Section 19

Energy and Utilities

This section presents statistics on fuel resources, energy production and consumption, electric energy, hydroelectric power, nuclear power, solar energy, wood energy, and the electric and gas utility industries. The principal sources are the U.S. Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration (EIA), the Edison Electric Institute, Washington, DC, and the American Gas Association, Arlington, VA. The Department of Energy was created in October 1977 and assumed and centralized the responsibilities of all or part of several agencies including the Federal Power Commission (FPC), the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the Federal Energy Administration, and the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration. For additional data on transportation, see Section 23; on fuels, see Section 18; and on energy-related housing characteristics, see Section 20.

The EIA, in its *Annual Energy Review,* provides statistics and trend data on energy supply, demand, and prices. Information is included on petroleum and natural gas, coal, electricity, hydroelectric power, nuclear power, solar, wood, and geothermal energy. Among its annual reports are *Annual Energy Review, Electric Power Annual, Natural Gas Annual, Petroleum Supply Annual, State Energy Data Report, State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers, Annual Energy Outlook,* and *International Energy Annual.* These various publications contain state, national, and international data on production of electricity, net summer capability of generating plants, fuels used in energy production, energy sales and consumption, and hydroelectric power. The EIA also issues the *Monthly Energy Review,* which presents current supply, disposition, and price data and monthly publications on petroleum, coal, natural gas, and electric power. Data on residential energy consumption, expenditures, and conservation activities are available from EIA's Residential Energy Consumption Survey and are published every 4 years.

The Edison Electric Institute's monthly bulletin and annual *Statistical Year Book of the Electric Utility Industry for the Year* contain data on the distribution of electric energy by public utilities; information on the electric power supply, expansion of electric generating facilities, and the manufacture of heavy electric power equipment is presented in the annual *Year-End Summary of the Electric Power Situation in the United States.* The American Gas Association, in its monthly and quarterly bulletins and its yearbook, *Gas Facts,* presents data on gas utilities and financial and operating statistics.

Btu conversion factors—Various energy sources are converted from original units to the thermal equivalent using British thermal units (Btu). A Btu is the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit (F) at or near 39.2 degrees F. Factors are calculated annually from the latest final annual data available; some are revised as a result. The following list provides conversion factors used in 2006 for production and consumption, in that order, for various fuels: Petroleum, 5.800 and 5.352 mil. Btu per barrel; total coal, 20.333 and 20.204 mil. Btu per short ton; and natural gas (dry), 1,029 Btu per cubic foot for both. The factors for the production of nuclear power and geothermal power were 10,427 and 21,017 Btu per kilowatt-hour, respectively. The fossil fuel steam-electric power plant generation factor of 10,022 Btu per kilowatt-hour was used for hydroelectric power generation and for wood and waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy consumed at electric utilities.

In the past few years, EIA has restructured the industry categories it once used to gather and report electricity statistics. The electric power industry, previously divided into electric utilities and nonutilities, now consists of the Electric Power Sector, the Commercial Sector, and the Industrial Sector.

The Electric Power Sector is composed of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power plants (CHPs) whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

Electricity-only plants are composed of traditional electric utilities, and nontraditional participants, including energy service providers, power marketers, independent power producers (IPPs), and the portion of CHPs that produce only electricity.

A utility is defined as a corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality aligned with distribution facilities for delivery of electric energy for use primarily by the public. Electric utilities include investor-owned electric utilities, municipal and state utilities, federal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives. In total, there are more than 3,100 electric utilities in the United States.

An independent power producer is an entity defined as a corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns or operates facilities whose primary business is to produce electricity for use by the public. They are not generally aligned with distribution facilities and are not considered electric utilities.

Combined-heat-and-power producers are plants designed to produce both heat and electricity from a single heat source. These types of electricity producers can be independent power producers or industrial or commercial establishments. As some independent power producers are CHPs, their information is included in the data for the combined-heat-and-power sector. There are approximately 2,800 unregulated independent power producers and CHPs in the United States.

The Commercial Sector consists of commercial CHPs and commercial electricity-only plants. Industrial CHPs and industrial electricity-only plants make up the Industrial Sector. For more information, please refer to the *Electric Power Annual 2005* Web site located at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epa_sum.html>.

Table 887. **Utilities—Establishments, Revenue, Payroll, and Employees by Kind of Business: 2002**

[**398,907 represents $398,907,000,000.** Includes only establishments or firms with payroll. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. See headnote, Table 733 and Appendix III]

Kind of business	2002 NAICS code [1]	Establishments (number)	Revenue		Annual payroll		Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)
			Total (mil. dol.)	Per paid employee (dol.)	Total (mil. dol.)	Per paid employee (dol.)	
Utilities	**22**	**17,103**	**398,907**	**601,630**	**42,418**	**63,974**	**663,044**
Electric power generation, transmission, & distribution	2211	9,394	325,028	606,764	35,560	66,383	535,675
Electric power generation	22111	1,997	79,432	646,917	9,062	73,801	122,785
Hydroelectric power generation	221111	371	2,729	429,013	369	58,008	6,360
Fossil fuel electric power generation	221112	1,245	56,048	776,734	5,233	72,524	72,159
Nuclear electric power generation	221113	73	12,032	383,845	2,493	79,513	31,347
Other electric power generation	221119	308	8,622	667,421	967	74,853	12,919
Electric power transmission, control & distribution	22112	7,397	245,597	594,824	26,498	64,178	412,890
Electric bulk power transmission & control	221121	72	1,588	552,587	195	67,710	2,874
Electric power distribution	221122	7,325	244,009	595,120	26,304	64,153	410,016
Natural gas distribution	2212	2,376	66,515	778,438	5,370	62,844	85,447
Water, sewage, & other systems	2213	5,333	7,363	175,647	1,488	35,496	41,922
Water supply & irrigation systems	22131	4,603	5,886	169,722	1,220	35,184	34,682
Sewage treatment facilities	22132	667	832	147,425	181	32,099	5,643
Steam & air-conditioning supply	22133	63	645	404,050	87	54,272	1,597

[1] North American Industry Classification System, 2002; see text, Section 15.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2002 Economic Census*, Series EC02-22A-1US, issued August 2005. See also <http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>.

Table 888. **Private Utilities—Employees, Annual Payroll, and Establishments by Industry: 2004**

[**44,766 represents 44,766,000,000.** Excludes government employees, railroad employees, self-employed persons, etc. An establishment is a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. See Appendix III]

Year and industry	2002 NAICS code [1]	Number of employees [2]	Annual payroll (mil. dol.)	Average payroll per employee (dol.)	Establishment by employment size-class				
					Total	Under 20 employees	20 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 and over employees
Utilities, total	**22**	**634,734**	**44,766**	**70,527**	**17,675**	**12,511**	**3,803**	**1,187**	**174**
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	510,598	37,648	73,732	9,743	5,688	2,933	962	160
Electric power generation	22111	124,256	9,717	78,201	2,249	1,385	591	230	43
Hydroelectric power generation	221111	6,130	449	73,209	396	325	59	12	–
Fossil fuel electric power generation	221112	77,673	5,830	75,061	1,424	794	423	197	10
Nuclear electric power generation	221113	30,223	2,690	89,013	71	21	13	7	30
Other electric power generation	221119	10,230	748	73,094	358	245	96	14	3
Electric power transmission, control & distribution	22112	386,342	27,931	72,295	7,494	4,303	2,342	732	117
Electric bulk power transmission & control	221121	5,501	419	76,210	101	60	24	15	2
Electric power distribution	221122	380,841	27,511	72,239	7,393	4,243	2,318	717	115
Natural gas distribution	2212	81,466	5,430	66,649	2,513	1,757	566	178	12
Water, sewage, & other systems	2213	42,670	1,689	39,574	5,419	5,066	304	47	2
Water supply & irrigation systems	22131	35,271	1,395	39,562	4,600	4,334	220	45	1
Sewage treatment facilities	22132	5,934	212	35,663	731	667	61	2	1
Steam & air-conditioning supply	22133	1,465	82	55,688	88	65	23	–	–

– Represents zero. [1] North American Industry Classification System, 2002, see text, Section 15. [2] Covers full- and part-time employees who are on the payroll in the pay period including March 12.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "County Business Patterns"; <http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html> (released June 2006).

Table 889. **Energy Supply and Disposition by Type of Fuel: 1960 to 2005**

[**In quadrillion British thermal units (Btu) (42.80 represents 42,800,000,000,000,000).** For definition of Btu, see source and text, this section]

Year	Production										Consumption					
						Renewable energy [3]										
	Total [1]	Crude oil [2]	Natural gas	Coal	Nuclear power	Total [1]	Hydro-electric power	Biofuel [4]	Solar energy	Net imports, total [5]	Total [1]	Petro-leum [6, 7]	Natural gas [8]	Coal	Nuclear power	Renewable energy [3], total
1960	42.80	14.93	12.66	10.82	0.01	2.93	1.61	1.32	(NA)	2.71	45.09	19.92	12.39	9.84	0.01	2.93
1970	63.50	20.40	21.67	14.61	0.24	4.08	2.63	1.43	(NA)	5.71	67.84	29.52	21.79	12.26	0.24	4.08
1975	61.36	17.73	19.64	14.99	1.90	4.72	3.15	1.50	(NA)	11.71	72.00	32.73	19.95	12.66	1.90	4.72
1976	61.60	17.26	19.48	15.65	2.11	4.77	2.98	1.71	(NA)	14.59	76.01	35.17	20.35	13.58	2.11	4.77
1977	62.05	17.45	19.57	15.75	2.70	4.25	2.33	1.84	(NA)	17.90	78.00	37.12	19.93	13.92	2.70	4.25
1978	63.14	18.43	19.49	14.91	3.02	5.04	2.94	2.04	(NA)	17.19	79.99	37.97	20.00	13.77	3.02	5.04
1979	65.95	18.10	20.08	17.54	2.78	5.17	2.93	2.15	(NA)	16.60	80.90	37.12	20.67	15.04	2.78	5.17
1980	67.23	18.25	19.91	18.60	2.74	5.49	2.90	2.48	(NA)	12.10	78.28	34.20	20.39	15.42	2.74	5.49
1981	67.01	18.15	19.70	18.38	3.01	5.47	2.76	2.59	(NA)	9.41	76.34	31.93	19.93	15.91	3.01	5.47
1982	66.61	18.31	18.32	18.64	3.13	6.02	3.27	2.65	(NA)	7.25	73.29	30.23	18.51	15.32	3.13	6.02
1983	64.15	18.39	16.59	17.25	3.20	6.53	3.53	2.88	(NA)	8.06	73.15	30.05	17.36	15.89	3.20	6.53
1984	68.89	18.85	18.01	19.72	3.55	6.49	3.39	2.94	(Z)	8.68	76.79	31.05	18.51	17.07	3.55	6.49
1985	67.76	18.99	16.98	19.33	4.08	6.14	2.97	2.98	(Z)	7.58	76.58	30.92	17.83	17.48	4.08	6.14
1986	67.13	18.38	16.54	19.51	4.38	6.18	3.07	2.88	(Z)	10.13	76.83	32.20	16.71	17.26	4.38	6.18
1987	67.61	17.67	17.14	20.14	4.75	5.68	2.63	2.82	(Z)	11.59	79.22	32.87	17.74	18.01	4.75	5.68
1988	68.98	17.28	17.60	20.74	5.59	5.51	2.33	2.96	(Z)	12.93	82.87	34.22	18.55	18.85	5.59	5.51
1989 [9]	69.41	16.12	17.85	21.35	5.60	6.34	2.84	3.10	0.06	14.11	85.00	34.21	19.71	19.07	5.60	6.34
1990	70.79	15.57	18.33	22.46	6.10	6.16	3.05	2.69	0.06	14.06	84.73	33.55	19.73	19.17	6.10	6.16
1991	70.43	15.70	18.23	21.59	6.42	6.18	3.02	2.73	0.06	13.19	84.67	32.85	20.15	18.99	6.42	6.18
1992	70.00	15.22	18.38	21.63	6.48	5.93	2.62	2.87	0.06	14.44	86.01	33.53	20.84	19.12	6.48	5.93
1993	68.33	14.49	18.58	20.25	6.41	6.19	2.89	2.84	0.07	17.01	87.65	33.84	21.35	19.84	6.41	6.19
1994	70.72	14.10	19.35	22.11	6.69	6.07	2.68	2.95	0.07	18.33	89.29	34.67	21.84	19.91	6.69	6.07
1995	71.13	13.89	19.08	22.03	7.08	6.62	3.21	3.02	0.07	17.75	91.20	34.55	22.78	20.09	7.08	6.62
1996	72.47	13.72	19.34	22.68	7.09	7.11	3.59	3.10	0.07	19.07	94.23	35.76	23.20	21.00	7.09	7.11
1997	72.46	13.66	19.39	23.21	6.60	7.11	3.64	3.04	0.07	20.70	94.80	36.27	23.33	21.45	6.60	7.11
1998	72.84	13.24	19.61	23.94	7.07	6.57	3.30	2.84	0.07	22.28	95.20	36.93	22.94	21.66	7.07	6.57
1999	71.71	12.45	19.34	23.19	7.61	6.60	3.27	2.89	0.07	23.54	96.84	37.96	23.01	21.62	7.61	6.60
2000	71.29	12.36	19.66	22.62	7.86	6.17	2.81	2.92	0.07	24.97	98.98	38.40	23.92	22.58	7.86	6.17
2001	71.91	12.28	20.20	23.49	8.03	5.35	2.24	2.67	0.07	26.39	96.50	38.33	22.91	21.91	8.03	5.35
2002	70.86	12.16	19.44	22.62	8.14	5.93	2.69	2.75	0.06	25.74	97.97	38.40	23.63	21.90	8.14	5.93
2003	70.14	12.03	19.69	21.97	7.96	6.14	2.82	2.81	0.06	27.01	98.27	39.05	22.97	22.32	7.96	6.14
2004	70.39	11.50	19.26	22.71	8.22	6.22	2.69	2.98	0.06	29.11	100.41	40.59	23.04	22.47	8.22	6.22
2005 [10]	69.17	10.84	18.76	23.05	8.13	6.06	2.71	2.78	0.06	29.62	99.89	40.44	22.64	22.83	8.13	6.06

NA Not available. Z Less than 5 trillion. [1] Includes types of fuel not shown separately. [2] Includes lease condensate. [3] Electricity net generation from conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, and wind; consumption of wood, waste, and alcohol fuels; geothermal heat pump and direct use energy; and solar thermal direct use energy. [4] Wood, waste, and alcohol (ethanol blended into motor gasoline). [5] Imports minus exports. [6] Beginning in 1993, ethanol blended into motor gasoline is included in petroleum. [7] Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned as fuel. [8] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels. [9] There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1989 and 1990. [10] Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review*, 2005. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html> (released 27 July 2006).

