
Section 19

Energy and Utilities

This section presents statistics on fuel resources, energy production and consumption, electric energy, hydroelectric power, nuclear power, solar and wind energy, biomass, 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, wind, wood, and geothermal energy. Among its annual reports are *Annual Energy Review*; *Electric Power Annual*; *Natural Gas Annual*; *Petroleum Supply Annual*; *State Energy Consumption, Price, and Expenditure Data*; *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves*; *Electric Sales and Revenue*; *Annual Energy Outlook*; and *International Energy Statistics*. These various reports contain state, national, and international data on the 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 (RECS) and are published every 4 years. The Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS), conducted on a quadrennial basis, collects information on the stock of U.S. commercial buildings, their energy-related characteristics, and their energy consumption and expenditures. Data on manufacturing energy consumption, use, and expenditures are also collected every 4 years from EIA's Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS). Due to the long gaps between the RECS, CBECS, and MECS, tables are rotated in and out of Section 19 in an effort to keep the data as current as possible. The results from these surveys are published at <http://www.eia.gov/consumption/>.

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 2009 for production and consumption, in that

order, for various fuels: Petroleum, 5.800 and 5.301 mil. Btu per barrel; total coal, 19.969 and 19.742 mil. Btu per short ton; and natural gas (dry), 1,025 Btu per cubic foot for both. The factors for the production of nuclear power and geothermal power were 10,460 and 21,017 Btu per kilowatt-hour, respectively. The fossil fuel steam–electric power plant generation factor of 9,760 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.

Electric power industry—In recent 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 non–utilities, 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 2009* Web site at <http://www.eia.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epa_sum.html>.

Table 923. Utilities—Establishments, Revenue, Payroll, and Employees by Kind of Business: 2007

[584,193 represents \$584,193,000,000. Includes only establishments or firms with payroll. Data based on the 2007 Economic Census. See headnote, Table 755 and Appendix III]

Kind of business	2007 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	16,578	584,193	916,744	51,654	81,057	637,247
Electric power generation, transmission, & distribution	2211	9,554	445,693	871,368	43,618	85,277	511,487
Electric power generation	22111	1,934	120,968	985,134	11,297	92,001	122,793
Hydroelectric power generation	221111	295	2,185	534,773	290	71,092	4,086
Fossil fuel electric power generation	221112	1,248	85,362	1,140,283	6,413	85,667	74,860
Nuclear electric power generation	221113	79	28,996	763,603	4,083	107,525	37,972
Other electric power generation	221119	312	4,425	753,252	511	86,927	5,875
Electric power transmission, control & distribution	22112	7,620	324,726	835,428	32,321	83,153	388,694
Electric bulk power transmission & control	221121	74	4,268	697,997	543	88,795	6,114
Electric power distribution	221122	7,546	320,458	837,625	31,778	83,063	382,580
Natural gas distribution	2212	2,377	128,555	1,542,000	6,038	72,420	83,369
Water, sewage, & other systems	2213	4,647	9,944	234,582	1,998	47,125	42,391
Water supply & irrigation systems	22131	3,889	7,623	225,070	1,596	47,115	33,871
Sewage treatment facilities	22132	689	1,309	187,718	297	42,634	6,974
Steam & air-conditioning supply	22133	69	1,012	654,375	105	67,603	1,546

¹ North American Industry Classification System, 2007; see text, Section 15.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "2007 Economic Census." See also <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census07/>>, accessed September 2010.

Table 924. Utilities—Employees, Annual Payroll, and Establishments by Industry: 2008

[54,946 represents \$54,946,000,000. Excludes most government employees, railroad employees, and 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]

Industry	2007 NAICS code ¹	Number of employees ²	Annual payroll (mil. dol.)	Average payroll per employee (dol.)	Establishments by employment size-class				
					Under 20 employees	20 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 employees and over	Total
					Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Utilities, total	22	639,403	54,946	85,933	16,960	11,717	3,886	1,172	185
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	510,735	46,042	90,148	9,744	5,684	2,973	918	169
Electric power generation	22111	122,610	11,910	97,140	2,087	1,256	550	231	50
Hydroelectric power generation	221111	4,371	410	93,830	309	268	36	4	1
Fossil fuel electric power generation	221112	73,408	6,583	89,683	1,250	619	419	204	8
Nuclear electric power generation	221113	38,029	4,341	114,146	83	19	12	11	41
Other electric power generation	221119	6,802	576	84,668	445	350	83	12	—
Electric power transmission, control & distribution	22112	388,125	34,132	87,940	7,657	4,428	2,423	687	119
Electric bulk power transmission & control	221121	6,452	647	100,230	79	46	16	13	4
Electric power distribution	221122	381,673	33,485	87,732	7,578	4,382	2,407	674	115
Natural gas distribution	2212	85,542	6,709	78,428	2,400	1,618	561	207	14
Water, sewage, & other systems	2213	43,126	2,195	50,899	4,816	4,415	352	47	2
Water supply & irrigation systems	22131	34,724	1,761	50,715	4,082	3,785	255	40	2
Sewage treatment facilities	22132	6,363	291	45,764	663	590	69	4	—
Steam & air-conditioning supply	22133	2,039	143	70,047	71	40	28	3	—

— Represents zero. ¹ North American Industry Classification System, 2007; 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," July 2010, <<http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html>>.

Table 925. Energy Supply and Disposition by Type of Fuel: 1975 to 2010

[In quadrillion British thermal units (Btu) (61.32 represents 61,320,000,000,000). For definition of Btu, see source and text, this section]

Year	Production										Consumption					
	Renewable energy ⁴					Net imports, total ⁷					Total ^{1,6}	Petro-leum ⁹	Dry natural gas ¹⁰	Coal	Nuclear electric power	Renew-able energy, ⁴ total
	Total ¹	Crude oil ²	Dry natural gas	Coal ³	Nuclear electric power	Hydro-electric power ⁵	Solar/ photo-voltaic	Wind	Total ^{1,6}	Net imports, total ⁷						
1975.....	61.32	17.73	19.64	14.96	4.69	3.16	1.50	(NA)	(NA)	11.71	71.97	32.73	19.95	12.66	1.90	4.69
1980.....	67.18	18.25	19.91	18.60	5.43	2.90	2.48	(NA)	(NA)	12.10	78.07	34.21	20.24	15.42	2.74	5.43
1985.....	67.70	18.99	18.98	19.33	6.08	2.97	3.02	(Z)	(Z)	7.58	76.39	30.93	17.70	17.48	4.08	6.08
1990.....	70.71	15.57	18.33	22.49	6.04	3.05	2.74	0.06	0.03	14.07	84.49	33.55	19.60	19.17	6.10	6.04
1995.....	71.17	13.89	19.08	22.13	6.56	3.21	3.10	0.07	0.03	17.75	91.03	34.44	22.67	20.09	7.08	6.56
1996.....	72.49	13.72	19.34	22.79	7.01	3.59	3.16	0.07	0.03	19.07	94.02	35.68	23.09	21.00	7.09	7.01
1997.....	72.47	13.66	19.39	23.31	6.60	3.64	3.11	0.07	0.03	20.70	94.60	36.16	23.22	21.45	6.60	7.02
1998.....	72.88	13.24	19.61	24.05	7.07	3.30	2.93	0.07	0.03	22.28	95.02	36.82	22.83	21.66	7.07	6.49
1999.....	71.74	12.45	19.34	23.30	6.52	3.27	2.97	0.07	0.05	23.54	96.65	37.84	22.91	21.62	7.61	6.52
2000.....	71.33	12.36	19.66	22.74	7.86	2.81	3.01	0.07	0.06	24.97	98.81	38.26	23.82	22.58	7.86	6.11
2001.....	71.74	12.28	20.17	23.55	8.03	2.62	3.06	0.06	0.07	26.39	96.17	38.19	22.77	21.91	8.03	5.16
2002.....	70.77	12.16	19.44	22.73	8.15	2.69	2.71	0.06	0.11	25.74	97.69	38.22	23.56	21.90	8.15	5.73
2003.....	70.04	12.03	19.63	22.09	7.96	2.83	2.81	0.06	0.12	27.01	97.98	38.51	22.83	22.32	7.96	5.98
2004.....	70.19	11.50	19.07	22.85	8.22	2.69	3.00	0.06	0.14	29.11	100.15	40.29	22.91	22.47	8.22	6.08
2005.....	69.43	10.96	18.56	23.19	8.16	2.70	3.10	0.06	0.18	30.15	100.28	40.39	22.56	22.80	8.16	6.24
2006.....	70.79	10.80	19.02	23.79	8.22	2.87	3.23	0.07	0.26	29.81	99.62	39.96	22.22	22.45	8.22	6.66
2007.....	71.44	10.72	19.83	23.49	8.46	2.45	3.49	0.08	0.34	29.22	101.36	39.77	23.70	22.75	8.46	6.55
2008.....	73.11	10.51	20.70	23.85	8.43	2.51	3.87	0.09	0.55	25.93	99.27	37.28	23.83	22.39	8.43	7.19
2009.....	72.60	11.35	21.10	21.63	8.36	2.67	3.92	0.10	0.72	22.74	94.48	35.40	23.34	19.69	8.36	7.59
2010 ¹¹	75.03	11.67	22.10	22.08	8.44	2.51	4.31	0.11	0.92	21.62	98.00	35.97	24.64	20.82	8.44	8.05

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other types of fuel, not shown separately. ² Beginning 1989, includes waste coal supplied. Beginning 2001, also includes a small amount of refuse recovery. ³ Electricity net generation from conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, and wind; consumption of electricity from wood, waste, and alcohol fuels; geothermal heat pump and direct use energy; and solar thermal direct use energy. ⁴ Conventional hydroelectricity net generation. ⁵ Organic nonfossil material of biological origin constituting a renewable energy source. ⁶ Imports minus exports. ⁷ Includes coal coke net imports and electricity net imports, not shown separately. ⁸ Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned as fuel. Does not include biofuels that have been blended with petroleum—biofuels are included in "Renewable Energy." ⁹ Excludes supplemental gaseous fuels. ¹⁰ Preliminary. ¹¹ Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Monthly Energy Review," May 2011, <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/>.

**Table 926. Energy Supply and Disposition by Type of Fuel—
Estimates, 2008 and 2009, and Projections, 2010 to 2025**

[Quadrillion Btu (73.80 represents 73,800,000,000,000) 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	2008	2009	Projections			
			2010	2015	2020	2025
Production, total	73.80	73.18	75.64	78.63	83.42	87.29
Crude oil and lease condensate	10.51	11.34	11.87	12.51	13.07	12.64
Natural gas plant liquids	2.41	2.57	2.64	2.86	3.06	3.55
Natural gas, dry	20.83	21.50	21.83	23.01	24.04	24.60
Coal ¹	23.85	21.58	22.59	20.94	22.05	23.64
Nuclear power	8.43	8.35	8.39	8.77	9.17	9.17
Renewable energy ²	7.59	7.50	7.77	9.76	11.07	12.82
Other ³	0.19	0.34	0.55	0.78	0.96	0.88
Imports, total	32.76	29.53	29.16	29.41	28.57	28.13
Crude oil ⁴	21.39	19.70	20.19	19.25	18.46	18.35
Petroleum products ⁵	6.32	5.40	4.53	5.33	5.34	5.18
Natural gas	4.08	3.82	3.89	4.01	3.80	3.20
Other imports ⁶	0.96	0.61	0.55	0.82	0.98	1.39
Exports, total	6.86	6.77	7.23	6.27	7.28	7.58
Petroleum ⁷	3.78	4.17	4.25	3.27	3.54	3.62
Natural gas	1.01	1.09	1.06	1.24	1.82	2.07
Coal	2.07	1.51	1.93	1.76	1.92	1.89
Consumption, total	100.14	94.79	97.77	102.02	104.92	107.95
Petroleum products ⁸	38.46	36.62	36.96	39.10	39.38	39.84
Natural gas	23.85	23.31	24.45	25.77	26.00	25.73
Coal	22.38	19.69	21.05	19.73	20.85	22.61
Nuclear power	8.43	8.35	8.39	8.77	9.17	9.17
Renewable energy ⁹	6.72	6.50	6.60	8.33	9.23	10.33
Other ¹⁰	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.27
Net imports of petroleum	23.93	20.93	20.47	21.31	20.26	19.91
Prices (2006 dollars per unit):						
Imported crude oil price ¹¹	93.44	59.04	74.86	86.83	98.65	107.40
Gas wellhead price (dol. per 1,000 cu. ft.) ¹²	8.18	3.71	4.08	4.24	4.59	5.43
Coal mine-mouth price (dol. per ton) ¹³	31.54	33.26	36.64	32.36	32.85	33.22
Average electric price (cents per kWh)	9.80	9.80	9.60	8.90	8.80	8.90

¹ Includes waste coal. ² 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. ³ Includes nonbiogenic municipal solid waste, liquid hydrogen, methanol, and some domestic inputs to refineries. ⁴ Includes imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. ⁵ Includes imports of finished petroleum products, imports of unfinished oils, alcohols, ethers, blending components, and renewable fuels such as ethanol. ⁶ Includes coal, coal coke (net), and electricity (net). ⁷ Includes crude oil and petroleum products. ⁸ Includes petroleum-derived fuels and non-petroleum-derived fuels, such as ethanol, biodiesel, and coal-based synthetic liquids. Petroleum coke, which is a solid, is included. Also included are natural gas plant liquids, crude oil consumed as a fuel, and liquid hydrogen. ⁹ Includes grid-connected electricity from wood and wood waste, non-electric energy from wood, and biofuels heat and coproducts used in the production of liquid fuel, but excludes the energy content of the liquid fuels. Also includes non-biogenic municipal solid waste and net electricity imports. ¹⁰ Includes non-biogenic municipal solid waste and net electricity imports. ¹¹ Weighted average price delivered to U.S. refiners. ¹² Represents lower 48 onshore and offshore supplies. ¹³ Includes reported prices for both open market and captive mines.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2011*, April 2011. See also <<http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/index.cfm>>.

