## RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE BUY-DOWN COST: RENOVATION

Assumes $272,300 average home cost[1]

| Interest Rate Percent Reduction | Mortgages / Year[2] | Cost / Mortgage[3] ($/Mortgage) | Federal Investment ($) | Annual Consumer Savings (low) ($) | Annual Consumer Savings (high) ($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.04 | 600,000 | $11,360 | $6,816,213,600 | $1,105,000,270 | $2,963,859,720 |
| 1.54 | 300,000 | $16,806 | $5,041,906,800 | $723,334,459 | $1,652,764,184 |
| 2.54 | 600,000 | $27,698 | $16,619,013,600 | $1,947,619,412 | $3,806,478,862 |
| 3.54 | 600,000 | $38,590 | $23,154,213,600 | $2,421,265,300 | $4,280,124,750 |
| **TOTAL** | **2,100,000** | | **$51,631,347,600** | **$6,197,219,441** | **$12,703,227,516** |

[1] US census. The average cost of a new home sold in the US in October 2008 was $272,300.

[2] Approximately 500,000 to 800,000 home sales will result from each 1 percent reduction in mortgage interest.
(Nick Timiraos, Wall Street Jornal, Home Builders Make Plea for Federal Aid, http://online.wsj.com/article/SB122748520112251743.html, November 24, 2008.)

[3] The cost to the government for each 1 percent reduction in mortgage interest is 4 percent of the loan principle.
(Nick Timiraos, Wall Street Jornal, Home Builders Make Plea for Federal Aid, http://online.wsj.com/article/SB122748520112251743.html, November 24, 2008.)

## RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE BUY-DOWN COST: NEW CONSTRUCTION

| Interest Rate Percent Reduction | Mortgages / Year[1] | Cost / Mortgage[2] ($/Mortgage) | Federal Investment ($) | Annual Consumer Savings ($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.54 | 250,000 | $5,914 | $1,478,589,000 | $210,616,879 |
| 1.04 | 250,000 | $11,360 | $2,840,089,000 | $354,012,864 |
| 2.04 | 500,000 | $22,252 | $11,126,178,000 | $1,122,004,715 |
| 2.54 | 250,000 | $27,698 | $6,924,589,000 | $495,305,063 |
| **TOTAL** | **1,250,000** | | **$22,369,445,000** | **$2,181,939,521** |

[1] Approximately 500,000 to 800,000 home sales will result from each 1 percent reduction in mortgage interest.
(Nick Timiraos, Wall Street Jornal, Home Builders Make Plea for Federal Aid, http://online.wsj.com/article/SB122748520112251743.html, November 24, 2008.)

[2] The cost to the government for each 1 percent reduction in mortgage interest is 4 percent of the loan principle.
(Nick Timiraos, Wall Street Jornal, Home Builders Make Plea for Federal Aid, http://online.wsj.com/article/SB122748520112251743.html, November 24, 2008.)

## RESIDENTIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY: RENOVATION

| % Below Code[1] | Mortgages / Year | Annual Energy Savings ($)[2] | Annual Energy Savings (TBtu)[2] | Annual CO2 Savings (MMT) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 600,000 | $723,000,000 | 57.66 | 4.38 |
| 50 | 300,000 | $448,199,552 | 37.07 | 2.81 |
| 75 | 600,000 | $1,050,770,378 | 94.73 | 7.19 |
| Carbon neutral | 600,000 | $1,383,600,000 | 115.32 | 8.75 |
| **TOTAL** | **2,100,000** | **$3,605,569,930** | **304.77** | **23.14** |

Residential building fossil fuel energy: 16.46 Quads/ year. Source: 2007 Building Energy Databook, Table 1 and 6 of summary sheet.
Residential building CO2 emissions: 1249.5 MMTCO2/ year. Source: Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 2007, EIA.
Primary energy consumption per household 0.00019220 Tbtu/households - year. Source: 2007 Building Energy Databook, Table 1.2.4.

[1] 2030 Challenge targets expressed as percentage below IECC 2006.
[2] Adjusted for renovation using relationship between percentage below code and percentage below existing energy use.

## RESIDENTIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY: NEW CONSTRUCTION

| % Below Code[1] | Mortgages / Year | Annual Energy Savings ($) | Annual Energy Savings (TBtu) | Annual CO2 Savings (MMT) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 250,000 | $180,750,000 | 14.42 | 1.09 |
| 50 | 250,000 | $290,500,000 | 24.03 | 1.82 |
| 75 | 500,000 | $867,000,000 | 72.08 | 5.47 |
| Carbon neutral | 250,000 | $576,500,000 | 48.05 | 3.65 |
| **TOTAL** | **1,250,000** | **$1,914,750,000** | **158.57** | **12.04** |

Residential building fossil fuel energy: 16.46 Quads/ year. Source: 2007 Building Energy Databook, Table 1 and 6 of summary sheet.
Residential building CO2 emissions: 1249.5 MMTCO2/ year. Source: Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 2007, EIA.
Primary energy consumption per houshold 0.00019220 Tbtu/households - year. Source: 2007 Building Energy Databook, Table 1.2.4.

[1] 2030 Challenge targets expressed as percentage below IECC 2006.

## RESIDENTIAL FEDERAL INVESTMENT AND CONSUMER SAVINGS

| Year | Federal Investment ($) | Cosumer Savings (low) ($) | Consumer Savings (high) ($) | Energy Savings (TBtu) | CO2 Savings (MMT) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $74,000,792,600.00 | $13,899,478,891.84 | $20,405,486,966.71 | $463.34 | 35.17 |
| 2 | $74,000,792,600.00 | $27,798,957,783.67 | $40,810,973,933.42 | $926.68 | 70.35 |
| 3 | | $27,798,957,783.67 | $40,810,973,933.42 | $926.68 | 70.35 |
| 4 | | $27,798,957,783.67 | $40,810,973,933.42 | $926.68 | 70.35 |
| 5 | | $27,798,957,783.67 | $40,810,973,933.42 | $926.68 | 70.35 |
| **TOTAL** | **$148,001,585,200.00** | **$125,095,310,026.53** | **$183,649,382,700.38** | **$4,170.05** | **316.57** |

## Percent below Average Energy Use

| Renovation | New Construction |
|---|---|
| 50 | 30 |
| 64.28565 | 50 |
| 82.142775 | 75 |
| 100 | 100 |
| x=.714285x+28.5714 | 0.714285 |
| | 28.5714 |

## COMMERCIAL BUILDING ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION: RENOVATION

| Accelerated Depreciation (yrs) | % Below Code[1] | Sq. Ft. / Year | Annual Depreciation Federal Investment[2] ($) | Annual Construction Cost ($) | Annual Energy Savings[3] ($) | Annual Energy Savings (TBtu)[3] | Annual CO2 Savings (MMT) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 30 | 225,000,000 | 450,000,000.00 | 6,750,000,000 | 233,630,552 | 27.12 | 2.23 |
| 8 | 50 | 225,000,000 | 618,750,000.00 | 6,750,000,000 | 300,381,838 | 34.87 | 2.87 |
| 4 | 75 | 225,000,000 | 1,462,500,000.00 | 6,750,000,000 | 383,821,237 | 44.56 | 3.67 |
| 2 | Carbon neutral | 225,000,000 | 3,150,000,000.00 | 6,750,000,000 | 467,261,104 | 54.25 | 4.46 |
| **TOTAL** | | **900,000,000** | **5,681,250,000** | **27,000,000,000** | **1,385,094,730** | **160.81** | **13.23** |

Approx. billion square feet of commercial building renovation each year: 1.5 Billion sq. ft.
Assumed percentage of annual commercial building construction that would take advantage of the accelerated depreciation: 60 percent.
Total commerical building energy cost: $154.30 billion. Source: 2007 Building Energy Databook, Table 4.1.3.
Total commerical building square footage: 74.3 billion sq. ft. Source: 2007 Building Energy Databook, Table 2.2.1.
Cost energy per square foot of floor area for commercial buildings: $2.08/ sq. ft. - year.
Assumed average cost of commercial renovation: $30/ sq. ft.
Commercial building fossil fuel energy: 13.22 Quads/ year. Source: 2007 Building Energy Databook, Table 1 and 6 of summary sheet.
Commercial buildings CO2 emissions: 1,087.4 MMTCO2/ year. Source: Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 2007, EIA.
Primary energy consumption per sq. ft. of commercial buildings: 0.0000002411 Tbtu/ sq. ft. - year. Source: 2007 Building Energy Databook, Table 1.3.4.