Table 890. **Energy Supply and Disposition by Type of Fuel—Estimates, 2004 and 2005, and Projections, 2006 to 2020**

[**Quadrillion Btu (70.98 represents 70,980,000,000,000,000) per year**. Btu = British thermal unit. For definition of Btu, see source and text, this section. Mcf = 1,000 cubic feet. Projections are "reference" or mid-level forecasts. See report for methodology and assumptions used in generating projections]

Type of fuel			Projections			
	2004	2005	2006	2010	2015	2020
Production, total	**70.98**	**69.80**	**71.09**	**76.13**	**79.12**	**82.09**
Crude oil and lease condensate	11.58	10.96	10.79	11.99	12.52	12.48
Natural gas plant liquids	2.46	2.33	2.36	2.43	2.45	2.38
Natural gas, dry	19.32	18.77	19.13	19.93	20.19	21.41
Coal	22.85	23.20	23.77	24.47	25.74	26.61
Nuclear power	8.22	8.13	8.20	8.23	8.47	9.23
Renewable energy [1]	6.26	6.18	6.80	8.42	8.78	9.10
Other [2]	0.29	0.22	0.04	0.67	0.98	0.89
Imports, total	**33.30**	**34.52**	**34.39**	**34.18**	**36.97**	**39.66**
Crude oil [3]	22.02	22.09	22.01	21.88	22.96	24.72
Petroleum products [4]	6.11	7.16	7.35	6.02	6.56	7.05
Natural gas	4.36	4.42	4.12	5.36	6.43	6.17
Other imports [5]	0.82	0.85	0.90	0.92	1.02	1.73
Exports, total	**4.19**	**4.33**	**4.61**	**4.52**	**4.39**	**4.33**
Petroleum [6]	2.07	2.31	2.73	2.71	2.77	2.84
Natural gas	0.87	0.75	0.74	0.69	0.66	0.69
Coal	1.25	1.27	1.14	1.12	0.96	0.80
Consumption, total	**100.67**	**100.19**	**100.75**	**106.50**	**112.28**	**118.16**
Petroleum products [7]	40.79	40.61	40.57	41.76	44.26	46.52
Natural gas	23.05	22.63	22.37	24.73	26.07	27.04
Coal	22.60	22.87	23.14	24.24	25.64	27.29
Nuclear power	8.22	8.13	8.20	8.23	8.47	9.23
Renewable energy [1], other [8]	6.02	5.93	6.47	7.54	7.84	8.09
Net imports of petroleum	**26.06**	**26.94**	**26.63**	**25.19**	**26.75**	**28.92**
Prices (2004 dollars per unit):						
Imported crude oil price [9]	**37.09**	**49.19**	**61.75**	**51.20**	**44.61**	**46.47**
Gas wellhead price (dol. per mcf) [10]	5.80	7.51	6.67	5.76	4.99	5.22
Coal minemouth price (dol. per ton)	20.68	23.34	24.02	24.20	22.41	21.58
Average electric price (cents per kWh)	7.85	8.10	8.32	8.07	7.69	7.90

[1] Includes grid-connected electricity from conventional hydroelectric; wood and wood waste; landfill gas; municipal solid waste; other biomass; wind; photovoltaic and solar thermal sources; nonelectric energy from renewable sources, such as active and passive solar systems, and wood. Excludes electricity imports using renewable sources and nonmarketed renewable energy. [2] Includes liquid hydrogen, methanol, and some domestic inputs to refineries. [3] Includes imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. [4] Includes imports of finished petroleum products, imports of unfinished oils, alcohols, ethers, blending components, and renewable fuels such as ethanol. [5] Includes coal, coal coke (net), and electricity (net). [6] Includes crude oil and petroleum products. [7] Includes petroleum-derived fuels and non-petroleum-derived fuels, such as ethanol and biodiesel. Petroleum coke, which is a solid, is included. Also included are natural gas plant liquids, crude oil consumed as a fuel, and liquid hydrogen. [8] Includes net electricity imports and natural gas losses. [9] Weighted average price delivered to U.S. refiners. [10] Represents lower 48 onshore and offshore supplies.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2007*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/excel/aeotab_1.xls> (released February 2007).

Table 891. **Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector: 1970 to 2005**

[**67.84 represents 67,840,000,000,000,000 Btu.** Btu = British thermal units. For definition of Btu, see source and text, this section. See Appendix III]

Year	Total (quad. Btu)	Residential and commercial [1] (quad. Btu)	Industrial [2] (quad. Btu)	Transportation (quad. Btu)	Percent of total: Residential and commercial [1]	Percent of total: Industrial [2]	Percent of total: Transportation
1970	67.84	22.11	29.64	16.10	32.6	43.7	23.7
1975	72.00	24.31	29.45	18.24	33.8	40.9	25.3
1980	78.28	26.43	32.15	19.70	33.8	41.1	25.2
1985	76.58	27.60	28.89	20.09	36.0	37.7	26.2
1990	84.73	30.41	31.90	22.42	35.9	37.7	26.5
1995	91.20	33.34	34.01	23.85	36.6	37.3	26.1
1997	94.80	34.79	35.26	24.75	36.7	37.2	26.1
1998	95.20	35.05	34.89	25.26	36.8	36.6	26.5
1999	96.84	36.07	34.81	25.95	37.2	35.9	26.8
2000	98.98	37.72	34.70	26.55	38.1	35.1	26.8
2001	96.50	37.51	32.71	26.27	38.9	33.9	27.2
2002	97.97	38.40	32.72	26.85	39.2	33.4	27.4
2003	98.27	38.64	32.61	27.02	39.3	33.2	27.5
2004	100.41	39.02	33.44	27.95	38.9	33.3	27.8
2005 [3]	99.89	39.84	31.98	28.06	39.9	32.0	28.1

[1] Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. [2] Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. [3] Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2005*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/pdf/pages/sec2_4.pdf> (released 27 July 2006).

Table 892. **Energy Consumption—End-Use Sector and Selected Source, by State: 2003**

[**In trillions of Btu (98,605 represents 98,605,000,000,000,000), except as indicated.** For definition of Btu, see source and text, this section. Data are preliminary]

State	Total [1]	Per capita [2] (mil. Btu)	End-use sector [3]				Source				
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial [1]	Transportation	Petroleum	Natural gas (dry) [4]	Coal	Hydroelectric power [5]	Nuclear electric power
United States.	**98,605**	**339**	**21,251**	**17,475**	**32,795**	**27,084**	**39,051**	**23,293**	**22,324**	**2,825**	**7,959**
Alabama	2,014	447	385	259	915	455	580	351	874	130	330
Alaska	762	1,175	53	58	432	219	284	446	13	16	–
Arizona	1,371	246	354	317	203	498	537	275	407	73	298
Arkansas	1,133	416	221	156	473	283	377	259	254	27	153
California	8,130	229	1,469	1,484	1,903	3,275	3,837	2,267	70	373	371
Colorado	1,352	297	317	290	368	376	463	438	394	13	–
Connecticut	889	255	295	220	125	248	436	155	42	6	168
Delaware	313	383	69	56	121	67	148	48	47	–	–
District of Columbia	184	329	38	116	5	25	30	34	(Z)	–	–
Florida	4,288	252	1,306	1,017	570	1,394	1,940	720	724	3	323
Georgia	3,004	343	689	508	924	883	1,058	396	819	42	347
Hawaii	310	248	36	42	68	164	270	3	19	1	–
Idaho	467	341	103	76	171	116	139	71	10	86	–
Illinois	3,918	310	985	778	1,207	948	1,313	1,000	1,021	1	987
Indiana	2,913	470	538	368	1,341	666	901	542	1,571	4	–
Iowa	1,176	400	240	195	461	280	393	232	445	8	42
Kansas	1,118	410	226	198	410	285	434	293	390	(Z)	93
Kentucky	1,877	456	354	249	830	445	664	230	943	40	–
Louisiana	3,693	822	371	283	2,271	768	1,610	1,360	248	9	168
Maine	479	366	116	79	154	130	262	75	8	33	–
Maryland	1,551	281	428	280	428	415	561	203	330	27	143
Massachusetts	1,589	248	486	407	249	447	734	471	109	11	52
Michigan	3,158	313	839	604	925	790	1,010	923	753	14	291
Minnesota	1,796	355	410	345	529	512	694	375	391	8	140
Mississippi	1,184	411	232	166	413	372	484	266	179	–	114
Missouri	1,842	322	498	388	366	590	737	267	796	7	101
Montana	376	410	74	66	134	102	161	68	189	89	–
Nebraska	646	372	150	127	198	171	231	119	227	10	83
Nevada	654	292	153	117	170	214	242	190	183	18	–
New Hampshire	328	254	97	72	53	106	198	55	42	14	97
New Jersey	2,578	298	634	595	484	867	1,233	639	107	(Z)	310
New Mexico	663	353	102	120	212	229	250	234	306	2	–
New York	4,221	220	1,235	1,353	544	1,088	1,776	1,179	304	249	424
North Carolina	2,644	314	676	535	721	711	947	228	772	74	426
North Dakota	395	624	63	58	186	88	121	59	421	18	–
Ohio	3,986	349	960	701	1,339	987	1,340	872	1,428	5	88
Oklahoma	1,491	425	302	228	520	441	545	558	394	18	–
Oregon	1,049	295	259	205	279	307	370	220	45	341	–
Pennsylvania	3,973	321	998	701	1,286	988	1,466	730	1,444	34	775
Rhode Island	228	212	79	59	26	64	102	81	(Z)	(Z)	–
South Carolina	1,614	389	337	243	642	392	517	147	420	38	525
South Dakota	264	345	64	54	62	85	113	45	43	44	–
Tennessee	2,269	388	508	374	762	626	782	268	621	123	252
Texas	12,370	560	1,624	1,345	6,706	2,694	5,628	4,553	1,604	9	349
Utah	705	296	142	138	203	223	276	163	379	4	–
Vermont	156	252	47	31	26	52	86	9	(Z)	12	46
Virginia	2,429	329	598	557	561	712	965	272	460	18	259
Washington	1,935	316	464	371	517	583	793	255	118	735	79
West Virginia	784	433	159	109	347	169	255	134	983	14	–
Wisconsin	1,833	335	429	329	656	418	597	398	488	19	127
Wyoming	461	919	41	51	250	119	162	121	494	6	–

– Represents zero. Z Less than .5 trillion Btu. [1] U.S. total energy and U.S. industrial sector include 50.5 trillion Btu of net imports of coal coke that is not allocated to the states. [2] Based on estimated resident population as of July 1. [3] End-use sector data include electricity sales and associated electrical system energy losses. [4] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels. [5] Conventional hydroelectric power. Does not include pumped-storage hydroelectricity. A negative number in this column results from pumped storage for which, overall, more electricity is expended than created to provide electricity during peak demand periods.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *State Energy Data, 2003*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html> (released 24 October 2006).

Table 893. **Commercial Buildings—Energy Consumption and Expenditures: 2003**

[**4,645 represents 4,645,000.** Covers buildings using one or more major fuel. Excludes industrial buildings, predominantly residential buildings, and buildings of less than 1,000 sq. ft. Based on a sample survey of building representatives and energy suppliers; therefore, subject to sampling variability. For characteristics of commercial buildings, see Table 968 in Section 20. For composition of regions, see inside front cover]

Building characteristic	All buildings using any major fuel		Consumption (tril. Btu)			Expenditures (mil. dol.)		
	Number (1,000)	Square feet (mil.)	Major fuel, total [1]	Electricity	Natural gas	Major fuel, total [1]	Electricity	Natural gas
All buildings	**4,645**	**64,783**	**5,820**	**3,037**	**1,928**	**92,577**	**69,032**	**14,525**
Region:								
Northeast	726	12,905	1,271	503	428	21,344	14,262	3,553
Midwest	1,266	17,080	1,690	737	705	21,521	14,172	4,844
South	1,775	23,489	1,948	1,278	474	31,595	25,540	3,866
West	878	11,310	911	519	320	18,118	15,057	2,261
Year constructed:								
1919 or before	330	3,769	302	90	143	4,131	2,319	1,134
1920 to 1945	527	6,871	620	208	229	8,670	5,123	1,708
1946 to 1959	562	7,045	565	231	216	8,540	5,729	1,610
1960 to 1969	579	8,101	737	327	255	11,378	7,714	1,872
1970 to 1979	731	10,772	1,023	572	351	16,129	12,637	2,466
1980 to 1989	707	10,332	1,034	627	291	17,346	13,902	2,270
1990 to 1999	876	12,360	1,098	690	314	18,761	15,236	2,452
Principal activity within building:								
Education	386	9,874	820	371	268	12,008	8,111	1,889
Food sales	226	1,255	251	208	39	4,990	4,627	332
Food service	297	1,654	427	217	203	6,865	5,176	1,615
Health care	129	3,163	594	248	243	7,440	4,882	1,538
Inpatient	8	1,905	475	178	204	5,329	3,198	1,241
Outpatient	121	1,258	119	69	38	2,111	1,684	297
Lodging	142	5,096	510	235	215	7,445	5,288	1,581
Retail (other than mall)	443	4,317	319	211	91	5,980	5,132	719
Office	824	12,208	1,134	719	269	20,841	17,050	2,201
Public assembly	277	3,939	370	167	102	5,790	3,943	775
Public order and safety	71	1,090	126	57	29	1,917	1,216	234
Religious worship	370	3,754	163	62	82	2,457	1,628	664
Service	622	4,050	312	149	139	4,779	3,485	1,096
Warehouse and storage	597	10,078	456	244	132	6,894	5,034	976
Other	79	1,738	286	133	87	4,420	3,049	684
Vacant	182	2,567	54	15	28	751	412	220
Square footage:								
1,001 to 5,000	2,552	6,789	672	386	250	12,812	10,348	2,155
5,001 to 10,000	889	6,585	516	262	209	9,398	7,296	1,689
10,001 to 25,000	738	11,535	776	407	309	13,140	10,001	2,524
25,001 to 50,000	241	8,668	673	350	258	10,392	7,871	1,865
50,001 to 100,000	129	9,057	759	405	244	11,897	8,717	1,868
100,001 to 200,000	65	9,064	934	483	249	13,391	9,500	1,737
200,001 to 500,000	25	7,176	725	361	205	10,347	7,323	1,343
500,001 and over	7	5,908	766	383	204	11,201	7,977	1,344

[1] Includes fuel oil, propane, and purchased steam not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Commercial Buildings Energy Survey: Consumption and Expenditures, 2003.* See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/cbecs2003/detailed_tables_2003/detailed_tables_2003.html> (released December 2006).

