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Preface

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

Background

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

Data Sources

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

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Executive Summary

Generation and Consumption of Fuels for Electricity Generation, May 2003

Generation and Consumption of Fuels. Total generation of electric power in May 2003 declined by 1 percent compared to May 2002. Coal and nuclear generation also dropped 1 percent each compared to a year ago, while natural gas generation was down 4 percent and oil-fired generation was up 2 percent.

Year-to-date, nuclear generation is down 3 percent and natural gas generation is down 6 percent compared to 2002. The slack has been taken up by coal generation (a 4 percent increase), petroleum-fired power (a 42 percent jump) and hydroelectric power (a 4 percent increase).

During the month, 68 percent of electric power generation was produced at utility power plants, 28 percent by independent power producers, and the remainder at industrial and commercial combined heat and power plants. Utility-operated power plants consumed 79 percent of the coal for electric power generation in May 2003, compared to 20 percent by independent power producers. While utilities accounted for the largest share of coal consumption, the reverse was true for natural gas, with independent power producers consuming 49 percent of the gas compared to 39 percent by utilities. The balance of coal and gas consumption is attributable to combined heat and power plants.

Fuels Costs and Receipts, April 2003

Spot natural gas prices fluctuated around the $5.00 per million btu (MMBtu) mark in April. This was well below the prices of $7.00 per MMBtu and higher seen during the past Winter, but nonetheless high by historical standards for the Spring shoulder period (i.e., the period between the end of the heating season and the beginning of the cooling season, during which gas prices are often low). The relatively high natural gas prices reflected the abnormally low levels of gas in storage. At the end of April, working gas in storage stood about 52 percent below end-of-April 2002 levels and 41 percent below the previous 5-year average. The exceptionally large shortfall in natural gas storage relative to normal levels continued to place unusually strong upward pressure on near-term gas prices because companies will need to draw large amounts of natural gas from other uses in order to refill storage for the next heating season.

Average crude oil prices for April fell about $5 per barrel from March averages. The market reacted positively to prospects for greater oil supplies from Iraq, Nigeria and Venezuela as well as OPEC's unexpected increases in production quotas. For example, West Texas Intermediate (WTI) spot prices averaged about $28 per barrel in April, $5 per barrel lower than the March average, and by end-April WTI prices were $12 per barrel lower than levels reached just two months earlier in anticipation of the start of the war in Iraq.

The easing of market prices described above was reflected in the fuel prices paid by the electric power industry in April 2003. The average price paid for natural gas of $5.20 per MMBtu was well below the price of $7.07 per MMBtu in March 2003. The average price paid for fuel oil also declined, from $5.46 per MMBtu in March to $4.34 per MMBtu in April.[1]

Prices nonetheless remained well above 2002 levels. The average price of natural gas to the electric power industry in April 2003 was 43 percent higher than a year earlier; fuel oil was 37 percent above the April 2002 price. Year to date, natural gas and fuel oil prices were running, respectively, 87 percent and 76 percent above comparable 2002 levels.

Receipts of natural gas in April were down 13 percent compared to the same period in 2002. Three factors likely contributed to this decline:

- The high price of gas compared to fuel oil. Continuing a pattern seen throughout early 2003, the decline in gas demand was accompanied by a large increase in purchases of fuel oil by the electric power industry. In April, fuel oil receipts were up 16 percent versus a year earlier.
- The higher efficiency of new gas-fired combined cycle plants compared to older steam electric units.
- The 2 percent decline in generation in April 2003 compared to 2002. Since many gas units are run at the margin, the decrease in generation would likely have a disproportionate impact on gas receipts.

Coal receipts in April 2003 were 2 percent higher than in the same period in 2002. For year to date compared to 2002, coal receipts were slightly down (-2 percent) and the average price was virtually flat (a 1 percent increase).

[1] For March 2003 price and receipts data, and April generation data, see Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Monthly*, July 2003, page 3. The document can be accessed at http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/FTPROOT/electricity/epm/02260306.pdf.

Retail Sales, Revenue, and Average Revenue, May 2003

- **Sales:** May 2003 retail electricity sales decreased by 0.5 percent compared to May 2002. This appeared to be due in part to the weather; heating degree days were down 13 percent in May 2003 compared to a year earlier.[2] While residential sector sales increased by 0.9 percent, the commercial and industrial sectors declined by, respectively, 0.8 percent and 1.9 percent compared to May 2002.

- **Revenue:** Electricity revenues continue to show a steady increase across all sectors during May 2003, compared to May 2002. The residential, commercial, and industrial sector revenues grew by 5.1 percent, 3.6 percent, and 2.0 percent, respectively, over May 2002, accounting for a net change of 4.0 percent across all sectors.

- **Average Revenue:** The average revenue per kwh (a measure of price calculated by dividing revenue by sales) increased 4.4 percent over May 2002. The residential sector average price increased by 4.2 percent, commercial sector by 4.5 percent, and industrial sector by 4.0 percent over the same period in 2002. The price rise was partly due to higher fuel costs.

[2] For May 2003 degree day data, see Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, June 2003, page 18. The document can be accessed at http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/FTPROOT/multifuel/mer/00350306.pdf.

Table ES1.A. Total Electric Power Industry Summary Statistics

May

Net Generation and Consumption of Fuels

Items	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector[1]				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[2]		Industrial[3]	
	May 2003	May 2002	% Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
Net Generation (Thousand MWh)											
Coal[4]	149,296	151,011	-1.1	119,945	120,212	27,623	29,096	66	69	1,663	1,634
Petroleum[5]	7,971	7,826	1.9	5,805	5,532	1,736	1,885	23	24	406	384
Natural Gas[6]	47,854	50,064	-4.4	16,841	17,993	25,127	25,167	415	309	5,472	6,596
Other Gases[7]	757	1,078	-29.7	*	*	105	112	*	*	652	966
Nuclear	62,194	63,032	-1.3	37,483	40,469	24,711	22,564	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	29,309	26,491	10.6	26,148	23,521	2,600	2,574	22	14	539	382
Other Renewables[9]	6,709	7,168	-6.4	213	143	4,055	4,497	169	150	2,272	2,378
Other Energy Sources[10]	460	394	16.7	--	--	39	17	*	--	421	378
All Energy Sources	**304,550**	**307,063**	**-.8**	**206,434**	**207,869**	**85,997**	**85,910**	**694**	**566**	**11,425**	**12,717**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	77,505	77,210	.4	61,206	60,865	15,329	15,410	33	36	937	899
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	14,299	13,506	5.9	10,039	9,307	3,140	3,400	46	45	1,075	754
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	416,749	454,088	-8.2	160,746	182,382	204,036	208,747	3,293	2,606	48,673	60,353
Fuel Stocks (end-of-month)											
Coal (1000 tons)[11]	144,860	156,114	-7.2	115,634	126,581	28,250	28,095	139	117	838	1,321
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	51,544	49,900	3.3	29,429	30,526	20,911	18,143	154	175	1,050	1,056

April

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	
	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	% Change	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002
Receipts											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	68,263	66,940	2.0	51,776	51,499	15,443	14,031	30	35	1,014	1,374
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	11,870	10,198	16.4	7,444	7,289	4,072	2,473	--	--	354	437
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[7]	357,460	408,912	-12.6	101,409	120,934	178,886	203,040	1,379	1,228	75,787	83,710
Cost (cents/million Btu)[12]											
Coal[4]	131.13	125.48	4.5	129.11	121.11	137.29	139.85	W	W	W	W
Petroleum[5]	434.36	316.62	37.2	411.25	324.42	486.58	297.68	--	--	W	W
Natural Gas[7]	519.76	364.11	42.7	545.13	379.77	508.49	366.89	500.53	368.12	511.02	332.37

May

Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour

Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	All Sectors
Retail Sales (Million kWh)[13]					
May 2003	88,340	89,391	82,495	8,581	268,807
May 2002	87,577	90,154	84,072	8,344	270,147
Percent Change	.9	-.8	-1.9	2.8	-.5
Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)					
May 2003	7,947	7,285	4,055	616	19,903
May 2002	7,563	7,030	3,977	571	19,141
Percent Change	5.1	3.6	2.0	7.9	4.0
Average Revenue/kWh (Cents)					
May 2003	9.00	8.15	4.92	7.17	7.40
May 2002	8.64	7.80	4.73	6.84	7.09
Percent Change	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.8	4.4

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May

Net Generation and Consumption of Fuels

Items	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector[1]				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[2]		Industrial[3]	
	2003	2002	% Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Net Generation (Thousand MWh)											
Coal[4]	782,358	752,063	4.0	611,158	593,924	161,902	149,573	409	386	8,890	8,180
Petroleum[5]	49,339	34,639	42.4	27,118	22,791	19,646	9,725	263	134	2,313	1,989
Natural Gas[6]	229,071	242,830	-5.7	70,934	81,532	125,256	125,844	1,781	1,689	31,100	33,765
Other Gases[7]	4,029	4,850	-16.9	3	1	532	635	*	*	3,494	4,213
Nuclear	309,056	317,094	-2.5	189,659	209,061	119,396	108,033	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	115,118	111,197	3.5	103,629	100,358	9,185	9,116	53	46	2,251	1,676
Other Renewables[9]	33,533	34,522	-2.9	1,029	784	20,340	20,961	764	694	11,399	12,082
Other Energy Sources[10]	2,091	1,970	6.1	--	--	240	157	4	*	1,847	1,813
All Energy Sources	**1,524,596**	**1,499,165**	**1.7**	**1,003,530**	**1,008,452**	**456,498**	**424,045**	**3,275**	**2,951**	**61,293**	**63,718**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	401,578	383,312	4.8	310,618	300,955	85,879	77,703	198	198	4,884	4,457
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	87,854	59,848	46.8	46,646	38,099	35,668	17,598	602	253	4,937	3,899
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	1,945,511	2,139,400	-9.1	669,865	800,131	990,699	1,032,217	14,365	14,514	270,583	292,537

January through April

Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels

Items	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	% Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Receipts											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	281,472	286,133	-1.6	218,935	225,285	58,612	56,154	136	145	3,789	4,549
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	61,692	32,625	89.1	39,306	19,975	20,425	10,549	202	32	1,759	2,070
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[7]	1,393,889	1,560,042	-10.7	380,512	435,650	729,950	791,554	3,824	4,178	279,603	328,661
Cost (cents/million Btu)[11]											
Coal[4]	128.11	126.30	1.4	124.80	122.05	139.25	141.26	W	W	W	W
Petroleum[5]	487.70	276.61	76.3	456.69	273.35	553.08	280.28	W	W	W	W
Natural Gas[7]	591.14	315.59	87.3	604.97	337.98	589.41	314.83	495.65	338.59	576.78	285.17

January through May

Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour

Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	All Sectors
Retail Sales (Million kWh)[12]					
2003	509,925	437,941	400,224	41,840	1,389,929
2002	485,030	430,140	401,023	40,111	1,356,304
Percent Change	5.1	1.8	-.2	4.3	2.5
Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)					
2003	42,653	34,640	19,348	2,939	99,581
2002	40,108	32,964	19,022	2,731	94,825
Percent Change	6.3	5.1	1.7	7.6	5.0
Average Revenue/kWh (Cents)					
2003	8.36	7.91	4.83	7.03	7.16
2002	8.27	7.66	4.74	6.81	6.99
Percent Change	1.1	3.3	1.9	3.2	2.4

[1] The electric power sector (electric utilities and independent power producers) comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat to the public (i.e., NAICS 22 plants.). The Independent Power Producer category includes the NAICS-22 CHP plants.

[2] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22..

[3] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22..

[4] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

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

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

[7] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

[8] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

[9] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy and wind.

[10] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

[11] Average cost of fuel delivered to electric generating plants; cost values are weighted values.

[12] Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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

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

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

All Combined Heat and Power Producers[1]

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	17,554	17,650	16,299	16,345	1,255	1,305	29,226	29,533
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	5,924	5,469	4,260	4,199	1,664	1,271	22,115	19,374
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	311,215	340,603	256,003	271,706	55,212	68,897	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	98,355	89,776	90,960	82,357	7,395	7,419	29,226	29,533
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	49,450	28,020	41,207	21,749	8,243	6,271	22,115	19,374
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	1,590,834	1,688,967	1,275,647	1,339,269	315,187	349,698	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	
	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	15,508	15,552	15,329	15,410	178	142	28,250	28,095
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	3,210	3,510	3,140	3,400	70	110	20,911	18,143
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	220,352	227,834	204,036	208,747	16,316	19,087	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	86,805	78,564	85,879	77,703	926	861	28,250	28,095
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	36,416	18,151	35,668	17,598	748	554	20,911	18,143
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	1,093,031	1,127,257	990,699	1,032,217	102,332	95,040	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	
	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	94	104	33	36	62	69	139	117
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	67	79	46	45	22	34	154	175
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	5,938	5,518	3,293	2,606	2,645	2,912	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	603	578	198	198	405	381	139	117
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	900	415	602	253	298	163	154	175
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	28,271	30,025	14,365	14,514	13,907	15,511	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	
	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	1,952	1,994	937	899	1,015	1,094	838	1,321
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	2,647	1,880	1,075	754	1,572	1,127	1,050	1,056
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	84,924	107,251	48,673	60,353	36,251	46,898	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	10,947	10,634	4,884	4,457	6,064	6,177	838	1,321
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	12,134	9,453	4,937	3,899	7,197	5,554	1,050	1,056
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	469,532	531,685	270,583	292,537	198,949	239,147	NA	NA

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

NA = Not available.

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

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

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

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
January							
Basin Electric Power Coop	Elec. Utility	Minot Wind Project	ND	MWP	26	WND	WT
Black Hills Corp	Elec. Utility	WYGEN	WY	1	85	SUB	ST
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN3	52	NG	CT
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN4	52	NG	CT
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN5	52	NG	CT
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN6	52	NG	CT
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN7	24	NG	CA
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN8	24	NG	CA
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Creed Energy Facility	CA	CT1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Feather River -Peaker	CA	CTG1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Goose Haven Energy Facility	CA	CT1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Lambie Energy Facility	CA	CT1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Wolfskill Energy Center	CA	CTG1	40	NG	GT
Conectiv Bethlehem Inc	IPP	Bethlehem Power Plant	PA	CTG5	102	NG	CT
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
February							
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
Conectiv Bethlehem Inc	IPP	Bethlehem Power Plant	PA	CTG6	120	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
March							
AES Granite Ridge	IPP	AES Granite Ridge	NH	CT11	262	NG	CT
AES Granite Ridge	IPP	AES Granite Ridge	NH	CT12	262	NG	CT
AES Granite Ridge	IPP	AES Granite Ridge	NH	STG	273	NG	CA
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 Atascocita	TX	GEN1	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Atascocita	TX	GEN2	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Atascocita	TX	GEN3	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Atascocita	TX	GEN4	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Atascocita	TX	GEN5	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Coastal Plains	TX	UNT1	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Coastal Plains	TX	UNT2	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Coastal Plains	TX	UNT3	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Coastal Plains	TX	UNT4	1	LFG	OT
Sierra Pacific Industries Inc	CHP	Aberdeen	WA	GEN1	17	WDS	ST
Tri-State G & T Assn Inc	Elec. Utility	Pyramid	NM	1	40	NG	GT

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

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
Tri-State G & T Assn Inc	Elec. Utility	Pyramid	NM	2	40	NG	GT
Wood Scott	IPP	Scott Wood	VA	ST2	1	WDS	ST
Wood Scott	IPP	Scott Wood	VA	ST3	3	WDS	ST
April							
Anita City of	Elec. Utility	Anita	IA	6	2	DFO	IC
Conectiv Bethlehem Inc	IPP	Bethlehem Power Plant	PA	CTG7	120	NG	CT
Front Range Power Co	IPP	Front Range	CO	1	132	NG	CT
Front Range Power Co	IPP	Front Range	CO	2	132	NG	CT
Front Range Power Co	IPP	Front Range	CO	3	200	NG	CA
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 Energy LLC	IPP	Tracy Peaker	CA	TPP1	85	NG	GT
GWF Energy LLC	IPP	Tracy Peaker	CA	TPP2	85	NG	GT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Project LLC	CA	CTG1	149	NG	CT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Project LLC	CA	CTG2	149	NG	CT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Project LLC	CA	CTG3	149	NG	CT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Project LLC	CA	STG1	284	NG	CA
Sithe New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Mystic	MA	G81	224	NG	CT
Sithe New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Mystic	MA	G82	224	NG	CT
Sithe New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Mystic	MA	G85	241	NG	CA
Tri-State G & T Assn Inc	Elec. Utility	Pyramid	NM	4	40	NG	GT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG3	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG4	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	STG2	219	NG	CA
May							
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT01	97	NG	GT
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT02	97	NG	GT
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT03	97	NG	GT
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT04	97	NG	GT
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT05	97	NG	GT
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT06	97	NG	GT
Attica City of	Elec. Utility	Attica	KS	4A	7	DFO	IC
Blue Spruce Energy Center LLC	IPP	Blue Spruce Energy Center	CO	CT01	199	NG	GT
Blue Spruce Energy Center LLC	IPP	Blue Spruce Energy Center	CO	CT02	199	NG	GT
Brazos Valley Energy	IPP	Brazos Valley Generating Facil	TX	CTG1	166	NG	GT
Brazos Valley Energy	IPP	Brazos Valley Generating Facil	TX	CTG2	166	NG	GT
Brazos Valley Energy	IPP	Brazos Valley Generating Facil	TX	STG1	193	NG	CA
Conectiv 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

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) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
Omaha Public Power District	Elec. Utility	Cass County	NE	CT-2	176	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	CTG3	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	CTG4	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	CTG5	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	CTG6	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	ST11	237	NG	ST
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	ST12	237	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	101G	173	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	102G	173	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	103G	173	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	104G	173	NG	GT
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
June							
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
American Sugar Refining Inc.	CHP	Domino Sugar Arabi	LA	TG2	5	NG	ST
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 Central, L.P.	IPP	Oneta Energy Center	OK	CTG3	151	NG	CT
Calpine Central, L.P.	IPP	Oneta Energy Center	OK	CTG4	151	NG	CT
Calpine Central, L.P.	IPP	Oneta Energy Center	OK	STG2	219	NG	CA
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
Carville Energy LLC	IPP	Carville Energy LLC	LA	CTG1	161	NG	CT
Carville Energy LLC	IPP	Carville Energy LLC	LA	CTG2	161	NG	CT
Carville Energy LLC	IPP	Carville Energy LLC	LA	STG	169	NG	CA
Coggon City of	Elec. Utility	Coggon	IA	IC5	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) [1]	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
Entergy Power Ventures LP	IPP	Harrison County Power Project	TX	GT-1	145	NG	CT
Entergy Power Ventures LP	IPP	Harrison County Power Project	TX	GT-2	145	NG	CT
Entergy Power Ventures LP	IPP	Harrison County Power Project	TX	ST-1	196	NG	CA
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
Formosa Plastics Corp	CHP	Formosa Utility Venture Ltd	TX	TBG6	74	NG	CT
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
Modesto Irrigation District	Elec. Utility	Woodland	CA	2	99	NG	CC
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
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	6	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	7	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	8	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	9	2	DFO	IC
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Rowan County Power, Phase I	NC	4	172	NG	CT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Rowan County Power, Phase I	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
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	CTG1	139	NG	CT
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	CTG2	139	NG	CT
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	CTG3	139	NG	CT
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	STG1	91	NG	CA
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	STG2	91	NG	CA
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	STG3	91	NG	CA
Trigen-Cinergy Solutions College Park	IPP	UMCP CHP Plant	MD	1	9	NG	GT
Trigen-Cinergy Solutions College Park	IPP	UMCP CHP Plant	MD	2	9	NG	GT
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
Zion Energy LLC	IPP	Zion Energy Center	IL	CTG3	143	NG	GT
July							
Avista Corporation	Elec. Utility	Coyote Springs II	OR	1	165	NG	CT

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) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
Avista Corporation	Elec. Utility	Coyote Springs II	OR	2	85	NG	CA
Elk Hills Power LLC	IPP	Elk Hills Power LLC	CA	CTG1	148	NG	CT
Elk Hills Power LLC	IPP	Elk Hills Power LLC	CA	CTG2	148	NG	CT
Elk Hills Power LLC	IPP	Elk Hills Power LLC	CA	STG	118	NG	CA
FPLE Forney LP	IPP	Forney Energy Center	TX	ST2	344	NG	CA
Princeton Public Utils Comm	Elec. Utility	Princeton	MN	7	5	NG	IC
Reliant Energy Power Gen Inc	IPP	Reliant Choctaw County	MS	CTG1	154	NG	CT
Reliant Energy Power Gen Inc	IPP	Reliant Choctaw County	MS	CTG2	154	NG	CT
Reliant Energy Power Gen Inc	IPP	Reliant Choctaw County	MS	CTG3	154	NG	CT
Reliant Energy Power Gen Inc	IPP	Reliant Choctaw County	MS	STG1	311	NG	CA
Trigen-Cinergy Solutions College Park	IPP	UMCP CHP Plant	MD	3	5	NG	ST
Winfield City of	Elec. Utility	Strotherfield Substation	KS	1	2	DFO	IC
Wisconsin River Power Co	Elec. Utility	Juneau	WI	31	15	DFO	GT
Year-to-Date Capacity of New Units	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**29,966**		
Year-to-Date Capacity of Retired Units	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**		
Year-to-Date U.S. Capacity	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**932,692**		
Planned							
2003							
August	--	--	--	--	12,495		
September	--	--	--	--	2,425		
October	--	--	--	--	5,636		
November	--	--	--	--	1,535		
December	--	--	--	--	4,744		
2004							
January	--	--	--	--	1,983		
February	--	--	--	--	212		
March	--	--	--	--	3,332		
April	--	--	--	--	2,207		
May	--	--	--	--	5,201		
June	--	--	--	--	11,182		
July	--	--	--	--	774		

[1] Net summer capacity is estimated.

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

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

Chapter 1. Net Generation

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

(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**1,594,011**	**126,621**	**372,765**	**10,383**	**576,862**	**289,358**	**64,372**	**3,616**	**3,037,988**
1991	**1,590,623**	**119,752**	**381,553**	**11,336**	**612,565**	**284,453**	**68,779**	**4,739**	**3,073,799**
1992	**1,621,206**	**100,154**	**404,074**	**13,270**	**618,776**	**248,911**	**73,770**	**3,720**	**3,083,882**
1993	**1,690,070**	**112,788**	**414,927**	**12,956**	**610,291**	**276,458**	**76,213**	**3,487**	**3,197,191**
1994	**1,690,694**	**105,901**	**460,219**	**13,319**	**640,440**	**256,748**	**76,535**	**3,667**	**3,247,522**
1995	**1,709,426**	**74,554**	**496,058**	**13,870**	**673,402**	**308,108**	**73,965**	**4,104**	**3,353,487**
1996	**1,795,196**	**81,411**	**455,056**	**14,356**	**674,729**	**344,074**	**75,796**	**3,571**	**3,444,188**
1997	**1,845,016**	**92,555**	**479,399**	**13,351**	**628,644**	**352,413**	**77,183**	**3,612**	**3,492,172**
1998	**1,873,516**	**128,800**	**531,257**	**13,492**	**673,702**	**318,868**	**77,088**	**3,571**	**3,620,295**
1999	**1,881,087**	**118,061**	**556,396**	**14,126**	**728,254**	**313,439**	**79,423**	**4,024**	**3,694,810**
2000	**1,966,265**	**111,221**	**601,038**	**13,955**	**753,893**	**270,034**	**80,906**	**4,794**	**3,802,105**
2001									
January	177,287	18,112	42,389	718	68,707	18,263	6,635	381	332,493
February	149,735	10,342	37,967	676	61,272	16,766	5,850	332	282,940
March	155,269	11,733	44,364	769	62,141	19,704	6,386	341	300,707
April	140,671	10,863	45,843	698	56,003	17,217	6,422	362	278,079
May	151,593	10,390	50,934	785	61,512	18,553	6,353	371	300,492
June	162,616	11,823	57,603	733	68,023	19,954	6,580	362	327,694
July	179,060	11,042	73,030	840	69,166	17,208	6,872	394	357,614
August	183,116	14,229	78,410	848	68,389	18,199	6,913	428	370,533
September	154,158	7,342	60,181	767	63,378	14,328	6,356	417	306,929
October	148,931	6,534	56,376	737	60,461	14,619	6,644	431	294,734
November	144,117	5,931	44,491	699	62,342	14,602	6,305	448	278,934
December	157,402	6,539	47,541	770	67,431	18,724	6,667	423	305,496
Total	**1,903,956**	**124,880**	**639,129**	**9,039**	**768,826**	**208,138**	**77,985**	**4,690**	**3,736,644**
2002									
January	164,255	6,079	48,656	995	70,926	20,893	7,168	415	319,385
February	141,769	5,314	44,343	809	61,658	19,552	6,282	391	280,118
March	153,359	7,924	50,975	969	63,041	20,360	6,977	391	303,995
April	141,669	7,497	48,793	1,000	58,437	23,900	6,928	379	288,603
May	151,011	7,826	50,064	1,078	63,032	26,491	7,168	394	307,063
June	164,530	7,473	65,567	1,073	66,372	27,489	7,336	397	340,238
July	182,105	9,395	84,595	1,175	70,421	24,410	7,413	648	380,161
August	178,027	9,186	82,621	1,203	70,778	19,892	7,320	415	369,442
September	165,119	7,625	67,886	1,064	64,481	15,866	6,922	604	329,566
October	158,177	7,829	54,480	972	60,493	16,246	6,853	727	305,777
November	155,625	6,164	43,931	908	61,520	18,940	6,587	366	294,041
December	170,796	7,545	43,928	872	68,905	20,834	6,856	426	320,162
Total	**1,926,442**	**89,856**	**685,840**	**12,116**	**780,064**	**254,873**	**83,809**	**5,552**	**3,838,552**
2003									
January	180,632	12,338	48,684	908	69,211	18,954	6,432	344	337,504
February	156,063	10,560	43,291	730	60,942	18,856	6,038	256	296,735
March	154,690	10,323	45,901	900	59,933	23,552	7,254	533	303,087
April	141,676	8,148	43,341	734	56,776	24,448	7,100	498	282,721
May	149,296	7,971	47,854	757	62,194	29,309	6,709	460	304,550
Total	**782,358**	**49,339**	**229,071**	**4,029**	**309,056**	**115,118**	**33,533**	**2,091**	**1,524,596**
Year to Date									
2001	**774,555**	**61,440**	**221,497**	**3,646**	**309,636**	**90,503**	**31,647**	**1,787**	**1,494,710**
2002	**752,063**	**34,639**	**242,830**	**4,850**	**317,094**	**111,197**	**34,522**	**1,970**	**1,499,165**
2003	**782,358**	**49,339**	**229,071**	**4,029**	**309,056**	**115,118**	**33,533**	**2,091**	**1,524,596**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in May									
2002	**1,881,464**	**98,080**	**660,462**	**10,243**	**776,285**	**228,831**	**80,860**	**4,873**	**3,741,098**
2003	**1,956,737**	**104,556**	**672,081**	**11,295**	**772,026**	**258,794**	**82,820**	**5,673**	**3,863,982**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**1,559,606**	**117,017**	**264,089**	**--**	**576,862**	**279,926**	**10,651**	**--**	**2,808,151**
1991	**1,551,167**	**111,463**	**264,172**	**--**	**612,565**	**275,519**	**10,137**	**--**	**2,825,023**
1992	**1,575,895**	**88,916**	**263,872**	**--**	**618,776**	**239,559**	**10,200**	**--**	**2,797,219**
1993	**1,639,151**	**99,539**	**258,915**	**--**	**610,291**	**265,063**	**9,565**	**--**	**2,882,525**
1994	**1,635,493**	**91,039**	**291,115**	**--**	**640,440**	**243,693**	**8,933**	**--**	**2,910,712**
1995	**1,652,914**	**60,844**	**307,306**	**--**	**673,402**	**293,653**	**6,409**	**--**	**2,994,529**
1996	**1,737,453**	**67,346**	**262,730**	**--**	**674,729**	**327,970**	**7,214**	**--**	**3,077,442**
1997	**1,787,806**	**77,753**	**283,625**	**--**	**628,644**	**337,234**	**7,462**	**--**	**3,122,523**
1998	**1,807,480**	**110,158**	**309,222**	**--**	**673,702**	**304,403**	**7,206**	**--**	**3,212,171**
1999	**1,767,679**	**86,929**	**296,381**	**--**	**725,036**	**293,932**	**3,716**	**--**	**3,173,674**
2000	**1,696,619**	**72,180**	**290,715**	**--**	**705,433**	**248,195**	**2,241**	**--**	**3,015,383**
2001									
January	143,856	11,374	15,553	--	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
Total	**1,560,146**	**78,908**	**264,434**	**--**	**534,207**	**190,100**	**2,152**	**--**	**2,629,946**
2002									
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
Total	**1,515,137**	**57,394**	**230,943**	**3**	**507,380**	**233,021**	**2,039**	**--**	**2,545,917**
2003									
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
April	111,086	4,694	14,341	1	34,524	21,836	198	--	186,681
May	119,945	5,805	16,841	*	37,483	26,148	213	--	206,434
Total	**611,158**	**27,118**	**70,934**	**3**	**189,659**	**103,629**	**1,029**	**--**	**1,003,530**
Year to Date									
2001	**633,954**	**37,891**	**88,815**	**--**	**218,254**	**81,345**	**959**	**--**	**1,061,219**
2002	**593,924**	**22,791**	**81,532**	**1**	**209,061**	**100,358**	**784**	**--**	**1,008,452**
2003	**611,158**	**27,118**	**70,934**	**3**	**189,659**	**103,629**	**1,029**	**--**	**1,003,530**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in May									
2002	**1,520,115**	**63,808**	**257,151**	**1**	**525,014**	**209,113**	**1,977**	**--**	**2,577,179**
2003	**1,532,371**	**61,721**	**220,344**	**5**	**487,978**	**236,291**	**2,284**	**--**	**2,540,995**

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May 2003
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**12,503**	**1,847**	**45,397**	**621**	**--**	**6,319**	**26,471**	**12**	**93,171**
1991	**17,679**	**1,335**	**53,602**	**719**	**--**	**5,959**	**30,842**	**403**	**110,538**
1992	**21,818**	**3,322**	**70,403**	**1,212**	**--**	**6,280**	**33,640**	**480**	**137,154**
1993	**26,313**	**5,886**	**83,307**	**967**	**--**	**8,425**	**36,067**	**408**	**161,372**
1994	**30,783**	**7,638**	**94,574**	**1,092**	**--**	**6,934**	**36,753**	**239**	**178,013**
1995	**33,142**	**7,302**	**111,873**	**1,927**	**--**	**9,033**	**36,213**	**213**	**199,702**
1996	**34,520**	**7,437**	**116,028**	**1,341**	**--**	**10,101**	**37,072**	**201**	**206,699**
1997	**32,955**	**8,726**	**115,971**	**1,533**	**--**	**9,375**	**38,228**	**63**	**206,852**
1998	**42,713**	**12,053**	**140,070**	**2,315**	**--**	**8,997**	**38,937**	**159**	**245,245**
1999	**90,938**	**24,610**	**176,615**	**1,607**	**3,218**	**14,635**	**44,548**	**139**	**356,309**
2000	**246,492**	**33,012**	**227,263**	**2,028**	**48,460**	**17,604**	**47,162**	**125**	**622,146**
2001									
January	31,447	6,022	19,707	40	19,831	1,431	3,789	--	82,269
February	26,606	3,832	18,103	42	17,725	1,425	3,436	--	71,169
March	26,447	4,465	20,804	45	18,664	1,495	3,837	--	75,758
April	23,233	3,594	18,886	43	16,961	1,820	3,820	--	68,356
May	24,204	2,965	21,731	51	18,200	1,570	3,936	--	72,658
June	26,868	3,660	25,130	51	20,173	1,559	4,085	--	81,526
July	30,047	3,373	30,886	59	20,719	1,145	4,205	--	90,434
August	31,559	4,842	35,696	57	20,123	847	4,128	--	97,251
September	26,047	1,722	27,754	47	19,521	738	3,816	--	79,646
October	25,234	1,836	26,062	44	19,284	775	3,849	--	77,084
November	24,603	1,774	21,716	46	20,927	846	3,725	--	73,637
December	26,386	2,157	24,031	60	22,490	1,176	4,022	--	80,320
Total	**322,681**	**40,241**	**290,506**	**586**	**234,619**	**14,826**	**46,648**	**--**	**950,107**
2002									
January	31,190	1,604	25,196	179	23,966	1,024	4,266	45	87,470
February	27,564	1,784	23,271	98	21,310	1,399	3,687	68	79,181
March	32,474	2,518	26,923	141	20,810	1,785	4,289	27	88,968
April	29,249	1,934	25,287	105	19,383	2,335	4,222	*	82,516
May	29,096	1,885	25,167	112	22,564	2,574	4,497	17	85,910
June	32,096	2,015	34,598	95	23,384	2,093	4,601	36	98,918
July	36,386	3,224	46,466	125	24,319	1,222	4,546	88	116,376
August	35,508	3,059	44,695	142	24,818	776	4,511	46	113,556
September	33,972	2,062	37,281	105	22,622	691	4,085	56	100,873
October	32,632	2,367	30,317	154	21,260	916	4,046	21	91,712
November	33,187	2,030	24,625	124	22,943	1,377	3,829	13	88,128
December	36,248	2,739	25,755	73	25,305	1,551	4,169	37	95,878
Total	**389,602**	**27,221**	**369,581**	**1,453**	**272,684**	**17,742**	**50,748**	**454**	**1,129,486**
2003									
January	39,024	5,449	27,064	111	26,340	1,382	3,861	47	103,277
February	33,709	5,122	24,479	96	22,947	1,140	3,678	6	91,177
March	32,733	4,290	25,626	98	23,147	1,876	4,382	80	92,231
April	28,813	3,049	22,961	122	22,251	2,187	4,364	67	83,815
May	27,623	1,736	25,127	105	24,711	2,600	4,055	39	85,997
Total	**161,902**	**19,646**	**125,256**	**532**	**119,396**	**9,185**	**20,340**	**240**	**456,498**
Year to Date									
2001	**131,938**	**20,878**	**99,231**	**222**	**91,382**	**7,741**	**18,819**	**--**	**370,210**
2002	**149,573**	**9,725**	**125,844**	**635**	**108,033**	**9,116**	**20,961**	**157**	**424,045**
2003	**161,902**	**19,646**	**125,256**	**532**	**119,396**	**9,185**	**20,340**	**240**	**456,498**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in May									
2002	**340,316**	**29,088**	**317,118**	**1,000**	**251,270**	**16,202**	**48,791**	**157**	**1,003,943**
2003	**401,931**	**37,142**	**368,994**	**1,349**	**284,048**	**17,811**	**50,127**	**537**	**1,161,938**

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May 2003

(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**796**	**589**	**3,272**	**121**	**--**	**138**	**922**	**--**	**5,837**
1991	**775**	**413**	**3,213**	**116**	**--**	**131**	**1,010**	**1**	**5,659**
1992	**749**	**302**	**3,867**	**105**	**--**	**122**	**1,082**	**1**	**6,228**
1993	**864**	**334**	**4,471**	**100**	**--**	**100**	**1,132**	*	**7,000**
1994	**850**	**417**	**4,929**	**115**	**--**	**93**	**1,216**	**--**	**7,619**
1995	**998**	**379**	**5,162**	**--**	**--**	**118**	**1,575**	*	**8,232**
1996	**1,051**	**369**	**5,249**	*	**--**	**126**	**2,235**	*	**9,030**
1997	**1,040**	**427**	**4,725**	**3**	**--**	**120**	**2,385**	*	**8,701**
1998	**985**	**383**	**4,879**	**7**	**--**	**120**	**2,373**	**--**	**8,748**
1999	**995**	**434**	**4,607**	*	**--**	**115**	**2,412**	*	**8,563**
2000	**1,097**	**432**	**4,262**	*	**--**	**100**	**2,012**	*	**7,903**
2001									
January	88	61	361	--	--	6	112	--	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
Total	**995**	**438**	**4,434**	*	**--**	**66**	**1,482**	*	**7,416**
2002									
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
Total	**1,031**	**379**	**5,442**	*	**--**	**84**	**1,778**	*	**8,714**
2003									
January	90	98	376	*	--	6	133	*	703
February	86	77	293	*	--	6	122	*	584
March	85	42	356	*	--	9	168	2	662
April	81	23	341	*	--	12	172	2	632
May	66	23	415	*	--	22	169	*	694
Total	**409**	**263**	**1,781**	*	**--**	**53**	**764**	**4**	**3,275**
Year to Date									
2001	**395**	**202**	**1,658**	*	**--**	**33**	**566**	*	**2,855**
2002	**386**	**134**	**1,689**	*	**--**	**46**	**694**	*	**2,951**
2003	**409**	**263**	**1,781**	*	**--**	**53**	**764**	**4**	**3,275**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in May									
2002	**987**	**370**	**4,465**	*	**--**	**80**	**1,609**	*	**7,512**
2003	**1,053**	**507**	**5,534**	*	**--**	**91**	**1,848**	**4**	**9,038**

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May 2003

(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**21,107**	**7,169**	**60,007**	**9,641**	**--**	**2,975**	**26,328**	**3,604**	**130,830**
1991	**21,002**	**6,540**	**60,567**	**10,501**	**--**	**2,844**	**26,791**	**4,336**	**132,579**
1992	**22,743**	**7,615**	**65,933**	**11,953**	**--**	**2,950**	**28,847**	**3,239**	**143,280**
1993	**23,742**	**7,028**	**68,234**	**11,890**	**--**	**2,871**	**29,450**	**3,079**	**146,294**
1994	**23,568**	**6,808**	**69,600**	**12,112**	**--**	**6,028**	**29,633**	**3,428**	**151,178**
1995	**22,372**	**6,030**	**71,717**	**11,943**	**--**	**5,304**	**29,768**	**3,890**	**151,025**
1996	**22,172**	**6,260**	**71,049**	**13,015**	**--**	**5,878**	**29,274**	**3,370**	**151,017**
1997	**23,214**	**5,649**	**75,078**	**11,814**	**--**	**5,685**	**29,107**	**3,549**	**154,097**
1998	**22,337**	**6,206**	**77,085**	**11,170**	**--**	**5,349**	**28,572**	**3,412**	**154,132**
1999	**21,474**	**6,088**	**78,793**	**12,519**	**--**	**4,758**	**28,747**	**3,885**	**156,264**
2000	**22,056**	**5,597**	**78,798**	**11,927**	**--**	**4,135**	**29,491**	**4,669**	**156,673**
2001									
January	1,895	654	6,767	678	--	234	2,518	381	13,128
February	1,590	486	6,019	633	--	235	2,124	332	11,421
March	1,734	489	6,590	724	--	338	2,238	341	12,454
April	1,572	416	6,099	655	--	283	2,288	362	11,674
May	1,477	424	6,317	734	--	293	2,135	371	11,751
June	1,644	377	6,405	682	--	291	2,188	362	11,949
July	1,818	419	7,030	781	--	242	2,364	394	13,048
August	1,949	419	7,191	791	--	316	2,472	428	13,566
September	1,625	386	6,782	720	--	243	2,240	417	12,412
October	1,640	417	6,845	693	--	206	2,488	431	12,721
November	1,576	381	6,670	653	--	198	2,305	448	12,230
December	1,614	425	7,040	710	--	265	2,345	423	12,822
Total	**20,135**	**5,293**	**79,755**	**8,454**	**--**	**3,145**	**27,703**	**4,690**	**149,175**
2002									
January	1,737	442	7,299	816	--	279	2,589	370	13,531
February	1,512	361	6,566	710	--	309	2,319	323	12,100
March	1,679	415	7,124	828	--	318	2,368	364	13,095
April	1,618	386	6,181	894	--	387	2,429	379	12,274
May	1,634	384	6,596	966	--	382	2,378	378	12,717
June	1,765	376	6,768	978	--	313	2,464	361	13,026
July	1,924	431	7,433	1,049	--	266	2,561	559	14,222
August	1,783	424	7,307	1,061	--	234	2,493	370	13,671
September	1,727	361	6,688	959	--	207	2,480	548	12,968
October	1,773	430	5,996	817	--	320	2,432	706	12,475
November	1,709	413	6,012	784	--	460	2,413	353	12,144
December	1,812	438	5,904	798	--	550	2,320	389	12,211
Total	**20,672**	**4,863**	**79,874**	**10,659**	**--**	**4,025**	**29,244**	**5,098**	**154,435**
2003									
January	2,017	587	7,250	797	--	413	2,229	297	13,591
February	1,710	462	6,220	633	--	362	2,049	249	11,685
March	1,804	476	6,460	802	--	524	2,484	451	13,001
April	1,696	381	5,698	610	--	414	2,365	428	11,593
May	1,663	406	5,472	652	--	539	2,272	421	11,425
Total	**8,890**	**2,313**	**31,100**	**3,494**	**--**	**2,251**	**11,399**	**1,847**	**61,293**
Year to Date									
2001	**8,268**	**2,468**	**31,793**	**3,424**	**--**	**1,384**	**11,303**	**1,787**	**60,427**
2002	**8,180**	**1,989**	**33,765**	**4,213**	**--**	**1,676**	**12,082**	**1,813**	**63,718**
2003	**8,890**	**2,313**	**31,100**	**3,494**	**--**	**2,251**	**11,399**	**1,847**	**61,293**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in May									
2002	**20,046**	**4,814**	**81,728**	**9,243**	**--**	**3,437**	**28,483**	**4,716**	**152,465**
2003	**21,382**	**5,186**	**77,208**	**9,941**	**--**	**4,600**	**28,561**	**5,132**	**152,011**

