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Preface

The Electric Power Monthly (EPM) presents monthly electricity statistics for a wide audience including Congress, Federal and State agencies, the electric power industry, and the general public. The purpose of this publication is to provide energy decision makers with accurate and timely information that may be used in forming various perspectives on electric issues that lie ahead. In order to provide an integrated view of the electric power industry, data in this report have been separated into two major categories: electric power sector and combined heat and power producers. The EIA collected the information in this report to fulfill its data collection and dissemination responsibilities as specified in the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-275) as amended.

Background

The Electric Power Division; Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels, Energy Information Administration (EIA), Department of Energy prepares the EPM. This publication provides monthly statistics at the State (lowest level of aggregation), Census division, and U.S. levels for net generation, fossil fuel consumption and stocks, cost, quantity and quality of fossil fuels received, electricity retail sales, associated revenue, and average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold**.** In addition the report contains rolling 12-month totals in the national overviews, as appropriate.

Data Sources

The *EPM* contains information from the following data sources: Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue With State Distributions Report;" Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report;" Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report;" Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Data Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants." Forms and their instructions may be obtained from http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/page/forms.html. A detailed description of these forms and associated algorithms are found in Appendix B, “Technical Notes.”

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Executive Summary

Generation and Consumption of Fuels for Electricity Generation

Generation. Generation of electric power was nearly 6 percent higher in February 2003 compared to February 2002. Colder February weather in the eastern and central parts of the country increased the demand for electricity, which was met primarily by more generation from petroleum- and coal-fired plants.

Coal-fired plants provided the bulk of the increase, generating 10 percent more power than in February 2002, while generation from natural gas, nuclear, hydroelectric, and other renewable energy sources were all slightly less than a year ago. Increasing prices and reduced inventories for natural gas caused generators to favor the use of petroleum over natural gas to meet peak demands. Compared to February 2002, the share of generation from petroleum increased by almost 100 percent while generation from natural gas declined by 2 percent.

During February 2003, electric utility operated plants produced 65 percent of the total U.S. net generation, followed by 31 percent from independent power producers (IPPs). In February 2002, electric utilities and IPPs produced 67 and 28 percent, respectively. The balance is accounted for by combined heat and power (cogeneration) plants.

Consumption of Fuels. Coal and petroleum consumption by electric power producers increased correspondingly with generation. During February 2003, utility operated power plants consumed 77 percent of the coal, 46 percent of the petroleum, and 32 percent of the natural gas used to generate electricity. In comparison, independent power producers consumed 22 percent of the coal, 48 percent of petroleum, and 53 percent of natural gas for power generation.

Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels

Electric Utility Sector

- **Receipts.** Coal receipts in January 2003 were down 2 percent from January 2002. Conversely, petroleum and natural gas receipts were 28 and 1 percent, respectively, more than in January 2002.
- **Costs.** For electric utilities, the January 2003 average costs for the three major fuels (in dollars per million Btu) were $1.23 for coal, $4.02 for petroleum and $5.31 for natural gas. Compared to January 2002, the cost of coal rose only slightly (1.1 percent). The costs of petroleum and natural gas, however, rose substantially, increasing 69 and 65 percent, respectively, over January 2002 costs.

Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and Combined Heat and Power Producers (CHPs)

- **Receipts.** Coal receipts by independent power producers and combined heat and power producers in January 2003 were down 7.3 percent from January 2002. Petroleum receipts increased 23.4 percent and natural gas receipts decreased 7.8 percent.
- **Cost.** For independent power producers and combined heat and power producers, January 2003 costs for the three major categories of fuels (in dollars per million Btu) were $1.57 for coal, $5.47 for petroleum, and $5.03 for natural gas. Compared to January 2002, the cost of coal was 18.9 percent lower while the cost of petroleum was 59 percent higher and the cost of natural gas was 66 percent higher.

Factors Affecting Fuel Costs

The fuel prices paid by generators in January 2003 reflected domestic and international factors. Although the weather for the United States as a whole was slightly warmer than normal, in January there was a period of intense cold in the middle of the month. The Northeast, a major heating fuel demand region, experienced temperatures 9 percent colder than normal and 32 percent colder than January 2002. The cold weather, the Venezuelan oil export cutoff, and sharply falling levels of domestic natural gas in storage contributed to a surge in petroleum and natural gas prices.

The spot price of natural gas at the Henry Hub rose to unusually high levels, exceeding $6.00 per million Btu on January 23 (during a cold snap). Spot prices were consistently above the $5.00 per million Btu level in early 2003, as underground storage was significantly reduced compared to the levels of early 2002 by weather-related demand and weak domestic production levels. The natural gas prices paid by power generators in January 2003 increased by 74 percent compared to January 2002.

Key oil price indicators also rose sharply in January, as the Brent (North Sea), OPEC Basket, and West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil spot prices averaged $3 to $4 per barrel higher in January 2003 than in December 2002, matching the increases from November-December. The WTI oil price averaged $33.00 per barrel in response to events in Iraq and Venezuela, the first time since November 2000 that it had averaged above $30 per barrel. The OPEC basket price also averaged above $30 per barrel for the first time since November 2000, marking the second consecutive month that it exceeded OPEC's original target range of $22 to $28 per barrel. The price paid by the electric power sector for petroleum in January 2003 increased by 72 percent compared to January 2002.

Retail Sales, Revenue, and Average Revenue

- **Sales.** February 2003 retail electricity sales and revenue were 6.7 and 7.3 percent, respectively, higher compared to February 2002, mainly due to colder weather. The only end-use sector not to show higher retail electricity sales over this time period was the industrial sector, which was slightly lower. In contrast, all end-use sectors showed lower retail electricity sales in February 2003 compared with a month earlier.
- **Revenue.** In February 2003, total revenue was $1.4 billion (7.3 percent) higher than the prior February, with the largest increase in magnitude occurring in the residential sector. However, total revenue was $1.7 billion (8.0 percent) less than a month earlier.
- **Price.** During February 2003, the average electricity price for all sectors was 0.4 percent higher than the same period a year ago. All end-use sectors showed higher prices over this time period with the exception of the residential sector, which was 2.2 percent lower.

Table ES1.A. Total Electric Power Industry Summary Statistics

February

Net Generation and Consumption of Fuels

Items	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector[1]				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[2]		Industrial[3]	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	% Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
Net Generation (Thousand MWh)											
Coal[4]	156,063	141,769	10.1	120,558	112,621	33,709	27,564	86	72	1,710	1,512
Petroleum[5]	10,560	5,314	98.7	4,899	3,140	5,122	1,784	77	29	462	361
Natural Gas[6]	43,326	44,343	-2.3	12,299	14,198	24,514	23,271	293	307	6,220	6,566
Other Gases[7]	733	809	-9.4	1	*	96	98	*	0	636	710
Nuclear	60,942	61,658	-1.2	37,995	40,348	22,947	21,310	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	18,856	19,552	-3.6	17,349	17,839	1,140	1,399	6	5	362	309
Other Renewables[9]	6,038	6,282	-3.9	189	156	3,678	3,687	122	120	2,049	2,319
Other Energy Sources[10]	256	391	-34.6	--	0	6	68	*	*	249	323
All Energy Sources	**296,772**	**280,118**	**5.9**	**193,289**	**188,303**	**91,211**	**79,181**	**584**	**533**	**11,688**	**12,100**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	79,659	72,770	9.5	61,252	57,376	17,414	14,541	41	32	952	822
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	18,679	9,095	105.4	8,559	5,264	9,030	3,086	186	56	904	689
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	364,952	379,447	-3.8	115,308	137,136	193,133	184,621	2,411	2,532	54,100	55,159
Fuel Stocks (end-of-month)											
Coal (1000 tons)[11]	128,828	144,073	-10.6	105,537	118,994	23,291	25,079	NA	NA	NA	NA
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	36,713	53,279	-31.1	26,027	32,501	10,686	20,779	NA	NA	NA	NA

January

Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels

Items	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	% Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
Receipts											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	73,639	76,163	-3.3	58,692	60,026	14,030	14,957	45	41	871	1,140
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	11,257	8,933	26.0	6,520	5,098	4,281	3,305	58	19	397	512
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[7]	354,531	375,673	-5.6	99,142	98,478	188,005	192,296	825	588	66,559	84,310
Cost (cents/million Btu)[12]											
Coal[4]	125.30	126.20	-.7	123.26	121.90	132.10	140.93	191.19	294.33	148.36	146.37
Petroleum[5]	437.39	254.10	72.1	402.30	237.49	488.30	276.92	715.38	486.80	436.01	266.11
Natural Gas[7]	522.83	299.90	74.3	530.69	321.17	528.83	294.76	486.76	327.67	492.57	285.23

February

Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour

Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	All Sectors
Retail Sales (Million kWh)[13]					
Feb 2003	112,021	84,886	77,901	8,327	283,136
Feb 2002	97,402	81,921	78,113	7,880	265,317
Percent Change	15.0	3.6	-.3	5.7	6.7
Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)					
Feb 2003	8,961	6,589	3,758	575	19,883
Feb 2002	7,970	6,302	3,724	537	18,533
Percent Change	12.4	4.6	.9	7.1	7.3
Average Revenue/kWh (Cents)					
Feb 2003	8.00	7.76	4.82	6.90	7.02
Feb 2002	8.18	7.69	4.77	6.81	6.99
Percent Change	-2.2	.9	1.0	1.3	.4

[1] The electric power sector (electric utilities and independent power producers) comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat to the public (i.e., NAICS 22 plants.). The Independent Power Producer category includes the NAICS-22 CHP plants.
[2] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22.
[3] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22.
[4] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[5] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[6] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[7] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[8] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[9] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[10] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.
[11] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, excludes waste coal.
[12] Average cost of fuel delivered to electric generating plants; costs are weighted values.
[13] Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.

NA = Not available.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values are estimates based on samples; they are preliminary - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample designs for Form EIA-826 and Form EIA-906.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·bbls = barrels. kWh = kilowatthours. Mcf = thousand cubic feet. MWh = megawatthours.·Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue With State Distributions Report;" Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table ES1.B. Total Electric Power Industry Summary Statistics,Year-to-Date

January through February

Net Generation and Consumption of Fuels

Items	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector[1]				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[2]		Industrial[3]	
	2003	2002	% Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Net Generation (Thousand MWh)											
Coal[4]	336,695	306,024	10.0	260,059	243,861	72,733	58,754	176	160	3,727	3,249
Petroleum[5]	22,897	11,392	101.0	11,104	7,145	10,571	3,388	174	56	1,048	804
Natural Gas[6]	92,046	92,998	-1.0	26,293	29,996	51,614	48,467	669	671	13,470	13,865
Other Gases[7]	1,646	1,803	-8.7	1	*	207	277	*	0	1,438	1,525
Nuclear	130,153	132,584	-1.8	80,866	87,309	49,287	45,276	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	37,810	40,445	-6.5	34,502	37,423	2,522	2,423	12	10	774	589
Other Renewables[9]	12,470	13,450	-7.3	397	323	7,539	7,953	255	265	4,278	4,908
Other Energy Sources[10]	600	806	-25.5	0	0	54	113	*	*	547	692
All Energy Sources	**634,318**	**599,503**	**5.8**	**413,222**	**406,057**	**194,526**	**166,651**	**1,287**	**1,163**	**25,283**	**25,632**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	171,689	156,131	10.0	131,727	124,081	37,839	30,197	89	80	2,034	1,773
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	40,620	20,421	98.9	19,202	12,027	18,909	6,724	414	107	2,095	1,563
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	772,738	802,296	-4	247,123	287,892	403,997	391,458	5,576	5,527	116,042	117,420

January

Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels

Items	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	% Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Receipts											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	73,639	76,163	-3.3	58,692	60,026	14,030	14,957	45	41	871	1,140
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	11,257	8,933	26.0	6,520	5,098	4,281	3,305	58	19	397	512
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[7]	354,531	375,673	-5.6	99,142	98,478	188,005	192,296	825	588	66,559	84,310
Cost (cents/million Btu)[11]											
Coal[4]	125.30	126.20	-.7	123.26	121.90	132.10	140.93	191.19	294.33	148.36	146.37
Petroleum[5]	437.39	254.10	72.1	402.30	237.49	488.30	276.92	715.38	486.80	436.01	266.11
Natural Gas[7]	522.83	299.90	74.3	530.69	321.17	528.83	294.76	486.76	327.67	492.57	285.23

January through February

Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour

Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	All Sectors
Retail Sales (Million kWh)[12]					
2003	237,328	178,597	158,253	17,071	591,249
2002	215,256	170,633	156,417	16,043	558,349
Percent Change	10.3	4.7	1.2	6.4	5.9
Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)					
2003	18,966	13,875	7,512	1,159	41,512
2002	17,496	12,929	7,429	1,078	38,933
Percent Change	8.4	7.3	1.1	7.4	6.6
Average Revenue/kWh (Cents)					
2003	7.99	7.77	4.75	6.79	7.02
2002	8.13	7.58	4.75	6.72	6.97
Percent Change	-1.7	2.5	.0	1.0	.7

[1] The electric power sector (electric utilities and independent power producers) comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat to the public (i.e., NAICS 22 plants.). The Independent Power Producer category includes the NAICS-22 CHP plants.
[2] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22..
[3] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22..
[4] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[5] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[6] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[7] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[8] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[9] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy and wind.
[10] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.
[11] Average cost of fuel delivered to electric generating plants; cost values are weighted values.
[12] Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values are estimates based on samples; they are preliminary - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample designs for Form EIA-826 and Form EIA-906.·Values for 2001 have been adjusted to reflect the annual total from the Form EIA-861, and are reflected in the Form EIA-826 monthly values. See Technical Notes for the adjustment methodologies.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·bbls = barrels. kWh = kilowatthours. Mcf = thousand cubic feet. MWh = megawatthours.·Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue With State Distributions Report;" Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table ES2. Industry Summary - Combined Heat and Power Producers' Fossil Fuel Consumption and Stocks

All Combined Heat and Power Producers[1]

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	19,882	16,847	18,407	15,395	1,475	1,452	24,407	26,776
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	11,836	4,991	10,120	3,831	1,716	1,160	11,947	22,846
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	311,692	310,337	249,644	242,311	62,048	68,026	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	43,146	35,202	39,962	32,050	3,184	3,152	NA	NA
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	24,985	11,011	21,419	8,394	3,566	2,617	NA	NA
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	659,481	655,398	525,615	514,404	133,866	140,994	NA	NA

Independent Power Producer Combined Heat and Power Producers

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	17,586	14,703	17,414	14,541	172	162	23,291	25,079
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	9,219	3,231	9,030	3,086	189	145	10,686	20,779
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	213,493	203,900	193,133	184,621	20,360	19,279	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	38,220	30,587	37,839	30,197	381	390	NA	NA
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	19,341	7,040	18,909	6,724	432	317	NA	NA
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	448,730	430,246	403,997	391,458	44,733	38,788	NA	NA

Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	127	106	41	32	86	74	150	98
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	270	84	186	56	84	28	121	178
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	5,139	5,424	2,411	2,532	2,728	2,892	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	274	238	89	80	184	158	NA	NA
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	592	165	414	107	178	58	NA	NA
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	11,628	11,770	5,576	5,527	6,052	6,243	NA	NA

Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	2,169	2,038	952	822	1,217	1,215	966	1,599
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	2,347	1,675	904	689	1,443	987	1,140	1,890
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	93,060	101,014	54,100	55,159	38,960	45,855	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	4,653	4,378	2,034	1,773	2,619	2,604	NA	NA
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	5,052	3,806	2,095	1,563	2,957	2,243	NA	NA
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	199,123	213,382	116,042	117,420	83,081	95,962	NA	NA

[1] Excludes a small amount of combined heat and power plant fuel consumption at electric Utilities.
[2] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[3] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[4] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

NA = Not available.

Notes: ·Values include only combined heat and power producers in the industrial, commercial, and independent power producer sectors.·Values are estimates based on a cutoff model sample - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for Form EIA-906.·Values for 2002 have been adjusted to reflect the annual total from the Form EIA-906. See Technical Notes for the adjustment methodology.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·bbls = barrels. Mcf = thousand cubic feet. MWh = megawatthours.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table ES3. Planned and New U.S. Electric Generating Units by Operating Company, Plant and Month, 2003

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
January							
Basin Electric Power Coop	Elec. Utility	Minot Wind Project	ND	MWP	26	WND	WT
Black Hills Corp	Elec. Utility	WYGEN	WY	1	85	SUB	ST
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN3	52	NG	CT
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN4	52	NG	CT
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN5	52	NG	CT
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN6	52	NG	CT
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN7	24	NG	CA
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN8	24	NG	CA
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Creed Energy Facility	CA	CT1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Feather River -Peaker	CA	CTG1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Goose Haven Energy Facility	CA	CT1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Lambie Energy Facility	CA	CT1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Wolfskill Energy Center	CA	CTG1	40	NG	GT
Conectiv Bethlehem Inc	IPP	Bethlehem Power Plant	PA	CTG5	102	NG	CT
La Paloma Generating Co LLC	IPP	La Paloma Generating	CA	GEN1	258	NG	GT
La Paloma Generating Co LLC	IPP	La Paloma Generating	CA	GEN3	258	NG	GT
Mirant Las Vegas LLC	IPP	Apex Generating Station	NV	CTG1	150	NG	CT
Mirant Las Vegas LLC	IPP	Apex Generating Station	NV	CTG2	150	NG	CT
Mirant Las Vegas LLC	IPP	Apex Generating Station	NV	STG1	195	NG	CA
Monroe City City of	Elec. Utility	Monroe	MO	11	2	DFO	IC
Monroe City City of	Elec. Utility	Monroe	MO	12	2	DFO	IC
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	CTG7	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	CTG8	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	ST9	237	NG	ST
RS Cogen	CHP	RS Cogen	LA	RS-4	60	NG	GT
RS Cogen	CHP	RS Cogen	LA	RS-5	168	NG	GT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG1	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG2	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	STG1	219	NG	CA
February							
Conectiv Bethlehem Inc	IPP	Bethlehem Power Plant	PA	CTG6	120	NG	CT
Deer Park Energy Center LP	IPP	Deer Park Energy Center	TX	CTG1	155	NG	CT
FPLE Forney LP	IPP	Forney Energy Center	TX	U1	146	NG	CT
FPLE Forney LP	IPP	Forney Energy Center	TX	U2	146	NG	CT
FPLE Forney LP	IPP	Forney Energy Center	TX	U3	146	NG	CT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Chattahoochee Energy	GA	1	151	NG	CT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Chattahoochee Energy	GA	2	151	NG	CT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Chattahoochee Energy	GA	3	161	NG	CA
University of Massachusetts	CHP	University of Massachusetts Me	MA	GEN3	5	NG	ST
March							
AES Granite Ridge	IPP	AES Granite Ridge	NH	CT11	262	NG	CT
AES Granite Ridge	IPP	AES Granite Ridge	NH	CT12	262	NG	CT
AES Granite Ridge	IPP	AES Granite Ridge	NH	STG	273	NG	CA
Calpine Corp	IPP	Los Esteros Critical Energy Ct	CA	CTG1	38	NG	GT
Calpine Corp	IPP	Los Esteros Critical Energy Ct	CA	CTG2	38	NG	GT
Calpine Corp	IPP	Los Esteros Critical Energy Ct	CA	CTG3	38	NG	GT
Calpine Corp	IPP	Los Esteros Critical Energy Ct	CA	CTG4	38	NG	GT
La Paloma Generating Co LLC	IPP	La Paloma Generating	CA	GEN2	258	NG	GT
La Paloma Generating Co LLC	IPP	La Paloma Generating	CA	GEN4	255	NG	GT
Redwood Falls Public Util Comm	Elec. Utility	South Generation	MN	3	2	DFO	IC
Redwood Falls Public Util Comm	Elec. Utility	South Generation	MN	4	2	DFO	IC
Redwood Falls Public Util Comm	Elec. Utility	South Generation	MN	5	2	DFO	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Renewables - Co	TX	UNT1	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Renewables - Co	TX	UNT2	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Renewables - Co	TX	UNT3	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Renewables - Co	TX	UNT4	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Renewables Atas	TX	GEN2	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Renewables Atas	TX	GEN3	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Renewables Atas	TX	GEN4	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Renewables Atas	TX	GEN5	1	LFG	OT
Sierra Pacific Industries Inc	CHP	Aberdeen	WA	GEN1	17	WDS	ST
Tri-State G & T Assn Inc	Elec. Utility	Pyramid	NM	1	40	NG	GT

Table ES3. Planned and New U.S. Electric Generating Units by Operating Company, Plant and Month, 2003

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
Tri-State G & T Assn Inc	Elec. Utility	Pyramid	NM	2	40	NG	GT
Wood Scott	IPP	Scott Wood	VA	ST2	1	WDS	ST
Wood Scott	IPP	Scott Wood	VA	ST3	3	WDS	ST
April							
Anita City of	Elec. Utility	Anita	IA	6	2	DFO	IC
Colorado Springs City of	Elec. Utility	Front Range Power Co., LLC	CO	1	132	NG	CT
Colorado Springs City of	Elec. Utility	Front Range Power Co., LLC	CO	2	132	NG	CT
Colorado Springs City of	Elec. Utility	Front Range Power Co., LLC	CO	3	200	NG	CA
Conectiv Bethlehem Inc	IPP	Bethlehem Power Plant	PA	CTG7	120	NG	CT
FPLE Forney LP	IPP	Forney Energy Center	TX	ST1	344	NG	CA
Grand Island City of	Elec. Utility	C W Burdick	NE	GT2	34	NG	GT
Grand Island City of	Elec. Utility	C W Burdick	NE	GT3	34	NG	GT
GWF Power Systems LP	IPP	Tracy Peaker	CA	TPP1	85	NG	GT
GWF Power Systems LP	IPP	Tracy Peaker	CA	TPP2	85	NG	GT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Project LLC	CA	CTG1	149	NG	CT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Project LLC	CA	CTG2	149	NG	CT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Project LLC	CA	CTG3	149	NG	CT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Project LLC	CA	STG1	284	NG	CA
Sithe New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Mystic	MA	G81	224	NG	CT
Sithe New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Mystic	MA	G82	224	NG	CT
Sithe New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Mystic	MA	G85	241	NG	CA
Tri-State G & T Assn Inc	Elec. Utility	Pyramid	NM	4	40	NG	GT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG3	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG4	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	STG2	219	NG	CA
May							
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT01	97	NG	GT
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT02	97	NG	GT
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT03	97	NG	GT
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT04	97	NG	GT
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT05	97	NG	GT
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT06	97	NG	GT
Attica City of	Elec. Utility	Attica	KS	4A	7	DFO	IC
Blue Spruce Energy Center LLC	IPP	Blue Spruce Energy Center	CO	CT01	199	NG	GT
Blue Spruce Energy Center LLC	IPP	Blue Spruce Energy Center	CO	CT02	199	NG	GT
Brazos Valley Energy	IPP	Brazos Valley Generating Facil	TX	CTG1	166	NG	GT
Brazos Valley Energy	IPP	Brazos Valley Generating Facil	TX	CTG2	166	NG	GT
Brazos Valley Energy	IPP	Brazos Valley Generating Facil	TX	STG1	193	NG	CA
Calpine Corp - Riverview	IPP	Riverview Energy Center	CA	CTG1	40	NG	GT
Duke Energy Corp	Elec. Utility	Mill Creek	SC	5	70	NG	GT
Duke Energy Corp	Elec. Utility	Mill Creek	SC	6	70	NG	GT
Duke Energy Corp	Elec. Utility	Mill Creek	SC	7	70	NG	GT
Duke Energy Corp	Elec. Utility	Mill Creek	SC	8	70	NG	GT
FPLE Forney LP	IPP	Forney Energy Center	TX	U4	146	NG	CT
FPLE Forney LP	IPP	Forney Energy Center	TX	U5	146	NG	CT
FPLE Forney LP	IPP	Forney Energy Center	TX	U6	146	NG	CT
Granite Falls City of	Elec. Utility	Granite Falls 2	MN	1	2	DFO	IC
Granite Falls City of	Elec. Utility	Granite Falls 2	MN	2	2	DFO	IC
Granite Falls City of	Elec. Utility	Granite Falls 2	MN	3	2	DFO	IC
Kiowa Power Partners LLC	IPP	Kiamichi Energy Facility	OK	CTG1	158	NG	CT
Kiowa Power Partners LLC	IPP	Kiamichi Energy Facility	OK	CTG2	158	NG	CT
Kiowa Power Partners LLC	IPP	Kiamichi Energy Facility	OK	CTG3	158	NG	CT
Kiowa Power Partners LLC	IPP	Kiamichi Energy Facility	OK	CTG4	158	NG	CT
Kiowa Power Partners LLC	IPP	Kiamichi Energy Facility	OK	STG1	273	NG	CA
Kiowa Power Partners LLC	IPP	Kiamichi Energy Facility	OK	STG2	273	NG	CA
MidAmerican Energy Co	Elec. Utility	Greater Des Moines	IA	GT1	181	NG	GT
MidAmerican Energy Co	Elec. Utility	Greater Des Moines	IA	GT2	180	NG	GT
MDU Resources Group Inc	Elec. Utility	Glendive	MT	GT-2	36	NG	GT
Ocean Peaking Power LP	IPP	Ocean Peaking Power LP	NJ	OPP3	163	NG	GT
Ocean Peaking Power LP	IPP	Ocean Peaking Power LP	NJ	OPP4	163	NG	GT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Talbot County Energy	GA	5	103	NG	GT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Talbot County Energy	GA	6	103	NG	GT
Omaha Public Power District	Elec. Utility	Cass County	NE	CT-1	176	NG	GT

Table ES3. Planned and New U.S. Electric Generating Units by Operating Company, Plant and Month, 2003

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
Omaha Public Power District	Elec. Utility	Cass County	NE	CT-2	176	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	CTG3	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	CTG4	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	CTG5	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	CTG6	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	ST11	237	NG	ST
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	ST12	237	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	101G	173	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	102G	173	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	103G	173	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	104G	173	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	105G	173	NG	GT
Salt River Proj Ag I & P Dist	Elec. Utility	Arizona Falls	AZ	AH1	1	WAT	HY
St Louis City of	Elec. Utility	St Louis	MI	8	2	DFO	IC
St Louis City of	Elec. Utility	St Louis	MI	9	1	DFO	IC
Story City City of	Elec. Utility	Story City	IA	4A	3	DFO	IC
Tampa Electric Co	Elec. Utility	Bayside Power	FL	1	685	NG	CC
Tenaska Alabama II Partners LP	IPP	Tenaska Central Alabama Genera	AL	CTG1	158	NG	CT
Tenaska Alabama II Partners LP	IPP	Tenaska Central Alabama Genera	AL	CTG2	158	NG	CT
Tenaska Alabama II Partners LP	IPP	Tenaska Central Alabama Genera	AL	CTG3	158	NG	CT
Tenaska Alabama II Partners LP	IPP	Tenaska Central Alabama Genera	AL	ST1	336	NG	CA
Tri-State G & T Assn Inc	Elec. Utility	Pyramid	NM	3	40	NG	GT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG5	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG6	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	STG3	219	NG	CA
Williams Energy Services	CHP	Williams Refining & Marketing	TN	PO36	72	NG	GT
Wisconsin Public Service Corp	Elec. Utility	Pulliam	WI	31	7	NG	GT
Year-to-Date Capacity of New Units	--	--	--	--	**17,693**		
Year-to-Date Capacity of Retired Units	--	--	--	--	--		
Year-to-Date U.S. Capacity	--	--	--	--	**920,419**		
Planned							
2003							
June	--	--	--	--	21,238		
July	--	--	--	--	5,721		
August	--	--	--	--	3,440		
September	--	--	--	--	2,991		
October	--	--	--	--	6,322		
November	--	--	--	--	1,278		
December	--	--	--	--	2,660		
2004							
January	--	--	--	--	1,656		
February	--	--	--	--	226		
March	--	--	--	--	3,384		
April	--	--	--	--	3,082		
May	--	--	--	--	4,784		

[1] Net summer capacity is estimated.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Data are preliminary. Final data for the year are to be released in the Form EIA-860 annual databases.·Producer types are: CHP = Combined Heat and Power; Elec. Utility = Electric Utility; and IPP = Independent Power Producer.·For definitions of codes for energy sources and prime movers, access Form EIA-860 at http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/page/forms.htm.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

Chapter 1. Net Generation

Table 1.1. Net Generation by Energy Source: Total (All Sectors), 1990 through February 2003
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**1,594,011**	**126,621**	**372,765**	**10,383**	**576,862**	**289,358**	**64,372**	**3,616**	**3,037,988**
1991	**1,590,623**	**119,752**	**381,553**	**11,336**	**612,565**	**284,453**	**68,779**	**4,739**	**3,073,799**
1992	**1,621,206**	**100,154**	**404,074**	**13,270**	**618,776**	**248,911**	**73,770**	**3,720**	**3,083,882**
1993	**1,690,070**	**112,788**	**414,927**	**12,956**	**610,291**	**276,458**	**76,213**	**3,487**	**3,197,191**
1994	**1,690,694**	**105,901**	**460,219**	**13,319**	**640,440**	**256,748**	**76,535**	**3,667**	**3,247,522**
1995	**1,709,426**	**74,554**	**496,058**	**13,870**	**673,402**	**308,108**	**73,965**	**4,104**	**3,353,487**
1996	**1,795,196**	**81,411**	**455,056**	**14,356**	**674,729**	**344,074**	**75,796**	**3,571**	**3,444,188**
1997	**1,845,016**	**92,555**	**479,399**	**13,351**	**628,644**	**352,413**	**77,183**	**3,612**	**3,492,172**
1998	**1,873,516**	**128,800**	**531,257**	**13,492**	**673,702**	**318,868**	**77,088**	**3,571**	**3,620,295**
1999	**1,881,087**	**118,061**	**556,396**	**14,126**	**728,254**	**313,439**	**79,423**	**4,024**	**3,694,810**
2000	**1,966,265**	**111,221**	**601,038**	**13,955**	**753,893**	**270,034**	**80,906**	**4,794**	**3,802,105**
2001									
January	177,287	18,112	42,389	718	68,707	18,263	6,635	381	332,493
February	149,735	10,342	37,967	676	61,272	16,766	5,850	332	282,940
March	155,269	11,733	44,364	769	62,141	19,704	6,386	341	300,707
April	140,671	10,863	45,843	698	56,003	17,217	6,422	362	278,079
May	151,593	10,390	50,934	785	61,512	18,553	6,353	371	300,492
June	162,616	11,823	57,603	733	68,023	19,954	6,580	362	327,694
July	179,060	11,042	73,030	840	69,166	17,208	6,872	394	357,614
August	183,116	14,229	78,410	848	68,389	18,199	6,913	428	370,533
September	154,158	7,342	60,181	767	63,378	14,328	6,356	417	306,929
October	148,931	6,534	56,376	737	60,461	14,619	6,644	431	294,734
November	144,117	5,931	44,491	699	62,342	14,602	6,305	448	278,934
December	157,402	6,539	47,541	770	67,431	18,724	6,667	423	305,496
Total	**1,903,956**	**124,880**	**639,129**	**9,039**	**768,826**	**208,138**	**77,985**	**4,690**	**3,736,644**
2002									
January	164,255	6,079	48,656	995	70,926	20,893	7,168	415	319,385
February	141,769	5,314	44,343	809	61,658	19,552	6,282	391	280,118
March	153,359	7,924	50,975	969	63,041	20,360	6,977	391	303,995
April	141,669	7,497	48,793	1,000	58,437	23,900	6,928	379	288,603
May	151,011	7,826	50,064	1,078	63,032	26,491	7,168	394	307,063
June	164,530	7,473	65,567	1,073	66,372	27,489	7,336	397	340,238
July	182,105	9,395	84,595	1,175	70,421	24,410	7,413	648	380,161
August	178,027	9,186	82,621	1,203	70,778	19,892	7,320	415	369,442
September	165,119	7,625	67,886	1,064	64,481	15,866	6,922	604	329,566
October	158,177	7,829	54,480	972	60,493	16,246	6,853	727	305,777
November	155,625	6,164	43,931	908	61,520	18,940	6,587	366	294,041
December	170,796	7,545	43,928	872	68,905	20,834	6,856	426	320,162
Total	**1,926,442**	**89,856**	**685,840**	**12,116**	**780,064**	**254,873**	**83,809**	**5,552**	**3,838,552**
2003									
January	180,632	12,338	48,721	913	69,211	18,954	6,432	344	337,545
February	156,063	10,560	43,326	733	60,942	18,856	6,038	256	296,772
Total	**336,695**	**22,897**	**92,046**	**1,646**	**130,153**	**37,810**	**12,470**	**600**	**634,318**
Year to Date									
2001	**327,023**	**28,453**	**80,356**	**1,394**	**129,979**	**35,029**	**12,486**	**713**	**615,433**
2002	**306,024**	**11,392**	**92,998**	**1,803**	**132,584**	**40,445**	**13,450**	**806**	**599,503**
2003	**336,695**	**22,897**	**92,046**	**1,646**	**130,153**	**37,810**	**12,470**	**600**	**634,318**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in February									
2002	**1,882,958**	**107,819**	**651,772**	**9,449**	**771,431**	**213,554**	**78,949**	**4,782**	**3,720,714**
2003	**1,957,113**	**101,361**	**684,888**	**11,958**	**777,633**	**252,237**	**82,829**	**5,347**	**3,873,366**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[4] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[5] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[6] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Values for 2001 and prior years are final.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 1.2. Net Generation by Energy Source: Electric Utilities, 1990 through February 2003
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**1,559,606**	**117,017**	**264,089**	**--**	**576,862**	**279,926**	**10,651**	**--**	**2,808,151**
1991	**1,551,167**	**111,463**	**264,172**	**--**	**612,565**	**275,519**	**10,137**	**--**	**2,825,023**
1992	**1,575,895**	**88,916**	**263,872**	**--**	**618,776**	**239,559**	**10,200**	**--**	**2,797,219**
1993	**1,639,151**	**99,539**	**258,915**	**--**	**610,291**	**265,063**	**9,565**	**--**	**2,882,525**
1994	**1,635,493**	**91,039**	**291,115**	**--**	**640,440**	**243,693**	**8,933**	**--**	**2,910,712**
1995	**1,652,914**	**60,844**	**307,306**	**--**	**673,402**	**293,653**	**6,409**	**--**	**2,994,529**
1996	**1,737,453**	**67,346**	**262,730**	**--**	**674,729**	**327,970**	**7,214**	**--**	**3,077,442**
1997	**1,787,806**	**77,753**	**283,625**	**--**	**628,644**	**337,234**	**7,462**	**--**	**3,122,523**
1998	**1,807,480**	**110,158**	**309,222**	**--**	**673,702**	**304,403**	**7,206**	**--**	**3,212,171**
1999	**1,767,679**	**86,929**	**296,381**	**--**	**725,036**	**293,932**	**3,716**	**--**	**3,173,674**
2000	**1,696,619**	**72,180**	**290,715**	**--**	**705,433**	**248,195**	**2,241**	**--**	**3,015,383**
2001									
January	143,856	11,374	15,553	0	48,876	16,591	217	--	236,467
February	121,453	5,985	13,533	0	43,547	15,099	184	--	199,802
March	127,005	6,742	16,649	0	43,477	17,865	206	--	211,942
April	115,801	6,822	20,528	0	39,042	15,107	199	--	197,499
May	125,839	6,968	22,552	0	43,312	16,682	153	--	215,508
June	134,020	7,753	25,724	0	47,850	18,097	178	--	233,622
July	147,094	7,215	34,660	0	48,447	15,816	168	--	253,400
August	149,494	8,929	34,997	0	48,266	17,032	183	--	258,901
September	126,403	5,204	25,258	0	43,857	13,343	171	--	214,236
October	121,985	4,245	23,085	0	41,177	13,634	181	--	204,307
November	117,870	3,746	15,778	0	41,415	13,555	155	--	192,518
December	129,326	3,925	16,117	0	44,941	17,278	157	--	211,742
Total	**1,560,146**	**78,908**	**264,434**	**0**	**534,207**	**190,100**	**2,152**	**--**	**2,629,946**
2002									
January	131,240	4,005	15,797	*	46,960	19,585	167	0	217,754
February	112,621	3,140	14,198	*	40,348	17,839	156	0	188,303
March	119,116	4,960	16,548	*	42,230	18,249	183	0	201,286
April	110,735	5,155	16,996	*	39,054	21,164	135	0	193,239
May	120,212	5,532	17,993	*	40,469	23,521	143	0	207,869
June	130,582	5,055	23,795	*	42,988	25,073	126	0	227,620
July	143,690	5,696	29,810	*	46,101	22,914	151	0	248,363
August	140,629	5,663	29,789	*	45,960	18,875	178	0	241,094
September	129,329	5,174	23,252	*	41,859	14,964	193	0	214,772
October	123,692	5,003	17,776	*	39,233	15,007	199	0	200,909
November	120,646	3,695	13,027	*	38,577	17,100	196	0	193,240
December	132,645	4,318	11,960	*	43,601	18,730	212	0	211,466
Total	**1,515,137**	**57,394**	**230,943**	**3**	**507,380**	**233,021**	**2,039**	**0**	**2,545,917**
2003									
January	139,501	6,204	13,994	1	42,871	17,153	209	0	219,933
February	120,558	4,899	12,299	1	37,995	17,349	189	--	193,289
Total	**260,059**	**11,104**	**26,293**	**1**	**80,866**	**34,502**	**397**	**0**	**413,222**
Year to Date									
2001	**265,310**	**17,359**	**29,087**	**0**	**92,423**	**31,691**	**401**	**--**	**436,270**
2002	**243,861**	**7,145**	**29,996**	*	**87,309**	**37,423**	**323**	**0**	**406,057**
2003	**260,059**	**11,104**	**26,293**	**1**	**80,866**	**34,502**	**397**	**0**	**413,222**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in February									
2002	**1,538,697**	**68,694**	**265,342**	*	**529,093**	**195,832**	**2,074**	**0**	**2,599,733**
2003	**1,531,334**	**61,354**	**227,240**	**4**	**500,937**	**230,099**	**2,113**	**0**	**2,553,082**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[4] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[5] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[6] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Values for 2001 and prior years are final.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 1.3. Net Generation by Energy Source: Independent Power Producers, 1990 through February 2003
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**12,503**	**1,847**	**45,397**	**621**	**--**	**6,319**	**26,471**	**12**	**93,171**
1991	**17,679**	**1,335**	**53,602**	**719**	**--**	**5,959**	**30,842**	**403**	**110,538**
1992	**21,818**	**3,322**	**70,403**	**1,212**	**--**	**6,280**	**33,640**	**480**	**137,154**
1993	**26,313**	**5,886**	**83,307**	**967**	**--**	**8,425**	**36,067**	**408**	**161,372**
1994	**30,783**	**7,638**	**94,574**	**1,092**	**--**	**6,934**	**36,753**	**239**	**178,013**
1995	**33,142**	**7,302**	**111,873**	**1,927**	**--**	**9,033**	**36,213**	**213**	**199,702**
1996	**34,520**	**7,437**	**116,028**	**1,341**	**--**	**10,101**	**37,072**	**201**	**206,699**
1997	**32,955**	**8,726**	**115,971**	**1,533**	**--**	**9,375**	**38,228**	**63**	**206,852**
1998	**42,713**	**12,053**	**140,070**	**2,315**	**--**	**8,997**	**38,937**	**159**	**245,245**
1999	**90,938**	**24,610**	**176,615**	**1,607**	**3,218**	**14,635**	**44,548**	**139**	**356,309**
2000	**246,492**	**33,012**	**227,263**	**2,028**	**48,460**	**17,604**	**47,162**	**125**	**622,146**
2001									
January	31,447	6,022	19,707	40	19,831	1,431	3,789	--	82,269
February	26,606	3,832	18,103	42	17,725	1,425	3,436	--	71,169
March	26,447	4,465	20,804	45	18,664	1,495	3,837	--	75,758
April	23,233	3,594	18,886	43	16,961	1,820	3,820	--	68,356
May	24,204	2,965	21,731	51	18,200	1,570	3,936	--	72,658
June	26,868	3,660	25,130	51	20,173	1,559	4,085	--	81,526
July	30,047	3,373	30,886	59	20,719	1,145	4,205	--	90,434
August	31,559	4,842	35,696	57	20,123	847	4,128	--	97,251
September	26,047	1,722	27,754	47	19,521	738	3,816	--	79,646
October	25,234	1,836	26,062	44	19,284	775	3,849	--	77,084
November	24,603	1,774	21,716	46	20,927	846	3,725	--	73,637
December	26,386	2,157	24,031	60	22,490	1,176	4,022	0	80,320
Total	**322,681**	**40,241**	**290,506**	**586**	**234,619**	**14,826**	**46,648**	**0**	**950,107**
2002									
January	31,190	1,604	25,196	179	23,966	1,024	4,266	45	87,470
February	27,564	1,784	23,271	98	21,310	1,399	3,687	68	79,181
March	32,474	2,518	26,923	141	20,810	1,785	4,289	27	88,968
April	29,249	1,934	25,287	105	19,383	2,335	4,222	*	82,516
May	29,096	1,885	25,167	112	22,564	2,574	4,497	17	85,910
June	32,096	2,015	34,598	95	23,384	2,093	4,601	36	98,918
July	36,386	3,224	46,466	125	24,319	1,222	4,546	88	116,376
August	35,508	3,059	44,695	142	24,818	776	4,511	46	113,556
September	33,972	2,062	37,281	105	22,622	691	4,085	56	100,873
October	32,632	2,367	30,317	154	21,260	916	4,046	21	91,712
November	33,187	2,030	24,625	124	22,943	1,377	3,829	13	88,128
December	36,248	2,739	25,755	73	25,305	1,551	4,169	37	95,878
Total	**389,602**	**27,221**	**369,581**	**1,453**	**272,684**	**17,742**	**50,748**	**454**	**1,129,486**
2003									
January	39,024	5,449	27,101	111	26,340	1,382	3,861	47	103,314
February	33,709	5,122	24,514	96	22,947	1,140	3,678	6	91,211
Total	**72,733**	**10,571**	**51,614**	**207**	**49,287**	**2,522**	**7,539**	**54**	**194,526**
Year to Date									
2001	**58,053**	**9,854**	**37,810**	**82**	**37,557**	**2,857**	**7,225**	**--**	**153,438**
2002	**58,754**	**3,388**	**48,467**	**277**	**45,276**	**2,423**	**7,953**	**113**	**166,651**
2003	**72,733**	**10,571**	**51,614**	**207**	**49,287**	**2,522**	**7,539**	**54**	**194,526**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in February									
2002	**323,381**	**33,775**	**301,163**	**781**	**242,338**	**14,393**	**47,376**	**113**	**963,321**
2003	**403,581**	**34,403**	**372,728**	**1,382**	**276,696**	**17,842**	**50,334**	**394**	**1,157,360**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[4] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[5] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[6] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Values for 2001 and prior years are final.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 1.4. Net Generation by Energy Source: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Sector, 1990 through February 2003

(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**796**	**589**	**3,272**	**121**	**--**	**138**	**922**	**--**	**5,837**
1991	**775**	**413**	**3,213**	**116**	**--**	**131**	**1,010**	**1**	**5,659**
1992	**749**	**302**	**3,867**	**105**	**--**	**122**	**1,082**	**1**	**6,228**
1993	**864**	**334**	**4,471**	**100**	**--**	**100**	**1,132**	*	**7,000**
1994	**850**	**417**	**4,929**	**115**	**--**	**93**	**1,216**	**--**	**7,619**
1995	**998**	**379**	**5,162**	**--**	**--**	**118**	**1,575**	*	**8,232**
1996	**1,051**	**369**	**5,249**	*	**--**	**126**	**2,235**	*	**9,030**
1997	**1,040**	**427**	**4,725**	**3**	**--**	**120**	**2,385**	*	**8,701**
1998	**985**	**383**	**4,879**	**7**	**--**	**120**	**2,373**	**--**	**8,748**
1999	**995**	**434**	**4,607**	*	**--**	**115**	**2,412**	*	**8,563**
2000	**1,097**	**432**	**4,262**	*	**--**	**100**	**2,012**	*	**7,903**
2001									
January	88	61	361	--	--	6	112	0	629
February	86	39	311	*	--	6	106	0	548
March	83	38	321	0	--	7	104	0	553
April	65	32	331	0	--	7	116	*	550
May	73	33	334	0	--	7	129	*	575
June	84	33	344	*	--	7	130	0	598
July	101	36	455	0	--	5	136	0	732
August	115	39	525	0	--	4	130	*	814
September	84	31	388	0	--	4	129	0	636
October	72	36	384	0	--	4	127	*	622
November	68	29	327	0	--	4	120	*	548
December	77	32	354	0	--	5	144	*	611
Total	**995**	**438**	**4,434**	*	**--**	**66**	**1,482**	*	**7,416**
2002									
January	88	27	364	0	--	5	146	0	630
February	72	29	307	0	--	5	120	*	533
March	90	32	380	*	--	7	137	*	646
April	66	22	329	0	--	14	143	*	575
May	69	24	309	*	--	14	150	0	566
June	87	27	406	0	--	9	145	0	674
July	106	43	887	0	--	8	156	*	1,200
August	107	41	829	0	--	7	138	*	1,121
September	91	29	665	0	--	4	164	0	953
October	81	29	390	0	--	3	178	0	681
November	83	26	267	0	--	3	149	0	528
December	91	49	309	0	--	4	154	0	607
Total	**1,031**	**379**	**5,442**	*	**--**	**84**	**1,778**	*	**8,714**
2003									
January	90	98	376	*	--	6	133	*	703
February	86	77	293	*	--	6	122	*	584
Total	**176**	**174**	**669**	*	**--**	**12**	**255**	*	**1,287**
Year to Date									
2001	**174**	**100**	**672**	*	**--**	**12**	**218**	**0**	**1,177**
2002	**160**	**56**	**671**	**0**	**--**	**10**	**265**	*	**1,163**
2003	**176**	**174**	**669**	*	**--**	**12**	**255**	*	**1,287**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in February									
2002	**981**	**394**	**4,433**	*	**--**	**65**	**1,529**	*	**7,402**
2003	**1,047**	**497**	**5,441**	*	**--**	**86**	**1,768**	*	**8,838**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[4] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[5] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[6] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Values for 2001 and prior years are final.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 1.5. Net Generation by Energy Source: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Sector, 1990 through February 2003