Table 894. **Fossil Fuel Prices by Type of Fuel: 1990 to 2005**

[**In dollars per million British thermal units (Btu), except as indicated.** For definition of Btu and mineral fuel conversions, see source and text, this section. All fuel prices taken as close to the point of production as possible]

Fuel	Current dollars					Constant (**2000**) dollars				
	1990	**1995**	**2000**	**2004**	**2005** [1]	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2004**	**2005** [1]
Composite [2]	**1.84**	**1.47**	**2.60**	**3.62**	**4.81**	**2.26**	**1.60**	**2.60**	**3.32**	**4.29**
Crude oil [3]	3.45	2.52	4.61	6.34	8.67	4.23	2.74	4.61	5.81	7.73
Natural gas [4]	1.55	1.40	3.32	4.95	6.80	1.90	1.52	3.32	4.53	6.06
Coal [5]	1.00	0.88	0.80	0.98	1.19	1.22	0.96	0.80	0.89	1.06

[1] Preliminary. [2] Derived by multiplying the price per Btu of each fossil fuel by the total Btu content of the production of each fossil fuel and dividing this accumulated value of total fossil fuel production by the accumulated Btu content of total fossil fuel production. [3] Domestic first purchase prices. [4] Wellhead prices. [5] Free-on-board (f.o.b.) rail/barge prices, which are the f.o.b. prices of coal at the point of first sale, excluding freight or shipping and insurance costs. Includes bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2005.* See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/pdf/pages/sec3_3.pdf> (released 27 July 2006).

Table 895. **Energy Expenditures—End-Use Sector and Selected Source, by State: 2003**

[**In millions of dollars (753,412 represents $753,412,000,000).** Data are preliminary. End-use sector and electric utilities exclude expenditures on energy sources such as hydroelectric, photovoltaic, solar thermal, wind, and geothermal. Also excludes expenditures for reported amounts of energy consumed by the energy industry for production, transportation, and processing operations]

State	Total [1]	End-use sector				Source			
		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Petroleum products	Natural gas	Coal	Electricity sales
U.S.	**753,412**	**178,797**	**129,234**	**150,110**	**295,271**	**379,145**	**144,434**	**29,224**	**257,081**
AL	12,680	2,894	1,723	3,266	4,796	5,817	2,220	1,254	4,825
AK	2,843	413	383	245	1,802	2,108	261	25	580
AZ	11,842	2,804	2,093	1,096	5,850	6,329	1,639	525	4,706
AR	7,591	1,623	878	1,974	3,116	3,846	1,561	312	2,347
CA	79,565	14,716	15,488	11,355	38,007	40,765	14,986	119	27,481
CO	9,861	2,316	1,724	1,509	4,312	5,062	1,994	383	3,118
CT	9,212	3,158	2,046	928	3,080	4,875	1,429	79	3,235
DE	2,267	606	391	495	774	1,179	359	75	871
DC	1,600	363	889	33	316	376	420	(Z)	810
FL	34,672	10,213	6,813	2,823	14,823	17,914	4,467	1,270	16,774
GA	21,445	5,492	3,277	3,725	8,951	10,338	3,260	1,416	7,778
HI	3,393	560	579	492	1,763	2,288	54	30	1,479
ID	3,162	640	408	716	1,398	1,640	417	18	1,107
IL	30,513	7,965	5,500	6,004	11,045	13,365	7,896	1,228	9,298
IN	18,979	3,991	2,262	5,451	7,275	8,795	4,341	2,103	5,344
IA	8,553	1,975	1,212	2,231	3,135	4,269	1,683	419	2,519
KS	8,053	1,709	1,257	2,116	2,972	4,319	1,516	395	2,320
KY	11,513	2,186	1,356	3,182	4,788	6,153	1,554	1,201	3,727
LA	20,173	2,793	2,002	8,752	6,627	10,479	5,743	333	5,270
ME	4,044	1,229	671	543	1,601	2,738	480	16	1,172
MD	12,575	3,526	1,897	2,046	5,106	6,314	1,855	535	4,594
MA	16,400	5,268	3,787	1,891	5,454	7,941	3,860	221	5,862
MI	24,279	6,596	4,155	4,388	9,141	11,481	5,630	1,078	7,409
MN	13,322	3,177	2,171	2,294	5,680	7,012	2,582	429	3,766
MS	8,152	1,749	1,133	1,701	3,569	4,336	1,494	280	2,888
MO	14,463	3,602	2,270	2,065	6,526	7,836	2,224	739	4,472
MT	2,575	542	432	444	1,158	1,449	336	119	779
NE	4,699	1,022	725	1,044	1,909	2,478	773	141	1,458
NV	5,758	1,268	912	1,069	2,510	2,736	1,171	255	2,453
NH	3,443	1,054	662	430	1,296	2,061	437	71	1,188
NJ	22,523	5,867	4,928	2,845	8,884	11,326	4,847	191	7,219
NM	4,419	868	826	568	2,159	2,596	672	437	1,331
NY	43,407	14,236	13,653	3,327	12,191	17,854	9,902	500	17,920
NC	20,337	5,583	3,458	3,266	8,029	10,112	1,824	1,375	8,329
ND	2,245	429	319	629	868	1,218	243	463	569
OH	31,263	7,840	4,995	7,145	11,283	14,106	6,944	1,745	10,175
OK	10,096	2,211	1,424	2,189	4,272	4,986	2,974	385	3,185
OR	7,960	1,766	1,235	1,290	3,669	4,137	1,306	57	2,796
PA	32,128	9,395	5,525	6,197	11,011	14,818	6,059	1,922	11,184
RI	2,388	843	539	211	795	1,173	676	(Z)	816
SC	11,102	2,619	1,580	2,631	4,272	5,195	1,153	656	4,684
SD	2,029	478	317	345	889	1,191	262	59	577
TN	15,350	3,361	2,424	3,010	6,556	7,665	1,896	800	5,651
TX	80,710	13,664	9,450	31,819	25,777	44,648	20,163	2,023	23,787
UT	4,781	933	720	646	2,482	2,781	758	371	1,276
VT	1,667	528	301	185	653	1,012	66	(Z)	588
VA	18,173	4,830	3,187	2,283	7,874	9,864	2,229	775	6,342
WA	13,352	2,882	2,138	1,727	6,606	7,378	1,550	171	4,534
WV	4,942	1,047	622	1,423	1,851	2,605	789	1,258	1,439
WI	14,246	3,685	2,234	3,107	5,220	6,711	3,096	589	4,436
WY	2,503	286	267	797	1,154	1,468	387	382	616

Z Less than $500,000. [1] Includes sources not shown separately, such as electricity imports and exports and coal coke net imports ($169.1 million in 2003, which are not allocated to the states). Total expenditures are the sum of purchases for each source (including electricity sales) less electric utility purchases of fuel.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *State Energy Data, 2003*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html> (released 24 October 2006).

Table 896. **Energy Expenditures and Average Fuel Prices by Source and Sector: 1970 to 2004**

[**In millions of dollars (82,911 represents $82,911,000,000), except as indicated.** For definition of Btu, see text, this section. End-use sector and electric utilities exclude expenditures and prices on energy sources such as hydropower, solar, wind, and geothermal. Also excludes expenditures for reported amounts of energy consumed by the energy industry for production, transportation, and processing operations]

Source and sector	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EXPENDITURES (mil. dol.)										
Total [1]	**82,911**	**374,346**	**438,184**	**[5]472,539**	**514,049**	**689,199**	**694,066**	**661,772**	**753,397**	**869,319**
Natural gas	10,891	51,061	72,938	65,278	75,020	119,092	139,296	111,415	144,453	163,024
Petroleum products	47,955	237,676	223,928	235,368	236,905	360,751	336,377	320,002	379,145	468,290
Motor gasoline	31,596	124,408	118,048	126,558	136,647	193,947	185,892	179,511	209,597	253,233
Coal	4,630	22,607	29,678	28,602	27,431	28,080	28,202	28,612	29,402	31,764
Electricity sales	23,345	98,095	149,233	176,691	205,876	231,577	245,449	248,357	257,082	268,465
Residential sector [2]	20,213	69,418	99,772	111,097	128,388	156,089	168,504	161,478	178,832	190,734
Commercial sector [3]	10,628	46,932	70,396	79,284	91,788	112,870	125,910	119,916	128,951	137,749
Industrial sector [4]	16,691	94,316	106,518	[5]102,402	107,060	141,536	138,331	128,736	150,342	176,497
Transportation sector	35,379	163,680	161,498	179,757	186,813	278,703	261,322	251,641	295,271	364,337
Motor gasoline	30,525	121,809	115,205	123,845	134,641	191,620	182,122	175,729	204,883	247,139
Electric utilities [2]	4,344	37,838	43,503	40,467	38,755	57,775	62,204	53,496	63,542	70,498
AVERAGE FUEL PRICES (dol. per mil. Btu)										
All sectors	**1.65**	**6.89**	**8.37**	**[5]8.25**	**8.28**	**10.33**	**10.73**	**10.07**	**11.41**	**12.91**
Residential sector [2]	2.10	7.46	10.91	11.88	12.63	14.27	15.72	14.74	15.82	17.16
Commercial sector [3]	1.98	7.85	11.65	11.89	12.64	13.93	15.62	14.70	15.56	16.55
Industrial sector [4]	0.84	4.71	6.03	[5]5.23	4.97	6.49	6.80	6.28	7.47	8.54
Transportation sector	2.31	8.61	8.27	8.28	8.09	10.78	10.21	9.63	11.21	13.37
Electric utilities [2]	0.32	1.77	1.88	1.48	1.28	1.64	1.78	1.51	1.80	1.96

[1] Includes other sources not shown separately. [2] There are no direct fuel costs for geothermal, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy. [3] There are no direct fuel costs for hydroelectric, geothermal, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy. [4] There are no direct fuel costs for hydroelectric, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy. [5] There is a discontinuity in the total time series and the industrial time series between 1985 and 1990 due to the expanded coverage of nonelectric utility use of wood and waste beginning in 1989.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *State Energy Data: Prices and Expenditures*, annual. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/state.html?q_state_a=us&q_state=UNITED%20STATES> (published 1 June 2007).

Table 897. **Renewable Energy Consumption Estimates by Source: 1995 to 2005**

[**In quadrillion Btu (6.62 represents 6,620,000,000,000,000)**. For definition of Btu, see source and text, this section. Renewable energy is obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible unlike fossil fuels of which there is a finite supply]

Source and sector	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 [1]
Consumption, total	**6.62**	**6.17**	**5.35**	**5.93**	**6.14**	**6.22**	**6.06**
Conventional hydroelectric power [2]	3.21	2.81	2.24	2.69	2.82	2.69	2.71
Geothermal energy [3]	0.29	0.32	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.35
Biomass [4]	3.02	2.92	2.67	2.75	2.81	2.98	2.78
Solar energy [5]	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Wind energy [6]	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.15
Residential [7]	0.59	0.50	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.49
Biomass [4]	0.52	0.43	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.42
Geothermal [3]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Solar [5, 8]	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Commercial [9]	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.13
Biomass [4]	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.12
Geothermal [3]	(Z)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hydroelectric [2]	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Industrial [10]	1.90	1.83	1.63	1.61	1.58	1.67	1.41
Biomass [4]	1.85	1.78	1.59	1.56	1.53	1.64	1.37
Geothermal [3]	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Hydroelectric [2]	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Transportation:							
Alcohol fuels [11]	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.24	0.30	0.34
Electric power [12]	3.89	3.58	3.02	3.58	3.73	3.62	3.69
Biomass [4]	0.42	0.45	0.45	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.53
Geothermal [3]	0.28	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.32
Hydroelectric [2]	3.15	2.77	2.21	2.65	2.78	2.66	2.68
Solar [5]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Wind [6]	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.15

Z Less than 5 trillion Btu. [1] Preliminary. [2] Power produced from natural streamflow as regulated by available storage. [3] As used at electric power plants, hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the Earth's crust that is supplied to steam turbines at electric power plants that drive generators to produce electricity. [4] Organic nonfossil material of biological origin constituting a renewable energy source. [5] Includes small amounts of distributed solar thermal and photovoltaic energy. [6] Energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators. Wind pushes against sails, vanes, or blades radiating from a central rotating shaft. [7] Consists of living quarters for private households, but excludes institutional living quarters. [8] The radiant energy of the sun, which can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity. [9] Consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of businesses, governments, and other private and public organizations. Includes institutional living quarters and sewage treatment facilities. [10] Consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. [11] Ethanol primarily derived from corn. [12] Consists of electricity only and combined heat and power plants who sell electricity and heat to the public.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review*, 2005. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/renew.html> (released 27 July 2006).

Table 898. **Renewable Energy, Consumption by Sector and Source: 2004 to 2030**

[**In quadrillions of Btu per year.** For definition of Btu, see source and text, this section. Data represent actual heat rates used to determine fuel consumption for all renewable fuels except hydropower, solar, and wind. Consumption at hydroelectric, solar, and wind facilities determined by using the fossil fuel equivalent of 10,280 Btu per kilowatthour]

Sector and source	2004	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
MARKETED RENEWABLE ENERGY [1]							
Total marketed renewable energy	**6.27**	**6.19**	**8.45**	**8.82**	**9.15**	**9.56**	**9.86**
Residential (wood)	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.39
Commercial (biomass)	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Industrial [2]	1.91	1.69	2.28	2.45	2.59	2.76	2.93
Conventional hydroelectric	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Municipal waste [3]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Biomass	1.64	1.40	1.55	1.67	1.77	1.88	2.01
Biofuels heat and coproducts	0.21	0.24	0.69	0.74	0.78	0.83	0.88
Transportation	0.30	0.34	0.95	1.01	1.10	1.19	1.27
Ethanol used in E85 [4]	–	–	–	–	–	0.01	0.02
Ethanol used in gasoline blending	0.29	0.33	0.91	0.98	1.05	1.14	1.20
Biodiesel used in distillate blending	–	–	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05
Electric power [5]	3.55	3.64	4.67	4.83	4.93	5.09	5.15
Conventional hydroelectric	2.66	2.68	2.99	3.04	3.05	3.06	3.06
Geothermal	0.31	0.32	0.36	0.37	0.44	0.48	0.53
Municipal waste [3]	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34
Biomass	0.16	0.21	0.51	0.55	0.56	0.68	0.67
Dedicated plants	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.26
Cofiring	0.02	0.11	0.40	0.44	0.44	0.50	0.41
Solar thermal	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Solar photovoltaic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wind	0.14	0.15	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53
Ethanol, total	**0.29**	**0.33**	**0.91**	**0.98**	**1.06**	**1.15**	**1.22**
Sources:							
Corn	0.28	0.33	0.87	0.93	0.99	1.07	1.13
Cellulose	–	–	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Imports	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.07
NONMARKETED RENEWABLE ENERGY [6]							
Selected consumption:							
Residential	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08
Solar hot water heating	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06
Geothermal heat pumps	–	–	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Solar photovoltaic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commercial	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
Solar thermal	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Solar photovoltaic	–	–	–	–	–	0.01	0.01

– Represents or rounds to zero. [1] Includes nonelectric renewable energy groups for which the energy source is bought and sold in the marketplace, although all transactions may not necessarily be marketed, and marketed renewable energy inputs for electricity entering the marketplace on the electric power grid. Excludes electricity imports. [2] Includes all electricity production by industrial and other combined heat and power for the grid and for own use. [3] Includes municipal solid waste, landfill gas, and municipal sewage sludge. All municipal solid waste is included, although a portion of the municipal solid waste stream contains petroleum-derived plastics and other nonrenewable sources. For municipal waste used to produce electric power, incremental growth is assumed to be for landfill gas facilities. [4] Excludes motor gasoline component of E85. [5] Includes consumption of energy by electricity-only and combined heat and power plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Includes small power producers and exempt wholesale generators. [6] Includes selected renewable energy consumption data for which the energy is not bought or sold, either directly or indirectly as an input to marketed energy.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2007. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/aeoref_tab.html> (released February 2007).