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

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

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

Table 1.6.A. Net Generation by State, May 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	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**9,359**	**9,537**	**-1.9**	**484**	**682**	**8,281**	**8,128**	**NM**	**NM**	**536**	**665**
Connecticut	2,478	2,825	-12.3	NM	NM	2,460	2,802	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	1,434	1,920	-25.3	NM	NM	929	1,318	16	17	488	584
Massachusetts	3,175	3,298	-3.7	NM	NM	3,105	3,208	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,455	618	135.3	406	397	1,041	191	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	259	502	-48.5	NM	NM	256	499	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	559	374	49.4	66	262	490	109	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**30,563**	**31,665**	**-3.5**	**6,188**	**6,108**	**23,751**	**24,717**	**NM**	**NM**	**551**	**757**
New Jersey	3,954	4,070	-2.9	60	25	3,778	3,749	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	10,429	11,368	-8.3	3,303	3,603	6,929	7,566	NM	NM	164	165
Pennsylvania	16,180	16,227	-.3	2,825	2,481	13,043	13,402	NM	NM	282	309
East North Central	**47,022**	**48,749**	**-3.5**	**31,755**	**32,701**	**14,535**	**14,867**	**NM**	**NM**	**652**	**1,095**
Illinois	14,483	14,612	-.9	1,586	1,233	12,780	13,026	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	9,695	9,140	6.1	9,110	8,503	385	229	NM	NM	184	393
Michigan	7,486	8,440	-11.3	6,448	7,183	872	1,084	39	40	NM	NM
Ohio	10,790	12,014	-10.2	10,328	11,519	432	447	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	4,569	4,543	.6	4,284	4,263	66	81	NM	NM	210	188
West North Central	**22,686**	**21,825**	**3.9**	**21,941**	**21,119**	**302**	**366**	**NM**	**NM**	**425**	**309**
Iowa	3,049	3,398	-10.3	2,939	3,202	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	3,732	3,415	9.3	3,690	3,363	40	49	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	4,284	3,912	9.5	3,770	3,547	137	161	NM	NM	369	193
Missouri	6,598	6,071	8.7	6,533	5,994	51	53	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	2,149	2,131	.8	2,144	2,124	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,201	2,322	-5.2	2,192	2,313	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	673	576	16.8	673	576	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**62,803**	**61,797**	**1.6**	**52,248**	**51,986**	**8,740**	**8,092**	**57**	**51**	**1,759**	**1,668**
Delaware	297	397	-25.1	7	11	220	352	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	2	-1	-362.0	--	--	2	-1	--	--	--	--
Florida	18,198	17,266	5.4	16,121	15,434	1,710	1,343	NM	NM	359	481
Georgia	10,529	10,386	1.4	9,884	9,774	219	185	NM	NM	426	427
Maryland	3,312	3,318	-.2	NM	NM	3,263	3,310	NM	NM	43	4
North Carolina	9,967	9,565	4.2	8,888	8,867	661	425	NM	NM	410	267
South Carolina	7,630	7,571	.8	7,481	7,331	17	66	NM	NM	127	170
Virginia	5,059	5,794	-12.7	4,301	5,073	552	533	33	30	173	158
West Virginia	7,808	7,500	4.1	5,561	5,495	2,096	1,878	--	--	150	127
East South Central	**28,833**	**30,076**	**-4.1**	**26,524**	**27,855**	**1,364**	**1,242**	**NM**	**NM**	**937**	**972**
Alabama	11,641	10,529	10.6	11,064	9,833	135	188	--	--	442	508
Kentucky	6,992	7,744	-9.7	6,151	6,771	808	936	--	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	4,009	4,211	-4.8	3,435	3,921	418	109	NM	NM	155	179
Tennessee	6,191	7,592	-18.5	5,874	7,331	NM	NM	NM	NM	307	248
West South Central	**48,802**	**48,338**	**1.0**	**24,609**	**24,977**	**19,212**	**17,840**	**182**	**43**	**4,798**	**5,478**
Arkansas	3,706	3,488	6.3	3,226	3,221	310	98	NM	NM	169	168
Louisiana	7,632	7,550	1.1	4,037	4,279	1,785	1,683	137	2	1,673	1,585
Oklahoma	4,788	4,583	4.5	4,302	4,241	375	251	NM	NM	108	88
Texas	32,676	32,717	-.1	13,044	13,235	16,742	15,807	NM	NM	2,848	3,636
Mountain	**25,863**	**26,725**	**-3.2**	**22,484**	**23,170**	**3,182**	**3,360**	**NM**	**NM**	**175**	**172**
Arizona	7,435	7,848	-5.3	6,682	7,194	719	634	NM	NM	33	18
Colorado	3,704	3,884	-4.6	3,383	3,571	301	293	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	1,235	1,072	15.2	1,015	880	169	142	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	1,988	2,377	-16.4	644	654	1,337	1,718	--	--	7	5
Nevada	1,987	2,598	-23.5	1,512	2,145	475	454	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,921	2,695	8.4	2,859	2,643	46	32	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	3,386	2,978	13.7	3,322	2,918	42	37	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	3,207	3,273	-2.0	3,068	3,166	94	50	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**27,113**	**26,924**	**.7**	**19,205**	**18,273**	**6,255**	**6,993**	**185**	**170**	**1,468**	**1,488**
California	15,107	13,621	10.9	8,116	6,072	5,488	6,058	162	154	1,341	1,338
Oregon	3,797	4,033	-5.9	3,393	3,624	341	336	NM	NM	62	72
Washington	8,210	9,270	-11.4	7,696	8,577	426	599	NM	NM	64	78
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,505**	**1,427**	**5.5**	**996**	**998**	**375**	**306**	**NM**	**NM**	**124**	**113**
Alaska	575	540	6.4	472	441	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	931	887	4.9	524	557	358	289	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**304,550**	**307,063**	**-.8**	**206,434**	**207,869**	**85,997**	**85,910**	**694**	**566**	**11,425**	**12,717**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

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 May
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**50,320**	**48,419**	**3.9**	**2,784**	**7,035**	**44,437**	**37,901**	**290**	**344**	**2,810**	**3,138**
Connecticut	12,810	12,339	3.8	NM	NM	12,698	12,222	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	7,979	8,789	-9.2	NM	NM	5,452	5,976	71	77	2,455	2,734
Massachusetts	17,759	16,162	9.9	124	65	17,294	15,690	168	236	NM	NM
New Hampshire	7,345	6,110	20.2	2,373	5,131	4,875	846	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	1,833	2,772	-33.9	NM	NM	1,805	2,756	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	2,595	2,247	15.5	267	1,825	2,313	411	--	--	14	11
Middle Atlantic	**160,471**	**158,772**	**1.1**	**29,055**	**28,631**	**128,043**	**125,829**	**397**	**418**	**2,975**	**3,895**
New Jersey	22,765	22,640	.6	749	410	21,347	20,735	NM	NM	614	1,426
New York	54,547	56,345	-3.2	16,608	16,323	36,928	38,945	193	181	819	896
Pennsylvania	83,159	79,787	4.2	11,699	11,898	69,769	66,149	149	168	1,543	1,573
East North Central	**252,160**	**244,050**	**3.3**	**169,866**	**168,301**	**77,637**	**70,271**	**435**	**433**	**4,221**	**5,045**
Illinois	77,646	71,343	8.8	8,211	10,223	68,239	59,771	NM	NM	1,113	1,250
Indiana	50,096	47,372	5.7	47,229	43,606	1,605	1,782	NM	NM	1,174	1,893
Michigan	43,344	44,361	-2.3	37,506	37,676	5,002	5,805	202	181	634	699
Ohio	57,398	58,697	-2.2	54,873	56,070	2,344	2,393	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	23,677	22,277	6.3	22,047	20,724	448	519	NM	NM	1,127	977
West North Central	**119,242**	**113,662**	**4.9**	**115,390**	**109,996**	**1,674**	**1,935**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,032**	**1,582**
Iowa	16,795	16,955	-.9	15,906	15,922	459	522	NM	NM	378	460
Kansas	19,098	17,774	7.4	18,816	17,513	199	246	NM	NM	82	14
Minnesota	21,886	20,948	4.5	19,647	19,036	779	922	NM	NM	1,415	936
Missouri	34,007	30,210	12.6	33,656	29,850	234	241	41	37	NM	NM
Nebraska	11,701	12,291	-4.8	11,671	12,261	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	12,712	12,541	1.4	12,652	12,471	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	3,043	2,943	3.4	3,043	2,943	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**311,811**	**296,186**	**5.3**	**251,880**	**243,785**	**50,741**	**43,228**	**388**	**298**	**8,802**	**8,874**
Delaware	3,077	1,908	61.2	39	70	2,799	1,672	--	--	239	166
District of Columbia	38	37	1.3	--	--	38	37	--	--	--	--
Florida	77,428	75,069	3.1	68,664	66,044	6,887	6,400	NM	NM	1,837	2,582
Georgia	49,576	47,904	3.5	46,109	44,974	1,376	630	NM	NM	2,090	2,300
Maryland	20,529	16,806	22.2	NM	NM	20,279	16,771	NM	NM	219	12
North Carolina	52,758	47,799	10.4	47,860	43,465	2,798	2,745	NM	NM	2,056	1,549
South Carolina	39,608	38,712	2.3	38,742	37,613	120	343	NM	NM	727	733
Virginia	28,965	29,495	-1.8	23,321	25,444	4,484	3,039	274	182	886	831
West Virginia	39,833	38,455	3.6	27,125	26,162	11,960	11,591	--	--	748	702
East South Central	**144,058**	**148,379**	**-2.9**	**133,019**	**136,872**	**6,276**	**6,429**	**NM**	**NM**	**4,712**	**4,993**
Alabama	53,465	50,286	6.3	50,310	47,291	787	378	--	--	2,369	2,617
Kentucky	37,613	38,736	-2.9	33,441	33,753	3,984	4,713	9	37	179	234
Mississippi	17,503	20,063	-12.8	15,299	17,870	1,474	1,294	NM	NM	722	891
Tennessee	35,477	39,293	-9.7	33,969	37,959	NM	NM	NM	NM	1,442	1,251
West South Central	**223,808**	**223,308**	**.2**	**107,108**	**114,628**	**89,377**	**81,116**	**575**	**207**	**26,748**	**27,357**
Arkansas	18,091	18,314	-1.2	15,770	16,896	1,387	559	NM	NM	930	856
Louisiana	34,388	34,343	.1	16,345	19,165	8,484	7,381	376	9	9,184	7,789
Oklahoma	22,309	21,880	2.0	19,668	19,668	2,042	1,691	NM	NM	591	511
Texas	149,019	148,772	.2	55,325	58,900	77,464	71,485	186	185	16,043	18,202
Mountain	**124,834**	**126,639**	**-1.4**	**106,890**	**108,779**	**16,936**	**16,814**	**NM**	**NM**	**897**	**928**
Arizona	35,278	36,593	-3.6	31,071	33,042	4,052	3,431	NM	NM	147	112
Colorado	18,113	18,154	-.2	16,669	16,606	1,337	1,441	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	4,065	4,195	-3.1	3,381	3,498	407	424	--	--	277	273
Montana	9,655	10,478	-7.9	2,089	2,267	7,533	8,183	--	--	33	27
Nevada	11,345	12,412	-8.6	8,600	9,713	2,745	2,699	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	13,399	12,383	8.2	13,114	12,055	203	197	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	15,086	14,755	2.2	14,802	14,476	173	171	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	17,894	17,668	1.3	17,165	17,123	485	269	--	--	244	277
Pacific Contiguous	**130,565**	**132,558**	**-1.5**	**82,471**	**85,292**	**39,802**	**39,060**	**812**	**841**	**7,481**	**7,365**
California	69,048	68,842	.3	30,601	30,359	30,939	31,107	743	759	6,766	6,618
Oregon	21,152	21,169	-.1	17,708	18,122	3,100	2,702	NM	NM	343	342
Washington	40,365	42,548	-5.1	34,162	36,812	5,763	5,252	NM	NM	372	405
Pacific Noncontiguous	**7,324**	**7,192**	**1.8**	**5,066**	**5,132**	**1,574**	**1,461**	**NM**	**NM**	**615**	**541**
Alaska	3,037	2,983	1.8	2,469	2,467	NM	NM	NM	NM	397	365
Hawaii	4,287	4,208	1.9	2,597	2,665	1,473	1,367	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**1,524,596**	**1,499,165**	**1.7**	**1,003,530**	**1,008,452**	**456,498**	**424,045**	**3,275**	**2,951**	**61,293**	**63,718**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

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, May 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	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**1,480**	**1,132**	**30.7**	**191**	**206**	**1,254**	**885**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Connecticut	352	197	78.2	--	--	352	197	--	--	--	--
Maine	49	59	-16.7	--	--	17	21	--	--	33	38
Massachusetts	888	670	32.4	--	--	885	667	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	191	206	-7.1	191	206	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**10,507**	**10,505**	*	**1,709**	**1,239**	**8,613**	**9,090**	**NM**	**NM**	**183**	**173**
New Jersey	351	426	-17.6	45	16	307	411	--	--	--	--
New York	1,597	1,592	.3	108	105	1,431	1,424	NM	NM	56	60
Pennsylvania	8,558	8,487	.8	1,556	1,118	6,875	7,255	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**34,122**	**34,374**	**-.7**	**28,746**	**28,125**	**5,128**	**5,812**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	6,109	6,654	-8.2	1,561	1,215	4,487	5,194	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	9,091	8,531	6.6	8,843	8,357	232	160	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	5,214	5,076	2.7	5,122	4,962	26	43	18	17	NM	NM
Ohio	10,655	10,923	-2.5	10,256	10,489	382	415	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	3,054	3,190	-4.3	2,964	3,102	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**17,204**	**16,529**	**4.1**	**16,852**	**16,284**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**338**	**222**
Iowa	2,449	2,827	-13.4	2,412	2,735	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	2,694	2,620	2.8	2,694	2,620	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	3,038	2,281	33.2	2,743	2,153	--	--	--	--	296	127
Missouri	5,488	4,714	16.4	5,477	4,695	--	--	*	6	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,189	1,632	-27.1	1,186	1,627	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,041	2,207	-7.5	2,036	2,204	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	304	249	22.2	304	249	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**31,689**	**32,163**	**-1.5**	**26,470**	**26,895**	**4,886**	**4,959**	**NM**	**NM**	**325**	**303**
Delaware	188	267	-29.7	--	--	182	261	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	5,369	4,911	9.3	4,867	4,621	481	270	--	--	21	19
Georgia	6,374	6,456	-1.3	6,304	6,382	--	--	--	--	71	74
Maryland	1,539	2,084	-26.2	--	--	1,513	2,084	--	--	26	--
North Carolina	5,332	5,195	2.6	4,993	4,944	281	183	NM	NM	49	62
South Carolina	2,777	3,200	-13.2	2,749	3,159	--	--	--	--	27	40
Virginia	2,516	2,731	-7.9	2,050	2,339	406	339	--	*	60	53
West Virginia	7,594	7,320	3.7	5,508	5,449	2,022	1,822	--	--	65	48
East South Central	**18,071**	**19,346**	**-6.6**	**17,039**	**18,242**	**867**	**932**	**NM**	**NM**	**162**	**168**
Alabama	6,208	5,484	13.2	6,156	5,439	20	17	--	--	32	28
Kentucky	6,369	7,024	-9.3	5,789	6,109	580	915	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	2,136	1,604	33.2	1,869	1,604	267	--	--	--	1	--
Tennessee	3,358	5,235	-35.8	3,225	5,091	--	--	NM	NM	129	140
West South Central	**19,011**	**18,616**	**2.1**	**13,451**	**13,045**	**5,264**	**5,343**	**--**	**--**	**296**	**227**
Arkansas	1,566	1,599	-2.1	1,559	1,593	--	--	--	--	7	6
Louisiana	2,099	1,855	13.1	1,066	869	1,028	983	--	--	4	3
Oklahoma	2,974	2,873	3.5	2,829	2,674	112	166	--	--	32	33
Texas	12,373	12,288	.7	7,997	7,909	4,124	4,194	--	--	252	185
Mountain	**16,546**	**17,281**	**-4.3**	**15,455**	**15,837**	**1,029**	**1,398**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	3,015	3,254	-7.3	2,983	3,237	--	--	--	--	33	17
Colorado	2,891	3,030	-4.6	2,867	3,010	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	937	1,360	-31.1	30	17	907	1,343	--	--	--	--
Nevada	884	1,387	-36.3	884	1,387	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,571	2,375	8.3	2,571	2,375	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	3,170	2,758	15.0	3,127	2,717	35	35	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	3,072	3,111	-1.3	2,992	3,094	63	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**482**	**903**	**-46.6**	**15**	**319**	**421**	**538**	**NM**	**NM**	**46**	**45**
California	210	166	26.9	--	--	167	123	--	--	44	43
Oregon	NM	NM	--	15	319	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	256	418	-38.7	--	--	254	415	NM	NM	1	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**184**	**160**	**14.8**	**18**	**18**	**153**	**129**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	18	18	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	140	115	22.3	--	--	137	112	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**149,296**	**151,011**	**-1.1**	**119,945**	**120,212**	**27,623**	**29,096**	**66**	**69**	**1,663**	**1,634**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**8,277**	**7,470**	**10.8**	**1,368**	**1,465**	**6,722**	**5,765**	**--**	**--**	**187**	**239**
Connecticut	1,795	1,372	30.9	--	--	1,795	1,372	--	--	--	--
Maine	249	320	-22.1	--	--	79	102	--	--	170	218
Massachusetts	4,865	4,313	12.8	--	--	4,847	4,292	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,368	1,465	-6.7	1,368	1,465	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**60,250**	**58,422**	**3.1**	**7,696**	**7,023**	**51,583**	**50,457**	**NM**	**NM**	**957**	**930**
New Jersey	3,518	3,136	12.2	685	391	2,832	2,745	--	--	--	--
New York	9,910	10,620	-6.7	667	551	8,932	9,744	NM	NM	300	314
Pennsylvania	46,822	44,666	4.8	6,345	6,081	39,819	37,967	NM	NM	657	616
East North Central	**180,241**	**169,252**	**6.5**	**148,417**	**141,860**	**30,019**	**25,503**	**198**	**187**	**1,606**	**1,703**
Illinois	35,422	32,715	8.3	8,055	9,947	26,617	21,923	NM	NM	736	832
Indiana	47,629	44,014	8.2	46,322	42,713	1,216	1,213	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	27,164	25,182	7.9	26,649	24,639	154	159	96	86	NM	NM
Ohio	54,044	52,456	3.0	51,911	50,147	2,027	2,207	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	15,981	14,886	7.4	15,480	14,413	5	*	NM	NM	480	455
West North Central	**93,089**	**86,817**	**7.2**	**91,412**	**85,649**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,551**	**1,048**
Iowa	14,383	13,971	2.9	13,955	13,472	NM	NM	NM	NM	340	413
Kansas	13,888	13,818	.5	13,888	13,818	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	14,372	13,250	8.5	13,285	12,746	--	--	--	--	1,087	503
Missouri	29,021	24,353	19.2	28,914	24,245	--	--	37	33	NM	NM
Nebraska	8,040	7,926	1.4	8,022	7,907	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	11,916	12,001	-.7	11,881	11,962	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	1,468	1,499	-2.1	1,468	1,499	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**166,072**	**160,333**	**3.6**	**132,850**	**130,432**	**31,418**	**28,141**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,764**	**1,722**
Delaware	1,805	1,098	64.4	--	--	1,771	1,066	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	23,561	22,583	4.3	21,508	20,513	1,985	1,964	--	--	68	106
Georgia	30,724	31,538	-2.6	30,366	31,153	--	--	--	--	359	384
Maryland	11,907	10,400	14.5	--	--	11,771	10,400	--	--	135	--
North Carolina	30,147	28,033	7.5	28,378	26,457	1,418	1,184	NM	NM	311	356
South Carolina	14,556	14,668	-.8	14,362	14,487	--	--	--	--	194	180
Virginia	14,500	14,377	.9	11,368	11,891	2,822	2,194	--	2	310	289
West Virginia	38,872	37,637	3.3	26,869	25,930	11,651	11,333	--	--	352	374
East South Central	**92,918**	**91,630**	**1.4**	**87,827**	**86,084**	**4,225**	**4,719**	**NM**	**NM**	**844**	**807**
Alabama	29,257	25,257	15.8	29,010	25,034	86	71	--	--	162	151
Kentucky	34,937	35,811	-2.4	31,542	31,162	3,396	4,649	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	7,915	5,314	48.9	7,160	5,314	744	--	--	--	10	--
Tennessee	20,808	25,249	-17.6	20,115	24,574	--	--	NM	NM	672	656
West South Central	**90,263**	**86,482**	**4.4**	**62,596**	**62,114**	**26,231**	**23,148**	**--**	**--**	**1,436**	**1,221**
Arkansas	7,619	8,842	-13.8	7,564	8,808	--	--	--	--	55	33
Louisiana	8,965	8,473	5.8	4,053	4,084	4,869	4,372	--	--	44	17
Oklahoma	14,968	13,788	8.6	13,974	12,854	786	756	--	--	208	178
Texas	58,711	55,380	6.0	37,005	36,367	20,577	18,020	--	--	1,129	992
Mountain	**84,177**	**84,720**	**-.6**	**77,360**	**77,555**	**6,503**	**6,892**	**--**	**--**	**314**	**273**
Arizona	14,383	15,436	-6.8	14,237	15,326	--	--	--	--	145	109
Colorado	14,506	14,207	2.1	14,385	14,095	121	112	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	6,129	6,726	-8.9	127	106	6,001	6,620	--	--	--	--
Nevada	5,790	6,533	-11.4	5,790	6,533	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	11,994	10,893	10.1	11,994	10,893	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	14,125	13,978	1.1	13,928	13,776	158	160	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	17,220	16,919	1.8	16,899	16,826	222	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**6,152**	**6,083**	**1.1**	**1,546**	**1,656**	**4,390**	**4,204**	**NM**	**NM**	**213**	**220**
California	895	926	-3.4	--	--	698	725	--	--	197	201
Oregon	1,551	1,654	-6.2	1,546	1,656	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	3,706	3,502	5.8	--	--	3,692	3,479	NM	NM	11	20
Pacific Noncontiguous	**920**	**853**	**7.8**	**84**	**86**	**760**	**696**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	84	86	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	679	620	9.6	--	--	661	603	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**782,358**	**752,063**	**4.0**	**611,158**	**593,924**	**161,902**	**149,573**	**409**	**386**	**8,890**	**8,180**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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, May 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	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**544**	**748**	**-27.3**	**188**	**74**	**286**	**589**	**16**	**16**	**53**	**69**
Connecticut	12	122	-90.0	NM	NM	11	120	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	83	86	-2.8	--	--	39	26	*	*	44	59
Massachusetts	253	463	-45.3	NM	NM	226	442	14	13	NM	NM
New Hampshire	192	73	161.3	180	71	10	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**1,125**	**1,113**	**1.1**	**604**	**656**	**455**	**410**	**NM**	**NM**	**63**	**44**
New Jersey	40	33	22.2	2	16	2	11	NM	NM	35	6
New York	949	920	3.1	599	630	335	279	NM	NM	12	8
Pennsylvania	136	160	-14.7	3	10	117	120	NM	NM	16	30
East North Central	**161**	**230**	**-30.1**	**125**	**175**	**10**	**8**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	8	7	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	43	80	-45.8	42	61	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	33	52	-36.7	32	51	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	37	47	-20.1	36	46	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	34	38	-11.2	11	12	1	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**139**	**117**	**19.3**	**134**	**110**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	38	18	112.3	38	18	--	--	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	83	44	86.5	79	40	3	4	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	9	44	-80.4	9	44	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	2	3	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	*	1	-64.5	*	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**4,087**	**4,199**	**-2.7**	**3,669**	**3,816**	**277**	**260**	**NM**	**NM**	**141**	**122**
Delaware	50	26	92.3	6	11	2	3	--	--	43	12
District of Columbia	2	-1	-362.0	--	--	2	-1	--	--	--	--
Florida	3,581	3,785	-5.4	3,380	3,615	193	149	--	--	8	21
Georgia	101	88	14.3	40	28	NM	NM	NM	NM	59	59
Maryland	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	59	97	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	62	52	20.3	45	37	NM	NM	NM	NM	16	14
South Carolina	26	25	.3	19	18	--	--	NM	NM	7	8
Virginia	181	103	76.4	158	87	16	6	NM	NM	7	9
West Virginia	22	21	2.9	18	18	4	4	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**336**	**87**	**283.6**	**90**	**48**	**228**	**21**	**NM**	**NM**	**17**	**18**
Alabama	54	46	16.9	36	10	5	21	--	--	13	16
Kentucky	235	16	1368.3	11	15	224	1	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	12	6	98.0	9	5	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	34	19	80.1	33	17	--	--	--	--	1	2
West South Central	**557**	**310**	**79.7**	**384**	**16**	**151**	**282**	**NM**	**NM**	**22**	**12**
Arkansas	3	12	-76.2	2	11	--	--	--	--	*	*
Louisiana	300	168	78.8	162	1	134	165	--	--	5	1
Oklahoma	6	4	58.6	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	4	2
Texas	248	127	95.8	218	2	17	116	NM	NM	12	8
Mountain	**67**	**59**	**12.7**	**24**	**13**	**42**	**43**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	7	5	47.7	7	4	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	1	*	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	41	43	-3.7	NM	NM	41	43	--	--	--	--
Nevada	3	2	61.7	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	5	4	25.7	4	2	1	*	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	5	1	254.1	5	1	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**194**	**215**	**-9.9**	**7**	**5**	**122**	**154**	**NM**	**NM**	**65**	**56**
California	189	211	-10.5	5	4	122	154	NM	NM	62	53
Oregon	2	1	88.7	2	1	--	--	NM	NM	--	*
Washington	NM	NM	--	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**761**	**747**	**2.0**	**581**	**619**	**161**	**114**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	63	68	-7.0	57	63	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	698	679	2.9	524	556	161	114	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**7,971**	**7,826**	**1.9**	**5,805**	**5,532**	**1,736**	**1,885**	**23**	**24**	**406**	**384**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**6,506**	**3,913**	**66.3**	**1,009**	**128**	**4,970**	**3,305**	**NM**	**NM**	**435**	**392**
Connecticut	1,163	1,017	14.4	NM	NM	1,140	1,006	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	1,162	388	199.6	--	--	859	71	1	1	302	315
Massachusetts	3,223	2,373	35.8	116	12	2,956	2,227	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	910	117	676.7	870	107	10	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	5	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**11,147**	**5,050**	**120.7**	**4,202**	**2,684**	**6,592**	**2,115**	**NM**	**NM**	**307**	**234**
New Jersey	1,041	140	641.1	90	46	838	64	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	7,668	4,033	90.1	4,100	2,622	3,442	1,338	NM	NM	84	57
Pennsylvania	2,438	877	178.1	NM	NM	2,311	713	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**1,712**	**1,089**	**57.1**	**770**	**797**	**746**	**65**	**NM**	**NM**	**183**	**223**
Illinois	764	91	738.1	NM	NM	734	64	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	210	331	-36.6	165	231	3	--	NM	NM	40	100
Michigan	338	323	4.7	330	319	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	193	167	16.0	182	165	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	206	177	16.1	73	65	2	1	NM	NM	125	109
West North Central	**827**	**855**	**-3.3**	**796**	**838**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	331	302	9.4	330	302	--	--	--	--	*	*
Minnesota	340	238	43.2	324	228	10	5	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	66	270	-75.6	64	269	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	16	12	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	6	1	374.8	6	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**20,130**	**16,771**	**20.0**	**15,386**	**14,815**	**3,960**	**1,263**	**87**	**17**	**697**	**676**
Delaware	896	278	222.7	32	69	758	143	--	--	106	66
District of Columbia	38	37	1.3	--	--	38	37	--	--	--	--
Florida	13,403	13,519	-.9	12,686	12,986	658	427	--	--	NM	NM
Georgia	550	472	16.6	141	120	NM	NM	NM	NM	332	335
Maryland	1,798	598	200.9	NM	NM	1,776	583	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	462	319	44.8	274	225	83	5	NM	NM	104	87
South Carolina	199	113	75.7	130	70	11	--	NM	NM	56	43
Virginia	2,655	1,322	100.9	2,000	1,228	536	44	84	14	NM	NM
West Virginia	128	113	13.7	101	104	24	6	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**1,251**	**352**	**255.2**	**598**	**258**	**575**	**26**	**NM**	**NM**	**78**	**69**
Alabama	170	151	13.1	108	77	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	654	62	951.4	85	57	569	5	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	235	19	1148.5	226	13	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	192	121	59.5	179	110	NM	NM	--	--	12	10
West South Central	**2,822**	**1,610**	**75.2**	**1,302**	**103**	**1,336**	**1,446**	**NM**	**NM**	**182**	**60**
Arkansas	111	68	62.9	101	67	--	--	--	--	10	1
Louisiana	1,280	793	61.5	565	21	689	764	--	--	26	8
Oklahoma	127	18	625.6	106	5	--	--	NM	NM	20	13
Texas	1,303	732	78.0	530	11	646	682	NM	NM	125	38
Mountain	**320**	**385**	**-16.8**	**107**	**97**	**202**	**278**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	NM	NM	--	18	26	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	11	10	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	*	-46.2	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	199	276	-27.9	NM	NM	198	276	--	--	--	--
Nevada	10	12	-18.2	10	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	23	10	1	2	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	17	17	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**967**	**1,039**	**-6.9**	**53**	**27**	**662**	**742**	**NM**	**NM**	**252**	**270**
California	894	997	-10.4	18	21	661	737	NM	NM	215	239
Oregon	34	6	496.3	32	4	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Washington	NM	NM	--	3	2	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**3,658**	**3,574**	**2.3**	**2,895**	**3,044**	**592**	**478**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	3,288	3,169	3.8	2,596	2,660	590	477	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**49,339**	**34,639**	**42.4**	**27,118**	**22,791**	**19,646**	**9,725**	**263**	**134**	**2,313**	**1,989**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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, May 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	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**2,967**	**3,776**	**-21.4**	**1**	**22**	**2,770**	**3,537**	**NM**	**NM**	**173**	**190**
Connecticut	437	820	-46.7	--	--	424	801	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	649	983	-34.0	--	--	505	834	NM	NM	143	149
Massachusetts	1,629	1,473	10.6	1	18	1,594	1,412	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	3	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	247	491	-49.6	--	--	247	490	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	*	*	-23.1	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,205**	**4,007**	**-20.0**	**724**	**698**	**2,261**	**2,906**	**NM**	**NM**	**193**	**367**
New Jersey	1,037	1,197	-13.3	1	5	962	945	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	1,851	2,505	-26.1	723	693	1,046	1,733	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	317	305	3.9	NM	NM	254	229	NM	NM	53	62
East North Central	**1,396**	**1,760**	**-20.7**	**303**	**253**	**1,009**	**1,332**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	145	387	-62.6	16	9	99	314	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	343	178	92.8	188	54	145	60	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	755	1,014	-25.5	46	103	694	889	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	NM	NM	--	15	32	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	104	129	-19.6	38	54	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**316**	**434**	**-27.2**	**208**	**306**	**85**	**93**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	13	29	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	77	104	-25.6	75	101	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	NM	NM	--	16	19	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	140	185	-24.4	88	128	51	53	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	16	25	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	*	4	-93.7	*	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**7,603**	**6,824**	**11.4**	**5,922**	**5,255**	**1,570**	**1,376**	**NM**	**NM**	**105**	**184**
Delaware	37	88	-57.8	1	*	36	87	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	6,374	5,099	25.0	5,583	4,345	737	620	NM	NM	NM	NM
Georgia	308	366	-15.9	63	155	215	182	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	172	98	75.5	NM	NM	169	94	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	402	340	18.1	61	136	339	202	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	183	581	-68.5	171	514	12	61	NM	NM	1	5
Virginia	114	236	-51.8	42	104	53	120	1	2	NM	NM
West Virginia	NM	NM	--	*	*	9	10	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**1,518**	**2,704**	**-43.9**	**1,094**	**2,218**	**246**	**264**	**NM**	**NM**	**175**	**219**
Alabama	645	1,071	-39.7	454	802	93	130	--	--	98	138
Kentucky	NM	NM	--	20	25	4	21	--	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	822	1,551	-47.0	617	1,391	150	108	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	NM	NM	--	2	*	--	5	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**22,246**	**21,370**	**4.1**	**6,292**	**6,736**	**12,227**	**10,334**	**178**	**41**	**3,549**	**4,259**
Arkansas	364	231	57.5	36	113	310	98	NM	NM	NM	NM
Louisiana	3,053	3,503	-12.8	1,263	1,989	532	417	137	2	1,121	1,095
Oklahoma	1,474	1,362	8.2	1,168	1,241	263	85	NM	NM	41	34
Texas	17,355	16,273	6.6	3,825	3,392	11,122	9,734	NM	NM	2,368	3,111
Mountain	**3,001**	**3,100**	**-3.2**	**1,500**	**1,707**	**1,423**	**1,302**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	1,023	1,071	-4.4	303	436	719	634	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	712	696	2.3	434	418	261	261	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	3	3	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	1	2	-27.8	*	*	*	1	--	--	*	1
Nevada	783	840	-6.8	399	487	383	353	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	318	290	9.7	258	241	44	30	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	115	129	-11.0	98	113	3	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	4	9	4	12	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**5,281**	**5,760**	**-8.3**	**548**	**560**	**3,534**	**3,999**	**134**	**138**	**1,064**	**1,063**
California	4,902	5,348	-8.3	512	492	3,232	3,699	131	135	1,028	1,022
Oregon	270	297	-9.2	8	35	231	230	NM	NM	30	32
Washington	109	116	-6.1	29	33	71	70	NM	NM	5	10
Pacific Noncontiguous	**322**	**329**	**-2.3**	**250**	**238**	**--**	**23**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	322	306	5.0	250	238	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Hawaii	--	23	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**47,854**	**50,064**	**-4.4**	**16,841**	**17,993**	**25,127**	**25,167**	**415**	**309**	**5,472**	**6,596**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**14,604**	**16,781**	**-13.0**	**8**	**61**	**13,543**	**15,637**	**114**	**170**	**939**	**913**
Connecticut	2,135	3,112	-31.4	--	--	2,057	3,013	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	3,689	4,801	-23.2	--	--	2,892	4,084	NM	NM	798	716
Massachusetts	6,998	6,116	14.4	8	53	6,838	5,827	102	155	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	7	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	1,757	2,714	-35.3	--	--	1,756	2,713	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	1	1	-58.3	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**16,428**	**20,726**	**-20.7**	**2,724**	**3,276**	**12,428**	**15,322**	**167**	**210**	**1,109**	**1,918**
New Jersey	4,992	6,341	-21.3	7	25	4,461	5,045	NM	NM	471	1,204
New York	9,942	12,780	-22.2	2,716	3,251	6,859	9,083	NM	NM	314	381
Pennsylvania	1,494	1,606	-7.0	NM	NM	1,107	1,194	NM	NM	325	333
East North Central	**8,296**	**10,539**	**-21.3**	**1,705**	**1,950**	**5,855**	**7,683**	**NM**	**NM**	**633**	**778**
Illinois	1,346	2,350	-42.7	NM	NM	933	1,800	NM	NM	235	228
Indiana	1,111	1,390	-20.1	597	524	351	531	NM	NM	160	329
Michigan	4,617	5,711	-19.2	464	734	4,067	4,861	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	295	290	1.7	86	162	193	110	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	926	798	16.0	444	288	310	380	NM	NM	150	103
West North Central	**1,959**	**2,421**	**-19.1**	**1,269**	**1,680**	**482**	**537**	**NM**	**NM**	**162**	**145**
Iowa	128	201	-36.1	84	147	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	425	446	-4.8	343	432	--	--	NM	NM	82	14
Minnesota	498	501	-.7	179	83	247	296	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	822	1,160	-29.1	583	912	234	241	2	3	NM	NM
Nebraska	75	90	-16.5	72	85	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	9	21	-58.1	9	21	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**30,686**	**28,305**	**8.4**	**23,314**	**20,964**	**6,592**	**6,190**	**NM**	**NM**	**710**	**1,092**
Delaware	277	465	-40.4	7	1	270	464	--	--	*	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	24,729	21,728	13.8	21,594	18,362	2,725	2,587	NM	NM	386	753
Georgia	1,588	1,158	37.1	152	340	1,291	604	--	--	146	214
Maryland	464	396	17.2	NM	NM	449	386	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	1,405	1,648	-14.7	301	286	1,094	1,353	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	830	1,720	-51.8	739	1,375	87	323	NM	NM	3	21
Virginia	1,323	1,093	21.0	519	598	637	412	44	31	123	51
West Virginia	71	97	-26.8	2	2	40	60	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**9,103**	**15,716**	**-42.1**	**6,849**	**12,954**	**1,377**	**1,573**	**NM**	**NM**	**851**	**1,129**
Alabama	4,169	5,715	-27.1	3,071	4,813	617	197	--	--	481	705
Kentucky	185	318	-41.9	94	140	20	59	9	37	NM	NM
Mississippi	4,517	9,548	-52.7	3,541	7,992	724	1,287	NM	NM	245	262
Tennessee	233	134	73.6	143	9	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**96,137**	**96,985**	**-.9**	**22,681**	**27,590**	**52,298**	**47,438**	**555**	**200**	**20,603**	**21,758**
Arkansas	1,659	1,069	55.2	161	414	1,387	559	NM	NM	109	95
Louisiana	15,000	16,208	-7.4	5,173	8,344	2,476	1,753	376	9	6,976	6,102
Oklahoma	6,266	6,926	-9.5	4,787	5,783	1,256	935	NM	NM	215	198
Texas	73,211	72,781	.6	12,560	13,048	47,179	44,191	170	180	13,303	15,363
Mountain	**14,787**	**14,878**	**-.6**	**6,646**	**7,206**	**7,755**	**7,187**	**NM**	**NM**	**291**	**383**
Arizona	5,306	4,905	8.2	1,247	1,467	4,052	3,431	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	3,237	3,378	-4.2	2,002	2,019	1,151	1,268	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	6	40	NM	NM	--	--	27	45
Montana	7	5	33.4	4	1	*	1	--	--	3	4
Nevada	4,032	4,410	-8.6	1,786	2,221	2,246	2,188	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,276	1,333	-4.3	1,000	1,017	194	189	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	609	433	40.6	534	366	4	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	235	265	-11.2	68	75	56	46	--	--	112	145
Pacific Contiguous	**35,350**	**34,725**	**1.8**	**4,355**	**4,565**	**24,926**	**24,156**	**605**	**701**	**5,462**	**5,303**
California	30,001	29,621	1.3	3,342	3,208	20,821	20,698	585	662	5,252	5,053
Oregon	3,203	3,249	-1.4	434	867	2,596	2,218	NM	NM	171	160
Washington	2,145	1,856	15.6	579	490	1,509	1,240	NM	NM	39	90
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,722**	**1,754**	**-1.8**	**1,381**	**1,287**	**--**	**120**	**--**	**--**	**341**	**347**
Alaska	1,722	1,634	5.4	1,381	1,287	--	--	--	--	341	347
Hawaii	--	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**229,071**	**242,830**	**-5.7**	**70,934**	**81,532**	**125,256**	**125,844**	**1,781**	**1,689**	**31,100**	**33,765**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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, May 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	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	*	*	-95.3	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Maine	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	NM	NM	--	--	--	1	*	--	--	NM	NM
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	NM	NM
New York	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	NM	NM	--	--	--	1	*	--	--	NM	NM
East North Central	151	372	-59.5	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	145	360
Illinois	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Indiana	124	309	-60.0	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	124	309
Michigan	*	1	-64.2	--	--	*	1	--	--	--	--
Ohio	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	NM	NM	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	30	75	-59.5	--	--	*	49	--	--	30	26
Delaware	22	15	42.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	15
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1	1	-34.5	--	--	*	*	--	--	1	1
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	49	-100.0	--	--	--	49	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	8	10	-18.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	10
East South Central	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Alabama	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1	1	-8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
West South Central	354	329	7.4	--	--	71	20	--	--	283	309
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	188	177	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	188	177
Oklahoma	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Texas	159	146	8.9	--	--	71	20	--	--	88	125
Mountain	NM	NM	--	*	*	1	*	--	--	NM	NM
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	*	*	-69.7	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	1	*	400.0	--	--	1	*	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	151	156	-3.2	--	--	26	29	NM	NM	125	127
California	125	127	-1.8	--	--	*	*	NM	NM	125	127
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	26	29	-9.1	--	--	26	29	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	757	1,078	-29.7	*	*	105	112	*	*	652	966

