

# **Electric Power Monthly June 2003**

**With Data for March 2003**

**Energy Information Administration**  
Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels  
U.S. Department of Energy  
Washington, DC 20585

**This report is available on the Web at:  
[http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm/epm\\_sum.html](http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm/epm_sum.html)**

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. The information contained herein should be attributed to the Energy Information Administration and should not be construed as advocating or reflecting any policy of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

# Contacts

The *Electric Power Monthly* is prepared by the U.S. Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration. Questions and comments concerning the contents of the *Electric Power Monthly* may be directed to:

Mr. Melvin E. Johnson, Project Leader  
Energy Information Administration, EI-53  
U.S. Department of Energy  
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.  
Washington, DC, 20585-0650

Telephone: (202)287-1754 FAX: (202)287-1585  
Internet E-Mail number: [melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov](mailto:melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov)

or the following subject specialists:

Subject	Contact	Phone Number	Internet E-Mail
Executive Summary	Melvin E. Johnson	202-287-1754	<a href="mailto:melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov">melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov</a>
New Generating Units	Kenneth McClevey	202-287-1732	<a href="mailto:kenneth.mcclevey@eia.doe.gov">kenneth.mcclevey@eia.doe.gov</a>
U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation	Melvin E. Johnson	202-287-1754	<a href="mailto:melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov">melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov</a>
U.S. Electric Utility Consumption of Fuels	Melvin E. Johnson	202-287-1754	<a href="mailto:melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov">melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov</a>
U.S. Electric Utility Stocks of Fuels	Melvin E. Johnson	202-287-1754	<a href="mailto:melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov">melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov</a>
U.S. Electric Utility Fossil-Fuel Receipts	Rebecca Mc Nerney	202-287-1913	<a href="mailto:rmcnerne@eia.doe.gov">rmcnerne@eia.doe.gov</a>
U.S. Electric Utility Fossil-Fuel Costs	Rebecca Mc Nerney	202-287-1913	<a href="mailto:rmcnerne@eia.doe.gov">rmcnerne@eia.doe.gov</a>
U.S. Retail Sales of Electricity	Charlene Harris-Russell	202-287-1747	<a href="mailto:charlene.harris-russell@eia.doe.gov">charlene.harris-russell@eia.doe.gov</a>
U.S. Nonutility Net Generation	Channele Carner	202-287-1928	<a href="mailto:channele.carner@eia.doe.gov">channele.carner@eia.doe.gov</a>
U.S. Nonutility Consumption of Fuels	Channele Carner	202-287-1928	<a href="mailto:channele.carner@eia.doe.gov">channele.carner@eia.doe.gov</a>
U.S. Nonutility Stocks of Fuels	Channele Carner	202-287-1928	<a href="mailto:channele.carner@eia.doe.gov">channele.carner@eia.doe.gov</a>
Sampling and Estimation Methodologies	James Knaub, Jr.	202-287-1733	<a href="mailto:james.knaub@eia.doe.gov">james.knaub@eia.doe.gov</a>

Requests for additional information on other energy statistics available from the Energy Information Administration or questions concerning subscriptions and report distribution may be directed to the National Energy Information Center at 202-586-8800 (TTY: for people who are deaf or hard of hearing, 202-586-1181).

## Quality

The Energy Information Administration is committed to quality products and quality service. To ensure that this report meets the highest standards for quality, please forward your comments or suggestions about this publication to Melvin E. Johnson at (202/287-1754), or Internet e-mail: [melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov](mailto:melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov).

For general inquiries about energy data, please contact the National Energy Information Center at (202/586-8800). Internet users may contact the center at: [infoctr@eia.doe.gov](mailto:infoctr@eia.doe.gov).

# 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."

# Contents

Executive Summary .....	1
Chapter 1. Net Generation.....	11
Chapter 2. Consumption of Fossil Fuels .....	35
Chapter 3. Fossil-Fuel Stocks for Electricity Generation .....	47
Chapter 4. Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels .....	51
Chapter 5. Retail Sales, Revenue, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour .....	74
Appendices	
A. Relative Standard Error .....	85
B. Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences .....	101
C. Technical Notes.....	103
D. Estimating and Presenting Power Sector Fuel Use .....	117
Glossary .....	122

## Table Index

<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Table ES1.A. Total Electric Power Industry Summary Statistics.....	3
Table ES1.B. Total Electric Power Industry Summary Statistics, Year-to-Date.....	4
Table ES2. Industry Summary - Combined Heat and Power Producers' Fossil Fuel Consumption and Stocks.....	5
Table ES3. Planned and New U.S. Electric Generating Units by Operating Company, Plant and Month, 2003 .....	6
<b>Chapter 1. Net Generation .....</b>	<b>11</b>
Table 1.1. Net Generation by Energy Source: Total (All Sectors), 1990 through March 2003 .....	12
Table 1.2. Net Generation by Energy Source: Electric Utilities, 1990 through March 2003 .....	13
Table 1.3. Net Generation by Energy Source: Independent Power Producers, 1990 through March 2003 .....	14
Table 1.4. Net Generation by Energy Source: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Sector, 1990 through March 2003 .....	15
Table 1.5. Net Generation by Energy Source: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Sector, 1990 through March 2003 .....	16
Table 1.6.A. Net Generation by State, March 2003 and 2002 .....	17
Table 1.6.B. Net Generation by State, Year-to-Date through March.....	18
Table 1.7.A. Net Generation from Coal by State, March 2003 and 2002 .....	19
Table 1.7.B. Net Generation from Coal by State, Year-to-Date through March .....	20
Table 1.8.A. Net Generation from Petroleum by State, March 2003 and 2002 .....	21
Table 1.8.B. Net Generation from Petroleum by State, Year-to-Date through March.....	22
Table 1.9.A. Net Generation from Natural Gas by State, March 2003 and 2002 .....	23
Table 1.9.B. Net Generation from Natural Gas by State, Year-to-Date through March.....	24
Table 1.10.A. Net Generation from Other Gases by State, March 2003 and 2002 .....	25
Table 1.10.B. Net Generation from Other Gases by State, Year-to-Date through March .....	26
Table 1.11.A. Net Generation from Nuclear Energy by State, March 2003 and 2002 .....	27
Table 1.11.B. Net Generation from Nuclear Energy by State, Year-to-Date through March.....	28
Table 1.12.A. Net Generation from Hydroelectric Power by State, March 2003 and 2002.....	29
Table 1.12.B. Net Generation from Hydroelectric Power by State, Year-to-Date through March.....	30
Table 1.13.A. Net Generation from Other Renewables by State, March 2003 and 2002 .....	31
Table 1.13.B. Net Generation from Other Renewables by State, Year-to-Date through March.....	32
Table 1.14.A. Net Generation from Other Energy Sources by State, March 2003 and 2002 .....	33
Table 1.14.B. Net Generation from Other Energy Sources by State, Year-to-Date through March.....	34
<b>Chapter 2. Consumption of Fossil Fuels.....</b>	<b>35</b>
Table 2.1. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Total (All Sectors), 1990 through March 2003.....	36
Table 2.2. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Electric Utilities, 1990 through March 2003 .....	37
Table 2.3. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Independent Power Producers, 1990 through March 2003 .....	38
Table 2.4. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers, 1990 through March 2003 .....	39
Table 2.5. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers, 1990 through March 2003 .....	40
Table 2.6.A. Consumption of Coal for Electricity Generation by State, March 2003 and 2002.....	41
Table 2.6.B. Consumption of Coal for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through March.....	42
Table 2.7.A. Consumption of Petroleum for Electricity Generation by State, March 2003 and 2002.....	43
Table 2.7.B. Consumption of Petroleum for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through March .....	44
Table 2.8.A. Consumption of Natural Gas for Electricity Generation by State, March 2003 and 2002 .....	45
Table 2.8.B. Consumption of Natural Gas for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through March .....	46
<b>Chapter 3. Fossil-Fuel Stocks for Electricity Generation .....</b>	<b>47</b>
Table 3.1. Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector, 1990 through March 2003 .....	48
Table 3.2. Stocks of Coal: Electric Power Sector, by State, March 2003 .....	49
Table 3.3. Stocks of Petroleum: Electric Power Sector, by State, March 2003 .....	50
<b>Chapter 4. Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels .....</b>	<b>51</b>
Table 4.1. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Total (All Sectors), 2001 through February 2003.....	52
Table 4.2. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Electric Utilities, 2001 through February 2003 .....	53
Table 4.3. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Independent Power Producers, January 2002 through February 2003 .....	54

Table 4.4.	Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers, January 2002 through February 2003.....	55
Table 4.5.	Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers, January 2002 through February 2003.....	56
Table 4.6.A.	Receipts of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, February 2003 and 2002.....	57
Table 4.6.B.	Receipts of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through February.....	58
Table 4.7.A.	Receipts of Petroleum Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, February 2003 and 2002.....	59
Table 4.7.B.	Receipts of Petroleum Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through February.....	60
Table 4.8.A.	Receipts of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, February 2003 and 2002.....	61
Table 4.8.B.	Receipts of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through February.....	62
Table 4.9.A.	Average Cost of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, February 2003 and 2002.....	63
Table 4.9.B.	Average Cost of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through February.....	64
Table 4.10.A.	Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, February 2003 and 2002.....	65
Table 4.10.B.	Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through February.....	66
Table 4.11.A.	Average Cost of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, February 2003 and 2002.....	67
Table 4.11.B.	Average Cost of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through February.....	68
Table 4.12.	Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Total (All Sectors) by State, February 2003.....	69
Table 4.13.	Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Electric Utilities by State, February 2003.....	70
Table 4.14.	Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Independent Power Producers by State, February 2003.....	71
Table 4.15.	Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers by State, February 2003.....	72
Table 4.16.	Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers by State, February 2003.....	73
<b>Chapter 5.</b>	<b>Retail Sales, Revenue, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour.....</b>	<b>74</b>
Table 5.1.	Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers: Total by Sector, 1990 through March 2003.....	75
Table 5.2.	Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers: Total by Sector, 1990 through March 2003.....	76
Table 5.3.	Average Revenue per Kilowatthour from Retail Sales to Ultimate Consumers: Total by Sector, 1990 through March 2003.....	77
Table 5.4.A.	Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers - Estimated by Sector, by State, March 2003 and 2002.....	78
Table 5.4.B.	Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers - Estimated by Sector, by State, Year-to-Date through March.....	79
Table 5.5.A.	Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers - Estimated by Sector, by State, March 2003 and 2002.....	80
Table 5.5.B.	Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers - Estimated by Sector, by State, Year-to-Date through March.....	81
Table 5.6.A.	Average Revenue per Kilowatthour from Retail Sales to Ultimate Consumers - Estimated by Sector, by State, March 2003 and 2002.....	82
Table 5.6.B.	Average Revenue per Kilowatthour from Retail Sales to Ultimate Consumers - Estimated by Sector, by State, Year-to-Date through March.....	83
<b>Appendices</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>84</b>
Table A1.A.	Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Total (All Sectors) by Census Division and State, March 2003.....	85
Table A1.B.	Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Total (All Sectors) by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through March.....	86
Table A2.A.	Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Electric Utilities by Census Division and State, March 2003.....	87
Table A2.B.	Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Electric Utilities by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through March.....	88
Table A3.A.	Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Independent Power Producers by Census Division and State, March 2003.....	89
Table A3.B.	Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Independent Power Producers by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through March.....	90
Table A4.A.	Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers by Census Division and State, March 2003.....	91
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 March.....	92

Table A5.A.	Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers by Census Division and State, March 2003 .....	93
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 March .....	94
Table A6.A.	Relative Standard Error for Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, March 2003 .....	95
Table A6.B.	Relative Standard Error for Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date through March .....	96
Table A7.A.	Relative Standard Error for Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, March 2003 .....	97
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 March .....	98
Table A8.A.	Relative Standard Error for Average Revenue per Kilowatthour from Retail Sales to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, March 2003 .....	99
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 March .....	100
Table B.1.	Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences, 2003 .....	101
Table B.2.	Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences, 2002 .....	102
Table C1.	Average Heat Content of Fossil-Fuel Receipts, February 2003 .....	113
Table C2.	Comparison of Preliminary Versus Final Published Data at the U.S. Level, 1995 Through 1999 .....	114
Table C3.	Comparison of Sample Versus Census Published Data at the U.S. Level, 1998 and 1999 .....	115
Table C4.	Unit-of-Measure Equivalents for Electricity .....	116

# Executive Summary

## Generation and Consumption of Fuels for Electricity Generation

**Generation and Consumption of Fuels.** Total generation of electric power in March 2003 was slightly below the corresponding period last year. Generation and fuel consumption by natural gas-fired plants continued to drop in the midst of high gas prices. Nuclear generation dropped 5 percent compared to March 2002.

Demand for electricity was nearly the same as in March 2002. With gas and nuclear generation lower than a year ago, demand was met by an increase of nearly 16 percent over March 2002 in hydroelectric generation, and a 30 percent increase in petroleum-fired generation. Coal fired generation and fuel consumption increased by less than one percent and three percent, respectively, compared to last March.

During March 2003, electric utility operated plants produced 65 percent of the total U.S. net generation of electricity, followed by 30 percent from independent power producers (IPPs), essentially the same as in March 2002. The balance was accounted for by combined heat and power (cogeneration) plants.

During March 2003, 78 percent of the coal consumed for the generation of electricity was used by utility operated power plants and 21 percent by independent power producers. Of the petroleum consumed, 53 percent was used by utility operated-power plants, and 42 percent by independent power producers. For natural gas, utility-operated power plants consumed 29 percent, while the IPPs used 56 percent. In each case, the remainder was consumed by combined heat and power plants.

## Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels

### *Electric Utility Sector*

- **Receipts.** February 2003 regulated electric utilities' receipts of natural gas were down 12 percent from February 2002, while the month's petroleum receipts were 310 percent larger than a year before. These changes reflect the steep rise in the cost of natural gas. Receipts of coal dropped 7 percent from February 2002.
- **Cost.** The February 2003 average price paid by electric utilities for the three major fuels (in dollars per million Btu) were \$1.23 for coal, \$4.46 for petroleum and \$6.21 for gas. Relative to February 2002, the price of coal decreased only slightly (.5 percent), the price of petroleum rose 93 percent and the price of natural gas rose 109 percent.

### *Independent Power Producers (IPPs)*

- **Receipts.** IPP's receipts of coal in February 2003 were up 5.5 percent from February 2002. Petroleum receipts increased 221 percent and natural gas receipts decreased 7.3 percent.
- **Cost.** The February 2003 average prices paid by independent power producers for the three major fossil fuels (in dollars per million Btu) were \$1.43 for coal, \$5.80 for petroleum, and \$6.35 for natural gas. Compared to the same period in 2002, the average price of coal was 0.7 percent lower while the price of petroleum was 123 percent higher and the price of natural gas was 135 percent higher.

## Factors Affecting Fuel Costs in February 2003

Although winter weather was mild in much of the country in February 2003, temperatures were almost 10 percent colder than normal for the Northeast, a major heating fuel demand region, and 28 percent colder than in February 2002. The cold weather, the continued loss of much of Venezuela's oil exports, 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 closed above \$18.00 per million Btu during the third week of February due to low storage levels and cold weather. Although those prices abated somewhat, they remained well above \$7.00 per million Btu as underground storage fell to unusually low levels. By the end of February, working gas in storage stood about 52 percent below end-February 2002 and 38 percent below the previous 5-year February average. The price paid by the electric power industry for natural gas increased by 125 percent compared to February 2002.



Key oil price indicators rose again in February in response to events in Iraq and Venezuela. The West Texas Intermediate (WTI) spot price averaged almost \$3 per barrel higher in February than January, following increases of over \$3 per barrel in December and January. The February average WTI spot price of \$35.83 per barrel was just slightly under the \$36.04 per barrel reached in October 1990. The OPEC Basket and Brent spot crude oil prices also rose, but the increases, which average \$1.30 - \$1.60 per barrel in February, were less than the \$2 - \$4 per barrel increases for these prices in December and January and less than the increases for the WTI spot price as well. The price paid by the electric power industry for petroleum in February 2003 increased by 102 percent compared to February 2002.

## **Retail Sales, Revenue, and Average Revenue**

- **Sales.** March 2003 retail electricity sales increased by 2.1 percent compared to March 2002. The sales increase was mainly due to increased economic activity, and a colder than normal weather pattern for most of the continental United States. Residential and commercial sectors showed 4.3 percent and 2.4 percent increases, respectively, compared to March 2002. Industrial sales showed a decline of 1.2 percent compared to the same month in 2002, which was partly due to some large industrial customers opting for self-generation.
- **Revenue.** March 2003 retail electricity revenues increased by 4.5 percent compared to March 2002. The revenue increase was mainly due to increased electricity sales, and higher fuel prices. The residential and commercial sectors showed 6.2 percent and 4.0 percent increases, respectively, compared to March 2002. Industrial revenues grew by 1.2 percent despite reduced sales compared to the same month in 2002.
- **Price.** The average price of electricity increased by 2.3 percent in March 2003 compared to March 2002. The residential sector price increased by 1.8 percent, commercial sector by 1.6 percent and industrial sector by 2.3 percent, respectively, over the same period in 2002. The price rise was mainly due to the higher cost of fuel.

**Table ES1.A. Total Electric Power Industry Summary Statistics**

March											
Net Generation and Consumption of Fuels											
Items	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector <sup>1</sup>				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial <sup>2</sup>		Industrial <sup>3</sup>	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	% Change	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>Net Generation (Thousand MWh)</b>											
Coal <sup>4</sup>	154,690	153,359	.9	120,068	119,116	32,733	32,474	85	90	1,804	1,679
Petroleum <sup>5</sup>	10,323	7,924	30.3	5,515	4,960	4,290	2,518	42	32	476	415
Natural Gas <sup>6</sup>	45,901	50,975	-10.0	13,460	16,548	25,626	26,923	356	380	6,460	7,124
Other Gases <sup>7</sup>	904	969	-6.7	1	*	98	141	*	*	806	828
Nuclear	59,933	63,041	-4.9	36,786	42,230	23,147	20,810	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric <sup>8</sup>	23,552	20,360	15.7	21,143	18,249	1,876	1,785	9	7	524	318
Other Renewables <sup>9</sup>	7,254	6,977	4.0	220	183	4,382	4,289	168	137	2,484	2,368
Other Energy Sources <sup>10</sup>	533	391	36.3	--	0	80	27	2	*	451	364
All Energy Sources	303,091	303,995	-3	197,193	201,286	92,231	88,968	662	646	13,005	13,095
<b>Consumption of Fossil Fuels</b>											
Coal (1000 tons) <sup>4</sup>	79,600	77,695	2.5	61,138	60,080	17,444	16,681	40	45	978	888
Petroleum (1000 bbls) <sup>5</sup>	18,203	13,492	34.9	9,347	8,248	7,828	4,353	90	60	938	831
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) <sup>6</sup>	390,993	445,852	-12.3	128,481	160,521	203,825	220,412	2,808	3,540	55,879	61,380
<b>Fuel Stocks (end-of-month)</b>											
Coal (1000 tons) <sup>11</sup>	132,204	148,836	-11.2	107,941	121,854	23,222	25,548	141	102	900	1,332
Petroleum (1000 bbls) <sup>5</sup>	43,837	51,085	-14.2	26,132	29,702	16,253	19,792	142	149	1,310	1,442
February											
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	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	% Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
<b>Receipts</b>											
Coal (1000 tons) <sup>4</sup>	67,515	70,817	-4.7	52,743	56,544	13,934	13,205	32	34	806	1,033
Petroleum (1000 bbls) <sup>5</sup>	18,783	5,342	251.6	12,012	2,927	6,186	1,928	94	8	490	479
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) <sup>6</sup>	326,428	360,544	-9.5	85,983	97,866	171,338	184,809	634	646	68,474	77,223
<b>Cost (cents/million Btu)<sup>12</sup></b>											
Coal <sup>4</sup>	127.59	128.19	-5	123.31	123.99	142.72	143.78	200.71	285.44	148.80	147.62
Petroleum <sup>5</sup>	489.53	244.87	99.9	445.83	231.50	580.05	260.13	807.76	486.80	381.98	262.29
Natural Gas <sup>7</sup>	614.20	272.85	125.1	620.80	296.98	635.12	270.35	501.40	283.36	550.26	245.87
March											
Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour											
Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry										
	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other		All Sectors		
<b>Retail Sales (Million kWh)<sup>13</sup></b>											
Mar 2003	100,154		86,482		78,914		8,265		273,816		
Mar 2002	96,011		84,432		79,861		7,862		268,165		
Percent Change	4.3		2.4		-1.2		5.1		2.1		
<b>Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)</b>											
Mar 2003	8,322		6,777		3,862		594		19,555		
Mar 2002	7,835		6,517		3,816		538		18,705		
Percent Change	6.2		4.0		1.2		10.5		4.5		
<b>Average Revenue/kWh (Cents)</b>											
Mar 2003	8.31		7.84		4.89		7.19		7.14		
Mar 2002	8.16		7.72		4.78		6.84		6.98		
Percent Change	1.8		1.6		2.3		5.1		2.3		

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22.

<sup>3</sup> Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22.

<sup>4</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>5</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>6</sup> Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>7</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>8</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

<sup>11</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, excludes waste coal.

<sup>12</sup> Average cost of fuel delivered to electric generating plants; costs are weighted values.

<sup>13</sup> 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 March											
Net Generation and Consumption of Fuels											
Items	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector <sup>1</sup>				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial <sup>2</sup>		Industrial <sup>3</sup>	
	2003	2002	% Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
<b>Net Generation (Thousand MWh)</b>											
Coal <sup>4</sup>	491,386	459,384	7.0	380,127	362,977	105,465	91,228	262	251	5,531	4,927
Petroleum <sup>5</sup>	33,220	19,316	72.0	16,619	12,104	14,861	5,906	216	88	1,525	1,218
Natural Gas <sup>6</sup>	137,947	143,973	-4.2	39,753	46,544	77,240	75,389	1,025	1,051	19,930	20,989
Other Gases <sup>7</sup>	2,550	2,772	-8.0	2	1	305	419	*	*	2,244	2,353
Nuclear <sup>8</sup>	190,086	195,625	-2.8	117,652	129,539	72,434	66,086	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric <sup>9</sup>	61,362	60,805	.9	55,645	55,673	4,398	4,208	20	18	1,299	906
Other Renewables <sup>9</sup>	19,724	20,426	-3.4	618	506	11,921	12,242	424	402	6,762	7,276
Other Energy Sources <sup>10</sup>	1,133	1,197	-5.3	0	0	133	140	2	*	998	1,056
<b>All Energy Sources<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>937,409</b>	<b>903,499</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>610,415</b>	<b>607,344</b>	<b>286,757</b>	<b>255,619</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>38,288</b>	<b>38,727</b>
<b>Consumption of Fossil Fuels</b>											
Coal (1000 tons) <sup>4</sup>	251,289	233,826	7.5	192,864	184,161	55,283	46,879	129	125	3,012	2,661
Petroleum (1000 bbls) <sup>5</sup>	58,823	33,913	73.5	28,548	20,276	26,738	11,076	504	167	3,033	2,394
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) <sup>6</sup>	1,163,731	1,248,148	-6.8	375,604	448,412	607,822	611,869	8,384	9,066	171,921	178,800
<b>January through February</b>											
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
<b>Receipts</b>											
Coal (1000 tons) <sup>4</sup>	141,154	146,980	-4.0	111,436	116,570	27,964	28,162	77	75	1,677	2,173
Petroleum (1000 bbls) <sup>5</sup>	30,040	14,275	110.4	18,533	8,025	10,468	5,232	152	27	888	991
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) <sup>6</sup>	680,959	736,216	-7.5	185,125	196,344	359,342	377,105	1,459	1,235	135,033	161,533
<b>Cost (cents/million Btu)<sup>11</sup></b>											
Coal <sup>4</sup>	126.40	127.16	-.6	123.28	122.92	137.40	142.27	195.12	290.26	148.57	146.97
Petroleum <sup>5</sup>	470.13	250.67	87.6	430.65	235.32	542.73	270.78	772.36	486.80	406.70	264.26
Natural Gas <sup>7</sup>	567.14	286.66	97.8	573.96	309.13	579.61	282.81	493.11	304.49	522.20	266.42
<b>January through March</b>											
Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour											
Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry										
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	All Sectors						
<b>Retail Sales (Million kWh)<sup>12</sup></b>											
2003	337,482	265,080	237,167	25,336	865,065						
2002	311,267	255,065	236,278	23,905	826,514						
Percent Change	8.4	3.9	.4	6.0	4.7						
<b>Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)</b>											
2003	27,289	20,652	11,374	1,753	61,068						
2002	25,330	19,446	11,245	1,616	57,638						
Percent Change	7.7	6.2	1.1	8.5	6.0						
<b>Average Revenue/kWh (Cents)</b>											
2003	8.09	7.79	4.80	6.92	7.06						
2002	8.14	7.62	4.76	6.76	6.97						
Percent Change	-6	2.2	.8	2.4	1.3						

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22..

<sup>3</sup> Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22..

<sup>4</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>5</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>6</sup> Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>7</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>8</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

<sup>11</sup> Average cost of fuel delivered to electric generating plants; cost values are weighted values.

<sup>12</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>								
Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>Current Month</b>								
Coal (1000 tons) <sup>2</sup>	20,011	19,202	18,462	17,615	1,549	1,587	24,263	26,982
Petroleum (1000 bbls) <sup>3</sup>	10,498	6,473	8,856	5,243	1,642	1,229	17,705	21,383
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) <sup>4</sup>	328,270	358,215	262,512	285,331	65,758	72,884	NA	NA
<b>Year to Date</b>								
Coal (1000 tons) <sup>2</sup>	63,157	54,405	58,424	49,665	4,733	4,740	NA	NA
Petroleum (1000 bbls) <sup>3</sup>	35,483	17,484	30,275	13,637	5,208	3,847	NA	NA
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) <sup>4</sup>	987,751	1,013,614	788,127	799,736	199,624	213,878	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	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>Current Month</b>								
Coal (1000 tons) <sup>2</sup>	17,632	16,859	17,444	16,681	189	178	23,222	25,548
Petroleum (1000 bbls) <sup>3</sup>	7,965	4,419	7,828	4,353	136	66	16,253	19,792
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) <sup>4</sup>	224,551	239,935	203,825	220,412	20,726	19,523	NA	NA
<b>Year to Date</b>								
Coal (1000 tons) <sup>2</sup>	55,852	47,446	55,283	46,879	569	567	NA	NA
Petroleum (1000 bbls) <sup>3</sup>	27,306	11,459	26,738	11,076	568	383	NA	NA
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) <sup>4</sup>	673,281	670,181	607,822	611,869	65,459	58,311	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	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>Current Month</b>								
Coal (1000 tons) <sup>2</sup>	125	134	40	45	85	89	141	102
Petroleum (1000 bbls) <sup>3</sup>	155	97	90	60	65	37	142	149
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) <sup>4</sup>	5,620	6,815	2,808	3,540	2,812	3,275	NA	NA
<b>Year to Date</b>								
Coal (1000 tons) <sup>2</sup>	398	372	129	125	269	247	NA	NA
Petroleum (1000 bbls) <sup>3</sup>	746	262	504	167	243	95	NA	NA
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) <sup>4</sup>	17,248	18,585	8,384	9,066	8,864	9,518	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	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>Current Month</b>								
Coal (1000 tons) <sup>2</sup>	2,254	2,209	978	888	1,275	1,321	900	1,332
Petroleum (1000 bbls) <sup>3</sup>	2,378	1,957	938	831	1,440	1,126	1,310	1,442
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) <sup>4</sup>	98,099	111,466	55,879	61,380	42,220	50,086	NA	NA
<b>Year to Date</b>								
Coal (1000 tons) <sup>2</sup>	6,906	6,587	3,012	2,661	3,894	3,925	NA	NA
Petroleum (1000 bbls) <sup>3</sup>	7,430	5,763	3,033	2,394	4,397	3,369	NA	NA
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) <sup>4</sup>	297,222	324,848	171,921	178,800	125,301	146,048	NA	NA

<sup>1</sup> Excludes a small amount of combined heat and power plant fuel consumption at electric Utilities.

<sup>2</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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 <sup>1</sup> (megawatts)	Energy Source	Prime Mover
<b>January</b>							
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
Granger Electric Co .....	IPP	Grand Blanc	MI	4-5	1	LFG	IC
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
<b>February</b>							
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
<b>March</b>							
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
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
Tri-State G & T Assn Inc.....	Elec. Utility	Pyramid	NM	2	40	NG	GT
Wood Scott.....	IPP	Scott Wood	VA	ST2	1	WDS	ST

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

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) <sup>1</sup>	Energy Source	Prime Mover
Wood Scott.....	IPP	Scott Wood	VA	ST3	3	WDS	ST
<b>April</b>							
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
Connectiv 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
<b>May</b>							
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
Connectiv Bethlehem Inc.....	IPP	Bethlehem Power Plant	PA	STG4	198	NG	CA
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
Omaha Public Power District.....	Elec. Utility	Cass County	NE	CT-2	176	NG	GT

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

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) <sup>1</sup>	Energy Source	Prime Mover
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
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Renewables Atas	TX	GEN1	1	LFG	IC
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
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
<b>June</b>							
Alabama Power Co	Elec. Utility	Autaugaville	AL	1CT	159	NG	CT
Alabama Power Co	Elec. Utility	Autaugaville	AL	1CT1	159	NG	CT
Alabama Power Co	Elec. Utility	Autaugaville	AL	1ST	243	NG	CA
Alabama Power Co	Elec. Utility	Goat Rock	AL	2CT	149	NG	CT
Alabama Power Co	Elec. Utility	Goat Rock	AL	2CT1	149	NG	CT
Alabama Power Co	Elec. Utility	Goat Rock	AL	2ST	243	NG	CA
Alliant Energy Integ Ser-Cogen	IPP	Alliant SBD0201 Penford Produc	IA	1	2	DFO	IC
Alliant Energy Integ Ser-Cogen	IPP	Alliant SBD0201 Penford Produc	IA	2	2	DFO	IC
Alliant Energy Integ Ser-Cogen	IPP	Alliant SBD0201 Penford Produc	IA	3	2	DFO	IC
Alliant Energy Integ Ser-Cogen	IPP	Alliant SBD0201 Penford Produc	IA	4	1	DFO	IC
Caledonia Operating Serv LLC	IPP	Caledonia	MS	CTG1	137	NG	CT
Caledonia Operating Serv LLC	IPP	Caledonia	MS	CTG2	137	NG	CT
Caledonia Operating Serv LLC	IPP	Caledonia	MS	CTG3	137	NG	CT
Caledonia Operating Serv LLC	IPP	Caledonia	MS	STG1	91	NG	CA
Caledonia Operating Serv LLC	IPP	Caledonia	MS	STG2	91	NG	CA
Caledonia Operating Serv LLC	IPP	Caledonia	MS	STG3	91	NG	CA
Calhoun Power Co LLC	IPP	Calhoun Power Co I LLC	AL	CAL1	162	NG	GT
Calhoun Power Co LLC	IPP	Calhoun Power Co I LLC	AL	CAL2	162	NG	GT
Calhoun Power Co LLC	IPP	Calhoun Power Co I LLC	AL	CAL3	162	NG	GT
Calhoun Power Co LLC	IPP	Calhoun Power Co I LLC	AL	CAL4	162	NG	GT
Calpine Construction F Corp LP	IPP	Morgan Energy Center	AL	CTG1	154	NG	CT
Calpine Construction F Corp LP	IPP	Morgan Energy Center	AL	CTG2	154	NG	CT
Calpine Construction F Corp LP	IPP	Morgan Energy Center	AL	CTG3	154	NG	CT
Calpine Construction F Corp LP	IPP	Morgan Energy Center	AL	STG1	195	NG	CA
Calpine Construction Fin Co LP	IPP	Decatur Cogen	AL	CTG3	155	NG	CT
Calpine Corp- Oneta	IPP	Oneta Energy Center	OK	CTG3	151	NG	CT
Calpine Corp- Oneta	IPP	Oneta Energy Center	OK	CTG4	151	NG	CT
Calpine Corp- Oneta	IPP	Oneta Energy Center	OK	STG2	219	NG	CA
Coggon City of	Elec. Utility	Coggon	IA	ICS	2	DFO	IC
Duke Energy Fayette LLC	IPP	Fayette Energy Facility	PA	CTG1	155	NG	CT
Duke Energy Fayette LLC	IPP	Fayette Energy Facility	PA	CTG2	155	NG	CT
Duke Energy Fayette LLC	IPP	Fayette Energy Facility	PA	STG1	271	NG	CA

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

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) <sup>1</sup>	Energy Source	Prime Mover
Duke Energy Hanging Rock LLC	IPP	Hanging Rock Energy Facility	OH	1GT1	146	NG	GT
Duke Energy Hanging Rock LLC	IPP	Hanging Rock Energy Facility	OH	1GT2	146	NG	GT
Duke Energy Hanging Rock LLC	IPP	Hanging Rock Energy Facility	OH	1STG	279	NG	ST
E I Colton LLC	IPP	Agua Mansa Power Project	CA	AMP1	41	NG	GT
Florida Power & Light Co	Elec. Utility	Fort Myers	FL	CT1	154	NG	GT
Florida Power & Light Co	Elec. Utility	Fort Myers	FL	CT2	154	NG	GT
Geneseo City of	Elec. Utility	Geneseo	IL	6A	3	NG	IC
Global Common Greenport, LLC	IPP	Global Common Greenport	NY	U-01	46	DFO	GT
Harquahala Generating Co LLC	IPP	Harquahala Generating Project	AZ	CTG1	269	NG	CT
Harquahala Generating Co LLC	IPP	Harquahala Generating Project	AZ	STG1	149	NG	ST
Kansas City Power & Light Co	Elec. Utility	Osawatomie	KS	1	77	NG	GT
Kansas City Power & Light Co	Elec. Utility	West Gardner	KS	1	78	NG	GT
Kansas City Power & Light Co	Elec. Utility	West Gardner	KS	2	78	NG	GT
Kansas City Power & Light Co	Elec. Utility	West Gardner	KS	3	78	NG	GT
Kansas City Power & Light Co	Elec. Utility	West Gardner	KS	4	78	NG	GT
Lakefield City of	Elec. Utility	Lakefield	MN	6	2	DFO	IC
Mirant Sugar Creek LLC	IPP	Mirant Sugar Creek Power Plant	IN	ST1	221	NG	CA
Old Dominion Electric Coop	Elec. Utility	Rockspring Generating	MD	1	166	NG	GT
Old Dominion Electric Coop	Elec. Utility	Rockspring Generating	MD	2	166	NG	GT
Old Dominion Electric Coop	Elec. Utility	Rockspring Generating	MD	3	166	NG	GT
Old Dominion Electric Coop	Elec. Utility	Rockspring Generating	MD	4	166	NG	GT
Otter Tail Power Co	Elec. Utility	New CT	MN	1	34	NG	GT
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	1	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	10	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	11	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	12	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	13	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	14	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	2	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	3	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	4	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	5	2	DFO	IC
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Rowan	NC	STG	168	NG	CA
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Rowan	NC	4	172	NG	CT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Rowan	NC	5	172	NG	CT
Sithe New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Mystic	MA	G93	224	NG	CT
Sithe New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Mystic	MA	G94	224	NG	CT
Sithe New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Mystic	MA	G96	241	NG	CA
Southaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	CTG1	139	NG	CT
Southaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	CTG2	139	NG	CT
Southaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	CTG3	139	NG	CT
Southaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	STG1	91	NG	CA
Southaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	STG2	91	NG	CA
Southaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	STG3	91	NG	CA
TBS Properties	CHP	CNN Center	GA	D4_3	2	DFO	IC
TBS Properties	CHP	CNN Center	GA	D5_2	2	DFO	IC
TBS Properties	CHP	CNN Center	GA	D5_3	2	DFO	IC
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG7	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG8	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	STG4	219	NG	CA
<b>Year-to-Date Capacity of New Units</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>27,378</b>		
<b>Year-to-Date Capacity of Retired Units</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>--</b>		
<b>Year-to-Date U.S. Capacity</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>930,104</b>		



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

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) <sup>1</sup>	Energy Source	Prime Mover
<b>Planned</b>							
<b>2003</b>							
July .....	--	--	--	--	14,552		
August .....	--	--	--	--	5,609		
September .....	--	--	--	--	3,777		
October .....	--	--	--	--	5,219		
November .....	--	--	--	--	1,278		
December .....	--	--	--	--	4,248		
<b>2004</b>							
January .....	--	--	--	--	1,656		
February .....	--	--	--	--	226		
March .....	--	--	--	--	3,384		
April .....	--	--	--	--	3,082		
May .....	--	--	--	--	4,700		
June .....	--	--	--	--	11,457		

<sup>1</sup> Net summer capacity is estimated.

