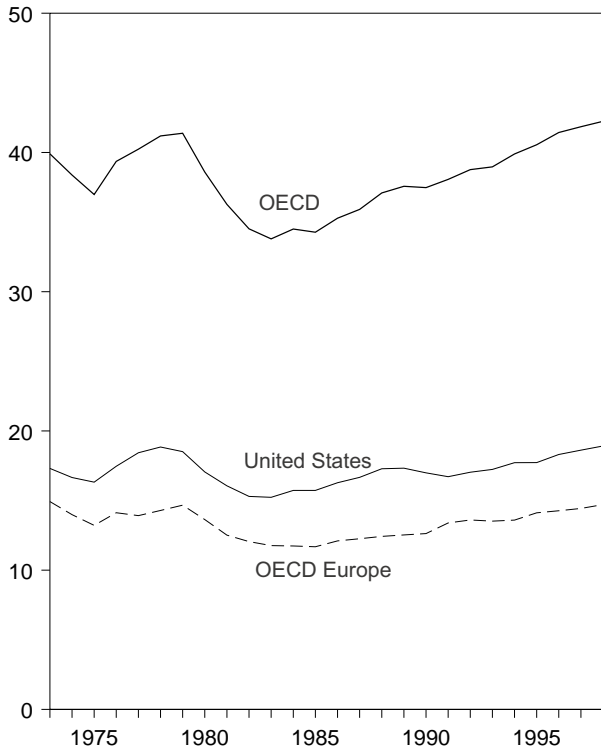
Figure 10.2 Crude Oil Production by Selected Country
(Million Barrels per Day)



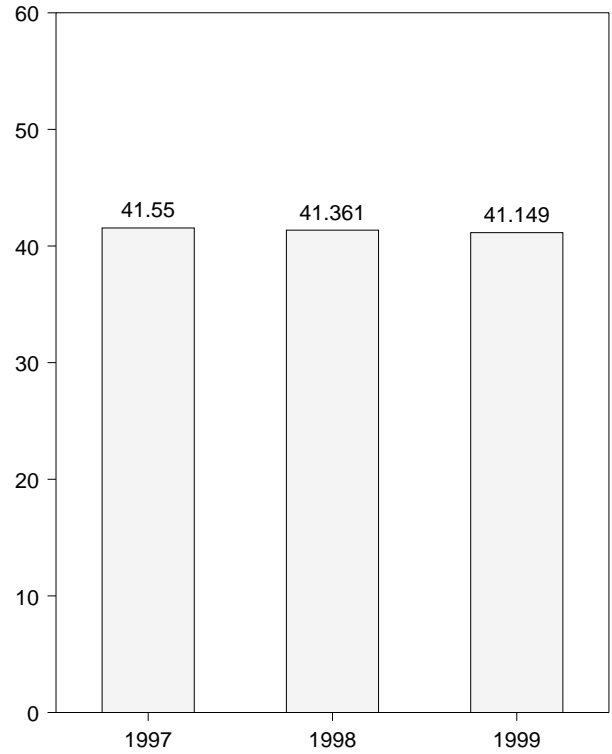
Note: OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
Sources: Tables 10.1a and 10.1b.

Figure 10.3 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries
(Million Barrels per Day)

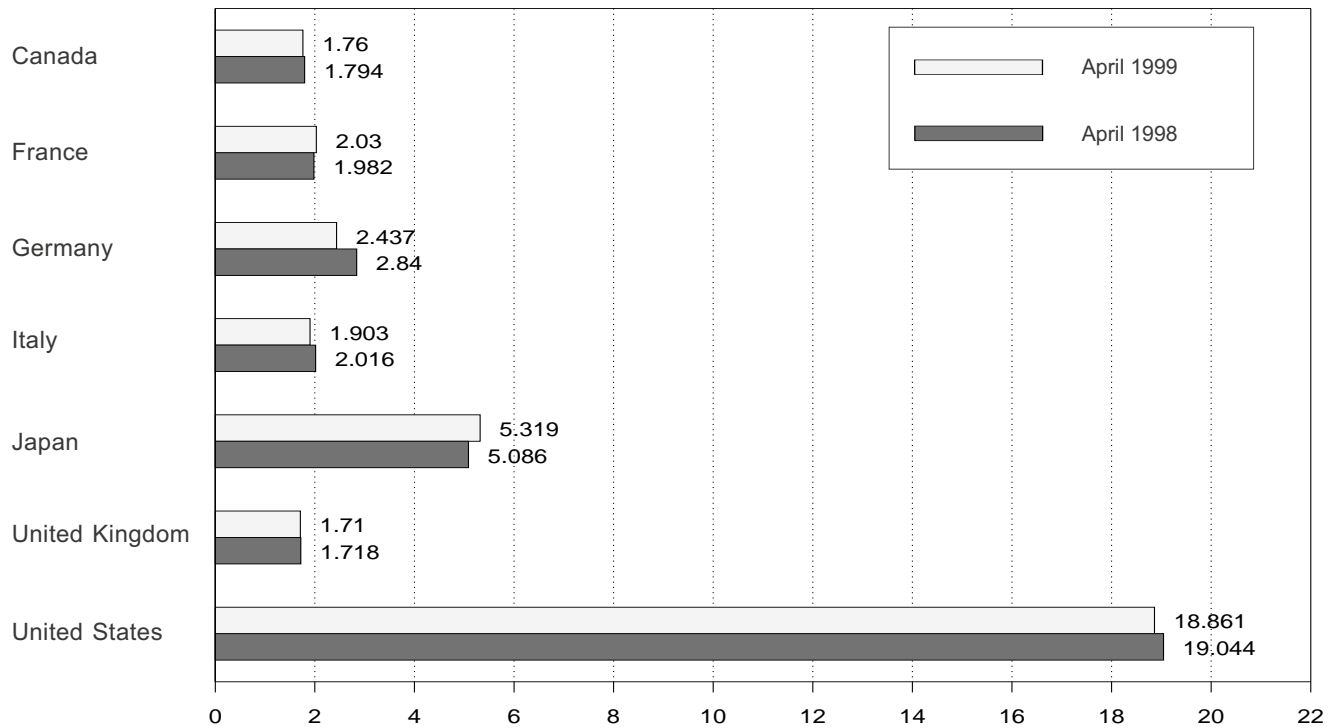
Overview, 1973-1998



OECD Total, April



By Selected OECD Country



Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
Source: Table 10.2.

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

	Canada	France	Germany ^a	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	OECD Europe ^b	Other OECD ^c	OECD ^d
1973 Average	1,729	2,601	3,055	2,068	4,949	2,341	17,308	14,925	988	39,900
1974 Average	1,779	2,447	2,748	2,004	4,864	2,210	16,653	13,988	1,095	38,379
1975 Average	1,779	2,252	2,650	1,855	4,621	1,911	16,322	13,217	1,041	36,980
1976 Average	1,818	2,420	2,877	1,971	4,837	1,892	17,461	14,124	1,119	39,358
1977 Average	1,850	2,294	2,865	1,897	4,880	1,905	18,431	13,916	1,160	40,237
1978 Average	1,902	2,408	2,927	1,952	4,945	1,938	18,847	14,290	1,204	41,187
1979 Average	1,971	2,463	3,003	2,039	5,050	1,971	18,513	14,667	1,178	41,379
1980 Average	1,873	2,256	2,707	1,934	4,960	1,725	17,056	13,634	1,072	38,595
1981 Average	1,768	2,023	2,449	1,874	4,848	1,590	16,058	12,515	1,080	36,269
1982 Average	1,578	1,880	2,372	1,781	4,582	1,590	15,296	12,053	1,008	34,517
1983 Average	1,448	1,835	2,324	1,750	4,395	1,531	15,231	11,765	954	33,793
1984 Average	1,472	1,754	2,322	1,646	4,576	1,849	15,726	11,736	989	34,500
1985 Average	1,504	1,775	2,338	1,717	4,384	1,634	15,726	11,681	976	34,271
1986 Average	1,506	1,772	2,498	1,738	4,439	1,649	16,281	12,102	951	35,279
1987 Average	1,548	1,789	2,424	1,855	4,484	1,603	16,665	12,255	959	35,911
1988 Average	1,693	1,797	2,422	1,836	4,752	1,697	17,283	12,427	939	37,093
1989 Average	1,733	1,857	2,280	1,930	4,983	1,738	17,325	12,531	998	37,570
1990 Average	1,690	1,818	2,382	1,872	5,140	1,752	16,988	12,629	1,027	37,475
1991 Average	1,622	1,935	2,828	1,863	5,284	1,801	16,714	13,391	1,056	38,067
1992 Average	1,643	1,926	2,843	1,937	5,446	1,803	17,033	13,605	1,041	38,768
1993 Average	1,688	1,875	2,900	1,852	5,401	1,815	17,237	13,523	1,118	38,967
1994 Average	1,727	1,833	2,879	1,841	5,674	1,837	17,718	13,597	1,174	39,890
1995 Average	1,755	1,896	2,875	2,048	5,711	1,845	17,725	14,120	1,243	40,553
1996 Average	1,797	1,935	2,911	2,058	5,867	1,845	18,309	14,269	1,192	41,433
1997 January	1,836	2,170	2,904	2,028	6,294	1,850	18,554	14,689	1,225	42,599
February	1,857	2,142	2,652	2,115	6,756	1,933	18,398	14,618	1,239	42,867
March	1,755	1,801	2,692	1,919	6,149	1,754	17,863	13,606	1,237	40,611
April	1,724	1,916	3,219	1,990	5,306	1,804	18,559	14,690	1,271	41,550
May	1,811	1,712	2,760	1,888	5,080	1,712	18,293	13,524	1,212	39,920
June	1,882	1,878	3,123	1,938	5,135	1,781	18,617	14,382	1,187	41,202
July	1,983	2,077	3,074	2,020	5,450	1,757	19,107	14,734	1,239	42,513
August	1,920	1,795	2,745	1,798	5,404	1,710	18,565	13,530	1,204	40,622
September	1,872	1,999	3,163	2,171	5,422	1,821	18,562	15,003	1,245	42,104
October	1,934	2,144	2,869	2,207	5,414	1,845	19,071	15,095	1,230	42,744
November	1,832	1,731	2,882	2,174	5,732	1,805	18,578	14,393	1,242	41,777
December	1,876	2,107	2,761	2,299	6,453	1,836	19,250	14,972	1,211	43,762
Average	1,857	1,955	2,903	2,045	5,711	1,799	18,620	14,433	1,228	41,850
1998 January	^R 1,867	2,045	2,734	2,030	6,109	1,797	18,362	^R 14,298	^R 1,140	^R 41,776
February	^R 1,836	2,152	2,950	2,150	6,465	1,846	18,316	^R 15,191	^R 1,233	^R 43,042
March	^R 1,842	1,992	3,153	2,111	5,905	1,868	18,685	^R 15,167	1,308	^R 42,907
April	^R 1,794	1,982	2,840	2,016	5,086	1,718	19,044	^R 14,270	^R 1,168	^R 41,361
May	^R 1,771	1,800	2,594	1,891	4,806	1,697	18,375	^R 13,469	1,232	^R 39,652
June	^R 1,897	2,015	2,929	2,091	5,016	1,795	19,182	^R 14,785	^R 1,257	^R 42,136
July	1,955	2,091	3,020	2,096	5,316	1,778	19,466	^R 14,876	^R 1,201	^R 42,814
August	1,910	1,843	2,835	1,877	5,282	1,769	19,347	^R 14,015	^R 1,211	^R 41,764
September	1,937	2,059	3,019	2,033	5,097	1,800	18,895	14,904	^R 1,159	^R 41,993
October	1,933	1,994	2,865	2,021	5,089	1,811	19,188	^R 14,726	^R 1,270	^R 42,206
November	1,906	2,068	2,985	2,209	5,612	1,859	18,673	^R 15,340	^R 1,303	^R 42,833
December	1,915	2,174	2,979	2,231	6,379	1,805	19,419	^R 15,527	1,210	^R 44,450
Average	1,881	2,017	2,908	2,062	5,509	1,795	18,917	^R 14,709	^R 1,224	^R 42,240
1999 January	^R 1,821	1,993	2,557	2,067	5,881	1,699	18,850	^R 14,109	^R 1,034	^R 41,696
February	^R 1,924	^R 2,200	3,151	2,127	6,463	1,893	19,240	^R 15,633	^R 1,166	^R 44,427
March	^R 1,867	2,078	3,537	2,013	6,186	1,867	19,489	^R 15,826	^R 1,324	^R 44,691
April	1,760	2,030	2,437	1,903	5,319	1,710	18,861	13,977	1,232	41,149
4-Mo. Avg.	1,842	2,072	2,919	2,026	5,955	1,790	19,109	14,875	1,189	42,970
1998 4-Mo. Avg.	1,835	2,040	2,920	2,075	5,884	1,807	18,605	14,724	1,212	42,260
1997 4-Mo. Avg.	1,792	2,005	2,869	2,011	6,117	1,833	18,340	14,393	1,243	41,886

^a Through December 1990, the data for Germany are for the former West Germany only. Beginning with January 1991, the data for Germany are for the unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

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

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

^d The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

consists of Canada, Japan, the United States, "OECD Europe" and "Other OECD."

R=Revised.

Notes: Data through 1993 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary.

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

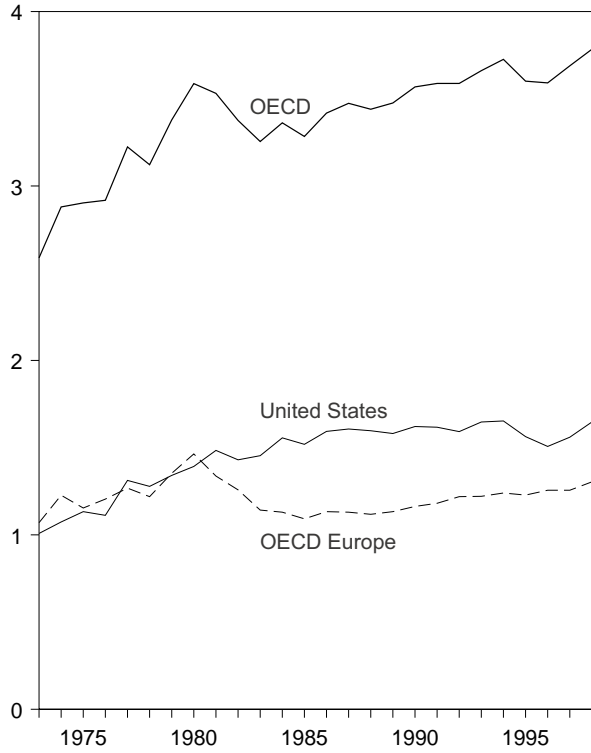
U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **United States:** Table 3.1a. **All Other Data:**

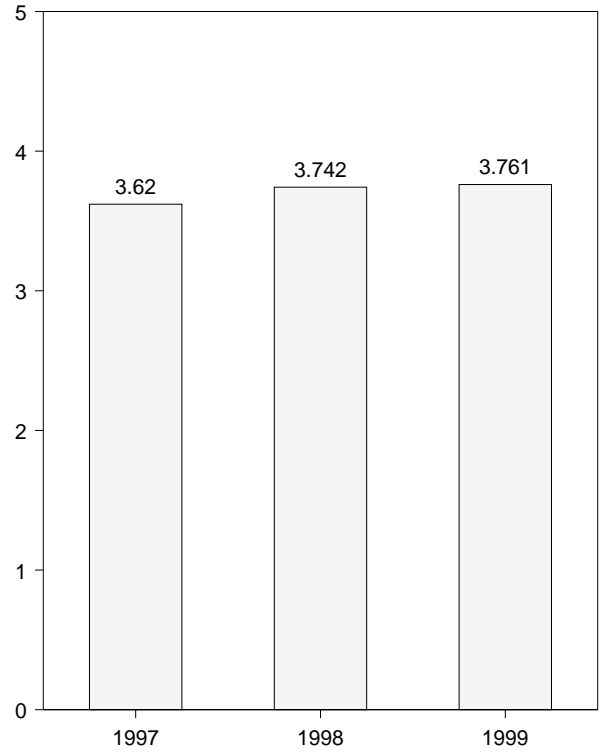
1973-1979—International Energy Agency (IEA), *Annual Oil and Gas Statistics of OECD Countries*. 1980 forward—IEA, quarterly and monthly computer tapes supporting *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances*.