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	*	9	-99.9	--	--	*	9	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	9	-100.0	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--
Maine	*	*	-27.8	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	291	504	-42.2	--	--	1	1	--	--	290	503
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	NM	NM
New York	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	231	269	-14.0	--	--	1	1	--	--	230	268
East North Central	958	1,725	-44.5	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	921	1,670
Illinois	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Indiana	796	1,445	-44.9	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	795	1,443
Michigan	1	4	-62.0	--	--	1	4	--	--	--	--
Ohio	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	NM	NM	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	241	326	-26.0	--	--	93	207	--	--	149	119
Delaware	99	68	45.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	99	68
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	8	7	8.9	--	--	*	*	--	--	7	7
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	92	206	-55.3	--	--	92	206	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	*	*	-84.5	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	*	*	-65.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	42	44	-4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	42	44
East South Central	59	104	-43.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	59	104
Alabama	57	98	-41.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	98
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2	6	-70.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	6
West South Central	1,640	1,371	19.6	--	--	218	230	--	--	1,421	1,141
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	588	382	53.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	588	382
Oklahoma	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Texas	1,018	958	6.3	--	--	218	230	--	--	800	728
Mountain	NM	NM	--	2	1	11	1	--	--	NM	NM
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	2	1	68.3	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	9	1	470.8	--	--	9	1	--	--	--	--
Nevada	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	805	757	6.3	--	--	172	131	NM	NM	633	626
California	634	627	1.1	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	633	626
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	171	130	31.5	--	--	171	130	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	4,029	4,850	-16.9	3	1	532	635	*	*	3,494	4,213

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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, May 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	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**2,941**	**2,275**	**29.3**	**--**	**285**	**2,941**	**1,990**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	1,510	1,497	.8	--	--	1,510	1,497	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	182	493	-63.2	--	--	182	493	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	862	75	1054.1	--	75	862	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	387	210	84.5	--	210	387	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**12,780**	**12,595**	**1.5**	**1,540**	**1,554**	**11,239**	**11,041**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	2,388	2,264	5.4	--	--	2,388	2,264	--	--	--	--
New York	3,685	3,669	.4	370	369	3,315	3,301	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	6,707	6,661	.7	1,170	1,185	5,537	5,476	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**10,245**	**11,150**	**-8.1**	**2,130**	**3,726**	**8,115**	**7,425**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	8,115	7,425	9.3	--	--	8,115	7,425	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	1,165	1,978	-41.1	1,165	1,978	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	-12	928	-101.3	-12	928	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	976	820	19.0	976	820	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**3,843**	**3,411**	**12.7**	**3,843**	**3,411**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	428	363	18.1	428	363	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	882	624	41.5	882	624	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	834	1,223	-31.8	834	1,223	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	863	823	4.8	863	823	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	834	378	120.7	834	378	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**15,819**	**16,365**	**-3.3**	**14,560**	**15,725**	**1,259**	**639**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,264	2,826	-19.9	2,264	2,826	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,900	3,049	-4.9	2,900	3,049	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	1,259	639	96.9	--	--	1,259	639	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	3,217	3,615	-11.0	3,217	3,615	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	4,188	3,641	15.0	4,188	3,641	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,992	2,594	-23.2	1,992	2,594	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**5,453**	**5,463**	**-.2**	**5,453**	**5,463**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	2,820	2,853	-1.2	2,820	2,853	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	940	921	2.1	940	921	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,694	1,689	.3	1,694	1,689	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**4,998**	**5,964**	**-16.2**	**3,842**	**4,496**	**1,156**	**1,468**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	1,370	1,223	12.0	1,370	1,223	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1,545	1,419	8.9	1,545	1,419	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	2,082	3,321	-37.3	926	1,854	1,156	1,468	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**2,734**	**2,819**	**-3.0**	**2,734**	**2,819**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	2,734	2,819	-3.0	2,734	2,819	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**3,381**	**2,990**	**13.1**	**3,381**	**2,990**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	3,310	2,182	51.7	3,310	2,182	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	71	808	-91.3	71	808	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**62,194**	**63,032**	**-1.3**	**37,483**	**40,469**	**24,711**	**22,564**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

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 May
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**14,704**	**13,467**	**9.2**	**--**	**5,044**	**14,704**	**8,423**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	6,868	6,004	14.4	--	--	6,868	6,004	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	1,743	2,419	-27.9	--	--	1,743	2,419	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	4,195	3,410	23.0	--	3,410	4,195	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	1,898	1,634	16.2	--	1,634	1,898	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**59,216**	**59,533**	**-.5**	**6,570**	**6,669**	**52,646**	**52,864**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	12,672	12,340	2.7	--	--	12,672	12,340	--	--	--	--
New York	16,362	16,799	-2.6	1,788	1,326	14,575	15,473	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	30,181	30,395	-.7	4,782	5,343	25,399	25,051	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**57,096**	**57,736**	**-1.1**	**17,443**	**22,127**	**39,653**	**35,609**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	39,653	35,609	11.4	--	--	39,653	35,609	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	9,866	11,752	-16.1	9,866	11,752	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	2,540	5,398	-52.9	2,540	5,398	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	5,037	4,976	1.2	5,037	4,976	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**18,281**	**17,995**	**1.6**	**18,281**	**17,995**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	1,474	1,928	-23.5	1,474	1,928	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	4,255	2,962	43.7	4,255	2,962	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	5,472	5,548	-1.4	5,472	5,548	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	3,879	3,678	5.5	3,879	3,678	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	3,201	3,879	-17.5	3,201	3,879	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**79,436**	**79,877**	**-.6**	**74,579**	**75,822**	**4,856**	**4,055**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	12,725	14,043	-9.4	12,725	14,043	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	13,596	12,472	9.0	13,596	12,472	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	4,856	4,055	19.8	--	--	4,856	4,055	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	16,710	15,722	6.3	16,710	15,722	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	22,292	21,503	3.7	22,292	21,503	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	9,256	12,083	-23.4	9,256	12,083	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**26,317**	**28,467**	**-7.6**	**26,317**	**28,467**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	12,325	13,464	-8.5	12,325	13,464	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	4,372	4,551	-3.9	4,372	4,551	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	9,619	10,452	-8.0	9,619	10,452	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**25,692**	**28,883**	**-11.0**	**18,154**	**21,802**	**7,538**	**7,081**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	6,750	5,982	12.8	6,750	5,982	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	6,553	6,717	-2.4	6,553	6,717	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	12,389	16,184	-23.4	4,851	9,103	7,538	7,081	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**12,460**	**12,744**	**-2.2**	**12,460**	**12,744**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	12,460	12,744	-2.2	12,460	12,744	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**15,854**	**18,393**	**-13.8**	**15,854**	**18,393**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	12,989	14,636	-11.3	12,989	14,636	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	2,865	3,757	-23.7	2,865	3,757	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**309,056**	**317,094**	**-2.5**	**189,659**	**209,061**	**119,396**	**108,033**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

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, May 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	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**667**	**819**	**-18.6**	**80**	**79**	**508**	**581**	**1**	**--**	**79**	**159**
Connecticut	39	50	-21.5	NM	NM	37	48	--	--	--	--
Maine	305	432	-29.5	NM	NM	229	290	--	--	75	141
Massachusetts	43	20	116.9	NM	NM	41	19	1	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	145	183	-20.9	36	42	108	126	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Vermont	134	134	.5	41	34	92	97	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**2,310**	**2,723**	**-15.2**	**1,611**	**1,962**	**698**	**754**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
New Jersey	15	-9	-264.1	12	-12	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New York	2,121	2,465	-13.9	1,503	1,807	616	650	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	174	268	-34.9	95	167	79	101	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**480**	**444**	**8.2**	**420**	**395**	**27**	**24**	**NM**	**NM**	**32**	**24**
Illinois	17	15	12.1	NM	NM	12	11	NM	NM	--	--
Indiana	36	30	19.3	36	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	100	102	-2.3	82	87	13	11	--	--	NM	NM
Ohio	34	23	44.0	34	23	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	294	273	7.6	263	250	NM	NM	NM	NM	28	20
West North Central	**890**	**996**	**-10.6**	**851**	**963**	**10**	**9**	**--**	**--**	**29**	**25**
Iowa	79	69	14.1	77	67	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Kansas	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	96	102	-6.3	63	74	NM	NM	--	--	29	25
Missouri	88	301	-70.8	88	301	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	103	93	10.3	103	93	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	154	105	45.9	154	105	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	367	322	14.0	367	322	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**2,160**	**752**	**187.2**	**1,612**	**281**	**263**	**346**	**NM**	**NM**	**284**	**125**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	17	14	15.8	17	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	582	165	253.6	578	160	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	203	291	-30.3	--	--	203	291	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	781	192	306.9	573	134	NM	NM	NM	NM	207	56
South Carolina	358	2	NM	353	-3	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Virginia	65	-45	-245.2	59	-52	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
West Virginia	153	133	15.4	33	27	47	42	--	--	73	64
East South Central	**2,943**	**1,916**	**53.6**	**2,846**	**1,884**	**2**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**95**	**30**
Alabama	1,597	729	119.2	1,597	729	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	328	622	-47.2	328	622	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	2	2	-.9	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,015	563	80.2	920	533	--	--	--	--	95	30
West South Central	**734**	**803**	**-8.6**	**641**	**684**	**93**	**120**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	259	281	-8.0	259	281	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	87	114	-23.1	--	--	87	114	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	304	324	-6.3	304	324	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	84	84	-.2	78	78	6	6	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**3,303**	**3,236**	**2.1**	**2,744**	**2,768**	**558**	**467**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	650	694	-6.3	650	694	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	84	144	-41.2	77	139	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	1,169	1,005	16.4	1,012	877	157	127	--	--	--	--
Montana	1,001	968	3.4	613	637	388	331	--	--	--	--
Nevada	229	270	-15.2	226	268	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	25	25	2.0	25	25	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	78	70	11.4	75	68	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	66	61	8.3	66	61	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**15,647**	**14,661**	**6.7**	**15,197**	**14,383**	**430**	**265**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
California	4,570	3,550	28.7	4,270	3,378	300	172	--	--	--	--
Oregon	3,446	3,327	3.6	3,369	3,270	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Washington	7,631	7,784	-2.0	7,558	7,736	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**175**	**141**	**24.0**	**147**	**122**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	146	121	21.0	146	121	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	*	1	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**29,309**	**26,491**	**10.6**	**26,148**	**23,521**	**2,600**	**2,574**	**22**	**14**	**539**	**382**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May

(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**2,531**	**2,833**	**-10.6**	**296**	**279**	**1,873**	**1,978**	**2**	**--**	**360**	**576**
Connecticut	217	158	37.7	NM	NM	207	150	--	--	--	--
Maine	1,189	1,424	-16.5	NM	NM	868	914	--	--	319	509
Massachusetts	106	101	4.3	NM	NM	98	95	2	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	515	674	-23.6	135	142	352	477	--	--	28	55
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Vermont	502	475	5.8	148	128	346	340	--	--	8	7
Middle Atlantic	**10,510**	**11,814**	**-11.0**	**7,863**	**8,980**	**2,626**	**2,801**	**NM**	**NM**	**21**	**34**
New Jersey	-23	-41	-44.3	-34	-51	11	10	--	--	--	--
New York	9,633	11,077	-13.0	7,337	8,573	2,274	2,470	NM	NM	21	34
Pennsylvania	900	778	15.8	559	458	341	320	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**1,604**	**1,634**	**-1.8**	**1,373**	**1,438**	**103**	**95**	**NM**	**NM**	**123**	**97**
Illinois	69	61	12.0	NM	NM	44	42	NM	NM	--	--
Indiana	145	139	4.5	145	139	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	257	282	-8.8	190	221	51	46	--	--	16	14
Ohio	154	199	-22.5	154	199	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	980	954	2.7	862	862	NM	NM	NM	NM	108	82
West North Central	**3,517**	**3,772**	**-6.8**	**3,379**	**3,640**	**40**	**36**	**--**	**--**	**98**	**96**
Iowa	343	348	-1.4	334	340	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Kansas	15	14	10.2	--	--	15	14	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	338	387	-12.8	224	277	16	14	--	--	98	96
Missouri	174	726	-76.1	174	726	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	338	382	-11.5	338	382	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	752	497	51.5	752	497	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	1,558	1,419	9.7	1,558	1,419	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**8,253**	**3,437**	**140.1**	**5,675**	**1,682**	**1,339**	**1,125**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,238**	**629**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	98	85	15.2	98	85	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	1,873	907	106.6	1,854	888	NM	NM	--	--	18	17
Maryland	1,088	883	23.1	--	--	1,088	883	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	3,102	1,148	170.2	2,196	776	NM	NM	NM	NM	899	366
South Carolina	1,230	191	542.6	1,208	171	22	20	NM	NM	--	--
Virginia	201	-332	-160.6	177	-356	24	23	--	--	NM	NM
West Virginia	660	555	19.0	141	117	199	192	--	--	320	246
East South Central	**11,795**	**9,323**	**26.5**	**11,419**	**9,109**	**6**	**7**	**--**	**--**	**370**	**207**
Alabama	5,796	3,902	48.5	5,796	3,902	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	1,711	2,393	-28.5	1,711	2,393	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	6	7	-22.5	--	--	6	7	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	4,283	3,020	41.8	3,913	2,813	--	--	--	--	370	207
West South Central	**2,818**	**3,509**	**-19.7**	**2,373**	**3,020**	**445**	**489**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	1,194	1,624	-26.5	1,194	1,624	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	427	467	-8.5	--	--	427	467	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	800	1,025	-22.0	800	1,025	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	397	393	1.1	379	371	18	22	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**11,874**	**12,698**	**-6.5**	**10,176**	**11,039**	**1,698**	**1,658**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	3,093	3,456	-10.5	3,093	3,456	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	257	468	-45.0	240	452	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	3,717	3,803	-2.3	3,375	3,458	342	345	--	--	--	--
Montana	3,281	3,445	-4.8	1,957	2,160	1,324	1,285	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,020	953	7.1	1,013	946	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	97	136	-28.2	97	136	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	235	242	-2.7	229	236	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	173	196	-11.8	173	196	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**61,446**	**61,404**	**.1**	**60,368**	**60,458**	**1,030**	**903**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
California	14,842	12,986	14.3	14,164	12,407	678	580	--	--	--	--
Oregon	15,924	15,805	.8	15,696	15,594	228	211	--	--	--	--
Washington	30,680	32,612	-5.9	30,509	32,457	124	112	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**770**	**773**	**-.5**	**705**	**714**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	705	710	-.7	705	710	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	65	64	1.8	*	4	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**115,118**	**111,197**	**3.5**	**103,629**	**100,358**	**9,185**	**9,116**	**53**	**46**	**2,251**	**1,676**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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, May 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	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**761**	**787**	**-3.2**	**24**	**16**	**523**	**546**	**19**	**19**	**195**	**205**
Connecticut	127	138	-7.9	--	--	127	138	--	--	--	--
Maine	348	360	-3.2	--	--	138	147	16	17	194	197
Massachusetts	180	178	.9	--	--	177	176	2	2	NM	NM
New Hampshire	61	72	-16.4	--	--	60	65	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	9	8	7.3	--	--	9	8	--	--	--	--
Vermont	36	30	23.2	24	16	11	12	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**578**	**603**	**-4.2**	**--**	**--**	**483**	**516**	**41**	**41**	**53**	**46**
New Jersey	118	117	1.2	--	--	117	116	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	220	206	7.0	--	--	186	179	22	21	12	6
Pennsylvania	239	280	-14.6	--	--	180	222	19	19	40	39
East North Central	**412**	**418**	**-1.4**	**32**	**27**	**234**	**254**	**26**	**28**	**121**	**108**
Illinois	66	84	-21.0	--	--	60	75	NM	NM	6	8
Indiana	11	11	-3.1	--	--	8	8	NM	NM	--	*
Michigan	218	218	.2	1	3	139	140	20	22	59	53
Ohio	11	13	-12.3	--	--	5	5	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	105	92	14.4	31	25	22	26	NM	NM	50	39
West North Central	**289**	**328**	**-11.8**	**54**	**45**	**194**	**251**	**NM**	**NM**	**38**	**30**
Iowa	68	95	-28.1	5	3	62	91	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	36	46	-21.9	--	--	36	46	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	171	182	-6.2	36	38	96	114	NM	NM	37	29
Missouri	10	4	181.4	9	3	--	--	--	*	NM	NM
Nebraska	4	1	187.1	3	*	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	1	1	-5.1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,223**	**1,248**	**-2.0**	**15**	**13**	**485**	**462**	**41**	**36**	**681**	**737**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	417	476	-12.3	11	12	300	305	NM	NM	104	156
Georgia	265	263	.5	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	263	262
Maryland	77	57	34.1	--	--	61	55	NM	NM	14	--
North Carolina	158	155	2.4	--	--	38	38	--	--	120	116
South Carolina	99	122	-19.2	2	1	--	--	NM	NM	93	117
Virginia	191	175	9.1	--	--	72	62	32	26	87	87
West Virginia	16	*	6069.7	2	*	14	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**498**	**541**	**-8.0**	**3**	**--**	**19**	**23**	**NM**	**NM**	**475**	**518**
Alabama	303	329	-7.8	--	--	16	20	--	--	287	309
Kentucky	24	22	11.3	3	--	--	--	--	--	22	22
Mississippi	98	127	-23.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	98	127
Tennessee	72	63	14.9	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	69	60
West South Central	**715**	**747**	**-4.3**	**--**	**--**	**221**	**257**	**NM**	**NM**	**490**	**488**
Arkansas	134	133	.3	--	--	--	--	NM	NM	133	133
Louisiana	267	247	8.1	--	--	4	4	--	--	263	242
Oklahoma	24	13	81.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	13
Texas	291	354	-17.8	--	--	218	253	3	1	70	100
Mountain	**196**	**212**	**-7.6**	**27**	**26**	**126**	**148**	**NM**	**NM**	**39**	**35**
Arizona	5	4	3.8	4	4	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
Colorado	15	13	15.5	4	4	NM	NM	3	3	--	--
Idaho	35	33	6.6	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	32	30
Montana	6	4	39.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	4
Nevada	87	99	-11.9	--	--	87	99	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Utah	18	17	6.7	17	16	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	28	39	-29.1	1	1	27	38	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**1,974**	**2,237**	**-11.8**	**58**	**15**	**1,720**	**2,007**	**31**	**19**	**165**	**196**
California	1,797	2,037	-11.8	19	15	1,667	1,910	31	19	80	93
Oregon	63	88	-28.3	--	--	32	48	--	--	31	40
Washington	114	112	1.4	39	--	21	49	--	--	54	63
Pacific Noncontiguous	**64**	**47**	**35.1**	**NM**	**NM**	**49**	**33**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	63	47	35.2	*	*	49	33	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**6,709**	**7,168**	**-6.4**	**213**	**143**	**4,055**	**4,497**	**169**	**150**	**2,272**	**2,378**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**3,697**	**3,946**	**-6.3**	**103**	**58**	**2,626**	**2,783**	**81**	**86**	**888**	**1,019**
Connecticut	631	668	-5.5	--	--	631	668	--	--	--	--
Maine	1,689	1,857	-9.0	--	--	754	805	69	76	866	976
Massachusetts	823	840	-2.0	--	--	811	830	12	10	NM	NM
New Hampshire	333	407	-18.2	--	--	318	369	--	--	16	38
Rhode Island	42	40	3.5	--	--	42	40	--	--	--	--
Vermont	178	133	33.6	103	58	70	70	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**2,614**	**2,708**	**-3.5**	**--**	**--**	**2,166**	**2,268**	**171**	**178**	**277**	**261**
New Jersey	538	537	.2	--	--	532	530	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	999	988	1.1	--	--	844	836	87	89	68	63
Pennsylvania	1,077	1,183	-9.0	--	--	790	902	82	87	205	194
East North Central	**2,034**	**2,073**	**-1.9**	**157**	**129**	**1,167**	**1,259**	**119**	**112**	**591**	**573**
Illinois	291	367	-20.9	--	--	257	332	NM	NM	31	32
Indiana	53	53	.1	--	--	34	36	12	15	8	2
Michigan	1,101	1,107	-.6	7	11	728	734	95	84	271	278
Ohio	55	60	-9.1	--	--	25	26	NM	NM	30	34
Wisconsin	535	486	10.1	150	119	124	131	9	9	252	227
West North Central	**1,533**	**1,757**	**-12.7**	**251**	**194**	**1,091**	**1,308**	**15**	**14**	**176**	**241**
Iowa	433	486	-10.8	31	17	398	465	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	184	232	-20.9	--	--	184	232	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	849	1,006	-15.6	163	154	506	607	7	7	173	237
Missouri	44	23	91.4	40	19	--	--	1	1	NM	NM
Nebraska	18	7	146.1	13	1	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	2	*	551.8	2	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	3	3	17.1	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**6,096**	**6,267**	**-2.7**	**76**	**72**	**2,484**	**2,247**	**189**	**182**	**3,348**	**3,766**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,094	2,319	-9.7	54	55	1,518	1,421	NM	NM	506	826
Georgia	1,245	1,357	-8.3	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	1,236	1,349
Maryland	324	268	20.9	--	--	247	257	11	11	67	--
North Carolina	846	844	.2	--	--	198	196	--	--	648	648
South Carolina	500	516	-3.2	9	7	--	--	NM	NM	474	489
Virginia	1,028	953	7.9	--	--	466	365	146	134	417	454
West Virginia	59	9	528.5	13	9	46	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**2,604**	**2,784**	**-6.5**	**9**	**--**	**85**	**103**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,507**	**2,676**
Alabama	1,683	1,699	-.9	--	--	72	89	--	--	1,611	1,609
Kentucky	126	152	-17.2	9	--	--	--	--	--	117	152
Mississippi	459	624	-26.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	459	624
Tennessee	337	309	8.9	--	--	13	14	NM	NM	320	291
West South Central	**3,592**	**3,488**	**3.0**	**1**	**--**	**1,142**	**1,127**	**17**	**6**	**2,433**	**2,354**
Arkansas	748	679	10.3	--	--	--	--	NM	NM	746	676
Louisiana	1,195	1,138	5.1	--	--	24	25	--	--	1,172	1,112
Oklahoma	113	92	23.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	113	92
Texas	1,536	1,580	-2.8	1	--	1,118	1,102	15	4	402	474
Mountain	**1,131**	**1,129**	**.2**	**138**	**137**	**763**	**797**	**16**	**15**	**214**	**180**
Arizona	17	25	-31.8	15	23	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
Colorado	89	87	2.4	29	28	45	45	14	13	--	--
Idaho	198	170	16.5	--	--	14	14	--	--	184	156
Montana	30	24	26.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	24
Nevada	485	504	-3.7	--	--	485	504	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Utah	89	81	9.5	85	76	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	216	232	-7.2	9	9	207	223	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**9,975**	**10,153**	**-1.7**	**293**	**193**	**8,620**	**8,924**	**154**	**96**	**908**	**940**
California	8,776	9,043	-2.9	87	87	8,079	8,366	154	96	456	494
Oregon	441	455	-3.2	--	--	276	273	--	--	165	182
Washington	758	655	15.8	206	106	266	285	--	--	287	264
Pacific Noncontiguous	**255**	**217**	**17.5**	**NM**	**NM**	**196**	**144**	**--**	**--**	**58**	**72**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	254	217	17.5	1	*	196	144	--	--	58	72
U.S. Total	**33,533**	**34,522**	**-2.9**	**1,029**	**784**	**20,340**	**20,961**	**764**	**694**	**11,399**	**12,082**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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, May 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	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	4	3	10.1	--	--	*	--	--	--	3	3
New Jersey	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New York	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	3	3	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3
East North Central	55	*	NM	--	--	7	*	*	--	48	--
Illinois	*	*	-59.5	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Indiana	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47	--
Michigan	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--
Ohio	7	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
West North Central	1	3	-82.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1	3	-82.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	192	171	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	192	171
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	176	154	14.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	176	154
Georgia	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	16	17	-1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	17
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	2	*	492.7	--	--	2	--	--	--	*	*
Alabama	2	*	NM	--	--	2	--	--	--	*	*
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	*	*	-58.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
West South Central	187	199	-6.0	--	--	28	17	--	--	159	182
Arkansas	10	8	16.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	8
Louisiana	92	66	38.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	92	66
Oklahoma	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
Texas	85	124	-31.4	--	--	28	17	--	--	57	107
Mountain	16	17	-6.9	--	--	1	--	--	--	14	17
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	8	9	-16.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	9
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	7	8	-13.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	8
Pacific Contiguous	4	1	202.9	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	1
California	4	1	202.9	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	1
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	460	394	16.7	--	--	39	17	*	--	421	378

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**16**	**15**	**6.4**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**14**	**15**
New Jersey	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New York	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	14	15	-4.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	15
East North Central	**221**	**1**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**58**	**1**	*	*	**163**	**--**
Illinois	*	1	-10.1	--	--	*	1	--	--	--	--
Indiana	151	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	151	--
Michigan	*	*	20.0	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	--
Ohio	57	--	--	--	--	57	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--
West North Central	**17**	**18**	**-4.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**17**	**18**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	17	18	-4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	18
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**897**	**870**	**3.2**	**--**	**--**	*	**--**	**--**	**--**	**897**	**870**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	811	784	3.4	--	--	*	--	--	--	811	784
Georgia	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	86	85	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	86	85
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**10**	**2**	**418.4**	**--**	**--**	**7**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**2**
Alabama	8	*	NM	--	--	7	--	--	--	*	*
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2	2	38.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
West South Central	**843**	**981**	**-14.0**	**--**	**--**	**169**	**157**	**--**	**--**	**674**	**824**
Arkansas	10	50	-80.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	50
Louisiana	379	167	127.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	379	167
Oklahoma	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
Texas	454	764	-40.6	--	--	169	157	--	--	285	607
Mountain	**69**	**80**	**-13.8**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**65**	**80**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	35	44	-20.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	44
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	4	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	30	36	-16.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	36
Pacific Contiguous	**17**	**5**	**225.6**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**--**	**4**	**--**	**12**	**5**
California	17	5	225.6	--	--	1	--	4	--	12	5
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**2,091**	**1,970**	**6.1**	**--**	**--**	**240**	**157**	**4**	*	**1,847**	**1,813**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May 2003

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**792,457**	**218,997**	**3,691,563**
1991	**793,666**	**203,669**	**3,764,778**
1992	**805,140**	**172,241**	**3,899,718**
1993	**842,153**	**192,462**	**3,928,653**
1994	**848,796**	**183,618**	**4,367,148**
1995	**860,594**	**132,578**	**4,737,871**
1996	**907,209**	**144,626**	**4,312,458**
1997	**931,949**	**159,715**	**4,564,770**
1998	**946,295**	**222,640**	**5,081,384**
1999	**949,802**	**207,871**	**5,321,984**
2000	**994,933**	**195,228**	**5,691,481**
2001			
January	89,136	32,164	380,142
February	76,002	18,020	347,939
March	78,613	20,256	402,383
April	71,022	19,039	422,486
May	77,344	17,931	473,896
June	82,959	20,555	532,482
July	92,001	18,829	678,341
August	93,954	24,532	732,863
September	79,751	12,659	552,780
October	76,327	11,191	509,011
November	74,073	10,271	389,977
December	81,509	11,224	410,005
Total	**972,691**	**216,672**	**5,832,305**
2002			
January	83,361	11,327	422,849
February	72,770	9,095	379,447
March	77,695	13,492	445,852
April	72,275	12,429	437,164
May	77,210	13,506	454,088
June	84,186	13,032	585,404
July	93,273	16,549	778,760
August	91,758	16,277	741,928
September	84,683	13,083	599,650
October	81,211	13,423	473,243
November	79,926	11,456	372,569
December	87,025	13,141	374,034
Total	**985,374**	**156,809**	**6,064,989**
2003			
January	92,030	21,941	407,786
February	79,659	18,679	364,952
March	79,600	18,203	390,993
April	72,784	14,732	365,031
May	77,505	14,299	416,749
Total	**401,578**	**87,854**	**1,945,511**
Year to Date			
2001	**392,117**	**107,411**	**2,026,846**
2002	**383,312**	**59,848**	**2,139,400**
2003	**401,578**	**87,854**	**1,945,511**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in May			
2002	**963,886**	**169,109**	**5,944,859**
2003	**1,003,640**	**184,815**	**5,871,101**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**773,549**	**200,152**	**2,787,332**
1991	**772,268**	**188,494**	**2,789,014**
1992	**779,860**	**152,329**	**2,765,608**
1993	**813,508**	**168,556**	**2,682,440**
1994	**817,270**	**155,377**	**2,987,146**
1995	**829,007**	**105,956**	**3,196,507**
1996	**874,681**	**116,680**	**2,732,107**
1997	**900,361**	**132,147**	**2,968,453**
1998	**910,867**	**187,461**	**3,258,054**
1999	**894,120**	**151,868**	**3,113,419**
2000	**859,335**	**125,788**	**3,043,094**
2001			
January	73,363	20,280	156,993
February	62,598	10,240	143,268
March	65,101	11,317	171,278
April	59,019	11,512	210,339
May	64,936	11,739	233,213
June	69,113	13,044	260,189
July	76,352	11,966	353,858
August	77,714	15,072	359,381
September	65,983	8,655	255,222
October	63,130	7,083	229,563
November	61,267	6,112	154,920
December	67,694	6,436	158,063
Total	**806,269**	**133,456**	**2,686,287**
2002			
January	66,705	6,763	150,756
February	57,376	5,264	137,136
March	60,080	8,248	160,521
April	55,929	8,516	169,337
May	60,865	9,307	182,382
June	66,370	8,404	232,386
July	73,057	9,609	297,947
August	72,050	9,766	291,080
September	65,914	8,725	227,475
October	62,864	8,396	173,187
November	61,546	6,195	122,691
December	67,273	7,326	115,317
Total	**770,027**	**96,519**	**2,260,213**
2003			
January	70,475	10,643	131,815
February	61,252	8,559	115,308
March	61,138	9,347	128,481
April	56,547	8,059	133,514
May	61,206	10,039	160,746
Total	**310,618**	**46,646**	**669,865**
Year to Date			
2001	**325,016**	**65,088**	**915,090**
2002	**300,955**	**38,099**	**800,131**
2003	**310,618**	**46,646**	**669,865**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in May			
2002	**782,209**	**106,467**	**2,571,327**
2003	**779,690**	**105,067**	**2,129,947**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**7,752**	**4,593**	**359,957**
1991	**10,385**	**2,316**	**427,042**
1992	**13,530**	**5,390**	**559,355**
1993	**16,343**	**10,478**	**661,800**
1994	**18,844**	**14,010**	**771,337**
1995	**18,847**	**13,707**	**897,266**
1996	**19,719**	**13,489**	**927,703**
1997	**18,648**	**15,056**	**934,742**
1998	**23,259**	**21,986**	**1,157,759**
1999	**43,768**	**42,477**	**1,530,355**
2000	**123,378**	**58,158**	**1,970,977**
2001			
January	14,752	10,475	166,646
February	12,549	6,743	153,697
March	12,560	7,912	175,314
April	11,131	6,562	159,562
May	11,582	5,245	185,360
June	12,895	6,654	216,891
July	14,641	5,957	264,141
August	15,229	8,589	309,133
September	12,809	3,186	237,739
October	12,279	3,190	219,151
November	11,931	3,320	178,105
December	12,895	3,830	190,466
Total	**155,254**	**71,663**	**2,456,206**
2002			
January	15,657	3,638	206,837
February	14,541	3,086	184,621
March	16,681	4,353	220,412
April	15,413	3,122	211,601
May	15,410	3,400	208,747
June	16,841	3,847	289,103
July	19,156	5,995	405,769
August	18,697	5,581	379,506
September	17,814	3,580	307,439
October	17,336	4,106	244,584
November	17,403	4,436	196,349
December	18,726	4,772	205,880
Total	**203,676**	**49,914**	**3,060,846**
2003			
January	20,425	9,879	210,863
February	17,414	9,030	193,133
March	17,444	7,828	203,825
April	15,266	5,791	178,841
May	15,329	3,140	204,036
Total	**85,879**	**35,668**	**990,699**
Year to Date			
2001	**62,574**	**36,937**	**840,579**
2002	**77,703**	**17,598**	**1,032,217**
2003	**85,879**	**35,668**	**990,699**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in May			
2002	**170,383**	**52,324**	**2,647,844**
2003	**211,853**	**67,985**	**3,019,329**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**417**	**953**	**27,544**
1991	**403**	**576**	**26,806**
1992	**371**	**429**	**32,674**
1993	**404**	**672**	**37,435**
1994	**404**	**694**	**40,828**
1995	**569**	**649**	**42,700**
1996	**656**	**645**	**42,380**
1997	**630**	**790**	**38,975**
1998	**440**	**802**	**40,693**
1999	**481**	**931**	**39,045**
2000	**514**	**823**	**37,029**
2001			
January	41	144	2,737
February	46	88	2,471
March	46	89	2,545
April	35	74	2,607
May	40	77	2,739
June	44	75	2,807
July	56	80	3,829
August	65	91	4,463
September	49	72	3,285
October	36	84	3,173
November	35	68	2,681
December	38	82	2,909
Total	**532**	**1,023**	**36,248**
2002			
January	48	51	2,995
February	32	56	2,532
March	45	60	3,540
April	37	41	2,842
May	36	45	2,606
June	46	54	3,429
July	46	88	7,103
August	50	86	6,608
September	48	57	5,284
October	45	62	3,260
November	38	53	2,538
December	41	106	2,687
Total	**513**	**758**	**45,423**
2003			
January	48	228	3,165
February	41	186	2,411
March	40	90	2,808
April	36	53	2,688
May	33	46	3,293
Total	**198**	**602**	**14,365**
Year to Date			
2001	**209**	**471**	**13,100**
2002	**198**	**253**	**14,514**
2003	**198**	**602**	**14,365**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in May			
2002	**520**	**805**	**37,662**
2003	**513**	**1,107**	**45,273**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**10,740**	**13,299**	**516,729**
1991	**10,610**	**12,283**	**521,916**
1992	**11,379**	**14,093**	**542,081**
1993	**11,898**	**12,755**	**546,978**
1994	**12,279**	**13,537**	**567,836**
1995	**12,171**	**12,265**	**601,397**
1996	**12,153**	**13,813**	**610,268**
1997	**12,311**	**11,723**	**622,599**
1998	**11,728**	**12,392**	**624,878**
1999	**11,432**	**12,595**	**639,165**
2000	**11,706**	**10,459**	**640,381**
2001			
January	980	1,265	53,766
February	809	949	48,503
March	906	937	53,246
April	837	892	49,978
May	786	871	52,583
June	907	782	52,595
July	951	826	56,512
August	947	781	59,886
September	909	746	56,534
October	882	834	57,124
November	840	770	54,271
December	883	876	58,566
Total	**10,636**	**10,530**	**653,565**
2002			
January	951	875	62,261
February	822	689	55,159
March	888	831	61,380
April	896	751	53,384
May	899	754	60,353
June	928	728	60,487
July	1,014	857	67,941
August	961	844	64,734
September	906	722	59,452
October	967	858	52,213
November	939	772	50,992
December	985	938	50,150
Total	**11,157**	**9,618**	**698,507**
2003			
January	1,082	1,192	61,943
February	952	904	54,100
March	978	938	55,879
April	934	829	49,988
May	937	1,075	48,673
Total	**4,884**	**4,937**	**270,583**
Year to Date			
2001	**4,318**	**4,914**	**258,076**
2002	**4,457**	**3,899**	**292,537**
2003	**4,884**	**4,937**	**270,583**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in May			
2002	**10,774**	**9,514**	**688,027**
2003	**11,584**	**10,656**	**676,552**