Table 899. **Energy Imports and Exports by Type of Fuel: 1980 to 2005**

[**In quadrillion of Btu. (12.10 represents 12,100,000,000,000,000 Btu).** For definition of Btu, see text, this section]

Type of fuel	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 [1]
Net imports, total [2]	**12.10**	**7.58**	**14.06**	**17.75**	**23.54**	**24.97**	**26.39**	**25.74**	**27.01**	**29.11**	**29.62**
Coal	–2.39	–2.39	–2.70	–2.08	–1.30	–1.21	–0.77	–0.61	–0.49	–0.57	–0.51
Natural gas (dry)	0.96	0.90	1.46	2.74	3.50	3.62	3.69	3.58	3.36	3.50	3.59
Petroleum [3]	13.50	8.95	15.29	16.89	21.18	22.38	23.36	22.63	24.07	26.00	26.41
Other [4]	0.04	0.13	0.01	0.19	0.16	0.18	0.10	0.13	0.07	0.18	0.13
Imports, total	15.80	11.78	18.82	22.26	27.25	28.97	30.16	29.41	31.06	33.54	34.26
Coal	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.24	0.23	0.31	0.49	0.42	0.63	0.68	0.76
Natural gas (dry)	1.01	0.95	1.55	2.90	3.66	3.87	4.07	4.10	4.04	4.37	4.39
Petroleum [3]	14.66	10.61	17.12	18.88	23.13	24.53	25.40	24.68	26.22	28.21	28.87
Other [4]	0.10	0.17	0.08	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.19	0.21	0.17	0.29	0.24
Exports, total	3.69	4.20	4.75	4.51	3.71	4.01	3.77	3.67	4.05	4.43	4.64
Coal	2.42	2.44	2.77	2.32	1.53	1.53	1.27	1.03	1.12	1.25	1.27
Natural gas (dry)	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.16	0.16	0.25	0.38	0.52	0.69	0.86	0.79
Petroleum	1.16	1.66	1.82	1.99	1.95	2.15	2.04	2.04	2.15	2.21	2.46
Other [4]	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.11

[1] Preliminary. [2] Net imports equals imports minus exports. Minus sign (–) denotes an excess of exports over imports. [3] Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. [4] Coal coke and small amounts of electricity transmitted across U.S. borders with Canada and Mexico.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review, 2005*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/pdf/pages/sec1_11.pdf> (released 27 July 2006).

Table 900. **U.S. Foreign Trade in Selected Mineral Fuels: 1980 to 2005**

[**985 represents 985,000,000,000 cu. ft.** Minus sign (–) indicates an excess of imports over exports]

Mineral fuel	Unit	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005 [1]
Natural gas:										
Imports	Bil. cu. ft.	985	950	1,532	2,841	3,782	4,015	3,944	4,259	4,285
Exports	Bil. cu. ft.	49	55	86	154	244	516	680	854	787
Net trade	Bil. cu. ft.	–936	–894	–1,447	–2,687	–3,538	–3,499	–3,264	–3,404	–3,498
Crude oil:										
Imports [2]	Mil. bbl.	1,926	1,168	2,151	2,639	3,320	3,336	3,528	3,692	3,670
Exports	Mil. bbl.	105	75	40	35	18	3	5	10	15
Net trade	Mil. bbl.	–1,821	–1,094	–2,112	–2,604	–3,301	–3,333	–3,523	–3,682	–3,655
Petroleum products:										
Imports	Mil. bbl.	603	681	775	586	874	872	949	1,119	1,267
Exports	Mil. bbl.	94	211	273	312	362	356	370	374	414
Net trade	Mil. bbl.	–508	–471	–502	–274	–512	–517	–579	–745	–853
Coal:										
Imports	Mil. sh. tons	1.2	2.0	2.7	9.5	12.5	16.9	25.0	27.3	30.5
Exports	Mil. sh. tons	91.7	92.7	105.8	88.5	58.5	39.6	43.0	48.0	49.9
Net trade	Mil. sh. tons	90.5	90.7	103.1	79.1	46.0	22.7	18.0	20.7	19.5

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes strategic petroleum reserve imports.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2005*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/contents.html> (released 27 July 2006).

Table 901. **Crude Oil Imports Into the U.S. by Country of Origin: 1980 to 2006**

[**In millions of barrels (1,921 represents 1,921,000,000).** Barrels contain 42 gallons. Crude oil imports are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed. Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Total OPEC excludes, and non-OPEC includes, petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of OPEC, primarily from Carribean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC]

Country of origin	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total imports	**1,921**	**1,168**	**2,151**	**2,639**	**3,311**	**3,405**	**3,336**	**3,521**	**3,674**	**3,670**	**3,685**
OPEC, [1, 2, 3] total	1,410	479	1,283	1,219	1,659	1,770	1,490	1,671	1,836	1,738	1,745
Algeria	166	31	23	10	(Z)	4	11	41	79	83	130
Iraq	10	17	188	–	226	290	168	171	238	190	202
Kuwait [4]	10	1	29	78	96	87	79	75	88	79	65
Libya	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	16	24
Saudi Arabia [4]	456	48	436	460	556	588	554	629	547	525	519
Indonesia	115	107	36	23	13	15	18	10	12	7	6
Nigeria	307	102	286	227	319	307	215	306	389	387	381
Venezuela	57	112	243	420	446	471	438	436	473	449	416
Non-OPEC, total [5]	511	689	869	1,419	1,652	1,635	1,846	1,850	1,838	1,932	1,940
Angola	(NA)	(NA)	86	131	108	117	117	132	112	164	187
Brazil	(NA)	(NA)	–	–	2	5	21	17	19	34	49
Canada	73	171	235	380	492	495	527	565	590	600	651
Colombia	(NA)	(NA)	51	76	116	95	86	59	51	57	52
Ecuador [2]	6	20	(NA)	35	46	41	37	50	83	101	99
Mexico	185	261	251	375	479	509	548	580	584	566	575
Norway	53	11	35	94	110	103	127	60	54	43	36
Russia	(NA)	(NA)	(Z)	5	3	–	31	54	55	70	39
United Kingdom	63	101	57	124	106	89	148	127	86	80	47

– Represents zero. NA Not available. Z Represents less than 500,000 barrels. [1] OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) includes the Persian Gulf nations shown below, except Bahrain, which is not a member of OPEC, and also includes Iran, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates. [2] Ecuador withdrew from OPEC on Dec. 31, 1992; therefore, it is included under OPEC for the period 1973 to 1992. [3] Gabon withdrew from OPEC on Dec. 31, 1994; therefore, it is included under OPEC for the period 1973 to 1994. [4] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in Saudi Arabia. [5] Non-OPEC total includes nations not shown.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 2007. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_supply_monthly/current/pdf/table38.pdf>.

Table 902. **Crude Oil and Refined Products—Summary: 1980 to 2006**

[**13,481 represents 13,481,000 bbl.** Barrels (bbl.) of 42 gallons. Data are averages]

Year	Crude oil (1,000 bbl. per day)					Refined oil products (1,000 bbl. per day)			Total oil imports [3] (1,000 bbl. per day)	Crude oil stocks [4] (mil. bbl.)	
	Input to refineries	Domestic production	Imports		Exports	Domestic demand	Imports	Exports		Total	Strategic reserve [5]
			Total [1]	Strategic reserve [2]							
1980	13,481	8,597	5,263	44	287	17,056	1,646	258	6,909	[6]466	108
1985	12,002	8,971	3,201	118	204	15,726	1,866	577	5,067	814	493
1990	13,409	7,355	5,894	27	109	16,988	2,123	748	8,018	908	586
1995	13,973	6,560	7,230	–	95	17,725	1,605	855	8,835	895	592
1997	14,662	6,452	8,225	–	108	18,620	1,936	896	10,162	868	563
1998	14,889	6,252	8,706	–	110	18,917	2,002	835	10,708	895	571
1999	14,804	5,881	8,731	8	118	19,519	2,122	822	10,852	852	567
2000	15,067	5,822	9,071	8	50	19,701	2,389	990	11,459	826	541
2001	15,128	5,801	9,328	11	20	19,649	2,543	951	11,871	862	550
2002	14,947	5,746	9,140	16	9	19,761	2,390	975	11,530	877	599
2003	15,304	5,681	9,665	–	12	20,034	2,599	1,014	12,264	907	638
2004	15,475	5,419	10,088	77	27	20,731	3,057	1,021	13,145	961	676
2005	15,220	5,178	10,126	52	32	20,802	3,588	1,133	13,714	1,008	685
2006	15,240	5,136	10,095	6	25	20,588	3,517	1,309	13,612	998	689

– Represents zero. [1] Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve. [2] SPR is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Through 2003, includes imports by SPR only; beginning in 2004, includes imports by SPR, and imports into SPR by others. [3] Crude oil (including Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports) plus refined products. [4] Crude oil at end of period. Includes commercial and Strategic Petroleum Reserve stocks. [5] Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements. [6] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit are included from January 1985 forward.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review,* April 2007 issue.

Table 903. **Petroleum and Coal Products Corporations—Sales, Net Profit, and Profit Per Dollar of Sales: 1990 to 2006**

[**318.5 represents $318,500,000,000.** Represents SIC group 29 (NAICS group 324). Through 2000, based on Standard Industrial Classification code; beginning 2001, based on North American Industry Classification System, 1997 (NAICS). Profit rates are averages of quarterly figures at annual rates. Beginning 1990, excludes estimates for corporations with less than $250,000 in assets]

Item	Unit	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sales	Bil. dol.	318.5	283.1	250.4	277.0	455.2	472.5	474.9	597.8	767.7	956.0	1,048.5
Net profit:												
Before income taxes	Bil. dol.	23.1	16.5	9.7	20.3	55.5	47.2	22.4	52.8	89.7	120.2	140.5
After income taxes	Bil. dol.	17.8	13.9	8.3	17.2	42.6	35.8	19.5	43.6	71.8	96.3	111.5
Depreciation[1]	Bil. dol.	18.7	16.7	14.7	13.5	15.5	17.2	17.8	19.4	18.5	18.6	20.6
Profits per dollar of sales:												
Before income taxes	Cents	7.3	5.8	3.5	7.1	12.2	9.7	4.6	10.4	15.5	17.9	17.6
After income taxes	Cents	5.6	4.9	3.1	6.0	9.4	7.4	4.2	8.6	12.4	14.3	13.9
Profits on stockholders' equity:												
Before income taxes	Percent	16.4	12.6	6.0	13.0	29.4	21.8	9.7	20.8	32.9	38.0	35.7
After income taxes	Percent	12.7	10.6	5.2	11.0	22.6	16.5	8.4	17.1	26.3	30.4	28.3

[1] Includes depletion and accelerated amortization of emergency facilities.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining and Trade Corporations.*

Table 904. **Major Petroleum Companies—Financial Summary: 1980 to 2006**

[**32.9 represents $32,900,000,000.** Data represent a composite of approximately 42 major worldwide petroleum companies aggregated on a consolidated total company basis]

Item	1980	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
FINANCIAL DATA (bil. dol.)										
Net income	32.9	26.8	24.3	76.4	62.0	44.3	85.5	120.5	170.6	187.6
Depreciation, depletion, etc.	32.5	38.7	43.1	53.3	63.4	61.2	68.0	76.9	76.5	85.8
Cash flow [1]	65.4	65.5	67.4	129.7	140.0	118.0	157.7	205.1	239.9	261.2
Dividends paid	9.3	15.9	17.6	23.0	29.7	27.3	27.5	33.5	37.5	39.2
Net internal funds available for investment or debt repayment [2]	56.1	49.6	49.8	106.7	110.4	90.7	130.3	171.5	202.4	221.7
Capital and exploratory expenditures	62.1	59.6	59.8	72.8	99.9	88.7	90.7	112.4	140.4	193.1
Long-term capitalization	211.4	300.0	304.3	516.9	543.8	548.1	606.1	700.1	800.4	910.6
Long-term debt	49.8	90.4	85.4	112.8	143.2	153.5	142.1	161.0	165.2	177.4
Preferred stock	2.0	5.2	5.7	5.4	6.7	2.5	2.2	1.3	3.5	3.4
Common stock and retained earnings [3]	159.6	204.4	213.2	398.7	393.9	392.1	461.8	537.8	631.7	729.8
Excess of expenditures over cash income [4]	6.0	10.0	10.0	–33.9	–10.5	–2.0	–39.5	–59.2	–62.0	–28.9
RATIOS [5] (percent)										
Long-term debt to long-term capitalization	23.6	30.1	28.1	21.8	26.7	28.3	26.5	24.1	23.5	19.9
Net income to total average capital	17.0	9.1	8.1	15.7	12.3	8.7	15.2	18.9	23.0	22.3
Net income to average common equity	22.5	13.5	11.6	20.5	16.3	11.5	20.1	24.2	29.3	27.8

[1] Generally represents internally generated funds from operations. Sum of net income and noncash charges such as depreciation, depletion, and amortization. [2] Cash flow minus dividends paid. [3] Includes common stock, capital surplus, and earned surplus accounts after adjustments. [4] Capital and exploratory expenditures plus dividends paid minus cash flow. [5] Represents approximate year-to-year comparisons because of changes in the makeup of the group due to mergers and other corporate changes.

Source: Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co., New York, NY, *Comparative Oil Company Statements,* annual.

Table 905. **Nuclear Power Plants—Number, Capacity, and Generation: 1980 to 2006**

[51.8 represents 51,800,000 kW]

Item	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Operable generating units [1, 2]	71	96	112	109	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Net summer capacity [2, 3] (mil. kW)	51.8	79.4	99.6	99.5	97.4	97.9	98.2	98.7	99.2	99.6	100.0	100.0
Net generation (bil. kWh)	251.1	383.7	576.9	673.4	728.3	753.9	768.8	780.1	763.7	788.5	782.0	787.2
Percent of total electricity net generation	11.0	15.5	19.0	20.1	19.7	19.8	20.6	20.2	19.7	19.9	19.3	19.4
Capacity factor [4] (percent)	56.3	58.0	66.0	77.4	85.3	88.1	89.4	90.3	87.9	90.1	89.3	89.9

[1] Total of nuclear generating units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the year. Although Browns Ferry 1 was shut down in 1985, the unit has remained fully licensed and thus has continued to be counted as operable during the shutdown. [2] As of year-end. [3] Net summer capacity is the peak steady hourly output that generating equipment is expected to supply to system load, exclusive of auxiliary and other power plant, as demonstrated by test at the time of summer peak demand. [4] Weighted average of monthly capacity factors. Monthly factors are derived by dividing actual monthly generation by the maximum possible generation for the month (number of hours in the month multiplied by the net summer capacity at the end of the month).