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.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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 March 2003**  
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas	Other Gases <sup>3</sup>	Nuclear	Hydro-electric <sup>4</sup>	Other Renewables <sup>5</sup>	Other <sup>6</sup>	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
<b>2001</b>									
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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,903,956</b>	<b>124,880</b>	<b>639,129</b>	<b>9,039</b>	<b>768,826</b>	<b>208,138</b>	<b>77,985</b>	<b>4,690</b>	<b>3,736,644</b>
<b>2002</b>									
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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,926,442</b>	<b>89,856</b>	<b>685,840</b>	<b>12,116</b>	<b>780,064</b>	<b>254,873</b>	<b>83,809</b>	<b>5,552</b>	<b>3,838,552</b>
<b>2003</b>									
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
March .....	154,690	10,323	45,901	904	59,933	23,552	7,254	533	303,091
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>491,386</b>	<b>33,220</b>	<b>137,947</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>190,086</b>	<b>61,362</b>	<b>19,724</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>937,409</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>									
2001 .....	482,292	40,186	124,720	2,163	192,120	54,733	18,871	1,054	916,140
2002 .....	459,384	19,316	143,973	2,772	195,625	60,805	20,426	1,197	903,499
2003 .....	491,386	33,220	137,947	2,550	190,086	61,362	19,724	1,133	937,409
<b>Rolling 12 Months Ending in March</b>									
2002 .....	1,881,048	104,010	658,382	9,649	772,331	214,209	79,540	4,833	3,724,003
2003 .....	1,958,444	103,761	679,814	11,893	774,526	255,429	83,106	5,489	3,872,462

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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 March 2003**  
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas	Other Gases <sup>3</sup>	Nuclear	Hydroelectric <sup>4</sup>	Other Renewables <sup>5</sup>	Other <sup>6</sup>	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
<b>2001</b>									
January .....	143,856	11,374	15,553	--	48,876	16,591	217	--	236,467
February .....	121,453	5,985	13,533	--	43,547	15,099	184	--	199,802
March .....	127,005	6,742	16,649	--	43,477	17,865	206	--	211,942
April .....	115,801	6,822	20,528	--	39,042	15,107	199	--	197,499
May .....	125,839	6,968	22,552	--	43,312	16,682	153	--	215,508
June .....	134,020	7,753	25,724	--	47,850	18,097	178	--	233,622
July .....	147,094	7,215	34,660	--	48,447	15,816	168	--	253,400
August .....	149,494	8,929	34,997	--	48,266	17,032	183	--	258,901
September .....	126,403	5,204	25,258	--	43,857	13,343	171	--	214,236
October .....	121,985	4,245	23,085	--	41,177	13,634	181	--	204,307
November .....	117,870	3,746	15,778	--	41,415	13,555	155	--	192,518
December .....	129,326	3,925	16,117	--	44,941	17,278	157	--	211,742
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,560,146</b>	<b>78,908</b>	<b>264,434</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>534,207</b>	<b>190,100</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2,629,946</b>
<b>2002</b>									
January .....	131,240	4,005	15,797	*	46,960	19,585	167	--	217,754
February .....	112,621	3,140	14,198	*	40,348	17,839	156	--	188,303
March .....	119,116	4,960	16,548	*	42,230	18,249	183	--	201,286
April .....	110,735	5,155	16,996	*	39,054	21,164	135	--	193,239
May .....	120,212	5,532	17,993	*	40,469	23,521	143	--	207,869
June .....	130,582	5,055	23,795	*	42,988	25,073	126	--	227,620
July .....	143,690	5,696	29,810	*	46,101	22,914	151	--	248,363
August .....	140,629	5,663	29,789	*	45,960	18,875	178	--	241,094
September .....	129,329	5,174	23,252	*	41,859	14,964	193	--	214,772
October .....	123,692	5,003	17,776	*	39,233	15,007	199	--	200,909
November .....	120,646	3,695	13,027	*	38,577	17,100	196	--	193,240
December .....	132,645	4,318	11,960	*	43,601	18,730	212	--	211,466
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,515,137</b>	<b>57,394</b>	<b>230,943</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>507,380</b>	<b>233,021</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2,545,917</b>
<b>2003</b>									
January .....	139,501	6,204	13,994	1	42,871	17,153	209	--	219,933
February .....	120,558	4,899	12,299	1	37,995	17,349	189	--	193,289
March .....	120,068	5,515	13,460	1	36,786	21,143	220	--	197,193
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>380,127</b>	<b>16,619</b>	<b>39,753</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>117,652</b>	<b>55,645</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>610,415</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>									
2001 .....	392,314	24,101	45,736	--	135,899	49,555	607	--	648,212
2002 .....	362,977	12,104	46,544	1	129,539	55,673	506	--	607,344
2003 .....	380,127	16,619	39,753	2	117,652	55,645	618	--	610,415
<b>Rolling 12 Months Ending in March</b>									
2002 .....	1,530,809	66,912	265,242	1	527,846	196,217	2,051	--	2,589,078
2003 .....	1,532,287	61,909	224,152	4	495,493	232,993	2,150	--	2,548,988

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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 March 2003**  
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas	Other Gases <sup>3</sup>	Nuclear	Hydro-electric <sup>4</sup>	Other Renewables <sup>5</sup>	Other <sup>6</sup>	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
<b>2001</b>									
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	--	80,320
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>322,681</b>	<b>40,241</b>	<b>290,506</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>234,619</b>	<b>14,826</b>	<b>46,648</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>950,107</b>
<b>2002</b>									
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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>389,602</b>	<b>27,221</b>	<b>369,581</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>272,684</b>	<b>17,742</b>	<b>50,748</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>1,129,486</b>
<b>2003</b>									
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
March .....	32,733	4,290	25,626	98	23,147	1,876	4,382	80	92,231
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>105,465</b>	<b>14,861</b>	<b>77,240</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>72,434</b>	<b>4,398</b>	<b>11,921</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>286,757</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>									
2001 .....	84,500	14,319	58,614	128	56,221	4,351	11,063	--	229,196
2002 .....	91,228	5,906	75,389	419	66,086	4,208	12,242	140	255,619
2003 .....	105,465	14,861	77,240	305	72,434	4,398	11,921	133	286,757
<b>Rolling 12 Months Ending in March</b>									
2002 .....	329,408	31,828	307,281	876	244,484	14,683	47,828	140	976,530
2003 .....	403,839	36,175	371,431	1,339	279,033	17,933	50,426	447	1,160,624

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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 March 2003**  
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas	Other Gases <sup>3</sup>	Nuclear	Hydro-electric <sup>4</sup>	Other Renewables <sup>5</sup>	Other <sup>6</sup>	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
<b>2001</b>									
January.....	88	61	361	--	--	6	112	--	629
February.....	86	39	311	*	--	6	106	--	548
March.....	83	38	321	--	--	7	104	--	553
April.....	65	32	331	--	--	7	116	*	550
May.....	73	33	334	--	--	7	129	*	575
June.....	84	33	344	*	--	7	130	--	598
July.....	101	36	455	--	--	5	136	--	732
August.....	115	39	525	--	--	4	130	*	814
September.....	84	31	388	--	--	4	129	--	636
October.....	72	36	384	--	--	4	127	*	622
November.....	68	29	327	--	--	4	120	*	548
December.....	77	32	354	--	--	5	144	*	611
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>4,434</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>7,416</b>
<b>2002</b>									
January.....	88	27	364	--	--	5	146	--	630
February.....	72	29	307	--	--	5	120	*	533
March.....	90	32	380	*	--	7	137	*	646
April.....	66	22	329	--	--	14	143	*	575
May.....	69	24	309	*	--	14	150	--	566
June.....	87	27	406	--	--	9	145	--	674
July.....	106	43	887	--	--	8	156	*	1,200
August.....	107	41	829	--	--	7	138	*	1,121
September.....	91	29	665	--	--	4	164	--	953
October.....	81	29	390	--	--	3	178	--	681
November.....	83	26	267	--	--	3	149	--	528
December.....	91	49	309	--	--	4	154	--	607
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>5,442</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>8,714</b>
<b>2003</b>									
January.....	90	98	376	*	--	6	133	*	703
February.....	86	77	293	*	--	6	122	*	584
March.....	85	42	356	*	--	9	168	2	662
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,949</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>									
<b>2001.....</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,730</b>
<b>2002.....</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1,809</b>
<b>2003.....</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,949</b>
<b>Rolling 12 Months Ending in March</b>									
<b>2002.....</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>4,492</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>7,496</b>
<b>2003.....</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8,854</b>

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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 March 2003**

(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas	Other Gases <sup>3</sup>	Nuclear	Hydro-electric <sup>4</sup>	Other Renewables <sup>5</sup>	Other <sup>6</sup>	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
<b>2001</b>									
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
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20,135</b>	<b>5,293</b>	<b>79,755</b>	<b>8,454</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>27,703</b>	<b>4,690</b>	<b>149,175</b>
<b>2002</b>									
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
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20,672</b>	<b>4,863</b>	<b>79,874</b>	<b>10,659</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>29,244</b>	<b>5,098</b>	<b>154,435</b>
<b>2003</b>									
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
March.....	1,804	476	6,460	806	--	524	2,484	451	13,005
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>19,930</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>6,762</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>38,288</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>									
<b>2001 .....</b>	<b>5,219</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>19,376</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>6,880</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>37,003</b>
<b>2002 .....</b>	<b>4,927</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>20,989</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>7,276</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>38,727</b>
<b>2003 .....</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>19,930</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>6,762</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>38,288</b>
<b>Rolling 12 Months Ending in March</b>									
<b>2002 .....</b>	<b>19,843</b>	<b>4,882</b>	<b>81,368</b>	<b>8,771</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>28,099</b>	<b>4,692</b>	<b>150,899</b>
<b>2003 .....</b>	<b>21,276</b>	<b>5,169</b>	<b>78,814</b>	<b>10,550</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>4,417</b>	<b>28,730</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>153,996</b>

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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, March 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	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Percent Change	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>9,986</b>	<b>10,095</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>8,809</b>	<b>7,705</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>647</b>
Connecticut .....	2,416	2,254	7.2	NM	NM	2,393	2,229	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine .....	1,504	1,842	-18.4	NM	NM	986	1,260	17	17	500	565
Massachusetts.....	3,679	3,556	3.5	NM	NM	3,583	3,458	35	44	NM	NM
New Hampshire.....	1,475	1,441	2.4	447	1,252	996	160	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island .....	392	499	-21.6	NM	NM	386	495	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont .....	520	503	3.5	52	400	465	103	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>31,767</b>	<b>33,274</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>5,511</b>	<b>5,698</b>	<b>25,531</b>	<b>26,661</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>829</b>
New Jersey .....	4,650	4,879	-4.7	154	129	4,327	4,435	NM	NM	158	301
New York .....	11,410	13,004	-12.3	3,345	3,228	7,863	9,551	NM	NM	166	187
Pennsylvania .....	15,707	15,391	2.1	2,012	2,341	13,340	12,675	34	33	321	341
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>51,588</b>	<b>50,698</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>34,621</b>	<b>35,155</b>	<b>15,954</b>	<b>14,442</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>1,010</b>
Illinois .....	15,935	14,966	6.5	1,571	2,632	14,083	12,082	NM	NM	264	230
Indiana.....	9,840	9,762	.8	9,254	8,973	301	385	NM	NM	266	384
Michigan .....	9,276	9,457	-1.9	8,174	7,993	912	1,277	45	37	145	151
Ohio.....	11,694	12,032	-2.8	11,104	11,410	552	572	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin.....	4,843	4,481	8.1	4,519	4,147	105	126	NM	NM	207	196
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>24,220</b>	<b>23,465</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>23,412</b>	<b>22,675</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>349</b>
Iowa.....	3,629	3,595	.9	3,379	3,388	133	96	NM	NM	107	100
Kansas .....	3,797	3,415	11.2	3,736	3,362	49	50	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota.....	4,309	4,377	-1.6	3,869	3,952	161	210	NM	NM	269	204
Missouri .....	6,780	6,216	9.1	6,742	6,140	13	50	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska.....	2,236	2,455	-8.9	2,230	2,448	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota.....	2,849	2,758	3.3	2,837	2,738	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota.....	620	647	-4.2	620	647	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>60,725</b>	<b>59,161</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>48,855</b>	<b>47,973</b>	<b>9,867</b>	<b>9,321</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>1,797</b>
Delaware .....	718	507	41.7	NM	NM	657	453	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia .....	13	11	14.8	--	--	13	11	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	15,190	14,618	3.9	13,286	12,737	1,442	1,321	NM	NM	454	551
Georgia.....	9,458	9,652	-2.0	8,931	9,122	NM	NM	NM	NM	440	457
Maryland.....	3,865	3,480	11.1	NM	NM	3,814	3,471	NM	NM	44	4
North Carolina.....	10,695	9,275	15.3	9,761	8,301	465	665	NM	NM	460	302
South Carolina.....	7,509	8,033	-6.5	7,329	7,846	18	65	NM	NM	157	118
Virginia.....	5,641	5,764	-2.1	4,397	4,893	1,026	656	34	47	184	168
West Virginia.....	7,637	7,820	-2.3	5,140	5,054	2,346	2,605	--	--	151	161
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>27,968</b>	<b>29,653</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>25,556</b>	<b>27,291</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>967</b>
Alabama .....	10,114	9,505	6.4	9,583	8,943	53	46	--	--	478	516
Kentucky.....	7,139	8,193	-12.9	6,227	7,151	868	976	--	14	44	53
Mississippi.....	3,518	4,056	-13.3	2,884	3,556	453	342	NM	NM	179	156
Tennessee.....	7,198	7,899	-8.9	6,862	7,641	10	7	NM	NM	318	242
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>42,457</b>	<b>43,603</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>19,921</b>	<b>22,024</b>	<b>16,833</b>	<b>15,862</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5,585</b>	<b>5,676</b>
Arkansas.....	3,544	3,123	13.5	3,128	2,829	227	122	NM	NM	189	171
Louisiana.....	6,849	6,967	-1.7	2,942	3,857	1,727	1,479	78	2	2,102	1,629
Oklahoma.....	4,263	4,386	-2.8	3,744	3,857	392	415	NM	NM	126	112
Texas.....	27,800	29,128	-4.6	10,106	11,480	14,488	13,846	NM	NM	3,168	3,765
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>25,327</b>	<b>25,468</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>21,038</b>	<b>21,559</b>	<b>4,079</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>198</b>
Arizona.....	7,319	7,326	-1	6,074	6,604	1,212	698	NM	NM	32	23
Colorado.....	3,609	3,447	4.7	3,287	3,093	299	331	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho.....	650	773	-15.9	534	648	58	65	--	--	58	60
Montana .....	1,998	2,165	-7.7	330	343	1,661	1,816	--	--	7	6
Nevada.....	2,628	2,611	.7	1,973	1,972	655	638	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	2,609	2,552	2.2	2,553	2,471	38	47	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah.....	2,676	2,653	.9	2,619	2,593	36	35	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming.....	3,839	3,941	-2.6	3,668	3,836	120	54	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>27,517</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>16,660</b>	<b>16,184</b>	<b>9,120</b>	<b>9,213</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,511</b>
California.....	14,299	15,140	-5.6	5,706	6,434	7,022	7,183	159	158	1,411	1,365
Oregon.....	4,644	4,199	10.6	3,926	3,488	638	634	NM	NM	79	76
Washington.....	8,575	7,761	10.5	7,027	6,262	1,460	1,397	NM	NM	76	70
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alaska.....	629	617	1.9	511	507	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii.....	906	861	5.2	578	546	278	280	--	--	NM	NM
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>303,091</b>	<b>303,995</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>197,193</b>	<b>201,286</b>	<b>92,231</b>	<b>88,968</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>13,005</b>	<b>13,095</b>

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.

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



**Table 1.6.B. Net Generation by State, Year-to-Date through March**  
(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
<b>New England</b>	<b>31,240</b>	<b>29,597</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>4,844</b>	<b>27,361</b>	<b>22,710</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>1,822</b>
Connecticut .....	7,671	7,235	6.0	NM	NM	7,598	7,163	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine .....	5,032	5,215	-3.5	NM	NM	3,423	3,591	38	43	1,569	1,581
Massachusetts .....	11,213	9,822	14.2	111	43	10,870	9,515	114	159	NM	NM
New Hampshire .....	4,500	4,097	9.8	1,605	3,603	2,833	420	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island .....	1,326	1,812	-26.8	NM	NM	1,305	1,802	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont .....	1,499	1,417	5.8	158	1,191	1,333	219	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>101,032</b>	<b>97,336</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>17,479</b>	<b>17,265</b>	<b>81,466</b>	<b>77,470</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>2,358</b>
New Jersey .....	15,012	14,441	4.0	567	282	14,021	13,253	NM	NM	388	862
New York .....	34,387	34,759	-1.1	10,181	9,720	23,602	24,390	NM	NM	481	551
Pennsylvania .....	51,633	48,136	7.3	6,732	7,262	43,843	39,827	87	103	971	945
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>159,172</b>	<b>147,901</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>107,255</b>	<b>104,227</b>	<b>48,882</b>	<b>40,462</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>2,949</b>
Illinois .....	48,921	42,703	14.6	5,232	7,804	42,839	34,170	NM	NM	797	667
Indiana .....	31,037	29,383	5.6	29,267	27,115	928	1,085	NM	NM	786	1,125
Michigan .....	27,857	26,836	3.8	24,025	22,794	3,336	3,510	112	104	384	428
Ohio .....	36,700	35,582	3.1	35,093	34,056	1,491	1,385	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin .....	14,657	13,397	9.4	13,639	12,458	288	310	NM	NM	694	593
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>75,080</b>	<b>70,477</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>72,822</b>	<b>68,342</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>939</b>
Iowa .....	10,564	10,570	-1	10,015	9,944	269	309	NM	NM	246	283
Kansas .....	11,750	11,284	4.1	11,559	11,128	110	147	NM	NM	79	9
Minnesota .....	13,485	13,014	3.6	12,182	11,854	469	589	NM	NM	805	538
Missouri .....	21,703	18,228	19.1	21,547	18,099	76	60	30	19	NM	NM
Nebraska .....	7,603	7,714	-1.4	7,584	7,693	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota .....	8,275	7,971	3.8	8,235	7,928	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota .....	1,700	1,696	.2	1,700	1,696	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>190,786</b>	<b>177,190</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>152,833</b>	<b>144,866</b>	<b>32,428</b>	<b>26,669</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>5,255</b>	<b>5,464</b>
Delaware .....	2,238	1,033	116.7	29	39	2,075	894	--	--	134	100
District of Columbia .....	36	15	135.6	--	--	36	15	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	44,084	42,560	3.6	39,130	37,296	3,908	3,649	NM	NM	1,021	1,590
Georgia .....	29,414	28,407	3.5	27,562	26,760	613	245	NM	NM	1,238	1,402
Maryland .....	13,357	10,240	30.4	NM	NM	13,208	10,222	NM	NM	129	4
North Carolina .....	33,613	28,708	17.1	30,708	25,940	1,589	1,756	NM	NM	1,289	985
South Carolina .....	24,358	24,040	1.3	23,813	23,379	87	203	NM	NM	449	444
Virginia .....	18,998	18,161	4.6	15,165	15,842	3,096	1,705	202	118	536	497
West Virginia .....	24,689	24,026	2.8	16,414	15,603	7,816	7,980	--	--	459	443
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>88,969</b>	<b>89,931</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>82,585</b>	<b>82,971</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>2,879</b>	<b>3,038</b>
Alabama .....	32,521	30,497	6.6	30,644	28,762	436	144	--	--	1,440	1,591
Kentucky .....	23,532	23,564	-1	21,074	20,554	2,325	2,826	9	34	125	150
Mississippi .....	9,805	11,909	-17.7	8,711	10,510	687	872	NM	NM	403	522
Tennessee .....	23,111	23,961	-3.5	22,155	23,144	NM	NM	NM	NM	912	775
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>133,342</b>	<b>131,463</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>62,527</b>	<b>67,317</b>	<b>53,611</b>	<b>47,207</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>16,966</b>	<b>16,818</b>
Arkansas .....	11,029	11,055	-2	9,628	10,195	816	339	NM	NM	583	519
Louisiana .....	20,657	20,393	1.3	9,633	11,248	5,304	4,351	120	5	5,601	4,789
Oklahoma .....	13,164	12,983	1.4	11,612	11,523	1,168	1,127	NM	NM	378	327
Texas .....	88,493	87,032	1.7	31,654	34,351	46,323	41,391	NM	NM	10,404	11,183
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>75,665</b>	<b>75,935</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>64,469</b>	<b>65,116</b>	<b>10,578</b>	<b>10,166</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>581</b>
Arizona .....	21,427	21,840	-1.9	18,887	19,606	2,453	2,151	NM	NM	82	78
Colorado .....	10,972	10,787	1.7	10,104	9,893	802	829	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho .....	1,771	2,133	-17.0	1,456	1,803	144	162	--	--	172	169
Montana .....	6,032	5,978	.9	1,050	1,249	4,962	4,712	--	--	20	17
Nevada .....	7,366	7,874	-6.5	5,667	5,969	1,699	1,906	--	--	--	--
New Mexico .....	7,836	7,146	9.6	7,662	6,920	123	137	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah .....	8,698	8,870	-1.9	8,524	8,698	106	107	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming .....	11,563	11,306	2.3	11,121	10,979	290	163	--	--	153	165
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>77,643</b>	<b>79,277</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>45,492</b>	<b>49,335</b>	<b>27,069</b>	<b>25,002</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>4,592</b>	<b>4,434</b>
California .....	41,331	41,496	-4	16,288	17,911	20,432	19,147	459	457	4,153	3,982
Oregon .....	13,152	13,206	-4	10,559	11,014	2,379	1,991	NM	NM	213	199
Washington .....	23,159	24,575	-5.8	18,645	20,410	4,258	3,864	NM	NM	226	253
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>4,479</b>	<b>4,390</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3,066</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alaska .....	1,896	1,882	.8	1,534	1,564	NM	NM	NM	NM	249	223
Hawaii .....	2,583	2,508	3.0	1,533	1,498	901	910	--	--	NM	NM
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>937,409</b>	<b>903,499</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>610,415</b>	<b>607,344</b>	<b>286,757</b>	<b>255,619</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>38,288</b>	<b>38,727</b>

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.

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

**Table 1.7.A. Net Generation from Coal by State, March 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	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Percent Change	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,156</b>	--	--	<b>41</b>	<b>55</b>
Connecticut .....	330	283	16.7	--	--	330	283	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	53	69	-23.6	--	--	16	19	--	--	37	51
Massachusetts.....	955	859	11.1	--	--	951	855	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire.....	319	359	-11.1	319	359	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>12,242</b>	<b>13,573</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>10,619</b>	<b>12,004</b>	NM	NM	<b>188</b>	<b>199</b>
New Jersey .....	974	806	20.8	135	136	839	670	--	--	--	--
New York .....	2,083	3,892	-46.5	153	125	1,874	3,706	NM	NM	53	59
Pennsylvania .....	9,185	8,875	3.5	1,144	1,107	7,906	7,628	NM	NM	135	140
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>35,546</b>	<b>34,649</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>29,298</b>	<b>29,227</b>	<b>5,866</b>	<b>5,046</b>	NM	NM	<b>341</b>	<b>332</b>
Illinois .....	6,833	6,843	-1	1,540	2,528	5,125	4,167	NM	NM	165	146
Indiana.....	9,312	9,070	2.7	9,049	8,749	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan .....	5,532	4,934	12.1	5,416	4,808	34	42	21	22	NM	NM
Ohio.....	10,725	10,923	-1.8	10,243	10,365	460	535	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin.....	3,144	2,879	9.2	3,050	2,778	2	*	NM	NM	89	97
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>19,365</b>	<b>17,613</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>19,016</b>	<b>17,348</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>236</b>
Iowa.....	3,078	3,048	1.0	2,960	2,938	NM	NM	NM	NM	99	90
Kansas .....	2,727	2,502	9.0	2,727	2,502	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	2,652	2,684	-1.2	2,455	2,572	--	--	--	--	197	112
Missouri .....	6,055	4,950	22.3	6,031	4,926	--	--	9	9	NM	NM
Nebraska.....	1,857	1,442	28.8	1,853	1,437	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota.....	2,700	2,650	1.9	2,693	2,636	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota.....	296	337	-12.2	296	337	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>32,631</b>	<b>33,044</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>25,847</b>	<b>26,299</b>	<b>6,401</b>	<b>6,366</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>372</b>
Delaware .....	471	275	71.3	--	--	464	268	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	3,969	3,852	3.0	3,546	3,372	400	458	--	--	NM	NM
Georgia.....	6,296	6,893	-8.7	6,217	6,808	--	--	--	--	79	85
Maryland.....	2,405	2,313	4.0	--	--	2,378	2,313	--	--	26	--
North Carolina.....	6,342	6,279	1.0	6,000	5,939	261	253	NM	NM	74	81
South Carolina.....	2,877	2,972	-3.2	2,835	2,942	--	--	--	--	42	30
Virginia.....	2,832	2,825	.3	2,156	2,242	615	523	--	*	61	58
West Virginia.....	7,439	7,636	-2.6	5,093	4,996	2,283	2,551	--	--	NM	NM
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>18,409</b>	<b>18,311</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>17,066</b>	<b>17,183</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>159</b>
Alabama .....	5,595	4,588	21.9	5,548	4,545	18	11	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky.....	6,722	7,537	-10.8	5,858	6,584	864	953	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	1,577	992	59.0	1,290	992	282	--	--	--	5	--
Tennessee.....	4,515	5,195	-13.1	4,371	5,063	--	--	NM	NM	140	127
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>16,420</b>	<b>15,824</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>11,483</b>	<b>11,489</b>	<b>4,683</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>218</b>
Arkansas.....	1,446	1,070	35.2	1,428	1,063	--	--	--	--	18	7
Louisiana.....	1,732	1,627	6.5	749	802	980	821	--	--	NM	NM
Oklahoma.....	2,950	2,796	5.5	2,738	2,604	167	155	--	--	45	37
Texas.....	10,292	10,331	-.4	6,567	7,020	3,537	3,141	--	--	188	170
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>16,733</b>	<b>17,092</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>15,183</b>	<b>15,459</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Arizona.....	2,588	3,117	-17.0	2,555	3,094	--	--	--	--	32	23
Colorado.....	2,866	2,558	12.0	2,844	2,535	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana .....	1,401	1,549	-9.5	27	30	1,374	1,519	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	1,384	1,313	5.4	1,384	1,313	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	2,322	2,239	3.7	2,322	2,239	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	2,471	2,509	-1.5	2,430	2,469	33	33	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming.....	3,696	3,800	-2.8	3,622	3,779	54	--	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>-.3</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>
California.....	182	213	-14.3	--	--	145	169	--	--	37	44
Oregon.....	407	366	11.4	406	366	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington.....	907	923	-1.7	--	--	904	919	NM	NM	2	3
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alaska.....	NM	NM	--	18	18	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii.....	140	130	8.4	--	--	137	126	--	--	NM	NM
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>154,690</b>	<b>153,359</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>120,068</b>	<b>119,116</b>	<b>32,733</b>	<b>32,474</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>1,679</b>

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. •Coal includes 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 March**  
(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
<b>New England</b>	<b>5,320</b>	<b>4,848</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>3,675</b>	--	--	<b>110</b>	<b>152</b>
Connecticut .....	1,102	885	24.5	--	--	1,102	885	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	147	203	-27.6	--	--	49	64	--	--	98	140
Massachusetts .....	3,023	2,739	10.3	--	--	3,011	2,727	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire .....	1,048	1,020	2.7	1,048	1,020	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>38,911</b>	<b>37,199</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>4,668</b>	<b>33,958</b>	<b>31,959</b>	NM	NM	<b>594</b>	<b>565</b>
New Jersey .....	2,902	2,135	35.9	517	301	2,385	1,834	--	--	--	--
New York .....	6,571	7,398	-11.2	436	307	5,941	6,900	NM	NM	186	185
Pennsylvania .....	29,438	27,666	6.4	3,397	4,060	25,631	23,225	NM	NM	409	380
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>112,576</b>	<b>102,688</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>91,725</b>	<b>87,851</b>	<b>19,647</b>	<b>13,756</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>958</b>
Illinois .....	23,119	19,589	18.0	5,132	7,566	17,447	11,592	NM	NM	532	423
Indiana .....	29,528	27,348	8.0	28,698	26,496	770	793	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan .....	16,369	15,380	6.4	16,034	15,066	109	79	53	57	NM	NM
Ohio .....	33,778	31,527	7.1	32,388	30,172	1,320	1,292	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin .....	9,782	8,844	10.6	9,473	8,551	2	*	NM	NM	296	282
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>59,489</b>	<b>54,183</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>58,480</b>	<b>53,511</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>599</b>
Iowa .....	9,106	8,787	3.6	8,827	8,478	NM	NM	NM	NM	221	254
Kansas .....	8,598	8,330	3.2	8,598	8,330	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota .....	8,674	8,547	1.5	8,055	8,289	--	--	--	--	619	258
Missouri .....	18,952	15,077	25.7	18,878	15,011	--	--	28	18	NM	NM
Nebraska .....	5,470	4,850	12.8	5,457	4,836	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota .....	7,797	7,639	2.1	7,774	7,614	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota .....	891	953	-6.5	891	953	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>105,570</b>	<b>98,011</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>83,562</b>	<b>78,842</b>	<b>20,871</b>	<b>18,017</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>1,125</b>
Delaware .....	1,284	535	140.2	--	--	1,262	515	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	14,033	13,869	1.2	12,766	12,462	1,242	1,340	--	--	NM	NM
Georgia .....	18,615	18,733	-6	18,401	18,506	--	--	--	--	214	227
Maryland .....	8,049	6,211	29.6	--	--	7,972	6,211	--	--	77	--
North Carolina .....	20,074	17,504	14.7	18,950	16,465	876	773	NM	NM	223	241
South Carolina .....	9,428	8,578	9.9	9,300	8,463	--	--	--	--	128	115
Virginia .....	9,951	8,992	10.7	7,880	7,478	1,882	1,334	--	1	189	179
West Virginia .....	24,136	23,589	2.3	16,266	15,469	7,636	7,845	--	--	234	275
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>57,725</b>	<b>54,423</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>54,558</b>	<b>51,088</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>484</b>
Alabama .....	17,970	14,890	20.7	17,819	14,754	52	40	--	--	99	96
Kentucky .....	22,286	22,034	1.1	19,987	19,236	2,300	2,798	--	--	--	--
Mississippi .....	3,802	2,581	47.3	3,514	2,581	282	--	--	--	6	--
Tennessee .....	13,666	14,918	-8.4	13,237	14,517	--	--	NM	NM	415	388
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>54,711</b>	<b>51,787</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>37,779</b>	<b>37,624</b>	<b>16,073</b>	<b>13,442</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>721</b>
Arkansas .....	4,747	5,143	-7.7	4,712	5,122	--	--	--	--	35	21
Louisiana .....	5,768	5,365	7.5	2,635	2,637	3,097	2,717	--	--	36	11
Oklahoma .....	9,162	8,525	7.5	8,475	7,906	550	506	--	--	137	113
Texas .....	35,034	32,753	7.0	21,956	21,958	12,425	10,219	--	--	652	576
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>52,125</b>	<b>51,404</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>47,439</b>	<b>47,187</b>	<b>4,495</b>	<b>4,034</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>183</b>
Arizona .....	8,659	9,072	-4.5	8,578	8,994	--	--	--	--	81	77
Colorado .....	8,782	8,541	2.8	8,708	8,470	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho .....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana .....	4,305	3,945	9.1	85	85	4,220	3,860	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	3,959	4,188	-5.5	3,959	4,188	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico .....	7,046	6,302	11.8	7,046	6,302	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah .....	8,198	8,465	-3.1	8,074	8,333	100	102	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming .....	11,155	10,873	2.6	10,990	10,815	100	--	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>4,402</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>131</b>
California .....	600	603	-4	--	--	479	485	--	--	121	118
Oregon .....	1,137	1,131	.5	1,134	1,133	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington .....	2,664	2,569	3.7	--	--	2,657	2,553	NM	NM	6	15
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alaska .....	NM	NM	--	52	53	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii .....	405	393	3.0	--	--	393	382	--	--	NM	NM
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>491,386</b>	<b>459,384</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>380,127</b>	<b>362,977</b>	<b>105,465</b>	<b>91,228</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>4,927</b>

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. •Coal includes 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, March 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	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Percent Change	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Connecticut .....	238	300	-20.7	NM	NM	233	297	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine .....	202	92	118.6	--	--	139	16	*	*	63	76
Massachusetts.....	714	645	10.6	NM	NM	657	607	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire.....	110	3	3276.2	103	1	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>2,477</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
New Jersey .....	277	17	1546.4	29	1	230	8	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York .....	1,692	816	107.3	742	474	923	326	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania .....	508	233	117.9	NM	NM	483	207	NM	NM	NM	NM
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>
Illinois .....	172	11	1491.2	NM	NM	166	5	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana .....	36	79	-54.5	24	52	NM	NM	NM	NM	11	26
Michigan .....	54	71	-24.4	52	70	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio .....	37	39	-5.4	36	39	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin .....	45	29	55.1	17	14	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>-41.4</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Iowa .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas .....	44	125	-65.1	43	125	--	--	--	--	*	*
Minnesota .....	76	60	28.3	75	57	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota .....	NM	NM	--	3	4	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota .....	2	*	2669.0	2	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>3,819</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Delaware .....	148	106	39.0	NM	NM	120	74	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia .....	13	11	14.8	--	--	13	11	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	2,863	3,020	-5.2	2,701	2,925	144	74	--	--	NM	NM
Georgia .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maryland .....	374	207	80.8	NM	NM	369	204	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina .....	NM	NM	--	28	52	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina .....	28	34	-17.2	16	24	--	--	NM	NM	12	10
Virginia .....	504	243	107.9	276	226	215	7	NM	NM	NM	NM
West Virginia .....	16	31	-47.8	12	30	3	*	--	--	NM	NM
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>198.7</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alabama .....	NM	NM	--	11	17	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky .....	22	7	214.6	20	7	2	*	--	--	--	--
Mississippi .....	164	2	8656.0	162	*	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee .....	33	46	-28.7	31	44	*	--	--	--	NM	NM
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>16</b>
Arkansas .....	19	13	46.8	15	13	--	--	--	--	4	*
Louisiana .....	372	181	105.7	221	6	146	173	--	--	4	2
Oklahoma .....	30	4	701.6	26	*	--	--	NM	NM	4	3
Texas .....	296	186	59.3	124	2	142	173	NM	NM	30	11
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Arizona .....	NM	NM	--	6	6	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado .....	NM	NM	--	3	4	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho .....	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	40	60	-33.3	NM	NM	40	60	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	2	1	146.2	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico .....	NM	NM	--	4	2	--	*	--	--	NM	NM
Utah .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming .....	NM	NM	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
California .....	177	209	-15.5	3	3	141	158	NM	NM	NM	NM
Oregon .....	NM	NM	--	12	1	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Washington .....	NM	NM	--	1	*	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alaska .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii .....	710	651	9.1	577	545	107	100	--	--	NM	NM
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>10,323</b>	<b>7,924</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>5,515</b>	<b>4,960</b>	<b>4,290</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>415</b>

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. •Petroleum includes 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 March**  
(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
<b>New England</b>	<b>5,001</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>258</b>
Connecticut .....	973	770	26.3	NM	NM	954	764	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine .....	919	229	300.7	--	--	708	33	1	1	210	196
Massachusetts.....	2,547	1,502	69.5	105	9	2,328	1,394	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire.....	524	25	2014.2	499	19	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	5	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>8,274</b>	<b>2,751</b>	<b>200.8</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>5,151</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
New Jersey .....	973	45	2042.6	81	7	827	19	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York .....	5,344	2,163	147.0	2,795	1,468	2,456	648	NM	NM	60	38
Pennsylvania .....	1,956	542	260.9	NM	NM	1,868	456	NM	NM	NM	NM
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>128</b>
Illinois .....	667	57	1066.3	NM	NM	648	41	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana .....	132	177	-25.8	95	115	2	--	NM	NM	33	62
Michigan .....	271	180	50.5	266	178	--	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio .....	119	91	30.5	111	91	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin.....	127	96	32.2	48	37	NM	NM	NM	NM	73	58
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Iowa.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas .....	235	247	-4.8	235	247	--	--	--	--	*	*
Minnesota.....	225	161	40.1	214	156	7	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota.....	NM	NM	--	10	7	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota.....	5	*	1725.7	5	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>12,569</b>	<b>8,633</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>8,949</b>	<b>7,494</b>	<b>3,113</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>411</b>
Delaware .....	729	177	311.4	NM	NM	651	99	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia .....	36	15	135.6	--	--	36	15	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	7,341	6,539	12.3	6,937	6,307	371	167	--	--	NM	NM
Georgia.....	367	281	30.7	89	65	NM	NM	NM	NM	206	201
Maryland.....	1,402	390	259.0	NM	NM	1,387	384	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina.....	356	217	64.4	203	152	80	5	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina.....	152	67	128.3	103	42	11	--	NM	NM	37	24
Virginia.....	2,102	877	139.7	1,515	816	487	27	76	13	NM	NM
West Virginia.....	85	71	20.2	62	66	19	2	--	--	NM	NM
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alabama .....	96	86	11.3	60	58	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky.....	70	25	181.1	54	24	16	1	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	216	6	3733.7	211	2	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee.....	146	90	63.2	136	83	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>35</b>
Arkansas.....	102	52	97.6	92	51	--	--	--	--	10	1
Louisiana.....	740	476	55.3	308	10	414	461	--	--	19	5
Oklahoma.....	117	11	962.5	104	2	--	--	NM	NM	12	9
Texas .....	977	478	104.5	287	6	605	451	NM	NM	85	20
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>-15.1</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Arizona.....	NM	NM	--	9	17	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado.....	NM	NM	--	7	8	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho.....	*	*	-44.4	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	118	156	-24.7	NM	NM	117	156	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	4	7	-39.2	4	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	NM	NM	--	13	7	--	1	--	--	NM	NM
Utah.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	NM	NM	--	8	9	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
California.....	574	591	-2.8	8	13	452	436	NM	NM	114	142
Oregon.....	31	3	997.3	30	2	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Washington.....	NM	NM	--	3	2	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alaska.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii.....	1,938	1,841	5.3	1,532	1,495	325	325	--	--	NM	NM
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>33,220</b>	<b>19,316</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>16,619</b>	<b>12,104</b>	<b>14,861</b>	<b>5,906</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>1,218</b>

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. •Petroleum includes 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, March 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	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Percent Change	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>3,496</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>177</b>
Connecticut .....	573	642	-10.8	--	--	556	620	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine .....	676	1,008	-32.9	--	--	525	868	NM	NM	151	140
Massachusetts.....	1,361	1,353	.6	1	16	1,329	1,300	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire.....	NM	NM	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island .....	377	487	-22.6	--	--	376	487	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont .....	*	*	-75.0	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>4,430</b>	<b>-22.5</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>410</b>
New Jersey .....	921	1,342	-31.3	2	3	776	1,069	NM	NM	133	255
New York .....	2,152	2,613	-17.6	524	641	1,557	1,875	NM	NM	63	83
Pennsylvania .....	359	475	-24.4	NM	NM	282	386	NM	NM	65	72
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>-29.7</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>163</b>
Illinois .....	308	527	-41.5	NM	NM	206	365	NM	NM	68	48
Indiana .....	218	302	-27.8	154	159	49	76	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan .....	808	1,246	-35.1	82	163	709	1,057	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio .....	79	54	45.4	21	29	55	22	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin.....	209	178	17.5	105	52	71	99	NM	NM	29	22
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>-46.5</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Iowa.....	29	42	-31.7	20	30	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota.....	82	139	-40.7	30	20	36	92	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri .....	94	256	-63.5	80	205	13	50	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska.....	11	7	49.7	10	6	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota.....	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota.....	1	3	-81.9	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>5,828</b>	<b>5,201</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>4,673</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>253</b>
Delaware .....	73	112	-35.0	1	*	72	112	--	--	*	--
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	5,185	4,203	23.4	4,546	3,555	572	469	NM	NM	NM	NM
Georgia.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	80	61	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland.....	39	64	-39.9	NM	NM	35	60	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina.....	172	386	-55.3	NM	NM	152	366	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina.....	35	131	-73.2	21	68	13	60	NM	NM	1	2
Virginia.....	184	138	33.0	71	60	86	50	--	16	NM	NM
West Virginia.....	14	24	-41.6	*	*	7	15	--	--	NM	NM
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>3,231</b>	<b>-58.4</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>242</b>
Alabama .....	595	1,088	-45.3	491	919	20	17	--	--	84	151
Kentucky.....	NM	NM	--	10	32	1	22	--	14	NM	NM
Mississippi.....	690	2,025	-66.0	475	1,626	169	341	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee.....	36	33	8.8	13	10	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>18,235</b>	<b>19,488</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>3,871</b>	<b>5,439</b>	<b>9,940</b>	<b>9,387</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4,310</b>	<b>4,621</b>
Arkansas.....	286	209	36.6	40	68	227	122	NM	NM	NM	NM
Louisiana.....	3,003	3,516	-14.6	843	1,755	489	394	78	2	1,593	1,365
Oklahoma.....	1,091	1,406	-22.4	821	1,100	225	260	NM	NM	43	43
Texas.....	13,855	14,357	-3.5	2,167	2,516	8,999	8,611	NM	NM	2,655	3,194
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>3,550</b>	<b>3,341</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Arizona.....	1,500	1,083	38.5	287	384	1,212	698	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado.....	690	781	-11.6	409	465	264	296	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho.....	NM	NM	--	1	31	NM	NM	--	--	5	10
Montana .....	2	1	145.7	1	*	--	*	--	--	1	1
Nevada.....	893	1,007	-11.3	342	472	551	535	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	261	279	-6.5	207	201	37	46	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming.....	47	55	-15.7	13	19	10	14	--	--	23	22
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>8,233</b>	<b>8,549</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>5,845</b>	<b>5,963</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>1,073</b>
California.....	6,935	7,143	-2.9	803	908	4,919	5,069	NM	NM	1,089	1,028
Oregon.....	646	838	-22.8	117	268	492	535	NM	NM	37	34
Washington.....	652	568	14.7	206	173	434	358	NM	NM	8	10
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>71</b>
Alaska.....	354	327	8.4	283	256	--	--	--	--	72	71
Hawaii.....	--	26	--	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>45,901</b>	<b>50,975</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>13,460</b>	<b>16,548</b>	<b>25,626</b>	<b>26,923</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>6,460</b>	<b>7,124</b>

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 includes 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 March**  
(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
<b>New England</b>	<b>8,722</b>	<b>10,174</b>	<b>-14.3</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>7,982</b>	<b>9,485</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>534</b>
Connecticut .....	1,201	1,752	-31.4	--	--	1,152	1,690	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine .....	2,348	3,012	-22.0	--	--	1,775	2,585	NM	NM	573	427
Massachusetts .....	3,883	3,611	7.5	NM	NM	3,781	3,434	69	108	NM	NM
New Hampshire .....	NM	NM	--	*	3	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island .....	1,274	1,777	-28.3	--	--	1,273	1,776	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont .....	*	1	-78.4	*	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>9,795</b>	<b>12,906</b>	<b>-24.1</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>7,555</b>	<b>9,614</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>1,182</b>
New Jersey .....	2,909	3,884	-25.1	5	7	2,566	3,102	NM	NM	305	733
New York .....	6,063	7,985	-24.1	1,447	1,978	4,415	5,732	NM	NM	164	241
Pennsylvania .....	823	1,038	-20.7	NM	NM	573	780	NM	NM	210	209
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>5,572</b>	<b>6,183</b>	<b>-9.9</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>3,906</b>	<b>4,284</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>481</b>
Illinois .....	987	1,170	-15.6	NM	NM	697	766	NM	NM	176	136
Indiana .....	682	904	-24.5	406	424	137	269	NM	NM	138	207
Michigan .....	3,118	3,522	-11.5	306	484	2,761	2,969	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio .....	155	132	17.7	39	71	106	50	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin .....	630	454	38.7	307	145	206	229	NM	NM	103	64
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>-24.9</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>89</b>
Iowa .....	83	124	-33.2	54	90	--	--	NM	NM	25	29
Kansas .....	289	263	9.6	209	254	--	--	NM	NM	79	9
Minnesota .....	311	337	-7.8	118	52	149	209	NM	NM	22	49
Missouri .....	365	670	-45.6	287	609	76	60	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska .....	37	41	-10.5	35	38	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota .....	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota .....	4	14	-70.2	4	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>16,139</b>	<b>14,964</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>12,289</b>	<b>11,037</b>	<b>3,317</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>710</b>
Delaware .....	165	282	-41.5	3	*	162	281	--	--	*	--
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	13,051	11,750	11.1	11,358	9,965	1,407	1,295	NM	NM	271	475
Georgia .....	678	451	50.5	NM	NM	537	225	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland .....	217	181	20.1	NM	NM	208	177	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina .....	731	914	-20.0	214	51	510	857	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina .....	456	794	-42.5	391	586	64	192	NM	NM	1	15
Virginia .....	803	541	48.4	266	364	412	124	43	21	82	31
West Virginia .....	37	53	-29.0	1	1	17	28	--	--	NM	NM
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>5,785</b>	<b>10,118</b>	<b>-42.8</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>8,421</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>695</b>
Alabama .....	2,683	3,622	-25.9	2,061	3,139	339	50	--	--	283	432
Kentucky .....	122	190	-35.9	64	77	9	27	9	34	NM	NM
Mississippi .....	2,827	6,230	-54.6	2,279	5,196	402	868	NM	NM	141	161
Tennessee .....	154	76	103.2	95	9	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>55,921</b>	<b>54,979</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>11,775</b>	<b>14,424</b>	<b>30,670</b>	<b>26,805</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>13,250</b>	<b>13,634</b>
Arkansas .....	953	576	65.4	66	179	816	339	NM	NM	71	58
Louisiana .....	8,856	9,200	-3.7	2,832	4,321	1,533	924	120	5	4,371	3,949
Oklahoma .....	3,491	3,928	-11.1	2,727	3,175	617	621	NM	NM	141	126
Texas .....	42,621	41,275	3.3	6,149	6,749	27,703	24,921	NM	NM	8,667	9,501
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>8,869</b>	<b>9,046</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>3,899</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>4,733</b>	<b>4,666</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>238</b>
Arizona .....	3,115	2,913	7.0	658	758	2,453	2,151	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado .....	1,995	1,956	2.0	1,252	1,180	690	720	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho .....	52	110	-53.1	3	36	NM	NM	--	--	16	34
Montana .....	5	3	88.3	3	*	--	*	--	--	2	2
Nevada .....	2,503	2,938	-14.8	1,107	1,343	1,396	1,596	--	--	--	--
New Mexico .....	721	748	-3.6	553	529	118	133	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah .....	315	217	45.4	270	182	1	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming .....	162	161	.7	52	52	42	25	--	--	68	84
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>24,912</b>	<b>23,057</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>3,363</b>	<b>18,018</b>	<b>16,049</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>3,213</b>
California .....	20,422	18,923	7.9	2,176	2,163	14,617	13,312	366	398	3,263	3,050
Oregon .....	2,615	2,625	-.4	428	803	2,080	1,726	NM	NM	105	95
Washington .....	1,875	1,509	24.3	520	398	1,321	1,011	NM	NM	22	68
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>212</b>
Alaska .....	1,071	1,010	6.1	871	797	--	--	--	--	200	212
Hawaii .....	71	86	-17.0	--	--	71	86	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>137,947</b>	<b>143,973</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>39,753</b>	<b>46,544</b>	<b>77,240</b>	<b>75,389</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>19,930</b>	<b>20,989</b>