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

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

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

Table 2.6.A. Consumption of Coal for Electricity Generation by State, May 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	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**633**	**470**	**34.8**	**82**	**88**	**531**	**362**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Connecticut	169	87	94.6	--	--	169	87	--	--	--	--
Maine	24	25	-4.5	--	--	5	7	--	--	19	18
Massachusetts	358	269	32.7	--	--	357	268	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	82	88	-6.5	82	88	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**4,496**	**4,654**	**-3.4**	**673**	**523**	**3,740**	**4,056**	**NM**	**NM**	**82**	**74**
New Jersey	156	197	-20.8	19	8	137	189	--	--	--	--
New York	659	635	3.8	46	45	593	569	NM	NM	19	20
Pennsylvania	3,681	3,822	-3.7	608	470	3,010	3,298	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**17,153**	**17,189**	**-.2**	**14,094**	**13,641**	**2,953**	**3,331**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	3,537	3,847	-8.0	855	665	2,655	3,052	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	4,583	4,199	9.1	4,454	4,107	121	84	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	2,641	2,592	1.9	2,600	2,541	12	22	9	7	NM	NM
Ohio	4,545	4,660	-2.5	4,373	4,478	164	173	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	1,846	1,891	-2.4	1,813	1,851	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**11,075**	**10,571**	**4.8**	**10,857**	**10,431**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**210**	**128**
Iowa	1,560	1,797	-13.2	1,538	1,754	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	1,734	1,691	2.5	1,734	1,691	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,824	1,241	46.9	1,646	1,162	--	--	--	--	178	80
Missouri	3,266	2,814	16.1	3,260	2,804	--	--	*	4	NM	NM
Nebraska	728	986	-26.2	726	984	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	1,772	1,890	-6.2	1,762	1,886	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	191	152	25.6	191	152	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**13,205**	**13,300**	**-.7**	**10,978**	**11,056**	**2,061**	**2,074**	**NM**	**NM**	**164**	**167**
Delaware	86	131	-34.2	--	--	84	129	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,274	2,132	6.7	2,054	2,012	196	109	--	--	23	11
Georgia	2,771	2,763	.3	2,738	2,725	--	--	--	--	33	38
Maryland	620	821	-24.5	--	--	609	821	--	--	11	--
North Carolina	2,136	2,077	2.9	1,981	1,947	123	89	NM	NM	30	39
South Carolina	1,119	1,270	-11.9	1,101	1,244	--	--	--	--	18	26
Virginia	1,089	1,115	-2.3	876	932	189	162	--	*	24	20
West Virginia	3,110	2,992	4.0	2,228	2,196	859	764	--	--	23	31
East South Central	**8,425**	**8,753**	**-3.7**	**7,755**	**8,238**	**600**	**433**	**NM**	**NM**	**69**	**81**
Alabama	2,925	2,570	13.8	2,895	2,543	10	8	--	--	20	19
Kentucky	2,935	3,266	-10.1	2,640	2,841	294	425	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,082	712	51.9	786	712	295	--	--	--	*	--
Tennessee	1,484	2,205	-32.7	1,434	2,142	--	--	NM	NM	49	62
West South Central	**12,697**	**12,401**	**2.4**	**8,551**	**8,287**	**3,896**	**3,932**	**--**	**--**	**251**	**182**
Arkansas	983	964	2.0	974	962	--	--	--	--	10	2
Louisiana	1,345	1,282	4.9	670	629	674	653	--	--	1	1
Oklahoma	1,766	1,717	2.8	1,690	1,614	55	84	--	--	20	19
Texas	8,604	8,438	2.0	5,217	5,082	3,167	3,196	--	--	220	160
Mountain	**9,068**	**9,216**	**-1.6**	**8,186**	**8,396**	**846**	**791**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	1,552	1,647	-5.8	1,537	1,640	--	--	--	--	15	7
Colorado	1,567	1,637	-4.3	1,555	1,627	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	775	757	2.4	30	18	745	739	--	--	--	--
Nevada	354	629	-43.7	354	629	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,495	1,335	12.0	1,495	1,335	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,427	1,257	13.5	1,378	1,212	45	42	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	1,896	1,950	-2.8	1,836	1,934	45	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**645**	**559**	**15.4**	**12**	**187**	**617**	**356**	**NM**	**NM**	**15**	**15**
California	70	77	-8.9	--	--	56	62	--	--	14	15
Oregon	NM	NM	--	12	187	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	562	294	90.9	--	--	561	293	NM	NM	1	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**108**	**98**	**10.3**	**18**	**18**	**80**	**69**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	18	18	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	62	49	25.2	--	--	60	48	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**77,505**	**77,210**	**.4**	**61,206**	**60,865**	**15,329**	**15,410**	**33**	**36**	**937**	**899**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**3,472**	**3,046**	**14.0**	**556**	**597**	**2,807**	**2,333**	**--**	**--**	**109**	**116**
Connecticut	855	611	39.9	--	--	855	611	--	--	--	--
Maine	127	144	-11.8	--	--	24	34	--	--	103	109
Massachusetts	1,934	1,694	14.1	--	--	1,928	1,688	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	556	597	-6.8	556	597	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**26,123**	**25,635**	**1.9**	**3,070**	**2,903**	**22,616**	**22,301**	**NM**	**NM**	**432**	**426**
New Jersey	1,440	1,496	-3.8	290	186	1,150	1,310	--	--	--	--
New York	4,046	4,149	-2.5	289	233	3,652	3,808	NM	NM	100	103
Pennsylvania	20,638	19,989	3.2	2,491	2,483	17,814	17,182	NM	NM	331	323
East North Central	**90,135**	**84,624**	**6.5**	**71,916**	**68,835**	**17,305**	**14,910**	**81**	**77**	**834**	**803**
Illinois	20,600	19,019	8.3	4,468	5,565	15,686	13,045	NM	NM	440	404
Indiana	23,405	21,609	8.3	22,685	20,705	673	861	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	13,603	12,804	6.2	13,354	12,565	73	80	37	34	NM	NM
Ohio	22,934	22,300	2.8	22,014	21,331	870	923	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	9,593	8,891	7.9	9,393	8,669	3	*	NM	NM	190	214
West North Central	**60,057**	**56,013**	**7.2**	**59,057**	**55,290**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**937**	**654**
Iowa	9,135	8,862	3.1	8,913	8,625	NM	NM	NM	NM	180	195
Kansas	8,938	8,827	1.3	8,938	8,827	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	8,617	7,802	10.5	7,965	7,465	--	--	--	--	652	337
Missouri	17,185	14,473	18.7	17,133	14,409	--	--	21	28	NM	NM
Nebraska	4,910	4,861	1.0	4,899	4,851	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	10,365	10,262	1.0	10,302	10,187	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	907	928	-2.2	907	928	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**68,127**	**65,620**	**3.8**	**54,285**	**53,172**	**13,034**	**11,612**	**NM**	**NM**	**797**	**824**
Delaware	803	512	56.8	--	--	791	501	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	9,995	9,733	2.7	9,166	8,879	784	796	--	--	44	59
Georgia	13,017	13,294	-2.1	12,832	13,101	--	--	--	--	184	193
Maryland	4,849	4,083	18.8	--	--	4,790	4,083	--	--	60	--
North Carolina	11,976	11,058	8.3	11,183	10,304	619	549	NM	NM	163	196
South Carolina	5,755	5,787	-.6	5,651	5,674	--	--	--	--	104	114
Virginia	6,017	5,856	2.8	4,667	4,780	1,234	966	--	1	116	110
West Virginia	15,715	15,295	2.7	10,785	10,436	4,816	4,718	--	--	113	142
East South Central	**42,493**	**41,087**	**3.4**	**39,598**	**38,503**	**2,519**	**2,177**	**NM**	**NM**	**367**	**399**
Alabama	13,610	11,599	17.3	13,444	11,466	45	31	--	--	121	102
Kentucky	16,036	16,416	-2.3	14,387	14,270	1,649	2,146	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	3,871	2,384	62.4	3,044	2,384	825	--	--	--	2	--
Tennessee	8,976	10,688	-16.0	8,723	10,383	--	--	NM	NM	244	297
West South Central	**60,506**	**57,221**	**5.7**	**39,950**	**39,460**	**19,413**	**16,774**	**--**	**--**	**1,142**	**987**
Arkansas	4,724	5,394	-12.4	4,685	5,385	--	--	--	--	39	10
Louisiana	5,991	5,709	4.9	2,789	2,791	3,187	2,911	--	--	16	7
Oklahoma	8,938	8,282	7.9	8,450	7,785	373	378	--	--	115	119
Texas	40,852	37,836	8.0	24,026	23,499	15,854	13,484	--	--	972	852
Mountain	**45,864**	**45,723**	**.3**	**41,230**	**41,153**	**4,443**	**4,405**	**--**	**--**	**191**	**165**
Arizona	7,443	7,743	-3.9	7,378	7,697	--	--	--	--	64	46
Colorado	7,777	7,720	.7	7,719	7,666	58	54	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	4,146	4,245	-2.3	129	105	4,017	4,140	--	--	--	--
Nevada	2,613	3,156	-17.2	2,613	3,156	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	6,824	6,120	11.5	6,824	6,120	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	6,499	6,263	3.8	6,275	6,031	204	211	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	10,545	10,462	.8	10,291	10,378	163	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**4,243**	**3,826**	**10.9**	**875**	**959**	**3,298**	**2,793**	**NM**	**NM**	**67**	**72**
California	359	434	-17.3	--	--	300	371	--	--	60	64
Oregon	878	959	-8.5	875	959	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	3,006	2,432	23.6	--	--	2,999	2,422	NM	NM	5	8
Pacific Noncontiguous	**558**	**514**	**8.7**	**80**	**83**	**416**	**372**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	80	83	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	300	262	14.4	--	--	291	254	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**401,578**	**383,312**	**4.8**	**310,618**	**300,955**	**85,879**	**77,703**	**198**	**198**	**4,884**	**4,457**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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, May 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	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**946**	**1,271**	**-25.5**	**333**	**138**	**499**	**993**	**33**	**32**	**82**	**108**
Connecticut	29	201	-85.5	NM	NM	26	197	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	135	143	-5.7	--	--	71	48	*	1	64	94
Massachusetts	434	778	-44.2	NM	NM	384	747	24	20	NM	NM
New Hampshire	340	138	146.8	316	132	18	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,130**	**1,953**	**9.1**	**1,010**	**1,099**	**835**	**763**	**NM**	**NM**	**279**	**85**
New Jersey	247	77	221.9	4	32	18	33	NM	NM	224	11
New York	1,602	1,590	.8	1,001	1,049	573	516	NM	NM	24	20
Pennsylvania	281	286	-1.8	5	18	244	214	NM	NM	30	54
East North Central	**323**	**420**	**-23.2**	**266**	**333**	**18**	**13**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	14	12	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	88	126	-30.4	86	119	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	75	104	-28.1	74	103	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	74	79	-5.6	71	77	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	59	86	-31.6	26	25	2	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**259**	**226**	**14.3**	**248**	**215**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	69	33	107.8	69	33	--	--	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	150	79	89.4	142	72	7	6	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	17	92	-81.1	17	92	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	5	6	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	1	2	-61.9	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**7,036**	**7,048**	**-.2**	**6,201**	**6,302**	**496**	**464**	**NM**	**NM**	**337**	**278**
Delaware	121	52	133.4	9	18	6	7	--	--	106	27
District of Columbia	6	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	5,855	6,266	-6.6	5,492	5,966	335	259	--	--	28	41
Georgia	228	193	17.9	90	59	NM	NM	NM	NM	135	132
Maryland	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	107	179	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	133	109	22.0	97	69	NM	NM	NM	NM	34	39
South Carolina	60	54	11.3	36	27	--	--	NM	NM	23	26
Virginia	481	159	202.3	438	133	31	12	NM	NM	10	13
West Virginia	38	32	20.6	32	25	7	6	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**695**	**145**	**380.2**	**197**	**76**	**453**	**27**	**NM**	**NM**	**44**	**42**
Alabama	123	77	59.1	79	16	10	25	--	--	34	36
Kentucky	468	27	1634.5	26	26	443	1	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	29	10	197.0	23	7	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	74	30	143.3	70	27	--	--	--	--	4	3
West South Central	**1,030**	**615**	**67.5**	**711**	**40**	**264**	**544**	**NM**	**NM**	**55**	**31**
Arkansas	6	31	-80.6	5	30	--	--	--	--	1	1
Louisiana	523	300	74.7	287	3	229	294	--	--	7	3
Oklahoma	10	8	30.7	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	7	5
Texas	491	277	77.4	416	4	35	251	NM	NM	40	22
Mountain	**154**	**129**	**19.0**	**44**	**25**	**108**	**99**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	13	9	53.9	13	8	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	2	1	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	106	98	8.5	NM	NM	106	98	--	--	--	--
Nevada	5	3	38.2	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	9	7	19.0	7	3	2	1	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	9	3	246.1	9	2	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**473**	**417**	**13.5**	**20**	**11**	**240**	**294**	**NM**	**NM**	**213**	**112**
California	463	409	13.2	15	9	238	293	NM	NM	210	106
Oregon	5	2	132.2	5	1	--	--	NM	NM	--	1
Washington	NM	NM	--	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,253**	**1,283**	**-2.3**	**1,008**	**1,069**	**219**	**195**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	116	123	-6.1	107	116	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	1,138	1,159	-1.9	901	953	218	194	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**14,299**	**13,506**	**5.9**	**10,039**	**9,307**	**3,140**	**3,400**	**46**	**45**	**1,075**	**754**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**11,374**	**7,343**	**54.9**	**1,808**	**258**	**8,558**	**6,237**	**NM**	**NM**	**731**	**682**
Connecticut	1,980	1,709	15.9	NM	NM	1,933	1,688	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	1,927	687	180.6	--	--	1,436	149	4	4	487	534
Massachusetts	5,698	4,646	22.6	218	23	5,163	4,398	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,631	241	576.4	1,539	212	18	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	7	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**19,907**	**8,589**	**131.8**	**7,059**	**4,599**	**12,015**	**3,500**	**NM**	**NM**	**752**	**459**
New Jersey	2,174	322	574.7	182	90	1,619	171	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	13,084	6,659	96.5	6,857	4,483	6,008	2,009	NM	NM	148	139
Pennsylvania	4,648	1,608	189.1	NM	NM	4,388	1,319	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**3,499**	**2,039**	**71.6**	**1,680**	**1,596**	**1,474**	**151**	**NM**	**NM**	**324**	**286**
Illinois	1,511	203	645.1	NM	NM	1,450	148	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	407	495	-17.7	338	454	6	*	NM	NM	61	39
Michigan	704	702	.3	687	697	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	456	272	67.6	426	269	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	421	367	14.7	187	139	4	2	NM	NM	220	224
West North Central	**1,559**	**1,571**	**-.8**	**1,497**	**1,536**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	584	541	7.8	583	541	--	--	--	--	1	*
Minnesota	626	420	48.9	592	399	17	8	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	149	506	-70.6	147	506	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	35	23	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	16	5	246.7	16	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**34,831**	**27,723**	**25.6**	**25,693**	**23,942**	**7,408**	**2,276**	**178**	**32**	**1,551**	**1,474**
Delaware	1,492	512	191.6	62	115	1,221	253	--	--	209	144
District of Columbia	106	92	15.8	--	--	106	92	--	--	--	--
Florida	22,115	21,856	1.2	20,808	20,933	1,172	729	--	--	NM	NM
Georgia	1,198	1,034	15.9	305	251	NM	NM	NM	NM	744	747
Maryland	3,430	1,084	216.5	NM	NM	3,391	1,062	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	1,074	671	60.2	636	457	171	12	NM	NM	265	200
South Carolina	435	277	57.2	277	141	21	--	NM	NM	136	136
Virginia	4,748	2,041	132.7	3,395	1,876	1,135	83	170	28	NM	NM
West Virginia	232	158	47.3	175	147	45	11	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**2,632**	**645**	**308.3**	**1,255**	**448**	**1,145**	**35**	**NM**	**NM**	**228**	**160**
Alabama	408	283	44.1	226	133	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	1,311	112	1069.1	181	104	1,130	9	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	471	45	936.0	442	30	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	441	204	116.7	406	182	NM	NM	--	--	32	22
West South Central	**5,299**	**3,125**	**69.6**	**2,333**	**204**	**2,485**	**2,722**	**NM**	**NM**	**478**	**197**
Arkansas	187	134	39.9	179	131	--	--	--	--	8	2
Louisiana	2,262	1,390	62.8	964	40	1,247	1,329	--	--	52	21
Oklahoma	210	35	493.4	176	9	--	--	NM	NM	33	26
Texas	2,640	1,566	68.5	1,015	23	1,238	1,394	NM	NM	385	148
Mountain	**709**	**794**	**-10.8**	**201**	**180**	**489**	**595**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	NM	NM	--	36	46	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	21	23	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	*	-13.2	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	483	592	-18.4	NM	NM	481	592	--	--	--	--
Nevada	19	22	-13.8	19	22	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	40	17	2	3	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	34	33	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**2,011**	**1,997**	**.7**	**127**	**51**	**1,272**	**1,408**	**NM**	**NM**	**611**	**538**
California	1,877	1,916	-2.0	43	39	1,267	1,400	NM	NM	566	477
Oregon	81	13	534.7	78	9	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Washington	NM	NM	--	7	3	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**6,034**	**6,021**	**.2**	**4,992**	**5,283**	**802**	**663**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	5,363	5,285	1.5	4,434	4,581	796	662	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**87,854**	**59,848**	**46.8**	**46,646**	**38,099**	**35,668**	**17,598**	**602**	**253**	**4,937**	**3,899**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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, May 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	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**22,246**	**28,578**	**-22.2**	**15**	**232**	**20,395**	**26,132**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,656**	**1,985**
Connecticut	3,319	5,934	-44.1	--	--	3,184	5,751	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	4,785	7,087	-32.5	--	--	3,449	5,589	NM	NM	1,335	1,498
Massachusetts	12,245	11,533	6.2	12	190	11,914	10,872	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	39	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	1,852	3,925	-52.8	--	--	1,848	3,920	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	3	3	13.3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**27,861**	**36,753**	**-24.2**	**7,524**	**7,319**	**18,285**	**25,611**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,760**	**3,466**
New Jersey	8,407	10,140	-17.1	15	72	7,681	7,739	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	17,006	23,921	-28.9	7,508	7,245	8,694	15,884	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	2,448	2,691	-9.0	NM	NM	1,911	1,987	NM	NM	431	561
East North Central	**13,019**	**20,070**	**-35.1**	**3,089**	**3,658**	**9,042**	**12,149**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	1,548	6,782	-77.2	149	108	1,116	3,638	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	2,885	1,882	53.3	1,543	499	1,197	717	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	6,701	9,261	-27.6	669	1,874	5,835	7,137	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	NM	NM	--	203	461	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	1,238	1,425	-13.2	525	715	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**3,639**	**4,843**	**-24.9**	**2,530**	**3,513**	**674**	**713**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	246	486	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	945	1,317	-28.2	922	1,290	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	NM	NM	--	254	286	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	1,289	1,540	-16.3	904	1,100	380	390	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	193	294	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	10	58	-82.1	10	58	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**60,966**	**61,384**	**-.7**	**46,716**	**47,715**	**13,178**	**12,057**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,025**	**1,556**
Delaware	356	1,021	-65.1	15	6	341	1,015	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	50,938	45,929	10.9	44,038	39,984	6,474	5,077	NM	NM	NM	NM
Georgia	2,816	3,795	-25.8	697	1,566	1,790	1,828	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	1,327	918	44.5	NM	NM	1,293	867	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	3,155	2,815	12.1	503	1,292	2,633	1,502	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	1,211	4,620	-73.8	1,110	3,946	89	585	NM	NM	10	87
Virginia	1,022	2,133	-52.1	349	919	468	1,084	11	20	NM	NM
West Virginia	NM	NM	--	4	1	90	98	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**15,053**	**26,063**	**-42.2**	**11,272**	**21,296**	**1,824**	**1,762**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,932**	**2,984**
Alabama	5,783	9,599	-39.8	3,869	6,491	736	953	--	--	1,178	2,155
Kentucky	NM	NM	--	259	319	43	227	*	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	8,694	15,531	-44.0	7,117	14,486	1,045	523	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	NM	NM	--	27	--	--	58	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**200,401**	**195,273**	**2.6**	**66,744**	**72,668**	**100,102**	**85,942**	**1,406**	**358**	**32,149**	**36,305**
Arkansas	2,731	2,172	25.7	399	1,323	2,068	634	NM	NM	NM	NM
Louisiana	30,241	36,808	-17.8	14,467	22,375	4,260	3,841	1,007	27	10,508	10,565
Oklahoma	14,415	13,232	8.9	11,792	12,212	2,203	665	NM	NM	399	329
Texas	153,015	143,062	7.0	40,085	36,759	91,572	80,801	NM	NM	20,982	25,199
Mountain	**26,604**	**28,239**	**-5.8**	**14,633**	**17,534**	**11,099**	**9,697**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	8,698	9,152	-5.0	3,281	4,640	5,408	4,500	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	5,999	5,926	1.2	3,635	3,558	2,254	2,251	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	42	32	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	16	23	-29.2	8	7	3	6	--	--	5	10
Nevada	6,869	7,388	-7.0	3,872	4,881	2,997	2,507	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	3,151	3,352	-6.0	2,682	2,942	285	202	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	1,265	1,563	-19.1	1,072	1,386	36	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	42	88	40	129	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**43,479**	**49,559**	**-12.3**	**5,610**	**6,015**	**29,435**	**34,685**	**960**	**1,069**	**7,474**	**7,791**
California	40,645	46,072	-11.8	5,234	5,304	27,383	32,543	925	1,045	7,103	7,181
Oregon	1,928	2,471	-22.0	90	388	1,525	1,608	NM	NM	309	465
Washington	905	1,016	-10.9	285	323	527	533	NM	NM	62	145
Pacific Noncontiguous	**3,482**	**3,324**	**4.8**	**2,615**	**2,433**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	3,482	3,324	4.8	2,615	2,433	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**416,749**	**454,088**	**-8.2**	**160,746**	**182,382**	**204,036**	**208,747**	**3,293**	**2,606**	**48,673**	**60,353**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May
(Thousand Mcf)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**109,665**	**128,444**	**-14.6**	**101**	**657**	**100,086**	**117,207**	**997**	**1,428**	**8,481**	**9,153**
Connecticut	15,954	23,350	-31.7	--	--	15,182	22,368	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	27,009	35,282	-23.4	--	--	19,902	28,100	NM	NM	7,107	7,182
Massachusetts	52,515	47,815	9.8	93	563	51,087	45,168	865	1,261	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	1	80	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	13,937	21,597	-35.5	--	--	13,915	21,570	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	8	13	-39.9	8	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**138,216**	**187,150**	**-26.1**	**27,467**	**34,494**	**99,296**	**132,660**	**1,773**	**2,182**	**9,681**	**17,813**
New Jersey	40,582	54,599	-25.7	94	308	35,716	42,315	NM	NM	4,228	11,283
New York	86,223	119,343	-27.8	27,364	34,178	55,112	80,646	NM	NM	3,117	3,790
Pennsylvania	11,411	13,208	-13.6	NM	NM	8,469	9,700	NM	NM	2,336	2,740
East North Central	**77,206**	**103,489**	**-25.4**	**18,931**	**22,523**	**51,033**	**69,031**	**NM**	**NM**	**6,404**	**10,977**
Illinois	13,496	25,626	-47.3	NM	NM	9,675	18,179	NM	NM	2,353	4,753
Indiana	9,731	14,054	-30.8	4,882	4,322	3,854	6,160	NM	NM	968	3,544
Michigan	40,328	51,647	-21.9	6,051	9,894	32,632	40,445	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	3,763	3,910	-3.8	1,215	2,295	2,298	1,295	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	9,888	8,251	19.8	5,785	3,913	2,574	2,951	NM	NM	1,378	1,205
West North Central	**21,828**	**25,797**	**-15.4**	**14,038**	**17,899**	**3,841**	**4,256**	**NM**	**NM**	**3,108**	**2,553**
Iowa	2,620	3,696	-29.1	1,430	2,260	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	5,377	5,509	-2.4	4,295	5,370	--	--	NM	NM	1,057	113
Minnesota	5,942	5,541	7.2	2,344	1,297	2,022	2,336	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	6,806	9,613	-29.2	4,935	7,608	1,816	1,920	28	50	NM	NM
Nebraska	901	1,084	-16.8	862	1,019	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	1	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	173	344	-49.8	173	344	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**244,683**	**247,256**	**-1.0**	**182,247**	**184,329**	**55,483**	**53,866**	**NM**	**NM**	**6,404**	**8,597**
Delaware	3,059	5,250	-41.7	97	28	2,962	5,222	--	--	*	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	193,059	187,295	3.1	167,440	161,528	23,093	21,358	NM	NM	2,365	4,237
Georgia	13,388	13,042	2.7	1,774	3,839	9,776	6,342	--	--	1,838	2,861
Maryland	3,623	4,006	-9.6	NM	NM	3,429	3,878	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	11,589	12,743	-9.1	2,777	2,867	8,687	9,778	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	6,543	13,985	-53.2	5,716	10,821	772	2,792	NM	NM	46	363
Virginia	12,365	9,934	24.5	4,424	5,229	6,367	3,870	368	268	1,206	567
West Virginia	1,057	1,000	5.7	17	14	396	628	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**88,562**	**138,598**	**-36.1**	**66,783**	**112,629**	**10,635**	**11,631**	**NM**	**NM**	**10,909**	**13,778**
Alabama	35,934	48,790	-26.3	24,980	37,714	4,850	1,626	--	--	6,104	9,450
Kentucky	2,155	3,502	-38.5	1,218	1,774	226	647	97	395	NM	NM
Mississippi	47,627	84,712	-43.8	38,745	72,998	5,371	9,004	NM	NM	3,459	2,652
Tennessee	2,846	1,594	78.6	1,841	142	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**837,196**	**867,122**	**-3.5**	**240,549**	**298,778**	**412,425**	**384,601**	**4,320**	**1,850**	**179,902**	**181,893**
Arkansas	12,528	9,260	35.3	1,943	4,783	9,085	3,401	NM	NM	1,489	1,064
Louisiana	143,100	164,921	-13.2	59,592	93,268	19,060	14,238	2,774	137	61,673	57,277
Oklahoma	60,073	66,912	-10.2	48,069	57,963	9,798	6,837	NM	NM	2,104	1,989
Texas	621,495	626,028	-.7	130,945	142,763	374,483	360,125	1,432	1,577	114,636	121,564
Mountain	**125,325**	**130,412**	**-3.9**	**64,346**	**71,204**	**56,728**	**53,384**	**NM**	**NM**	**3,680**	**5,204**
Arizona	40,935	40,013	2.3	13,175	15,938	27,709	24,024	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	26,865	28,556	-5.9	16,401	16,771	9,913	11,188	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	89	464	NM	NM	--	--	750	1,252
Montana	101	75	35.4	58	9	3	11	--	--	40	55
Nevada	34,079	37,463	-9.0	17,306	21,641	16,773	15,822	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	12,904	13,920	-7.3	10,738	11,127	1,255	1,309	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	6,657	5,257	26.6	5,817	4,520	55	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	2,514	2,866	-12.3	761	735	589	483	--	--	1,164	1,648
Pacific Contiguous	**284,323**	**293,802**	**-3.2**	**41,107**	**44,670**	**201,172**	**205,580**	**4,243**	**5,364**	**37,801**	**38,188**
California	244,427	253,531	-3.6	33,116	32,452	171,483	180,641	4,047	4,973	35,781	35,465
Oregon	23,054	25,133	-8.3	3,346	7,899	18,086	15,508	NM	NM	1,600	1,680
Washington	16,842	15,138	11.3	4,644	4,319	11,603	9,431	NM	NM	420	1,043
Pacific Noncontiguous	**18,506**	**17,330**	**6.8**	**14,295**	**12,947**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**4,212**	**4,382**
Alaska	18,506	17,330	6.8	14,295	12,947	--	--	--	--	4,212	4,382
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**1,945,511**	**2,139,400**	**-9.1**	**669,865**	**800,131**	**990,699**	**1,032,217**	**14,365**	**14,514**	**270,583**	**292,537**

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May 2003

Period	Electric Power Sector[1]		Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Coal (Thousand Tons)[2]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[3]	Coal (Thousand Tons)[2]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[3]	Coal (Thousand Tons)[2]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[3]
1990	**156,166**	**83,970**	**156,166**	**83,970**	**NA**	**NA**
1991	**157,876**	**75,343**	**157,876**	**75,343**	**NA**	**NA**
1992	**154,130**	**72,183**	**154,130**	**72,183**	**NA**	**NA**
1993	**111,341**	**62,890**	**111,341**	**62,890**	**NA**	**NA**
1994	**126,897**	**63,333**	**126,897**	**63,333**	**NA**	**NA**
1995	**126,304**	**50,821**	**126,304**	**50,821**	**NA**	**NA**
1996	**114,623**	**48,146**	**114,623**	**48,146**	**NA**	**NA**
1997	**98,826**	**51,138**	**98,826**	**51,138**	**NA**	**NA**
1998	**120,501**	**56,591**	**120,501**	**56,591**	**NA**	**NA**
1999	**141,604**	**54,109**	**129,041**	**46,169**	**NA**	**NA**
2000	**102,296**	**40,932**	**90,115**	**30,502**	**12,180**	**10,430**
2001						
January	96,545	43,775	84,903	30,795	11,642	12,980
February	98,220	48,775	85,978	33,129	12,242	15,646
March	109,154	46,450	94,153	32,362	15,000	14,088
April	118,523	47,365	102,133	31,896	16,390	15,469
May	127,521	53,681	108,452	35,068	19,069	18,613
June	126,683	53,707	106,987	35,436	19,696	18,270
July	119,005	55,374	101,131	36,415	17,874	18,958
August	113,066	48,209	95,495	32,447	17,571	15,762
September	115,750	51,369	98,028	33,640	17,722	17,729
October	126,747	53,675	107,154	34,488	19,593	19,187
November	135,428	55,161	114,684	35,237	20,744	19,924
December	138,496	57,031	117,147	37,308	21,349	19,723
2002						
January	140,236	55,641	116,501	33,516	23,735	22,125
February	144,073	53,279	118,994	32,501	25,079	20,779
March	147,401	49,495	121,854	29,702	25,548	19,792
April	151,092	48,301	124,147	29,729	26,945	18,572
May	154,676	48,669	126,581	30,526	28,095	18,143
June	151,526	50,347	123,424	31,086	28,102	19,261
July	142,105	45,111	115,886	28,688	26,220	16,422
August	133,012	44,503	111,934	29,294	21,078	15,209
September	135,421	41,916	109,678	27,003	25,743	14,913
October	141,758	43,226	115,101	28,112	26,657	15,114
November	144,979	43,944	118,482	29,040	26,496	14,905
December	142,026	44,837	116,409	30,641	25,617	14,196
2003						
January	135,771	38,051	113,149	26,778	22,622	11,272
February	128,828	36,713	105,537	26,027	23,291	10,686
March	131,162	42,385	107,941	26,132	23,222	16,253
April	138,895	45,681	113,077	29,077	25,818	16,604
May	143,884	50,339	115,634	29,429	28,250	20,911

[1] The electric power sector comprises electricity only and combined-heat-and-power plants with the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity or electricity and heat to the public.
[2] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite.
[3] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
NA = Not available.
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Prior to 2001 values represent December end-of-month stocks. For 2001 forward values represent end-of-month stocks.•Values for 2002 and 2003 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.•Values for 2001 and prior years are final. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

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

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**1,523**	**1,241**	**22.7**	**286**	**311**	**1,237**	**930**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	936	534	75.3	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	587	708	-17.1	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**7,365**	**8,862**	**-16.9**	**1,590**	**1,665**	**5,775**	**7,197**
New Jersey	920	797	15.4	W	W	W	W
New York	969	1,168	-17.1	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	5,476	6,896	-20.6	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**38,846**	**40,078**	**-3.1**	**29,690**	**33,328**	**9,156**	**6,750**
Illinois	10,623	8,056	31.9	W	W	W	W
Indiana	9,652	10,130	-4.7	W	W	W	W
Michigan	7,920	10,050	-21.2	W	W	W	W
Ohio	6,288	6,996	-10.1	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	4,363	4,846	-10.0	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**23,286**	**22,836**	**2.0**	**23,286**	**22,836**	**0**	**0**
Iowa	4,109	4,113	-.1	W	W	W	W
Kansas	5,174	5,177	-.1	W	W	W	W
Minnesota	2,164	1,841	17.5	W	W	W	W
Missouri	7,348	7,327	.3	W	W	W	W
Nebraska	2,714	2,598	4.5	W	W	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	1,777	1,780	-.2	W	W	W	W
South Atlantic	**23,792**	**30,819**	**-22.8**	**19,411**	**26,196**	**4,381**	**4,623**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	1,848	2,021	-8.6	W	W	W	W
Florida	4,258	5,111	-16.7	W	W	W	W
Georgia	2,891	6,045	-52.2	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	5,129	6,220	-17.5	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	3,044	3,445	-11.6	W	W	W	W
Virginia	2,008	2,930	-31.5	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	4,613	5,047	-8.6	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**13,705**	**14,672**	**-6.6**	**12,885**	**13,021**	**820**	**1,650**
Alabama	2,789	3,096	-9.9	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	6,961	7,557	-7.9	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	1,104	1,798	-38.6	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	2,851	2,220	28.4	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**21,205**	**21,673**	**-2.2**	**15,954**	**16,234**	**5,251**	**5,439**
Arkansas	2,577	2,524	2.1	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	3,438	3,894	-11.7	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	4,171	4,701	-11.3	W	W	W	W
Texas	11,018	10,556	4.4	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**12,812**	**13,116**	**-2.3**	**12,249**	**12,537**	**562**	**579**
Arizona	2,966	3,085	-3.9	W	W	W	W
Colorado	2,665	3,040	-12.3	W	W	W	W
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana, New Mexico[2]	1,373	1,381	-.6	W	W	W	W
Nevada	904	663	36.3	W	W	W	W
Utah	3,188	3,510	-9.2	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	1,716	1,437	19.4	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**1,351**	**1,379**	**-2.0**	**283**	**452**	**1,068**	**927**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	1,351	1,379	-2.0	W	W	W	W
U.S. Total	**143,884**	**154,676**	**-7.0**	**115,634**	**126,581**	**28,250**	**28,095**

[1] The electric power sector comprises electricity only and combined-heat-and-power plants with the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity or electricity and heat to the public.
[2] Individual states' data cannot be provided in order to protect confidentiality.
[3] Pacific Contiguous and Pacific Non-Contiguous were aggregated to Pacific to protect Census Division proprietary information.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**3,275**	**4,020**	**-18.6**	**535**	**643**	**2,739**	**3,378**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	2,211	2,274	-2.8	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	1,063	1,746	-39.1	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**8,927**	**8,901**	**.3**	**3,324**	**3,144**	**5,603**	**5,757**
New Jersey	745	1,899	-60.8	W	W	W	W
New York	5,746	6,223	-7.7	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	2,436	779	212.7	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**3,035**	**4,625**	**-34.4**	**1,874**	**2,778**	**1,161**	**1,847**
Illinois	1,070	1,859	-42.4	W	W	W	W
Indiana	252	352	-28.6	W	W	W	W
Michigan	1,015	1,697	-40.2	W	W	W	W
Ohio	391	409	-4.3	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	307	309	-.5	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**1,834**	**2,016**	**-9.0**	**1,825**	**2,007**	**8**	**9**
Iowa	92	105	-13.1	W	W	W	W
Kansas	771	836	-7.7	W	W	W	W
Minnesota	320	263	21.7	W	W	W	W
Missouri	310	402	-23.0	W	W	W	W
Nebraska	214	240	-10.9	W	W	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	127	170	-25.0	W	W	W	W
South Atlantic	**17,280**	**17,415**	**-.8**	**13,867**	**13,483**	**3,413**	**3,932**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	2,205	2,512	-12.2	W	W	W	W
Florida	10,602	9,982	6.2	W	W	W	W
Georgia	779	1,018	-23.5	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	807	922	-12.5	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	736	616	19.5	W	W	W	W
Virginia	2,032	2,282	-11.0	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	119	82	44.8	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**8,343**	**2,256**	**269.9**	**1,892**	**1,679**	**6,451**	**577**
Alabama	94	203	-53.6	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	6,632	759	773.5	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	982	600	63.7	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	635	694	-8.5	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**3,527**	**4,595**	**-23.2**	**2,741**	**3,409**	**786**	**1,186**
Arkansas	158	332	-52.5	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	1,245	1,416	-12.1	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	415	519	-20.1	W	W	W	W
Texas	1,710	2,328	-26.6	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**1,198**	**1,307**	**-8.4**	**1,089**	**1,235**	**108**	**72**
Arizona	442	481	-8.1	W	W	W	W
Colorado	166	214	-22.3	W	W	W	W
Idaho	*	*	-34.9	W	W	W	W
Montana, New Mexico[2]	158	143	10.9	W	W	W	W
Nevada	376	389	-3.5	W	W	W	W
Utah	33	39	-13.8	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	21	41	-48.2	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**2,921**	**3,533**	**-17.3**	**2,282**	**2,147**	**639**	**1,386**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	2,921	3,533	-17.3	W	W	W	W
U.S. Total	**50,339**	**48,669**	**3.4**	**29,429**	**30,526**	**20,911**	**18,143**

[1] The electric power sector comprises electricity only and combined-heat-and-power plants with the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity or electricity and heat to the public.
[2] Individual states' data cannot be provided in order to protect confidentiality.
[3] Pacific Contiguous and Pacific Non-Contiguous were aggregated to Pacific to protect Census Division proprietary information.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
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 April 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2001											
January	67,470	122.33	24.73	.92	17,891	457.74	28.61	1.10	134,549	920.74	214.12
February	57,397	123.88	25.10	.98	10,225	441.42	27.71	1.24	114,039	694.66	189.05
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
Total	**762,815**	**123.15**	**24.68**	**.89**	**124,618**	**369.27**	**23.20**	**1.42**	**2,152,366**	**448.65**	**173.04**
2002[4]											
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
Total	**880,060**	**125.32**	**25.85**	**.94**	**121,084**	**336.27**	**20.90**	**1.62**	**5,433,655**	**354.69**	**183.83**
2003											
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
March	72,055	128.55	26.33	.98	19,781	546.20	34.25	1.16	355,470	706.93	260.96
April	68,263	131.13	27.11	1.01	11,870	434.36	27.22	1.37	357,460	519.76	218.22
Total	**281,472**	**128.11**	**26.31**	**1.04**	**61,692**	**487.70**	**30.49**	**1.19**	**1,393,889**	**591.14**	**231.67**
Year to Date											
2001	**249,502**	**123.15**	**24.79**	**.91**	**49,099**	**427.30**	**26.82**	**1.23**	**568,462**	**676.98**	**193.86**
2002	**286,133**	**126.30**	**25.81**	**.97**	**32,625**	**276.61**	**17.12**	**1.76**	**1,560,042**	**315.59**	**169.28**
2003	**281,472**	**128.11**	**26.31**	**1.04**	**61,692**	**487.70**	**30.49**	**1.19**	**1,393,889**	**591.14**	**231.67**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in April											
2002	**799,446**	**124.29**	**25.05**	**.92**	**108,144**	**315.19**	**19.72**	**1.61**	**3,143,946**	**341.34**	**165.44**
2003	**875,399**	**125.90**	**26.01**	**.97**	**150,150**	**411.51**	**25.66**	**1.41**	**5,267,502**	**427.40**	**203.20**