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, April 2007. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/nuclear.html> (accessed 23 May 2007).

Table 906. **Nuclear Power Plants—Number of Units, Net Generation, and Net Summer Capacity by State: 2005**

[781,986 represents 781,986,000,000 kWh]

State	Number of units	Net generation		Net summer capacity		State	Number of units	Net generation		Net summer capacity	
		Total (mil. kWh)	Percent of total [1]	Total (mil. kW)	Percent of total [1]			Total (mil. kWh)	Percent of total [1]	Total (mil. kW)	Percent of total [1]
U.S.	**104**	**781,986**	**19.3**	**99.99**	**10.2**	MS	1	10,078	22.4	1.27	7.5
AL	5	31,694	23.0	5.01	16.3	MO	1	8,031	8.8	1.19	5.8
AZ	3	25,807	25.4	3.88	15.6	NE	2	8,802	28.0	1.24	17.6
AR	2	13,690	28.6	1.83	13.0	NH	1	9,456	39.8	1.22	28.2
CA	4	36,155	18.1	4.32	7.0	NJ	1	31,392	51.8	3.98	22.7
CT	2	15,562	46.4	2.04	25.6	NY	6	42,443	28.9	5.15	13.2
FL	5	28,759	13.1	3.90	7.3	NC	5	39,982	30.8	4.94	18.2
GA	4	31,534	23.1	4.06	11.1	OH	3	14,803	9.4	2.11	6.2
IL	11	93,263	48.0	11.39	26.8	PA	9	76,289	35.0	9.20	20.5
IA	1	4,538	10.3	0.58	5.2	SC	7	53,138	51.8	6.47	28.7
KS	1	8,821	19.2	1.17	10.6	TN	3	27,803	28.6	3.40	16.4
LA	2	15,676	16.9	2.12	7.9	TX	4	38,232	9.6	4.86	4.8
MD	2	14,703	27.9	1.74	13.9	VT	1	4,072	71.2	0.51	50.5
MA	1	5,475	11.5	0.69	4.9	VA	4	27,918	35.4	3.43	15.2
MI	3	32,872	27.0	3.98	13.1	WA	1	8,242	8.1	1.13	4.1
MN	3	12,835	24.2	1.62	13.4	WI	3	9,921	16.0	1.58	9.8

[1] For total generation and capacity, see Table 912.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual 2005*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epa_sprdshts.html> (released 6 November 2006).

Table 907. **Solar Collector Shipments by Type, End Use, and Market Sector: 1980 to 2005**

[**Shipments in thousands of square feet (19,398 represents 19,398,000).** Solar collector is a device for intercepting sunlight, converting the light to heat, and carrying the heat to where it will be either used or stored. 1985 data are not available. Based on the Annual Solar Thermal Collector Manufacturers Survey]

Year	Number of manufacturers	Total shipments [1, 2, 3]	Collector type		End use			Market sector		
			Low temperature [1, 2]	Medium temperature, special, other [2]	Pool heating	Hot water	Space heating	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
1980 [4]	233	19,398	12,233	7,165	12,029	4,790	1,688	16,077	2,417	488
1986 [4]	98	9,360	3,751	1,111	3,494	1,181	127	4,131	703	13
1990 [4]	51	11,409	3,645	2,527	5,016	1,091	2	5,835	294	22
1995	36	7,666	6,813	840	6,763	755	132	6,966	604	82
2000	26	8,354	7,948	400	7,863	367	99	7,473	810	57
2003	26	11,444	10,877	560	10,800	511	76	10,506	864	71
2004	24	14,114	13,608	506	13,634	452	13	12,864	1,178	70
2005 [5]	25	16,041	15,224	702	15,041	640	228	14,681	1,160	31

[1] Includes shipments of high temperature collectors to the government, including some military, but excluding space applications. Also includes end uses such as process heating, utility, and other market sectors not shown separately. [2] Includes imputation of shipment data to account for nonrespondents. [3] Total shipments include all domestic and export shipments and may include imported collectors that subsequently were shipped to domestic or foreign customers. [4] Declines between 1986 and 1990 are primarily due to the expiration of the federal energy tax credit and industry consolidation. [5] Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 1980–1990, *Solar Collector Manufacturing Activity,* annual reports; 1995–2002, *Renewable Energy Annual*; thereafter, *Solar Thermal and Photovoltaic Collector Manufacturing Activities 2005.* See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/solarreport/solar.html> (released August 2006).

Table 908. **Uranium Concentrate—Supply, Inventories, and Average Prices: 1980 to 2005**

[**43.70 represents 43,700,000 pounds (lbs.). Years ending Dec. 31**. For additional data on uranium, see Section 18]

Item	Unit	1980	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Production [1]	Mil. lb.	43.70	8.89	6.04	3.96	2.64	2.34	2.00	2.28	2.69
Exports	Mil. lb.	5.8	2.0	9.8	13.6	11.7	15.4	13.2	13.2	20.5
Imports [2]	Mil. lb.	3.6	23.7	41.3	44.9	46.7	52.7	53.0	66.1	65.5
Electric plant purchases from domestic suppliers	Mil. lb.	(NA)	20.5	22.3	24.3	27.5	22.7	21.7	28.2	27.3
Loaded into U.S. nuclear reactors [3]	Mil. lb.	(NA)	(NA)	51.1	51.5	52.7	57.2	62.3	50.1	58.3
Inventories, total	Mil. lb.	(NA)	129.1	72.5	111.3	103.8	102.1	85.5	95.2	93.8
At domestic suppliers	Mil. lb.	(NA)	26.4	13.7	56.5	48.1	48.7	39.9	37.5	29.0
At electric plants	Mil. lb.	(NA)	102.7	58.7	54.8	55.6	53.5	45.6	57.7	64.8
Average price per pound:										
Purchased imports	Dollars	(NA)	12.55	10.20	9.84	9.51	10.05	10.59	12.25	14.83
Domestic purchases	Dollars	(NA)	15.70	11.11	11.45	10.45	10.35	10.84	11.91	13.98

NA Not available. [1] Data are for uranium concentrate, a yellow or brown powder obtained by the milling of uranium ore, processing of in situ leach mining solutions, or as a byproduct of phosphoric acid production. [2] Trade data prior to 1990 were for transactions conducted by uranium suppliers only. For 1990 forward, transactions by uranium buyers (consumers) have been included. Buyer imports and exports prior to 1990 are believed to be small. [3] Does not include any fuel rods removed from reactors and later reloaded into the reactor.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2005*. Also see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/pdf/pages/sec9_7.pdf> (released 27 July 2006).

Table 909. **Electricity Net Generation by Sector and Fuel Type: 1990 to 2005**

[3,038.0 represents 3,038,000,000,000 kWh. Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Also includes fuels consumed to produce useful thermal output at a small number of electric utility combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants]

Source and sector	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005 [1]
Net generation, total	**Bil. kWh.**	**3,038.0**	**3,353.5**	**3,802.1**	**3,858.5**	**3,883.2**	**3,970.6**	**4,038.0**
Electric power sector, total	Bil. kWh.	2,901.3	3,194.2	3,637.5	3,698.5	3,721.2	3,808.4	3,883.4
Electricity-only plants [2]	Bil. kWh.	2,840.0	3,052.8	3,472.9	3,504.8	3,525.5	3,624.1	3,705.5
Combined-heat-and-power plants [3]	Bil. kWh.	61.3	141.5	164.6	193.7	195.7	184.3	177.9
Commercial sector [4]	Bil. kWh.	5.8	8.2	7.9	7.4	7.5	8.3	8.2
Industrial sector [5]	Bil. kWh.	130.8	151.0	156.7	152.6	154.5	153.9	146.3
Net generation by source, all sectors:								
Fossil fuels, total	Bil. kWh.	2,103.8	2,293.9	2,692.5	2,730.2	2,758.6	2,825.0	2,903.3
Coal [6]	Bil. kWh.	1,594.0	1,709.4	1,966.3	1,933.1	1,973.7	1,978.6	2,014.2
Petroleum [7]	Bil. kWh.	126.6	74.6	111.2	94.6	119.4	120.6	121.9
Natural gas [8]	Bil. kWh.	372.8	496.1	601.0	691.0	649.9	709.0	751.5
Other gases [9]	Bil. kWh.	10.4	13.9	14.0	11.5	15.6	16.8	15.6
Nuclear electric power	Bil. kWh.	576.9	673.4	753.9	780.1	763.7	788.5	780.5
Hydroelectric pumped storage [10]	Bil. kWh.	-3.5	-2.7	-5.5	-8.7	-8.5	-8.5	-6.6
Renewable energy, total	Bil. kWh.	357.2	384.8	356.5	351.3	363.2	358.8	357.2
Conventional hydroelectric power	Bil. kWh.	292.9	310.8	275.6	264.3	275.8	268.4	265.1
Biomass, total	Bil. kWh.	45.8	56.9	60.7	61.5	61.3	60.9	61.8
Wood [11]	Bil. kWh.	32.5	36.5	37.6	38.7	37.5	37.6	37.8
Waste [12]	Bil. kWh.	13.3	20.4	23.1	22.9	23.7	23.3	24.0
Geothermal	Bil. kWh.	15.4	13.4	14.1	14.5	14.4	14.8	15.1
Solar [13]	Bil. kWh.	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Wind	Bil. kWh.	2.8	3.2	5.6	10.4	11.2	14.1	14.6
Other [14]	Bil. kWh.	3.6	4.1	4.8	5.7	6.1	6.7	3.7
Consumption of fuels for electricity generation:								
Coal [6]	Mil. sh. tons	792.5	860.6	994.9	987.6	1,014.1	1,026.0	1,051.2
Petroleum, total	Mil. bbl.	219.0	132.6	195.2	168.6	206.7	209.5	215.0
Distilate fuel oil [15]	Mil. bbl.	18.1	19.6	31.7	23.3	29.7	20.7	21.9
Residual fuel oil [16]	Mil. bbl.	190.8	95.5	143.4	109.2	142.5	145.2	146.8
Other liquids [17]	Mil. bbl.	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.9	2.9	4.0	3.7
Petroleum coke	Mil. sh. tons	1.9	3.4	3.7	6.8	6.3	7.9	8.5
Natural gas [8]	Bil. cu. ft.	3,691.6	4,737.9	5,691.5	6,126.1	5,616.1	6,111.3	6,466.0
Other gases [9]	Tril. Btu	111.8	132.5	126.0	131.2	156.3	187.0	188.6
Biomass	Tril. Btu	653.5	795.6	825.9	1,004.1	902.4	924.5	1,039.6
Wood [11]	Tril. Btu	442.3	479.9	495.8	605.1	519.3	533.5	624.7
Waste [12]	Tril. Btu	211.2	315.7	330.1	399.1	383.1	390.9	414.8
Other [14]	Tril. Btu	36.0	42.0	46.2	49.0	58.7	51.3	32.9

[1] Preliminary. [2] Electricity-only plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity to the public. Data also include a small number of electric utility combined-heat-and-power plants (CHP). [3] Combined-heat-and-power plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity and heat to the public. Data do not include electric utility CHP plants—these are included under electricity-only plants. [4] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. [5] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (HCP) and industrial electricity-only plants. Through 1988, data are for industrial hydroelectric power only. [6] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel. [7] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil. [8] Includes a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately. [9] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. [10] Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping. [11] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste. [12] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. [13] Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy. [14] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies. [15] Fuel oil numbers 1, 2, and 4. Prior to 2001, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel. [16] Fuel oil numbers 5 and 6. Prior to 2001, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil number 4. [17] Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, and waste oil.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2005*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/contents.html> (released 27 July 2006).

Table 910. **Total Electric Net Summer Capacity, All Sectors: 1990 to 2005**

[**In million kilowatts (734.1 represents 734,100,000).** Data are at end of year. For plants that use multiple sources of energy, capacity is assigned to the predominant energy source]

Source	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 [1]
Net summer capacity, total	**734.1**	**769.5**	**785.9**	**811.7**	**848.3**	**905.3**	**948.4**	**962.9**	**978.5**
Fossil fuels, total	527.8	554.2	572.6	598.9	634.9	689.5	731.2	745.4	758.8
Coal [2]	307.4	311.4	315.5	315.1	314.2	315.4	313.0	313.0	313.5
Petroleum [3]	49.0	43.7	35.6	35.9	39.7	38.2	36.4	33.7	33.8
Natural gas [4]	56.2	75.4	73.6	95.7	125.8	171.7	208.4	224.3	234.5
Dual fired [5]	113.6	122.0	146.0	149.8	153.5	162.3	171.3	172.2	174.7
Other gases [6]	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4
Nuclear electric power	99.6	99.5	97.4	97.9	98.2	98.7	99.2	99.6	99.8
Hydroelectric pumped storage	19.5	21.4	19.6	19.5	19.7	20.4	20.5	20.8	20.9
Renewable energy, total	86.8	93.9	95.3	94.9	95.1	96.1	96.9	96.4	98.2
Conventional hydroelectric power	73.9	78.6	79.4	79.4	78.9	79.4	78.7	77.6	77.7
Biomass, total	8.1	10.3	10.5	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8
Wood [7]	5.5	6.7	6.8	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.2
Waste [8]	2.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6
Geothermal	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2
Solar [9]	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Wind	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.4	3.9	4.4	6.0	6.5	8.2
Other [10]	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9

[1] Preliminary. [2] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel. [3] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil. [4] Includes a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately. [5] Petroleum and natural gas. [6] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. [7] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste. [8] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. [9] Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy. [10] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2005.* See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/elect.html> (released 27 July 2006).