[1] 2030 Challenge targets expressed as percentage below ASHRAE 90.1-2004
[2] Tax savings from accelerated depreciation is repaid at the time of building sale
[3] Adjusted for renovation using relationship between percentage below code and percentage below existing energy use

## COMMERCIAL BUILDING ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION: NEW CONSTRUCTION

| Accelerated Depreciation (yrs) | % Below Code | Sq. Ft. / Year | Annual Depreciation Federal Investment[1] ($) | Annual Construction Cost ($) | Annual Energy Savings ($) | Annual Energy Savings (TBtu) | Annual CO2 Savings (MMT) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 30 | 100,000,000 | 387,333,333.33 | 11,620,000,000 | 62,301,480 | 7.23 | 0.59 |
| 12 | 50 | 100,000,000 | 581,000,000.00 | 11,620,000,000 | 103,835,801 | 12.06 | 0.99 |
| 8 | 75 | 100,000,000 | 1,065,166,666.67 | 11,620,000,000 | 155,753,701 | 18.08 | 1.49 |
| 5 | Carbon neutral | 100,000,000 | 1,936,666,666.67 | 11,620,000,000 | 207,671,602 | 24.11 | 1.98 |
| **TOTAL** | | **400,000,000** | **3,970,166,667** | **46,480,000,000** | **529,562,584** | **61.48** | **5.06** |

Approx. billion square feet of commercial new building each year: 1 Billion sq. ft.
Assumed percentage of annual commercial building construc
Total commerical building energy cost: $154.30 billion. Source: 2007 Building Energy Databook, Table 4.1.3
Total commerical building square footage: 74.3 billion sq. ft. Source: 2007 Building Energy Databook, Table 2.2.1.
Cost energy per square foot of floor area for commercial buildings: $2.08/ sq. ft. - year.
Assumed average cost of commercial new construction: $116.20/ sq. ft.
Commercial building fossil fuel energy: 13.22 Quads/ year. Source: 2007 Building Energy Databook, Table 1 and 6 of summary sheet.
Commercial buildings CO2 emissions: 1,087.4 MMTCO2/ year. Source: Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 2007, EIA.
Primary energy consumption per sq. ft. of commercial buildings: 0.0000002411 Tbtu/ sq. ft. - year. Source: 2007 Building Energy Databook, Table 1.3.4.

[1] 2030 Challenge targets expressed as percentage below ASHRAE 90.1-2004
[2] Tax savings from accelerated depreciation is repaid at the time of building sale

## COMMERICAL FEDERAL INVESTMENT AND CONSUMER SAVINGS

| Year | Annual Depreciation Federal Investment[1] ($) | Consumer Savings ($) | Energy Savings (TBtu) | CO2 Savings (MMT) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $9,651,416,666.67 | $1,914,657,314.26 | 222.29 | 18.29 |
| 2 | $9,651,416,666.67 | $3,829,314,628.52 | 444.57 | 36.57 |
| 3 | | $3,829,314,628.52 | 444.57 | 36.57 |
| 4 | | $3,829,314,628.52 | 444.57 | 36.57 |
| 5 | | $3,829,314,628.52 | 444.57 | 36.57 |
| **TOTAL** | **$19,302,833,333.33** | **$17,231,915,828.32** | **2,000.57** | **164.57** |

[1] Tax savings from accelerated depreciation is repaid at the time of building sale.