Table 927. Fossil Fuel Prices by Type of Fuel: 1980 to 2009

[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	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹
CURRENT DOLLARS											
Composite ²	2.04	1.84	1.47	2.60	3.09	3.61	4.74	4.73	4.95	6.52	3.97
Crude oil ³	3.72	3.45	2.52	4.61	4.75	6.34	8.67	10.29	11.47	16.21	9.72
Natural gas ⁴	1.45	1.55	1.40	3.32	4.41	4.95	6.64	5.79	5.66	7.24	3.37
Coal ⁵	1.10	1.00	0.88	0.80	0.87	0.98	1.16	1.24	1.29	1.55	1.65
CONSTANT (2005) DOLLARS											
Composite ²	4.28	2.55	1.81	2.93	3.29	3.73	4.74	4.58	4.66	6.01	3.62
Crude oil ³	7.80	4.78	3.09	5.20	5.05	6.55	8.67	9.97	10.80	14.95	8.86
Natural gas ⁴	3.03	2.14	1.72	3.75	4.69	5.11	6.64	5.61	5.33	6.67	3.07
Coal ⁵	2.30	1.38	1.08	0.90	0.93	1.01	1.16	1.20	1.21	1.43	1.50

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 2009*, August 2010. See also <<http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/annual>>.

Table 928. Energy Expenditures and Average Fuel Prices by Source and Sector: 1980 to 2007

[In millions of dollars (\$374,346 represents \$374,346,000,000), 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	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EXPENDITURES									
(mil. dol.)									
Total ^{1, 2, 3}	374,346	472,539	514,049	687,587	754,668	869,112	1,045,465	1,158,483	1,233,058
Natural gas ⁴	51,061	65,278	75,020	119,094	144,489	162,702	200,303	190,382	196,482
Petroleum products	237,676	235,368	236,905	359,140	378,967	468,354	595,905	681,448	739,856
Motor gasoline ⁵	124,408	126,558	136,647	193,947	209,592	253,218	311,094	357,129	388,561
Coal	22,607	28,602	27,431	28,080	29,402	31,764	36,932	40,005	42,673
Electricity sales	98,095	176,691	205,876	231,577	257,995	268,136	295,789	323,965	340,928
Residential sector ⁶	69,418	111,097	128,388	156,061	179,288	190,120	216,016	226,255	238,695
Commercial sector ^{2, 3}	46,932	79,288	91,788	112,870	129,458	137,903	154,558	166,899	174,108
Industrial sector ^{2, 3}	94,316	102,411	107,060	139,810	150,740	176,639	208,248	227,319	235,692
Transportation sector ²	163,680	179,743	186,813	278,846	295,182	364,450	466,643	538,011	584,564
Motor gasoline ⁵	121,809	123,845	134,641	191,620	204,878	247,181	303,942	348,544	380,518
Electric utilities ³	38,027	40,626	39,073	60,054	64,685	71,720	95,975	90,104	100,715
AVERAGE FUEL PRICES									
(dol. per mil. Btu)									
All sectors	6.89	8.25	8.28	10.31	11.38	12.87	15.52	17.34	18.23
Residential sector ⁶	7.46	11.88	12.63	14.27	15.85	17.11	19.22	21.55	21.64
Commercial sector ³	7.85	11.89	12.64	13.93	15.61	16.60	18.59	20.64	20.74
Industrial sector ³	4.71	5.23	4.97	6.41	7.39	8.46	10.36	11.33	11.89
Transportation sector	8.60	8.27	8.08	10.78	11.20	13.36	16.84	19.10	20.58
Electric utilities ³	1.77	1.48	1.29	1.71	1.84	2.00	2.61	2.48	2.68

¹ Includes other sources not shown separately. ² Through 1990, total also includes ethanol blended into gasoline that is not included in motor gasoline for those years. ³ There are no direct fuel costs for hydroelectric, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy. ⁴ Excludes supplemental gaseous fuels. ⁵ Beginning 1995, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. ⁶ There are no direct fuel costs for geothermal, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "State Energy Data: Prices and Expenditures," annual, August 2009, <<http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/#>>.

Table 929. Energy Consumption by Mode of Transportation: 2000 to 2009

[40 represents 40,000,000,000,000. Btu = British thermal unit. For conversion rates for each fuel type, see source]

Mode	Trillion Btu			Physical units			
	2000	2005	2009	Unit	2000	2005	2009
AIR ¹							
Aviation gasoline	40	35	27	mil. gal.	333	295	227
Jet fuel	2,138	2,093	1,535	mil. gal.	14,876	14,811	12,594
HIGHWAY							
Light duty vehicle, short wheel base and motorcycle ²	11,148	11,694	10,754	mil. gal.	89,183	93,555	86,035
Light duty vehicle, long wheel base ²	3,613	4,298	4,470	mil. gal.	28,908	34,383	35,764
Single-unit 2-axle 6-tire or more truck	1,195	1,188	2,043	mil. gal.	9,563	9,501	16,342
Combination truck ³	3,208	3,461	3,516	mil. gal.	25,666	27,689	28,130
Bus	139	140	234	mil. gal.	1,112	1,120	1,869
TRANSIT ⁴							
Electricity	18	20	20	mil. kWh.	5,382	5,765	4,695
Diesel	82	67	62	mil. gal.	591	480	449
Gasoline and other nondiesel fuels ⁵	3	10	11	mil. gal.	24	81	90
Compressed natural gas	6	13	19	mil. gal.	44	94	140
RAIL ⁶							
Distillate/diesel fuel	513	568	443	mil. gal.	3,700	4,098	3,192
Electricity	2	2	2	mil. kWh.	470	531	565
WATER							
Residual fuel oil	960	775	680	mil. gal.	6,410	5,179	4,543
Distillate/diesel fuel oil	314	278	176	mil. gal.	2,261	2,006	1,266
Gasoline	141	158	141	mil. gal.	1,124	1,261	1,130
PIPELINE							
Natural gas	662	602	617	mil. cu. ft.	642,210	584,026	598,216

¹ Includes general aviation and certified carriers, domestic operations only. Also includes fuel used in air taxi operations, but not commuter operations. ² Light duty vehicle, short wheel base includes passenger cars, light trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles (SUVs) with a wheel base equal to or less than 121 inches. Light duty vehicle, long wheel base includes large passenger cars, pickup trucks, vans, and SUVs with a wheel base longer than 121 inches. ³ A power unit (truck tractor) and one or more trailing units (a semitrailer or trailer). ⁴ Includes light, heavy, and commuter rail; motor bus; trolley bus; van pools; automated guideway; and demand-responsive vehicles. ⁵ Gasoline and all other nondiesel fuels such as liquefied natural gas, methanol, and propane, except compressed natural gas. ⁶ Includes Amtrak and freight service carriers that have an annual operating revenue of \$250 million or more.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, National Transportation Statistics, 2011. See also <http://www.bts.gov/publications/national_transportation_statistics/>, accessed May 2011.

Table 930. Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector: 1975 to 2010

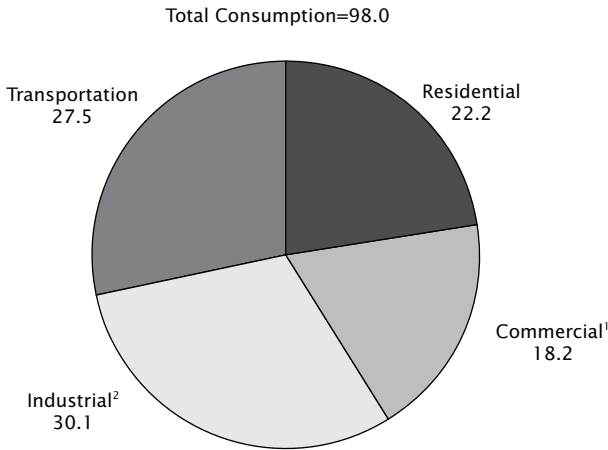
[71.97 represents 71,970,000,000,000,000 Btu. Btu = British thermal units. For definition of Btu, see source and text, this section. See Appendix III. Total energy consumption in the end-use sectors consists of primary energy consumption, electricity retail sales, and electrical system energy losses]

Year	Total (quad. Btu)	Residential and commercial ¹ (quad. Btu)	Industrial ² (quad. Btu)	Transportation (quad. Btu)	Percent of total		
					Residential and commercial ¹	Industrial ²	Transportation
1975.	71.97	24.31	29.41	18.25	33.8	40.9	25.4
1980.	78.07	26.33	32.04	19.70	33.7	41.0	25.2
1985.	76.39	27.49	28.82	20.09	36.0	37.7	26.3
1990.	84.49	30.27	31.81	22.42	35.8	37.7	26.5
1995.	91.03	33.21	33.97	23.85	36.5	37.3	26.2
2000.	98.81	37.60	34.66	26.55	38.1	35.1	26.9
2002.	97.69	38.17	32.68	26.85	39.1	33.4	27.5
2003.	97.98	38.45	32.53	26.99	39.2	33.2	27.6
2004.	100.15	38.75	33.51	27.90	38.7	33.5	27.9
2005.	100.28	39.48	32.44	28.35	39.4	32.4	28.3
2006.	99.62	38.41	32.39	28.83	38.6	32.5	28.9
2007.	101.36	39.83	32.42	29.12	39.3	32.0	28.7
2008.	99.27	39.98	31.28	28.01	40.3	31.5	28.2
2009.	94.48	38.96	28.51	27.00	41.2	30.2	28.6
2010 ³	98.00	40.36	30.14	27.51	41.2	30.8	28.1

¹ Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial 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, "Monthly Energy Review," May 2011, <<http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/>>.

Figure 19.1
Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector: 2010
(Quadrillion Btu)



¹ Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

² Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

Source: Chart prepared by U.S. Census Bureau. For data, see Table 930.

Table 931. Energy Consumption—End-Use Sector and Selected Source by State: 2008

[In trillions of Btu (99,382 represents 99,382,000,000,000), except as indicated. For definition of Btu, see source and text. This section. Data are preliminary. U.S. totals may not equal sum of states due to independent rounding and/or interstate flows of electricity that are not allocated to the states. For technical notes and documentation, see source <<http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-technical-notes-updates.cfm>>]