Table 911. **Electricity—End Use and Average Retail Prices: 1980 to 2005**

[Beginning 2003, the category "other" has been replaced by "transportation," and the categories "commercial" and "industrial" have been redefined. Data represent revenue from electricity retail sales divided by the amount of retail electricity sold (in kilowatt-hours). Prices include state and local taxes, energy or demand charges, customer service charges, environmental surcharges, franchise fees, fuel adjustments, and other miscellaneous charges applied to end-use customers during normal billing operations. Prices do not include deferred charges, credits, or other adjustments, such as fuel or revenue from purchased power, from previous reporting periods. Data are for a census of electric utilities. Beginning in 1999, data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers]

Item	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 [1]
END USE (Billion kilowatt-hours)									
Total end use [2]	**2,837.1**	**3,164.0**	**3,483.7**	**3,592.4**	**3,544.7**	**3,632.3**	**3,657.5**	**3,716.7**	**3,813.4**
Direct use [3]	124.5	150.7	171.6	170.9	162.6	166.2	168.3	168.5	160.5
Retail sales [4]									
Residential	924.0	1,042.5	1,144.9	1,192.4	1,201.1	1,265.4	1,273.6	1,293.6	1,361.1
Commercial [5]	838.3	953.1	1,103.8	1,159.3	1,191.2	1,205.1	1,197.2	1,229.0	1,266.7
Industrial [6]	945.5	1,012.7	1,058.2	1,064.2	984.5	990.1	1,011.6	1,018.5	1,016.7
Transportation [7]	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	6.8	7.1	8.3
AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES (Cents per kilowatt-hour)									
Total									
Nominal	6.57	6.89	6.64	6.81	7.31	7.22	7.42	7.62	8.09
Real	8.05	7.48	6.78	6.81	7.14	6.93	6.98	6.98	7.21
Residential									
Nominal	7.83	8.40	8.16	8.24	8.63	8.46	8.70	8.97	9.42
Real	9.60	9.12	8.34	8.24	8.43	8.12	8.18	8.22	8.40
Commercial [8]									
Nominal	7.34	7.69	7.26	7.43	7.95	7.90	8.00	8.16	8.68
Real	9.00	8.35	7.42	7.43	7.76	7.58	7.53	7.48	7.74
Industrial [6]									
Nominal	4.74	4.66	4.43	4.64	4.98	4.91	5.12	5.27	5.57
Real	5.81	5.06	4.53	4.64	4.86	4.71	4.82	4.83	4.97
Transportation [7]									
Nominal	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.55	7.13	7.44
Real	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.10	6.54	6.63
Other [9]									
Nominal	6.40	6.88	6.35	6.56	7.44	6.75	(X)	(X)	(X)
Real	7.84	7.47	6.49	6.56	7.27	6.48	(X)	(X)	(X)

NA Not available. X Not applicable. [1] Preliminary. [2] The sum of "total retail sales" and "direct use." [3] Use of electricity that is 1) self-generated, 2) produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of station use. [4] Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers. [5] Includes public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities. [6] Beginning 2003, includes agriculture and irrigation. [7] Includes sales to railroads and railways. [8] Beginning 2003, includes public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities. [9] Public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agriculture and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2005.* See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/elect.html> (released 27 July 2006).

Table 912. **Electric Power Industry—Net Generation and Net Summer Capacity by State: 2000 to 2005**

[Capacity as of December 31. (3,802.1 represents 3,802,100,000,000). Covers utilities for public use]

State	Net generation (bil. kWh)					Net summer capacity (mil. kW)			
				2005					
	2000	2003	2004	Total	Percent from coal	2000	2003	2004	2005
United States	**3,802.1**	**3,883.2**	**3,970.6**	**4,054.7**	**49.7**	**811.7**	**948.4**	**962.9**	**978.0**
Alabama	124.4	137.5	137.4	137.9	56.6	23.5	30.2	30.6	30.7
Alaska	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	9.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Arizona	88.9	94.4	104.6	101.5	39.6	15.3	23.5	24.3	24.9
Arkansas	43.9	50.4	51.9	47.8	48.2	9.7	13.5	13.5	14.1
California	208.1	192.8	194.8	200.3	1.1	51.9	57.9	58.3	61.7
Colorado	44.2	46.6	47.9	49.6	71.7	8.4	10.4	11.1	11.1
Connecticut	33.0	29.5	32.6	33.5	11.9	6.4	7.6	7.9	8.0
Delaware	6.0	7.4	7.9	8.1	59.4	2.1	3.4	3.4	3.4
District of Columbia	0.1	0.1	(Z)	0.2	–	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Florida	191.8	212.6	218.1	220.3	28.4	41.5	49.4	50.7	53.2
Georgia	123.9	124.1	126.8	136.7	63.8	27.8	34.8	35.3	36.5
Hawaii	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.5	14.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Idaho	11.9	10.4	10.9	10.8	0.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
Illinois	178.5	189.1	192.0	194.1	47.5	36.3	45.5	42.0	42.5
Indiana	127.8	124.9	127.8	130.4	94.2	23.3	25.6	26.7	27.0
Iowa	41.5	42.1	43.2	44.2	77.6	9.1	10.1	10.9	11.1
Kansas	44.8	46.6	46.8	45.9	75.2	10.1	10.9	10.9	11.0
Kentucky	93.0	91.7	94.5	97.8	91.1	16.8	19.1	19.6	20.0
Louisiana	92.9	94.9	98.2	92.6	24.9	21.0	25.7	26.5	26.8
Maine	14.0	19.0	19.1	18.8	1.7	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2
Maryland	51.1	52.2	52.1	52.7	55.7	10.4	12.5	12.5	12.5
Massachusetts	38.7	48.4	47.5	47.5	25.3	12.4	13.9	14.0	14.0
Michigan	104.2	111.3	118.5	121.6	57.8	25.8	30.4	30.4	30.4
Minnesota	51.4	55.1	52.4	53.0	62.1	10.3	11.5	11.6	12.1
Mississippi	37.6	40.1	43.7	45.1	36.9	9.0	17.3	17.0	16.9
Missouri	76.6	87.2	87.6	90.8	85.3	17.3	20.0	20.2	20.5
Montana	26.5	26.3	26.8	27.9	63.8	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3
Nebraska	29.1	30.5	32.0	31.5	66.2	6.0	6.7	6.7	7.0
Nevada	35.5	33.2	37.7	40.2	45.7	6.7	7.5	8.7	8.7
New Hampshire	15.0	21.6	23.9	23.7	17.2	2.9	4.2	4.3	4.3
New Jersey	58.1	57.4	55.9	60.5	19.2	16.5	18.6	18.2	17.5
New Mexico	34.0	32.7	32.9	35.1	85.2	5.6	6.3	6.3	6.5
New York	138.1	137.6	138.0	146.9	14.0	35.6	36.7	37.8	39.1
North Carolina	122.3	127.6	126.3	129.7	60.5	24.5	27.3	27.1	27.1
North Dakota	31.3	31.3	29.9	31.9	94.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8
Ohio	149.1	146.6	148.3	157.0	87.2	28.4	34.1	34.1	33.9
Oklahoma	55.6	60.6	60.7	68.6	53.0	14.1	18.2	19.4	19.8
Oregon	51.8	49.0	51.4	49.3	7.0	11.3	12.9	12.1	12.2
Pennsylvania	201.7	206.3	214.7	218.1	55.5	36.7	42.4	45.1	44.9
Rhode Island	6.0	5.6	4.9	6.1	–	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
South Carolina	93.3	93.8	97.9	102.5	38.7	18.7	20.7	22.2	22.6
South Dakota	9.7	7.9	7.5	6.5	46.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
Tennessee	95.8	92.2	97.6	97.1	61.0	19.5	20.9	20.9	20.7
Texas	377.7	379.2	390.3	396.7	37.4	81.7	99.6	101.1	101.0
Utah	36.6	38.0	38.2	38.2	94.2	5.2	5.8	6.2	6.5
Vermont	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.7	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Virginia	77.2	75.3	78.9	78.9	44.9	19.4	21.3	22.5	22.6
Washington	108.2	100.1	102.2	102.0	10.3	26.1	27.7	27.6	27.8
West Virginia	92.9	94.7	89.7	93.6	97.6	15.0	16.1	16.4	16.5
Wisconsin	59.6	60.1	60.4	61.8	67.4	13.6	14.3	14.7	16.2
Wyoming	45.5	43.6	44.8	45.6	95.1	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.7

– Represents zero. Z Represents less than 50 million kWh or 50,000 kW.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual 2005*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epa_sprdshts.html> (released 9 November 2006).

Table 913. **Electric Power Industry—Capability, Peak Load, and Capacity Margin: 1980 to 2006**

[**558,237 represents 558,237,000 kW.** Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. Capability represents the maximum kilowatt output with all power sources available and with hydraulic equipment under actual water conditions, allowing for maintenance, emergency outages, and system operating requirements. Capacity margin is the difference between capability and peak load]

Year	Capability at the time of—				Noncoincident peak load		Capacity margin			
	Summer peak load (1,000 kW)		Winter peak load (1,000 kW)				Summer		Winter	
	Amount	Change from prior year	Amount	Change from prior year	Summer (1,000 kW)	Winter (1,000 kW)	Amount (1,000 kW)	Percent of capability	Amount (1,000 kW)	Percent of capability
1980	558,237	13,731	572,195	17,670	427,058	384,567	131,179	23.5	187,628	32.8
1985	621,597	17,357	636,475	14,350	460,503	423,660	161,094	25.9	212,815	33.4
1987	648,118	14,827	662,977	16,256	496,185	448,277	151,933	23.4	214,700	32.4
1988	661,580	13,462	676,940	13,963	529,460	466,533	132,120	20.0	210,407	31.1
1989	673,316	11,736	685,249	8,309	524,110	496,378	149,206	22.2	188,871	27.6
1990	685,091	11,775	696,757	11,508	546,331	484,231	138,760	20.3	212,526	30.5
1991	690,915	5,824	703,212	6,455	551,418	485,761	139,497	20.2	217,451	30.9
1992	695,436	4,521	707,752	4,540	548,707	492,983	146,729	21.1	214,769	30.3
1993	694,250	-1,186	711,957	4,205	575,356	521,733	118,894	17.1	190,224	26.7
1994	702,985	8,735	715,090	3,133	585,320	518,253	117,665	16.7	196,837	27.5
1995	714,222	11,237	727,679	12,589	620,249	544,684	93,973	13.2	182,995	25.1
1996	724,728	10,506	737,637	9,958	616,790	554,081	107,938	14.9	183,556	24.9
1997	725,829	1,101	736,666	-971	637,677	529,874	88,152	12.1	206,792	28.1
1998	724,193	-1,636	735,090	-1,576	660,293	567,558	63,900	8.8	167,532	22.8
1999	733,481	9,288	748,271	13,181	682,122	570,915	51,359	7.0	177,356	23.7
2000	750,771	17,290	767,505	19,234	678,413	588,426	72,358	9.6	179,079	23.3
2001	783,737	32,966	806,598	39,093	687,812	576,312	95,925	12.2	230,286	28.6
2002	825,145	41,408	850,984	44,386	714,565	604,986	110,580	13.4	245,998	28.9
2003	853,649	28,504	882,120	31,136	709,375	593,874	144,274	16.9	288,246	32.7
2004	851,766	-1,883	864,849	-17,271	704,459	618,701	147,307	17.3	246,148	28.5
2005	860,137	8,371	878,110	13,261	758,876	626,365	101,261	11.8	251,745	28.7
2006 [1]	870,480	10,343	888,698	10,588	762,228	635,597	108,252	12.4	253,101	28.5

[1] Preliminary.

Source: Edison Electric Institute, Washington, DC, *Statistical Yearbook of the Electric Power Industry,* annual.

Table 914. **Electric Energy Retail Sales by Class of Service and State: 2005**

[**In billions of kilowatt-hours (3,661.0 represents 3,661,000,000,000)**]

State	Total [1]	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	State	Total [1]	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
United States	**3,661.0**	**1,359.2**	**1,275.1**	**1,019.2**					
					Missouri	80.9	34.4	29.6	16.9
Alabama	89.2	31.3	21.6	36.3	Montana	13.5	4.2	4.5	4.8
Alaska	5.9	2.1	2.7	1.2	Nebraska	27.0	9.3	8.8	8.8
Arizona	69.4	30.5	27.5	11.4	Nevada	32.5	11.1	8.5	12.9
Arkansas	46.2	17.1	11.4	17.7	New Hampshire	11.2	4.5	4.6	2.2
California	254.2	85.6	117.6	50.2					
					New Jersey	81.9	30.0	39.8	11.9
Colorado	48.4	16.4	19.8	12.1	New Mexico	20.6	5.9	8.4	6.4
Connecticut	33.1	13.8	13.9	5.2	New York	150.1	50.5	76.8	19.9
Delaware	12.1	4.6	4.2	3.3	North Carolina	128.3	54.1	44.2	30.1
District of Columbia	11.8	1.9	9.3	0.3	North Dakota	10.8	3.8	4.0	3.1
Florida	225.0	115.8	89.4	19.7					
					Ohio	160.2	53.9	46.9	59.4
Georgia	132.3	52.8	44.7	34.6	Oklahoma	53.7	21.3	17.5	14.9
Hawaii	10.5	3.2	3.5	3.9	Oregon	46.4	18.3	15.4	12.7
Idaho	21.9	7.6	5.6	8.6	Pennsylvania	148.3	53.7	45.8	48.0
Illinois	145.0	48.6	50.0	45.9	Rhode Island	8.0	3.2	3.6	1.2
Indiana	106.5	33.6	24.0	48.9					
					South Carolina	81.3	28.7	20.5	32.1
Iowa	42.8	13.6	11.3	17.9	South Dakota	9.8	4.0	4.0	1.8
Kansas	39.0	13.4	14.5	11.2	Tennessee	103.9	41.1	29.1	33.6
Kentucky	89.4	26.9	19.1	43.3	Texas	334.3	126.6	110.8	96.8
Louisiana	77.4	28.7	21.7	27.0	Utah	25.0	7.6	9.4	8.0
Maine	12.4	4.5	4.2	3.7					
					Vermont	5.9	2.2	2.1	1.6
Maryland	68.4	28.4	17.9	21.5	Virginia	108.8	44.7	44.7	19.4
Massachusetts	57.2	20.5	26.4	9.9	Washington	83.4	33.2	28.1	22.1
Michigan	110.4	36.1	39.6	34.7	West Virginia	30.2	11.4	7.5	11.3
Minnesota	66.0	21.7	22.0	22.3	Wisconsin	70.3	22.5	22.5	25.4
Mississippi	45.9	18.0	12.7	15.3	Wyoming	14.1	2.4	3.8	8.0

[1] Includes transportation, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Sales and Revenue 2005*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/esr/table2.xls> (released November 2006).