## TOTAL: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL

| Year | Federal Investment ($) | Annual Depreciation Federal Investment[1] ($) | Total Federal Investment ($) | Mortgage Savings (low) ($) | Mortgage Savings (high) ($) | Energy Savings ($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $74,000,792,600 | $9,651,416,667 | $83,652,209,267 | $8,379,158,962 | $14,885,167,037 | $7,434,977,244 |
| 2 | $74,000,792,600 | $9,651,416,667 | $83,652,209,267 | $16,758,317,924 | $29,770,334,074 | $14,869,954,488 |
| 3 | | | | $16,758,317,924 | $29,770,334,074 | $14,869,954,488 |
| 4 | | | | $16,758,317,924 | $29,770,334,074 | $14,869,954,488 |
| 5 | | | | $16,758,317,924 | $29,770,334,074 | $14,869,954,488 |
| **TOTAL** | **$148,001,585,200** | **$19,302,833,333** | **$167,304,418,533** | **$75,412,430,660** | **$133,966,503,334** | **$66,914,795,195** |

### TOTAL: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL (continued)

| Year | Total Consumer Savings (low) ($) | Total Consumer Savings (high) ($) | Energy Savings (Tbtu) | CO2 Savings (MMT) | Natural Gas Savings (Billion CF) | Crude Oil (Million Barrels) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $15,814,136,206 | $22,320,144,281 | 685.62 | 53.46 | 203.27 | 9.26 |
| 2 | $31,628,272,412 | $44,640,288,562 | 1,371.25 | 106.92 | 406.54 | 18.52 |
| 3 | $31,628,272,412 | $44,640,288,562 | 1,371.25 | 106.92 | 406.54 | 18.52 |
| 4 | $31,628,272,412 | $44,640,288,562 | 1,371.25 | 106.92 | 406.54 | 18.52 |
| 5 | $31,628,272,412 | $44,640,288,562 | 1,371.25 | 106.92 | 406.54 | 18.52 |
| **TOTAL** | **$142,327,225,855** | **$200,881,298,529** | **6,170.62** | **481.13** | **1829.43** | **83.35** |

**[1] Tax savings from accelerated depreciation is repaid at the time of building sale.**

## JOBS FROM NEW CONSUMER SPENDING: RESIDENTIAL

| Year | Consumer Savings (low) (billion $) | Consumer Savings (high) (billion $) | Jobs (low) | Jobs (high) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 13.90 | 20.41 | 154,687 | 284,333 |
| 2 | 13.90 | 20.41 | 154,687 | 284,333 |
| **Total** | **27.80** | **40.81** | **309,374** | **568,667** |

| | jobs/billion[1] |
|---|---|
| Consumer high | 13,934 |
| Consumer low | 11,129 |

[1] Mitra Toossi, "Consumer spending: an engine for U.S. job growth", Monthly Labor Review, November 2002, Page 16.

## JOBS FROM NEW CONSUMER SPENDING: COMMERCIAL

| Year | Consumer Savings (billion $) | Jobs/billion (low) | Jobs/billion (high) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1.91 | 21,308.16 | 26,679.15 |
| 2 | 1.91 | 21,308.16 | 26,679.15 |
| **Total** | **3.83** | **42,616** | **53,358** |

## RESIDENTIAL BUILDING SECTOR JOBS

| Year | Renovation | New Construction | Renovation Construction Cost (billion $) | New Construction Cost (billion $) | Direct Jobs[1] | Indirect Jobs[1] | Induced Jobs[1] | TOTAL JOBS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2,100,000 | 1,250,000 | 72.30 | 340.38 | 3,183,788 | 2,100,516 | 1,585,497 | **6,869,801** |
| 2 | 2,100,000 | 1,250,000 | 72.30 | 340.38 | 3,183,788 | 2,100,516 | 1,585,497 | **6,869,801** |

[1] Political Economy Research Institute (PERI). For each $1 million of spending, 7.715 jobs are directly created within the construction industry. An additional 5.090 jobs are indirectly created in industries such as transportation, administrative services, etc.. Induced job creation (t

## COMMERCIAL BUILDING SECTOR JOBS

| Year | Renovation | New Construction | Renovation Cost (billion $) | New Construction Cost (billion $) | Direct Jobs[1] | Indirect Jobs[1] | Induced Jobs[1] | TOTAL JOBS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 900,000,000 | 400,000,000 | 27.00 | 46.48 | 566,898 | 374,013 | 282,310 | **1,223,222** |
| 2 | 900,000,000 | 400,000,000 | 27.00 | 46.48 | 566,898 | 374,013 | 282,310 | **1,223,222** |

[1] Political Economy Research Institute (PERI). For each $1 million of spending, 7.715 jobs are directly created within the construction industry. An additional 5.090 jobs are indirectly created in industries such as transportation, administrative services, etc.. Induced job creation (t