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 includes 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, March 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	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Percent Change	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	*	9	-99.9	--	--	*	9	--	--	--	--
Connecticut .....	--	9	-100.0	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	NM	NM	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	NM	NM
New Jersey .....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	NM	NM
New York .....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pennsylvania .....	NM	NM	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	NM	NM
<b>East North Central</b>	219	342	-36.0	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	211	331
Illinois .....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Indiana.....	182	287	-36.5	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	182	287
Michigan .....	*	1	-66.3	--	--	*	1	--	--	--	--
Ohio.....	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Wisconsin.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>West North Central</b>	NM	NM	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Iowa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri .....	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska.....	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	67	59	12.1	--	--	31	37	--	--	36	22
Delaware .....	26	13	93.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	13
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	1	1	-1.4	--	--	*	*	--	--	1	1
Georgia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland.....	31	37	-16.9	--	--	31	37	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	*	*	-66.7	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
South Carolina.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia.....	9	8	13.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	8
<b>East South Central</b>	14	22	-35.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	22
Alabama .....	14	21	-32.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	21
Kentucky.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	*	1	-84.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	1
<b>West South Central</b>	354	254	39.4	--	--	31	55	--	--	324	199
Arkansas.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	171	43	300.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	171	43
Oklahoma.....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Texas .....	177	206	-14.1	--	--	31	55	--	--	146	151
<b>Mountain</b>	NM	NM	--	*	*	2	*	--	--	NM	NM
Arizona.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado.....	*	*	-39.3	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	2	*	3514.7	--	--	2	*	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	172	169	1.9	--	--	25	28	NM	NM	147	141
California.....	147	141	4.4	--	--	*	*	NM	NM	147	141
Oregon.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	25	28	-10.3	--	--	25	28	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Alaska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>828</b>

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. •Other gases include 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 March**  
(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
<b>New England</b>	*	9	-99.9	--	--	*	9	--	--	--	--
Connecticut .....	--	9	-100.0	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	*	*	-30.0	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	NM	NM	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	NM	NM
New Jersey .....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	NM	NM
New York .....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pennsylvania .....	NM	NM	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	NM	NM
<b>East North Central</b>	647	1,004	-35.6	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	623	972
Illinois .....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Indiana.....	543	843	-35.6	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	542	842
Michigan .....	1	2	-58.0	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--
Ohio.....	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Wisconsin.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>West North Central</b>	NM	NM	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Iowa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri .....	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska.....	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	184	186	-.9	--	--	93	115	--	--	91	70
Delaware .....	60	39	52.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	39
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	6	5	24.0	--	--	*	*	--	--	6	5
Georgia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland.....	92	115	-19.6	--	--	92	115	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	*	*	-73.6	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
South Carolina.....	*	*	-65.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Virginia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia.....	26	27	-3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	27
<b>East South Central</b>	37	64	-42.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	37	64
Alabama .....	36	60	-39.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	60
Kentucky.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	1	4	-84.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4
<b>West South Central</b>	1,025	760	34.8	--	--	103	185	--	--	922	576
Arkansas.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	303	116	161.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	303	116
Oklahoma.....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Texas .....	701	627	11.8	--	--	103	185	--	--	598	442
<b>Mountain</b>	NM	NM	--	1	1	9	1	--	--	NM	NM
Arizona.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado.....	1	1	46.1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	6	1	817.3	--	--	6	1	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	445	437	1.9	--	--	77	77	NM	NM	369	360
California.....	369	361	2.4	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	369	360
Oregon.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	76	76	-.5	--	--	76	76	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Alaska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
<b>U.S. Total</b>	2,550	2,772	-8.0	2	1	305	419	*	*	2,244	2,353

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. ●Other gases include 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, March 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	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Percent Change	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>9.9</b>	--	<b>1,211</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>1,343</b>	--	--	--	--
Connecticut .....	1,088	850	28.0	--	--	1,088	850	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts.....	465	493	-5.7	--	--	465	493	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	861	862	-1	--	862	861	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	393	350	12.4	--	350	393	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>10,728</b>	<b>11,053</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>9,672</b>	<b>9,732</b>	--	--	--	--
New Jersey.....	2,373	2,580	-8.0	--	--	2,373	2,580	--	--	--	--
New York.....	3,228	3,101	4.1	358	167	2,870	2,934	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania.....	5,126	5,372	-4.6	697	1,153	4,429	4,219	--	--	--	--
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>13,065</b>	<b>12,454</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4,539</b>	<b>4,990</b>	<b>8,526</b>	<b>7,464</b>	--	--	--	--
Illinois.....	8,526	7,464	14.2	--	--	8,526	7,464	--	--	--	--
Indiana.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan.....	2,595	2,910	-10.8	2,595	2,910	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio.....	785	935	-16.0	785	935	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin.....	1,159	1,144	1.3	1,159	1,144	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>3,939</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>3,939</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa.....	315	341	-7.6	315	341	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas.....	886	609	45.4	886	609	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	1,238	1,223	1.3	1,238	1,223	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri.....	585	845	-30.8	585	845	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska.....	284	922	-69.2	284	922	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>14,570</b>	<b>14,918</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>13,923</b>	<b>14,273</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>645</b>	--	--	--	--
Delaware.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	2,464	2,853	-13.7	2,464	2,853	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia.....	2,255	2,083	8.3	2,255	2,083	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland.....	647	645	.4	--	--	647	645	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	3,196	2,159	48.1	3,196	2,159	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina.....	4,112	4,737	-13.2	4,112	4,737	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia.....	1,896	2,441	-22.3	1,896	2,441	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>5,585</b>	<b>-14.9</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>5,585</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alabama.....	2,222	2,687	-17.3	2,222	2,687	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	959	938	2.2	959	938	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	1,571	1,960	-19.8	1,571	1,960	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>6,135</b>	<b>-15.5</b>	<b>3,688</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>1,626</b>	--	--	--	--
Arkansas.....	1,391	1,341	3.7	1,391	1,341	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	1,130	1,294	-12.7	1,130	1,294	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas.....	2,663	3,500	-23.9	1,168	1,874	1,495	1,626	--	--	--	--
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>2,344</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona.....	2,560	2,344	9.2	2,560	2,344	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>4,058</b>	<b>-27.1</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>4,058</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
California.....	2,508	3,227	-22.3	2,508	3,227	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	452	831	-45.6	452	831	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>59,933</b>	<b>63,041</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>36,786</b>	<b>42,230</b>	<b>23,147</b>	<b>20,810</b>	--	--	--	--

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 March**  
(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
<b>New England</b>	<b>8,809</b>	<b>8,378</b>	<b>5.1</b>	--	<b>3,587</b>	<b>8,809</b>	<b>4,791</b>	--	--	--	--
Connecticut .....	3,900	3,348	16.5	--	--	3,900	3,348	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts.....	1,278	1,443	-11.5	--	--	1,278	1,443	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	2,500	2,502	-1	--	2,502	2,500	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	1,131	1,085	4.2	--	1,085	1,131	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>36,268</b>	<b>35,971</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>4,069</b>	<b>3,859</b>	<b>32,198</b>	<b>32,111</b>	--	--	--	--
New Jersey.....	7,930	7,977	-6	--	--	7,930	7,977	--	--	--	--
New York.....	10,183	10,249	-6	1,060	846	9,122	9,403	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania.....	18,155	17,744	2.3	3,009	3,013	15,146	14,732	--	--	--	--
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>37,058</b>	<b>35,393</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>13,181</b>	<b>13,825</b>	<b>23,876</b>	<b>21,568</b>	--	--	--	--
Illinois.....	23,876	21,568	10.7	--	--	23,876	21,568	--	--	--	--
Indiana.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan.....	7,370	6,980	5.6	7,370	6,980	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio.....	2,474	3,574	-30.8	2,474	3,574	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin.....	3,338	3,271	2.1	3,338	3,271	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>11,204</b>	<b>11,236</b>	<b>-.3</b>	<b>11,204</b>	<b>11,236</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa.....	916	1,149	-20.3	916	1,149	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas.....	2,518	2,297	9.6	2,518	2,297	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	3,608	3,145	14.7	3,608	3,145	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri.....	2,243	2,026	10.7	2,243	2,026	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska.....	1,920	2,619	-26.7	1,920	2,619	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>47,952</b>	<b>49,185</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>45,140</b>	<b>46,389</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>2,796</b>	--	--	--	--
Delaware.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	7,978	8,478	-5.9	7,978	8,478	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia.....	8,075	7,592	6.4	8,075	7,592	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland.....	2,812	2,796	.6	--	--	2,812	2,796	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	10,151	8,776	15.7	10,151	8,776	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina.....	13,509	14,130	-4.4	13,509	14,130	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia.....	5,426	7,413	-26.8	5,426	7,413	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>16,342</b>	<b>17,788</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>16,342</b>	<b>17,788</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alabama.....	7,313	8,302	-11.9	7,313	8,302	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	2,707	2,731	-.9	2,707	2,731	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	6,322	6,755	-6.4	6,322	6,755	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>15,655</b>	<b>18,431</b>	<b>-15.1</b>	<b>10,916</b>	<b>13,611</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>4,820</b>	--	--	--	--
Arkansas.....	4,039	3,884	4.0	4,039	3,884	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	3,858	4,280	-9.9	3,858	4,280	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas.....	7,758	10,266	-24.4	3,019	5,447	4,739	4,820	--	--	--	--
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>7,925</b>	<b>7,755</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7,925</b>	<b>7,755</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona.....	7,925	7,755	2.2	7,925	7,755	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>8,874</b>	<b>11,489</b>	<b>-22.8</b>	<b>8,874</b>	<b>11,489</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
California.....	6,873	9,343	-26.4	6,873	9,343	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	2,001	2,146	-6.7	2,001	2,146	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>190,086</b>	<b>195,625</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>117,652</b>	<b>129,539</b>	<b>72,434</b>	<b>66,086</b>	--	--	--	--

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, March 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	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Percent Change	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>-15.8</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>118</b>
Connecticut .....	57	26	119.8	NM	NM	55	25	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	242	291	-16.9	NM	NM	178	186	--	--	64	105
Massachusetts.....	16	30	-48.9	NM	NM	14	29	1	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire.....	99	132	-25.3	25	31	61	90	--	--	13	11
Rhode Island .....	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	87	115	-24.1	NM	NM	57	88	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
New Jersey .....	-9	-9	-2.1	-11	-11	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New York .....	2,040	2,371	-14.0	1,566	1,822	466	541	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania .....	243	140	73.4	171	81	72	59	--	--	--	--
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>
Illinois .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Indiana .....	26	13	104.1	26	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan .....	43	49	-13.1	28	38	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Ohio .....	19	43	-55.3	19	43	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin.....	177	155	14.2	156	140	NM	NM	NM	NM	18	14
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>
Iowa.....	72	74	-2.0	70	72	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Kansas .....	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	64	63	2.1	38	42	NM	NM	--	--	23	19
Missouri .....	27	95	-71.8	27	95	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska.....	71	81	-12.3	71	81	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	140	98	42.1	140	98	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	321	306	5.0	321	306	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>191.3</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>125</b>
Delaware .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	19	22	-14.6	19	22	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia.....	437	179	144.6	433	175	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland.....	302	160	88.7	--	--	302	160	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	740	202	266.0	519	134	NM	NM	NM	NM	220	67
South Carolina.....	348	78	343.0	343	74	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Virginia.....	3	-72	-104.8	-2	-77	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
West Virginia.....	154	118	30.4	31	25	52	39	--	--	71	54
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>25</b>
Alabama .....	1,311	775	69.1	1,311	775	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky.....	338	529	-36.1	338	529	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi .....	1	2	-33.6	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	967	590	63.9	876	564	--	--	--	--	91	25
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Arkansas.....	254	345	-26.4	254	345	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	105	86	22.7	--	--	105	86	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma.....	159	152	4.4	159	152	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas.....	83	73	14.4	80	68	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>2,361</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Arizona.....	662	770	-14.1	662	770	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado.....	26	85	-69.0	24	82	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	578	665	-13.0	533	617	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	546	551	-9	302	313	244	238	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	246	187	31.4	245	186	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	20	28	-27.4	20	28	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	41	42	-3.8	40	41	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	27	32	-17.0	27	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>12,262</b>	<b>10,511</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>12,087</b>	<b>10,360</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
California.....	2,477	2,370	4.5	2,373	2,277	104	93	--	--	--	--
Oregon.....	3,434	2,889	18.9	3,390	2,854	44	35	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	6,350	5,253	20.9	6,324	5,229	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alaska.....	159	148	7.2	159	148	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	NM	NM	--	*	1	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>23,552</b>	<b>20,360</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>21,143</b>	<b>18,249</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>318</b>

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. ●Hydroelectric power includes 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 March**  
(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
<b>New England</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>267</b>
Connecticut .....	125	75	66.3	NM	NM	119	71	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	574	612	-6.2	NM	NM	407	378	--	--	166	234
Massachusetts.....	16	27	-39.5	NM	NM	12	23	1	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire.....	213	278	-23.4	58	59	142	193	--	--	14	26
Rhode Island .....	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	234	240	-2.5	72	61	158	176	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>6,096</b>	<b>6,652</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>4,727</b>	<b>5,275</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>
New Jersey .....	-30	-28	7.2	-36	-33	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New York .....	5,625	6,362	-11.6	4,442	5,122	1,172	1,222	NM	NM	11	18
Pennsylvania .....	501	319	57.4	320	186	182	133	--	--	--	--
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>52</b>
Illinois .....	38	33	14.6	NM	NM	24	22	NM	NM	--	--
Indiana.....	69	79	-12.7	69	79	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan .....	79	113	-29.8	44	80	27	25	--	--	NM	NM
Ohio.....	81	149	-45.8	81	149	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin.....	448	431	4.0	386	382	NM	NM	NM	NM	57	44
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>
Iowa.....	178	211	-15.6	174	207	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Kansas .....	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	157	185	-15.1	102	128	NM	NM	--	--	47	49
Missouri .....	68	262	-74.2	68	262	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska.....	141	195	-27.7	141	195	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	450	307	46.8	450	307	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	798	728	9.6	798	728	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>363</b>
Delaware .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	59	51	15.6	59	51	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia.....	951	537	77.3	942	528	NM	NM	--	--	9	8
Maryland.....	605	391	54.6	--	--	605	391	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	1,724	739	133.4	1,189	496	NM	NM	NM	NM	531	239
South Carolina.....	516	166	210.1	504	156	11	10	NM	NM	--	--
Virginia.....	91	-219	-141.4	78	-230	12	11	--	--	NM	NM
West Virginia.....	366	280	30.6	78	60	111	105	--	--	177	115
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>6,980</b>	<b>5,655</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>6,720</b>	<b>5,507</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>144</b>
Alabama .....	3,391	2,509	35.1	3,391	2,509	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky.....	965	1,217	-20.8	965	1,217	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi .....	2	4	-44.0	--	--	2	4	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	2,622	1,924	36.3	2,364	1,780	--	--	--	--	258	144
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>-17.1</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Arkansas.....	718	958	-25.0	718	958	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	245	232	5.6	--	--	245	232	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma.....	306	440	-30.5	306	440	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas.....	251	203	23.8	242	192	9	11	--	--	--	--
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>5,793</b>	<b>6,761</b>	<b>-14.3</b>	<b>5,060</b>	<b>5,944</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Arizona.....	1,710	2,067	-17.2	1,710	2,067	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado.....	121	221	-45.3	115	215	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	1,555	1,879	-17.3	1,452	1,767	103	112	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	1,579	1,858	-15.0	960	1,164	619	694	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	600	432	38.8	597	430	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	50	82	-39.4	50	82	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	113	125	-9.5	111	122	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	64	96	-33.1	64	96	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>32,540</b>	<b>33,546</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>32,141</b>	<b>33,187</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
California.....	7,413	6,550	13.2	7,177	6,339	236	211	--	--	--	--
Oregon.....	9,069	9,167	-1.1	8,967	9,077	102	90	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	16,057	17,829	-9.9	15,996	17,772	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alaska.....	419	453	-7.6	419	453	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	NM	NM	--	*	2	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>61,362</b>	<b>60,805</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>55,645</b>	<b>55,673</b>	<b>4,398</b>	<b>4,208</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>906</b>

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. ●Hydroelectric power includes 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, March 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	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Percent Change	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>201</b>
Connecticut .....	130	144	-9.6	--	--	130	144	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	331	381	-13.1	--	--	129	172	17	17	185	192
Massachusetts.....	170	176	-3.6	--	--	167	174	2	2	NM	NM
New Hampshire.....	81	78	3.7	--	--	73	70	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island .....	9	8	4.9	--	--	9	8	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	37	37	-8	20	22	15	15	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>
New Jersey .....	108	108	.1	--	--	106	106	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York .....	206	200	2.9	--	--	173	169	17	16	16	16
Pennsylvania .....	231	237	-2.3	--	--	168	176	20	16	43	44
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>124</b>
Illinois .....	58	79	-25.9	--	--	51	72	NM	NM	7	6
Indiana .....	13	11	17.6	--	--	7	7	NM	NM	2	*
Michigan .....	244	246	-7	1	3	158	168	23	13	62	61
Ohio.....	11	13	-10.2	--	--	5	5	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin.....	106	95	11.5	33	20	30	25	NM	NM	42	49
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>
Iowa.....	129	87	48.4	8	3	120	83	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas .....	46	47	-3.1	--	--	46	47	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	191	205	-6.9	32	38	121	115	NM	NM	35	50
Missouri .....	9	5	80.1	8	5	--	--	*	*	NM	NM
Nebraska.....	4	1	193.9	3	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota.....	NM	NM	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota.....	1	*	13.4	1	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>715</b>
Delaware .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	489	506	-3.3	11	11	326	320	NM	NM	148	171
Georgia.....	265	260	1.8	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	263	258
Maryland.....	68	54	26.5	--	--	51	51	NM	NM	14	--
North Carolina.....	171	159	7.8	--	--	41	40	--	--	130	119
South Carolina.....	109	81	35.1	2	1	--	--	NM	NM	103	76
Virginia.....	222	190	16.9	--	--	105	71	30	28	87	91
West Virginia.....	5	3	51.6	4	3	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>507</b>
Alabama .....	353	321	10.2	--	--	14	17	--	--	339	304
Kentucky.....	32	36	-8.6	2	--	--	--	--	--	31	36
Mississippi.....	128	98	31.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	128	98
Tennessee.....	75	74	1.8	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	71	70
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>462</b>
Arkansas.....	148	132	11.9	--	--	--	--	NM	NM	148	132
Louisiana.....	259	209	23.6	--	--	6	5	--	--	252	204
Oklahoma.....	26	22	16.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	22
Texas .....	308	312	-1.3	*	--	228	208	4	1	77	103
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>
Arizona.....	3	6	-40.5	3	5	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
Colorado.....	21	17	22.9	8	6	10	9	3	3	--	--
Idaho.....	43	38	11.1	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	40	35
Montana .....	6	5	20.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	5
Nevada .....	102	103	-1.0	--	--	102	103	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	18	17	7.9	17	16	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	59	43	36.7	2	2	56	41	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>193</b>
California.....	1,866	1,836	1.6	19	19	1,712	1,694	33	21	103	102
Oregon.....	142	106	34.9	--	--	102	64	--	--	40	41
Washington.....	177	150	17.7	45	28	76	73	--	--	56	49
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alaska.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	41	40	2.8	*	*	30	25	--	--	NM	NM
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>7,254</b>	<b>6,977</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>4,382</b>	<b>4,289</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>2,368</b>

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. ●Other renewables include 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 March**  
(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
<b>New England</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>2,417</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>612</b>
Connecticut .....	371	396	-6.4	--	--	371	396	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	1,043	1,158	-10.0	--	--	483	532	37	42	523	584
Massachusetts.....	466	499	-6.6	--	--	459	494	7	6	NM	NM
New Hampshire.....	200	251	-20.4	--	--	191	227	--	--	8	24
Rhode Island .....	25	25	2.4	--	--	25	25	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	120	88	36.3	72	41	44	43	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>163</b>
New Jersey .....	310	320	-3.1	--	--	306	316	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York .....	580	575	.8	--	--	494	486	45	48	41	42
Pennsylvania .....	613	671	-8.7	--	--	444	502	45	52	125	118
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>358</b>
Illinois .....	167	200	-16.5	--	--	147	181	NM	NM	18	18
Indiana.....	32	31	1.6	--	--	19	21	NM	NM	7	1
Michigan .....	650	659	-1.4	4	6	438	435	50	43	157	174
Ohio.....	33	36	-7.1	--	--	15	16	NM	NM	18	20
Wisconsin.....	323	300	7.6	87	73	75	76	NM	NM	156	145
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>-16.9</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>170</b>
Iowa.....	254	287	-11.3	22	10	229	275	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas .....	102	140	-26.8	--	--	102	140	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	498	628	-20.7	87	84	305	372	NM	NM	103	167
Missouri .....	26	14	80.7	23	12	--	--	1	*	NM	NM
Nebraska.....	10	4	141.7	8	1	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota.....	1	*	175.6	1	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota.....	2	1	25.6	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>3,559</b>	<b>3,741</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>2,259</b>
Delaware .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	1,166	1,395	-16.4	32	33	887	847	NM	NM	238	505
Georgia.....	727	814	-10.6	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	722	809
Maryland.....	180	156	15.3	--	--	132	149	NM	NM	42	--
North Carolina.....	524	507	3.3	--	--	120	118	--	--	404	390
South Carolina.....	296	305	-2.9	5	4	--	--	NM	NM	283	289
Virginia.....	626	558	12.4	--	--	302	209	83	82	242	267
West Virginia.....	39	6	551.6	7	6	32	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,612</b>
Alabama .....	1,030	1,027	.3	--	--	45	53	--	--	986	974
Kentucky.....	89	97	-8.3	4	--	--	--	--	--	85	97
Mississippi .....	251	358	-29.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	251	358
Tennessee.....	198	194	2.1	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	188	182
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>1,394</b>
Arkansas.....	469	408	14.9	--	--	--	--	NM	NM	468	407
Louisiana.....	675	665	1.5	--	--	15	16	--	--	660	648
Oklahoma.....	66	62	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	66	62
Texas .....	886	923	-4.1	1	--	632	643	9	3	244	278
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>104</b>
Arizona.....	7	16	-55.9	6	15	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
Colorado.....	56	58	-3.4	20	19	28	31	NM	NM	--	--
Idaho.....	125	98	26.6	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	116	90
Montana .....	18	15	21.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	15
Nevada .....	297	308	-3.6	--	--	297	308	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	54	50	6.3	51	47	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	154	144	7.0	6	6	148	138	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>5,824</b>	<b>5,821</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>5,003</b>	<b>5,056</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>560</b>
California.....	5,071	5,123	-1.0	53	54	4,647	4,702	91	58	280	309
Oregon.....	300	280	7.3	--	--	196	175	--	--	104	105
Washington.....	453	418	8.4	125	93	160	179	--	--	169	147
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>-11.6</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alaska.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	135	152	-11.7	*	*	102	108	--	--	NM	NM
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>19,724</b>	<b>20,426</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>11,921</b>	<b>12,242</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>6,762</b>	<b>7,276</b>

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. • Other renewables include 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, March 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	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Percent Change	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
Connecticut .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts.....	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New Hampshire.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	--	--	<b>1</b>	--	--	--	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
New Jersey .....	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New York.....	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania .....	3	3	-1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>NM</b>	--	--	<b>23</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>--</b>
Illinois .....	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Indiana.....	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	--
Michigan .....	*	*	.0	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	--
Ohio.....	23	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Iowa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	4	4	-5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4
Missouri .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>22.1</b>	--	--	<b>*</b>	--	--	--	<b>219</b>	<b>180</b>
Delaware .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	201	162	23.9	--	--	*	--	--	--	201	162
Georgia.....	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Maryland.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	19	18	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	18
South Carolina.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1786.5</b>	--	--	<b>1</b>	--	--	--	<b>1</b>	<b>*</b>
Alabama .....	1	*	2382.9	--	--	1	--	--	--	*	*
Kentucky.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	1	*	1341.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	*
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>9.5</b>	--	--	<b>54</b>	<b>27</b>	--	--	<b>151</b>	<b>160</b>
Arkansas.....	*	12	-99.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	12
Louisiana.....	79	12	557.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	12
Oklahoma.....	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
Texas.....	126	163	-22.6	--	--	54	27	--	--	72	136
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	--	--	<b>1</b>	--	--	--	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
Arizona.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	7	8	-10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	8
Montana .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	6	7	-11.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	7
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>460.0</b>	--	--	<b>*</b>	--	<b>2</b>	--	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
California.....	6	1	460.0	--	--	*	--	2	--	4	1
Oregon.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>36.3</b>	--	--	<b>80</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>364</b>

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. •Other energy sources include 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 March**  
(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
<b>New England</b>	<b>1</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<b>1</b>	--
Connecticut .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts.....	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
New Hampshire.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-6</b>	--	--	<b>1</b>	--	--	--	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
New Jersey .....	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New York.....	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania .....	8	9	-7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	9
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>NM</b>	--	--	<b>23</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>60</b>	--
Illinois .....	*	*	-31.6	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Indiana.....	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	--
Michigan .....	*	*	-25.0	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	--
Ohio.....	23	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13.3</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>
Iowa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	13	11	13.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	11
Missouri .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	--	--	<b>*</b>	--	--	--	<b>501</b>	<b>526</b>
Delaware .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	449	474	-5.2	--	--	*	--	--	--	449	474
Georgia.....	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Maryland.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	52	52	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	52
South Carolina.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>105.7</b>	--	--	<b>1</b>	--	--	--	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Alabama .....	1	*	805.8	--	--	1	--	--	--	*	*
Kentucky.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	2	1	39.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>-20.1</b>	--	--	<b>107</b>	<b>140</b>	--	--	<b>371</b>	<b>458</b>
Arkansas.....	*	32	-99.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	32
Louisiana.....	213	60	256.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	213	60
Oklahoma.....	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
Texas.....	265	506	-47.6	--	--	107	140	--	--	158	366
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-21.7</b>	--	--	<b>1</b>	--	--	--	<b>37</b>	<b>48</b>
Arizona.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	20	27	-27.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	27
Montana .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	17	21	-19.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	21
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>166.4</b>	--	--	<b>*</b>	--	<b>2</b>	--	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
California.....	8	3	166.4	--	--	*	--	2	--	5	3
Oregon.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	--	--	<b>133</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1,056</b>

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. •Other energy sources include 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 March 2003**

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons) <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels) <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf) <sup>3</sup>
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
<b>2001</b>			
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>972,691</b>	<b>216,672</b>	<b>5,832,305</b>
<b>2002</b>			
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>985,374</b>	<b>156,809</b>	<b>6,064,989</b>
<b>2003</b>			
January .....	92,030	21,941	407,786
February .....	79,659	18,679	364,952
March .....	79,600	18,203	390,993
<b>Total</b>	<b>251,289</b>	<b>58,823</b>	<b>1,163,731</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>			
<b>2001</b> .....	<b>243,751</b>	<b>70,440</b>	<b>1,130,464</b>
<b>2002</b> .....	<b>233,826</b>	<b>33,913</b>	<b>1,248,148</b>
<b>2003</b> .....	<b>251,289</b>	<b>58,823</b>	<b>1,163,731</b>
<b>Rolling 12 Months Ending in March</b>			
<b>2002</b> .....	<b>962,767</b>	<b>180,145</b>	<b>5,949,990</b>
<b>2003</b> .....	<b>1,002,836</b>	<b>181,719</b>	<b>5,980,572</b>

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> 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 March 2003**

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons) <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels) <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf) <sup>3</sup>
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
<b>2001</b>			
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>806,269</b>	<b>133,456</b>	<b>2,686,287</b>
<b>2002</b>			
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>770,027</b>	<b>96,519</b>	<b>2,260,213</b>
<b>2003</b>			
January .....	70,475	10,643	131,815
February .....	61,252	8,559	115,308
March .....	61,138	9,347	128,481
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,864</b>	<b>28,548</b>	<b>375,604</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>			
<b>2001</b> .....	<b>201,061</b>	<b>41,838</b>	<b>471,538</b>
<b>2002</b> .....	<b>184,161</b>	<b>20,276</b>	<b>448,412</b>
<b>2003</b> .....	<b>192,864</b>	<b>28,548</b>	<b>375,604</b>
<b>Rolling 12 Months Ending in March</b>			
<b>2002</b> .....	<b>789,370</b>	<b>111,894</b>	<b>2,663,161</b>
<b>2003</b> .....	<b>778,730</b>	<b>104,792</b>	<b>2,187,405</b>

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> 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 March 2003**

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons) <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels) <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf) <sup>3</sup>
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
<b>2001</b>			
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,254</b>	<b>71,663</b>	<b>2,456,206</b>
<b>2002</b>			
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,676</b>	<b>49,914</b>	<b>3,060,846</b>
<b>2003</b>			
January .....	20,425	9,879	210,863
February .....	17,414	9,030	193,133
March .....	17,444	7,828	203,825
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,283</b>	<b>26,738</b>	<b>607,822</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>			
<b>2001</b> .....	<b>39,861</b>	<b>25,130</b>	<b>495,657</b>
<b>2002</b> .....	<b>46,879</b>	<b>11,076</b>	<b>611,869</b>
<b>2003</b> .....	<b>55,283</b>	<b>26,738</b>	<b>607,822</b>
<b>Rolling 12 Months Ending in March</b>			
<b>2002</b> .....	<b>162,272</b>	<b>57,609</b>	<b>2,572,418</b>
<b>2003</b> .....	<b>212,081</b>	<b>65,576</b>	<b>3,056,799</b>

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> 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 March 2003**

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons) <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels) <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf) <sup>3</sup>
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
<b>2001</b>			
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>36,248</b>
<b>2002</b>			
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>45,423</b>
<b>2003</b>			
January .....	48	228	3,165
February .....	41	186	2,411
March .....	40	90	2,808
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>8,384</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>			
<b>2001</b> .....	<b>134</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>7,754</b>
<b>2002</b> .....	<b>125</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>9,066</b>
<b>2003</b> .....	<b>129</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>8,384</b>
<b>Rolling 12 Months Ending in March</b>			
<b>2002</b> .....	<b>523</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>37,560</b>
<b>2003</b> .....	<b>517</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>44,740</b>

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> 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 March 2003**

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons) <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels) <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf) <sup>3</sup>
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
<b>2001</b>			
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,636</b>	<b>10,530</b>	<b>653,565</b>
<b>2002</b>			
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,157</b>	<b>9,618</b>	<b>698,507</b>
<b>2003</b>			
January .....	1,082	1,192	61,943
February .....	952	904	54,100
March .....	978	938	55,879
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>3,033</b>	<b>171,921</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>			
2001 .....	2,695	3,152	155,514
2002 .....	2,661	2,394	178,800
2003 .....	3,012	3,033	171,921
<b>Rolling 12 Months Ending in March</b>			
2002 .....	10,603	9,772	676,851
2003 .....	11,508	10,257	691,628

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> 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, March 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	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Percent Change	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>469</b>	--	--	27	28
Connecticut .....	162	126	29.3	--	--	162	126	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	31	32	-5.3	--	--	5	6	--	--	25	26
Massachusetts.....	379	338	12.1	--	--	378	337	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire.....	128	141	-9.2	128	141	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>5,310</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>-9.4</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>4,654</b>	<b>5,205</b>	NM	NM	90	97
New Jersey .....	383	422	-9.1	50	63	334	358	--	--	--	--
New York .....	871	1,501	-42.0	67	51	784	1,430	NM	NM	18	18
Pennsylvania .....	4,056	3,941	2.9	448	446	3,535	3,416	NM	NM	72	79
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>17,792</b>	<b>17,354</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>14,162</b>	<b>14,114</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>3,067</b>	NM	NM	189	153
Illinois .....	4,035	3,918	3.0	863	1,426	3,067	2,422	NM	NM	104	68
Indiana.....	4,581	4,607	-6	4,422	4,198	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan .....	2,752	2,481	10.9	2,693	2,424	16	21	5	10	NM	NM
Ohio.....	4,527	4,634	-2.3	4,323	4,400	194	224	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin.....	1,897	1,714	10.7	1,861	1,666	1	*	NM	NM	33	46
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>12,534</b>	<b>11,481</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>12,340</b>	<b>11,314</b>	NM	NM	NM	NM	180	152
Iowa.....	1,945	1,930	.8	1,892	1,878	NM	NM	NM	NM	44	43
Kansas .....	1,756	1,620	8.4	1,756	1,620	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	1,590	1,621	-2.0	1,475	1,547	--	--	--	--	114	74
Missouri .....	3,592	2,949	21.8	3,580	2,937	--	--	5	5	NM	NM
Nebraska.....	1,136	894	27.1	1,134	891	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota.....	2,340	2,254	3.8	2,327	2,229	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota.....	175	212	-17.2	175	212	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>13,473</b>	<b>13,488</b>	<b>-.1</b>	<b>10,588</b>	<b>10,732</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>2,597</b>	NM	NM	168	157
Delaware .....	206	125	65.5	--	--	204	122	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	1,701	1,661	2.4	1,542	1,463	150	186	--	--	NM	NM
Georgia.....	2,685	2,892	-7.1	2,642	2,851	--	--	--	--	43	41
Maryland.....	1,035	895	15.7	--	--	1,023	895	--	--	12	--
North Carolina.....	2,537	2,477	2.4	2,383	2,325	119	117	NM	NM	33	34
South Carolina.....	1,131	1,175	-3.7	1,108	1,156	--	--	--	--	23	19
Virginia.....	1,175	1,154	1.9	880	907	271	224	--	*	24	22
West Virginia.....	3,001	3,109	-3.5	2,032	2,030	948	1,053	--	--	NM	NM
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>8,509</b>	<b>8,113</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7,676</b>	<b>7,580</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>450</b>	NM	NM	76	81
Alabama .....	2,594	2,023	28.2	2,561	1,997	10	6	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky.....	3,109	3,452	-9.9	2,678	3,007	431	445	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	857	423	102.4	542	423	314	--	--	--	1	--
Tennessee.....	1,950	2,215	-11.9	1,895	2,153	--	--	NM	NM	53	60
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>11,054</b>	<b>10,504</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,270</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>3,062</b>	--	--	195	172
Arkansas.....	874	648	34.8	869	646	--	--	--	--	5	2
Louisiana.....	1,191	1,096	8.6	555	552	634	543	--	--	NM	NM
Oklahoma.....	1,753	1,681	4.2	1,652	1,582	77	78	--	--	24	21
Texas.....	7,237	7,079	2.2	4,224	4,490	2,849	2,441	--	--	164	148
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>9,211</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>8,135</b>	<b>8,138</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1,038</b>	--	--	NM	NM
Arizona.....	1,346	1,495	-10.0	1,332	1,485	--	--	--	--	14	10
Colorado.....	1,546	1,384	11.7	1,535	1,373	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana .....	910	1,012	-10.0	27	30	883	982	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	632	612	3.4	632	612	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	1,310	1,241	5.6	1,310	1,241	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	1,157	1,135	1.9	1,110	1,087	43	45	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming.....	2,246	2,330	-3.6	2,188	2,311	39	--	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>706</b>	NM	NM	12	13
California .....	76	95	-19.4	--	--	65	83	--	--	11	11
Oregon.....	226	211	7.4	226	211	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington.....	658	625	5.3	--	--	657	623	NM	NM	1	1
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>81</b>	NM	NM	NM	NM
Alaska.....	NM	NM	--	17	18	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii.....	61	56	9.5	--	--	59	54	--	--	NM	NM
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>79,600</b>	<b>77,695</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>61,138</b>	<b>60,080</b>	<b>17,444</b>	<b>16,681</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>888</b>

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 March**  
(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
<b>New England</b>	<b>2,218</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>1,496</b>	--	--	67	75
Connecticut .....	517	396	30.8	--	--	517	396	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	77	92	-17.0	--	--	14	21	--	--	63	71
Massachusetts.....	1,206	1,083	11.3	--	--	1,202	1,079	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire.....	418	411	1.7	418	411	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>16,940</b>	<b>16,151</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>14,937</b>	<b>13,960</b>	NM	NM	273	269
New Jersey .....	1,171	968	21.0	217	142	954	826	--	--	--	--
New York .....	2,680	2,869	-6.6	191	132	2,424	2,675	NM	NM	62	60
Pennsylvania .....	13,088	12,314	6.3	1,319	1,645	11,558	10,460	NM	NM	211	209
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>56,141</b>	<b>51,485</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>44,241</b>	<b>42,717</b>	<b>11,276</b>	<b>8,277</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>440</b>
Illinois .....	13,431	11,504	16.8	2,860	4,256	10,250	7,050	NM	NM	317	195
Indiana .....	14,396	13,480	6.8	13,956	12,800	409	651	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan .....	8,147	7,811	4.3	7,980	7,673	52	40	22	23	NM	NM
Ohio .....	14,272	13,366	6.8	13,675	12,804	564	535	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin.....	5,896	5,324	10.7	5,770	5,184	1	*	NM	NM	120	135
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>38,383</b>	<b>35,009</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>37,784</b>	<b>34,587</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>379</b>
Iowa.....	5,791	5,537	4.6	5,645	5,390	NM	NM	NM	NM	118	121
Kansas .....	5,540	5,310	4.3	5,540	5,310	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	5,192	5,101	1.8	4,824	4,924	--	--	--	--	368	176
Missouri .....	11,190	8,933	25.3	11,153	8,894	--	--	16	16	NM	NM
Nebraska.....	3,336	2,990	11.6	3,329	2,983	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota.....	6,794	6,549	3.7	6,753	6,498	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota.....	540	589	-8.3	540	589	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>43,057</b>	<b>39,974</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>33,927</b>	<b>32,053</b>	<b>8,653</b>	<b>7,406</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>509</b>
Delaware .....	569	248	129.0	--	--	561	241	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	5,952	5,935	.3	5,454	5,353	487	545	--	--	NM	NM
Georgia.....	7,800	7,897	-1.2	7,688	7,783	--	--	--	--	112	114
Maryland.....	3,303	2,438	35.5	--	--	3,282	2,438	--	--	22	--
North Carolina.....	7,931	6,862	15.6	7,435	6,372	379	355	NM	NM	111	129
South Carolina.....	3,693	3,383	9.2	3,629	3,311	--	--	--	--	65	72
Virginia.....	4,079	3,665	11.3	3,199	3,019	812	578	--	*	68	68
West Virginia.....	9,729	9,546	1.9	6,523	6,215	3,133	3,249	--	--	73	82
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>26,139</b>	<b>24,328</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>24,457</b>	<b>22,759</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>247</b>
Alabama .....	8,270	6,738	22.7	8,163	6,655	28	18	--	--	79	64
Kentucky.....	10,214	10,069	1.4	9,119	8,770	1,095	1,298	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	1,788	1,189	50.4	1,474	1,189	314	--	--	--	1	--
Tennessee.....	5,866	6,332	-7.4	5,701	6,144	--	--	NM	NM	159	183
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>36,829</b>	<b>34,066</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>24,255</b>	<b>23,961</b>	<b>11,899</b>	<b>9,520</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>585</b>
Arkansas.....	2,953	3,143	-6.0	2,927	3,137	--	--	--	--	26	6
Louisiana.....	3,913	3,587	9.1	1,879	1,785	2,021	1,798	--	--	13	4
Oklahoma.....	5,465	5,129	6.6	5,134	4,794	255	253	--	--	76	82
Texas.....	24,498	22,207	10.3	14,316	14,244	9,622	7,469	--	--	560	494
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>28,423</b>	<b>27,799</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>25,367</b>	<b>25,049</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>108</b>
Arizona.....	4,479	4,533	-1.2	4,447	4,502	--	--	--	--	32	32
Colorado.....	4,694	4,636	1.3	4,658	4,601	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana .....	2,786	2,554	9.1	86	83	2,700	2,471	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	1,822	2,093	-13.0	1,822	2,093	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	3,979	3,516	13.2	3,979	3,516	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	3,853	3,777	2.0	3,710	3,624	131	137	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming.....	6,799	6,683	1.7	6,665	6,630	75	--	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>
California.....	258	273	-5.7	--	--	222	237	--	--	36	36
Oregon.....	640	654	-2.1	639	654	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington.....	1,914	1,781	7.5	--	--	1,911	1,774	NM	NM	2	6
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alaska.....	NM	NM	--	50	52	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii.....	179	165	8.4	--	--	174	160	--	--	NM	NM
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>251,289</b>	<b>233,826</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>192,864</b>	<b>184,161</b>	<b>55,283</b>	<b>46,879</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>2,661</b>