Table 915. **Electric Energy Price by Class of Service and State: 2005**

[**Revenue (in cents) per kilowatt hour (kWh)**. Data include both bundled and unbundled consumers]

State	Total [1]	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	State	Total [1]	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
United States	**8.14**	**9.45**	**8.67**	**5.73**					
					Missouri	6.13	7.08	5.92	4.54
Alabama	6.46	8.00	7.50	4.52	Montana	6.72	8.10	7.43	4.83
Alaska	11.72	13.30	11.56	9.29	Nebraska	5.87	7.14	5.98	4.43
Arizona	7.79	8.86	7.40	5.85	Nevada	9.02	10.20	9.48	7.71
Arkansas	6.30	8.00	6.18	4.74	New Hampshire	12.53	13.51	12.06	11.48
California	11.63	12.51	11.92	9.55					
					New Jersey	10.89	11.74	10.61	9.76
Colorado	7.64	9.06	7.62	5.74	New Mexico	7.51	9.13	7.81	5.61
Connecticut	12.06	13.64	11.53	9.40	New York	13.95	15.72	14.36	8.23
Delaware	7.76	9.01	7.60	6.21	North Carolina	7.19	8.65	6.86	5.04
District of Columbia	9.18	9.10	9.13	14.13	North Dakota	5.92	6.99	6.11	4.32
Florida	8.76	9.62	8.16	6.46					
					Ohio	7.08	8.51	7.93	5.10
Georgia	7.43	8.64	7.67	5.28	Oklahoma	6.85	7.95	7.00	5.11
Hawaii	18.33	20.70	19.04	15.79	Oregon	6.34	7.25	6.51	4.83
Idaho	5.12	6.29	5.42	3.91	Pennsylvania	8.27	9.86	8.50	6.29
Illinois	6.95	8.34	7.75	4.61	Rhode Island	11.97	13.04	11.71	10.01
Indiana	5.88	7.50	6.57	4.42					
					South Carolina	6.72	8.67	7.39	4.55
Iowa	6.69	9.27	6.95	4.56	South Dakota	6.60	7.77	6.20	4.95
Kansas	6.55	7.90	6.60	4.85	Tennessee	6.31	6.98	7.17	4.73
Kentucky	5.01	6.57	6.01	3.60	Texas	9.14	10.93	8.85	7.14
Louisiana	8.03	8.87	8.56	6.71	Utah	5.92	7.52	6.07	4.24
Maine	10.57	13.23	10.63	7.28					
					Vermont	10.95	12.96	11.33	7.77
Maryland	8.13	8.46	8.97	7.01	Virginia	6.64	8.16	6.05	4.46
Massachusetts	12.18	13.44	12.42	9.22	Washington	5.87	6.54	6.33	4.27
Michigan	7.23	8.40	7.84	5.32	West Virginia	5.15	6.21	5.53	3.85
Minnesota	6.61	8.28	6.59	5.02	Wisconsin	7.48	9.66	7.67	5.39
Mississippi	7.54	8.71	8.48	5.37	Wyoming	5.16	7.48	6.17	3.99

[1] Includes transportation, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Sales and Revenue 2005*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/esr/esr_sum.html> (released November 2006).

Table 916. **Total Electric Power Industry—Generation, Sales, Revenue, and Customers: 1990 to 2006**

[**2,808 represents 2,808,000,000,000 kWh.** Sales and revenue are to and from ultimate customers. Commercial and Industrial are not wholly comparable on a year-to-year basis due to changes from one classification to another. For the 2003 period forward, the Energy Information Administration replaced the "Other" sector with the Transportation sector. The Transportation sector consists entirely of electrified rail and urban transit systems. Data previously reported in "Other" have been relocated to the Commercial sector, except for Agriculture (i.e., irrigation load), which have been relocated to the Industrial sector]

Class	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 [1]
Generation [2]	Bil. kWh	2,808	3,353	3,802	3,737	3,858	3,883	3,971	4,055	4,053
Sales [3]	**Bil. kWh**	**2,713**	**3,013**	**3,421**	**3,382**	**3,466**	**3,489**	**3,548**	**3,661**	**3,665**
Residential or domestic	Bil. kWh	924	1,043	1,192	1,201	1,265	1,274	1,294	1,359	1,354
Percent of total	Percent	34.1	34.6	34.9	35.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	37.1	37.0
Commercial [4]	Bil. kWh	751	863	1,055	1,088	1,105	1,197	1,229	1,275	1,301
Industrial [5]	Bil. kWh	946	1,013	1,064	985	990	1,012	1,019	1,019	1,002
Revenue [3]	**Bil. dol.**	**178.2**	**207.7**	**233.2**	**247.3**	**250.2**	**258.9**	**270.5**	**298.0**	**324.3**
Residential or domestic	Bil. dol.	72.4	87.6	98.2	103.7	107.1	110.8	116.0	128.4	140.8
Percent of total	Percent	40.6	42.2	42.1	41.9	42.8	42.8	42.9	43.1	43.4
Commercial [4]	Bil. dol.	55.1	66.4	78.4	86.5	87.3	95.8	100.3	110.5	121.7
Industrial [5]	Bil. dol.	44.9	47.2	49.4	49.1	48.6	51.8	53.7	58.4	61.0
Ultimate customers, Dec. 31 [3]	**Million**	**110.6**	**118.3**	**127.6**	**131.4**	**133.6**	**134.5**	**136.1**	**138.4**	**139.9**
Residential or domestic	Million	97.1	103.9	111.7	114.9	116.6	117.3	118.8	120.8	122.1
Commercial [4]	Million	12.1	12.9	14.3	14.9	15.3	16.5	16.6	16.9	17.1
Industrial [5]	Million	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Avg. kWh used per customer	**1,000**	**24.5**	**25.5**	**26.8**	**25.7**	**25.9**	**25.9**	**26.1**	**26.5**	**26.2**
Residential	1,000	9.5	10.0	10.7	10.5	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.1
Commercial [4]	1,000	62.2	66.6	73.5	73.2	72.0	72.3	74.0	75.6	76.1
Avg. annual bill per customer	**Dollar**	**1,612**	**1,756**	**1,828**	**1,883**	**1,872**	**1,924**	**1,987**	**2,154**	**2,318**
Residential	Dollar	745	843	879	902	918	945	977	1,063	1,154
Commercial [4]	Dollar	4,562	5,124	5,464	5,821	5,693	5,786	6,037	6,551	7,122
Avg. revenue per kWh sold	**Cents**	**6.57**	**6.89**	**6.81**	**7.31**	**7.22**	**7.42**	**7.62**	**8.14**	**8.85**
Residential	Cents	7.83	8.40	8.24	8.63	8.46	8.70	8.97	9.45	10.4
Commercial [4]	Cents	7.34	7.69	7.43	7.95	7.90	8.00	8.16	8.67	9.36
Industrial [5]	Cents	4.74	4.66	4.64	4.98	4.91	5.12	5.27	5.73	6.09

[1] Preliminary. [2] "Generation" includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, sulfur, purchased steam, and miscellaneous technologies, which are not separately displayed. [3] Includes other types not shown separately. Data for 1990 are as of December 31st. Data for following years are average yearly customers. [4] Small light and power. [5] Large light and power.

Source: Edison Electric Institute, Washington, DC, *Statistical Yearbook of the Electric Power Industry*, annual.

Table 917. **Revenue and Expense Statistics for Major U.S. Investor-Owned Electric Utilities: 1995 to 2005**

[**In millions of nominal dollars (199,967 represents $199,967,000,000).** Covers approximately 180 investor-owned electric utilities that during each of the last 3 years met any one or more of the following conditions—1 mil. megawatt-hours of total sales; 100 megawatt-hours of sales for resale, 500 megawatt-hours of gross interchange out, and 500 megawatt-hours of wheeling for other]

Item	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Utility operating revenues	199,967	235,336	267,525	219,389	226,227	240,318	267,534
Electric utility	183,655	214,707	244,219	200,135	202,369	213,539	235,570
Other utility	16,312	20,630	23,306	19,254	23,858	26,779	31,964
Utility operating expenses	165,321	210,324	235,198	188,745	197,459	207,161	238,590
Electric utility	150,599	191,329	213,733	171,291	175,473	182,337	208,461
Operation	91,881	132,662	159,929	116,374	122,723	131,962	151,150
Production	68,983	107,352	136,089	90,649	96,181	104,287	121,058
Cost of fuel	29,122	32,555	29,490	24,132	26,476	28,678	36,161
Purchased power	29,981	61,969	98,231	58,828	62,173	67,354	78,279
Other	9,880	12,828	8,368	7,688	7,532	8,256	6,638
Transmission	1,425	2,699	2,365	3,494	3,585	4,519	5,687
Distribution	2,561	3,115	3,217	3,113	3,185	3,301	3,517
Customer accounts	3,613	4,246	4,434	4,165	4,180	4,087	4,243
Customer service	1,922	1,839	1,856	1,821	1,893	2,012	2,289
Sales	348	403	282	261	234	238	219
Administrative and general	13,028	13,009	11,686	12,872	13,466	13,519	14,113
Maintenance	11,767	12,185	11,167	10,843	11,141	11,774	12,058
Depreciation	19,885	22,761	20,845	17,319	16,962	16,373	17,177
Taxes and other	27,065	23,721	21,792	26,755	24,648	22,228	26,848
Other utility	14,722	18,995	21,465	17,454	21,986	24,823	30,129
Net utility operating income	34,646	25,012	32,327	30,644	28,768	33,158	28,944

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual 2005*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epat8p1.html> (released 4 October 2006).

Table 918. **Total Renewable Energy Net Generation of Electricity by Source and State: 2002**

[**In millions of kilowatt hours (351,251 represents 351,251,000,000).** MSW = municipal solid waste]

State	Total [1]	Hydro-electric	MSW/ landfill gas	Other bio-mass [2]	Wood/ wood waste	State	Total [1]	Hydro-electric	MSW/ landfill gas	Other bio-mass [2]	Wood/ wood waste
U.S.	**351,251**	**264,329**	**20,185**	**2,672**	**38,665**	MO	1,423	1,357	(NA)	66	(Z)
AL	12,575	8,825	(NA)	23	3,727	MT	9,630	9,567	(NA)	(NA)	63
AK	1,452	1,439	(NA)	11	1	NE	1,119	1,097	(NA)	13	(NA)
AZ	7,569	7,427	50	91	(NA)	NV	3,395	2,268	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
AR	5,021	3,436	(NA)	5	1,581	NH	2,066	1,141	225	(NA)	700
CA	54,821	31,141	1,858	434	3,958	NJ	1,342	12	1,315	16	(NA)
CO	1,378	1,209	(NA)	30	(NA)	NM	284	265	(NA)	19	(NA)
CT	1,961	335	1,437	188	(NA)	NY	27,671	25,048	2,129	(NA)	412
DE	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NC	5,310	3,492	106	30	1,683
DC	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	ND	1,593	1,593	(NA)	(Z)	(NA)
FL	5,328	184	3,309	282	1,553	OH	640	488	23	2	126
GA	9,131	2,716	28	168	6,219	OK	2,227	1,988	(NA)	(NA)	239
HI	609	95	301	139	(NA)	OR	35,500	34,413	87	(NA)	624
ID	9,278	8,769	(NA)	(NA)	508	PA	4,968	2,211	1,925	9	766
IL	974	129	592	254	(NA)	RI	101	4	98	(NA)	(NA)
IN	543	411	124	7	(NA)	SC	2,634	1,390	16	(NA)	1,229
IA	1,964	946	78	21	(Z)	SD	4,360	4,354	(NA)	(NA)	4,360
KS	479	13	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	TN	8,776	7,974	38	10	751
KY	4,390	4,025	(NA)	(NA)	365	TX	5,117	1,123	53	211	1,073
LA	3,754	891	(NA)	114	2,749	UT	687	458	11	(NA)	(NA)
ME	7,198	2,768	408	298	3,724	VT	1,481	1,115	(NA)	(NA)	356
MD	2,438	1,661	594	(Z)	183	VA	3,386	868	1,106	4	1,408
MA	2,914	863	1,918	27	107	WA	79,955	78,167	225	21	1,126
MI	4,171	1,669	945	81	1,475	WV	1,097	1,066	(NA)	22	(Z)
MN	2,886	809	791	3	377	WI	3,676	2,515	396	74	645
MS	949	12	(NA)	(Z)	937	WY	1,031	584	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available. Z Less than 500,000 million kilowatt hours. [1] Includes types not shown separately. [2] Agriculture byproducts/crops, sludge waste, tires, and other biomass solids, liquids, and gases.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Renewable Energy Trends 2004*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/trends/table17.pdf> (released August 2005).

Table 919. **Carbon Dioxide Emissions by Sector and Source—1980 to 2005, and Projections, 2010 to 2020**

[**In million metric tons (4,728.5 represents 4,728,500,000),** except as noted]

Sector	1980	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005 [1]	2010	2015	2020
Total [2]	**4,728.5**	**4,984.8**	**5,265.8**	**5,810.2**	**5,923.2**	**5,945.3**	**6,213.9**	**6,588.9**	**6,944.5**
Petroleum [3]	2,039.0	2,068.6	2,132.0	2,352.1	2,499.9	2,513.6	2,559.6	2,724.6	2,872.7
Natural gas	865.4	850.4	955.2	956.2	902.1	859.2	854.0	893.8	947.8
Coal	298.3	262.3	236.2	216.6	199.0	193.3	196.7	203.7	209.5
Electricity [4]	1,529.0	1,803.1	1,936.8	2,279.3	2,309.4	2,375.0	2,505.1	2,676.6	2,831.6
Residential	909.0	953.7	1,030.7	1,171.9	1,213.9	1,253.8	1,320.0	1,391.8	1,456.4
Petroleum	123.1	98.0	95.9	107.2	105.9	105.3	105.3	106.8	104.8
Natural gas	256.3	238.6	263.1	269.2	264.8	261.7	175.0	192.1	204.0
Coal	5.7	2.9	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Electricity [4]	523.9	614.2	670.0	794.4	841.9	885.7	940.0	1,001.8	1,063.8
Commercial	652.5	780.7	841.1	1,006.4	1,034.1	1,050.6	1,124.4	1,233.2	1,329.9
Petroleum	95.6	69.4	53.0	54.1	54.3	55.4	54.1	57.1	57.3
Natural gas	140.7	142.4	164.5	171.8	170.3	166.3	175.0	192.1	204.0
Coal	8.3	11.6	11.0	8.1	9.5	7.8	9.2	9.2	9.2
Electricity [4]	407.9	557.2	612.6	772.4	799.9	821.1	886.1	974.7	1,059.4
Industrial [5]	1,780.8	1,683.6	1,728.6	1,778.0	1,736.0	1,682.3	1,732.1	1,775.2	1,817.3
Petroleum	470.7	373.5	359.1	375.7	437.3	431.2	406.0	418.9	422.6
Natural gas [3]	434.1	433.5	489.4	479.7	434.9	399.7	466.0	468.5	493.1
Coal	284.3	247.7	223.6	207.5	188.1	184.5	186.5	193.5	199.3
Electricity [4]	594.9	628.5	650.9	708.9	662.9	662.8	673.7	694.3	702.2
Transportation	1,386.2	1,566.8	1,665.3	1,854.0	1,939.2	1,958.6	2,037.4	2,188.7	2,340.9
Petroleum [6]	1,349.6	1,527.7	1,624.0	1,815.0	1,902.5	1,921.7	1,994.2	2,141.8	2,288.0
Natural gas [7]	34.3	35.9	38.2	35.5	32.1	31.5	38.0	41.1	46.7
Electricity [4]	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.6	5.4	5.3	5.8	6.2
Electric power sector [8]	1,529.0	1,803.1	1,936.8	2,279.3	2,309.4	2,375.0	2,505.1	2,676.6	2,831.7
Petroleum	202.8	100.9	60.1	90.9	98.0	100.3	69.2	74.6	74.1
Natural gas	200.8	176.9	229.4	281.4	296.2	318.9	345.7	385.2	389.9
Coal	1,125.3	1,519.1	1,636.8	1,896.6	1,903.7	1,944.2	2,078.0	2,203.0	2,354.0

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes other items not shown separately. [3] Includes lease and plant fuel. [4] Emissions from the electric power sector are distributed to the end-use sectors. [5] Includes emissions from geothermal power and nonbiogenic emissions from municipal solid waste. [6] Fuel consumption includes energy for combined-heat-and-power plants (CHP), except those plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. [7] This includes carbon dioxide from international bunker fuels, both civilian and military, which are excluded from the accounting of carbon dioxide emissions under the United Nations convention. [8] Includes pipeline fuel natural gas and compressed natural gas used as vehicle fuel.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 1980, *State Energy Data Report;* 1990 to 2005, *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the U.S. 2005;* and projections, *Annual Energy Outlook 2007.* See also, <http://www.eia.doe.gov>.