(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**21,107**	**7,169**	**60,007**	**9,641**	**--**	**2,975**	**26,328**	**3,604**	**130,830**
1991	**21,002**	**6,540**	**60,567**	**10,501**	**--**	**2,844**	**26,791**	**4,336**	**132,579**
1992	**22,743**	**7,615**	**65,933**	**11,953**	**--**	**2,950**	**28,847**	**3,239**	**143,280**
1993	**23,742**	**7,028**	**68,234**	**11,890**	**--**	**2,871**	**29,450**	**3,079**	**146,294**
1994	**23,568**	**6,808**	**69,600**	**12,112**	**--**	**6,028**	**29,633**	**3,428**	**151,178**
1995	**22,372**	**6,030**	**71,717**	**11,943**	**--**	**5,304**	**29,768**	**3,890**	**151,025**
1996	**22,172**	**6,260**	**71,049**	**13,015**	**--**	**5,878**	**29,274**	**3,370**	**151,017**
1997	**23,214**	**5,649**	**75,078**	**11,814**	**--**	**5,685**	**29,107**	**3,549**	**154,097**
1998	**22,337**	**6,206**	**77,085**	**11,170**	**--**	**5,349**	**28,572**	**3,412**	**154,132**
1999	**21,474**	**6,088**	**78,793**	**12,519**	**--**	**4,758**	**28,747**	**3,885**	**156,264**
2000	**22,056**	**5,597**	**78,798**	**11,927**	**--**	**4,135**	**29,491**	**4,669**	**156,673**
2001									
January	1,895	654	6,767	678	--	234	2,518	381	13,128
February	1,590	486	6,019	633	--	235	2,124	332	11,421
March	1,734	489	6,590	724	--	338	2,238	341	12,454
April	1,572	416	6,099	655	--	283	2,288	362	11,674
May	1,477	424	6,317	734	--	293	2,135	371	11,751
June	1,644	377	6,405	682	--	291	2,188	362	11,949
July	1,818	419	7,030	781	--	242	2,364	394	13,048
August	1,949	419	7,191	791	--	316	2,472	428	13,566
September	1,625	386	6,782	720	--	243	2,240	417	12,412
October	1,640	417	6,845	693	--	206	2,488	431	12,721
November	1,576	381	6,670	653	--	198	2,305	448	12,230
December	1,614	425	7,040	710	--	265	2,345	423	12,822
Total	**20,135**	**5,293**	**79,755**	**8,454**	**--**	**3,145**	**27,703**	**4,690**	**149,175**
2002									
January	1,737	442	7,299	816	--	279	2,589	370	13,531
February	1,512	361	6,566	710	--	309	2,319	323	12,100
March	1,679	415	7,124	828	--	318	2,368	364	13,095
April	1,618	386	6,181	894	--	387	2,429	379	12,274
May	1,634	384	6,596	966	--	382	2,378	378	12,717
June	1,765	376	6,768	978	--	313	2,464	361	13,026
July	1,924	431	7,433	1,049	--	266	2,561	559	14,222
August	1,783	424	7,307	1,061	--	234	2,493	370	13,671
September	1,727	361	6,688	959	--	207	2,480	548	12,968
October	1,773	430	5,996	817	--	320	2,432	706	12,475
November	1,709	413	6,012	784	--	460	2,413	353	12,144
December	1,812	438	5,904	798	--	550	2,320	389	12,211
Total	**20,672**	**4,863**	**79,874**	**10,659**	**--**	**4,025**	**29,244**	**5,098**	**154,435**
2003									
January	2,017	587	7,250	802	--	413	2,229	297	13,595
February	1,710	462	6,220	636	--	362	2,049	249	11,688
Total	**3,727**	**1,048**	**13,470**	**1,438**	**--**	**774**	**4,278**	**547**	**25,283**
Year to Date									
2001	**3,486**	**1,140**	**12,786**	**1,312**	**--**	**470**	**4,642**	**713**	**24,549**
2002	**3,249**	**804**	**13,865**	**1,525**	**--**	**589**	**4,908**	**692**	**25,632**
2003	**3,727**	**1,048**	**13,470**	**1,438**	**--**	**774**	**4,278**	**547**	**25,283**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in February									
2002	**19,898**	**4,956**	**80,834**	**8,667**	**--**	**3,264**	**27,969**	**4,669**	**150,257**
2003	**21,151**	**5,108**	**79,479**	**10,572**	**--**	**4,211**	**28,614**	**4,953**	**154,087**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[4] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[5] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[6] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Values for 2001 and prior years are final.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 1.6.A. Net Generation by State, February 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	**9,824**	**9,236**	**6.4**	**628**	**1,469**	**8,622**	**7,142**	**NM**	**58**	**516**	**568**
Connecticut	2,524	2,176	16.0	NM	1	2,500	2,154	NM	3	NM	18
Maine	1,424	1,633	-12.8	NM	*	969	1,132	9	12	445	489
Massachusetts	3,647	3,169	15.1	42	8	3,529	3,087	NM	40	NM	34
New Hampshire	1,417	1,236	14.6	535	1,083	868	129	NM	1	NM	22
Rhode Island	362	571	-36.6	NM	1	354	568	NM	2	NM	*
Vermont	451	451	*	47	375	401	72	--	--	NM	3
Middle Atlantic	**32,090**	**30,070**	**6.7**	**5,476**	**5,300**	**25,981**	**23,943**	**NM**	**75**	**554**	**752**
New Jersey	4,775	4,548	5.0	191	105	4,473	4,159	NM	13	NM	270
New York	10,818	10,257	5.5	3,203	3,063	7,428	6,987	NM	28	143	180
Pennsylvania	16,497	15,265	8.1	2,082	2,133	14,079	12,797	NM	34	311	302
East North Central	**50,574**	**45,172**	**12.0**	**34,148**	**31,954**	**15,443**	**12,230**	**NM**	**76**	**901**	**912**
Illinois	15,444	13,154	17.4	1,679	2,497	13,480	10,435	NM	19	268	203
Indiana	9,997	8,902	12.3	9,443	8,150	300	377	NM	17	234	357
Michigan	8,623	8,168	5.6	7,256	7,020	1,192	993	32	27	143	127
Ohio	11,685	10,804	8.2	11,251	10,416	396	345	NM	1	NM	41
Wisconsin	4,824	4,145	16.4	4,519	3,870	75	80	NM	11	219	184
West North Central	**23,751**	**21,697**	**9.5**	**23,086**	**21,013**	**302**	**375**	**NM**	**22**	**332**	**287**
Iowa	3,135	3,332	-5.9	3,010	3,121	80	115	NM	11	NM	85
Kansas	3,573	3,703	-3.5	3,541	3,651	30	50	NM	*	NM	3
Minnesota	4,446	4,047	9.9	4,002	3,669	173	201	NM	10	262	167
Missouri	7,080	5,140	37.8	7,037	5,115	18	8	NM	*	NM	17
Nebraska	2,495	2,572	-3.0	2,489	2,566	NM	1	NM	1	5	4
North Dakota	2,528	2,412	4.8	2,515	2,401	--	--	--	--	NM	11
South Dakota	493	490	.5	493	490	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**60,542**	**54,615**	**10.9**	**48,770**	**44,765**	**10,127**	**8,066**	**92**	**60**	**1,553**	**1,724**
Delaware	757	260	191.4	NM	12	714	217	--	--	NM	31
District of Columbia	13	5	165.4	--	--	13	5	--	--	--	--
Florida	13,248	12,443	6.5	11,904	10,898	1,067	1,048	NM	8	269	490
Georgia	9,097	8,512	6.9	8,665	8,014	83	65	NM	*	349	434
Maryland	4,355	3,042	43.2	NM	2	4,308	3,038	NM	2	41	--
North Carolina	10,797	9,038	19.5	9,873	8,194	518	520	NM	10	397	315
South Carolina	7,787	7,598	2.5	7,598	7,364	24	74	NM	4	160	157
Virginia	6,170	5,811	6.2	5,142	5,119	801	500	70	35	157	156
West Virginia	8,318	7,906	5.2	5,575	5,163	2,599	2,600	--	--	145	143
East South Central	**28,097**	**28,222**	**-.4**	**26,274**	**26,046**	**963**	**1,194**	**NM**	**22**	**843**	**960**
Alabama	10,376	9,738	6.6	9,852	9,189	78	48	--	--	446	501
Kentucky	7,611	7,219	5.4	6,831	6,260	739	899	NM	12	NM	47
Mississippi	2,624	3,549	-26.1	2,382	3,137	141	241	NM	2	99	170
Tennessee	7,486	7,716	-3.0	7,209	7,461	NM	5	NM	8	266	242
West South Central	**42,248**	**41,808**	**1.1**	**19,722**	**21,360**	**17,206**	**15,150**	**NM**	**38**	**5,272**	**5,260**
Arkansas	3,601	3,741	-3.7	3,068	3,458	349	118	NM	1	183	165
Louisiana	6,145	6,452	-4.8	2,957	3,578	1,565	1,377	NM	2	1,614	1,495
Oklahoma	4,253	4,082	4.2	3,723	3,602	410	371	NM	2	118	108
Texas	28,249	27,533	2.6	9,974	10,722	14,882	13,285	NM	34	3,357	3,493
Mountain	**23,861**	**23,912**	**-.2**	**20,087**	**20,289**	**3,581**	**3,419**	**NM**	**22**	**172**	**182**
Arizona	6,915	6,892	.3	5,983	6,037	907	827	NM	2	24	27
Colorado	3,485	3,350	4.0	3,188	3,076	276	254	NM	15	NM	5
Idaho	582	709	-18.0	485	612	NM	47	--	--	55	50
Montana	2,025	1,955	3.5	347	418	1,671	1,532	--	--	6	5
Nevada	2,147	2,498	-14.0	1,635	1,870	512	627	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,416	2,168	11.5	2,361	2,101	39	43	NM	4	NM	20
Utah	2,683	2,828	-5.1	2,628	2,772	34	34	NM	1	NM	21
Wyoming	3,608	3,512	2.7	3,460	3,403	100	55	--	--	NM	54
Pacific Contiguous	**24,403**	**24,036**	**1.5**	**14,168**	**15,174**	**8,667**	**7,354**	**141**	**150**	**1,426**	**1,358**
California	12,996	12,202	6.5	4,996	5,271	6,566	5,568	132	142	1,303	1,221
Oregon	4,046	4,244	-4.7	3,298	3,489	690	687	NM	1	57	67
Washington	7,360	7,589	-3.0	5,874	6,414	1,412	1,098	NM	7	NM	70
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,383**	**1,349**	**2.5**	**929**	**932**	**319**	**309**	**NM**	**11**	**NM**	**98**
Alaska	588	576	2.0	473	480	NM	17	NM	11	NM	68
Hawaii	796	773	2.9	456	452	298	292	--	--	NM	29
U.S. Total	**296,772**	**280,118**	**5.9**	**193,289**	**188,303**	**91,211**	**79,181**	**584**	**533**	**11,688**	**12,100**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.6.B. Net Generation by State, Year-to-Date through February
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**21,255**	**19,502**	**9.0**	**1,355**	**3,169**	**18,552**	**15,005**	**NM**	**153**	**1,219**	**1,176**
Connecticut	5,255	4,981	5.5	NM	3	5,205	4,934	NM	6	NM	38
Maine	3,528	3,373	4.6	NM	*	2,437	2,330	21	26	1,069	1,016
Massachusetts	7,534	6,266	20.2	82	23	7,287	6,057	79	115	NM	71
New Hampshire	3,025	2,657	13.9	1,158	2,351	1,837	260	NM	2	NM	44
Rhode Island	934	1,312	-28.8	NM	2	919	1,307	NM	4	NM	*
Vermont	978	914	7.1	106	791	867	116	--	--	NM	7
Middle Atlantic	**69,264**	**64,062**	**8.1**	**11,969**	**11,566**	**55,935**	**50,809**	**165**	**159**	**1,195**	**1,529**
New Jersey	10,362	9,561	8.4	413	154	9,694	8,818	NM	28	231	562
New York	22,977	21,756	5.6	6,836	6,492	15,738	14,839	NM	61	315	364
Pennsylvania	35,926	32,745	9.7	4,719	4,920	30,503	27,151	NM	70	650	604
East North Central	**107,584**	**97,202**	**10.7**	**72,634**	**69,073**	**32,928**	**26,020**	**169**	**171**	**1,853**	**1,939**
Illinois	32,985	27,737	18.9	3,661	5,172	28,756	22,088	NM	40	533	437
Indiana	21,197	19,621	8.0	20,013	18,142	627	701	NM	38	519	741
Michigan	18,581	17,379	6.9	15,850	14,801	2,424	2,234	67	68	239	277
Ohio	25,007	23,549	6.2	23,989	22,646	939	813	NM	3	NM	87
Wisconsin	9,814	8,915	10.1	9,120	8,311	183	184	NM	23	487	397
West North Central	**50,860**	**47,013**	**8.2**	**49,410**	**45,667**	**569**	**701**	**NM**	**55**	**814**	**590**
Iowa	6,935	6,975	-.6	6,636	6,557	136	213	NM	21	140	183
Kansas	7,952	7,869	1.1	7,823	7,765	62	98	NM	*	67	6
Minnesota	9,176	8,636	6.3	8,313	7,901	308	380	NM	21	536	334
Missouri	14,923	12,012	24.2	14,805	11,959	63	9	NM	10	NM	34
Nebraska	5,367	5,258	2.1	5,353	5,245	NM	1	NM	3	9	10
North Dakota	5,426	5,213	4.1	5,399	5,190	--	--	--	--	NM	24
South Dakota	1,080	1,049	2.9	1,080	1,049	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**130,061**	**118,029**	**10.2**	**103,978**	**96,893**	**22,560**	**17,347**	**212**	**121**	**3,310**	**3,667**
Delaware	1,520	526	189.0	24	22	1,418	441	--	--	NM	62
District of Columbia	22	4	508.3	--	--	22	4	--	--	--	--
Florida	28,893	27,942	3.4	25,844	24,558	2,466	2,328	NM	16	567	1,039
Georgia	19,957	18,755	6.4	18,630	17,638	527	171	NM	*	799	945
Maryland	9,493	6,760	40.4	NM	5	9,394	6,752	NM	4	85	--
North Carolina	22,918	19,433	17.9	20,946	17,639	1,124	1,091	NM	21	829	683
South Carolina	16,849	16,006	5.3	16,484	15,533	69	138	NM	9	292	327
Virginia	13,357	12,397	7.7	10,768	10,949	2,069	1,049	168	71	353	329
West Virginia	17,052	16,205	5.2	11,274	10,548	5,470	5,375	--	--	308	282
East South Central	**61,001**	**60,278**	**1.2**	**57,029**	**55,680**	**2,085**	**2,487**	**NM**	**41**	**1,860**	**2,071**
Alabama	22,407	20,992	6.7	21,062	19,819	384	98	--	--	962	1,075
Kentucky	16,394	15,372	6.7	14,847	13,404	1,456	1,851	9	20	81	97
Mississippi	6,287	7,853	-19.9	5,826	6,955	234	530	NM	3	223	366
Tennessee	15,913	16,062	-.9	15,293	15,503	NM	8	NM	18	593	533
West South Central	**90,886**	**87,860**	**3.4**	**42,606**	**45,294**	**36,778**	**31,346**	**121**	**79**	**11,381**	**11,141**
Arkansas	7,485	7,932	-5.6	6,500	7,366	589	217	NM	1	394	348
Louisiana	13,808	13,426	2.8	6,690	7,391	3,577	2,871	42	4	3,499	3,160
Oklahoma	8,900	8,597	3.5	7,868	7,666	776	712	NM	4	252	215
Texas	60,693	57,905	4.8	21,548	22,871	31,835	27,545	NM	70	7,236	7,418
Mountain	**50,338**	**50,467**	**-.3**	**43,431**	**43,556**	**6,499**	**6,482**	**NM**	**47**	**362**	**383**
Arizona	14,108	14,514	-2.8	12,813	13,002	1,242	1,453	NM	4	50	55
Colorado	7,363	7,340	.3	6,816	6,800	503	498	NM	32	NM	11
Idaho	1,121	1,361	-17.6	922	1,155	85	97	--	--	114	109
Montana	4,034	3,813	5.8	719	906	3,301	2,895	--	--	13	11
Nevada	4,738	5,264	-10.0	3,694	3,996	1,044	1,267	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	5,227	4,595	13.8	5,109	4,449	84	90	NM	8	NM	47
Utah	6,022	6,216	-3.1	5,905	6,105	71	72	NM	3	NM	36
Wyoming	7,724	7,365	4.9	7,452	7,143	170	108	--	--	NM	113
Pacific Contiguous	**50,126**	**52,177**	**-3.9**	**28,833**	**33,151**	**17,949**	**15,788**	**319**	**315**	**3,025**	**2,923**
California	27,033	26,356	2.6	10,582	11,477	13,410	11,964	300	298	2,741	2,617
Oregon	8,508	9,007	-5.5	6,633	7,525	1,741	1,358	NM	1	134	123
Washington	14,585	16,814	-13.3	11,618	14,148	2,799	2,467	NM	15	150	184
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,944**	**2,912**	**1.1**	**1,978**	**2,009**	**670**	**667**	**NM**	**23**	**NM**	**213**
Alaska	1,268	1,265	.2	1,023	1,057	NM	37	NM	23	NM	148
Hawaii	1,677	1,647	1.8	955	952	623	630	--	--	NM	65
U.S. Total	**634,318**	**599,503**	**5.8**	**413,222**	**406,057**	**194,526**	**166,651**	**1,287**	**1,163**	**25,283**	**25,632**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.7.A. Net Generation from Coal by State, February 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	**1,772**	**1,540**	**15.0**	**367**	**282**	**1,374**	**1,213**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**45**
Connecticut	380	289	31.3	--	--	380	289	--	--	--	--
Maine	45	65	-30.9	--	--	18	24	--	--	27	42
Massachusetts	981	904	8.4	--	--	977	901	--	--	NM	4
New Hampshire	367	282	30.1	367	282	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**12,238**	**11,069**	**10.6**	**1,286**	**1,634**	**10,751**	**9,255**	**NM**	**2**	**197**	**179**
New Jersey	882	605	45.9	174	108	709	497	--	--	--	--
New York	2,176	1,573	38.3	139	81	1,970	1,430	NM	2	64	61
Pennsylvania	9,180	8,891	3.2	973	1,445	8,073	7,329	NM	*	133	118
East North Central	**35,984**	**31,249**	**15.2**	**29,228**	**27,064**	**6,357**	**3,862**	**NM**	**37**	**357**	**287**
Illinois	7,531	5,850	28.8	1,648	2,408	5,696	3,312	NM	2	185	127
Indiana	9,527	8,223	15.9	9,246	7,974	260	232	NM	14	NM	4
Michigan	4,837	4,822	.3	4,724	4,748	35	5	19	17	NM	53
Ohio	10,795	9,581	12.7	10,406	9,249	366	313	NM	*	NM	19
Wisconsin	3,294	2,773	18.8	3,204	2,685	--	--	NM	4	86	85
West North Central	**18,832**	**17,001**	**10.8**	**18,544**	**16,807**	**NM**	**9**	**NM**	**9**	**260**	**177**
Iowa	2,794	2,729	2.4	2,750	2,636	NM	9	NM	9	NM	76
Kansas	2,601	2,738	-5.0	2,601	2,738	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	2,921	2,857	2.2	2,712	2,781	--	--	--	--	209	76
Missouri	6,176	4,429	39.4	6,152	4,414	--	--	9	--	NM	15
Nebraska	1,715	1,661	3.3	1,711	1,657	--	--	--	--	4	4
North Dakota	2,355	2,305	2.2	2,348	2,299	--	--	--	--	NM	6
South Dakota	269	282	-4.6	269	282	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**34,200**	**30,028**	**13.9**	**26,943**	**24,145**	**6,907**	**5,509**	**NM**	**10**	**342**	**364**
Delaware	412	116	254.6	--	--	405	110	--	--	NM	6
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	4,552	4,242	7.3	4,132	3,799	419	420	--	--	2	23
Georgia	5,653	5,243	7.8	5,592	5,158	--	--	--	--	60	84
Maryland	2,694	1,788	50.7	--	--	2,670	1,788	--	--	24	--
North Carolina	6,480	5,210	24.4	6,108	4,899	293	243	NM	10	71	58
South Carolina	3,016	2,720	10.9	2,972	2,680	--	--	--	--	43	40
Virginia	3,252	2,925	11.2	2,617	2,483	579	385	--	*	57	56
West Virginia	8,140	7,784	4.6	5,522	5,126	2,540	2,562	--	--	78	96
East South Central	**18,170**	**16,658**	**9.1**	**17,266**	**15,596**	**744**	**912**	**NM**	**4**	**156**	**147**
Alabama	5,866	4,721	24.3	5,817	4,675	16	15	--	--	NM	30
Kentucky	7,233	6,683	8.2	6,506	5,787	728	897	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	893	514	73.6	892	514	--	--	--	--	1	--
Tennessee	4,178	4,740	-11.9	4,051	4,620	--	--	NM	4	123	117
West South Central	**17,070**	**16,747**	**1.9**	**11,878**	**12,045**	**4,930**	**4,482**	**--**	**--**	**262**	**219**
Arkansas	1,561	1,800	-13.3	1,554	1,794	--	--	--	--	8	7
Louisiana	1,792	1,801	-.5	823	921	967	877	--	--	3	3
Oklahoma	2,886	2,426	18.9	2,655	2,211	189	180	--	--	41	35
Texas	10,830	10,719	1.0	6,846	7,119	3,774	3,425	--	--	210	174
Mountain	**16,254**	**16,049**	**1.3**	**14,666**	**14,665**	**1,529**	**1,328**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**56**
Arizona	2,742	2,672	2.6	2,719	2,645	--	--	--	--	24	27
Colorado	2,764	2,736	1.0	2,740	2,714	NM	22	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	5
Montana	1,456	1,296	12.3	28	23	1,427	1,273	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,107	1,339	-17.4	1,107	1,339	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,156	1,909	12.9	2,156	1,909	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	2,540	2,720	-6.6	2,500	2,681	32	32	--	--	NM	7
Wyoming	3,483	3,370	3.4	3,416	3,353	46	--	--	--	NM	17
Pacific Contiguous	**1,371**	**1,259**	**8.9**	**363**	**368**	**965**	**858**	**NM**	*****	**42**	**33**
California	197	185	6.5	--	--	158	155	--	--	40	30
Oregon	364	368	-.9	363	368	--	--	--	--	NM	--
Washington	810	706	14.6	--	--	807	703	NM	*	2	3
Pacific Noncontiguous	**174**	**168**	**3.6**	**16**	**17**	**142**	**137**	**NM**	**10**	**NM**	**3**
Alaska	NM	44	--	16	17	NM	17	NM	10	--	--
Hawaii	124	124	.3	--	--	120	120	--	--	NM	3
U.S. Total	**156,063**	**141,769**	**10.1**	**120,558**	**112,621**	**33,709**	**27,564**	**86**	**72**	**1,710**	**1,512**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.7.B. Net Generation from Coal by State, Year-to-Date through February
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**3,663**	**3,278**	**11.7**	**729**	**662**	**2,864**	**2,519**	**--**	**--**	**69**	**97**
Connecticut	771	602	28.2	--	--	771	602	--	--	--	--
Maine	94	134	-29.6	--	--	33	45	--	--	62	89
Massachusetts	2,068	1,881	10.0	--	--	2,060	1,872	--	--	NM	8
New Hampshire	729	662	10.2	729	662	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**26,669**	**23,626**	**12.9**	**2,919**	**3,300**	**23,338**	**19,955**	**NM**	**5**	**406**	**366**
New Jersey	1,928	1,329	45.0	382	165	1,546	1,165	--	--	--	--
New York	4,487	3,505	28.0	283	182	4,067	3,193	NM	4	132	126
Pennsylvania	20,253	18,791	7.8	2,254	2,953	17,725	15,597	NM	1	274	240
East North Central	**77,029**	**68,039**	**13.2**	**62,427**	**58,624**	**13,781**	**8,710**	**79**	**79**	**742**	**626**
Illinois	16,286	12,746	27.8	3,592	5,038	12,321	7,425	NM	5	367	278
Indiana	20,215	18,278	10.6	19,648	17,748	525	492	NM	30	NM	8
Michigan	10,837	10,446	3.7	10,619	10,258	75	37	32	35	NM	117
Ohio	23,053	20,604	11.9	22,145	19,808	860	756	NM	1	NM	39
Wisconsin	6,638	5,965	11.3	6,423	5,773	--	--	NM	7	207	184
West North Central	**40,124**	**36,570**	**9.7**	**39,464**	**36,163**	**NM**	**19**	**NM**	**26**	**601**	**363**
Iowa	6,029	5,739	5.0	5,866	5,541	NM	19	NM	16	122	164
Kansas	5,871	5,828	.7	5,871	5,828	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	6,021	5,863	2.7	5,599	5,717	--	--	--	--	422	146
Missouri	12,898	10,127	27.4	12,847	10,086	--	--	19	9	NM	32
Nebraska	3,613	3,408	6.0	3,604	3,399	--	--	--	--	9	9
North Dakota	5,097	4,989	2.2	5,081	4,977	--	--	--	--	NM	12
South Dakota	595	616	-3.3	595	616	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**72,939**	**64,967**	**12.3**	**57,715**	**52,543**	**14,470**	**11,650**	**NM**	**20**	**737**	**753**
Delaware	813	260	213.2	--	--	798	247	--	--	NM	13
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	10,064	10,017	.5	9,220	9,090	843	881	--	--	2	46
Georgia	12,319	11,840	4.0	12,184	11,698	--	--	--	--	135	143
Maryland	5,644	3,898	44.8	--	--	5,594	3,898	--	--	50	--
North Carolina	13,732	11,225	22.3	12,951	10,526	614	520	NM	19	149	159
South Carolina	6,551	5,606	16.9	6,465	5,521	--	--	--	--	86	85
Virginia	7,119	6,167	15.4	5,724	5,236	1,267	811	--	1	128	120
West Virginia	16,697	15,953	4.7	11,173	10,473	5,354	5,293	--	--	171	187
East South Central	**39,316**	**36,112**	**8.9**	**37,492**	**33,904**	**1,469**	**1,874**	**NM**	**8**	**346**	**325**
Alabama	12,376	10,302	20.1	12,271	10,209	34	29	--	--	70	64
Kentucky	15,564	14,497	7.4	14,129	12,652	1,435	1,845	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	2,225	1,589	40.1	2,225	1,589	--	--	--	--	1	--
Tennessee	9,151	9,723	-5.9	8,867	9,454	--	--	NM	8	275	261
West South Central	**38,290**	**35,963**	**6.5**	**26,296**	**26,135**	**11,389**	**9,326**	**--**	**--**	**604**	**503**
Arkansas	3,301	4,073	-19.0	3,284	4,059	--	--	--	--	17	14
Louisiana	4,036	3,738	8.0	1,886	1,835	2,117	1,896	--	--	32	7
Oklahoma	6,212	5,729	8.4	5,737	5,302	384	352	--	--	91	76
Texas	24,742	22,423	10.3	15,389	14,939	8,889	7,078	--	--	464	406
Mountain	**35,391**	**34,312**	**3.1**	**32,256**	**31,729**	**3,011**	**2,458**	**--**	**--**	**125**	**125**
Arizona	6,072	5,955	2.0	6,022	5,900	--	--	--	--	49	55
Colorado	5,916	5,982	-1.1	5,864	5,935	NM	48	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	11
Montana	2,904	2,396	21.2	58	55	2,845	2,342	--	--	--	--
Nevada	2,575	2,876	-10.5	2,575	2,876	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	4,724	4,062	16.3	4,724	4,062	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	5,728	5,956	-3.8	5,644	5,865	67	69	--	--	NM	22
Wyoming	7,459	7,073	5.5	7,368	7,036	46	--	--	--	NM	37
Pacific Contiguous	**2,905**	**2,801**	**3.7**	**727**	**767**	**2,086**	**1,949**	**NM**	**1**	**90**	**84**
California	418	390	7.2	--	--	334	316	--	--	85	74
Oregon	729	765	-4.7	727	767	--	--	--	--	NM	-2
Washington	1,757	1,646	6.8	--	--	1,753	1,633	NM	1	3	11
Pacific Noncontiguous	**369**	**357**	**3.3**	**34**	**35**	**301**	**293**	**NM**	**22**	**NM**	**7**
Alaska	NM	94	--	34	35	NM	37	NM	22	--	--
Hawaii	264	263	.3	--	--	256	256	--	--	NM	7
U.S. Total	**336,695**	**306,024**	**10.0**	**260,059**	**243,861**	**72,733**	**58,754**	**176**	**160**	**3,727**	**3,249**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.8.A. Net Generation from Petroleum by State, February 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	**1,781**	**923**	**93.1**	**202**	**12**	**1,453**	**816**	**NM**	**17**	**NM**	**79**
Connecticut	354	189	87.4	NM	*	347	187	NM	*	NM	2
Maine	335	76	342.1	--	--	268	17	*	*	67	59
Massachusetts	913	646	41.3	40	3	834	612	NM	13	NM	18
New Hampshire	163	8	2010.6	154	6	--	*	NM	1	NM	1
Rhode Island	NM	3	--	NM	1	4	*	NM	2	NM	*
Vermont	NM	1	--	NM	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,848**	**716**	**298.0**	**1,004**	**404**	**1,764**	**266**	**NM**	**3**	**NM**	**42**
New Jersey	303	15	1920.7	28	5	251	5	NM	*	NM	5
New York	1,829	533	243.4	975	398	827	120	NM	3	NM	11
Pennsylvania	715	168	326.1	NM	*	686	141	NM	*	NM	26
East North Central	**518**	**160**	**223.9**	**207**	**112**	**267**	**5**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**42**
Illinois	269	9	2907.2	NM	3	263	4	NM	*	NM	2
Indiana	37	38	-.8	25	18	NM	--	NM	*	12	19
Michigan	117	60	93.9	115	59	--	*	NM	*	NM	1
Ohio	52	21	152.6	48	21	3	*	NM	*	NM	*
Wisconsin	NM	32	--	NM	11	NM	1	NM	*	NM	20
West North Central	**215**	**188**	**14.4**	**203**	**185**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**2**
Iowa	NM	4	--	NM	4	NM	*	NM	*	NM	*
Kansas	79	68	17.2	79	68	--	--	--	--	*	*
Minnesota	81	48	67.9	73	47	7	--	NM	*	NM	1
Missouri	NM	64	--	NM	64	--	--	NM	*	NM	*
Nebraska	NM	1	--	NM	1	--	--	NM	*	--	--
North Dakota	NM	3	--	4	2	--	--	--	--	NM	1
South Dakota	2	*	1284.5	2	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**3,399**	**2,070**	**64.2**	**2,282**	**1,813**	**968**	**126**	**31**	**7**	**118**	**124**
Delaware	288	32	806.7	NM	12	270	7	--	--	NM	13
District of Columbia	13	5	165.4	--	--	13	5	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,760	1,502	17.1	1,712	1,470	40	13	--	--	NM	19
Georgia	NM	69	--	NM	7	15	2	NM	*	NM	59
Maryland	509	94	439.6	NM	2	504	92	NM	*	NM	--
North Carolina	128	57	125.6	80	37	29	*	NM	*	NM	20
South Carolina	62	14	341.2	47	8	1	--	NM	*	13	6
Virginia	516	278	85.4	393	260	87	6	30	7	NM	5
West Virginia	40	19	108.1	29	18	10	1	--	--	NM	1
East South Central	**170**	**48**	**252.5**	**150**	**37**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**10**
Alabama	NM	22	--	6	14	NM	*	--	--	NM	8
Kentucky	24	7	234.1	18	7	6	1	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	44	2	2550.0	43	1	--	--	NM	*	NM	1
Tennessee	86	17	403.5	82	15	NM	--	--	--	NM	2
West South Central	**711**	**326**	**118.3**	**286**	**14**	**383**	**302**	**NM**	*	**41**	**9**
Arkansas	34	11	196.3	30	11	--	--	--	--	4	*
Louisiana	177	131	35.4	58	*	112	129	--	--	7	1
Oklahoma	48	4	1056.9	44	*	--	--	NM	*	4	4
Texas	452	179	152.1	155	2	272	173	NM	*	25	4
Mountain	**NM**	**60**	**--**	**NM**	**20**	**40**	**39**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**1**
Arizona	NM	5	--	3	5	--	--	NM	*	NM	*
Colorado	NM	3	--	NM	3	NM	*	--	--	NM	*
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	37	39	-4.5	NM	*	37	39	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1	3	-65.8	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	2	--	6	1	--	*	--	--	NM	1
Utah	NM	4	--	NM	4	NM	*	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	3	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	NM	*
Pacific Contiguous	**187**	**177**	**5.7**	**21**	**8**	**127**	**125**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**45**
California	159	171	-7.2	2	7	126	123	NM	*	NM	41
Oregon	17	*	3706.8	17	*	--	--	NM	*	*	*
Washington	NM	6	--	2	1	NM	2	NM	*	NM	3
Pacific Noncontiguous	**667**	**647**	**3.1**	**522**	**535**	**105**	**104**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**8**
Alaska	NM	87	--	NM	84	NM	*	NM	*	NM	3
Hawaii	582	560	3.8	456	451	104	103	--	--	NM	5
U.S. Total	**10,560**	**5,314**	**98.7**	**4,899**	**3,140**	**5,122**	**1,784**	**77**	**29**	**462**	**361**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.8.B. Net Generation from Petroleum by State,Year-to-Date through February
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**3,729**	**1,493**	**149.8**	**488**	**28**	**2,967**	**1,270**	**NM**	**34**	**224**	**161**
Connecticut	735	470	56.4	NM	*	722	466	NM	*	NM	3
Maine	717	137	423.2	--	--	570	17	1	1	147	120
Massachusetts	1,833	857	113.9	78	5	1,671	787	NM	28	NM	37
New Hampshire	414	22	1823.8	396	18	--	*	NM	2	NM	1
Rhode Island	NM	5	--	NM	2	5	*	NM	3	NM	*
Vermont	NM	2	--	NM	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**5,797**	**1,685**	**244.1**	**2,110**	**1,003**	**3,515**	**581**	**NM**	**6**	**NM**	**94**
New Jersey	696	29	2334.8	52	6	597	11	NM	*	NM	11
New York	3,652	1,347	171.1	2,053	995	1,534	321	NM	6	41	25
Pennsylvania	1,448	309	368.8	NM	2	1,384	249	NM	*	NM	57
East North Central	**972**	**373**	**160.7**	**399**	**250**	**490**	**37**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**84**
Illinois	495	46	967.3	NM	6	481	36	NM	*	NM	4
Indiana	96	98	-2.7	70	62	2	--	NM	*	21	36
Michigan	217	109	99.0	214	108	--	*	NM	*	NM	1
Ohio	82	52	57.8	75	52	NM	*	NM	*	NM	*
Wisconsin	NM	67	--	31	23	1	1	NM	1	NM	43
West North Central	**427**	**352**	**21.6**	**409**	**347**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**2**	**NM**	**2**
Iowa	NM	8	--	NM	6	NM	*	NM	1	NM	*
Kansas	191	122	57.3	191	122	--	--	--	--	*	*
Minnesota	149	101	47.1	139	99	7	1	NM	1	NM	1
Missouri	NM	114	--	NM	114	--	--	NM	*	NM	*
Nebraska	NM	2	--	NM	2	--	--	NM	*	--	--
North Dakota	NM	5	--	7	4	--	--	--	--	NM	1
South Dakota	3	*	1450.8	3	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**8,491**	**4,814**	**76.4**	**5,896**	**4,194**	**2,234**	**327**	**74**	**11**	**287**	**281**
Delaware	581	71	720.9	NM	22	531	25	--	--	NM	24
District of Columbia	22	4	508.3	--	--	22	4	--	--	--	--
Florida	4,479	3,519	27.3	4,237	3,383	227	93	--	--	NM	44
Georgia	289	187	55.0	77	39	67	5	NM	*	145	143
Maryland	1,028	184	459.3	NM	4	1,018	179	NM	*	NM	--
North Carolina	302	144	109.1	175	100	71	*	NM	*	NM	44
South Carolina	124	32	281.5	87	18	11	--	NM	*	24	15
Virginia	1,598	634	151.9	1,239	591	272	20	72	11	NM	12
West Virginia	68	39	74.4	50	37	16	2	--	--	NM	1
East South Central	**287**	**126**	**128.4**	**239**	**98**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**26**
Alabama	74	61	21.4	49	41	NM	*	--	--	NM	20
Kentucky	48	18	168.1	35	17	13	1	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	52	4	1283.7	50	2	--	--	NM	*	NM	2
Tennessee	113	43	162.3	106	38	NM	--	--	--	NM	5
West South Central	**1,220**	**634**	**92.4**	**405**	**48**	**731**	**566**	**NM**	**1**	**83**	**19**
Arkansas	83	39	114.7	77	38	--	--	--	--	5	*
Louisiana	369	296	24.6	86	4	268	288	--	--	15	3
Oklahoma	87	7	1095.4	78	2	--	--	NM	*	8	6
Texas	681	292	133.2	163	4	463	278	NM	*	55	10
Mountain	**124**	**140**	**-11.7**	**NM**	**39**	**80**	**97**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**4**
Arizona	NM	11	--	3	11	--	--	NM	*	NM	*
Colorado	NM	5	--	5	4	NM	*	--	--	NM	1
Idaho	*	*	-77.8	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	78	97	-19.4	NM	*	77	96	--	--	--	--
Nevada	2	6	-66.1	2	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	7	--	10	4	--	1	--	--	NM	2
Utah	NM	8	--	NM	8	NM	*	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	6	--	5	6	--	--	--	--	NM	*
Pacific Contiguous	**436**	**404**	**8.1**	**25**	**12**	**311**	**281**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**111**
California	397	382	4.1	6	10	311	279	NM	*	81	93
Oregon	18	1	1168.2	17	1	--	--	NM	*	*	1
Washington	NM	21	--	2	1	NM	2	NM	*	NM	17
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,414**	**1,373**	**3.0**	**1,096**	**1,126**	**220**	**226**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**20**
Alaska	NM	184	--	NM	175	NM	*	NM	1	NM	7
Hawaii	1,228	1,190	3.2	955	950	218	226	--	--	NM	14
U.S. Total	**22,897**	**11,392**	**101.0**	**11,104**	**7,145**	**10,571**	**3,388**	**174**	**56**	**1,048**	**804**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.9.A. Net Generation from Natural Gas by State, February 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	**2,491**	**3,069**	**-18.8**	**2**	**6**	**2,306**	**2,866**	**NM**	**28**	**159**	**170**
Connecticut	284	540	-47.3	--	--	269	521	NM	3	NM	16
Maine	559	959	-41.7	--	--	427	823	NM	*	132	136
Massachusetts	1,299	1,003	29.5	2	5	1,267	962	NM	25	NM	11
New Hampshire	NM	7	--	*	1	--	--	--	--	NM	6
Rhode Island	343	560	-38.8	--	--	343	560	NM	*	--	--
Vermont	*	*	-75.8	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,859**	**4,020**	**-28.9**	**427**	**682**	**2,210**	**2,925**	**NM**	**37**	**185**	**376**
New Jersey	884	1,170	-24.4	1	3	803	924	NM	13	70	230
New York	1,758	2,567	-31.5	426	679	1,271	1,799	NM	9	NM	80
Pennsylvania	217	283	-23.3	NM	*	136	201	NM	15	69	66
East North Central	**1,939**	**1,995**	**-2.8**	**396**	**521**	**1,360**	**1,299**	**NM**	**23**	**165**	**152**
Illinois	350	363	-3.6	NM	83	258	223	NM	15	56	42
Indiana	241	344	-30.2	152	138	33	139	NM	1	55	67
Michigan	1,105	1,093	1.1	86	206	1,003	866	NM	1	NM	20
Ohio	28	59	-52.4	9	38	NM	18	NM	1	NM	3
Wisconsin	215	135	59.4	126	57	50	53	NM	5	35	20
West North Central	**288**	**392**	**-26.7**	**190**	**277**	**74**	**78**	**NM**	**11**	**NM**	**27**
Iowa	31	35	-12.5	20	25	--	--	NM	1	9	9
Kansas	61	48	27.3	59	45	--	--	NM	*	NM	3
Minnesota	108	105	2.3	42	12	56	70	NM	9	NM	14
Missouri	71	184	-61.4	52	175	18	8	NM	--	NM	*
Nebraska	15	11	41.8	14	10	NM	--	NM	1	NM	*
North Dakota	NM	*	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	*
South Dakota	2	10	-75.9	2	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**4,574**	**4,422**	**3.5**	**3,632**	**3,259**	**763**	**940**	**NM**	**8**	**160**	**214**
Delaware	41	99	-58.7	2	*	39	99	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	3,882	3,464	12.1	3,428	2,942	354	373	NM	5	95	144
Georgia	110	132	-17.0	NM	25	67	61	--	--	NM	46
Maryland	80	54	47.7	NM	*	77	54	--	--	NM	--
North Carolina	197	267	-26.0	38	27	158	238	NM	*	NM	1
South Carolina	102	253	-59.6	82	176	20	70	NM	*	*	6
Virginia	153	139	9.4	65	87	45	39	15	3	28	10
West Virginia	NM	13	--	*	*	3	5	--	--	NM	7
East South Central	**1,600**	**3,344**	**-52.2**	**1,231**	**2,850**	**192**	**260**	**NM**	**17**	**164**	**217**
Alabama	744	1,199	-37.9	601	1,049	46	15	--	--	97	135
Kentucky	NM	63	--	9	31	5	2	NM	12	NM	17
Mississippi	797	2,061	-61.3	613	1,771	140	240	NM	1	NM	49
Tennessee	NM	21	--	8	-1	NM	3	NM	3	NM	15
West South Central	**18,161**	**17,130**	**6.0**	**3,930**	**4,349**	**10,025**	**8,483**	**NM**	**36**	**4,163**	**4,262**
Arkansas	382	201	89.8	11	66	349	118	NM	*	22	17
Louisiana	2,640	2,735	-3.5	912	1,240	430	273	NM	2	1,288	1,219
Oklahoma	1,232	1,426	-13.6	959	1,193	221	190	NM	2	50	41
Texas	13,907	12,768	8.9	2,047	1,849	9,024	7,902	NM	33	2,803	2,985
Mountain	**2,958**	**2,846**	**3.9**	**1,253**	**1,110**	**1,629**	**1,636**	**NM**	**19**	**NM**	**80**
Arizona	1,122	1,029	9.1	214	201	907	827	NM	1	NM	*
Colorado	664	533	24.6	406	297	241	219	NM	13	NM	5
Idaho	NM	27	--	1	3	NM	13	--	--	5	12
Montana	2	1	126.3	1	*	--	*	--	--	1	1
Nevada	775	925	-16.2	359	394	417	531	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	237	229	3.4	183	164	37	41	NM	4	NM	19
Utah	82	51	60.7	67	35	*	--	NM	1	NM	14
Wyoming	59	51	14.9	22	16	16	6	--	--	21	29
Pacific Contiguous	**8,098**	**6,791**	**19.2**	**977**	**905**	**5,921**	**4,755**	**NM**	**127**	**1,091**	**1,004**
California	6,669	5,491	21.5	727	597	4,784	3,809	NM	125	1,054	960
Oregon	814	847	-3.9	173	193	611	623	NM	1	30	29
Washington	615	454	35.5	77	115	527	322	NM	2	8	14
Pacific Noncontiguous	**358**	**334**	**7.1**	**261**	**240**	**34**	**29**	**--**	**--**	**62**	**66**
Alaska	324	305	5.9	261	240	--	--	--	--	62	66
Hawaii	34	29	19.2	--	--	34	29	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**43,326**	**44,343**	**-2.3**	**12,299**	**14,198**	**24,514**	**23,271**	**293**	**307**	**6,220**	**6,566**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·Total includes small amount of generation from waste heat.·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.9.B. Net Generation from Natural Gas by State,Year-to-Date through February
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**5,730**	**6,677**	**-14.2**	**NM**	**20**	**5,195**	**6,210**	**52**	**90**	**479**	**358**
Connecticut	629	1,110	-43.4	--	--	595	1,070	NM	6	NM	35
Maine	1,672	2,004	-16.6	--	--	1,251	1,717	NM	*	421	287
Massachusetts	2,522	2,258	11.7	NM	17	2,452	2,134	NM	84	NM	23
New Hampshire	NM	15	--	*	3	--	--	--	--	NM	12
Rhode Island	897	1,290	-30.4	--	--	897	1,289	NM	*	--	--
Vermont	*	1	-79.5	*	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**6,363**	**8,477**	**-24.9**	**926**	**1,342**	**4,940**	**6,283**	**78**	**79**	**419**	**773**
New Jersey	1,988	2,542	-21.8	3	4	1,790	2,033	NM	27	172	478
New York	3,911	5,372	-27.2	922	1,337	2,858	3,857	NM	19	101	159
Pennsylvania	464	562	-17.5	NM	*	292	394	NM	32	146	136
East North Central	**3,950**	**3,875**	**1.9**	**750**	**843**	**2,816**	**2,665**	**NM**	**49**	**337**	**318**
Illinois	679	644	5.5	NM	122	491	401	NM	33	108	88
Indiana	464	602	-22.9	252	266	87	194	NM	1	124	141
Michigan	2,310	2,276	1.5	225	321	2,052	1,912	NM	2	NM	41
Ohio	76	77	-1.8	19	42	51	28	NM	2	NM	5
Wisconsin	421	276	52.4	202	93	134	130	NM	11	75	43
West North Central	**779**	**872**	**-10.7**	**486**	**666**	**176**	**126**	**NM**	**23**	**99**	**58**
Iowa	54	82	-34.1	34	60	--	--	NM	3	17	19
Kansas	196	134	46.2	129	128	--	--	NM	*	67	6
Minnesota	229	198	15.4	88	32	113	117	NM	18	NM	32
Missouri	271	414	-34.5	207	404	63	9	NM	*	NM	1
Nebraska	NM	34	--	NM	32	NM	--	NM	1	NM	1
North Dakota	NM	*	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	*
South Dakota	3	10	-66.2	3	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**10,311**	**9,763**	**5.6**	**7,616**	**7,305**	**2,300**	**1,985**	**NM**	**16**	**342**	**457**
Delaware	92	170	-45.8	2	*	90	170	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	7,866	7,547	4.2	6,812	6,410	836	827	NM	10	208	301
Georgia	552	307	79.8	42	39	456	163	--	--	NM	105
Maryland	179	117	53.2	NM	*	172	117	--	--	NM	--
North Carolina	559	528	5.9	195	33	358	491	NM	1	NM	3
South Carolina	421	663	-36.4	369	518	51	132	NM	*	1	13
Virginia	619	403	53.7	195	304	326	74	43	5	55	20
West Virginia	23	29	-18.5	1	1	10	13	--	--	NM	15
East South Central	**4,441**	**6,887**	**-35.5**	**3,511**	**5,835**	**564**	**569**	**NM**	**31**	**350**	**453**
Alabama	2,087	2,534	-17.6	1,570	2,220	319	33	--	--	199	281
Kentucky	98	106	-7.1	54	45	8	5	9	20	NM	35
Mississippi	2,137	4,205	-49.2	1,804	3,571	233	528	NM	3	NM	103
Tennessee	118	43	175.1	82	-1	NM	3	NM	7	NM	33
West South Central	**37,686**	**35,491**	**6.2**	**7,904**	**8,984**	**20,730**	**17,418**	**113**	**76**	**8,940**	**9,013**
Arkansas	668	367	81.8	26	111	589	217	NM	*	52	38
Louisiana	5,853	5,684	3.0	1,989	2,566	1,044	530	42	4	2,778	2,584
Oklahoma	2,400	2,522	-4.8	1,906	2,074	392	360	NM	4	98	83
Texas	28,765	26,918	6.9	3,982	4,233	18,704	16,310	NM	68	6,012	6,307
Mountain	**5,318**	**5,705**	**-6.8**	**2,512**	**2,445**	**2,649**	**3,064**	**NM**	**41**	**NM**	**156**
Arizona	1,615	1,829	-11.7	371	374	1,242	1,453	NM	3	NM	*
Colorado	1,305	1,175	11.0	844	715	426	424	NM	26	NM	10
Idaho	NM	55	--	3	5	NM	27	--	--	11	24
Montana	3	2	60.7	2	*	--	*	--	--	1	2
Nevada	1,610	1,932	-16.6	765	871	845	1,061	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	460	469	-1.8	345	328	81	87	NM	8	NM	45
Utah	174	137	27.1	144	120	1	--	NM	3	NM	14
Wyoming	116	106	9.3	38	33	32	12	--	--	45	61
Pacific Contiguous	**16,679**	**14,508**	**15.0**	**1,998**	**2,014**	**12,174**	**10,087**	**250**	**267**	**2,258**	**2,140**
California	13,487	11,780	14.5	1,373	1,254	9,699	8,243	241	261	2,175	2,022
Oregon	1,968	1,788	10.1	311	535	1,588	1,191	NM	1	68	60
Washington	1,223	940	30.1	314	225	887	653	NM	5	14	57
Pacific Noncontiguous	**788**	**743**	**6.0**	**588**	**542**	**71**	**60**	**--**	**--**	**128**	**141**
Alaska	716	683	5.0	588	542	--	--	--	--	128	141
Hawaii	71	60	18.2	--	--	71	60	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**92,046**	**92,998**	**-1.0**	**26,293**	**29,996**	**51,614**	**48,467**	**669**	**671**	**13,470**	**13,865**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·Total includes small amount of generation from waste heat.·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.10.A. Net Generation from Other Gases by State, February 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	*	*	-98.1	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Maine	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	NM	91	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	NM	91
New Jersey	NM	34	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	NM	34
New York	NM	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	9
Pennsylvania	NM	49	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	NM	49
East North Central	NM	317	--	--	--	NM	10	--	--	NM	307
Illinois	NM	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	27
Indiana	161	267	-39.8	--	--	NM	*	--	--	160	266
Michigan	*	1	-59.0	--	--	*	1	--	--	--	--
Ohio	NM	23	--	--	--	NM	9	--	--	NM	14
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	NM	5	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	NM	5
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	NM	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	5
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	52	60	-14.3	--	--	28	36	--	--	23	24
Delaware	15	12	25.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	12
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1	3	-75.6	--	--	*	*	--	--	1	3
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	28	36	-20.8	--	--	28	36	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	--	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	7	9	-19.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	9
East South Central	NM	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	18
Alabama	NM	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	17
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	*	1	-88.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	1
West South Central	296	201	47.5	--	--	34	29	--	--	262	172
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	57	34	65.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	34
Oklahoma	NM	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	6
Texas	234	160	45.7	--	--	34	29	--	--	200	131
Mountain	NM	1	--	1	*	2	*	--	--	NM	1
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	1	*	84.6	1	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	1	*	395.7	--	--	1	*	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	1
Pacific Contiguous	122	112	8.3	--	--	24	23	NM	--	97	89
California	97	90	8.8	--	--	*	*	NM	--	97	89
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	24	23	6.4	--	--	24	23	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	NM	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	3
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	3
U.S. Total	733	809	-9.4	1	*	96	98	*	--	636	710

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.10.B. Net Generation from Other Gases by State, Year-to-Date through February
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	*	*	-99.1	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Maine	*	*	-80.0	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	NM	180	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	NM	179
New Jersey	NM	70	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	NM	70
New York	NM	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	18
Pennsylvania	NM	91	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	NM	91
East North Central	427	661	-35.4	--	--	NM	21	--	--	412	641
Illinois	NM	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	56
Indiana	360	556	-35.2	--	--	NM	1	--	--	360	555
Michigan	1	1	-52.2	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Ohio	NM	48	--	--	--	NM	19	--	--	NM	30
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	NM	10	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	NM	10
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	NM	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	10
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	117	126	-7.1	--	--	62	78	--	--	55	48
Delaware	34	26	31.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	26
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	5	4	29.8	--	--	*	*	--	--	5	4
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	61	77	-20.8	--	--	61	77	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	*	*	-76.1	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	*	*	-65.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	17	19	-10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	19
East South Central	NM	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	42
Alabama	NM	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	39
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	*	2	-84.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	2
West South Central	671	506	32.5	--	--	72	130	--	--	598	377
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	132	73	80.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	132	73
Oklahoma	NM	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	11
Texas	524	421	24.5	--	--	72	130	--	--	452	292
Mountain	NM	2	--	1	*	6	1	--	--	NM	1
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	1	*	152.6	1	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	4	1	507.4	--	--	4	1	--	--	--	--
Nevada	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	1
Pacific Contiguous	273	268	1.9	--	--	51	48	NM	--	222	219
California	222	220	1.1	--	--	NM	*	NM	--	222	219
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	51	48	5.3	--	--	51	48	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	NM	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	8
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	8
U.S. Total	1,646	1,803	-8.7	1	*	207	277	*	--	1,438	1,525