Figure 10.4 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries
(Billion Barrels)

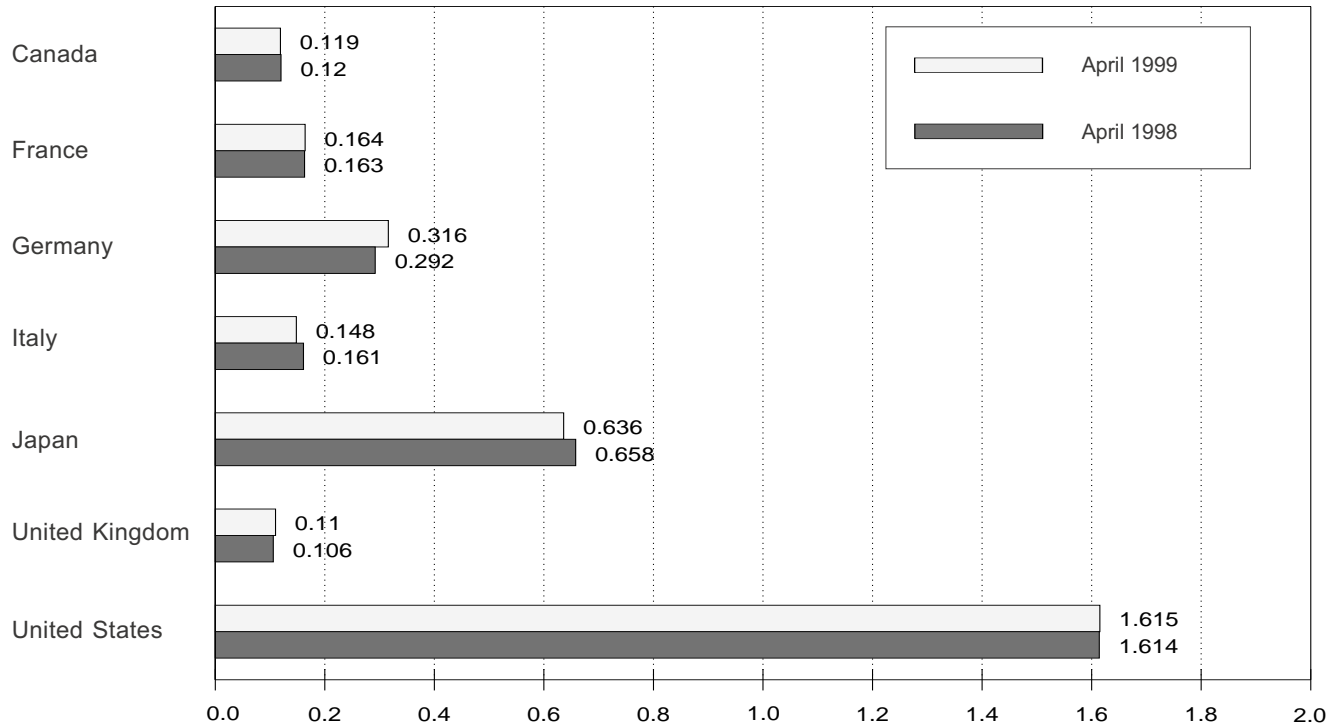
Overview, End of Year, 1973-1998



OECD Stocks, End of Month, April



By Selected Country, End of Month



Notes: • OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries, End of Period
(Million Barrels)

	Canada	France	Germany ^a	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	OECD Europe ^b	Other OECD ^c	OECD ^d
1973 Year	140	201	181	152	303	156	1,008	1,070	67	2,588
1974 Year	145	249	213	167	370	191	1,074	1,227	64	2,880
1975 Year	174	225	187	143	375	165	1,133	1,154	67	2,903
1976 Year	153	234	208	143	380	165	1,112	1,205	68	2,918
1977 Year	167	239	225	161	409	148	1,312	1,268	68	3,224
1978 Year	144	201	238	154	413	157	1,278	1,219	68	3,122
1979 Year	150	226	272	163	460	169	1,341	1,353	75	3,379
1980 Year	164	243	319	170	495	168	1,392	1,464	72	3,587
1981 Year	161	214	297	167	482	143	1,484	1,337	67	3,531
1982 Year	136	193	272	179	484	125	1,430	1,258	68	3,376
1983 Year	121	153	249	149	470	118	1,454	1,142	68	3,255
1984 Year	128	152	239	159	479	112	1,556	1,130	69	3,362
1985 Year	113	139	233	157	494	123	1,519	1,092	66	3,284
1986 Year	111	127	252	155	509	124	1,593	1,133	72	3,418
1987 Year	126	127	259	169	540	121	1,607	1,130	71	3,474
1988 Year	116	140	266	155	538	112	1,597	1,118	71	3,440
1989 Year	114	138	271	164	577	118	1,581	1,133	71	3,476
1990 Year	121	140	265	172	590	112	1,621	1,163	73	3,568
1991 Year	119	153	288	160	606	119	1,617	1,181	65	3,588
1992 Year	107	146	310	174	603	113	1,592	1,219	67	3,588
1993 Year	105	158	309	163	618	118	1,647	1,221	69	3,661
1994 Year	119	158	312	164	645	115	1,653	1,240	69	3,726
1995 Year	109	159	301	162	630	107	1,563	1,228	71	3,601
1996 Year	103	158	300	152	651	108	1,507	1,256	74	3,591
1997 January	106	156	306	158	650	107	1,501	1,280	80	3,617
February	103	159	309	156	642	105	1,482	1,270	75	3,573
March	107	160	312	160	650	109	1,512	1,273	76	3,617
April	110	159	301	151	665	108	1,518	1,248	80	3,620
May	106	163	311	150	664	108	1,561	1,248	81	3,660
June	107	153	299	151	662	111	1,575	1,230	83	3,657
July	109	153	303	150	670	112	1,559	1,230	81	3,649
August	113	158	302	151	669	108	1,570	1,253	80	3,685
September	108	157	291	144	682	106	1,592	1,227	77	3,687
October	111	152	289	144	693	106	1,598	1,231	83	3,716
November	111	163	291	150	699	106	1,600	1,251	76	3,736
December	115	164	298	147	685	105	1,560	1,256	74	3,689
1998 January	118	163	298	154	673	111	1,570	1,277	^R 75	^R 3,712
February	^R 117	161	290	155	664	108	1,569	1,272	^R 72	^R 3,694
March	118	155	285	146	655	109	1,587	1,245	73	3,678
April	^R 120	163	292	161	658	106	1,614	1,274	76	^R 3,742
May	115	171	306	168	667	111	1,652	^R 1,336	79	3,850
June	116	164	308	164	658	109	1,651	1,312	82	3,819
July	115	164	313	157	660	109	1,661	1,302	76	3,814
August	118	168	319	161	672	106	1,669	1,322	77	3,859
September	120	170	317	158	676	107	1,652	1,325	79	3,853
October	121	170	321	162	676	109	1,649	1,346	70	3,862
November	122	161	320	157	675	99	1,672	1,314	71	3,853
December	118	161	321	153	649	108	1,647	1,304	66	3,784
1999 January	117	170	329	154	645	111	1,639	^R 1,349	72	^R 3,822
February	^R 118	165	320	146	633	109	1,625	^R 1,310	74	^R 3,760
March	116	169	306	149	634	109	1,608	1,293	72	3,723
April	119	164	316	148	636	110	1,615	1,315	75	3,761

^a Through December 1990, the data for Germany are for the former West Germany only. Beginning with January 1991, the data for Germany are for the unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

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

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

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

R=Revised.

Notes: Petroleum 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

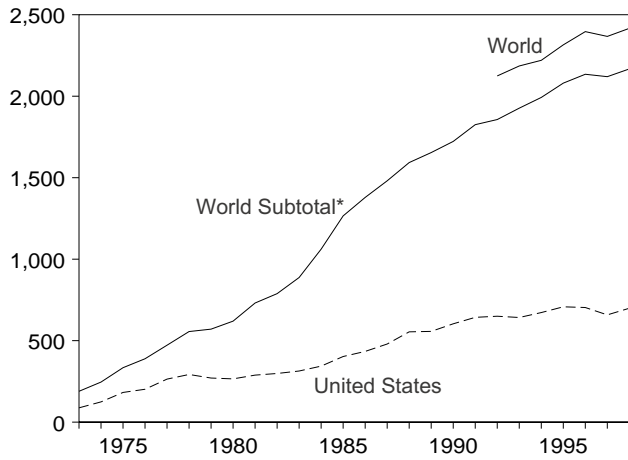
ownership, within each country in bulk terminals, refinery tanks, pipeline tankage, intercoastal tankers, tankers in port, and inland ship bunkers. Data exclude oil held in pipelines (except for those in the United States), rail and truck cars, sea-going ships' bunkers, service stations, retail stores, and tankers at sea. In the United States in January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys, thereby affecting subsequent stocks reported. New-basis end-of-year U.S. stocks, in million barrels, would have been 1,121 in 1974, 1,425 in 1980, and 1,461 in 1982. Data through 1995 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary.

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

Sources: **United States:** Table 3.1a. **All Other Data:** International Energy Agency, quarterly and monthly computer tapes supporting *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances*.

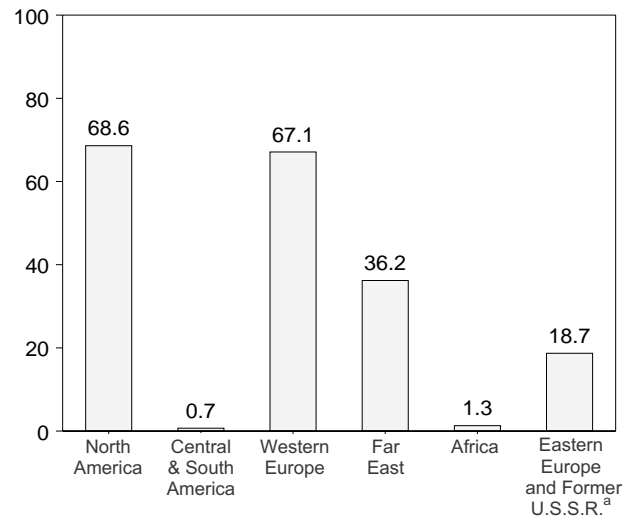
Figure 10.5 Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation
(Billion Kilowatthours)

U.S. and World, 1973-1998



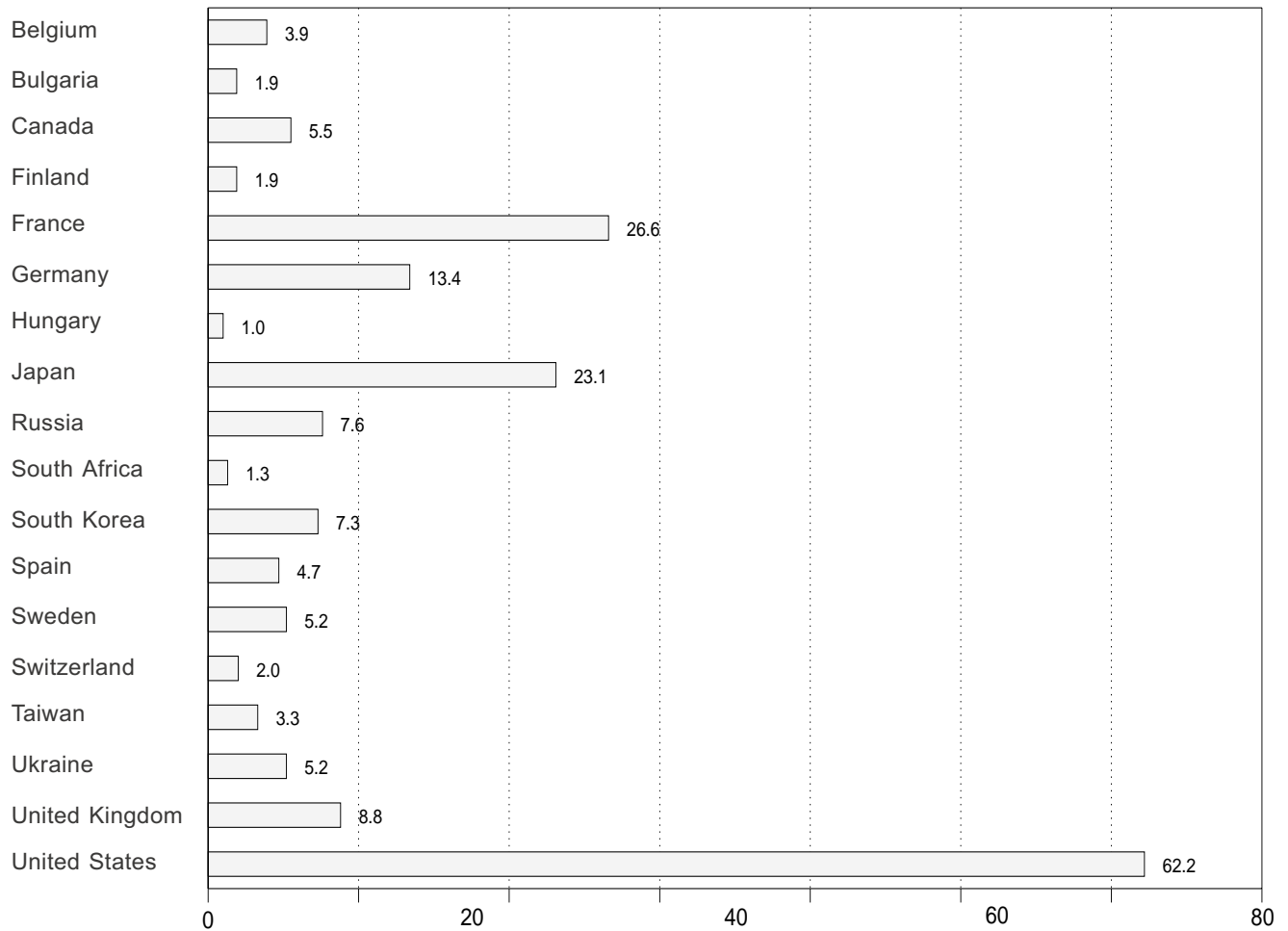
*World excluding Eastern Europe.

By Region, June 1999



^a Does not include Kazakhstan. See Table 10.4e.

By Selected Country, June 1999



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 10.4a-10.4e.