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

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 April 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2001											
January	67,470	122.33	24.73	.92	17,891	457.74	28.61	1.10	134,549	920.74	214.12
February	57,397	123.88	25.10	.98	10,225	441.42	27.71	1.24	114,039	694.66	189.05
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
Total	**762,815**	**123.15**	**24.68**	**.89**	**124,618**	**369.27**	**23.20**	**1.42**	**2,152,366**	**448.65**	**173.04**
2002											
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
Total	**687,747**	**121.81**	**24.74**	**.87**	**77,194**	**325.13**	**20.35**	**1.68**	**1,640,650**	**367.02**	**153.50**
2003											
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
March	55,723	123.78	25.27	.91	13,329	517.90	32.67	1.19	93,978	728.35	193.44
April	51,776	129.11	26.84	.93	7,444	411.25	25.75	1.48	101,409	545.13	175.34
Total	**218,935**	**124.80**	**25.68**	**.98**	**39,306**	**456.69**	**28.70**	**1.22**	**380,512**	**604.97**	**176.85**
Year to Date											
2001	**249,502**	**123.15**	**24.79**	**.91**	**49,099**	**427.30**	**26.82**	**1.23**	**568,462**	**676.98**	**193.86**
2002	**225,285**	**122.05**	**24.86**	**.91**	**19,975**	**273.35**	**17.00**	**1.80**	**435,650**	**337.98**	**144.38**
2003	**218,935**	**124.80**	**25.68**	**.98**	**39,306**	**456.69**	**28.70**	**1.22**	**380,512**	**604.97**	**176.85**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in April											
2002	**738,598**	**122.81**	**24.69**	**.89**	**95,494**	**319.53**	**20.04**	**1.60**	**2,019,553**	**360.12**	**157.57**
2003	**681,397**	**122.70**	**25.00**	**.89**	**96,525**	**389.38**	**24.44**	**1.47**	**1,585,513**	**431.57**	**163.86**

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

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•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: 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 April 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars /ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars / barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2002											
January	14,957	140.93	29.31	1.2	3,305	276.92	17.09	1.5	192,296	294.76	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[R]	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
Total	**177,921**	**135.70**	**29.55**	**1.2**	**38,615**	**360.15**	**22.10**	**1.5**	**2,803,711**	**354.61**	**233.94**
2003											
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
March	15,205	144.53	29.86	1.2	5,885	618.01	38.39	1.0	191,721	683.27	369.23
April	15,443	137.29	27.85	1.3	4,072	486.58	30.64	1.0	178,886	508.49	284.55
Total	**58,612**	**139.25**	**28.32**	**1.2**	**20,425**	**553.08**	**34.32**	**1.1**	**729,950**	**589.41**	**327.00**
Year to Date											
2002	**56,154**	**141.26**	**29.11**	**1.2**	**10,549**	**280.28**	**17.20**	**1.7**	**791,554**	**314.83**	**214.74**
2003	**58,612**	**139.25**	**28.32**	**1.2**	**20,425**	**553.08**	**34.32**	**1.1**	**729,950**	**589.41**	**327.00**

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

R = Revised.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Data for 2002 are preliminary.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•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 April 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars /ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars / barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2002											
January	41	W	W	2.2	19	W	W	*	588	327.67	318.17
February	34	W	W	2.2	8	W	W	*	646	283.36	290.32
March	35	W	W	2.2	5	W	W	--	1,715	342.11	314.27
April	35	W	W	2.5	0	--	--	--	1,228	368.12	303.53
May	32	W	W	2.5	11	W	W	*	593	379.26	294.56
June	28	W	W	2.4	3	W	W	--	887	362.48	301.26
July	32	W	W	3.8	4	W	W	*	3,281	174.93	182.94
August	36	W	W	4.3	13	W	W	--	3,595	151.99	168.08
September	31	W	W	2.0	0	--	--	--	2,692	126.17	144.49
October	30	W	W	2.0	0	--	--	--	609	386.59	291.76
November	34	W	W	2.4	10	W	W	*	524	382.74	287.98
December	31	W	W	2.5	19	W	W	--	531	420.43	321.27
Total	**399**	**W**	**W**	**2.6**	**91**	**W**	**W**	*	**16,889**	**240.99**	**241.81**
2003											
January	45	W	W	2.2	58	W	W	*	825	486.76	378.35
February	32	W	W	2.5	94	W	W	*	634	501.40	466.61
March	29	W	W	2.6	50	W	W	*	986	492.54	463.50
April	30	W	W	2.6	0	--	--	--	1,379	500.53	403.77
Total	**136**	**W**	**W**	**2.4**	**202**	**W**	**W**	*	**3,824**	**495.65**	**425.83**
Year to Date											
2002	**145**	**W**	**W**	**2.3**	**32**	**W**	**W**	*	**4,178**	**338.59**	**307.67**
2003	**136**	**W**	**W**	**2.4**	**202**	**W**	**W**	*	**3,824**	**495.65**	**425.83**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
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 April 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars /ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars / barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2002											
January	1,140	W	W	1.5	512	W	W	1.9	84,310	285.23	252.71
February	1,033	W	W	3.2	479	W	W	1.8	77,223	245.87	223.66
March	1,002	W	W	1.4	642	W	W	1.2	83,418	273.89	248.75
April	1,374	W	W	1.3	437	W	W	2.0	83,710	332.37	281.80
May	1,097	W	W	1.4	321	W	W	2.1	86,074	347.07	301.66
June	1,172	W	W	1.4	345	W	W	1.8	77,949	326.64	281.66
July	1,260	W	W	1.4	438	W	W	2.0	80,611	344.07	293.70
August	1,210	W	W	1.5	317	W	W	2.3	85,907	317.02	281.82
September	1,084	W	W	1.5	371	W	W	1.8	78,089	347.37	300.03
October	1,164	W	W	1.4	398	W	W	1.9	77,986	378.41	340.62
November	1,142	W	W	1.3	443	W	W	1.9	74,849	415.28	346.43
December	1,316	W	W	1.3	480	W	W	2.0	82,278	418.22	345.84
Total	**13,993**	**W**	**W**	**1.5**	**5,184**	**W**	**W**	**1.8**	**972,405**	**334.86**	**291.21**
2003											
January	871	W	W	1.3	397	W	W	1.5	66,559	492.57	412.85
February	806	W	W	1.2	490	W	W	2.3	68,474	550.26	463.47
March	1,098	W	W	1.6	517	W	W	2.4	68,784	749.66	584.10
April	1,014	W	W	1.6	354	W	W	3.2	75,787	511.02	417.30
Total	**3,789**	**W**	**W**	**1.5**	**1,759**	**W**	**W**	**2.3**	**279,603**	**576.78**	**471.28**
Year to Date											
2002	**4,549**	**W**	**W**	**1.8**	**2,070**	**W**	**W**	**1.7**	**328,661**	**285.17**	**252.59**
2003	**3,789**	**W**	**W**	**1.5**	**1,759**	**W**	**W**	**2.3**	**279,603**	**576.78**	**471.28**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
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.•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, April 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Percent Change	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002
New England	**816**	**775**	**5.4**	**128**	**63**	**679**	**708**	**--**	**--**	**10**	**4**
Connecticut	212	209	1.6	--	--	212	209	--	--	--	--
Maine	20	16	28.6	--	--	10	12	--	--	10	4
Massachusetts	499	488	2.3	43	--	457	488	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	85	63	35.8	85	63	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**4,110**	**3,766**	**9.1**	**209**	**163**	**3,826**	**3,482**	**--**	**--**	**75**	**121**
New Jersey	339	270	25.5	62	47	277	223	--	--	--	--
New York	754	602	25.3	68	42	627	494	--	--	59	65
Pennsylvania	3,017	2,894	4.2	79	74	2,922	2,765	--	--	16	56
East North Central	**14,400**	**13,817**	**4.2**	**11,262**	**10,812**	**2,841**	**2,718**	**18**	**21**	**278**	**265**
Illinois	3,413	3,928	-13.1	612	1,373	2,588	2,345	--	--	213	210
Indiana	4,320	3,640	18.7	4,210	3,488	111	152	--	--	--	--
Michigan	2,953	2,674	10.4	2,922	2,653	12	--	18	21	--	--
Ohio	2,085	1,768	17.9	1,933	1,520	130	221	--	--	22	27
Wisconsin	1,628	1,807	-9.9	1,585	1,779	--	--	--	--	44	28
West North Central	**7,467**	**10,990**	**-32.1**	**7,370**	**10,657**	**--**	**--**	**11**	**14**	**86**	**319**
Iowa	1,461	2,061	-29.1	1,376	1,742	--	--	--	--	86	319
Kansas	1,191	1,645	-27.6	1,191	1,645	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,635	1,371	19.3	1,635	1,371	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	1,082	3,118	-65.3	1,071	3,104	--	--	11	14	--	--
Nebraska	235	937	-74.9	235	937	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	1,693	1,679	.8	1,693	1,679	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	169	179	-5.6	169	179	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**14,314**	**11,975**	**19.5**	**11,428**	**9,517**	**2,770**	**2,293**	**--**	**--**	**116**	**166**
Delaware	171	149	15.1	--	--	171	149	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,933	1,932	*	1,822	1,753	110	179	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,804	2,877	-2.5	2,765	2,844	--	--	--	--	39	33
Maryland	883	769	14.8	--	--	883	769	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,797	1,768	58.3	2,651	1,619	114	89	--	--	32	59
South Carolina	1,072	1,234	-13.1	1,055	1,220	--	--	--	--	17	14
Virginia	1,213	804	50.8	872	522	324	262	--	--	16	20
West Virginia	3,440	2,442	40.8	2,262	1,558	1,167	845	--	--	11	40
East South Central	**9,289**	**7,813**	**18.9**	**8,594**	**7,307**	**550**	**353**	**--**	**--**	**145**	**152**
Alabama	2,390	1,911	25.1	2,381	1,905	9	6	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	3,381	2,383	41.9	3,068	2,383	313	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	580	777	-25.4	352	430	228	347	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,938	2,741	7.2	2,793	2,589	--	--	--	--	145	152
West South Central	**9,668**	**9,142**	**5.8**	**5,523**	**5,360**	**3,914**	**3,535**	**--**	**--**	**231**	**247**
Arkansas	961	1,456	-34.0	961	1,456	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	862	1,145	-24.7	300	468	561	677	--	--	1	--
Oklahoma	1,817	1,687	7.8	1,697	1,565	80	72	--	--	40	50
Texas	6,028	4,855	24.2	2,566	1,871	3,272	2,786	--	--	190	197
Mountain	**7,294**	**7,737**	**-5.7**	**7,000**	**7,398**	**263**	**315**	**--**	**--**	**31**	**24**
Arizona	1,168	1,032	13.2	1,137	1,008	--	--	--	--	31	24
Colorado	1,618	1,639	-1.2	1,618	1,639	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	627	935	-32.9	364	619	263	315	--	--	--	--
Nevada	346	291	19.0	346	291	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	640	616	3.9	640	616	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,224	1,288	-5.0	1,224	1,288	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	1,672	1,936	-13.7	1,672	1,936	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**846**	**924**	**-8.5**	**263**	**223**	**541**	**626**	**--**	**--**	**42**	**75**
California	81	112	-27.7	--	--	39	37	--	--	42	75
Oregon	263	223	17.9	263	223	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	502	590	-14.8	--	--	502	590	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**60**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**60**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**68,263**	**66,940**	**2.0**	**51,776**	**51,499**	**15,443**	**14,031**	**30**	**35**	**1,014**	**1,374**

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 April
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**2,735**	**2,393**	**14.3**	**511**	**444**	**2,190**	**1,930**	**--**	**--**	**35**	**18**
Connecticut	607	627	-3.1	--	--	607	627	--	--	--	--
Maine	84	74	14.5	--	--	50	55	--	--	35	18
Massachusetts	1,664	1,249	33.3	131	--	1,533	1,249	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	380	444	-14.6	380	444	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**15,676**	**16,852**	**-7.0**	**619**	**665**	**14,667**	**15,767**	**--**	**--**	**390**	**420**
New Jersey	1,082	969	11.7	172	146	910	822	--	--	--	--
New York	3,005	2,623	14.5	213	173	2,569	2,219	--	--	222	232
Pennsylvania	11,589	13,260	-12.6	233	346	11,187	12,726	--	--	168	188
East North Central	**64,442**	**60,898**	**5.8**	**49,879**	**49,082**	**13,673**	**10,671**	**85**	**99**	**805**	**1,046**
Illinois	15,727	15,705	.1	2,493	5,579	12,671	9,334	--	--	563	792
Indiana	17,028	17,823	-4.5	16,534	17,297	494	526	--	--	--	--
Michigan	8,289	8,365	-.9	8,191	8,266	12	--	85	99	--	--
Ohio	16,711	12,072	38.4	16,117	11,139	496	811	--	--	98	121
Wisconsin	6,688	6,934	-3.5	6,544	6,800	--	--	--	--	144	133
West North Central	**41,832**	**45,945**	**-9.0**	**41,588**	**45,335**	**--**	**--**	**51**	**46**	**193**	**563**
Iowa	6,625	7,049	-6.0	6,432	6,486	--	--	--	--	193	563
Kansas	5,843	7,154	-18.3	5,843	7,154	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	6,116	6,306	-3.0	6,116	6,306	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	11,266	12,605	-10.6	11,215	12,559	--	--	51	46	--	--
Nebraska	2,891	4,003	-27.8	2,891	4,003	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	8,424	8,111	3.9	8,424	8,111	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	667	716	-6.8	667	716	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**52,908**	**52,524**	**.7**	**41,917**	**42,330**	**10,444**	**9,446**	**--**	**--**	**547**	**749**
Delaware	611	369	65.4	--	--	611	369	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	7,276	7,924	-8.2	6,556	7,111	720	813	--	--	--	--
Georgia	10,640	10,727	-.8	10,532	10,615	--	--	--	--	107	112
Maryland	3,706	3,584	3.4	--	--	3,706	3,584	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	9,048	8,276	9.3	8,392	7,523	502	442	--	--	154	311
South Carolina	4,137	5,267	-21.5	4,061	5,196	--	--	--	--	76	71
Virginia	4,990	4,394	13.5	3,769	3,541	1,137	775	--	--	83	78
West Virginia	12,502	11,982	4.3	8,607	8,342	3,768	3,463	--	--	127	177
East South Central	**33,268**	**31,704**	**4.9**	**31,140**	**30,767**	**1,544**	**377**	**--**	**--**	**584**	**559**
Alabama	8,113	8,199	-1.1	8,070	8,169	43	30	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	12,749	11,375	12.1	11,800	11,375	949	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	2,120	1,882	12.6	1,569	1,535	552	347	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	10,285	10,247	.4	9,701	9,688	--	--	--	--	584	559
West South Central	**36,470**	**39,595**	**-7.9**	**23,424**	**24,906**	**12,112**	**13,827**	**--**	**--**	**933**	**862**
Arkansas	3,947	4,296	-8.1	3,947	4,296	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	2,665	5,339	-50.1	2,096	2,405	561	2,935	--	--	8	--
Oklahoma	6,763	7,183	-5.8	6,206	6,715	372	290	--	--	184	177
Texas	23,095	22,777	1.4	11,176	11,490	11,178	10,603	--	--	741	684
Mountain	**30,426**	**32,341**	**-5.9**	**28,942**	**30,865**	**1,362**	**1,370**	**--**	**--**	**122**	**106**
Arizona	4,693	4,802	-2.3	4,571	4,696	--	--	--	--	122	106
Colorado	6,056	6,395	-5.3	6,056	6,395	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	3,377	3,494	-3.3	2,015	2,125	1,362	1,370	--	--	--	--
Nevada	3,175	1,553	104.5	3,175	1,553	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	3,158	2,385	32.4	3,158	2,385	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	4,070	4,985	-18.4	4,070	4,985	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	5,897	8,726	-32.4	5,897	8,726	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**3,477**	**3,702**	**-6.1**	**915**	**891**	**2,381**	**2,585**	**--**	**--**	**180**	**225**
California	390	518	-24.6	--	--	210	293	--	--	180	225
Oregon	915	891	2.7	915	891	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	2,171	2,293	-5.3	--	--	2,171	2,293	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**239**	**180**	**32.7**	**--**	**--**	**239**	**180**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	239	180	32.7	--	--	239	180	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**281,472**	**286,133**	**-1.6**	**218,935**	**225,285**	**58,612**	**56,154**	**136**	**145**	**3,789**	**4,549**

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

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Data for 2002 are preliminary.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•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, April 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Percent Change	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002
New England	**533**	**693**	**-23.2**	**15**	**3**	**517**	**584**	**--**	**--**	*	**107**
Connecticut	328	38	752.0	--	--	328	38	--	--	--	--
Maine	72	107	-32.6	--	--	72	--	--	--	*	107
Massachusetts	118	545	-78.4	*	--	117	545	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	15	3	479.6	15	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,505**	**1,803**	**94.4**	**1,098**	**1,090**	**2,363**	**711**	**--**	**--**	**44**	**3**
New Jersey	123	47	162.5	106	1	17	46	--	--	--	--
New York	2,562	1,370	87.1	992	1,088	1,569	280	--	--	2	1
Pennsylvania	819	387	111.9	*	*	777	385	--	--	42	1
East North Central	**521**	**410**	**26.9**	**388**	**270**	**27**	**8**	**--**	**--**	**106**	**132**
Illinois	27	15	84.4	--	7	27	8	--	--	--	--
Indiana	60	72	-15.9	30	14	--	--	--	--	31	57
Michigan	195	163	19.4	195	163	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	69	12	460.5	68	11	--	*	--	--	1	1
Wisconsin	170	149	14.4	95	75	--	--	--	--	75	74
West North Central	**144**	**222**	**-35.0**	**144**	**222**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	3	14	-75.0	3	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	79	87	-9.8	79	87	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	57	36	55.5	57	36	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	1	79	-98.9	1	79	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	2	2	-11.7	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	3	3	-23.0	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**6,525**	**6,267**	**4.1**	**5,667**	**5,562**	**707**	**530**	**--**	**--**	**151**	**174**
Delaware	183	185	-1.2	14	44	124	57	--	--	44	84
District of Columbia	3	44	-93.5	--	--	3	44	--	--	--	--
Florida	5,079	5,287	-3.9	4,715	5,069	335	211	--	--	29	7
Georgia	8	18	-55.2	8	18	--	--	--	--	--	*
Maryland	161	217	-26.0	--	--	161	217	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	59	48	23.7	38	23	4	*	--	--	18	25
South Carolina	36	34	7.8	6	7	--	--	--	--	30	26
Virginia	951	420	126.3	845	393	79	*	--	--	26	27
West Virginia	45	14	223.1	40	9	1	1	--	--	4	4
East South Central	**84**	**48**	**74.5**	**56**	**48**	**24**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**--**
Alabama	12	8	54.5	8	8	--	--	--	--	4	--
Kentucky	52	30	72.7	28	30	24	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	9	1	1316.7	9	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	11	10	18.7	11	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**335**	**528**	**-36.7**	**41**	**23**	**257**	**501**	**--**	**--**	**37**	**4**
Arkansas	12	7	69.0	12	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	290	285	1.8	28	16	256	265	--	--	7	4
Oklahoma	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	31	235	-87.0	--	--	*	235	--	--	30	*
Mountain	**37**	**74**	**-50.5**	**35**	**63**	**2**	**6**	**--**	**--**	*	**5**
Arizona	11	13	-17.5	10	7	--	--	--	--	*	5
Colorado	3	1	100.0	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	7	47	-86.1	5	42	2	6	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	6	4	63.6	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	6	2	210.8	6	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	5	7	-34.6	5	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**63**	**67**	**-5.9**	**--**	**7**	**51**	**49**	**--**	**--**	**12**	**11**
California	51	49	4.6	--	--	51	49	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	7	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	12	11	7.2	--	--	--	*	--	--	12	11
Pacific Noncontiguous	**124**	**84**	**47.5**	**--**	**--**	**124**	**84**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	124	84	47.5	--	--	124	84	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**11,870**	**10,198**	**16.4**	**7,444**	**7,289**	**4,072**	**2,473**	**--**	**--**	**354**	**437**

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 April
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**12,013**	**4,283**	**180.5**	**6,136**	**13**	**5,776**	**3,710**	**--**	**--**	**102**	**560**
Connecticut	1,009	639	57.9	--	--	1,009	639	--	--	--	--
Maine	1,754	560	213.3	--	--	1,652	--	--	--	102	560
Massachusetts	8,335	3,072	171.3	5,221	1	3,114	3,071	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	915	12	7654.3	915	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**21,244**	**5,061**	**319.7**	**12,678**	**2,767**	**8,332**	**2,272**	**15**	**--**	**218**	**22**
New Jersey	667	244	173.2	298	101	365	143	--	--	4	--
New York	16,947	4,040	319.5	12,380	2,666	4,501	1,363	15	--	51	11
Pennsylvania	3,630	777	367.0	*	1	3,466	766	--	--	164	11
East North Central	**1,472**	**1,704**	**-13.6**	**781**	**958**	**288**	**67**	**--**	**--**	**403**	**679**
Illinois	235	98	140.2	4	50	231	47	--	--	--	--
Indiana	305	512	-40.4	105	85	--	--	--	--	200	428
Michigan	391	580	-32.7	391	580	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	146	117	24.4	98	105	42	4	--	--	5	9
Wisconsin	396	396	-.1	183	139	15	15	--	--	198	242
West North Central	**699**	**1,028**	**-32.0**	**699**	**1,028**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	*	**--**
Iowa	34	27	24.6	34	27	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	259	273	-5.0	259	273	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	372	316	17.6	372	316	--	--	--	--	*	--
Missouri	20	393	-94.9	20	393	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	3	3	-2.4	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	10	14	-30.2	10	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**21,652**	**17,204**	**25.9**	**17,249**	**14,849**	**3,440**	**1,622**	**186**	**32**	**777**	**702**
Delaware	1,357	865	56.8	42	123	1,037	329	--	--	278	413
District of Columbia	86	48	77.7	--	--	86	48	--	--	--	--
Florida	14,884	13,934	6.8	14,107	13,531	633	396	--	--	145	7
Georgia	90	67	34.7	44	52	41	13	--	--	5	1
Maryland	885	772	14.8	--	--	885	772	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	388	262	48.4	204	130	97	8	--	--	87	124
South Carolina	158	62	155.3	27	31	--	--	--	--	131	31
Virginia	3,621	1,113	225.3	2,672	922	636	50	186	32	127	109
West Virginia	183	82	123.2	154	59	25	6	--	--	4	17
East South Central	**827**	**165**	**400.4**	**584**	**155**	**225**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**18**	**10**
Alabama	40	43	-8.0	22	33	--	--	--	--	18	10
Kentucky	324	53	511.8	99	53	225	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	409	9	4222.7	409	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	54	60	-9.4	54	60	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**2,707**	**2,084**	**29.9**	**1,035**	**43**	**1,476**	**2,015**	**--**	**--**	**197**	**26**
Arkansas	26	17	55.2	26	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	2,051	1,184	73.2	928	16	1,081	1,150	--	--	42	18
Oklahoma	28	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	602	883	-31.8	52	10	395	865	--	--	155	8
Mountain	**174**	**197**	**-11.7**	**146**	**155**	**26**	**35**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**8**
Arizona	21	21	-.8	18	13	--	--	--	--	2	8
Colorado	10	8	20.7	10	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	46	92	-50.4	20	57	26	35	--	--	--	--
Nevada	55	5	999.5	55	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	22	11	89.6	22	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	13	14	-11.9	13	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	9	45	-80.8	9	45	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**361**	**278**	**29.8**	**--**	**7**	**320**	**207**	**--**	**--**	**41**	**64**
California	320	207	54.4	--	--	320	207	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	7	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	41	64	-35.7	--	--	--	*	--	--	41	64
Pacific Noncontiguous	**542**	**621**	**-12.8**	**--**	**--**	**542**	**621**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	542	621	-12.8	--	--	542	621	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**61,692**	**32,625**	**89.1**	**39,306**	**19,975**	**20,425**	**10,549**	**202**	**32**	**1,759**	**2,070**

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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, April 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Mcf)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Percent Change	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002
New England	**21,976**	**22,670**	**-3.1**	**893**	**139**	**21,084**	**22,532**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	3,140	3,516	-10.7	--	--	3,140	3,516	--	--	--	--
Maine	5,626	6,605	-14.8	--	--	5,626	6,605	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	10,142	7,154	41.8	893	128	9,249	7,026	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	10	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	3,068	5,385	-43.0	--	--	3,068	5,385	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**24,297**	**39,101**	**-37.9**	**2,539**	**4,258**	**20,095**	**27,495**	**124**	**202**	**1,538**	**7,146**
New Jersey	8,313	10,680	-22.2	--	--	8,271	9,237	--	--	42	1,443
New York	11,906	21,186	-43.8	2,539	4,258	8,814	16,366	124	202	429	361
Pennsylvania	4,078	7,234	-43.6	--	--	3,010	1,891	--	--	1,067	5,342
East North Central	**13,617**	**22,840**	**-40.4**	**1,545**	**2,321**	**9,732**	**18,128**	**6**	**128**	**2,333**	**2,264**
Illinois	1,885	6,701	-71.9	25	288	1,174	5,719	--	--	686	694
Indiana	1,727	2,783	-37.9	137	43	153	1,382	--	--	1,436	1,358
Michigan	9,061	10,929	-17.1	1,238	1,566	7,817	9,235	6	128	--	--
Ohio	159	963	-83.5	13	14	83	878	--	--	63	72
Wisconsin	785	1,465	-46.4	132	410	504	914	--	--	149	140
West North Central	**3,342**	**3,462**	**-3.5**	**1,629**	**1,693**	**1,672**	**1,750**	**22**	**11**	**19**	**8**
Iowa	555	591	-6.1	182	215	373	376	--	--	--	--
Kansas	410	391	5.0	410	391	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	558	446	25.0	46	27	493	412	--	--	19	8
Missouri	1,819	1,944	-6.4	990	970	807	962	22	11	--	--
Nebraska	*	90	-99.9	*	90	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**49,234**	**54,697**	**-10.0**	**29,238**	**30,875**	**9,939**	**13,711**	**4**	**68**	**10,053**	**10,043**
Delaware	1,708	1,690	1.0	110	15	821	983	--	--	776	692
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	32,601	35,992	-9.4	27,590	30,023	4,173	4,774	--	--	838	1,195
Georgia	1,063	1,866	-43.0	*	2	926	1,805	--	--	136	60
Maryland	614	1,967	-68.8	--	--	614	1,967	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,766	2,184	-19.2	*	165	1,731	2,019	--	--	34	--
South Carolina	153	266	-42.6	--	4	140	260	--	--	13	2
Virginia	3,141	2,806	11.9	1,521	656	1,409	1,708	4	68	208	373
West Virginia	8,190	7,925	3.3	17	10	126	195	--	--	8,047	7,720
East South Central	**16,712**	**19,217**	**-13.0**	**7,278**	**14,834**	**1,602**	**2,688**	*****	**453**	**7,832**	**1,242**
Alabama	11,519	6,879	67.4	3,856	5,629	284	288	--	--	7,379	962
Kentucky	114	658	-82.7	35	80	78	125	*	453	--	--
Mississippi	5,053	11,554	-56.3	3,387	9,125	1,231	2,175	--	--	435	254
Tennessee	27	126	-78.6	--	--	9	100	--	--	18	27
West South Central	**163,246**	**181,041**	**-9.8**	**40,855**	**50,137**	**75,699**	**77,160**	**1,223**	**366**	**45,469**	**53,379**
Arkansas	4,848	2,635	83.9	708	1,409	4,140	1,226	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	35,342	40,957	-13.7	11,776	21,821	4,285	708	834	--	18,447	18,429
Oklahoma	10,223	14,972	-31.7	8,799	13,051	1,024	1,468	--	--	399	453
Texas	112,834	122,477	-7.9	19,571	13,856	66,250	73,758	389	366	26,623	34,497
Mountain	**20,959**	**22,062**	**-5.0**	**8,723**	**11,296**	**11,995**	**10,367**	**--**	**--**	**241**	**399**
Arizona	8,336	5,796	43.8	1,890	1,582	6,433	4,210	--	--	13	3
Colorado	3,422	6,392	-46.5	2,171	3,284	1,251	3,109	--	--	--	--
Idaho	151	288	-47.4	--	--	151	288	--	--	--	--
Montana	1	2	-40.7	1	1	*	1	--	--	--	--
Nevada	6,375	6,567	-2.9	2,682	3,846	3,693	2,722	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,279	2,059	10.7	1,810	1,964	466	38	--	--	3	56
Utah	159	605	-73.8	159	605	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	236	353	-33.3	11	14	--	--	--	--	224	339
Pacific Contiguous	**42,334**	**42,400**	**-.2**	**6,965**	**3,961**	**27,068**	**29,209**	**--**	**--**	**8,300**	**9,230**
California	37,667	37,587	.2	6,894	3,553	23,274	25,517	--	--	7,499	8,517
Oregon	2,643	2,763	-4.4	72	409	2,075	1,976	--	--	496	379
Washington	2,024	2,050	-1.3	--	--	1,719	1,717	--	--	305	334
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,743**	**1,420**	**22.7**	**1,743**	**1,420**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	1,743	1,420	22.7	1,743	1,420	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**357,460**	**408,912**	**-12.6**	**101,409**	**120,934**	**178,886**	**203,040**	**1,379**	**1,228**	**75,787**	**83,710**

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 April
(Thousand Mcf)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**81,843**	**100,465**	**-18.5**	**1,112**	**866**	**80,731**	**99,600**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	11,123	15,543	-28.4	--	--	11,123	15,543	--	--	--	--
Maine	19,728	29,784	-33.8	--	--	19,728	29,784	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	35,932	32,625	10.1	1,112	846	34,820	31,779	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	10	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	15,060	22,494	-33.0	--	--	15,060	22,494	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	9	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**101,104**	**146,740**	**-31.1**	**9,658**	**21,105**	**84,286**	**107,039**	**665**	**565**	**6,495**	**18,032**
New Jersey	28,584	42,764	-33.2	--	--	28,325	36,513	--	--	259	6,251
New York	58,957	86,108	-31.5	9,658	21,105	47,534	62,758	665	565	1,100	1,681
Pennsylvania	13,563	17,868	-24.1	--	--	8,427	7,768	--	--	5,136	10,100
East North Central	**52,975**	**76,927**	**-31.1**	**5,526**	**9,854**	**38,883**	**57,114**	**49**	**145**	**8,518**	**9,815**
Illinois	8,857	20,258	-56.3	92	1,835	6,630	15,947	--	--	2,134	2,476
Indiana	6,189	9,272	-33.3	206	195	323	2,484	--	--	5,660	6,593
Michigan	33,312	41,095	-18.9	4,371	6,619	28,892	34,331	49	145	--	--
Ohio	678	1,571	-56.8	49	72	309	1,206	--	--	321	293
Wisconsin	3,939	4,731	-16.7	808	1,132	2,728	3,146	--	--	403	453
West North Central	**11,108**	**10,568**	**5.1**	**6,758**	**5,826**	**4,291**	**4,650**	**31**	**45**	**28**	**46**
Iowa	1,777	2,276	-21.9	902	1,003	875	1,273	--	--	--	--
Kansas	1,933	2,131	-9.3	1,933	2,131	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	2,662	1,990	33.8	651	91	1,983	1,852	--	--	28	46
Missouri	3,959	3,844	3.0	2,495	2,274	1,433	1,524	31	45	--	--
Nebraska	777	327	137.5	777	327	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	*	*	-93.2	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**155,253**	**178,446**	**-13.0**	**104,386**	**100,900**	**34,207**	**36,468**	**4**	**994**	**16,657**	**40,085**
Delaware	6,145	6,741	-8.8	120	32	2,855	3,978	--	--	3,169	2,730
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	118,788	120,004	-1.0	100,554	99,074	14,574	15,786	--	--	3,660	5,145
Georgia	3,136	4,108	-23.7	*	243	2,631	3,423	--	--	504	442
Maryland	2,275	3,768	-39.6	--	--	2,275	3,768	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	4,719	4,794	-1.6	11	428	4,659	4,366	--	--	49	--
South Carolina	523	2,149	-75.7	*	12	493	1,503	--	--	29	634
Virginia	11,095	6,623	67.5	3,646	1,028	6,248	3,140	4	994	1,197	1,461
West Virginia	8,572	30,258	-71.7	55	81	470	504	--	--	8,047	29,673
East South Central	**69,601**	**70,096**	**-.7**	**32,918**	**54,006**	**4,708**	**10,693**	*****	**906**	**31,975**	**4,492**
Alabama	48,874	24,685	98.0	17,228	19,965	1,457	1,774	--	--	30,189	2,945
Kentucky	373	1,617	-76.9	233	200	140	511	*	906	--	--
Mississippi	20,173	43,556	-53.7	15,458	33,840	3,013	8,263	--	--	1,702	1,453
Tennessee	181	239	-24.1	--	--	98	145	--	--	84	94
West South Central	**635,072**	**671,329**	**-5.4**	**141,959**	**169,247**	**303,284**	**284,883**	**3,075**	**1,523**	**186,754**	**215,677**
Arkansas	14,940	8,418	77.5	1,116	3,439	13,823	4,979	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	128,870	147,432	-12.6	44,374	69,666	11,078	1,165	1,685	--	71,732	76,601
Oklahoma	37,561	49,370	-23.9	31,923	41,421	3,712	5,732	--	--	1,926	2,218
Texas	453,701	466,108	-2.7	64,545	54,721	274,671	273,007	1,390	1,523	113,095	136,858
Mountain	**87,600**	**85,381**	**2.6**	**41,070**	**41,289**	**45,531**	**42,080**	**--**	**--**	**999**	**2,012**
Arizona	28,114	22,683	23.9	7,179	6,441	20,865	15,909	--	--	70	332
Colorado	20,280	20,985	-3.4	14,093	12,866	6,187	8,119	--	--	--	--
Idaho	2,301	3,218	-28.5	--	--	2,301	3,218	--	--	--	--
Montana	5	5	3.2	4	3	1	1	--	--	--	--
Nevada	26,446	28,229	-6.3	12,328	13,478	14,118	14,751	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	9,183	7,204	27.5	7,129	6,682	2,050	82	--	--	3	439
Utah	320	1,706	-81.2	312	1,706	8	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	951	1,352	-29.7	25	112	--	--	--	--	927	1,240
Pacific Contiguous	**191,773**	**213,286**	**-10.1**	**29,565**	**26,241**	**134,031**	**148,540**	**--**	**--**	**28,177**	**38,504**
California	159,517	178,465	-10.6	26,691	21,047	107,631	122,382	--	--	25,195	35,036
Oregon	22,172	21,802	1.7	2,874	5,194	17,207	14,648	--	--	2,091	1,960
Washington	10,085	13,018	-22.5	--	--	9,193	11,510	--	--	892	1,508
Pacific Noncontiguous	**7,559**	**6,804**	**11.1**	**7,559**	**6,317**	**--**	**487**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	7,559	6,804	11.1	7,559	6,317	--	487	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**1,393,889**	**1,560,042**	**-10.7**	**380,512**	**435,650**	**729,950**	**791,554**	**3,824**	**4,178**	**279,603**	**328,661**