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, March 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	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Percent Change	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Connecticut .....	410	509	-19.6	NM	NM	399	504	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine .....	324	193	68.1	--	--	234	36	*	1	90	156
Massachusetts.....	1,200	1,045	14.8	NM	NM	1,094	978	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire.....	199	10	1918.5	183	2	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>4,395</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>2,978</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
New Jersey .....	528	46	1044.1	51	2	442	29	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York .....	2,918	1,340	117.8	1,235	808	1,643	494	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania .....	950	437	117.4	NM	NM	893	391	NM	NM	NM	NM
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>45</b>
Illinois .....	356	23	1425.4	NM	NM	344	11	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana .....	67	116	-42.3	46	105	NM	NM	NM	NM	20	11
Michigan .....	120	139	-13.4	117	137	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio .....	88	63	40.9	85	62	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin.....	90	61	48.0	42	31	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>-38.6</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Iowa.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas .....	80	223	-64.1	79	223	--	--	--	--	1	*
Minnesota.....	138	105	31.4	134	100	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota.....	NM	NM	--	7	6	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota.....	4	*	794.5	4	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>7,051</b>	<b>6,288</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>5,012</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Delaware .....	252	190	32.4	NM	NM	205	130	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia .....	30	27	12.6	--	--	30	27	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	4,714	4,802	-1.8	4,408	4,637	268	126	--	--	NM	NM
Georgia.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maryland.....	662	364	81.7	NM	NM	654	360	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina.....	NM	NM	--	61	109	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina.....	67	75	-10.3	36	46	--	--	NM	NM	31	29
Virginia.....	992	420	136.2	446	391	526	14	NM	NM	NM	NM
West Virginia.....	33	42	-22.2	21	42	6	*	--	--	NM	NM
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>208.3</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alabama .....	NM	NM	--	21	28	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky.....	47	11	315.8	42	11	6	1	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	271	5	5096.7	263	1	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee.....	74	82	-9.5	68	80	1	--	--	--	NM	NM
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>53</b>
Arkansas.....	33	23	43.3	26	23	--	--	--	--	7	*
Louisiana.....	630	320	96.8	370	12	249	303	--	--	10	5
Oklahoma.....	51	7	616.5	44	*	--	--	NM	NM	7	7
Texas.....	597	386	54.6	230	4	280	341	NM	NM	87	41
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Arizona.....	NM	NM	--	11	10	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado.....	NM	NM	--	6	10	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho.....	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	96	125	-23.2	NM	NM	96	125	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	5	2	192.7	5	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	NM	NM	--	6	4	--	1	--	--	NM	NM
Utah.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	NM	NM	--	7	5	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
California.....	338	392	-13.7	6	5	267	289	NM	NM	NM	NM
Oregon.....	NM	NM	--	33	3	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Washington.....	NM	NM	--	3	1	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alaska.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii.....	1,162	1,106	5.1	979	944	150	153	--	--	NM	NM
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>18,203</b>	<b>13,492</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>9,347</b>	<b>8,248</b>	<b>7,828</b>	<b>4,353</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>831</b>

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 March**  
(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
<b>New England</b>	<b>8,438</b>	<b>5,027</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>6,550</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>469</b>
Connecticut .....	1,639	1,287	27.3	NM	NM	1,602	1,274	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine .....	1,529	423	261.5	--	--	1,170	76	3	2	356	344
Massachusetts.....	4,212	3,221	30.8	199	18	3,771	3,029	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire.....	947	56	1599.7	887	38	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	6	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>14,684</b>	<b>4,856</b>	<b>202.4</b>	<b>4,802</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>9,413</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
New Jersey .....	1,860	123	1409.1	153	14	1,582	70	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York .....	9,112	3,739	143.7	4,640	2,544	4,308	1,085	NM	NM	107	92
Pennsylvania .....	3,712	993	273.7	NM	NM	3,523	842	NM	NM	NM	NM
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>132.7</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>155</b>
Illinois .....	1,313	143	817.0	NM	NM	1,274	109	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana .....	251	253	-1.0	196	228	5	*	NM	NM	49	25
Michigan .....	554	412	34.5	545	408	--	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio .....	289	143	102.0	265	141	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin.....	272	200	36.0	125	81	NM	NM	NM	NM	136	117
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Iowa.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas .....	416	443	-6.0	415	442	--	--	--	--	1	*
Minnesota.....	411	281	46.2	387	270	10	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota.....	NM	NM	--	21	13	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota.....	13	2	625.4	13	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>21,964</b>	<b>14,242</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>14,939</b>	<b>12,041</b>	<b>5,919</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>888</b>
Delaware .....	1,182	326	262.1	NM	NM	1,042	175	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia .....	97	40	140.6	--	--	97	40	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	12,185	10,492	16.1	11,444	10,091	672	286	--	--	NM	NM
Georgia.....	784	613	27.9	188	136	NM	NM	NM	NM	460	445
Maryland.....	2,733	697	292.3	NM	NM	2,707	684	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina.....	844	455	85.5	479	314	167	11	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina.....	326	174	87.7	221	92	21	--	NM	NM	82	81
Virginia.....	3,656	1,348	171.1	2,424	1,239	1,042	53	160	27	NM	NM
West Virginia.....	157	96	62.9	107	93	37	3	--	--	NM	NM
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alabama .....	229	170	34.7	120	103	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky.....	149	47	215.1	113	46	35	2	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	365	15	2337.4	349	5	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee.....	332	154	114.9	306	139	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>3,645</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>119</b>
Arkansas.....	168	92	82.3	161	91	--	--	--	--	7	1
Louisiana.....	1,324	825	60.4	518	21	764	793	--	--	41	12
Oklahoma.....	191	21	809.9	171	3	--	--	NM	NM	19	17
Texas.....	1,962	1,021	92.2	549	13	1,155	919	NM	NM	257	89
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Arizona.....	NM	NM	--	18	30	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado.....	NM	NM	--	14	18	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho.....	*	*	32.4	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	283	334	-15.3	NM	NM	281	334	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	10	14	-28.4	10	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	NM	NM	--	23	12	--	2	--	--	NM	NM
Utah.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	NM	NM	--	17	18	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
California.....	1,104	1,133	-2.6	16	18	863	831	NM	NM	224	284
Oregon.....	75	7	938.9	73	5	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Washington.....	NM	NM	--	7	3	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>3,601</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2,969</b>	<b>3,066</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Alaska.....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii.....	3,148	3,031	3.8	2,611	2,590	434	414	--	--	NM	NM
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>58,823</b>	<b>33,913</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>28,548</b>	<b>20,276</b>	<b>26,738</b>	<b>11,076</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>3,033</b>	<b>2,394</b>

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, March 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	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Percent Change	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>22,867</b>	<b>26,630</b>	<b>-14.1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>21,029</b>	<b>24,454</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>1,714</b>
Connecticut .....	4,334	4,817	-10.0	--	--	4,174	4,605	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine .....	4,965	7,407	-33.0	--	--	3,566	6,038	NM	NM	1,399	1,369
Massachusetts .....	10,660	10,428	2.2	14	169	10,436	9,907	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire .....	NM	NM	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island .....	2,857	3,910	-26.9	--	--	2,853	3,904	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont .....	1	2	-63.3	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>30,210</b>	<b>38,972</b>	<b>-22.5</b>	<b>5,218</b>	<b>6,810</b>	<b>22,429</b>	<b>27,886</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>3,756</b>
New Jersey .....	7,794	11,077	-29.6	23	36	6,457	8,613	NM	NM	1,201	2,279
New York .....	19,597	24,069	-18.6	5,194	6,774	13,759	16,277	NM	NM	561	812
Pennsylvania .....	2,819	3,826	-26.3	NM	NM	2,212	2,997	NM	NM	481	664
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>15,525</b>	<b>22,064</b>	<b>-29.6</b>	<b>4,227</b>	<b>5,002</b>	<b>9,679</b>	<b>15,070</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>1,787</b>
Illinois .....	3,049	5,359	-43.1	NM	NM	2,155	4,016	NM	NM	611	492
Indiana .....	2,127	2,776	-23.4	1,324	1,115	613	941	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan .....	7,103	11,474	-38.1	1,073	2,052	5,660	9,128	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio .....	1,083	706	53.4	335	393	699	246	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin .....	2,163	1,749	23.7	1,309	720	552	740	NM	NM	270	250
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>3,681</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>-38.8</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>4,047</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Iowa .....	531	891	-40.4	296	576	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota .....	975	1,431	-31.9	385	283	328	726	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri .....	823	2,072	-60.3	696	1,614	121	450	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska .....	133	101	31.8	124	87	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota .....	NM	NM	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota .....	18	61	-70.7	18	61	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>49,761</b>	<b>45,017</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>38,303</b>	<b>32,887</b>	<b>9,924</b>	<b>10,003</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>1,946</b>
Delaware .....	952	1,230	-22.6	11	5	941	1,225	--	--	*	--
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	42,377	35,889	18.1	36,985	31,082	4,834	3,827	NM	NM	NM	NM
Georgia .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	692	635	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland .....	360	680	-47.0	NM	NM	320	627	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina .....	1,338	2,775	-51.8	NM	NM	1,121	2,547	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina .....	419	1,283	-67.3	309	719	101	522	NM	NM	8	39
Virginia .....	2,732	1,248	118.9	611	525	1,842	460	--	140	NM	NM
West Virginia .....	275	250	10.1	3	3	73	161	--	--	NM	NM
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>13,827</b>	<b>27,980</b>	<b>-50.6</b>	<b>10,289</b>	<b>22,023</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>2,878</b>
Alabama .....	5,388	9,115	-40.9	4,191	7,003	182	169	--	--	1,015	1,943
Kentucky .....	NM	NM	--	136	424	17	248	--	145	NM	NM
Mississippi .....	7,748	17,507	-55.7	5,783	14,473	1,200	2,435	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee .....	426	393	8.3	179	124	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>156,037</b>	<b>172,541</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>41,227</b>	<b>58,181</b>	<b>76,822</b>	<b>75,067</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>37,099</b>	<b>38,857</b>
Arkansas .....	2,089	1,793	16.5	412	766	1,405	787	NM	NM	NM	NM
Louisiana .....	27,563	34,740	-20.7	9,430	19,023	3,944	2,982	571	30	13,618	12,706
Oklahoma .....	10,584	13,337	-20.6	8,548	11,036	1,579	1,831	NM	NM	435	445
Texas .....	115,802	122,671	-5.6	22,836	27,357	69,894	69,467	NM	NM	22,777	25,469
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>29,698</b>	<b>29,392</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>13,471</b>	<b>15,873</b>	<b>15,389</b>	<b>12,278</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>
Arizona .....	11,627	9,045	28.6	3,074	4,002	8,545	5,032	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado .....	5,742	6,757	-15.0	3,311	3,851	2,317	2,778	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho .....	NM	NM	--	8	363	NM	NM	--	--	111	260
Montana .....	33	13	146.5	21	1	--	1	--	--	12	12
Nevada .....	7,273	8,386	-13.3	3,190	4,515	4,083	3,871	--	--	--	--
New Mexico .....	2,783	2,908	-4.3	2,350	2,195	245	332	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah .....	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	7	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming .....	498	592	-15.8	152	194	103	146	--	--	244	252
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>65,609</b>	<b>73,677</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>10,289</b>	<b>12,879</b>	<b>46,620</b>	<b>51,580</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>7,765</b>	<b>7,858</b>
California .....	55,925	62,417	-10.4	7,862	8,927	39,867	45,040	NM	NM	7,302	7,375
Oregon .....	4,732	6,484	-27.0	873	2,358	3,476	3,786	NM	NM	378	328
Washington .....	4,951	4,777	3.7	1,554	1,595	3,277	2,754	NM	NM	85	155
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>3,778</b>	<b>3,564</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2,888</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>917</b>
Alaska .....	3,778	3,564	6.0	2,888	2,647	--	--	--	--	890	917
Hawaii .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>390,993</b>	<b>445,852</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>128,481</b>	<b>160,521</b>	<b>203,825</b>	<b>220,412</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>3,540</b>	<b>55,879</b>	<b>61,380</b>

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 March**  
(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
<b>New England</b>	<b>66,327</b>	<b>78,097</b>	<b>-15.1</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>59,717</b>	<b>71,446</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>5,829</b>	<b>5,284</b>
Connecticut .....	9,052	13,395	-32.4	--	--	8,562	12,782	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine .....	17,272	22,278	-22.5	--	--	12,246	17,998	NM	NM	5,026	4,280
Massachusetts .....	29,529	28,099	5.1	NM	NM	28,606	26,591	638	871	NM	NM
New Hampshire .....	NM	NM	--	*	31	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island .....	10,317	14,092	-26.8	--	--	10,304	14,076	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont .....	3	9	-69.9	3	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>82,200</b>	<b>113,055</b>	<b>-27.3</b>	<b>14,356</b>	<b>20,946</b>	<b>60,822</b>	<b>79,671</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>5,864</b>	<b>11,135</b>
New Jersey .....	23,723	32,983	-28.1	65	87	20,609	25,502	NM	NM	2,703	6,962
New York .....	52,146	71,737	-27.3	14,285	20,854	35,747	48,059	NM	NM	1,682	2,429
Pennsylvania .....	6,331	8,334	-24.0	NM	NM	4,466	6,110	NM	NM	1,480	1,744
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>51,139</b>	<b>58,528</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>12,507</b>	<b>13,940</b>	<b>33,643</b>	<b>38,731</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>4,417</b>	<b>5,284</b>
Illinois .....	9,893	11,396	-13.2	NM	NM	7,118	7,812	NM	NM	1,836	1,386
Indiana .....	5,764	8,738	-34.0	3,262	3,047	1,819	3,437	NM	NM	668	2,234
Michigan .....	26,856	31,961	-16.0	3,979	6,024	21,891	25,159	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio .....	2,001	1,817	10.2	638	1,024	1,221	598	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin .....	6,625	4,617	43.5	3,985	2,020	1,594	1,724	NM	NM	949	762
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>12,822</b>	<b>15,340</b>	<b>-16.4</b>	<b>7,947</b>	<b>10,879</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>1,587</b>
Iowa .....	1,680	2,180	-22.9	904	1,275	--	--	NM	NM	719	829
Kansas .....	3,641	3,220	13.1	2,593	3,135	--	--	NM	NM	1,033	69
Minnesota .....	3,873	3,653	6.0	1,512	816	1,229	1,643	NM	NM	706	662
Missouri .....	3,092	5,566	-44.4	2,435	4,977	633	568	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska .....	434	490	-11.5	408	451	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota .....	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota .....	96	224	-57.1	96	224	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>129,680</b>	<b>127,900</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>97,028</b>	<b>95,285</b>	<b>28,251</b>	<b>26,738</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>5,573</b>
Delaware .....	1,761	3,158	-44.3	45	17	1,716	3,141	--	--	*	--
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	101,808	99,034	2.8	88,641	85,993	11,650	10,366	NM	NM	1,418	2,568
Georgia .....	5,892	5,422	8.7	NM	NM	4,081	2,472	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland .....	1,629	1,791	-9.0	NM	NM	1,506	1,737	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina .....	6,238	6,692	-6.8	2,034	608	4,115	6,024	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina .....	3,884	6,444	-39.7	3,303	4,607	554	1,570	NM	NM	22	262
Virginia .....	7,866	4,829	62.9	2,285	3,152	4,461	1,148	353	182	767	347
West Virginia .....	601	529	13.5	9	10	169	281	--	--	NM	NM
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>56,072</b>	<b>85,430</b>	<b>-34.4</b>	<b>43,393</b>	<b>69,561</b>	<b>5,972</b>	<b>7,198</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>6,525</b>	<b>8,198</b>
Alabama .....	22,939	30,076	-23.7	16,711	24,034	2,692	506	--	--	3,536	5,536
Kentucky .....	1,453	2,078	-30.1	848	993	106	296	96	360	NM	NM
Mississippi .....	29,789	52,398	-43.1	24,611	44,410	3,035	6,315	NM	NM	2,110	1,637
Tennessee .....	1,892	879	115.2	1,224	124	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>480,666</b>	<b>486,477</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>125,006</b>	<b>157,789</b>	<b>239,029</b>	<b>215,002</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>114,851</b>	<b>112,565</b>
Arkansas .....	7,215	4,781	50.9	807	1,989	5,382	2,131	NM	NM	1,019	654
Louisiana .....	83,465	92,726	-10.0	32,561	48,821	11,686	7,083	912	84	38,306	36,739
Oklahoma .....	33,718	38,163	-11.6	27,373	32,216	4,866	4,559	NM	NM	1,415	1,313
Texas .....	356,268	350,806	1.6	64,266	74,762	217,094	201,230	NM	NM	74,111	73,859
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>73,720</b>	<b>77,696</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>37,576</b>	<b>39,591</b>	<b>33,563</b>	<b>34,387</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>3,341</b>
Arizona .....	22,817	23,252	-1.9	6,997	8,260	15,792	14,962	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado .....	16,350	16,324	.2	10,095	9,563	5,912	6,396	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho .....	742	1,717	-56.8	47	429	NM	NM	--	--	421	947
Montana .....	77	40	93.6	48	2	--	4	--	--	29	34
Nevada .....	21,048	24,364	-13.6	10,689	12,883	10,359	11,482	--	--	--	--
New Mexico .....	7,462	7,644	-2.4	6,143	5,696	760	937	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah .....	3,478	2,634	32.0	2,972	2,252	19	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming .....	1,746	1,721	1.4	584	506	447	264	--	--	715	951
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>199,635</b>	<b>195,050</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>28,765</b>	<b>32,099</b>	<b>144,960</b>	<b>136,486</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>23,284</b>	<b>23,190</b>
California .....	166,339	162,836	2.2	21,456	21,571	120,258	116,785	2,502	2,933	22,123	21,547
Oregon .....	18,745	19,995	-6.3	3,256	7,051	14,559	12,011	NM	NM	916	905
Washington .....	14,552	12,219	19.1	4,052	3,477	10,143	7,689	NM	NM	245	737
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>11,470</b>	<b>10,575</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8,967</b>	<b>7,933</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2,502</b>	<b>2,643</b>
Alaska .....	11,470	10,575	8.5	8,967	7,933	--	--	--	--	2,502	2,643
Hawaii .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>1,163,731</b>	<b>1,248,148</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>375,604</b>	<b>448,412</b>	<b>607,822</b>	<b>611,869</b>	<b>8,384</b>	<b>9,066</b>	<b>171,921</b>	<b>178,800</b>

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 March 2003**

Period	Electric Power Sector <sup>1</sup>		Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Coal (Thousand Tons) <sup>2</sup>	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels) <sup>3</sup>	Coal (Thousand Tons) <sup>2</sup>	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels) <sup>3</sup>	Coal (Thousand Tons) <sup>2</sup>	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels) <sup>3</sup>
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
<b>2001</b>						
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
<b>2002</b>						
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
<b>2003</b>						
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
March .....	131,162	42,385	107,941	26,132	23,222	16,253

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite.

<sup>3</sup> 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, March 2003**  
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector <sup>1</sup>			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Percent Change	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>553</b>
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont <sup>2</sup> .....	667	495	34.8	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts.....	457	361	26.5	W	W	W	W
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>6,157</b>	<b>8,443</b>	<b>-27.1</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>4,735</b>	<b>6,985</b>
New Jersey.....	551	965	-42.9	W	W	W	W
New York.....	710	1,130	-37.2	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania.....	4,895	6,348	-22.9	W	W	W	W
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>34,986</b>	<b>36,924</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>27,551</b>	<b>31,907</b>	<b>7,435</b>	<b>5,017</b>
Illinois.....	8,787	7,605	15.5	W	W	W	W
Indiana.....	8,567	8,725	-1.8	W	W	W	W
Michigan.....	7,610	9,347	-18.6	W	W	W	W
Ohio.....	5,630	6,899	-18.4	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin.....	4,392	4,349	1.0	W	W	W	W
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>21,442</b>	<b>21,911</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>21,442</b>	<b>21,911</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
Iowa.....	3,847	3,637	5.8	W	W	W	W
Kansas.....	4,783	5,285	-9.5	W	W	W	W
Minnesota.....	1,936	1,761	9.9	W	W	W	W
Missouri.....	6,436	6,781	-5.1	W	W	W	W
Nebraska.....	2,583	2,699	-4.3	W	W	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota <sup>2</sup> .....	1,858	1,746	6.4	W	W	W	W
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>20,976</b>	<b>30,149</b>	<b>-30.4</b>	<b>17,695</b>	<b>25,981</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>4,168</b>
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland <sup>2</sup> .....	1,290	2,171	-40.6	W	W	W	W
Florida.....	4,117	4,922	-16.4	W	W	W	W
Georgia.....	3,697	6,337	-41.7	W	W	W	W
North Carolina.....	3,374	6,406	-47.3	W	W	W	W
South Carolina.....	2,855	3,223	-11.4	W	W	W	W
Virginia.....	1,634	2,572	-36.5	W	W	W	W
West Virginia.....	4,010	4,518	-11.3	W	W	W	W
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>14,102</b>	<b>14,258</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>11,888</b>	<b>12,736</b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>1,521</b>
Alabama.....	2,779	3,033	-8.4	W	W	W	W
Kentucky.....	7,626	7,101	7.4	W	W	W	W
Mississippi.....	1,301	1,781	-27.0	W	W	W	W
Tennessee.....	2,396	2,342	2.3	W	W	W	W
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>18,599</b>	<b>21,438</b>	<b>-13.2</b>	<b>15,455</b>	<b>15,248</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>6,190</b>
Arkansas.....	2,148	2,068	3.9	W	W	W	W
Louisiana.....	3,515	3,628	-3.1	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma.....	4,106	4,264	-3.7	W	W	W	W
Texas.....	8,829	11,478	-23.1	W	W	W	W
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>12,726</b>	<b>12,554</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>12,084</b>	<b>12,012</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>542</b>
Arizona.....	2,939	3,009	-2.3	W	W	W	W
Colorado.....	2,635	2,755	-4.3	W	W	W	W
Idaho.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana, New Mexico <sup>2</sup> .....	1,450	1,360	6.6	W	W	W	W
Nevada.....	959	660	45.4	W	W	W	W
Utah.....	3,093	3,397	-8.9	W	W	W	W
Wyoming.....	1,650	1,374	20.1	W	W	W	W
<b>Pacific<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>571</b>
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska <sup>2</sup> .....	1,051	869	21.0	W	W	W	W
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>131,162</b>	<b>147,401</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>107,941</b>	<b>121,854</b>	<b>23,222</b>	<b>25,548</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> States were aggregated to protect individual states proprietary information.

<sup>3</sup> 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, March 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector <sup>1</sup>			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Percent Change	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>-38.3</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>3,302</b>
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont <sup>2</sup>	1,502	2,405	-37.6	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	975	1,609	-39.4	W	W	W	W
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>6,482</b>	<b>9,857</b>	<b>-34.2</b>	<b>3,118</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>3,364</b>	<b>7,102</b>
New Jersey	686	1,885	-63.6	W	W	W	W
New York	4,430	5,647	-21.5	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	1,365	2,325	-41.3	W	W	W	W
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>-40.2</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,754</b>
Illinois	1,259	1,871	-32.7	W	W	W	W
Indiana	307	477	-35.6	W	W	W	W
Michigan	630	1,651	-61.8	W	W	W	W
Ohio	377	471	-20.0	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	276	294	-6.1	W	W	W	W
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>
Iowa	95	120	-20.9	W	W	W	W
Kansas	726	767	-5.3	W	W	W	W
Minnesota	389	258	50.7	W	W	W	W
Missouri	324	396	-18.2	W	W	W	W
Nebraska	213	238	-10.4	W	W	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota <sup>2</sup>	131	165	-20.8	W	W	W	W
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>19,017</b>	<b>17,352</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11,181</b>	<b>12,662</b>	<b>7,835</b>	<b>4,690</b>
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland <sup>2</sup>	1,696	2,641	-35.8	W	W	W	W
Florida	13,622	9,727	40.0	W	W	W	W
Georgia	857	1,084	-21.0	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	764	941	-18.9	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	657	618	6.4	W	W	W	W
Virginia	1,274	2,231	-42.9	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	146	109	34.4	W	W	W	W
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>11</b>
Alabama	156	222	-29.8	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	183	229	-20.0	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	766	687	11.6	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	752	718	4.8	W	W	W	W
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>3,532</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>-24.7</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>1,396</b>
Arkansas	154	156	-1.1	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	1,183	1,596	-25.9	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	397	524	-24.2	W	W	W	W
Texas	1,798	2,414	-25.5	W	W	W	W
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>114</b>
Arizona	441	483	-8.7	W	W	W	W
Colorado	157	229	-31.5	W	W	W	W
Idaho	*	0	--	W	W	W	W
Montana, New Mexico <sup>2</sup>	238	183	30.1	W	W	W	W
Nevada	384	384	.2	W	W	W	W
Utah	33	41	-20.0	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	27	48	-43.2	W	W	W	W
<b>Pacific<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>3,015</b>	<b>3,653</b>	<b>-17.5</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>1,404</b>
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska <sup>2</sup>	3,015	3,653	-17.5	W	W	W	W
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>42,385</b>	<b>49,495</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>26,132</b>	<b>29,702</b>	<b>16,253</b>	<b>19,792</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> States were aggregated to protect individual states proprietary information.

<sup>3</sup> 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 February 2003**

Period	Coal <sup>1</sup>				Petroleum <sup>2</sup>				Natural Gas <sup>3</sup>		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)	(dollars/ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)	(dollars/barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)	(cents/10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)
<b>2001</b>											
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
March.....	64,359	122.63	24.64	.88	10,242	401.07	25.18	1.33	141,653	573.82	178.28
April.....	60,277	123.94	24.73	.85	10,740	388.63	24.55	1.33	178,222	563.74	191.91
May.....	68,369	124.47	25.02	.89	13,424	378.61	24.00	1.42	203,724	514.15	186.33
June.....	63,667	124.78	25.04	.89	12,107	369.68	23.17	1.36	212,536	425.10	178.34
July.....	65,920	122.50	24.42	.86	12,169	349.15	22.12	1.49	282,929	374.31	176.41
August.....	67,986	123.28	24.71	.90	10,049	331.23	20.84	1.67	277,039	355.79	169.55
September.....	57,998	123.44	24.53	.86	8,454	316.00	19.73	1.85	207,491	295.47	156.39
October.....	64,442	121.00	24.15	.90	5,906	287.54	18.00	1.66	165,688	271.49	142.20
November.....	59,551	123.68	25.00	.89	7,019	268.78	16.85	1.51	111,201	324.05	145.11
December.....	65,380	122.04	24.11	.87	6,390	256.08	15.92	1.62	123,295	307.63	141.71
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>762,815</b>	<b>123.15</b>	<b>24.68</b>	<b>.89</b>	<b>124,618</b>	<b>369.27</b>	<b>23.20</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>2,152,366</b>	<b>448.65</b>	<b>173.04</b>
<b>2002<sup>4</sup></b>											
January.....	76,163	126.20	25.75	.98	8,933	254.10	15.75	1.72	375,673	299.90	162.77
February.....	70,817	128.19	26.31	1.01	5,342	244.87	15.03	1.85	360,544	272.85	158.60
March.....	72,214	125.32	25.70	.98	8,152	271.61	16.76	1.90	414,914	318.99	170.60
April.....	66,940	125.48	25.46	.92	10,198	316.62	19.70	1.64	408,912	364.11	185.69
May.....	67,493	126.01	25.58	.92	11,718	335.05	20.95	1.61	409,681	366.37	187.73
June.....	68,556	126.33	25.55	.90	10,926	335.52	21.04	1.48	499,160	347.65	190.64
July.....	77,185	124.76	25.35	.91	9,537	328.68	20.35	1.70	628,944	337.98	193.03
August.....	78,238	127.34	26.25	.94	13,601	349.95	21.73	1.64	633,874	330.31	192.17
September.....	74,504	125.74	25.72	.94	7,321	342.11	21.07	1.70	515,731	359.33	188.57
October.....	79,339	122.17	28.28	.94	12,538	377.25	23.49	1.58	456,099	404.00	185.10
November.....	76,357	125.07	25.51	.96	10,629	396.40	24.71	1.39	352,266	424.80	187.96
December.....	72,254	121.96	24.46	.93	12,188	389.37	24.27	1.50	377,857	454.07	198.67
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>880,060</b>	<b>125.32</b>	<b>25.85</b>	<b>.94</b>	<b>121,084</b>	<b>336.27</b>	<b>20.90</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>5,433,655</b>	<b>354.69</b>	<b>183.83</b>
<b>2003</b>											
January.....	73,639	125.30	25.49	1.08	11,257	437.39	27.07	1.53	354,531	522.83	209.00
February.....	67,515	127.59	26.36	1.10	18,783	489.53	30.64	.91	326,428	614.20	237.55
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>141,154</b>	<b>126.40</b>	<b>25.91</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>30,040</b>	<b>470.13</b>	<b>29.30</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>680,959</b>	<b>567.14</b>	<b>222.98</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>											
<b>2001</b>	<b>124,866</b>	<b>123.04</b>	<b>24.90</b>	<b>.95</b>	<b>28,117</b>	<b>451.79</b>	<b>28.28</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>248,587</b>	<b>816.85</b>	<b>202.72</b>
<b>2002</b>	<b>146,980</b>	<b>127.16</b>	<b>26.02</b>	<b>.99</b>	<b>14,275</b>	<b>250.67</b>	<b>15.48</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>736,216</b>	<b>286.66</b>	<b>160.76</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>141,154</b>	<b>126.40</b>	<b>25.91</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>30,040</b>	<b>470.13</b>	<b>29.30</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>680,959</b>	<b>567.14</b>	<b>222.98</b>
<b>Rolling 12 Months Ending in February</b>											
<b>2002</b>	<b>784,928</b>	<b>123.93</b>	<b>24.89</b>	<b>.90</b>	<b>110,777</b>	<b>333.33</b>	<b>20.92</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>2,639,995</b>	<b>369.10</b>	<b>166.00</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>874,234</b>	<b>125.19</b>	<b>25.83</b>	<b>.96</b>	<b>136,849</b>	<b>374.56</b>	<b>23.31</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>5,378,397</b>	<b>390.12</b>	<b>193.50</b>

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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 February 2003**

Period	Coal <sup>1</sup>				Petroleum <sup>2</sup>				Natural Gas <sup>3</sup>		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)	(dollars/ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)	(dollars/barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)	(cents/10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)
<b>2001</b>											
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
March.....	64,359	122.63	24.64	.88	10,242	401.07	25.18	1.33	141,653	573.82	178.28
April.....	60,277	123.94	24.73	.85	10,740	388.63	24.55	1.33	178,222	563.74	191.91
May.....	68,369	124.47	25.02	.89	13,424	378.61	24.00	1.42	203,724	514.15	186.33
June.....	63,667	124.78	25.04	.89	12,107	369.68	23.17	1.36	212,536	425.10	178.34
July.....	65,920	122.50	24.42	.86	12,169	349.15	22.12	1.49	282,929	374.31	176.41
August.....	67,986	123.28	24.71	.90	10,049	331.23	20.84	1.67	277,039	355.79	169.55
September.....	57,998	123.44	24.53	.86	8,454	316.00	19.73	1.85	207,491	295.47	156.39
October.....	64,442	121.00	24.15	.90	5,906	287.54	18.00	1.66	165,688	271.49	142.20
November.....	59,551	123.68	25.00	.89	7,019	268.78	16.85	1.51	111,201	324.05	145.11
December.....	65,380	122.04	24.11	.87	6,390	256.08	15.92	1.62	123,295	307.63	141.71
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>762,815</b>	<b>123.15</b>	<b>24.68</b>	<b>.89</b>	<b>124,618</b>	<b>369.27</b>	<b>23.20</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>2,152,366</b>	<b>448.65</b>	<b>173.04</b>
<b>2002</b>											
January.....	60,026	121.90	24.72	.92	5,098	237.49	14.78	1.86	98,478	321.17	139.56
February.....	56,544	123.99	25.33	.93	2,927	231.50	14.27	1.87	97,866	296.98	139.15
March.....	57,216	121.13	24.75	.91	4,661	258.29	15.98	2.05	118,372	343.22	144.45
April.....	51,499	121.11	24.61	.86	7,289	324.42	20.29	1.56	120,934	379.77	155.12
May.....	51,574	121.37	24.60	.84	7,706	332.79	21.02	1.59	130,691	378.29	157.78
June.....	51,965	121.61	24.59	.82	7,328	340.56	21.55	1.37	165,341	357.90	161.25
July.....	60,607	120.77	24.51	.84	6,093	316.63	19.84	1.77	205,575	343.64	157.61
August.....	61,386	123.36	25.20	.87	8,770	326.12	20.46	1.82	205,148	338.41	160.47
September.....	58,245	123.03	25.09	.86	5,124	320.10	19.88	1.75	165,108	367.62	157.31
October.....	62,424	122.41	24.87	.87	8,479	359.67	22.42	1.71	134,776	414.73	158.74
November.....	60,260	122.22	24.85	.87	6,276	369.51	23.20	1.44	95,352	428.91	151.78
December.....	56,000	118.43	23.64	.85	7,443	372.34	23.31	1.68	103,009	471.47	157.18
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>687,747</b>	<b>121.81</b>	<b>24.74</b>	<b>.87</b>	<b>77,194</b>	<b>325.13</b>	<b>20.35</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1,640,650</b>	<b>367.02</b>	<b>153.50</b>
<b>2003</b>											
January.....	58,692	123.26	25.11	1.06	6,520	402.30	25.03	1.77	99,142	530.69	161.04
February.....	52,743	123.31	25.59	1.02	12,012	445.83	28.12	.80	85,983	620.80	177.65
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>111,436</b>	<b>123.28</b>	<b>25.34</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>18,533</b>	<b>430.65</b>	<b>27.03</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>185,125</b>	<b>573.96</b>	<b>169.11</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>											
<b>2001</b>	<b>124,866</b>	<b>123.04</b>	<b>24.90</b>	<b>.95</b>	<b>28,117</b>	<b>451.79</b>	<b>28.28</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>248,587</b>	<b>816.85</b>	<b>202.72</b>
<b>2002</b>	<b>116,570</b>	<b>122.92</b>	<b>25.02</b>	<b>.92</b>	<b>8,025</b>	<b>235.32</b>	<b>14.59</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>196,344</b>	<b>309.13</b>	<b>139.36</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>111,436</b>	<b>123.28</b>	<b>25.34</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>18,533</b>	<b>430.65</b>	<b>27.03</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>185,125</b>	<b>573.96</b>	<b>169.11</b>
<b>Rolling 12 Months Ending in February</b>											
<b>2002</b>	<b>754,519</b>	<b>123.13</b>	<b>24.69</b>	<b>.89</b>	<b>104,526</b>	<b>337.00</b>	<b>21.17</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>2,100,122</b>	<b>391.77</b>	<b>163.22</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>682,613</b>	<b>121.87</b>	<b>24.79</b>	<b>.89</b>	<b>87,702</b>	<b>355.60</b>	<b>22.29</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1,629,431</b>	<b>396.88</b>	<b>158.31</b>

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

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. •Mcf = thousand cubic feet. •Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, 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 February 2003**

Period	Coal <sup>1</sup>				Petroleum <sup>2</sup>				Natural Gas <sup>3</sup>		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts (1000 tons)	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts (1000 barrels)	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts (1000 Mcf)	Average Cost (cents/ 10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)	Average Cost (cents/ 10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)
		(cents/ 10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)	(dollars /ton)			(cents/ 10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)	(dollars /barrel)				
<b>2002</b>											
January .....	14,957	140.93	29.31	1.2	3,305	276.92	17.09	1.5	192,296	294.76	203.42
February .....	13,205	143.78	29.88	1.2	1,928	260.13	15.84	1.8	184,809	270.35	196.91
March .....	13,961	140.59	29.14	1.2	2,843	282.67	17.33	1.8	211,409	321.99	220.12
April .....	14,031	139.85	28.13	1.1	2,473	297.68	18.24 <sup>R</sup>	1.8	203,040	366.89	237.78
May .....	14,789	140.19	28.43	1.2	3,681	342.58	20.99	1.6	192,323	366.20	234.63
June .....	15,392	140.49	28.26	1.1	3,249	324.51	19.94	1.7	254,983	346.85	237.84
July .....	15,287	138.52	28.10	1.1	3,003	353.16	21.40	1.5	339,476	335.14	250.96
August .....	15,606	140.74	29.95	1.2	4,501	399.89	24.36	1.3	339,224	331.13	244.28
September .....	15,145	134.48	27.66	1.2	1,826	396.56	23.87	1.5	269,842	359.77	243.02
October .....	15,720	116.82	40.37	1.2	3,661	417.90	25.98	1.2	242,728	405.60	213.06
November .....	14,921	135.11	27.88	1.3	3,900	443.61	27.37	1.3	181,542	426.33	253.61
December .....	14,906	132.46	26.86	1.2	4,246	420.69	26.03	1.1	192,039	458.84	268.57
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>177,921</b>	<b>135.70</b>	<b>29.55</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>38,615</b>	<b>360.15</b>	<b>22.10</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2,803,711</b>	<b>354.61</b>	<b>233.94</b>
<b>2003</b>											
January .....	14,030	132.10	26.63	1.1	4,281	488.30	29.95	1.2	188,005	528.83	302.20
February .....	13,934	142.72	28.88	1.4	6,186	580.05	35.91	1.0	171,338	635.12	350.20
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>27,964</b>	<b>137.40</b>	<b>27.75</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>10,468</b>	<b>542.73</b>	<b>33.47</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>359,342</b>	<b>579.61</b>	<b>326.07</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>											
<b>2002</b>	<b>28,162</b>	<b>142.27</b>	<b>29.58</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5,232</b>	<b>270.78</b>	<b>16.63</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>377,105</b>	<b>282.81</b>	<b>200.34</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>27,964</b>	<b>137.40</b>	<b>27.75</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>10,468</b>	<b>542.73</b>	<b>33.47</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>359,342</b>	<b>579.61</b>	<b>326.07</b>

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> 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. •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."

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

Period	Coal <sup>1</sup>				Petroleum <sup>2</sup>				Natural Gas <sup>3</sup>		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts (1000 tons)	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts (1000 barrels)	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts (1000 Mcf)	Average Cost (cents/10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)	Average Cost (cents/10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)
		(cents/10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)	(dollars/ton)			(cents/10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)	(dollars/barrel)				
<b>2002</b>											
January .....	41	294.33	69.92	2.2	19	486.80	26.92	*	588	327.67	318.17
February .....	34	285.44	68.08	2.2	8	486.80	26.92	*	646	283.36	290.32
March .....	35	250.66	60.45	2.2	5	480.80	26.59	--	1,715	342.11	314.27
April .....	35	207.20	49.20	2.5	0	--	--	--	1,228	368.12	303.53
May .....	32	216.27	52.06	2.5	11	460.00	26.04	*	593	379.26	294.56
June .....	28	211.38	50.39	2.4	3	544.10	30.09	--	887	362.48	301.26
July .....	32	207.42	50.39	3.8	4	553.63	30.62	*	3,281	174.93	182.94
August .....	36	204.73	48.96	4.3	13	561.60	31.06	--	3,595	151.99	168.08
September .....	31	210.98	51.63	2.0	0	--	--	--	2,692	126.17	144.49
October .....	30	212.11	51.74	2.0	0	--	--	--	609	386.59	291.76
November .....	34	205.77	49.09	2.4	10	578.00	30.81	*	524	382.74	287.98
December .....	31	204.43	48.34	2.5	19	630.42	34.86	--	531	420.43	321.27
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>227.71</b>	<b>54.62</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>538.19</b>	<b>29.73</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>16,889</b>	<b>240.99</b>	<b>241.81</b>
<b>2003</b>											
January .....	45	191.19	45.24	2.2	58	715.38	39.71	*	825	486.76	378.35
February .....	32	200.71	47.29	2.5	94	807.76	44.78	*	634	501.40	466.61
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>195.12</b>	<b>46.09</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>772.36</b>	<b>42.84</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>493.11</b>	<b>419.08</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>											
<b>2002</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>290.26</b>	<b>69.08</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>486.80</b>	<b>26.92</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>304.49</b>	<b>304.91</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>195.12</b>	<b>46.09</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>772.36</b>	<b>42.84</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>493.11</b>	<b>419.08</b>

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

\* = 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. •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."