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.11.A. Net Generation from Nuclear Energy by State, February 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	**2,802**	**2,595**	**8.0**	**--**	**1,122**	**2,802**	**1,473**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	1,365	1,020	33.8	--	--	1,365	1,020	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	316	453	-30.2	--	--	316	453	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	777	778	-.1	--	778	777	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	343	343	.1	--	343	343	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**11,911**	**11,540**	**3.2**	**1,389**	**918**	**10,522**	**10,622**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	2,614	2,628	-.6	--	--	2,614	2,628	--	--	--	--
New York	3,229	3,380	-4.5	333	310	2,895	3,071	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	6,068	5,532	9.7	1,056	608	5,013	4,923	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**11,325**	**10,853**	**4.4**	**4,113**	**4,017**	**7,211**	**6,836**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	7,211	6,836	5.5	--	--	7,211	6,836	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	2,321	1,979	17.3	2,321	1,979	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	762	1,057	-27.9	762	1,057	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1,030	981	5.0	1,030	981	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**3,587**	**3,135**	**14.4**	**3,587**	**3,135**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	175	389	-55.1	175	389	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	801	799	.2	801	799	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,126	770	46.3	1,126	770	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	785	335	134.6	785	335	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	700	842	-16.9	700	842	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**16,029**	**16,060**	**-.2**	**15,157**	**15,198**	**872**	**862**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,600	2,661	-2.3	2,600	2,661	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,758	2,647	4.2	2,758	2,647	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	872	862	1.1	--	--	872	862	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	3,333	3,066	8.7	3,333	3,066	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	4,426	4,464	-.9	4,426	4,464	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	2,040	2,360	-13.5	2,040	2,360	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**5,452**	**5,731**	**-4.9**	**5,452**	**5,731**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	2,279	2,665	-14.5	2,279	2,665	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	835	851	-1.9	835	851	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,338	2,215	5.6	2,338	2,215	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**4,818**	**5,837**	**-17.5**	**3,279**	**4,321**	**1,539**	**1,516**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	1,256	1,209	3.8	1,256	1,209	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1,165	1,416	-17.8	1,165	1,416	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	2,398	3,211	-25.3	858	1,695	1,539	1,516	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**2,545**	**2,567**	**-.8**	**2,545**	**2,567**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	2,545	2,567	-.8	2,545	2,567	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**2,473**	**3,341**	**-26.0**	**2,473**	**3,341**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	1,754	2,869	-38.9	1,754	2,869	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	718	472	52.3	718	472	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**60,942**	**61,658**	**-1.2**	**37,995**	**40,348**	**22,947**	**21,310**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.11.B. Net Generation from Nuclear Energy by State, Year-to-Date through February
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**6,002**	**5,824**	**3.1**	**--**	**2,376**	**6,002**	**3,448**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	2,813	2,498	12.6	--	--	2,813	2,498	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	813	951	-14.4	--	--	813	951	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	1,638	1,640	-.1	--	1,640	1,638	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	738	736	.3	--	736	738	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**25,540**	**24,918**	**2.5**	**3,014**	**2,539**	**22,526**	**22,379**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	5,557	5,398	3.0	--	--	5,557	5,398	--	--	--	--
New York	6,954	7,148	-2.7	702	679	6,252	6,469	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	13,029	12,372	5.3	2,312	1,860	10,717	10,513	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**23,993**	**22,939**	**4.6**	**8,642**	**8,835**	**15,350**	**14,104**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	15,350	14,104	8.8	--	--	15,350	14,104	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	4,775	4,069	17.3	4,775	4,069	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	1,689	2,639	-36.0	1,689	2,639	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	2,179	2,126	2.5	2,179	2,126	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**7,896**	**7,297**	**8.2**	**7,896**	**7,297**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	601	808	-25.7	601	808	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	1,632	1,688	-3.3	1,632	1,688	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	2,369	1,922	23.3	2,369	1,922	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	1,658	1,182	40.3	1,658	1,182	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	1,636	1,697	-3.6	1,636	1,697	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**33,382**	**34,267**	**-2.6**	**31,217**	**32,116**	**2,165**	**2,151**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	5,514	5,625	-2.0	5,514	5,625	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	5,820	5,510	5.6	5,820	5,510	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	2,165	2,151	.7	--	--	2,165	2,151	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	6,955	6,617	5.1	6,955	6,617	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	9,398	9,392	.1	9,398	9,392	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	3,530	4,972	-29.0	3,530	4,972	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**11,590**	**12,203**	**-5.0**	**11,590**	**12,203**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	5,091	5,615	-9.3	5,091	5,615	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,748	1,793	-2.5	1,748	1,793	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	4,751	4,795	-.9	4,751	4,795	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**10,471**	**12,295**	**-14.8**	**7,228**	**9,102**	**3,244**	**3,194**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	2,648	2,544	4.1	2,648	2,544	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	2,728	2,986	-8.6	2,728	2,986	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	5,095	6,766	-24.7	1,851	3,573	3,244	3,194	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**5,365**	**5,411**	**-.9**	**5,365**	**5,411**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	5,365	5,411	-.9	5,365	5,411	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**5,914**	**7,430**	**-20.4**	**5,914**	**7,430**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	4,365	6,116	-28.6	4,365	6,116	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	1,549	1,315	17.8	1,549	1,315	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**130,153**	**132,584**	**-1.8**	**80,866**	**87,309**	**49,287**	**45,276**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.12.A. Net Generation from Hydroelectric Power by State, February 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	**292**	**373**	**-21.6**	**35**	**35**	**206**	**252**	*	--	**51**	**85**
Connecticut	26	20	30.3	NM	1	24	19	--	--	--	--
Maine	156	177	-11.9	NM	*	108	104	--	--	48	74
Massachusetts	-3	15	-122.7	NM	*	-5	14	*	--	NM	1
New Hampshire	49	83	-40.8	14	17	35	58	--	--	NM	9
Rhode Island	NM	*	--	--	--	NM	*	--	--	--	--
Vermont	64	77	-17.2	NM	17	44	58	--	--	NM	2
Middle Atlantic	**1,724**	**2,141**	**-19.5**	**1,370**	**1,663**	**353**	**472**	**NM**	--	**NM**	**6**
New Jersey	-10	-9	17.7	-12	-10	NM	2	--	--	--	--
New York	1,643	2,017	-18.6	1,331	1,594	311	416	NM	--	NM	6
Pennsylvania	92	133	-30.7	51	79	41	54	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**211**	**246**	**-14.1**	**173**	**213**	**16**	**15**	**NM**	**1**	**21**	**17**
Illinois	NM	9	--	NM	3	NM	6	NM	*	--	--
Indiana	21	21	.6	21	21	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	19	37	-48.5	9	26	NM	8	--	--	NM	3
Ohio	26	53	-50.4	26	53	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	134	127	6.0	114	110	NM	1	NM	*	19	15
West North Central	**543**	**605**	**-10.3**	**524**	**581**	**NM**	**6**	--	--	**13**	**18**
Iowa	48	66	-27.5	47	65	NM	1	--	--	--	--
Kansas	NM	2	--	--	--	NM	2	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	42	59	-29.0	27	39	NM	3	--	--	13	18
Missouri	18	125	-85.5	18	125	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	51	56	-8.8	51	56	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	162	99	64.1	162	99	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	219	198	10.6	219	198	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,098**	**666**	**64.8**	**740**	**337**	**158**	**205**	**NM**	*	**199**	**124**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	21	16	32.6	21	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	289	180	60.9	287	177	NM	*	--	--	NM	3
Maryland	121	164	-26.0	--	--	121	164	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	459	257	78.7	314	165	NM	1	NM	*	144	91
South Carolina	72	38	92.1	69	34	NM	4	NM	*	--	--
Virginia	31	-68	-146.4	28	-71	NM	4	--	--	NM	*
West Virginia	103	79	30.0	20	17	30	32	--	--	53	30
East South Central	**2,249**	**1,888**	**19.1**	**2,174**	**1,833**	**1**	**1**	--	--	**74**	**54**
Alabama	1,148	786	46.0	1,148	786	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	298	435	-31.6	298	435	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1	1	-19.1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	803	666	20.6	729	612	--	--	--	--	74	54
West South Central	**407**	**727**	**-44.0**	**350**	**631**	**57**	**95**	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	218	377	-42.3	218	377	NM	*	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	54	92	-41.5	--	--	54	92	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	65	198	-67.3	65	198	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	71	60	18.9	68	56	3	3	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**1,813**	**2,156**	**-15.9**	**1,576**	**1,901**	**238**	**255**	--	--	--	--
Arizona	500	615	-18.6	500	615	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	35	57	-39.5	33	56	NM	2	--	--	--	--
Idaho	514	641	-19.9	484	609	29	32	--	--	--	--
Montana	523	615	-15.0	317	395	205	220	--	--	--	--
Nevada	170	135	25.9	169	134	NM	1	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	26	--	NM	26	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	38	37	3.2	38	37	NM	1	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	18	30	-38.8	18	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**10,383**	**10,604**	**-2.1**	**10,277**	**10,505**	**102**	**95**	**NM**	**4**	**NM**	*
California	2,560	1,839	39.2	2,496	1,782	63	58	--	--	--	--
Oregon	2,771	2,953	-6.1	2,745	2,928	27	25	--	--	--	--
Washington	5,052	5,812	-13.1	5,036	5,796	NM	12	NM	4	NM	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**135**	**147**	**-7.7**	**129**	**141**	**NM**	**2**	--	--	**NM**	**4**
Alaska	129	140	-7.5	129	140	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	7	--	*	1	NM	2	--	--	NM	4
U.S. Total	**18,856**	**19,552**	**-3.6**	**17,349**	**17,839**	**1,140**	**1,399**	**6**	**5**	**362**	**309**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.12.B. Net Generation from Hydroelectric Power by State, Year-to-Date through February
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**663**	**638**	**3.8**	**81**	**66**	**474**	**424**	**1**	**--**	**107**	**149**
Connecticut	68	49	38.1	NM	2	64	47	--	--	--	--
Maine	332	321	3.6	NM	*	229	192	--	--	102	129
Massachusetts	1	-3	-127.9	NM	*	-2	-6	1	--	NM	2
New Hampshire	114	146	-21.7	33	29	80	103	--	--	NM	15
Rhode Island	NM	*	--	--	--	NM	*	--	--	--	--
Vermont	147	125	17.6	44	34	101	88	--	--	NM	3
Middle Atlantic	**3,822**	**4,150**	**-7.9**	**3,001**	**3,383**	**818**	**757**	**NM**	**--**	**NM**	**10**
New Jersey	-21	-19	11.7	-24	-22	NM	3	--	--	--	--
New York	3,584	3,990	-10.2	2,876	3,300	706	681	NM	--	NM	10
Pennsylvania	258	178	44.8	149	105	109	74	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**435**	**532**	**-18.3**	**357**	**464**	**33**	**32**	**NM**	**1**	**44**	**35**
Illinois	23	20	12.9	NM	7	NM	13	NM	1	--	--
Indiana	43	66	-35.3	43	66	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	37	64	-42.7	15	42	NM	16	--	--	NM	5
Ohio	62	106	-42.0	62	106	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	271	276	-1.7	230	243	NM	2	NM	1	39	30
West North Central	**1,102**	**1,176**	**-6.3**	**1,065**	**1,132**	**NM**	**13**	**--**	**--**	**24**	**31**
Iowa	106	138	-22.9	103	135	NM	3	--	--	--	--
Kansas	NM	5	--	--	--	NM	5	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	93	122	-24.0	64	86	NM	5	--	--	24	31
Missouri	41	166	-75.5	41	166	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	70	114	-38.6	70	114	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	311	208	49.0	311	208	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	477	422	12.9	477	422	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**2,309**	**1,258**	**83.5**	**1,507**	**708**	**379**	**312**	**NM**	*****	**423**	**238**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	40	29	38.1	40	29	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	514	358	43.7	508	353	NM	*	--	--	NM	5
Maryland	303	231	31.0	--	--	303	231	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	984	536	83.4	670	363	NM	2	NM	*	312	172
South Carolina	168	88	91.5	162	82	7	6	NM	*	--	--
Virginia	87	-147	-159.3	80	-153	7	6	--	--	NM	*
West Virginia	212	162	30.8	47	35	60	66	--	--	105	61
East South Central	**4,363**	**3,759**	**16.1**	**4,195**	**3,639**	**1**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**167**	**119**
Alabama	2,080	1,734	20.0	2,080	1,734	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	627	689	-9.0	627	689	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1	2	-52.0	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,655	1,334	24.0	1,488	1,216	--	--	--	--	167	119
West South Central	**919**	**1,178**	**-22.0**	**773**	**1,025**	**146**	**153**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	464	613	-24.3	464	613	NM	*	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	139	146	-4.5	--	--	139	146	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	147	288	-49.0	147	288	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	168	130	29.0	162	124	6	7	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**3,647**	**4,400**	**-17.1**	**3,208**	**3,873**	**439**	**527**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	1,049	1,297	-19.1	1,049	1,297	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	95	136	-30.6	91	133	NM	3	--	--	--	--
Idaho	977	1,215	-19.6	919	1,150	58	65	--	--	--	--
Montana	1,034	1,307	-20.9	658	851	375	456	--	--	--	--
Nevada	354	245	44.4	352	244	NM	1	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	30	54	-45.6	30	54	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	72	82	-12.4	71	81	NM	1	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	37	64	-41.3	37	64	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**20,278**	**23,035**	**-12.0**	**20,054**	**22,827**	**215**	**198**	**NM**	**9**	**NM**	*****
California	4,936	4,180	18.1	4,805	4,062	132	118	--	--	--	--
Oregon	5,635	6,278	-10.2	5,577	6,223	58	56	--	--	--	--
Washington	9,707	12,577	-22.8	9,673	12,543	NM	24	NM	9	NM	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**273**	**319**	**-14.6**	**260**	**307**	**NM**	**5**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**8**
Alaska	260	305	-14.8	260	305	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	14	--	*	2	NM	5	--	--	NM	8
U.S. Total	**37,810**	**40,445**	**-6.5**	**34,502**	**37,423**	**2,522**	**2,423**	**12**	**10**	**774**	**589**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.13.A. Net Generation from Other Renewables by State, February 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	**686**	**737**	**-6.9**	**22**	**13**	**481**	**522**	**11**	**13**	**172**	**188**
Connecticut	116	118	-2.3	--	--	116	118	--	--	--	--
Maine	328	356	-7.9	--	--	149	165	9	12	170	179
Massachusetts	141	147	-4.0	--	--	139	145	2	2	NM	--
New Hampshire	56	79	-28.6	--	--	56	72	--	--	NM	7
Rhode Island	8	8	2.1	--	--	8	8	--	--	--	--
Vermont	37	29	29.6	22	13	14	14	--	--	NM	2
Middle Atlantic	**455**	**491**	**-7.3**	**--**	**--**	**380**	**403**	**25**	**33**	**50**	**55**
New Jersey	96	105	-7.9	--	--	95	103	NM	*	NM	1
New York	178	179	-.6	--	--	154	151	14	14	10	14
Pennsylvania	181	208	-12.8	--	--	131	149	11	18	39	41
East North Central	**401**	**353**	**13.7**	**30**	**27**	**224**	**203**	**17**	**15**	**130**	**107**
Illinois	52	61	-14.8	--	--	46	55	NM	1	NM	6
Indiana	11	9	15.9	--	--	NM	6	NM	3	2	*
Michigan	224	175	27.5	1	2	145	113	12	10	65	51
Ohio	10	11	-5.9	--	--	NM	5	NM	*	NM	6
Wisconsin	105	96	8.6	29	26	22	24	NM	2	52	44
West North Central	**279**	**366**	**-23.8**	**38**	**28**	**204**	**281**	**NM**	**2**	**34**	**55**
Iowa	75	109	-30.6	7	3	68	105	NM	*	NM	--
Kansas	28	47	-40.9	--	--	28	47	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	164	205	-19.7	22	21	108	129	NM	1	34	54
Missouri	7	4	100.4	6	3	--	--	*	--	NM	1
Nebraska	3	1	130.9	2	*	NM	1	NM	*	--	--
North Dakota	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	*	1	-42.0	*	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,062**	**1,142**	**-7.0**	**15**	**13**	**431**	**387**	**33**	**34**	**583**	**708**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	319	405	-21.1	11	10	255	241	NM	3	51	150
Georgia	204	242	-15.6	--	--	NM	2	--	--	203	241
Maryland	50	43	15.0	--	--	35	41	NM	2	13	--
North Carolina	184	165	11.4	--	--	38	37	--	--	146	128
South Carolina	109	110	-.8	2	1	--	--	NM	4	103	105
Virginia	178	176	1.1	--	--	87	66	25	25	66	85
West Virginia	18	1	1283.7	3	1	15	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**449**	**533**	**-15.8**	**1**	**--**	**18**	**20**	**NM**	**1**	**429**	**512**
Alabama	317	328	-3.5	--	--	16	17	--	--	301	311
Kentucky	21	30	-29.9	1	--	--	--	--	--	20	30
Mississippi	54	120	-54.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	54	120
Tennessee	56	55	3.1	--	--	NM	2	NM	1	54	51
West South Central	**680**	**640**	**6.2**	*****	**--**	**232**	**174**	**NM**	**1**	**445**	**465**
Arkansas	150	131	14.6	--	--	--	--	NM	*	150	131
Louisiana	199	222	-10.1	--	--	3	6	--	--	196	216
Oklahoma	16	22	-23.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	22
Texas	314	266	18.0	*	--	229	168	2	1	82	97
Mountain	**212**	**219**	**-3.4**	**23**	**27**	**143**	**161**	**NM**	**3**	**42**	**28**
Arizona	NM	5	--	2	4	--	--	NM	*	--	--
Colorado	14	20	-26.6	5	6	7	11	NM	3	--	--
Idaho	39	27	47.9	--	--	NM	3	--	--	37	24
Montana	6	4	30.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	4
Nevada	93	96	-2.7	--	--	93	96	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	1	--	--	--	NM	1	--	--	--	--
Utah	17	16	3.7	16	15	NM	1	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	39	51	-23.1	1	2	38	49	--	--	NM	--
Pacific Contiguous	**1,768**	**1,750**	**1.0**	**58**	**48**	**1,528**	**1,498**	**27**	**18**	**156**	**186**
California	1,559	1,557	.1	16	17	1,434	1,423	27	18	82	100
Oregon	79	76	4.2	--	--	53	39	--	--	27	37
Washington	129	117	11.0	41	31	41	36	--	--	47	49
Pacific Noncontiguous	**46**	**51**	**-8.6**	**NM**	*****	**36**	**37**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**13**
Alaska	NM	*	--	NM	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	46	50	-8.6	*	*	36	37	--	--	NM	13
U.S. Total	**6,038**	**6,282**	**-3.9**	**189**	**156**	**3,678**	**3,687**	**122**	**120**	**2,049**	**2,319**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.13.B. Net Generation from Other Renewables by State, Year-to-Date through February
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**1,467**	**1,592**	**-7.8**	**52**	**19**	**1,050**	**1,134**	**25**	**29**	**340**	**411**
Connecticut	240	252	-4.5	--	--	240	252	--	--	--	--
Maine	712	777	-8.4	--	--	354	360	20	25	337	392
Massachusetts	297	323	-8.2	--	--	292	320	5	4	NM	--
New Hampshire	119	173	-31.3	--	--	118	157	--	--	NM	16
Rhode Island	17	17	1.1	--	--	17	17	--	--	--	--
Vermont	83	51	63.4	52	19	29	29	--	--	NM	4
Middle Atlantic	**958**	**1,022**	**-6.3**	**--**	**--**	**797**	**852**	**53**	**69**	**108**	**101**
New Jersey	202	212	-4.7	--	--	200	209	NM	1	NM	2
New York	374	375	-.3	--	--	321	317	29	32	24	26
Pennsylvania	382	435	-12.2	--	--	276	325	24	36	81	73
East North Central	**772**	**783**	**-1.4**	**58**	**57**	**443**	**451**	**33**	**40**	**237**	**234**
Illinois	109	121	-10.4	--	--	97	109	NM	1	11	11
Indiana	19	20	-7.0	--	--	12	14	2	6	5	1
Michigan	405	413	-1.8	3	3	280	267	27	30	95	113
Ohio	22	23	-5.4	--	--	NM	10	NM	*	NM	13
Wisconsin	217	205	5.7	54	54	45	52	NM	4	114	96
West North Central	**515**	**730**	**-29.5**	**90**	**62**	**350**	**543**	**NM**	**5**	**69**	**119**
Iowa	126	200	-37.2	15	7	109	192	NM	1	NM	--
Kansas	57	93	-38.9	--	--	57	93	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	307	423	-27.4	54	46	183	257	NM	3	67	117
Missouri	17	9	81.0	15	8	--	--	1	*	NM	1
Nebraska	7	3	120.2	5	1	NM	1	NM	1	--	--
North Dakota	*	*	32.5	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
South Dakota	1	1	31.7	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**2,231**	**2,489**	**-10.4**	**27**	**27**	**951**	**844**	**67**	**73**	**1,185**	**1,544**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	677	889	-23.8	21	22	561	527	NM	6	89	334
Georgia	463	554	-16.4	--	--	NM	3	--	--	459	550
Maryland	112	102	9.4	--	--	81	98	NM	4	27	--
North Carolina	353	349	1.3	--	--	79	78	--	--	274	271
South Carolina	187	224	-16.7	3	3	--	--	4	8	180	213
Virginia	405	368	10.0	--	--	197	138	53	54	154	176
West Virginia	34	3	1090.6	3	3	31	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**980**	**1,148**	**-14.7**	**3**	**--**	**35**	**41**	**NM**	**2**	**941**	**1,105**
Alabama	677	706	-4.1	--	--	31	36	--	--	646	671
Kentucky	57	62	-8.1	3	--	--	--	--	--	54	62
Mississippi	123	260	-52.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	123	260
Tennessee	123	120	2.3	--	--	NM	5	NM	2	117	112
West South Central	**1,355**	**1,381**	**-1.9**	*****	**--**	**413**	**447**	**6**	**3**	**936**	**932**
Arkansas	321	276	16.3	--	--	--	--	NM	1	320	275
Louisiana	416	456	-8.6	--	--	9	11	--	--	408	444
Oklahoma	40	39	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	39
Texas	577	611	-5.5	*	--	404	435	5	2	168	174
Mountain	**462**	**464**	**-.4**	**53**	**58**	**314**	**335**	**NM**	**6**	**88**	**64**
Arizona	4	11	-64.3	3	10	--	--	NM	1	--	--
Colorado	35	41	-14.2	12	13	18	23	NM	5	--	--
Idaho	82	60	36.4	--	--	NM	6	--	--	76	54
Montana	12	10	22.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	10
Nevada	195	205	-5.0	--	--	195	205	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	2	--	--	--	NM	2	--	--	--	--
Utah	35	34	5.6	34	31	NM	2	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	95	101	-5.6	4	4	91	97	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**3,639**	**3,729**	**-2.4**	**114**	**100**	**3,112**	**3,224**	**58**	**38**	**354**	**367**
California	3,205	3,287	-2.5	34	35	2,935	3,008	58	38	178	206
Oregon	158	174	-9.5	--	--	94	111	--	--	64	64
Washington	276	268	3.1	80	65	83	106	--	--	113	97
Pacific Noncontiguous	**93**	**112**	**-16.8**	**NM**	*****	**72**	**83**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**29**
Alaska	NM	*	--	NM	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	93	112	-16.9	*	*	72	83	--	--	NM	29
U.S. Total	**12,470**	**13,450**	**-7.3**	**397**	**323**	**7,539**	**7,953**	**255**	**265**	**4,278**	**4,908**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.14.A. Net Generation from Other Energy Sources by State, February 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2**	**3**	**-6.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**3**
New Jersey	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	2	3	-6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	3
East North Central	**3**	*	**3843.2**	**--**	**--**	*	*	*	*	**3**	**--**
Illinois	*	*	-20.5	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	*	*	-66.7	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
West North Central	**4**	**3**	**27.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**3**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	4	3	27.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	3
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**128**	**166**	**-23.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**128**	**166**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	112	150	-25.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	112	150
Georgia	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	15	16	-2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	16
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**1**	**1**	**-36.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**1**
Alabama	*	*	-2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1	1	-37.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
West South Central	**106**	**202**	**-47.7**	**--**	**--**	**6**	**68**	**--**	**--**	**99**	**134**
Arkansas	--	10	-100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Louisiana	62	21	193.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	62	21
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	43	170	-74.4	--	--	6	68	--	--	37	102
Mountain	**11**	**16**	**-28.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**11**	**16**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	6	9	-33.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	9
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	5	7	-21.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	7
Pacific Contiguous	*	**1**	**-33.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	*	**1**
California	*	1	-33.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	1
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**256**	**391**	**-34.6**	**--**	**--**	**6**	**68**	*	*	**249**	**323**

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.14.B. Net Generation from Other Energy Sources by State, Year-to-Date through February
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**1**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**5**	**6**	**-10.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**6**
New Jersey	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	5	6	-10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	6
East North Central	**6**	*****	**7169.1**	**--**	**--**	*****	*****	*****	*****	**6**	**--**
Illinois	*	*	66.7	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	*	*	-33.3	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--
West North Central	**9**	**7**	**25.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**9**	**7**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	9	7	25.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	7
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**281**	**346**	**-18.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**281**	**346**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	248	312	-20.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	248	312
Georgia	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	33	34	-2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	33	34
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**1**	**1**	**-18.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**1**
Alabama	*	*	-2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1	1	-19.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
West South Central	**273**	**411**	**-33.6**	**--**	**--**	**53**	**113**	**--**	**--**	**220**	**298**
Arkansas	--	20	-100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Louisiana	134	48	180.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	134	48
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	139	343	-59.5	--	--	53	113	--	--	86	230
Mountain	**23**	**33**	**-30.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**23**	**33**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	12	19	-34.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	19
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	11	14	-23.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	14
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**2**	**-18.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**2**
California	1	2	-18.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**600**	**806**	**-25.5**	**--**	**--**	**54**	**113**	*****	*****	**547**	**692**

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Chapter 2. Consumption of Fossil Fuels

Table 2.1. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Total (All Sectors), 1990 through February 2003

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**792,457**	**218,997**	**3,691,563**
1991	**793,666**	**203,669**	**3,764,778**
1992	**805,140**	**172,241**	**3,899,718**
1993	**842,153**	**192,462**	**3,928,653**
1994	**848,796**	**183,618**	**4,367,148**
1995	**860,594**	**132,578**	**4,737,871**
1996	**907,209**	**144,626**	**4,312,458**
1997	**931,949**	**159,715**	**4,564,770**
1998	**946,295**	**222,640**	**5,081,384**
1999	**949,802**	**207,871**	**5,321,984**
2000	**994,933**	**195,228**	**5,691,481**
2001			
January	89,136	32,164	380,142
February	76,002	18,020	347,939
March	78,613	20,256	402,383
April	71,022	19,039	422,486
May	77,344	17,931	473,896
June	82,959	20,555	532,482
July	92,001	18,829	678,341
August	93,954	24,532	732,863
September	79,751	12,659	552,780
October	76,327	11,191	509,011
November	74,073	10,271	389,977
December	81,509	11,224	410,005
Total	**972,691**	**216,672**	**5,832,305**
2002			
January	83,361	11,327	422,849
February	72,770	9,095	379,447
March	77,695	13,492	445,852
April	72,275	12,429	437,164
May	77,210	13,506	454,088
June	84,186	13,032	585,404
July	93,273	16,549	778,760
August	91,758	16,277	741,928
September	84,683	13,083	599,650
October	81,211	13,423	473,243
November	79,926	11,456	372,569
December	87,025	13,141	374,034
Total	**985,374**	**156,809**	**6,064,989**
2003			
January	92,030	21,941	407,786
February	79,659	18,679	364,952
Total	**171,689**	**40,620**	**772,738**
Year to Date			
2001	**165,138**	**50,184**	**728,081**
2002	**156,131**	**20,421**	**802,296**
2003	**171,689**	**40,620**	**772,738**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in February			
2002	**963,685**	**186,909**	**5,906,521**
2003	**1,000,931**	**177,008**	**6,035,431**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Values for prior years are final.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.·Mcf = thousand cubic feet.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report, " and predecessor forms.

Table 2.2. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Electric Utilities, 1990 through February 2003

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**773,549**	**200,152**	**2,787,332**
1991	**772,268**	**188,494**	**2,789,014**
1992	**779,860**	**152,329**	**2,765,608**
1993	**813,508**	**168,556**	**2,682,440**
1994	**817,270**	**155,377**	**2,987,146**
1995	**829,007**	**105,956**	**3,196,507**
1996	**874,681**	**116,680**	**2,732,107**
1997	**900,361**	**132,147**	**2,968,453**
1998	**910,867**	**187,461**	**3,258,054**
1999	**894,120**	**151,868**	**3,113,419**
2000	**859,335**	**125,788**	**3,043,094**
2001			
January	73,363	20,280	156,993
February	62,598	10,240	143,268
March	65,101	11,317	171,278
April	59,019	11,512	210,339
May	64,936	11,739	233,213
June	69,113	13,044	260,189
July	76,352	11,966	353,858
August	77,714	15,072	359,381
September	65,983	8,655	255,222
October	63,130	7,083	229,563
November	61,267	6,112	154,920
December	67,694	6,436	158,063
Total	**806,269**	**133,456**	**2,686,287**
2002			
January	66,705	6,763	150,756
February	57,376	5,264	137,136
March	60,080	8,248	160,521
April	55,929	8,516	169,337
May	60,865	9,307	182,382
June	66,370	8,404	232,386
July	73,057	9,609	297,947
August	72,050	9,766	291,080
September	65,914	8,725	227,475
October	62,864	8,396	173,187
November	61,546	6,195	122,691
December	67,273	7,326	115,317
Total	**770,027**	**96,519**	**2,260,213**
2003			
January	70,475	10,643	131,815
February	61,252	8,559	115,308
Total	**131,727**	**19,202**	**247,123**
Year to Date			
2001	**135,960**	**30,520**	**300,260**
2002	**124,081**	**12,027**	**287,892**
2003	**131,727**	**19,202**	**247,123**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in February			
2002	**794,390**	**114,963**	**2,673,918**
2003	**777,673**	**103,693**	**2,219,445**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Values for prior years are final.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.·Mcf = thousand cubic feet.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 2.3. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Independent Power Producers, 1990 through February 2003

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**7,752**	**4,593**	**359,957**
1991	**10,385**	**2,316**	**427,042**
1992	**13,530**	**5,390**	**559,355**
1993	**16,343**	**10,478**	**661,800**
1994	**18,844**	**14,010**	**771,337**
1995	**18,847**	**13,707**	**897,266**
1996	**19,719**	**13,489**	**927,703**
1997	**18,648**	**15,056**	**934,742**
1998	**23,259**	**21,986**	**1,157,759**
1999	**43,768**	**42,477**	**1,530,355**
2000	**123,378**	**58,158**	**1,970,977**
2001			
January	14,752	10,475	166,646
February	12,549	6,743	153,697
March	12,560	7,912	175,314
April	11,131	6,562	159,562
May	11,582	5,245	185,360
June	12,895	6,654	216,891
July	14,641	5,957	264,141
August	15,229	8,589	309,133
September	12,809	3,186	237,739
October	12,279	3,190	219,151
November	11,931	3,320	178,105
December	12,895	3,830	190,466
Total	**155,254**	**71,663**	**2,456,206**
2002			
January	15,657	3,638	206,837
February	14,541	3,086	184,621
March	16,681	4,353	220,412
April	15,413	3,122	211,601
May	15,410	3,400	208,747
June	16,841	3,847	289,103
July	19,156	5,995	405,769
August	18,697	5,581	379,506
September	17,814	3,580	307,439
October	17,336	4,106	244,584
November	17,403	4,436	196,349
December	18,726	4,772	205,880
Total	**203,676**	**49,914**	**3,060,846**
2003			
January	20,425	9,879	210,863
February	17,414	9,030	193,133
Total	**37,839**	**18,909**	**403,997**
Year to Date			
2001	**27,301**	**17,218**	**320,343**
2002	**30,197**	**6,724**	**391,458**
2003	**37,839**	**18,909**	**403,997**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in February			
2002	**158,150**	**61,169**	**2,527,320**
2003	**211,318**	**62,100**	**3,073,385**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Values for prior years are final.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.·Mcf = thousand cubic feet.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 2.4. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers, 1990 through February 2003

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**417**	**953**	**27,544**
1991	**403**	**576**	**26,806**
1992	**371**	**429**	**32,674**
1993	**404**	**672**	**37,435**
1994	**404**	**694**	**40,828**
1995	**569**	**649**	**42,700**
1996	**656**	**645**	**42,380**
1997	**630**	**790**	**38,975**
1998	**440**	**802**	**40,693**
1999	**481**	**931**	**39,045**
2000	**514**	**823**	**37,029**
2001			
January	41	144	2,737
February	46	88	2,471
March	46	89	2,545
April	35	74	2,607
May	40	77	2,739
June	44	75	2,807
July	56	80	3,829
August	65	91	4,463
September	49	72	3,285
October	36	84	3,173
November	35	68	2,681
December	38	82	2,909
Total	**532**	**1,023**	**36,248**
2002			
January	48	51	2,995
February	32	56	2,532
March	45	60	3,540
April	37	41	2,842
May	36	45	2,606
June	46	54	3,429
July	46	88	7,103
August	50	86	6,608
September	48	57	5,284
October	45	62	3,260
November	38	53	2,538
December	41	106	2,687
Total	**513**	**758**	**45,423**
2003			
January	48	228	3,165
February	41	186	2,411
Total	**89**	**414**	**5,576**
Year to Date			
2001	**88**	**232**	**5,208**
2002	**80**	**107**	**5,527**
2003	**89**	**414**	**5,576**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in February			
2002	**524**	**898**	**36,566**
2003	**523**	**1,064**	**45,472**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Values for prior years are final.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.·Mcf = thousand cubic feet.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 2.5. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers, 1990 through February 2003

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**10,740**	**13,299**	**516,729**
1991	**10,610**	**12,283**	**521,916**
1992	**11,379**	**14,093**	**542,081**
1993	**11,898**	**12,755**	**546,978**
1994	**12,279**	**13,537**	**567,836**
1995	**12,171**	**12,265**	**601,397**
1996	**12,153**	**13,813**	**610,268**
1997	**12,311**	**11,723**	**622,599**
1998	**11,728**	**12,392**	**624,878**
1999	**11,432**	**12,595**	**639,165**
2000	**11,706**	**10,459**	**640,381**
2001			
January	980	1,265	53,766
February	809	949	48,503
March	906	937	53,246
April	837	892	49,978
May	786	871	52,583
June	907	782	52,595
July	951	826	56,512
August	947	781	59,886
September	909	746	56,534
October	882	834	57,124
November	840	770	54,271
December	883	876	58,566
Total	**10,636**	**10,530**	**653,565**
2002			
January	951	875	62,261
February	822	689	55,159
March	888	831	61,380
April	896	751	53,384
May	899	754	60,353
June	928	728	60,487
July	1,014	857	67,941
August	961	844	64,734
September	906	722	59,452
October	967	858	52,213
November	939	772	50,992
December	985	938	50,150
Total	**11,157**	**9,618**	**698,507**
2003			
January	1,082	1,192	61,943
February	952	904	54,100
Total	**2,034**	**2,095**	**116,042**
Year to Date			
2001	**1,789**	**2,214**	**102,269**
2002	**1,773**	**1,563**	**117,420**
2003	**2,034**	**2,095**	**116,042**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in February			
2002	**10,620**	**9,878**	**668,716**
2003	**11,417**	**10,150**	**697,129**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Values for prior years are final.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.·Mcf = thousand cubic feet.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 2.6.A. Consumption of Coal for Electricity Generation by State, February 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	**725**	**636**	**14.0**	**145**	**116**	**564**	**497**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**22**
Connecticut	170	130	30.9	--	--	170	130	--	--	--	--
Maine	21	29	-28.9	--	--	6	8	--	--	15	21
Massachusetts	389	360	8.0	--	--	388	359	--	--	NM	1
New Hampshire	145	116	24.7	145	116	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**5,332**	**4,818**	**10.7**	**513**	**683**	**4,725**	**4,047**	**NM**	**1**	**93**	**87**
New Jersey	361	255	41.6	78	51	283	204	--	--	--	--
New York	877	614	42.9	60	36	795	557	NM	1	22	20
Pennsylvania	4,094	3,949	3.7	375	596	3,647	3,286	NM	*	71	66
East North Central	**17,943**	**15,799**	**13.6**	**14,116**	**13,150**	**3,631**	**2,507**	**NM**	**14**	**181**	**129**
Illinois	4,352	3,673	18.5	925	1,361	3,325	2,254	NM	1	101	57
Indiana	4,652	3,958	17.5	4,513	3,832	129	118	NM	6	NM	3
Michigan	2,404	2,449	-1.8	2,346	2,419	17	2	7	5	NM	23
Ohio	4,560	4,030	13.1	4,389	3,890	160	132	NM	*	NM	8
Wisconsin	1,976	1,689	17.0	1,942	1,648	--	--	NM	2	32	39
West North Central	**12,162**	**10,915**	**11.4**	**11,969**	**10,793**	**NM**	**5**	**NM**	**4**	**179**	**114**
Iowa	1,813	1,703	6.5	1,772	1,659	NM	5	NM	4	NM	36
Kansas	1,679	1,737	-3.3	1,679	1,737	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,745	1,694	3.0	1,621	1,639	--	--	--	--	124	55
Missouri	3,628	2,615	38.7	3,616	2,607	--	--	5	--	NM	8
Nebraska	1,048	1,021	2.7	1,046	1,018	--	--	--	--	2	2
North Dakota	2,082	1,972	5.6	2,069	1,959	--	--	--	--	NM	13
South Dakota	166	174	-4.3	166	174	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**13,922**	**12,206**	**14.1**	**10,972**	**9,763**	**2,802**	**2,273**	**NM**	**2**	**146**	**167**
Delaware	183	58	217.0	--	--	181	56	--	--	NM	2
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,918	1,813	5.8	1,747	1,629	168	172	--	--	2	12
Georgia	2,392	2,216	7.9	2,363	2,174	--	--	--	--	29	43
Maryland	1,056	704	50.0	--	--	1,047	704	--	--	10	--
North Carolina	2,558	2,020	26.6	2,398	1,871	123	111	NM	2	35	36
South Carolina	1,190	1,066	11.6	1,167	1,041	--	--	--	--	23	25
Virginia	1,340	1,203	11.4	1,072	1,003	247	179	--	*	21	21
West Virginia	3,285	3,126	5.1	2,225	2,046	1,037	1,051	--	--	23	29
East South Central	**8,170**	**7,537**	**8.4**	**7,743**	**7,047**	**360**	**416**	**NM**	**2**	**66**	**71**
Alabama	2,696	2,176	23.9	2,662	2,150	8	6	--	--	NM	20
Kentucky	3,302	3,057	8.0	2,950	2,647	352	410	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	381	307	24.3	381	307	--	--	--	--	*	--
Tennessee	1,792	1,996	-10.3	1,750	1,944	--	--	NM	2	40	51
West South Central	**11,504**	**11,232**	**2.4**	**7,669**	**7,745**	**3,616**	**3,304**	**--**	**--**	**219**	**184**
Arkansas	992	1,105	-10.2	983	1,103	--	--	--	--	9	2
Louisiana	1,227	1,205	1.8	579	623	646	581	--	--	2	1
Oklahoma	1,729	1,474	17.3	1,620	1,354	87	92	--	--	22	28
Texas	7,556	7,448	1.5	4,488	4,664	2,883	2,631	--	--	186	152
Mountain	**8,923**	**8,736**	**2.1**	**7,903**	**7,851**	**983**	**855**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**30**
Arizona	1,428	1,373	4.0	1,418	1,362	--	--	--	--	10	11
Colorado	1,477	1,479	-.1	1,466	1,468	NM	11	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	3
Montana	922	823	12.0	28	23	894	800	--	--	--	--
Nevada	509	709	-28.2	509	709	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,220	1,075	13.5	1,220	1,075	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,225	1,219	.5	1,179	1,172	43	44	--	--	NM	3
Wyoming	2,138	2,058	3.9	2,083	2,042	35	--	--	--	NM	16
Pacific Contiguous	**869**	**791**	**9.8**	**207**	**212**	**648**	**566**	**NM**	*****	**13**	**13**
California	86	91	-5.3	--	--	74	78	--	--	12	12
Oregon	208	212	-1.9	207	212	--	--	--	--	NM	--
Washington	575	489	17.6	--	--	574	488	NM	*	1	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**109**	**98**	**10.9**	**16**	**16**	**80**	**71**	**NM**	**9**	**NM**	**2**
Alaska	NM	47	--	16	16	NM	22	NM	9	--	--
Hawaii	55	51	8.1	--	--	53	49	--	--	NM	2
U.S. Total	**79,659**	**72,770**	**9.5**	**61,252**	**57,376**	**17,414**	**14,541**	**41**	**32**	**952**	**822**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 2.6.B. Consumption of Coal for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through February
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**1,517**	**1,345**	**12.8**	**290**	**270**	**1,187**	**1,027**	**--**	**--**	**40**	**47**
Connecticut	355	270	31.5	--	--	355	270	--	--	--	--
Maine	46	60	-23.2	--	--	9	15	--	--	37	45
Massachusetts	826	745	11.0	--	--	824	742	--	--	NM	3
New Hampshire	290	270	7.4	290	270	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**11,630**	**10,287**	**13.0**	**1,162**	**1,358**	**10,283**	**8,755**	**NM**	**2**	**183**	**172**
New Jersey	788	546	44.3	168	78	620	467	--	--	--	--
New York	1,810	1,369	32.2	123	80	1,640	1,245	NM	2	44	42
Pennsylvania	9,033	8,373	7.9	871	1,199	8,023	7,044	NM	*	138	130
East North Central	**38,349**	**34,131**	**12.4**	**30,079**	**28,603**	**7,850**	**5,210**	**36**	**31**	**384**	**287**
Illinois	9,396	7,586	23.9	1,997	2,830	7,184	4,627	NM	2	213	126
Indiana	9,815	8,872	10.6	9,535	8,602	261	252	NM	13	NM	6
Michigan	5,395	5,330	1.2	5,287	5,249	36	19	17	12	NM	50
Ohio	9,745	8,733	11.6	9,352	8,404	370	312	NM	*	NM	16
Wisconsin	3,998	3,610	10.8	3,909	3,517	--	--	NM	3	87	89
West North Central	**25,849**	**23,528**	**9.9**	**25,444**	**23,273**	**NM**	**10**	**NM**	**18**	**376**	**226**
Iowa	3,846	3,607	6.6	3,753	3,512	NM	10	NM	7	74	77
Kansas	3,785	3,689	2.6	3,785	3,689	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	3,603	3,479	3.6	3,349	3,377	--	--	--	--	254	102
Missouri	7,598	5,984	27.0	7,572	5,957	--	--	11	11	NM	16
Nebraska	2,200	2,097	4.9	2,195	2,092	--	--	--	--	5	5
North Dakota	4,454	4,295	3.7	4,426	4,269	--	--	--	--	NM	26
South Dakota	364	377	-3.3	364	377	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**29,584**	**26,486**	**11.7**	**23,339**	**21,320**	**5,939**	**4,809**	**NM**	**5**	**302**	**352**
Delaware	363	124	193.0	--	--	357	119	--	--	NM	4
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	4,251	4,274	-.5	3,911	3,889	337	360	--	--	2	25
Georgia	5,115	5,005	2.2	5,046	4,932	--	--	--	--	69	73
Maryland	2,268	1,543	47.0	--	--	2,258	1,543	--	--	10	--
North Carolina	5,394	4,385	23.0	5,051	4,047	260	238	NM	4	78	96
South Carolina	2,562	2,207	16.1	2,520	2,155	--	--	--	--	42	52
Virginia	2,904	2,512	15.6	2,318	2,113	541	353	--	*	44	45
West Virginia	6,729	6,436	4.5	4,492	4,185	2,185	2,196	--	--	51	56
East South Central	**17,629**	**16,215**	**8.7**	**16,781**	**15,179**	**682**	**866**	**NM**	**3**	**163**	**167**
Alabama	5,676	4,715	20.4	5,602	4,659	18	13	--	--	56	43
Kentucky	7,105	6,617	7.4	6,442	5,763	664	854	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	932	766	21.6	931	766	--	--	--	--	*	--
Tennessee	3,916	4,118	-4.9	3,805	3,991	--	--	NM	3	107	123
West South Central	**25,775**	**23,562**	**9.4**	**16,955**	**16,691**	**8,339**	**6,458**	**--**	**--**	**480**	**413**
Arkansas	2,079	2,495	-16.7	2,058	2,491	--	--	--	--	21	4
Louisiana	2,722	2,491	9.3	1,323	1,233	1,387	1,255	--	--	12	3
Oklahoma	3,712	3,447	7.7	3,482	3,212	178	175	--	--	52	60
Texas	17,261	15,128	14.1	10,092	9,754	6,774	5,028	--	--	395	346
Mountain	**19,273**	**18,587**	**3.7**	**17,232**	**16,911**	**1,966**	**1,604**	**--**	**--**	**75**	**73**
Arizona	3,133	3,038	3.1	3,115	3,016	--	--	--	--	18	22
Colorado	3,148	3,252	-3.2	3,123	3,229	NM	23	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	6
Montana	1,875	1,543	21.6	58	54	1,817	1,489	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,189	1,481	-19.7	1,189	1,481	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,670	2,275	17.3	2,670	2,275	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	2,696	2,641	2.1	2,599	2,537	88	92	--	--	NM	13
Wyoming	4,553	4,353	4.6	4,477	4,319	35	--	--	--	NM	34
Pacific Contiguous	**1,851**	**1,778**	**4.1**	**413**	**443**	**1,410**	**1,305**	**NM**	**1**	**27**	**29**
California	181	178	1.6	--	--	157	154	--	--	25	24
Oregon	414	443	-6.7	413	443	--	--	--	--	NM	--
Washington	1,256	1,156	8.6	--	--	1,254	1,151	NM	1	1	4
Pacific Noncontiguous	**231**	**209**	**10.5**	**33**	**33**	**171**	**153**	**NM**	**20**	**NM**	**3**
Alaska	NM	100	--	33	33	NM	47	NM	20	--	--
Hawaii	118	109	7.9	--	--	114	106	--	--	NM	3
U.S. Total	**171,689**	**156,131**	**10.0**	**131,727**	**124,081**	**37,839**	**30,197**	**89**	**80**	**2,034**	**1,773**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 2.7.A. Consumption of Petroleum for Electricity Generation by State, February 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	**2,962**	**1,536**	**92.9**	**371**	**29**	**2,340**	**1,338**	**NM**	**31**	**NM**	**137**
Connecticut	578	319	81.0	NM	*	564	315	NM	*	NM	4
Maine	553	131	320.7	--	--	447	35	1	1	105	96
Massachusetts	1,486	1,049	41.7	75	6	1,324	988	NM	19	NM	36
New Hampshire	300	21	1343.5	279	15	--	*	NM	4	NM	1
Rhode Island	NM	9	--	NM	1	5	*	NM	7	NM	*
Vermont	NM	6	--	NM	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**5,097**	**1,297**	**293.1**	**1,678**	**715**	**3,257**	**492**	**NM**	**6**	**NM**	**84**
New Jersey	618	40	1450.8	56	11	515	19	NM	*	NM	10
New York	3,105	960	223.5	1,619	704	1,434	222	NM	5	NM	28
Pennsylvania	1,374	297	362.7	NM	1	1,308	251	NM	*	NM	45
East North Central	**1,029**	**315**	**227.3**	**447**	**255**	**502**	**9**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**50**
Illinois	506	18	2696.5	NM	7	493	8	NM	*	NM	3
Indiana	69	44	56.8	53	37	NM	*	NM	*	16	7
Michigan	230	157	46.1	227	156	--	*	NM	*	NM	1
Ohio	131	32	310.0	115	32	7	*	NM	*	NM	*
Wisconsin	NM	63	--	NM	23	NM	2	NM	*	NM	38
West North Central	**416**	**341**	**21.9**	**394**	**335**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**2**	**NM**	**4**
Iowa	NM	10	--	NM	9	NM	*	NM	1	NM	*
Kansas	147	122	20.6	146	121	--	--	--	--	*	*
Minnesota	146	86	70.1	131	82	10	--	NM	1	NM	3
Missouri	NM	114	--	NM	114	--	--	NM	*	NM	*
Nebraska	NM	3	--	NM	3	--	--	NM	*	--	--
North Dakota	NM	5	--	9	4	--	--	--	--	NM	1
South Dakota	5	1	487.0	5	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**5,876**	**3,374**	**74.2**	**3,854**	**2,867**	**1,708**	**234**	**66**	**15**	**249**	**259**
Delaware	471	61	667.7	NM	20	429	14	--	--	NM	27
District of Columbia	33	13	148.9	--	--	33	13	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,941	2,403	22.4	2,847	2,345	75	26	--	--	NM	32
Georgia	NM	151	--	NM	15	24	3	NM	*	NM	133
Maryland	910	169	437.7	NM	4	902	165	NM	*	NM	--
North Carolina	302	109	176.0	195	72	64	1	NM	*	NM	37
South Carolina	114	45	153.3	81	23	2	--	NM	*	30	22
Virginia	862	396	117.7	630	363	159	10	64	15	NM	8
West Virginia	69	26	169.9	49	24	19	1	--	--	NM	*
East South Central	**367**	**86**	**328.9**	**313**	**59**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**26**
Alabama	NM	42	--	15	23	NM	*	--	--	NM	18
Kentucky	53	12	327.0	38	12	15	1	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	78	5	1505.8	74	3	--	--	NM	*	NM	2
Tennessee	197	27	641.0	186	21	NM	--	--	--	NM	5
West South Central	**1,353**	**608**	**122.7**	**526**	**28**	**723**	**553**	**NM**	**1**	**104**	**27**
Arkansas	54	21	151.8	53	21	--	--	--	--	*	*
Louisiana	335	225	49.0	98	1	220	222	--	--	16	2
Oklahoma	78	7	1023.6	73	1	--	--	NM	*	5	6
Texas	887	355	150.0	301	5	503	331	NM	1	82	18
Mountain	**NM**	**125**	**--**	**NM**	**37**	**94**	**86**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**2**
Arizona	NM	9	--	5	9	--	--	NM	*	NM	*
Colorado	NM	7	--	NM	6	NM	*	--	--	NM	1
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	89	86	3.8	NM	*	89	86	--	--	--	--
Nevada	2	6	-59.2	2	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	5	--	10	3	--	*	--	--	NM	2
Utah	NM	7	--	NM	7	NM	*	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	6	--	6	6	--	--	--	--	NM	*
Pacific Contiguous	**358**	**349**	**2.7**	**46**	**7**	**242**	**253**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**89**
California	305	337	-9.5	4	6	241	249	NM	*	NM	83
Oregon	38	1	4422.0	38	*	--	--	NM	--	*	1
Washington	NM	11	--	4	1	NM	4	NM	*	NM	6
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,079**	**1,065**	**1.3**	**887**	**933**	**135**	**120**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**11**
Alaska	NM	157	--	NM	152	NM	*	NM	1	NM	4
Hawaii	925	908	1.9	764	781	134	120	--	--	NM	7
U.S. Total	**18,679**	**9,095**	**105.4**	**8,559**	**5,264**	**9,030**	**3,086**	**186**	**56**	**904**	**689**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 2.7.B. Consumption of Petroleum for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through February
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**6,278**	**3,255**	**92.8**	**886**	**58**	**4,822**	**2,861**	**NM**	**63**	**401**	**273**
Connecticut	1,229	778	58.0	NM	1	1,203	770	NM	1	NM	6
Maine	1,205	230	423.3	--	--	937	40	2	2	266	189
Massachusetts	3,012	2,176	38.4	150	11	2,677	2,051	NM	40	NM	75
New Hampshire	748	46	1531.1	704	36	--	*	NM	8	NM	2
Rhode Island	NM	17	--	NM	3	6	*	NM	13	NM	*
Vermont	NM	8	--	NM	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**10,289**	**3,033**	**239.2**	**3,515**	**1,753**	**6,435**	**1,083**	**NM**	**11**	**NM**	**186**
New Jersey	1,332	77	1627.3	103	12	1,140	41	NM	*	NM	24
New York	6,194	2,399	158.2	3,405	1,736	2,665	591	NM	10	83	62
Pennsylvania	2,763	557	396.3	NM	4	2,629	451	NM	1	NM	100
East North Central	**1,956**	**749**	**161.1**	**861**	**538**	**946**	**100**	**NM**	**2**	**NM**	**109**
Illinois	957	120	698.4	NM	14	929	98	NM	*	NM	7
Indiana	184	137	33.9	149	124	5	*	NM	*	29	13
Michigan	434	273	58.9	428	271	--	*	NM	*	NM	2
Ohio	200	80	149.7	180	80	NM	*	NM	*	NM	*
Wisconsin	NM	139	--	84	49	2	2	NM	1	NM	87
West North Central	**807**	**638**	**26.5**	**772**	**628**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**4**	**NM**	**5**
Iowa	NM	19	--	NM	16	NM	*	NM	2	NM	*
Kansas	336	220	53.0	336	220	--	--	--	--	*	*
Minnesota	273	176	55.0	253	170	10	1	NM	2	NM	3
Missouri	NM	206	--	NM	206	--	--	NM	*	NM	*
Nebraska	NM	7	--	NM	7	--	--	NM	*	--	--
North Dakota	NM	9	--	14	7	--	--	--	--	NM	2
South Dakota	9	1	565.8	9	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**14,913**	**7,954**	**87.5**	**9,927**	**6,732**	**4,194**	**591**	**157**	**24**	**635**	**607**
Delaware	930	136	584.0	NM	38	837	45	--	--	NM	53
District of Columbia	67	13	401.6	--	--	67	13	--	--	--	--
Florida	7,471	5,690	31.3	7,036	5,454	403	160	--	--	NM	76
Georgia	605	403	49.9	162	83	122	7	NM	*	320	314
Maryland	2,071	332	523.1	NM	8	2,053	324	NM	*	NM	--
North Carolina	723	298	142.7	418	204	145	1	NM	*	NM	93
South Carolina	258	98	162.7	185	46	21	--	NM	*	52	52
Virginia	2,664	929	186.9	1,978	848	516	39	153	24	NM	19
West Virginia	124	54	128.9	86	51	30	3	--	--	NM	*
East South Central	**620**	**239**	**159.6**	**495**	**174**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**64**
Alabama	167	121	38.2	99	74	NM	*	--	--	NM	46
Kentucky	101	36	183.2	72	35	30	1	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	94	10	861.8	86	4	--	--	NM	1	NM	5
Tennessee	258	72	256.1	238	60	NM	--	--	--	NM	13
West South Central	**2,334**	**1,223**	**90.8**	**729**	**89**	**1,391**	**1,068**	**NM**	**1**	**213**	**65**
Arkansas	135	69	95.4	135	68	--	--	--	--	*	1
Louisiana	694	505	37.3	148	9	516	490	--	--	30	6
Oklahoma	140	14	908.7	127	3	--	--	NM	*	12	11
Texas	1,365	635	115.0	319	8	875	578	NM	1	170	48
Mountain	**273**	**291**	**-6.1**	**NM**	**74**	**190**	**210**	**NM**	*****	**NM**	**7**
Arizona	NM	20	--	7	19	--	--	NM	*	NM	1
Colorado	NM	10	--	8	8	NM	*	--	--	NM	2
Idaho	*	*	-64.9	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	187	209	-10.6	NM	*	184	208	--	--	--	--
Nevada	5	12	-58.2	5	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	13	--	16	8	--	1	--	--	NM	4
Utah	NM	13	--	NM	13	NM	*	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	13	--	10	13	--	--	--	--	NM	*
Pacific Contiguous	**831**	**781**	**6.4**	**53**	**16**	**598**	**547**	**NM**	*****	**NM**	**218**
California	766	741	3.3	10	13	596	542	NM	*	159	186
Oregon	40	3	1360.2	40	1	--	--	NM	--	*	1
Washington	NM	37	--	4	2	NM	4	NM	*	NM	30
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,319**	**2,258**	**2.7**	**1,892**	**1,966**	**288**	**262**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**29**
Alaska	NM	332	--	NM	320	NM	1	NM	1	NM	11
Hawaii	1,986	1,926	3.1	1,632	1,647	284	261	--	--	NM	18
U.S. Total	**40,620**	**20,421**	**98.9**	**19,202**	**12,027**	**18,909**	**6,724**	**414**	**107**	**2,095**	**1,563**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 2.8.A. Consumption of Natural Gas for Electricity Generation by State, February 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Mcf)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	**19,244**	**23,521**	**-18.2**	**23**	**66**	**17,501**	**21,391**	**NM**	**239**	**1,514**	**1,825**
Connecticut	2,151	4,067	-47.1	--	--	1,999	3,877	NM	27	NM	163
Maine	4,177	7,211	-42.1	--	--	2,912	5,699	NM	*	1,265	1,512
Massachusetts	9,780	7,706	26.9	22	51	9,507	7,357	NM	206	NM	91
New Hampshire	NM	71	--	*	12	--	--	--	--	NM	59
Rhode Island	3,088	4,463	-30.8	--	--	3,083	4,458	NM	5	--	--
Vermont	1	3	-67.4	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**23,877**	**35,519**	**-32.8**	**4,150**	**7,193**	**17,687**	**24,367**	**NM**	**368**	**1,631**	**3,590**
New Jersey	7,635	10,042	-24.0	15	26	6,909	7,708	NM	134	603	2,174
New York	14,642	23,085	-36.6	4,133	7,166	9,753	15,024	NM	87	NM	809
Pennsylvania	1,601	2,392	-33.1	NM	2	1,024	1,635	NM	147	457	608
East North Central	**17,236**	**18,840**	**-8.5**	**4,296**	**5,420**	**11,305**	**11,580**	**NM**	**174**	**1,494**	**1,667**
Illinois	3,290	3,378	-2.6	NM	740	2,413	2,096	NM	115	581	426
Indiana	1,918	3,433	-44.1	1,208	927	501	1,775	NM	4	207	728
Michigan	9,251	9,789	-5.5	1,070	2,447	7,797	7,104	NM	9	NM	229
Ohio	364	807	-54.9	146	524	NM	220	NM	11	NM	53
Wisconsin	2,412	1,433	68.3	1,668	782	419	385	NM	34	295	231
West North Central	**3,812**	**4,234**	**-10.0**	**2,319**	**2,899**	**620**	**665**	**NM**	**201**	**NM**	**469**
Iowa	613	583	5.2	330	304	--	--	NM	22	265	257
Kansas	752	659	14.3	730	632	--	--	NM	5	NM	21
Minnesota	1,552	1,124	38.1	535	214	472	564	NM	165	NM	181
Missouri	674	1,600	-57.9	513	1,494	148	101	NM	--	NM	5
Nebraska	168	121	38.6	160	109	NM	--	NM	9	NM	3
North Dakota	NM	2	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	NM	2
South Dakota	51	145	-64.6	51	145	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**34,670**	**36,870**	**-6.0**	**27,532**	**27,050**	**5,930**	**7,966**	**NM**	**62**	**1,049**	**1,792**
Delaware	353	1,127	-68.7	32	6	321	1,120	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	28,609	27,979	2.3	25,379	24,119	2,853	2,937	NM	32	345	890
Georgia	1,121	1,706	-34.3	NM	359	579	737	--	--	NM	610
Maryland	588	513	14.7	NM	1	550	512	--	--	NM	--
North Carolina	1,763	2,035	-13.4	681	354	1,063	1,666	NM	1	NM	14
South Carolina	819	2,099	-61.0	661	1,418	150	578	NM	2	7	101
Virginia	1,320	1,291	2.2	559	789	383	368	124	27	254	106
West Virginia	NM	121	--	4	3	32	47	--	--	NM	70
East South Central	**16,040**	**28,169**	**-43.1**	**12,211**	**23,452**	**1,565**	**2,004**	**NM**	**167**	**2,141**	**2,545**
Alabama	6,575	9,858	-33.3	4,879	7,985	438	146	--	--	1,258	1,727
Kentucky	NM	674	--	119	390	54	23	NM	128	NM	133
Mississippi	8,804	17,388	-49.4	7,103	15,078	1,065	1,802	NM	11	NM	498
Tennessee	NM	250	--	110	--	NM	34	NM	28	NM	188
West South Central	**155,760**	**149,635**	**4.1**	**40,404**	**49,659**	**78,461**	**65,578**	**NM**	**347**	**36,549**	**34,051**
Arkansas	2,760	1,681	64.2	148	728	2,300	761	NM	2	310	189
Louisiana	25,460	28,604	-11.0	10,399	15,206	3,231	2,182	NM	26	11,750	11,190
Oklahoma	12,007	14,468	-17.0	9,483	12,649	2,004	1,409	NM	22	499	388
Texas	115,533	104,882	10.2	20,374	21,075	70,926	61,225	NM	297	23,990	22,284
Mountain	**25,328**	**23,806**	**6.4**	**12,401**	**10,753**	**12,094**	**11,785**	**NM**	**116**	**NM**	**1,153**
Arizona	8,694	7,842	10.9	2,244	2,193	6,442	5,639	NM	9	NM	*
Colorado	5,434	4,393	23.7	3,282	2,393	2,042	1,889	NM	66	NM	46
Idaho	NM	502	--	14	37	NM	106	--	--	150	359
Montana	29	12	132.9	20	*	--	2	--	--	8	11
Nevada	6,768	7,562	-10.5	3,653	3,760	3,115	3,802	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,608	2,326	12.1	2,199	1,761	226	289	NM	29	NM	247
Utah	909	623	45.8	750	452	4	--	NM	12	NM	160
Wyoming	638	545	17.0	238	157	180	57	--	--	220	331
Pacific Contiguous	**65,497**	**55,614**	**17.8**	**9,258**	**8,229**	**47,971**	**39,286**	**NM**	**858**	**7,525**	**7,241**
California	54,649	46,084	18.6	7,216	5,854	39,579	32,633	NM	834	7,148	6,763
Oregon	5,930	5,954	-.4	1,346	1,416	4,281	4,253	NM	10	299	276
Washington	4,919	3,576	37.5	696	960	4,110	2,400	NM	15	78	202
Pacific Noncontiguous	**3,487**	**3,239**	**7.7**	**2,715**	**2,414**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**772**	**825**
Alaska	3,487	3,239	7.7	2,715	2,414	--	--	--	--	772	825
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**364,952**	**379,447**	**-3.8**	**115,308**	**137,136**	**193,133**	**184,621**	**2,411**	**2,532**	**54,100**	**55,159**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·Total includes small amount of waste heat consumption.·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Values for 2002 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-861 census data and are final.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Mcf = thousand cubic feet. ·Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 2.8.B. Consumption of Natural Gas for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through February
(Thousand Mcf)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**43,460**	**51,467**	**-15.6**	**NM**	**219**	**38,689**	**46,993**	**560**	**686**	**4,167**	**3,569**
Connecticut	4,718	8,579	-45.0	--	--	4,388	8,177	NM	57	NM	344
Maine	12,307	14,872	-17.2	--	--	8,680	11,960	NM	*	3,627	2,911
Massachusetts	18,869	17,672	6.8	NM	182	18,170	16,684	NM	617	NM	188
New Hampshire	NM	156	--	*	30	--	--	--	--	NM	126
Rhode Island	7,460	10,183	-26.7	--	--	7,451	10,172	NM	11	--	--
Vermont	2	7	-72.1	2	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**51,991**	**74,083**	**-29.8**	**9,137**	**14,135**	**38,393**	**51,785**	**839**	**782**	**3,622**	**7,379**
New Jersey	15,929	21,906	-27.3	42	51	14,152	16,889	NM	283	1,502	4,682
New York	32,549	47,668	-31.7	9,091	14,080	21,987	31,783	NM	188	1,121	1,617
Pennsylvania	3,513	4,509	-22.1	NM	4	2,254	3,113	NM	311	999	1,080
East North Central	**35,614**	**36,464**	**-2.3**	**8,280**	**8,938**	**23,965**	**23,661**	**NM**	**367**	**2,949**	**3,498**
Illinois	6,845	6,037	13.4	NM	1,104	4,963	3,797	NM	243	1,225	893
Indiana	3,637	5,962	-39.0	1,938	1,931	1,205	2,497	NM	8	485	1,526
Michigan	19,753	20,487	-3.6	2,907	3,972	16,231	16,031	NM	20	NM	463
Ohio	918	1,111	-17.3	303	631	522	352	NM	24	NM	103
Wisconsin	4,462	2,868	55.6	2,676	1,299	1,042	984	NM	73	679	512
West North Central	**9,141**	**9,326**	**-2.0**	**5,392**	**6,831**	**1,414**	**1,035**	**NM**	**432**	**1,980**	**1,028**
Iowa	1,149	1,289	-10.9	608	699	--	--	NM	47	503	543
Kansas	2,441	1,763	38.4	1,556	1,708	--	--	NM	10	874	45
Minnesota	2,898	2,222	30.4	1,126	533	902	918	NM	349	NM	423
Missouri	2,270	3,494	-35.0	1,739	3,363	511	117	NM	6	NM	8
Nebraska	NM	390	--	NM	365	NM	--	NM	19	NM	6
North Dakota	NM	4	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	4
South Dakota	78	163	-52.0	78	163	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**79,919**	**82,882**	**-3.6**	**58,726**	**62,398**	**18,327**	**16,736**	**NM**	**121**	**2,438**	**3,627**
Delaware	808	1,928	-58.1	34	12	774	1,916	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	59,432	63,145	-5.9	51,656	54,912	6,816	6,540	NM	68	893	1,625
Georgia	4,585	3,758	22.0	524	553	3,389	1,837	--	--	NM	1,368
Maryland	1,269	1,112	14.2	NM	1	1,186	1,110	--	--	NM	--
North Carolina	4,900	3,917	25.1	1,836	399	2,994	3,477	NM	7	NM	34
South Carolina	3,465	5,162	-32.9	2,995	3,888	453	1,047	NM	4	14	223
Virginia	5,134	3,581	43.4	1,674	2,627	2,619	688	353	42	488	224
West Virginia	326	280	16.6	6	6	96	120	--	--	NM	153
East South Central	**42,245**	**57,450**	**-26.5**	**33,104**	**47,538**	**4,488**	**4,298**	**NM**	**294**	**4,499**	**5,320**
Alabama	17,550	20,961	-16.3	12,519	17,031	2,510	337	--	--	2,522	3,593
Kentucky	1,188	1,113	6.7	712	569	89	48	96	215	NM	281
Mississippi	22,041	34,891	-36.8	18,828	29,938	1,835	3,880	NM	23	NM	1,050
Tennessee	1,466	486	201.5	1,045	--	NM	34	NM	57	NM	396
West South Central	**324,628**	**313,936**	**3.4**	**83,780**	**99,608**	**162,207**	**139,935**	**890**	**686**	**77,751**	**73,708**
Arkansas	5,126	2,988	71.6	395	1,223	3,977	1,343	NM	5	750	417
Louisiana	55,902	57,986	-3.6	23,130	29,799	7,743	4,101	341	54	24,688	24,033
Oklahoma	23,134	24,827	-6.8	18,824	21,181	3,287	2,728	NM	50	980	868
Texas	240,466	228,135	5.4	41,430	47,406	147,201	131,763	NM	577	51,333	48,390
Mountain	**44,022**	**48,305**	**-8.9**	**24,105**	**23,719**	**18,174**	**22,109**	**NM**	**244**	**NM**	**2,233**
Arizona	11,190	14,207	-21.2	3,924	4,258	7,248	9,930	NM	19	NM	*
Colorado	10,608	9,567	10.9	6,784	5,713	3,595	3,619	NM	138	NM	98
Idaho	NM	976	--	39	66	NM	224	--	--	310	687
Montana	44	27	67.0	27	1	--	3	--	--	17	22
Nevada	13,775	15,978	-13.8	7,499	8,368	6,276	7,611	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	4,679	4,736	-1.2	3,793	3,501	515	605	NM	62	NM	568
Utah	1,945	1,683	15.5	1,606	1,499	12	--	NM	24	NM	160
Wyoming	1,247	1,130	10.4	432	312	344	119	--	--	471	699
Pacific Contiguous	**134,027**	**121,373**	**10.4**	**18,476**	**19,219**	**98,340**	**84,906**	**1,691**	**1,915**	**15,519**	**15,332**
California	110,413	100,419	10.0	13,595	12,645	80,391	71,745	1,607	1,857	14,820	14,172
Oregon	14,013	13,511	3.7	2,382	4,693	11,083	8,225	NM	17	538	577
Washington	9,601	7,442	29.0	2,499	1,882	6,867	4,936	NM	42	161	583
Pacific Noncontiguous	**7,692**	**7,011**	**9.7**	**6,080**	**5,285**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1,613**	**1,726**
Alaska	7,692	7,011	9.7	6,080	5,285	--	--	--	--	1,613	1,726
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**772,738**	**802,296**	**-3.7**	**247,123**	**287,892**	**403,997**	**391,458**	**5,576**	**5,527**	**116,042**	**117,420**