Table 10.4a Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation: Regions and World
(Billion Kilowatthours)

	North America	Central and South America	Western Europe	Far East	Africa	Subtotal	Eastern Europe and Former U.S.S.R. ^a	World
1973 Total	103.1	—	73.9	12.3	—	189.3	NA	NA
1974 Total	139.7	1.0	83.9	21.4	—	246.0	NA	NA
1975 Total	195.5	2.5	111.7	24.4	—	334.1	NA	NA
1976 Total	219.8	2.6	126.2	40.3	—	388.9	NA	NA
1977 Total	290.8	1.6	148.1	31.5	—	472.0	NA	NA
1978 Total	325.4	2.9	166.9	60.6	—	555.9	NA	NA
1979 Total	309.0	2.7	184.3	74.7	—	570.7	NA	NA
1980 Total	305.8	2.3	214.2	97.4	—	619.8	NA	NA
1981 Total	331.8	2.8	293.4	102.9	—	730.9	NA	NA
1982 Total	341.2	1.9	321.8	123.6	—	788.5	NA	NA
1983 Total	366.6	3.6	^b 377.2	140.1	—	887.5	NA	NA
1984 Total	397.6	6.6	^b 485.4	167.7	4.2	1,061.5	NA	NA
1985 Total	465.6	9.1	^b 582.8	202.0	5.9	1,265.4	NA	NA
1986 Total	508.8	5.8	^b 631.5	223.6	9.3	1,378.9	NA	NA
1987 Total	560.1	6.2	^b 648.3	259.5	6.6	1,480.7	NA	NA
1988 Total	639.7	5.5	^b 688.1	248.5	11.1	1,592.8	NA	NA
1989 Total	640.2	6.6	^b 732.2	263.4	11.7	1,654.1	NA	NA
1990 Total	681.3	9.4	^b 738.6	284.3	8.9	1,722.5	NA	NA
1991 Total	733.4	9.2	^b 769.7	303.3	9.7	1,825.2	NA	NA
1992 Total	735.2	8.8	787.8	315.2	9.9	1,856.9	^E 267.5	^E 2,124.5
1993 Total	744.6	8.1	820.9	^E 345.2	7.7	^E 1,926.6	^E 259.0	^E 2,185.6
1994 Total	787.3	8.2	820.2	^E 366.7	10.3	^E 1,992.6	^E 227.8	^E 2,220.4
1995 Total	816.1	9.6	^E 835.7	^E 407.0	11.9	^E 2,080.2	^E 234.9	^E 2,315.1
1996 Total	806.4	9.8	^E 879.5	^E 426.4	12.5	^E 2,134.7	^E 261.6	^E 2,396.3
1997 January	^E 70.8	.9	^E 83.3	^C 36.3	1.1	192.4	^b 25.6	^b 218.0
February	62.1	.9	^E 74.9	^C 32.6	.8	171.4	^b 23.9	^b 195.3
March	62.2	1.2	^E 79.4	^C 36.3	.7	179.7	^b 24.6	^b 204.3
April	56.7	1.0	^E 76.7	^E 35.3	1.1	170.9	^b 20.2	^b 191.2
May	^E 56.8	.5	^E 74.8	^E 33.7	1.4	167.2	^b 18.3	^b 185.5
June	^E 60.7	1.1	^E 66.5	^E 36.0	1.3	165.7	^b 16.7	^b 182.3
July	^E 67.5	1.1	^E 66.2	^E 42.4	1.2	178.4	^b 16.9	^b 195.3
August	^E 71.9	1.1	^E 64.4	^E 44.8	1.2	183.5	^b 17.7	^b 201.1
September	^E 63.2	.8	^E 67.5	^E 39.9	.7	172.2	^b 17.9	^b 190.1
October	^E 55.5	.7	^E 74.5	^E 38.1	.9	169.7	^b 19.9	^b 189.6
November	^E 59.9	.7	^E 76.5	^E 38.6	1.3	177.0	^b 20.5	^b 197.5
December	^E 65.6	1.0	^E 81.7	^E 40.2	1.4	189.9	^b 24.6	^b 214.5
Total	^E 752.8	11.1	^E 886.5	^E 456.2	13.3	2,119.9	^E 247.1	^E 2,367.0
1998 January	^E 66.1	1.0	^E 84.2	^E 38.4	1.3	191.0	^b 24.0	^b 214.9
February	^E 60.2	.9	^E 77.1	^E 31.8	1.2	171.3	^b 23.3	^b 194.6
March	^E 63.8	1.1	^E 79.6	^E 39.3	1.4	185.2	^b 24.6	^b 209.8
April	^E 56.0	1.1	^E 72.2	^E 40.1	1.2	170.6	^b 21.1	^b 191.7
May	^E 59.4	1.0	^E 69.7	^E 40.2	.7	171.0	^b 18.9	^b 189.8
June	^E 63.9	1.0	^E 66.5	^E 38.6	1.2	171.1	^b 17.3	^b 188.4
July	^E 71.1	.8	^E 65.4	^E 43.5	1.4	182.2	^b 16.8	^b 199.0
August	^E 70.2	.7	^E 62.5	^E 44.4	1.2	179.0	^b 18.4	^b 197.5
September	^E 65.7	1.1	^E 69.2	^E 39.3	.9	176.1	^b 17.5	^b 193.6
October	^E 65.4	^E .9	^E 75.2	^E 39.0	1.4	181.8	^b 19.8	^b 201.6
November	^E 66.7	.3	^E 78.2	^E 39.6	1.2	186.0	^b 21.5	^b 207.5
December	^E 72.7	.9	^E 84.4	^E 43.0	1.1	202.1	^b 25.8	^b 227.9
Total	^E 781.0	^E 10.8	^E 884.2	^E 477.2	14.3	2,167.5	^E 248.9	^E 2,416.4
1999 January	^E 74.4	^E 1.2	^E 84.7	^E 40.7	.9	201.8	^b 27.4	^b 229.3
February	^E 66.2	1.1	^E 75.0	^E 35.7	.8	178.6	^b 24.8	^b 203.5
March	^E 69.0	1.1	^E 79.0	40.6	1.4	191.2	^b 26.8	^b 218.0
April	^E 59.9	1.1	^E 71.8	^E 39.2	^E 1.4	173.3	^b 22.6	^b 195.9
May	^E 63.2	.8	66.5	^E 37.7	1.2	169.5	^b 20.2	^b 189.7
June	^E 68.6	.7	^E 67.1	^E 36.2	1.3	173.9	^b 18.7	^b 192.6
6-Month Total	^E 401.3	^E 5.9	^E 444.1	^E 230.1	^E 6.9	1,088.4	^b 140.6	^b 1,229.0
1998 6-Month Total	^E 369.4	6.1	^E 449.3	^E 228.4	7.0	1,060.1	^b 129.1	^b 1,189.3
1997 6-Month Total	^E 369.3	5.7	^E 455.6	^E 210.3	6.5	1,047.3	^b 129.4	^b 1,176.6

^a See Table 10.4e for country-specific estimated annual generation and available monthly generation for Eastern Europe and Former U.S.S.R..

^b Sum of available data only.

^c Total excluding China.

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

Notes: Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants

themselves.

Monthly data may not sum to annual totals due to independent rounding and because precommercial generation is included in some annual totals but not in the monthly data. Data for regions may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: Based on data from *Nucleonics Week*, a copyrighted publication of The McGraw-Hill Publishing Companies, Inc. Used with permission.

Table 10.4b Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation: North, Central, and South America
(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Canada	Mexico	United States	North America	Argentina	Brazil	Central and South America
1973 Total	15.3	-	87.8	103.1	-	-	-
1974 Total	15.4	-	124.3	139.7	1.0	-	1.0
1975 Total	13.2	-	182.3	195.5	2.5	-	2.5
1976 Total	18.0	-	201.8	219.8	2.6	-	2.6
1977 Total	26.6	-	264.2	290.8	1.6	-	1.6
1978 Total	33.0	-	292.4	325.4	2.9	-	2.9
1979 Total	38.4	-	270.6	309.0	2.7	-	2.7
1980 Total	40.4	-	265.4	305.8	2.3	-	2.3
1981 Total	43.3	-	288.5	331.8	2.8	-	2.8
1982 Total	42.6	-	298.6	341.2	1.9	0.1	1.9
1983 Total	53.0	-	313.6	366.6	3.4	.2	3.6
1984 Total	53.8	-	343.8	397.6	4.5	2.1	6.6
1985 Total	62.9	-	402.7	465.6	5.8	3.4	9.1
1986 Total	74.6	-	434.1	508.8	5.7	.1	5.8
1987 Total	80.6	-	479.5	560.1	5.2	1.0	6.2
1988 Total	85.6	-	554.1	639.7	5.1	.3	5.5
1989 Total	83.2	-	557.0	640.2	5.0	1.6	6.6
1990 Total	75.8	2.1	603.4	681.3	7.4	2.0	9.4
1991 Total	86.1	4.2	643.0	733.4	7.7	1.4	9.2
1992 Total	81.3	3.9	650.0	735.2	7.1	1.8	8.8
1993 Total	97.6	4.9	642.0	744.6	7.7	.4	8.1
1994 Total	110.7	4.2	672.4	787.3	8.2	.0	8.2
1995 Total	100.4	7.9	707.7	816.1	7.1	2.5	9.6
1996 Total	95.2	7.9	703.3	806.4	7.4	2.4	9.8
1997 January	8.3	1.0	E 61.6	E 70.8	.7	.3	.9
February	8.3	.8	E 52.9	E 62.1	.7	.3	.9
March	8.4	1.0	E 52.9	E 62.2	.7	.4	1.2
April	8.4	.9	E 47.4	E 56.7	.6	.4	1.0
May	5.7	.9	E 50.2	E 56.8	.3	.3	.5
June	5.7	.9	E 54.1	E 60.7	.7	.5	1.1
July	6.8	.9	E 59.8	E 67.5	.7	.3	1.1
August	7.2	.9	E 63.8	E 71.9	.7	.5	1.1
September	6.1	.5	E 56.7	E 63.2	.7	.1	.8
October	5.7	.9	E 48.9	E 55.5	.7	.0	.7
November	6.5	.9	E 52.4	E 59.9	.7	.0	.7
December	7.2	.9	E 57.5	E 65.6	.7	.2	1.0
Total	84.1	10.4	E 658.3	E 752.8	8.0	3.2	11.1
1998 January	6.1	.9	E 59.1	E 66.1	.7	.2	1.0
February	5.5	.8	E 53.9	E 60.2	.7	.2	.9
March	7.2	.9	E 55.6	E 63.8	.7	.4	1.1
April	6.0	.5	E 49.5	E 56.0	.7	.4	1.1
May	4.7	.8	E 53.9	E 59.4	.7	.3	1.0
June	5.6	.9	E 57.4	E 63.9	.7	.3	1.0
July	6.6	.9	E 63.6	E 71.1	.5	.3	.8
August	7.3	.9	E 61.9	E 70.2	.4	.3	.7
September	5.7	.9	E 59.1	E 65.7	.7	.4	1.1
October	E 4.7	.9	E 59.8	E 65.4	E .7	.2	E .9
November	E 6.2	.6	E 59.9	E 66.7	.3	.0	.3
December	E 7.1	.5	E 65.1	E 72.7	.7	.2	.9
Total	E 72.7	9.5	E 698.7	E 781.0	E 7.5	3.3	E 10.8
1999 January	6.3	.9	E 67.2	E 74.4	E .7	.4	E 1.2
February	E 5.7	.8	E 59.6	E 66.2	.7	.4	1.1
March	7.2	.9	E 60.9	E 69.0	.7	.4	1.1
April	6.1	.9	E 52.9	E 59.9	.7	.3	1.1
May	4.7	.9	E 57.6	E 63.2	.5	.3	.8
June	5.5	.9	E 62.2	E 68.6	.5	.2	.7
6-Month Total	E 35.5	5.4	E 360.5	E 401.3	E 3.8	2.1	E 5.9
1998 6-Month Total	35.0	4.9	E 329.4	E 369.4	4.2	1.9	6.1
1997 6-Month Total	44.6	5.5	E 319.1	E 369.3	3.6	2.0	5.7

- =Not applicable. E=Estimate.

Notes: Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves. Monthly data may not sum to annual totals due to independent rounding and because precommercial generation is included in

some annual totals but not in the monthly data. Data for countries may not sum to regional totals due to independent rounding. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Source: Based on data from *Nucleonics Week*, a copyrighted publication of The McGraw-Hill Publishing Companies, Inc. Used with permission.