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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, April 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[1]		Commercial		Industrial	
	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Percent Change	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002
New England	**183.57**	**202.94**	**-9.5**	**156.42**	**185.25**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	197.56	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	135.42	185.25	-26.9	135.42	185.25	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**133.74**	**135.38**	**-1.2**	**209.41**	**168.96**	**128.76**	**132.17**	**--**	**--**	**163.97**	**175.64**
New Jersey	W	W	W	389.89	257.77	W	W	--	--	--	--
New York	W	W	W	148.18	155.78	W	W	--	--	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	121.13	118.85	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**121.19**	**121.17**	*****	**121.99**	**119.11**	**116.04**	**128.72**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Illinois	W	W	W	123.25	118.70	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	119.94	115.07	W	W	--	--	--	--
Michigan	W	W	W	130.46	130.45	W	--	W	W	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	122.93	118.48	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	108.32	110.16	--	--	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**96.46**	**91.53**	**5.4**	**95.92**	**90.35**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Iowa	W	W	W	92.13	91.54	--	--	--	--	W	W
Kansas	111.54	99.57	12.0	111.54	99.57	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	106.59	112.50	-5.3	106.59	112.50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	W	W	W	98.38	87.43	--	--	W	W	--	--
Nebraska	57.39	56.37	1.8	57.39	56.37	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	71.73	79.56	-9.8	71.73	79.56	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	134.78	130.42	3.3	134.78	130.42	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**160.09**	**157.64**	**1.6**	**160.92**	**157.94**	**156.06**	**155.62**	**--**	**--**	**174.61**	**168.50**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	176.41	164.48	W	W	--	--	--	--
Georgia	W	W	W	171.26	167.47	--	--	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	172.97	173.06	W	W	--	--	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	158.25	157.99	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	149.95	155.76	W	W	--	--	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	127.78	118.06	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**129.75**	**128.87**	**.7**	**130.47**	**128.20**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	149.44	146.00	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	W	118.98	W	120.54	118.98	W	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	158.45	164.61	W	W	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	W	W	W	122.13	118.15	--	--	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**121.79**	**115.35**	**5.6**	**112.03**	**105.21**	**139.40**	**133.80**	**--**	**--**	**94.18**	**93.77**
Arkansas	114.98	68.25	68.5	114.98	68.25	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	145.03	129.67	W	W	--	--	W	--
Oklahoma	W	W	W	91.90	92.48	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas	W	W	W	121.02	141.79	W	W	--	--	W	W
Mountain	**111.12**	**101.30**	**9.7**	**112.25**	**102.79**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	W	W	W	135.70	121.73	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado	97.45	93.83	3.9	97.45	93.83	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	68.09	58.08	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	199.67	180.80	10.4	199.67	180.80	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	174.08	163.40	6.5	174.08	163.40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	93.13	98.46	-5.4	93.13	98.46	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	88.38	80.43	9.9	88.38	80.43	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**151.71**	**142.40**	**6.5**	**121.00**	**134.12**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
California	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	121.00	134.12	-9.8	121.00	134.12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**131.13**	**125.48**	**4.5**	**129.11**	**121.11**	**137.29**	**139.85**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 April
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers[1]		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**192.45**	**202.72**	**-5.1**	**180.57**	**185.99**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	222.33	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	166.41	185.99	-10.5	166.41	185.99	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**133.64**	**134.41**	**-.6**	**198.69**	**153.21**	**129.67**	**132.53**	**--**	**--**	**172.76**	**171.33**
New Jersey	W	W	W	361.27	228.03	W	W	--	--	--	--
New York	W	W	W	149.64	157.83	W	W	--	--	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	122.32	118.41	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**120.72**	**121.62**	**-.7**	**120.21**	**119.96**	**121.46**	**127.59**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Illinois	W	W	W	117.72	118.81	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	119.08	116.31	W	W	--	--	--	--
Michigan	W	W	W	134.27	135.00	W	--	W	W	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	119.88	120.68	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	105.04	109.13	--	--	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**90.37**	**89.23**	**1.3**	**90.03**	**88.57**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Iowa	W	W	W	85.27	85.16	--	--	--	--	W	W
Kansas	105.10	98.90	6.3	105.10	98.90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	107.76	106.29	1.4	107.76	106.29	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	W	W	W	90.61	89.32	--	--	W	W	--	--
Nebraska	57.97	57.28	1.2	57.97	57.28	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	72.70	75.69	-4.0	72.70	75.69	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	134.43	130.59	2.9	134.43	130.59	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**159.54**	**158.23**	**.8**	**159.74**	**158.72**	**158.18**	**155.22**	**--**	**--**	**169.94**	**168.60**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	176.82	171.04	W	W	--	--	--	--
Georgia	W	W	W	170.94	168.09	--	--	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	172.03	170.97	W	W	--	--	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	157.25	159.13	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	150.59	162.89	W	W	--	--	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	126.90	123.08	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**129.70**	**130.33**	**-.5**	**130.18**	**129.85**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	148.50	154.22	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	W	115.52	W	121.41	115.52	W	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	157.56	163.78	W	W	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	W	W	W	121.37	121.34	--	--	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**123.43**	**120.37**	**2.5**	**112.80**	**108.65**	**149.10**	**145.06**	**--**	**--**	**100.85**	**92.98**
Arkansas	105.38	71.47	47.4	105.38	71.47	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	136.28	130.83	W	W	--	--	W	--
Oklahoma	W	W	W	94.58	92.96	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas	W	W	W	122.13	128.94	W	W	--	--	W	W
Mountain	**109.18**	**101.26**	**7.8**	**110.73**	**102.63**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	W	W	W	130.10	127.70	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado	97.04	94.90	2.3	97.04	94.90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	62.10	56.77	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	148.84	140.09	6.2	148.84	140.09	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	162.13	166.00	-2.3	162.13	166.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	100.53	96.86	3.8	100.53	96.86	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	77.45	80.41	-3.7	77.45	80.41	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**152.03**	**155.47**	**-2.2**	**127.39**	**135.09**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
California	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	127.39	135.09	-5.7	127.39	135.09	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**128.11**	**126.30**	**1.4**	**124.80**	**122.05**	**139.25**	**141.26**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Data for 2002 are preliminary.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•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, April 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[1]		Commercial		Industrial	
	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Percent Change	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002
New England	**495.69**	**299.31**	**65.6**	**370.94**	**514.73**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	664.00	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	367.99	514.73	-28.5	367.99	514.73	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**486.82**	**346.77**	**40.4**	**375.02**	**349.01**	**545.99**	**343.02**	**--**	**--**	**98.63**	**366.39**
New Jersey	W	W	W	270.18	552.75	W	W	--	--	--	--
New York	W	W	W	386.08	348.80	W	W	--	--	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	811.46	594.90	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**361.15**	**227.93**	**58.4**	**406.98**	**264.21**	**W**	**592.64**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**133.40**
Illinois	W	W	W	--	566.40	W	W	--	--	--	--
Indiana	W	W	W	659.83	529.61	--	--	--	--	W	W
Michigan	421.88	274.73	53.6	421.88	274.73	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	631.53	547.53	--	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	131.10	115.01	--	--	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**272.93**	**225.45**	**21.1**	**272.93**	**225.45**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	695.69	528.57	31.6	695.69	528.57	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	319.93	259.83	23.1	319.93	259.83	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	134.41	119.35	12.6	134.41	119.35	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	670.20	150.43	345.5	670.20	150.43	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	595.34	561.77	6.0	595.34	561.77	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	628.45	555.40	13.2	628.45	555.40	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**423.62**	**331.57**	**27.8**	**417.52**	**324.67**	**465.26**	**391.53**	**--**	**--**	**435.84**	**368.44**
Delaware	W	W	W	811.11	392.60	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	385.84	318.43	W	W	--	--	W	W
Georgia	613.84	W	W	613.84	509.77	--	--	--	--	--	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	618.38	507.80	W	W	--	--	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	710.61	520.83	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	561.94	369.49	W	W	--	--	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	673.53	591.01	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**396.51**	**415.78**	**-4.6**	**513.26**	**415.78**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**--**
Alabama	W	513.02	W	343.95	513.02	--	--	--	--	W	--
Kentucky	W	350.86	W	453.37	350.86	W	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	653.60	525.80	24.3	653.60	525.80	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	659.63	528.01	24.9	659.63	528.01	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**170.46**	**142.51**	**19.6**	**637.82**	**556.67**	**46.26**	**121.01**	**--**	**--**	**477.30**	**361.13**
Arkansas	648.88	548.62	18.3	648.88	548.62	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	633.30	560.30	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oklahoma	631.00	--	--	631.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Mountain	**785.30**	**284.16**	**176.4**	**786.54**	**263.12**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	W	W	W	806.19	650.44	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado	940.80	780.20	20.6	940.80	780.20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	771.88	92.27	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	732.92	601.21	21.9	732.92	601.21	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	820.53	534.89	53.4	820.53	534.89	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	706.21	520.68	35.6	706.21	520.68	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**380.21**	**337.56**	**12.6**	**--**	**580.00**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
California	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	580.00	--	--	580.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	--	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**434.36**	**316.62**	**37.2**	**411.25**	**324.42**	**486.58**	**297.68**	**--**	**--**	**311.24**	**291.09**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers[1]		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**553.93**	**293.57**	**88.7**	**548.92**	**458.87**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	579.18	437.60	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	376.97	461.38	-18.3	376.97	461.38	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**499.26**	**311.30**	**60.4**	**422.63**	**295.37**	**622.38**	**330.70**	**W**	**--**	**W**	**428.93**
New Jersey	W	W	W	315.53	292.72	W	W	--	--	W	--
New York	W	W	W	425.19	295.43	W	W	W	--	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	692.48	475.44	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**404.54**	**253.49**	**59.6**	**439.78**	**261.47**	**659.12**	**515.45**	**--**	**--**	**151.21**	**217.89**
Illinois	W	W	W	755.53	384.90	W	W	--	--	--	--
Indiana	W	W	W	692.37	477.78	--	--	--	--	W	W
Michigan	431.87	212.77	103.0	431.87	212.77	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	669.65	472.50	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	177.95	138.39	W	W	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**237.24**	**144.46**	**64.2**	**237.21**	**144.46**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**--**
Iowa	731.26	471.33	55.2	731.26	471.33	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	325.60	228.09	42.8	325.60	228.09	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	57.01	W	70.92	57.01	--	--	--	--	W	--
Missouri	691.69	105.66	554.7	691.69	105.66	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	649.80	539.95	20.3	649.80	539.95	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	727.45	499.83	45.5	727.45	499.83	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**480.39**	**283.99**	**69.2**	**449.52**	**274.84**	**608.67**	**340.44**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Delaware	W	W	W	808.92	342.78	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	421.47	267.00	W	W	--	--	W	W
Georgia	W	W	W	727.17	476.30	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	714.28	456.43	W	W	--	--	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	755.95	459.34	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	548.57	324.53	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	759.25	522.17	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**299.00**	**W**	**W**	**358.87**	**425.65**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	574.24	446.08	--	--	--	--	W	W
Kentucky	W	364.48	W	570.74	364.48	W	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	256.13	535.11	-52.1	256.13	535.11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	759.80	449.90	68.9	759.80	449.90	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**318.86**	**123.96**	**157.2**	**622.03**	**487.04**	**94.49**	**112.62**	**--**	**--**	**375.34**	**376.81**
Arkansas	611.89	552.31	10.8	611.89	552.31	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	611.70	560.01	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oklahoma	721.44	--	--	721.44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	W	W	W	837.98	254.40	W	W	--	--	W	W
Mountain	**727.51**	**390.26**	**86.4**	**716.79**	**387.98**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	W	W	W	874.64	578.94	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado	978.81	655.55	49.3	978.81	655.55	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	793.44	196.27	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	542.10	463.40	17.0	542.10	463.40	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	825.82	527.30	56.6	825.82	527.30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	769.85	445.85	72.7	769.85	445.85	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	701.75	469.17	49.6	701.75	469.17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**412.99**	**330.23**	**25.1**	**--**	**580.00**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
California	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	580.00	--	--	580.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	--	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**487.70**	**276.61**	**76.3**	**456.69**	**273.35**	**553.08**	**280.28**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Data for 2002 are preliminary.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•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, April 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[1]		Commercial		Industrial	
	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Percent Change	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002	Apr 2003	Apr 2002
New England	**579.55**	**375.90**	**54.2**	**769.97**	**389.16**	**571.50**	**375.82**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	W	W	W	769.97	390.09	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	378.00	--	--	378.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**604.23**	**410.22**	**47.3**	**574.44**	**379.55**	**601.82**	**415.60**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
New Jersey	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
New York	W	W	W	574.44	379.55	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**461.86**	**351.33**	**31.5**	**625.57**	**391.50**	**415.50**	**339.51**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Illinois	W	W	W	739.40	422.74	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	1105.10	317.44	W	W	--	--	W	W
Michigan	W	W	W	574.27	383.38	W	W	W	W	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	615.70	621.57	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	564.51	396.46	W	W	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**518.33**	**356.29**	**45.5**	**517.96**	**369.77**	**518.24**	**343.32**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Iowa	W	W	W	585.89	432.02	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kansas	493.71	346.23	42.6	493.71	346.23	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	593.36	394.21	W	W	--	--	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	512.08	365.11	W	W	W	W	--	--
Nebraska	595.90	366.08	62.8	595.90	366.08	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**589.67**	**396.79**	**48.6**	**612.53**	**417.07**	**561.37**	**365.34**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Delaware	W	W	W	648.80	374.00	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	607.74	414.70	W	W	--	--	W	W
Georgia	W	W	W	558.60	374.70	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	738.13	366.93	W	W	--	--	W	--
South Carolina	W	W	W	--	416.98	W	W	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	686.74	539.72	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	1666.86	390.11	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**548.06**	**356.58**	**53.7**	**586.75**	**356.06**	**523.91**	**352.54**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	610.99	363.26	W	W	--	--	W	W
Kentucky	W	W	W	1204.88	556.50	W	W	W	W	--	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	551.96	349.86	W	W	--	--	W	W
Tennessee	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**504.94**	**342.93**	**47.2**	**528.23**	**359.30**	**489.33**	**353.93**	**491.90**	**W**	**509.93**	**W**
Arkansas	W	W	W	558.44	360.13	W	W	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	567.60	363.42	W	W	W	--	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	528.94	369.97	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas	W	W	W	503.01	342.71	W	W	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**423.63**	**358.64**	**18.1**	**457.41**	**411.19**	**400.59**	**305.35**	**--**	**--**	**365.61**	**310.36**
Arizona	W	W	W	396.66	322.77	W	W	--	--	W	W
Colorado	W	W	W	360.86	305.51	W	W	--	--	--	--
Idaho	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	464.20	446.00	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	W	W	W	586.02	600.19	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	W	W	W	447.72	308.08	W	W	--	--	W	W
Utah	393.60	334.40	17.7	393.60	334.40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	W	W	W	364.00	369.40	--	--	--	--	W	W
Pacific	**486.83**	**381.45**	**27.6**	**402.35**	**355.28**	**503.42**	**391.04**	**--**	**--**	**518.73**	**366.75**
California	W	W	W	450.28	406.38	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	W	W	W	404.20	289.17	W	W	--	--	W	W
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	210.71	246.20	-14.4	210.71	246.20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**519.76**	**364.11**	**42.7**	**545.13**	**379.77**	**508.49**	**366.89**	**500.53**	**368.12**	**511.02**	**332.37**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers[1]		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**686.74**	**338.30**	**103.0**	**811.48**	**357.32**	**685.02**	**338.14**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	W	W	W	811.48	357.49	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	378.00	--	--	378.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	315.51	--	--	315.51	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**699.67**	**353.35**	**98.0**	**794.10**	**326.03**	**694.23**	**351.85**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
New Jersey	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
New York	W	W	W	794.10	326.03	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**502.21**	**322.78**	**55.6**	**638.43**	**333.40**	**448.85**	**317.40**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Illinois	W	W	W	710.31	325.77	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	938.42	312.55	W	W	--	--	W	W
Michigan	W	W	W	623.83	330.06	W	W	W	W	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	696.23	514.73	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	624.44	353.85	W	W	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**590.72**	**304.77**	**93.8**	**592.03**	**312.47**	**588.79**	**294.50**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Iowa	W	W	W	604.46	342.15	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kansas	621.20	268.94	131.0	621.20	268.94	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	631.40	374.81	W	W	--	--	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	525.37	335.84	W	W	W	W	--	--
Nebraska	690.11	322.73	113.8	690.11	322.73	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	750.00	269.80	178.0	750.00	269.80	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**631.70**	**349.11**	**80.9**	**666.63**	**364.44**	**549.43**	**331.24**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Delaware	W	W	W	660.93	349.49	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	664.38	360.53	W	W	--	--	W	W
Georgia	W	W	W	558.60	328.64	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	723.62	421.47	W	W	--	--	W	--
South Carolina	W	W	W	709.98	439.06	W	W	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	715.05	729.08	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	1381.36	348.00	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**585.34**	**287.58**	**103.5**	**618.07**	**284.45**	**588.86**	**295.73**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	614.92	291.81	W	W	--	--	W	W
Kentucky	W	W	W	769.38	454.50	W	W	W	W	--	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	619.38	279.08	W	W	--	--	W	W
Tennessee	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**595.01**	**284.34**	**109.3**	**625.81**	**303.63**	**590.27**	**283.44**	**481.99**	**W**	**580.97**	**W**
Arkansas	W	W	W	577.61	322.40	W	W	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	670.28	303.33	W	W	W	--	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	660.98	319.43	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas	W	W	W	578.46	290.88	W	W	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**481.17**	**359.33**	**33.9**	**472.56**	**450.63**	**490.47**	**275.44**	**--**	**--**	**405.60**	**270.63**
Arizona	W	W	W	521.06	318.38	W	W	--	--	W	W
Colorado	W	W	W	396.92	294.34	W	W	--	--	--	--
Idaho	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	512.56	446.76	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	W	W	W	501.32	704.03	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	W	W	W	521.34	307.14	W	W	--	--	W	W
Utah	W	644.08	W	360.11	644.08	W	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	W	W	W	338.48	468.54	--	--	--	--	W	W
Pacific	**528.07**	**341.95**	**54.4**	**432.56**	**396.73**	**547.28**	**340.48**	**--**	**--**	**559.67**	**303.36**
California	W	W	W	504.30	459.33	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	W	W	W	362.61	311.06	W	W	--	--	W	W
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	203.95	W	W	203.95	258.35	--	W	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**591.14**	**315.59**	**87.3**	**604.97**	**337.98**	**589.41**	**314.83**	**495.65**	**338.59**	**576.78**	**285.17**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Data for 2002 are preliminary.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Natural gas 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, April 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**816**	**.6**	**5.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	212	.4	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	20	.6	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	499	.6	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	85	.7	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,826**	**2.1**	**10.4**	**84**	**.3**	**5.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	339	1.3	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	670	2.1	8.1	84	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,817	2.2	11.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**6,856**	**1.8**	**9.0**	**7,544**	**.3**	**4.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	725	2.1	8.5	2,687	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Indiana	2,933	1.9	8.5	1,388	.2	4.6	--	--	--
Michigan	1,011	1.2	9.3	1,941	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Ohio	2,085	1.9	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	101	1.0	8.6	1,527	.3	5.0	--	--	--
West North Central	**269**	**1.4**	**7.6**	**5,505**	**.4**	**5.5**	**1,693**	**.7**	**9.5**
Iowa	169	1.4	7.5	1,292	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	1,191	.4	5.0	--	--	--
Minnesota	10	.9	8.8	1,625	.5	6.9	--	--	--
Missouri	90	1.5	7.7	992	.2	4.5	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	235	.3	4.6	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,693	.7	9.5
South Dakota	--	--	--	169	.3	4.6	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**13,613**	**1.2**	**10.1**	**498**	**.3**	**5.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	171	.9	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,933	1.4	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,306	1.0	10.0	498	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Maryland	760	1.0	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,797	.9	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1,072	1.2	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,213	1.0	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	3,362	1.7	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**7,117**	**1.9**	**11.0**	**1,776**	**.3**	**5.5**	**228**	**.5**	**16.0**
Alabama	1,556	1.3	11.1	834	.2	4.7	--	--	--
Kentucky	3,079	2.4	12.1	134	.3	5.0	--	--	--
Mississippi	352	.7	8.2	--	--	--	228	.5	16.0
Tennessee	2,130	1.7	10.0	808	.3	6.4	--	--	--
West South Central	**81**	**2.6**	**16.9**	**6,627**	**.3**	**5.1**	**2,960**	**1.3**	**16.5**
Arkansas	--	--	--	961	.3	4.6	--	--	--
Louisiana	1	1.0	9.9	793	.4	5.5	68	.7	15.0
Oklahoma	80	2.7	17.0	1,737	.3	5.0	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	3,137	.3	5.1	2,891	1.4	16.6
Mountain	**2,812**	**.6**	**9.9**	**4,469**	**.6**	**10.5**	**13**	**.5**	**10.2**
Arizona	480	.5	9.7	688	.8	17.2	--	--	--
Colorado	493	.5	10.6	1,125	.4	5.8	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	614	.6	8.6	13	.5	10.2
Nevada	346	.5	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	640	.8	20.1	--	--	--
Utah	1,224	.5	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	269	1.1	5.0	1,403	.5	7.4	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**81**	**2.2**	**8.0**	**765**	**.6**	**12.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	81	2.2	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	263	.2	4.4	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	502	.8	16.4	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**60**	**.4**	**5.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	60	.4	5.3	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**34,472**	**1.5**	**10.0**	**27,328**	**.4**	**6.2**	**4,894**	**1.1**	**14.1**

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

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

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

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**128**	**.7**	**6.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	43	.7	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	85	.7	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**209**	**2.2**	**7.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	62	2.4	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	68	2.1	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	79	2.2	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**6,217**	**1.8**	**9.1**	**5,045**	**.3**	**4.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	277	2.5	8.7	335	.3	4.6	--	--	--
Indiana	2,933	1.9	8.5	1,277	.2	4.7	--	--	--
Michigan	981	1.2	9.3	1,941	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Ohio	1,933	1.9	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	93	.9	8.5	1,492	.3	4.9	--	--	--
West North Central	**227**	**1.1**	**7.9**	**5,449**	**.4**	**5.5**	**1,693**	**.7**	**9.5**
Iowa	139	1.0	7.3	1,236	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	1,191	.4	5.0	--	--	--
Minnesota	10	.9	8.8	1,625	.5	6.9	--	--	--
Missouri	78	1.2	8.8	992	.2	4.5	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	235	.3	4.6	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,693	.7	9.5
South Dakota	--	--	--	169	.3	4.6	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**10,930**	**1.1**	**10.1**	**498**	**.3**	**5.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,822	1.5	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,267	1.0	10.1	498	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,651	.9	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1,055	1.2	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	872	1.0	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	2,262	1.2	11.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,818**	**1.9**	**11.1**	**1,776**	**.3**	**5.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	1,547	1.3	11.1	834	.2	4.7	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,934	2.4	12.0	134	.3	5.0	--	--	--
Mississippi	352	.7	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,985	1.7	10.2	808	.3	6.4	--	--	--
West South Central	**--**	**--**	**--**	**5,044**	**.3**	**5.0**	**480**	**1.1**	**12.1**
Arkansas	--	--	--	961	.3	4.6	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	232	.5	5.6	68	.7	15.0
Oklahoma	--	--	--	1,697	.3	5.0	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	2,154	.3	5.1	411	1.2	11.6
Mountain	**2,812**	**.6**	**9.9**	**4,175**	**.5**	**10.6**	**13**	**.5**	**10.2**
Arizona	480	.5	9.7	657	.8	17.4	--	--	--
Colorado	493	.5	10.6	1,125	.4	5.8	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	351	.7	9.0	13	.5	10.2
Nevada	346	.5	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	640	.8	20.1	--	--	--
Utah	1,224	.5	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	269	1.1	5.0	1,403	.5	7.4	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**263**	**.2**	**4.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	263	.2	4.4	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**27,341**	**1.4**	**10.0**	**22,250**	**.4**	**6.1**	**2,186**	**.8**	**10.1**

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

Sources: 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, April 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**679**	**.5**	**5.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	212	.4	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	10	.7	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	457	.6	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,552**	**2.1**	**10.7**	**84**	**.3**	**5.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	277	1.1	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	543	2.2	8.2	84	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,733	2.2	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**431**	**1.5**	**8.6**	**2,410**	**.3**	**4.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	289	1.2	8.1	2,299	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	111	.3	3.6	--	--	--
Michigan	12	1.2	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	130	2.1	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**2,568**	**1.7**	**10.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	171	.9	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	110	.8	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	760	1.0	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	114	.9	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	324	.8	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	1,088	2.8	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**154**	**3.1**	**13.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**228**	**.5**	**16.0**
Alabama	9	.6	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	146	3.3	13.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	228	.5	16.0
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**80**	**2.7**	**17.0**	**1,543**	**.4**	**5.2**	**2,290**	**1.4**	**17.1**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	561	.4	5.5	--	--	--
Oklahoma	80	2.7	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	982	.3	5.1	2,290	1.4	17.1
Mountain	**--**	**--**	**--**	**263**	**.6**	**8.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	263	.6	8.1	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**39**	**.7**	**8.2**	**502**	**.8**	**16.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	39	.7	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	502	.8	16.4	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**60**	**.4**	**5.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	60	.4	5.3	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**6,504**	**1.8**	**9.9**	**4,862**	**.4**	**6.2**	**2,518**	**1.3**	**17.0**

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

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

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

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**18**	**1.9**	**10.6**	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	18	1.9	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**11**	**3.6**	**.0**	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	11	3.6	.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mountain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
California	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**30**	**2.6**	**6.6**	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**10**	**.6**	**5.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	10	.6	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**64**	**1.5**	**7.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	59	1.6	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	5	.6	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**189**	**3.2**	**9.1**	**89**	**.3**	**5.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	159	3.0	8.8	54	.4	4.4	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	22	4.5	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	8	2.9	9.0	36	.3	6.2	--	--	--
West North Central	**30**	**3.2**	**8.6**	**56**	**.3**	**4.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	30	3.2	8.6	56	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**116**	**.8**	**7.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	39	.8	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	32	.7	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	17	.9	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	16	.8	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	11	1.4	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**145**	**.9**	**7.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	145	.9	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**1**	**1.0**	**9.9**	**40**	**.2**	**6.5**	**190**	**1.8**	**21.4**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1	1.0	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	40	.2	6.5	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	190	1.8	21.4
Mountain	**--**	**--**	**--**	**31**	**.4**	**13.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	--	--	--	31	.4	13.7	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**42**	**3.6**	**7.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	42	3.6	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**598**	**2.0**	**8.2**	**216**	**.3**	**6.5**	**190**	**1.8**	**21.4**

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 May 2003
(Million Kilowatthours)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**924,019**	**751,027**	**945,522**	**91,988**	**2,712,555**
1991	**955,417**	**765,664**	**946,583**	**94,339**	**2,762,003**
1992	**935,939**	**761,271**	**972,714**	**93,442**	**2,763,365**
1993	**994,781**	**794,573**	**977,164**	**94,944**	**2,861,462**
1994	**1,008,482**	**820,269**	**1,007,981**	**97,830**	**2,934,563**
1995	**1,042,501**	**862,685**	**1,012,693**	**95,407**	**3,013,287**
1996	**1,082,512**	**887,445**	**1,033,631**	**97,539**	**3,101,127**
1997	**1,075,880**	**928,633**	**1,038,197**	**102,901**	**3,145,610**
1998	**1,130,109**	**979,401**	**1,051,203**	**103,518**	**3,264,231**
1999	**1,144,923**	**1,001,996**	**1,058,217**	**106,952**	**3,312,087**
2000	**1,192,446**	**1,055,232**	**1,064,239**	**109,496**	**3,421,414**
2001					
January	128,464	91,407	80,245	9,167	**309,283**
February	101,026	82,072	79,349	8,636	**271,083**
March	93,568	84,477	80,533	8,730	**267,307**
April	82,937	81,538	79,824	8,525	**252,823**
May	81,539	87,955	82,736	9,038	**261,269**
June	98,689	96,153	82,616	10,075	**287,533**
July	119,819	102,863	80,766	10,355	**313,803**
August	128,472	106,234	84,259	11,024	**329,988**
September	105,385	97,267	80,133	10,925	**293,709**
October	85,207	89,818	80,569	9,660	**265,255**
November	81,188	83,539	77,774	8,902	**251,404**
December	96,354	85,830	75,421	8,717	**266,322**
Total	**1,202,647**	**1,089,154**	**964,224**	**113,756**	**3,369,781**
2002					
January	117,854	88,712	78,304	8,162	**293,032**
February	97,402	81,921	78,113	7,880	**265,317**
March	96,011	84,432	79,861	7,862	**268,165**
April	86,185	84,922	80,674	7,861	**259,643**
May	87,577	90,154	84,072	8,344	**270,147**
June	107,956	97,916	84,266	9,135	**299,274**
July	133,517	107,299	87,631	9,879	**338,327**
August	134,080	106,652	88,669	9,996	**339,397**
September	115,061	99,405	85,978	10,077	**310,521**
October	94,328	94,491	85,647	9,282	**283,748**
November	89,012	84,738	80,816	8,308	**262,874**
December	109,190	87,430	79,768	8,389	**284,777**
Total	**1,268,172**	**1,108,072**	**993,800**	**105,177**	**3,475,221**
2003					
January	125,307	93,712	80,351	8,743	**308,113**
February	112,021	84,886	77,901	8,327	**283,136**
March	100,154	86,482	78,914	8,265	**273,816**
April	84,102	83,470	80,561	7,924	**256,057**
May	88,340	89,391	82,495	8,581	**268,807**
Total	**509,925**	**437,941**	**400,224**	**41,840**	**1,389,929**
Year to Date					
2001	**487,533**	**427,449**	**402,687**	**44,096**	**1,361,765**
2002	**485,030**	**430,140**	**401,023**	**40,111**	**1,356,304**
2003	**509,925**	**437,941**	**400,224**	**41,840**	**1,389,929**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in May					
2002	**1,200,144**	**1,091,845**	**962,561**	**109,770**	**3,364,320**
2003	**1,293,067**	**1,115,872**	**993,000**	**106,907**	**3,508,846**

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

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

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

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

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**72,378**	**55,117**	**44,857**	**5,891**	**178,243**
1991	**76,828**	**57,655**	**45,737**	**6,138**	**186,359**
1992	**76,848**	**58,343**	**46,993**	**6,296**	**188,480**
1993	**82,814**	**61,521**	**47,357**	**6,528**	**198,220**
1994	**84,552**	**63,396**	**48,069**	**6,689**	**202,706**
1995	**87,610**	**66,365**	**47,175**	**6,567**	**207,717**
1996	**90,503**	**67,829**	**47,536**	**6,741**	**212,609**
1997	**90,704**	**70,497**	**47,023**	**7,110**	**215,334**
1998	**93,360**	**72,575**	**47,050**	**6,863**	**219,848**
1999	**93,483**	**72,771**	**46,846**	**6,796**	**219,896**
2000	**98,209**	**78,405**	**49,369**	**7,179**	**233,163**
2001					
January	10,001	6,732	4,000	608	**21,341**
February	8,176	6,192	3,834	596	**18,799**
March	7,815	6,504	3,925	607	**18,851**
April	7,063	6,302	3,885	595	**17,844**
May	7,236	6,806	4,127	640	**18,810**
June	8,961	7,789	4,283	714	**21,747**
July	10,850	8,629	4,424	748	**24,651**
August	11,592	8,875	4,554	791	**25,813**
September	9,423	8,001	4,205	756	**22,384**
October	7,588	7,453	4,039	706	**19,786**
November	6,923	6,480	3,694	626	**17,724**
December	8,043	6,591	3,603	611	**18,847**
Total	**103,671**	**86,354**	**48,573**	**7,999**	**246,597**
2002					
January	9,526	6,628	3,705	541	**20,400**
February	7,970	6,302	3,724	537	**18,533**
March	7,835	6,517	3,816	538	**18,705**
April	7,215	6,488	3,800	544	**18,046**
May	7,563	7,030	3,977	571	**19,141**
June	9,405	7,915	4,161	629	**22,110**
July	11,751	8,890	4,492	663	**25,795**
August	11,727	8,776	4,482	662	**25,647**
September	9,950	8,026	4,208	666	**22,850**
October	8,022	7,622	4,145	631	**20,421**
November	7,413	6,505	3,784	561	**18,263**
December	8,839	6,681	3,736	587	**19,843**
Total	**107,215**	**87,380**	**48,028**	**7,129**	**249,752**
2003					
January	10,005	7,286	3,754	584	**21,629**
February	8,961	6,589	3,758	575	**19,883**
March	8,322	6,777	3,862	594	**19,555**
April	7,417	6,704	3,919	571	**18,611**
May	7,947	7,285	4,055	616	**19,903**
Total	**42,653**	**34,640**	**19,348**	**2,939**	**99,581**
Year to Date					
2001	**40,291**	**32,536**	**19,772**	**3,047**	**95,645**
2002	**40,108**	**32,964**	**19,022**	**2,731**	**94,825**
2003	**42,653**	**34,640**	**19,348**	**2,939**	**99,581**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in May					
2002	**103,488**	**86,782**	**47,824**	**7,683**	**245,776**
2003	**109,760**	**89,056**	**48,355**	**7,338**	**254,509**

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

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.•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 May 2003
(Cents)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**7.83**	**7.34**	**4.74**	**6.40**	**6.57**
1991	**8.04**	**7.53**	**4.83**	**6.51**	**6.75**
1992	**8.21**	**7.66**	**4.83**	**6.74**	**6.82**
1993	**8.32**	**7.74**	**4.85**	**6.88**	**6.93**
1994	**8.38**	**7.73**	**4.77**	**6.84**	**6.91**
1995	**8.40**	**7.69**	**4.66**	**6.88**	**6.89**
1996	**8.36**	**7.64**	**4.60**	**6.91**	**6.86**
1997	**8.43**	**7.59**	**4.53**	**6.91**	**6.85**
1998	**8.26**	**7.41**	**4.48**	**6.63**	**6.74**
1999	**8.16**	**7.26**	**4.43**	**6.35**	**6.64**
2000	**8.24**	**7.43**	**4.64**	**6.56**	**6.81**
2001					
January	7.78	7.36	4.99	6.63	6.90
February	8.09	7.54	4.83	6.91	6.93
March	8.35	7.70	4.87	6.95	7.05
April	8.52	7.73	4.87	6.98	7.06
May	8.87	7.74	4.99	7.09	7.20
June	9.08	8.10	5.18	7.08	7.56
July	9.06	8.39	5.48	7.23	7.86
August	9.02	8.35	5.40	7.18	7.82
September	8.94	8.23	5.25	6.92	7.62
October	8.91	8.30	5.01	7.31	7.46
November	8.53	7.76	4.75	7.04	7.05
December	8.35	7.68	4.78	7.00	7.08
Average	**8.62**	**7.93**	**5.04**	**7.03**	**7.32**
2002					
January	8.08	7.47	4.73	6.63	6.96
February	8.18	7.69	4.77	6.81	6.99
March	8.16	7.72	4.78	6.84	6.98
April	8.37	7.64	4.71	6.91	6.95
May	8.64	7.80	4.73	6.84	7.09
June	8.71	8.08	4.94	6.88	7.39
July	8.80	8.29	5.13	6.71	7.62
August	8.75	8.23	5.05	6.62	7.56
September	8.65	8.07	4.89	6.61	7.36
October	8.50	8.07	4.84	6.80	7.20
November	8.33	7.68	4.68	6.76	6.95
December	8.09	7.64	4.68	7.00	6.97
Average	**8.45**	**7.89**	**4.83**	**6.78**	**7.19**
2003					
January	7.98	7.77	4.67	6.68	7.02
February	8.00	7.76	4.82	6.90	7.02
March	8.31	7.84	4.89	7.19	7.14
April	8.82	8.03	4.86	7.20	7.27
May	9.00	8.15	4.92	7.17	7.40
Average	**8.36**	**7.91**	**4.83**	**7.03**	**7.16**
Year to Date					
2001	**8.26**	**7.61**	**4.91**	**6.91**	**7.02**
2002	**8.27**	**7.66**	**4.74**	**6.81**	**6.99**
2003	**8.36**	**7.91**	**4.83**	**7.03**	**7.16**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in May					
2002	**8.62**	**7.95**	**4.97**	**7.00**	**7.31**
2003	**8.49**	**7.98**	**4.87**	**6.86**	**7.25**

[1] 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, May 2003 and 2002
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**3,167**	**3,062**	**4,027**	**3,905**	**1,941**	**1,983**	**119**	**120**	**9,253**	**9,070**
Connecticut	839	838	997	997	426	464	43	48	2,305	2,347
Maine	307	308	304	297	262	271	5	5	878	881
Massachusetts	1,372	1,312	1,998	1,898	834	841	49	54	4,254	4,105
New Hampshire	293	250	318	302	186	161	11	2	809	715
Rhode Island	202	202	261	256	107	112	7	7	576	577
Vermont	153	151	149	155	125	134	4	4	431	445
Middle Atlantic	**8,193**	**8,154**	**10,758**	**10,874**	**6,993**	**7,244**	**1,226**	**1,244**	**27,169**	**27,515**
New Jersey	1,707	1,737	2,781	2,775	1,080	995	39	40	5,606	5,547
New York	3,230	3,266	4,678	4,814	2,064	2,198	1,070	1,092	11,042	11,370
Pennsylvania	3,256	3,150	3,299	3,285	3,848	4,052	117	112	10,520	10,598
East North Central	**11,417**	**11,627**	**12,874**	**12,851**	**17,302**	**17,759**	**1,381**	**1,296**	**42,974**	**43,531**
Illinois	2,623	2,703	3,422	3,452	3,323	3,422	832	776	10,200	10,353
Indiana	1,836	1,910	1,710	1,765	3,995	4,056	53	54	7,594	7,785
Michigan	2,258	2,372	2,915	2,898	2,915	3,003	62	53	8,151	8,327
Ohio	3,161	3,155	3,298	3,246	4,845	5,102	373	355	11,676	11,858
Wisconsin	1,540	1,487	1,529	1,489	2,223	2,176	60	58	5,353	5,209
West North Central	**5,867**	**5,928**	**6,451**	**6,373**	**6,552**	**6,549**	**469**	**451**	**19,338**	**19,301**
Iowa	802	827	660	662	1,411	1,468	139	130	3,013	3,087
Kansas	809	807	1,096	1,042	872	868	35	32	2,811	2,749
Minnesota	1,369	1,359	1,503	1,485	1,893	1,901	51	48	4,816	4,793
Missouri	1,840	1,863	2,152	2,142	1,352	1,310	98	94	5,441	5,408
Nebraska	573	575	547	562	662	643	85	86	1,867	1,866
North Dakota	229	247	254	256	225	220	34	34	742	757
South Dakota	245	250	238	224	137	140	NM	NM	647	641
South Atlantic	**21,940**	**22,654**	**19,596**	**20,654**	**14,991**	**14,120**	**1,843**	**1,910**	**58,371**	**59,338**
Delaware	254	250	282	290	332	340	5	5	873	884
District of Columbia	85	163	694	696	23	21	31	29	833	909
Florida	8,580	8,803	6,510	6,594	1,639	1,705	508	503	17,237	17,606
Georgia	3,258	3,359	3,264	3,198	2,966	3,016	139	141	9,627	9,713
Maryland[2]	1,655	1,625	1,227	2,051	2,247	847	58	79	5,187	4,602
North Carolina	3,196	3,339	3,182	3,298	2,655	2,865	163	175	9,196	9,678
South Carolina	1,734	1,807	1,497	1,511	2,712	2,750	73	81	6,016	6,149
Virginia	2,515	2,593	2,406	2,461	1,534	1,643	861	891	7,316	7,588
West Virginia	662	714	534	554	884	935	6	6	2,086	2,209
East South Central	**7,386**	**7,391**	**6,029**	**5,932**	**10,399**	**10,720**	**494**	**500**	**24,308**	**24,543**
Alabama	2,182	2,188	1,704	1,704	2,934	2,839	64	65	6,884	6,796
Kentucky	1,517	1,505	1,195	1,197	3,488	3,802	284	279	6,483	6,783
Mississippi	1,276	1,284	1,061	986	1,276	1,253	64	63	3,677	3,586
Tennessee	2,412	2,414	2,069	2,045	2,701	2,827	82	92	7,264	7,378
West South Central	**14,978**	**13,488**	**11,263**	**10,825**	**12,967**	**13,694**	**1,491**	**1,227**	**40,699**	**39,234**
Arkansas	1,003	987	837	751	1,369	1,382	54	61	3,263	3,180
Louisiana	2,076	2,154	1,655	1,581	2,194	2,580	205	231	6,130	6,546
Oklahoma	1,348	1,244	1,102	1,100	1,112	1,035	330	256	3,891	3,635
Texas	10,551	9,103	7,669	7,393	8,292	8,697	903	679	27,415	25,873
Mountain	**5,520**	**5,285**	**6,591**	**6,611**	**5,121**	**5,181**	**NM**	**NM**	**18,067**	**17,955**
Arizona	1,870	1,858	1,913	1,938	919	926	NM	NM	5,026	5,065
Colorado	1,102	1,089	1,532	1,533	826	900	NM	NM	3,590	3,647
Idaho	498	489	594	637	505	512	26	25	1,624	1,663
Montana	285	285	312	301	258	265	19	19	873	870
Nevada	691	563	666	647	987	977	45	66	2,390	2,253
New Mexico	384	360	570	583	406	427	NM	NM	1,557	1,569
Utah	538	486	760	734	595	545	87	NM	1,980	1,853
Wyoming	153	156	242	238	625	629	8	13	1,028	1,036
Pacific Contiguous	**9,493**	**9,614**	**11,351**	**11,684**	**5,829**	**6,422**	**704**	**697**	**27,378**	**28,417**
California	5,728	5,801	8,315	8,650	3,644	3,995	390	391	18,077	18,837
Oregon	1,348	1,309	1,153	1,138	921	996	39	35	3,461	3,479
Washington	2,418	2,504	1,883	1,896	1,264	1,431	274	271	5,839	6,102
Pacific Noncontiguous	**379**	**375**	**452**	**445**	**400**	**400**	**19**	**22**	**1,251**	**1,242**
Alaska	145	145	189	180	91	90	15	17	439	432
Hawaii	234	230	263	265	310	310	5	5	812	810
U.S. Total	**88,340**	**87,577**	**89,391**	**90,154**	**82,495**	**84,072**	**8,581**	**8,344**	**268,807**	**270,147**

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.
[2] A major utility in Maryland reclassified consumers from commercial to industrial in July 2002.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