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·Total includes small amount of waste heat consumption.·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Values for 2002 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-861 census data and are final.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Mcf = thousand cubic feet. ·Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Chapter 3. Fossil-Fuel Stocks for Electricity Generation

Table 3.1. Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector, 1990 through February 2003

Period	Electric Power Sector[1]		Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Coal (Thousand Tons)[2]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[3]	Coal (Thousand Tons)[2]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[3]	Coal (Thousand Tons)[2]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[3]
1990	**156,166**	**83,970**	**156,166**	**83,970**	**NA**	**NA**
1991	**157,876**	**75,343**	**157,876**	**75,343**	**NA**	**NA**
1992	**154,130**	**72,183**	**154,130**	**72,183**	**NA**	**NA**
1993	**111,341**	**62,890**	**111,341**	**62,890**	**NA**	**NA**
1994	**126,897**	**63,333**	**126,897**	**63,333**	**NA**	**NA**
1995	**126,304**	**50,821**	**126,304**	**50,821**	**NA**	**NA**
1996	**114,623**	**48,146**	**114,623**	**48,146**	**NA**	**NA**
1997	**98,826**	**51,138**	**98,826**	**51,138**	**NA**	**NA**
1998	**120,501**	**56,591**	**120,501**	**56,591**	**NA**	**NA**
1999	**141,604**	**54,109**	**129,041**	**46,169**	**NA**	**NA**
2000	**102,296**	**40,932**	**90,115**	**30,502**	**12,180**	**10,430**
2001						
January	96,545	43,775	84,903	30,795	11,642	12,980
February	98,220	48,775	85,978	33,129	12,242	15,646
March	109,154	46,450	94,153	32,362	15,000	14,088
April	118,523	47,365	102,133	31,896	16,390	15,469
May	127,521	53,681	108,452	35,068	19,069	18,613
June	126,683	53,707	106,987	35,436	19,696	18,270
July	119,005	55,374	101,131	36,415	17,874	18,958
August	113,066	48,209	95,495	32,447	17,571	15,762
September	115,750	51,369	98,028	33,640	17,722	17,729
October	126,747	53,675	107,154	34,488	19,593	19,187
November	135,428	55,161	114,684	35,237	20,744	19,924
December	138,496	57,031	117,147	37,308	21,349	19,723
2002						
January	140,236	55,641	116,501	33,516	23,735	22,125
February	144,073	53,279	118,994	32,501	25,079	20,779
March	147,401	49,495	121,854	29,702	25,548	19,792
April	151,092	48,301	124,147	29,729	26,945	18,572
May	154,676	48,669	126,581	30,526	28,095	18,143
June	151,526	50,347	123,424	31,086	28,102	19,261
July	142,105	45,111	115,886	28,688	26,220	16,422
August	133,012	44,503	111,934	29,294	21,078	15,209
September	135,421	41,916	109,678	27,003	25,743	14,913
October	141,758	43,226	115,101	28,112	26,657	15,114
November	144,979	43,944	118,482	29,040	26,496	14,905
December	142,026	44,837	116,409	30,641	25,617	14,196
2003						
January	135,771	38,051	113,149	26,778	22,622	11,272
February	128,828	36,713	105,537	26,027	23,291	10,686

[1] The electric power sector comprises electricity only and combined-heat-and-power plants with the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity or electricity and heat to the public.

[2] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite.

[3] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

NA = Not available.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Prior to 2001 values represent December end-of-month stocks. For 2001 forward values represent end-of-month stocks.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Values for 2001 and prior years are final. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 3.2. Stocks of Coal: Electric Power Sector, by State, February 2003
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	**1,024**	**828**	**23.7**	**245**	**294**	**779**	**534**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	590	469	25.7	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	434	359	21.1	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**5,940**	**8,333**	**-28.7**	**1,401**	**1,360**	**4,539**	**6,974**
New Jersey	558	819	-31.8	W	W	W	W
New York	565	1,256	-55.0	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	4,816	6,258	-23.0	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**34,449**	**36,177**	**-4.8**	**27,437**	**31,033**	**7,012**	**5,144**
Illinois	8,095	7,629	6.1	W	W	W	W
Indiana	8,667	8,145	6.4	W	W	W	W
Michigan	7,684	9,365	-17.9	W	W	W	W
Ohio	5,385	6,752	-20.3	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	4,619	4,286	7.8	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**21,804**	**21,863**	**-.3**	**21,804**	**21,863**	**W**	**W**
Iowa	3,964	3,724	6.4	W	W	W	W
Kansas	4,715	5,092	-7.4	W	W	W	W
Minnesota	1,827	2,099	-12.9	W	W	W	W
Missouri	6,585	6,407	2.8	W	W	W	W
Nebraska	2,711	2,647	2.5	W	W	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	2,001	1,895	5.6	W	W	W	W
South Atlantic	**19,745**	**29,451**	**-33.0**	**16,858**	**25,256**	**2,887**	**4,196**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	1,133	2,335	-51.5	W	W	W	W
Florida	4,162	4,550	-8.5	W	W	W	W
Georgia	3,578	6,494	-44.9	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	2,982	6,314	-52.8	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	2,793	3,029	-7.8	W	W	W	W
Virginia	1,451	2,471	-41.3	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	3,645	4,260	-14.4	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**13,282**	**14,280**	**-7.0**	**11,004**	**12,828**	**2,278**	**1,452**
Alabama	2,530	3,060	-17.3	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	7,081	7,044	.5	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	1,199	1,666	-28.0	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	2,473	2,511	-1.5	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**18,601**	**19,974**	**-6.9**	**14,306**	**14,286**	**4,295**	**5,688**
Arkansas	2,023	1,398	44.8	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	3,529	3,252	8.5	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	4,188	4,124	1.5	W	W	W	W
Texas	8,861	11,200	-20.9	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**12,950**	**12,450**	**4.0**	**12,333**	**11,889**	**618**	**560**
Arizona	3,051	3,099	-1.6	W	W	W	W
Colorado	2,698	2,673	.9	W	W	W	W
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana, New Mexico[2]	1,416	1,383	2.4	W	W	W	W
Nevada	941	800	17.7	W	W	W	W
Utah	3,206	3,124	2.6	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	1,638	1,370	19.5	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**1,033**	**716**	**44.3**	**150**	**184**	**884**	**532**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	1,033	716	44.3	W	W	W	W
U.S. Total	**128,828**	**144,073**	**-10.6**	**105,537**	**118,994**	**23,291**	**25,079**

[1] The electric power sector comprises electricity only and combined-heat-and-power plants with the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity or electricity and heat to the public.
[2] States were aggregated to protect individual states proprietary information.
[3] Pacific Contiguous and Pacific Non-Contiguous were aggregated to Pacific to protect Census Division proprietary information.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 3.3. Stocks of Petroleum: Electric Power Sector, by State, February 2003
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	**2,114**	**4,419**	**-52.2**	**216**	**742**	**1,898**	**3,676**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	1,168	2,688	-56.6	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	947	1,731	-45.3	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**4,569**	**11,062**	**-58.7**	**1,874**	**3,496**	**2,695**	**7,566**
New Jersey	578	1,939	-70.2	W	W	W	W
New York	2,982	6,785	-56.1	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	1,010	2,338	-56.8	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**3,409**	**4,885**	**-30.2**	**1,544**	**3,138**	**1,865**	**1,747**
Illinois	1,787	1,868	-4.3	W	W	W	W
Indiana	310	559	-44.4	W	W	W	W
Michigan	669	1,648	-59.4	W	W	W	W
Ohio	383	480	-20.1	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	260	331	-21.5	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**1,909**	**2,019**	**-5.5**	**1,898**	**2,001**	**11**	**18**
Iowa	95	120	-20.7	W	W	W	W
Kansas	729	811	-10.1	W	W	W	W
Minnesota	400	278	43.6	W	W	W	W
Missouri	331	405	-18.1	W	W	W	W
Nebraska	221	239	-7.7	W	W	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	132	166	-20.1	W	W	W	W
South Atlantic	**15,271**	**18,318**	**-16.6**	**13,051**	**14,374**	**2,219**	**3,944**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	1,163	2,573	-54.8	W	W	W	W
Florida	9,982	10,734	-7.0	W	W	W	W
Georgia	889	1,133	-21.5	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	824	1,009	-18.3	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	577	631	-8.7	W	W	W	W
Virginia	1,695	2,130	-20.4	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	141	108	30.6	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**1,406**	**2,187**	**-35.7**	**1,373**	**2,172**	**34**	**15**
Alabama	165	227	-27.5	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	200	246	-19.0	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	488	963	-49.3	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	554	750	-26.2	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**3,685**	**5,446**	**-32.3**	**2,692**	**3,203**	**993**	**2,243**
Arkansas	153	161	-5.1	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	1,120	1,519	-26.3	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	426	553	-23.1	W	W	W	W
Texas	1,986	3,213	-38.2	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**1,292**	**1,379**	**-6.3**	**1,108**	**1,229**	**185**	**150**
Arizona	446	464	-4.0	W	W	W	W
Colorado	161	217	-25.7	W	W	W	W
Idaho	*	0	--	W	W	W	W
Montana, New Mexico[2]	243	218	11.5	W	W	W	W
Nevada	384	393	-2.1	W	W	W	W
Utah	28	45	-36.8	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	30	43	-30.8	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**3,057**	**3,564**	**-14.2**	**2,271**	**2,144**	**786**	**1,420**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	3,057	3,564	-14.2	W	W	W	W
U.S. Total	**36,713**	**53,279**	**-31.1**	**26,027**	**32,501**	**10,686**	**20,779**

[1] The electric power sector comprises electricity only and combined-heat-and-power plants with the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity or electricity and heat to the public.
[2] States were aggregated to protect individual states proprietary information.
[3] Pacific Contiguous and Pacific Non-Contiguous were aggregated to Pacific to protect Census Division proprietary information.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.
Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Percent difference is calculated before rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, and petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology).
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Chapter 4. Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels

Table 4.1. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Total (All Sectors), 2001 through January 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2001											
January	67,470	122.33	24.73	.92	17,891	457.74	28.61	1.10	134,549	920.74	214.12
February	57,397	123.88	25.10	.98	10,225	441.42	27.71	1.24	114,039	694.66	189.05[R]
March	64,359	122.63	24.64	.88	10,242	401.07	25.18	1.33	141,653	573.82	178.28[R]
April	60,277	123.94	24.73	.85	10,740	388.63	24.55	1.33	178,222	563.74	191.91[R]
May	68,369	124.47	25.02	.89	13,424	378.61	24.00	1.42	203,724	514.15	186.33[R]
June	63,667	124.78	25.04	.89	12,107	369.68	23.17	1.36	212,536	425.10	178.34[R]
July	65,920	122.50	24.42	.86	12,169	349.15	22.12	1.49	282,929	374.31	176.41[R]
August	67,986	123.28	24.71	.90	10,049	331.23	20.84	1.67	277,039	355.79	169.55[R]
September	57,998	123.44	24.53	.86	8,454	316.00	19.73	1.85	207,491	295.47	156.39[R]
October	64,442	121.00	24.15	.90	5,906	287.54	18.00	1.66	165,688	271.49	142.20[R]
November	59,551	123.68	25.00	.89	7,019	268.78	16.85	1.51	111,201	324.05	145.11[R]
December	65,380	122.04	24.11	.87	6,390	256.08	15.92	1.62	123,295	307.63	141.71[R]
Total	**762,815**	**123.15**	**24.68**	**.89**	**124,618**	**369.27**	**23.20**	**1.42**	**2,152,366**	**448.65[R]**	**173.04[R]**
2002[4]											
January	76,163	126.20	25.75	.98	8,933	254.10	15.75	1.72	375,673	299.90[R]	162.77
February	70,817	128.19	26.31	1.01	5,342	244.87	15.03	1.85	360,544	272.85[R]	158.60[R]
March	72,214	125.32	25.70	.98	8,152	271.61	16.76	1.90	414,914	318.99[R]	170.60[R]
April	66,940	125.48	25.46	.92	10,198	316.62	19.70	1.64	408,912	364.11[R]	185.69[R]
May	67,493	126.01	25.58	.92	11,718	335.05	20.95	1.61	409,681	366.37[R]	187.73[R]
June	68,556	126.33	25.55	.90	10,926	335.52	21.04	1.48	499,160	347.65[R]	190.64[R]
July	77,185	124.76	25.35	.91	9,537	328.68	20.35	1.70	628,944	337.98[R]	193.03[R]
August	78,238	127.34	26.25	.94	13,601	349.95	21.73	1.64	633,874	330.31[R]	192.17[R]
September	74,504	125.74	25.72	.94	7,321	342.11	21.07	1.70	515,731	359.33[R]	188.57[R]
October	79,339	122.17	28.28	.94	12,538	377.25	23.49	1.58	456,099	404.00[R]	185.10[R]
November	76,357	125.07	25.51	.96	10,629	396.40	24.71	1.39	352,266	424.80[R]	187.96[R]
December	72,254	121.96	24.46	.93	12,188	389.37	24.27	1.50	377,857	454.07[R]	198.67[R]
Total	**880,060**	**125.32**	**25.85**	**.94**	**121,084**	**336.27**	**20.90**	**1.62**	**5,433,655**	**354.69[R]**	**183.83[R]**
2003											
January	73,639	125.30	25.49	1.08	11,257	437.39	27.07	1.53	354,531	522.83	209.00
Total	**73,639**	**125.30**	**25.49**	**1.08**	**11,257**	**437.39**	**27.07**	**1.53**	**354,531**	**522.83**	**209.00**
Year to Date											
2001	**67,470**	**122.33**	**24.73**	**.92**	**17,891**	**457.74**	**28.61**	**1.10**	**134,549**	**920.74**	**214.12**
2002	**76,163**	**126.20**	**25.75**	**.98**	**8,933**	**254.10**	**15.75**	**1.72**	**375,673**	**299.90**	**162.77**
2003	**73,639**	**125.30**	**25.49**	**1.08**	**11,257**	**437.39**	**27.07**	**1.53**	**354,531**	**522.83**	**209.00**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January											
2002	**771,508**	**123.53**	**24.78**	**.90**	**115,660**	**346.87**	**21.79**	**1.49**	**2,393,490**	**398.99**	**168.39**
2003	**877,536**	**125.25**	**25.83**	**.95**	**123,408**	**351.39**	**21.84**	**1.61**	**5,412,513**	**369.08**	**187.53**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Beginning in 2002, data from the Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report" for independent power producers and combined heat and power producers are included in this data dissemination. Prior to 2002 these data were not collected; the data for 2001 and previous years include only data collected from electric utilities via the FERC Form 423.
[R] = Revised.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for 2001 are final.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Price data on the Form EIA-423 are proprietary and are only reported at an aggregated level.·Mcf = thousand cubic feet.·Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.2. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Electric Utilities, 2001 through January 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2001											
January	67,470	122.33	24.73	.92	17,891	457.74	28.61	1.10	134,549	920.74	214.12
February	57,397	123.88	25.10	.98	10,225	441.42	27.71	1.24	114,039	694.66	189.05[R]
March	64,359	122.63	24.64	.88	10,242	401.07	25.18	1.33	141,653	573.82	178.28[R]
April	60,277	123.94	24.73	.85	10,740	388.63	24.55	1.33	178,222	563.74	191.91[R]
May	68,369	124.47	25.02	.89	13,424	378.61	24.00	1.42	203,724	514.15	186.33[R]
June	63,667	124.78	25.04	.89	12,107	369.68	23.17	1.36	212,536	425.10	178.34[R]
July	65,920	122.50	24.42	.86	12,169	349.15	22.12	1.49	282,929	374.31	176.41[R]
August	67,986	123.28	24.71	.90	10,049	331.23	20.84	1.67	277,039	355.79	169.55[R]
September	57,998	123.44	24.53	.86	8,454	316.00	19.73	1.85	207,491	295.47	156.39[R]
October	64,442	121.00	24.15	.90	5,906	287.54	18.00	1.66	165,688	271.49	142.20[R]
November	59,551	123.68	25.00	.89	7,019	268.78	16.85	1.51	111,201	324.05	145.11[R]
December	65,380	122.04	24.11	.87	6,390	256.08	15.92	1.62	123,295	307.63	141.71[R]
Total	**762,815**	**123.15**	**24.68**	**.89**	**124,618**	**369.27**	**23.20**	**1.42**	**2,152,366**	**448.65[R]**	**173.04[R]**
2002[4]											
January	60,026	121.90	24.72	.92	5,098	237.49	14.78	1.86	98,478	321.17	139.56[R]
February	56,544	123.99	25.33	.93	2,927	231.50	14.27	1.87	97,866	296.98	139.15[R]
March	57,216	121.13	24.75	.91	4,661	258.29	15.98	2.05	118,372	343.22	144.45[R]
April	51,499	121.11	24.61	.86	7,289	324.42	20.29	1.56	120,934	379.77	155.12[R]
May	51,574	121.37	24.60	.84	7,706	332.79	21.02	1.59	130,691	378.29	157.78[R]
June	51,965	121.61	24.59	.82	7,328	340.56	21.55	1.37	165,341	357.90	161.25[R]
July	60,607	120.77	24.51	.84	6,093	316.63	19.84	1.77	205,575	343.64	157.61[R]
August	61,386	123.36	25.20	.87	8,770	326.12	20.46	1.82	205,148	338.41	160.47[R]
September	58,245	123.03	25.09	.86	5,124	320.10	19.88	1.75	165,108	367.62	157.31[R]
October	62,424	122.41	24.87	.87	8,479	359.67	22.42	1.71	134,776	414.73	158.74[R]
November	60,260	122.22	24.85	.87	6,276	369.51	23.20	1.44	95,352	428.91	151.78[R]
December	56,000	118.43	23.64	.85	7,443	372.34	23.31	1.68	103,009	471.47	157.18[R]
Total	**687,747**	**121.81**	**24.74**	**.87**	**77,194**	**325.13**	**20.35**	**1.68**	**1,640,650**	**367.02[R]**	**153.50[R]**
2003											
January	58,692	123.26	25.11	1.06	6,520	402.30	25.03	1.77	99,142	530.69	161.04
Total	**58,692**	**123.26**	**25.11**	**1.06**	**6,520**	**402.30**	**25.03**	**1.77**	**99,142**	**530.69**	**161.04**
Year to Date											
2001	**67,470**	**122.33**	**24.73**	**.92**	**17,891**	**457.74**	**28.61**	**1.10**	**134,549**	**920.74**	**214.12**
2002	**60,026**	**121.90**	**24.72**	**.92**	**5,098**	**237.49**	**14.78**	**1.86**	**98,478**	**321.17**	**139.56**
2003	**58,692**	**123.26**	**25.11**	**1.06**	**6,520**	**402.30**	**25.03**	**1.77**	**99,142**	**530.69**	**161.04**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January											
2002	**755,371**	**123.12**	**24.68**	**.89**	**111,824**	**349.25**	**21.95**	**1.49**	**2,116,295**	**412.58**	**166.85**
2003	**686,414**	**121.93**	**24.77**	**.88**	**78,616**	**337.15**	**21.10**	**1.68**	**1,641,314**	**379.12**	**155.29**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Beginning in 2002, data from the Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report" for independent power producers and combined heat and power producers are included in this data dissemination. Prior to 2002 these data were not collected; the data for 2001 and previous years include only data collected from electric utilities via the FERC Form 423.
[R] = Revised.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for 2001 are final.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Price data on the Form EIA-423 are proprietary and are only reported at an aggregated level.·Mcf = thousand cubic feet.·Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.3. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Independent Power Producers, January 2002 through January 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars /ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars / barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2002											
January	14,957	140.93	29.31	1.2	3,305	276.92	17.09	1.5	192,296	294.76[R]	203.42[R]
February	13,205	143.78	29.88	1.2	1,928	260.13	15.84	1.8	184,809	270.35[R]	196.91[R]
March	13,961	140.59	29.14	1.2	2,843	282.67	17.33	1.8	211,409	321.99[R]	220.12[R]
April	14,031	139.85	28.13	1.1	2,473	297.68	18.24[R]	1.8	203,040	366.89[R]	237.78[R]
May	14,789	140.19	28.43	1.2	3,681	342.58	20.99	1.6	192,323	366.20[R]	234.63[R]
June	15,392	140.49	28.26	1.1	3,249	324.51	19.94	1.7	254,983	346.85[R]	237.84[R]
July	15,287	138.52	28.10	1.1	3,003	353.16	21.40	1.5	339,476	335.14[R]	250.96[R]
August	15,606	140.74	29.95	1.2	4,501	399.89	24.36	1.3	339,224	331.13[R]	244.28[R]
September	15,145	134.48	27.66	1.2	1,826	396.56	23.87	1.5	269,842	359.77[R]	243.02[R]
October	15,720	116.82	40.37	1.2	3,661	417.90	25.98	1.2	242,728	405.60[R]	213.06[R]
November	14,921	135.11	27.88	1.3	3,900	443.61	27.37	1.3	181,542	426.33[R]	253.61[R]
December	14,906	132.46	26.86	1.2	4,246	420.69	26.03	1.1	192,039	458.84[R]	268.57[R]
Total	**177,921**	**135.70**	**29.55**	**1.2**	**38,615**	**360.15**	**22.10**	**1.5**	**2,803,711**	**354.61[R]**	**233.94[R]**
2003											
January	14,030	132.10	26.63	1.1	4,281	488.30	29.95	1.2	188,005	528.83	302.20
Total	**14,030**	**132.10**	**26.63**	**1.1**	**4,281**	**488.30**	**29.95**	**1.2**	**188,005**	**528.83**	**302.20**
Year to Date											
2003	**14,030**	**132.10**	**26.63**	**1.1**	**4,281**	**488.30**	**29.95**	**1.2**	**188,005**	**528.83**	**302.20**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[R] = Revised.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Beginning in 2002, data from the Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report" for independent power producers and combined heat and power producers are included in this data dissemination. Prior to 2002 these data were not collected; the data for 2001 and previous years include only data collected from electric utilities via the FERC Form 423. Price data on the Form EIA-423 are proprietary and are only reported at an aggregated level.·Mcf = thousand cubic feet.·Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.4. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers, January 2002 through January 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars /ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars / barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2002											
January	41	294.33	69.92	2.2	19	486.80	26.92	*	588	327.67[R]	318.17[R]
February	34	285.44	68.08	2.2	8	486.80	26.92	*	646	283.36	290.32[R]
March	35	250.66	60.45	2.2	5	480.80	26.59	--	1,715	342.11[R]	314.27[R]
April	35	207.20	49.20	2.5	0	--	--	--	1,228	368.12	303.53[R]
May	32	216.27	52.06	2.5	11	460.00	26.04	*	593	379.26	294.56[R]
June	28	211.38	50.39	2.4	3	544.10	30.09	--	887	362.48	301.26[R]
July	32	207.42	50.39	3.8	4	553.63	30.62	*	3,281	174.93[R]	182.94[R]
August	36	204.73	48.96	4.3	13	561.60	31.06	--	3,595	151.99	168.08[R]
September	31	210.98	51.63	2.0	0	--	--	--	2,692	126.17[R]	144.49[R]
October	30	212.11	51.74	2.0	0	--	--	--	609	386.59	291.76[R]
November	34	205.77	49.09	2.4	10	578.00	30.81	*	524	382.74	287.98[R]
December	31	204.43	48.34	2.5	19	630.42	34.86	--	531	420.43	321.27[R]
Total	**399**	**227.71**	**54.62**	**2.6**	**91**	**538.19**	**29.73**	*	**16,889**	**240.99[R]**	**241.81[R]**
2003											
January	45	191.19	45.24	2.2	58	715.38	39.71	*	825	486.76	378.35
Total	**45**	**191.19**	**45.24**	**2.2**	**58**	**715.38**	**39.71**	*	**825**	**486.76**	**378.35**
Year to Date											
2003	**45**	**191.19**	**45.24**	**2.2**	**58**	**715.38**	**39.71**	*	**825**	**486.76**	**378.35**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[R] = Revised.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Beginning in 2002, data from the Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report" for independent power producers and combined heat and power producers are included in this data dissemination. Prior to 2002 these data were not collected; the data for 2001 and previous years include only data collected from electric utilities via the FERC Form 423. Price data on the Form EIA-423 are proprietary and are only reported at an aggregated level.·Mcf = thousand cubic feet.·Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.5. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers, January 2002 through January 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars /ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars / barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2002											
January	1,140	146.37	31.64	1.5	512	266.11	16.41	1.9	84,310	285.23[R]	252.71[R]
February	1,033	147.62	32.45	3.2	479	262.29	16.22	1.8	77,223	245.87[R]	223.66[R]
March	1,002	142.95	30.87	1.4	642	317.85	19.88	1.2	83,418	273.89[R]	248.75
April	1,374	140.90	29.42	1.3	437	291.09	17.99	2.0	83,710	332.37[R]	281.80[R]
May	1,097	147.96	32.47	1.4	321	301.33	18.73	2.1	86,074	347.07	301.66[R]
June	1,172	146.76	31.64	1.4	345	327.20	20.42	1.8	77,949	326.64[R]	281.66[R]
July	1,260	146.13	31.25	1.4	438	332.24	20.14	2.0	80,611	344.07	293.70[R]
August	1,210	145.42	31.48	1.5	317	312.09	19.02	2.3	85,907	317.02	281.82[R]
September	1,084	143.98	31.19	1.5	371	387.20	23.66	1.8	78,089	347.37[R]	300.03[R]
October	1,164	225.00	47.81	1.4	398	378.85	23.37	1.9	77,986	378.41[R]	340.62[R]
November	1,142	139.26	28.74	1.3	443	365.12	22.68	1.9	74,849	415.28[R]	346.43[R]
December	1,316	147.21	31.73	1.3	480	371.00	23.11	2.0	82,278	418.22[R]	345.84[R]
Total	**13,993**	**151.56**	**32.52**	**1.5**	**5,184**	**324.40**	**20.05**	**1.8**	**972,405**	**334.86[R]**	**291.21**
2003											
January	871	148.36	32.00	1.3	397	436.01	27.59	1.5	66,559	492.57	412.85
Total	**871**	**148.36**	**32.00**	**1.3**	**397**	**436.01**	**27.59**	**1.5**	**66,559**	**492.57**	**412.85**
Year to Date											
2003	**871**	**148.36**	**32.00**	**1.3**	**397**	**436.01**	**27.59**	**1.5**	**66,559**	**492.57**	**412.85**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[R] = Revised.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Beginning in 2002, data from the Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report" for independent power producers and combined heat and power producers are included in this data dissemination. Prior to 2002 these data were not collected; the data for 2001 and previous years include only data collected from electric utilities via the FERC Form 423. Price data on the Form EIA-423 are proprietary and are only reported at an aggregated level.·Mcf = thousand cubic feet.·Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.6.A. Receipts of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, January 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**534**	**468**	**14.2**	**138**	**111**	**387**	**351**	**--**	**--**	**9**	**7**
Connecticut	57	120	-52.2	--	--	57	120	--	--	--	--
Maine	21	21	-1.1	--	--	12	15	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	345	216	59.6	27	--	318	216	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	111	111	.6	111	111	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,353**	**4,780**	**-29.9**	**50**	**155**	**3,207**	**4,529**	**--**	**--**	**95**	**96**
New Jersey	261	314	-16.9	16	8	244	305	--	--	--	--
New York	721	818	-11.8	34	47	637	711	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	2,371	3,649	-35.0	--	100	2,326	3,513	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**17,725**	**16,579**	**6.9**	**13,852**	**13,443**	**3,714**	**2,817**	**30**	**29**	**130**	**290**
Illinois	4,200	4,213	-.3	557	1,438	3,577	2,560	--	--	--	--
Indiana	4,485	5,172	-13.3	4,348	5,070	137	102	--	--	--	--
Michigan	1,819	2,038	-10.7	1,790	2,009	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	5,357	3,222	66.3	5,332	3,030	--	155	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1,863	1,934	-3.7	1,825	1,896	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**12,096**	**12,618**	**-4.1**	**12,080**	**12,522**	**--**	**--**	**15**	**12**	**--**	**84**
Iowa	1,708	1,522	12.2	1,708	1,437	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	1,657	2,114	-21.6	1,657	2,114	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,507	1,805	-16.5	1,507	1,805	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	3,928	3,641	7.9	3,912	3,630	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	726	1,102	-34.1	726	1,102	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	2,393	2,258	6.0	2,393	2,258	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	177	176	.6	177	176	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**13,574**	**13,638**	**-.5**	**10,781**	**10,818**	**2,625**	**2,611**	**--**	**--**	**168**	**208**
Delaware	180	59	206.7	--	--	180	59	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,130	2,110	.9	1,937	1,902	193	208	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,525	2,911	-13.2	2,504	2,875	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	937	1,110	-15.6	--	--	937	1,110	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,486	1,743	42.6	2,285	1,541	150	110	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1,034	1,428	-27.6	1,014	1,413	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,275	1,068	19.3	959	809	295	237	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	3,007	3,208	-6.3	2,081	2,279	870	887	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,616**	**8,654**	**-23.5**	**6,457**	**8,501**	**12**	**9**	**--**	**--**	**147**	**144**
Alabama	978	2,435	-59.9	965	2,426	12	9	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,654	3,239	-18.1	2,654	3,239	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	441	398	10.7	441	398	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,543	2,582	-1.5	2,397	2,438	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**10,551**	**10,149**	**4.0**	**7,213**	**6,342**	**3,081**	**3,581**	**--**	**--**	**258**	**226**
Arkansas	996	305	226.5	996	305	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	800	1,390	-42.5	796	652	--	738	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	1,946	1,922	1.3	1,781	1,815	117	72	--	--	--	--
Texas	6,809	6,531	4.3	3,639	3,569	2,964	2,771	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**8,301**	**8,266**	**.4**	**7,898**	**7,911**	**370**	**324**	**--**	**--**	**33**	**31**
Arizona	1,196	1,399	-14.5	1,163	1,368	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	1,600	1,720	-7.0	1,600	1,720	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	913	768	18.8	543	445	370	324	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,486	293	406.7	1,486	293	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	673	591	13.9	673	591	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,100	1,121	-1.9	1,100	1,121	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	1,332	2,373	-43.9	1,332	2,373	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**828**	**951**	**-12.9**	**224**	**223**	**572**	**674**	**--**	**--**	**32**	**54**
California	106	151	-29.5	--	--	74	97	--	--	--	--
Oregon	224	223	.4	224	223	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	498	577	-13.8	--	--	498	577	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**61**	**60**	**1.9**	**--**	**--**	**61**	**60**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	61	60	1.9	--	--	61	60	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**73,639**	**76,163**	**-3.3**	**58,692**	**60,026**	**14,030**	**14,957**	**45**	**41**	**871**	**1,140**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.6.B. Receipts of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through January
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**534**	**468**	**14.2**	**138**	**111**	**387**	**351**	**--**	**--**	**9**	**7**
Connecticut	57	120	-52.2	--	--	57	120	--	--	--	--
Maine	21	21	-1.1	--	--	12	15	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	345	216	59.6	27	--	318	216	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	111	111	.6	111	111	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,353**	**4,780**	**-29.9**	**50**	**155**	**3,207**	**4,529**	**--**	**--**	**95**	**96**
New Jersey	261	314	-16.9	16	8	244	305	--	--	--	--
New York	721	818	-11.8	34	47	637	711	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	2,371	3,649	-35.0	--	100	2,326	3,513	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**17,725**	**16,579**	**6.9**	**13,852**	**13,443**	**3,714**	**2,817**	**30**	**29**	**130**	**290**
Illinois	4,200	4,213	-.3	557	1,438	3,577	2,560	--	--	--	--
Indiana	4,485	5,172	-13.3	4,348	5,070	137	102	--	--	--	--
Michigan	1,819	2,038	-10.7	1,790	2,009	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	5,357	3,222	66.3	5,332	3,030	--	155	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1,863	1,934	-3.7	1,825	1,896	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**12,096**	**12,618**	**-4.1**	**12,080**	**12,522**	**--**	**--**	**15**	**12**	**--**	**84**
Iowa	1,708	1,522	12.2	1,708	1,437	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	1,657	2,114	-21.6	1,657	2,114	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,507	1,805	-16.5	1,507	1,805	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	3,928	3,641	7.9	3,912	3,630	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	726	1,102	-34.1	726	1,102	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	2,393	2,258	6.0	2,393	2,258	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	177	176	.6	177	176	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**13,574**	**13,638**	**-.5**	**10,781**	**10,818**	**2,625**	**2,611**	**--**	**--**	**168**	**208**
Delaware	180	59	206.7	--	--	180	59	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,130	2,110	.9	1,937	1,902	193	208	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,525	2,911	-13.2	2,504	2,875	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	937	1,110	-15.6	--	--	937	1,110	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,486	1,743	42.6	2,285	1,541	150	110	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1,034	1,428	-27.6	1,014	1,413	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,275	1,068	19.3	959	809	295	237	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	3,007	3,208	-6.3	2,081	2,279	870	887	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,616**	**8,654**	**-23.5**	**6,457**	**8,501**	**12**	**9**	**--**	**--**	**147**	**144**
Alabama	978	2,435	-59.9	965	2,426	12	9	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,654	3,239	-18.1	2,654	3,239	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	441	398	10.7	441	398	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,543	2,582	-1.5	2,397	2,438	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**10,551**	**10,149**	**4.0**	**7,213**	**6,342**	**3,081**	**3,581**	**--**	**--**	**258**	**226**
Arkansas	996	305	226.5	996	305	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	800	1,390	-42.5	796	652	--	738	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	1,946	1,922	1.3	1,781	1,815	117	72	--	--	--	--
Texas	6,809	6,531	4.3	3,639	3,569	2,964	2,771	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**8,301**	**8,266**	**.4**	**7,898**	**7,911**	**370**	**324**	**--**	**--**	**33**	**31**
Arizona	1,196	1,399	-14.5	1,163	1,368	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	1,600	1,720	-7.0	1,600	1,720	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	913	768	18.8	543	445	370	324	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,486	293	406.7	1,486	293	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	673	591	13.9	673	591	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,100	1,121	-1.9	1,100	1,121	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	1,332	2,373	-43.9	1,332	2,373	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**828**	**951**	**-12.9**	**224**	**223**	**572**	**674**	**--**	**--**	**32**	**54**
California	106	151	-29.5	--	--	74	97	--	--	--	--
Oregon	224	223	.4	224	223	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	498	577	-13.8	--	--	498	577	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**61**	**60**	**1.9**	**--**	**--**	**61**	**60**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	61	60	1.9	--	--	61	60	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**73,639**	**76,163**	**-3.3**	**58,692**	**60,026**	**14,030**	**14,957**	**45**	**41**	**871**	**1,140**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.7.A. Receipts of Petroleum Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, January 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**1,833**	**1,462**	**25.4**	**231**	**5**	**1,564**	**1,303**	**--**	**--**	**38**	**154**
Connecticut	148	174	-15.3	--	--	148	174	--	--	--	--
Maine	632	154	311.9	--	--	594	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	869	1,130	-23.1	48	1	822	1,128	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	184	4	4815.2	184	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,681**	**1,415**	**89.5**	**1,471**	**872**	**1,188**	**527**	**4**	**--**	**19**	**16**
New Jersey	117	164	-29.0	3	100	114	65	--	--	--	--
New York	1,980	1,163	70.3	1,468	772	497	382	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	585	88	561.7	--	*	577	81	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**246**	**392**	**-37.1**	**146**	**246**	**46**	**16**	**--**	**--**	**54**	**130**
Illinois	12	44	-72.6	1	32	11	12	--	--	--	--
Indiana	82	91	-9.1	29	33	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	69	110	-37.2	69	110	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	55	28	94.7	18	25	35	1	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	28	119	-76.4	28	45	--	3	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**164**	**315**	**-48.0**	**163**	**315**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	*	**--**
Iowa	5	3	52.9	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	66	59	12.0	66	59	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	84	115	-26.9	84	115	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	7	134	-94.8	7	134	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	*	*	87.1	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	1	3	-71.8	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**5,230**	**4,439**	**17.8**	**4,339**	**3,577**	**628**	**673**	**55**	**19**	**209**	**171**
Delaware	121	409	-70.4	2	47	38	258	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	35	*	NM	--	--	35	*	--	--	--	--
Florida	3,614	3,349	7.9	3,522	3,169	51	180	--	--	--	--
Georgia	35	21	67.8	14	18	22	3	--	--	--	--
Maryland	255	219	16.5	--	--	255	219	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	171	89	91.8	104	47	46	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	40	10	298.9	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	883	323	173.1	635	274	162	12	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	75	18	305.7	55	14	20	*	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**118**	**54**	**118.4**	**104**	**47**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**14**	**7**
Alabama	17	21	-20.9	3	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	20	7	176.7	20	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	71	8	780.9	71	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	10	17	-43.4	10	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**701**	**551**	**27.2**	**56**	**--**	**587**	**541**	**--**	**--**	**58**	**10**
Arkansas	4	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	371	313	18.5	45	--	311	306	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	323	238	35.6	3	--	276	235	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**14**	**61**	**-76.6**	**10**	**38**	**2**	**21**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**2**
Arizona	2	2	-21.3	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	1	3	-64.1	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	6	26	-75.4	5	5	2	21	--	--	--	--
Nevada	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1	3	-52.5	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	3	4	-22.5	3	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	*	23	-98.3	*	23	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**97**	**74**	**30.3**	**--**	**--**	**93**	**53**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**22**
California	93	53	77.1	--	--	93	53	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	3	22	-84.1	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**174**	**171**	**1.7**	**--**	**--**	**174**	**171**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	174	171	1.7	--	--	174	171	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**11,257**	**8,933**	**26.0**	**6,520**	**5,098**	**4,281**	**3,305**	**58**	**19**	**397**	**512**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/ transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.7.B. Receipts of Petroleum Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through January
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**1,833**	**1,462**	**25.4**	**231**	**5**	**1,564**	**1,303**	**--**	**--**	**38**	**154**
Connecticut	148	174	-15.3	--	--	148	174	--	--	--	--
Maine	632	154	311.9	--	--	594	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	869	1,130	-23.1	48	1	822	1,128	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	184	4	4815.2	184	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,681**	**1,415**	**89.5**	**1,471**	**872**	**1,188**	**527**	**4**	**--**	**19**	**16**
New Jersey	117	164	-29.0	3	100	114	65	--	--	--	--
New York	1,980	1,163	70.3	1,468	772	497	382	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	585	88	561.7	--	*	577	81	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**246**	**392**	**-37.1**	**146**	**246**	**46**	**16**	**--**	**--**	**54**	**130**
Illinois	12	44	-72.6	1	32	11	12	--	--	--	--
Indiana	82	91	-9.1	29	33	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	69	110	-37.2	69	110	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	55	28	94.7	18	25	35	1	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	28	119	-76.4	28	45	--	3	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**164**	**315**	**-48.0**	**163**	**315**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	*	**--**
Iowa	5	3	52.9	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	66	59	12.0	66	59	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	84	115	-26.9	84	115	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	7	134	-94.8	7	134	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	*	*	87.1	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	1	3	-71.8	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**5,230**	**4,439**	**17.8**	**4,339**	**3,577**	**628**	**673**	**55**	**19**	**209**	**171**
Delaware	121	409	-70.4	2	47	38	258	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	35	*	NM	--	--	35	*	--	--	--	--
Florida	3,614	3,349	7.9	3,522	3,169	51	180	--	--	--	--
Georgia	35	21	67.8	14	18	22	3	--	--	--	--
Maryland	255	219	16.5	--	--	255	219	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	171	89	91.8	104	47	46	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	40	10	298.9	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	883	323	173.1	635	274	162	12	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	75	18	305.7	55	14	20	*	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**118**	**54**	**118.4**	**104**	**47**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**14**	**7**
Alabama	17	21	-20.9	3	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	20	7	176.7	20	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	71	8	780.9	71	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	10	17	-43.4	10	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**701**	**551**	**27.2**	**56**	**--**	**587**	**541**	**--**	**--**	**58**	**10**
Arkansas	4	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	371	313	18.5	45	--	311	306	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	323	238	35.6	3	--	276	235	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**14**	**61**	**-76.6**	**10**	**38**	**2**	**21**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**2**
Arizona	2	2	-21.3	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	1	3	-64.1	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	6	26	-75.4	5	5	2	21	--	--	--	--
Nevada	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1	3	-52.5	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	3	4	-22.5	3	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	*	23	-98.3	*	23	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**97**	**74**	**30.3**	**--**	**--**	**93**	**53**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**22**
California	93	53	77.1	--	--	93	53	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	3	22	-84.1	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**174**	**171**	**1.7**	**--**	**--**	**174**	**171**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	174	171	1.7	--	--	174	171	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**11,257**	**8,933**	**26.0**	**6,520**	**5,098**	**4,281**	**3,305**	**58**	**19**	**397**	**512**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/ transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.8.A. Receipts of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, January 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Mcf)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**21,605**	**27,613**	**-21.8**	**123**	**196**	**21,482**	**27,416**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	2,215	4,102	-46.0	--	--	2,215	4,102	--	--	--	--
Maine	5,780	8,291	-30.3	--	--	5,780	8,291	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	8,704	8,675	.3	123	192	8,581	8,483	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	4,906	6,540	-25.0	--	--	4,906	6,540	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	4	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**26,741**	**37,756**	**-29.2**	**2,116**	**6,923**	**22,714**	**27,021**	**217**	**130**	**1,695**	**3,682**
New Jersey	7,578	10,927	-30.6	--	--	7,465	9,242	--	--	--	--
New York	16,033	23,409	-31.5	2,116	6,923	13,573	15,931	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	3,131	3,420	-8.5	--	--	1,675	1,848	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**12,535**	**15,859**	**-21.0**	**1,332**	**1,779**	**9,035**	**11,815**	**25**	**4**	**2,143**	**2,261**
Illinois	2,745	3,516	-21.9	24	251	2,345	2,909	--	--	--	--
Indiana	1,733	1,821	-4.8	13	55	127	56	--	--	--	--
Michigan	6,775	9,516	-28.8	1,055	1,211	5,694	8,301	--	--	--	--
Ohio	170	113	50.6	14	18	71	21	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1,111	893	24.5	225	245	798	528	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**3,237**	**1,707**	**89.6**	**2,008**	**1,169**	**1,224**	**503**	**1**	**7**	**4**	**27**
Iowa	466	474	-1.7	237	247	229	227	--	--	--	--
Kansas	546	560	-2.5	546	560	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	850	309	175.3	214	30	633	252	--	--	--	--
Missouri	1,163	208	458.7	801	176	362	25	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	212	157	35.5	212	157	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**42,698**	**43,544**	**-1.9**	**31,093**	**25,579**	**9,257**	**7,011**	**--**	**--**	**2,348**	**10,953**
Delaware	1,272	1,496	-15.0	5	6	454	796	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	34,924	30,682	13.8	30,027	25,523	3,837	3,802	--	--	--	--
Georgia	953	629	51.4	--	4	844	503	--	--	--	--
Maryland	763	571	33.6	--	--	763	571	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,056	448	135.6	11	16	1,045	432	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	67	755	-91.1	*	*	61	500	--	--	--	--
Virginia	3,394	684	396.4	1,037	13	1,996	338	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	270	8,278	-96.7	12	16	258	69	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**20,504**	**13,654**	**50.2**	**10,630**	**9,946**	**972**	**2,494**	**--**	**89**	**8,902**	**1,126**
Alabama	14,457	2,880	402.1	5,230	1,722	790	478	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	87	142	-38.3	87	53	--	*	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	5,903	10,614	-44.4	5,313	8,172	151	2,016	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	57	19	198.0	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**153,017**	**163,214**	**-6.2**	**34,280**	**38,625**	**74,043**	**68,697**	**582**	**357**	**44,112**	**55,535**
Arkansas	3,479	1,893	83.7	160	660	3,319	1,233	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	31,483	35,564	-11.5	12,721	14,556	2,309	14	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	8,713	10,445	-16.6	7,122	8,622	1,234	1,302	--	--	--	--
Texas	109,342	115,311	-5.2	14,277	14,787	67,181	66,148	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**20,361**	**19,077**	**6.7**	**9,317**	**8,125**	**10,780**	**10,143**	**--**	**--**	**264**	**809**
Arizona	4,718	4,909	-3.9	900	575	3,797	4,034	--	--	--	--
Colorado	5,001	4,806	4.1	3,579	3,385	1,422	1,421	--	--	--	--
Idaho	809	677	19.5	--	--	809	677	--	--	--	--
Montana	1	2	-12.8	1	1	*	*	--	--	--	--
Nevada	7,506	6,765	11.0	3,344	2,766	4,161	3,999	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,083	1,256	65.9	1,493	1,093	590	11	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	290	--	--	290	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	242	373	-35.1	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**51,760**	**50,832**	**1.8**	**6,171**	**4,207**	**38,498**	**36,707**	**--**	**--**	**7,091**	**9,917**
California	40,753	41,387	-1.5	5,145	3,199	29,316	29,218	--	--	--	--
Oregon	8,791	5,800	51.6	1,025	1,009	7,188	4,271	--	--	--	--
Washington	2,217	3,644	-39.2	--	--	1,994	3,218	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,071**	**2,416**	**-14.3**	**2,071**	**1,928**	**--**	**487**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	2,071	2,416	-14.3	2,071	1,928	--	487	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**354,531**	**375,673**	**-5.6**	**99,142**	**98,478**	**188,005**	**192,296**	**825**	**588**	**66,559**	**84,310**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.8.B. Receipts of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through January

(Thousand Mcf)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**21,605**	**27,613**	**-21.8**	**123**	**196**	**21,482**	**27,416**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	2,215	4,102	-46.0	--	--	2,215	4,102	--	--	--	--
Maine	5,780	8,291	-30.3	--	--	5,780	8,291	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	8,704	8,675	.3	123	192	8,581	8,483	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	4,906	6,540	-25.0	--	--	4,906	6,540	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	4	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**26,741**	**37,756**	**-29.2**	**2,116**	**6,923**	**22,714**	**27,021**	**217**	**130**	**1,695**	**3,682**
New Jersey	7,578	10,927	-30.6	--	--	7,465	9,242	--	--	--	--
New York	16,033	23,409	-31.5	2,116	6,923	13,573	15,931	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	3,131	3,420	-8.5	--	--	1,675	1,848	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**12,535**	**15,859**	**-21.0**	**1,332**	**1,779**	**9,035**	**11,815**	**25**	**4**	**2,143**	**2,261**
Illinois	2,745	3,516	-21.9	24	251	2,345	2,909	--	--	--	--
Indiana	1,733	1,821	-4.8	13	55	127	56	--	--	--	--
Michigan	6,775	9,516	-28.8	1,055	1,211	5,694	8,301	--	--	--	--
Ohio	170	113	50.6	14	18	71	21	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1,111	893	24.5	225	245	798	528	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**3,237**	**1,707**	**89.6**	**2,008**	**1,169**	**1,224**	**503**	**1**	**7**	**4**	**27**
Iowa	466	474	-1.7	237	247	229	227	--	--	--	--
Kansas	546	560	-2.5	546	560	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	850	309	175.3	214	30	633	252	--	--	--	--
Missouri	1,163	208	458.7	801	176	362	25	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	212	157	35.5	212	157	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**42,698**	**43,544**	**-1.9**	**31,093**	**25,579**	**9,257**	**7,011**	**--**	**--**	**2,348**	**10,953**
Delaware	1,272	1,496	-15.0	5	6	454	796	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	34,924	30,682	13.8	30,027	25,523	3,837	3,802	--	--	--	--
Georgia	953	629	51.4	--	4	844	503	--	--	--	--
Maryland	763	571	33.6	--	--	763	571	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,056	448	135.6	11	16	1,045	432	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	67	755	-91.1	*	*	61	500	--	--	--	--
Virginia	3,394	684	396.4	1,037	13	1,996	338	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	270	8,278	-96.7	12	16	258	69	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**20,504**	**13,654**	**50.2**	**10,630**	**9,946**	**972**	**2,494**	**--**	**89**	**8,902**	**1,126**
Alabama	14,457	2,880	402.1	5,230	1,722	790	478	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	87	142	-38.3	87	53	--	*	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	5,903	10,614	-44.4	5,313	8,172	151	2,016	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	57	19	198.0	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**153,017**	**163,214**	**-6.2**	**34,280**	**38,625**	**74,043**	**68,697**	**582**	**357**	**44,112**	**55,535**
Arkansas	3,479	1,893	83.7	160	660	3,319	1,233	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	31,483	35,564	-11.5	12,721	14,556	2,309	14	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	8,713	10,445	-16.6	7,122	8,622	1,234	1,302	--	--	--	--
Texas	109,342	115,311	-5.2	14,277	14,787	67,181	66,148	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**20,361**	**19,077**	**6.7**	**9,317**	**8,125**	**10,780**	**10,143**	**--**	**--**	**264**	**809**
Arizona	4,718	4,909	-3.9	900	575	3,797	4,034	--	--	--	--
Colorado	5,001	4,806	4.1	3,579	3,385	1,422	1,421	--	--	--	--
Idaho	809	677	19.5	--	--	809	677	--	--	--	--
Montana	1	2	-12.8	1	1	*	*	--	--	--	--
Nevada	7,506	6,765	11.0	3,344	2,766	4,161	3,999	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,083	1,256	65.9	1,493	1,093	590	11	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	290	--	--	290	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	242	373	-35.1	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**51,760**	**50,832**	**1.8**	**6,171**	**4,207**	**38,498**	**36,707**	**--**	**--**	**7,091**	**9,917**
California	40,753	41,387	-1.5	5,145	3,199	29,316	29,218	--	--	--	--
Oregon	8,791	5,800	51.6	1,025	1,009	7,188	4,271	--	--	--	--
Washington	2,217	3,644	-39.2	--	--	1,994	3,218	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,071**	**2,416**	**-14.3**	**2,071**	**1,928**	**--**	**487**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	2,071	2,416	-14.3	2,071	1,928	--	487	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**354,531**	**375,673**	**-5.6**	**99,142**	**98,478**	**188,005**	**192,296**	**825**	**588**	**66,559**	**84,310**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