## TOTAL JOBS

| Year | Consumer Spending Residential (low) | Consumer Spending Commercial (low) | Direct Jobs | Indirect Jobs | Induced Jobs | TOTAL BUILDING SECTOR JOBS | TOTAL INDIRECT AND INDUCED JOBS | TOTAL NEW JOBS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 154,687 | 21,308 | 3,750,686 | 2,474,529 | 1,867,808 | **3,750,686** | 4,342,336 | 8,269,017 |
| 2 | 309,374 | 42,616 | 3,750,686 | 2,474,529 | 1,867,808 | **3,750,686** | 4,342,336 | 8,445,012 |

## RENOVATION / EFFICIENCY MORTGAGES

| % Below Code[1] | HERS Index[2] | Added Cost[3] | Mortgage Rate (%)[4] | Efficiency Tax Credit[5] | 30% Solar Tax Credit[6] | Mortgage Amount[7] | **Monthly Payment[8]** | Monthly Mortgage Savings ($) | Monthly Energy Savings[9] ($) | TOTAL Monthly Savings ($) | **TOTAL Annual Savings ($)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | | | 7.00% | | | $272,300 | **$1,811.62** | | | | |
| 0 | | | 5.54% | | | $272,300 | **$1,553.44** | | | | |
| 30 | 65 | $4,000 | 4.50% | $0 | $0 | $276,300 | **$1,399.97** | $153.47 - $411.65 | $100.42 | $253.89 - $512.06 | **$3,046.67 - $6,144.77** |
| 50 | 50 | $13,000 | 4.00% | $2,000 | $0 | $283,300 | **$1,352.52** | $200.93 - $459.10 | $124.50 | $325.43 - $583.60 | **$3,905.11 - $7,003.21** |
| 75 | 25 | $41,000 | 3.00% | $2,000 | $7,000 | $304,300 | **$1,282.94** | $270.50 - $528.68 | $145.94 | $416.44 - $674.62 | **$4,997.32 - $8,095.42** |
| Net-Zero | 0 | $69,000 | 2.00% | $2,000 | $10,000 | $329,300 | **$1,217.16** | $336.29 - $594.46 | $192.17 | $528.45 - $786.63 | **$6,341.44 - $9,439.54** |

[1] 2030 Challenge targets expressed as percentage below IECC 2006.
[2] HERS Index equivalent of the 2030 Challenge targets.
[3] Example Performance Targets and Efficiency Packages Greensburg, Kansas, Dr. Ren Anderson, NREL. Pgs. 4,12 and 20. Assumes a 75% reduction below codes is the average between 50% below and net-zero.
[4] Assumes a 7 percent interest rate for foreclosed mortgages and a 5.54 percent current interest rate.
[5] Existing Federal Energy-Efficient New Homes Tax Credit for Home Builders.
[6] Existing Federal Residential Renewable Energy Tax Credit.
[7] US census. The average cost of a new home sold in the US in October 2008 was $272,300.
[8] Assumes a 30-year, fixed rate conforming mortage with no down payment

[9] Example Performance Targets and Efficiency Packages Greensburg, Kansas, Dr. Ren Anderson, NREL. Pgs. 4,12 and 20. Assumes a 75% reduction below codes is the average between 50% below and net-zero. Adjusted for renovation using relationship between percentage below code and percentage below existing energy use.

## NEW HOUSING / EFFICIENCY MORTGAGES

| % Below Code[1] | HERS Index[2] | Added Cost[3] | Mortgage Rate (%)[4] | Efficiency Tax Credit[5] | 30% Solar Tax Credit[6] | Mortgage Amount[7] | **Monthly Payment[8]** | Monthly Mortgage Savings ($) | Monthly Energy Savings[3] ($) | TOTAL Monthly Savings ($) | **TOTAL Annual Savings ($)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | | | 5.54% | | | $272,300 | **$1,553.44** | | | | |
| 30 | 65 | $4,000 | 5.00% | $0 | $0 | $276,300 | **$1,483.24** | $70.21 | $60.25 | $130.46 | **$1,565.47** |
| 50 | 50 | $13,000 | 4.50% | $2,000 | $0 | $283,300 | **$1,435.44** | $118.00 | $96.83 | $214.84 | **$2,578.05** |
| 75 | 25 | $41,000 | 3.50% | $2,000 | $7,000 | $304,300 | **$1,366.44** | $187.00 | $144.50 | $331.50 | **$3,978.01** |
| Net-Zero | 0 | $69,000 | 3.00% | $2,000 | $10,000 | $329,300 | **$1,388.34** | $165.10 | $192.17 | $357.27 | **$4,287.22** |