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

Period	Coal <sup>1</sup>				Petroleum <sup>2</sup>				Natural Gas <sup>3</sup>		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)	(dollars /ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)	(dollars / barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)	(cents/10 <sup>6</sup> Btu)
<b>2002</b>											
January .....	1,140	146.37	31.64	1.5	512	266.11	16.41	1.9	84,310	285.23	252.71
February .....	1,033	147.62	32.45	3.2	479	262.29	16.22	1.8	77,223	245.87	223.66
March .....	1,002	142.95	30.87	1.4	642	317.85	19.88	1.2	83,418	273.89	248.75
April .....	1,374	140.90	29.42	1.3	437	291.09	17.99	2.0	83,710	332.37	281.80
May .....	1,097	147.96	32.47	1.4	321	301.33	18.73	2.1	86,074	347.07	301.66
June .....	1,172	146.76	31.64	1.4	345	327.20	20.42	1.8	77,949	326.64	281.66
July .....	1,260	146.13	31.25	1.4	438	332.24	20.14	2.0	80,611	344.07	293.70
August .....	1,210	145.42	31.48	1.5	317	312.09	19.02	2.3	85,907	317.02	281.82
September .....	1,084	143.98	31.19	1.5	371	387.20	23.66	1.8	78,089	347.37	300.03
October .....	1,164	225.00	47.81	1.4	398	378.85	23.37	1.9	77,986	378.41	340.62
November .....	1,142	139.26	28.74	1.3	443	365.12	22.68	1.9	74,849	415.28	346.43
December .....	1,316	147.21	31.73	1.3	480	371.00	23.11	2.0	82,278	418.22	345.84
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>13,993</b>	<b>151.56</b>	<b>32.52</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>324.40</b>	<b>20.05</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>972,405</b>	<b>334.86</b>	<b>291.21</b>
<b>2003</b>											
January .....	871	148.36	32.00	1.3	397	436.01	27.59	1.5	66,559	492.57	412.85
February .....	806	148.80	31.70	1.2	490	381.98	23.22	2.3	68,474	550.26	463.47
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>148.57</b>	<b>31.86</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>406.70</b>	<b>25.18</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>135,033</b>	<b>522.20</b>	<b>438.50</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>											
<b>2002</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>146.97</b>	<b>32.03</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>264.26</b>	<b>16.32</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>161,533</b>	<b>266.42</b>	<b>238.81</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>148.57</b>	<b>31.86</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>406.70</b>	<b>25.18</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>135,033</b>	<b>522.20</b>	<b>438.50</b>

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

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. •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."

**Table 4.6.A. Receipts of Coal Delivered 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 <sup>1</sup>		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
<b>New England</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>388</b>	--	--	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Connecticut .....	220	135	63.4	--	--	220	135	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	19	21	-9.0	--	--	14	15	--	--	6	7
Massachusetts .....	395	239	65.4	17	--	378	239	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire .....	81	121	-33.5	81	121	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>3,965</b>	<b>3,845</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>3,688</b>	<b>3,536</b>	--	--	<b>102</b>	<b>109</b>
New Jersey .....	268	265	1.3	43	68	226	197	--	--	--	--
New York .....	695	670	3.7	43	39	597	575	--	--	55	56
Pennsylvania .....	3,001	2,910	3.1	88	94	2,866	2,763	--	--	47	53
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>17,340</b>	<b>15,050</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>13,815</b>	<b>12,342</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>229</b>
Illinois .....	3,700	3,579	3.4	546	1,303	3,095	2,107	--	--	60	169
Indiana .....	4,011	4,541	-11.7	3,889	4,404	122	137	--	--	--	--
Michigan .....	1,557	1,738	-10.4	1,537	1,714	--	--	19	24	--	--
Ohio .....	6,547	3,702	76.8	6,348	3,462	173	213	--	--	25	28
Wisconsin .....	1,525	1,490	2.3	1,494	1,458	--	--	--	--	30	31
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>10,052</b>	<b>10,709</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>10,039</b>	<b>10,625</b>	--	--	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	--	<b>74</b>
Iowa .....	1,557	1,606	-3.1	1,557	1,532	--	--	--	--	--	74
Kansas .....	1,154	1,634	-29.4	1,154	1,634	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota .....	1,468	1,567	-6.3	1,468	1,567	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri .....	2,659	2,667	-.3	2,647	2,656	--	--	12	11	--	--
Nebraska .....	957	1,014	-5.6	957	1,014	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota .....	2,098	2,060	1.9	2,098	2,060	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota .....	158	162	-2.5	158	162	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>11,795</b>	<b>13,601</b>	<b>-13.3</b>	<b>9,504</b>	<b>10,905</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>2,485</b>	--	--	<b>122</b>	<b>211</b>
Delaware .....	105	95	10.1	--	--	105	95	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	1,384	1,863	-25.7	1,203	1,645	180	218	--	--	--	--
Georgia .....	2,458	2,583	-4.8	2,437	2,559	--	--	--	--	21	24
Maryland .....	744	1,008	-26.2	--	--	744	1,008	--	--	--	--
North Carolina .....	2,171	2,280	-4.8	2,026	2,075	103	129	--	--	41	76
South Carolina .....	991	1,235	-19.8	978	1,216	--	--	--	--	13	19
Virginia .....	1,217	1,361	-10.5	957	1,178	240	164	--	--	21	19
West Virginia .....	2,725	3,176	-14.2	1,902	2,233	797	871	--	--	27	73
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>8,222</b>	<b>7,760</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7,775</b>	<b>7,619</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>8</b>	--	--	<b>144</b>	<b>133</b>
Alabama .....	2,379	1,970	20.8	2,370	1,961	10	8	--	--	--	--
Kentucky .....	3,365	2,997	12.3	3,072	2,997	293	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi .....	314	341	-7.8	314	341	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee .....	2,163	2,453	-11.8	2,019	2,320	--	--	--	--	144	133
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>8,643</b>	<b>10,378</b>	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>5,626</b>	<b>6,864</b>	<b>2,785</b>	<b>3,317</b>	--	--	<b>232</b>	<b>198</b>
Arkansas .....	1,004	1,226	-18.2	1,004	1,226	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana .....	446	1,460	-69.5	444	640	--	820	--	--	2	--
Oklahoma .....	1,710	1,668	2.5	1,576	1,547	88	74	--	--	46	47
Texas .....	5,484	6,024	-9.0	2,603	3,451	2,697	2,422	--	--	184	151
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>5,898</b>	<b>8,038</b>	<b>-26.6</b>	<b>5,518</b>	<b>7,658</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>349</b>	--	--	<b>22</b>	<b>31</b>
Arizona .....	1,091	1,245	-12.4	1,069	1,214	--	--	--	--	22	31
Colorado .....	1,356	1,605	-15.5	1,356	1,605	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	915	839	9.1	557	490	358	349	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	663	399	66.0	663	399	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico .....	528	556	-5.0	528	556	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah .....	619	1,267	-51.1	619	1,267	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming .....	726	2,126	-65.9	726	2,126	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>607</b>	--	--	<b>64</b>	<b>43</b>
California .....	96	122	-21.7	--	--	32	80	--	--	64	43
Oregon .....	195	209	-6.7	195	209	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington .....	538	528	2.0	--	--	538	528	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	--	--	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>	--	--	--	--
Alaska .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii .....	58	59	-2.6	--	--	58	59	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>67,515</b>	<b>70,817</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>52,743</b>	<b>56,544</b>	<b>13,934</b>	<b>13,205</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>1,033</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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. •Coal includes 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 February**  
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities <sup>1</sup>		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>739</b>	--	--	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>
Connecticut .....	278	255	8.9	--	--	278	255	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	40	42	-5.1	--	--	26	29	--	--	14	13
Massachusetts .....	739	455	62.6	44	--	696	455	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire .....	192	232	-17.2	192	232	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>7,317</b>	<b>8,626</b>	<b>-15.2</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>6,895</b>	<b>8,065</b>	--	--	<b>198</b>	<b>205</b>
New Jersey .....	529	579	-8.6	59	76	470	502	--	--	--	--
New York .....	1,416	1,489	-4.8	77	86	1,233	1,287	--	--	106	116
Pennsylvania .....	5,372	6,558	-18.1	88	193	5,192	6,276	--	--	92	89
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>35,065</b>	<b>31,629</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>27,667</b>	<b>25,784</b>	<b>7,105</b>	<b>5,273</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>519</b>
Illinois .....	7,901	7,792	1.4	1,103	2,741	6,672	4,667	--	--	126	384
Indiana .....	8,497	9,713	-12.5	8,237	9,474	259	239	--	--	--	--
Michigan .....	3,376	3,776	-10.6	3,327	3,723	--	--	49	53	--	--
Ohio .....	11,904	6,925	71.9	11,681	6,492	173	368	--	--	50	65
Wisconsin .....	3,388	3,424	-1.1	3,319	3,355	--	--	--	--	69	69
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>22,147</b>	<b>23,327</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>22,119</b>	<b>23,147</b>	--	--	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	--	<b>158</b>
Iowa .....	3,264	3,128	4.4	3,264	2,970	--	--	--	--	--	158
Kansas .....	2,811	3,748	-25.0	2,811	3,748	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota .....	2,975	3,372	-11.8	2,975	3,372	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri .....	6,587	6,308	4.4	6,559	6,286	--	--	28	22	--	--
Nebraska .....	1,683	2,116	-20.4	1,683	2,116	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota .....	4,490	4,318	4.0	4,490	4,318	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota .....	335	338	-9	335	338	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>25,369</b>	<b>27,239</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>20,285</b>	<b>21,723</b>	<b>4,794</b>	<b>5,096</b>	--	--	<b>290</b>	<b>419</b>
Delaware .....	286	154	85.0	--	--	286	154	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	3,514	3,973	-11.6	3,141	3,546	373	427	--	--	--	--
Georgia .....	4,984	5,494	-9.3	4,941	5,434	--	--	--	--	42	60
Maryland .....	1,681	2,118	-20.6	--	--	1,681	2,118	--	--	--	--
North Carolina .....	4,657	4,022	15.8	4,311	3,616	253	239	--	--	92	168
South Carolina .....	2,025	2,663	-24.0	1,993	2,628	--	--	--	--	32	35
Virginia .....	2,492	2,429	2.6	1,916	1,987	535	400	--	--	41	42
West Virginia .....	5,732	6,385	-10.2	3,983	4,511	1,667	1,758	--	--	83	115
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>14,838</b>	<b>16,414</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>14,232</b>	<b>16,121</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>17</b>	--	--	<b>291</b>	<b>276</b>
Alabama .....	3,357	4,405	-23.8	3,335	4,388	22	17	--	--	--	--
Kentucky .....	6,019	6,236	-3.5	5,726	6,236	293	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi .....	755	739	2.2	755	739	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee .....	4,706	5,035	-6.5	4,416	4,758	--	--	--	--	291	276
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>19,194</b>	<b>20,527</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>12,839</b>	<b>13,205</b>	<b>5,865</b>	<b>6,898</b>	--	--	<b>489</b>	<b>423</b>
Arkansas .....	2,000	1,532	30.6	2,000	1,532	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana .....	1,245	2,850	-56.3	1,240	1,292	--	1,558	--	--	5	--
Oklahoma .....	3,656	3,591	1.8	3,356	3,363	205	147	--	--	95	81
Texas .....	12,292	12,555	-2.1	6,242	7,019	5,660	5,193	--	--	390	342
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>14,199</b>	<b>16,304</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>13,416</b>	<b>15,570</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>673</b>	--	--	<b>55</b>	<b>62</b>
Arizona .....	2,287	2,645	-13.5	2,233	2,583	--	--	--	--	55	62
Colorado .....	2,956	3,325	-11.1	2,956	3,325	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	1,828	1,607	13.8	1,100	935	728	673	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	2,149	693	210.2	2,149	693	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico .....	1,201	1,147	4.7	1,201	1,147	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah .....	1,719	2,389	-28.0	1,719	2,389	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming .....	2,058	4,499	-54.3	2,058	4,499	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,282</b>	--	--	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>
California .....	202	273	-26.0	--	--	106	177	--	--	96	96
Oregon .....	419	432	-3.0	419	432	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington .....	1,036	1,105	-6.3	--	--	1,036	1,105	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>119</b>	--	--	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Alaska .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii .....	119	119	-3	--	--	119	119	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>141,154</b>	<b>146,980</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>111,436</b>	<b>116,570</b>	<b>27,964</b>	<b>28,162</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>2,173</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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. ●Coal includes 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, February 2003 and 2002**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities <sup>1</sup>		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
<b>New England</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>150.5</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>791</b>	--	--	<b>39</b>	<b>141</b>
Connecticut .....	345	248	39.4	--	--	345	248	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	546	141	288.8	--	--	508	--	--	--	39	141
Massachusetts .....	1,240	543	128.4	159	--	1,082	543	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire .....	208	3	6890.6	208	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>10,581</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>1246.4</b>	<b>8,117</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>4</b>	--	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>
New Jersey .....	206	6	3632.2	20	--	184	6	--	--	2	--
New York .....	9,098	737	1134.3	8,097	576	976	161	4	--	22	--
Pennsylvania .....	1,277	43	2853.6	*	*	1,228	42	--	--	49	1
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	--	--	<b>119</b>	<b>144</b>
Illinois .....	10	10	-4.6	2	7	8	3	--	--	--	--
Indiana .....	70	103	-32.4	15	21	--	--	--	--	55	82
Michigan .....	49	58	-16.6	49	58	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio .....	15	17	-15.4	8	14	4	2	--	--	3	1
Wisconsin .....	81	62	30.6	9	1	10	--	--	--	62	61
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>-26.9</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>233</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>*</b>	--
Iowa .....	14	6	142.1	14	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas .....	41	42	-.3	41	42	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota .....	106	95	11.4	106	95	--	--	--	--	*	--
Missouri .....	4	86	-95.3	4	86	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska .....	*	*	-46.9	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota .....	5	4	20.8	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>4,382</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>174</b>
Delaware .....	502	127	294.1	11	7	435	5	--	--	55	116
District of Columbia .....	12	3	281.0	--	--	12	3	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	2,131	1,800	18.4	2,017	1,798	81	1	--	--	33	--
Georgia .....	37	9	314.3	17	5	17	3	--	--	2	*
Maryland .....	259	161	61.2	--	--	259	161	--	--	--	--
North Carolina .....	98	52	87.4	45	24	20	--	--	--	32	28
South Carolina .....	47	6	673.6	11	6	--	--	--	--	36	*
Virginia .....	1,267	153	729.5	896	92	247	27	90	8	34	26
West Virginia .....	31	14	128.0	28	7	3	3	--	--	--	4
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>911.1</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>170</b>	--	--	--	<b>1</b>	<b>*</b>
Alabama .....	5	7	-32.7	4	7	--	--	--	--	1	*
Kentucky .....	200	5	3600.8	30	5	170	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi .....	71	1	8775.0	71	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee .....	18	16	11.4	18	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>469</b>	--	--	<b>54</b>	<b>8</b>
Arkansas .....	4	6	-29.3	4	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana .....	323	252	28.1	71	*	241	249	--	--	11	3
Oklahoma .....	10	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas .....	176	235	-25.0	28	10	105	220	--	--	43	5
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	--	--	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
Arizona .....	*	5	-96.7	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	*
Colorado .....	2	2	5.9	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	24	7	272.6	5	5	20	2	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	--	5	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico .....	10	2	318.1	10	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah .....	*	4	-100.0	*	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming .....	1	6	-89.0	1	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>136.4</b>	--	--	<b>82</b>	<b>29</b>	--	--	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>
California .....	82	29	188.4	--	--	82	29	--	--	--	--
Oregon .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington .....	12	11	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	11
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>-33.3</b>	--	--	<b>148</b>	<b>222</b>	--	--	--	--
Alaska .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii .....	148	222	-33.3	--	--	148	222	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>18,783</b>	<b>5,342</b>	<b>251.6</b>	<b>12,012</b>	<b>2,927</b>	<b>6,186</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>479</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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. • Petroleum includes 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 February**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities <sup>1</sup>		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3,499</b>	<b>2,094</b>	--	--	77	294
Connecticut .....	493	422	16.8	--	--	493	422	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	1,179	294	300.9	--	--	1,102	--	--	--	77	294
Massachusetts.....	2,110	1,673	26.1	206	1	1,903	1,672	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	392	7	5735.5	392	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>13,262</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>502.6</b>	<b>9,588</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>3,577</b>	<b>735</b>	7	--	91	18
New Jersey .....	323	170	90.1	23	100	298	70	--	--	2	--
New York .....	11,078	1,900	483.2	9,565	1,348	1,473	543	7	--	33	9
Pennsylvania .....	1,861	132	1314.7	*	*	1,806	122	--	--	56	9
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>-26.9</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>21</b>	--	--	174	274
Illinois .....	22	54	-59.5	3	39	19	15	--	--	--	--
Indiana .....	152	193	-21.5	44	54	--	--	--	--	108	139
Michigan .....	118	169	-30.1	118	169	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio .....	69	45	52.9	26	39	40	3	--	--	4	3
Wisconsin.....	109	181	-39.9	37	46	10	3	--	--	62	132
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>-39.0</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>548</b>	--	--	--	--	*	--
Iowa.....	19	9	108.7	19	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas .....	108	101	6.9	108	101	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	190	210	-9.5	190	210	--	--	--	--	*	--
Missouri .....	11	220	-95.0	11	220	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska.....	1	1	-5	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	6	7	-20.2	6	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>9,613</b>	<b>6,764</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>7,364</b>	<b>5,516</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>875</b>	145	27	402	346
Delaware .....	623	536	16.2	13	54	473	263	--	--	136	219
District of Columbia .....	46	3	1332.7	--	--	46	3	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	5,745	5,149	11.6	5,538	4,967	131	182	--	--	75	--
Georgia.....	72	30	140.8	31	23	39	6	--	--	2	1
Maryland.....	515	380	35.4	--	--	515	380	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	269	141	90.2	149	72	66	--	--	--	53	70
South Carolina.....	87	16	439.6	17	13	--	--	--	--	70	3
Virginia.....	2,150	476	351.6	1,531	367	410	39	145	27	65	44
West Virginia.....	106	32	230.3	84	21	22	3	--	--	--	9
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>395.8</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>170</b>	--	--	--	14	7
Alabama .....	22	28	-23.8	7	21	--	--	--	--	14	7
Kentucky.....	220	13	1643.4	50	13	170	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	142	9	1502.7	142	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	27	33	-17.1	27	33	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1,010</b>	--	--	113	18
Arkansas.....	8	6	30.2	8	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	694	565	22.8	116	*	552	555	--	--	26	10
Oklahoma.....	13	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas .....	499	473	5.5	31	10	381	455	--	--	87	8
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>-44.7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	--	--	2	2
Arizona.....	2	8	-73.2	--	6	--	--	--	--	2	2
Colorado.....	3	4	-35.9	3	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	31	33	-6.5	9	10	22	23	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	*	5	-97.8	*	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	11	5	108.5	11	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	3	8	-63.8	3	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	1	28	-96.5	1	28	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>67.3</b>	--	--	<b>176</b>	<b>81</b>	--	--	15	33
California.....	176	81	116.2	--	--	176	81	--	--	--	--
Oregon.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	15	33	-53.9	--	--	--	*	--	--	15	33
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>-18.0</b>	--	--	<b>322</b>	<b>392</b>	--	--	--	--
Alaska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	322	392	-18.0	--	--	322	392	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>30,040</b>	<b>14,275</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>18,533</b>	<b>8,025</b>	<b>10,468</b>	<b>5,232</b>	152	27	888	991

<sup>1</sup> 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. • Petroleum includes 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, February 2003 and 2002**  
(Thousand Mcf)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities <sup>1</sup>		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
<b>New England</b>	<b>18,891</b>	<b>23,662</b>	<b>-20.2</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>18,810</b>	<b>23,537</b>	--	--	--	--
Connecticut .....	1,815	3,632	-50.0	--	--	1,815	3,632	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	3,819	7,319	-47.8	--	--	3,819	7,319	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts .....	9,153	7,226	26.7	80	123	9,073	7,103	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	4,103	5,482	-25.1	--	--	4,103	5,482	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>23,929</b>	<b>32,912</b>	<b>-27.3</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>4,923</b>	<b>19,815</b>	<b>24,376</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>3,496</b>
New Jersey .....	6,929	10,024	-30.9	--	--	6,865	8,487	--	--	64	1,537
New York .....	14,357	19,637	-26.9	2,193	4,923	11,691	14,171	241	117	231	426
Pennsylvania .....	2,644	3,251	-18.7	--	--	1,259	1,718	--	--	1,385	1,533
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>13,669</b>	<b>17,196</b>	<b>-20.5</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>10,238</b>	<b>12,249</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>2,417</b>
Illinois .....	1,986	3,627	-45.3	23	636	1,571	2,340	--	--	392	651
Indiana .....	1,401	2,476	-43.4	34	81	33	803	--	--	1,334	1,593
Michigan .....	9,180	9,712	-5.5	1,240	1,555	7,930	8,154	10	3	--	--
Ohio .....	205	240	-14.9	14	27	108	145	--	--	82	69
Wisconsin .....	898	1,140	-21.2	216	228	595	807	--	--	87	104
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>2,714</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Iowa .....	336	658	-48.9	261	240	75	418	--	--	--	--
Kansas .....	508	495	2.5	508	495	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota .....	822	613	34.2	257	20	563	589	--	--	2	3
Missouri .....	486	344	41.1	332	241	146	84	7	19	--	--
Nebraska .....	562	56	900.6	562	56	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota .....	--	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>28,358</b>	<b>36,616</b>	<b>-22.6</b>	<b>20,317</b>	<b>19,557</b>	<b>5,906</b>	<b>7,009</b>	--	--	<b>2,134</b>	<b>10,051</b>
Delaware .....	1,106	1,700	-34.9	5	6	321	1,056	--	--	780	638
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	23,369	23,674	-1.3	19,837	19,007	2,636	3,344	--	--	897	1,324
Georgia .....	496	834	-40.5	--	98	371	561	--	--	126	175
Maryland .....	710	499	42.1	--	--	710	499	--	--	--	--
North Carolina .....	710	642	10.7	--	90	710	552	--	--	--	--
South Carolina .....	181	671	-73.0	--	1	175	452	--	--	6	218
Virginia .....	1,754	1,145	53.2	467	309	962	460	--	--	325	376
West Virginia .....	31	7,451	-99.6	9	46	22	85	--	--	--	7,320
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>16,342</b>	<b>18,835</b>	<b>-13.2</b>	<b>8,461</b>	<b>15,148</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>2,552</b>	--	<b>144</b>	<b>7,154</b>	<b>992</b>
Alabama .....	11,324	7,956	42.3	4,411	6,656	193	688	--	--	6,719	612
Kentucky .....	123	277	-55.5	69	34	54	100	--	144	--	--
Mississippi .....	4,846	10,545	-54.0	3,981	8,457	451	1,730	--	--	414	358
Tennessee .....	48	56	-13.8	--	--	28	34	--	--	20	22
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>153,991</b>	<b>155,440</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>32,527</b>	<b>38,298</b>	<b>72,041</b>	<b>66,436</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>49,049</b>	<b>50,342</b>
Arkansas .....	3,829	1,914	100.0	123	694	3,706	1,221	--	--	--	--
Louisiana .....	30,038	31,565	-4.8	10,368	14,213	2,034	189	56	--	17,580	17,162
Oklahoma .....	9,037	12,408	-27.2	7,558	10,467	973	1,371	--	--	506	569
Texas .....	111,087	109,553	1.4	14,478	12,924	65,328	63,654	319	364	30,962	32,611
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>19,008</b>	<b>20,092</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>9,793</b>	<b>7,923</b>	<b>8,982</b>	<b>11,744</b>	--	--	<b>233</b>	<b>425</b>
Arizona .....	4,272	6,383	-33.1	1,381	1,269	2,874	5,097	--	--	17	17
Colorado .....	5,314	4,104	29.5	3,448	2,571	1,866	1,533	--	--	--	--
Idaho .....	670	1,125	-40.5	--	--	670	1,125	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	*	*	3.8	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	6,238	6,397	-2.5	3,175	2,419	3,064	3,978	--	--	--	--
New Mexico .....	2,293	1,431	60.2	1,788	1,332	505	10	--	--	--	89
Utah .....	4	287	-98.7	--	287	4	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming .....	216	364	-40.6	--	45	--	--	--	--	216	319
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>47,767</b>	<b>51,880</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>7,406</b>	<b>6,567</b>	<b>34,034</b>	<b>35,815</b>	--	--	<b>6,327</b>	<b>9,498</b>
California .....	39,584	41,736	-5.2	6,377	4,909	27,505	28,241	--	--	5,701	8,585
Oregon .....	5,828	6,602	-11.7	1,029	1,658	4,341	4,449	--	--	458	495
Washington .....	2,355	3,542	-33.5	--	--	2,188	3,125	--	--	167	417
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>1,745</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska .....	1,759	1,745	.8	1,759	1,745	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>326,428</b>	<b>360,544</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>85,983</b>	<b>97,866</b>	<b>171,338</b>	<b>184,809</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>68,474</b>	<b>77,223</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 includes 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 February**  
(Thousand Mcf)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities <sup>1</sup>		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>40,496</b>	<b>51,275</b>	<b>-21.0</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>40,292</b>	<b>50,953</b>	--	--	--	--
Connecticut.....	4,030	7,734	-47.9	--	--	4,030	7,734	--	--	--	--
Maine.....	9,599	15,611	-38.5	--	--	9,599	15,611	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts.....	17,857	15,901	12.3	203	315	17,654	15,586	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island.....	9,009	12,022	-25.1	--	--	9,009	12,022	--	--	--	--
Vermont.....	--	7	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>50,670</b>	<b>70,669</b>	<b>-28.3</b>	<b>4,309</b>	<b>11,846</b>	<b>42,529</b>	<b>51,397</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>7,178</b>
New Jersey.....	14,507	20,951	-30.8	--	--	14,331	17,730	--	--	176	3,222
New York.....	30,389	43,046	-29.4	4,309	11,846	25,264	30,102	458	247	358	851
Pennsylvania.....	5,774	6,671	-13.4	--	--	2,934	3,566	--	--	2,841	3,105
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>26,204</b>	<b>33,055</b>	<b>-20.7</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>4,306</b>	<b>19,273</b>	<b>24,064</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4,038</b>	<b>4,677</b>
Illinois.....	4,731	7,144	-33.8	47	887	3,916	5,250	--	--	768	1,007
Indiana.....	3,135	4,297	-27.0	47	136	161	858	--	--	2,927	3,303
Michigan.....	15,955	19,228	-17.0	2,295	2,766	13,625	16,455	35	7	--	--
Ohio.....	375	354	6.1	28	44	179	165	--	--	168	144
Wisconsin.....	2,009	2,032	-1.1	441	474	1,393	1,335	--	--	174	223
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>5,951</b>	<b>3,874</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31</b>
Iowa.....	802	1,132	-29.1	498	486	305	645	--	--	--	--
Kansas.....	1,054	1,055	-2	1,054	1,055	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	1,673	922	81.5	470	50	1,196	841	--	--	6	31
Missouri.....	1,649	553	198.4	1,133	418	507	109	9	26	--	--
Nebraska.....	774	213	263.7	774	213	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	*	*	-79.6	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>71,056</b>	<b>80,160</b>	<b>-11.4</b>	<b>51,410</b>	<b>45,135</b>	<b>15,164</b>	<b>14,020</b>	--	--	<b>4,482</b>	<b>21,004</b>
Delaware.....	2,378	3,196	-25.6	10	12	774	1,852	--	--	1,594	1,332
District of Columbia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	58,293	54,356	7.2	49,864	44,530	6,473	7,146	--	--	1,956	2,681
Georgia.....	1,449	1,463	-1.0	--	102	1,215	1,064	--	--	234	297
Maryland.....	1,473	1,071	37.6	--	--	1,473	1,071	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	1,766	1,090	62.0	11	106	1,755	984	--	--	*	--
South Carolina.....	249	1,426	-82.6	*	1	236	952	--	--	12	473
Virginia.....	5,148	1,829	181.5	1,504	322	2,958	799	--	--	686	708
West Virginia.....	301	15,729	-98.1	21	63	279	154	--	--	--	15,512
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>36,846</b>	<b>32,490</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>19,091</b>	<b>25,094</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>5,046</b>	--	<b>233</b>	<b>16,056</b>	<b>2,117</b>
Alabama.....	25,780	10,836	137.9	9,641	8,378	984	1,166	--	--	15,156	1,292
Kentucky.....	211	419	-49.7	156	86	54	100	--	233	--	--
Mississippi.....	10,749	21,159	-49.2	9,294	16,629	602	3,746	--	--	853	784
Tennessee.....	106	75	40.1	--	--	59	34	--	--	47	41
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>307,008</b>	<b>318,654</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>66,807</b>	<b>76,923</b>	<b>146,083</b>	<b>135,133</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>93,161</b>	<b>105,877</b>
Arkansas.....	7,308	3,808	91.9	284	1,354	7,025	2,454	--	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	61,520	67,129	-8.4	23,089	28,770	4,343	203	296	--	33,793	38,156
Oklahoma.....	17,750	22,853	-22.3	14,680	19,089	2,207	2,674	--	--	863	1,091
Texas.....	220,429	224,865	-2.0	28,755	27,711	132,509	129,802	661	721	58,504	66,630
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>39,369</b>	<b>39,169</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>19,110</b>	<b>16,048</b>	<b>19,762</b>	<b>21,887</b>	--	--	<b>497</b>	<b>1,233</b>
Arizona.....	8,991	11,292	-20.4	2,282	1,844	6,671	9,132	--	--	39	316
Colorado.....	10,315	8,910	15.8	7,027	5,956	3,288	2,954	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	1,479	1,802	-17.9	--	--	1,479	1,802	--	--	--	--
Montana.....	2	2	-8.9	2	2	*	*	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	13,744	13,162	4.4	6,519	5,185	7,225	7,977	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	4,376	2,687	62.9	3,281	2,425	1,095	22	--	--	--	240
Utah.....	4	577	-99.4	--	577	4	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	459	737	-37.8	--	60	--	--	--	--	459	677
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>99,527</b>	<b>102,712</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>13,577</b>	<b>10,774</b>	<b>72,532</b>	<b>72,523</b>	--	--	<b>13,418</b>	<b>19,415</b>
California.....	80,336	83,123	-3.4	11,522	8,108	56,821	57,460	--	--	11,993	17,556
Oregon.....	14,620	12,402	17.9	2,055	2,667	11,529	8,720	--	--	1,036	1,016
Washington.....	4,572	7,186	-36.4	--	--	4,183	6,343	--	--	389	843
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>3,673</b>	--	<b>487</b>	--	--	--	--
Alaska.....	3,830	4,160	-7.9	3,830	3,673	--	487	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>680,959</b>	<b>736,216</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>185,125</b>	<b>196,344</b>	<b>359,342</b>	<b>377,105</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>135,033</b>	<b>161,533</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 includes 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 4.9.A. Average Cost of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, February 2003 and 2002**  
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers <sup>1</sup>		Commercial		Industrial	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>193.97</b>	<b>202.76</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>185.85</b>	<b>186.13</b>	<b>194.60</b>	<b>207.15</b>	--	--	W	W
Connecticut .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts .....	W	W	W	239.10	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire .....	175.27	186.13	-5.8	175.27	186.13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>133.97</b>	<b>138.38</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>159.34</b>	<b>155.81</b>	<b>131.63</b>	<b>136.16</b>	--	--	<b>171.28</b>	<b>174.62</b>
New Jersey .....	W	W	W	239.96	199.66	W	W	--	--	--	--
New York .....	W	W	W	150.57	168.49	W	W	--	--	W	W
Pennsylvania .....	W	W	W	123.85	118.20	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>119.29</b>	<b>122.55</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>118.15</b>	<b>120.87</b>	<b>123.42</b>	<b>129.14</b>	W	W	<b>136.94</b>	<b>127.89</b>
Illinois .....	W	W	W	110.92	120.86	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana .....	W	W	W	119.60	117.33	W	W	--	--	--	--
Michigan .....	W	W	W	135.14	143.46	--	--	W	W	--	--
Ohio .....	W	W	W	117.01	119.65	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin .....	W	W	W	102.72	105.12	--	--	--	--	W	W
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>89.00</b>	<b>87.95</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>88.86</b>	<b>87.44</b>	--	--	W	W	--	W
Iowa .....	83.56	W	W	83.56	81.13	--	--	--	--	--	W
Kansas .....	111.78	99.73	12.1	111.78	99.73	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota .....	107.88	104.00	3.7	107.88	104.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri .....	W	W	W	88.87	90.54	--	--	W	W	--	--
Nebraska .....	58.93	57.41	2.6	58.93	57.41	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota .....	73.22	73.51	-4	73.22	73.51	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota .....	134.72	130.01	3.6	134.72	130.01	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>159.64</b>	<b>159.70</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>159.98</b>	<b>160.32</b>	<b>157.41</b>	<b>156.47</b>	--	--	<b>173.07</b>	<b>166.49</b>
Delaware .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	W	W	W	181.64	177.67	W	W	--	--	--	--
Georgia .....	W	W	W	171.30	168.67	--	--	--	--	W	W
Maryland .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina .....	W	W	W	172.75	171.00	W	W	--	--	W	W
South Carolina .....	W	W	W	155.98	159.10	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia .....	W	W	W	150.22	166.98	W	W	--	--	W	W
West Virginia .....	W	W	W	125.95	125.01	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>132.03</b>	<b>135.92</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>132.72</b>	<b>135.62</b>	<b>103.34</b>	<b>W</b>	--	--	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
Alabama .....	W	W	W	152.04	180.14	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kentucky .....	W	114.66	W	122.60	114.66	W	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi .....	156.61	163.87	-4.4	156.61	163.87	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee .....	W	W	W	122.35	121.89	--	--	--	--	W	W
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>123.45</b>	<b>119.16</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>104.66</b>	<b>106.68</b>	<b>168.47</b>	<b>148.05</b>	--	--	<b>106.67</b>	<b>94.46</b>
Arkansas .....	58.72	68.43	-14.2	58.72	68.43	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana .....	W	W	W	129.75	130.04	--	W	--	--	W	--
Oklahoma .....	W	W	W	94.45	93.21	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas .....	W	W	W	125.57	123.83	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>108.02</b>	<b>103.13</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>110.09</b>	<b>104.76</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	--	--	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
Arizona .....	W	W	W	120.70	132.44	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado .....	99.54	96.78	2.9	99.54	96.78	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	W	W	W	64.39	48.13	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	138.27	132.57	4.3	138.27	132.57	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico .....	166.21	169.20	-1.8	166.21	169.20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah .....	118.60	99.50	19.2	118.60	99.50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming .....	57.06	84.70	-32.6	57.06	84.70	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>159.32</b>	<b>159.98</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>127.82</b>	<b>133.97</b>	<b>167.41</b>	<b>166.74</b>	--	--	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
California .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon .....	127.82	133.97	-4.6	127.82	133.97	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Alaska .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>127.59</b>	<b>128.19</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>123.31</b>	<b>123.99</b>	<b>142.72</b>	<b>143.78</b>	<b>200.71</b>	<b>285.44</b>	<b>148.80</b>	<b>147.62</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