Table 4.9.A. Average Cost of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, January 2003 and 2002
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers		Combined Heat and Power Producers	
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**207.00**	**204.81**	**1.1**	**185.79**	**186.17**	**213.47**	**209.78**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	236.30	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	173.54	186.17	-6.8	173.54	186.17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**131.00**	**134.10**	**-2.3**	**179.91**	**134.38**	**128.63**	**133.26**	**--**	**--**	**180.06**	**170.65**
New Jersey	W	W	W	240.65	244.52	W	W	--	--	--	--
New York	W	W	W	150.98	149.75	W	W	--	--	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	--	117.65	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**121.70**	**121.35**	**.3**	**121.16**	**119.92**	**122.60**	**125.43**	**W**	**W**	**138.22**	**128.18**
Illinois	W	W	W	110.41	116.52	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	117.21	116.18	W	W	--	--	--	--
Michigan	W	W	W	138.69	132.97	--	--	W	W	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	123.91	122.65	--	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	105.05	113.19	--	--	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**88.93**	**88.07**	**1.0**	**88.78**	**87.61**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**W**
Iowa	82.55	W	W	82.55	84.15	--	--	--	--	--	W
Kansas	102.53	95.96	6.8	102.53	95.96	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	106.98	102.07	4.8	106.98	102.07	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	W	W	W	89.87	89.95	--	--	W	W	--	--
Nebraska	57.19	57.04	.3	57.19	57.04	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	72.37	74.98	-3.5	72.37	74.98	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	133.67	130.76	2.2	133.67	130.76	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**159.29**	**157.65**	**1.0**	**159.20**	**158.07**	**159.31**	**155.20**	**--**	**--**	**164.33**	**166.87**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	172.69	169.95	W	W	--	--	--	--
Georgia	W	W	W	169.16	169.00	--	--	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	171.79	171.71	W	W	--	--	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	157.00	162.03	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	150.45	157.19	W	W	--	--	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	126.52	123.22	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**128.27**	**130.59**	**-1.8**	**127.90**	**130.01**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	143.20	151.24	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	122.74	113.98	7.7	122.74	113.98	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	157.32	162.01	-2.9	157.32	162.01	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	W	W	W	121.57	125.20	--	--	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**112.02**	**123.65**	**-9.4**	**115.11**	**113.77**	**104.49**	**144.45**	**--**	**--**	**102.18**	**90.64**
Arkansas	121.14	146.83	-17.5	121.14	146.83	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	133.26	131.09	--	W	--	--	W	--
Oklahoma	W	W	W	94.92	91.03	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas	W	W	W	120.20	120.03	W	W	--	--	W	W
Mountain	**108.75**	**102.81**	**5.8**	**110.42**	**103.98**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	W	W	W	124.80	126.69	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado	94.35	95.59	-1.3	94.35	95.59	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	56.61	58.57	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	145.79	153.48	-5.0	145.79	153.48	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	171.95	167.70	2.5	171.95	167.70	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	102.71	101.67	1.0	102.71	101.67	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	58.00	79.90	-27.4	58.00	79.90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**135.59**	**162.97**	**-16.8**	**134.98**	**136.61**	**133.23**	**169.85**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
California	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	134.98	136.61	-1.2	134.98	136.61	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**125.30**	**126.20**	**-.7**	**123.26**	**121.90**	**132.10**	**140.93**	**191.19**	**294.33**	**148.36**	**146.37**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.9.B. Average Cost of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through January
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers		Combined Heat and Power Producers	
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**207.00**	**204.81**	**1.1**	**185.79**	**186.17**	**213.47**	**209.78**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	236.30	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	173.54	186.17	-6.8	173.54	186.17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**131.00**	**134.10**	**-2.3**	**179.91**	**134.38**	**128.63**	**133.26**	**--**	**--**	**180.06**	**170.65**
New Jersey	W	W	W	240.65	244.52	W	W	--	--	--	--
New York	W	W	W	150.98	149.75	W	W	--	--	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	--	117.65	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**121.70**	**121.35**	**.3**	**121.16**	**119.92**	**122.60**	**125.43**	**W**	**W**	**138.22**	**128.18**
Illinois	W	W	W	110.41	116.52	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	117.21	116.18	W	W	--	--	--	--
Michigan	W	W	W	138.69	132.97	--	--	W	W	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	123.91	122.65	--	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	105.05	113.19	--	--	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**88.93**	**88.07**	**1.0**	**88.78**	**87.61**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**W**
Iowa	82.55	W	W	82.55	84.15	--	--	--	--	--	W
Kansas	102.53	95.96	6.8	102.53	95.96	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	106.98	102.07	4.8	106.98	102.07	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	W	W	W	89.87	89.95	--	--	W	W	--	--
Nebraska	57.19	57.04	.3	57.19	57.04	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	72.37	74.98	-3.5	72.37	74.98	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	133.67	130.76	2.2	133.67	130.76	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**159.29**	**157.65**	**1.0**	**159.20**	**158.07**	**159.31**	**155.20**	**--**	**--**	**164.33**	**166.87**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	172.69	169.95	W	W	--	--	--	--
Georgia	W	W	W	169.16	169.00	--	--	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	171.79	171.71	W	W	--	--	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	157.00	162.03	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	150.45	157.19	W	W	--	--	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	126.52	123.22	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**128.27**	**130.59**	**-1.8**	**127.90**	**130.01**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	143.20	151.24	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	122.74	113.98	7.7	122.74	113.98	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	157.32	162.01	-2.9	157.32	162.01	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	W	W	W	121.57	125.20	--	--	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**112.02**	**123.65**	**-9.4**	**115.11**	**113.77**	**104.49**	**144.45**	**--**	**--**	**102.18**	**90.64**
Arkansas	121.14	146.83	-17.5	121.14	146.83	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	133.26	131.09	--	W	--	--	W	--
Oklahoma	W	W	W	94.92	91.03	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas	W	W	W	120.20	120.03	W	W	--	--	W	W
Mountain	**108.75**	**102.81**	**5.8**	**110.42**	**103.98**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	W	W	W	124.80	126.69	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado	94.35	95.59	-1.3	94.35	95.59	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	56.61	58.57	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	145.79	153.48	-5.0	145.79	153.48	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	171.95	167.70	2.5	171.95	167.70	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	102.71	101.67	1.0	102.71	101.67	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	58.00	79.90	-27.4	58.00	79.90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**135.59**	**162.97**	**-16.8**	**134.98**	**136.61**	**133.23**	**169.85**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
California	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	134.98	136.61	-1.2	134.98	136.61	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**125.30**	**126.20**	**-.7**	**123.26**	**121.90**	**132.10**	**140.93**	**191.19**	**294.33**	**148.36**	**146.37**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.10.A. Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, January 2003 and 2002
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers		Combined Heat and Power Producers	
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**518.00**	**279.45**	**85.4**	**495.72**	**429.20**	**521.96**	**278.41**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	601.10	437.60	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	469.24	426.08	10.1	469.24	426.08	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**511.91**	**291.09**	**75.9**	**443.42**	**260.49**	**599.12**	**339.48**	**W**	**--**	**539.77**	**451.08**
New Jersey	W	W	W	628.76	289.96	W	W	--	--	--	--
New York	W	W	W	443.05	256.73	W	W	W	--	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	--	494.00	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**408.26**	**234.96**	**73.8**	**400.96**	**274.35**	**683.87**	**465.15**	**--**	**--**	**209.39**	**132.39**
Illinois	W	W	W	737.32	312.53	W	W	--	--	--	--
Indiana	W	W	W	682.74	457.46	--	--	--	--	W	W
Michigan	302.65	213.62	41.7	302.65	213.62	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	679.65	454.95	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	153.49	W	W	153.49	163.62	--	W	--	--	--	W
West North Central	**196.32**	**90.16**	**117.8**	**196.23**	**90.16**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**--**
Iowa	571.20	420.76	35.8	571.20	420.76	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	272.65	164.21	66.0	272.65	164.21	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	40.57	W	54.10	40.57	--	--	--	--	W	--
Missouri	621.07	75.03	727.8	621.07	75.03	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	682.40	441.60	54.5	682.40	441.60	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	742.10	456.85	62.4	742.10	456.85	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**413.17**	**252.24**	**63.8**	**390.15**	**236.55**	**522.12**	**312.11**	**W**	**W**	**501.05**	**319.28**
Delaware	W	W	W	783.20	310.24	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	351.27	227.12	W	W	--	--	W	--
Georgia	W	W	W	691.02	419.68	W	W	--	--	--	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	698.45	422.72	W	--	--	--	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	684.76	430.93	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	521.54	275.28	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	697.96	478.04	W	W	--	--	--	W
East South Central	**377.76**	**430.56**	**-12.3**	**361.65**	**434.35**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	675.82	413.95	--	--	--	--	W	W
Kentucky	596.90	442.25	35.0	596.90	442.25	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	254.33	536.56	-52.6	254.33	536.56	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	653.90	399.63	63.6	653.90	399.63	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**164.39**	**140.32**	**17.2**	**462.34**	**--**	**114.59**	**135.73**	**--**	**--**	**343.65**	**374.97**
Arkansas	555.71	--	--	555.71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	426.09	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oklahoma	652.74	--	--	652.74	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	W	W	W	703.60	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Mountain	**657.85**	**450.54**	**46.0**	**651.86**	**460.46**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	W	W	W	--	417.30	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado	887.20	589.85	50.4	887.20	589.85	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	667.27	432.80	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	542.10	--	--	542.10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	683.01	446.16	53.1	683.01	446.16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	637.66	451.48	41.2	637.66	451.48	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	14.91	458.03	-96.7	14.91	458.03	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**463.88**	**303.73**	**52.7**	**--**	**--**	**467.43**	**311.07**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
California	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	--	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**437.39**	**254.10**	**72.1**	**402.30**	**237.49**	**488.30**	**276.92**	**715.38**	**486.80**	**436.01**	**266.11**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.10.B. Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through January

(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers		Combined Heat and Power Producers	
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**518.00**	**279.45**	**85.4**	**495.72**	**429.20**	**521.96**	**278.41**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	601.10	437.60	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	469.24	426.08	10.1	469.24	426.08	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**511.91**	**291.09**	**75.9**	**443.42**	**260.49**	**599.12**	**339.48**	**W**	**--**	**539.77**	**451.08**
New Jersey	W	W	W	628.76	289.96	W	W	--	--	--	--
New York	W	W	W	443.05	256.73	W	W	W	--	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	--	494.00	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**408.26**	**234.96**	**73.8**	**400.96**	**274.35**	**683.87**	**465.15**	**--**	**--**	**209.39**	**132.39**
Illinois	W	W	W	737.32	312.53	W	W	--	--	--	--
Indiana	W	W	W	682.74	457.46	--	--	--	--	W	W
Michigan	302.65	213.62	41.7	302.65	213.62	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	679.65	454.95	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	153.49	W	W	153.49	163.62	--	W	--	--	--	W
West North Central	**196.32**	**90.16**	**117.8**	**196.23**	**90.16**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**--**
Iowa	571.20	420.76	35.8	571.20	420.76	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	272.65	164.21	66.0	272.65	164.21	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	40.57	W	54.10	40.57	--	--	--	--	W	--
Missouri	621.07	75.03	727.8	621.07	75.03	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	682.40	441.60	54.5	682.40	441.60	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	742.10	456.85	62.4	742.10	456.85	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**413.17**	**252.24**	**63.8**	**390.15**	**236.55**	**522.12**	**312.11**	**W**	**W**	**501.05**	**319.28**
Delaware	W	W	W	783.20	310.24	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	351.27	227.12	W	W	--	--	W	--
Georgia	W	W	W	691.02	419.68	W	W	--	--	--	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	698.45	422.72	W	--	--	--	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	684.76	430.93	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	521.54	275.28	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	697.96	478.04	W	W	--	--	--	W
East South Central	**377.76**	**430.56**	**-12.3**	**361.65**	**434.35**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	675.82	413.95	--	--	--	--	W	W
Kentucky	596.90	442.25	35.0	596.90	442.25	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	254.33	536.56	-52.6	254.33	536.56	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	653.90	399.63	63.6	653.90	399.63	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**164.39**	**140.32**	**17.2**	**462.34**	**--**	**114.59**	**135.73**	**--**	**--**	**343.65**	**374.97**
Arkansas	555.71	--	--	555.71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	426.09	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oklahoma	652.74	--	--	652.74	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	W	W	W	703.60	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Mountain	**657.85**	**450.54**	**46.0**	**651.86**	**460.46**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	W	W	W	--	417.30	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado	887.20	589.85	50.4	887.20	589.85	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	667.27	432.80	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	542.10	--	--	542.10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	683.01	446.16	53.1	683.01	446.16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	637.66	451.48	41.2	637.66	451.48	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	14.91	458.03	-96.7	14.91	458.03	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**463.88**	**303.73**	**52.7**	**--**	**--**	**467.43**	**311.07**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
California	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	--	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**437.39**	**254.10**	**72.1**	**402.30**	**237.49**	**488.30**	**276.92**	**715.38**	**486.80**	**436.01**	**266.11**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.11.A. Average Cost of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, January 2003 and 2002
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers		Combined Heat and Power Producers	
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**650.04**	**329.44**	**97.3**	**785.01**	**315.68**	**649.27**	**329.54**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	W	W	W	785.01	314.99	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	349.50	--	--	349.50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**633.66**	**342.19**	**85.2**	**699.59**	**330.88**	**632.84**	**334.71**	**W**	**W**	**580.41**	**419.27**
New Jersey	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
New York	W	W	W	699.59	330.88	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**443.34**	**319.79**	**38.6**	**586.45**	**328.05**	**391.36**	**323.26**	**W**	**W**	**542.62**	**292.64**
Illinois	W	W	W	613.30	312.13	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	529.87	328.99	W	W	--	--	W	W
Michigan	W	W	W	596.86	328.54	W	W	W	W	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	584.12	581.85	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	542.58	323.68	W	W	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**511.45**	**272.68**	**87.6**	**489.89**	**279.14**	**547.12**	**253.32**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Iowa	W	W	W	572.10	344.12	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kansas	498.74	224.22	122.4	498.74	224.22	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	388.12	391.21	W	W	--	--	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	445.75	314.39	W	W	W	W	--	--
Nebraska	648.42	312.45	107.5	648.42	312.45	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	750.00	--	--	750.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**558.27**	**322.51**	**73.1**	**585.02**	**335.46**	**499.85**	**299.48**	**--**	**--**	**504.02**	**277.50**
Delaware	W	W	W	705.40	320.00	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	583.09	334.95	W	W	--	--	W	W
Georgia	W	W	W	--	846.70	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	723.50	469.14	W	W	--	--	W	--
South Carolina	W	W	W	709.98	402.20	W	W	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	626.43	857.60	W	W	--	--	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	727.74	465.87	W	W	--	--	--	W
East South Central	**538.86**	**259.78**	**107.4**	**556.96**	**255.98**	**581.23**	**261.91**	**--**	**W**	**391.79**	**288.23**
Alabama	W	W	W	531.59	258.50	W	W	--	--	W	W
Kentucky	594.73	W	W	594.73	346.30	--	W	--	W	--	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	581.62	254.86	W	W	--	--	W	W
Tennessee	W	W	W	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**505.96**	**263.77**	**91.8**	**532.78**	**275.03**	**502.82**	**249.42**	**482.18**	**W**	**490.63**	**272.93**
Arkansas	W	W	W	623.16	255.90	W	W	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	569.74	267.94	W	W	W	--	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	541.13	304.12	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas	W	W	W	494.51	265.82	W	W	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**475.51**	**352.93**	**34.7**	**437.09**	**484.74**	**510.10**	**254.35**	**--**	**--**	**386.24**	**281.44**
Arizona	W	W	W	499.22	325.47	W	W	--	--	W	W
Colorado	W	W	W	383.04	295.55	W	W	--	--	--	--
Idaho	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	520.30	447.60	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	W	W	W	449.57	763.82	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	W	W	W	497.65	260.39	W	W	--	--	--	W
Utah	--	1108.90	--	--	1108.90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	W	W	W	--	674.00	--	--	--	--	W	W
Pacific	**471.22**	**336.11**	**40.2**	**375.54**	**442.26**	**487.89**	**327.53**	**--**	**--**	**489.55**	**304.84**
California	W	W	W	448.73	589.81	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	W	W	W	359.06	329.01	W	W	--	--	W	W
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	201.60	W	W	201.60	256.76	--	W	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**522.83**	**299.90**	**74.3**	**530.69**	**321.17**	**528.83**	**294.76**	**486.76**	**327.67**	**492.57**	**285.23**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.11.B. Average Cost of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through January

(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers		Combined Heat and Power Producers	
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**650.04**	**329.44**	**97.3**	**785.01**	**315.68**	**649.27**	**329.54**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	W	W	W	785.01	314.99	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	349.50	--	--	349.50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**633.66**	**342.19**	**85.2**	**699.59**	**330.88**	**632.84**	**334.71**	**W**	**W**	**580.41**	**419.27**
New Jersey	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
New York	W	W	W	699.59	330.88	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**443.34**	**319.79**	**38.6**	**586.45**	**328.05**	**391.36**	**323.26**	**W**	**W**	**542.62**	**292.64**
Illinois	W	W	W	613.30	312.13	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	529.87	328.99	W	W	--	--	W	W
Michigan	W	W	W	596.86	328.54	W	W	W	W	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	584.12	581.85	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	542.58	323.68	W	W	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**511.45**	**272.68**	**87.6**	**489.89**	**279.14**	**547.12**	**253.32**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Iowa	W	W	W	572.10	344.12	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kansas	498.74	224.22	122.4	498.74	224.22	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	388.12	391.21	W	W	--	--	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	445.75	314.39	W	W	W	W	--	--
Nebraska	648.42	312.45	107.5	648.42	312.45	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	750.00	--	--	750.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**558.27**	**322.51**	**73.1**	**585.02**	**335.46**	**499.85**	**299.48**	**--**	**--**	**504.02**	**277.50**
Delaware	W	W	W	705.40	320.00	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	583.09	334.95	W	W	--	--	W	W
Georgia	W	W	W	--	846.70	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	723.50	469.14	W	W	--	--	W	--
South Carolina	W	W	W	709.98	402.20	W	W	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	626.43	857.60	W	W	--	--	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	727.74	465.87	W	W	--	--	--	W
East South Central	**538.86**	**259.78**	**107.4**	**556.96**	**255.98**	**581.23**	**261.91**	**--**	**W**	**391.79**	**288.23**
Alabama	W	W	W	531.59	258.50	W	W	--	--	W	W
Kentucky	594.73	W	W	594.73	346.30	--	W	--	W	--	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	581.62	254.86	W	W	--	--	W	W
Tennessee	W	W	W	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**505.96**	**263.77**	**91.8**	**532.78**	**275.03**	**502.82**	**249.42**	**482.18**	**W**	**490.63**	**272.93**
Arkansas	W	W	W	623.16	255.90	W	W	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	569.74	267.94	W	W	W	--	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	541.13	304.12	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas	W	W	W	494.51	265.82	W	W	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**475.51**	**352.93**	**34.7**	**437.09**	**484.74**	**510.10**	**254.35**	**--**	**--**	**386.24**	**281.44**
Arizona	W	W	W	499.22	325.47	W	W	--	--	W	W
Colorado	W	W	W	383.04	295.55	W	W	--	--	--	--
Idaho	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	520.30	447.60	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	W	W	W	449.57	763.82	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	W	W	W	497.65	260.39	W	W	--	--	--	W
Utah	--	1108.90	--	--	1108.90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	W	W	W	--	674.00	--	--	--	--	W	W
Pacific	**471.22**	**336.11**	**40.2**	**375.54**	**442.26**	**487.89**	**327.53**	**--**	**--**	**489.55**	**304.84**
California	W	W	W	448.73	589.81	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	W	W	W	359.06	329.01	W	W	--	--	W	W
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	201.60	W	W	201.60	256.76	--	W	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**522.83**	**299.90**	**74.3**	**530.69**	**321.17**	**528.83**	**294.76**	**486.76**	**327.67**	**492.57**	**285.23**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2002 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.·Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.12. Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Total (All Sectors) by State, January 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**534**	**.7**	**8.5**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	57	1.0	13.0	0	--	--	0	--	--
Maine	21	.7	5.3	0	--	--	0	--	--
Massachusetts	345	.6	8.8	0	--	--	0	--	--
New Hampshire	111	1.0	6.0	0	--	--	0	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,439**	**2.0**	**10.4**	**20**	**.2**	**4.9**	**0**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	261	1.1	8.2	0	--	--	0	--	--
New York	701	1.9	8.6	20	.2	4.9	0	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,477	2.2	11.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
East North Central	**9,960**	**2.7**	**9.7**	**7,765**	**.3**	**4.8**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	823	1.7	8.6	3,377	.3	4.9	0	--	--
Indiana	2,974	2.0	8.6	1,512	.2	4.7	0	--	--
Michigan	726	1.2	9.0	1,093	.3	4.9	0	--	--
Ohio	5,357	3.6	10.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
Wisconsin	80	1.1	8.6	1,783	.3	4.8	0	--	--
West North Central	**225**	**1.8**	**9.3**	**9,478**	**.3**	**5.2**	**2,393**	**.7**	**9.2**
Iowa	25	.4	5.7	1,682	.3	5.0	0	--	--
Kansas	43	3.9	20.3	1,614	.4	5.1	0	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	1,507	.4	6.4	0	--	--
Missouri	156	1.4	6.8	3,772	.3	4.9	0	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	726	.3	4.7	0	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	0	--	--	2,393	.7	9.2
South Dakota	0	--	--	177	.3	4.5	0	--	--
South Atlantic	**12,861**	**1.2**	**10.0**	**436**	**.3**	**5.2**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	180	.9	9.5	0	--	--	0	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,121	1.4	8.2	0	--	--	0	--	--
Georgia	2,089	1.0	10.0	436	.3	5.2	0	--	--
Maryland	693	1.2	10.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
North Carolina	2,486	.8	10.6	0	--	--	0	--	--
South Carolina	1,034	1.2	8.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
Virginia	1,275	1.0	10.1	0	--	--	0	--	--
West Virginia	2,984	1.8	11.2	0	--	--	0	--	--
East South Central	**5,872**	**1.6**	**10.3**	**744**	**.4**	**5.5**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	978	1.3	8.6	0	--	--	0	--	--
Kentucky	2,517	2.1	11.8	137	.3	6.5	0	--	--
Mississippi	441	.6	8.2	0	--	--	0	--	--
Tennessee	1,936	1.3	9.8	607	.4	5.3	0	--	--
West South Central	**136**	**2.0**	**16.7**	**6,697**	**.3**	**5.3**	**3,718**	**1.2**	**16.3**
Arkansas	0	--	--	996	.3	4.9	0	--	--
Louisiana	3	1.0	9.7	388	.5	5.5	409	1.0	13.4
Oklahoma	120	2.1	17.5	1,826	.3	5.9	0	--	--
Texas	13	.5	10.6	3,487	.3	5.1	3,309	1.2	16.7
Mountain	**3,083**	**.4**	**8.9**	**5,188**	**.5**	**10.1**	**30**	**.5**	**10.5**
Arizona	0	--	--	1,196	.7	13.7	0	--	--
Colorado	497	.5	9.9	1,103	.4	5.2	0	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	883	.6	8.5	30	.5	10.5
Nevada	1,486	.4	8.1	0	--	--	0	--	--
New Mexico	0	--	--	673	.7	20.0	0	--	--
Utah	1,100	.5	9.4	0	--	--	0	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	1,332	.4	6.8	0	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**106**	**.6**	**8.4**	**722**	**.7**	**13.3**	**0**	**--**	**--**
California	106	.6	8.4	0	--	--	0	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	224	.3	4.3	0	--	--
Washington	0	--	--	498	.9	17.4	0	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**--**	**--**	**61**	**.4**	**5.2**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	0	--	--	61	.4	5.2	0	--	--
U.S. Total	**35,217**	**1.7**	**9.9**	**31,112**	**.4**	**6.1**	**6,140**	**1.0**	**13.5**

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2003 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.13. Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Electric Utilities by State, January 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**138**	**.9**	**6.2**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	27	.7	6.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
New Hampshire	111	1.0	6.0	0	--	--	0	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**50**	**2.2**	**9.2**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	16	2.4	9.3	0	--	--	0	--	--
New York	34	2.0	9.1	0	--	--	0	--	--
Pennsylvania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**9,277**	**2.9**	**9.8**	**4,575**	**.3**	**4.8**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	204	3.2	9.7	353	.3	4.7	0	--	--
Indiana	2,974	2.0	8.6	1,375	.2	4.8	0	--	--
Michigan	696	1.1	9.0	1,093	.3	4.9	0	--	--
Ohio	5,332	3.6	10.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
Wisconsin	71	.9	8.5	1,754	.3	4.8	0	--	--
West North Central	**209**	**1.6**	**9.3**	**9,478**	**.3**	**5.2**	**2,393**	**.7**	**9.2**
Iowa	25	.4	5.7	1,682	.3	5.0	0	--	--
Kansas	43	3.9	20.3	1,614	.4	5.1	0	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	1,507	.4	6.4	0	--	--
Missouri	141	1.1	6.6	3,772	.3	4.9	0	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	726	.3	4.7	0	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	0	--	--	2,393	.7	9.2
South Dakota	0	--	--	177	.3	4.5	0	--	--
South Atlantic	**10,345**	**1.1**	**10.1**	**436**	**.3**	**5.2**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,937	1.5	8.1	0	--	--	0	--	--
Georgia	2,068	1.0	10.1	436	.3	5.2	0	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,285	.8	10.8	0	--	--	0	--	--
South Carolina	1,014	1.2	8.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
Virginia	959	1.1	10.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
West Virginia	2,081	1.3	11.5	0	--	--	0	--	--
East South Central	**5,712**	**1.6**	**10.4**	**744**	**.4**	**5.5**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	965	1.3	8.6	0	--	--	0	--	--
Kentucky	2,517	2.1	11.8	137	.3	6.5	0	--	--
Mississippi	441	.6	8.2	0	--	--	0	--	--
Tennessee	1,789	1.3	9.9	607	.4	5.3	0	--	--
West South Central	**0**	**--**	**--**	**6,024**	**.3**	**5.3**	**1,188**	**1.4**	**17.8**
Arkansas	0	--	--	996	.3	4.9	0	--	--
Louisiana	0	--	--	388	.5	5.5	409	1.0	13.4
Oklahoma	0	--	--	1,781	.3	5.9	0	--	--
Texas	0	--	--	2,859	.3	5.1	780	1.7	20.2
Mountain	**3,083**	**.4**	**8.9**	**4,785**	**.5**	**10.2**	**30**	**.5**	**10.5**
Arizona	0	--	--	1,163	.7	13.7	0	--	--
Colorado	497	.5	9.9	1,103	.4	5.2	0	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	513	.7	8.9	30	.5	10.5
Nevada	1,486	.4	8.1	0	--	--	0	--	--
New Mexico	0	--	--	673	.7	20.0	0	--	--
Utah	1,100	.5	9.4	0	--	--	0	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	1,332	.4	6.8	0	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**--**	**--**	**224**	**.3**	**4.3**	**0**	**--**	**--**
California	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	224	.3	4.3	0	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**28,815**	**1.7**	**9.9**	**26,266**	**.4**	**6.1**	**3,611**	**.9**	**12.1**

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2003 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.14. Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Independent Power Producers by State, January 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**387**	**.7**	**9.5**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	57	1.0	13.0	0	--	--	0	--	--
Maine	12	.7	4.9	0	--	--	0	--	--
Massachusetts	318	.6	9.0	0	--	--	0	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,293**	**2.0**	**10.6**	**20**	**.2**	**4.9**	**0**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	244	1.0	8.2	0	--	--	0	--	--
New York	617	1.9	8.6	20	.2	4.9	0	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,432	2.3	11.9	0	--	--	0	--	--
East North Central	**554**	**1.0**	**8.2**	**3,160**	**.3**	**4.9**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	554	1.0	8.2	3,024	.3	5.0	0	--	--
Indiana	0	--	--	137	.3	3.8	0	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**2,349**	**1.8**	**10.0**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	180	.9	9.5	0	--	--	0	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	183	.9	9.8	0	--	--	0	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	693	1.2	10.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
North Carolina	150	1.0	8.8	0	--	--	0	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	295	.9	8.3	0	--	--	0	--	--
West Virginia	847	3.1	10.3	0	--	--	0	--	--
East South Central	**12**	**.6**	**8.7**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	12	.6	8.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**130**	**2.0**	**17.0**	**628**	**.3**	**5.0**	**2,323**	**1.0**	**15.1**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Oklahoma	117	2.2	17.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
Texas	13	.5	10.6	628	.3	5.0	2,323	1.0	15.1
Mountain	**0**	**--**	**--**	**370**	**.6**	**7.9**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	370	.6	7.9	0	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**74**	**.8**	**8.5**	**498**	**.9**	**17.4**	**0**	**--**	**--**
California	74	.8	8.5	0	--	--	0	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	0	--	--	498	.9	17.4	0	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**--**	**--**	**61**	**.4**	**5.2**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	0	--	--	61	.4	5.2	0	--	--
U.S. Total	**5,799**	**1.7**	**10.2**	**4,738**	**.4**	**6.5**	**2,323**	**1.0**	**15.1**

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2003 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.15. Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers by State, January 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**30**	**1.4**	**10.2**	**0**	--	--	**0**	--	--
Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	30	1.4	10.2	0	--	--	0	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**15**	**3.8**	**8.7**	**0**	--	--	**0**	--	--
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	15	3.8	8.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mountain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
California	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**45**	**2.2**	**9.7**	**0**	--	--	**0**	--	--

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2003 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.16. Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers by State, January 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**9**	**.7**	**5.9**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	9	.7	5.9	0	--	--	0	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**95**	**1.7**	**7.4**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	50	1.8	8.1	0	--	--	0	--	--
Pennsylvania	45	1.5	6.6	0	--	--	0	--	--
East North Central	**100**	**2.9**	**8.5**	**30**	**.2**	**4.5**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	66	2.4	7.9	0	--	--	0	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	25	4.3	9.8	0	--	--	0	--	--
Wisconsin	9	2.9	9.0	30	.2	4.5	0	--	--
West North Central	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**168**	**1.0**	**7.9**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	21	.6	7.8	0	--	--	0	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	51	.8	6.6	0	--	--	0	--	--
South Carolina	20	1.0	8.3	0	--	--	0	--	--
Virginia	21	.8	7.0	0	--	--	0	--	--
West Virginia	56	1.4	9.3	0	--	--	0	--	--
East South Central	**147**	**.9**	**7.6**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	147	.9	7.6	0	--	--	0	--	--
West South Central	**6**	**.8**	**9.9**	**45**	**.2**	**6.5**	**206**	**1.7**	**21.6**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	3	1.0	9.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
Oklahoma	3	.6	10.0	45	.2	6.5	0	--	--
Texas	0	--	--	0	--	--	206	1.7	21.6
Mountain	**0**	**--**	**--**	**33**	**.5**	**13.7**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	0	--	--	33	.5	13.7	0	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**32**	**.4**	**8.2**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
California	32	.4	8.2	0	--	--	0	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**558**	**1.4**	**7.8**	**108**	**.3**	**8.1**	**206**	**1.7**	**21.6**

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2003 are preliminary.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Chapter 5. Retail Sales, Revenue, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour

Table 5.1. Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers: Total by Sector, 1990 through February 2003
(Million Kilowatthours)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**924,019**	**751,027**	**945,522**	**91,988**	**2,712,555**
1991	**955,417**	**765,664**	**946,583**	**94,339**	**2,762,003**
1992	**935,939**	**761,271**	**972,714**	**93,442**	**2,763,365**
1993	**994,781**	**794,573**	**977,164**	**94,944**	**2,861,462**
1994	**1,008,482**	**820,269**	**1,007,981**	**97,830**	**2,934,563**
1995	**1,042,501**	**862,685**	**1,012,693**	**95,407**	**3,013,287**
1996	**1,082,512**	**887,445**	**1,033,631**	**97,539**	**3,101,127**
1997	**1,075,880**	**928,633**	**1,038,197**	**102,901**	**3,145,610**
1998	**1,130,109**	**979,401**	**1,051,203**	**103,518**	**3,264,231**
1999	**1,144,923**	**1,001,996**	**1,058,217**	**106,952**	**3,312,087**
2000	**1,192,446**	**1,055,232**	**1,064,239**	**109,496**	**3,421,414**
2001					
January	128,464	91,407	80,245	9,167	**309,283**
February	101,026	82,072	79,349	8,636	**271,083**
March	93,568	84,477	80,533	8,730	**267,307**
April	82,937	81,538	79,824	8,525	**252,823**
May	81,539	87,955	82,736	9,038	**261,269**
June	98,689	96,153	82,616	10,075	**287,533**
July	119,819	102,863	80,766	10,355	**313,803**
August	128,472	106,234	84,259	11,024	**329,988**
September	105,385	97,267	80,133	10,925	**293,709**
October	85,207	89,818	80,569	9,660	**265,255**
November	81,188	83,539	77,774	8,902	**251,404**
December	96,354	85,830	75,421	8,717	**266,322**
Total	**1,202,647**	**1,089,154**	**964,224**	**113,756**	**3,369,781**
2002					
January	117,854	88,712	78,304	8,162	**293,032**
February	97,402	81,921	78,113	7,880	**265,317**
March	96,011	84,432	79,861	7,862	**268,165**
April	86,185	84,922	80,674	7,861	**259,643**
May	87,577	90,154	84,072	8,344	**270,147**
June	107,956	97,916	84,266	9,135	**299,274**
July	133,517	107,299	87,631	9,879	**338,327**
August	134,080	106,652	88,669	9,996	**339,397**
September	115,061	99,405	85,978	10,077	**310,521**
October	94,328	94,491	85,647	9,282	**283,748**
November	89,012	84,738	80,816	8,308	**262,874**
December	109,190	87,430	79,768	8,389	**284,777**
Total	**1,268,172**	**1,108,072**	**993,800**	**105,177**	**3,475,221**
2003					
January	125,307	93,712	80,351	8,743	**308,113**
February	112,021	84,886	77,901	8,327	**283,136**
Total	**237,328**	**178,597**	**158,253**	**17,071**	**591,249**
Year to Date					
2001	**229,490**	**173,479**	**159,594**	**17,803**	**580,366**
2002	**215,256**	**170,633**	**156,417**	**16,043**	**558,349**
2003	**237,328**	**178,597**	**158,253**	**17,071**	**591,249**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in February					
2002	**1,188,413**	**1,086,308**	**961,047**	**111,996**	**3,347,764**
2003	**1,290,244**	**1,116,036**	**995,635**	**106,205**	**3,508,121**

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.·Sales values for 1996-2003 include energy service provider (power marketer) data.·Values for 2001 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-861 annual total. See Technical Notes for methodology.·Values for 2002 have been revised and are preliminary.·Values for 2003 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample. See Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826.·Utilities and energy service providers may classify commercial and industrial customers based on either NAICS codes or demands or usage falling within specified limits by rate schedule.·Changes from year to year in consumer counts, sales and revenues, particularly involving the commercial and industrial consumer sectors, may result from respondent implementation of changes in the definitions of consumers, and reclassifications.·Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include purchases of electricity from nonutilities or imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: 2002 - 2003: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions Report;" 1990-2001: Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report."

Table 5.2. Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers: Total by Sector, 1990 through February 2003
(Million Dollars)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**72,378**	**55,117**	**44,857**	**5,891**	**178,243**
1991	**76,828**	**57,655**	**45,737**	**6,138**	**186,359**
1992	**76,848**	**58,343**	**46,993**	**6,296**	**188,480**
1993	**82,814**	**61,521**	**47,357**	**6,528**	**198,220**
1994	**84,552**	**63,396**	**48,069**	**6,689**	**202,706**
1995	**87,610**	**66,365**	**47,175**	**6,567**	**207,717**
1996[R]	**90,503**	**67,829**	**47,536**	**6,741**	**212,609**
1997[R]	**90,704**	**70,497**	**47,023**	**7,110**	**215,334**
1998[R]	**93,360**	**72,575**	**47,050**	**6,863**	**219,848**
1999[R]	**93,483**	**72,771**	**46,846**	**6,796**	**219,896**
2000	**98,209**	**78,405**	**49,369**	**7,179**	**233,163**
2001					
January	10,001	6,732	4,000	608	**21,341**
February	8,176	6,192	3,834	596	**18,799**
March	7,815	6,504	3,925	607	**18,851**
April	7,063	6,302	3,885	595	**17,844**
May	7,236	6,806	4,127	640	**18,810**
June	8,961	7,789	4,283	714	**21,747**
July	10,850	8,629	4,424	748	**24,651**
August	11,592	8,875	4,554	791	**25,813**
September	9,423	8,001	4,205	756	**22,384**
October	7,588	7,453	4,039	706	**19,786**
November	6,923	6,480	3,694	626	**17,724**
December	8,043	6,591	3,603	611	**18,847**
Total	**103,671**	**86,354**	**48,573**	**7,999**	**246,597**
2002					
January	9,526	6,628	3,705	541	**20,400**
February	7,970	6,302	3,724	537	**18,533**
March	7,835	6,517	3,816	538	**18,705**
April	7,215	6,488	3,800	544	**18,046**
May	7,563	7,030	3,977	571	**19,141**
June	9,405	7,915	4,161	629	**22,110**
July	11,751	8,890	4,492	663	**25,795**
August	11,727	8,776	4,482	662	**25,647**
September	9,950	8,026	4,208	666	**22,850**
October	8,022	7,622	4,145	631	**20,421**
November	7,413	6,505	3,784	561	**18,263**
December	8,839	6,681	3,736	587	**19,843**
Total	**107,215**	**87,380**	**48,028**	**7,129**	**249,752**
2003					
January	10,005	7,286	3,754	584	**21,629**
February	8,961	6,589	3,758	575	**19,883**
Total	**18,966**	**13,875**	**7,512**	**1,159**	**41,512**
Year to Date					
2001	**18,177**	**12,924**	**7,834**	**1,204**	**40,139**
2002	**17,496**	**12,929**	**7,429**	**1,078**	**38,933**
2003	**18,966**	**13,875**	**7,512**	**1,159**	**41,512**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in February					
2002	**102,990**	**86,359**	**48,168**	**7,873**	**245,390**
2003	**108,686**	**88,326**	**48,111**	**7,210**	**252,332**

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

R = Revised.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.·Revenue values for 1996-2003 include energy service provider (power marketer) data. Values for 2001 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-861 annual total. See Technical Notes for methodology.·Values for 2002 have been revised and are preliminary.·Values for 2003 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample. See Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826.·Utilities and energy service providers may classify commercial and industrial customers based on either NAICS codes or demands or usage falling within specified limits by rate schedule.·Values for 1996 in the commercial and industrial sectors reflect an electric utility's reclassification for this information by Standard Industrial Classification.·Changes from year to year in consumer counts, sales and revenues, particularly involving the commercial and industrial consumer sectors, may result from respondent implementation of changes in the definitions of consumers, and reclassifications.·Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include purchases of electricity from nonutilities or imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: 2002-2003: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions Report;" 1990-2001: Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report."

Table 5.3. Average Revenue per Kilowatthour from Retail Sales to Ultimate Consumers: Total by Sector, 1990 through February 2003
(Cents)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**7.83**	**7.34**	**4.74**	**6.40**	**6.57**
1991	**8.04**	**7.53**	**4.83**	**6.51**	**6.75**
1992	**8.21**	**7.66**	**4.83**	**6.74**	**6.82**
1993	**8.32**	**7.74**	**4.85**	**6.88**	**6.93**
1994	**8.38**	**7.73**	**4.77**	**6.84**	**6.91**
1995	**8.40**	**7.69**	**4.66**	**6.88**	**6.89**
1996	**8.36**	**7.64**	**4.60**	**6.91**	**6.86**
1997	**8.43**	**7.59**	**4.53**	**6.91**	**6.85**
1998	**8.26**	**7.41**	**4.48**	**6.63**	**6.74**
1999	**8.16**	**7.26**	**4.43**	**6.35**	**6.64**[R]
2000	**8.24**	**7.43**	**4.64**	**6.56**	**6.81**
2001					
January	7.78	7.36	4.99	6.63	**6.90**
February	8.09	7.54	4.83	6.91	**6.93**
March	8.35	7.70	4.87	6.95	**7.05**
April	8.52	7.73	4.87	6.98	**7.06**
May	8.87	7.74	4.99	7.09	**7.20**
June	9.08	8.10	5.18	7.08	**7.56**
July	9.06	8.39	5.48	7.23	**7.86**
August	9.02	8.35	5.40	7.18	**7.82**
September	8.94	8.23	5.25	6.92	**7.62**
October	8.91	8.30	5.01	7.31	**7.46**
November	8.53	7.76	4.75	7.04	**7.05**
December	8.35	7.68	4.78	7.00	**7.08**
Total	**8.62**	**7.93**	**5.04**	**7.03**	**7.32**
2002					
January	8.08	7.47	4.73	6.63	**6.96**
February	8.18	7.69	4.77	6.81	**6.99**
March	8.16	7.72	4.78	6.84	**6.98**
April	8.37	7.64	4.71	6.91	**6.95**
May	8.64	7.80	4.73	6.84	**7.09**
June	8.71	8.08	4.94	6.88	**7.39**
July	8.80	8.29	5.13	6.71	**7.62**
August	8.75	8.23	5.05	6.62	**7.56**
September	8.65	8.07	4.89	6.61	**7.36**
October	8.50	8.07	4.84	6.80	**7.20**
November	8.33	7.68	4.68	6.76	**6.95**
December	8.09	7.64	4.68	7.00	**6.97**
Total	**8.45**	**7.89**	**4.83**	**6.78**	**7.19**
2003					
January	7.98	7.77	4.67	6.68	**7.02**
February	8.00	7.76	4.82	6.90	**7.02**
Total	**7.99**	**7.77**	**4.75**	**6.79**	**7.02**
Year to Date					
2001	**7.92**	**7.45**	**4.91**	**6.76**	**6.92**
2002	**8.13**	**7.58**	**4.75**	**6.72**	**6.97**
2003	**7.99**	**7.77**	**4.75**	**6.79**	**7.02**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in February					
2002	**8.67**	**7.95**	**5.01**	**7.03**	**7.33**
2003	**8.42**	**7.91**	**4.83**	**6.79**	**7.19**

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

R = Revised.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Prices are calculated by dividing revenue by sales. Revenue may not correspond to sales for a particular month because of energy service provider billing and accounting procedures. That lack of correspondence could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly prices.·Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.·Average Revenue values for 1996-2003 include power marketer data.·Values for 2003 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample. See Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826.·Values for 2002 have been revised and are preliminary.·Utilities and energy service providers may classify commercial and industrial customers based on either NAICS codes or demands or usage falling within specified limits by rate schedule.·Values for 1996 in the commercial and industrial sectors reflect an electric utility's reclassification for this information by Standard Industrial Classification.·Changes from year to year in consumer counts, sales and revenues, particularly involving the commercial and industrial consumer sectors, may result from respondent implementation of changes in the definitions of consumers, and reclassifications.·Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include imported electricity).·Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.

Sources: 2002-2003: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions Report;" 1990-2001: Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report."

Table 5.4.A. Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers - Estimated by Sector, by State, February 2003 and 2002

(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	**4,086**	**3,485**	**4,025**	**3,790**	**1,782**	**2,031**	**146**	**129**	**10,038**	**9,436**
Connecticut	1,174	937	993	954	377	422	56	48	2,599	2,362
Maine[2]	365	301	301	304	265	369	5	5	936	978
Massachusetts	1,737	1,572	1,985	1,849	739	828	60	65	4,522	4,314
New Hampshire	374	282	330	282	182	163	12	3	899	730
Rhode Island	232	212	255	247	96	111	9	5	592	575
Vermont	204	182	160	155	124	137	4	4	491	477
Middle Atlantic	**10,925**	**9,286**	**11,312**	**10,436**	**6,752**	**6,805**	**1,516**	**1,371**	**30,504**	**27,898**
New Jersey	2,115	1,841	2,806	2,514	883	876	47	47	5,851	5,278
New York	4,048	3,652	4,964	4,818	2,063	2,232	1,346	1,219	12,420	11,921
Pennsylvania	4,762	3,793	3,541	3,105	3,806	3,697	123	105	12,232	10,699
East North Central	**15,938**	**13,579**	**12,666**	**12,105**	**16,557**	**16,418**	**1,247**	**1,356**	**46,408**	**43,457**
Illinois	3,721	3,256	3,503	3,459	3,046	3,180	769	856	11,039	10,751
Indiana	3,094	2,461	1,713	1,592	3,767	3,594	62	57	8,636	7,704
Michigan	2,709	2,497	2,794	2,636	2,959	2,899	74	72	8,536	8,104
Ohio	4,633	3,710	3,164	3,004	4,739	4,783	280	312	12,816	11,809
Wisconsin	1,781	1,655	1,492	1,414	2,046	1,962	62	59	5,381	5,089
West North Central	**8,396**	**7,256**	**6,341**	**5,966**	**6,053**	**5,826**	**508**	**458**	**21,298**	**19,507**
Iowa	1,121	971	698	640	1,305	1,216	137	130	3,261	2,957
Kansas	950	848	963	889	800	797	33	36	2,746	2,569
Minnesota	1,738	1,555	1,526	1,408	1,740	1,662	54	54	5,058	4,679
Missouri	3,030	2,477	2,048	1,967	1,221	1,208	102	83	6,400	5,735
Nebraska	799	729	566	551	618	588	106	88	2,088	1,956
North Dakota	397	346	295	277	239	227	43	37	973	887
South Dakota	361	330	245	234	131	128	NM	NM	770	722
South Atlantic	**30,067**	**23,506**	**18,510**	**18,214**	**14,078**	**12,673**	**1,883**	**1,777**	**64,538**	**56,171**
Delaware	432	317	324	278	295	329	36	5	1,088	928
District of Columbia	170	105	612	572	17	20	24	29	823	726
Florida	9,258	7,351	5,730	5,640	1,561	1,519	460	435	17,010	14,945
Georgia	4,186	3,414	2,891	2,819	2,627	2,495	145	135	9,849	8,862
Maryland[3]	2,652	2,077	1,285	1,896	2,120	801	68	83	6,124	4,858
North Carolina	5,271	3,994	3,195	2,932	2,652	2,612	194	178	11,312	9,716
South Carolina	2,699	2,039	1,431	1,305	2,460	2,490	81	74	6,671	5,908
Virginia	4,206	3,262	2,415	2,229	1,482	1,536	869	832	8,971	7,860
West Virginia	1,193	947	627	543	863	872	7	7	2,690	2,368
East South Central	**11,007**	**8,634**	**5,600**	**5,219**	**10,005**	**9,849**	**486**	**458**	**27,097**	**24,159**
Alabama	2,603	1,986	1,428	1,306	2,680	2,426	67	61	6,779	5,779
Kentucky	2,621	2,018	1,147	1,080	3,570	3,681	254	244	7,592	7,023
Mississippi	1,555	1,312	921	840	1,152	1,167	59	62	3,686	3,381
Tennessee	4,228	3,317	2,103	1,993	2,604	2,574	106	91	9,040	7,976
West South Central	**14,652**	**13,440**	**9,487**	**9,195**	**11,714**	**13,138**	**1,155**	**1,025**	**37,007**	**36,799**
Arkansas	1,437	1,226	790	670	1,294	1,364	45	53	3,566	3,313
Louisiana	2,284	1,984	1,485	1,360	2,157	2,368	192	208	6,117	5,919
Oklahoma	1,690	1,480	1,019	993	953	1,020	299	202	3,962	3,695
Texas	9,241	8,751	6,193	6,173	7,309	8,387	619	562	23,362	23,872
Mountain	**5,670**	**6,063**	**5,603**	**5,606**	**4,851**	**4,832**	**631**	**547**	**16,756**	**17,047**
Arizona	1,652	1,824	1,578	1,547	810	797	225	195	4,265	4,362
Colorado	1,293	1,317	1,397	1,433	786	878	108	77	3,584	3,705
Idaho	667	737	432	444	466	430	26	25	1,592	1,636
Montana	378	361	323	310	291	257	21	20	1,014	948
Nevada	563	633	520	510	838	932	39	35	1,960	2,110
New Mexico	418	437	481	483	404	373	135	112	1,438	1,406
Utah	486	537	619	633	632	598	66	68	1,803	1,836
Wyoming	212	217	253	246	624	569	10	14	1,099	1,046
Pacific Contiguous	**10,891**	**11,762**	**10,924**	**10,981**	**5,760**	**6,174**	**732**	**735**	**28,306**	**29,652**
California	5,958	6,340	7,566	7,683	3,653	3,869	NM	NM	17,580	18,289
Oregon	1,670	1,828	1,189	1,174	879	953	40	37	3,777	3,992
Washington	3,262	3,593	2,169	2,124	1,228	1,352	290	301	6,949	7,370
Pacific Noncontiguous	**392**	**390**	**420**	**409**	**349**	**367**	**23**	**24**	**1,184**	**1,190**
Alaska	185	187	191	189	87	107	19	20	481	503
Hawaii	207	203	229	220	262	260	5	5	703	687
U.S. Total	**112,021**	**97,402**	**84,886**	**81,921**	**77,901**	**78,113**	**8,327**	**7,880**	**283,136**	**265,317**

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

[2] Decline in Industrial sales in Maine is partly attributed to some large industrial customers generating their own electricity.

[3] A major utility in Maryland reclassified consumers from commercial to industrial in July 2002.

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2003 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample. See Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826.·Values for 2002 have been revised and are preliminary.·Utilities and energy service providers may classify commercial and industrial customers based on either NAICS codes or demands or usage falling within specified limits by rate schedule.·Changes from year to year in consumer counts, sales and revenues, particularly involving the commercial and industrial consumer sectors, may result from respondent implementation of changes in the definitions of consumers, and reclassifications.·Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include imported electricity).·Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions Report."