Table 10.4c Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation: Western Europe
(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Belgium	Finland	France	Germany ^a	Italy ^b	Nether-lands	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	United Kingdom ^c	Western Europe
1973 Total	0.0	—	14.7	11.9	3.1	1.1	—	6.5	2.1	6.2	28.2	73.9
1974 Total .....	.1	—	14.7	12.0	3.4	3.3	—	7.2	2.3	7.0	33.8	83.9
1975 Total	6.8	—	18.3	21.7	3.8	3.3	—	7.5	12.0	7.7	30.5	111.7
1976 Total	10.0	—	15.8	24.5	3.8	3.9	—	7.6	16.0	7.9	36.8	126.2
1977 Total	11.9	2.7	17.9	36.0	3.4	3.7	—	6.5	19.9	8.1	38.1	148.1
1978 Total	12.5	3.3	30.6	35.7	4.5	4.1	—	7.6	23.8	8.3	36.6	166.9
1979 Total	11.4	6.7	39.9	42.2	2.6	3.5	—	6.7	21.0	11.8	38.5	184.3
1980 Total	12.5	7.0	61.2	43.7	2.2	4.2	—	5.2	26.7	14.3	37.2	214.2
1981 Total	12.8	14.5	105.2	53.4	2.7	3.7	—	9.4	37.7	15.2	38.9	293.4
1982 Total	15.6	16.5	108.9	63.4	6.8	3.9	—	8.8	38.8	15.0	44.1	321.8
1983 Total	24.1	17.4	144.2	65.8	5.8	3.6	NA	10.7	40.4	15.5	49.6	^d 377.2
1984 Total	27.7	18.5	191.2	92.6	6.9	3.8	NA	23.1	51.3	16.3	54.1	^d 485.4
1985 Total	34.5	18.8	224.0	125.8	7.0	3.9	NA	28.0	58.6	22.4	59.7	^d 582.8
1986 Total	38.6	18.8	254.3	118.9	8.7	4.2	NA	37.5	69.9	22.5	58.2	^d 631.5
1987 Total	41.9	19.4	265.5	130.2	.2	3.6	NA	41.2	67.2	23.0	56.2	^d 648.3
1988 Total	43.1	19.3	274.9	145.2	.0	3.7	NA	50.4	69.4	22.7	59.4	^d 688.1
1989 Total	41.2	18.8	302.5	149.6	.0	4.0	NA	56.1	65.6	22.8	71.6	^d 732.2
1990 Total	42.7	18.9	314.1	147.2	.0	3.4	NA	54.3	68.2	23.6	66.1	^d 738.6
1991 Total	42.9	19.2	331.4	147.3	.0	3.3	NA	55.6	76.8	22.9	70.4	^d 769.7
1992 Total	43.5	19.0	337.6	158.8	.0	3.8	4.0	55.8	63.5	23.4	78.5	787.8
1993 Total	41.9	19.6	366.7	153.5	.0	3.9	4.0	56.1	61.4	23.3	90.4	820.9
1994 Total	40.6	19.1	359.1	151.1	.0	4.0	4.6	55.1	72.8	24.2	89.5	820.2
1995 Total	41.4	18.9	377.6	154.3	.0	4.0	4.8	54.5	69.9	24.8	^E 85.5	^E 835.7
1996 Total	43.3	19.5	397.0	161.7	.0	4.2	4.6	59.1	76.2	25.0	^E 88.8	^E 879.5
1997 January	4.4	1.8	37.1	16.2	.0	.3	.4	5.2	7.1	2.4	8.3	^E 83.3
February	4.0	1.7	32.4	14.2	.0	.1	.4	4.6	6.8	2.2	8.6	^E 74.9
March	4.4	1.9	33.8	15.3	.0	.4	.5	3.8	^E 7.3	2.4	9.6	^E 79.4
April	3.8	1.8	33.8	15.3	.0	.4	.5	4.2	7.0	2.3	^E 7.7	^E 76.7
May	4.3	1.4	^E 33.8	13.4	.0	(s)	.5	5.2	5.6	2.3	^E 8.2	^E 74.8
June	2.9	1.5	28.0	13.0	.0	.0	.3	4.8	^E 5.0	1.6	^E 9.3	^E 66.5
July	2.9	1.9	29.2	12.9	.0	.2	.5	4.9	4.0	1.9	^E 7.6	^E 66.2
August	3.6	1.6	28.7	12.4	.0	.2	.5	4.9	^E 4.1	1.3	^E 7.1	^E 64.4
September	3.8	1.6	29.7	12.8	.0	.3	.5	4.4	4.5	2.1	^E 8.0	^E 67.5
October	4.3	2.0	33.5	14.7	.0	.3	.5	4.2	6.2	2.1	^E 6.7	^E 74.5
November	4.3	1.9	^E 33.7	14.9	.0	.3	.5	4.4	6.4	2.3	^E 7.8	^E 76.5
December	4.5	2.0	35.8	15.4	.0	.4	.5	4.6	6.5	2.4	^E 9.7	^E 81.7
Total	47.4	20.9	^E 389.3	170.4	.0	3.1	5.4	55.4	^E 70.6	25.3	^E 98.8	^E 886.5
1998 January	4.4	2.0	37.5	15.9	.0	.3	.5	5.1	7.6	2.4	^E 8.4	^E 84.2
February	4.0	1.8	34.7	14.0	.0	.3	.4	5.1	6.7	2.2	^E 8.0	^E 77.1
March	3.7	2.0	^E 34.7	14.0	.0	.4	.5	4.6	7.3	2.4	^E 10.1	^E 79.6
April	3.3	1.9	31.2	14.1	.0	.3	.3	4.4	7.2	2.1	^E 7.4	^E 72.2
May	4.0	1.4	29.9	12.2	.0	.3	^E 3	4.8	6.9	2.1	^E 7.6	^E 69.7
June	3.5	1.6	28.7	10.8	.0	.1	.4	5.1	5.0	1.7	^E 9.5	^E 66.5
July	2.9	1.9	29.4	12.5	.0	.3	.5	^E 5.1	4.1	1.9	^E 6.9	^E 65.4
August	3.8	1.6	26.0	12.9	.0	.4	.5	^E 5.1	3.3	1.4	^E 7.6	^E 62.5
September	4.1	1.6	29.0	12.0	.0	.3	^E 5	^E 5.1	4.7	2.3	^E 9.7	^E 69.2
October	3.9	2.0	33.2	14.0	.0	.4	.5	^E 4.4	^E 6.2	2.4	^E 8.2	^E 75.2
November	4.1	2.0	34.2	14.0	.0	.3	.5	^E 4.6	7.1	2.4	^E 9.0	^E 78.2
December	4.5	2.1	36.0	14.6	.0	.4	.5	^E 5.0	7.6	2.5	^E 11.3	^E 84.4
Total	46.1	21.9	^E 384.4	161.0	.0	3.8	^E 5.3	^E 58.6	^E 73.8	25.7	^E 103.7	^E 884.2
1999 January	4.5	2.1	38.0	15.1	.0	.4	.5	5.4	7.6	2.4	^E 8.8	^E 84.7
February	4.0	1.9	33.6	13.1	.0	.3	.4	4.1	6.9	2.2	^E 8.3	^E 75.0
March	4.4	2.1	34.3	14.2	.0	.4	.4	4.2	^E 7.5	2.3	9.3	^E 79.0
April	3.8	2.0	31.5	14.0	.0	.3	.0	3.7	6.7	2.1	^E 7.7	^E 71.8
May	4.2	1.6	26.6	12.8	.0	.4	.1	5.1	5.9	2.3	7.6	66.5
June	3.9	1.9	^E 26.6	13.4	.0	.3	.4	4.7	^E 5.2	2.0	8.8	^E 67.1
6-Month Total	24.9	11.5	^E 190.5	82.6	.0	2.1	1.9	27.2	^E 39.7	13.4	^E 50.4	^E 444.1
1998 6-Month Total	22.8	10.7	196.7	81.0	.0	1.8	2.5	29.1	40.8	12.9	^E 51.1	^E 449.3
1997 6-Month Total	23.9	10.0	198.8	87.4	.0	1.3	2.5	27.9	38.9	13.2	^E 51.8	^E 455.6

^a Through December 1990, the data for Germany are for the former West Germany only. Beginning with January 1991, the data for Germany are for the unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

^b In 1987, Italy's citizens voted for a nuclear power moratorium, which shut down their nuclear power plants indefinitely.

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

^d Sum of available data only

NA=Not available. —=Not applicable. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 0.05 billion

kilowatthours.

Notes: Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves.

Monthly data may not sum to annual totals due to independent rounding and because precommercial generation is included in some annual totals but not in the monthly data. Data for countries may not sum to regional totals due to independent rounding.

Source: Based on data from *Nucleonics Week*, a copyrighted publication of The McGraw-Hill Publishing Companies, Inc. Used with permission.

Table 10.4d Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation: Far East and Africa
(Billion Kilowatthours)

	China ^a	India	Japan	Pakistan	South Korea	Taiwan	Far East	South Africa ^b
1973 Total	—	2.5	9.4	0.5	—	—	12.3	—
1974 Total	—	1.9	18.9	.6	—	—	21.4	—
1975 Total	—	2.5	21.3	.5	—	—	24.4	—
1976 Total	—	3.2	36.6	.5	—	—	40.3	—
1977 Total	—	2.8	28.2	.3	0.1	0.1	31.5	—
1978 Total	—	2.3	53.1	.2	2.3	2.7	60.6	—
1979 Total	—	3.2	62.0	(s)	3.2	6.3	74.7	—
1980 Total	—	2.9	82.8	.1	3.5	8.2	97.4	—
1981 Total	—	3.1	86.0	.2	2.9	10.7	102.9	—
1982 Total	—	2.2	104.5	.1	3.8	13.1	123.6	—
1983 Total	—	2.9	109.1	.2	9.0	18.9	140.1	—
1984 Total	—	4.1	127.2	.3	11.8	24.3	167.7	4.2
1985 Total	—	4.5	152.0	.3	16.5	28.7	202.0	5.9
1986 Total	—	5.1	164.8	.5	26.1	26.9	223.6	9.3
1987 Total	—	5.5	182.8	.3	37.8	33.1	259.5	6.6
1988 Total	—	6.1	173.6	.2	38.7	29.9	248.5	11.1
1989 Total	—	4.0	183.7	.1	47.2	28.3	263.4	11.7
1990 Total	—	6.3	191.9	.4	52.8	32.9	284.3	8.9
1991 Total	—	5.4	205.8	.4	56.3	35.3	303.3	9.7
1992 Total	—	6.3	218.0	.6	56.4	33.8	315.2	9.9
1993 Total	^E 2.6	6.2	243.5	.4	58.1	34.3	^E 345.2	7.7
1994 Total	^E 14.2	5.0	253.8	.6	58.3	34.8	^E 366.7	10.3
1995 Total	^E 13.0	8.0	286.1	.5	64.0	35.3	^E 407.0	11.9
1996 Total	^E 14.3	8.3	293.2	.4	72.5	37.8	^E 426.4	12.5
1997 January	NA	1.0	26.1	.0	6.1	3.1	^C 36.3	1.1
February	NA	.9	22.7	(s)	6.1	2.9	^C 32.6	.8
March	NA	.9	26.2	(s)	^E 6.1	3.1	^C 36.3	.7
April	.7	^E .9	25.4	(s)	5.6	2.7	^E 35.3	1.1
May	1.1	^E .9	22.9	(s)	5.8	2.9	^E 33.7	1.4
June	^E 1.1	^E .9	24.4	(s)	6.7	^E 2.9	^E 36.0	1.3
July	^E 1.1	^E .9	29.0	(s)	7.8	3.5	^E 42.4	1.2
August	^E 1.1	1.0	31.2	(s)	7.8	^E 3.5	^E 44.8	1.2
September	^E 1.1	1.0	27.7	(s)	7.1	^E 2.9	^E 39.9	.7
October	^E 1.1	1.0	26.9	(s)	6.1	3.0	^E 38.1	.9
November	^E 1.1	^E 1.0	27.4	(s)	6.2	2.9	^E 38.6	1.3
December	^E .7	.6	28.1	(s)	7.6	3.3	^E 40.2	1.4
Total	^E 11.4	^E 11.0	318.0	.4	^E 78.9	^E 36.6	^E 456.2	13.3
1998 January	^E 1.1	^E 1.0	25.2	(s)	7.3	3.7	^E 38.4	1.3
February	^E .6	^E 1.0	21.6	(s)	5.6	3.0	^E 31.8	1.2
March	.9	^E 1.0	27.3	.0	6.7	3.4	^E 39.3	1.4
April	1.3	^E 1.0	28.2	.0	6.7	2.9	^E 40.1	1.2
May	^E 1.3	^E .8	28.7	(s)	6.5	3.0	^E 40.2	.7
June	1.4	^E .8	26.6	.1	6.4	3.3	^E 38.6	1.2
July	^E 1.4	^E .8	29.7	.1	7.9	3.7	^E 43.5	1.4
August	1.4	^E .8	30.4	.1	8.1	3.6	^E 44.4	1.2
September	1.4	^E .9	26.5	.1	7.5	3.0	^E 39.3	.9
October	^E 1.3	^E .9	25.7	.1	8.4	2.6	^E 39.0	1.4
November	^E 1.3	1.0	27.1	(s)	7.9	2.3	^E 39.6	1.2
December	1.2	1.2	29.9	(s)	8.3	2.4	^E 43.0	1.1
Total	^E 14.5	^E 11.2	326.9	.4	87.3	36.9	^E 477.2	14.3
1999 January	1.2	1.2	27.4	.0	7.6	3.3	^E 40.7	.9
February	^E .6	1.0	23.8	.0	7.0	3.3	^E 35.7	.8
March	1.0	1.1	27.7	.0	7.9	2.9	40.6	1.4
April	^E 1.4	1.0	26.1	.0	7.9	2.7	^E 39.2	^E 1.4
May	^E 1.5	1.2	24.0	.0	7.8	3.2	^E 37.7	1.2
June	^E 1.4	1.2	23.1	.0	7.3	3.3	^E 36.2	1.3
6-Month Total	^E 7.0	6.7	152.1	.0	45.5	18.8	^E 230.1	^E 6.9
1998 6-Month Total	^E 6.6	^E 5.5	157.7	.2	39.3	19.3	^E 228.4	7.0
1997 6-Month Total	^E 3.0	^E 5.5	147.7	.2	36.4	17.5	^E 210.3	6.5

^a The total gross generation estimate for China is calculated as 5 percent more than the annual net nuclear generation reported by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and is published in the Energy Information Administration annual reports—1993: *World Nuclear Outlook 1994*, December 1994, Table 1. 1994: *Nuclear Power Generation and Fuel Cycle Report 1996*, October 1996, Table 1. 1995 and 1996: *Nuclear Power Generation and Fuel Cycle Report 1997*, September 1997, Table D4.

^b South Africa comprises all of Africa's nuclear electricity generation.

^c Total excluding China.

NA=Not available. — =Not applicable. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 0.05

billion kilowatthours.

Notes: Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves. Monthly data may not sum to annual totals due to independent rounding and because precommercial generation is included in some annual totals but not in the monthly data. Data for countries may not sum to regional totals due to independent rounding.

Source: **China:** See footnote a. **All Other:** Based on data from *Nucleonics Week*, a copyrighted publication of The McGraw-Hill Publishing Companies, Inc. Used with permission.

Table 10.4e Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation: Eastern Europe and Former U.S.S.R.

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Armenia ^a	Bulgaria	Czech Republic ^b	Hungary	Kazakhstan ^b	Lithuania ^b	Romania	Russia	Slovakia ^b	Ukraine	Eastern Europe and Former U.S.S.R. ^b
1973 Total	—	—	—	—	NA	—	—	NA	NA	—	NA
1974 Total	—	NA	—	—	NA	—	—	NA	NA	—	NA
1975 Total	—	NA	—	—	NA	—	—	NA	NA	—	NA
1976 Total	—	NA	—	—	NA	—	—	NA	NA	—	NA
1977 Total	—	NA	—	—	NA	—	—	NA	NA	—	NA
1978 Total	—	NA	—	—	NA	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979 Total	—	NA	—	—	NA	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980 Total	—	NA	—	—	NA	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
1981 Total	—	NA	—	—	NA	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
1982 Total	—	NA	—	—	NA	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
1983 Total	—	NA	—	NA	NA	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984 Total	—	NA	—	NA	NA	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
1985 Total	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
1986 Total	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
1987 Total	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
1988 Total	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
1989 Total	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
1990 Total	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
1991 Total	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
1992 Total	—	^E 12.2	^E 12.9	^E 13.8	^E .5	^E 16.4	—	^E 125.6	^E 11.7	^E 74.6	^E 267.5
1993 Total	—	14.0	^E 13.2	13.8	^E .4	^E 12.9	—	120.4	^E 11.6	^E 72.7	^E 259.0
1994 Total	—	14.9	^E 12.7	14.0	^E .4	^E 7.0	—	97.7	^E 12.7	68.4	^E 227.8
1995 Total	—	17.2	^E 12.8	14.0	^E .4	^E 9.7	—	98.3	^E 12.0	70.4	^E 234.9
1996 Total	NA	18.7	^E 13.5	14.2	^E .1	^E 13.6	^E 1.0	108.8	^E 11.8	80.0	^E 261.6
1997 January	NA	1.7	NA	1.4	NA	1.5	NA	11.2	NA	8.4	^C 25.6
February	NA	1.7	NA	1.2	NA	1.3	NA	9.9	NA	8.4	^C 23.9
March	NA	1.8	NA	1.4	NA	1.3	NA	10.7	NA	8.4	^C 24.6
April	NA	1.2	NA	1.0	NA	.9	.3	8.5	NA	7.2	^C 20.2
May	NA	.9	NA	1.0	NA	.9	.4	7.8	NA	6.2	^C 18.3
June	NA	^E .9	NA	1.0	NA	.8	.5	6.5	NA	6.1	^C 16.7
July	NA	^E .9	NA	1.0	NA	.6	.5	7.2	NA	6.0	^C 16.9
August	NA	1.1	NA	.9	NA	.9	.4	7.5	NA	6.0	^C 17.7
September	NA	^E 1.1	NA	1.0	NA	.9	.5	7.8	NA	5.7	^C 17.9
October	NA	1.1	NA	1.3	NA	1.0	.2	9.3	NA	5.9	^C 19.9
November	NA	^E 1.1	NA	1.3	NA	.9	.5	9.9	NA	5.7	^C 20.5
December	NA	2.0	NA	1.3	NA	1.1	.5	11.5	1.2	6.9	^C 24.6
Total	1.4	^E 15.5	NA	14.0	^E .3	12.1	3.9	108.1	11.0	80.8	^E 247.1
1998 January	.3	1.1	NA	1.3	NA	1.3	.5	11.6	1.1	6.6	^C 24.0
February	.3	1.9	NA	1.2	NA	1.2	.4	10.6	.9	6.7	^C 23.3
March	.2	2.2	NA	1.1	NA	1.3	.5	11.1	.9	7.2	^C 24.6
April	.1	2.2	NA	.9	NA	1.0	.4	8.5	.9	7.1	^C 21.1
May	.1	2.2	NA	1.0	NA	1.1	.0	8.1	.8	5.6	^C 18.9
June	.1	1.0	.8	1.0	NA	.9	.3	7.4	.8	^E 5.0	^C 17.3
July	.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	NA	.9	.3	6.7	.8	^E 5.0	^C 16.8
August	.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	NA	.9	.5	5.5	.8	6.8	^C 18.4
September	.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	NA	.9	.5	5.8	.8	6.0	^C 17.5
October	.0	^E 1.6	1.2	1.4	NA	1.2	.5	7.5	.9	5.6	^C 19.8
November	.0	^E 1.6	1.2	1.3	NA	1.3	.5	9.2	.8	5.5	^C 21.5
December	.0	1.9	1.3	1.4	NA	1.4	.5	11.6	.9	6.8	^C 25.8
Total	1.6	^E 19.2	7.6	13.9	NA	13.5	5.1	103.7	10.3	^E 74.0	^E 248.9
1999 January	.2	^E 1.9	1.3	1.3	NA	1.3	.5	12.3	.9	7.7	^C 27.4
February	.3	1.9	1.2	1.2	NA	1.1	.5	10.7	.8	7.2	^C 24.8
March	.3	^E 1.9	1.3	1.1	NA	1.0	.5	11.7	.9	8.0	^C 26.8
April	.3	^E 1.9	1.0	1.1	NA	.5	.5	10.2	.8	6.4	^C 22.6
May	^E .3	^E 1.9	1.0	1.1	NA	.6	.5	8.1	.9	5.8	^C 20.2
June	^E .3	^E 1.9	1.0	1.0	NA	.3	.5	7.6	.8	5.2	^C 18.7
6-Month Total	^E 1.6	^E 11.6	6.8	6.9	NA	4.7	3.0	60.6	5.1	40.3	^C 140.6
1998 6-Month Total	1.2	10.7	NA	6.5	NA	6.8	2.2	57.3	5.4	^E 38.3	^C 129.1
1997 6-Month Total	1.3	8.1	.0	7.1	NA	6.6	1.2	54.8	NA	44.6	^C 129.4

^a According to EIA's *Nuclear Power Generation and Fuel Cycle Report 1996*, Armenia has two units; one came on line in November 1995 but no data are available prior to 1997, and the other is projected to come on line in 2001.