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 May

(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**19,385**	**17,353**	**20,688**	**19,472**	**9,391**	**9,881**	**663**	**628**	**50,127**	**47,334**
Connecticut	5,428	4,860	5,089	4,943	2,062	2,163	241	236	12,820	12,202
Maine	1,785	1,688	1,547	1,495	1,365	1,557	24	24	4,720	4,764
Massachusetts	8,253	7,401	10,253	9,506	3,927	4,177	280	302	22,713	21,386
New Hampshire	1,785	1,438	1,663	1,458	900	781	59	13	4,407	3,689
Rhode Island	1,206	1,101	1,346	1,289	510	535	40	34	3,102	2,959
Vermont	929	865	789	781	627	668	19	19	2,365	2,333
Middle Atlantic	**50,909**	**46,558**	**56,304**	**54,123**	**33,802**	**34,730**	**6,668**	**6,612**	**147,682**	**142,024**
New Jersey	10,334	9,508	14,349	13,473	4,579	4,695	226	231	29,489	27,908
New York	19,040	17,965	24,483	24,160	10,136	10,642	5,846	5,827	59,504	58,594
Pennsylvania	21,535	19,086	17,472	16,490	19,087	19,393	596	554	58,690	55,522
East North Central	**73,067**	**69,654**	**64,885**	**63,140**	**84,248**	**83,158**	**6,693**	**6,634**	**228,893**	**222,585**
Illinois	17,049	16,396	17,642	17,219	15,838	15,714	4,037	4,031	54,566	53,360
Indiana	12,875	11,905	8,583	8,377	19,470	19,002	295	289	41,223	39,572
Michigan	13,491	13,221	14,635	14,259	14,360	14,111	356	350	42,841	41,941
Ohio	20,924	19,740	16,338	15,824	23,906	23,971	1,699	1,665	62,866	61,200
Wisconsin	8,728	8,392	7,687	7,461	10,674	10,360	306	299	27,396	26,513
West North Central	**37,318**	**35,396**	**32,195**	**31,100**	**31,544**	**30,774**	**2,486**	**2,332**	**103,543**	**99,602**
Iowa	5,076	4,802	3,430	3,263	6,806	6,677	701	663	16,012	15,406
Kansas	4,566	4,379	5,182	4,853	4,116	4,128	163	169	14,027	13,529
Minnesota	8,198	7,769	7,639	7,457	9,318	9,009	265	257	25,420	24,491
Missouri	12,614	11,767	10,437	10,165	6,313	6,155	506	466	29,870	28,552
Nebraska	3,561	3,473	2,860	2,811	3,165	2,995	492	444	10,078	9,723
North Dakota	1,691	1,632	1,406	1,386	1,161	1,129	199	182	4,457	4,329
South Dakota	1,612	1,575	1,241	1,166	665	681	161	151	3,679	3,572
South Atlantic	**128,887**	**118,917**	**94,157**	**96,144**	**71,725**	**65,827**	**9,199**	**8,940**	**303,968**	**289,828**
Delaware	1,773	1,522	1,536	1,435	1,517	1,647	55	24	4,881	4,628
District of Columbia	681	643	3,356	3,268	111	104	152	150	4,301	4,165
Florida	42,912	40,036	30,201	29,707	7,847	7,771	2,350	2,253	83,310	79,767
Georgia	18,550	17,514	15,093	15,065	14,054	13,809	710	680	48,407	47,068
Maryland[2]	11,483	9,773	6,510	10,408	10,153	4,235	336	421	28,482	24,836
North Carolina	20,574	19,273	15,444	15,084	12,849	13,094	884	856	49,750	48,306
South Carolina	10,766	10,076	7,047	6,853	12,786	12,755	384	376	30,983	30,060
Virginia	17,382	15,580	12,069	11,499	7,843	7,891	4,297	4,148	41,590	39,118
West Virginia	4,766	4,500	2,901	2,824	4,566	4,522	32	32	12,264	11,878
East South Central	**45,225**	**42,726**	**28,627**	**27,618**	**51,098**	**51,326**	**2,433**	**2,337**	**127,383**	**124,006**
Alabama	11,664	11,210	7,671	7,501	13,453	13,133	326	311	33,114	32,155
Kentucky	10,517	9,676	5,872	5,564	18,318	18,999	1,346	1,258	36,053	35,497
Mississippi	6,777	6,561	4,760	4,391	6,027	6,059	300	311	17,864	17,321
Tennessee	16,268	15,279	10,324	10,162	13,301	13,135	460	458	40,352	39,033
West South Central	**69,370**	**66,783**	**49,925**	**49,276**	**61,972**	**66,950**	**6,466**	**5,735**	**187,733**	**188,744**
Arkansas	6,156	5,824	3,930	3,443	6,466	6,531	239	282	16,792	16,080
Louisiana	10,286	10,091	7,636	7,077	11,007	12,052	992	1,073	29,920	30,292
Oklahoma	7,526	7,174	5,086	5,092	5,246	5,292	1,595	1,181	19,453	18,738
Texas	45,403	43,695	33,273	33,665	39,253	43,076	3,639	3,198	121,568	123,634
Mountain	**28,759**	**29,285**	**29,819**	**29,718**	**24,907**	**25,021**	**3,431**	**3,204**	**86,916**	**87,228**
Arizona	8,816	9,039	8,419	8,394	4,286	4,399	1,267	1,191	22,788	23,023
Colorado	6,143	6,153	7,283	7,206	4,061	4,364	556	450	18,043	18,172
Idaho	3,043	3,233	2,395	2,453	2,360	2,406	134	127	7,931	8,220
Montana	1,803	1,798	1,628	1,584	1,386	1,344	102	101	4,919	4,826
Nevada	3,121	3,213	2,883	2,828	4,428	4,536	208	220	10,640	10,796
New Mexico	2,087	2,080	2,602	2,675	2,018	2,056	745	687	7,453	7,498
Utah	2,730	2,732	3,330	3,352	3,027	2,805	371	361	9,458	9,250
Wyoming	1,016	1,038	1,280	1,226	3,341	3,111	48	68	5,685	5,443
Pacific Contiguous	**54,981**	**56,364**	**57,168**	**57,417**	**29,646**	**31,408**	**3,688**	**3,574**	**145,483**	**148,763**
California	31,552	31,541	41,006	41,253	18,598	19,726	2,026	1,917	93,182	94,438
Oregon	8,102	8,520	5,895	5,928	4,565	4,695	201	187	18,763	19,330
Washington	15,327	16,302	10,267	10,236	6,483	6,987	1,461	1,470	33,538	34,995
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,023**	**1,994**	**4,173**	**2,132**	**1,892**	**1,949**	**113**	**115**	**8,201**	**6,190**
Alaska	878	876	2,925	916	438	508	89	91	4,330	2,391
Hawaii	1,145	1,118	1,248	1,216	1,454	1,441	24	24	3,871	3,799
U.S. Total	**509,925**	**485,030**	**437,941**	**430,140**	**400,224**	**401,023**	**41,840**	**40,111**	**1,389,929**	**1,356,304**

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

[2] 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, May 2003 and 2002

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**378**	**345**	**398**	**361**	**152**	**143**	**17**	**17**	**944**	**865**
Connecticut	99	94	100	95	34	36	5	5	238	230
Maine	41	41	27	24	10	9	1	1	79	75
Massachusetts	159	140	196	174	71	64	8	8	434	386
New Hampshire	36	31	33	30	18	15	1	*	87	76
Rhode Island	23	20	25	21	9	9	1	1	59	51
Vermont	20	19	17	17	10	10	1	1	47	47
Middle Atlantic	**970**	**932**	**1,134**	**1,095**	**404**	**417**	**114**	**108**	**2,622**	**2,552**
New Jersey	177	186	245	255	79	74	8	7	508	522
New York	474	433	607	555	106	108	93	88	1,279	1,184
Pennsylvania	319	313	282	285	220	235	14	13	835	846
East North Central	**974**	**986**	**979**	**983**	**802**	**816**	**86**	**83**	**2,841**	**2,869**
Illinois	232	238	298	290	176	180	47	47	754	754
Indiana	138	144	103	107	154	161	5	5	400	417
Michigan	189	196	210	223	137	150	8	7	544	576
Ohio	280	285	261	264	232	231	20	19	794	799
Wisconsin	135	123	106	98	102	95	5	5	349	322
West North Central	**459**	**453**	**408**	**396**	**281**	**273**	**34**	**31**	**1,183**	**1,154**
Iowa	71	70	44	43	59	57	10	9	184	179
Kansas	64	63	70	66	39	39	3	3	175	172
Minnesota	106	102	95	91	78	72	5	4	284	270
Missouri	143	144	139	133	64	64	6	6	352	347
Nebraska	39	39	31	32	26	25	8	6	103	101
North Dakota	16	17	15	17	NM	NM	2	1	42	44
South Dakota	19	19	15	14	6	6	1	1	42	40
South Atlantic	**1,817**	**1,819**	**1,326**	**1,341**	**620**	**589**	**126**	**123**	**3,889**	**3,872**
Delaware	22	22	20	21	13	14	1	1	56	57
District of Columbia	8	14	56	57	1	1	1	2	66	74
Florida	737	719	464	438	90	88	40	38	1,331	1,283
Georgia	256	260	211	206	114	119	12	12	593	597
Maryland[2]	134	131	96	137	81	32	7	7	318	307
North Carolina	269	274	205	207	119	125	12	12	604	617
South Carolina	140	142	99	98	103	105	5	5	349	351
Virginia	209	213	144	147	66	70	48	45	466	475
West Virginia	43	46	29	29	33	36	1	1	106	112
East South Central	**509**	**503**	**386**	**379**	**389**	**394**	**33**	**33**	**1,317**	**1,309**
Alabama	155	157	109	110	110	110	5	5	378	381
Kentucky	91	90	64	65	107	115	14	14	276	283
Mississippi	103	98	77	69	57	55	7	6	243	228
Tennessee	160	159	136	136	115	114	9	8	420	417
West South Central	**1,349**	**1,057**	**860**	**692**	**685**	**610**	**110**	**82**	**3,004**	**2,440**
Arkansas	77	75	50	44	58	57	4	4	188	180
Louisiana	174	155	128	103	137	111	17	16	455	385
Oklahoma	106	85	73	58	51	38	18	13	247	194
Texas	992	743	611	486	439	404	72	49	2,114	1,681
Mountain	**467**	**441**	**454**	**444**	**255**	**252**	**45**	**45**	**1,221**	**1,182**
Arizona	175	173	143	141	52	51	14	14	384	379
Colorado	92	84	102	90	42	40	9	9	246	222
Idaho	33	32	34	37	19	21	2	1	87	91
Montana	22	20	19	17	12	12	2	2	55	51
Nevada	64	55	58	58	64	63	3	4	189	181
New Mexico	33	33	42	45	20	22	11	NM	106	111
Utah	37	32	41	41	22	21	4	4	104	98
Wyoming	11	11	14	14	24	23	1	1	51	48
Pacific Contiguous	**966**	**972**	**1,278**	**1,284**	**423**	**445**	**47**	**46**	**2,715**	**2,747**
California	720	719	1,090	1,091	328	342	31	31	2,169	2,184
Oregon	95	93	73	77	40	45	3	3	212	218
Washington	152	159	114	115	55	58	13	12	334	345
Pacific Noncontiguous	**57**	**53**	**60**	**56**	**45**	**39**	**3**	**3**	**166**	**151**
Alaska	17	18	18	19	7	7	2	3	44	47
Hawaii	40	35	42	36	38	32	1	1	121	104
U.S. Total	**7,947**	**7,563**	**7,285**	**7,030**	**4,055**	**3,977**	**616**	**571**	**19,903**	**19,141**

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

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

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**2,175**	**1,976**	**1,945**	**1,872**	**720**	**716**	**90**	**90**	**4,931**	**4,655**
Connecticut	588	531	475	458	162	165	23	23	1,249	1,178
Maine	233	229	151	164	53	66	5	5	443	465
Massachusetts	898	824	943	910	330	322	42	46	2,212	2,102
New Hampshire	211	172	169	146	84	68	7	3	471	389
Rhode Island	127	111	119	107	40	41	9	9	296	269
Vermont	117	109	88	87	51	53	4	3	259	253
Middle Atlantic	**5,603**	**5,075**	**5,700**	**5,339**	**1,946**	**2,017**	**586**	**557**	**13,835**	**12,987**
New Jersey	1,027	954	1,231	1,230	328	362	39	30	2,625	2,575
New York	2,598	2,312	3,004	2,718	511	513	476	464	6,589	6,007
Pennsylvania	1,978	1,808	1,464	1,391	1,108	1,142	71	63	4,621	4,404
East North Central	**5,740**	**5,490**	**4,811**	**4,679**	**3,877**	**3,819**	**407**	**391**	**14,835**	**14,379**
Illinois	1,356	1,325	1,455	1,377	832	820	222	209	3,866	3,731
Indiana	884	825	516	507	767	754	26	26	2,194	2,112
Michigan	1,123	1,089	1,071	1,086	682	699	40	40	2,915	2,913
Ohio	1,647	1,576	1,252	1,228	1,110	1,093	93	92	4,101	3,989
Wisconsin	731	674	517	481	486	454	26	24	1,760	1,634
West North Central	**2,609**	**2,459**	**1,874**	**1,786**	**1,313**	**1,258**	**164**	**151**	**5,960**	**5,654**
Iowa	414	382	218	204	273	254	44	42	950	883
Kansas	340	318	328	296	190	187	16	16	874	816
Minnesota	603	562	448	425	390	365	21	20	1,462	1,372
Missouri	814	775	567	559	257	259	31	28	1,669	1,622
Nebraska	218	212	153	149	124	116	37	31	531	509
North Dakota	104	98	81	80	49	46	8	7	242	231
South Dakota	116	112	78	72	31	30	7	6	232	221
South Atlantic	**10,066**	**9,342**	**6,207**	**6,215**	**2,976**	**2,735**	**613**	**585**	**19,863**	**18,876**
Delaware	142	125	107	99	63	71	6	4	317	298
District of Columbia	52	48	227	222	5	5	5	9	290	285
Florida	3,593	3,389	2,090	2,074	418	416	182	178	6,282	6,057
Georgia	1,381	1,301	998	978	546	524	61	58	2,986	2,861
Maryland[2]	810	701	450	601	368	158	35	36	1,663	1,496
North Carolina	1,662	1,545	1,004	967	578	583	61	58	3,304	3,153
South Carolina	834	771	470	444	492	479	26	25	1,822	1,720
Virginia	1,299	1,184	702	676	335	328	234	213	2,571	2,401
West Virginia	295	277	159	154	171	172	3	3	628	606
East South Central	**2,959**	**2,753**	**1,850**	**1,752**	**1,904**	**1,832**	**160**	**149**	**6,872**	**6,486**
Alabama	821	777	517	498	514	489	23	22	1,876	1,786
Kentucky	591	538	315	294	549	546	64	58	1,518	1,436
Mississippi	501	459	344	299	270	262	31	28	1,146	1,048
Tennessee	1,045	979	674	661	571	536	43	40	2,333	2,216
West South Central	**5,634**	**5,041**	**3,644**	**3,305**	**3,144**	**3,192**	**470**	**378**	**12,893**	**11,916**
Arkansas	432	417	220	201	263	271	18	19	934	908
Louisiana	769	669	552	450	592	478	79	72	1,992	1,669
Oklahoma	531	446	320	253	233	186	84	55	1,168	940
Texas	3,902	3,509	2,552	2,400	2,056	2,256	289	232	8,800	8,398
Mountain	**2,235**	**2,196**	**1,997**	**1,915**	**1,200**	**1,164**	**195**	**180**	**5,626**	**5,456**
Arizona	698	701	586	581	220	219	58	53	1,562	1,553
Colorado	479	439	454	396	196	190	41	34	1,170	1,059
Idaho	202	206	142	142	103	103	7	7	454	458
Montana	130	125	100	93	61	60	9	9	300	286
Nevada	297	305	265	255	290	280	14	16	866	856
New Mexico	178	173	193	193	96	96	45	42	511	504
Utah	182	179	184	187	110	107	17	16	493	489
Wyoming	69	69	73	69	123	110	3	4	268	250
Pacific Contiguous	**5,339**	**5,506**	**5,988**	**5,844**	**2,058**	**2,105**	**240**	**235**	**13,625**	**13,690**
California	3,824	3,872	4,976	4,809	1,556	1,575	154	152	10,510	10,408
Oregon	565	609	378	401	212	226	17	16	1,172	1,252
Washington	950	1,025	634	634	291	304	69	67	1,943	2,029
Pacific Noncontiguous	**293**	**270**	**624**	**257**	**209**	**184**	**15**	**15**	**1,141**	**726**
Alaska	102	105	432	95	33	39	12	12	578	251
Hawaii	192	165	192	162	176	145	3	3	563	475
U.S. Total	**42,653**	**40,108**	**34,640**	**32,964**	**19,348**	**19,022**	**2,939**	**2,731**	**99,581**	**94,825**

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

[2] 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, May 2003 and 2002

(Cents)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**11.94**	**11.28**	**9.87**	**9.24**	**7.81**	**7.20**	**14.33**	**13.78**	**10.21**	**9.54**
Connecticut	11.82	11.24	10.02	9.54	8.07	7.74	10.79	10.50	10.33	9.81
Maine	13.50	13.40	8.84	7.93	3.78	3.26	20.87	23.17	9.02	8.49
Massachusetts	11.57	10.65	9.82	9.15	8.51	7.67	16.19	14.44	10.20	9.40
New Hampshire	12.16	12.31	10.26	10.05	9.44	9.13	12.24	23.63	10.79	10.68
Rhode Island	11.48	10.01	9.59	8.17	8.51	7.74	19.78	20.06	10.17	8.87
Vermont	13.01	12.61	11.29	11.00	7.74	7.64	19.42	18.50	10.94	10.60
Middle Atlantic	**11.84**	**11.43**	**10.54**	**10.07**	**5.78**	**5.76**	**9.29**	**8.67**	**9.65**	**9.27**
New Jersey	10.36	10.69	8.82	9.20	7.30	7.42	19.27	18.25	9.07	9.41
New York	14.67	13.26	12.97	11.53	5.12	4.91	8.64	8.04	11.58	10.41
Pennsylvania	9.81	9.94	8.56	8.66	5.71	5.81	11.87	11.41	7.94	7.98
East North Central	**8.53**	**8.48**	**7.60**	**7.65**	**4.63**	**4.60**	**6.23**	**6.41**	**6.61**	**6.59**
Illinois	8.85	8.79	8.72	8.41	5.30	5.25	5.65	5.99	7.39	7.28
Indiana	7.53	7.55	6.03	6.08	3.84	3.96	9.98	9.69	5.27	5.36
Michigan	8.36	8.27	7.19	7.69	4.71	5.00	13.04	13.43	6.68	6.92
Ohio	8.85	9.03	7.92	8.15	4.80	4.52	5.44	5.46	6.80	6.74
Wisconsin	8.80	8.29	6.94	6.60	4.59	4.37	8.95	8.38	6.52	6.17
West North Central	**7.82**	**7.65**	**6.33**	**6.22**	**4.29**	**4.17**	**7.33**	**6.81**	**6.12**	**5.98**
Iowa	8.90	8.47	6.68	6.54	4.17	3.89	6.86	6.87	6.11	5.81
Kansas	7.86	7.76	6.35	6.37	4.46	4.54	9.96	9.88	6.24	6.24
Minnesota	7.77	7.53	6.31	6.16	4.11	3.79	8.98	8.81	5.89	5.64
Missouri	7.78	7.73	6.46	6.20	4.70	4.90	6.61	6.23	6.47	6.41
Nebraska	6.77	6.74	5.59	5.63	3.95	3.89	8.80	6.89	5.52	5.43
North Dakota	7.08	6.68	5.94	6.61	4.27	4.13	4.61	4.32	5.72	5.81
South Dakota	7.83	7.66	6.41	6.23	4.62	4.42	4.76	4.26	6.50	6.31
South Atlantic	**8.28**	**8.03**	**6.77**	**6.49**	**4.14**	**4.17**	**6.82**	**6.44**	**6.66**	**6.53**
Delaware	8.67	8.71	7.12	7.14	3.89	4.11	14.97	16.89	6.39	6.47
District of Columbia	9.28	8.33	8.13	8.21	4.88	4.85	3.16	6.65	7.98	8.11
Florida	8.59	8.16	7.13	6.64	5.48	5.18	7.83	7.53	7.72	7.29
Georgia	7.84	7.73	6.48	6.45	3.85	3.94	8.64	8.49	6.16	6.15
Maryland	8.07	8.07	7.84	6.67	3.61	3.76	12.03	9.44	6.12	6.68
North Carolina	8.40	8.20	6.45	6.27	4.48	4.35	7.09	6.63	6.57	6.38
South Carolina	8.09	7.86	6.65	6.49	3.82	3.82	7.10	6.67	5.79	5.70
Virginia	8.29	8.20	5.98	5.98	4.28	4.24	5.55	5.08	6.37	6.26
West Virginia	6.53	6.44	5.47	5.32	3.72	3.83	11.44	11.87	5.08	5.07
East South Central	**6.89**	**6.81**	**6.41**	**6.39**	**3.74**	**3.67**	**6.75**	**6.51**	**5.42**	**5.33**
Alabama	7.09	7.16	6.40	6.47	3.75	3.86	7.09	7.04	5.49	5.61
Kentucky	5.98	5.97	5.39	5.39	3.07	3.03	4.83	4.91	4.26	4.17
Mississippi	8.05	7.60	7.23	6.96	4.48	4.42	10.28	9.47	6.62	6.35
Tennessee	6.65	6.60	6.57	6.65	4.25	4.02	10.38	8.98	5.78	5.65
West South Central	**9.01**	**7.84**	**7.64**	**6.39**	**5.28**	**4.46**	**7.37**	**6.67**	**7.38**	**6.22**
Arkansas	7.66	7.55	5.93	5.89	4.20	4.12	7.09	6.87	5.76	5.66
Louisiana	8.38	7.20	7.70	6.53	6.23	4.30	8.29	6.79	7.42	5.88
Oklahoma	7.87	6.80	6.59	5.31	4.59	3.67	5.34	5.24	6.36	5.35
Texas	9.41	8.16	7.96	6.57	5.30	4.65	7.92	7.15	7.71	6.50
Mountain	**8.46**	**8.35**	**6.90**	**6.71**	**4.97**	**4.86**	**NM**	**NM**	**6.76**	**6.58**
Arizona	9.38	9.32	7.46	7.28	5.62	5.45	NM	NM	7.64	7.48
Colorado	8.38	7.67	6.64	5.88	5.10	4.46	7.19	6.95	6.84	6.10
Idaho	6.53	6.58	5.77	5.76	3.72	4.06	5.70	5.16	5.36	5.47
Montana	7.59	7.17	6.21	5.79	4.71	4.46	9.92	8.75	6.30	5.90
Nevada	9.30	9.81	8.75	8.98	6.44	6.46	6.73	6.51	7.91	8.02
New Mexico	8.58	9.21	7.40	7.78	4.90	5.04	5.60	5.62	6.81	7.09
Utah	6.80	6.69	5.45	5.61	3.74	3.87	4.17	4.18	5.25	5.31
Wyoming	7.31	7.18	5.95	5.78	3.89	3.58	7.91	5.31	4.92	4.65
Pacific Contiguous	**10.18**	**10.11**	**11.26**	**10.99**	**7.26**	**6.92**	**6.67**	**6.66**	**9.92**	**9.67**
California	12.57	12.40	13.12	12.62	8.99	8.55	7.88	8.03	12.00	11.59
Oregon	7.03	7.13	6.37	6.75	4.38	4.50	8.51	8.60	6.12	6.27
Washington	6.28	6.37	6.06	6.09	4.35	4.05	4.67	4.44	5.72	5.65
Pacific Noncontiguous	**15.16**	**14.13**	**13.38**	**12.47**	**11.20**	**9.72**	**15.69**	**14.72**	**13.26**	**12.13**
Alaska	11.78	12.54	9.72	10.68	7.22	7.57	15.97	15.22	10.09	10.83
Hawaii	17.25	15.13	16.01	13.69	12.37	10.35	14.85	12.98	14.97	12.82
U.S. Total	**9.00**	**8.64**	**8.15**	**7.80**	**4.92**	**4.73**	**7.17**	**6.84**	**7.40**	**7.09**

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

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

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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 May

(Cents)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**11.22**	**11.39**	**9.40**	**9.61**	**7.67**	**7.25**	**13.59**	**14.33**	**9.84**	**9.83**
Connecticut	10.84	10.92	9.34	9.27	7.86	7.65	9.71	9.75	9.74	9.65
Maine	13.07	13.58	9.79	10.98	3.89	4.23	21.83	22.11	9.38	9.75
Massachusetts	10.88	11.13	9.20	9.57	8.40	7.72	14.98	15.33	9.74	9.83
New Hampshire	11.85	11.96	10.14	10.00	9.35	8.76	11.99	20.61	10.70	10.54
Rhode Island	10.56	10.06	8.84	8.31	7.91	7.73	22.22	27.09	9.53	9.07
Vermont	12.60	12.64	11.11	11.13	8.07	7.94	18.73	18.11	10.95	10.84
Middle Atlantic	**11.01**	**10.90**	**10.12**	**9.86**	**5.76**	**5.81**	**8.79**	**8.42**	**9.37**	**9.14**
New Jersey	9.94	10.04	8.58	9.13	7.16	7.70	17.04	13.10	8.90	9.23
New York	13.64	12.87	12.27	11.25	5.04	4.82	8.15	7.95	11.07	10.25
Pennsylvania	9.18	9.48	8.38	8.43	5.80	5.89	11.92	11.34	7.87	7.93
East North Central	**7.86**	**7.88**	**7.42**	**7.41**	**4.60**	**4.59**	**6.07**	**5.90**	**6.48**	**6.46**
Illinois	7.96	8.08	8.25	8.00	5.25	5.22	5.49	5.20	7.08	6.99
Indiana	6.87	6.93	6.02	6.05	3.94	3.97	8.97	9.02	5.32	5.34
Michigan	8.32	8.23	7.32	7.61	4.75	4.95	11.30	11.36	6.80	6.95
Ohio	7.87	7.99	7.66	7.76	4.64	4.56	5.45	5.52	6.52	6.52
Wisconsin	8.37	8.04	6.72	6.45	4.56	4.38	8.37	8.09	6.42	6.16
West North Central	**6.99**	**6.95**	**5.82**	**5.74**	**4.16**	**4.09**	**6.60**	**6.47**	**5.76**	**5.68**
Iowa	8.15	7.96	6.36	6.25	4.02	3.80	6.34	6.39	5.93	5.73
Kansas	7.45	7.26	6.33	6.10	4.61	4.52	10.09	9.21	6.23	6.03
Minnesota	7.35	7.23	5.87	5.70	4.19	4.05	7.95	7.91	5.75	5.60
Missouri	6.45	6.59	5.44	5.50	4.07	4.21	6.08	6.05	5.59	5.68
Nebraska	6.12	6.10	5.35	5.32	3.90	3.89	7.44	7.04	5.27	5.24
North Dakota	6.16	6.01	5.74	5.77	4.18	4.07	4.16	3.98	5.42	5.34
South Dakota	7.21	7.12	6.32	6.19	4.60	4.47	4.05	3.98	6.30	6.18
South Atlantic	**7.81**	**7.86**	**6.59**	**6.46**	**4.15**	**4.15**	**6.66**	**6.54**	**6.53**	**6.51**
Delaware	7.98	8.22	6.96	6.87	4.12	4.30	10.94	15.64	6.49	6.44
District of Columbia	7.68	7.53	6.77	6.80	4.66	4.56	3.52	6.22	6.75	6.84
Florida	8.37	8.47	6.92	6.98	5.33	5.35	7.74	7.91	7.54	7.59
Georgia	7.44	7.43	6.61	6.49	3.89	3.79	8.56	8.59	6.17	6.08
Maryland	7.05	7.17	6.92	5.78	3.63	3.72	10.28	8.67	5.84	6.02
North Carolina	8.08	8.02	6.50	6.41	4.50	4.46	6.88	6.74	6.64	6.53
South Carolina	7.74	7.66	6.67	6.49	3.85	3.76	6.77	6.56	5.88	5.72
Virginia	7.47	7.60	5.82	5.88	4.27	4.15	5.45	5.13	6.18	6.14
West Virginia	6.18	6.16	5.48	5.44	3.75	3.80	10.60	10.51	5.12	5.10
East South Central	**6.54**	**6.44**	**6.46**	**6.34**	**3.73**	**3.57**	**6.59**	**6.36**	**5.39**	**5.23**
Alabama	7.04	6.93	6.74	6.63	3.82	3.72	7.09	7.09	5.66	5.55
Kentucky	5.62	5.56	5.36	5.29	2.99	2.87	4.72	4.60	4.21	4.05
Mississippi	7.39	7.00	7.22	6.81	4.49	4.32	10.30	9.09	6.41	6.05
Tennessee	6.43	6.41	6.53	6.51	4.29	4.08	9.30	8.83	5.78	5.68
West South Central	**8.12**	**7.55**	**7.30**	**6.71**	**5.07**	**4.77**	**7.26**	**6.59**	**6.87**	**6.31**
Arkansas	7.02	7.16	5.60	5.84	4.07	4.14	7.61	6.86	5.56	5.65
Louisiana	7.47	6.63	7.23	6.36	5.38	3.97	7.92	6.67	6.66	5.51
Oklahoma	7.06	6.21	6.29	4.97	4.44	3.52	5.25	4.66	6.00	5.02
Texas	8.59	8.03	7.67	7.13	5.24	5.24	7.94	7.26	7.24	6.79
Mountain	**7.77**	**7.50**	**6.70**	**6.45**	**4.82**	**4.65**	**5.67**	**5.63**	**6.47**	**6.25**
Arizona	7.92	7.75	6.96	6.92	5.14	4.97	4.58	4.45	6.86	6.75
Colorado	7.79	7.13	6.23	5.50	4.83	4.36	7.39	7.58	6.48	5.83
Idaho	6.65	6.38	5.93	5.80	4.35	4.29	5.57	5.17	5.73	5.58
Montana	7.22	6.94	6.16	5.85	4.39	4.43	8.83	9.16	6.10	5.93
Nevada	9.51	9.48	9.18	9.02	6.56	6.18	6.93	7.23	8.14	7.93
New Mexico	8.51	8.32	7.41	7.22	4.75	4.65	6.02	6.13	6.86	6.72
Utah	6.66	6.56	5.54	5.57	3.65	3.81	4.49	4.40	5.22	5.29
Wyoming	6.77	6.63	5.71	5.59	3.69	3.52	6.61	5.21	4.72	4.60
Pacific Contiguous	**9.71**	**9.77**	**10.47**	**10.18**	**6.94**	**6.70**	**6.50**	**6.56**	**9.37**	**9.20**
California	12.12	12.28	12.13	11.66	8.36	7.99	7.60	7.91	11.28	11.02
Oregon	6.97	7.15	6.42	6.77	4.63	4.81	8.56	8.55	6.25	6.48
Washington	6.20	6.29	6.17	6.19	4.49	4.34	4.69	4.55	5.79	5.80
Pacific Noncontiguous	**14.50**	**13.53**	**14.95**	**12.06**	**11.04**	**9.45**	**13.57**	**13.29**	**13.92**	**11.74**
Alaska	11.59	12.00	14.76	10.36	7.46	7.64	13.36	13.48	13.35	10.50
Hawaii	16.74	14.73	15.38	13.34	12.12	10.09	14.31	12.55	14.55	12.51
U.S. Total	**8.36**	**8.27**	**7.91**	**7.66**	**4.83**	**4.74**	**7.03**	**6.81**	**7.16**	**6.99**

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

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

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

Appendices

A. Relative Standard Error

B. Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences

C. Technical Notes

D. Estimating and Presenting Power Sector Fuel Use

Appendix A
Relative Standard Error

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

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**2**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Connecticut	0	46	9	0	0	17	1	--	2
Maine	0	9	15	0	--	4	1	0	7
Massachusetts	3	5	4	--	0	4	2	--	2
New Hampshire	0	3	534	--	0	4	5	--	2
Rhode Island	--	286	2	--	--	178	0	--	3
Vermont	--	595	0	--	0	14	4	--	3
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**3**	**104**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	**1**
New Jersey	0	18	7	558	0	3	4	--	2
New York	4	1	4	512	0	1	3	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	6	13	94	0	3	2	--	1
East North Central	**1**	**12**	**8**	**40**	**0**	**5**	**4**	**0**	*
Illinois	2	102	43	295	0	49	12	--	1
Indiana	*	5	9	5	--	0	6	--	1
Michigan	2	17	7	0	0	8	3	--	1
Ohio	1	6	86	349	0	0	24	--	1
Wisconsin	2	38	39	--	0	9	11	0	2
West North Central	**1**	**9**	**19**	**655**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Iowa	4	159	144	--	0	3	4	--	3
Kansas	0	16	25	--	0	62	0	--	1
Minnesota	2	6	77	--	0	10	3	0	2
Missouri	1	49	5	0	0	8	9	--	1
Nebraska	2	141	52	0	0	*	30	--	1
North Dakota	2	91	2,937	670	--	0	37	--	2
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	*	**3**	**--**	*
Delaware	19	9	0	0	--	--	--	--	12
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	*	1	0	0	0	5	--	*
Georgia	*	9	12	--	0	1	3	--	*
Maryland	0	51	10	0	0	0	3	--	1
North Carolina	*	8	7	0	0	1	10	--	*
South Carolina	*	2	2	0	0	1	7	--	*
Virginia	2	25	13	0	0	1	9	--	1
West Virginia	*	2	94	0	--	5	0	--	*
East South Central	*	**1**	**5**	**53**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**--**	*
Alabama	*	6	8	58	0	0	4	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	99	--	--	0	5	--	1
Mississippi	1	29	4	0	0	0	11	--	1
Tennessee	2	2	239	0	0	0	5	--	1
West South Central	*	**1**	*	**8**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	*
Arkansas	0	14	5	--	0	4	8	0	1
Louisiana	0	*	1	4	0	0	*	0	1
Oklahoma	0	16	1	127	--	0	10	--	*
Texas	1	2	1	16	0	15	4	--	*
Mountain	**1**	**11**	**3**	**392**	**0**	**2**	**7**	**--**	**1**
Arizona	0	6	1	--	0	0	42	--	*
Colorado	*	99	8	0	--	9	31	--	2
Idaho	689	0	178	--	--	5	9	--	6
Montana	6	3	0	0	--	1	0	--	3
Nevada	0	0	0	0	--	4	5	--	*
New Mexico	*	11	14	--	--	46	304	--	2
Utah	*	152	30	--	--	17	19	--	1
Wyoming	2	23	65	1,994	--	5	32	--	2
Pacific Contiguous	**8**	**21**	**3**	*	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	**1**
California	12	21	3	*	0	2	2	--	1
Oregon	91	17	4	--	--	1	7	--	1
Washington	10	136	18	0	0	1	4	--	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**43**	**4**	**16**	**168**	**--**	**19**	**22**	**--**	**7**
Alaska	178	44	16	--	--	14	389	--	18
Hawaii	6	1	0	168	--	90	22	--	3

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	*	**0**	*
Connecticut	0	5	3	0	0	6	1	--	1
Maine	0	5	3	0	--	2	1	0	2
Massachusetts	1	3	1	--	0	2	1	--	1
New Hampshire	0	8	130	--	0	3	3	--	1
Rhode Island	--	163	2	--	--	101	0	--	3
Vermont	--	121	0	--	0	7	2	--	2
Middle Atlantic	*	**2**	**1**	**49**	**0**	*	**1**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	9	3	233	0	2	2	--	1
New York	1	2	1	213	0	1	2	--	*
Pennsylvania	*	4	4	46	0	1	1	--	*
East North Central	*	**5**	**3**	**18**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**0**	*
Illinois	1	6	8	123	0	26	7	--	*
Indiana	*	11	4	10	--	0	3	--	*
Michigan	*	11	4	0	0	3	1	--	1
Ohio	*	11	17	146	0	0	10	--	*
Wisconsin	1	26	6	--	0	5	5	0	1
West North Central	*	**10**	**5**	**266**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	*
Iowa	1	132	29	--	0	2	3	--	1
Kansas	0	11	14	--	0	47	0	--	*
Minnesota	1	11	14	--	0	7	2	0	1
Missouri	*	44	2	0	0	4	5	--	*
Nebraska	*	99	24	0	0	*	16	--	*
North Dakota	*	102	712	279	--	0	18	--	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	*	**1**	**--**	*
Delaware	3	5	21	0	--	--	--	--	3
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	*	*	*	0	0	0	2	--	*
Georgia	*	17	7	--	0	*	2	--	*
Maryland	0	6	5	0	0	0	2	--	1
North Carolina	*	9	5	0	0	*	4	--	*
South Carolina	*	8	1	0	0	*	2	--	*
Virginia	1	6	3	0	0	1	3	--	1
West Virginia	*	5	27	0	--	3	2	--	*
East South Central	*	**4**	**2**	**29**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**--**	*
Alabama	*	18	4	30	0	0	2	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	27	--	--	0	7	--	*
Mississippi	*	11	2	0	0	0	5	--	1
Tennessee	*	13	22	0	0	0	3	--	*
West South Central	*	**2**	*	**5**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	*
Arkansas	0	2	2	--	0	2	2	0	*
Louisiana	*	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	*
Oklahoma	0	12	2	69	--	0	5	--	*
Texas	*	5	1	7	0	6	1	--	*
Mountain	*	**22**	**2**	**114**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	59	1	--	0	0	21	--	*
Colorado	*	229	4	0	--	3	10	--	1
Idaho	181	0	54	--	--	2	4	--	3
Montana	1	4	0	0	--	*	0	--	1
Nevada	0	0	1	0	--	1	2	--	*
New Mexico	*	61	11	--	--	21	104	--	1
Utah	*	159	18	--	--	9	7	--	1
Wyoming	1	63	11	831	--	3	9	--	1
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**12**	**1**	*	**0**	*	**1**	**--**	*
California	6	12	1	*	0	1	1	--	1
Oregon	2	19	1	--	--	*	3	--	*
Washington	1	132	1	0	0	*	2	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**14**	**7**	**7**	**91**	**--**	**6**	**9**	**--**	**4**
Alaska	52	54	7	--	--	5	128	--	9
Hawaii	4	5	0	91	--	48	9	--	4

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
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, May 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**6**	**31**	**--**	**0**	**24**	**0**	**--**	**4**
Connecticut	--	1,136	--	--	--	225	--	--	223
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	530	--	--	530
Massachusetts	--	136	37	--	--	854	--	--	117
New Hampshire	0	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	*
Rhode Island	--	444	--	--	--	--	--	--	444
Vermont	--	595	0	--	--	43	0	--	27
Middle Atlantic	**0**	**1**	*	**--**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York	0	1	*	--	0	1	--	--	1
Pennsylvania	0	32	207	--	0	5	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**10**	**3**	**--**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**--**	*
Illinois	6	248	49	--	--	147	0	--	6
Indiana	*	4	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Michigan	*	16	4	--	0	8	0	--	*
Ohio	*	3	2	--	0	0	--	--	*
Wisconsin	*	24	1	--	0	10	0	--	1
West North Central	*	**8**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	*
Iowa	1	144	4	--	0	2	23	--	1
Kansas	0	16	22	--	0	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	1	5	20	--	0	9	0	--	1
Missouri	0	48	2	0	0	8	0	--	*
Nebraska	0	133	11	0	0	*	0	--	*
North Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**1**	*	**--**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Delaware	--	39	0	--	--	--	--	--	33
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	*	*	--	0	0	0	--	*
Georgia	*	14	27	--	0	1	--	--	*
Maryland	--	818	261	--	--	--	--	--	809
North Carolina	0	2	36	--	0	1	--	--	*
South Carolina	0	1	0	--	0	1	0	--	*
Virginia	2	28	*	--	0	1	0	--	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
East South Central	*	**1**	**4**	**--**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	0	10	--	0	0	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi	1	14	1	--	0	--	--	--	*
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
West South Central	*	**1**	*	**--**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	16	0	--	0	4	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	*	1	--	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	51	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas	1	2	*	--	0	16	0	--	1
Mountain	*	**29**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
Colorado	0	45	3	0	--	2	0	--	*
Idaho	--	0	0	--	--	1	--	--	1
Montana	0	1,841	0	--	--	1	--	--	1
Nevada	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico	*	0	13	--	--	46	--	--	1
Utah	0	152	25	--	--	14	0	--	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	--	--	5	0	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**0**	**3**	**--**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
California	--	0	4	--	0	1	*	--	*
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington	0	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**4**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**14**	**189**	**--**	**3**
Alaska	0	45	2	--	--	14	389	--	7
Hawaii	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	--	0