State	Per capita ³		End-use sector ⁴				Source				
	Total ^{1,2}	(mil. Btu)	Residential	Commercial	Industrial ²	Transportation	Petroleum ⁵	Natural gas (dry) ⁶	Coal	Hydroelectric power ⁷	Nuclear electric power
U.S.	99,382	327	21,603	18,414	31,356	28,010	38,102	23,847	22,385	2,511	8,427
AL	2,065	441	401	279	905	480	598	420	843	60	408
AK	651	946	55	63	318	215	279	344	15	12	—
AZ	1,553	239	420	369	244	519	576	410	459	72	306
AR	1,125	392	233	167	433	292	376	238	279	46	148
CA	8,381	229	1,569	1,640	1,955	3,218	3,736	2,521	63	238	340
CO	1,498	304	350	300	412	435	504	515	385	20	—
CT	810	231	266	205	90	249	362	170	45	5	161
DE	295	337	66	58	98	73	128	50	61	—	—
DC	180	306	36	121	4	20	20	33	(Z)	—	—
FL	4,447	241	1,295	1,085	540	1,528	1,808	970	693	2	336
GA	3,015	311	745	567	812	891	1,029	437	886	21	331
HI	284	220	37	44	65	138	245	3	20	1	—
ID	529	346	128	86	187	128	159	91	9	92	—
IL	4,089	318	1,026	800	1,237	1,027	1,367	1,015	1,103	1	995
IN	2,857	447	558	377	1,302	620	836	559	1,558	4	—
IA	1,414	472	249	202	654	309	428	324	485	8	55
KS	1,136	406	233	205	420	278	408	293	372	(Z)	89
KY	1,983	462	373	258	891	461	698	233	1,025	19	—
LA	3,488	783	357	276	2,204	651	1,450	1,360	262	10	161
ME	469	356	94	79	177	119	210	65	6	44	—
MD	1,447	256	410	410	175	452	535	203	309	19	153
MA	1,475	225	431	370	185	489	657	382	107	11	61
MI	2,918	292	788	619	756	755	913	797	800	13	329
MN	1,979	378	423	362	615	579	739	410	359	7	136
MS	1,186	403	234	170	421	361	430	364	177	—	98
MO	1,937	325	531	416	406	584	716	298	793	20	98
MT	434	449	84	70	171	110	184	78	203	99	—
NE	782	439	161	141	300	180	226	169	235	3	99
NV	750	287	180	134	199	237	271	275	89	17	—
NH	311	235	90	71	44	106	168	73	40	16	98
NJ	2,637	304	596	630	391	1,020	1,300	635	98	(Z)	337
NM	693	349	115	127	245	207	267	251	284	3	—
NY	3,988	205	1,166	1,275	434	1,113	1,560	1,205	229	263	452
NC	2,702	292	715	582	628	777	953	250	795	30	416
ND	441	687	68	64	214	96	141	66	425	12	—
OH	3,987	346	952	710	1,341	984	1,300	824	1,438	4	183
OK	1,603	440	315	253	559	476	572	691	392	38	—
OR	1,105	292	276	214	283	332	374	275	41	333	—
PA	3,900	310	941	706	1,256	997	1,378	778	1,421	25	822
RI	220	209	70	56	30	65	97	91	—	(Z)	—
SC	1,660	369	362	266	585	447	560	176	445	11	541
SD	350	435	70	61	130	89	117	65	43	29	—
TN	2,261	362	543	383	720	615	763	238	644	56	283
TX	11,552	475	1,616	1,420	5,652	2,865	5,499	3,656	1,606	10	426
UT	799	293	172	156	224	247	291	237	396	7	—
VT	154	249	44	32	27	52	81	9	—	15	51
VA	2,514	322	611	598	536	768	939	311	415	10	292
WA	2,050	312	506	394	528	622	804	307	95	765	97
WV	831	458	165	112	391	163	273	120	956	12	—
WI	1,862	331	430	369	619	445	601	415	481	16	127
WY	542	1,016	48	63	302	129	179	147	500	8	—

— Represents zero. Z Less than 50 billion Btu. ¹ Includes other sources, not shown separately. ² U.S. total energy and U.S. industrial sector include 60.8 trillion Btu of net imports of coal coke that is not allocated to the states. ³ Based on estimated resident population as of July 1. ⁴ End-use sector data include electricity sales and associated electrical system energy losses. ⁵ Includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. ⁶ Includes supplemental gaseous fuels. ⁷ Conventional hydroelectric power. Does not include pumped-storage hydroelectricity.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "State Energy Data, 2008," June 2010, <<http://www.eia.gov/states/seds/#>>.

Table 932. Renewable Energy Consumption Estimates by Source: 1990 to 2010

[In quadrillion Btu (6.04 represents 6,040,000,000,000,000). 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	1990	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Consumption, total	6.04	6.11	6.24	6.55	7.19	7.59	8.05
Conventional hydroelectric power ²	3.05	2.81	2.70	2.45	2.51	2.67	2.51
Geothermal energy ³	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.21
Biomass ⁴	2.74	3.01	3.12	3.50	3.85	3.90	4.30
Solar energy ⁵	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11
Wind energy ⁶	0.03	0.06	0.18	0.34	0.55	0.72	0.92
Residential ⁷	0.64	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.56	0.55	0.55
Biomass ⁴	0.58	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.45	0.43	0.42
Geothermal ³	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04
Solar ⁵	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10
Commercial ⁸	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13
Biomass ⁴	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11
Geothermal ³	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Hydroelectric ²	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Industrial ⁹	1.72	1.93	1.87	1.96	2.05	2.01	2.25
Biomass ⁴	1.68	1.88	1.84	1.94	2.03	1.98	2.23
Geothermal ³	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	0.01	0.01	(Z)	(Z)
Hydroelectric ²	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Transportation	0.06	0.14	0.34	0.60	0.83	0.93	1.10
Fuel ethanol ¹⁰	0.06	0.14	0.33	0.56	0.79	0.89	1.07
Biodiesel ¹¹	(NA)	(NA)	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03
Electric power ¹²	3.52	3.43	3.41	3.35	3.63	3.97	4.02
Biomass ⁴	0.32	0.45	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.44
Geothermal ³	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Hydroelectric ²	3.01	2.77	2.67	2.43	2.49	2.65	2.49
Solar ⁵	(Z)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Wind ⁶	0.03	0.06	0.18	0.34	0.55	0.72	0.92

NA Not available. Z Less than 5 trillion Btu. ¹ Preliminary. ² Power produced from natural stream flow 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 Wood and wood-derived fuels, municipal solid waste (from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass), fuel ethanol, and biodiesel. ⁵ The radiant energy of the sun, which can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity. Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation and solar thermal direct use 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 Consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of businesses, governments, and other private and public organizations. Includes institutional living quarters and sewage treatment facilities. Includes commercial combined-heat-and-power and commercial electricity-only plants. ⁹ Consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. Includes industrial combined-heat-and-power and industrial electricity-only plants. ¹⁰ Ethanol primarily derived from corn. ¹¹ Any liquid biofuel suitable as a diesel fuel substitute, additive, or extender. ¹² Consists of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power plants whose primary business is to sell electricity and/or heat to the public. Includes sources not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Monthly Energy Review," May 2011, <<http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/>>.

Table 933. Fuel Ethanol and Biodiesel—Summary: 1990 to 2010

[110.9 represents 110,900,000,000,000. Data for 1990 are estimates. Beginning 1995, only feedstock data are estimates. Minus sign (-) indicates an excess of exports over imports, except where noted]

Fuel	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
FUEL ETHANOL									
Feedstock ² (tril. Btu)	110.9	197.7	233.1	552.4	687.9	914.3	1,299.5	1,517.0	1,830.0
Production:									
1,000 bbl.	17,802	32,325	38,627	92,961	116,294	155,263	221,637	260,424	315,018
Tril. Btu.	63.4	115.2	137.6	331.2	414.4	553.2	789.7	928.0	1,122.0
Net imports ³ (1,000 bbl.)	(NA)	387	116	3,234	17,408	10,457	12,610	4,720	243
Stocks ⁴ (1,000 bbl.)	(NA)	2,186	3,400	5,563	8,760	10,535	14,226	16,594	17,940
Stock change ⁵ (1,000 bbl.)	(NA)	-207	-624	-439	3,197	1,775	3,691	2,368	⁶ 1,229
Consumption:									
1,000 bbl.	17,802	32,919	39,367	96,634	130,505	163,945	230,556	262,776	314,032
Tril. Btu.	63.4	117.3	140.3	344.3	465.0	584.1	821.5	936.0	1,118.0
BIODIESEL									
Feedstock ⁷ (tril. Btu)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.7	32.4	63.4	87.7	65.0	40.0
Production:									
1,000 bbl.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,162	5,963	11,662	16,145	12,054	7,401
Tril. Btu.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.6	32.0	62.5	86.5	65.0	40.0
Net imports ³ (1,000 bbl.)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	242	-3,135	-8,626	-4,489	-1,958
Consumption:									
1,000 bbl.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,163	6,204	8,528	7,519	7,537	5,288
Tril. Btu.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.6	33.2	45.7	40.3	40.0	28.0

NA Not available. ¹ Preliminary. ² Total corn and other biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol. ³ Net imports equal imports minus exports. ⁴ Imports minus exports. Stocks are at end of year. ⁵ A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks. ⁶ Derived using the preliminary December 2009 stock value, not the final December 2009 value shown under "Stocks."

⁷ Total vegetable oil and other biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Monthly Energy Review," May 2011, <<http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/>>.

Table 934. Energy Expenditures—End-Use Sector and Selected Source by State: 2008

[In millions of dollars (1,411,922 represents \$1,411,922,000,000). 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. For technical notes and documentation, see source, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds_tech_notes.html>]

State	Total ^{1, 2}	End-use sector				Source			
		Residential	Commercial	Industrial ²	Transportation	Petroleum products ³	Natural gas ⁴	Coal	Electricity sales
U.S.	1,411,922	256,953	192,249	272,322	690,397	874,865	229,667	49,438	360,573
AL	24,889	4,294	2,839	5,847	11,910	14,281	4,022	2,358	7,496
AK	7,509	774	777	583	5,374	6,332	550	36	921
AZ	22,610	4,340	3,349	2,363	12,558	14,200	3,777	808	6,951
AR	14,715	2,315	1,384	3,689	7,328	9,389	2,298	496	3,407
CA	136,508	20,057	19,333	17,127	79,991	86,486	23,577	169	33,180
CO	19,751	3,531	2,504	3,018	10,698	12,364	3,601	560	4,434
CT	16,460	5,273	3,317	1,357	6,513	9,410	2,196	141	5,508
DE	4,390	946	706	943	1,795	2,461	617	215	1,438
DC	2,529	487	1,525	50	468	515	475	1	1,553
FL	67,907	13,891	10,863	5,289	37,865	42,716	10,173	2,073	24,296
GA	41,568	8,066	5,190	6,718	21,595	24,456	5,595	2,739	11,951
HI	6,850	1,075	1,187	1,052	3,535	5,171	101	46	2,978
ID	6,122	1,055	597	1,237	3,232	3,964	805	21	1,361
IL	55,891	11,561	9,013	9,503	25,813	31,455	11,159	1,819	13,324
IN	33,151	5,605	3,211	8,708	15,626	19,021	5,844	3,553	7,498
IA	16,914	2,770	1,769	4,698	7,677	10,676	3,098	655	3,135
KS	14,569	2,366	1,642	3,987	6,574	9,323	2,519	530	2,923
KY	23,264	3,280	2,055	6,320	11,608	15,000	2,369	2,318	5,777
LA	38,906	3,643	2,742	18,904	13,617	24,359	9,536	620	7,215
ME	7,517	1,838	1,200	1,256	3,223	5,285	743	21	1,615
MD	24,349	5,789	5,028	2,059	11,473	13,520	2,753	1,123	8,232
MA	28,997	7,865	5,608	2,912	12,612	16,513	5,168	317	9,091
MI	39,849	9,011	5,706	6,433	18,700	22,796	8,020	1,727	9,390
MN	26,301	4,478	3,170	4,342	14,312	17,204	3,853	622	5,314
MS	15,503	2,492	1,712	2,896	8,403	9,660	3,135	577	4,183
MO	26,055	4,944	3,089	3,505	14,517	17,118	3,444	1,219	5,768
MT	5,684	911	646	1,353	2,774	3,789	698	275	1,166
NE	9,078	1,454	1,037	2,188	4,398	5,688	1,524	223	1,894
NV	11,192	2,083	1,342	1,765	6,002	6,759	2,462	197	3,417
NH	6,085	1,666	1,060	592	2,766	4,138	818	142	1,608
NJ	46,133	9,171	8,552	4,953	23,458	28,297	8,080	325	11,578
NM	8,893	1,278	1,158	1,314	5,143	6,335	1,302	567	1,796
NY	72,462	20,501	19,447	4,957	27,557	37,267	15,710	617	23,865
NC	37,854	7,406	4,823	5,375	20,249	24,306	3,230	2,602	10,356
ND	4,946	663	494	1,548	2,240	3,414	383	686	824
OH	54,144	10,791	6,949	11,224	25,180	30,461	10,165	3,173	13,254
OK	20,743	3,015	2,114	4,241	11,374	12,905	5,733	530	4,365
OR	14,882	2,516	1,673	2,048	8,645	9,609	2,429	62	3,559
PA	55,531	12,697	7,436	10,435	24,963	32,855	9,385	3,414	13,872
RI	4,223	1,282	846	398	1,698	2,408	1,115	-	1,252
SC	21,438	3,634	2,329	4,270	11,205	13,254	2,051	1,301	6,335
SD	4,233	692	463	856	2,222	2,890	568	78	784
TN	29,365	5,032	3,589	5,304	15,440	17,875	2,649	1,509	8,455
TX	165,334	20,077	14,665	64,067	66,526	113,177	27,433	3,059	37,225
UT	9,901	1,419	1,091	1,261	6,129	6,927	1,543	557	1,810
VT	3,012	831	462	303	1,416	2,177	121	-	708
VA	34,886	6,595	4,698	4,516	19,077	22,935	3,662	1,213	8,762
WA	26,669	4,319	2,962	3,122	16,265	18,312	3,101	215	5,667
WV	9,634	1,397	859	3,445	3,934	6,462	1,055	2,353	1,892
WI	25,444	5,309	3,554	4,841	11,739	14,812	4,515	989	6,262
WY	5,612	463	485	1,685	2,979	4,137	503	589	926

- Represents or rounds to zero. ¹ Total expenditures are the sum of purchases for each source (including retail electricity sales) less electric power sector purchases of fuel. ² Includes sources not shown separately, such as electricity imports and exports and coal coke net imports, which are not allocated to the states. ³ Includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. ⁴ Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "State Energy Data, 2008," June 2010, <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/state/seds/index.cfm>>.