Table 920. **Privately Owned Gas Utility Industry—Balance Sheet and Income Account: 1990 to 2005**

[**In millions of dollars (121,686 represents $121,686,000,000).** The gas utility industry consists of pipeline and distribution companies. Excludes operations of companies distributing gas in bottles or tanks]

Item	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
COMPOSITE BALANCE SHEET									
Assets, total	**121,686**	**141,965**	**155,413**	**165,709**	**171,681**	**185,064**	**174,756**	**168,306**	**196,215**
Total utility plant	112,863	143,636	166,134	162,206	175,530	197,717	188,807	180,884	207,976
Depreciation and amortization	*49,483*	*62,723*	*73,823*	*69,366*	*73,753*	*85,038*	*76,642*	*79,889*	*91,794*
Utility plant (net)	63,380	80,912	92,311	92,839	101,777	112,679	112,165	100,996	116,183
Investment and fund accounts	23,872	26,489	17,344	10,846	10,237	13,000	13,430	12,716	16,331
Current and accrued assets	23,268	18,564	22,443	35,691	29,345	25,786	22,905	22,107	32,325
Deferred debits [1]	9,576	13,923	20,922	24,279	28,553	31,928	24,663	31,033	29,574
Liabilities, total	**121,686**	**141,965**	**155,413**	**165,709**	**171,681**	**185,064**	**174,756**	**168,306**	**196,215**
Capitalization, total	74,958	90,581	95,244	96,079	107,310	117,362	112,089	105,799	120,949
Capital stock	43,810	54,402	48,569	47,051	56,870	58,067	57,605	54,252	62,470
Long-term debts	31,148	35,548	46,906	48,267	49,739	58,962	54,179	51,327	58,264
Current and accrued liabilities	29,550	28,272	32,683	42,312	34,962	30,856	28,599	25,515	34,936
Deferred income taxes [2]	11,360	14,393	17,120	17,157	20,445	24,612	23,888	23,944	24,937
Other liabilities and credits	5,818	8,715	10,365	10,161	8,964	12,235	10,179	13,048	15,393
COMPOSITE INCOME ACCOUNT									
Operating revenues, total	**66,027**	**58,390**	**59,142**	**72,042**	**79,276**	**68,352**	**75,527**	**80,194**	**102,018**
Minus: Operating expenses [3]	*60,137*	*50,760*	*38,752*	*64,988*	*71,209*	*60,041*	*66,677*	*71,719*	*89,385*
Operation and maintenance	51,627	37,966	41,415	54,602	58,873	48,521	55,036	59,920	77,673
Federal, state, and local taxes	4,957	6,182	5,605	6,163	7,394	6,249	6,581	6,472	7,513
Equals: Operating income	5,890	7,630	20,390	7,053	8,068	8,310	8,852	8,475	12,632
Utility operating income	6,077	7,848	16,614	7,166	8,192	8,564	9,198	8,619	12,812
Income before interest charges	8,081	9,484	17,531	7,589	8,266	9,305	10,053	9,609	13,972
Net income	4,410	5,139	10,420	4,245	4,038	4,792	6,198	5,942	9,777
Dividends	3,191	4,037	5,595	3,239	3,560	3,887	3,765	2,111	2,419

[1] Includes capital stock discount and expense and reacquired securities. [2] Includes reserves for deferred income taxes. [3] Includes expenses not shown separately.

Source: American Gas Association, Arlington, VA, *Gas Facts,* annual (copyright).

Table 921. **Gas Utility Industry—Summary: 1990 to 2005**

[**54,261 represents 54,261,000.** Covers natural, manufactured, mixed, and liquid petroleum gas. Based on a questionnaire mailed to all privately and municipally owned gas utilities in the United States, except those with annual revenues less than $25,000]

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
End users [1]	**1,000**	**54,261**	**58,728**	**61,262**	**61,385**	**62,034**	**62,610**	**63,297**	**64,395**
Residential	1,000	49,802	53,955	56,494	56,680	57,293	57,802	58,501	59,569
Commercial	1,000	4,246	4,530	4,610	4,546	4,590	4,661	4,641	4,678
Industrial and other	1,000	166	181	157	156	149	145	152	145
Sales [2]	**Tril. Btu** [3]	**9,842**	**9,221**	**9,232**	**8,667**	**8,864**	**8,927**	**8,766**	**8,848**
Residential	Tril. Btu	4,468	4,803	4,741	4,525	4,589	4,722	4,566	4,516
Percent of total	Percent	45	52	51	52	52	53	52	51
Commercial	Tril. Btu	2,192	2,281	2,077	2,053	2,055	2,125	2,075	2,056
Industrial	Tril. Btu	3,010	1,919	1,698	1,461	1,748	1,672	1,763	1,654
Other	Tril. Btu	171	218	715	627	472	408	363	622
Revenues [2]	**Mil. dol.**	**45,153**	**46,436**	**59,243**	**69,150**	**57,112**	**72,606**	**79,929**	**96,909**
Residential	Mil. dol.	25,000	28,742	35,828	42,454	35,062	43,664	47,275	55,680
Percent of total	Percent	55	62	60	61	61	60	59	57
Commercial	Mil. dol.	10,604	11,573	13,339	16,848	13,512	17,349	18,689	22,653
Industrial	Mil. dol.	8,996	5,571	7,432	7,513	6,841	9,478	11,230	13,751
Other	Mil. dol.	553	549	2,645	2,335	1,698	2,115	2,735	4,825
Prices per mil. Btu [3]	**Dollars.**	**4.59**	**5.05**	**6.42**	**7.98**	**6.44**	**8.13**	**9.13**	**10.95**
Residential	Dollars	5.60	6.00	7.56	9.38	7.64	9.25	10.37	12.33
Commercial	Dollars	4.84	5.07	6.42	8.20	6.57	8.17	9.01	11.02
Industrial	Dollars	2.99	2.98	4.38	5.14	3.84	5.67	6.37	8.31
Gas mains mileage	**1,000**	**1,189**	**1,278**	**1,369**	**1,374**	**1,411**	**1,424**	**1,462**	**1,438**
Field and gathering	1,000	32	31	27	20	22	22	24	23
Transmission	1,000	292	297	297	287	310	304	299	297
Distribution	1,000	865	950	1,046	1,066	1,080	1,098	1,140	1,118
Construction expenditures [4]	**Mil. dol.**	**7,899**	**10,760**	**8,624**	**9,516**	**11,552**	**13,034**	**16,567**	**10,089**
Transmission	Mil. dol.	2,886	3,380	1,590	3,212	5,184	7,317	3,205	3,368
Distribution	Mil. dol.	3,714	5,394	5,437	4,546	4,890	3,870	11,636	5,129
Production and storage	Mil. dol.	309	367	138	113	73	258	181	179
General	Mil. dol.	770	1,441	1,273	1,457	1,156	1,350	1,271	1,070
Underground storage	Mil. dol.	219	177	185	187	249	239	274	343

[1] Annual average. [2] Excludes sales for resale. [3] For definition of Btu, see text, this section. [4] Includes general.

Source: American Gas Association, Arlington, VA, *Gas Facts,* annual (copyright).

Table 922. **Gas Utility Industry—Customers, Sales, and Revenues by State: 2004**

[**64,395 represents 64,395,000.** See headnote, Table 921. For definition of Btu, see text, this section]

State	Customers [1] (1,000)		Sales [2] (tril. Btu)		Revenues [2] (mil. dol.)		State	Customers [1] (1,000)		Sales [2] (tril. Btu)		Revenues [2] (mil. dol.)	
	Total	Residential	Total	Residential	Total	Residential		Total	Residential	Total	Residential	Total	Residential
U.S.	**64,395**	**59,569**	**8,848**	**4,516**	**96,909**	**55,680**							
							MO	1,493	1,349	169	110	2,006	1,354
AL	866	799	103	43	1,294	660	MT	272	241	31	20	325	212
AK	121	108	96	19	348	103	NE	468	428	61	33	586	346
AZ	1,100	1,043	84	37	915	484	NV	725	688	84	37	872	454
AR	626	556	63	35	741	459	NH	110	94	16	8	228	117
CA	10,559	10,092	715	496	7,922	5,709	NJ	2,721	2,508	386	229	4,795	2,989
CO	1,663	1,525	197	128	1,887	1,278	NM	577	530	54	34	544	370
CT	526	475	85	45	1,182	714	NY	4,253	3,929	556	349	7,304	5,027
DE	149	137	20	11	262	151	NC	1,104	993	133	66	1,782	982
DC	134	127	15	11	247	186	ND	131	114	24	11	247	122
FL	685	644	43	16	665	318	OH	2,328	2,160	284	208	3,605	2,699
GA	356	323	56	19	656	256	OK	959	880	94	61	1,023	692
HI	29	26	3	1	70	16	OR	701	627	93	41	975	513
ID	335	301	34	22	345	229	PA	2,636	2,422	338	232	4,572	3,214
IL	3,843	3,623	507	397	5,620	4,465	RI	247	224	29	20	402	282
IN	1,801	1,651	233	147	2,635	1,731	SC	600	542	112	29	1,302	424
IA	948	850	116	69	1,299	827	SD	179	157	24	13	253	143
KS	936	853	94	67	1,059	780	TN	1,176	1,049	161	68	1,923	894
KY	826	743	105	55	1,246	697	TX	4,308	3,979	1,495	190	12,466	2,309
LA	956	897	316	42	3,010	540	UT	799	744	96	60	847	564
ME	26	19	4	1	63	19	VT	38	33	8	3	80	38
MD	956	897	98	72	1,385	1,045	VA	1,091	1,007	135	79	1,855	1,175
MA	1,417	1,297	181	122	2,637	1,827	WA	1,062	966	134	76	1,451	869
MI	3,322	3,073	494	353	4,947	3,613	WV	410	374	52	31	625	387
MN	1,492	1,364	273	132	2,734	1,442	WI	1,754	1,593	246	135	2,639	1,565
MS	495	440	85	25	912	322	WY	85	76	13	7	122	67

[1] Averages for the year. [2] Excludes sales for resale.

Source: American Gas Association, Arlington, VA, *Gas Facts,* annual (copyright).

Table 923. **Public Drinking Water Systems by Size of Community Served and Source of Water: 2005**

[As of **September.** Covers systems that provide water for human consumption through pipes and other constructed conveyances to a least 15 service connections or serve an average of at least 25 persons for at least 60 days a year. Based on reported data in the Safe Drinking Water Information System maintained by the Environmental Protection Agency]

Type of system	Total	Size of community served					Water source	
		500 or fewer persons	501 to 3,300 persons	3,301 to 10,000 persons	10,001 to 100,000	100,001 persons or more	Ground water	Surface water
Total systems	**157,908**	**129,330**	**19,541**	**4,961**	**3,686**	**390**	**143,565**	**14,343**
COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS [1]								
Number of systems	52,554	29,654	14,120	4,748	3,646	386	40,686	11,868
Percent of systems	100	56	27	9	7	1	77	23
Population served (1,000)	281,504	4,924	20,048	27,515	102,712	126,305	88,797	192,707
Percent of population	100	2	7	10	36	45	32	68
NONTRANSIENT NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM [2]								
Number of systems	19,169	16,345	2,705	102	17	–	18,561	608
Percent of systems	100	85	14	1	–	–	97	3
Population served (1,000)	6,052	2,282	2,707	558	505	–	5,442	610
Percent of population	100	38	45	9	8	–	90	10
TRANSIENT NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM [3]								
Number of systems	86,185	83,331	2,716	111	23	4	84,318	1,867
Percent of systems	100	97	3	–	–	–	98	2
Population served (1,000)	14,151	7,297	2,657	599	604	2,994	11,348	2,803
Percent of population	100	52	19	4	4	21	80	20

– Represents zero. [1] A public water system that supplies water to the same population year-round. [2] A public water system that regularly supplies water to at least 25 of the same people at least 6 months per year, but not year-round. Some examples are schools, factories, and office buildings which have their own water systems. [3] A public water system that provides water in a place such as a gas station or campground where people do not remain for long periods of time.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Factoids: Drinking Water and Ground Water Statistics for 2005*, annual reports. See also <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/getdata.html> (published December 2006).

Table 924. **Sewage Treatment Facilities: 2004**

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002; see text, Section 15]

State	Sewage treatment facilities (NAICS 22132)		State	Sewage treatment facilities (NAICS 22132)	
	Number of establishments	Paid employees		Number of establishments	Paid employees
U.S.	**731**	**5,934**	MO	24	(1)
AL	6	(1)	MT	10	(1)
AK	4	(3)	NE	3	(3)
AZ	11	39	NV	2	(3)
AR	6	32	NH	2	(3)
CA	21	(2)	NJ	12	(2)
CO	13	40	NM	8	43
CT	7	139	NY	31	(2)
DE	1	(3)	NC	25	69
DC	(NA)	(NA)	ND	(NA)	(NA)
FL	68	803	OH	13	76
GA	8	(1)	OK	6	(1)
HI	14	79	OR	3	(3)
ID	7	(1)	PA	88	536
IL	40	(4)	RI	3	(1)
IN	41	192	SC	13	70
IA	5	(1)	SD	4	(3)
KS	3	(1)	TN	10	(1)
KY	10	104	TX	63	(5)
LA	26	241	UT	3	(3)
ME	3	(3)	VT	4	(3)
MD	2	(3)	VA	11	(2)
MA	12	(2)	WA	7	(1)
MI	19	(1)	WV	17	109
MN	8	(1)	WI	11	(1)
MS	20	(2)	WY	3	(1)

NA Not available. [1] 20–99 employees. [2] 100–249 employees. [3] 0–19 employees. [4] 250–499 employees. [5] 1,000–2,499 employees.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "County Business Patterns"; annual. See also <http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>.