^b The total gross generation estimate for Czech Republic, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Slovakia, and Eastern European countries is calculated as 5 percent more than the annual net nuclear generation reported by the International Atomic Energy Agency and published in the Energy Information Administration annual reports—1992 and 1993: *World Nuclear Outlook 1994*, December 1994, Table 1. 1994: *Nuclear Power Generation and Fuel Cycle Report 1996*, October 1996, Table 1. 1995 and 1996: *Nuclear Power Generation and Fuel Cycle Report 1997*, September 1997, Table D4.

^c Sum of available data only.

NA=Not available. —=Not applicable. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 0.05 billion

kilowatthours.

Notes: Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves.

Monthly data may not sum to annual totals due to independent rounding and because precommercial generation is included in some annual totals but not in the monthly data. Data for countries may not sum to regional totals due to independent rounding.

Source: Czech Republic, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Slovakia, and Eastern European Countries: See footnote b. All Other: Based on data from *Nucleonics Week*, a copyrighted publication of The McGraw-Hill Publishing Companies, Inc. Used with permission.

Sources for Tables 10.1a and 10.1b

United States

Table 3.1a.

Other Countries: Annual Data

1973-1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8.

1980-1997: Office of Energy Markets and End Use, International Energy Database, July 1999.

1998: Average of monthly data.

Other Countries: Monthly Data

1997-1999: *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, the *Oil and Gas Journal*, and other industry sources.

World: Annual Data

1973-1979: EIA, *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8.

1980-1997: Office of Energy Markets and End Use, International Energy Database, July 1999.

1998: Average of monthly data.

World: Monthly Data

1997-1999: EIA, *International Petroleum Statistics Report*, sum of all countries' monthly data.

Appendix A. Thermal Conversion Factors

In general, the annual thermal conversion factors presented in Tables A1 through A8 are computed from final annual data. However, if the current year's final data are not available in time for publication, thermal conversion factors for the current year are computed from the best available data and are labeled "preliminary." Usually, the previous year's factor is used as the preliminary value until data become available to calculate the factor appropriate to the year. The source of each factor is described in the section entitled "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Docu-

mentation," which follows Table A8 in this appendix.

Thermal conversion factors for hydrocarbon mixes (Table A1) are weighted averages of the thermal conversion factors for each hydrocarbon included in the mix. For example, in calculating the thermal conversion factor for a 60-40 butane-propane mixture, the thermal conversion factor for butane is weighted 1.5 times more heavily than the thermal conversion factor for propane.

Table A1. 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

^a 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane.

^b 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane.

Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A8.

Table A2. Approximate Heat Content of Crude Oil, Crude Oil and Products, and Natural Gas Plant Liquids

(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Crude Oil			Crude Oil and Products		Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production
	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	5.800	5.906	5.800	5.833	5.857	3.826
1990	5.800	5.934	5.800	5.849	5.833	3.822
1991	5.800	5.948	5.800	5.873	5.823	3.807
1992	5.800	5.953	5.800	5.877	5.777	3.804
1993	5.800	5.954	5.800	5.883	5.779	3.801
1994	5.800	5.950	5.800	5.861	5.781	3.794
1995	5.800	5.924	5.800	5.849	5.751	3.796
1996	5.800	5.935	5.800	5.843	5.745	3.777
1997	5.800	5.954	5.800	5.863	5.734	3.762
1998	5.800	5.953	5.800	5.863	5.721	3.769
1999 ^a	5.800	5.953	5.800	5.863	5.721	3.769

^a Preliminary.

Note: Crude oil includes lease condensate.

Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A8.

Table A3. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Products, Weighted Averages
(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Consumption					Imports	Exports	Liquefied Petroleum Gases 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	5.384	5.223	5.422	6.251	5.395	5.613	5.867	3.599
1985	5.326	5.221	5.423	6.247	5.387	5.572	5.819	3.603
1986	5.357	5.286	5.427	6.257	5.418	5.624	5.839	3.640
1987	5.316	5.253	5.430	6.249	5.403	5.599	5.860	3.659
1988	5.320	5.248	5.434	6.250	5.410	5.618	5.842	3.652
1989	5.257	5.233	5.440	6.241	5.410	5.641	5.869	3.683
1990	5.208	5.272	5.445	6.247	5.411	5.614	5.838	3.625
1991	5.163	5.192	5.442	6.248	5.384	5.636	5.827	3.614
1992	5.169	5.188	5.445	6.243	5.378	5.623	5.774	3.624
1993	5.148	5.200	5.438	6.241	5.379	5.620	5.777	3.606
1994	5.154	5.171	5.442	6.231	5.371	5.538	5.779	3.635
1995	5.126	5.141	5.444	6.210	5.358	5.511	5.746	3.623
1996	5.102	5.127	5.445	6.212	5.352	5.495	5.738	3.613
1997	5.076	5.135	5.443	6.220	5.353	5.478	5.726	3.616
1998 ^a	5.095	5.150	5.436	6.219	5.367	5.471	5.710	3.614
1999 ^a	5.095	5.150	5.436	6.219	5.367	5.471	5.710	3.614

^a Preliminary.

Note: Weighted averages of the products included in each category are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.

Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A8.

Table A4. Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas
(Btu per Cubic Foot)

	Production		Consumption			Imports	Exports
	Dry	Marketed	Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities	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	1,031	1,107	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,004	1,019
1990	1,031	1,105	1,030	1,034	1,031	1,012	1,018
1991	1,030	1,108	1,031	1,024	1,030	1,014	1,022
1992	1,030	1,110	1,031	1,022	1,030	1,011	1,018
1993	1,027	1,106	1,028	1,022	1,027	1,020	1,016
1994	1,028	1,105	1,029	1,022	1,028	1,022	1,011
1995	1,027	1,106	1,027	1,025	1,027	1,021	1,011
1996	1,027	1,109	1,027	1,024	1,027	1,022	1,011
1997	1,026	1,107	1,027	1,019	1,026	1,023	1,011
1998 ^a	1,026	1,107	1,027	1,019	1,026	1,023	1,011
1999 ^a	1,026	1,107	1,027	1,019	1,026	1,023	1,011

^a Preliminary.

Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A8.

Table A5. 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	21.823	23.571	26.799	22.360	20.900	21.328	25.000	26.299
1989	21.765	23.650	26.800	22.347	20.848	21.272	25.000	26.160
1990	21.822	23.137	26.799	22.457	20.929	21.331	25.000	26.202
1991	21.681	23.114	26.799	22.460	20.755	21.146	25.000	26.188
1992	21.646	23.105	26.799	22.250	20.787	21.143	25.000	26.161
1993	21.388	22.994	26.800	22.123	20.639	20.983	25.000	26.335
1994	21.352	23.112	26.800	22.068	20.673	21.010	25.000	26.329
1995	21.277	23.118	26.800	21.950	20.495	20.845	25.000	26.180
1996	21.287	23.011	26.800	22.105	20.525	20.856	25.000	26.174
1997	21.253	22.494	26.800	22.172	20.548	20.862	25.000	26.251
1998 ^c	21.253	22.494	26.800	22.172	20.548	20.862	25.000	26.251
1999 ^a	21.253	22.494	26.800	22.172	20.548	20.862	25.000	26.251

^a Includes transportation.

^b Data 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.

^c Preliminary.

Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A8.

Table A6. 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	21.759	22.917	26.800	22.324	20.854	21.268	25.000	26.166
1990	21.819	22.678	26.800	22.444	20.935	21.330	25.000	26.207
1991	21.678	22.635	26.800	22.448	20.761	21.146	25.000	26.192
1992	21.643	22.768	26.800	22.242	20.792	21.142	25.000	26.165
1993	21.383	22.749	26.800	22.111	20.644	20.983	25.000	26.341
1994	21.347	22.683	26.800	22.046	20.681	21.011	25.000	26.335
1995	21.271	22.767	26.800	21.931	20.502	20.845	25.000	26.187
1996	21.281	22.649	26.800	22.087	20.532	20.857	25.000	26.181
1997 ^b	21.247	22.048	26.800	22.157	20.554	20.861	25.000	26.258
1998 ^b	21.247	22.048	26.800	22.157	20.554	20.861	25.000	26.258
1999 ^a	21.247	22.048	26.800	22.157	20.554	20.861	25.000	26.258

^a Includes transportation.

^b Preliminary.

Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A8.

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

	Anthracite					Coal Coke Imports and Exports
	Production	Consumption			Imports and Exports	
		Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities	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	23.385	27.196	16.310	22.623	25.400	24.800
1990	22.574	25.199	16.140	21.668	25.400	24.800
1991	22.573	25.268	15.858	21.410	25.400	24.800
1992	22.572	24.617	16.944	21.423	25.400	24.800
1993	22.573	24.096	16.534	21.262	25.400	24.800
1994	22.572	25.037	14.680	20.828	25.400	24.800
1995	22.572	24.696	14.572	20.808	25.400	24.800
1996	22.573	24.638	14.360	20.652	25.400	24.800
1997	22.571	24.497	15.022	20.878	25.400	24.800
1998 ^a	22.571	24.497	15.022	20.878	25.400	24.800
1999 ^a	22.571	24.497	15.022	20.878	25.400	24.800

^a Preliminary.

Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A8.

Table A8. Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity
(Btu per Kilowatthour)

	Electricity Generation			Electricity Consumption
	Fossil-Fueled Steam-Electric Plants ^a	Nuclear Steam-Electric Plants	Geothermal Energy Plants ^b	
1973	10,389	10,903	21,674	3,412
1974	10,442	11,161	21,674	3,412
1975	10,406	11,013	21,611	3,412
1976	10,373	11,047	21,611	3,412
1977	10,435	10,769	21,611	3,412
1978	10,361	10,941	21,611	3,412
1979	10,353	10,879	21,545	3,412
1980	10,388	10,908	21,639	3,412
1981	10,453	11,030	21,639	3,412
1982	10,454	11,073	21,629	3,412
1983	10,520	10,905	21,290	3,412
1984	10,440	10,843	21,303	3,412
1985	10,447	10,813	21,263	3,412
1986	10,446	10,799	21,263	3,412
1987	10,419	10,776	21,263	3,412
1988	10,324	10,743	21,096	3,412
1989	10,432	10,724	21,096	3,412
1990	10,402	10,680	21,096	3,412
1991	10,436	10,740	20,997	3,412
1992	10,342	10,678	20,914	3,412
1993	10,309	10,682	20,914	3,412
1994	10,316	10,676	20,914	3,412
1995	10,312	10,658	20,914	3,412
1996	10,335	10,623	20,960	3,412
1997	10,311	10,623	20,960	3,412
1998 ^c	10,311	10,623	20,960	3,412
1999 ^c	10,311	10,623	20,960	3,412

^a Used as the thermal conversion factor for hydroelectric power generation, and for wood and waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy consumed at electric utilities.

^b Used as the thermal conversion factor for geothermal energy consumed at electric utilities.

^c Preliminary.

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

Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation

Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum and Natural Gas Plant Liquids

Asphalt. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million British thermal units (Btu) per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Aviation Gasoline. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.048 million Btu per barrel for "Gasoline, Aviation" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Butane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 4.326 million Btu per barrel in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Butane-Propane Mixture. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines calculation of 4.130 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane. See **Butane** and **Propane**.

Crude Oil, Exports. Assumed by EIA to be 5.800 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for crude oil produced in the United States. See **Crude Oil and Lease Condensate, Production**.

Crude Oil, Imports. 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 through 1996, by determining the average American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity of crude imported from each foreign country from Form ERA-60 in 1977, or for 1997 and later, by determining the weighted average API gravity from the Form EIA-814, and converting average API gravity to average Btu content by using National Bureau of Standards, Miscellaneous Publication No. 97, *Thermal Properties of Petroleum Products*, 1933.

Crude Oil and Lease Condensate, Production. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.800 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Exports. 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. 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**.

Distillate Fuel Oil. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.825 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Value of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Ethane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.082 million Btu per barrel in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Ethane-Propane Mixture. 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. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.974 million Btu per barrel in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel for "Jet Fuel, Commercial" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.355 million Btu per barrel for "Jet Fuel, Military" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Kerosene. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) Consumption. 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.

Lubricants. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.065 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Miscellaneous Products. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.796 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Motor Gasoline. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for "Gasoline, Motor Fuel" by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets*

1947-1985, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids, Production. 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.

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

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

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Naphtha Less Than 401 Degrees Fahrenheit. Assumed by EIA to be 5.248 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for special naphthas. See **Special Naphthas**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401 Degrees Fahrenheit. Assumed by EIA to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for distillate fuel oil. See **Distillate Fuel Oil**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Still Gas. Assumed by EIA to be 6.000 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for still gas. See **Still Gas**.

Petroleum Coke. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.024 million Btu per barrel as reported in Btu per short ton in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Value of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950." The Bureau of Mines calculated this factor by dividing 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.

Petroleum Products, Total Consumption. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed, weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product consumed.

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Electric Utilities. 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*.

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Industrial Users. 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 State Energy Data System as documented in the *State Energy Data Report*.

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Residential and Commercial Users. 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*.

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Transportation Users. 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*.

Petroleum Products, Exports. 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. 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.

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

Propane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.836 million Btu per barrel in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Residual Fuel Oil. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.287 million Btu per barrel as reported in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Road Oil. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of asphalt (see **Asphalt**) and was first published by the Bureau of Mines in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Special Naphthas. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.248 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of total gasoline (aviation and motor) factor and was first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

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

Unfinished Oil. 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. 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*.