Table 935. Energy Imports and Exports by Type of Fuel: 1980 to 2009

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

Type of fuel	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹
Net imports, total²	12.10	14.06	17.75	24.97	27.01	29.11	30.15	29.81	29.24	25.94	22.85
Coal	-2.39	-2.70	-2.08	-1.21	-0.49	-0.57	-0.51	-0.36	-0.60	-1.22	-0.95
Natural gas (dry)	0.96	1.46	2.74	3.62	3.36	3.50	3.71	3.56	3.89	3.07	2.76
Petroleum ³	13.50	15.29	16.89	22.38	24.07	25.99	26.81	26.42	25.79	23.93	20.95
Other ⁴	0.04	0.01	0.19	0.18	0.07	0.18	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.09
Imports, total	15.80	18.82	22.26	28.97	31.06	33.54	34.71	34.67	34.69	32.95	29.78
Coal	0.03	0.07	0.24	0.31	0.63	0.68	0.76	0.91	0.91	0.86	0.57
Natural gas (dry)	1.01	1.55	2.90	3.87	4.04	4.37	4.45	4.29	4.72	4.08	3.84
Petroleum ³	14.66	17.12	18.88	24.53	26.22	28.20	29.25	29.16	28.76	27.64	25.16
Other ⁴	0.10	0.08	0.24	0.26	0.17	0.29	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.28	0.19
Exports, total	3.69	4.75	4.51	4.01	4.05	4.43	4.56	4.87	5.45	7.02	6.93
Coal	2.42	2.77	2.32	1.53	1.12	1.25	1.27	1.26	1.51	2.07	1.52
Natural gas (dry)	0.05	0.09	0.16	0.25	0.69	0.86	0.74	0.73	0.83	1.02	1.08
Petroleum	1.16	1.82	1.99	2.15	2.15	2.21	2.44	2.75	2.97	3.71	4.21
Other ⁴	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.09

¹ Preliminary. ² Net imports equals imports minus exports. Minus sign (-) indicates exports are greater than imports. ³ Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. ⁴ Coal coke, small amounts of electricity transmitted across U.S. borders with Canada and Mexico, and small amounts of biodiesel.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2009*, August 2010. See also <<http://www.eia.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html>>.

Table 936. U.S. Foreign Trade in Selected Mineral Fuels: 1980 to 2010

[985 represents 985,000,000,000 cu. ft. Minus sign (-) indicates trade deficit]

Mineral fuel	Unit	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Natural gas:										
Imports	Bil. cu. ft.	985	1,532	2,841	3,782	4,341	4,608	3,984	3,751	3,737
Exports	Bil. cu. ft.	49	86	154	244	729	822	963	1,072	1,137
Net trade ²	Bil. cu. ft.	-936	-1,446	-2,687	-3,538	-3,612	-3,786	-3,021	-2,679	-2,600
Crude oil:³										
Imports ⁴	Mil. bbl.	1,921	2,151	2,639	3,311	3,696	3,661	3,571	3,290	3,344
Exports	Mil. bbl.	105	40	35	18	12	10	11	16	15
Net trade ²	Mil. bbl.	-1,816	-2,112	-2,604	-3,293	-3,684	-3,651	-3,560	-3,274	-3,329
Petroleum products:										
Imports	Mil. bbl.	601	775	586	872	1,310	1,255	1,143	977	945
Exports	Mil. bbl.	94	273	312	361	414	513	647	723	829
Net trade ²	Mil. bbl.	-507	-502	-274	-510	-896	-742	-496	-255	-116
Coal:										
Imports	Mil. sh. tons	1	3	9	13	30	36	34	23	19
Exports	Mil. sh. tons	92	106	89	58	50	59	82	59	82
Net trade ²	Mil. sh. tons	90.5	103.1	79.1	46.0	19.5	22.8	47.3	36.5	62.4

¹ Preliminary. ² Exports minus imports. ³ Includes lease condensate. ⁴ Includes strategic petroleum reserve imports.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Monthly Energy Review," May 2011, <<http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/>>.

Table 937. Crude Oil Imports Into the U.S. by Country of Origin: 1980 to 2010

[In millions of barrels (1,921 represents 1,921,000,000). Barrels contain 42 gallons. Crude oil imports are reported by the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District in which they are to be processed. A PAD District is a geographic aggregation of the 50 states and D.C. into 5 districts. 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 Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC]

Country of origin	1980	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total imports	1,921	2,151	2,639	3,311	3,674	3,670	3,685	3,656	3,571	3,307	3,344
OPEC, total ^{1, 2, 3, 4}	1,410	1,283	1,219	1,659	2,009	1,738	1,745	1,969	1,984	1,594	1,654
Algeria	166	23	10	(Z)	79	83	130	162	114	101	119
Angola ²	(NA)	86	131	108	112	164	187	181	184	164	139
Ecuador ³	6	(NA)	35	46	83	101	99	72	78	64	71
Iraq	10	188	-	226	238	190	202	177	229	164	151
Kuwait ⁵	10	29	78	96	88	79	65	64	75	68	71
Nigeria	307	286	227	319	389	387	381	395	338	281	360
Saudi Arabia ⁵	456	436	460	556	547	525	519	530	551	361	394
Venezuela	57	243	420	446	473	449	416	420	381	352	333
Non-OPEC, total ^{2, 3, 4, 6}	511	869	1,419	1,652	1,838	1,932	1,940	1,687	1,587	1,713	1,690
Brazil	(NA)	-	-	2	19	34	49	61	84	107	93
Canada	73	235	380	492	590	600	651	681	707	707	720
Colombia	(NA)	51	76	116	51	57	52	50	65	93	124
Congo (Brazzaville) ⁷	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	9	10	23	25	24	26
Mexico	185	251	375	479	584	566	575	514	434	400	416
Russia	(NA)	(Z)	5	3	55	70	39	41	41	85	92
United Kingdom	63	57	124	106	86	80	47	37	27	38	44

- Represents zero. NA Not available. Z Represents less than 500,000 barrels. ¹ OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) includes the nations shown, as well as Iran, Libya, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and Indonesia. ² Angola joined OPEC at the beginning of 2007. Prior to 2007, it is included in the non-OPEC total. ³ Ecuador withdrew from OPEC on Dec. 31, 1992; therefore, it is included under OPEC prior to 1995. From 1995 through 2007, it is included in the Non-OPEC total. In Nov. 2007, Ecuador rejoined OPEC; imports for 2008 are included in the OPEC total. ⁴ Gabon withdrew from OPEC on Dec. 31, 1994; therefore, it is included under OPEC prior to 1995. Beginning 1995, it is included in the Non-OPEC total. ⁵ Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in Saudi Arabia. ⁶ Non-OPEC total includes nations not shown. ⁷ See footnote 5, Table 1332.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," February 2011, <http://www.eia.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_supply_monthly/historical/2011/2011_02/psm_2011_02.html>.

Table 938. Crude Oil and Refined Products—Summary: 1980 to 2010

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

Year	Crude oil ¹ (1,000 bbl. per day)				Refined oil products (1,000 bbl. per day)			Total oil imports ⁵ (1,000 bbl. per day)	Crude oil stocks ^{1, 2} (mil. bbl.)		
	Input refiner- ies	Domestic produc- tion	Imports		Exports	Domestic demand	Imports		Exports	Total	Strategic reserve ⁶
			Total ³	Strategic reserve ⁴							
1980.....	13,481	8,597	5,263	44	287	17,056	1,646	258	6,909	⁷ 466	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
2000.....	15,067	5,822	9,071	8	50	19,701	2,389	990	11,459	826	541
2005.....	15,220	5,178	10,126	52	32	20,802	3,588	1,133	13,714	1,008	685
2006.....	15,242	5,102	10,118	8	25	20,687	3,589	1,292	13,707	1,001	689
2007.....	15,156	5,064	10,031	7	27	20,680	3,437	1,405	13,468	983	697
2008.....	14,648	4,950	9,783	19	29	19,498	3,132	1,773	12,915	1,028	702
2009.....	14,336	5,361	9,013	56	44	18,771	2,665	1,982	11,691	1,052	727
2010.....	14,722	5,512	9,163	(NA)	42	19,148	(NA)	(NA)	11,753	1,059	727

— Represents zero. NA Not available. ¹ Includes lease condensate. ² Crude oil at end of period. Includes commercial and Strategic Petroleum Reserve stocks. ³ Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve. ⁴ SPR is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Through 2000, includes imports by SPR only; beginning in 2004, includes imports by SPR, and imports into SPR by others. ⁵ Crude oil (including Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports) plus refined products. ⁶ Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements. ⁷ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit are included from January 1985 forward.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Monthly Energy Review," April 2011, <<http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly>>.

Table 939. Petroleum and Coal Products Corporations—Sales, Net Profit, and Profit Per Dollar of Sales: 1990 to 2010

[318.5 represents \$318,500,000,000. Represents SIC group 29 (NAICS group 324). Through 2000, based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code; beginning 2003, based on North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 1997. 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	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sales.....	Bil. dol.	318.5	283.1	455.2	597.8	767.7	956.0	1,037.8	1,113.2	1,369.1	846.0	1,085.2
Net profit:												
Before income taxes ..	Bil. dol.	23.1	16.5	55.5	52.8	89.7	120.2	139.8	127.0	101.6	41.9	56.4
After income taxes ..	Bil. dol.	17.8	13.9	42.6	43.6	71.8	96.3	111.0	105.4	81.0	43.1	54.4
Depreciation ¹ ..	Bil. dol.	18.7	16.7	15.5	19.4	18.5	18.6	20.0	22.6	22.9	28.0	31.1
Profits per dollar of sales:												
Before income taxes ..	Cents.	7.3	5.8	12.2	8.8	11.6	12.6	13.4	11.6	5.8	5.1	5.2
After income taxes ..	Cents.	5.6	4.9	9.4	7.3	9.3	10.1	10.6	9.6	4.4	5.2	5.0
Profits on stockholders' equity:												
Before income taxes ..	Percent ..	16.4	12.6	29.4	20.8	32.9	38.0	36.3	30.7	21.8	10.2	12.3
After income taxes ..	Percent ..	12.7	10.6	22.6	17.1	26.3	30.4	28.8	25.5	17.3	10.5	11.9

¹ Includes depletion and accelerated amortization of emergency facilities.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining and Selected Service Industries*.

Table 940. Major Petroleum Companies—Financial Summary: 1980 to 2010

[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. Minus sign (–) indicates deficit]

Item	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
FINANCIAL DATA (bil. dol.)										
Net income	32.9	26.8	24.3	76.4	170.6	187.6	237.6	198.1	92.6	185.0
Depreciation, depletion, etc.	32.5	38.7	43.1	53.3	76.5	85.8	114.3	156.8	170.2	186.8
Cash flow ¹	65.4	65.5	67.4	129.7	239.9	261.2	327.1	440.7	279.6	362.4
Dividends paid.....	9.3	15.9	17.6	23.0	37.5	39.2	62.2	74.8	72.1	70.5
Net internal funds available for investment or debt repayment ²	56.1	49.6	49.8	106.7	202.4	222.0	264.9	365.9	207.5	291.9
Capital and exploratory expenditures	62.1	59.6	59.8	72.8	140.4	193.1	221.7	328.0	268.0	344.3
Long-term capitalization	211.4	300.0	304.3	516.9	800.4	910.6	1,211.8	1,362.0	1,449.3	1,621.1
Long-term debt	49.8	90.4	85.4	112.8	165.2	177.4	240.1	299.4	365.7	444.2
Preferred stock	2.0	5.2	5.7	5.4	3.5	3.4	1.9	1.4	1.2	5.0
Common stock and retained earnings ³	159.6	204.4	213.2	398.7	631.7	729.8	969.8	1,061.2	1,082.4	1,171.9
Excess of expenditures over cash income ⁴	6.0	10.0	10.0	–33.9	–62.0	–28.9	–43.2	–37.9	60.5	52.4
RATIOS ⁵ (percent)										
Long-term debt to long-term capitalization ..	23.6	30.1	28.1	21.8	23.5	19.4	19.1	22.0	25.3	24.1
Net income to total average capital	17.0	9.1	8.1	15.7	23.0	22.3	21.2	15.2	6.6	10.8
Net income to average common equity	22.5	13.5	11.6	20.5	29.3	27.8	26.3	19.2	8.7	14.4

¹ Generally represents internally generated funds from operations: Sum of net income, changes in working capital and noncash items such as depreciation, depletion, amortization, impairments, and unrealized hedging gains/losses. 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 941. Nuclear Power Plants—Number, Capacity, and Generation: 1980 to 2010

[51.8 represents 51,800,000 kW]

Item	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Operable generating units ^{1, 2}	71	112	109	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Net summer capacity ^{2, 3} (mil. kW)	51.8	99.6	99.5	97.9	99.2	99.6	100.0	100.3	100.3	100.8	101.0	101.0
Net generation (bil. kWh)	251.1	576.9	673.4	753.9	763.7	788.5	782.0	787.2	806.4	806.2	798.9	807.0
Percent of total electricity generation	11.0	19.0	20.1	19.8	19.7	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.6	20.2	19.6
Capacity factor ⁴ (percent)	56.3	66.0	77.4	88.1	87.9	90.1	89.3	89.6	91.8	91.1	90.3	91.2

¹ Total of nuclear generating units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the year. For example, although Browns Ferry 1 was shut down in 1985, the unit remained fully licensed and thus continued to be counted as operable. It was eventually reopened in 2007. 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 2011, <<http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#nuclear>>.