\* = 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. • 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. • Coal includes 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 February**  
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers <sup>1</sup>		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>199.70</b>	<b>203.75</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>185.81</b>	<b>186.15</b>	<b>202.14</b>	<b>208.43</b>	--	--	W	W
Connecticut .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts .....	W	W	W	237.36	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire .....	174.28	186.15	-6.4	174.28	186.15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>132.59</b>	<b>136.01</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>163.89</b>	<b>146.51</b>	<b>130.21</b>	<b>134.54</b>	--	--	<b>175.75</b>	<b>172.75</b>
New Jersey .....	W	W	W	240.15	204.50	W	W	--	--	--	--
New York .....	W	W	W	150.75	158.23	W	W	--	--	W	W
Pennsylvania .....	W	W	W	123.85	117.92	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>120.49</b>	<b>121.93</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>119.63</b>	<b>120.38</b>	<b>122.99</b>	<b>127.17</b>	W	W	<b>137.62</b>	<b>128.05</b>
Illinois .....	W	W	W	110.66	118.60	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana .....	W	W	W	118.34	116.71	W	W	--	--	--	--
Michigan .....	W	W	W	137.06	137.95	--	--	W	W	--	--
Ohio .....	W	W	W	120.09	121.05	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin .....	W	W	W	104.01	109.77	--	--	--	--	W	W
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>88.96</b>	<b>88.01</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>88.82</b>	<b>87.53</b>	--	--	W	W	--	W
Iowa .....	83.03	W	W	83.03	82.59	--	--	--	--	--	W
Kansas .....	106.31	97.60	8.9	106.31	97.60	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota .....	107.42	102.97	4.3	107.42	102.97	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri .....	W	W	W	89.46	90.20	--	--	W	W	--	--
Nebraska .....	58.18	57.22	1.7	58.18	57.22	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota .....	72.77	74.28	-2.0	72.77	74.28	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota .....	134.16	130.40	2.9	134.16	130.40	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>159.45</b>	<b>158.68</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>159.56</b>	<b>159.20</b>	<b>158.45</b>	<b>155.82</b>	--	--	<b>168.02</b>	<b>166.68</b>
Delaware .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	W	W	W	176.11	173.54	W	W	--	--	--	--
Georgia .....	W	W	W	170.22	168.84	--	--	--	--	W	W
Maryland .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina .....	W	W	W	172.24	171.30	W	W	--	--	W	W
South Carolina .....	W	W	W	156.50	160.67	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia .....	W	W	W	150.34	163.01	W	W	--	--	W	W
West Virginia .....	W	W	W	126.25	124.11	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>130.33</b>	<b>133.11</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>130.51</b>	<b>132.66</b>	<b>106.07</b>	<b>W</b>	--	--	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
Alabama .....	W	W	W	149.35	164.07	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kentucky .....	W	114.31	W	122.66	114.31	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi .....	157.03	162.87	-3.6	157.03	162.87	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee .....	W	W	W	121.92	123.58	--	--	--	--	W	W
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>117.23</b>	<b>121.37</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>110.46</b>	<b>110.09</b>	<b>135.38</b>	<b>146.19</b>	--	--	<b>104.29</b>	<b>92.44</b>
Arkansas .....	89.77	83.95	6.9	89.77	83.95	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana .....	W	W	W	131.96	130.58	--	W	--	--	W	--
Oklahoma .....	W	W	W	94.70	92.03	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas .....	W	W	W	122.48	121.89	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>108.45</b>	<b>102.97</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>110.28</b>	<b>104.36</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	--	--	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
Arizona .....	W	W	W	122.82	129.39	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado .....	96.75	96.16	.6	96.75	96.16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	W	W	W	60.56	53.09	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	143.49	141.55	1.4	143.49	141.55	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico .....	169.43	168.43	.6	169.43	168.43	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah .....	108.42	100.53	7.9	108.42	100.53	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming .....	57.67	82.16	-29.8	57.67	82.16	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>147.38</b>	<b>161.54</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>131.66</b>	<b>135.33</b>	<b>150.01</b>	<b>168.36</b>	--	--	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
California .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon .....	131.66	135.33	-2.7	131.66	135.33	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Alaska .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>126.40</b>	<b>127.16</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>123.28</b>	<b>122.92</b>	<b>137.40</b>	<b>142.27</b>	<b>195.12</b>	<b>290.26</b>	<b>148.57</b>	<b>146.97</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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. • Coal includes 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, February 2003 and 2002**  
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers <sup>1</sup>		Commercial		Industrial	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>579.18</b>	<b>283.51</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>549.33</b>	<b>431.85</b>	<b>584.64</b>	<b>281.44</b>	--	--	W	W
Connecticut .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts.....	W	W	W	612.20	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	501.88	431.85	16.2	501.88	431.85	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>472.23</b>	<b>272.60</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>420.38</b>	<b>250.99</b>	<b>655.62</b>	<b>336.83</b>	W	--	<b>290.74</b>	<b>W</b>
New Jersey.....	W	W	W	379.56	--	W	W	--	--	W	--
New York.....	W	W	W	420.48	250.99	W	W	W	--	W	--
Pennsylvania.....	W	W	W	361.90	237.60	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>377.53</b>	<b>225.73</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>590.23</b>	<b>293.25</b>	<b>847.93</b>	<b>419.67</b>	--	--	<b>147.83</b>	<b>170.91</b>
Illinois .....	W	W	W	739.93	468.51	W	W	--	--	--	--
Indiana.....	W	W	W	703.62	431.70	--	--	--	--	W	W
Michigan .....	478.07	198.00	141.4	478.07	198.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio.....	W	W	W	882.64	417.55	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin.....	W	W	W	745.37	413.45	W	--	--	--	W	W
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>226.84</b>	<b>113.06</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>226.80</b>	<b>113.06</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>W</b>	--
Iowa.....	788.16	389.21	102.5	788.16	389.21	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas .....	330.13	255.66	29.1	330.13	255.66	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	W	39.00	W	51.89	39.00	--	--	--	--	W	--
Missouri .....	689.65	80.68	754.8	689.65	80.68	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska.....	883.20	449.84	96.3	883.20	449.84	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	800.12	441.26	81.3	800.12	441.26	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>547.84</b>	<b>240.33</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>504.58</b>	<b>228.49</b>	<b>651.78</b>	<b>286.89</b>	W	W	<b>563.63</b>	<b>306.86</b>
Delaware .....	W	W	W	808.00	298.00	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	W	W	W	456.52	219.70	W	W	--	--	W	--
Georgia.....	W	W	W	817.68	450.97	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maryland.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	W	W	W	799.40	413.11	W	--	--	--	W	W
South Carolina.....	W	W	W	814.20	410.11	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia.....	W	W	W	576.19	307.21	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Virginia.....	W	W	W	862.01	477.51	W	W	--	--	--	W
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>243.70</b>	<b>418.87</b>	<b>-41.8</b>	<b>454.47</b>	<b>418.98</b>	<b>W</b>	--	--	--	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
Alabama.....	W	W	W	792.74	409.41	--	--	--	--	W	W
Kentucky.....	W	428.26	W	722.86	428.26	W	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	254.33	527.50	-51.8	254.33	527.50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	831.10	414.38	100.6	831.10	414.38	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>218.67</b>	<b>125.05</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>514.22</b>	<b>368.19</b>	<b>118.44</b>	<b>112.04</b>	--	--	<b>222.23</b>	<b>401.10</b>
Arkansas.....	562.78	553.99	1.6	562.78	553.99	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	W	W	W	336.99	536.70	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oklahoma.....	854.31	--	--	854.31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas.....	W	W	W	894.28	254.40	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>807.13</b>	<b>463.41</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>831.26</b>	<b>462.67</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	--	--	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
Arizona.....	W	W	W	--	492.40	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado.....	995.10	607.70	63.7	995.10	607.70	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	W	W	W	788.44	471.40	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	--	463.40	--	--	463.40	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	877.30	470.34	86.5	877.30	470.34	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	717.40	388.93	84.5	717.40	388.93	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	29.60	441.12	-93.3	29.60	441.12	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>371.02</b>	<b>367.40</b>	<b>1.0</b>	--	--	<b>374.45</b>	<b>374.51</b>	--	--	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
California.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Oregon.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	W	W	W	--	--	--	--	--	--	W	W
Alaska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>489.53</b>	<b>244.87</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>445.83</b>	<b>231.50</b>	<b>580.05</b>	<b>260.13</b>	<b>807.76</b>	<b>486.80</b>	<b>381.98</b>	<b>262.29</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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. •Petroleum includes 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 February**  
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers <sup>1</sup>		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>552.30</b>	<b>281.03</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>528.61</b>	<b>430.18</b>	<b>556.61</b>	<b>279.55</b>	--	--	W	W
Connecticut.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts.....	W	W	W	609.68	437.60	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	486.57	428.64	13.5	486.57	428.64	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>480.20</b>	<b>284.52</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>423.92</b>	<b>256.72</b>	<b>637.06</b>	<b>338.74</b>	W	--	<b>347.28</b>	<b>440.73</b>
New Jersey.....	W	W	W	412.21	289.96	W	W	--	--	W	--
New York.....	W	W	W	423.95	254.29	W	W	W	--	W	W
Pennsylvania.....	W	W	W	361.90	387.43	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>393.68</b>	<b>231.33</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>469.48</b>	<b>279.94</b>	<b>737.00</b>	<b>453.89</b>	--	--	<b>167.94</b>	<b>152.78</b>
Illinois.....	W	W	W	738.80	338.41	W	W	--	--	--	--
Indiana.....	W	W	W	689.77	447.41	--	--	--	--	W	W
Michigan.....	375.15	208.11	80.3	375.15	208.11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio.....	W	W	W	741.39	441.57	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin.....	W	W	W	299.96	169.62	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>211.59</b>	<b>99.88</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>211.52</b>	<b>99.88</b>	--	--	--	--	W	--
Iowa.....	728.79	401.13	81.7	728.79	401.13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas.....	294.76	201.12	46.6	294.76	201.12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	W	39.85	W	52.88	39.85	--	--	--	--	W	--
Missouri.....	646.17	77.24	736.6	646.17	77.24	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska.....	752.34	446.98	68.3	752.34	446.98	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	791.01	448.14	76.5	791.01	448.14	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>474.89</b>	<b>248.18</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>437.63</b>	<b>233.74</b>	<b>604.46</b>	<b>306.32</b>	W	W	<b>530.81</b>	<b>313.03</b>
Delaware.....	W	W	W	804.12	308.67	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	W	W	W	390.06	224.46	W	W	--	--	W	--
Georgia.....	W	W	W	761.20	426.99	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maryland.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	W	W	W	729.10	419.47	W	--	--	--	W	W
South Carolina.....	W	W	W	763.32	421.25	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia.....	W	W	W	553.62	283.27	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Virginia.....	W	W	W	753.54	477.87	W	W	--	--	--	W
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>284.17</b>	<b>426.50</b>	<b>-33.4</b>	<b>411.55</b>	<b>428.49</b>	W	--	--	--	W	W
Alabama.....	W	W	W	740.49	412.49	--	--	--	--	W	W
Kentucky.....	W	436.23	W	672.16	436.23	W	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	254.33	535.74	-52.5	254.33	535.74	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	768.07	406.70	88.9	768.07	406.70	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>187.55</b>	<b>133.08</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>497.01</b>	<b>368.19</b>	<b>116.03</b>	<b>124.67</b>	--	--	<b>284.63</b>	<b>386.17</b>
Arkansas.....	559.55	553.99	1.0	559.55	553.99	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	W	W	W	371.31	536.70	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oklahoma.....	803.42	--	--	803.42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas.....	W	W	W	873.65	254.40	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>765.22</b>	<b>454.87</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>761.86</b>	<b>461.41</b>	W	W	--	--	W	W
Arizona.....	W	W	W	--	485.40	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado.....	959.13	597.22	60.6	959.13	597.22	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana.....	W	W	W	728.05	451.05	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	542.10	463.40	17.0	542.10	463.40	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	852.28	456.67	86.6	852.28	456.67	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	637.69	418.01	52.6	637.69	418.01	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	23.98	454.71	-94.7	23.98	454.71	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>419.88</b>	<b>336.48</b>	<b>24.8</b>	--	--	<b>424.22</b>	<b>344.46</b>	--	--	W	W
California.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Oregon.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	W	W	W	--	--	--	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>470.13</b>	<b>250.67</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>430.65</b>	<b>235.32</b>	<b>542.73</b>	<b>270.78</b>	<b>772.36</b>	<b>486.80</b>	<b>406.70</b>	<b>264.26</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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. •Petroleum includes 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, February 2003 and 2002**  
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers <sup>1</sup>		Commercial		Industrial	
	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Percent Change	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>763.24</b>	<b>299.76</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>1313.95</b>	<b>316.63</b>	<b>760.90</b>	<b>299.67</b>	--	--	--	--
Connecticut .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts .....	W	W	W	1313.95	317.68	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Vermont .....	--	272.60	--	--	272.60	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>699.87</b>	<b>307.71</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>793.91</b>	<b>278.22</b>	<b>693.43</b>	<b>307.19</b>	W	W	<b>665.97</b>	<b>353.02</b>
New Jersey .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
New York .....	W	W	W	793.91	278.22	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>515.45</b>	<b>295.19</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>673.47</b>	<b>298.02</b>	<b>475.90</b>	<b>287.58</b>	W	W	<b>594.05</b>	<b>335.73</b>
Illinois .....	W	W	W	617.70	305.09	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana .....	W	W	W	280.62	298.20	W	W	--	--	W	W
Michigan .....	W	W	W	698.59	288.16	W	W	W	W	--	--
Ohio .....	W	W	W	886.89	389.53	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin .....	W	W	W	583.29	328.07	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>663.11</b>	<b>244.19</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>671.57</b>	<b>261.02</b>	<b>641.22</b>	<b>226.20</b>	W	W	W	W
Iowa .....	W	W	W	654.42	290.60	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kansas .....	635.80	225.75	181.6	635.80	225.75	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota .....	W	W	W	669.33	415.91	W	W	--	--	W	W
Missouri .....	W	W	W	685.69	299.97	W	W	W	W	--	--
Nebraska .....	704.98	222.51	216.8	704.98	222.51	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota .....	--	283.00	--	--	283.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>644.00</b>	<b>312.86</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>653.25</b>	<b>330.77</b>	<b>631.48</b>	<b>297.74</b>	--	--	<b>591.65</b>	<b>246.18</b>
Delaware .....	W	W	W	892.00	296.00	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	W	W	W	647.90	317.93	W	W	--	--	W	W
Georgia .....	W	W	W	--	263.30	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maryland .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina .....	W	W	W	--	432.00	W	W	--	--	--	--
South Carolina .....	W	W	W	--	595.30	W	W	--	--	W	W
Virginia .....	W	W	W	872.58	1124.46	W	W	--	--	W	W
West Virginia .....	W	W	W	1069.66	298.35	W	W	--	--	--	W
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>633.10</b>	<b>236.20</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>670.70</b>	<b>232.38</b>	<b>730.96</b>	<b>251.30</b>	--	W	<b>372.61</b>	<b>253.39</b>
Alabama .....	W	W	W	650.30	235.58	W	W	--	--	W	W
Kentucky .....	W	W	W	685.85	387.20	W	W	--	W	--	--
Mississippi .....	W	W	W	693.42	229.23	W	W	--	--	W	W
Tennessee .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>629.45</b>	<b>236.69</b>	<b>165.9</b>	<b>668.05</b>	<b>258.13</b>	<b>667.22</b>	<b>227.31</b>	427.47	W	<b>551.08</b>	<b>232.17</b>
Arkansas .....	W	W	W	662.69	260.50	W	W	--	--	--	--
Louisiana .....	W	W	W	728.10	241.24	W	W	W	--	W	W
Oklahoma .....	W	W	W	715.42	280.25	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas .....	W	W	W	599.99	258.65	W	W	W	W	W	W
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>470.03</b>	<b>330.37</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>454.74</b>	<b>457.48</b>	<b>488.44</b>	<b>248.85</b>	--	--	<b>386.41</b>	<b>230.27</b>
Arizona .....	W	W	W	605.15	260.19	W	W	--	--	W	W
Colorado .....	W	W	W	356.73	267.45	W	W	--	--	--	--
Idaho .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	609.40	449.50	35.6	609.40	449.50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	W	W	W	424.36	790.57	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Mexico .....	W	W	W	577.98	287.15	W	W	--	--	--	W
Utah .....	W	945.30	W	--	945.30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming .....	W	W	W	--	476.00	--	--	--	--	W	W
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>526.92</b>	<b>307.38</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>439.20</b>	<b>380.20</b>	<b>549.15</b>	<b>304.05</b>	--	--	<b>533.13</b>	<b>258.44</b>
California .....	W	W	W	512.98	454.40	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon .....	W	W	W	379.23	289.87	W	W	--	--	W	W
Washington .....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska .....	202.62	257.19	-21.2	202.62	257.19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>614.20</b>	<b>272.85</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>620.80</b>	<b>296.98</b>	<b>635.12</b>	<b>270.35</b>	<b>501.40</b>	<b>283.36</b>	<b>550.26</b>	<b>245.87</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 includes 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 February**  
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers <sup>1</sup>		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>702.86</b>	<b>315.76</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>993.66</b>	<b>316.05</b>	<b>701.39</b>	<b>315.76</b>	--	--	--	--
Connecticut.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts.....	W	W	W	993.66	316.04	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Vermont.....	--	316.55	--	--	316.55	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>664.85</b>	<b>326.12</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>747.56</b>	<b>309.03</b>	<b>661.00</b>	<b>321.65</b>	W	W	<b>622.85</b>	<b>386.89</b>
New Jersey.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
New York.....	W	W	W	747.56	309.03	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>482.37</b>	<b>307.05</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>634.48</b>	<b>310.47</b>	<b>438.65</b>	<b>305.11</b>	W	W	<b>566.45</b>	<b>314.35</b>
Illinois.....	W	W	W	615.42	307.08	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana.....	W	W	W	350.52	310.55	W	W	--	--	W	W
Michigan.....	W	W	W	654.14	306.06	W	W	W	W	--	--
Ohio.....	W	W	W	735.26	466.08	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin.....	W	W	W	562.52	325.79	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>580.64</b>	<b>256.73</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>578.50</b>	<b>270.55</b>	<b>584.06</b>	<b>234.73</b>	W	W	W	W
Iowa.....	W	W	W	615.36	317.73	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kansas.....	564.90	224.94	151.1	564.90	224.94	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	W	W	W	541.47	401.05	W	W	--	--	W	W
Missouri.....	W	W	W	516.24	306.06	W	W	W	W	--	--
Nebraska.....	689.47	288.70	138.8	689.47	288.70	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	750.00	283.00	165.0	750.00	283.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>595.67</b>	<b>318.14</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>615.58</b>	<b>333.44</b>	<b>551.12</b>	<b>298.61</b>	--	--	<b>545.76</b>	<b>262.15</b>
Delaware.....	W	W	W	792.70	307.80	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	W	W	W	612.43	327.71	W	W	--	--	W	W
Georgia.....	W	W	W	--	287.58	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maryland.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	W	W	W	723.50	437.53	W	W	--	--	W	--
South Carolina.....	W	W	W	709.98	556.60	W	W	--	--	W	W
Virginia.....	W	W	W	702.83	1113.30	W	W	--	--	W	W
West Virginia.....	W	W	W	870.71	342.10	W	W	--	--	--	W
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>581.05</b>	<b>246.10</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>607.40</b>	<b>241.71</b>	<b>645.21</b>	<b>256.55</b>	--	W	<b>382.49</b>	<b>272.01</b>
Alabama.....	W	W	W	586.00	240.27	W	W	--	--	W	W
Kentucky.....	W	W	W	634.92	362.20	W	W	--	W	--	--
Mississippi.....	W	W	W	629.46	241.81	W	W	--	--	W	W
Tennessee.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>567.82</b>	<b>250.57</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>598.52</b>	<b>266.62</b>	<b>583.80</b>	<b>238.56</b>	<b>460.78</b>	W	<b>522.39</b>	<b>253.54</b>
Arkansas.....	W	W	W	640.26	258.25	W	W	--	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	W	W	W	640.80	254.74	W	W	W	--	W	W
Oklahoma.....	W	W	W	630.73	291.05	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas.....	W	W	W	547.50	262.48	W	W	W	W	W	W
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>472.86</b>	<b>341.37</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>446.15</b>	<b>471.29</b>	<b>500.25</b>	<b>251.40</b>	--	--	<b>386.32</b>	<b>264.68</b>
Arizona.....	W	W	W	563.39	280.56	W	W	--	--	W	W
Colorado.....	W	W	W	370.09	283.42	W	W	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Montana.....	W	W	W	548.15	448.16	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	W	W	W	437.30	776.29	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	W	W	W	541.46	274.98	W	W	--	--	--	W
Utah.....	W	1027.50	W	--	1027.50	W	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	W	W	W	--	525.50	--	--	--	--	W	W
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>497.97</b>	<b>321.73</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>409.23</b>	<b>406.51</b>	<b>516.67</b>	<b>316.03</b>	--	--	<b>510.19</b>	<b>282.24</b>
California.....	W	W	W	484.54	507.71	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon.....	W	W	W	369.16	304.68	W	W	--	--	W	W
Washington.....	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska.....	202.07	W	W	202.07	256.96	--	W	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>567.14</b>	<b>286.66</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>573.96</b>	<b>309.13</b>	<b>579.61</b>	<b>282.81</b>	<b>493.11</b>	<b>304.49</b>	<b>522.20</b>	<b>266.42</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 includes 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, February 2003**  
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
<b>New England</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut.....	220	.4	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine.....	19	.7	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts.....	395	6.6	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	81	.8	5.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey.....	268	1.2	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York.....	695	1.9	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania.....	1,867	2.2	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>11,244</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6,096</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	--	--	--
Illinois.....	1,386	1.2	7.2	2,315	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Indiana.....	2,708	2.0	8.5	1,303	.2	4.6	--	--	--
Michigan.....	566	1.1	8.9	991	.2	4.8	--	--	--
Ohio.....	6,547	2.4	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin.....	37	1.6	8.7	1,488	.3	4.9	--	--	--
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7,765</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Iowa.....	40	.5	5.9	1,517	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Kansas.....	--	--	--	1,154	.4	5.0	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	9	1.1	6.9	1,459	.5	6.6	--	--	--
Missouri.....	140	1.4	6.7	2,520	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Nebraska.....	--	--	--	957	.3	4.9	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,098	.7	9.5
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	158	.3	4.5	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>11,059</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	--	--	--
Delaware.....	105	.9	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	1,364	1.1	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia.....	1,965	1.0	10.0	494	.3	5.2	--	--	--
Maryland.....	542	1.1	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	2,171	.8	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina.....	991	1.2	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia.....	1,217	1.1	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia.....	2,704	1.7	11.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>6,755</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	--	--	--
Alabama.....	1,722	1.2	10.7	657	.2	4.8	--	--	--
Kentucky.....	3,079	2.3	11.5	134	.3	5.0	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	314	.7	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	1,640	1.3	9.9	523	.4	7.2	--	--	--
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>5,967</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>
Arkansas.....	--	--	--	1,004	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	2	.9	8.6	311	.5	5.6	133	.8	13.5
Oklahoma.....	88	2.6	15.4	1,622	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Texas.....	23	.5	8.0	3,030	.3	5.1	2,430	1.1	15.3
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Arizona.....	23	.5	10.3	1,068	.6	13.2	--	--	--
Colorado.....	445	.5	9.6	911	.4	5.5	--	--	--
Idaho.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana.....	--	--	--	887	.6	7.9	28	.7	9.8
Nevada.....	663	.5	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	--	--	--	528	.7	20.0	--	--	--
Utah.....	619	.5	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	--	--	--	726	.3	5.0	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	--	--	--
California.....	96	.5	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon.....	--	--	--	195	.3	4.3	--	--	--
Washington.....	--	--	--	538	.7	16.9	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	--	--	--	<b>58</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	--	--	--
Alaska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	--	--	--	58	.4	5.3	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>34,752</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>26,545</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>

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, February 2003**  
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
<b>New England</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts.....	17	.7	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	81	.8	5.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey.....	43	2.3	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York.....	43	2.2	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania.....	88	2.2	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>9,826</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>3,989</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	--	--	--
Illinois.....	193	3.3	9.0	353	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Indiana.....	2,708	2.0	8.5	1,181	.2	4.7	--	--	--
Michigan.....	547	1.1	8.9	991	.2	4.8	--	--	--
Ohio.....	6,348	2.4	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin.....	30	1.3	8.7	1,465	.3	4.9	--	--	--
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7,765</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Iowa.....	40	.5	5.9	1,517	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Kansas.....	--	--	--	1,154	.4	5.0	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	9	1.1	6.9	1,459	.5	6.6	--	--	--
Missouri.....	127	1.2	6.5	2,520	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Nebraska.....	--	--	--	957	.3	4.9	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,098	.7	9.5
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	158	.3	4.5	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>9,010</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	--	--	--
Delaware.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	1,203	1.2	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia.....	1,944	1.0	10.0	494	.3	5.2	--	--	--
Maryland.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	2,026	.8	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina.....	978	1.2	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia.....	957	1.1	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia.....	1,902	1.3	11.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>6,461</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	--	--	--
Alabama.....	1,713	1.2	10.8	657	.2	4.8	--	--	--
Kentucky.....	2,939	2.2	11.4	134	.3	5.0	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	314	.7	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	1,496	1.4	10.1	523	.4	7.2	--	--	--
<b>West South Central</b>	--	--	--	<b>5,133</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Arkansas.....	--	--	--	1,004	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	--	--	--	311	.5	5.6	133	.8	13.5
Oklahoma.....	--	--	--	1,576	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Texas.....	--	--	--	2,242	.3	5.1	361	1.5	17.1
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Arizona.....	23	.5	10.3	1,047	.6	13.2	--	--	--
Colorado.....	445	.5	9.6	911	.4	5.5	--	--	--
Idaho.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana.....	--	--	--	529	.6	8.2	28	.7	9.8
Nevada.....	663	.5	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	--	--	--	528	.7	20.0	--	--	--
Utah.....	619	.5	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	--	--	--	726	.3	5.0	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	--	--	--	<b>195</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	--	--	--
California.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon.....	--	--	--	195	.3	4.3	--	--	--
Washington.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>27,496</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>22,628</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>

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: 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, February 2003**  
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
<b>New England</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut.....	220	.4	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine.....	14	.7	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts.....	378	6.9	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>2,576</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey.....	226	1.0	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York.....	597	1.9	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania.....	1,754	2.2	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	--	--	--
Illinois.....	1,133	.8	6.9	1,962	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Indiana.....	--	--	--	122	.3	3.8	--	--	--
Michigan.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio.....	173	1.8	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>West North Central</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware.....	105	.9	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	160	.8	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland.....	542	1.1	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	103	.9	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia.....	240	.8	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia.....	776	2.9	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alabama.....	10	.5	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky.....	140	3.3	13.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Arkansas.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma.....	88	2.6	15.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas.....	23	.5	8.0	788	.3	5.0	1,886	.9	14.3
<b>Mountain</b>	--	--	--	<b>358</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	--	--	--
Arizona.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana.....	--	--	--	358	.5	7.5	--	--	--
Nevada.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	--	--	--
California.....	32	.7	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	--	--	--	538	.7	16.9	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	--	--	--	<b>58</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	--	--	--
Alaska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	--	--	--	58	.4	5.3	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>6,715</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>

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."

**Table 4.15. Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers by State, February 2003**  
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
<b>New England</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East North Central</b>	19	1.7	10.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan.....	19	1.7	10.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>West North Central</b>	12	3.7	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri.....	12	3.7	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East South Central</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alabama.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>West South Central</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Mountain</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
California.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--

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."

**Table 4.16. Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers by State, February 2003**  
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
<b>New England</b>	6	.7	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine.....	6	.7	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	80	1.3	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York.....	55	1.6	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania.....	25	.6	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East North Central</b>	92	3.0	8.5	23	.2	4.5	--	--	--
Illinois.....	60	2.4	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio.....	25	4.4	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin.....	7	2.9	9.0	23	.2	4.5	--	--	--
<b>West North Central</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	122	.9	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia.....	21	.8	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina.....	41	.8	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina.....	13	.9	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia.....	21	.7	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia.....	27	1.4	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East South Central</b>	144	.9	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alabama.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	144	.9	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>West South Central</b>	2	.9	8.6	46	.2	6.5	184	1.7	22.0
Arkansas.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	2	.9	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma.....	--	--	--	46	.2	6.5	--	--	--
Texas.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	184	1.7	22.0
<b>Mountain</b>	--	--	--	22	.4	13.7	--	--	--
Arizona.....	--	--	--	22	.4	13.7	--	--	--
Colorado.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	64	.5	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
California.....	64	.5	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>22.0</b>

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."



## 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 March 2003**  
(Million Kilowatthours)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other <sup>1</sup>	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
<b>2001</b> .....					
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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,202,647</b>	<b>1,089,154</b>	<b>964,224</b>	<b>113,756</b>	<b>3,369,781</b>
<b>2002</b> .....					
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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,268,172</b>	<b>1,108,072</b>	<b>993,800</b>	<b>105,177</b>	<b>3,475,221</b>
<b>2003</b> .....					
January .....	125,307	93,712	80,351	8,743	308,113
February .....	112,021	84,886	77,901	8,327	283,136
March .....	100,154	86,482	78,914	8,265	273,816
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>337,482</b>	<b>265,080</b>	<b>237,167</b>	<b>25,336</b>	<b>865,065</b>
<b>Year to Date</b> .....					
<b>2001</b> .....	<b>323,057</b>	<b>257,955</b>	<b>240,127</b>	<b>26,533</b>	<b>847,673</b>
<b>2002</b> .....	<b>311,267</b>	<b>255,065</b>	<b>236,278</b>	<b>23,905</b>	<b>826,514</b>
<b>2003</b> .....	<b>337,482</b>	<b>265,080</b>	<b>237,167</b>	<b>25,336</b>	<b>865,065</b>
<b>Rolling 12 Months Ending in March</b> .....					
<b>2002</b> .....	<b>1,190,857</b>	<b>1,086,263</b>	<b>960,375</b>	<b>111,128</b>	<b>3,348,622</b>
<b>2003</b> .....	<b>1,294,387</b>	<b>1,118,087</b>	<b>994,689</b>	<b>106,608</b>	<b>3,513,771</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 March 2003**  
(Million Dollars)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>R</sup> .....	90,503	67,829	47,536	6,741	212,609
1997 <sup>R</sup> .....	90,704	70,497	47,023	7,110	215,334
1998 <sup>R</sup> .....	93,360	72,575	47,050	6,863	219,848
1999 <sup>R</sup> .....	93,483	72,771	46,846	6,796	219,896
2000 .....	98,209	78,405	49,369	7,179	233,163
<b>2001</b>					
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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>103,671</b>	<b>86,354</b>	<b>48,573</b>	<b>7,999</b>	<b>246,597</b>
<b>2002</b>					
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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>107,215</b>	<b>87,380</b>	<b>48,028</b>	<b>7,129</b>	<b>249,752</b>
<b>2003</b>					
January .....	10,005	7,286	3,754	584	21,629
February .....	8,961	6,589	3,758	575	19,883
March .....	8,322	6,777	3,862	594	19,555
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>27,289</b>	<b>20,652</b>	<b>11,374</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>61,068</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>					
2001 .....	25,992	19,428	11,760	1,811	58,991
2002 .....	25,330	19,446	11,245	1,616	57,638
2003 .....	27,289	20,652	11,374	1,753	61,068
<b>Rolling 12 Months Ending in March</b>					
2002 .....	103,010	86,372	48,059	7,804	245,244
2003 .....	109,173	88,585	48,157	7,266	253,182

<sup>1</sup> 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 March 2003**  
(Cents)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other <sup>1</sup>	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
2000 .....	8.24	7.43	4.64	6.56	6.81
<b>2001</b>					
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
<b>Average.....</b>	<b>8.62</b>	<b>7.93</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>7.03</b>	<b>7.32</b>
<b>2002</b>					
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
<b>Average.....</b>	<b>8.45</b>	<b>7.89</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>6.78</b>	<b>7.19</b>
<b>2003</b>					
January.....	7.98	7.77	4.67	6.68	7.02
February.....	8.00	7.76	4.82	6.90	7.02
March.....	8.31	7.84	4.89	7.19	7.14
<b>Average.....</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>7.79</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>7.06</b>
<b>Year to Date</b>					
2001 .....	8.05	7.53	4.90	6.83	6.96
2002 .....	8.14	7.62	4.76	6.76	6.97
2003 .....	8.09	7.79	4.80	6.92	7.06
<b>Rolling 12 Months Ending in March</b>					
2002 .....	8.65	7.95	5.00	7.02	7.32
2003 .....	8.43	7.92	4.84	6.82	7.21

<sup>1</sup> Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

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, March 2003 and 2002**  
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other <sup>1</sup>		All Sectors	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>4,031</b>	<b>3,581</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>4,010</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>10,263</b>	<b>9,654</b>
Connecticut.....	1,122	1,006	1,028	1,004	416	449	48	47	2,614	2,505
Maine.....	363	393	318	325	280	260	5	5	966	983
Massachusetts.....	1,730	1,493	2,092	1,958	779	831	55	61	4,656	4,343
New Hampshire.....	366	290	336	292	174	158	12	3	887	743
Rhode Island.....	264	228	289	275	104	109	7	8	665	620
Vermont.....	186	171	162	156	124	129	4	4	476	460
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>10,522</b>	<b>9,403</b>	<b>11,413</b>	<b>10,798</b>	<b>6,488</b>	<b>6,801</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>29,658</b>	<b>28,299</b>
New Jersey.....	2,166	1,909	2,894	2,698	853	947	46	47	5,959	5,600
New York.....	3,911	3,568	4,946	4,762	1,905	1,997	1,066	1,141	11,828	11,467
Pennsylvania.....	4,445	3,926	3,573	3,339	3,730	3,857	123	109	11,871	11,231
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>15,087</b>	<b>14,433</b>	<b>13,173</b>	<b>12,647</b>	<b>16,491</b>	<b>16,967</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>46,163</b>	<b>45,328</b>
Illinois.....	3,498	3,357	3,593	3,357	3,088	3,258	889	754	11,067	10,725
Indiana.....	2,563	2,506	1,690	1,676	3,852	3,869	54	57	8,160	8,107
Michigan.....	2,831	2,708	2,970	2,900	2,625	2,989	70	80	8,496	8,676
Ohio.....	4,413	4,142	3,324	3,171	4,731	4,754	335	327	12,803	12,394
Wisconsin.....	1,782	1,721	1,596	1,544	2,196	2,097	63	64	5,637	5,426
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>7,580</b>	<b>7,343</b>	<b>6,457</b>	<b>6,175</b>	<b>6,136</b>	<b>6,263</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>20,661</b>	<b>20,242</b>
Iowa.....	1,029	988	663	668	1,341	1,334	139	137	3,172	3,128
Kansas.....	906	891	1,024	952	797	827	33	34	2,760	2,704
Minnesota.....	1,670	1,616	1,581	1,520	1,808	1,813	55	53	5,114	5,002
Missouri.....	2,516	2,406	2,066	1,945	1,223	1,332	100	90	5,905	5,773
Nebraska.....	749	754	582	564	614	586	91	81	2,035	1,985
North Dakota.....	370	356	291	291	225	227	40	36	926	911
South Dakota.....	339	332	251	235	128	143	NM	NM	749	739
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>24,522</b>	<b>22,848</b>	<b>18,306</b>	<b>18,486</b>	<b>13,918</b>	<b>12,913</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>58,549</b>	<b>56,007</b>
Delaware.....	382	303	314	288	300	345	5	5	1,000	941
District of Columbia.....	145	128	661	668	29	23	32	31	867	849
Florida.....	7,793	7,291	5,994	5,513	1,570	1,488	459	416	15,815	14,708
Georgia.....	3,397	3,398	2,893	2,864	2,848	2,789	139	132	9,277	9,182
Maryland <sup>2</sup> .....	2,354	2,013	1,317	2,342	1,755	903	71	87	5,497	5,346
North Carolina.....	3,982	3,734	2,923	2,784	2,480	2,461	173	165	9,558	9,143
South Carolina.....	2,023	1,968	1,336	1,265	2,525	2,460	74	71	5,959	5,765
Virginia.....	3,486	3,100	2,306	2,183	1,504	1,555	845	847	8,140	7,684
West Virginia.....	960	914	562	580	908	889	5	7	2,436	2,390
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>8,528</b>	<b>8,685</b>	<b>5,463</b>	<b>5,354</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>10,206</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>24,615</b>	<b>24,716</b>
Alabama.....	2,050	2,255	1,466	1,444	2,589	2,500	64	59	6,169	6,258
Kentucky.....	2,051	2,032	1,116	1,111	3,815	3,956	259	258	7,241	7,357
Mississippi.....	1,243	1,300	898	839	1,167	1,184	58	63	3,366	3,386
Tennessee.....	3,184	3,097	1,982	1,960	2,579	2,566	93	91	7,838	7,715
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>12,680</b>	<b>12,148</b>	<b>9,643</b>	<b>9,354</b>	<b>12,258</b>	<b>13,304</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>35,837</b>	<b>35,921</b>
Arkansas.....	1,265	1,195	752	655	1,269	1,265	45	54	3,331	3,169
Louisiana.....	1,866	1,930	1,462	1,342	2,040	2,347	191	204	5,559	5,824
Oklahoma.....	1,470	1,433	947	990	1,059	1,132	327	227	3,803	3,783
Texas.....	8,079	7,591	6,482	6,366	7,889	8,559	693	629	23,143	23,145
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>5,918</b>	<b>5,942</b>	<b>5,882</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>5,009</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>17,411</b>	<b>17,428</b>
Arizona.....	1,721	1,658	1,649	1,667	875	893	285	239	4,529	4,457
Colorado.....	1,251	1,273	1,469	1,445	782	847	122	88	3,624	3,653
Idaho.....	618	709	433	438	458	455	29	28	1,537	1,630
Montana.....	384	390	329	327	273	277	20	19	1,006	1,014
Nevada.....	605	684	614	563	878	874	38	38	2,135	2,159
New Mexico.....	414	420	512	511	383	400	153	128	1,461	1,459
Utah.....	525	555	671	677	563	636	75	67	1,834	1,935
Wyoming.....	222	229	266	254	787	626	9	13	1,284	1,123
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>11,059</b>	<b>11,254</b>	<b>11,405</b>	<b>11,294</b>	<b>6,216</b>	<b>6,072</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>29,395</b>	<b>29,330</b>
California.....	6,134	5,937	8,140	7,996	3,854	3,760	NM	NM	18,488	18,052
Oregon.....	1,683	1,799	1,193	1,223	1,005	899	43	40	3,924	3,961
Washington.....	3,242	3,518	2,072	2,076	1,357	1,413	312	310	6,983	7,317
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,239</b>
Alaska.....	171	173	195	180	82	99	18	17	465	469
Hawaii.....	234	224	261	249	301	292	4	5	800	771
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>100,154</b>	<b>96,011</b>	<b>86,482</b>	<b>84,432</b>	<b>78,914</b>	<b>79,861</b>	<b>8,265</b>	<b>7,862</b>	<b>273,816</b>	<b>268,165</b>

<sup>1</sup> Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

<sup>2</sup> 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 March**  
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other <sup>1</sup>		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>12,782</b>	<b>11,169</b>	<b>12,769</b>	<b>11,861</b>	<b>5,636</b>	<b>5,950</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>31,610</b>	<b>29,371</b>
Connecticut .....	3,625	3,145	3,138	2,967	1,241	1,261	154	146	8,157	7,520
Maine <sup>2</sup> .....	1,160	1,073	954	952	813	983	14	15	2,942	3,022
Massachusetts.....	5,419	4,769	6,324	5,795	2,363	2,513	181	189	14,287	13,267
New Hampshire.....	1,179	922	1,029	878	536	470	37	8	2,780	2,279
Rhode Island .....	786	698	831	792	303	315	26	21	1,946	1,826
Vermont .....	613	561	493	476	379	408	12	12	1,497	1,457
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>33,863</b>	<b>29,755</b>	<b>34,882</b>	<b>32,604</b>	<b>20,174</b>	<b>20,412</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>4,099</b>	<b>93,151</b>	<b>86,870</b>
New Jersey .....	6,846	5,963	8,791	7,982	2,684	2,735	146	149	18,467	16,829
New York .....	12,384	11,353	15,224	14,643	6,088	6,311	3,717	3,620	37,414	35,926
Pennsylvania .....	14,632	12,440	10,868	9,980	11,402	11,366	368	330	37,270	34,115
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>50,027</b>	<b>45,438</b>	<b>39,894</b>	<b>37,827</b>	<b>49,554</b>	<b>48,810</b>	<b>4,111</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>143,586</b>	<b>136,090</b>
Illinois .....	11,672	10,690	10,933	10,350	9,257	9,205	2,506	2,438	34,368	32,683
Indiana.....	9,112	7,907	5,304	4,996	11,545	11,097	185	176	26,147	24,176
Michigan.....	8,897	8,375	8,945	8,484	8,349	8,403	228	231	26,419	25,493
Ohio.....	14,666	13,125	9,992	9,486	14,080	14,035	1,005	986	39,744	37,632
Wisconsin.....	5,680	5,341	4,720	4,511	6,322	6,070	187	185	16,908	16,106
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>25,286</b>	<b>23,112</b>	<b>19,647</b>	<b>18,624</b>	<b>18,617</b>	<b>18,178</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>65,081</b>	<b>61,319</b>
Iowa.....	3,387	3,096	2,073	1,974	3,991	3,907	420	403	9,871	9,380
Kansas.....	2,984	2,797	3,071	2,833	2,423	2,444	98	104	8,576	8,178
Minnesota.....	5,414	4,994	4,732	4,518	5,542	5,309	166	162	15,853	14,983
Missouri.....	8,843	7,831	6,326	6,011	3,699	3,672	313	270	19,180	17,784
Nebraska.....	2,389	2,275	1,781	1,699	1,858	1,757	305	262	6,333	5,994
North Dakota.....	1,184	1,093	897	874	709	682	127	112	2,918	2,760
South Dakota.....	1,085	1,026	767	716	396	407	101	91	2,349	2,240
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>86,535</b>	<b>75,512</b>	<b>56,303</b>	<b>56,573</b>	<b>42,535</b>	<b>38,100</b>	<b>5,582</b>	<b>5,313</b>	<b>190,954</b>	<b>175,498</b>
Delaware.....	1,228	995	961	862	894	1,005	46	14	3,129	2,877
District of Columbia .....	498	374	1,967	1,959	68	64	91	93	2,625	2,490
Florida.....	26,800	23,820	17,644	17,123	4,626	4,472	1,369	1,284	50,440	46,700
Georgia.....	12,415	11,145	8,947	8,860	8,309	7,918	432	404	30,104	28,328
Maryland <sup>3</sup> .....	7,947	6,384	4,049	6,398	6,209	2,560	219	263	18,424	15,605
North Carolina.....	14,436	12,739	9,309	8,849	7,559	7,458	551	514	31,855	29,560
South Carolina.....	7,494	6,632	4,220	3,987	7,479	7,363	235	220	19,428	18,202
Virginia.....	12,358	10,400	7,377	6,802	4,639	4,565	2,619	2,500	26,993	24,268
West Virginia.....	3,358	3,022	1,829	1,733	2,752	2,695	20	21	7,958	7,470
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>31,204</b>	<b>28,224</b>	<b>17,159</b>	<b>16,203</b>	<b>30,193</b>	<b>30,064</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>80,018</b>	<b>75,867</b>
Alabama.....	7,739	7,222	4,511	4,298	7,707	7,461	198	183	20,155	19,165
Kentucky.....	7,511	6,558	3,551	3,284	11,178	11,366	801	731	23,041	21,939
Mississippi.....	4,435	4,175	2,770	2,541	3,537	3,565	178	187	10,920	10,469
Tennessee.....	11,518	10,268	6,328	6,079	7,770	7,672	286	274	25,902	24,294
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>43,047</b>	<b>41,577</b>	<b>29,367</b>	<b>28,756</b>	<b>36,434</b>	<b>40,182</b>	<b>3,674</b>	<b>3,341</b>	<b>112,521</b>	<b>113,856</b>
Arkansas.....	4,189	3,832	2,362	2,036	3,829	3,907	140	166	10,519	9,941
Louisiana.....	6,571	6,223	4,533	4,152	6,644	6,999	590	636	18,338	18,010
Oklahoma.....	5,003	4,689	2,998	2,997	3,059	3,165	951	685	12,011	11,536
Texas.....	27,284	26,833	19,474	19,571	22,902	26,110	1,993	1,854	71,654	74,368
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>18,183</b>	<b>18,954</b>	<b>17,355</b>	<b>17,255</b>	<b>14,874</b>	<b>14,809</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>52,359</b>	<b>52,742</b>
Arizona.....	5,442	5,648	4,828	4,779	2,504	2,570	723	632	13,497	13,629
Colorado.....	3,936	3,992	4,324	4,271	2,423	2,588	310	241	10,993	11,092
Idaho.....	2,019	2,239	1,311	1,349	1,405	1,417	83	79	4,818	5,084
Montana.....	1,195	1,185	994	982	858	801	63	60	3,110	3,027
Nevada.....	1,907	2,071	1,671	1,609	2,546	2,609	122	109	6,246	6,398
New Mexico.....	1,332	1,356	1,511	1,528	1,218	1,185	406	359	4,468	4,427
Utah.....	1,673	1,770	1,927	1,983	1,849	1,777	209	204	5,658	5,733
Wyoming.....	679	694	789	753	2,071	1,863	30	41	3,569	3,352
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>35,301</b>	<b>36,292</b>	<b>34,423</b>	<b>34,094</b>	<b>18,037</b>	<b>18,618</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>90,061</b>	<b>91,173</b>
California.....	20,033	19,717	24,434	24,062	11,369	11,677	1,262	1,142	57,098	56,598
Oregon.....	5,276	5,717	3,597	3,646	2,778	2,762	124	115	11,775	12,240
Washington.....	9,992	10,859	6,392	6,385	3,890	4,179	915	912	21,188	22,336
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>5,723</b>	<b>3,727</b>
Alaska.....	572	569	2,552	563	260	314	59	58	3,443	1,503
Hawaii.....	683	665	730	705	853	840	14	14	2,280	2,224
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>337,482</b>	<b>311,267</b>	<b>265,080</b>	<b>255,065</b>	<b>237,167</b>	<b>236,278</b>	<b>25,336</b>	<b>23,905</b>	<b>865,065</b>	<b>826,514</b>

<sup>1</sup> Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

<sup>2</sup> Decline in Industrial sales in Maine is partly attributed to some large industrial customers generating their own electricity.