Table 5.4.B. Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers - Estimated by Sector, by State, Year-to-Date through February

(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**8,751**	**7,588**	**8,545**	**7,851**	**3,759**	**4,015**	**292**	**264**	**21,347**	**19,718**
Connecticut	2,503	2,139	2,110	1,963	825	812	106	100	5,544	5,014
Maine[2]	797	680	636	628	533	723	10	9	1,976	2,040
Massachusetts	3,689	3,276	4,232	3,837	1,584	1,682	125	129	9,631	8,924
New Hampshire	813	632	693	586	362	312	25	6	1,893	1,536
Rhode Island	522	470	542	517	199	206	18	12	1,281	1,206
Vermont	427	390	331	320	255	279	8	8	1,022	998
Middle Atlantic	**23,341**	**20,352**	**23,469**	**21,806**	**13,686**	**13,611**	**2,997**	**2,803**	**63,493**	**58,572**
New Jersey	4,681	4,054	5,896	5,285	1,831	1,788	100	102	12,508	11,229
New York	8,473	7,785	10,278	9,880	4,183	4,314	2,651	2,480	25,586	24,458
Pennsylvania	10,187	8,514	7,294	6,641	7,672	7,509	246	221	25,399	22,884
East North Central	**34,940**	**31,004**	**26,721**	**25,180**	**33,062**	**31,844**	**2,700**	**2,734**	**97,423**	**90,762**
Illinois	8,175	7,333	7,340	6,993	6,170	5,947	1,617	1,684	23,302	21,957
Indiana	6,549	5,401	3,614	3,320	7,693	7,229	131	118	17,987	16,069
Michigan	6,066	5,667	5,975	5,585	5,724	5,413	157	151	17,924	16,817
Ohio	10,253	8,983	6,668	6,314	9,349	9,282	670	659	26,941	25,238
Wisconsin	3,898	3,620	3,123	2,967	4,126	3,973	124	120	11,271	10,681
West North Central	**17,706**	**15,769**	**13,189**	**12,448**	**12,481**	**11,915**	**1,044**	**944**	**44,421**	**41,077**
Iowa	2,358	2,108	1,411	1,305	2,649	2,573	282	266	6,700	6,252
Kansas	2,078	1,906	2,047	1,881	1,626	1,617	65	70	5,816	5,474
Minnesota	3,744	3,378	3,151	2,998	3,734	3,495	111	109	10,740	9,981
Missouri	6,326	5,425	4,260	4,066	2,476	2,340	213	180	13,275	12,011
Nebraska	1,640	1,521	1,199	1,135	1,244	1,172	215	181	4,298	4,009
North Dakota	814	737	606	583	485	454	87	75	1,992	1,849
South Dakota	747	694	516	480	268	264	NM	62	1,600	1,501
South Atlantic	**62,012**	**52,664**	**37,996**	**38,087**	**28,618**	**25,187**	**3,779**	**3,553**	**132,405**	**119,491**
Delaware	846	693	647	574	595	660	41	10	2,129	1,936
District of Columbia	353	246	1,306	1,292	39	41	59	62	1,758	1,640
Florida	19,008	16,529	11,650	11,610	3,056	2,983	911	869	34,624	31,992
Georgia	9,018	7,748	6,054	5,996	5,461	5,130	293	272	20,827	19,145
Maryland[3]	5,593	4,370	2,732	4,056	4,453	1,658	148	176	12,926	10,259
North Carolina	10,454	9,005	6,387	6,066	5,079	4,998	377	349	22,296	20,417
South Carolina	5,471	4,664	2,883	2,721	4,953	4,903	161	149	13,468	12,438
Virginia	8,872	7,300	5,071	4,620	3,136	3,010	1,774	1,654	18,853	16,584
West Virginia	2,398	2,108	1,266	1,153	1,845	1,805	14	14	5,523	5,080
East South Central	**22,676**	**19,539**	**11,696**	**10,849**	**20,043**	**19,858**	**987**	**904**	**55,403**	**51,150**
Alabama	5,689	4,967	3,044	2,854	5,118	4,962	133	124	13,986	12,906
Kentucky	5,460	4,527	2,435	2,173	7,363	7,409	542	473	15,799	14,582
Mississippi	3,193	2,875	1,872	1,702	2,370	2,381	120	124	7,554	7,083
Tennessee	8,334	7,171	4,346	4,119	5,192	5,106	192	183	18,064	16,579
West South Central	**30,366**	**29,430**	**19,724**	**19,402**	**24,176**	**26,878**	**2,418**	**2,225**	**76,684**	**77,935**
Arkansas	2,923	2,637	1,610	1,381	2,559	2,643	95	112	7,188	6,773
Louisiana	4,706	4,294	3,071	2,810	4,603	4,652	399	432	12,778	12,187
Oklahoma	3,533	3,256	2,052	2,007	2,000	2,033	623	458	8,208	7,753
Texas	19,205	19,243	12,992	13,205	15,013	17,551	1,301	1,224	48,510	51,223
Mountain	**12,443**	**13,036**	**11,413**	**11,373**	**9,876**	**9,801**	**1,217**	**1,105**	**34,949**	**35,314**
Arizona	3,721	3,990	3,179	3,113	1,629	1,677	439	392	8,968	9,172
Colorado	2,685	2,720	2,855	2,826	1,640	1,740	189	153	7,369	7,439
Idaho	1,402	1,529	878	911	948	963	54	51	3,281	3,454
Montana	810	795	665	655	585	523	43	40	2,104	2,013
Nevada	1,302	1,386	1,057	1,046	1,669	1,735	84	71	4,111	4,239
New Mexico	918	936	999	1,017	835	785	254	231	3,007	2,969
Utah	1,148	1,216	1,256	1,306	1,286	1,140	135	137	3,824	3,799
Wyoming	457	465	523	499	1,284	1,238	21	28	2,285	2,229
Pacific Contiguous	**24,241**	**25,038**	**23,018**	**22,799**	**11,821**	**12,546**	**1,586**	**1,460**	**60,666**	**61,843**
California	13,898	13,780	16,294	16,066	7,515	7,917	902	783	38,610	38,546
Oregon	3,594	3,918	2,404	2,424	1,772	1,863	81	75	7,851	8,278
Washington	6,750	7,341	4,319	4,309	2,533	2,766	603	603	14,205	15,019
Pacific Noncontiguous	**851**	**837**	**2,826**	**838**	**731**	**763**	**51**	**50**	**4,458**	**2,488**
Alaska	401	396	2,357	383	179	215	41	40	2,978	1,035
Hawaii	450	441	468	455	552	548	10	10	1,480	1,453
U.S. Total	**237,328**	**215,256**	**178,597**	**170,633**	**158,253**	**156,417**	**17,071**	**16,043**	**591,249**	**558,349**

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

[2] Decline in Industrial sales in Maine is partly attributed to some large industrial customers generating their own electricity.

[3] A major utility in Maryland reclassified consumers from commercial to industrial in July 2002.

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2003 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample. See Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826.·Values for 2002 have been revised and are preliminary.·Utilities and energy service providers may classify commercial and industrial customers based on either NAICS codes or demands or usage falling within specified limits by rate schedule.·Changes from year to year in consumer counts, sales and revenues, particularly involving the commercial and industrial consumer sectors, may result from respondent implementation of changes in the definitions of consumers, and reclassifications.·Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include imported electricity).·Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions Report."

Table 5.5.A. Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers - Estimated by Sector, by State, February 2003 and 2002

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	**454**	**389**	**379**	**368**	**137**	**145**	**18**	**18**	**988**	**920**
Connecticut	123	102	90	87	30	31	6	5	249	225
Maine[2]	47	40	32	40	10	19	1	1	91	101
Massachusetts	188	170	182	175	62	62	8	9	439	417
New Hampshire	44	32	34	27	17	14	1	1	97	73
Rhode Island	26	22	23	21	7	8	1	2	58	53
Vermont	25	22	18	17	10	11	1	1	54	51
Middle Atlantic	**1,166**	**1,010**	**1,113**	**1,020**	**394**	**388**	**120**	**113**	**2,793**	**2,532**
New Jersey	209	181	236	230	63	69	7	5	516	484
New York	532	471	584	526	106	99	98	97	1,321	1,192
Pennsylvania	425	359	293	265	225	220	15	11	957	856
East North Central	**1,205**	**1,057**	**948**	**892**	**759**	**749**	**75**	**82**	**2,987**	**2,780**
Illinois	283	261	286	269	159	167	40	47	768	745
Indiana	202	168	103	95	150	141	5	5	461	409
Michigan	224	205	217	201	138	136	8	8	587	550
Ohio	350	290	244	235	219	217	16	17	830	760
Wisconsin	146	133	98	91	93	87	5	5	342	316
West North Central	**560**	**494**	**359**	**336**	**253**	**238**	**31**	**28**	**1,203**	**1,096**
Iowa	87	76	43	39	50	46	8	8	189	170
Kansas	69	60	62	53	37	35	4	3	171	152
Minnesota	125	112	86	80	77	71	4	4	292	268
Missouri	183	158	106	103	49	49	6	5	343	314
Nebraska	47	44	31	29	24	23	6	5	108	101
North Dakota	23	20	17	15	NM	NM	2	1	51	46
South Dakota	25	23	15	15	6	6	1	1	48	45
South Atlantic	**2,255**	**1,844**	**1,203**	**1,182**	**576**	**525**	**123**	**117**	**4,157**	**3,669**
Delaware	33	26	23	19	12	14	3	1	71	59
District of Columbia	13	8	40	38	1	1	1	2	54	48
Florida	746	635	390	404	82	82	36	35	1,253	1,156
Georgia	300	254	189	182	100	92	12	12	600	539
Maryland[3]	179	145	87	106	70	29	7	7	343	287
North Carolina	412	319	207	190	118	116	13	12	749	637
South Carolina	200	155	95	85	96	94	5	5	397	339
Virginia	301	245	139	130	63	64	46	43	549	482
West Virginia	71	58	34	30	34	34	1	1	140	122
East South Central	**692**	**549**	**362**	**332**	**374**	**349**	**33**	**29**	**1,461**	**1,259**
Alabama	177	137	97	88	99	89	5	4	378	318
Kentucky	142	112	61	58	108	107	12	11	323	287
Mississippi	108	89	65	56	52	50	7	5	232	200
Tennessee	266	211	138	130	114	104	10	8	528	453
West South Central	**1,101**	**1,009**	**656**	**682**	**588**	**684**	**87**	**67**	**2,432**	**2,442**
Arkansas	96	88	43	40	52	55	5	4	195	186
Louisiana	153	129	97	87	101	93	15	14	365	323
Oklahoma	111	92	62	50	44	38	17	8	234	188
Texas	741	700	454	506	391	498	52	41	1,638	1,746
Mountain	**431**	**438**	**372**	**360**	**232**	**222**	**35**	**31**	**1,070**	**1,052**
Arizona	125	132	108	105	40	40	10	9	284	285
Colorado	99	92	86	77	37	38	8	6	230	212
Idaho	44	48	26	26	22	19	1	1	93	94
Montana	27	25	20	19	13	12	2	2	61	58
Nevada	54	60	48	51	56	56	3	3	161	169
New Mexico	35	33	36	33	19	16	8	7	98	89
Utah	32	34	34	36	21	22	3	3	91	96
Wyoming	14	14	14	14	24	20	1	1	53	49
Pacific Contiguous	**1,041**	**1,128**	**1,145**	**1,081**	**407**	**389**	**49**	**48**	**2,641**	**2,646**
California	725	773	937	869	310	284	32	31	2,003	1,957
Oregon	115	129	75	79	40	46	3	3	234	258
Washington	201	225	132	133	57	59	14	14	405	431
Pacific Noncontiguous	**56**	**51**	**54**	**48**	**38**	**34**	**3**	**3**	**151**	**137**
Alaska	21	22	19	19	7	8	2	2	50	51
Hawaii	34	30	35	29	32	26	1	1	101	86
U.S. Total	**8,961**	**7,970**	**6,589**	**6,302**	**3,758**	**3,724**	**575**	**537**	**19,883**	**18,533**

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

[2] Decline in Industrial sales in Maine is partly attributed to some large industrial customers generating their own electricity.

[3] A major utility in Maryland reclassified consumers from commercial to industrial in July 2002.

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2003 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample. See Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826.·Values for 2002 have been revised and are preliminary.·Utilities and energy service providers may classify commercial and industrial customers based on either NAICS codes or demands or usage falling within specified limits by rate schedule.·Changes from year to year in consumer counts, sales and revenues, particularly involving the commercial and industrial consumer sectors, may result from respondent implementation of changes in the definitions of consumers, and reclassifications.·Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include imported electricity).·Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions Report."

Table 5.5.B. Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers - Estimated by Sector, by State, Year-to-Date through February

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**960**	**859**	**782**	**776**	**283**	**297**	**36**	**38**	**2,060**	**1,970**
Connecticut	264	230	191	179	62	62	10	9	526	480
Maine[2]	103	90	67	84	22	37	2	2	193	213
Massachusetts	391	368	372	376	129	133	17	20	909	896
New Hampshire	95	74	69	58	33	26	3	1	200	159
Rhode Island	55	49	47	44	15	17	3	4	120	113
Vermont	53	49	36	36	21	23	1	1	112	109
Middle Atlantic	**2,460**	**2,191**	**2,270**	**2,118**	**791**	**794**	**242**	**232**	**5,763**	**5,335**
New Jersey	457	396	494	481	130	143	16	11	1,097	1,029
New York	1,092	1,002	1,176	1,091	211	206	198	196	2,676	2,494
Pennsylvania	911	794	600	547	450	446	29	25	1,990	1,811
East North Central	**2,621**	**2,367**	**1,931**	**1,812**	**1,514**	**1,456**	**160**	**154**	**6,226**	**5,790**
Illinois	613	568	577	537	323	310	87	82	1,600	1,497
Indiana	425	358	214	196	304	286	11	10	954	850
Michigan	504	467	440	420	269	271	16	16	1,229	1,173
Ohio	763	687	498	470	432	415	36	36	1,729	1,608
Wisconsin	316	287	203	189	186	175	10	10	715	660
West North Central	**1,175**	**1,057**	**733**	**692**	**505**	**485**	**63**	**56**	**2,476**	**2,290**
Iowa	182	163	86	80	103	97	17	16	388	356
Kansas	149	134	128	112	74	73	7	6	357	325
Minnesota	268	241	175	169	155	145	8	8	606	563
Missouri	381	339	217	212	93	95	12	11	703	656
Nebraska	96	89	62	59	48	45	13	10	219	203
North Dakota	48	43	34	31	20	18	3	3	104	95
South Dakota	52	48	32	30	12	12	3	2	98	92
South Atlantic	**4,662**	**4,072**	**2,465**	**2,444**	**1,168**	**1,041**	**247**	**232**	**8,541**	**7,789**
Delaware	65	55	45	39	24	29	4	1	139	124
District of Columbia	26	18	85	83	2	2	2	4	115	107
Florida	1,541	1,412	792	823	160	161	70	70	2,563	2,466
Georgia	648	562	400	384	211	188	25	23	1,284	1,158
Maryland[3]	375	303	182	223	147	59	14	14	718	599
North Carolina	820	709	412	388	228	224	25	23	1,485	1,344
South Carolina	409	349	190	174	192	184	11	10	802	717
Virginia	634	536	291	268	134	127	94	85	1,153	1,016
West Virginia	144	127	69	62	68	68	1	1	282	259
East South Central	**1,428**	**1,219**	**749**	**681**	**747**	**703**	**64**	**57**	**2,988**	**2,659**
Alabama	387	331	207	188	199	181	9	9	803	709
Kentucky	295	244	128	113	219	213	25	21	667	591
Mississippi	221	191	134	114	106	101	12	11	474	418
Tennessee	525	452	280	266	223	208	17	16	1,044	942
West South Central	**2,241**	**2,218**	**1,365**	**1,348**	**1,149**	**1,339**	**173**	**145**	**4,928**	**5,049**
Arkansas	194	185	86	81	101	109	8	8	389	383
Louisiana	318	276	202	177	212	182	29	29	762	664
Oklahoma	225	195	121	98	86	71	32	20	464	383
Texas	1,504	1,561	956	992	749	976	104	89	3,313	3,618
Mountain	**933**	**944**	**752**	**727**	**468**	**449**	**69**	**64**	**2,222**	**2,183**
Arizona	274	285	215	212	81	81	20	18	590	596
Colorado	203	189	173	152	77	75	14	12	467	427
Idaho	93	100	53	53	44	41	3	3	192	196
Montana	57	55	41	40	25	25	3	3	127	123
Nevada	124	130	99	97	110	105	6	5	339	337
New Mexico	77	75	74	73	40	36	15	15	206	199
Utah	75	80	68	73	45	43	6	6	195	202
Wyoming	30	30	29	27	46	44	1	1	107	102
Pacific Contiguous	**2,366**	**2,459**	**2,380**	**2,232**	**809**	**795**	**100**	**95**	**5,656**	**5,581**
California	1,701	1,720	1,958	1,803	607	580	65	61	4,331	4,165
Oregon	250	278	155	163	85	93	7	6	497	540
Washington	415	461	267	266	118	122	28	28	828	877
Pacific Noncontiguous	**120**	**111**	**446**	**99**	**79**	**71**	**6**	**6**	**651**	**287**
Alaska	46	46	376	38	13	16	5	5	440	105
Hawaii	74	65	71	61	66	55	1	1	211	182
U.S. Total	**18,966**	**17,496**	**13,875**	**12,929**	**7,512**	**7,429**	**1,159**	**1,078**	**41,512**	**38,933**

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.
[2] Decline in Industrial sales in Maine is partly attributed to some large industrial customers generating their own electricity.
[3] A major utility in Maryland reclassified consumers from commercial to industrial in July 2002.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2003 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample. See Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826.·Values for 2002 have been revised and are preliminary.·Utilities and energy service providers may classify commercial and industrial customers based on either NAICS codes or demands or usage falling within specified limits by rate schedule.·Changes from year to year in consumer counts, sales and revenues, particularly involving the commercial and industrial consumer sectors, may result from respondent implementation of changes in the definitions of consumers, and reclassifications.·Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include imported electricity).·Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions Report."

Table 5.6.A. Average Revenue per Kilowatthour from Retail Sales to Ultimate Consumers - Estimated by Sector, by State, February 2003 and 2002

(Cents)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
New England	**11.11**	**11.16**	**9.40**	**9.71**	**7.67**	**7.16**	**12.53**	**14.00**	**9.84**	**9.75**
Connecticut	10.51	10.86	9.07	9.16	7.91	7.44	9.90	9.94	9.57	9.54
Maine	12.93	13.45	10.78	13.24	3.92	5.17	20.22	22.21	9.73	10.30
Massachusetts	10.80	10.84	9.15	9.47	8.35	7.50	13.81	14.08	9.72	9.66
New Hampshire	11.83	11.36	10.17	9.64	9.48	8.40	11.80	19.69	10.74	10.06
Rhode Island	11.34	10.28	9.06	8.63	7.55	7.29	14.88	38.04	9.79	9.24
Vermont	12.38	12.32	11.01	10.90	8.31	7.98	17.75	17.51	10.96	10.66
Middle Atlantic	**10.67**	**10.88**	**9.84**	**9.78**	**5.84**	**5.71**	**7.91**	**8.27**	**9.16**	**9.08**
New Jersey	9.89	9.80	8.42	9.14	7.14	7.85	15.78	10.76	8.82	9.17
New York	13.15	12.89	11.77	10.91	5.15	4.44	7.27	7.95	10.63	10.00
Pennsylvania	8.92	9.46	8.27	8.53	5.90	5.96	11.88	10.91	7.82	8.00
East North Central	**7.56**	**7.78**	**7.49**	**7.37**	**4.58**	**4.56**	**6.01**	**6.04**	**6.44**	**6.40**
Illinois	7.60	8.02	8.16	7.79	5.22	5.26	5.26	5.46	6.96	6.93
Indiana	6.54	6.81	5.99	5.98	3.99	3.92	8.62	9.07	5.33	5.31
Michigan	8.28	8.21	7.77	7.62	4.65	4.70	10.63	10.93	6.87	6.79
Ohio	7.56	7.82	7.72	7.84	4.63	4.54	5.84	5.58	6.48	6.43
Wisconsin	8.18	8.04	6.57	6.46	4.54	4.43	8.00	8.02	6.35	6.21
West North Central	**6.67**	**6.81**	**5.65**	**5.62**	**4.18**	**4.09**	**6.16**	**6.12**	**5.65**	**5.62**
Iowa	7.80	7.87	6.16	6.16	3.85	3.77	6.14	6.25	5.80	5.74
Kansas	7.26	7.13	6.38	6.01	4.57	4.42	10.94	9.11	6.21	5.93
Minnesota	7.20	7.24	5.63	5.71	4.44	4.26	7.57	7.80	5.78	5.73
Missouri	6.03	6.36	5.15	5.23	4.02	4.05	6.02	6.01	5.36	5.48
Nebraska	5.91	5.97	5.39	5.30	3.95	3.89	5.90	5.66	5.19	5.14
North Dakota	5.85	5.88	5.63	5.58	4.11	3.96	3.81	3.62	5.27	5.20
South Dakota	6.94	7.01	6.33	6.32	4.58	4.54	NM	NM	6.20	6.21
South Atlantic	**7.50**	**7.85**	**6.50**	**6.49**	**4.09**	**4.14**	**6.55**	**6.57**	**6.44**	**6.53**
Delaware	7.64	8.09	7.01	6.79	4.23	4.25	8.35	15.60	6.55	6.38
District of Columbia	7.46	7.32	6.53	6.63	4.70	3.57	3.54	5.98	6.60	6.62
Florida	8.06	8.64	6.81	7.16	5.23	5.40	7.73	8.06	7.37	7.74
Georgia	7.17	7.43	6.53	6.45	3.79	3.69	8.35	8.63	6.10	6.08
Maryland	6.74	6.97	6.76	5.59	3.31	3.56	10.24	8.66	5.60	5.90
North Carolina	7.81	8.00	6.48	6.47	4.44	4.43	6.67	6.65	6.63	6.55
South Carolina	7.42	7.62	6.63	6.49	3.91	3.77	6.52	6.53	5.95	5.74
Virginia	7.16	7.51	5.74	5.81	4.27	4.19	5.30	5.18	6.12	6.13
West Virginia	5.96	6.07	5.42	5.52	3.90	3.85	10.56	10.22	5.19	5.14
East South Central	**6.29**	**6.36**	**6.46**	**6.36**	**3.74**	**3.55**	**6.74**	**6.36**	**5.39**	**5.21**
Alabama	6.78	6.91	6.79	6.73	3.71	3.67	6.90	7.04	5.57	5.51
Kentucky	5.42	5.54	5.35	5.36	3.03	2.89	4.70	4.60	4.26	4.09
Mississippi	6.94	6.79	7.11	6.69	4.50	4.25	11.14	8.82	6.29	5.93
Tennessee	6.29	6.35	6.57	6.51	4.39	4.04	9.09	8.92	5.84	5.68
West South Central	**7.52**	**7.51**	**6.91**	**7.42**	**5.02**	**5.20**	**7.56**	**6.55**	**6.57**	**6.64**
Arkansas	6.67	7.15	5.41	5.92	3.99	4.05	10.06	6.78	5.46	5.62
Louisiana	6.69	6.52	6.55	6.39	4.68	3.91	7.62	6.68	5.98	5.45
Oklahoma	6.59	6.21	6.09	4.99	4.64	3.72	5.56	4.14	5.91	5.08
Texas	8.02	8.00	7.33	8.20	5.35	5.94	8.32	7.34	7.01	7.31
Mountain	**7.61**	**7.23**	**6.64**	**6.43**	**4.79**	**4.60**	**5.54**	**5.76**	**6.39**	**6.17**
Arizona	7.58	7.22	6.84	6.80	4.98	4.97	4.51	4.64	6.65	6.54
Colorado	7.65	6.98	6.16	5.36	4.76	4.27	7.03	7.65	6.41	5.73
Idaho	6.65	6.45	6.00	5.81	4.63	4.50	5.48	5.19	5.86	5.74
Montana	7.12	7.01	6.18	6.28	4.32	4.48	8.13	8.07	6.04	6.11
Nevada	9.64	9.44	9.27	9.92	6.65	5.99	7.08	8.66	8.21	8.02
New Mexico	8.44	7.64	7.39	6.82	4.70	4.26	5.86	6.28	6.80	6.35
Utah	6.62	6.40	5.52	5.73	3.39	3.72	4.21	4.21	5.02	5.21
Wyoming	6.67	6.53	5.67	5.50	3.88	3.59	5.59	4.87	4.84	4.67
Pacific Contiguous	**9.56**	**9.59**	**10.48**	**9.84**	**7.06**	**6.30**	**6.70**	**6.53**	**9.33**	**8.92**
California	12.16	12.20	12.38	11.31	8.48	7.35	7.94	7.76	11.39	10.70
Oregon	6.90	7.08	6.35	6.77	4.50	4.79	8.54	8.64	6.19	6.46
Washington	6.16	6.26	6.11	6.24	4.68	4.37	4.72	4.65	5.82	5.85
Pacific Noncontiguous	**14.19**	**13.19**	**12.84**	**11.79**	**10.95**	**9.26**	**13.08**	**12.38**	**12.74**	**11.48**
Alaska	11.63	11.62	10.13	9.98	7.50	7.37	12.84	12.38	10.34	10.13
Hawaii	16.48	14.63	15.11	13.35	12.10	10.03	14.02	12.36	14.38	12.47
U.S. Total	**8.00**	**8.18**	**7.76**	**7.69**	**4.82**	**4.77**	**6.90**	**6.81**	**7.02**	**6.99**

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

NM = This estimated value is not meaningful due to either insufficient data, large data revisions or the impact that round-off has on small numbers.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2003 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample. See Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826.·Values for 2002 have been revised and are preliminary.·Utilities and energy service providers may classify commercial and industrial customers based on either NAICS codes or demands or usage falling within specified limits by rate schedule.·Changes from year to year in consumer counts, sales and revenues, particularly involving the commercial and industrial consumer sectors, may result from respondent implementation of changes in the definitions of consumers, and reclassifications.·Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include imported electricity).·Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions Report."

Table 5.6.B. Average Revenue per Kilowatthour from Retail Sales to Ultimate Consumers - Estimated by Sector, by State, Year-to-Date through February

(Cents)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**10.97**	**11.32**	**9.15**	**9.88**	**7.52**	**7.39**	**12.25**	**14.28**	**9.65**	**9.99**
Connecticut	10.53	10.74	9.03	9.13	7.56	7.64	9.02	9.53	9.49	9.58
Maine	12.89	13.24	10.47	13.31	4.13	5.11	20.19	22.32	9.78	10.42
Massachusetts	10.61	11.24	8.80	9.79	8.15	7.88	13.23	15.22	9.44	10.04
New Hampshire	11.65	11.68	9.97	9.88	9.13	8.25	11.79	19.08	10.55	10.33
Rhode Island	10.50	10.31	8.68	8.49	7.42	8.03	18.13	31.91	9.36	9.36
Vermont	12.36	12.51	10.94	11.19	8.34	8.22	17.80	17.55	10.94	10.92
Middle Atlantic	**10.54**	**10.77**	**9.67**	**9.71**	**5.78**	**5.83**	**8.08**	**8.27**	**9.08**	**9.11**
New Jersey	9.75	9.76	8.38	9.10	7.11	7.97	15.80	10.45	8.77	9.17
New York	12.89	12.87	11.44	11.04	5.03	4.77	7.46	7.91	10.46	10.20
Pennsylvania	8.95	9.32	8.23	8.24	5.87	5.93	11.61	11.35	7.84	7.92
East North Central	**7.50**	**7.64**	**7.23**	**7.20**	**4.58**	**4.57**	**5.93**	**5.64**	**6.39**	**6.38**
Illinois	7.50	7.75	7.86	7.68	5.23	5.21	5.38	4.87	6.87	6.82
Indiana	6.49	6.62	5.92	5.91	3.95	3.96	8.37	8.74	5.30	5.29
Michigan	8.31	8.24	7.36	7.52	4.71	5.00	10.21	10.59	6.86	6.98
Ohio	7.44	7.65	7.46	7.44	4.62	4.47	5.37	5.48	6.42	6.37
Wisconsin	8.10	7.93	6.50	6.37	4.50	4.40	8.02	7.94	6.34	6.18
West North Central	**6.64**	**6.70**	**5.56**	**5.56**	**4.05**	**4.07**	**6.00**	**5.95**	**5.57**	**5.57**
Iowa	7.73	7.72	6.09	6.11	3.88	3.77	6.02	6.14	5.79	5.69
Kansas	7.16	7.02	6.24	5.95	4.56	4.50	10.30	8.93	6.14	5.93
Minnesota	7.17	7.14	5.55	5.63	4.15	4.14	7.36	7.43	5.64	5.64
Missouri	6.01	6.24	5.10	5.21	3.75	4.07	5.78	5.93	5.29	5.46
Nebraska	5.83	5.87	5.18	5.16	3.90	3.85	5.87	5.50	5.09	5.06
North Dakota	5.85	5.80	5.55	5.37	4.10	4.01	3.77	3.55	5.24	5.13
South Dakota	6.96	6.93	6.18	6.22	4.52	4.45	3.58	3.48	6.15	6.12
South Atlantic	**7.52**	**7.73**	**6.49**	**6.42**	**4.08**	**4.13**	**6.52**	**6.53**	**6.45**	**6.52**
Delaware	7.72	7.98	6.97	6.72	4.09	4.35	9.25	14.88	6.51	6.41
District of Columbia	7.48	7.37	6.49	6.42	4.78	4.63	4.03	6.00	6.57	6.51
Florida	8.11	8.54	6.80	7.09	5.25	5.38	7.71	8.03	7.40	7.71
Georgia	7.18	7.26	6.61	6.40	3.87	3.67	8.42	8.59	6.17	6.05
Maryland	6.70	6.93	6.67	5.50	3.30	3.57	9.35	8.14	5.55	5.84
North Carolina	7.84	7.87	6.44	6.40	4.50	4.49	6.71	6.68	6.66	6.59
South Carolina	7.48	7.49	6.57	6.40	3.88	3.75	6.53	6.47	5.95	5.76
Virginia	7.14	7.34	5.73	5.81	4.28	4.20	5.32	5.15	6.12	6.12
West Virginia	6.01	6.03	5.44	5.41	3.69	3.76	9.91	9.83	5.11	5.10
East South Central	**6.30**	**6.24**	**6.40**	**6.27**	**3.73**	**3.54**	**6.48**	**6.29**	**5.39**	**5.20**
Alabama	6.80	6.67	6.81	6.58	3.89	3.65	7.04	7.02	5.74	5.49
Kentucky	5.41	5.38	5.27	5.21	2.97	2.88	4.61	4.41	4.22	4.05
Mississippi	6.94	6.66	7.16	6.68	4.49	4.26	10.42	8.91	6.28	5.90
Tennessee	6.29	6.31	6.43	6.45	4.29	4.07	8.94	8.87	5.78	5.68
West South Central	**7.38**	**7.54**	**6.92**	**6.95**	**4.75**	**4.98**	**7.14**	**6.50**	**6.43**	**6.48**
Arkansas	6.64	7.03	5.34	5.84	3.97	4.14	8.23	6.96	5.42	5.66
Louisiana	6.75	6.44	6.59	6.31	4.61	3.91	7.39	6.63	5.96	5.45
Oklahoma	6.37	5.99	5.90	4.88	4.30	3.49	5.08	4.28	5.65	4.95
Texas	7.83	8.11	7.36	7.51	4.99	5.56	7.96	7.25	6.83	7.06
Mountain	**7.50**	**7.24**	**6.59**	**6.39**	**4.73**	**4.58**	**5.65**	**5.77**	**6.36**	**6.18**
Arizona	7.36	7.13	6.77	6.81	4.94	4.81	4.60	4.67	6.58	6.49
Colorado	7.58	6.94	6.06	5.37	4.69	4.29	7.44	7.93	6.34	5.74
Idaho	6.62	6.51	6.01	5.79	4.64	4.30	5.38	5.09	5.87	5.69
Montana	7.07	6.98	6.09	6.06	4.33	4.72	8.07	7.94	6.02	6.11
Nevada	9.49	9.41	9.41	9.26	6.59	6.04	6.91	7.61	8.24	7.96
New Mexico	8.36	8.03	7.38	7.17	4.75	4.62	6.03	6.38	6.84	6.71
Utah	6.56	6.56	5.45	5.62	3.51	3.77	4.33	4.39	5.09	5.32
Wyoming	6.59	6.44	5.57	5.46	3.59	3.53	5.68	4.63	4.66	4.58
Pacific Contiguous	**9.76**	**9.82**	**10.34**	**9.79**	**6.85**	**6.34**	**6.31**	**6.51**	**9.32**	**9.03**
California	12.24	12.48	12.02	11.22	8.07	7.33	7.25	7.81	11.22	10.80
Oregon	6.96	7.09	6.46	6.72	4.80	4.98	8.36	8.51	6.34	6.52
Washington	6.15	6.28	6.17	6.18	4.64	4.42	4.62	4.57	5.83	5.84
Pacific Noncontiguous	**14.05**	**13.21**	**15.80**	**11.86**	**10.78**	**9.32**	**12.31**	**12.23**	**14.60**	**11.54**
Alaska	11.47	11.59	15.94	10.05	7.42	7.41	11.92	12.18	14.77	10.17
Hawaii	16.35	14.67	15.06	13.37	11.87	10.06	13.91	12.46	14.25	12.51
U.S. Total	**7.99**	**8.13**	**7.77**	**7.58**	**4.75**	**4.75**	**6.79**	**6.72**	**7.02**	**6.97**

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Values for 2003 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample. See Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826.·Values for 2002 have been revised and are preliminary.·Utilities and energy service providers may classify commercial and industrial customers based on either NAICS codes or demands or usage falling within specified limits by rate schedule.·Changes from year to year in consumer counts, sales and revenues, particularly involving the commercial and industrial consumer sectors, may result from respondent implementation of changes in the definitions of consumers, and reclassifications.·Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include imported electricity).·Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.·Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.·Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions Report."

Appendices

A. Relative Standard Error

B. Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences

C. Technical Notes

D. Estimating and Presenting Power Sector Fuel Use

Appendix A
Relative Standard Error

Table A1.A. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Total (All Sectors) by Census Division and State, February 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**1**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Connecticut	0	11	7	0	0	16	2	--	2
Maine	0	18	8	0	--	5	1	0	5
Massachusetts	2	8	2	--	0	3	3	--	2
New Hampshire	0	34	235	--	0	9	6	--	4
Rhode Island	--	309	1	--	--	223	0	--	9
Vermont	--	252	0	--	0	17	4	--	4
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**5**	**2**	**109**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**--**	**1**
New Jersey	0	26	4	488	0	4	5	--	2
New York	2	5	2	448	0	1	4	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	9	10	103	0	2	3	--	1
East North Central	*	**12**	**3**	**55**	**0**	**5**	**4**	**0**	*
Illinois	1	11	10	258	0	54	17	--	1
Indiana	*	50	7	47	--	0	36	--	1
Michigan	1	25	2	0	0	6	3	--	1
Ohio	*	32	46	291	0	0	42	--	1
Wisconsin	1	89	9	--	0	13	11	0	1
West North Central	*	**30**	**10**	**564**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	*
Iowa	2	303	18	--	0	4	4	--	2
Kansas	0	37	23	--	0	105	0	--	1
Minnesota	1	34	22	--	0	17	3	0	1
Missouri	1	100	7	0	0	8	14	--	1
Nebraska	0	227	34	0	0	*	39	--	1
North Dakota	1	196	1,293	585	--	0	0	--	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	*	**3**	**--**	*
Delaware	5	8	0	0	--	--	--	--	4
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	--	*
Georgia	*	59	27	--	0	1	4	--	1
Maryland	0	9	11	0	0	0	4	--	1
North Carolina	*	20	8	--	0	1	7	--	*
South Carolina	1	9	3	0	0	1	5	--	*
Virginia	1	8	10	0	0	1	8	--	1
West Virginia	*	13	69	0	--	7	0	--	*
East South Central	*	**21**	**3**	**76**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**--**	*
Alabama	*	123	5	78	0	0	5	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	64	--	--	0	5	--	*
Mississippi	1	43	4	0	0	0	5	--	1
Tennessee	1	28	80	0	0	0	7	--	1
West South Central	*	**3**	**1**	**9**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	*
Arkansas	0	6	2	--	0	3	1	0	*
Louisiana	0	1	2	12	0	0	*	0	1
Oklahoma	0	13	1	137	--	0	18	--	*
Texas	1	5	1	10	0	10	3	--	*
Mountain	*	**62**	**2**	**215**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	139	1	--	0	0	78	--	*
Colorado	1	227	6	0	--	4	31	--	1
Idaho	316	0	99	--	--	3	9	--	6
Montana	2	16	0	0	--	1	0	--	2
Nevada	0	0	0	0	--	1	1	--	*
New Mexico	*	80	15	--	--	52	240	--	1
Utah	*	505	37	--	--	20	15	--	2
Wyoming	1	263	16	1,741	--	10	26	--	1
Pacific Contiguous	**2**	**33**	**2**	*	**0**	*	**1**	**--**	**1**
California	10	29	2	*	0	1	2	--	1
Oregon	2	21	1	--	--	*	6	--	*
Washington	2	355	2	0	0	*	4	--	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**28**	**26**	**8**	**181**	**--**	**12**	**19**	**--**	**13**
Alaska	94	190	8	--	--	11	265	--	29
Hawaii	11	11	0	181	--	106	19	--	8

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.·Estimates for 2003 are preliminary

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table A1.B. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Total (All Sectors) by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through February
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**1**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Connecticut	0	7	4	0	0	8	1	--	1
Maine	0	9	3	0	--	4	1	0	2
Massachusetts	1	5	1	--	0	2	2	--	1
New Hampshire	0	15	144	--	0	6	4	--	2
Rhode Island	--	229	*	--	--	156	0	--	5
Vermont	--	146	0	--	0	10	3	--	2
Middle Atlantic	*	**3**	**1**	**83**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	13	3	354	0	3	3	--	1
New York	1	3	1	325	0	1	3	--	1
Pennsylvania	*	5	6	80	0	1	2	--	*
East North Central	*	**7**	**2**	**31**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	*
Illinois	1	7	11	187	0	42	12	--	*
Indiana	*	22	4	21	--	0	28	--	*
Michigan	1	15	2	0	0	4	2	--	*
Ohio	*	24	23	236	0	0	37	--	*
Wisconsin	1	57	6	--	0	8	9	0	1
West North Central	*	**17**	**6**	**411**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	*
Iowa	1	197	15	--	0	3	4	--	1
Kansas	0	16	12	--	0	93	0	--	*
Minnesota	1	21	17	--	0	13	3	0	1
Missouri	*	64	5	0	0	5	9	--	*
Nebraska	0	166	52	0	0	*	28	--	1
North Dakota	1	183	782	426	--	0	0	--	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	*	**2**	**--**	*
Delaware	4	6	0	0	--	--	--	--	3
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	*	1	0	0	0	3	--	*
Georgia	*	20	10	--	0	1	3	--	*
Maryland	0	5	7	0	0	0	3	--	1
North Carolina	*	10	4	--	0	*	5	--	*
South Carolina	*	6	1	0	0	1	3	--	*
Virginia	1	3	4	0	0	1	5	--	1
West Virginia	*	8	38	0	--	6	0	--	*
East South Central	*	**13**	**2**	**56**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**--**	*
Alabama	*	28	3	57	0	0	3	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	28	--	--	0	4	--	*
Mississippi	1	39	2	0	0	0	3	--	1
Tennessee	1	22	21	0	0	0	6	--	*
West South Central	**1**	**5**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	*
Arkansas	0	3	2	--	0	2	1	0	*
Louisiana	0	3	2	11	0	0	*	0	1
Oklahoma	0	10	1	122	--	0	10	--	*
Texas	1	9	1	10	0	6	2	--	1
Mountain	*	**38**	**2**	**144**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	140	4	--	0	0	49	--	*
Colorado	1	216	5	0	--	3	16	--	1
Idaho	207	0	60	--	--	3	7	--	4
Montana	1	8	0	0	--	1	0	--	1
Nevada	0	0	0	0	--	1	1	--	*
New Mexico	*	74	13	--	--	44	142	--	1
Utah	*	288	30	--	--	17	9	--	1
Wyoming	1	196	11	1,266	--	6	16	--	1
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**19**	**2**	**1**	**0**	*	**1**	**--**	**1**
California	8	18	2	1	0	1	1	--	1
Oregon	2	23	*	--	--	*	6	--	*
Washington	1	225	1	0	0	*	3	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**19**	**14**	**12**	**161**	**--**	**10**	**12**	**--**	**8**
Alaska	62	94	13	--	--	9	142	--	17
Hawaii	8	7	0	161	--	88	12	--	6

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.·Estimates for 2003 are preliminary

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table A2.A. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Electric Utilities by Census Division and State, February 2003

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**18**	**31**	**--**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**--**	**6**
Connecticut	--	4,667	--	--	--	194	--	--	539
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	458	--	--	458
Massachusetts	--	42	32	--	--	738	--	--	40
New Hampshire	0	6	0	--	0	0	--	--	2
Rhode Island	--	1,826	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,826
Vermont	--	252	0	--	--	54	0	--	39
Middle Atlantic	**0**	**2**	*	**--**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York	0	2	*	--	0	1	--	--	1
Pennsylvania	0	252	287	--	0	4	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**19**	**4**	**--**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**--**	*
Illinois	5	610	64	--	--	107	0	--	5
Indiana	*	30	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Michigan	*	22	4	--	0	6	0	--	*
Ohio	*	13	5	--	0	0	--	--	*
Wisconsin	*	82	1	--	0	14	0	--	*
West North Central	*	**27**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	*
Iowa	*	284	5	--	0	2	11	--	1
Kansas	0	37	16	--	0	--	--	--	1
Minnesota	1	28	14	--	0	13	0	--	1
Missouri	0	87	6	0	0	8	0	--	*
Nebraska	0	160	22	0	0	*	0	--	1
North Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**3**	*	**--**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Delaware	--	195	0	--	--	--	--	--	144
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	*	*	--	0	0	0	--	*
Georgia	*	221	60	--	0	1	--	--	*
Maryland	--	1,039	361	--	--	--	--	--	1,025
North Carolina	0	7	33	--	0	1	--	--	*
South Carolina	0	2	0	--	0	1	0	--	*
Virginia	1	9	*	--	0	1	0	--	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
East South Central	*	**4**	**2**	**--**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	0	4	--	0	0	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi	1	15	*	--	0	--	--	--	1
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0
West South Central	*	**8**	*	**--**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	7	0	--	0	3	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	3	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	9	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas	1	14	*	--	0	11	0	--	1
Mountain	*	**153**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
Colorado	0	54	2	0	--	2	0	--	*
Idaho	--	0	0	--	--	2	--	--	2
Montana	0	3,972	0	--	--	1	--	--	2
Nevada	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico	*	0	11	--	--	52	--	--	1
Utah	0	505	21	--	--	20	0	--	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	--	--	10	0	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
California	--	0	1	--	0	1	*	--	*
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington	--	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**24**	**4**	**--**	**--**	**11**	**129**	**--**	**14**
Alaska	0	195	4	--	--	11	265	--	27
Hawaii	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	--	0

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.·Estimates for 2003 are preliminary

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table A2.B. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Electric Utilities by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through February
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**8**	**66**	**--**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**--**	**3**
Connecticut	--	2,316	--	--	--	123	--	--	284
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	290
Massachusetts	--	23	69	--	--	467	--	--	22
New Hampshire	0	2	0	--	0	0	--	--	1
Rhode Island	--	906	--	--	--	--	--	--	906
Vermont	--	146	0	--	--	31	0	--	20
Middle Atlantic	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	**--**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York	0	1	1	--	0	*	--	--	*
Pennsylvania	0	116	496	--	0	2	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**10**	**8**	**--**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**--**	*
Illinois	3	281	113	--	--	66	0	--	3
Indiana	*	11	1	--	--	0	--	--	*
Michigan	*	13	6	--	0	3	0	--	*
Ohio	*	9	10	--	0	0	--	--	*
Wisconsin	*	43	2	--	0	9	0	--	*
West North Central	*	**14**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
Iowa	*	188	11	--	0	1	6	--	1
Kansas	0	16	14	--	0	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	*	15	26	--	0	7	0	--	*
Missouri	0	55	6	0	0	5	0	--	*
Nebraska	0	118	51	0	0	*	0	--	*
North Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**1**	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Delaware	--	54	0	--	--	--	--	--	49
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	*	1	--	0	0	0	--	*
Georgia	*	37	44	--	0	1	--	--	*
Maryland	--	501	624	--	--	--	--	--	494
North Carolina	0	3	6	--	0	*	--	--	*
South Carolina	0	1	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Virginia	1	3	*	--	0	*	0	--	*
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
East South Central	*	**3**	**1**	**--**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	0	3	--	0	0	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi	1	14	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0
West South Central	*	**6**	*	**--**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	3	0	--	0	2	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	2	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	5	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas	*	14	*	--	0	6	0	--	*
Mountain	*	**96**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**1**	*	**--**	*
Arizona	0	0	17	--	0	0	*	--	*
Colorado	0	38	2	0	--	1	0	--	*
Idaho	--	0	0	--	--	2	--	--	2
Montana	0	761	0	--	--	*	--	--	1
Nevada	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico	*	0	11	--	--	44	--	--	1
Utah	0	288	18	--	--	17	0	--	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	--	--	6	0	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
California	--	0	1	--	0	1	*	--	*
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington	--	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**12**	**15**	**--**	**--**	**9**	**86**	**--**	**8**
Alaska	0	96	15	--	--	9	142	--	16
Hawaii	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	--	0

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.·Estimates for 2003 are preliminary

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table A3.A. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Independent Power Producers by Census Division and State, February 2003

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**--**	**1**
Connecticut	0	7	1	0	0	9	2	--	1
Maine	0	21	11	0	--	7	2	--	8
Massachusetts	0	2	1	--	0	3	3	--	*
New Hampshire	--	0	--	--	0	12	6	--	1
Rhode Island	--	0	0	--	--	223	0	--	*
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	8	0	--	1
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	13	3	0	0	93	5	--	1
New York	2	9	1	--	0	4	5	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	5	5	0	0	2	5	--	*
East North Central	*	*	**2**	**412**	**0**	**41**	**7**	**--**	*
Illinois	*	0	4	--	0	61	18	--	*
Indiana	2	15,537	4	1,948	--	--	55	--	3
Michigan	0	0	2	0	--	57	5	--	2
Ohio	0	0	64	440	--	--	63	--	8
Wisconsin	0	118	28	--	--	150	48	--	24
West North Central	**246**	**241**	**24**	**--**	**--**	**65**	**2**	**--**	**13**
Iowa	246	2,782	--	--	--	137	4	--	41
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	105	0	--	8
Minnesota	--	0	32	--	--	104	4	--	11
Missouri	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska	--	--	2,123	--	--	--	205	--	310
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	*	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**--**	*
Delaware	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	0	1	0	--	--	3	--	1
Georgia	--	0	28	--	--	266	232	--	23
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	--	*
North Carolina	5	8	2	--	--	128	16	--	3
South Carolina	--	0	0	--	--	66	--	--	8
Virginia	0	12	22	0	--	63	8	--	2
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	23	0	--	*
East South Central	**0**	**310**	**3**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**11**	**--**	**3**
Alabama	0	6,849	8	--	--	--	0	--	6
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	3	--	--	0	--	--	3
Tennessee	--	2,061	687	--	--	--	89	--	614
West South Central	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**--**	*
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	2,999	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	0	10	--	--	0	0	--	3
Oklahoma	0	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Texas	0	0	*	0	0	41	4	--	*
Mountain	**2**	**8**	**2**	**0**	**--**	**7**	**8**	**--**	**1**
Arizona	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colorado	91	110	10	--	--	202	0	--	12
Idaho	--	--	161	--	--	50	82	--	52
Montana	2	0	0	0	--	2	--	--	2
Nevada	--	0	0	0	--	309	1	--	*
New Mexico	--	0	11	--	--	--	240	--	14
Utah	0	12,057	0	--	--	326	314	--	10
Wyoming	0	--	0	--	--	--	30	--	11
Pacific Contiguous	**2**	**31**	**2**	**0**	**--**	**28**	**1**	**--**	**1**
California	10	31	2	0	--	29	1	--	2
Oregon	--	--	1	--	--	44	8	--	2
Washington	2	1,068	*	0	--	83	9	--	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**27**	**18**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**166**	**6**	**--**	**14**
Alaska	177	2,852	--	--	--	--	--	--	190
Hawaii	8	6	0	--	--	166	6	--	4

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.·Estimates for 2003 are preliminary

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table A3.B. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Independent Power Producers by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through February
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**--**	*****
Connecticut	0	4	*	0	0	5	1	--	1
Maine	0	10	4	0	--	5	1	--	3
Massachusetts	0	1	*	--	0	2	2	--	*
New Hampshire	--	0	--	--	0	8	4	--	*
Rhode Island	--	0	0	--	--	156	0	--	*
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	5	0	--	1
Middle Atlantic	*****	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**--**	*****
New Jersey	0	6	2	0	0	65	3	--	*
New York	1	5	1	--	0	3	4	--	1
Pennsylvania	*	3	3	0	0	2	3	--	*
East North Central	*****	**1**	**1**	**300**	**0**	**36**	**5**	**--**	*****
Illinois	*	0	3	--	0	55	13	--	*
Indiana	1	25	2	1,416	--	--	42	--	2
Michigan	0	0	1	0	--	51	3	--	1
Ohio	2	97	27	320	--	--	53	--	5
Wisconsin	0	0	11	--	--	133	35	--	12
West North Central	**161**	**242**	**14**	**--**	**--**	**58**	**2**	**--**	**9**
Iowa	161	1,317	--	--	--	122	4	--	32
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	93	0	--	7
Minnesota	--	0	21	--	--	92	3	--	8
Missouri	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska	--	--	1,299	--	--	--	149	--	208
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	*****	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**--**	*****
Delaware	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	0	*	0	--	--	2	--	*
Georgia	--	0	7	--	--	186	137	--	6
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	--	*
North Carolina	3	5	1	--	--	89	9	--	2
South Carolina	--	0	0	--	--	46	--	--	4
Virginia	0	6	5	0	--	44	4	--	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	21	0	--	*
East South Central	**0**	**161**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**9**	**--**	**1**
Alabama	0	3,996	2	--	--	--	0	--	2
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	3	--	--	0	--	--	3
Tennessee	--	1,586	87	--	--	--	65	--	232
West South Central	**2**	**7**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**--**	**1**
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	2,666	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	4	4	--	--	0	0	--	1
Oklahoma	0	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Texas	2	11	1	0	0	35	3	--	1
Mountain	**2**	**6**	**2**	**0**	**--**	**6**	**6**	**--**	**1**
Arizona	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colorado	61	161	10	--	--	170	0	--	11
Idaho	--	--	98	--	--	44	75	--	39
Montana	2	0	0	0	--	2	--	--	1
Nevada	--	0	0	0	--	260	1	--	*
New Mexico	--	0	9	--	--	--	142	--	10
Utah	0	7,034	0	--	--	274	186	--	7
Wyoming	0	--	0	--	--	--	18	--	10
Pacific Contiguous	**2**	**19**	**2**	**5**	**--**	**24**	**1**	**--**	**1**
California	9	19	2	683	--	25	1	--	2
Oregon	--	--	*	--	--	35	9	--	1
Washington	1	994	*	0	--	69	8	--	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**18**	**10**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**139**	**4**	**--**	**9**
Alaska	116	1,350	--	--	--	--	--	--	120
Hawaii	6	4	0	--	--	139	4	--	3

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.·Estimates for 2003 are preliminary

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table A4.A. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers by Census Division and State, February 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**--**	**233**	**83**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**16**	**--**	**96**
Connecticut	--	2,096	350	--	--	--	--	--	761
Maine	--	0	24,563	--	--	--	20	--	19
Massachusetts	--	196	84	--	--	0	0	--	79
New Hampshire	--	798	--	--	--	--	--	--	798
Rhode Island	--	381	1,232	--	--	--	--	--	372
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**490**	**418**	**74**	**--**	**--**	**12,508**	**5**	**--**	**81**
New Jersey	--	2,934	159	--	--	--	304	--	213
New York	532	420	90	--	--	12,508	8	--	123
Pennsylvania	1,253	2,005	147	--	--	--	0	--	104
East North Central	**67**	**1,197**	**117**	**--**	**--**	**199**	**18**	**--**	**66**
Illinois	476	2,708	146	--	--	304	194	--	176
Indiana	113	2,611	677	--	--	--	85	--	125
Michigan	0	6,552	427	--	--	--	8	--	26
Ohio	1,162	4,130	569	--	--	--	1,103	--	875
Wisconsin	444	1,721	250	--	--	264	111	--	308
West North Central	**140**	**1,028**	**165**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**79**	**--**	**120**
Iowa	282	1,445	463	--	--	--	157	--	235
Kansas	--	0	1,859	--	--	--	--	--	1,859
Minnesota	--	1,089	194	--	--	--	121	--	189
Missouri	0	4,401	52	--	--	--	0	--	118
Nebraska	--	2,809	807	--	--	--	204	--	1,226
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**158**	**48**	**78**	**--**	**--**	**269**	**36**	**--**	**30**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	325	--	--	--	166	--	210
Georgia	--	2,381	0	--	--	--	--	--	2,381
Maryland	--	6,209	--	--	--	--	98	--	409
North Carolina	158	4,479	1,163	--	--	308	--	--	184
South Carolina	--	3,015	1,612	--	--	548	145	--	199
Virginia	--	7	0	--	--	--	37	--	14
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**379**	**3,253**	**153**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**178**	**--**	**149**
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	173	--	--	--	--	--	173
Mississippi	--	3,253	582	--	--	--	--	--	614
Tennessee	379	--	352	--	--	--	178	--	261
West South Central	**--**	**1,810**	**61**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**65**	**--**	**60**
Arkansas	--	--	1,466	--	--	--	443	--	598
Louisiana	--	--	101	--	--	--	--	--	101
Oklahoma	--	3,459	538	--	--	--	--	--	562
Texas	--	2,124	70	--	--	--	0	--	68
Mountain	**--**	**5,163**	**161**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**172**	**--**	**143**
Arizona	--	5,163	664	--	--	--	546	--	568
Colorado	--	--	199	--	--	--	181	--	169
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	356	--	--	--	--	--	356
Utah	--	--	585	--	--	--	--	--	585
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**1,050**	**4,740**	**54**	**10,135**	**--**	**124**	**36**	**--**	**43**
California	--	4,479	56	10,135	--	--	36	--	45
Oregon	--	13,964	903	--	--	--	--	--	1,323
Washington	1,050	21,427	265	--	--	124	--	--	151
Pacific Noncontiguous	**230**	**1,273**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**309**
Alaska	230	1,273	--	--	--	--	--	--	309
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.·Estimates for 2003 are preliminary
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table A4.B. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through February
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**--**	**131**	**50**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**11**	**--**	**55**
Connecticut	--	992	214	--	--	--	--	--	389
Maine	--	0	15,035	--	--	--	13	--	13
Massachusetts	--	98	50	--	--	0	0	--	44
New Hampshire	--	449	--	--	--	--	--	--	449
Rhode Island	--	308	754	--	--	--	--	--	300
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**320**	**250**	**47**	**--**	**--**	**8,732**	**3**	**--**	**49**
New Jersey	--	1,389	98	--	--	--	222	--	120
New York	348	259	62	--	--	8,732	6	--	77
Pennsylvania	820	1,053	90	--	--	--	0	--	59
East North Central	**49**	**574**	**62**	**--**	**--**	**177**	**11**	**--**	**39**
Illinois	311	1,282	89	--	--	271	141	--	103
Indiana	78	1,329	347	--	--	--	0	--	83
Michigan	0	3,101	60	--	--	--	6	--	14
Ohio	760	1,955	348	--	--	--	1,012	--	477
Wisconsin	290	814	153	--	--	234	81	--	171
West North Central	**89**	**568**	**105**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**57**	**--**	**73**
Iowa	184	770	284	--	--	--	114	--	151
Kansas	--	0	1,539	--	--	--	--	--	1,539
Minnesota	--	791	119	--	--	--	88	--	122
Missouri	0	2,083	64	--	--	--	0	--	60
Nebraska	--	1,330	494	--	--	--	148	--	624
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**106**	**25**	**51**	**--**	**--**	**188**	**22**	**--**	**19**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	269	--	--	--	98	--	168
Georgia	--	1,389	0	--	--	--	--	--	1,389
Maryland	--	2,939	--	--	--	--	79	--	224
North Carolina	106	2,035	963	--	--	215	--	--	115
South Carolina	--	2,046	1,334	--	--	383	0	--	228
Virginia	0	5	0	--	--	--	22	--	7
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**248**	**1,898**	**142**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**129**	**--**	**125**
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	--	1,898	482	--	--	--	--	--	480
Tennessee	248	--	215	--	--	--	129	--	169
West South Central	**--**	**1,056**	**41**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**38**	**--**	**40**
Arkansas	--	--	1,214	--	--	--	262	--	461
Louisiana	--	--	37	--	--	--	--	--	37
Oklahoma	--	2,018	445	--	--	--	--	--	445
Texas	--	1,239	59	--	--	--	0	--	57
Mountain	**--**	**3,012**	**134**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**101**	**--**	**117**
Arizona	--	3,012	550	--	--	--	323	--	450
Colorado	--	--	165	--	--	--	107	--	138
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	295	--	--	--	--	--	295
Utah	--	--	485	--	--	--	--	--	485
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**687**	**2,453**	**41**	**9,005**	**--**	**104**	**21**	**--**	**33**
California	--	2,613	42	9,005	--	--	21	--	34
Oregon	--	6,610	553	--	--	--	--	--	733
Washington	687	10,142	162	--	--	104	--	--	101
Pacific Noncontiguous	**150**	**603**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**174**
Alaska	150	603	--	--	--	--	--	--	174
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.·Estimates for 2003 are preliminary
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table A5.A. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers by Census Division and State, February 2003