Table 942. Nuclear Power Plants—Number of Units, Net Generation, and Net Summer Capacity by State: 2009

[798,855 represents 798,855,000,000 kWh]

State	Number of units	Nuclear net generation		Nuclear net summer capability		State	Number of units	Nuclear net generation		Nuclear net summer capability	
		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	798,855	20.2	101.0	9.9	MS	1	10,999	22.6	1.3	7.9
AL	5	39,716	27.7	5.0	15.9	MO	1	10,247	11.6	1.2	5.7
AZ	3	30,662	27.4	1.8	7.0	NE	2	9,435	27.7	1.3	16.1
AR	2	15,170	26.4	3.9	25.8	NH	1	8,817	43.7	1.2	29.9
CA	4	31,761	15.5	4.4	6.7	NJ	1	34,328	55.5	4.1	22.2
CT	2	16,657	53.4	2.1	26.2	NY	6	43,485	32.7	5.3	13.3
FL	5	29,118	13.4	3.9	6.6	NC	5	40,848	34.5	5.0	18.0
GA	4	31,683	24.6	4.1	11.1	OH	3	15,206	11.2	2.1	6.4
IL	11	95,474	49.2	11.4	26.0	PA	9	77,328	35.2	9.5	20.7
IA	1	4,679	9.0	0.6	4.1	SC	7	52,150	52.1	6.5	27.1
KS	1	8,769	18.8	1.2	9.3	TN	3	26,962	32.8	3.4	16.3
LA	2	16,782	18.4	2.1	8.2	TX	4	41,498	10.4	4.9	4.8
MD	2	14,550	33.2	1.7	13.7	VT	1	5,361	73.6	0.6	55.1
MA	1	5,396	13.8	0.7	5.0	VA	4	28,212	40.3	3.4	14.3
MI	3	21,851	21.6	4.0	13.0	WA	1	6,634	6.4	1.1	3.8
MN	3	12,393	23.6	1.7	11.4	WI	3	12,683	21.2	1.6	8.9

¹ For total generation and capacity, see Table 948.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Electric Power Annual 2009," April 2011, <http://www.eia.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epa_sprdshts.html>.

Table 943. Uranium Concentrate—Supply, Inventories, and Average Prices: 1990 to 2008

[8.89 represents 8,890,000 pounds (lbs.). Years ending Dec. 31. For additional data on uranium, see Section 18]

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Production ¹	Mil. lb.	8.89	6.04	3.96	2.00	2.28	2.69	4.11	4.53	3.90
Exports ²	Mil. lb.	2.0	9.8	13.6	13.2	13.2	20.5	18.7	14.8	17.2
Imports ²	Mil. lb.	23.7	41.3	44.9	53.0	66.1	65.5	64.8	54.1	57.1
Electric plant purchases from domestic suppliers	Mil. lb.	20.5	22.3	24.3	21.7	28.2	27.3	27.9	18.5	20.4
Loaded into U.S. nuclear reactors ³	Mil. lb.	(NA)	51.1	51.5	62.3	50.1	58.3	51.7	45.5	51.3
Inventories, total	Mil. lb.	129.1	72.5	111.3	85.5	95.2	93.8	106.6	112.4	108.8
At domestic suppliers	Mil. lb.	26.4	13.7	56.5	39.9	37.5	29.1	29.1	31.2	26.9
At electric plants	Mil. lb.	102.7	58.7	54.8	45.6	57.7	64.7	77.5	81.2	81.9
Average price per pound:										
Purchased imports	Dollars	12.55	10.20	9.84	10.59	12.25	14.83	19.31	34.18	41.30
Domestic purchases	Dollars	15.70	11.11	11.45	10.84	11.91	13.98	18.54	33.13	43.43

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 by-product of phosphoric acid production. ² Includes transactions by uranium buyers (consumers). 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 2009*, August 2010. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/nuclear.html>>.

Table 944. Solar Collector Shipments by Type, End Use, and Market Sector: 1980 to 2009

[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	233	19,398	12,233	7,165	12,029	4,790	1,688	16,077	2,417	488
1990	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
2005	25	16,041	15,224	702	15,041	640	228	14,681	1,160	31
2008	74	16,963	14,015	2,560	11,973	1,978	186	13,000	1,294	128
2009	88	13,798	10,511	2,307	8,934	1,992	150	10,239	974	634

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.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "1980-1990, 'Solar Collector Manufacturing Activity', annual reports; 1995-2002, 'Renewable Energy Annual'; thereafter, 'Solar Thermal Collector Manufacturing Activities 2009,' January 2011, <<http://www.eia.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/solarreport/solar.html>>.

Table 945. Electricity Net Generation by Sector and Fuel Type: 1990 to 2010

[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	2005	2009	2010 ¹
Net generation, total	Bil. kWh	3,038.0	3,353.0	3,802.0	4,055.0	3,950.0	4,120.0
Electric power sector, total	Bil. kWh	2,901.3	3,194.2	3,637.5	3,902.2	3,809.8	3,971.2
Commercial sector ²	Bil. kWh	5.8	8.2	7.9	8.5	8.2	8.3
Industrial sector ³	Bil. kWh	130.8	151.0	156.7	144.7	132.3	140.5
Net generation by source, all sectors:							
Fossil fuels, total	Bil. kWh	2,103.6	2,293.9	2,692.5	2,909.5	2,726.5	2,880.7
Coal ⁴	Bil. kWh	1,594.0	1,709.4	1,966.3	2,012.9	1,755.9	1,850.8
Petroleum ⁵	Bil. kWh	126.5	74.6	111.2	122.2	38.9	36.9
Natural gas ⁶	Bil. kWh	372.8	496.1	601.0	761.0	921.0	981.8
Other gases ⁷	Bil. kWh	10.4	13.9	14.0	13.5	10.6	11.2
Nuclear electric power	Bil. kWh	576.9	673.4	753.9	782.0	798.9	807.0
Hydroelectric pumped storage ⁸	Bil. kWh	-3.5	-2.7	-5.5	-6.6	-4.6	-4.1
Renewable energy, total	Bil. kWh	357.2	384.8	356.5	357.7	417.7	425.2
Conventional hydroelectric power	Bil. kWh	292.9	310.8	275.6	270.3	273.4	257.1
Biomass, total	Bil. kWh	45.8	56.9	60.7	54.3	54.5	56.5
Wood ⁹	Bil. kWh	32.5	36.5	37.6	38.9	36.1	38.0
Waste ¹⁰	Bil. kWh	13.3	20.4	23.1	15.4	18.4	18.6
Geothermal	Bil. kWh	15.4	13.4	14.1	14.7	15.0	15.7
Solar ¹¹	Bil. kWh	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3
Wind	Bil. kWh	2.8	3.2	5.6	17.8	73.9	94.6
Other ¹²	Bil. kWh	3.8	3.6	4.7	12.4	11.6	11.2
Consumption of fuels for electricity generation:							
Coal ⁴	Mil. sh. tons	792.5	860.6	994.9	1,041.4	934.7	979.6
Petroleum, total	Mil. bbl.	218.8	132.6	195.2	206.8	67.7	64.8
Distillate fuel oil ¹³	Mil. bbl.	18.1	19.6	31.7	20.7	12.7	13.9
Residual fuel oil ¹⁴	Mil. bbl.	190.7	95.5	143.4	141.5	28.6	24.4
Other liquids ¹⁵	Mil. bbl.	0.4	0.7	1.5	3.0	2.3	1.8
Petroleum coke	Mil. sh. tons ¹⁶	1.9	3.4	3.7	8.3	4.8	5.0
Natural gas ⁶	Bil. cu. ft.	3.7	4.7	5.7	6.0	7.1	7.6
Other gases ⁷	Tril. Btu.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Biomass	Tril. Btu.	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Wood ⁹	Tril. Btu.	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Waste ¹⁰	Tril. Btu.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other ¹²	Tril. Btu.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2

¹ Preliminary. ² Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. ³ Industrial combined-heat-and-power (HCP) and industrial electricity-only plants. ⁴ Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal syngas. ⁵ Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil. ⁶ Includes a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately. ⁷ Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. ⁸ Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping. ⁹ Wood and wood-derived fuels. ¹⁰ Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural by-products, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes nonrenewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). ¹¹ Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy. ¹² Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and beginning 2001, nonrenewable waste (municipal solid waste from nonbiogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). ¹³ Fuel oil numbers 1, 2, and 4. For 1990 through 2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel. ¹⁴ Fuel oil numbers 5 and 6. For 1990 through 2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil number 4. ¹⁵ Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, and waste oil. ¹⁶ Short tons.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Monthly Energy Review," May 2011, <<http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/>>.

Table 946. Total Electric Net Summer Capacity, All Sectors: 1990 to 2009

[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	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Net summer capacity, total	734.1	769.5	811.7	962.9	978.0	986.2	994.9	1,010.2	1,027.6
Fossil fuels, total	527.8	554.2	598.9	745.4	757.1	761.6	764.0	770.2	778.2
Coal ¹	307.4	311.4	315.1	313.0	313.4	313.0	312.7	313.3	314.4
Petroleum ²	77.9	66.6	61.8	59.1	58.5	58.1	56.1	57.4	57.0
Natural gas ³	140.8	174.5	219.6	371.0	383.1	388.3	392.9	397.4	404.9
Dual fired ⁴	113.6	122.0	149.8	172.2	174.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other gases ⁵	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0
Nuclear electric power	99.6	99.5	97.9	99.6	100.0	100.3	100.3	100.8	100.8
Hydroelectric pumped storage	19.5	21.4	19.5	20.8	21.3	21.5	21.9	21.9	21.9
Renewable energy, total	86.8	93.9	94.9	96.4	98.7	101.9	108.0	116.4	125.8
Conventional hydroelectric power	73.9	78.6	79.4	77.6	77.5	77.8	77.9	77.9	78.0
Biomass, total	8.1	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.8	11.1	11.4
Wood ⁶	5.5	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.9
Waste ⁷	2.5	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.4
Geothermal	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4
Solar ⁸	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Wind	1.8	1.7	2.4	6.5	8.7	11.3	16.5	24.7	33.5
Other ⁹	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9

NA Not available. ¹ Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel. ² Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil. ³ Includes a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately. ⁴ Petroleum and natural gas. ⁵ Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. ⁶ Wood and wood-derived fuels. ⁷ Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Also includes nonrenewable waste (municipal solid waste from nonbiogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). ⁸ Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy. ⁹ Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2009*, August 2010. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/elect.html>>.

Table 947. Electricity—End Use and Average Retail Prices: 1990 to 2009

[Beginning 2004, 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 2000 data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers]

Item	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹
END USE (Billion kilowatt-hours)									
Total end use ²	2,837.1	3,164.0	3,592.4	3,715.9	3,811.0	3,816.8	3,923.8	3,906.4	3,741.5
Direct use ³	124.5	150.7	170.9	168.5	150.0	146.9	159.3	173.5	166.0
Retail sales, total ⁴	2,712.6	3,013.3	3,421.4	3,547.5	3,661.0	3,669.9	3,764.6	3,730.0	3,575.5
Residential	924.0	1,042.5	1,192.4	1,292.0	1,359.2	1,351.5	1,392.2	1,380.0	1,362.9
Commercial ⁵	838.3	953.1	1,159.3	1,230.4	1,275.1	1,299.7	1,336.3	1,336.0	1,323.0
Industrial ⁶	945.5	1,012.7	1,064.2	1,017.8	1,019.2	1,011.3	1,027.8	1,009.3	881.9
Transportation ⁷	4.8	5.0	5.4	7.2	7.5	7.4	8.2	7.7	7.7
AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES (Cents per kilowatt-hour)									
Total:									
Nominal	6.57	6.89	6.81	7.61	8.14	8.90	9.13	9.74	9.89
Real	9.10	8.45	7.68	7.86	8.14	8.62	8.60	8.98	9.01
Residential:									
Nominal	7.83	8.40	8.24	8.95	9.45	10.40	10.65	11.26	11.55
Real	10.84	10.30	9.30	9.25	9.45	10.07	10.03	10.38	10.52
Commercial:⁸									
Nominal	7.34	7.69	7.43	8.17	8.67	9.46	9.65	10.36	10.21
Real	10.17	9.43	8.38	8.44	8.67	9.16	9.09	9.55	9.30
Industrial:⁶									
Nominal	4.74	4.66	4.64	5.25	5.73	6.16	6.39	6.83	6.84
Real	6.57	5.72	5.23	5.43	5.73	5.97	6.02	6.30	6.23
Transportation:⁷									
Nominal	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.18	8.57	9.54	9.70	10.74	11.17
Real	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.42	8.57	9.24	9.13	9.90	10.18
Other:⁹									
Nominal	6.40	6.88	6.56	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Real	8.86	8.44	7.40	(X)	(X)	(X)	(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 2000, 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 2009*, August 2010. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/elect.html>>.