[1] 2030 Challenge targets expressed as percentage below IECC 2006
[2] HERS Index equivalent of the 2030 Challenge targets.
[3] Example Performance Targets and Efficiency Packages Greensburg, Kansas, Dr. Ren Anderson, NREL. Pgs. 4,12 and 20. Assumes a 75% reduction below codes is the average between 50% below and net-zero.
[4] Assumes a 7 percent interest rate for foreclosed mortgages and a 5.54 percent current interest rate.
[5] Existing Federal Energy-Efficient New Homes Tax Credit for Home Builders
[6] Existing Federal Residential Renewable Energy Tax Credit.
[7] US census. The average cost of a new home sold in the US in October 2008 was $272,300.
[8] Assumes a 30-year, fixed rate conforming mortage with no down payment

1 Quad= 971 Billion Cubic Feet of Natural Gas[1]
1 Quad= 172 Million Barrels of Crude Oil[1]

[1] Building Energy Data Book, 6.1.2

| | U.S. Buildings Primary Energy Consumption (Quads and % of Total)[1] | |
|---|---|---|
| Electricity | 28.6 | 72.04% |
| Natural Gas | 8.1 | 20.40% |
| Oil | 2.3 | 5.79% |
| Coal | 0.1 | 0.25% |
| Renewables | 0.58 | 1.46% |
| Nuclear | | |
| Total | 39.7 | |

[1] Building Energy Data Book Summary Table 2
[2] Building Energy Data Book Summary Table 6

| | U.S. Electicity Net Generation, by Plant Type (Billion Kilowatthours and % of Total)[2] | |
|---|---|---|
| Natural Gas | 546 | 14.06% |
| Oil | 111 | 2.86% |
| Coal | 1956 | 50.37% |
| Renewables | 323 | 8.32% |
| Nuclear | 780 | 20.09% |
| Total | 3883 | 100.00% |

| | U.S. Residential Buildings Primary Energy Consumption (Quads and % of Totals)[1] | |
|---|---|---|
| Electricity | 14.8 | 67.89% |
| Natural Gas | 5 | 22.94% |
| Oil | 1.5 | 6.88% |
| Coal | 0 | 0.00% |
| Renewables | 0.44 | 2.02% |
| Nuclear | | |
| Total | 21.8 | |

[1] Building Energy Data Book Summary Table 1
[2] Building Energy Data Book Summary Table 6

| | U.S. Electicity Net Generation, by Plant Type (Billion Kilowatthours and % of Total)[2] | |
|---|---|---|
| Natural Gas | 546 | 14.06% |
| Oil | 111 | 2.86% |
| Coal | 1956 | 50.37% |
| Renewables | 323 | 8.32% |
| Nuclear | 780 | 20.09% |
| Total | 3883 | 100.00% |

| | U.S. Commercial Buildings Primary Energy Consumption (Quads and % of Totals)[1] | |
|---|---|---|
| Electricity | 13.7 | 76.54% |
| Natural Gas | 3.1 | 17.32% |
| Oil | 0.8 | 4.47% |
| Coal | 0.1 | 0.56% |
| Renewables | 0.15 | 0.84% |
| Nuclear | | |
| Total | 17.9 | |

[1] Building Energy Data Book Summary Table 1
[2] Building Energy Data Book Summary Table 6

| | U.S. Electicity Net Generation, by Plant Type (Billion Kilowatthours and % of Total)[2] | |
|---|---|---|
| Natural Gas | 546 | 14.06% |
| Oil | 111 | 2.86% |
| Coal | 1956 | 50.37% |
| Renewables | 323 | 8.32% |
| Nuclear | 780 | 20.09% |
| Total | 3883 | 100.00% |