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**50**	**80**	**17**	**--**	**--**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**17**
Connecticut	--	405	141	--	--	--	--	--	153
Maine	0	35	5	--	--	6	1	0	6
Massachusetts	427	233	174	--	--	142	263	--	167
New Hampshire	--	1,108	235	--	--	176	282	--	479
Rhode Island	--	1,713	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,713
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	107	124	--	82
Middle Atlantic	**23**	**140**	**20**	**109**	**--**	**108**	**5**	**--**	**22**
New Jersey	--	300	38	488	--	--	144	--	81
New York	25	86	52	448	--	108	0	--	30
Pennsylvania	31	208	12	103	--	--	5	--	26
East North Central	**22**	**67**	**20**	**55**	**--**	**26**	**5**	**0**	**15**
Illinois	13	388	39	258	--	--	53	--	22
Indiana	385	49	28	47	--	--	0	--	34
Michigan	80	671	90	--	--	103	3	--	35
Ohio	172	1,030	272	365	--	--	57	--	122
Wisconsin	44	86	27	--	--	26	10	0	21
West North Central	**22**	**827**	**84**	**585**	**--**	**46**	**12**	**0**	**20**
Iowa	127	7,864	0	--	--	--	1,597	--	95
Kansas	--	0	480	--	--	--	--	--	465
Minnesota	13	2,579	203	--	--	46	11	0	13
Missouri	211	10,293	716	--	--	--	176	--	200
Nebraska	0	--	1,169	--	--	--	--	--	49
North Dakota	288	698	1,293	585	--	--	0	--	251
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**13**	**48**	**25**	**0**	**--**	**1**	**4**	**--**	**6**
Delaware	304	159	0	0	--	--	--	--	85
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	156	31	0	--	--	11	--	13
Georgia	24	71	80	--	--	73	4	--	14
Maryland	0	1,303	298	--	--	--	0	--	26
North Carolina	19	122	462	--	--	*	8	--	8
South Carolina	36	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	10
Virginia	47	279	44	--	--	339	14	--	23
West Virginia	10	452	111	0	--	0	--	--	8
East South Central	**25**	**206**	**27**	**76**	**--**	**0**	**4**	**--**	**8**
Alabama	59	214	26	78	--	--	5	--	9
Kentucky	--	--	145	--	--	--	5	--	53
Mississippi	0	1,525	67	0	--	--	5	--	34
Tennessee	27	106	133	0	--	0	6	--	14
West South Central	**2**	**10**	**2**	**10**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**0**	**2**
Arkansas	0	0	23	--	--	--	0	0	3
Louisiana	0	0	4	12	--	--	*	0	3
Oklahoma	0	0	14	137	--	--	18	--	9
Texas	2	17	3	12	--	--	4	--	3
Mountain	**74**	**834**	**69**	**1,741**	**--**	**--**	**8**	**--**	**36**
Arizona	0	2,789	10,204	--	--	--	--	--	10
Colorado	--	990	331	--	--	--	--	--	363
Idaho	316	0	44	--	--	--	8	--	39
Montana	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	2,039	198	--	--	--	--	--	198
Utah	160	--	192	--	--	--	--	--	135
Wyoming	177	2,581	45	1,741	--	--	59	--	84
Pacific Contiguous	**35**	**119**	**8**	**0**	**--**	**706**	**6**	**--**	**7**
California	30	80	8	0	--	--	10	--	7
Oregon	759	0	0	--	--	--	6	--	15
Washington	0	437	0	--	--	706	7	--	63
Pacific Noncontiguous	**237**	**295**	**41**	**181**	**--**	**137**	**91**	**--**	**95**
Alaska	--	571	41	--	--	--	--	--	119
Hawaii	237	295	--	181	--	137	91	--	155

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.·Estimates for 2003 are preliminary

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table A5.B. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through February
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**31**	**46**	**8**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**2**	**0**	**9**
Connecticut	--	328	86	--	--	--	--	--	107
Maine	0	25	2	--	--	5	1	0	4
Massachusetts	279	134	106	--	--	99	192	--	96
New Hampshire	--	533	144	--	--	123	259	--	244
Rhode Island	--	1,387	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,387
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	75	113	--	68
Middle Atlantic	**15**	**74**	**12**	**83**	**--**	**76**	**3**	**--**	**14**
New Jersey	--	180	20	354	--	--	105	--	43
New York	17	42	31	325	--	76	0	--	20
Pennsylvania	21	113	8	80	--	--	4	--	17
East North Central	**15**	**51**	**12**	**30**	**--**	**22**	**6**	**0**	**9**
Illinois	9	219	27	187	--	--	39	--	17
Indiana	252	29	15	21	--	--	0	--	16
Michigan	59	563	72	--	--	92	4	--	29
Ohio	113	887	195	343	--	--	52	--	86
Wisconsin	26	67	17	--	--	22	9	0	13
West North Central	**13**	**507**	**17**	**426**	**--**	**42**	**11**	**0**	**11**
Iowa	35	3,723	0	--	--	--	1,465	--	31
Kansas	--	0	19	--	--	--	--	--	19
Minnesota	9	1,139	64	--	--	42	11	0	8
Missouri	138	4,872	438	--	--	--	128	--	130
Nebraska	0	--	716	--	--	--	--	--	32
North Dakota	187	565	791	426	--	--	0	--	177
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**9**	**25**	**20**	**0**	**--**	**1**	**3**	**--**	**4**
Delaware	199	109	0	0	--	--	--	--	56
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	81	24	0	--	--	7	--	10
Georgia	17	34	70	--	--	51	3	--	9
Maryland	0	1,054	182	--	--	--	0	--	18
North Carolina	14	51	279	--	--	*	6	--	5
South Carolina	28	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	8
Virginia	31	145	38	--	--	237	8	--	15
West Virginia	6	221	71	0	--	0	--	--	5
East South Central	**16**	**82**	**21**	**56**	**--**	**0**	**2**	**--**	**5**
Alabama	41	82	21	57	--	--	3	--	6
Kentucky	--	--	86	--	--	--	4	--	28
Mississippi	0	771	51	0	--	--	3	--	24
Tennessee	17	73	81	0	--	0	6	--	9
West South Central	**1**	**8**	**2**	**9**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**0**	**2**
Arkansas	0	0	16	--	--	--	0	0	2
Louisiana	0	0	3	11	--	--	*	0	2
Oklahoma	0	0	13	122	--	--	10	--	8
Texas	1	12	2	11	--	--	2	--	2
Mountain	**49**	**465**	**56**	**1,266**	**--**	**--**	**6**	**--**	**27**
Arizona	0	574	8,447	--	--	--	--	--	7
Colorado	--	578	274	--	--	--	--	--	262
Idaho	207	0	28	--	--	--	6	--	26
Montana	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	1,525	165	--	--	--	--	--	165
Utah	107	--	159	--	--	--	--	--	106
Wyoming	116	1,546	28	1,266	--	--	43	--	55
Pacific Contiguous	**24**	**60**	**6**	**0**	**--**	**594**	**4**	**--**	**5**
California	21	45	7	0	--	--	6	--	5
Oregon	497	0	0	--	--	--	5	--	9
Washington	0	252	0	--	--	594	5	--	32
Pacific Noncontiguous	**159**	**148**	**26**	**161**	**--**	**115**	**54**	**--**	**53**
Alaska	--	270	26	--	--	--	--	--	64
Hawaii	159	167	--	161	--	115	54	--	95

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.·Estimates for 2003 are preliminary

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table A6.A. Relative Standard Error for Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, February 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**2**	**2**	**1**
Connecticut	*	*	1	3	1
Maine	*	*	1	2	*
Massachusetts	1	1	5	2	1
New Hampshire	*	*	2	*	1
Rhode Island	*	*	1	*	*
Vermont	2	1	3	4	2
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**6**	**15**	**2**
New Jersey	*	*	2	1	*
New York	*	*	14	11	4
Pennsylvania	*	*	0	*	*
East North Central	**1**	*	**1**	**1**	**1**
Illinois	1	*	1	*	1
Indiana	1	1	1	5	1
Michigan	1	1	1	4	*
Ohio	1	*	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1	3	4	1
West North Central	**1**	**1**	**4**	**15**	**1**
Iowa	2	3	5	16	1
Kansas	1	2	4	13	1
Minnesota	2	2	3	9	1
Missouri	2	*	6	5	2
Nebraska	1	2	8	32	1
North Dakota	1	1	35	35	2
South Dakota	2	2	13	77	2
South Atlantic	**1**	*	**1**	**1**	**1**
Delaware	1	*	2	*	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	2	2	1
Georgia	2	1	1	4	1
Maryland	1	1	1	3	1
North Carolina	1	*	1	2	1
South Carolina	1	*	1	2	1
Virginia	1	*	1	1	1
West Virginia	*	*	0	2	*
East South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Alabama	1	*	2	6	1
Kentucky	2	1	2	1	2
Mississippi	2	3	2	10	1
Tennessee	1	1	3	2	2
West South Central	**1**	**4**	**2**	**10**	**1**
Arkansas	1	3	5	8	1
Louisiana	2	3	0	2	1
Oklahoma	1	2	2	2	1
Texas	2	4	1	13	1
Mountain	**1**	*	**1**	**20**	**1**
Arizona	1	*	1	25	1
Colorado	2	1	2	14	1
Idaho	1	1	1	34	1
Montana	1	1	4	40	1
Nevada	1	*	0	15	*
New Mexico	3	1	3	21	2
Utah	2	1	0	12	1
Wyoming	1	1	2	48	1
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	*	**4**	**33**	**1**
California	1	*	1	60	*
Oregon	1	1	6	19	3
Washington	1	1	16	9	4
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	**0**	**7**	*
Alaska	*	1	1	8	*
Hawaii	0	0	0	9	*

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways,and interdepartmental sales.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.·It should be noted that such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high relative standard error.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions."

Table A6.B. Relative Standard Error for Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date through February
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**2**	**2**	*
Connecticut	*	*	1	2	*
Maine	*	*	1	1	*
Massachusetts	1	*	4	1	1
New Hampshire	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	1	*	*
Vermont	1	*	3	3	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**6**	**10**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	1	*	*
New York	*	*	13	8	2
Pennsylvania	*	*	0	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Illinois	*	*	1	*	*
Indiana	1	*	1	3	1
Michigan	*	1	1	3	*
Ohio	1	*	1	*	1
Wisconsin	*	1	2	3	*
West North Central	*	**1**	**3**	**11**	*
Iowa	1	2	4	12	1
Kansas	1	1	3	8	1
Minnesota	1	1	2	7	*
Missouri	1	*	4	3	1
Nebraska	1	1	6	23	1
North Dakota	1	1	26	25	1
South Dakota	1	1	10	55	1
South Atlantic	**1**	*	**0**	**1**	*
Delaware	*	*	2	*	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	3	1
Maryland	1	*	0	2	1
North Carolina	1	*	1	1	1
South Carolina	1	*	0	1	*
Virginia	*	*	0	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	0	1	*
East South Central	**1**	*	**1**	**1**	**1**
Alabama	1	*	1	4	1
Kentucky	1	1	1	*	1
Mississippi	1	2	1	6	1
Tennessee	1	*	2	1	1
West South Central	**1**	**3**	**1**	**6**	**1**
Arkansas	1	2	3	5	1
Louisiana	1	2	0	1	*
Oklahoma	1	2	1	1	1
Texas	1	3	1	8	1
Mountain	**1**	*	**0**	**11**	*
Arizona	1	*	0	14	*
Colorado	2	1	1	8	1
Idaho	*	*	1	24	1
Montana	1	1	3	29	1
Nevada	1	*	0	12	*
New Mexico	2	1	2	12	1
Utah	1	1	0	6	1
Wyoming	1	1	2	35	*
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**3**	**26**	**1**
California	1	*	1	46	*
Oregon	1	1	5	13	2
Washington	1	1	12	6	3
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	**0**	**4**	*
Alaska	*	*	1	5	*
Hawaii	0	0	0	7	*

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways,and interdepartmental sales.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.·It should be noted that such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high relative standard error.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions."

Table A7.A. Relative Standard Error for Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, February 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**3**	**1**	**1**
Connecticut	*	*	1	1	*
Maine	*	*	1	*	*
Massachusetts	1	1	6	1	1
New Hampshire	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	2	*	*
Vermont	2	1	4	2	2
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**3**	**11**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	2	*	*
New York	*	*	7	9	2
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	**1**	*	**1**	**1**	*
Illinois	1	*	1	*	1
Indiana	1	*	1	3	1
Michigan	1	1	1	2	*
Ohio	1	*	1	2	1
Wisconsin	1	1	3	3	*
West North Central	**1**	**1**	**6**	**7**	**1**
Iowa	2	3	7	12	1
Kansas	1	3	4	17	1
Minnesota	2	2	4	4	1
Missouri	2	1	3	4	1
Nebraska	1	2	21	19	1
North Dakota	1	1	62	11	2
South Dakota	2	2	23	22	2
South Atlantic	**1**	*	**1**	**1**	**1**
Delaware	1	1	3	*	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	3	2	1
Georgia	2	1	1	4	1
Maryland	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	1	*	1	2	1
South Carolina	1	*	1	2	1
Virginia	1	*	1	1	1
West Virginia	*	*	*	2	*
East South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**
Alabama	1	*	3	5	1
Kentucky	2	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	2	3	2	15	1
Tennessee	1	1	2	2	1
West South Central	**1**	**4**	**1**	**17**	**1**
Arkansas	1	4	4	12	1
Louisiana	1	3	1	9	1
Oklahoma	1	3	2	5	1
Texas	1	4	1	20	1
Mountain	**1**	**1**	**1**	**10**	**1**
Arizona	2	1	1	9	1
Colorado	3	1	2	9	2
Idaho	1	1	1	29	1
Montana	1	1	8	12	1
Nevada	1	*	*	11	*
New Mexico	4	2	3	16	3
Utah	3	2	1	9	2
Wyoming	1	1	5	25	1
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	*	**2**	**13**	**1**
California	1	*	1	19	*
Oregon	1	1	5	14	2
Washington	1	1	12	9	3
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**4**	*
Alaska	1	1	1	5	1
Hawaii	0	0	0	6	*

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways,and interdepartmental sales.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.·It should be noted that such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high relative standard error.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions."

Table A7.B. Relative Standard Error for Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date through February
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**3**	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	1	1	*
Maine	*	*	1	*	*
Massachusetts	*	*	5	1	1
New Hampshire	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	1	*	*
Vermont	1	*	3	1	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**2**	**7**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	1	*	*
New York	*	*	6	6	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Illinois	1	*	*	*	*
Indiana	1	*	1	2	1
Michigan	*	*	1	2	*
Ohio	1	*	1	1	*
Wisconsin	*	1	2	2	*
West North Central	**1**	**1**	**4**	**5**	*
Iowa	1	2	5	9	1
Kansas	1	2	2	9	1
Minnesota	1	1	3	3	*
Missouri	1	*	2	3	1
Nebraska	1	1	16	14	1
North Dakota	1	1	45	8	1
South Dakota	1	1	17	16	1
South Atlantic	**1**	*	**1**	**1**	**1**
Delaware	*	*	3	*	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	2	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	2	1
Maryland	1	*	1	1	1
North Carolina	1	*	1	1	1
South Carolina	1	*	*	1	1
Virginia	1	*	1	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	**1**	*	**1**	**2**	*
Alabama	1	*	2	3	1
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	2	1	8	1
Tennessee	1	*	1	1	1
West South Central	**1**	**3**	**1**	**9**	**1**
Arkansas	1	3	3	7	1
Louisiana	1	2	*	5	*
Oklahoma	1	2	1	3	1
Texas	1	3	1	11	1
Mountain	**1**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**1**
Arizona	1	1	1	6	1
Colorado	2	1	2	7	1
Idaho	1	*	1	18	1
Montana	1	1	6	9	1
Nevada	1	*	*	9	*
New Mexico	2	2	3	11	2
Utah	2	1	1	6	1
Wyoming	1	1	4	18	1
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**2**	**11**	*
California	1	*	1	16	*
Oregon	1	1	4	9	2
Washington	1	1	9	6	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**5**	*
Alaska	1	*	1	6	*
Hawaii	0	0	0	5	0

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways,and interdepartmental sales.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.·It should be noted that such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high relative standard error.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions."

Table A8.A. Relative Standard Error for Average Revenue per Kilowatthour from Retail Sales to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, February 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**2**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	2	*
Maine	*	*	*	1	*
Massachusetts	*	*	2	1	*
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	1	*	1	3	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**4**	**5**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	*	1	*
New York	*	*	8	4	2
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	1	2	*
Michigan	*	*	1	2	*
Ohio	*	*	*	1	*
Wisconsin	1	*	1	2	*
West North Central	*	*	**3**	**11**	*
Iowa	1	1	2	5	1
Kansas	1	1	1	19	1
Minnesota	1	*	1	7	*
Missouri	1	*	4	2	1
Nebraska	1	1	14	20	1
North Dakota	1	*	28	26	1
South Dakota	1	*	10	58	1
South Atlantic	**1**	*	**1**	**1**	*
Delaware	*	*	2	*	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	2	1	1
Georgia	1	*	1	3	1
Maryland	*	*	*	2	*
North Carolina	1	*	1	1	*
South Carolina	1	*	*	1	*
Virginia	1	*	1	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	*	*	**1**	**3**	*
Alabama	1	*	2	3	1
Kentucky	1	*	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	1	1	17	1
Tennessee	*	*	1	1	1
West South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**19**	**1**
Arkansas	1	1	2	13	1
Louisiana	1	1	*	9	1
Oklahoma	1	1	1	5	1
Texas	1	1	*	22	1
Mountain	**1**	*	**1**	**19**	*
Arizona	1	*	*	23	1
Colorado	1	1	1	12	1
Idaho	1	1	1	14	1
Montana	1	*	5	32	*
Nevada	*	*	*	7	*
New Mexico	1	1	2	19	1
Utah	1	1	1	12	1
Wyoming	1	*	3	32	*
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**3**	**24**	**1**
California	*	*	2	45	1
Oregon	1	1	3	11	1
Washington	1	1	8	4	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**5**	*
Alaska	1	1	1	6	1
Hawaii	0	0	0	3	*

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways,and interdepartmental sales.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.·It should be noted that such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high relative standard error.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions."

Table A8.B. Relative Standard Error for Average Revenue per Kilowatthour from Retail Sales to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date through February
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	1	*
Maine	*	*	*	1	*
Massachusetts	*	*	1	1	*
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	*	*	1	2	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**4**	**5**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	*	*	*
New York	*	*	7	4	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	*	1	*
Michigan	*	*	*	2	*
Ohio	*	*	*	1	*
Wisconsin	*	*	1	2	*
West North Central	*	*	**2**	**8**	*
Iowa	1	1	1	4	*
Kansas	*	1	1	11	1
Minnesota	1	*	1	5	*
Missouri	*	*	2	1	1
Nebraska	*	*	10	14	*
North Dakota	*	*	20	19	1
South Dakota	1	*	8	42	1
South Atlantic	*	*	*	**1**	*
Delaware	*	*	1	1	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	*	1	1	*
Georgia	1	*	1	2	1
Maryland	*	*	*	1	*
North Carolina	*	*	1	1	*
South Carolina	1	*	*	1	*
Virginia	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	*	*
East South Central	*	*	*	**2**	*
Alabama	1	*	1	3	1
Kentucky	*	*	*	*	*
Mississippi	1	1	1	9	1
Tennessee	*	*	1	*	*
West South Central	**1**	**1**	*	**10**	**1**
Arkansas	1	1	1	8	1
Louisiana	1	1	*	5	*
Oklahoma	1	1	1	3	*
Texas	1	1	*	12	1
Mountain	*	*	**1**	**10**	*
Arizona	1	*	1	12	*
Colorado	1	1	1	8	1
Idaho	1	1	*	11	1
Montana	*	*	4	23	*
Nevada	*	*	*	5	*
New Mexico	1	1	2	12	1
Utah	1	1	1	7	1
Wyoming	*	*	2	23	*
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**2**	**18**	**1**
California	*	*	1	33	*
Oregon	1	1	2	8	1
Washington	1	1	5	3	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**4**	*
Alaska	1	*	1	6	*
Hawaii	0	0	0	2	*

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways,and interdepartmental sales.

* = The absolute value is less than 0.5.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.·It should be noted that such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high relative standard error.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions."

Appendix B

Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences

Table B.1. Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences, 2003

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Region)	Time	Area	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected	Restoration Time
January							
1/25/03	Cinergy Corporation (ECAR)	2:00 pm	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cyber threat from internet	NA	NA	2:00am, January 26
February							
2/27/03	Duke Energy Corporation (SERC)	11:32am	Piedmont, North Carolina	Winter ice storm	1,000	over 340,000	8:00am, March 1

Note: North American Electric Reliability Council region acronyms are defined in the glossary.
Source: Form EIA-417, "Electric Emergency Incident and Disturbance Report"

Table B.2. Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences, 2002

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Region)	Time	Area	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected	Restoration Time
January							
1/30/02	Oklahoma Gas & Electric (SPP)	6:00 am	Oklahoma	Ice Storm	500	1,881,134	12:00 pm, February 7
1/29/02	Kansas City Power & Light (SPP)	Evening	Metropolitan Kansas City Area	Ice Storm	500-600	270,000	NA
1/30/02	Missouri Public Service (SPP)	4:00 pm	Missouri	Ice Storm	210	95,000	9:00 pm, February 10
February							
2/27/02	San Diego Gas & Electric (WSCC)	10:48 am	California	Interruption of Firm Load	300	255,000	11:35 am, February 27
March							
3/09/02	Consumers Energy Co. (ECAR)	12:00 am	Lower Peninsula of Michigan	Severe Weather	190	190,000	12:00 pm, March 11
April							
4/08/02	Arizona Public Service (WSCC)	3:00 pm	Arizona	Vandalism/ Insolators	None	None	April 9
July							
7/09/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	12:27 pm	California	Interruption of Firm Power	240	1 PG&E	7:54 pm, July 9
7/19/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	11:51 am	California	Interruption of Firm Power (Unit Tripped)	240	1 PG&E	4:30 pm, July 19
7/20/02	Consolidated Edison Co. of New York (NPCC)	12:40 pm	New York	Fire	278	63,500	8:12 pm, July 20
August							
8/02/02	Central Illinois Light Co. (MAIN)	12:43 pm	Illinois	Interruption of Firm Power	232	53,565	6:36 pm, August 2
8/09/02	Lake Worth Utils (SERC)	8:23 am	Florida	Interruption of Firm Power	51	25,000	12:13 pm, August 9
8/25/02	Pacific Gas & Elec. (WSCC)	3:41 am	California	Interruption of Firm Power	120	1 PG&E	9:17 am, August 25
8/28/02	Lakeworth Utils (SERC)	2:09 pm	Florida	Severe Weather	67.6	25,000	3:38 pm, August 28
October							
10/03/02	Entergy Corporation (SPP)	3:33 am	Coastal Areas of Southern Louisiana	Hurricane Lily	NA	242,910	October 12
November							
11/06/02	Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (WSCC)	10:00 pm	Northern and Central California	Winter Storm	270	939,000	Noon November 10
11/17/02	Long Island Power Authority (NPPC)	3:48 pm	Northport, NY Norwalk, CT	Cable Tripped	None	None	Unknown
11/17/02	Northeast Utilities (NPCC)	6:00 am	Northwest and North Central Connecticut	Ice Storm	NA	224,912	8:00 am, November 21
December							
12/03/02	Entergy Corporation (SPP)	6:30 pm	Arkansas	Ice Storm	NA	43,000	10:30 pm, December 9
12/11/02	Dominion-Virginia Power/North Carolina Power (SERC)	1:09 pm	Northern Virginia to Fredericksburg Staunton to Harrisonburg	Winter Storm	63	130,000	10:00 pm, December 13
12/14/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	11:00 am	Northern and Central California	Winter Storm	180	1.5 million	4:00 pm, December 19
12/19/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	6:00 am	Northern and Central California	Winter Storm	56	385,000	5:00 pm, December 21
12/25/02	PPL Corporation (MAAC)	5:00 pm	Eastern Pennsylvania	Winter Storm	250	106,000	5:00 am, December 26
12/25/02	Metropolitan Edison Co./First Energy (MAAC)	10:00 am	Reading, York, Hanover, Hamburg Pennsylvania	Winter Storm	NA	95,630	8:30 am, December 27

Note: North American Electric Reliability Council region acronyms are defined in the glossary.
Source: Form EIA-417, "Electric Emergency Incident and Disturbance Report"

Appendix C

Technical Notes

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) has comprehensively reviewed and revised how it collects, estimates, and reports fuel use for facilities producing electricity. Appendix B provides detail on these changes and describes the reasoning behind the changes and their effects on EIA forms and publications. Following is a description of the ongoing data quality efforts and sources of data for the *Electric Power Monthly*.

Data Quality

The Electric Power Monthly is prepared by the Electric Power Division, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Department of Energy. Quality statistics begin with the collection of the correct data. To assure this, CNEAF performs routine reviews of the data collected and the forms on which it is collected. Additionally, to assure that the data is collected from the correct parties, CNEAF routinely reviews the frames for each data collection.

Automatic, computerized verification of keyed input, review by subject matter specialists, and follow-up with non-respondents assure quality statistics. To ensure the quality standards established by the EIA, formulas that use the past history of data values in the database have been designed and implemented to check data input for errors automatically. Data values that fall outside the ranges prescribed in the formulas are verified by telephoning respondents to resolve any discrepancies. All survey non-respondents are identified and contacted.

Reliability of Data

There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling errors occur because observations are made only on a sample, not on the entire population. Non-sampling errors can be attributed to many sources in the collection and processing of data. The accuracy of survey results is determined by the joint effects of sampling and nonsampling errors. Monthly sample survey data have both sampling and nonsampling error. The annual series for a monthly sample is not subject to sampling error because it is a census.

Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: (1) inability to obtain complete information about all cases in the sample (i.e., nonresponse); (2) response errors; (3) definitional difficulties; (4) differences in the interpretation of questions; (5) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained; and (6) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation for missing data.

Although no direct measurement of the biases due to nonsampling errors can be obtained, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the frame development and data collection, processing, and tabulation processes, in an effort to minimize their influence. See the Data Processing and Data System Editing section for each EIA Form for an in depth discussion of how the sampling and nonsampling errors are handled in each case.

Data Revision Procedure

CNEAF has adopted the following policy with respect to the revision and correction of recurrent data in energy publications:

1. Annual survey data collected by CNEAF are published either as preliminary or final when first appearing in a data report. Data initially released as preliminary will be so noted in the report. These data will be revised, if necessary, and declared final in the next publication of the data.

2. All monthly and quarterly survey data collected by this office are published as preliminary. These data are typically revised only after the completion of the 12-month cycle of the data. No revisions are made to the published data before this unless major errors are discovered that may affect the national total.

3. The magnitudes of changes due to revisions experienced in the past will be included in the data reports, so that the reader can assess the accuracy of the data.

4. After data are published as final, corrections will be made only in the event of a difference of one percent or greater at the national level. Corrections for differences that are less than the one percent or greater threshold are left to the discretion of the Office Director.

In accordance with policy statement number 3, above, the mean value (unweighted average) for the absolute values of the 12 monthly revisions of each item are provided at the U.S. level for the past four years (Table C2). For example, the mean of the 12 monthly absolute errors (absolute differences between preliminary and final monthly data) for coal-fired generation in 1999 was 288. That is, on average, the absolute value of the change made each month to coal-fired generation was 288 million kilowatthours.

Data Sources For Electric Power Monthly

Data published in the EPM are compiled from the following sources: FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report," Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenues with State Distributions Report," Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report," and the Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report.

In addition to the above-named forms, the historical data published in the EPM are compiled from the following sources: Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form EIA-860A, "Annual Electric Generator Report–Utility," Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report–Nonutility," and Form EIA-900, "Monthly Nonutility Power Report." A brief description of each of these forms can be found on the EIA website on the Internet with the following URL: http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/FTPROOT/electricity/epatech.pdf.

Form EIA-423

As of January 2002, the EIA began collecting data on the cost and quality of fuel associated with the production of electricity by unregulated generators. Similar to the FERC Form 423, the EIA-423 is used to collect data from approximately 600 unregulated generators that have a fossil-fired generating nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. The cutoff threshold sample includes independent power producers (including those facilities that formerly reported on the FERC Form 423), commercial, and industrial combined heat and power producers.

Formulas and Methodologies. Data for the Form EIA-423 are collected at the facility level. These data are then used in the following formulas to produce aggregates and averages for each fuel type at the State, Census division, and U.S. levels. For these formulas, receipts and average heat content are at the facility level. For each geographic region, the summation sign, ∑, represents the sum of all facilities in that geographic region.

For coal, units for fuel consumption, fuel stocks and receipts are in tons, units for average heat content (A) are in Btu per ton.

For petroleum, units for fuel consumption, fuel stocks and receipts are in barrels, units for average heat content (A) are in Btu per barrel.

For gas, units for fuel consumption and receipts are in thousand cubic feet (Mcf), average heat content (A) are in Btu per thousand cubic foot.

For fuel receipts (R), the following holds true:

$$\text{Total Btu} = \sum_i (R_i \times A_i),$$

where i denotes a facility; R_i = receipts for facility i; A_i = average heat content for receipts at facility i;

$$\text{Weighted Average Btu} = \frac{\sum_i (R_i \times A_i)}{\sum_i R_i},$$

where i denotes a facility; R_i = receipts for facility i; and, A_i = average heat content for receipts at facility i.

The weighted average cost in cents per million Btu is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Weighted Average Cost} = \frac{\sum_i (R_i \times A_i \times C_i)}{\sum_i (R_i \times A_i)},$$

where i denotes a facility; R_i = receipts for facility i; A_i average heat content for receipts at facility i; and C_i = cost in cents per million Btu for facility i.

The weighted average cost in dollars per unit (i.e., tons, barrels, or Mcf) is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Weighted Average Cost} = \frac{\sum_i (R_i \times A_i \times C_i)}{10^8 \sum_i R_i},$$

where i denotes a facility; R_i = receipts for facility i; A_i = average heat content for receipts at facility i; and, C_i = cost in cents per million Btu for facility i.

Rounding Rules for Data. Given a number with r digits to the left of the decimal and d+t digits in the fraction part, with d being the place to which the number is to be rounded and t being the remaining digits which will be truncated, this number is rounded to r+d digits by adding 5 to the (r+d+1)th digit when the number is positive or by subtracting 5 when the number is negative. The t digits are then truncated at the (r+d+1)th digit. The symbol for a number rounded to zero is (*).

Percent Difference. The following formula is used to calculate percent differences.

Percent Difference = $\left(\frac{x\ (t_2) - x\ (t_1)}{x\ (t_1)} \right) x\ 100,$

where $x\ (t_1)$ and $x\ (t_2)$ denote the quantity at year t_1 and subsequent year t_2.

Confidentiality of the Data. Facility fuel cost data collected on the survey are considered confidential and will not be made available to the public. State and national level aggregations will be published in this report if sufficient data are available to avoid disclosure of individual company and facility level costs.

FERC Form 423

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 423 is a monthly record of delivered-fuel purchases, submitted by approximately 200 respondents for each regulated electric generating plant with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts.

On July 7, 1972, the FPC issued Order Number 453 enacting the New Code of Federal Regulations, Section 141.61, legally creating the FPC Form 423. Originally, the form was used to collect data from fossil-steam plants, but was amended in 1974 to include data on internal combustion and combustion turbines. When the FERC Form 423 replaced the FPC Form 423 in January 1983, peaking units were eliminated from the form and the generator nameplate capacity threshold was changed from 25 megawatts to 50 megawatts. This reduction in coverage eliminated approximately 50 utilities and 250 plants. Historical FPC Form 423 data in this publication were revised to reflect the new generator nameplate capacity threshold of 50 or more megawatts. In January 1991, the collection of data on the FERC Form 423 was extended to include combined-cycle units. Historical data have not been revised to include these units. Starting with the January 1993 data, the FERC began to collect the data directly from the respondents.

Formulas and Methodologies. Data for the FERC Form 423 are collected at the plant level. These data are then used in the same formulas shown under the "Formulas and Methodologies" section for the Form EIA-423 to produce aggregates and averages for each fuel type at the State, Census division, and U.S. levels.

Rounding Rules for Data. Given a number with r digits to the left of the decimal and d+t digits in the fraction part, with d being the place to which the number is to be rounded and t being the remaining digits which will be truncated, this number is rounded to r+d digits by adding 5 to the (r+d+1)th digit when the number is positive or by subtracting 5 when the number is negative. The t digits are then truncated at the (r+d+1)th digit. The symbol for a number rounded to zero is (*).

Percent Difference. The following formula is used to calculate percent differences.

Percent Difference = $\left(\frac{x\ (t_2) - x\ (t_1)}{x\ (t_1)} \right) x\ 100,$

where $x\ (t_1)$ and $x\ (t_2)$ denote the quantity at year t_1 and subsequent year t_2.

Confidentiality of the Data. Data collected on FERC Form 423 are not considered to be confidential.

Form EIA-826

The Form EIA-826 is a monthly collection of data from approximately 450 of the largest electric utilities (primarily investor-owned and publicly owned) as well as a census of energy service providers with retail sales in deregulated States. A model is then applied to the collected data to estimate for the entire universe of U.S. electric utilities.

The collection of electric power sales data and related information began in the early 1940's and was established as FPC Form 5 by FPC Order 141 in 1947. In 1980, the report was revised with only selected income items remaining and became the FERC Form 5. The Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement," replaced the FERC Form 5 in January 1983. In January 1987, the "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement" was changed to the "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions." The title was changed again in January 2002 to "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenues with State Distributions Report" to become consistent with other EIA report titles. The Form EIA-826 was revised in January 1990, and some data elements were eliminated.

In 1993, EIA for the first time used a model sample for the Form EIA-826. A stratified-random sample, employing auxiliary data, was used for each of the four previous years.[1] [2] [3] (See previous issues of this publication for

[1] Knaub, J.R., Jr. (1989), "Ratio Estimation and Approximate Optimum Stratification in Electric Power Surveys," Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods, American Statistical Association, pp. 848-853.

details.) The sample for the Form EIA-826 was designed to obtain estimates of electricity sales and revenue per kilowatthour at the State level by end-use sector.

Starting with data for January 2001, the restructuring of the electric power industry was taken into account by forming three schedules on the EIA-826 form. Schedule 1, Part A is for full service utilities that operate as in the past. Schedule 1, Part B is for electric service providers only, and Schedule 1, Part C is for those utilities providing distribution service for those on Schedule 1, Part B. Also, the Form EIA-826 frame was modified to include all investor-owned electric utilities and a sample of companies from other ownership classes. A new method of estimation was implemented at this same time. (See EPM April 2001, p.1.)

Data Processing and Data System Editing. The forms are mailed each year to the electric utilities with State-parts selected in the sample. The completed form is to be returned to the EIA by the last calendar day of the month following the reporting month. Nonrespondents are telephoned to obtain the data. Imputation, in model sampling, is an implicit part of the estimation. That is, data that are unavailable, either because respondents were not part of the sample or because of nonresponse, are estimated using a model. The data are edited and entered into the computer where additional checks are completed. After all forms have been received from the respondents, the final automated edit is submitted. Following verification, tables and text of the aggregated data are produced for inclusion in the *EPM*.

Formulas and Methodologies. The Form EIA-826 data are collected at the utility level by end-use sector (residential, commercial, industrial, and other) and State. Form EIA-861 data were used as the frame from which the sample was selected and also as regressor data. Updates have been made to the frame to reflect mergers that affect data processing.

Data from the Form EIA-826 are used to determine estimates by sector at the State, Census Division, and national level for the entire corresponding State, Census Division, or national category. State level sales and revenues estimates are calculated. A ratio estimation procedure is used for estimation of revenue per kilowatthour at the State level. The estimates are accumulated separately to produce the Census Division and U.S. level estimates. [4]

Some electric utilities provide service in more than one State. Thus, the State-service area is actually the sampling unit. For each State served by each utility, there is a utility State-part, or "State-service area." This approach allows for an explicit calculation of estimates for sales, revenue, and revenue per kilowatthour by end-use sector at State, Census division, and national level. Estimation procedures include imputation to account for nonresponse. Nonsampling error must also be considered. The nonsampling error is not estimated directly, although attempts are made to minimize the nonsampling error. [4] [5] [6]

Average revenue per kilowatthour represents the cost per unit of electricity sold and is calculated by dividing retail electric revenue by the corresponding sales of electricity. The average revenue per kilowatthour is calculated for all consumers and for each end-use sector.

The electric revenue used to calculate the average revenue per kilowatthour is the operating revenue reported by the electric utility. Operating revenue includes energy charges, demand charges, consumer service charges, environmental surcharges, fuel adjustments, and other miscellaneous charges. Electric utility operating revenues also include State and Federal income taxes and taxes other than income taxes paid by the utility.

The average revenue per kilowatthour reported in this publication by sector represents a weighted average of

[2] Knaub, J.R., Jr. (1993), "Alternative to the Iterated Reweighted Least Squares Method: Apparent Heteroscedasticity and Linear Regression Model Sampling," Proceedings of the International Conference on Establishment Surveys, American Statistical Association, pp. 520-525.

[3] Knaub, J.R., Jr. (1994), "Relative Standard Error for a Ratio of Variables at an Aggregate Level Under Model Sampling," Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods, American Statistical Association, pp. 310-312.

[4] Knaub, J.R., Jr. (2000), "Using Prediction-Oriented Software for Survey Estimation - Part II: Ratios of Totals," InterStat, June 2000, http://interstat.stat.vt.edu/InterStat/. (Note shorter, more recent version in ASA Survey Research Methods Section proceedings, 2000.)

[5] Knaub, J.R., Jr. (1999), "Using Prediction-Oriented Software for Survey Estimation," InterStat, August 1999, http://interstat.stat.vt.edu/InterStat/, partially covered in "Using Prediction-Oriented Software for Model-Based and Small Area Estimation," in ASA Survey Research Methods Section proceedings, 1999, and partially covered in "Using Prediction-Oriented Software for Estimation in the Presence of Nonresponse," presented at the International Conference on Survey Nonresponse, 1999.

[6] Knaub, J.R., Jr. (2001), "Using Prediction-Oriented Software for Survey Estimation - Part III: Full-Scale Study of Variance and Bias," InterStat, June 2001, http://interstat.stat.vt.edu/InterStat/. (Note shorter, more recent version in ASA Survey Research Methods Section proceedings, 2001.)

consumer revenue and sales within sectors and across sectors for all consumers, and does not reflect the per kWh rate charged by the electric utility to the individual consumers. Electric utilities typically employ a number of rate schedules within a single sector. These alternative rate schedules reflect the varying consumption levels and patterns of consumers and their associated impact on the costs to the electric utility for providing electrical service.

Relative Standard Error. The relative standard error (RSE) statistic, usually given as a percent, describes the magnitude of sampling error that might reasonably be incurred. The RSE is the square root of the estimated variance, divided by the variable of interest. The variable of interest may be the ratio of two variables (for example, revenue per kilowatthour), or a single variable (for example, sales).

The sampling error may be less than the nonsampling error. In fact, large RSE estimates found in preliminary work with these data have often indicated nonsampling errors, which were then identified and corrected. [7] Nonsampling errors may be attributed to many sources, including the response errors, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, mistakes in recording or coding data obtained, and other errors of collection, response, or coverage. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. In a complete census, this problem may become unmanageable. One indicator of the magnitude of possible nonsampling error may be gleaned by examining the history of revisions to data for a survey (Table C2).

Using the Central Limit Theorem, which applies to sums and means such as are applicable here, there is approximately a 68-percent chance that the true sampling error is less than the corresponding RSE. Note that reported RSEs are always estimates, themselves, and are usually, as here, reported as percents. As an example, suppose that a revenue-per-kilowatthour value is estimated to be 5.13 cents per kilowatthour with an estimated RSE of 1.6 percent. This means that, ignoring any nonsampling error, there is approximately a 68-percent chance that the true average revenue per kilowatthour is within approximately 1.6 percent of 5.13 cents per kilowatthour (that is, between 5.05 and 5.21 cents per kilowatthour). There is approximately a 95-percent chance of a true sampling error being 2 RSEs or less.

[7] Knaub, J.R., Jr. (2002), "Practical Methods for Electric Power Survey Data," InterStat, July 2002, http://interstat.stat.vt.edu/InterStat/.

Note that there are times when a model may not apply, such as in the case of a substantial reclassification of sales, when the relationship between the variable of interest and the regressor data does not hold. In such a case, the new information represents only itself, and such numbers are added to model results when estimating totals. Further, there are times when sample data may be known to be in error, or are not reported. Such cases are treated as if they were never part of the model-based sample, and values are imputed.

Adjusting Monthly Data to Annual Data. As a final adjustment based on our most complete data, use is made of final Form EIA-861 data, when available. The annual totals for Form EIA-826 data by State and end-use sector are compared to the corresponding Form EIA-861 values for sales and revenue. The ratio of these two values in each case is then used to adjust each corresponding monthly value.

Rounding Rules for Data. Given a number with r digits to the left of the decimal and d+t digits in the fraction part, with d being the place to which the number is to be rounded and t being the remaining digits which will be truncated, this number is rounded to r+d digits by adding 5 to the (r+d+1)th digit when the number is positive or by subtracting 5 when the number is negative. The t digits are then truncated at the (r+d+1)th digit. The symbol for a number rounded to zero is (*).

Percent Difference. The following formula is used to calculate percent differences.

$$\text{Percent Difference} = \left(\frac{x\,(t_2) - x\,(t_1)}{x\,(t_1)} \right) x\,100,$$

where $x\,(t_1)$ and $x\,(t_2)$ denote the quantity at year t_1 and subsequent year t_2.

Confidentiality of the Data. Most of the data collected on the Form EIA-826 are not considered confidential. However, revenue, sales, and customer data collected from energy service providers (Schedule 1, Part B), which do not also provide energy delivery, are considered confidential and must adhere to EIA's "Policy on the Disclosure of Individually Identifiable Energy Information in the Possession of the EIA" (45Federal Register 59812 (1980)).

Form EIA-860

Beginning with data collected for the year 2001, the Forms EIA-860A and EIA-860B are obsolete. The infrastructure data collected on those forms are now collected on the

Form EIA-860 and the monthly and annual versions of the Form EIA-906.

The Form EIA-860 is a mandatory census of all existing and planned electric generating facilities in the United States with a total generator nameplate capacity of 1 or more megawatts. The survey is used to collect data on existing power plants and 5-year plans for constructing new plants, generating unit additions, modifications, and retirements in existing plants. Data on the survey are collected at the generator unit level.

Instrument and Design History. The Form EIA-860 was originally implemented in January 1985 to collect data as of year-end 1984. In January 1999, the Form EIA-860 was renamed the Form EIA-860A and was implemented to collect data as of January 1, 1999.

In 1989, the Form EIA-867 was lowered to include all facilities with a combined nameplate capacity of 5 or more megawatts. In 1992, the reporting threshold of the Form EIA-867 was lowered to include all facilities with a combined nameplate capacity of 1 or more megawatts. Previously, data were collected every 3 years from facilities with a nameplate capacity between 1 and 5 megawatts. In 1998, the Form EIA-867, was renamed Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator report – Non-utility." The Form EIA-860B was a mandatory survey of all existing and planned nonutility electric generating facilities in the United States with a total generator nameplate capacity of 1 or more megawatts. In 1992, the reporting threshold of the Form EIA-867 was lowered to include all facilities with a combined nameplate capacity of 1 or more megawatts.

Beginning with data collected for the year 2001, the infrastructure data collected on the Form EIA-860A and the Form EIA-860B were combined into the new Form EIA-860 and the monthly and annual versions of the Form EIA-906. The Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-275) defines the legislative authority to collect these data.

Data Processing and Data System Editing. The Form EIA-860 is mailed to approximately 3,000 respondents to collect data as of January 1 of the reporting year. Respondents have the option of filing Form EIA-860 directly with the EIA or through an agent, such as the respondent's regional electric reliability council. Data reported through the regional electric reliability councils are submitted to the EIA electronically from the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC).

Data for each respondent are preprinted. Respondents are instructed to verify all preprinted data and to supply missing data. Computer programs containing edit checks are run to identify errors. Respondents are telephoned to obtain correction or clarification of reported data and to obtain missing data, as a result of the editing process.

Rounding Rules for Data. Not applicable.

Percent Difference. The following formula is used to calculate percent differences.

$$\text{Percent Difference} = \left(\frac{x\ (t_2) - x\ (t_1)}{x\ (t_1)} \right) x\ 100,$$

where $x\ (t_1)$ and $x\ (t_2)$ denote the quantity at year t_1 and subsequent year t_2.

Confidentiality of the Data. Most of the data collected on the Form EIA-860 are not considered confidential. However, plant latitudes and longitudes and tested heat rate data are considered confidential and must adhere to EIA's "Policy on the Disclosure of Individually Identifiable Energy Information in the Possession of the EIA" (45Federal Register 59812 (1980)).

Form EIA-861

The Form EIA-861 is a mandatory census of electric power industry participants in the United States. The survey is used to collect information on power production and sales data from approximately 4,900 respondents. About 3,300 are electric utilities, and the remainder are nontraditional entities such as independent power producers, power marketers, and the unregulated subsidiaries of electric utilities. The data collected are used to maintain and update the EIA's electric power industry participant frame database.

Instrument and Design History. The Form EIA-861 was implemented in January 1985 for collection of data as of year-end 1984. The Federal Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-275) defines the legislative authority to collect these data.

Data Processing and Data System Editing. The Form EIA-861 is mailed to the respondents in January of each year to collect data as of the end of the preceding calendar year. The data are edited when entered into the interactive on-line system. Internal edit checks are performed to verify that current data total across and between schedules, and are comparable to data reported the previous year. Edit checks are also performed to compare data reported on the Form EIA-861 and similar data reported on the Forms EIA-826 and the EIA-412, "Annual Electric Industry Financial Report." Respondents are telephoned to

obtain clarification of reported data and to obtain missing data.

Data for the Form EIA-861 are collected at the owner level from all electric utilities including energy service providers in the United States, its territories, and Puerto Rico. Form EIA-861 data in this publication are for the United States only.

Average revenue per kilowatthour represents the cost per unit of electricity sold and is calculated by dividing retail electric revenue by the corresponding sales of electricity. The average revenue per kilowatthour is calculated for all consumers and for each end-use sector. A ratio estimation procedure is used for estimation of revenue per kilowatthour at the State level.

The electric revenue used to calculate the average revenue per kilowatthour is the operating revenue reported by the electric power industry participant. Operating revenue includes energy charges, demand charges, consumer service charges, environmental surcharges, fuel adjustments, and other miscellaneous charges. Electric power industry participant operating revenues also include State and Federal income taxes and taxes other than income taxes paid by the utility.

The average revenue per kilowatthour reported in this publication by sector represents a weighted average of consumer revenue and sales within sectors and across sectors for all consumers, and does not reflect the per kWh rate charged by the electric power industry participant to the individual consumers. Electric utilities typically employ a number of rate schedules within a single sector. These alternative rate schedules reflect the varying consumption levels and patterns of consumers and their associated impact on the costs to the electric power industry participant for providing electrical service.

Rounding Rules for Data. Given a number with r digits to the left of the decimal and d+t digits in the fraction part, with d being the place to which the number is to be rounded and t being the remaining digits which will be truncated, this number is rounded to r+d digits by adding 5 to the (r+d+1)th digit when the number is positive or by subtracting 5 when the number is negative. The t digits are then truncated at the (r+d+1)th digit. The symbol for a number rounded to zero is (*).

Percent Difference. The following formula is used to calculate percent differences.

$$\text{Percent Difference} = \left(\frac{x\ (t_2) - x\ (t_1)}{x\ (t_1)} \right) x\ 100,$$

where $x\ (t_1)$ and $x\ (t_2)$ denote the quantity at year t_1 and subsequent year t_2.

Confidentiality of the Data. Data collected on the Form EIA-861 are not considered to be confidential.

Form EIA-906

As of January 2001, Form EIA-906 superseded Forms EIA-759 and 900. The Form EIA-906 is used to collect monthly plant-level data on generation, fuel consumption, stocks, fuel heat content, and useful thermal output from electric utilities and nonutilities from a model-based sample of approximately 260 electric utilities and 900 nonutilities. Fuel consumption for combined heat and power facilities is apportioned between fuel for generation of electricity and fuel for production of useful thermal output, by assuming they are additive. Fuel usage for these facilities is assumed to have an efficiency of 80 percent. The consumption for useful thermal output is obtained by dividing the reported or estimated value for useful thermal output by 0.8. This value is then subtracted from total fuel consumption by facility to arrive at the fuel consumption to be associated with the generation of electricity. Consumption values that are imputed, either because observed data failed edit, or because data were not collected (not part of a sample) are not imputed by regression directly. Historical ratios for generation to consumption are applied to the imputed generation numbers to arrive at the consumption values to be used. The form is also used to collect these statistics from the rest of the frame on an annual basis.

Instrument and Design History. In January 2001, Form EIA-906 superseded Forms EIA-759 and EIA-900. The Federal Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-275) defines the legislative authority to collect these data.

Relating to the Form EIA-759, the Bureau of Census and the U.S. Geological Survey collected, compiled and published data on the electric power industry prior to 1936. After 1936, the Federal Power Commission (FPC) assumed all data collection and publication responsibilities for the electric power industry and implemented the Form FPC-4. The Federal Power Act, Section 311 and 312, and FPC Order 141 define the legislative authority to collect power production data. The Form EIA-759 replaced the Form FPC-4 in January 1982.

In 1996, the Form EIA-900 was initiated to collect sales for resale data from unregulated entities. In 1998, the form was modified to collect sales for resale, gross generation, and sales to end-user data. In 1999, the form was modified to collect net generation, consumption, and ending stock data. In 2000, the form was modified to include useful thermal output data.

Data Processing and Data System Editing. In 2001 and 2002 the Form EIA-906 was received by the EIA as a hard copy, typically via fax, and manually entered into a computerized database. Anomalous data were identified via range checks, comparisons with historical data, and consistency checks (for example, whether the fuel consumption and generation numbers for a given facility and month are consistent).

The review of the Form EIA-906 filings for non-regulated facilities in 2001 uncovered widespread problems with the data reporting. The most prevalent problems were reported fuel consumption inconsistent with generation and, most significantly, incorrect reporting of useful thermal output (UTO) by combined heat and power (CHP) facilities.

UTO is the thermal output from a CHP facility applied to a production process other than electricity generation. Many facilities either misunderstood EIA's definition or did not meter internally such that they could easily estimate CHP. This was an important problem in the data collection effort because within the Form EIA-906 schema for CHP facilities, the intent is to calculate fuel used for electricity as the residual after subtracting UTO (adjusted assuming an 80 percent efficiency factor) from total heat (fuel) input to the plant. If UTO is reported incorrectly, then the reported data cannot be used to estimate fuel for electricity.

EIA's preferred means of resolving any questionable response is via direct communication with the respondent, usually via phone or e-mail. In cases where the reported data appeared to be incorrect or was missing, and EIA was unable to resolve the matter with the respondent, the following estimation approaches were used for the 2001 data:

- In cases where electric generation appeared reasonable but fuel consumption was inconsistent with generation, fuel consumption by prime mover was estimated using 2000 heat rates and the assumption that the fuel shares for that prime mover in 2001 were the same as in 2000.
- If the reported electric generation data appeared to be in error, or if the facility was a non-respondent, a regression methodology was used to estimate generation and fuel consumption for the facility. The regression methodology relied on 2000 and 2001 data for other facilities to make estimates for erroneous or missing responses. The basic technique employed is described in the paper Model-Based Sampling and Inference, found on the EIA web site at http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/page/forms.html.
- UTO was estimated by applying the power to steam ratio calculated for the facility in 2000 to 2001.