Table 948. Electric Power Industry—Net Generation and Net Summer Capacity by State: 2000 to 2009

[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)	
			2009								
	2000	2005	Total (bil. kWh)	Percent from—				Nuclear	Coal		
				Petro-leum	Natural gas	Hydro-electric	Non-hydro-electric				
U.S.	3,802.1	4,055.4	3,950.3	1.0	23.3	6.9	3.7	20.2	44.4	811.7	1,025.4
AL	124.4	137.9	143.3	0.2	22.1	8.8	2.1	27.7	38.8	23.5	31.4
AK	6.2	6.6	6.7	17.3	53.4	19.8	0.2	—	9.4	2.1	2.0
AZ	88.9	101.5	112.0	0.1	31.0	5.7	0.2	27.4	35.5	15.3	26.3
AR	43.9	47.8	57.5	0.2	19.5	7.3	2.8	26.4	43.6	9.7	15.3
CA	208.1	200.3	204.8	0.8	55.4	13.6	12.5	15.5	1.0	52.3	65.9
CO	44.2	49.6	50.6	(Z)	27.4	3.7	6.4	—	62.6	8.4	13.0
CT	33.0	33.5	31.2	1.0	31.4	1.6	2.4	53.4	7.9	6.4	8.0
DE	6.0	8.1	4.8	5.3	28.4	—	2.6	—	58.8	2.4	3.4
DC	0.1	0.2	(Z)	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.8
FL	191.8	220.3	218.0	4.2	54.3	0.1	2.0	13.4	24.8	41.5	59.1
GA	123.9	136.7	128.7	0.5	15.9	2.5	2.2	24.6	54.0	27.8	36.5
HI	10.6	11.5	11.0	75.3	—	1.0	6.4	—	13.6	2.4	2.6
ID	11.9	10.8	13.1	(Z)	12.5	79.6	6.6	—	0.6	3.0	3.8
IL	178.5	194.1	193.9	0.1	2.3	0.1	1.8	49.2	46.4	36.3	44.0
IN	127.8	130.4	116.7	0.1	3.3	0.4	1.5	—	92.8	23.9	27.9
IA	41.5	44.2	51.9	0.2	2.3	1.9	14.6	9.0	72.0	9.1	14.6
KS	44.8	45.9	46.7	0.3	5.7	(Z)	6.1	18.8	69.1	10.1	12.5
KY	93.0	97.8	90.6	2.2	1.0	3.7	0.4	—	92.7	16.8	20.2
LA	92.9	92.6	91.0	2.0	48.4	1.4	2.6	18.4	25.4	21.1	26.0
ME	14.0	18.8	16.3	2.7	45.0	25.8	24.1	—	0.4	4.2	4.3
MD	51.1	52.7	43.8	0.8	4.0	4.3	1.3	33.2	55.2	10.5	12.5
MA	38.7	47.5	39.0	2.3	53.9	3.1	3.2	13.8	23.2	12.4	13.7
MI	104.2	121.6	101.2	0.4	8.3	1.4	2.6	21.6	66.1	25.8	30.3
MN	51.4	53.0	52.5	0.1	5.4	1.5	12.8	23.6	55.9	10.3	14.6
MS	37.6	45.1	48.7	(Z)	47.8	—	2.9	22.6	26.6	9.0	15.8
MO	76.6	90.8	88.4	0.1	3.9	2.1	0.7	11.6	81.1	17.3	20.8
MT	26.5	27.9	26.7	1.8	0.3	35.6	3.4	—	58.4	5.2	5.8
NE	29.1	31.5	34.0	0.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	27.7	68.7	6.0	7.8
NV	35.5	40.2	37.7	(Z)	68.6	6.5	4.8	—	20.0	6.7	11.4
NH	15.0	24.5	20.2	0.9	26.5	8.3	5.9	43.7	14.3	2.9	4.2
NJ	58.1	60.5	61.8	0.5	33.4	0.1	1.6	55.5	8.3	16.6	18.5
NM	34.0	35.1	39.7	0.1	21.8	0.7	4.0	—	73.4	5.6	8.0
NY	138.1	146.9	133.2	2.0	31.4	20.7	3.4	32.7	9.6	35.6	39.7
NC	122.3	129.7	118.4	0.3	4.1	4.4	1.6	34.5	55.0	24.5	27.6
ND	31.3	31.9	34.2	0.1	(Z)	4.3	8.8	—	86.6	4.7	6.0
OH	149.1	157.0	136.1	1.0	3.4	0.4	0.5	11.2	83.6	28.5	33.5
OK	55.6	68.6	75.1	(Z)	46.1	4.7	3.9	—	45.4	14.2	20.8
OR	51.8	49.3	56.7	(Z)	28.5	58.3	7.5	—	5.6	11.3	14.0
PA	201.7	218.1	219.5	0.4	13.3	1.2	1.5	35.2	48.1	36.8	45.6
RI	6.0	6.1	7.7	0.2	97.8	0.1	1.9	—	—	1.2	1.8
SC	93.3	102.5	100.1	0.5	9.8	2.3	1.7	52.1	34.4	18.7	24.0
SD	9.7	6.5	8.2	0.1	1.0	54.1	5.2	—	39.3	2.8	3.4
TN	95.8	97.1	79.7	0.2	0.5	12.8	1.2	33.8	52.2	19.5	20.9
TX	377.7	396.7	397.2	0.4	47.6	0.3	5.3	10.4	35.0	81.9	103.0
UT	36.6	38.2	43.5	0.1	14.8	1.9	1.1	—	81.6	5.2	7.4
VT	6.3	5.7	7.3	(Z)	0.1	20.4	5.9	73.6	—	1.0	1.1
VA	77.2	78.9	70.1	1.6	17.4	2.1	3.4	40.3	36.5	19.4	23.8
WA	108.2	102.0	104.5	0.1	11.5	69.8	4.8	6.4	7.2	26.1	30.1
WV	92.9	93.6	70.8	0.2	0.2	2.3	1.0	—	96.2	15.1	16.4
WI	59.6	61.8	60.0	1.2	9.1	2.3	3.9	21.2	62.2	13.6	17.7
WY	45.5	45.6	46.0	0.1	1.1	2.1	4.8	—	91.1	6.2	7.6

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

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Electric Power Annual 2009," January 2011, <http://www.eia.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epa_sprdshts.html>.

Table 949. Electric Power Industry—Capability, Peak Load, and Capacity Margin: 1980 to 2010

[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. Minus sign (–) indicates decrease]

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
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	730,376	16,154	737,637	9,958	616,790	554,081	113,586	15.6	183,556	24.9
1997	737,855	7,479	736,666	-971	637,677	529,874	100,178	13.6	206,792	28.1
1998	744,670	6,815	735,090	-1,576	660,293	567,558	84,377	11.3	167,532	22.8
1999	765,744	21,074	748,271	13,181	682,122	570,915	83,622	10.9	177,356	23.7
2000	808,054	42,310	767,505	19,234	678,413	588,426	129,641	16.0	179,079	23.3
2001	788,990	-19,064	806,598	39,093	687,812	576,312	101,178	12.8	230,286	28.6
2002	833,380	44,390	850,984	44,386	714,565	604,986	118,815	14.3	245,998	28.9
2003	856,131	22,751	882,120	31,136	709,375	593,874	146,756	17.1	288,246	32.7
2004	875,870	19,739	864,849	-17,271	704,459	618,701	171,411	19.6	246,148	28.5
2005	882,125	6,255	878,110	13,261	758,876	626,365	123,249	14.0	251,745	28.7
2006	891,226	9,101	899,551	21,441	789,475	640,981	101,751	11.4	258,570	28.7
2007	914,397	23,171	913,650	14,099	782,227	637,905	132,170	14.5	275,745	30.2
2008	909,504	-4,893	927,781	14,131	752,470	643,557	157,034	17.3	284,224	30.6
2009	916,449	6,945	920,002	-7,779	725,958	668,818	190,491	20.8	251,184	27.3
2010 ¹	934,894	18,445	948,326	28,324	772,089	639,073	162,805	17.4	309,253	32.6

¹ Preliminary.

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

Table 950. Electric Energy Retail Sales by Class of Service and State: 2009

[In billions of kilowatt-hours (3,596.9 represents 3,596,900,000,000). Data include both bundled and unbundled consumers]

State	Total ¹	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	State	Total ¹	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
United States	3,596.9	1,364.5	1,307.2	917.4					
Alabama	82.8	31.5	21.9	29.4	Missouri	79.7	34.2	30.4	15.1
Alaska	6.3	2.1	2.8	1.3	Montana	14.3	4.8	4.8	4.8
Arizona	73.4	32.8	29.4	11.2	Nebraska	28.5	9.6	9.3	9.5
Arkansas	43.2	17.0	11.5	14.7	Nevada	34.3	11.9	9.0	13.4
California	259.6	89.8	121.1	47.8	New Hampshire	10.7	4.4	4.4	1.8
Colorado	51.0	17.4	20.0	13.6	New Jersey	75.8	27.8	39.4	8.3
Connecticut	29.7	12.6	13.3	3.7	New Mexico	21.6	6.5	8.7	6.4
Delaware	11.3	4.3	4.2	2.7	New York	140.0	48.2	75.3	13.4
District of Columbia	12.2	1.9	9.7	0.3	North Carolina	127.7	56.3	46.2	25.1
Florida	224.8	115.5	92.3	16.9	North Dakota	12.6	4.4	4.6	3.6
Georgia	130.8	55.2	46.1	29.3	Ohio	146.3	51.4	45.4	49.5
Hawaii	10.1	3.1	3.4	3.7	Oklahoma	54.5	21.6	18.7	14.2
Idaho	22.8	8.6	6.0	8.2	Oregon	47.6	19.8	16.0	11.8
Illinois	136.7	44.3	50.3	41.5	Pennsylvania	143.7	52.9	46.4	43.6
Indiana	99.3	32.5	23.7	43.1	Rhode Island	7.6	2.9	3.7	1.0
Iowa	43.6	13.7	11.7	18.2	South Carolina	76.4	29.6	21.4	25.4
Kansas	38.2	13.1	15.0	10.1	South Dakota	11.0	4.5	4.2	2.3
Kentucky	88.8	26.5	18.7	43.6	Tennessee	94.7	40.1	28.0	26.6
Louisiana	78.7	29.7	23.3	25.6	Texas	345.3	129.8	118.5	96.9
Maine	11.3	4.4	4.1	2.9	Utah	27.6	8.7	10.2	8.6
Maryland	62.6	26.9	29.8	5.3	Vermont	5.5	2.1	2.0	1.4
Massachusetts	54.4	19.5	17.8	16.8	Virginia	108.5	44.8	46.8	16.7
Michigan	98.1	32.9	37.9	27.4	Washington	90.2	36.8	30.1	23.4
Minnesota	64.0	22.0	22.3	19.6	West Virginia	30.3	11.6	7.7	11.0
Mississippi	46.0	18.1	13.0	14.9	Wisconsin	66.3	21.4	22.5	22.4
					Wyoming	16.6	2.7	4.3	9.6

¹ Includes transportation, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Electric Sales, Revenue, and Average Price 2009," April 2011, <http://www.eia.gov/cneaf/electricity/esr/esr_sum.html>.