<sup>3</sup> 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 5.5.A. Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers - Estimated by Sector, by State, March 2003 and 2002**  
(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other <sup>1</sup>		All Sectors	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>942</b>
Connecticut .....	120	110	95	90	32	34	5	5	252	239
Maine .....	47	57	32	33	12	11	1	1	92	102
Massachusetts.....	191	165	197	182	68	65	9	9	465	421
New Hampshire.....	44	34	35	29	17	14	1	1	97	78
Rhode Island .....	27	21	26	21	9	8	2	2	63	52
Vermont .....	23	22	18	17	10	10	1	1	52	50
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>2,576</b>
New Jersey .....	215	186	248	244	61	76	8	5	532	511
New York .....	538	454	621	535	98	99	95	90	1,352	1,179
Pennsylvania .....	405	368	301	282	221	225	14	12	941	887
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>2,930</b>
Illinois .....	276	270	295	271	166	170	50	39	786	749
Indiana.....	175	173	102	104	153	155	5	5	435	438
Michigan .....	235	222	219	224	138	143	8	9	601	597
Ohio.....	342	322	255	252	220	223	19	18	837	814
Wisconsin.....	148	138	106	98	99	91	5	5	357	331
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,135</b>
Iowa.....	83	78	43	41	54	49	9	9	189	177
Kansas .....	67	64	65	58	37	37	3	3	173	162
Minnesota.....	122	115	94	84	78	72	4	4	298	275
Missouri .....	158	155	107	107	50	53	6	6	320	321
Nebraska.....	45	45	31	30	24	23	10	9	111	108
North Dakota.....	22	21	17	16	NM	NM	2	2	50	48
South Dakota.....	24	23	16	15	6	6	1	1	47	45
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>3,803</b>	<b>3,647</b>
Delaware .....	30	25	21	19	13	15	1	1	65	60
District of Columbia .....	11	9	42	43	1	1	1	2	55	55
Florida .....	644	627	411	396	82	80	34	34	1,171	1,138
Georgia.....	255	251	191	191	108	104	12	11	566	558
Maryland <sup>2</sup> .....	162	140	88	130	68	34	7	7	325	311
North Carolina.....	323	300	194	183	113	111	12	11	642	606
South Carolina.....	157	150	91	84	96	91	5	5	349	330
Virginia .....	260	234	134	127	64	62	47	43	505	467
West Virginia.....	59	56	31	32	35	35	1	1	126	123
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>1,290</b>
Alabama .....	145	157	98	98	94	94	5	4	341	354
Kentucky.....	117	112	61	58	113	112	12	12	304	294
Mississippi.....	92	89	64	57	51	51	6	6	213	202
Tennessee.....	205	198	131	128	113	106	9	8	457	440
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2,529</b>	<b>2,219</b>
Arkansas.....	89	84	44	39	52	53	3	4	189	179
Louisiana.....	144	124	109	85	113	89	15	14	382	312
Oklahoma.....	109	88	66	47	52	37	19	10	247	181
Texas.....	710	586	510	472	438	445	54	45	1,712	1,548
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>1,069</b>
Arizona.....	130	124	112	112	43	42	13	10	299	290
Colorado.....	96	89	89	77	38	37	9	7	231	210
Idaho.....	42	44	26	26	21	21	NM	NM	91	91
Montana .....	27	27	20	19	12	12	2	2	61	59
Nevada.....	58	64	56	51	58	56	3	3	175	174
New Mexico.....	35	33	38	36	18	18	9	8	101	95
Utah.....	35	35	37	37	20	24	3	3	95	99
Wyoming.....	15	15	15	14	29	21	1	1	60	51
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>2,753</b>
California.....	690	726	909	961	302	350	29	29	1,931	2,066
Oregon.....	118	130	76	83	46	43	4	4	244	259
Washington.....	200	221	130	131	61	62	15	15	406	427
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>145</b>
Alaska.....	20	21	19	19	6	8	2	2	48	50
Hawaii.....	39	33	40	32	36	29	1	1	116	94
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>8,322</b>	<b>7,835</b>	<b>6,777</b>	<b>6,517</b>	<b>3,862</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>19,555</b>	<b>18,705</b>

<sup>1</sup> Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

<sup>2</sup> 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 March**  
(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other <sup>1</sup>		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>3,081</b>	<b>2,912</b>
Connecticut .....	384	340	285	270	95	96	14	14	778	720
Maine <sup>2</sup> .....	149	147	99	116	34	48	3	3	285	315
Massachusetts.....	582	534	570	558	197	197	26	29	1,374	1,318
New Hampshire.....	138	108	104	87	50	40	4	2	296	236
Rhode Island .....	82	70	73	65	24	24	5	6	183	165
Vermont .....	76	71	54	53	31	33	2	2	164	159
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>3,618</b>	<b>3,199</b>	<b>3,440</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>8,588</b>	<b>7,911</b>
New Jersey .....	672	582	743	725	191	218	24	16	1,629	1,541
New York .....	1,630	1,456	1,796	1,626	309	304	293	286	4,028	3,673
Pennsylvania .....	1,317	1,161	901	829	671	671	42	37	2,931	2,698
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>3,797</b>	<b>3,492</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>9,242</b>	<b>8,719</b>
Illinois .....	889	838	871	808	489	479	137	122	2,386	2,247
Indiana .....	600	531	316	301	457	441	16	16	1,389	1,288
Michigan .....	739	689	659	643	407	413	24	25	1,830	1,771
Ohio .....	1,105	1,009	753	722	653	637	55	55	2,565	2,422
Wisconsin.....	464	425	309	287	284	265	15	15	1,072	991
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3,666</b>	<b>3,425</b>
Iowa .....	266	241	129	121	157	147	26	25	577	533
Kansas .....	216	197	193	170	111	110	10	10	530	487
Minnesota .....	391	357	269	253	232	217	12	12	904	838
Missouri .....	538	494	325	319	142	148	18	16	1,023	977
Nebraska.....	141	135	93	89	73	68	23	19	330	311
North Dakota.....	70	64	50	47	29	28	5	4	155	143
South Dakota.....	76	71	48	44	18	18	4	4	146	137
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>6,562</b>	<b>5,864</b>	<b>3,668</b>	<b>3,649</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>12,345</b>	<b>11,435</b>
Delaware .....	95	80	67	58	37	43	5	2	204	184
District of Columbia .....	37	27	127	126	3	3	3	6	170	161
Florida .....	2,185	2,040	1,202	1,219	243	241	105	104	3,735	3,604
Georgia .....	903	814	591	574	319	292	37	35	1,850	1,715
Maryland <sup>3</sup> .....	537	443	270	353	215	93	21	22	1,043	910
North Carolina.....	1,142	1,009	606	571	341	335	37	35	2,127	1,950
South Carolina.....	566	500	280	258	289	275	16	14	1,150	1,047
Virginia .....	894	769	425	396	198	189	141	128	1,658	1,482
West Virginia.....	203	183	100	94	103	103	2	2	408	382
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>3,949</b>
Alabama .....	532	489	305	286	293	275	14	13	1,144	1,063
Kentucky .....	412	355	190	171	332	325	37	33	971	884
Mississippi .....	313	280	198	170	158	152	18	17	687	619
Tennessee.....	729	650	411	394	336	314	26	24	1,502	1,382
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>7,456</b>	<b>7,268</b>
Arkansas .....	283	269	130	119	154	162	11	12	578	562
Louisiana .....	461	400	312	262	326	271	45	42	1,144	976
Oklahoma .....	334	283	187	145	138	108	51	29	710	564
Texas .....	2,214	2,147	1,466	1,464	1,187	1,422	158	133	5,025	5,166
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>3,252</b>
Arizona .....	404	409	327	325	124	123	33	29	889	885
Colorado.....	299	278	262	229	115	112	23	19	698	637
Idaho.....	134	143	79	78	65	62	5	4	283	288
Montana .....	85	82	61	59	37	36	5	5	188	182
Nevada .....	182	194	156	148	168	161	9	8	513	511
New Mexico.....	112	109	112	109	58	54	25	22	307	294
Utah .....	110	115	105	110	65	67	9	9	290	301
Wyoming.....	45	45	44	41	76	65	2	2	166	154
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>3,374</b>	<b>3,535</b>	<b>3,496</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>8,238</b>	<b>8,334</b>
California .....	2,391	2,446	2,868	2,764	909	930	95	90	6,262	6,231
Oregon.....	368	408	232	246	131	136	11	10	742	799
Washington.....	616	682	396	397	178	184	43	42	1,234	1,304
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>432</b>
Alaska.....	66	67	395	57	20	24	7	7	488	156
Hawaii.....	113	97	110	93	102	84	2	2	327	276
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>27,289</b>	<b>25,330</b>	<b>20,652</b>	<b>19,446</b>	<b>11,374</b>	<b>11,245</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>61,068</b>	<b>57,638</b>

<sup>1</sup> Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

<sup>2</sup> Decline in Industrial Revenue in Maine is partly attributed to some large industrial customers generating their own electricity.

<sup>3</sup> 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, March 2003 and 2002**  
(Cents)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other <sup>1</sup>		All Sectors	
	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>11.20</b>	<b>11.43</b>	<b>9.53</b>	<b>9.29</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>14.44</b>	<b>14.48</b>	<b>9.94</b>	<b>9.76</b>
Connecticut .....	10.69	10.93	9.21	9.01	7.75	7.53	9.74	10.25	9.62	9.54
Maine .....	12.88	14.58	10.12	10.03	4.25	4.35	27.14	20.02	9.54	10.40
Massachusetts.....	11.02	11.07	9.44	9.29	8.69	7.79	16.80	15.55	9.99	9.70
New Hampshire.....	11.94	11.65	10.37	9.94	9.63	9.13	12.07	20.36	10.90	10.48
Rhode Island .....	10.27	9.29	8.83	7.68	8.40	7.08	20.66	23.59	9.47	8.38
Vermont .....	12.56	12.78	11.11	11.08	8.00	7.79	18.94	18.32	10.93	10.85
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>11.01</b>	<b>10.72</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>9.83</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>9.47</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>9.52</b>	<b>9.10</b>
New Jersey .....	9.93	9.76	8.58	9.06	7.12	7.98	16.86	10.73	8.92	9.13
New York .....	13.75	12.73	12.55	11.24	5.17	4.95	8.93	7.93	11.43	10.28
Pennsylvania .....	9.12	9.37	8.41	8.44	5.93	5.84	11.38	10.85	7.93	7.89
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>7.79</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.53</b>	<b>6.46</b>
Illinois .....	7.88	8.03	8.20	8.06	5.38	5.21	5.58	5.24	7.10	6.99
Indiana.....	6.81	6.91	6.04	6.22	3.98	4.00	9.12	9.15	5.33	5.40
Michigan .....	8.32	8.21	7.38	7.71	5.25	4.78	11.51	10.84	7.07	6.88
Ohio.....	7.76	7.76	7.67	7.93	4.66	4.69	5.55	5.64	6.53	6.57
Wisconsin.....	8.30	8.00	6.62	6.32	4.49	4.32	8.26	7.90	6.34	6.10
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>7.27</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.61</b>
Iowa.....	8.09	7.88	6.54	6.12	4.02	3.70	6.25	6.29	5.97	5.65
Kansas .....	7.42	7.14	6.38	6.08	4.68	4.51	10.05	10.16	6.27	6.00
Minnesota.....	7.33	7.14	5.95	5.51	4.30	3.96	7.80	7.66	5.84	5.50
Missouri .....	6.26	6.45	5.19	5.50	4.06	3.96	6.06	6.38	5.43	5.55
Nebraska.....	6.04	6.02	5.38	5.37	3.95	3.98	11.25	10.58	5.45	5.42
North Dakota.....	5.98	5.89	5.68	5.41	4.22	4.14	4.80	4.54	5.41	5.25
South Dakota.....	7.08	6.98	6.37	6.20	4.67	4.35	NM	NM	6.34	6.14
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.51</b>
Delaware .....	7.84	8.17	6.83	6.77	4.32	4.24	17.78	15.66	6.52	6.33
District of Columbia .....	7.43	7.13	6.34	6.38	4.42	4.25	3.18	5.99	6.34	6.42
Florida .....	8.26	8.60	6.85	7.19	5.25	5.40	7.52	8.16	7.41	7.74
Georgia.....	7.50	7.39	6.60	6.66	3.79	3.74	8.61	8.71	6.10	6.07
Maryland.....	6.87	6.96	6.68	5.54	3.89	3.73	10.10	8.49	5.91	5.82
North Carolina.....	8.10	8.03	6.64	6.59	4.55	4.51	6.94	6.91	6.71	6.63
South Carolina.....	7.76	7.64	6.78	6.63	3.81	3.70	6.70	6.57	5.85	5.73
Virginia .....	7.46	7.54	5.82	5.83	4.25	4.02	5.52	5.10	6.20	6.07
West Virginia.....	6.15	6.15	5.51	5.46	3.86	3.92	11.01	10.43	5.16	5.17
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.22</b>
Alabama .....	7.09	6.98	6.67	6.80	3.62	3.76	7.10	7.27	5.53	5.66
Kentucky.....	5.68	5.51	5.49	5.21	2.97	2.83	4.83	4.55	4.19	3.99
Mississippi.....	7.38	6.81	7.11	6.76	4.38	4.28	10.04	9.09	6.31	5.96
Tennessee.....	6.43	6.38	6.61	6.54	4.39	4.14	9.17	8.95	5.84	5.71
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>4.69</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>6.18</b>
Arkansas.....	7.06	7.01	5.84	5.92	4.11	4.18	7.45	6.89	5.67	5.65
Louisiana.....	7.69	6.42	7.48	6.30	5.56	3.81	8.08	6.78	6.87	5.35
Oklahoma.....	7.43	6.12	6.99	4.72	4.92	3.24	5.84	4.22	6.48	4.77
Texas.....	8.79	7.72	7.87	7.41	5.55	5.20	7.80	7.07	7.40	6.69
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>6.13</b>
Arizona.....	7.57	7.50	6.81	6.75	4.97	4.74	4.57	4.36	6.60	6.50
Colorado.....	7.64	6.99	6.04	5.34	4.86	4.35	7.07	7.70	6.37	5.74
Idaho.....	6.74	6.13	6.05	5.85	4.65	4.52	5.74	5.42	5.91	5.59
Montana .....	7.15	6.83	6.14	5.76	4.32	4.22	10.13	9.62	6.11	5.82
Nevada.....	9.62	9.33	9.13	9.09	6.57	6.42	7.20	6.66	8.18	8.05
New Mexico.....	8.55	7.97	7.44	7.09	4.73	4.47	6.19	6.06	6.91	6.53
Utah.....	6.59	6.39	5.50	5.40	3.57	3.73	4.44	4.75	5.18	5.11
Wyoming.....	6.66	6.52	5.61	5.57	3.75	3.43	NM	5.96	4.67	4.58
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>9.11</b>	<b>9.57</b>	<b>9.78</b>	<b>10.40</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>6.81</b>	<b>6.66</b>	<b>8.78</b>	<b>9.38</b>
California.....	11.24	12.22	11.17	12.02	7.84	9.32	8.18	8.08	10.44	11.44
Oregon.....	7.00	7.22	6.41	6.77	4.60	4.77	8.85	8.90	6.22	6.54
Washington.....	6.18	6.28	6.26	6.29	4.48	4.36	4.95	4.72	5.82	5.84
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>14.58</b>	<b>13.53</b>	<b>12.94</b>	<b>11.91</b>	<b>11.13</b>	<b>9.45</b>	<b>13.69</b>	<b>13.57</b>	<b>12.93</b>	<b>11.68</b>
Alaska.....	11.59	12.24	9.84	10.46	7.86	8.09	13.45	13.92	10.27	10.75
Hawaii.....	16.75	14.52	15.25	12.97	12.02	9.91	14.65	12.33	14.47	12.26
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>8.31</b>	<b>8.16</b>	<b>7.84</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>4.78</b>	<b>7.19</b>	<b>6.84</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>6.98</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 March (Cents)**

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other <sup>1</sup>		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
<b>New England</b>	<b>11.04</b>	<b>11.36</b>	<b>9.28</b>	<b>9.68</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>12.93</b>	<b>14.34</b>	<b>9.75</b>	<b>9.91</b>
Connecticut .....	10.58	10.80	9.09	9.09	7.63	7.60	9.24	9.76	9.53	9.57
Maine .....	12.88	13.73	10.35	12.19	4.17	4.91	22.47	21.50	9.70	10.42
Massachusetts.....	10.74	11.19	9.01	9.62	8.33	7.85	14.33	15.33	9.62	9.93
New Hampshire.....	11.74	11.67	10.10	9.90	9.30	8.55	11.88	19.46	10.66	10.38
Rhode Island .....	10.42	9.98	8.73	8.21	7.76	7.70	18.86	28.61	9.40	9.03
Vermont .....	12.42	12.59	10.99	11.15	8.23	8.08	18.16	17.79	10.94	10.90
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>10.68</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>9.86</b>	<b>9.75</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>8.27</b>	<b>9.22</b>	<b>9.11</b>
New Jersey .....	9.81	9.76	8.45	9.08	7.11	7.97	16.14	10.54	8.82	9.15
New York .....	13.16	12.83	11.80	11.10	5.08	4.82	7.88	7.91	10.77	10.22
Pennsylvania .....	9.00	9.34	8.29	8.30	5.89	5.90	11.53	11.19	7.87	7.91
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>7.59</b>	<b>7.68</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>6.41</b>
Illinois .....	7.61	7.84	7.97	7.80	5.28	5.21	5.45	4.99	6.94	6.87
Indiana.....	6.58	6.72	5.96	6.02	3.96	3.97	8.59	8.88	5.31	5.33
Michigan .....	8.31	8.23	7.37	7.58	4.88	4.92	10.61	10.67	6.93	6.95
Ohio.....	7.54	7.69	7.53	7.61	4.64	4.54	5.43	5.53	6.45	6.44
Wisconsin.....	8.16	7.95	6.54	6.35	4.50	4.37	8.10	7.93	6.34	6.16
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>5.59</b>
Iowa.....	7.84	7.77	6.23	6.11	3.93	3.75	6.10	6.19	5.85	5.68
Kansas .....	7.24	7.06	6.28	5.99	4.60	4.50	10.21	9.33	6.18	5.96
Minnesota.....	7.22	7.14	5.68	5.59	4.20	4.08	7.51	7.51	5.71	5.59
Missouri .....	6.08	6.30	5.13	5.30	3.85	4.03	5.87	6.08	5.34	5.49
Nebraska.....	5.90	5.92	5.25	5.23	3.91	3.90	7.46	7.08	5.21	5.18
North Dakota.....	5.90	5.83	5.59	5.39	4.14	4.05	4.09	3.87	5.30	5.17
South Dakota.....	7.00	6.94	6.24	6.21	4.57	4.42	3.94	3.86	6.21	6.13
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>7.77</b>	<b>6.51</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.52</b>
Delaware .....	7.76	8.04	6.93	6.74	4.17	4.31	10.16	15.14	6.51	6.38
District of Columbia .....	7.47	7.29	6.44	6.41	4.63	4.49	3.73	6.00	6.49	6.48
Florida .....	8.15	8.56	6.81	7.12	5.25	5.39	7.65	8.07	7.40	7.72
Georgia.....	7.27	7.30	6.61	6.48	3.84	3.69	8.48	8.63	6.15	6.06
Maryland.....	6.75	6.94	6.67	5.51	3.47	3.62	9.59	8.26	5.66	5.83
North Carolina.....	7.91	7.92	6.51	6.46	4.52	4.50	6.78	6.76	6.68	6.60
South Carolina.....	7.55	7.53	6.64	6.47	3.86	3.73	6.58	6.50	5.92	5.75
Virginia .....	7.23	7.40	5.76	5.82	4.27	4.14	5.39	5.13	6.14	6.11
West Virginia.....	6.05	6.07	5.46	5.43	3.75	3.81	10.20	10.03	5.13	5.12
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>6.53</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.21</b>
Alabama .....	6.88	6.77	6.76	6.65	3.80	3.69	7.06	7.10	5.68	5.55
Kentucky.....	5.48	5.42	5.34	5.21	2.97	2.86	4.68	4.46	4.21	4.03
Mississippi.....	7.06	6.71	7.14	6.71	4.45	4.27	10.30	8.97	6.29	5.92
Tennessee.....	6.33	6.33	6.49	6.48	4.32	4.10	9.02	8.90	5.50	5.69
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>7.65</b>	<b>7.45</b>	<b>7.13</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>6.38</b>
Arkansas.....	6.77	7.02	5.50	5.87	4.01	4.15	7.98	6.94	5.50	5.66
Louisiana.....	7.02	6.43	6.88	6.31	4.90	3.88	7.61	6.68	6.24	5.42
Oklahoma.....	6.68	6.03	6.24	4.83	4.52	3.40	5.34	4.26	5.91	4.89
Texas.....	8.12	8.00	7.53	7.48	5.18	5.45	7.90	7.19	7.01	6.95
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>6.17</b>
Arizona.....	7.43	7.24	6.78	6.79	4.95	4.78	4.59	4.55	6.58	6.50
Colorado.....	7.60	6.96	6.05	5.36	4.75	4.31	7.30	7.85	6.35	5.74
Idaho.....	6.66	6.39	6.02	5.81	4.64	4.37	5.51	5.20	5.88	5.66
Montana .....	7.10	6.93	6.11	5.96	4.33	4.55	8.71	8.48	6.05	6.01
Nevada.....	9.53	9.38	9.31	9.20	6.58	6.17	7.00	7.28	8.22	7.99
New Mexico.....	8.42	8.01	7.40	7.14	4.74	4.57	6.09	6.27	6.86	6.65
Utah.....	6.57	6.51	5.47	5.55	3.53	3.76	4.37	4.51	5.12	5.25
Wyoming.....	6.61	6.46	5.59	5.50	3.65	3.50	6.44	5.06	4.66	4.58
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>9.56</b>	<b>9.74</b>	<b>10.16</b>	<b>9.99</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>9.15</b>	<b>9.14</b>
California.....	11.93	12.40	11.74	11.49	7.99	7.97	7.52	7.90	10.97	11.01
Oregon.....	6.97	7.13	6.44	6.74	4.73	4.91	8.53	8.65	6.30	6.53
Washington.....	6.16	6.28	6.20	6.21	4.58	4.40	4.74	4.62	5.82	5.84
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>14.22</b>	<b>13.31</b>	<b>15.40</b>	<b>11.88</b>	<b>10.90</b>	<b>9.36</b>	<b>12.72</b>	<b>12.65</b>	<b>14.23</b>	<b>11.59</b>
Alaska.....	11.51	11.79	15.48	10.18	7.56	7.63	12.38	12.70	14.17	10.35
Hawaii.....	16.49	14.61	15.13	13.23	11.92	10.01	14.14	12.41	14.33	12.42
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>8.14</b>	<b>7.79</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>6.97</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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, March 2003**  
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>3</sup>	Other Gases <sup>4</sup>	Nuclear	Hydro-electric <sup>5</sup>	Other Renewables <sup>6</sup>	Other <sup>7</sup>	Total
<b>New England</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Connecticut .....	0	10	3	0	0	11	2	--	1
Maine .....	0	19	5	0	--	7	1	0	4
Massachusetts.....	2	6	1	--	0	5	3	--	1
New Hampshire.....	0	25	157	--	0	10	8	--	2
Rhode Island .....	--	408	4	--	--	250	0	--	8
Vermont .....	--	286	0	--	0	22	4	--	4
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1</b>
New Jersey.....	0	14	9	609	0	8	5	--	2
New York.....	2	3	1	559	0	1	3	--	1
Pennsylvania.....	1	7	4	122	0	2	2	--	1
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>*</b>
Illinois .....	1	18	8	322	0	65	15	--	1
Indiana.....	2	24	4	5	--	0	6	--	2
Michigan.....	1	33	10	0	0	9	3	--	1
Ohio.....	*	23	12	368	0	0	13	--	1
Wisconsin.....	1	49	7	--	0	16	8	0	1
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>*</b>
Iowa.....	2	310	36	--	0	5	6	--	2
Kansas.....	0	39	56	--	0	116	0	--	1
Minnesota.....	2	20	21	--	0	19	3	0	1
Missouri.....	1	127	4	0	0	11	11	--	1
Nebraska.....	1	131	35	0	0	*	34	--	1
North Dakota.....	1	238	862	732	--	0	50	--	1
South Dakota.....	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Delaware.....	5	20	40	0	--	--	--	--	7
District of Columbia .....	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida.....	*	1	1	0	0	0	4	--	*
Georgia.....	*	76	55	--	0	1	6	--	1
Maryland.....	0	23	16	0	0	0	3	--	2
North Carolina.....	*	55	38	0	0	1	8	--	1
South Carolina.....	1	49	9	0	0	1	6	--	*
Virginia.....	2	27	9	0	0	2	8	--	2
West Virginia.....	1	14	34	0	--	7	21	--	1
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1</b>
Alabama.....	*	103	23	47	0	0	3	--	1
Kentucky.....	*	0	52	--	--	0	24	--	*
Mississippi.....	1	10	6	0	0	0	9	--	1
Tennessee.....	1	7	38	0	0	0	6	--	1
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Arkansas.....	0	6	7	--	0	4	6	0	1
Louisiana.....	*	*	2	5	0	0	3	0	1
Oklahoma.....	0	41	9	128	--	0	8	--	2
Texas.....	1	9	1	15	0	15	3	--	1
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1</b>
Arizona.....	0	169	1	--	0	0	48	--	*
Colorado.....	1	864	11	0	--	8	19	--	2
Idaho.....	375	0	72	--	--	5	8	--	6
Montana.....	3	9	0	0	--	1	0	--	2
Nevada.....	0	0	6	0	--	2	4	--	2
New Mexico.....	*	338	41	--	--	42	226	--	4
Utah.....	*	359	55	--	--	21	16	--	3
Wyoming.....	1	117	14	2,177	--	12	8	--	1
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1</b>
California.....	10	34	2	*	0	1	2	--	1
Oregon.....	2	65	1	--	--	1	5	--	1
Washington.....	2	170	1	0	0	*	3	--	*
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>12</b>
Alaska.....	105	132	5	--	--	10	284	--	17
Hawaii.....	9	21	0	170	--	118	24	--	17

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>5</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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 March**  
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>3</sup>	Other Gases <sup>4</sup>	Nuclear	Hydro-electric <sup>5</sup>	Other Renewables <sup>6</sup>	Other <sup>7</sup>	Total
<b>New England</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Connecticut .....	0	6	3	0	0	7	1	--	1
Maine .....	0	6	1	0	--	4	1	0	1
Massachusetts.....	1	4	1	--	0	2	1	--	1
New Hampshire.....	0	13	109	--	0	5	4	--	2
Rhode Island .....	--	201	1	--	--	139	0	--	4
Vermont .....	--	133	0	--	0	10	3	--	2
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
New Jersey .....	0	10	3	314	0	3	2	--	1
New York .....	1	2	1	288	0	1	2	--	*
Pennsylvania .....	*	4	4	68	0	1	2	--	*
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>*</b>
Illinois .....	1	7	8	166	0	36	10	--	*
Indiana.....	1	17	3	14	--	0	5	--	1
Michigan .....	1	14	3	0	0	4	2	--	*
Ohio.....	*	18	13	202	0	0	17	--	*
Wisconsin.....	1	40	4	--	0	8	7	0	1
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>*</b>
Iowa.....	1	169	16	--	0	3	3	--	1
Kansas .....	0	15	20	--	0	72	0	--	1
Minnesota.....	1	16	13	--	0	11	2	0	1
Missouri .....	*	58	4	0	0	5	7	--	*
Nebraska.....	*	116	38	0	0	*	22	--	*
North Dakota.....	*	147	597	377	--	0	27	--	1
South Dakota.....	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Delaware .....	3	6	18	0	--	--	--	--	3
District of Columbia .....	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida .....	*	1	1	0	0	0	2	--	*
Georgia.....	*	25	13	--	0	1	3	--	*
Maryland.....	0	7	6	0	0	0	2	--	1
North Carolina.....	*	12	9	0	0	*	4	--	*
South Carolina.....	*	10	1	0	0	1	3	--	*
Virginia .....	1	7	4	0	0	1	4	--	1
West Virginia .....	*	7	27	0	--	4	3	--	*
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Alabama .....	*	32	6	39	0	0	2	--	*
Kentucky.....	*	0	23	--	--	0	9	--	*
Mississippi .....	*	12	2	0	0	0	5	--	1
Tennessee.....	*	17	18	0	0	0	4	--	*
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>*</b>
Arkansas.....	0	2	2	--	0	2	2	0	*
Louisiana.....	*	2	1	6	0	0	1	0	1
Oklahoma.....	0	13	3	92	--	0	7	--	1
Texas.....	1	7	1	8	0	6	2	--	*
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Arizona.....	0	115	2	--	0	0	34	--	*
Colorado.....	*	297	5	0	--	3	12	--	1
Idaho.....	184	0	47	--	--	3	6	--	3
Montana .....	1	6	0	0	--	1	0	--	1
Nevada.....	0	0	2	0	--	1	2	--	1
New Mexico.....	*	107	17	--	--	31	121	--	2
Utah.....	*	231	30	--	--	13	8	--	1
Wyoming.....	1	122	9	1,121	--	6	11	--	1
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
California.....	7	17	2	1	0	1	1	--	1
Oregon.....	1	18	*	--	--	*	4	--	*
Washington.....	1	157	1	0	0	*	2	--	*
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>7</b>
Alaska.....	54	78	9	--	--	7	146	--	12
Hawaii.....	6	9	0	122	--	72	10	--	7

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>5</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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, March 2003**  
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>3</sup>	Other Gases <sup>4</sup>	Nuclear	Hydro-electric <sup>5</sup>	Other Renewables <sup>6</sup>	Other <sup>7</sup>	Total
<b>New England</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>7</b>
Connecticut .....	--	3,414	--	--	--	260	--	--	341
Maine .....	--	--	--	--	--	614	--	--	614
Massachusetts.....	--	87	48	--	--	988	--	--	84
New Hampshire.....	0	5	0	--	0	0	--	--	1
Rhode Island .....	--	1,336	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,336
Vermont .....	--	286	0	--	--	61	0	--	38
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
New Jersey .....	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York .....	0	2	*	--	0	1	--	--	1
Pennsylvania .....	0	378	246	--	0	3	--	--	*
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Illinois .....	6	793	54	--	--	142	0	--	6
Indiana.....	*	18	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Michigan .....	*	28	4	--	0	9	0	--	*
Ohio.....	*	10	2	--	0	0	--	--	*
Wisconsin.....	*	44	1	--	0	17	0	--	1
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Iowa.....	1	330	4	--	0	2	18	--	1
Kansas .....	0	39	62	--	0	--	--	--	1
Minnesota.....	1	16	15	--	0	16	0	--	1
Missouri .....	0	118	3	0	0	11	0	--	*
Nebraska.....	0	103	24	0	0	*	0	--	*
North Dakota.....	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Dakota.....	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Delaware .....	--	144	0	--	--	--	--	--	123
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	0	*	*	--	0	0	0	--	*
Georgia.....	*	123	354	--	0	1	--	--	1
Maryland.....	--	2,263	310	--	--	--	--	--	2,234
North Carolina.....	0	11	352	--	0	1	--	--	1
South Carolina.....	0	4	0	--	0	1	0	--	*
Virginia .....	2	43	1	--	0	1	0	--	3
West Virginia .....	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1</b>
Alabama .....	0	0	27	--	0	0	--	--	1
Kentucky.....	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi .....	1	2	2	--	0	--	--	--	1
Tennessee.....	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Arkansas.....	0	8	0	--	0	4	--	--	*
Louisiana.....	0	*	2	--	0	--	--	--	1
Oklahoma.....	0	9	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas.....	1	10	1	--	0	16	0	--	1
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1</b>
Arizona.....	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
Colorado.....	0	34	10	0	--	2	0	--	1
Idaho.....	--	0	0	--	--	2	--	--	2
Montana .....	0	5,534	0	--	--	1	--	--	2
Nevada.....	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico.....	*	0	50	--	--	42	--	--	4
Utah.....	0	354	57	--	--	20	0	--	3
Wyoming.....	0	0	0	--	--	12	0	--	*
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
California.....	--	0	7	--	0	1	*	--	1
Oregon.....	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington.....	0	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>7</b>
Alaska.....	0	144	3	--	--	10	284	--	15
Hawaii.....	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	--	0

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>5</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.B. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Electric Utilities by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through March**  
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>3</sup>	Other Gases <sup>4</sup>	Nuclear	Hydro-electric <sup>5</sup>	Other Renewables <sup>6</sup>	Other <sup>7</sup>	Total
<b>New England</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3</b>
Connecticut .....	--	1,938	--	--	--	125	--	--	222
Maine .....	--	--	--	--	--	296	--	--	296
Massachusetts.....	--	28	83	--	--	476	--	--	27
New Hampshire.....	0	2	0	--	0	0	--	--	1
Rhode Island .....	--	758	--	--	--	--	--	--	758
Vermont .....	--	133	0	--	--	31	0	--	18
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
New Jersey .....	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York .....	0	1	1	--	0	*	--	--	*
Pennsylvania .....	0	115	363	--	0	2	--	--	*
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Illinois .....	3	306	82	--	--	68	0	--	3
Indiana.....	*	10	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Michigan .....	*	12	5	--	0	4	0	--	*
Ohio.....	*	7	5	--	0	0	--	--	*
Wisconsin.....	*	32	1	--	0	9	0	--	*
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Iowa.....	*	166	7	--	0	1	7	--	*
Kansas .....	0	15	25	--	0	--	--	--	1
Minnesota.....	*	12	20	--	0	7	0	--	*
Missouri .....	0	51	4	0	0	5	0	--	*
Nebraska.....	0	84	37	0	0	*	0	--	*
North Dakota.....	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Dakota.....	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Delaware .....	--	52	0	--	--	--	--	--	47
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	0	*	1	--	0	0	0	--	*
Georgia.....	*	37	98	--	0	1	--	--	42
Maryland.....	--	752	457	--	--	--	--	--	742
North Carolina.....	0	3	31	--	0	*	--	--	*
South Carolina.....	0	1	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Virginia .....	1	8	*	--	0	1	0	--	1
West Virginia .....	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Alabama .....	0	0	7	--	0	0	--	--	*
Kentucky.....	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi .....	1	4	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Tennessee.....	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Arkansas.....	0	3	0	--	0	2	--	--	*
Louisiana.....	0	1	1	--	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma.....	0	5	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas.....	*	9	*	--	0	6	0	--	*
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Arizona.....	0	0	9	--	0	0	*	--	*
Colorado.....	0	28	3	0	--	1	0	--	*
Idaho.....	--	0	0	--	--	1	--	--	1
Montana .....	0	819	0	--	--	1	--	--	1
Nevada.....	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico.....	*	0	20	--	--	31	--	--	1
Utah.....	0	230	28	--	--	13	0	--	1
Wyoming.....	0	0	0	--	--	6	0	--	*
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
California.....	--	0	3	--	0	*	*	--	*
Oregon.....	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington.....	0	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>6</b>
Alaska.....	0	81	10	--	--	7	146	--	12
Hawaii.....	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	--	0

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>5</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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 A3.A. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Independent Power Producers by Census Division and State, March 2003**  
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>3</sup>	Other Gases <sup>4</sup>	Nuclear	Hydro-electric <sup>5</sup>	Other Renewables <sup>6</sup>	Other <sup>7</sup>	Total
<b>New England</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	--	<b>1</b>
Connecticut.....	0	4	2	0	0	7	2	--	1
Maine.....	0	18	6	0	--	8	1	--	4
Massachusetts.....	0	1	*	--	0	5	3	--	*
New Hampshire.....	--	3,833	--	--	0	13	8	--	1
Rhode Island.....	--	0	4	--	--	250	0	--	4
Vermont.....	--	--	--	--	0	11	0	--	1
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	--	<b>1</b>
New Jersey.....	0	6	9	0	0	104	5	--	2
New York.....	2	4	1	--	0	5	3	--	1
Pennsylvania.....	1	3	2	0	0	3	3	--	1
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>	--	<b>1</b>
Illinois.....	*	0	4	--	0	68	16	--	*
Indiana.....	60	56,605	2	2,435	--	--	45	--	49
Michigan.....	0	0	11	0	--	63	5	--	9
Ohio.....	4	361	13	550	--	--	11	--	8
Wisconsin.....	0	28,291	14	--	--	166	20	--	11
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>25</b>	--	--	<b>72</b>	<b>3</b>	--	<b>10</b>
Iowa.....	292	1,736	--	--	--	152	6	--	25
Kansas.....	--	--	--	--	--	116	0	--	8
Minnesota.....	--	0	35	--	--	115	3	--	9
Missouri.....	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska.....	--	--	1,415	--	--	--	167	--	209
North Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	--	<b>1</b>
Delaware.....	0	19	41	--	--	--	--	--	6
District of Columbia.....	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida.....	0	0	*	0	--	--	2	--	1
Georgia.....	--	906	39	--	--	298	219	--	57
Maryland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	--	*
North Carolina.....	5	63	2	0	--	143	17	--	4
South Carolina.....	--	0	0	--	--	74	--	--	20
Virginia.....	0	21	12	0	--	71	7	--	5
West Virginia.....	0	0	0	--	--	20	97	--	*
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>6</b>	--	--	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	--	<b>1</b>
Alabama.....	0	14,342	36	--	--	--	0	--	18
Kentucky.....	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi.....	0	--	5	--	--	0	--	--	2
Tennessee.....	--	0	62	--	--	--	73	--	48
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	--	<b>1</b>
Arkansas.....	--	0	0	--	--	3,323	0	--	*
Louisiana.....	0	0	9	--	--	0	0	--	3
Oklahoma.....	0	--	41	--	--	--	--	--	23
Texas.....	0	1	2	18	0	64	5	--	1
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	--	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	--	<b>2</b>
Arizona.....	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colorado.....	92	11,808	21	--	--	228	41	--	20
Idaho.....	--	--	107	--	--	59	82	--	49
Montana.....	3	0	0	0	--	2	--	--	2
Nevada.....	--	0	10	0	--	347	4	--	8
New Mexico.....	--	0	12	--	--	--	226	--	15
Utah.....	0	25,248	0	--	--	366	296	--	16
Wyoming.....	0	--	0	--	--	--	8	--	4
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	--	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	--	<b>2</b>
California.....	10	35	2	0	--	32	2	--	2
Oregon.....	--	--	1	--	--	48	5	--	3
Washington.....	2	828	*	0	--	93	5	--	2
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	--	--	<b>186</b>	<b>8</b>	--	<b>16</b>
Alaska.....	210	1,780	--	--	--	--	--	--	209
Hawaii.....	7	15	0	--	--	186	8	--	7

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>5</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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 A3.B. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Independent Power Producers by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through March**  
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>3</sup>	Other Gases <sup>4</sup>	Nuclear	Hydro-electric <sup>5</sup>	Other Renewables <sup>6</sup>	Other <sup>7</sup>	Total
<b>New England</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Connecticut .....	0	3	1	0	0	4	1	--	*
Maine .....	0	4	2	0	--	5	1	--	1
Massachusetts.....	0	1	*	--	0	2	1	--	*
New Hampshire.....	--	3,833	--	--	0	7	4	--	*
Rhode Island .....	--	0	1	--	--	139	0	--	1
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	0	5	0	--	1
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
New Jersey .....	0	5	3	0	0	58	2	--	1
New York .....	1	4	1	--	0	3	3	--	*
Pennsylvania .....	*	2	2	0	0	2	2	--	*
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Illinois .....	*	0	2	--	0	43	10	--	*
Indiana.....	19	27	1	1,253	--	--	32	--	16
Michigan .....	0	0	3	0	--	40	2	--	3
Ohio.....	2	99	15	283	--	--	15	--	5
Wisconsin.....	0	53	5	--	--	104	23	--	7
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>7</b>
Iowa.....	144	1,079	--	--	--	95	4	--	20
Kansas .....	--	--	--	--	--	72	0	--	5
Minnesota.....	--	0	18	--	--	72	2	--	6
Missouri .....	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska.....	--	--	987	--	--	--	117	--	155
North Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>*</b>
Delaware .....	0	4	18	--	--	--	--	--	2
District of Columbia .....	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida .....	0	0	*	0	--	--	1	--	*
Georgia.....	--	54	9	--	--	166	117	--	10
Maryland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	--	*
North Carolina.....	3	8	1	0	--	79	8	--	2
South Carolina.....	--	0	0	--	--	41	--	--	5
Virginia .....	0	10	5	0	--	39	4	--	2
West Virginia .....	0	0	0	--	--	14	3	--	*
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1</b>
Alabama .....	0	5,167	3	--	--	--	0	--	3
Kentucky.....	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi.....	0	--	3	--	--	0	--	--	2
Tennessee.....	--	1,379	50	--	--	--	51	--	120
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1</b>
Arkansas.....	--	0	0	--	--	2,080	0	--	*
Louisiana.....	0	3	4	--	--	0	0	--	1
Oklahoma.....	0	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	8
Texas.....	1	9	1	5	0	31	3	--	1
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1</b>
Arizona.....	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colorado.....	51	311	11	--	--	136	14	--	11
Idaho.....	--	--	75	--	--	35	59	--	31
Montana .....	1	0	0	0	--	1	--	--	1
Nevada .....	--	0	4	0	--	208	2	--	3
New Mexico.....	--	0	7	--	--	--	121	--	8
Utah.....	0	9,097	0	--	--	219	158	--	7
Wyoming.....	0	--	0	--	--	--	12	--	6
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1</b>
California.....	8	18	2	523	--	19	1	--	1
Oregon.....	--	--	*	--	--	28	5	--	1
Washington.....	1	721	*	0	--	56	5	--	1
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>8</b>
Alaska.....	103	1,106	--	--	--	--	--	--	105
Hawaii.....	5	5	0	--	--	112	3	--	3

