Table A1. Natural Gas Losses and Unaccounted for by State, 2010
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet)

State	Losses[a]	Unaccounted for by Distributors[b]	Total Consumption	Losses and Unaccounted for as a Percent of Total Consumption
Alabama	946	914	531,243	0.4
Alaska	534	5,228	333,316	1.7
Arizona	787	-124	331,257	0.2
Arkansas	666	4,170	271,512	1.8
California	4,217	31,286	2,273,958	1.6
Colorado	831	1,599	501,438	0.5
Connecticut	1,595	-1,192	199,440	0.2
Delaware	113	887	54,825	1.8
District of Columbia	67	1,329	33,302	4.2
Florida	11,007	2,365	1,158,522	1.2
Georgia	433	-1,485	530,154	-0.2
Hawaii	0	-155	2,627	-5.9
Idaho	256	472	83,329	0.9
Illinois	8,102	5,342	939,970	1.4
Indiana	1,088	-3,310	561,734	-0.4
Iowa	964	-1,939	311,093	-0.3
Kansas	2,222	-479	282,594	0.6
Kentucky	2,528	-1,159	232,006	0.6
Louisiana	2,089	4,037	1,351,147	0.5
Maine	429	-94	77,574	0.4
Maryland	261	4,830	208,226	2.4
Massachusetts	2,345	9,702	430,284	2.8
Michigan	4,992	10,783	746,754	2.1
Minnesota	1,365	775	422,969	0.5
Mississippi	632	-221	432,022	0.1
Missouri	462	10,061	280,177	3.8
Montana	269	491	72,026	1.1
Nebraska	853	-2,091	168,941	-0.7
Nevada	310	-2,898	259,273	-1.0
New Hampshire	234	-107	60,386	0.2
New Jersey	3,449	9,847	653,459	2.0
New Mexico	589	-1,331	241,062	-0.3
New York	5,324	16,400	1,198,023	1.8
North Carolina	1,762	1,367	304,146	1.0
North Dakota	32	-86	66,395	-0.1
Ohio	3,996	10,040	783,096	1.8
Oklahoma	3,516	21,958	675,700	3.8
Oregon	126	1,027	239,343	0.5
Pennsylvania	8,399	27,458	859,939	4.2
Rhode Island	551	-5,968	94,122	-5.8
South Carolina	547	3,224	219,809	1.7
South Dakota	151	-664	71,509	-0.7
Tennessee	636	4,589	254,193	2.1
Texas	5,551	25,757	3,344,934	0.9
Utah	74	18,971	219,178	8.7
Vermont	*	-638	8,443	-7.5
Virginia	1,319	3,769	375,436	1.4
Washington	438	-4,138	285,865	-1.3
West Virginia	4,624	2,805	113,169	6.6
Wisconsin	1,104	-2,825	372,916	-0.5
Wyoming	486	3,661	144,064	2.9
Total	**93,274**	**214,241**	**23,775,388**	**1.3**

[*] Volume is less than 500,000 cubic feet.

[a] Losses are known volumes of natural gas that were the result of leaks, damage, accidents, migration, and/or blow down within the State in which these events took place.

[b] Unaccounted for natural gas represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas disposition, as reported by survey respondents. These differences may be due to quantities lost or to the effects of differences in company accounting systems in terms of scope and definition. A positive "unaccounted for" volume means that supply exceeds disposition by that amount. A negative "unaccounted for" volume means that supply is less than disposition.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," and Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report."