Table 951. Electric Energy Price by Class of Service and State: 2009

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

State	State				State	State			
	Total ¹	Residential	Commercial	Industrial		Total ¹	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
United States	9.82	11.51	10.17	6.81					
Alabama	8.83	10.66	10.05	5.96	Missouri	7.35	8.54	6.96	5.42
Alaska	15.09	17.14	14.46	13.15	Montana	7.57	8.93	8.32	5.45
Arizona	9.56	10.73	9.35	6.65	Nebraska	7.21	8.52	7.33	5.75
Arkansas	7.57	9.14	7.56	5.76	Nevada	10.36	12.86	10.64	7.97
California	13.24	14.74	13.42	10.07	New Hampshire	15.13	16.26	14.55	13.83
Colorado	8.31	10.00	8.15	6.39	New Jersey	14.52	16.31	13.83	11.81
Connecticut	18.06	20.33	16.86	14.92	New Mexico	8.09	10.02	8.40	5.72
Delaware	12.14	14.07	11.98	9.34	New York	15.52	17.50	15.51	8.98
District of Columbia	12.97	13.76	12.96	8.41	North Carolina	8.48	9.99	7.98	5.99
Florida	11.49	12.39	10.77	9.32	North Dakota	6.63	7.58	6.81	5.25
Georgia	8.81	10.13	8.94	6.12	Ohio	9.01	10.67	9.65	6.71
Hawaii	21.21	24.20	21.86	18.14	Oklahoma	6.94	8.49	6.76	4.82
Idaho	6.51	7.80	6.49	5.17	Oregon	7.48	8.68	7.49	5.45
Illinois	9.08	11.27	8.99	6.84	Pennsylvania	9.60	11.65	9.54	7.21
Indiana	7.62	9.50	8.32	5.81	Rhode Island	14.23	15.60	13.67	12.25
Iowa	7.37	9.99	7.55	5.27	South Carolina	8.42	10.44	8.74	5.79
Kansas	7.98	9.53	7.87	6.10	South Dakota	7.39	8.49	7.14	5.65
Kentucky	6.52	8.37	7.63	4.91	Tennessee	8.69	9.32	9.61	6.76
Louisiana	7.06	8.10	7.69	5.25	Texas	9.86	12.38	9.66	6.74
Maine	13.09	15.65	12.55	9.95	Utah	6.77	8.48	6.96	4.81
Maryland	13.08	14.98	11.97	9.92	Vermont	12.75	14.90	12.93	9.21
Massachusetts	15.45	16.87	15.37	14.08	Virginia	8.93	10.61	8.06	6.91
Michigan	9.40	11.60	9.24	6.99	Washington	6.60	7.68	6.96	4.43
Minnesota	8.14	10.04	7.92	6.26	West Virginia	6.65	7.90	6.77	5.24
Mississippi	8.85	10.22	9.50	6.61	Wisconsin	9.38	11.94	9.57	6.73
					Wyoming	6.08	8.58	7.28	4.83

¹ Includes transportation, not shown separately.Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Electric Sales, Revenue, and Average Price 2009," April 2011, <http://www.eia.gov/cneaf/electricity/esr/esr_sum.html>.**Table 952. Total Electric Power Industry—Generation, Sales, Revenue, and Customers: 1990 to 2010**

[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 2005 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	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Generation ²	Bil. kWh	2,808	3,353	3,802	4,055	4,065	4,157	4,119	3,950	4,120
Sales ³	Bil. kWh	2,713	3,013	3,421	3,661	3,670	3,765	3,733	3,597	3,750
Residential or domestic	Bil. kWh	924	1,043	1,192	1,359	1,352	1,392	1,380	1,364	1,451
Percent of total	Percent	34.1	34.6	34.9	37.1	36.8	37.0	37.0	37.9	38.7
Commercial ⁴	Bil. kWh	751	863	1,055	1,275	1,300	1,336	1,336	1,307	1,329
Industrial ⁵	Bil. kWh	946	1,013	1,064	1,019	1,011	1,028	1,009	917	962
Revenue ³	Bil. dol.	178.2	207.7	233.2	298.0	326.5	343.7	363.7	353.3	370.5
Residential or domestic	Bil. dol.	72.4	87.6	98.2	128.4	140.6	148.3	155.4	157.0	168.0
Percent of total	Percent	40.6	42.2	42.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	42.7	44.4	45.3
Commercial ⁴	Bil. dol.	55.1	66.4	78.4	110.5	122.9	128.9	138.5	132.9	136.4
Industrial ⁵	Bil. dol.	44.9	47.2	49.4	58.4	62.3	65.7	68.9	62.5	65.3
Ultimate customers, Dec. 31 ³	Million	110.6	118.3	127.6	138.4	140.4	142.1	143.3	143.5	144.2
Residential or domestic	Million	97.1	103.9	111.7	120.8	122.5	123.9	124.9	125.2	125.9
Commercial ⁴	Million	12.1	12.9	14.3	16.9	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.6	17.6
Industrial ⁵	Million	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Avg. kWh used per customer	1,000	24.5	25.5	26.8	26.5	26.1	26.5	26.1	25.1	26.0
Residential	1,000	9.5	10.0	10.7	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.5
Commercial ⁴	1,000	62.2	66.6	73.5	75.6	75.7	76.9	76.1	74.4	75.6
Avg. annual bill per customer	Dollar	6.12	1,756	1,828	2,154	2,325	2,418	2,538	2,462	2,570
Residential	Dollar	745	843	879	1,063	1,148	1,196	1,244	1,254	1,335
Commercial ⁴	Dollar	4,562	5,124	5,464	6,551	7,158	7,418	7,884	7,570	7,754
Avg. revenue per kWh sold	Cents	6.57	6.89	6.81	8.14	8.90	9.13	9.74	9.82	9.88
Residential	Cents	7.83	8.40	8.24	9.45	10.40	10.65	11.26	11.51	11.58
Commercial ⁴	Cents	7.34	7.69	7.43	8.67	9.46	9.65	10.36	10.17	10.26
Industrial ⁵	Cents	4.74	4.66	4.64	5.73	6.16	6.39	6.83	6.81	6.79

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 31, 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 953. Revenue and Expense Statistics for Major U.S. Investor-Owned Electric Utilities: 1995 to 2009

[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. Missing or erroneous respondent data may result in slight imbalances in some of the expense account subtotals]

Item	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Utility operating revenues	199,967	233,915	265,652	275,501	270,964	298,962	276,124
Electric utility	183,655	213,634	234,909	246,736	240,864	266,124	249,303
Other utility	16,312	20,281	30,743	28,765	30,100	32,838	26,822
Utility operating expenses	165,321	210,250	236,786	245,589	241,198	267,263	244,243
Electric utility	150,599	191,564	207,830	218,445	213,076	236,572	219,544
Operation	91,881	132,607	150,645	158,893	153,885	175,887	154,925
Production	68,983	107,554	120,586	127,494	121,700	140,974	118,816
Cost of fuel	29,122	32,407	36,106	37,945	39,548	47,337	40,242
Purchased power	29,981	62,608	77,902	79,205	74,112	84,724	67,630
Other	9,880	12,561	6,599	10,371	8,058	8,937	10,970
Transmission	1,425	2,713	5,664	6,179	6,051	6,950	6,742
Distribution	2,561	3,092	3,502	3,640	3,765	3,997	3,947
Customer accounts	3,613	4,239	4,229	4,409	4,652	5,286	5,203
Customer service	1,922	1,826	2,291	2,536	2,939	3,567	3,857
Sales	348	405	219	240	239	225	178
Administrative and general	13,028	12,768	14,130	14,580	14,346	14,718	15,991
Maintenance	11,767	12,064	12,033	12,838	13,181	14,192	14,092
Depreciation	19,885	20,636	17,123	17,373	17,936	19,049	20,095
Taxes and other	27,065	24,479	26,805	28,149	27,000	26,202	29,081
Other utility	14,722	18,686	28,956	27,143	28,122	30,692	24,698
Net utility operating income	34,646	23,665	28,866	29,912	29,766	31,699	31,881

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Electric Power Annual 2009," April 2011, <<http://www.eia.gov/cneat/electricity/epa/epat8p1.html>>.

Table 954. Total Renewable Energy Net Generation of Electricity by Source and State: 2009

[In millions of kilowatt-hours (417,724 represents 417,724,000,000). MSW = municipal solid waste. For more on net generation, see Table 948]

State	Wood and derived fuels ³					State	Wood and derived fuels ³				
	Total ¹	Hydro-electric	Bio-mass ²	Wind	Wood and derived fuels ³		Total ¹	Hydro-electric	Bio-mass ²	Wind	Wood and derived fuels ³
U.S.	417,724	273,445	18,443	73,886	36,050	MO	2,391	1,817	73	499	2
AL	15,585	12,535	14	(NA)	3,035	MT	10,422	9,506	(NA)	821	95
AK	1,337	1,324	7	7	(NA)	NE	883	434	66	383	(NA)
AZ	6,630	6,427	22	30	137	NV	4,269	2,461	(NA)	(NA)	1
AR	5,778	4,193	57	(NA)	1,529	NH	2,878	1,680	151	62	984
CA	53,428	27,888	2,468	5,840	3,732	NJ	992	32	928	21	(NA)
CO	5,132	1,886	56	3,164	(Z)	NM	1,851	271	34	1,547	(NA)
CT	1,268	510	758	(NA)	1	NY	32,082	27,615	1,665	2,266	536
DE	126	(NA)	126	(NA)	(NA)	NC	7,065	5,171	131	(NA)	1,757
DC	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	ND	4,484	1,475	12	2,998	(NA)
FL	4,549	208	2,377	(NA)	1,954	OH	1,161	528	210	14	410
GA	6,085	3,260	80	(NA)	2,746	OK	6,482	3,553	163	2,698	68
HI	817	113	284	251	(NA)	OR	37,306	33,034	128	3,470	674
ID	11,302	10,434	(NA)	313	478	PA	6,035	2,683	1,579	1,075	694
IL	3,666	136	710	2,820	(Z)	RI	149	5	145	(NA)	(NA)
IN	2,209	503	303	1,403	(NA)	SC	4,080	2,332	137	(NA)	1,611
IA	8,560	971	168	7,421	(Z)	SD	4,859	4,432	6	421	(NA)
KS	2,876	13	(NA)	2,863	(NA)	TN	11,162	10,212	36	52	862
KY	3,681	3,318	101	(NA)	263	TX	22,133	1,029	429	20,026	649
LA	3,600	1,236	67	(NA)	2,297	UT	1,322	835	48	160	(NA)
ME	8,150	4,212	273	299	3,367	VT	1,915	1,486	24	12	393
MD	2,440	1,889	376	(NA)	175	VA	3,896	1,479	709	(NA)	1,708
MA	2,430	1,201	1,108	6	115	WA	77,977	72,933	167	3,572	1,305
MI	3,995	1,372	834	300	1,489	WV	2,388	1,646	(-Z)	742	-1
MN	7,546	809	887	5,053	796	WI	3,734	1,394	519	1,052	769
MS	1,424	(NA)	7	(NA)	1,417	WY	3,193	967	(NA)	2,226	(NA)

NA Not available. Z Less than 500,000 million kilowatt-hours. ¹ Includes types not shown separately. ² Includes landfill gas and municipal solid waste biogenic (paper and paper board, wood, food, leather, textiles, and yard trimmings). Also includes agriculture by-products/crops, sludge waste, and other biomass solids, liquids, and gases. Excludes wood and wood waste. ³ Black liquor and wood/woodwaste solids and liquids.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Trends in Renewable Energy Consumption and Electricity 2009," March 2011, <<http://www.eia.gov/renewable/annual/trends/>>.

Table 955. Gas Utility Industry—Summary: 1990 to 2009

[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	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
End users ¹	1,000	54,261	58,728	61,262	64,395	65,020	65,389	65,487	65,147
Residential	1,000	49,802	53,955	56,494	59,569	60,147	60,534	60,654	60,344
Commercial	1,000	4,246	4,530	4,610	4,678	4,734	4,718	4,703	4,659
Industrial and other	1,000	214	242	159	147	140	137	130	144
Sales ²	Tril. Btu ³	9,842	9,221	9,232	8,848	8,222	8,565	8,594	8,050
Residential	Tril. Btu	4,468	4,803	4,741	4,516	4,117	4,418	4,541	4,387
Percent of total	Percent	45	52	51	51	50	52	53	54
Commercial	Tril. Btu	2,192	2,281	2,077	2,056	1,861	1,943	2,009	1,901
Industrial	Tril. Btu	3,010	1,919	1,698	1,654	1,576	1,522	1,410	1,193
Other	Tril. Btu	171	218	715	622	668	682	635	570
Revenues ²	Mil. dol.	45,153	46,436	59,243	96,909	93,928	92,131	102,641	77,675
Residential	Mil. dol.	25,000	28,742	35,828	55,680	51,961	55,028	60,195	50,500
Percent of total	Percent	55	62	60	57	59	60	59	65
Commercial	Mil. dol.	10,604	11,573	13,339	22,653	21,557	21,248	23,592	18,451
Industrial	Mil. dol.	8,996	5,571	7,432	13,751	12,006	11,323	13,205	6,171
Other	Mil. dol.	553	549	2,645	4,825	4,405	4,533	5,649	2,553
Prices per mil. Btu ³	Dollars	4.59	5.05	6.42	10.95	11.18	10.76	11.94	9.65
Residential	Dollars	5.60	6.00	7.56	12.33	13.11	12.46	13.26	11.51
Commercial	Dollars	4.84	5.07	6.42	11.02	11.58	10.93	11.75	9.71
Industrial	Dollars	2.99	2.98	4.38	8.31	7.62	7.44	9.37	5.17
Gas mains mileage	1,000	1,189	1,278	1,369	1,438	1,534	1,520	1,525	1,526
Field and gathering	1,000	32	31	27	23	20	19	20	20
Transmission	1,000	292	297	297	297	300	300	299	297
Distribution	1,000	865	950	1,046	1,118	1,214	1,201	1,206	1,210
Construction expenditures ⁴	Mil. dol.	7,899	10,760	8,624	10,089	10,218	10,987	14,090	12,146
Transmission	Mil. dol.	2,886	3,380	1,590	3,368	3,316	4,327	6,388	5,377
Distribution	Mil. dol.	3,714	5,394	5,437	5,129	5,165	4,851	5,427	4,948
Production and storage	Mil. dol.	309	367	138	179	240	107	174	128
General	Mil. dol.	770	1,441	1,273	1,070	1,119	1,146	1,228	1,135
Underground storage	Mil. dol.	219	177	185	343	379	556	873	559