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**5**	**44**	**--**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**--**	**2**
Connecticut	--	1,330	--	--	--	103	--	--	145
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	244	--	--	244
Massachusetts	--	27	49	--	--	393	--	--	25
New Hampshire	0	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	*
Rhode Island	--	520	--	--	--	--	--	--	520
Vermont	--	121	0	--	--	22	0	--	14
Middle Atlantic	**0**	**1**	*	**--**	**0**	*	**--**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York	0	1	*	--	0	*	--	--	*
Pennsylvania	0	52	255	--	0	2	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**7**	**4**	**--**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**--**	*
Illinois	2	210	57	--	--	58	0	--	3
Indiana	*	6	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Michigan	*	10	3	--	0	3	0	--	*
Ohio	*	4	2	--	0	0	--	--	*
Wisconsin	*	22	1	--	0	6	0	--	*
West North Central	*	**8**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
Iowa	*	130	5	--	0	1	7	--	*
Kansas	0	11	17	--	0	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	*	8	14	--	0	5	0	--	*
Missouri	0	38	2	0	0	4	0	--	*
Nebraska	0	73	19	0	0	*	0	--	*
North Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**1**	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Delaware	--	42	0	--	--	--	--	--	35
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	*	*	--	0	0	0	--	*
Georgia	*	23	39	--	0	*	--	--	*
Maryland	--	526	321	--	--	--	--	--	519
North Carolina	0	2	24	--	0	*	--	--	*
South Carolina	0	1	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Virginia	1	7	*	--	0	*	0	--	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
East South Central	*	**1**	**2**	**--**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	0	5	--	0	0	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi	*	4	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
West South Central	*	**2**	*	**--**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	2	0	--	0	2	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	*	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	5	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas	*	5	*	--	0	6	0	--	*
Mountain	*	**40**	**2**	**0**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
Arizona	0	0	5	--	0	0	*	--	*
Colorado	0	19	2	0	--	1	0	--	*
Idaho	--	0	0	--	--	1	--	--	1
Montana	0	724	0	--	--	*	--	--	1
Nevada	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico	*	0	12	--	--	21	--	--	1
Utah	0	159	15	--	--	8	0	--	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	--	--	3	0	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
California	--	0	2	--	0	*	*	--	*
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington	0	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**5**	**7**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**74**	**--**	**4**
Alaska	0	53	7	--	--	5	128	--	8
Hawaii	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	--	0

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
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, May 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**--**	**1**
Connecticut	0	21	1	0	0	8	1	--	*
Maine	0	14	18	0	--	5	1	--	10
Massachusetts	0	2	2	--	0	4	2	--	1
New Hampshire	--	0	--	--	0	6	5	--	1
Rhode Island	--	0	0	--	--	178	0	--	*
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	5	0	--	1
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**--**	**1**
New Jersey	0	49	5	0	0	75	4	--	1
New York	4	2	3	--	0	3	4	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	3	5	0	0	3	3	--	1
East North Central	**1**	**8**	**7**	**469**	**0**	**24**	**6**	**--**	**1**
Illinois	1	0	23	--	0	36	12	--	*
Indiana	4	1,068	14	2,230	--	--	38	--	6
Michigan	0	0	7	0	--	34	5	--	5
Ohio	7	60	123	503	--	--	23	--	12
Wisconsin	0	17	71	--	--	89	45	--	47
West North Central	**537**	**50**	**43**	**--**	**--**	**38**	**2**	**--**	**20**
Iowa	537	956	--	--	--	81	4	--	63
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	62	0	--	6
Minnesota	--	0	107	--	--	61	4	--	27
Missouri	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska	--	--	4,821	--	--	--	140	--	430
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	*	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**--**	*
Delaware	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	3	3	0	--	--	3	--	1
Georgia	--	56	12	--	--	213	294	--	12
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	--	*
North Carolina	3	105	5	0	--	102	21	--	3
South Carolina	--	0	0	--	--	53	--	--	16
Virginia	0	6	17	0	--	50	12	--	2
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	14	0	--	*
East South Central	**0**	*	**2**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**9**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	5	4	--	--	--	0	--	3
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	2	--	--	0	--	--	1
Tennessee	--	0	0	--	--	--	61	--	61
West South Central	**0**	**0**	*	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**--**	*
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	1,771	0	--	*
Louisiana	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
Oklahoma	0	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Texas	0	0	*	0	0	21	5	--	*
Mountain	**5**	**1**	**4**	**0**	**--**	**11**	**11**	**--**	**3**
Arizona	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colorado	55	1,008	17	--	--	175	62	--	16
Idaho	--	--	365	--	--	36	82	--	39
Montana	6	0	0	0	--	1	--	--	4
Nevada	--	0	0	0	--	267	5	--	2
New Mexico	--	0	9	--	--	--	304	--	13
Utah	0	2,156	0	--	--	282	398	--	20
Wyoming	0	--	0	--	--	--	41	--	11
Pacific Contiguous	**8**	**27**	**3**	**0**	**--**	**26**	**2**	**--**	**3**
California	14	28	3	0	--	24	2	--	2
Oregon	--	--	4	--	--	58	14	--	13
Washington	10	93	2	0	--	71	16	--	10
Pacific Noncontiguous	**41**	**1**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**143**	**6**	**--**	**17**
Alaska	386	980	--	--	--	--	--	--	382
Hawaii	5	*	0	--	--	143	6	--	5

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
Connecticut	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	--	*
Maine	0	3	4	0	--	3	1	--	2
Massachusetts	0	1	1	--	0	2	1	--	*
New Hampshire	--	35	--	--	0	4	3	--	*
Rhode Island	--	0	2	--	--	101	0	--	2
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	3	0	--	*
Middle Atlantic	*	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	4	3	0	0	42	2	--	1
New York	1	3	1	--	0	2	2	--	*
Pennsylvania	*	2	2	0	0	1	2	--	*
East North Central	**1**	**1**	**3**	**197**	**0**	**18**	**3**	**--**	*
Illinois	*	0	3	--	0	27	7	--	*
Indiana	17	23	6	929	--	--	21	--	13
Michigan	0	0	4	0	--	26	2	--	3
Ohio	2	81	23	210	--	--	9	--	4
Wisconsin	0	31	12	--	--	67	17	--	9
West North Central	**141**	**174**	**10**	**--**	**--**	**29**	**1**	**--**	**6**
Iowa	141	922	--	--	--	61	3	--	17
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	47	0	--	4
Minnesota	--	0	20	--	--	46	1	--	7
Missouri	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska	--	--	1,175	--	--	--	79	--	143
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	*	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**--**	*
Delaware	0	3	22	--	--	--	--	--	2
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	1	1	0	--	--	1	--	*
Georgia	--	50	5	--	--	120	101	--	5
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	--	*
North Carolina	2	8	2	0	--	58	7	--	1
South Carolina	--	0	0	--	--	30	--	--	5
Virginia	0	9	4	0	--	28	3	--	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	10	3	--	*
East South Central	**0**	**4**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**5**	**--**	**1**
Alabama	0	150	2	--	--	--	0	--	2
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	2	--	--	0	--	--	1
Tennessee	--	1,379	62	--	--	--	34	--	86
West South Central	**1**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	*
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	1,342	0	--	*
Louisiana	0	2	3	--	--	0	0	--	1
Oklahoma	0	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	4
Texas	1	8	1	4	0	19	2	--	*
Mountain	**1**	**5**	**2**	**0**	**--**	**4**	**3**	**--**	**1**
Arizona	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colorado	37	306	10	--	--	91	16	--	9
Idaho	--	--	89	--	--	20	42	--	20
Montana	1	0	0	0	--	1	--	--	1
Nevada	--	0	2	0	--	139	2	--	2
New Mexico	--	0	6	--	--	--	104	--	7
Utah	0	7,332	0	--	--	147	136	--	7
Wyoming	0	--	0	--	--	--	10	--	4
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**14**	**1**	**2**	**--**	**13**	**1**	**--**	**1**
California	7	14	1	348	--	13	1	--	1
Oregon	--	--	*	--	--	24	4	--	2
Washington	1	397	*	0	--	37	3	--	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**13**	**4**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**75**	**3**	**--**	**7**
Alaska	101	945	--	--	--	--	--	--	101
Hawaii	3	3	0	--	--	75	3	--	2

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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, May 2003

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	--	44	170	--	--	0	8	--	68
Connecticut	--	721	796	--	--	--	--	--	688
Maine	--	0	55,787	--	--	--	9	--	9
Massachusetts	--	20	171	--	--	0	0	--	97
New Hampshire	--	397	--	--	--	--	--	--	397
Rhode Island	--	375	2,798	--	--	--	--	--	458
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	1,067	230	214	--	--	10,003	3	--	82
New Jersey	--	1,009	362	--	--	--	208	--	347
New York	1,159	252	435	--	--	10,003	4	--	105
Pennsylvania	2,730	647	335	--	--	--	0	--	119
East North Central	131	417	268	--	--	118	10	--	80
Illinois	1,037	931	332	--	--	180	133	--	299
Indiana	256	963	1,506	--	--	--	58	--	200
Michigan	0	2,253	1,089	--	--	--	4	--	18
Ohio	2,533	1,420	1,292	--	--	--	1,105	--	1,122
Wisconsin	967	592	568	--	--	156	76	--	355
West North Central	593	568	391	--	--	--	59	--	272
Iowa	614	937	1,052	--	--	--	108	--	462
Kansas	--	0	1,734	--	--	--	--	--	1,734
Minnesota	--	895	441	--	--	--	83	--	342
Missouri	0	1,513	22,865	--	--	--	0	--	403
Nebraska	--	966	1,833	--	--	--	140	--	621
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	96	302	236	--	--	215	39	--	41
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	303	--	--	--	211	--	201
Georgia	--	426	0	--	--	--	--	--	426
Maryland	--	2,135	--	--	--	--	77	--	83
North Carolina	96	717	1,085	--	--	247	--	--	99
South Carolina	--	539	1,503	--	--	439	184	--	181
Virginia	0	161	0	--	--	--	39	--	37
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	826	582	509	--	--	--	122	--	441
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	--	582	543	--	--	--	--	--	513
Tennessee	826	--	799	--	--	--	122	--	535
West South Central	--	324	14	--	--	--	73	--	14
Arkansas	--	--	1,367	--	--	--	562	--	600
Louisiana	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	6
Oklahoma	--	618	502	--	--	--	--	--	481
Texas	--	380	56	--	--	--	0	--	51
Mountain	--	923	151	--	--	--	55	--	127
Arizona	--	923	619	--	--	--	692	--	502
Colorado	--	--	185	--	--	--	0	--	147
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	332	--	--	--	--	--	332
Utah	--	--	546	--	--	--	--	--	546
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	2,288	988	44	9,391	--	107	41	--	35
California	--	801	42	9,391	--	--	41	--	35
Oregon	--	4,801	2,050	--	--	--	--	--	2,003
Washington	2,288	7,366	603	--	--	107	--	--	132
Pacific Noncontiguous	501	438	--	--	--	--	--	--	461
Alaska	501	438	--	--	--	--	--	--	461
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	--	81	48	--	--	0	5	--	32
Connecticut	--	694	194	--	--	--	--	--	238
Maine	--	0	13,594	--	--	--	6	--	5
Massachusetts	--	57	49	--	--	0	0	--	35
New Hampshire	--	299	--	--	--	--	--	--	299
Rhode Island	--	203	682	--	--	--	--	--	197
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	280	167	47	--	--	5,639	2	--	29
New Jersey	--	972	88	--	--	--	117	--	91
New York	304	173	74	--	--	5,639	3	--	45
Pennsylvania	716	729	82	--	--	--	0	--	37
East North Central	38	402	60	--	--	89	5	--	25
Illinois	272	897	81	--	--	136	75	--	80
Indiana	69	937	281	--	--	--	35	--	61
Michigan	0	2,171	96	--	--	--	2	--	7
Ohio	664	1,368	315	--	--	--	571	--	329
Wisconsin	253	570	138	--	--	118	43	--	113
West North Central	83	348	92	--	--	--	31	--	57
Iowa	161	400	256	--	--	--	60	--	127
Kansas	--	0	967	--	--	--	--	--	967
Minnesota	--	519	107	--	--	--	46	--	92
Missouri	0	1,348	35	--	--	--	0	--	33
Nebraska	--	931	447	--	--	--	78	--	341
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	65	30	75	--	--	121	15	--	17
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	169	--	--	--	72	--	104
Georgia	--	1,448	0	--	--	--	--	--	1,448
Maryland	--	2,057	--	--	--	--	42	--	98
North Carolina	65	1,140	605	--	--	139	--	--	70
South Carolina	--	2,038	838	--	--	247	75	--	116
Virginia	0	7	0	--	--	--	15	--	9
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	217	1,978	168	--	--	--	68	--	133
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	--	1,978	303	--	--	--	--	--	333
Tennessee	217	--	195	--	--	--	68	--	145
West South Central	--	1,101	16	--	--	--	25	--	16
Arkansas	--	--	762	--	--	--	193	--	286
Louisiana	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	6
Oklahoma	--	2,103	280	--	--	--	--	--	302
Texas	--	1,292	48	--	--	--	0	--	45
Mountain	--	3,140	84	--	--	--	41	--	73
Arizona	--	3,140	345	--	--	--	237	--	296
Colorado	--	--	103	--	--	--	38	--	84
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	185	--	--	--	--	--	185
Utah	--	--	304	--	--	--	--	--	304
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	600	2,263	27	5,106	--	56	14	--	21
California	--	2,723	27	5,106	--	--	14	--	22
Oregon	--	4,626	500	--	--	--	--	--	535
Washington	600	7,099	147	--	--	56	--	--	61
Pacific Noncontiguous	131	422	--	--	--	--	--	--	129
Alaska	131	422	--	--	--	--	--	--	129
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**73**	**20**	**32**	**--**	**--**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**12**
Connecticut	--	398	320	--	--	--	--	--	295
Maine	0	10	9	--	--	7	1	0	3
Massachusetts	931	103	226	--	--	114	180	--	164
New Hampshire	--	395	535	--	--	141	283	--	367
Rhode Island	--	1,685	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,685
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	86	124	--	71
Middle Atlantic	**41**	**16**	**38**	**106**	**--**	**81**	**4**	**--**	**22**
New Jersey	--	20	82	558	--	--	99	--	56
New York	48	15	64	512	--	81	0	--	38
Pennsylvania	55	43	33	96	--	--	4	--	30
East North Central	**61**	**60**	**91**	**37**	**--**	**17**	**4**	**0**	**24**
Illinois	70	503	240	295	--	--	43	--	77
Indiana	840	57	221	0	--	--	0	--	20
Michigan	165	274	180	--	--	61	3	--	65
Ohio	375	341	724	462	--	--	56	--	234
Wisconsin	73	55	89	--	--	17	11	0	32
West North Central	**33**	**323**	**215**	**670**	**--**	**23**	**11**	**0**	**28**
Iowa	331	2,399	430	--	--	--	1,600	--	274
Kansas	--	0	448	--	--	--	--	--	448
Minnesota	17	282	217	--	--	23	11	0	15
Missouri	460	3,539	1,625	--	--	--	121	--	420
Nebraska	904	--	2,655	--	--	--	--	--	868
North Dakota	665	686	2,937	670	--	--	458	--	462
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**14**	**7**	**41**	**0**	**--**	**1**	**4**	**--**	**4**
Delaware	662	9	0	0	--	--	--	--	53
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	26	56	0	--	--	10	--	11
Georgia	13	13	68	--	--	59	3	--	6
Maryland	0	1,281	677	--	--	--	0	--	41
North Carolina	17	26	428	--	--	*	12	--	5
South Carolina	37	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	8
Virginia	28	45	64	--	--	271	9	--	13
West Virginia	20	3,306	304	0	--	2	--	--	13
East South Central	**35**	**26**	**36**	**53**	**--**	**0**	**4**	**--**	**9**
Alabama	38	23	24	58	--	--	5	--	7
Kentucky	--	--	313	--	--	--	5	--	106
Mississippi	0	122	61	0	--	--	11	--	23
Tennessee	43	38	290	0	--	0	5	--	21
West South Central	**1**	**2**	**3**	**10**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**0**	**2**
Arkansas	0	0	99	--	--	--	8	0	12
Louisiana	0	0	4	4	--	--	*	0	3
Oklahoma	0	0	17	127	--	--	10	--	11
Texas	1	4	3	29	--	--	5	--	3
Mountain	**114**	**183**	**70**	**1,994**	**--**	**--**	**8**	**--**	**47**
Arizona	0	1,002	9,515	--	--	--	--	--	1
Colorado	--	177	309	--	--	--	--	--	257
Idaho	689	0	74	--	--	--	7	--	69
Montana	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	482	184	--	--	--	--	--	183
Utah	97	--	179	--	--	--	--	--	117
Wyoming	385	1,465	88	1,994	--	--	41	--	147
Pacific Contiguous	**35**	**33**	**8**	**0**	**--**	**611**	**6**	**--**	**6**
California	17	34	8	0	--	--	11	--	6
Oregon	1,655	0	0	--	--	--	5	--	24
Washington	0	160	0	--	--	611	6	--	10
Pacific Noncontiguous	**143**	**64**	**71**	**168**	**--**	**116**	**98**	**--**	**45**
Alaska	--	197	71	--	--	--	--	--	68
Hawaii	143	55	--	168	--	116	98	--	51

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**22**	**27**	**8**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**5**
Connecticut	--	216	78	--	--	--	--	--	77
Maine	0	16	2	--	--	4	1	0	2
Massachusetts	244	85	84	--	--	64	101	--	60
New Hampshire	--	370	130	--	--	30	34	--	76
Rhode Island	--	915	--	--	--	--	--	--	915
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	48	64	--	39
Middle Atlantic	**12**	**38**	**11**	**50**	**--**	**33**	**2**	**--**	**8**
New Jersey	--	80	19	233	--	--	56	--	23
New York	14	27	22	213	--	33	5	--	13
Pennsylvania	17	65	7	46	--	--	2	--	11
East North Central	**13**	**26**	**15**	**17**	**--**	**12**	**2**	**0**	**7**
Illinois	9	145	26	123	--	--	21	--	14
Indiana	220	16	27	10	--	--	0	--	8
Michigan	50	280	56	--	--	46	2	--	23
Ohio	98	453	167	196	--	--	29	--	67
Wisconsin	21	31	18	--	--	13	6	0	10
West North Central	**11**	**312**	**29**	**279**	**--**	**18**	**7**	**0**	**9**
Iowa	32	2,429	88	--	--	--	826	--	30
Kansas	--	0	26	--	--	--	--	--	26
Minnesota	7	637	51	--	--	18	6	0	6
Missouri	121	3,410	396	--	--	--	68	--	112
Nebraska	196	--	647	--	--	--	--	--	189
North Dakota	169	373	716	279	--	--	281	--	136
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**8**	**17**	**17**	**0**	**--**	**1**	**2**	**--**	**3**
Delaware	174	35	0	0	--	--	--	--	29
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	36	63	23	0	--	--	4	--	6
Georgia	13	22	48	--	--	33	2	--	6
Maryland	0	695	165	--	--	--	0	--	12
North Carolina	9	39	209	--	--	*	4	--	3
South Carolina	18	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	5
Virginia	19	162	26	--	--	153	5	--	10
West Virginia	29	177	65	0	--	1	--	--	14
East South Central	**12**	**47**	**15**	**29**	**--**	**0**	**2**	**--**	**4**
Alabama	26	53	13	30	--	--	2	--	4
Kentucky	--	--	79	--	--	--	7	--	27
Mississippi	0	218	35	0	--	--	5	--	12
Tennessee	13	44	74	0	--	0	3	--	7
West South Central	**1**	**7**	**1**	**5**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Arkansas	0	0	35	--	--	--	2	0	4
Louisiana	16	5	2	3	--	--	1	0	1
Oklahoma	0	0	9	69	--	--	5	--	5
Texas	1	10	2	9	--	--	2	--	1
Mountain	**37**	**486**	**35**	**831**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**--**	**18**
Arizona	0	936	216	--	--	--	--	--	5
Colorado	--	602	172	--	--	--	--	--	206
Idaho	181	0	24	--	--	--	3	--	21
Montana	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	1,685	103	--	--	--	--	--	104
Utah	66	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	67
Wyoming	101	1,020	24	831	--	--	23	--	44
Pacific Contiguous	**16**	**31**	**4**	**0**	**--**	**318**	**2**	**--**	**3**
California	13	27	4	0	--	--	4	--	3
Oregon	434	573	9	--	--	--	4	--	9
Washington	0	149	0	--	--	318	3	--	14
Pacific Noncontiguous	**107**	**128**	**21**	**91**	**--**	**63**	**43**	**--**	**36**
Alaska	--	189	21	--	--	--	--	--	32
Hawaii	107	168	--	91	--	63	43	--	80

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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, May 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**2**	*
Connecticut	*	*	0	3	*
Maine	*	*	0	2	*
Massachusetts	*	*	2	2	1
New Hampshire	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	0	*	*
Vermont	1	*	1	4	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**3**	**15**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	1	1	*
New York	*	*	7	12	2
Pennsylvania	*	*	0	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**1**	*	*
Illinois	*	*	1	*	1
Indiana	*	*	1	4	1
Michigan	*	1	1	2	*
Ohio	*	*	1	1	1
Wisconsin	*	1	4	2	*
West North Central	*	**1**	**4**	**8**	*
Iowa	1	3	7	7	1
Kansas	1	3	4	4	1
Minnesota	1	2	4	5	*
Missouri	*	*	4	4	1
Nebraska	1	2	7	19	1
North Dakota	1	1	34	25	2
South Dakota	1	2	12	55	1
South Atlantic	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Delaware	*	*	1	1	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	1	2	2	1
Georgia	1	1	1	4	1
Maryland	1	*	0	2	1
North Carolina	*	*	1	2	1
South Carolina	*	*	1	2	*
Virginia	*	*	1	1	*
West Virginia	*	*	0	1	*
East South Central	*	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Alabama	*	*	2	7	1
Kentucky	1	*	1	*	1
Mississippi	2	3	2	3	1
Tennessee	*	*	2	2	1
West South Central	**1**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**1**
Arkansas	2	3	5	2	1
Louisiana	1	3	0	1	1
Oklahoma	1	3	2	1	1
Texas	1	4	1	3	1
Mountain	*	*	**1**	**78**	*
Arizona	*	*	1	90	*
Colorado	1	1	2	58	1
Idaho	1	*	1	31	1
Montana	1	1	4	27	1
Nevada	1	1	0	8	1
New Mexico	1	1	4	73	1
Utah	1	1	1	48	*
Wyoming	1	1	2	34	*
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	*	**5**	**20**	**1**
California	1	*	2	34	1
Oregon	1	1	6	18	3
Washington	1	1	16	9	4
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	**0**	**8**	*
Alaska	*	1	1	11	*
Hawaii	0	0	0	5	*

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	0	1	*
Maine	*	*	0	1	*
Massachusetts	*	*	2	1	*
New Hampshire	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	0	*	*
Vermont	1	*	1	2	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**2**	**7**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	1	*	*
New York	*	*	6	5	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	0	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**0**	*	*
Illinois	*	*	0	*	*
Indiana	*	*	0	2	*
Michigan	*	*	1	2	*
Ohio	*	*	0	*	*
Wisconsin	*	1	1	2	*
West North Central	*	*	**2**	**6**	*
Iowa	1	1	3	6	*
Kansas	*	1	2	4	*
Minnesota	*	1	2	4	*
Missouri	1	*	2	2	1
Nebraska	1	1	3	14	*
North Dakota	1	1	16	16	1
South Dakota	1	1	6	34	1
South Atlantic	*	*	**0**	*	*
Delaware	*	*	1	*	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	*	1	1	*
Georgia	1	*	0	2	*
Maryland	*	*	0	1	*
North Carolina	*	*	0	1	*
South Carolina	1	*	0	1	*
Virginia	*	*	0	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	0	1	*
East South Central	*	*	**0**	**1**	*
Alabama	*	*	1	2	*
Kentucky	1	*	1	*	1
Mississippi	1	1	1	3	*
Tennessee	*	*	1	1	1
West South Central	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	*
Arkansas	1	1	2	2	1
Louisiana	1	1	0	1	*
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	*
Texas	1	2	1	4	*
Mountain	*	*	**0**	**20**	*
Arizona	*	*	0	25	*
Colorado	1	*	1	14	*
Idaho	*	*	1	16	1
Montana	1	*	2	18	*
Nevada	*	*	0	6	*
New Mexico	1	1	1	21	1
Utah	1	*	0	12	*
Wyoming	*	1	1	21	*
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**2**	**14**	**1**
California	*	*	0	26	*
Oregon	*	*	3	9	1
Washington	*	1	7	4	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	**0**	**3**	*
Alaska	*	*	1	3	*
Hawaii	0	0	0	4	*

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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, May 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	1	*
Maine	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts	1	*	2	1	1
New Hampshire	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	1	*	*
Vermont	2	*	2	2	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**1**	**8**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	1	*	*
New York	*	*	3	7	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**1**	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	1	1	1
Michigan	1	1	2	1	*
Ohio	*	*	1	1	*
Wisconsin	1	1	4	1	*
West North Central	**1**	**1**	**5**	**3**	*
Iowa	2	3	8	5	1
Kansas	2	4	4	1	1
Minnesota	1	2	5	1	1
Missouri	*	*	2	2	1
Nebraska	1	2	19	9	1
North Dakota	1	2	62	9	2
South Dakota	1	2	21	17	1
South Atlantic	**1**	*	**1**	**1**	*
Delaware	1	*	1	1	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	*	4	1	*
Georgia	1	*	2	3	1
Maryland	1	*	*	1	1
North Carolina	1	*	2	2	1
South Carolina	1	*	1	1	*
Virginia	1	*	1	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	*	**1**	**1**	**1**	*
Alabama	1	*	4	4	1
Kentucky	1	*	1	*	1
Mississippi	2	4	2	1	1
Tennessee	*	*	1	1	1
West South Central	**1**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Arkansas	2	5	4	1	2
Louisiana	1	3	*	*	1
Oklahoma	2	4	2	*	1
Texas	1	5	1	1	1
Mountain	*	**1**	**1**	**29**	*
Arizona	*	1	1	24	*
Colorado	1	1	2	31	1
Idaho	1	*	2	29	1
Montana	1	1	9	9	1
Nevada	1	1	*	5	*
New Mexico	1	2	4	45	1
Utah	1	1	1	29	1
Wyoming	1	1	5	19	1
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	*	**2**	**7**	**1**
California	1	*	*	9	1
Oregon	1	1	5	15	2
Washington	1	1	12	10	3
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**5**	*
Alaska	1	1	2	6	1
Hawaii	0	0	0	3	*

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May
(Percent)

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

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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, May 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**2**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	2	*
Maine	*	*	*	1	*
Massachusetts	*	*	1	2	*
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	1	*	1	3	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**2**	**11**	*
New Jersey	*	*	*	1	*
New York	*	*	4	8	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	*	4	*
Michigan	1	*	1	3	*
Ohio	*	*	*	1	*
Wisconsin	1	*	1	2	*
West North Central	*	*	**2**	**8**	*
Iowa	1	1	2	9	1
Kansas	1	2	2	4	1
Minnesota	1	1	2	5	1
Missouri	*	*	2	4	1
Nebraska	*	1	13	16	1
North Dakota	1	1	30	20	1
South Dakota	1	1	11	45	1
South Atlantic	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Delaware	*	*	1	1	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	1	2	1	1
Georgia	1	*	1	3	1
Maryland	1	*	*	2	*
North Carolina	1	*	1	1	*
South Carolina	1	*	1	1	*
Virginia	*	*	1	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Alabama	1	*	2	4	1
Kentucky	*	*	1	*	*
Mississippi	1	1	1	3	1
Tennessee	*	*	1	2	1
West South Central	*	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**
Arkansas	1	2	2	2	1
Louisiana	1	1	*	1	*
Oklahoma	1	2	1	1	1
Texas	*	1	*	3	1
Mountain	*	*	**1**	**57**	*
Arizona	*	*	1	73	*
Colorado	1	1	1	31	1
Idaho	1	1	1	14	1
Montana	1	*	5	22	1
Nevada	*	*	*	4	*
New Mexico	1	1	2	31	1
Utah	1	1	1	24	1
Wyoming	*	*	3	27	*
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**3**	**15**	**1**
California	*	*	1	27	1
Oregon	1	1	3	10	1
Washington	1	1	7	4	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**6**	*
Alaska	1	1	1	8	1
Hawaii	0	0	0	2	*

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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 May
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	*	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	1	*
Maine	*	*	*	1	*
Massachusetts	*	*	1	1	*
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	1	*	*	2	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**1**	**6**	*
New Jersey	*	*	*	*	*
New York	*	*	2	5	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	*	2	*
Michigan	*	*	*	2	*
Ohio	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	*	*	*	1	*
West North Central	*	*	**2**	**5**	*
Iowa	1	1	1	5	1
Kansas	*	1	1	3	*
Minnesota	1	*	1	3	*
Missouri	*	*	2	2	*
Nebraska	*	*	8	11	*
North Dakota	*	*	18	14	1
South Dakota	*	*	6	30	1
South Atlantic	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware	*	*	*	1	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	*	1	*	*
Georgia	1	*	1	2	*
Maryland	*	*	*	1	*
North Carolina	*	*	1	1	*
South Carolina	*	*	*	1	*
Virginia	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	*	*	*	*	*
Alabama	*	*	1	2	*
Kentucky	*	*	*	*	*
Mississippi	*	1	*	2	*
Tennessee	*	*	1	1	*
West South Central	*	**1**	*	**2**	*
Arkansas	*	1	1	2	1
Louisiana	*	1	*	1	*
Oklahoma	*	1	*	*	*
Texas	*	1	*	2	*
Mountain	*	*	*	**28**	*
Arizona	*	*	*	37	*
Colorado	1	*	1	16	*
Idaho	1	*	*	8	*
Montana	*	*	3	15	*
Nevada	*	*	*	3	*
New Mexico	1	1	1	15	1
Utah	*	1	1	12	*
Wyoming	*	*	2	18	*
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**2**	**10**	**1**
California	*	*	1	19	*
Oregon	1	1	2	6	1
Washington	1	1	4	3	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**4**	*
Alaska	*	*	1	5	*
Hawaii	0	0	0	1	*

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)

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

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

Appendix B

Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences

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

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Region)	Time	Area	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected	Restoration Time
January							
1/25/03	Cinergy Corporation (ECAR)	2:00 pm	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cyber Threat From Internet	NA	NA	2:00am, January 26
February							
2/27/03	Duke Energy Corporation (SERC)	11:32am	Piedmont, North Carolina	Winter Ice Storm	1,000	over 340,000	8:00am, March 1
March							
None							
April							
4/03/03	Consumers Energy (ECAR)	7:00 pm	Lower Peninsula of Michigan New York	Ice Storm	300	425,000	12:00 am, April 8
4/04/03	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation (NPCC)	3:11 am	Upstate New York	Severe Storm	200-250	160,000	April 16
4/15/03	Byran Texas Utilities (ERCOT)	11:00am	Cities of Bryan/ College Station and surrounding areas	Relaying Malfunction	212	68,530	2:50 pm, April 15
4/28/03	American Transmission Company (MAIN)	3:41 pm	Wisconsin, County of Waukesha, Town of Lisbon	Vandalism	none	none	NA
May							
5/02/03	Duke Energy Company/ Duke Power Control Area (SERC)	5:00 pm	Piedmont North and South Carolina	Severe Thunderstorms	1,500	139,000	12:00 noon, May 4
5/02/03	Southern Company (SERC)	8:00 pm	Central Georgia, Alabama	Severe Thunderstorms	130	102,842 (Georgia) 12,897 (Alabama)	8:00 am, May 3
5/15/03	Center Point Energy (ERCOT)	2:52 am	North Texas	Interruption of Firm Power	476	192,000	3:29 am, May 15
5/15/03	We Energies (MAIN)	2:00 pm	Upper Peninsula of Michigan	Flood	240	2	2:00 pm, June 16

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

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

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

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

Appendix C

Technical Notes

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

Data Quality

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

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

Reliability of Data

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

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

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

Data Revision Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Sources For Electric Power Monthly

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

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

Form EIA-423

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FERC Form 423

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-826

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-860

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rounding Rules for Data. Not applicable.

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-861

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

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

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

obtain clarification of reported data and to obtain missing data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-906

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Classification

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

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

335 Electronic and other electrical equipment and components except computer equipment
336 Transportation equipment
3345 Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments, photographic, medical, and optical goods, watches and clocks
339 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

Transportation and Public Utilities

482 Railroad transportation
485 Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transport
484 Motor freight transportation and warehousing
491 United States Postal Service
483 Water transportation
481 Transportation by air
486 Pipelines, except natural gas
487 Transportation services
513 Communications
22 Electric, gas, and sanitary services
2212 Natural gas transmission
2213 Water supply
22132 Sewerage systems
562212 Refuse systems
22131 Irrigation systems

Wholesale Trade

421 to 422

Retail Trade

441 to 454

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

521 to 533

Services

721 Hotels
812 Personal services
514 Business services
8111 Automotive repair, services, and parking
811 Miscellaneous repair services
512 Motion pictures
713 Amusement and recreation services
622 Health services
541 Legal services
611 Education services
624 Social services
712 Museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens
813 Membership organizations
561 Engineering, accounting, research, management, and related services
814 Private households
514199 Miscellaneous services

92 Public Administration

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

Census Division and State	Coal (Million Btu per Ton)[1]	Petroleum (Million Btu per Barrel)[2]	Natural Gas (Million Btu per Thousand Cubic Feet)[3]
New England	**23.53**	**6.22**	**1.03**
Connecticut	20.32	6.14	1.04
Maine	26.08	6.39	1.04
Massachusetts	24.47	6.35	1.03
New Hampshire	25.41	6.34	--
Rhode Island	--	--	1.03
Vermont	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**24.79**	**6.23**	**1.03**
New Jersey	26.25	6.21	1.04
New York	25.21	6.25	1.03
Pennsylvania	24.52	6.16	1.04
East North Central	**20.50**	**5.98**	**1.02**
Illinois	18.34	6.12	1.02
Indiana	21.08	6.09	1.02
Michigan	20.52	6.23	1.02
Ohio	24.89	5.86	1.03
Wisconsin	17.85	5.69	1.01
West North Central	**16.55**	**6.17**	**1.01**
Iowa	17.74	5.88	1.00
Kansas	16.89	6.58	1.00
Minnesota	17.70	5.63	1.01
Missouri	18.11	5.92	1.01
Nebraska	17.09	5.80	1.00
North Dakota	13.08	5.84	--
South Dakota	17.02	--	--
South Atlantic	**24.64**	**6.35**	**1.04**
Delaware	25.66	6.27	1.04
District of Columbia	--	5.88	--
Florida	24.48	6.37	1.05
Georgia	23.75	5.82	1.02
Maryland	25.31	6.30	1.05
North Carolina	24.81	5.95	1.03
South Carolina	25.40	6.25	1.03
Virginia	25.76	6.31	1.04
West Virginia	24.48	5.91	1.03
East South Central	**22.03**	**5.79**	**1.05**
Alabama	21.61	5.98	1.06
Kentucky	22.87	5.60	1.01
Mississippi	18.46	6.59	1.04
Tennessee	22.11	5.88	1.02
West South Central	**16.00**	**5.98**	**1.03**
Arkansas	17.56	5.90	1.03
Louisiana	16.65	5.96	1.03
Oklahoma	17.76	5.36	1.03
Texas	15.12	6.28	1.03
Mountain	**19.68**	**5.79**	**1.02**
Arizona	20.12	5.83	1.03
Colorado	19.62	5.14	1.01
Idaho	--	--	1.02
Montana	16.95	5.92	1.12
Nevada	22.83	--	1.04
New Mexico	19.09	5.71	.99
Utah	22.79	5.84	1.06
Wyoming	17.75	5.90	.99
Pacific Contiguous	**17.30**	**5.76**	**1.02**
California	24.10	5.74	1.02
Oregon	16.75	--	1.02
Washington	16.49	5.83	1.03
Pacific Noncontiguous	**23.17**	**5.91**	**1.00**
Alaska	--	--	1.00
Hawaii	23.17	5.91	--
U.S. Total	20.68	6.27	1.03

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table C4. Unit-of-Measure Equivalents for Electricity

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

Source: Energy Information Administration.

Appendix D

Estimating and Presenting Power Sector Fuel Use

I. Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Overview of Key Changes

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

Categorization of Electric Power Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AER 2001

Electric Power Sector		
Electricity Only	CHP	Total

AER 2000

Electric Power Sector		
Electric Utilities	Nonutility Power Producers	Total

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

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

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

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

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

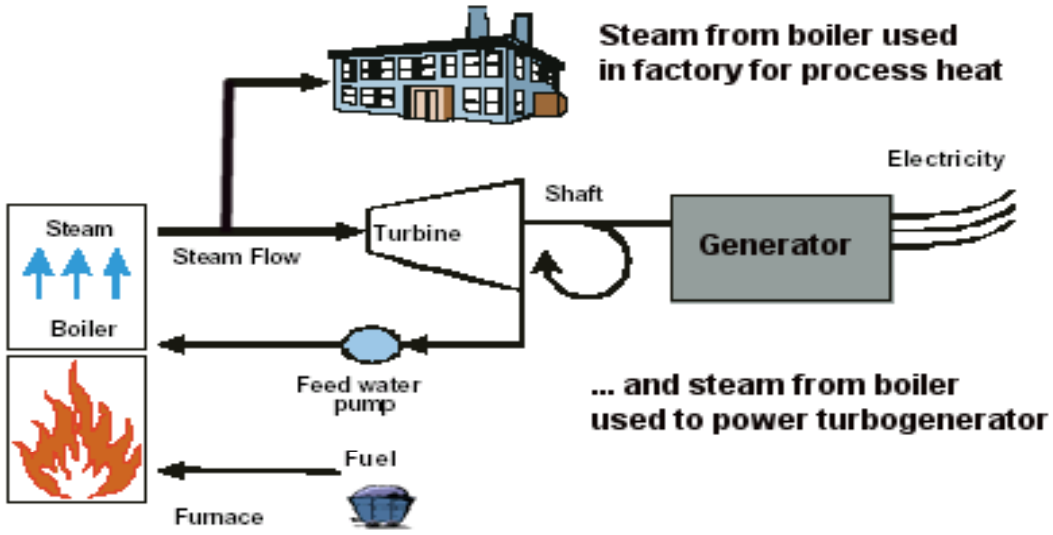
Reporting of CHP Facility Fuel Use

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

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

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

Figure D3. Schematic for Combined Heat and Power Plant



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Electric Power Surveys and Publications

Summary of Key Changes

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

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

Now EIA is organizing data using the following new categories:

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

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

EIA is presenting data for the following categories:

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

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

Efforts to Improve Data

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

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

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

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

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

Allocating CHP Fuel Use

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

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

Electric Power Publication Tables Affected

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

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

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

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Electric Utility: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality aligned with distribution facilities for delivery of electric energy for use primarily by the public. Included are investor-owned electric utilities, municipal and State utilities, Federal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives. A few entities that are tariff based and corporately aligned with companies that own distribution facilities are also included. *Note:* Due to the issuance of FERC Order 888 that required traditional electric utilities to functionally unbundle their generation, transmission, and distribution operations, "electric utility" currently has inconsistent interpretations from State to State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gas Turbine Plant: An electric generating facility in which the prime mover is a gas (combustion) turbine.

A gas turbine typically consists of an air compressor and one or more combustion chambers where either liquid or gaseous fuel is burned. The resulting hot gases are passed through the turbine where they expand to drive both an electric generator and the compressor.

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

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

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

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

Geothermal: Pertaining to heat within the Earth.

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

Gigawatt (GW): One billion watts.

Gigawatthour (GWh): One billion watthours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investor-Owned Utility (IOU): A privately-owned electric utility whose stock is publicly traded. It is rate

regulated and authorized to achieve an allowed rate of return.

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

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

Kilowatt (kW): One thousand watts.

Kilowatthour (kWh): One thousand watthours.

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

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

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

Mcf: One thousand cubic feet.

Megawatt (MW): One million watts of electricity.

Megawatthour (MWh): One million watthours.

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

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

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

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

Net Summer Capacity: The maximum output, commonly expressed in megawatts (MW), that generating equipment can supply to system load, as demonstrated by a multi-hour test, at the time of summer peak demand (period of May 1 through October 31). This output reflects a reduction in

capacity due to electricity use for station service or auxiliaries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Petroleum Coke: See Coke (Petroleum).

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

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

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

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

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

Propane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C3H8). 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.