Overall, of the approximately 2600 facilities in the Form EIA-906 frame for 2001, some estimation was performed for 803 facilities. These facilities account for approximately 4% of the generation in the frame and about 20% of the fuel consumption.

Relative Standard Error. The relative standard error (RSE) statistic, usually given as a percent, describes the magnitude of sampling error that might reasonably be incurred. The RSE is the square root of the estimated variance, divided by the variable of interest. The variable of interest may be the ratio of two variables, or a single variable. (See footnotes number 4, 5, and 6.)

The sampling error may be less than the nonsampling error. In fact, large RSE estimates found in preliminary work with these data have often indicated nonsampling errors, which were then identified and corrected. (See footnote number 7.) Nonsampling errors may be attributed to many sources, including the response errors, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, mistakes in recording or coding data obtained, and other errors of collection, response, or coverage. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. In a complete census, this problem may become unmanageable.

Using the Central Limit Theorem, which applies to sums and means such as are applicable here, there is approximately a 68-percent chance that the true sampling error is less than the corresponding RSE. Note that reported RSEs are always estimates, themselves, and are usually, as here, reported as percents. As an example, suppose that a net generation from coal value is estimated to be 1,507 million kilowatthours with an estimated RSE of 4.9 percent. This means that, ignoring any nonsampling error, there is approximately a 68-percent chance that the true million kilowatthour value is within approximately 4.9 percent of 1,507 million kilowatthours (that is, between 1,433 and 1,581 million kilowatthours). There is approximately a 95-percent chance of a true sampling error being 2 RSEs or less.

Note that there are times when a model may not apply, such as in the case of a substantial reclassification of sales, when the relationship between the variable of interest and the regressor data does not hold. In such a case, the new information represents only itself, and such numbers are added to model results when estimating totals. Further, there are times when sample data may be known to be in error, or are not reported. Such cases are treated as if they

were never part of the model-based sample, and values are imputed.

Adjusting Monthly Data to Annual Data. As a final adjustment based on our most complete data, use is made of annual Form EIA-906 data, when available. The annual totals of the monthly Form EIA-906 data by State and end-use sector are compared to the corresponding annual Form EIA-861 values for sales and revenue. The ratio of these two values in each case is then used to adjust each corresponding monthly value.

Average Heat Content. The average heat content values collected on the Form EIA-906 were used to convert the consumption data into Btu. Therefore, the results may not be completely representative.

Rounding Rules for Data. Given a number with r digits to the left of the decimal and d+t digits in the fraction part, with d being the place to which the number is to be rounded and t being the remaining digits which will be truncated, this number is rounded to r+d digits by adding 5 to the (r+d+1)th digit when the number is positive or by subtracting 5 when the number is negative. The t digits are then truncated at the (r+d+1)th digit. The symbol for a number rounded to zero is (*).

Percent Difference. The following formula is used to calculate percent differences.

$$\text{Percent Difference} = \left(\frac{x\ (t_2) - x\ (t_1)}{x\ (t_1)} \right) x\ 100,$$

where $x\ (t_1)$ and $x\ (t_2)$ denote the quantity at year t_1 and subsequent year t_2.

Confidentiality of the Data. Most of the data collected on the Form EIA-906 are not considered confidential. However, the reported fuel stocks at the end of the reporting period are considered confidential and must adhere to EIA's "Policy on the Disclosure of Individually Identifiable Energy Information in the Possession of the EIA" (45Federal Register 59812 (1980)).

Conversion of Petroleum Coke to Liquid Petroleum. The quantity conversion is 5 barrels (of 42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton (2,000 pounds). Coke from petroleum has a heating value of 6.024 million Btus.

Business Classification

The nonutility industry consists of all manufacturing, agricultural, forestry, transportation, finance, service and administrative industries, based on the Office of Management and Budget's Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.17 In 1997, the SIC Manual name was changed to North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The following is a list of the main classifications and the category of primary business activity within each classification.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
111 Agriculture production-crops
112 Agriculture production, livestock and animal specialties
115 Agricultural services
114 Fishing, hunting, and trapping
113 Forestry
Mining
2122 Metal mining
2121 Coal mining
211 Oil and gas extraction
2123 Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals except fuels
Construction
23
Manufacturing
311 Food and kindred products
3122 Tobacco products
314 Textile and mill products
315 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials
321 Lumber and wood products, except furniture
337 Furniture and fixtures
322 Paper and allied products (other than 322122 or 32213)
322122 Paper mills, except building paper
32213 Paperboard mills
323 Printing and publishing
325 Chemicals and allied products (other than 325188, 325211, 32512, or 325311)
325188 Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
325211 Plastics materials and resins
32512 Industrial organic chemicals
325311 Nitrogenous fertilizers
324 Petroleum refining and related industries (other than 32411)
32411 Petroleum refining
326 Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products
316 Leather and leather products
327 Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products (other than 32731)
32731 Cement, hydraulic
331 Primary metal industries (other than 331111 or 331312)
331111 Blast furnaces and steel mills
331312 Primary aluminum
332 Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment
333 Industrial and commercial equipment and components except computer equipment

335 Electronic and other electrical equipment and components except computer equipment
336 Transportation equipment
3345 Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments, photographic, medical, and optical goods, watches and clocks
339 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
Transportation and Public Utilities
482 Railroad transportation
485 Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transport
484 Motor freight transportation and warehousing
491 United States Postal Service
483 Water transportation
481 Transportation by air
486 Pipelines, except natural gas
487 Transportation services
513 Communications
22 Electric, gas, and sanitary services
2212 Natural gas transmission
2213 Water supply
22132 Sewerage systems
562212 Refuse systems
22131 Irrigation systems
Wholesale Trade
421 to 422
Retail Trade
441 to 454
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
521 to 533
Services
721 Hotels
812 Personal services
514 Business services
8111 Automotive repair, services, and parking
811 Miscellaneous repair services
512 Motion pictures
713 Amusement and recreation services
622 Health services
541 Legal services
611 Education services
624 Social services
712 Museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens
813 Membership organizations
561 Engineering, accounting, research, management, and related services
814 Private households
514199 Miscellaneous services
92 Public Administration

Table C1. Average Heat Content of Fossil-Fuel Receipts, January 2003

Census Division and State	Coal (Million Btu per Ton)[1]	Petroleum (Million Btu per Barrel)[2]	Natural Gas (Million Btu per Thousand Cubic Feet)[3]
New England	**24.81**	**6.36**	**1.03**
Connecticut	24.56	6.29	1.04
Maine	26.38	6.34	1.03
Massachusetts	24.28	6.37	1.02
New Hampshire	26.31	6.40	--
Rhode Island	--	--	1.04
Vermont	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**24.42**	**6.24**	**1.03**
New Jersey	26.14	5.74	1.04
New York	25.72	6.29	1.02
Pennsylvania	23.84	6.18	1.04
East North Central	**20.74**	**5.92**	**.92**
Illinois	18.23	5.78	1.02
Indiana	21.09	6.14	1.02
Michigan	20.72	5.90	.86
Ohio	23.51	5.86	1.03
Wisconsin	17.61	5.56	1.00
West North Central	**16.59**	**6.00**	**1.01**
Iowa	17.24	5.80	1.00
Kansas	17.18	6.64	1.02
Minnesota	17.73	5.52	1.00
Missouri	17.64	5.76	1.02
Nebraska	17.16	5.80	1.00
North Dakota	13.07	5.88	1.02
South Dakota	17.25	--	--
South Atlantic	**24.68**	**6.17**	**.89**
Delaware	25.55	6.22	1.04
District of Columbia	--	5.88	--
Florida	24.68	6.20	.86
Georgia	23.53	5.75	1.02
Maryland	25.57	6.25	1.04
North Carolina	24.81	5.85	1.03
South Carolina	25.40	6.25	1.03
Virginia	25.53	6.12	1.04
West Virginia	24.60	5.87	1.03
East South Central	**23.04**	**6.32**	**1.04**
Alabama	23.57	6.19	1.04
Kentucky	23.02	5.84	1.03
Mississippi	23.82	6.54	1.03
Tennessee	22.74	5.88	1.02
West South Central	**15.79**	**5.97**	**1.03**
Arkansas	17.38	5.90	1.03
Louisiana	15.47	5.99	1.04
Oklahoma	17.78	5.76	1.03
Texas	15.02	5.95	1.03
Mountain	**19.85**	**5.84**	**1.02**
Arizona	20.09	5.87	1.03
Colorado	19.51	5.14	1.01
Idaho	--	--	1.01
Montana	16.96	5.92	1.08
Nevada	22.76	5.84	1.03
New Mexico	19.73	5.71	.98
Utah	22.47	5.88	--
Wyoming	16.68	6.00	.99
Pacific Contiguous	**17.62**	**5.71**	**1.02**
California	24.19	5.71	1.02
Oregon	17.58	--	1.02
Washington	16.24	5.83	1.03
Pacific Noncontiguous	**22.68**	**5.87**	**1.00**
Alaska	--	--	1.00
Hawaii	22.68	5.87	--
U.S. Total	20.35	6.19	1.01

[1] Data represents weighted values. Lignite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, anthracite, waste coal and synthetic coal..

[2] Includes distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, and petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Notes: ·See Glossary for definitions.·Data for 2003 are preliminary.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423 "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table C2. Comparison of Preliminary Versus Final Published Data at the U.S. Level, 1995 Through 1999

Item	Mean Absolute Value of Change				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Nonutility					
Generation (million kilowatthours)					
Coal	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,272
Petroleum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,205
Gas	NA	NA	NA	NA	811
Hydroelectric	NA	NA	NA	NA	936
Nuclear	NA	NA	NA	NA	28
Other[1]	NA	NA	NA	NA	504
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,559
Consumption					
Coal (thousand short tons)	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,767
Petroleum (thousand barrels)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,694
Gas (million cubic feet)	NA	NA	NA	NA	17,168
Stocks[1]					
Coal (thousand short tons)	NA	NA	NA	NA	316
Petroleum (thousand barrels)	NA	NA	NA	NA	40
Utility					
Generation (million kilowatthours)					
Coal	49	162	201	201	288
Petroleum	6	64	53	39	103
Gas	38	84	168	102	147
Hydroelectric	6	298	325	322	354
Nuclear	0	4	65	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	462	285	504	695
Consumption					
Coal (thousand short tons)	27	105	169	114	147
Petroleum (thousand barrels)	1	94	43	76	228
Gas (million cubic feet)	300	899	1,243	1,084	1,668
Stocks[1]					
Coal (thousand short tons)	310	233	501	229	118
Petroleum (thousand barrels)	239	201	130	98	165
Retail Sales (million kilowatthours)					
Residential	79	345	350	626	454
Commercial	780	476	1,265	175	2,233
Industrial	141	1,129	257	771	654
Other[2]	167	267	363	33	553
Total	694	1,153	1,724	1,466	3,894
Revenue (million dollars)					
Residential	17	2	3	42	27
Commercial	51	29	60	17	214
Industrial	23	46	32	30	34
Other[2]	5	1	31	2	3
Total	22	46	62	79	277
Average Revenue per Kilowatthour (cents)[3]					
Residential	.01	.03	.03	.02	.01
Commercial	.01	.01	.05	.01	.06
Industrial	.03	.01	.02	.01	.01
Other[3]	.20	.22	.07	.02	.39
Total	.01	.01	.02	.01	.03
Receipts					
Coal (thousand short tons)	34	61	71	84	148
Petroleum (thousand barrels)	2	77	28	20	89
Gas (million cubic feet)	227	566	122	365	157
Cost (cents per million Btu)[3]					
Coal	.10	.06	.16	.23	.22
Petroleum	.01	.01	*	*	.01
Gas	.15	.87	.68	.35	.09

[1] Stocks are end of month values.
[2] Includes public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.
[3] Data represents weighted values.
* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less that 0.05 percent.
NA = Not Available.
Notes: • Change refers to the difference between estimates or preliminary monthly data published in the *Electric Power Monthly* (EPM) and the final monthly data published in the EPM. • Mean absolute value of change is the unweighted average of the absolute changes.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration: Form EIA-900, "Monthly Nonutility Power Plant Report;" Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions;" and Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

Table C3. Comparison of Sample Versus Census Published Data at the U.S. Level, 1998 and 1999

Item	1998			1999		
	Sample	Census	Difference (percent)	Sample	Census	Difference (percent)
Utility						
Generation (million kilowatthours)						
Coal	1,808,070	1,807,480	*	1,773,499	1,767,679	-0.3
Petroleum	105,743	105,440	-0.3	85,737	82,981	-3.3
Gas	308,858	309,222	0.1	297,346	296,381	-0.3
Other[1]	990,948	990,029	-0.1	1,026,354	1,026,632	*
Total	**3,213,620**	**3,212,171**	*	**3,182,936**	**3,173,674**	**-0.3**
Consumption						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	912,060	910,867	-0.1	896,616	894,120	-0.3
Petroleum (1,000 barrels)	179,401	178,614	-0.4	148,868	143,830	-3.5
Gas (1,000 Mcf)	326,268	3,258,054	-0.1	3,125,417	3,113,419	-0.4
Stocks[2]						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	121,384	120,501	-0.7	128,929	129,041	0.1
Petroleum (1,000 barrels)	53,893	53,790	-0.2	45,191	44,312	-2.0
Retail Sales (million kilowatthours)						
Residential	1,131,520	1,127,735	-0.3	1,139,481	1,140,761	0.1
Commercial	950,476	968,528	1.9	975,196	970,601	-0.5
Industrial	1,055,459	1,040,038	-1.5	1,050,363	1,017,783	-3.2
Other[3]	100,260	103,518	3.1	100,316	106,754	6.0
All Sectors	**3,237,715**	**3,239,818**	**0.1**	**3,265,356**	**3,235,899**	**-0.9**
Revenue (million dollars)						
Residential	93,511	93,164	-0.4	93,148	93,142	*
Commercial	70,630	71,769	1.6	70,190	70,492	0.4
Industrial	47,391	46,550	-1.8	46,442	45,056	-3.1
Other[3]	6,814	6,863	0.7	6,763	6,783	0.3
All Sectors	**218,346**	**218,346**	*	**216,544**	**215,473**	**-0.5**
Average Revenue per Kilowatthour (cents)[4]						
Residential	8.26	8.26	*	8.17	8.16	-0.1
Commercial	7.43	7.41	-0.3	7.20	7.26	0.8
Industrial	4.49	4.48	-0.3	4.42	4.43	0.1
Other[3]	6.80	6.63	-2.5	6.74	6.35	-6.1
All Sectors	**6.74**	**6.74**	**-0.1**	**6.63**	**6.66**	**0.4**

[1] Includes geothermal, wood, waste, wind, and solar.
[2] Stocks are end-of-month values.
[3] Includes public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.
[4] Data represent weighted values.
* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute values is less than 0.05 percent.
NA = Not Available.
Notes: • The average revenue per kilowatthour is calculated by dividing revenue by sales. • Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. • Percent difference is calculated before rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-900, "Monthly Nonutility Power Report;" Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report;" Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report;" and Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions."

Table C4. Unit-of-Measure Equivalents for Electricity

Unit	Equivalent
Kilowatt (kW)	1,000 (One Thousand) Watts
Megawatt (MW)	1,000,000 (One Million) Watts
Gigawatt (GW)	1,000,000,000 (One Billion) Watts
Terawatt (TW)	1,000,000,000,000 (One Trillion) Watts
Gigawatt	1,000,000 (One Million) Kilowatts
Thousand Gigawatts	1,000,000,000 (One Billion) Kilowatts
Kilowatthours (kWh)	1,000 (One Thousand) Watthours
Megawatthours (MWh)	1,000,000 (One Million) Watthours
Gigawatthours (GWh)	1,000,000,000 (One Billion) Watthours
Terawatthours (TWh)	1,000,000,000,000 (One Trillion) Watthours
Gigawatthours	1,000,000 (One Million) Kilowatthours
Thousand Gigawatthours	1,000,000,000(One Billion Kilowatthours

Source: Energy Information Administration.

Appendix D

Estimating and Presenting Power Sector Fuel Use

I. Background

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) has comprehensively reviewed and revised how it collects, estimates, and reports fuel use for facilities producing electricity. The review addressed inconsistent reporting of the fuels used for electric power and changes in the electric power marketplace that have been inconsistently represented in various EIA survey forms and publications. For example:

- In some cases fuel use by combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants[1] has been reported as industrial sector fuel use, while in other cases it has been reported as electric power sector fuel use.
- Electricity generation and fuel consumption have been categorized and reported in several different ways, such as (1) utility only; (2) utility and independent power producers; or (3) utility, independent power producers, and CHP plants. The restructuring of the power industry is making some of these categories less meaningful.

The goal of EIA's comprehensive review was to improve the quality and consistency of its electric power data throughout all data and analysis products. Because power facilities operate in all sectors of the economy (e.g., in commercial buildings, such as hospitals and college campuses, and industrial facilities, such as paper mills and refineries) and use many fuels, any change to electric power data affects data series in nearly all fuel areas and causes changes in a wide variety of EIA publications.

As a result of the comprehensive review, EIA has made the following changes:

- EIA has adjusted all presentations of data on electric power to a consistent format and defined the electric power sector to include electricity-only plants and CHP plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.
- EIA is providing details within the electric power sector, commercial sector, and industrial sector on fuel used by CHP plants in those sectors.
- EIA has changed the sources of data on fuel used by components of the electric power sector. All tabulations and publications will use data obtained from EIA's surveys of electric power generators. This change in data source contributes to changes in total fuel consumption of natural gas.
- EIA has revised its historical data on electric power to resolve data anomalies. The revisions contribute to changes in EIA's electricity series as well as the fuel-use series.

Appendix D describes the reasoning behind the changes and their effect on electric power publications. It is organized as follows:

- **Section II provides an overview of the key changes.**
- **Section III provides specific information for electric power publications.**

The Annual Energy Review (AER) 2001, the first of the annual publications to be released with the new formats, provides details on changes for publications on coal, natural gas, petroleum, renewable energy, and greenhouse gas emissions.

II. Overview of Key Changes

The many changes that will occur because of the fuel review generally fall into three broad categories: (1) the categorization of electric power facilities, (2) the reporting of combined-heat-and-power plant fuel use, and (3) data series revisions resulting from revised electric power fuel use estimates. Each of these areas is discussed below.

Categorization of Electric Power Facilities

Until the 1990s, most electric power generation and fuel use data could be meaningfully categorized into electric utilities and nonutility power producers.[2] Electric utilities were generally structured as vertically integrated[3] power companies that were responsible for generating, transmitting, and distributing power to consumers within their franchised service territory.

[1] Combined-heat-and-power plants (CHPs) produce both electricity and useful thermal output. EIA formerly referred to these plants as cogenerators, but has determined that CHP better describes the facilities because some of the plants included in EIA's data do not produce heat and power in a sequential fashion, and as a result do not meet the legal definition of cogeneration specified in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA).
[2] For an example of this, see *Electric Power Annual 1998, Volume II*, DOE/EIA-0348(98)/2, December 1999.
[3] In this context "integrated" means that the company is involved in the three main sectors of the electric power business—generation, transmission, and distribution.

Nonutility power producers were generally independent generators—mostly combined-heat-and-power plants—that produced some power for their own use and sold the remainder to utilities for distribution to consumers. However, in recent years, many formerly integrated utilities have split apart, spinning off the generating part of their business into separate companies. Independent developers have built most of the new generating capacity that has been installed in recent years. As a result, the distinction between utility and nonutility power plants has become much less meaningful. In fact, a large portion of the growth in nonutility generation in recent years is due to the reclassification of utility power plants as nonutility power plants.

To reflect the changing industry structure, EIA is now organizing electric power generation and fuel use data into two new categories: electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants. These categories separate power plants by function; i.e., power only or power plus thermal, rather than by ownership class.

Electricity-only plants represent all plants, whether owned by utilities or nonutilities that produce only electricity. CHP plants represent entities that produce both electricity and some form of thermal energy. Both categories will have some facilities that are owned by traditional utilities and independent companies.

In addition, EIA is now presenting data for an electric power sector that includes electricity-only plants and CHP plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public (North American Industry Classification System code 22). This contrasts with some previous data presentations in which the electric power sector included non-NAICS code 22 industrial and commercial CHP plants. Figure D1 provides an example from the Annual Energy Review (AER).

Figure D1. Electric Power Sector in AER 2001 and AER 2000

AER 2001

Electric Power Sector		
Electricity Only	CHP	Total

AER 2000

Electric Power Sector		
Electric Utilities	Nonutility Power Producers	Total

In some tables and publications, the electric power sector will continue to be broken down into electric utilities and independent power producers for customers who have expressed an interest in this breakout. For example, Table 8.1 of AER 2001 presents an electricity overview and shows data on net generation for electric utilities and independent power producers separately. It is the only table in AER 2001 that has this break-out (Figure D2).

Figure D2. Electric Utilities and Independent Power Producers are shown separately in Electricity Overview

Table 8.1 Electricity Overview, 1949-2001
(Billion Kilowatthours)

Year	Net Generation					
	Electric Power Sector 1			Commercial Sector [2]	Industrial Sector [3]	Total
	Electric Utilities	Independent Power Producers	Total			

[1]The electric power sector (electric utilities and independent power producers) comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public—i.e., NAICS 22 plants. Due to the restructuring of the electric power sector, the sale of generation assets is resulting in a reclassification of plants from electric utilities to independent power producers.
[2]Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Appendix G for commercial sector NAICS codes.
[3]Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. Through 1988, includes industrial hydroelectric power only. See Appendix G for industrial sector NAICS codes.

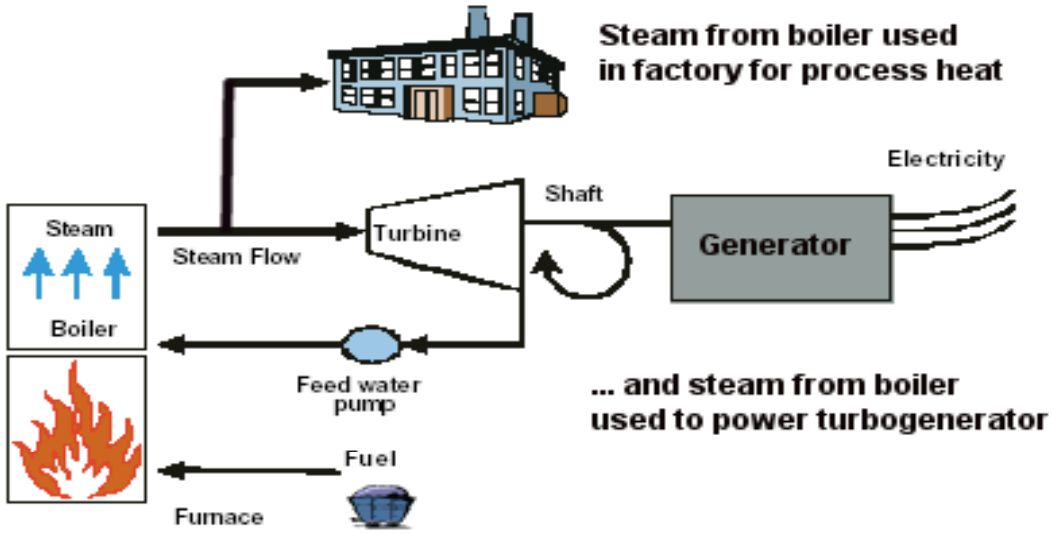
Reporting of CHP Facility Fuel Use

Historically, fuel consumption in CHP plants has been combined with other uses in many EIA publications. For example, in some tables the use of natural gas in commercial and industrial CHP plants was included with other commercial and industrial uses. Further, some of the fuel consumption (the portion associated with electricity production) at these same facilities was also reported under the column labeled "Nonutility Power Producers." Based on questions received, it became clear that this categorization led to confusion for many EIA customers.

EIA is now distinguishing within the industrial, commercial, and electric power sectors what portion of fuel consumption is used in CHP facilities and non-CHP facilities. For example:

- In tabulations of energy use by economic sector, if a commercial or industrial facility has a CHP unit, the total fuel consumption for that unit will be reported under commercial or industrial, but it will be identified separately from other commercial or industrial consumption. CHP plants that report their primary business is generating and selling power to others will be reported in a separate column in the electric power sector.
- In tabulations of energy use to produce electric power, the total fuel consumption reported by CHP plants will be further separated into that which is used to produce electricity and that which is used to produce thermal energy.[4] Figure D3 shows a schematic for combined heat and power producers.

Figure D3. Schematic for Combined Heat and Power Plant



The separation between electricity and thermal uses is being done because many EIA data users have expressed interest in knowing how much fuel is used to produce electricity in the United States.

Data Series Revisions Resulting From Changes in Electric Power Fuel Use Estimates

The revisions to electric power data affect many areas. For example, to estimate natural gas use EIA has historically surveyed natural gas pipeline-companies and local gas utilities to obtain data on natural gas used by residential, commercial, industrial, and electric utility, and nonutility generators.5 However, EIA also surveyed electric utilities on their natural gas use. These data obtained directly from the end user were generally thought to be more accurate than the data obtained from natural gas suppliers. As a result, total natural gas use was estimated by adding together the data from natural gas companies on residential, commercial, industrial, and nonutility power producer use to the amount reported directly by electric utilities. The data collected for nonutility power producers were included with industrial use in previous EIA natural gas publications.

With the changing structure of the electricity sector, this reporting approach no longer appears reasonable. EIA has decided to follow the procedure described for electric utilities and use data obtained from its direct surveys of nonutility electric generators rather than the natural gas supplier surveys.6

Data changes are also occurring because of the extensive review of reported data that was undertaken in this process. Since it was decided that data reported directly by utilities and nonutility power generators would be the primary source of fuel consumption data for the power sector, an examination of heat rates,7 capacity factors,8 and power-to-steam ratios across 12 years of reported data was conducted. As a result, data for nonutility power producers for 1989 through 2000 have been

[4] For the method used to separate the fuel used at CHP plants between electricity and useful thermal energy production, see Section III.
[5] Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."
[6] Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" for electric utilities and Forms EIA-867 and EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report–Nonutility" for nonutilities. Starting with 2001, data for both utilities and nonutilities are collected on a new survey, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."
[7] Heat rates are computed by dividing the heat content of the fuel burned to generate electricity by the resulting net kilowatthour generation.
[8] Capacity factors are the ratio of the electrical energy produced by a generating unit for the period of time considered to the electrical energy that could have been produced at continuous full power operation during the same period.

revised. The data review procedure is described in Section III under the heading "Efforts to Improve Data." As a result of the review by expert EIA analysts, anomalous values have been investigated and resolved and the result is higher quality data at aggregated levels.

Revisions resulting from changing the source of fuel consumption data for nonutilities and from EIA's data review affect data beyond the category of nonutilities. Appendix H of AER 2001 provides examples.

III. Electric Power Surveys and Publications

Summary of Key Changes

EIA previously presented data on electric power, such as generation and fuel consumption, in the following categories:

- Electric utilities,
- Nonutility power producers (independent power producers and combined-heat-and power plants),
- Electric power industry (sum of electric utilities and nonutility power producers).

Now EIA is organizing data using the following new categories:

- Electricity-only plants,
- Combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants.

Data on electricity-only plants are disaggregated for utilities and independent power producers, as there are customers who are interested in maintaining this distinction. Data on CHP plants are disaggregated by the end-use category (commercial, industrial, electric power) they report as their major line of business. The categorization is based on their North American Industrial Classification System code. For example, a CHP plant that is part of a hospital will be classified as "commercial." Similarly, a CHP plant that reports that it is part of a paper mill will be classified as "industrial," and a CHP plant that reports that its primary business is selling power to others will be classified as "electric power." In addition, EIA is defining the electric power sector to include electricity-only plants and CHP plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

EIA is presenting data for the following categories:

- Electric Power Sector,
- Commercial and industrial CHP plants,
- Total (sum of Electric Power Sector plus commercial and industrial CHP plants and equal to the prior "electric power industry" category).

Another change is that, EIA has estimated and is presenting data on the amount of fuel used to generate electricity and the amount of fuel used for useful thermal output. Furthermore, during the course of recategorizing the data, EIA performed a thorough data quality review and revised data to resolve anomalies.

Efforts to Improve Data

EIA reviewed electric power data from 1989 through 2001 to determine whether there were anomalies. The 1989–2000 data for nonutilities were from Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report-Nonutility," and its predecessor, Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." The 2001 data are from Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." These forms collect data on fuel consumption, generation, and, with the exception of 1995 through 1997, useful thermal output. When anomalies were identified in the data for the more recent years (1998–2001), EIA contacted selected respondents to resolve the inconsistencies. For the older data it was not practical to contact respondents. In this situation EIA made data adjustments to resolve the anomalies.

The review included an examination of both respondent-level data and aggregate-level data. EIA reviewed data for facilities with heat rates greater than 40,000 Btu per kilowatthour and less than 5,000 Btu per kilowatthour. The upper limit was chosen to allow for the heat rates of older non-electricity boilers. In addition, EIA reviewed data for facilities with overall efficiency of greater than 100 percent and identified facilities with thermal output that were not designated as CHP plants. To ensure consistency, EIA compared North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes, cogenerator status, fuel consumption, electric generation, and thermal output levels over time.

EIA analysts reviewed and evaluated aggregate-level data by State, NAICS code, fuel type, and generator type. For the historical data (1989–1997), EIA also:

- Estimated a value for useful thermal output for 1995 through 1997 (when useful thermal output was not included on the survey form) that produced a heat rate and an efficiency consistent with that observed in other years (see discussion below on CHP fuel use methodology).
- Corrected errors in units reported for fuel consumption.
- Compared data on fuel consumption with data on electric generation and adjusted data on fuel consumption or generation to maintain a consistent ratio.
- Adjusted data on useful thermal output for those respondents with heat rates outside the 5,000-to-40,000 Btu per kilowatthour range and an efficiency consistent with other years.

For the 1998-2000 data, the review also included a comparison for consistency with data reported by manufacturing plants on Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption—Manufacturing Plants," since a subset of the EIA-3 manufacturing plants generate electricity and also reported on the electric generator survey Form EIA-860B. In general, there was good correspondence between the data submissions. In situations where there were inconsistencies, selected respondents were contacted to explain the differences.

Allocating CHP Fuel Use

EIA developed the following method for estimating how the total fuel consumed in the boiler is split between electricity generation and useful thermal output:

- First, a steam boiler efficiency rate of 80 percent was assumed.[9]
- Then the reported or estimated value for useful thermal output (in Btu) was divided by 0.8 to estimate the fuel used to generate this amount of thermal output.
- Next, this value was subtracted from total fuel consumption and the remainder was assumed to be the amount used for electric generation.

Electric Power Publication Tables Affected

In both the *Electric Power Monthly* and the *Monthly Energy Review*:

- Data will be shown for the following categories throughout most of the report: (1) all U.S. power producers, (2) electric power sector, and (3) commercial and industrial CHP plants. Data on fuel consumption are shown for both electric generation and thermal output.
- The lowest level of aggregation is at the State level.
- Data on petroleum coke are converted to barrels and included in petroleum consumption and stocks tables.
- Fuel types are revised to be consistent with the *Annual Energy Review*.

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[9] Arthur D. Little, Report to the Energy Information Administration, *Industrial Model: Update on Energy Use and Industrial Characteristics,* (September 2001), Appendix C, "Average Boiler Efficiencies."

Glossary

Anthracite: The highest rank of coal; used primarily for residential and commercial space heating. It is a hard, brittle, and black lustrous coal, often referred to as hard coal, containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. The moisture content of fresh-mined anthracite generally is less than 15 percent. The heat content of anthracite ranges from 22 to 28 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of anthracite coal consumed in the United States averages 25 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). *Note:* Since the 1980's, anthracite refuse or mine waste has been used for steam electric power generation. This fuel typically has a heat content of 15 million Btu per ton or less.

Ash: Impurities consisting of silica, iron, aluminum, and other noncombustible matter that are contained in coal. Ash increases the weight of coal, adds to the cost of handling, and can affect its burning characteristics. Ash content is measured as a percent by weight of coal on a "received" or a "dry" (moisture-free, usually part of a laboratory analysis) basis.

Ash Content: The amount of ash contained in the fuel (except gas) in terms of percent by weight.

Average Revenue per Kilowatthour: The average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold by sector (residential, commercial, industrial, or other) and geographic area (State, Census division, and national), is calculated by dividing the total monthly revenue by the corresponding total monthly sales for each sector and geographic area.

Barrel: A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

Biomass: Organic non-fossil material of biological origin constituting a renewable energy resource.

Bituminous Coal: A dense coal, usually black, sometimes dark brown, often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material, used primarily as fuel in steam-electric power generation, with substantial quantities also used for heat and power applications in manufacturing and to make coke. Bituminous coal is the most abundant coal in active U.S. mining regions. Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. The heat content of bituminous coal ranges from 21 to 30 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of bituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 24 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

British Thermal Unit: The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of liquid water by 1 degree Fahrenheit at the temperature at which water has its greatest density (approximately 39 degrees Fahrenheit).

Btu: The abbreviation for British thermal unit(s).

Capacity: See Generator Capacity and Generator Name Plate Capacity (Installed).

Census Divisions: Any of nine geographic areas of the United States as defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The divisions, each consisting of several States, are defined as follows:

1) *New England:* Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont;
2) *Middle Atlantic*: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania;
3) *East North Central:* Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin;
4) *West North Central*: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota;
5) *South Atlantic*: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia;
6) *East South Central*: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee;
7) *West South Central:* Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;
8) *Mountain:* Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming;
9) *Pacific:* Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Note: Each division is a sub-area within a broader Census Region. In some cases, the Pacific division is subdivided into the Pacific Contiguous area (California, Oregon, and Washington) and the Pacific Noncontiguous area (Alaska and Hawaii).

Coal: A readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time.

Coke (Petroleum): A residue high in carbon content and low in hydrogen that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 barrels (of 42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. Coke from petroleum has a heating value of 6.024 million Btu per barrel.

Combined Cycle: An electric generating technology in which electricity is produced from otherwise lost waste heat exiting from one or more gas (combustion) turbine-generators. The exiting heat from the combustion turbine(s) is routed to a conventional boiler or to a heat recovery steam generator for utilization by a steam turbine in the production of additional electricity.

Combined Heat and Power (CHP): Includes plants designed to produce both heat and electricity from a single heat source. *Note:* This term is being used in place of the term "cogenerator" that was used by EIA in the past. CHP better describes the facilities because some of the plants included do not produce heat and power in a sequential fashion and, as a result, do not meet the legal definition of cogeneration specified in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA).

Commercial Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of: businesses; Federal, State, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. It also includes sewage treatment facilities. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment. *Note:* This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the activities of the above-mentioned commercial establishments.

Consumption (Fuel): The use of energy as a source of heat or power or as a raw material input to a manufacturing process.

Cost: The amount paid to acquire resources, such as plant and equipment, fuel, or labor services.

Demand (Electric): The rate at which electric energy is delivered to or by a system, part of a system, or piece of equipment, at a given instant or averaged over any designated period of time.

Diesel: A distillate fuel oil that is used in diesel engines such as those used for transportation and for electric power generation.

Distillate Fuel Oil: A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and electric power generation.

1) No. 1 Distillate: A light petroleum distillate that can be used as either a diesel fuel (see No. 1 Diesel Fuel) or a fuel oil. See No. 1 Fuel Oil.

- *No. 1 Diesel Fuel:* A light distillate fuel oil that has distillation temperatures of 550 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 975. It is used in high-speed diesel engines, such as those in city buses and similar vehicles. See No. 1 Distillate above.
- *No. 1 Fuel Oil:* A light distillate fuel oil that has distillation temperatures of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and 550 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 396. It is used primarily as fuel for portable outdoor stoves and portable outdoor heaters. See No. 1 Distillate above.

2) No. 2 Distillate: A petroleum distillate that can be used as either a diesel fuel (see No. 2 Diesel Fuel definition below) or a fuel oil. See No. 2 Fuel oil below.

- *No. 2 Diesel Fuel:* A fuel that has distillation temperatures of 500 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and 640 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 396. It is used in atomizing type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial/industrial burner units. See No. 2 Distillate above.

3) *No. 4 Fuel:* A distillate fuel oil made by blending distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks. It conforms with ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C and is used extensively in industrial plants and in commercial burner installations that are not equipped with preheating facilities. It also includes No. 4 diesel fuel used for low- and medium-speed diesel engines and conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

- *No. 4 Diesel Fuel and No. 4 Fuel Oil: See* No. 4 Fuel above.

Electric Industry Restructuring: The process of replacing a monopolistic system of electric utility suppliers with competing sellers, allowing individual retail customers to choose their supplier but still receive delivery over the power lines of the local

utility. It includes the reconfiguration of vertically integrated electric utilities.

Electric Plant (Physical): A facility containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy.

Electric Power Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public-- i. e., North American Industry Classification System 22 plants.

Electric Utility: 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. Included are investor-owned electric utilities, municipal and State utilities, Federal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives. A few entities that are tariff based and corporately aligned with companies that own distribution facilities are also included. *Note:* Due to the issuance of FERC Order 888 that required traditional electric utilities to functionally unbundle their generation, transmission, and distribution operations, "electric utility" currently has inconsistent interpretations from State to State.

Electricity: **A form of energy characterized by the presence and motion of elementary charged particles generated by friction, induction, or chemical change.**

Electricity Generation: The process of producing electric energy or the amount of electric energy produced by transforming other forms of energy, commonly expressed in kilowatthours (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).

Electricity Generators: The facilities that produce only electricity, commonly expressed in kilowatthours (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).

Energy: The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes from fossil fuels that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to accomplish tasks. Electrical energy is usually measured in kilowatthours, while heat energy is usually measured in British thermal units.

Energy Conservation Features: This includes building shell conservation features, HVAC conservation features, lighting conservation features, any conservation features, and other conservation features incorporated by the building. However, this category does not include any demand-side management (DSM) program participation by the building. Any DSM program participation is included in the DSM Programs.

Energy Efficiency: Refers to programs that are aimed at reducing the energy used by specific end-use devices and systems, typically without affecting the services provided. These programs reduce overall electricity consumption (reported in megawatthours), often without explicit consideration for the timing of program-induced savings. Such savings are generally achieved by substituting technically more advanced equipment to produce the same level of end-use services (e.g. lighting, heating, motor drive) with less electricity. Examples include high-efficiency appliances, efficient lighting programs, high-efficiency heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) systems or control modifications, efficient building design, advanced electric motor drives, and heat recovery systems.

Energy Service Provider: An energy entity that provides service to a retail or end-use customer.

Energy Source: Any substance or natural phenomenon that can be consumed or transformed to supply heat or power. Examples include petroleum, coal, natural gas, nuclear, biomass, electricity, wind, sunlight, geothermal, water movement, and hydrogen in fuel cells.

Energy-Only Service: Retail sales services for which the company provided only the energy consumed, where another entity provides delivery services.

Fossil Fuel: An energy source formed in the earths crust from decayed organic material. The common fossil fuels are petroleum, coal, and natural gas.

Franchised Service Area: A specified geographical area in which a utility has been granted the exclusive right to serve customers. A franchise allows an entity to use city streets, alleys and other public lands in order to provide, distribute, and sell services to the community.

Fuel: Any material substance that can be consumed to supply heat or power. Included are petroleum, coal, and natural gas (the fossil fuels), and other consumable materials, such as uranium, biomass, and hydrogen.

Gas: A fuel burned under boilers and by internal combustion engines for electric generation. These include natural, manufactured and waste gas.

Gas Turbine Plant: An electric generating facility in which the prime mover is a gas (combustion) turbine. A gas turbine typically consists of an air compressor and one or more combustion chambers where either liquid or gaseous fuel is burned. The resulting hot gases are passed through the turbine where they expand to drive both an electric generator and the compressor.

Generating Unit: Any combination of physically connected generators, reactors, boilers, combustion turbines, or other prime movers operated together to produce electric power.

Generator: A machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.

Generator Capacity: The maximum output, commonly expressed in megawatts (MW), that generating equipment can supply to system load, adjusted for ambient conditions.

Generator Nameplate Capacity (Installed): **The maximum rated output of a generator, prime mover, or other electric power production equipment under specific conditions designated by the manufacturer. Installed generator nameplate capacity is commonly expressed in megawatts (MW) and is usually indicated on a nameplate physically attached to the generator.**

Geothermal: Pertaining to heat within the Earth.

Geothermal Energy: Hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust. Water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs can be used for geothermal heat pumps, water heating, or electricity generation.

Gigawatt (GW): One billion watts.

Gigawatthour (GWh): One billion watthours.

Gross Generation: **The total amount of electric energy produced by generating units and measured at the generating terminal in kilowatthours (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).**

Heat Content: The amount or number of British thermal units (Btu) produced by the combustion of fuel, measured in Btu/unit of measure.

Hydroelectric Power: The production of electricity from the kinetic energy of falling water.

Hydroelectric Power Generation: Electricity generated by an electric power plant whose turbines are driven by falling water. It includes electric utility and industrial generation of hydroelectricity, unless otherwise specified. Generation is reported on a net basis, i.e., on the amount of electric energy generated after the electric energy consumed by station auxiliaries and the losses in the transformers that are considered integral parts of the station are deducted.

Hydroelectric Pumped Storage: Hydroelectricity that is generated during peak loads by using water previously pumped into an elevated storage reservoir during off-peak periods when excess generating capacity is available to do so. When additional generating capacity is needed, the water can be released from the reservoir through a conduit to turbine generators located in a power plant at a lower level.

Hydrogen: A colorless, odorless, highly flammable gaseous element. It is the lightest of all gases and the most abundant element in the universe, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water and also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Independent Power Producer: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns or operates facilities for the generation of electricity for use primarily by the public, and that is not an electric utility.

Industrial Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity: manufacturing (NAICS codes 31-33); agriculture, forestry, and hunting (NAICS code 11); mining, including oil and gas extraction (NAICS code 21); natural gas distribution (NAICS code 2212); and construction (NAICS code 23). Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. *Note:* This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities.

Interdepartmental Service (Electric): Interdepartmental service includes amounts charged by the electric department at tariff or other specified rates for electricity supplied by it to other utility departments.

Internal Combustion Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is an internal combustion engine. An internal combustion engine has one or more cylinders in which the process of combustion takes place, converting energy released from the rapid burning of a fuel-air mixture into mechanical energy. Diesel or gas-fired engines are the principal types used in electric plants. The plant is usually operated during periods of high demand for electricity.

Investor-Owned Utility (IOU): A privately-owned electric utility whose stock is publicly traded. It is rate regulated and authorized to achieve an allowed rate of return.

Jet Fuel: A refined petroleum product used in jet aircraft engines. It includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel.

Kerosene: A light petroleum distillate that is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as a light source when burned in wick-fed lamps. Kerosene has a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Included are No. 1-K and No. 2-K, the two grades recognized by ASTM Specification D 3699 as well as all other grades of kerosene called range or stove oil, which have properties similar to those of No. 1 fuel oil.

Kilowatt (kW): One thousand watts.

Kilowatthour (kWh): One thousand watthours.

Light Oil: Lighter fuel oils distilled off during the refining process. Virtually all petroleum used in internal combustion and gas-turbine engines is light oil.

Lignite: The lowest rank of coal, often referred to as brown coal, used almost exclusively as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It is brownish-black and has a high inherent moisture content, sometimes as high as 45 percent The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 to 17 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of lignite consumed in the United States averages 13 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Manufactured Gas: A gas obtained by destructive distillation of coal, or by thermal decomposition of oil, or by the reaction of steam passing through a bed of heated coal or coke. Examples are coal gases, coke oven gases, producer gas, blast furnace gas, blue (water) gas, and carbureted water gas

Mcf: One thousand cubic feet.

Megawatt (MW): One million watts of electricity.

Megawatthour (MWh): One million watthours.

Municipal Utility: A nonprofit utility, owned by a local municipality and operated as a department thereof, governed by a city council or an independently elected or appointed board; primarily involved in the distribution and/or sale of retail electric power.

Natural Gas: A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, the primary one being methane. *Note:* The Energy Information Administration measures wet natural gas and its two sources of production, associated/dissolved natural gas and nonassociated natural gas, and dry natural gas, which is produced from wet natural gas.

1) *Wet Natural Gas:* A mixture of hydrocarbon compounds and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in porous rock formations at reservoir conditions. The principal hydrocarbons normally contained in the mixture are methane, ethane, propane, butane, and pentane. Typical nonhydrocarbon gases that may be present in reservoir natural gas are water vapor, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen and trace amounts of helium. Under reservoir conditions, natural gas and its associated liquefiable portions occur either in a single gaseous phase in the reservoir or in solution with crude oil and are not distinguishable at the time as separate substances. *Note*: The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Accounting Standards Board refer to this product as natural gas.
   - Associated-dissolved natural gas: Natural gas that occurs in crude oil reservoirs either as free gas (associated) or as gas in solution with crude oil (dissolved gas).
   - Nonassociated natural gas: Natural gas that is not in contact with significant quantities of crude oil in the reservoir.
2) *Dry Natural Gas*: Natural gas which remains after: 1) the liquefiable hydrocarbon portion has been removed from the gas stream (i.e., gas after lease, field, and/or plant separation); and 2) any volumes of nonhydrocarbon gases have been removed where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. *Note*: Dry natural gas is also known as consumer-grade natural gas. The parameters for measurement are cubic feet at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute.

Net Generation: **The amount of gross generation less the electrical energy consumed at the generating station(s) for station service or auxiliaries. *Note*: Electricity required for pumping at pumped-storage plants is regarded as electricity for station service and is deducted from gross generation.**

Net Summer Capacity: The maximum output, commonly expressed in megawatts (MW), that generating equipment can supply to system load, as demonstrated by a multi-hour test, at the time of

summer peak demand (period of May 1 through October 31). This output reflects a reduction in capacity due to electricity use for station service or auxiliaries.

Net Winter Capacity: The maximum output, commonly expressed in megawatts (MW), that generating equipment can supply to system load, as demonstrated by a multi-hour test, at the time of peak winter demand (period of November 1 though April 30). This output reflects a reduction in capacity due to electricity use for station service or auxiliaries.

North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC): A council formed in 1968 by the electric utility industry to promote the reliability and adequacy of bulk power supply in the electric utility systems of North America. The NERC Regions are:

1) ECAR – East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement
2) ERCOT – Electric Reliability Council of Texas
3) FRCC – Florida Reliability Coordinating Council
4) MAIN – Mid-America Interconnected Network
5) MAAC – Mid-Atlantic Area Council
6) MAPP – Mid-Continent Area Power Pool
7) NPCC – Northeast Power Coordinating Council
8) SERC – Southeastern Electric Reliability Council
9) SPP – Southwest Power Pool
10) WSCC – Western Systems Coordinating Council

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): A set of codes that describes the possible purposes of a facility.

Nuclear Electric Power: Electricity generated by an electric power plant whose turbines are driven by steam produced by the heat from the fission of nuclear fuel in a reactor.

Other Customers: Includes public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, sales for irrigation, and interdepartmental sales.

Other Generation: Electricity originating from these sources: manufactured, supplemental gaseous fuel, propane, and waste gasses, excluding natural gas; biomass; geothermal; wind; solar thermal; photovoltaic; synthetic fuel; purchased steam; and waste oil energy sources.

Percent Change: The relative change in a quantity over a specified time period. It is calculated as follows: the current value has the previous value subtracted from it; this new number is divided by the absolute value of the previous value; then this new number is multiplied by 100.

Petroleum: **A broadly defined class of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures. Included are crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids. *Note:* Volumes of finished petroleum products include nonhydrocarbon compounds, such as additives and detergents, after they have been blended into the products.**

Petroleum Coke: See Coke (Petroleum).

Photovoltaic Energy: Direct-current electricity generated from sunlight through solid-state semiconductor devices that have no moving parts.

Plant: A term commonly used either as a synonym for an industrial establishment or a generation facility or to refer to a particular process within an establishment.

Power: The rate at which energy is transferred. Electrical energy is usually measured in watts. Also used for a measurement of capacity.

Power Production Plant: All the land and land rights, structures and improvements, boiler or reactor vessel equipment, engines and engine-driven generator, turbo generator units, accessory electric equipment, and miscellaneous power plant equipment are grouped together for each individual facility.

Production (Electric): Act or process of producing electric energy from other forms of energy; also, the amount of electric energy expressed in watthours (Wh).

Propane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_3H_8). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees Fahrenheit. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D 1835.

Public Street and Highway Lighting Service: Includes electricity supplied and services rendered for the purpose of lighting streets, highways, parks and other public places; or for traffic or other signal system service, for municipalities, or other divisions or agencies of State or Federal governments.

Railroad and Railway Electric Service: Electricity supplied to railroads and interurban and street railways, for general railroad use, including the propulsion of cars or locomotives, where such electricity is supplied under separate and distinct rate schedules.

Receipts: Purchases of fuel.

Relative Standard Error: The standard deviation of a distribution divided by the arithmetic mean, sometimes multiplied by 100. It is used for the purpose of comparing the variabilities of frequency distributions but is sensitive to errors in the means.

Residential: An energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters.

Residual Fuel Oil: A general classification for the heavier oils, known as No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils, that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations. It conforms to ASTM Specifications D 396 and D 975 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C. No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity, is also known as Navy Special and is defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E, including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-770). It is used in steam-powered vessels in government service and inshore power plants. No. 6 fuel oil includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes.

Retail: Sales covering electrical energy supplied for residential, commercial, and industrial end-use purposes. Other small classes, such as agriculture and street lighting, also are included in this category.

Revenues: The total amount of money received by a firm from sales of its products and/or services, gains from the sales or exchange of assets, interest and dividends earned on investments, and other increases in the owner's equity except those arising from capital adjustments.

Sales: The transfer of title to an energy commodity from a seller to a buyer for a price or the quantity transferred during a specified period.

Service Classifications (Sectors): Consumers grouped by similar characteristics in order to be identified for the purpose of setting a common rate for electric service. Usually classified into groups identified as residential, commercial, industrial and other.

Service to Public Authorities: Public authority service includes electricity supplied and services rendered to municipalities or divisions or agencies of State and Federal governments, under special contracts or agreements or service classifications applicable only to public authorities.

Solar Energy: The radiant energy of the sun that can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity. Electricity produced from solar energy heats a medium that powers an electricity-generating device.

State Power Authority: A nonprofit utility owned and operated by a state government agency, primarily involved in the generation, marketing, and/or transmission of wholesale electric power.

Steam-Electric Power Plant (Conventional): A plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The steam used to drive the turbine is produced in a boiler where fossil fuels are burned.

Stocks of Fuel: A supply of fuel accumulated for future use. This includes coal and fuel oil stocks at the plant site, in coal cars, tanks, or barges at the plant site, or in separate storage sites.

Subbituminous Coal: A coal whose properties range from those of lignite to those of bituminous coal and used primarily as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It may be dull, dark brown to black, soft and crumbly, at the lower end of the range, to bright, jet black, hard, and relatively strong, at the upper end. Subbituminous coal contains 20 to 30 percent inherent moisture by weight. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 17 to 24 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of subbituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 17 to 18 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Sulfur: A yellowish nonmetallic element, sometimes known as "brimstone." It is present at various levels of concentration in many fossil fuels whose combustion releases sulfur compounds that are considered harmful to the environment. Some of the most commonly used fossil fuels are categorized according to their sulfur content, with lower sulfur fuels usually selling at a higher price. *Note*: No. 2 Distillate fuel is currently reported as having either a 0.05 percent or lower sulfur level for on-highway vehicle use or a greater than 0.05 percent sulfur level for off-highway use, home heating oil, and commercial and industrial uses. Residual fuel, regardless of use, is classified as having either no more than 1 percent sulfur or greater than 1 percent sulfur. Coal is also classified as being low- sulfur at concentrations of 1 percent or less or high-sulfur at concentrations greater than 1 percent.

Sulfur Content: The amount of sulfur contained in the fuel (except gas) in terms of percent by weight.

Supplemental Gaseous Fuel Supplies: **Synthetic natural gas, propane-air, coke oven gas, refinery**

gas, biomass gas, air injected for Btu stabilization, and manufactured gas commingled and distributed with natural gas.

Synthetic Fuel: A gaseous, liquid, or solid fuel that does not occur naturally. Synfuels can be made from coal (coal gasification or coal liquefaction), petroleum products, oil shale, tar sands, or plant products. Among the synfuels are various fuel gases, including but not restricted to substitute natural gas, liquid fuels for engines (e.g., gasoline, diesel fuel, and alcohol fuels) and burner fuels (e.g., fuel heating oils).

Terrawatt: One trillion watts.

Terrawatthour: One trillion kilowatthours.

Ton: A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds.

Turbine: A machine for generating rotary mechanical power from the energy of a stream of fluid (such as water, steam, or hot gas). Turbines convert the kinetic energy of fluids to mechanical energy through the principles of impulse and reaction, or a mixture of the two.

Ultimate Consumer: A consumer that purchases electricity for its own use and not for resale.

Useful Thermal Output: The thermal energy made available in a combined heat or power system for use in any industrial or commercial process, heating or cooling application, or delivered to other end users, i.e., total thermal energy made available for processes and applications other than electrical generation.

Waste Coal: As a fuel for electric power generation, waste coal includes anthracite refuse or mine waste, waste from anthracite preparation plants, and coal recovered from previously mined sites.

Waste Gases: As a fuel for electric power generation, waste gasses are those gasses that are produced from gasses recovered from a solid-waste or wastewater treatment facility, or the gaseous by-products of oil-refining processes.

Waste Oil: As a fuel for electric power generation, waste oil includes recycled motor oil, and waste oil from transformers.

Watt (W): **The unit of electrical power equal to one ampere under a pressure of one volt. A Watt is equal to 1/746 horsepower.**

Watthour (Wh): **The electrical energy unit of measure equal to one watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour.**

Wind Energy: The kinetic energy of wind converted into mechanical energy by wind turbines (i.e., blades rotating from the hub) that drive generators to produce electricity.

Year to Date: The cumulative sum of each month's value starting with January and ending with the current month of the data.