Waxes. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.537 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

Natural Gas, Total 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 publication. 1980 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of natural gas consumed by the total quantity of natural gas consumed. The heat content and quantity consumed are from Form EIA-176. Published sources are: 1980-1989: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1992, Volume 2*, Table 15. 1990-1992: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1992, Volume 2*, Table 16. 1993 forward: 1992 value used as an estimate.

Natural Gas, Consumption by Electric Utilities. 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 Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of all natural gas consumed less the heat content of natural gas consumed at electric utilities by the quantity of all natural gas consumed less the quantity of natural gas consumed at electric utilities. Data are from Forms EIA-176, FERC-423, EIA-759, and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas, Exports. 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. 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. Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for the consumption of dry natural gas. See **Natural Gas Total Consumption**.

Natural Gas Production, Marketed (Wet). 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.

Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

Anthracite, Total Consumption. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of anthracite consumed by electric utilities and all other

sectors combined by the total quantity of anthracite consumed.

Anthracite, Consumption by Electric Utilities. 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 Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities. 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 anthracite consumed by sectors other than electric utilities less the quantity of anthracite stock changes, losses, and "unaccounted for."

Anthracite, Imports and Exports. 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. 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, Total Consumption. 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. Estimated by EIA to be 26.800 million Btu per short ton on the basis of an input/output analysis of coal carbonization.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Consumption by Electric Utilities. 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 by assuming that the bituminous coal and lignite delivered to other industrial users from each coal-producing area (reported on Form EIA-6 and predecessor Bureau of Mines Form 6-1419-Q) contained a heat value equal to that of bituminous coal and lignite received at electric utilities from each of the same coal-producing areas (reported on Form FERC-423). The average Btu value of coal by coal-producing area was applied to the vol-

ume of deliveries to other industrial users from each coal-producing area, and the sum total of the heat content was divided by the total volume of deliveries. Coal-producing areas are the Bureau of Mines coal-producing districts for 1974 through 1989 and coal-producing States for 1990 forward.

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 area (reported on Form EIA-6 and predecessor Bureau of Mines Form 6-1419-Q) contained a heat value equal to that of bituminous coal and lignite received at electric utilities from each of the same coal-producing areas (reported on Form FERC-423). The average Btu value of coal by coal-producing area was applied to the volume of deliveries to residential and commercial users from each coal-producing area, and the total of the heat value was divided by the total volume of deliveries. Coal-producing areas are the Bureau of Mines coal-producing districts for 1974 through 1989 and coal-producing States for 1990 forward.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Exports. 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. EIA estimated the average thermal conversion factor to be 25,000 million Btu per short ton.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Production. 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 that of the consumption sector. Producers' stock changes and unaccounted for were assumed to have the same conversion factor as that for consumption by all users.

Coal, Consumption. 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. 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 Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite and anthracite consumed by sectors other than electric utilities by the sum of their respective tonnages.

Coal, Exports. 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. 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. 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. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimate of 24,800 million Btu per short ton.

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

Fossil-Fueled Steam-Electric 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. Therefore, EIA uses data from Form EIA-767 to calculate a rate factor 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. 1973-1991: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States, as published by EIA in *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 9. 1992 forward: Unpublished factors calculated on the basis of data from Form EIA-767.

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

Nuclear Steam-Electric Plant Generation. 1973-1991: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content consumed in nuclear generating units by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear generating units. The heat content and electricity generation are reported on Form FERC-1, "Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licenses, and Others;" Form EIA-412, "Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities;" and predecessor forms. The factors, beginning with 1982 data, are published in the following EIA reports—1982: *Historical Plant Cost and Annual Production Expenses for Selected Electric Plants 1982*, page 215. 1983-1991: *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 13. 1992 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of the steam leaving the nuclear generating units to generate electricity by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear generating units. The heat content and electricity generation data are reported in Nuclear Regulatory Commission, *Licensed Operating Reactors—Status Summary Report*.

Appendix B. Metric and Other Physical Conversion Factors

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

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

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

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

Table B1. Metric Conversion Factors

Type of Unit	U.S. Unit	multiplied by	Conversion Factor	equals	Metric Unit
Mass	short tons (2,000 lb)	x	0.907 184 7	=	metric tons (t)
	long tons	x	1.016 047	=	metric tons (t)
	pounds (lb)	x	.453 592 37 ^a	=	kilograms (kg)
	pounds uranium oxide (lb U ₃ O ₈)	x	0.384 647 ^b	=	kilograms uranium (kgU)
	ounces, avoirdupois (avdp oz)	x	28.349 52	=	grams (g)
Volume	barrels of oil (bbl)	x	0.158 987 3	=	cubic meters (m ³)
	cubic yards (yd ³)	x	0.764 555	=	cubic meters (m ³)
	cubic feet (ft ³)	x	0.028 316 85	=	cubic meters (m ³)
	U.S. gallons (gal)	x	3.785 412	=	liters (L)
	ounces, fluid (fl oz)	x	29.573 53	=	milliliters (mL)
	cubic inches (in ³)	x	16.387 06	=	milliliters (mL)
Length	miles (mi)	x	1.609 344 ^a	=	kilometers (km)
	yards (yd)	x	0.914 4 ^a	=	meters (m)
	feet (ft)	x	0.304 8 ^a	=	meters (m)
	inches (in)	x	2.54 ^b	=	centimeters (cm)
Area	acres	x	0.404 69	=	hectares (ha)
	square miles (mi ²)	x	2.589 988	=	square kilometers (km ²)
	square yards (yd ²)	x	0.836 127 4	=	square meters (m ²)
	square feet (ft ²)	x	0.092 903 04 ^a	=	square meters (m ²)
	square inches (in ²)	x	6.451 6 ^b	=	square centimeters (cm ²)
Temperature	degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	x	5/9 (after subtracting 32) ^{a,c}	=	degrees Celsius (°C)
Energy	British thermal units (Btu)	x	1,055.055 852 62 ^{a,d}	=	joules (J)
	calories (cal)	x	4.186 8 ^a	=	joules (J)
	Kilowatthours (kWh)	x	3.6 ^a	=	megajoules (MJ)

^aExact conversion.

^bCalculated by the Energy Information Administration.

^cTo convert degrees Celsius (°C) to degrees Fahrenheit (°F) exactly, multiply by 9/5, then add 32.

^dThe Btu used in this table is the International Table Btu adopted by the Fifth International Conference on Properties of Steam, London, 1956. Notes: • Spaces have been inserted after every third digit to the right of the decimal for ease of reading. • Most metric units belong to the International System of Units (SI), and the liter, hectare, and metric ton are accepted for use with the SI units. For more information about the SI units, contact Dr. Barry Taylor at Building 221, Room B610, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, or on telephone number 301-975-4220.

Sources: • General Services Administration, Federal Standard 376B, *Preferred Metric Units for General Use by the Federal Government* (Washington, DC, January 27, 1993), pp. 9-11, 13, and 16. • National Institute of Standards and Technology, Special Publications 330, 811, and 814. • American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, ANSI/IEEE Std 268-1992, pp. 28 and 29.

Table B2. Metric Prefixes

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

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *The International System of Units (SI)*, NIST Special Publication 330, 1991 Edition (Washington, DC, August 1991), p.10.

Table B3. Other Physical Conversion Factors

Energy Source	Original Unit	<i>multiplied by</i>	Conversion Factor	<i>equals</i>	Final Unit
Petroleum	barrels (bbl)	x	42 ^a	=	U.S. gallons (gal)
Coal	short tons	x	2,000 ^a	=	pounds (lb)
	long tons	x	2,240 ^a	=	pounds (lb)
	metric tons (t)	x	1,000 ^a	=	kilograms (kg)
Wood	ords (cd)	x	1.25 ^b	=	shorts tons
	ords (cd)	x	128 ^a	=	cubic feet (ft ³)

^aExact conversion.

^bCalculated by the Energy Information Administration.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices*, NIST Handbook 44, 1994 Edition (Washington, DC, October 1993), pp. B-10, C-17 and C-21.

Appendix C. Carbon Dioxide Emission Factors for Coal

Table C1 presents U.S. average carbon dioxide emission factors for coal by sector. The factors measure the emissions produced during the combustion of coal and were derived by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) from 5,426 sample analyses in EIA's Coal Analysis File. The factors are ratios of the carbon dioxide emitted to the heat content of the coal burned, assuming complete combustion. Factors vary according to the rank and geographic origin of the coal. Sectoral factors reflect the rank and origin of the coal consumed in the sector.

Factors differ among sectors and within a sector over time for several reasons:

1. A higher average emission factor in the residential and commercial sector can be attributed to the steady consumption of bituminous coal and anthracite (presumably for home heating).
2. Virtually all of the coal consumed by coke plants comes from only a few States in the Appalachian Coal Basin (West Virginia, Virginia, and eastern Kentucky). Hence, the emission factors for this sector have remained fairly constant.
3. Other industrial users of coal (not coke plants) increased consumption of low-rank, high-emission western coals, which has contributed to a rise in their average emission factor.
4. Electric utilities, which account for most U.S. coal consumption, have shifted over time away from high-rank, low-emission bituminous coal to low-rank, high-emission subbituminous coal and lignite as reflected in a gradually rising weighted-average carbon dioxide emission factor.

Table C1. Average Carbon Dioxide Emission Factors for Coal by Sector
(Pounds of Carbon Dioxide per Million Btu)

Year	Residential and Commercial	Industrial		Electric Utilities	U.S. Average ^b
		Coke Plants ^a	Other Coal		
1980	210.6	205.8	205.9	206.7	206.5
1981	212.0	205.8	205.9	206.9	206.7
1982	210.4	205.7	206.0	207.0	206.9
1983	209.2	205.5	205.9	207.1	207.0
1984	209.5	205.6	206.2	207.1	207.0
1985	209.3	205.6	206.4	207.3	207.1
1986	209.2	205.4	206.5	207.3	207.1
1987	209.4	205.2	206.4	207.3	207.2
1988	209.1	205.3	206.4	207.6	207.3
1989	209.7	205.3	206.6	207.5	207.3
1990	209.5	206.2	206.8	207.6	207.4
1991	210.2	206.2	206.9	207.7	207.5
1992	211.2	206.2	207.1	207.7	207.6
1993	209.9	206.2	207.0	207.8	207.7
1994	209.8	206.3	207.2	207.9	207.8
1995	210.2	206.4	207.2	208.1	207.9
1996	209.5	206.5	207.0	208.1	208.0
1997	210.2	206.6	207.2	208.2	208.0

^aNo allowances have been made for carbon retained in non-energy coal chemical byproducts from the carbonization process.

^bWeighted average. The weights used are consumption values by sector.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Appendix D. List of Features

The following is a complete list of features that have appeared in the *Monthly Energy Review* since the first issue was published in October 1974. There are several categories of features on the list: “Energy Plugs” are 1-page descriptions of recently released EIA products. “Articles” cover a wide range of energy-related subjects in depth; “Highlights” summarize the most important information presented in the subject Energy

Information Administration (EIA) report; “Energy Previews” provide brief overviews of EIA preliminary energy data on a given topic; “EIA Data News” items present information on recent changes in the scope, design, methodology, and findings of EIA’s energy surveys and databases; and “Energy Snapshots” use graphics to set off key data from EIA survey reports.

Feature	Cover Date
1999	
Energy Plug: <i>Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1997</i>	January 1999
Energy Plug: <i>State Energy Data Report 1996</i>	February 1999
Energy Plug: <i>State Electricity Profiles</i>	March 1999
Energy Plug: <i>International Energy Annual 1997</i>	April 1999
Energy Plug: <i>International Energy Outlook 1999</i>	April 1999
Energy Plug: <i>Natural Gas 1998: Issues and Trends</i>	May 1999
Energy Plug: <i>Electric Power Annual 1998, Volume I</i>	June 1999
Energy Plug: <i>Annual Energy Review 1998</i>	July 1999
Energy Plug: <i>Energy in the Americas</i>	August 1999
1998	
Energy Plug: <i>Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1996</i>	January 1998
Energy Plug: <i>International Energy Annual 1996</i>	February 1998
Energy Plug: <i>Assessment of Summer 1997 Motor Gasoline Price Increase</i>	April 1998
Energy Plug: <i>Deliverability on the Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline System</i>	May 1998
Energy Plug: <i>The Changing Structure of the Electric Power Industry: Selected Issues, 1998</i>	June 1998
Energy Plug: <i>Annual Energy Review 1997</i>	July 1998
Energy Plug: <i>State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1995</i>	August 1998
Energy Plug: A View of the Forest Products Industry From a Wood Energy Perspective	August 1998
Energy Plug: 25 th Anniversary of the 1973 Oil Embargo: Energy Trends Since the First Major U.S. Energy Crisis	September 1998
Energy Plug: Energy Education Resources: Kindergarten Through 12 th Grade	September 1998
Energy Plug: <i>Impacts of the Kyoto Protocol on U.S. Energy Markets and Economic Activity</i>	October 1998
Energy Plug: <i>Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 1997</i>	October 1998
Energy Plug: <i>Wind Energy Developments: Incentives in Selected Countries</i>	November 1998
Energy Plug: <i>Annual Energy Outlook 1999</i>	November 1998
1997	
Energy Plug: <i>Annual Energy Outlook 1997</i>	January 1997
Energy Plug: <i>The Changing Structure of the Electric Power Industry: An Update</i>	January 1997
Energy Plug: <i>Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1995</i>	January 1997
Energy Plug: <i>The Effects of Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 on Electric Utilities: An Update</i>	March 1997
Energy Plug: <i>International Energy Outlook 1997</i>	April 1997
Energy Plug: <i>Restructuring Energy Industries: Lessons From Natural Gas</i>	May 1997
Energy Plug: <i>An Analysis of U.S. Propane Markets: Winter 1996-97</i>	June 1997
Energy Plug: <i>State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1994</i>	June 1997
Energy Plug: <i>Annual Energy Review 1996</i>	July 1997
Energy Plug: <i>Motor Gasoline Assessment 1997</i>	July 1997
Energy Plug: <i>Commercial Buildings Characteristics 1995</i>	July 1997
Energy Plug: <i>Household Vehicles Energy Consumption 1994</i>	August 1997
Energy Plug: <i>Electricity Prices in a Competitive Environment</i>	August 1997
Energy Plug: <i>Petroleum 1996: Issues and Trends</i>	September 1997
Energy Plug: The Intricate Puzzle of Oil and Gas “Reserves Growth”	September 1997
Energy Plug: <i>Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 1996</i>	October 1997
Energy Plug: <i>Electricity Reform Abroad and U.S. Investment</i>	October 1997

1997 (Cont.)