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 956. Gas Utility Industry—Customers, Sales, and Revenues by State: 2009

[65,147 represents 65,147,000. See headline, Table 955. For definition of Btu, see text, this section]

State	Customers ¹		Sales ²		Revenues ²		State	Customers ¹		Sales ²		Revenues ²	
	(1,000)		(tril. Btu)		(mil. dol.)			(1,000)		(tril. Btu)		(mil. dol.)	
	Total	Residential	Total	Residential	Total	Residential		Total	Residential	Total	Residential	Total	Residential
U.S.	65,147	60,344	8,066	4,395	77,675	50,500							
AL	853	783	95	37	1,175	652	MO	1,490	1,348	168	110	1,932	1,340
AK	133	120	62	21	499	204	MT	289	255	35	22	318	206
AZ	1,188	1,130	76	36	1,031	613	NE	483	442	65	36	521	329
AR	627	557	60	34	700	445	NV	802	760	93	40	999	511
CA	10,897	10,454	687	491	5,898	4,481	NH	112	97	14	7	200	111
CO	1,768	1,622	198	133	1,599	1,135	NJ	2,772	2,563	327	228	4,067	3,201
CT	541	489	86	44	1,005	636	NM	606	560	50	33	427	308
DE	162	149	17	10	283	179	NY	3,936	3,658	455	322	6,104	4,671
DC	136	130	14	11	185	143	NC	1,217	1,102	125	68	1,541	935
FL	702	660	42	15	591	301	ND	140	122	28	12	202	97
GA	360	324	53	17	485	221	OH	1,708	1,593	193	144	2,120	1,626
HI	28	25	3	1	78	19	OK	1,016	925	100	64	978	709
ID	381	342	40	26	402	269	OR	753	676	88	46	1,103	651
IL	3,809	3,554	511	397	4,382	3,453	PA	2,634	2,427	301	214	4,090	3,016
IN	1,711	1,569	213	135	2,068	1,415	RI	247	225	27	18	425	306
IA	974	876	126	72	1,082	689	SC	623	566	82	28	824	405
KS	938	856	103	73	1,038	789	SD	190	168	29	14	226	124
KY	802	721	98	51	1,006	589	TN	1,212	1,082	149	68	1,528	803
LA	948	889	219	38	1,372	480	TX	4,562	4,244	1,326	198	7,088	2,150
ME	28	21	5	1	63	21	UT	871	810	104	67	848	583
MD	996	939	93	71	1,152	896	VT	42	37	8	3	105	55
MA	1,522	1,361	168	117	2,314	1,688	VA	1,156	1,069	128	79	1,522	1,046
MI	3,240	3,004	435	316	4,618	3,453	WA	1,161	1,059	144	87	1,854	1,174
MN	1,557	1,424	271	138	2,133	1,199	WV	377	344	45	27	591	386
MS	488	437	52	24	493	263	WI	1,824	1,657	238	137	2,258	1,432
							WY	132	117	18	10	154	92

¹ Averages for the year. ² Excludes sales for resale. Source: American Gas Association, Arlington, VA, *Gas Facts*, annual (copyright).

Table 957. Privately Owned Gas Utility Industry—Balance Sheet and Income Account: 1990 to 2009

[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	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
COMPOSITE BALANCE SHEET									
Assets, total	121,686	141,965	165,709	168,306	196,215	203,135	205,345	230,002	219,467
Total utility plant	112,863	143,636	162,206	180,884	207,976	212,500	213,516	237,140	235,426
Depreciation and amortization	49,483	62,723	69,366	79,889	91,794	91,804	86,244	95,211	91,958
Utility plant (net)	63,380	80,912	92,839	100,996	116,183	120,696	127,272	141,929	143,468
Investment and fund accounts	23,872	26,489	10,846	12,716	16,331	17,309	13,677	11,725	9,649
Current and accrued assets	23,268	18,564	35,691	22,107	32,325	26,955	28,871	31,960	27,703
Deferred debits ¹	9,576	13,923	24,279	31,033	29,574	36,278	34,608	42,922	37,037
Liabilities, total	121,686	141,965	165,709	168,709	196,215	203,135	205,345	230,002	219,467
Capitalization, total	74,958	90,581	96,079	105,579	120,949	126,842	127,609	136,108	135,797
Capital stock	43,810	54,402	47,051	54,252	62,470	66,153	71,038	74,610	74,517
Long-term debts	31,148	35,548	48,267	51,327	58,264	60,632	56,538	61,498	61,280
Current and accrued liabilities	29,550	28,272	42,312	25,515	34,936	32,417	34,017	37,450	28,711
Deferred income taxes ²	11,360	14,393	17,157	23,944	24,937	27,454	27,009	27,637	30,236
Other liabilities and credits	5,818	8,715	10,161	13,671	15,393	16,422	16,709	28,807	24,723
COMPOSITE INCOME ACCOUNT									
Operating revenues, total	66,027	58,390	72,042	80,194	102,018	97,156	97,195	109,547	87,419
Minus: Operating expenses ³	60,137	50,760	64,988	71,719	89,385	87,013	85,050	97,665	76,240
Operation and maintenance	51,627	37,966	54,602	59,920	77,673	73,459	71,011	82,386	61,865
Federal, state, and local taxes	4,957	6,182	6,163	6,472	7,513	7,350	7,803	8,477	7,889
Equals: Operating income	5,890	7,630	7,053	8,475	12,632	10,144	12,146	11,882	11,179
Utility operating income	6,077	7,848	7,166	8,619	12,812	10,185	12,472	12,293	11,428
Income before interest charges	8,081	9,484	7,589	9,609	13,972	11,586	14,329	13,313	12,232
Net income	4,410	5,139	4,245	5,942	9,777	6,931	9,758	9,067	8,458
Dividends	3,191	4,037	3,239	2,111	2,419	2,304	2,253	2,427	2,162

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 958. Sewage Treatment Facilities: 2008

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007; 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.	663	6,363	MO	20	98
AL	6	70	MT	3	25
AK	2	(¹)	NE	1	(¹)
AZ	15	50	NV	(NA)	(NA)
AR	2	(²)	NH	10	(³)
CA	37	(²)	NJ	17	(²)
CO	6	28	NM	1	(¹)
CT	13	(²)	NY	31	297
DE	2	(²)	NC	26	128
DC	(NA)	(NA)	ND	1	(¹)
FL	73	837	OH	10	133
GA	8	(⁴)	OK	13	(⁴)
HI	14	(²)	OR	5	(²)
ID	6	44	PA	45	368
IL	43	379	RI	5	(²)
IN	37	479	SC	10	67
IA	4	(²)	SD	1	(¹)
KS	2	(¹)	TN	10	65
KY	8	(¹)	TX	38	309
LA	24	315	UT	1	(¹)
ME	1	(¹)	VT	2	(¹)
MD	8	34	VA	7	(²)
MA	25	(²)	WA	6	(²)
MI	21	(¹)	WV	14	96
MN	6	(²)	WI	5	(¹)
MS	16	321	WY	2	(¹)

NA Not available. ¹ 0–19 employees. ² 250–499 employees. ³ 20–99 employees. ⁴ 100–249 employees.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "County Business Patterns," July 2010, <<http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html>>.

Table 959. Public Drinking Water Systems by Size of Community Served and Source of Water: 2009

[As of September. Covers systems that provide water for human consumption through pipes and other constructed conveyances to at 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 ¹	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 persons	100,001 persons or more	Ground water	Surface water
Total systems	153,530	125,126	19,126	5,090	3,775	413	139,205	14,297
COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS ²								
Number of systems	51,651	28,804	13,820	4,871	3,746	410	40,025	11,617
Percent of systems	100	56	27	9	7	1	78	22
Population served (1,000)	294,340	4,821	19,807	28,403	106,857	134,453	88,032	206,264
Percent of population	100	2	7	10	36	46	30	70
NONTRANSIENT NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM ³								
Number of systems	18,395	15,619	2,625	132	18	1	17,688	702
Percent of systems	100	85	14	1	—	—	96	4
Population served (1,000)	6,243	2,195	2,704	700	441	203	5,416	820
Percent of population	100	35	43	11	7	3	87	13
TRANSIENT NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM ⁴								
Number of systems	83,484	80,703	2,681	87	11	2	81,492	1,978
Percent of systems	100	97	3	—	—	—	98	2
Population served (1,000)	13,303	7,147	2,599	472	361	2,725	10,754	2,548
Percent of population	100	54	20	4	3	20	81	19

— Represents zero. ¹ Includes a small number of systems for which the water source (ground vs. surface) is unknown.

² A public water system that supplies water to the same population year-round. ³ 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. ⁴ 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 and is open at least 60 day per year.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Factoids: Drinking Water and Ground Water Statistics for 2009*, November 2009. See also <<http://water.epa.gov/scitech/datatit/databases/drink/sdwisfed/howtoaccessdata.cfm>>.

Table 960. Public Drinking Water Systems—Number and Population Served by State: 2009

[306,898 represents 306,898,000. See headnote, Table 959]

State	Number of systems	Population served (1,000)			State	Number of systems	Population served (1,000)				
		Total	Community ¹	Non-transient, non-community ²			Transient, non-community ³	Total	Community ¹	Non-transient, non-community ²	Transient, non-community ³
U.S. ⁴ . . .	151,647	306,898	287,735	5,886	13,277	MO.	2,785	5,369	5,176	77	116
AL	619	5,496	5,473	16	7	MT	2,097	972	717	79	176
AK	1,577	755	585	62	108	NE	1,324	1,585	1,479	52	54
AZ	1,592	6,358	6,115	129	113	NV	562	2,594	2,530	42	23
AR	1,095	2,677	2,647	9	21	NH	2,421	1,270	855	97	319
CA	7,134	41,193	39,378	377	1,439	NJ	3,840	9,557	8,786	354	417
CO	2,022	5,589	5,264	74	251	NM	1,239	1,834	1,705	52	77
CT	2,653	2,822	2,650	114	58	NY	9,294	21,112	17,954	313	2,845
DE	489	968	889	26	53	NC	6,337	7,810	7,366	125	318
DC	6	607	607	(Z)	—	ND	508	586	568	4	14
FL	5,721	19,484	18,978	251	255	OH	5,040	11,004	10,351	228	424
GA	2,483	8,427	8,279	66	82	OK	1,571	3,571	3,520	21	30
HI	130	1,453	1,441	11	(Z)	OR	2,630	3,483	3,199	72	212
ID	1,964	1,250	1,091	52	106	PA	9,409	12,058	10,758	521	779
IL	5,731	12,538	12,050	129	359	RI	443	1,053	978	26	49
IN	4,256	5,283	4,711	195	378	SC	1,487	3,903	3,819	42	41
IA	1,950	2,814	2,685	47	81	SD	656	718	687	8	23
KS	1,033	2,598	2,573	21	4	TN	884	6,178	6,095	26	57
KY	479	4,469	4,451	12	6	TX	6,738	25,392	24,631	511	250
LA	1,450	5,004	4,888	56	60	UT	1,023	2,792	2,687	30	76
ME	1,900	914	662	68	184	VT	1,366	592	452	42	98
MD	3,527	5,523	5,146	161	216	VA	2,879	7,033	6,554	308	171
MA	1,729	9,527	9,314	73	139	WA	4,148	6,710	6,172	143	395
MI	11,554	8,972	7,615	337	1,020	WV	1,076	1,570	1,498	39	33
MN	7,262	4,806	4,191	78	536	WI	11,482	4,914	3,988	209	717
MS	1,277	3,169	3,083	75	10	WY	775	543	445	23	75

— Represents zero. Z Less than 500. 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 and is open at least 60 days per year. ⁴ U.S. total does not equal sum of states due to incomplete reporting of a small number of systems.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Factoids: Drinking Water and Ground Water Statistics for 2009*, November 2009. See also <<http://water.epa.gov/scitech/datatit/databases/drink/sdwisfed/howtoaccessdata.cfm>>.