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>5</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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 A4.A. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers by Census Division and State, March 2003**  
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>3</sup>	Other Gases <sup>4</sup>	Nuclear	Hydro-electric <sup>5</sup>	Other Renewables <sup>6</sup>	Other <sup>7</sup>	Total
<b>New England</b>	--	161	57	--	--	0	9	--	53
Connecticut .....	--	1,308	234	--	--	--	--	--	388
Maine .....	--	0	16,378	--	--	--	10	--	10
Massachusetts.....	--	113	58	--	--	0	0	--	49
New Hampshire.....	--	563	--	--	--	--	--	--	563
Rhode Island .....	--	410	821	--	--	--	--	--	396
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	581	319	62	--	--	14,000	3	--	49
New Jersey .....	--	1,831	106	--	--	--	248	--	120
New York .....	631	329	122	--	--	14,000	6	--	93
Pennsylvania .....	1,486	1,584	98	--	--	--	0	--	47
<b>East North Central</b>	77	764	77	--	--	221	10	--	42
Illinois .....	564	1,690	97	--	--	337	158	--	128
Indiana.....	145	1,848	325	--	--	--	69	--	120
Michigan .....	0	4,090	248	--	--	--	4	--	9
Ohio.....	1,379	2,578	379	--	--	--	1,107	--	586
Wisconsin.....	526	1,074	167	--	--	292	90	--	205
<b>West North Central</b>	157	638	119	--	--	--	65	--	101
Iowa.....	334	673	309	--	--	--	128	--	255
Kansas .....	--	0	1,945	--	--	--	--	--	1,945
Minnesota.....	--	1,026	129	--	--	--	98	--	130
Missouri .....	0	2,060	4,915	--	--	--	0	--	53
Nebraska.....	--	1,753	538	--	--	--	166	--	589
North Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	160	475	321	--	--	301	34	--	60
Delaware .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	--	--	340	--	--	--	157	--	207
Georgia.....	--	4,985	0	--	--	--	--	--	4,985
Maryland.....	--	3,876	--	--	--	--	86	--	177
North Carolina.....	160	3,657	1,217	--	--	345	--	--	180
South Carolina.....	--	6,314	1,686	--	--	614	137	--	310
Virginia .....	--	129	--	--	--	--	36	--	35
West Virginia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East South Central</b>	450	6,813	282	--	--	--	145	--	288
Alabama .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky.....	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi .....	--	6,813	609	--	--	--	--	--	942
Tennessee.....	450	--	235	--	--	--	145	--	281
<b>West South Central</b>	--	3,791	40	--	--	--	51	--	43
Arkansas.....	--	--	1,534	--	--	--	418	--	571
Louisiana.....	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	12
Oklahoma.....	--	7,242	563	--	--	--	--	--	818
Texas.....	--	4,448	128	--	--	--	0	--	126
<b>Mountain</b>	--	10,811	169	--	--	--	55	--	150
Arizona.....	--	10,811	695	--	--	--	515	--	746
Colorado.....	--	--	208	--	--	--	0	--	172
Idaho.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	--	--	372	--	--	--	--	--	372
Utah.....	--	--	612	--	--	--	--	--	612
Wyoming.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	1,245	7,591	49	9,490	--	139	32	--	39
California.....	--	9,378	51	9,490	--	--	32	--	41
Oregon.....	--	8,716	602	--	--	--	--	--	726
Washington.....	1,245	13,374	177	--	--	139	--	--	122
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	273	795	--	--	--	--	--	--	261
Alaska.....	273	795	--	--	--	--	--	--	261
Hawaii.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>5</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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 March**  
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>3</sup>	Other Gases <sup>4</sup>	Nuclear	Hydro-electric <sup>5</sup>	Other Renewables <sup>6</sup>	Other <sup>7</sup>	Total
<b>New England</b>	--	<b>105</b>	<b>38</b>	--	--	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	--	<b>41</b>
Connecticut .....	--	813	163	--	--	--	--	--	297
Maine .....	--	0	11,425	--	--	--	9	--	9
Massachusetts.....	--	77	39	--	--	0	0	--	34
New Hampshire.....	--	361	--	--	--	--	--	--	361
Rhode Island .....	--	249	573	--	--	--	--	--	242
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>39</b>	--	--	<b>7,779</b>	<b>2</b>	--	<b>36</b>
New Jersey .....	--	1,138	74	--	--	--	174	--	90
New York .....	310	209	57	--	--	7,779	4	--	62
Pennsylvania .....	730	889	69	--	--	--	0	--	40
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>49</b>	--	--	<b>138</b>	<b>8</b>	--	<b>29</b>
Illinois .....	277	1,050	68	--	--	211	111	--	81
Indiana .....	70	1,102	250	--	--	--	57	--	69
Michigan .....	0	2,541	60	--	--	--	4	--	9
Ohio .....	677	1,602	265	--	--	--	803	--	377
Wisconsin.....	258	667	116	--	--	183	63	--	134
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>81</b>	--	--	--	<b>45</b>	--	<b>59</b>
Iowa.....	164	562	216	--	--	--	90	--	131
Kansas .....	--	0	1,236	--	--	--	--	--	1,236
Minnesota.....	--	636	90	--	--	--	69	--	92
Missouri .....	0	1,585	71	--	--	--	0	--	44
Nebraska.....	--	1,089	375	--	--	--	116	--	471
North Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>74</b>	--	--	<b>167</b>	<b>19</b>	--	<b>20</b>
Delaware .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	--	--	216	--	--	--	84	--	133
Georgia .....	--	1,796	0	--	--	--	--	--	1,796
Maryland.....	--	2,408	--	--	--	--	62	--	161
North Carolina.....	89	1,750	773	--	--	192	--	--	97
South Carolina.....	--	2,619	1,071	--	--	341	98	--	197
Virginia .....	0	7	0	--	--	--	19	--	8
West Virginia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>2,455</b>	<b>182</b>	--	--	--	<b>101</b>	--	<b>145</b>
Alabama .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky .....	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi .....	--	2,455	387	--	--	--	--	--	453
Tennessee.....	221	--	164	--	--	--	101	--	147
<b>West South Central</b>	--	<b>1,366</b>	<b>29</b>	--	--	--	<b>30</b>	--	<b>30</b>
Arkansas.....	--	--	974	--	--	--	223	--	363
Louisiana.....	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	15
Oklahoma.....	--	2,609	358	--	--	--	--	--	407
Texas .....	--	1,603	59	--	--	--	0	--	57
<b>Mountain</b>	--	<b>3,895</b>	<b>107</b>	--	--	--	<b>68</b>	--	<b>94</b>
Arizona.....	--	3,895	441	--	--	--	274	--	395
Colorado.....	--	--	132	--	--	--	69	--	110
Idaho.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	--	--	237	--	--	--	--	--	237
Utah .....	--	--	389	--	--	--	--	--	389
Wyoming.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6,803</b>	--	<b>83</b>	<b>17</b>	--	<b>25</b>
California .....	--	3,379	33	6,803	--	--	17	--	27
Oregon.....	--	5,416	420	--	--	--	--	--	550
Washington.....	612	8,310	123	--	--	83	--	--	77
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>494</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	<b>145</b>
Alaska.....	134	494	--	--	--	--	--	--	145
Hawaii.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>5</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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, March 2003**  
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>3</sup>	Other Gases <sup>4</sup>	Nuclear	Hydro-electric <sup>5</sup>	Other Renewables <sup>6</sup>	Other <sup>7</sup>	Total
<b>New England</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>11</b>	--	--	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
Connecticut .....	--	435	94	--	--	--	--	--	123
Maine .....	0	45	3	--	--	10	1	0	6
Massachusetts.....	506	173	115	--	--	159	214	--	118
New Hampshire.....	--	694	157	--	--	46	50	--	79
Rhode Island .....	--	1,843	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,843
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	120	124	--	87
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>131</b>	--	<b>57</b>	<b>6</b>	--	<b>18</b>
New Jersey .....	--	192	24	609	--	--	118	--	38
New York .....	35	68	29	559	--	57	16	--	30
Pennsylvania .....	35	127	9	122	--	--	5	--	26
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>38</b>	--	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>
Illinois .....	17	203	23	322	--	--	42	--	30
Indiana.....	457	16	53	0	--	--	0	--	8
Michigan .....	87	662	60	--	--	114	3	--	38
Ohio.....	204	697	210	467	--	--	57	--	144
Wisconsin.....	49	60	23	--	--	38	14	0	23
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>732</b>	--	<b>44</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>
Iowa.....	49	4,356	126	--	--	--	1,602	--	47
Kansas .....	--	0	91	--	--	--	--	--	89
Minnesota.....	18	1,409	52	--	--	44	12	0	14
Missouri .....	251	6,425	477	--	--	--	144	--	231
Nebraska.....	492	--	779	--	--	--	--	--	469
North Dakota.....	362	751	862	732	--	--	544	--	324
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	--	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	--	<b>7</b>
Delaware .....	361	73	0	0	--	--	--	--	54
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	74	197	51	0	--	--	7	--	12
Georgia.....	35	64	109	--	--	82	6	--	14
Maryland.....	0	1,401	199	--	--	--	0	--	18
North Carolina.....	18	171	487	--	--	*	9	--	8
South Carolina.....	37	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	10
Virginia .....	48	572	51	--	--	380	12	--	34
West Virginia .....	116	289	74	0	--	0	--	--	50
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>46</b>	--	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	--	<b>7</b>
Alabama .....	65	198	32	47	--	--	3	--	9
Kentucky .....	--	--	99	--	--	--	25	--	34
Mississippi .....	0	383	88	0	--	--	9	--	23
Tennessee.....	27	98	91	0	--	0	5	--	13
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	--	--	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
Arkansas.....	0	0	112	--	--	--	6	0	12
Louisiana.....	140	30	3	5	--	--	3	0	3
Oklahoma.....	0	0	18	128	--	--	8	--	10
Texas.....	2	35	4	18	--	--	3	--	3
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2,177</b>	--	--	<b>8</b>	--	<b>42</b>
Arizona.....	0	10,672	10,675	--	--	--	--	--	18
Colorado.....	--	2,073	347	--	--	--	--	--	684
Idaho.....	375	0	35	--	--	--	7	--	42
Montana .....	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	--	6,303	205	--	--	--	--	--	225
Utah.....	161	--	201	--	--	--	--	--	141
Wyoming.....	210	1,942	29	2,177	--	--	48	--	90
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	--	<b>794</b>	<b>5</b>	--	<b>7</b>
California.....	32	104	8	0	--	--	8	--	7
Oregon.....	901	910	20	--	--	--	12	--	20
Washington.....	0	196	0	--	--	794	6	--	26
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>170</b>	--	<b>154</b>	<b>86</b>	--	<b>118</b>
Alaska.....	--	357	25	--	--	--	--	--	53
Hawaii.....	239	584	--	170	--	154	86	--	297

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>5</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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 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 March**  
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>3</sup>	Other Gases <sup>4</sup>	Nuclear	Hydro-electric <sup>5</sup>	Other Renewables <sup>6</sup>	Other <sup>7</sup>	Total
<b>New England</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>6</b>	--	--	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
Connecticut .....	--	265	66	--	--	--	--	--	83
Maine .....	0	22	2	--	--	5	1	0	3
Massachusetts.....	249	109	81	--	--	89	150	--	77
New Hampshire.....	--	435	109	--	--	43	50	--	113
Rhode Island .....	--	1,121	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,121
Vermont .....	--	--	--	--	--	66	90	--	55
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>71</b>	--	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	--	<b>11</b>
New Jersey .....	--	139	16	314	--	--	82	--	30
New York .....	16	36	22	288	--	47	6	--	16
Pennsylvania .....	18	88	6	68	--	--	3	--	14
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	--	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>
Illinois .....	8	160	18	166	--	--	30	--	15
Indiana.....	225	20	20	14	--	--	0	--	11
Michigan .....	53	450	59	--	--	71	4	--	27
Ohio.....	100	627	147	278	--	--	41	--	75
Wisconsin.....	23	48	14	--	--	19	8	0	12
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>377</b>	--	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
Iowa.....	29	2,924	39	--	--	--	1,162	--	27
Kansas .....	--	0	22	--	--	--	--	--	22
Minnesota.....	9	920	43	--	--	30	10	0	7
Missouri.....	123	3,992	333	--	--	--	101	--	115
Nebraska.....	146	--	544	--	--	--	--	--	141
North Dakota.....	170	457	601	377	--	--	544	--	158
South Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	--	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	--	<b>4</b>
Delaware .....	177	69	0	0	--	--	--	--	40
District of Columbia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida .....	69	113	27	0	--	--	5	--	8
Georgia.....	17	35	61	--	--	45	3	--	8
Maryland.....	0	852	139	--	--	--	0	--	13
North Carolina.....	11	56	245	--	--	*	5	--	4
South Carolina.....	22	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	6
Virginia .....	26	238	31	--	--	211	7	--	15
West Virginia .....	32	182	53	0	--	0	--	--	17
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>39</b>	--	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	--	<b>4</b>
Alabama .....	35	84	18	39	--	--	2	--	5
Kentucky.....	--	--	66	--	--	--	10	--	22
Mississippi.....	0	419	45	0	--	--	5	--	17
Tennessee.....	14	59	62	0	--	0	4	--	7
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	--	--	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Arkansas.....	0	0	31	--	--	--	2	0	4
Louisiana.....	14	7	2	6	--	--	1	0	2
Oklahoma.....	0	0	10	92	--	--	7	--	7
Texas.....	1	15	2	10	--	--	2	--	2
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1,121</b>	--	--	<b>5</b>	--	<b>23</b>
Arizona.....	0	1,038	6,781	--	--	--	--	--	8
Colorado.....	--	747	220	--	--	--	--	--	286
Idaho.....	184	0	22	--	--	--	5	--	22
Montana .....	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico.....	--	2,072	132	--	--	--	--	--	135
Utah.....	90	--	128	--	--	--	--	--	86
Wyoming.....	103	1,241	21	1,121	--	--	34	--	47
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	--	<b>475</b>	<b>3</b>	--	<b>4</b>
California.....	18	45	5	0	--	--	4	--	4
Oregon.....	442	799	7	--	--	--	5	--	9
Washington.....	0	177	0	--	--	475	4	--	23
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>122</b>	--	<b>96</b>	<b>53</b>	--	<b>55</b>
Alaska.....	--	222	19	--	--	--	--	--	46
Hawaii.....	160	213	--	122	--	96	53	--	128

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

<sup>3</sup> Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>5</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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 A6.A. Relative Standard Error for Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, March 2003**  
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other <sup>1</sup>	All Sectors
<b>New England</b>	*	*	1	2	*
Connecticut .....	*	*	0	2	*
Maine .....	*	*	0	1	*
Massachusetts.....	*	*	2	2	1
New Hampshire.....	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island .....	*	*	0	*	*
Vermont .....	1	*	1	4	1
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	*	*	3	14	1
New Jersey .....	*	*	1	1	*
New York.....	*	*	7	12	2
Pennsylvania.....	*	*	0	*	*
<b>East North Central</b>	*	*	1	*	*
Illinois .....	1	*	1	*	1
Indiana.....	1	*	1	3	1
Michigan .....	*	1	1	4	*
Ohio.....	1	*	1	*	1
Wisconsin.....	1	1	3	3	*
<b>West North Central</b>	1	1	4	14	1
Iowa.....	1	3	6	13	1
Kansas.....	1	2	4	10	1
Minnesota.....	1	2	4	8	1
Missouri .....	1	*	5	3	2
Nebraska.....	1	1	7	30	1
North Dakota.....	1	1	32	35	2
South Dakota.....	2	2	12	80	2
<b>South Atlantic</b>	1	*	1	1	*
Delaware .....	*	*	1	1	1
District of Columbia .....	0	0	0	0	0
Florida .....	1	1	2	1	1
Georgia.....	1	1	1	3	1
Maryland.....	1	*	0	2	1
North Carolina.....	1	*	1	1	*
South Carolina.....	1	*	0	1	*
Virginia .....	*	*	0	*	*
West Virginia.....	*	*	0	1	*
<b>East South Central</b>	1	1	1	1	1
Alabama .....	1	*	2	4	1
Kentucky .....	2	*	1	*	1
Mississippi .....	2	3	2	8	1
Tennessee.....	1	*	2	1	2
<b>West South Central</b>	2	3	2	7	1
Arkansas.....	2	3	5	6	1
Louisiana.....	2	3	0	2	1
Oklahoma.....	2	2	2	1	1
Texas.....	2	3	1	9	1
<b>Mountain</b>	1	*	1	18	*
Arizona.....	1	*	1	21	*
Colorado.....	2	1	2	12	1
Idaho.....	*	1	2	44	2
Montana .....	1	1	3	41	1
Nevada .....	1	1	0	14	*
New Mexico.....	2	1	3	19	1
Utah.....	2	1	1	11	1
Wyoming.....	1	1	1	49	*
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	1	*	5	30	1
California .....	1	*	1	58	*
Oregon.....	1	1	6	25	3
Washington.....	1	1	17	12	4
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	*	*	0	3	*
Alaska.....	*	*	2	4	*
Hawaii.....	0	0	0	8	*

<sup>1</sup> 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 March (Percent)**

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other <sup>1</sup>	All Sectors
<b>New England</b>	*	*	2	1	*
Connecticut .....	*	*	1	2	*
Maine .....	*	*	0	1	*
Massachusetts.....	*	*	3	1	1
New Hampshire.....	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island .....	*	*	1	*	*
Vermont .....	1	*	2	2	1
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	*	*	4	8	1
New Jersey .....	*	*	1	*	*
New York .....	*	*	9	6	2
Pennsylvania .....	*	*	0	*	*
<b>East North Central</b>	*	*	0	*	*
Illinois .....	*	*	0	*	*
Indiana.....	1	*	1	2	1
Michigan .....	*	*	1	3	*
Ohio.....	*	*	1	*	*
Wisconsin.....	*	1	2	2	*
<b>West North Central</b>	*	*	2	9	*
Iowa.....	1	2	3	9	1
Kansas .....	1	1	2	6	1
Minnesota.....	1	1	2	6	*
Missouri .....	1	*	3	2	1
Nebraska.....	1	1	4	19	1
North Dakota.....	1	1	20	20	1
South Dakota.....	1	1	8	45	1
<b>South Atlantic</b>	1	*	0	1	*
Delaware .....	*	*	1	*	*
District of Columbia .....	0	0	0	0	0
Florida .....	1	*	1	1	1
Georgia.....	1	*	0	2	1
Maryland.....	1	*	0	1	1
North Carolina.....	1	*	1	1	*
South Carolina.....	1	*	0	1	*
Virginia .....	*	*	0	*	*
West Virginia.....	*	*	0	1	*
<b>East South Central</b>	*	*	1	1	*
Alabama .....	1	*	1	3	1
Kentucky .....	1	*	1	*	1
Mississippi .....	1	2	1	5	1
Tennessee.....	1	*	1	1	1
<b>West South Central</b>	1	2	1	5	1
Arkansas.....	1	2	3	4	1
Louisiana.....	1	2	0	1	*
Oklahoma.....	1	1	1	1	*
Texas.....	1	2	1	6	1
<b>Mountain</b>	1	*	0	10	*
Arizona.....	1	*	0	12	*
Colorado.....	1	*	1	7	1
Idaho.....	*	*	1	22	1
Montana .....	1	1	2	24	1
Nevada.....	1	*	0	10	*
New Mexico.....	1	1	2	10	1
Utah.....	1	1	0	6	*
Wyoming.....	1	1	1	28	*
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	*	*	3	20	1
California .....	1	*	1	37	*
Oregon.....	*	1	4	12	2
Washington.....	1	1	9	6	2
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	*	*	0	3	*
Alaska.....	*	*	1	4	*
Hawaii.....	0	0	0	6	*

<sup>1</sup> 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, March 2003**  
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other <sup>1</sup>	All Sectors
<b>New England</b>	*	*	1	1	*
Connecticut .....	*	*	*	1	*
Maine .....	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts.....	*	*	2	1	1
New Hampshire.....	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island .....	*	*	1	*	*
Vermont .....	1	*	2	2	1
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	*	*	1	9	1
New Jersey .....	*	*	1	*	*
New York .....	*	*	3	7	1
Pennsylvania .....	*	*	*	*	*
<b>East North Central</b>	*	*	1	*	*
Illinois .....	1	*	*	*	*
Indiana.....	1	*	1	2	1
Michigan .....	1	1	2	2	*
Ohio.....	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin.....	1	1	3	3	*
<b>West North Central</b>	1	1	5	7	1
Iowa.....	2	3	7	12	1
Kansas .....	1	4	3	6	1
Minnesota.....	1	2	5	3	1
Missouri .....	1	*	3	2	1
Nebraska.....	1	2	18	14	2
North Dakota.....	1	1	55	15	2
South Dakota.....	2	2	19	31	2
<b>South Atlantic</b>	1	*	1	1	*
Delaware .....	*	*	1	*	1
District of Columbia .....	0	0	0	0	0
Florida .....	1	*	2	1	1
Georgia .....	1	*	1	2	1
Maryland.....	1	*	*	1	1
North Carolina.....	1	*	1	1	*
South Carolina.....	1	*	*	1	*
Virginia .....	1	*	1	*	*
West Virginia.....	*	*	*	1	*
<b>East South Central</b>	1	1	1	1	1
Alabama .....	1	*	2	3	1
Kentucky .....	2	1	1	*	1
Mississippi .....	2	4	2	6	1
Tennessee.....	1	1	1	1	1
<b>West South Central</b>	1	5	1	5	1
Arkansas.....	1	4	3	5	1
Louisiana.....	1	3	*	3	1
Oklahoma.....	1	4	1	1	1
Texas.....	1	5	1	6	1
<b>Mountain</b>	1	1	1	9	1
Arizona.....	1	1	1	8	1
Colorado.....	3	1	3	10	2
Idaho.....	1	1	1	51	2
Montana .....	1	1	8	17	1
Nevada .....	1	2	*	9	*
New Mexico.....	3	2	4	15	3
Utah.....	3	2	1	9	2
Wyoming.....	1	1	4	32	1
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	1	1	3	13	1
California .....	1	2	1	18	1
Oregon .....	1	1	5	26	2
Washington.....	1	1	12	16	3
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	*	*	*	4	*
Alaska.....	1	1	2	5	*
Hawaii.....	0	*	0	5	*

<sup>1</sup> 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 March (Percent)**

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other <sup>1</sup>	All Sectors
<b>New England</b>	*	*	2	*	*
Connecticut .....	*	*	1	1	*
Maine .....	*	*	1	*	*
Massachusetts.....	*	*	3	1	*
New Hampshire.....	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island .....	*	*	1	*	*
Vermont .....	1	*	2	1	1
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	*	*	2	5	1
New Jersey .....	*	*	1	*	*
New York .....	*	*	4	5	1
Pennsylvania .....	*	*	*	*	*
<b>East North Central</b>	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois .....	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana.....	1	*	1	2	*
Michigan .....	*	*	1	1	*
Ohio.....	*	*	*	1	*
Wisconsin.....	*	1	2	2	*
<b>West North Central</b>	*	1	3	4	*
Iowa.....	1	2	4	7	1
Kansas.....	1	2	2	6	*
Minnesota.....	1	1	3	2	*
Missouri .....	1	*	2	2	1
Nebraska.....	1	1	12	10	1
North Dakota.....	1	1	36	7	1
South Dakota.....	1	1	13	15	1
<b>South Atlantic</b>	1	*	*	1	*
Delaware .....	*	*	2	*	*
District of Columbia .....	0	0	0	0	0
Florida .....	1	*	1	1	1
Georgia.....	1	*	1	2	1
Maryland.....	*	*	1	1	1
North Carolina.....	1	*	1	1	*
South Carolina.....	1	*	*	1	*
Virginia .....	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia.....	*	*	*	1	*
<b>East South Central</b>	*	*	1	1	*
Alabama .....	1	*	1	2	1
Kentucky .....	1	*	1	*	1
Mississippi .....	1	2	1	6	1
Tennessee.....	1	*	1	1	1
<b>West South Central</b>	1	2	1	6	*
Arkansas.....	1	2	2	5	1
Louisiana.....	1	2	*	3	*
Oklahoma.....	1	2	1	2	*
Texas.....	1	2	1	7	*
<b>Mountain</b>	1	*	1	5	*
Arizona.....	1	*	1	5	1
Colorado.....	2	1	1	6	1
Idaho.....	1	*	1	22	1
Montana .....	1	1	5	8	1
Nevada .....	*	1	*	7	*
New Mexico.....	2	1	2	9	2
Utah.....	2	1	1	5	1
Wyoming.....	1	1	3	17	1
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	*	*	1	8	*
California .....	*	1	1	12	*
Oregon.....	1	1	3	11	1
Washington.....	1	1	7	7	2
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	*	*	*	4	*
Alaska.....	*	*	1	4	*
Hawaii.....	0	0	0	4	*

<sup>1</sup> 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, March 2003**  
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other <sup>1</sup>	All Sectors
<b>New England</b>	*	*	1	2	*
Connecticut .....	*	*	*	2	*
Maine .....	*	*	*	1	*
Massachusetts.....	*	*	1	1	*
New Hampshire.....	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island .....	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont .....	1	*	1	3	*
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	*	*	2	10	1
New Jersey .....	*	*	*	*	*
New York .....	*	*	5	8	1
Pennsylvania .....	*	*	*	*	*
<b>East North Central</b>	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois .....	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana.....	*	*	1	2	*
Michigan .....	*	*	1	2	*
Ohio.....	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin.....	1	*	1	2	*
<b>West North Central</b>	*	*	2	12	*
Iowa.....	1	1	2	3	1
Kansas.....	1	2	2	6	1
Minnesota.....	1	1	1	5	1
Missouri .....	*	*	3	1	1
Nebraska.....	1	*	12	30	1
North Dakota.....	1	*	25	34	2
South Dakota.....	1	*	9	77	1
<b>South Atlantic</b>	*	*	1	1	*
Delaware .....	*	*	1	1	*
District of Columbia .....	0	0	0	0	0
Florida .....	*	1	2	1	*
Georgia.....	1	1	1	2	*
Maryland.....	*	*	*	1	*
North Carolina.....	*	*	1	1	*
South Carolina.....	1	*	*	1	*
Virginia .....	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia.....	*	*	*	1	*
<b>East South Central</b>	*	*	1	1	*
Alabama .....	1	*	2	3	1
Kentucky .....	1	*	1	*	*
Mississippi .....	1	1	1	4	1
Tennessee.....	*	*	1	*	1
<b>West South Central</b>	1	2	1	4	1
Arkansas.....	1	2	2	3	1
Louisiana.....	1	1	*	2	1
Oklahoma.....	1	2	1	1	1
Texas.....	1	2	1	5	1
<b>Mountain</b>	1	1	1	15	1
Arizona.....	1	1	1	18	1
Colorado.....	1	1	2	9	1
Idaho.....	1	1	1	18	1
Montana .....	1	*	5	40	1
Nevada .....	*	1	*	6	*
New Mexico.....	1	2	3	14	2
Utah.....	1	1	1	9	1
Wyoming.....	1	*	2	51	1
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	*	1	3	21	1
California .....	*	1	1	44	1
Oregon.....	1	1	3	14	1
Washington.....	1	1	7	6	2
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	*	*	*	4	*
Alaska.....	1	1	1	5	1
Hawaii.....	0	*	0	3	*

<sup>1</sup> 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 March (Percent)**

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other <sup>1</sup>	All Sectors
<b>New England</b>	*	*	*	1	*
Connecticut .....	*	*	*	1	*
Maine .....	*	*	*	1	*
Massachusetts.....	*	*	1	1	*
New Hampshire.....	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island .....	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont .....	*	*	*	2	*
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	*	*	2	6	*
New Jersey .....	*	*	*	*	*
New York.....	*	*	4	4	1
Pennsylvania .....	*	*	*	*	*
<b>East North Central</b>	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois .....	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana.....	*	*	*	1	*
Michigan .....	*	*	*	1	*
Ohio.....	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin.....	*	*	*	1	*
<b>West North Central</b>	*	*	2	8	*
Iowa.....	1	1	1	3	*
Kansas .....	*	1	1	6	1
Minnesota.....	1	*	1	4	*
Missouri .....	*	*	2	1	*
Nebraska.....	*	*	8	20	1
North Dakota.....	*	*	16	21	1
South Dakota.....	*	*	6	48	1
<b>South Atlantic</b>	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware .....	*	*	1	1	*
District of Columbia .....	0	0	0	0	0
Florida .....	*	*	1	1	*
Georgia.....	1	*	*	2	*
Maryland.....	*	*	*	1	*
North Carolina.....	*	*	*	1	*
South Carolina.....	*	*	*	1	*
Virginia .....	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia.....	*	*	*	*	*
<b>East South Central</b>	*	*	*	1	*
Alabama .....	*	*	1	2	*
Kentucky.....	*	*	*	*	*
Mississippi .....	1	1	*	5	1
Tennessee.....	*	*	1	*	*
<b>West South Central</b>	1	1	1	5	1
Arkansas.....	1	1	1	4	1
Louisiana.....	1	1	*	2	*
Oklahoma.....	1	1	1	1	1
Texas.....	1	1	*	6	1
<b>Mountain</b>	*	*	*	9	*
Arizona.....	*	*	*	11	*
Colorado.....	1	1	1	6	1
Idaho.....	1	*	*	11	*
Montana .....	*	*	3	25	1
Nevada .....	*	1	*	4	*
New Mexico.....	1	1	2	9	1
Utah.....	1	1	1	5	1
Wyoming.....	*	*	2	32	*
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	*	1	2	14	1
California .....	*	1	1	28	*
Oregon.....	1	1	2	8	1
Washington.....	1	1	4	4	1
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	*	*	*	3	*
Alaska.....	*	*	1	4	*
Hawaii.....	0	0	0	2	*

<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>January</b> 1/25/03	Cinergy Corporation (ECAR)	2:00 pm	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cyber threat from internet	NA	NA	2:00am, January 26
<b>February</b> 2/27/03	Duke Energy Corporation (SERC)	11:32am	Piedmont, North Carolina	Winter ice storm	1,000	over 340,000	8:00am, March 1
<b>March</b> None							

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
<b>January</b>							
1/29/02	Kansas City Power & Light (SPP)	Evening	Metropolitan Kansas City Area	Ice Storm	500-600	270,000	NA
1/30/02	Oklahoma Gas & Electric (SPP)	6:00 am	Oklahoma	Ice Storm	500	1,881,134	12:00 pm, February 7
1/30/02	Missouri Public Service (SPP)	4:00 pm	Missouri	Ice Storm	210	95,000	9:00 pm, February 10
<b>February</b>							
2/27/02	San Diego Gas & Electric (WSCC)	10:48 am	California	Interruption of Firm Load	300	255,000	11:35 am, February 27
<b>March</b>							
3/09/02	Consumers Energy Co. (ECAR)	12:00 am	Lower Peninsula of Michigan	Severe Weather	190	190,000	12:00 pm, March 11
<b>April</b>							
4/08/02	Arizona Public Service (WSCC)	3:00 pm	Arizona	Vandalism/ Insulators	None	None	April 9
<b>July</b>							
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
<b>August</b>							
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
<b>October</b>							
10/03/02	Entergy Corporation (SPP)	3:33 am	Coastal Areas of Southern Louisiana	Hurricane Lily	NA	242,910	October 12
<b>November</b>							
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	Northeast Utilities (NPCC)	6:00 am	Northwest and North Central Connecticut	Ice Storm	NA	224,912	8:00 am, November 21
11/17/02	Long Island Power Authority (NPCC)	3:48 pm	Northport, NY Norwalk, CT	Cable Tripped	None	None	Unknown
<b>December</b>							
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	Metropolitan Edison Co./First Energy (MAAC)	10:00 am	Reading, York, Hanover, Hamburg Pennsylvania	Winter Storm	NA	95,630	8:30 am, December 27
12/25/02	PPL Corporation (MAAC)	5:00 pm	Eastern Pennsylvania	Winter Storm	250	106,000	5:00 am, December 26

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 kilowatt-hours.

## 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/FTP/ROOT/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,  $\sum$ , 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.

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

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.

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

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.<sup>1 2 3</sup> (See previous issues of this publication for

---

<sup>1</sup> 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

---

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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.<sup>4</sup>

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.<sup>4 5 6</sup>

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

---

<sup>4</sup> 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.)

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

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

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.

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

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 kilowatt-hour 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 kilowatt-hour is calculated for all consumers and for each end-use sector. A ratio estimation procedure is used for estimation of revenue per kilowatt-hour at the State level.

The electric revenue used to calculate the average revenue per kilowatt-hour 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 kilowatt-hour 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.

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

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/form.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.

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

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.<sup>17</sup> 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, February 2003**

Census Division and State	Coal (Million Btu per Ton) <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum (Million Btu per Barrel) <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas (Million Btu per Thousand Cubic Feet) <sup>3</sup>
<b>New England</b>	<b>23.60</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>1.03</b>
Connecticut .....	20.49	6.26	1.01
Maine .....	26.45	6.39	1.03
Massachusetts .....	24.48	6.36	1.03
New Hampshire .....	27.08	6.39	--
Rhode Island .....	--	--	1.04
Vermont .....	--	--	--
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>23.79</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>1.02</b>
New Jersey .....	25.94	5.82	1.02
New York .....	25.93	6.32	1.02
Pennsylvania .....	23.10	6.23	1.04
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>21.43</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>1.01</b>
Illinois .....	18.31	5.78	1.02
Indiana .....	21.11	6.12	1.02
Michigan .....	20.48	5.91	1.01
Ohio .....	24.52	5.79	1.03
Wisconsin .....	17.47	5.76	1.01
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>16.56</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>1.01</b>
Iowa .....	17.28	5.83	1.01
Kansas .....	17.01	6.64	1.02
Minnesota .....	17.67	5.41	1.01
Missouri .....	17.76	5.75	1.02
Nebraska .....	17.32	5.80	1.00
North Dakota .....	13.07	5.86	--
South Dakota .....	17.13	--	--
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>24.61</b>	<b>6.23</b>	<b>1.04</b>
Delaware .....	25.31	6.17	1.04
District of Columbia .....	--	5.85	--
Florida .....	24.57	6.32	1.04
Georgia .....	23.54	5.76	1.02
Maryland .....	25.36	6.28	1.04
North Carolina .....	24.69	5.59	1.03
South Carolina .....	25.42	6.22	1.03
Virginia .....	25.52	6.16	1.04
West Virginia .....	24.58	5.87	1.00
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>22.40</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>1.04</b>
Alabama .....	21.99	5.84	1.04
Kentucky .....	22.51	5.62	1.01
Mississippi .....	23.72	6.54	1.03
Tennessee .....	22.51	5.88	1.02
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>16.15</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>1.02</b>
Arkansas .....	17.43	5.91	1.03
Louisiana .....	16.34	6.10	1.03
Oklahoma .....	17.77	5.85	1.03
Texas .....	15.39	6.04	1.02
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>19.62</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>1.02</b>
Arizona .....	20.35	5.88	1.01
Colorado .....	19.74	5.14	1.02
Idaho .....	--	--	1.02
Montana .....	16.98	5.92	1.00
Nevada .....	22.49	--	1.04
New Mexico .....	19.62	5.71	.99
Utah .....	22.43	5.80	1.04
Wyoming .....	16.56	6.00	.99
<b>Pacific Contiguous</b>	<b>17.45</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>1.02</b>
California .....	23.97	5.74	1.02
Oregon .....	17.47	--	1.02
Washington .....	16.28	5.83	1.03
<b>Pacific Noncontiguous</b>	<b>22.94</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>1.00</b>
Alaska .....	--	--	1.00
Hawaii .....	22.94	5.91	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>20.66</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>1.03</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data represents weighted values. Lignite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, anthracite, waste coal and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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
<b>Nonutility</b>					
<b>Generation (million kilowatthours)</b>					
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	504
Total.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,559
<b>Consumption</b>					
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
<b>Stocks<sup>1</sup></b>					
Coal (thousand short tons).....	NA	NA	NA	NA	316
Petroleum (thousand barrels) .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	40
<b>Utility</b>					
<b>Generation (million kilowatthours)</b>					
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
<b>Consumption</b>					
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
<b>Stocks<sup>1</sup></b>					
Coal (thousand short tons).....	310	233	501	229	118
Petroleum (thousand barrels) .....	239	201	130	98	165
<b>Retail Sales (million kilowatthours)</b>					
Residential .....	79	345	350	626	454
Commercial .....	780	476	1,265	175	2,233
Industrial.....	141	1,129	257	771	654
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	167	267	363	33	553
Total.....	694	1,153	1,724	1,466	3,894
<b>Revenue (million dollars)</b>					
Residential .....	17	2	3	42	27
Commercial .....	51	29	60	17	214
Industrial.....	23	46	32	30	34
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	5	1	31	2	3
Total.....	22	46	62	79	277
<b>Average Revenue per Kilowatthour (cents)<sup>3</sup></b>					
Residential .....	.01	.03	.03	.02	.01
Commercial .....	.01	.01	.05	.01	.06
Industrial.....	.03	.01	.02	.01	.01
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	.20	.22	.07	.02	.39
Total.....	.01	.01	.02	.01	.03
<b>Receipts</b>					
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
<b>Cost (cents per million Btu)<sup>3</sup></b>					
Coal .....	.10	.06	.16	.23	.22
Petroleum.....	.01	.01	*	*	.01
Gas.....	.15	.87	.68	.35	.09

<sup>1</sup> Stocks are end of month values.

<sup>2</sup> Includes public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

<sup>3</sup> Data represents weighted values.

\* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 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)
<b>Utility</b>						
<b>Generation (million kilowatthours)</b>						
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	990,948	990,029	-0.1	1,026,354	1,026,632	*
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,213,620</b>	<b>3,212,171</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>3,182,936</b>	<b>3,173,674</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>Consumption</b>						
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
<b>Stocks<sup>2</sup></b>						
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
<b>Retail Sales (million kilowatthours)</b>						
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 <sup>3</sup> .....	100,260	103,518	3.1	100,316	106,754	6.0
<b>All Sectors .....</b>	<b>3,237,715</b>	<b>3,239,818</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3,265,356</b>	<b>3,235,899</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>Revenue (million dollars)</b>						
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 <sup>3</sup> .....	6,814	6,863	0.7	6,763	6,783	0.3
<b>All Sectors .....</b>	<b>218,346</b>	<b>218,346</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>216,544</b>	<b>215,473</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Average Revenue per Kilowatthour (cents)<sup>4</sup></b>						
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 <sup>3</sup> .....	6.80	6.63	-2.5	6.74	6.35	-6.1
<b>All Sectors .....</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>6.66</b>	<b>0.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes geothermal, wood, waste, wind, and solar.

<sup>2</sup> Stocks are end-of-month values.

<sup>3</sup> Includes public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

<sup>4</sup> 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<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> Electric utilities were generally structured as vertically integrated<sup>3</sup> power companies that were responsible for generating, transmitting, and distributing power to consumers within their franchised service territory.

---

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> For an example of this, see *Electric Power Annual 1998, Volume II*, DOE/EIA-0348(98)/2, December 1999.

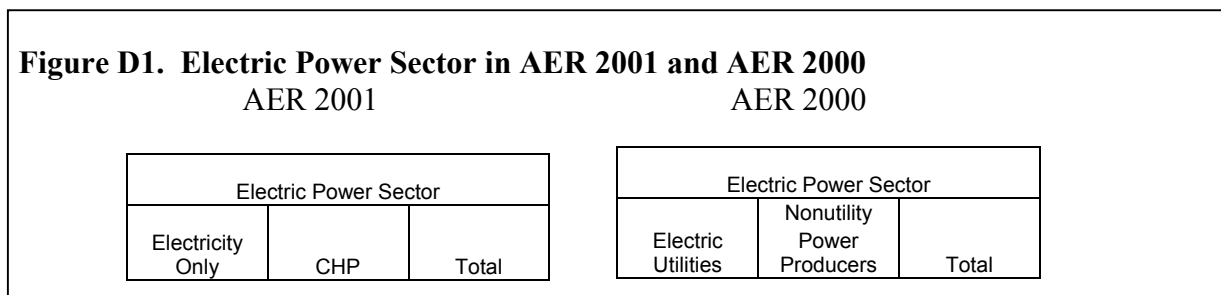
<sup>3</sup> In this context "integrated" means that the company is involved in the three main sectors of the electric power business—generation, transmission, and distribution.

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).



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 <sup>2</sup>	Industrial Sector <sup>3</sup>	Total
	Electric Utilities	Independent Power Producers	Total			

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Appendix G for commercial sector NAICS codes.

<sup>3</sup>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.

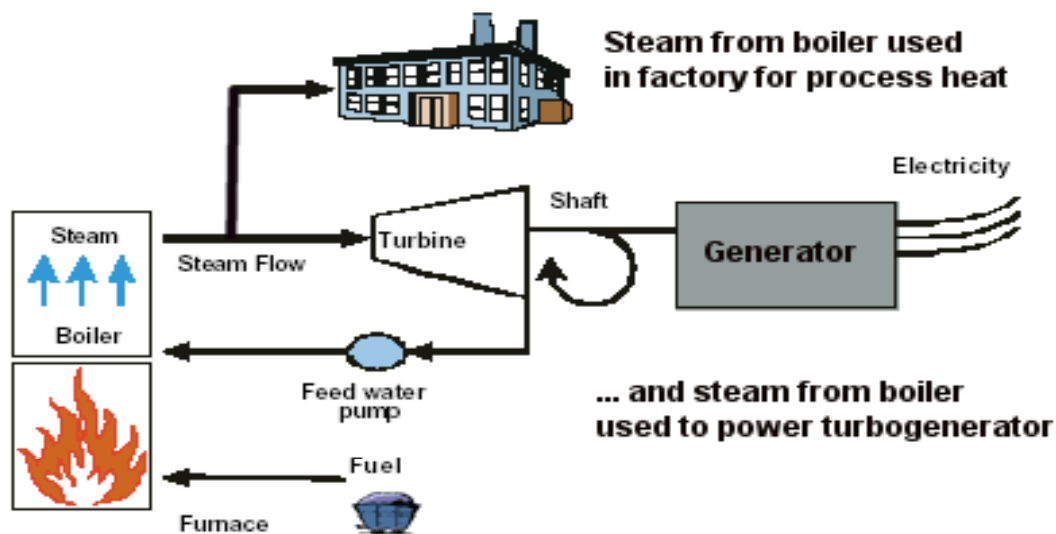
### Reporting of CHP Facility Fuel Use

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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup>

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,<sup>7</sup> capacity factors,<sup>8</sup> 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

<sup>4</sup> For the method used to separate the fuel used at CHP plants between electricity and useful thermal energy production, see Section III.

<sup>5</sup> Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

<sup>6</sup> 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."

<sup>7</sup> Heat rates are computed by dividing the heat content of the fuel burned to generate electricity by the resulting net kilowatt-hour generation.

<sup>8</sup> 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 kilowatt-hour and less than 5,000 Btu per kilowatt-hour. 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 kilowatt-hour 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.<sup>9</sup>
- 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*.

---

<sup>9</sup> 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 earth's 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 through 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 watt-hours (Wh).

**Propane:** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>). 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.