Energy Plug: <i>Annual Energy Outlook 1998</i>	November 1997
Energy Plug: <i>Winter Heating Fuels Assessments</i>	December 1997
Energy Plug: <i>Oil and Gas Resources of the West Siberian Basin, Russia</i>	December 1997

1996

Energy Plug: <i>Renewable Energy Annual 1995</i>	January 1996
Energy Plug: <i>State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1993</i>	January 1996
Energy Plug: <i>Annual Energy Outlook 1996</i>	February 1996
Energy Plug: <i>Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 1994, Volume 1</i>	February 1996
Energy Snapshot: Describing Current and Potential Markets for Alternative-Fuel Vehicles	March 1996
Article: Energy Equipment Choices: Fuel Costs and Other Determinants	April 1996
Energy Plug: <i>International Energy Outlook 1996</i>	May 1996
Energy Plug: U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management: Trends and Analysis	May 1996
Energy Plug: Country Analysis Brief: Iraq	June 1996
Energy Plug: <i>Annual Energy Review 1995</i>	July 1996
Energy Plug: <i>Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases 1995</i>	July 1996
Energy Plug: <i>Residential Lighting: Use and Potential Savings</i>	August 1996
Energy Plug: EIA Electronic Media Meet Customer Needs	August 1996
Energy Plug: <i>Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels, Volume 2: Greenhouse Gas Emissions</i>	September 1996
Energy Plug: <i>State Energy Data Report 1994</i>	October 1996
Energy Plug: <i>Privatization and the Globalization of Energy Markets</i>	October 1996
Energy Plug: <i>Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 1995</i>	October 1996
Energy Plug: <i>Nuclear Power Generation and Fuel Cycle Report 1996</i>	November 1996
Energy Plug: Country Analysis Brief: Algeria	November 1996
Energy Plug: <i>Denver Clean-City Fleets Survey</i>	November 1996
Energy Plug: <i>Natural Gas 1996: Issues and Trends</i>	December 1996

1995

Highlights: <i>Manufacturing Consumption of Energy 1991</i>	January 1995
Article: U.S. Wind Energy Potential: The Effect of the Proximity of Wind Resources to Transmission Lines	February 1995
EIA Data News: The Response Analysis Survey: Evaluating Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey Methodology	March 1995
Energy Preview: Electric Utility Fleet Survey 1993, Preliminary Estimates: Assessing the Market for Alternative-Fuel Vehicles	April 1995
Highlights: <i>Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1992</i>	April 1995
Article: Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil	August 1995
Energy Preview: Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1993, Preliminary Estimates	August 1995
Energy Snapshot: Housing Characteristics 1993	September 1995
Highlights: <i>State Energy Data Report 1993, Consumption Estimates</i>	October 1995
Special Communication: Results of the <i>Monthly Energy Review</i> Features Readership Survey	November 1995
Highlights: <i>Annual Energy Review 1994</i>	November 1995
Energy Preview: Alternative Fuel Providers Fleet Surveys, Preliminary Data	November 1995
Article: Environmental Externalities in Electric Power Markets: Acid Rain, Urban Ozone, and Climate Change	November 1995
Energy Preview: Alternative Fuel Providers Fleet Surveys, Preliminary Data	December 1995

1994

Energy Preview: Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey, Preliminary Estimates, 1992	January 1994
Highlights: <i>Household Vehicles Energy Consumption 1991</i>	February 1994
Highlights: <i>Energy Use and Carbon Emissions: Some International Comparisons</i>	April 1994
Highlights: <i>Commercial Buildings Characteristics 1992</i>	June 1994
Article: Demand, Supply, and Price Outlook for Reformulated Motor Gasoline 1995	July 1994
Article: Commercial Nuclear Electric Power in the United States: Problems and Prospects	August 1994
Highlights: <i>Reducing Home Heating and Cooling Costs</i>	September 1994
Article: The Impact of Flow Control and Tax Reform on Ownership and Growth in the U.S.	August 1994
Energy Preview: Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1992, Preliminary Estimates	September 1994
Article: Carbon Dioxide Emission Factors for Coal: A Summary	September 1994
Waste-to-Energy Industry	September 1994
EIA Data News: Data Collection on Alternative-Fuel Vehicles	October 1994
Highlights: <i>Energy End-Use Intensities in Commercial Buildings</i>	October 1994
Article: Change in Method for Estimating Fuel Economy for the Residential Transportation Energy Consumption Survey	October 1994
Article: Comparability of Supply- and Consumption-Derived Estimates of Manufacturing Energy Consumption	October 1994
Energy Preview: Housing Characteristics 1993, Selected Preliminary Estimates	November 1994
Energy Preview: Propane-Provider Fleet Survey 1993, Preliminary Estimates	November 1994
Energy Preview: Atlanta Private Fleet Survey 1994, Preliminary Estimates	December 1994

1993

Energy Preview: Residential Transportation Energy Consumption Survey, Preliminary Estimates, 1991	January 1993
EIA Data News: Natural Gas Transported for the Account of Others	February 1993

1993 (Cont.)

Highlights: <i>Federal Energy Subsidies: Direct and Indirect Interventions in Energy Markets</i>	July 1993
Highlights: <i>Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1990</i>	August 1993
Article: Demand, Supply, and Price Outlook for Low-Sulfur Diesel Fuel	August 1993
Energy Preview: Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey, Preliminary Estimates, 1991	September 1993
Highlights: <i>Natural Gas 1992: Issues and Trends</i>	September 1993
Highlights: <i>International Energy Outlook 1993</i>	October 1993
Highlights: <i>The Changing Structure of the U.S. Coal Industry: An Update</i>	November 1993
Highlights: <i>Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 1985-1990</i>	December 1993
Highlights: <i>Assessment of Energy Use in Multibuilding Facilities</i>	December 1993

1992

Energy Preview: Residential Energy Consumption and Expenditures Preliminary Estimates, 1990	April 1992
EIA Data News: Oxygenate Data Collection Begins	May 1992
Highlights: <i>Lighting in Commercial Buildings</i>	June 1992
Article: Demand, Supply, and Price Outlook for Oxygenated Gasoline, Winter 1992-1993	August 1992
EIA Data News: EIA Statistics on Electric Utility Demand-Side Management	September 1992
EIA Data News: EIA Statistics on Nonutility Power Producers	October 1992
EIA Data News: EIA Statistics on Electric Utility Demand-Side Management	November 1992
Article: Energy Efficiency in the Manufacturing Sector	December 1992

1991

Highlights: <i>U.S. Energy Industry Financial Developments, 1990 Fourth Quarter</i>	March 1991
Article: U.S. Wholesale Electricity Transactions	April 1991

1990

Article: Refining Results Highlight Energy Companies' First-Half Profit Performance	June 1990
Highlights: <i>U.S. Oil and Gas Reserves by Year of Field Discovery</i>	August 1990

1989

Article: A Review of Valdez Oil Spill Market Impacts	March 1989
Article: Monthly U.S. Crude Oil Production Estimates	March 1989
Article: Superconductivity and Energy Production and Consumption	May 1989
Highlights: <i>Commercial Buildings Consumption and Expenditures 1986</i>	May 1989
Article: Higher Prices Yield Improved Energy Industry Financial Results in the First Half of 1989	June 1989
Article: The Future Structure of the U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Equipment Manufacturing Industry	July 1989
Highlights: <i>Potential Costs of Restricting Chlorofluorocarbon Use</i>	September 1989
Highlights: <i>Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey: Changes in Energy Efficiency, 1980-1985</i>	October 1989
Highlights: <i>Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1987, Part 1: National Data</i>	November 1989
Article: Improved Energy Profits Offset by Refining Results in 1989	December 1989

1988

Article: Measures of Energy Consumption, Expenditures, and Prices	May 1988
Article: The U.S. Energy Industry's Financial Recovery Continued in the First Half of 1988	June 1988
Article: A U.S. Perspective on Condensate	June 1988
Highlights: <i>Characteristics of Commercial Buildings 1986</i>	June 1988
Article: State Energy Severance Taxes, 1972-1987	July 1988
Highlights: <i>Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption of Energy, 1985</i>	September 1988
Highlights: <i>Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy 1987</i>	October 1988
Highlights: <i>Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey: Fuel Switching, 1985</i>	November 1988
Article: Increased Refining Income Led U.S. Energy Industry Financial Recovery in 1988	December 1988

1987

Article: Manufacturing Sector Energy Consumption, 1985 Provisional Estimates	January 1987
Highlights: <i>Consumption and Expenditures, April 1984 Through March 1985, Part 1: National Data</i>	April 1987
Highlights: <i>Consumption and Expenditures, April 1984 Through March 1985, Part 2: Regional Data</i>	May 1987
Article: U.S. Energy Industry Financial Developments, 1987 Second Quarter	June 1987
Article: End-Use Consumption of Residential Energy	July 1987
Highlights: <i>Uranium Industry Annual 1986</i>	September 1987
Highlights: <i>Potential Oil Production from ANWR</i>	October 1987
Highlights: <i>Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy 1986</i>	November 1987
Article: The U.S. Energy Industry in 1987: A Slow Recovery	December 1987

1986

Article: State Motor Gasoline Taxes, 1960-1985	March 1986
Article: The Impact of Low Oil Prices on Electric Utility Fuel Choice	June 1986
Article: U.S. Energy Industry Financial Developments, 1986 Second Quarter	June 1986
Highlights: <i>International Energy Annual 1985</i>	September 1986
Article: U.S. Energy Industry Financial Developments, 1986	December 1986

1985

Highlights: <i>Annual Energy Review 1984</i>	January 1985
Highlights: <i>Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1983</i>	February 1985
Article: Estimating Well Completions	March 1985
Highlights: <i>State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1970-1982</i>	March 1985
Highlights: <i>State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1983</i>	April 1985
Highlights: <i>Annual Outlook for U.S. Electric Power 1985</i>	June 1985
Highlights: <i>Short-Term Energy Outlook, Volume 1, October 1985</i>	August 1985
Highlights: Analysis of Growth in Electricity Demand, 1980-1984	August 1985
Highlights: <i>Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy 1984</i>	November 1985
Highlights: <i>Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1984</i>	December 1985

1984

Highlights: <i>Annual Energy Review 1983</i>	February 1984
Highlights: <i>Annual Energy Outlook 1983</i>	March 1984
Highlights: <i>State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1982</i>	March 1984
Highlights: <i>State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1970-1981</i>	May 1984
Highlights: Solar Collector Manufacturing Activity 1983	June 1984
Highlights: <i>International Energy Annual 1983</i>	September 1984
Highlights: <i>Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption, 1980-1983</i>	September 1984
Highlights: <i>Energy Conservation Indicators 1983 Annual Report</i>	November 1984
Highlights: <i>Annual Energy Outlook 1984</i>	December 1984

1983

Highlights: <i>Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption and Expenditures</i>	January 1983
Highlights: <i>Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Housing Characteristics</i>	February 1983
Article: The Effect of Weather on Energy Use	April 1983
Article: Trends in U.S. Energy Since 1973	May 1983
Article: Data Series on Petroleum Use at Electric Utilities	July 1983
Highlights: <i>Energy Price and Expenditure Data Report, 1970-1980</i>	July 1983
Highlights: <i>Railroad Deregulation: Impact on Coal</i>	August 1983
Highlights: <i>Port Deepening and User Fees: Impact on U.S. Coal Exports</i>	August 1983
Highlights: <i>U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1982 Annual Report</i>	September 1983
Article: Residential Energy Consumption, 1978 Through 1981	September 1983
Article: Exploring for Oil and Gas	November 1983
Article: The Influence of Federal Actions on Petroleum Exploration	December 1983[2]
Article: Aggregate Statistics: Accurate or Misleading?	December 1983[3]

1982

Article: The Interstate and Intrastate Natural Gas Markets	January 1982
Article: Natural Gas Drilling and Production Under the Natural Gas Policy Act	February 1982
Highlights: <i>U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report</i>	September 1982
Article: Impacts of Financial Constraints on the Electric Utility Industry	October 1982
Highlights: <i>Energy Company Development Patterns in the Postembargo Era</i>	November 1982

1981

Article: Changes in 1981 Petroleum Data Series	May 1981
Article: Information Services of the Energy Information Administration	September 1981
Article: An Overview of Natural Gas Markets	December 1981

1980

Article: The Solar Collector Industry and Solar Energy	February 1980
Article: Trends in the Installation of Energy Using Equipment in New Residential Buildings	March 1980
Article: The Energy Information Administration's Oil and Gas Reserves Program—The First Year's Report	June 1980
Article: Energy From Urban Waste	August 1980
Article: Natural Gas Liquids: Revisions to 1979 Data	October 1980
Article: EIA Weekly Petroleum Data: Data Collection and Methods of Estimation	November 1980
Article: The Department of Energy Disclosure Policy for Individually Identifiable Information Maintained by the Energy Information Administration	December 1980
Article: Crude Oil Entitlements Program	January 1977
Article: Motor Gasoline Supply and Demand	July 1977

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Article: The Energy Requirements of U.S. Agriculture	July 1979
Article: Three Mile Island—Possible Regulatory Responses and Their Impacts on the Nation's Short-Term Electric Utility Fuel Outlook	October 1979
Article: Reduction in Natural Gas Requirements Due to Fuel Switching	December 1979

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Article: Short-Term Petroleum Supply and Demand	May 1978
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Article: Crude Oil Entitlements Program January 1977
Article: Motor Gasoline Supply and Demand July 1977

1976

Article: Curtailments of Natural Gas Service January 1976
Article: Home Heating Conservation Alternatives and the Solar Collector Industry March 1976
Article: Trends in United States Petroleum Imports September 1976

1975

Article: Energy Consumption March 1975
Article: Nuclear Power April 1975
Article: The Price of Crude Oil June 1975
Article: U.S. Coal Resources and Reserves July 1975
Article: Propane—A National Energy Resource September 1975
Article: Short-Term Energy Supply and Demand Forecasting at FEA October 1975

Glossary

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

Anthracite Culm: Waste from Pennsylvania anthracite preparation plants, consisting of coarse rock fragments containing as much as 30 percent small-sized coal; sometimes defined as including very fine coal particles called silt. Its heat value ranges from 8 to 17 million Btu per short ton.

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

ASTM: The American Society for Testing and Materials.

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

Aviation Gasoline, Finished: All special grades of gasoline used in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components that will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

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

Base (Cushion) 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 dense, black coal, often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material. Bituminous coal is the most abundant coal in active U.S. mining regions. It is used primarily as fuel in

steam-electric power generation, with substantial quantities also used for heat and power applications in manufacturing and to make coke. Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. The heat content of bituminous coal ranges from 21 to 30 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of bituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 24 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

British Thermal Unit (Btu): The quantity of heat needed to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water by 1° F at or near 39.2° F. See **Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Gross** and **Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Net**.

Bunker Oil: Fuels supplied to ships and aircraft in international transportation, irrespective of the flag of the carrier, consisting primarily of residual, distillate, and jet fuel oils.

Butane: A normally gaseous straight-chain or branched-chain hydrocarbon (C₄H₁₀). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

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

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

Butylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C₄H₈) recovered from refinery processes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coal Rank: The classification of coals according to their degree of progressive alteration from lignite to anthracite. In the U.S. classification, the ranks include lignite, subbituminous coal, bituminous coal, and anthracite, and are based on fixed carbon, volatile matter, heating value, and agglomerating (or caking) properties.

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

Cogenerator: A generating facility that produces electricity and another form of useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam) used for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes. See **Nonutility Power Producers**.

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

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

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

Commercial Sector: Defined economically, consists of business establishments that are not engaged in transportation or in manufacturing or other types of industrial activity (agriculture, mining, or construction). Commercial establishments include hotels, motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises; religious and nonprofit organizations; health, social, and educational institutions; and Federal, State, and local governments. Street lights, pumps, bridges, and public services are also included if the establishment operating them is considered commercial.

Completion: The installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or gas. If a well is equipped to produce only oil or gas from one zone or reservoir,

the definition of a well (classified as an oil well or gas well) and the definition of a completion are identical. However, if a well is equipped to produce oil and/or gas separately from more than one reservoir, a well is not synonymous with a completion.

Constant Dollars: See **Chained Dollars**.

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

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

Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF): A type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the f.o.b. value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of transaction differs from a "delivered" purchase in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified by the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than paying on the basis of the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an f.o.b. sale, except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

Crude Oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Crude oil may also include: (1) Small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in the gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and that subsequently are commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. (2) Small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and other compounds. Note: In reporting crude oil data at various stages of the petroleum supply stream, EIA survey programs have definitional variations due to whether associated products or materials are counted with crude oil. Some products and other materials are either mixed with the crude oil and cannot be separately measured or they are logically associated with crude oil for accounting purposes. Crude oil reserves data contain separate estimates for lease condensate, whereas crude oil supply data include lease condensate. Crude oil supply data also include liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

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

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate): A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil

(residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Where identifiable, liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Distillate Fuel Oil: A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. It is 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.

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

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

Electricity Generation: The process of producing electric energy or transforming other forms of energy into electric energy. It is also the amount of electric energy produced or expressed in watthours (Wh).

Electricity Generation, Gross: The total amount of electric energy produced by the generating station or stations, measured at the generator terminals.

Electricity Generation, Net: 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.

Electricity Production: Net electricity (gross electricity output measured at generator terminals minus power plant use) generated by publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Excludes industrial electricity generation (except autogeneration of hydroelectric power).

Electricity Sales: The amount of kilowatthours sold in a given period of time; usually grouped by classes of service, such as residential, commercial, industrial, and other. "Other" sales include sales for public street and highway lighting and other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

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

Electric Utility: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns and/or operates facilities for the generation, transmission, distribution, or sale of electric energy, primarily for use by the public, and that files forms listed in the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 18, Part 141. Facilities that qualify as cogenerators or small power producers under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act are not considered electric utilities.

Electric Utility Sector: Privately and publicly owned establishments that generate, transmit, distribute, or sell electricity primarily for use by the public and meet the definition of an electric utility. Nonutility power producers are not included in the electric utility sector.

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

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

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

Energy Source: A substance, such as petroleum, natural gas, or coal, that supplies heat or power. In Energy Information Administration reports, electricity and renewable forms of energy, such as biomass, geothermal, wind, and solar, are considered to be energy sources.

Ethane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C₂H₆). It is a colorless, paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethanol: See **Fuel Ethanol**.

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

Exploratory Well: A well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an 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 and to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

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

f.a.s.: See **Free Alongside Ship**.

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

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

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

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, an independent regulatory agency.

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

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

f.o.b. See **Free on Board**.

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

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

Fossil Fuel: Any naturally occurring organic fuel, such as petroleum, coal, and natural gas.

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

Free Alongside Ship (f.a.s.): The value of a commodity at the port of exportation, generally including the purchase price, plus all charges incurred in placing the commodity alongside the carrier at the port of exportation.

Free on Board (f.o.b.): A transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed-on period at a given port at a given price. It is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

Fuel Ethanol: An anhydrous, denatured aliphatic alcohol (C₂H₅OH) intended for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

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

Gasohol: A blend of finished motor gasoline containing 10 percent or less alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol). See **Oxygenated Gasoline**.

Gas-Turbine Electric Power Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a gas turbine. A gas turbine typically consists of an axial-flow air compressor, one or more combustion chambers where liquid or gaseous fuel is burned and the hot gases expand to drive the generator and then are used to run the compressor.

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: Energy from the internal heat of the Earth, which may be residual heat, friction heat, or

a result of radioactive decay. The heat is found in rocks and fluids at various depths and can be extracted by drilling and/or pumping.

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

GT/IC: Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Gross: The total amount of heat released when a fuel is burned. Coal, crude oil, and natural gas all include chemical compounds of carbon and hydrogen. When those fuels are burned, the carbon and hydrogen combine with oxygen in the air to produce carbon dioxide and water. Some of the energy released in burning goes into transforming the water into steam and is usually lost. The amount of heat spent in transforming the water into steam is counted as part of gross heat content but is not counted as part of net heat content. It is also referred to as the higher heating value. Btu conversion factors typically used in EIA represent gross heat content.

Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Net: The amount of usable heat energy released when a fuel is burned under conditions similar to those in which it is normally used. Also referred to as the lower heating value. Btu conversion factors typically used in EIA represent gross heat content.

Heavy Oil: The fuel oils remaining after the lighter oils have been distilled off during the refining process. Except for start-up and flame stabilization, virtually all petroleum used in steam-electric power plants is heavy oil.

Hydrocarbon: An organic chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon in the gaseous, liquid, or solid phase. The molecular structure of hydrocarbon compounds varies from the simplest (methane, the primary constituent of natural gas) to the very heavy and very complex.

Hydroelectric Power: The production of electricity from the kinetic energy of falling water.

Hydroelectric Power Plant: A plant in which the turbine generators are driven by falling water.

Hydroelectric Pumped Storage: Hydroelectricity that is generated during peak load periods by using water previously pumped into an elevated storage reservoir during off-peak periods when excess generating capacity is available to do so. When additional generating capacity is needed, the water can be released from the reservoir through a conduit to turbine generators located in a power plant at a lower level.

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

Independent Power Producer: Wholesale electricity producers (other than qualifying facilities under the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978) that are unaffiliated with franchised utilities in the area in

which the independent power producers are selling power and that lack significant marketing power. Unlike traditional electric utilities, independent power producers do not possess transmission facilities that are essential to the customers and do not sell power in any retail service territory where they have a franchise. See **Nonutility Power Producer**.

Industrial Sector: Comprises manufacturing industries, which make up the largest part of the sector, along with mining, construction, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. Establishments in this sector range from steel mills to small farms to companies assembling electronic components.

Injections (Natural Gas): Natural gas injected into storage reservoirs

Internal Combustion Electric Power Plant: A power plant in which the prime mover is an internal combustion engine. Diesel or gas-fired engines are the principal types used in electric power plants. The plant is usually operated during periods of high demand for electricity.

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

Isobutylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isopentane: A saturated branched-chain hydrocarbon obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Jet Fuel, Finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in aviation reciprocating engines. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Note: Data on blending components are not counted in data on finished aviation gasoline.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type: A kerosene-based product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type: A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range, with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 to 470° F and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used by the military for turbojet and turboprop engines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lignite: The lowest rank of coal. Often referred to as brown coal, it is used almost exclusively as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It is brownish-black and has a high inherent moisture content, sometimes as high as 45 percent. The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 to 17 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of lignite consumed in the United States averages 14 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

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

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

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

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

Marketed Production: Gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring, quantities vented and flared, and nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating or process-

ing operations. Includes all quantities of gas used in field and processing operations.

Metallurgical Coal: Coking coal and pulverized coal consumed in making steel.

Methane: A hydrocarbon gas (CH₄) that is the principal constituent of natural gas.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether: An ether, (CH₃)₃COCH₃, intended for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

Methanol: A light, volatile alcohol (CH₃OH) eligible for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

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

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

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

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

Motor Gasoline Grades: The classification of gasoline by octane ratings. Each type of gasoline (Conventional, Oxygenated, and Reformulated) is classified by three grades - Regular, Midgrade, and Premium. Note: Gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sale. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grades may be 2 or more octane points lower.

Motor Gasoline, Midgrade: Gasoline having an anti-knock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90. Note: Octane require-

ments may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

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

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

Regular Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

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

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

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

Nameplate Capacity: The maximum design production capacity specified by the manufacturer of a processing unit or the maximum amount of a product that can be produced running the manufacturing unit at full capacity.

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

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, Dry: The marketable portion of natural gas production, which is obtained by subtracting extraction losses, including natural gas liquids removed at natural gas processing plants, from total production.

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

Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL): Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in processing plants and, in some situations, from natural gas field facilities, as well as those extracted by fractionators. Natural gas plant liquids are defined according to the

published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Material as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

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

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

Net Summer Capability: The steady hourly output that generating equipment is expected to supply to system load, exclusive of auxiliary power, as demonstrated by testing at the time of summer peak demand.

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

Nonhydrocarbon Gases: Typical nonhydrocarbon gases that may be present in reservoir natural gas are carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen.

Nonutility Power Producer: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity of instrumentality that owns electric generating capacity and is not an electric utility. Nonutility producers include qualifying cogenerators, qualifying small power producers, and other nonutility generators (including independent power producers) without a designated, franchised, service area that do not file forms listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 18, Part 141. See **Cogenerator**; **Independent Power Producer**; and **Small Power Producer**.

Nuclear Electric Power: 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.

Nuclear Electric Power Plant: A single-unit or multi-unit facility in which heat produced in one or more reactors by the fissioning of nuclear fuel is used to drive one or more steam turbines.

Nuclear Reactor: An apparatus in which the nuclear fission chain can be initiated, maintained, and controlled so that energy is released at a specific rate. The reactor includes fissionable material (fuel), such as uranium or plutonium; fertile material; moderating material (unless it is a fast reactor); a heavy-walled pressure ves-

sel; shielding to protect personnel; provision for heat removal; and control elements and instrumentation.

Octane Rating: A number used to indicate gasoline's antiknock performance in motor vehicle engines. The two recognized laboratory engine test methods for determining the antiknock rating of gasolines are the Research method and the Motor method. To provide a single number as guidance to the consumer, the antiknock index $(R + M)/2$, which is the average of the Research and Motor octane numbers, was developed.

Offshore: That geographic area that lies seaward of the coastline. In general, the coastline is the line of ordinary low water along with that portion of the coast that is in direct contact with the open sea or the line marking the seaward limit of inland water.

Oil: See **Crude Oil**.

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.

Operable Unit (Nuclear): In the United States, a nuclear generating unit that has completed low-power testing and been issued a full-power operating license by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or equivalent permission to operate.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): Members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hawaiian Trade Zone, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States and its territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands). In addition, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and South Korea joined the OECD in 1996.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): Countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Oxygenated Gasoline: Finished motor gasoline having an oxygen content of 1.8 percent or higher, by weight. This product is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be sold in areas with higher-than-acceptable levels of carbon monoxide (CO), i.e., "nonattainment areas". These nonattainment areas are identified by EPA on the basis of detailed CO measurements and States are required to submit plans to improve air quality [State Implementation Plans (SIP)]. Such a program may, at the State's discretion, address an area larger than its officially-designated nonattainment area(s). Note: For data on sales of oxygenated gasoline, any gasoline meeting the oxygen content specification and intended for use within the area designated by a SIP is counted as oxygenated gasoline. For data on production and supply of oxygenated gasoline, gasohol is included in the oxygenated gasoline category, regardless of where it is sold. Oxygenated gasoline excludes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated fuels program reformulated

gasoline (OPRG), and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenated blending (RBOB).

Oxygenates: Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Ethanol, MTBE, and methanol are common oxygenates.

PAD Districts: Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts for the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. The districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which were established in 1942.

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

Petrochemical Feedstocks: Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics.

Petroleum: A 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: See **Coke**, **Petroleum**.

Petroleum Coke, Catalyst: The carbonaceous residue that is deposited on and deactivates the catalyst used in many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking). Carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. That carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Coke, Marketable: Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers that may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. Marketable petroleum coke may be sold as is or may be further purified by calcining.

Petroleum Consumption: The sum of all refined petroleum products supplied. For each refined petroleum product, the amount supplied is calculated by adding production and imports, then subtracting changes in primary stocks (net withdrawals are a plus quantity and net additions are a minus quantity) and exports.

Petroleum Imports: Imports of petroleum into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries and from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories and possessions. Included are imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and withdrawals from bonded warehouses for onshore consumption, offshore bunker use, and military use. Excluded are receipts of foreign petroleum into bonded warehouses and into U.S. territories and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones.

Petroleum Products: Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum

coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Products Supplied: An approximate measure of consumption. It measures the disappearance of the products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, blending plants, and bulk terminals. In general, products supplied in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus imports, plus unaccounted-for crude oil (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis) minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, and minus exports. See also **Petroleum Consumption**.

Petroleum Stocks, Primary: For individual products, quantities that are held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals that have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that are in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but are included in other oils estimates and total.

Photovoltaic Energy: Direct-current electricity generated from sunlight through solid-state semiconductor devices that have no moving parts.

Pipeline Fuel: Gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

Plant Condensate: One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquid at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Prime Mover: The engine, turbine, water wheel, or similar machine that drives an electric generator; or, for reporting purposes, a device that converts energy to electricity directly.

Primary Consumption: All energy consumed by end users excluding electricity but including the energy consumed to generate electricity.

Propane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C₃H₆) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Pumped Storage: See **Hydroelectric Pumped Storage**.

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

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

Renewable Energy: Energy obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible (unlike, for example, the fossil fuels, of which there is a finite supply). Renewable sources of energy include wood, waste, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

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

Residential Sector: Consists of all private residences, whether occupied or vacant, owned or rented, including single-family homes, multifamily housing units, and mobile homes. Secondary homes, such as summer homes, are also included. Institutional housing, such as school dormitories, hospitals, and military barracks, generally are not included in the residential sector; they are included in the commercial sector.

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

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

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

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

SIC: See **Standard Industrial Classification**.

Small Power Producer: Under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act, a small power production facility (small power producer) generates electricity by using waste or renewable energy (biomass, conventional hydroelectric, wind, solar, and geothermal) as a primary energy source. Fossil fuels can be used, but renewable resources must provide at least 75 percent of the total energy input. See **Nonutility Power Producer**.

Solar Energy: Electricity produced from solar energy that heats a medium that powers the electricity-generating device.

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

Spent Liquor: The liquid residue left after an industrial process; can be a component of waste materials used as fuel.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): A set of codes developed by the Office of Management and Budget which categorizes industries into groups with similar economic activities.

Startup Test Phase of Nuclear Power Plant: A nuclear power plant that has been licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to operate but is still in the initial testing phase, during which the production of electricity may not be continuous. In general, when the electric utility is satisfied with the plant's performance, it formally accepts the plant from the manufacturer and places it in commercial operation status. A request is then submitted to the appropriate utility rate commission to include the power plant in the rate base calculation.

Steam Coal: All nonmetallurgical coal.

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

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

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

Subbituminous Coal: A coal that ranges in properties from those of lignite to those of bituminous coal. It may be dull, dark brown or black, soft and crumbly, at the lower end of the range, to bright, jet black, hard, and relatively strong, at the upper end. It is used primarily as fuel for steam-electric power generation. Subbituminous coal contains 20 to 30 percent inherent moisture by weight. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 17 to 24 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of subbituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 18 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

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

Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG): A manufactured product chemically similar in most respects to natural gas, resulting from the conversion or reforming of petroleum hydrocarbons. It may easily be substituted for, or interchanged with, pipeline quality natural gas. Also referred to as substitute natural gas.

Terawatthours: Billion kilowatt-hours.

Thermal Conversion Factor: See **Conversion Factor**.

Total Consumption: See **Energy Consumption, End-Use**.

Transportation Sector: Consists of 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: Arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production and imports, less changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils: All oils requiring further refinery processing except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils and residuum.

Unfractionated Stream: Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components, excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Underground Storage: The storage of natural gas in underground reservoirs at a different location from which it was produced.

United States: 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.

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

Vented Natural Gas: Gas released into the air on the base site or at processing plants.

Vessel Bunkering: Includes sales for the fueling of commercial or private boats, such as pleasure craft, fishing boats, tugboats, and ocean-going vessels, including vessels operated by oil companies. Excluded are volumes sold to the U.S. Armed Forces.

Waste Energy: Garbage, bagasse, sewerage gas, and other industrial, agricultural, and urban refuse used to generate electricity.

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

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

Well Servicing Unit: Truck-mounted equipment generally used for downhole services after a well is drilled. Services include well and recompletions, maintenance, repairs, workovers, and well plugging and abandonments. Jobs range from minor operations, such as pulling the rods and rod pumps out of an oil well, replacing the pump and rerunning the assemblage into the well, to major workovers, such as milling out and repairing collapsed casing. Well depth and characteristics determine the type of equipment used.

Wind Energy: The kinetic energy of wind converted into mechanical energy by wind turbines (e.g., blades rotating from a hub) that drive generators to produce electricity.

Withdrawals (Natural Gas): Total volume of gas withdrawn during the applicable reporting period.

Wood Energy: Wood and wood products used as fuel, including round wood (cord wood), limb wood, wood

chips, bark, sawdust, forest residues, charcoal, pulp waste, and spent pulping liquor.

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

Energy Plugs:

State Energy Consumption 1997
U.S. Coal Industry in the 1990s