DOE/EIA-0226 (2004/02)

Electric Power Monthly
February 2004

With Data for November 2003

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

This report is available on the Web at:
http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm/epm_sum.html

Contacts

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

Channele Carner, Project Leader
Energy Information Administration, EI-53
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC, 20585-0650

Telephone: (202)287-1928 FAX: (202)287-1585
Internet e-mail address: channele.carner@eia.doe.gov

or the following subject specialists:

Subject	Contact	Phone Number	E-Mail
Executive Summary	Stan Kaplan	202-287-1803	stan.kaplan@eia.doe.gov
New Generating Units	Kenneth McClevey	202-287-1732	kenneth.mcclevey@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation	Melvin E. Johnson	202-287-1754	melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Electric Utility Consumption of Fuels	Melvin E. Johnson	202-287-1754	melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Electric Utility Stocks of Fuels	Melvin E. Johnson	202-287-1754	melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Electric Utility Fossil-Fuel Receipts	Stephen Scott	202-287-1737	stephen.scott@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Electric Utility Fossil-Fuel Costs	Stephen Scott	202-287-1737	stephen.scott@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Nonutility Fossil Fuels Receipts	Rebecca McNerney	202-287-1913	rebecca.mcnerney@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Nonutility Fossil Fuels Costs	Rebecca McNerney	202-287-1913	rebecca.mcnerney@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Retail Sales of Electricity	Charlene Harris-Russell	202-287-1747	charlene.harris-russell@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Nonutility Net Generation	Channele Carner	202-287-1928	channele.carner@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Nonutility Consumption of Fuels	Channele Carner	202-287-1928	channele.carner@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Nonutility Stocks of Fuels	Channele Carner	202-287-1928	channele.carner@eia.doe.gov
Sampling and Estimation Methodologies	James Knaub, Jr.	202-287-1733	james.knaub@eia.doe.gov

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

Quality

The Energy Information Administration is committed to quality products and quality service. To ensure that this report meets the highest standards for quality, please forward your comments or suggestions about this publication to Channele Carner at (202-287-1928), or e-mail: channele.carner@eia.doe.gov.

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

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 Energy Information Administration (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 retail price 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 internet site: http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/page/forms.html. (The FERC Form 423 and instructions are available at http://ferc.gov/docs-filing/eforms-elec.asp#423). A detailed description of these forms and associated algorithms are found in Appendix B, “Technical Notes.”

Contents

Table Index

Executive Summary

Generation and Consumption of Fuels for Electricity Generation, November 2003

Generation and Consumption of Fuels. Total generation of electric power in November 2003 was 298.2 terawatthours, 0.6 percent more than the 296.3 terawatthours generated in November 2002. Gas-fired generation, which is generally used to meet peak and intermediate loads, was down by 1.4 percent compared to November 2002 (from 45.2 to 44.5 terawatthours). Consumption of natural gas for electric power generation decreased 2.9 percent from November 2002 to November 2003. Nuclear-powered and coal-fired generation are typically used to meet baseload demand; nuclear-powered generation in November 2003 declined 3.1 percent compared to November 2002. Coal-fired generation increased 1.8 percent, from 156.1 to 158.8 terawatthours.

During the month, 65.5 percent of electric power generation was produced at utility power plants, 29.9 percent by independent power producers, and the remainder at industrial and commercial combined heat and power plants. Utility-operated power plants consumed 77.3 percent of the coal for electric power generation in November 2003, compared to 21.6 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 51.0 percent of the gas compared to 33.7 percent by utilities. The balance of coal and gas consumption is attributable to combined heat and power plants.

For year-to-date 2003 compared to 2002, total net generation showed virtually no change (decrease of 0.5 percent, or 16.6 terawatthours). Year-to-date, nuclear generation is down 2.3 percent (16.0 terawatthours) and natural gas generation is down 9.1 percent (58.5 terawatthours). The majority of the decreases in nuclear-powered and natural gas-fired generation was taken up by coal-fired generation (a 1.8-percent increase, or 32.4 terawatthours), petroleum-fired generation (a 25.5-percent increase, or 22.0 terawatthours) and hydroelectric generation (a 3.5-percent increase, or 8.3 terawatthours).

Fuels Costs and Receipts, October 2003

A warm start to the heating season kept early heating demand levels at a minimum in the United States, contributing to continued builds in underground natural gas storage to above-average levels. Heating degree-days were approximately 10.7 percent below normal in October (on a population-weighted basis). Consequently, working gas in storage continued to increase and the natural gas spot price at the Henry Hub dipped below $4.00 per million Btu (MMBtu) on October 31 for the first time in 2003. However, mid-winter futures for natural gas remain near $5.00 per MMBtu.

Average monthly prices for the major marker crude oils rose by $2.00 - $3.00 per barrel in October, offsetting declines of a similar amount in September. Prices for these marker crude oils were $1.00 - $2.00 per barrel higher than October 2002. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices at $28.00 - $30.00 per barrel remain above the average of $26.90 per barrel seen during the fourth quarter over the last 3 years.

The average price paid for natural gas by electricity generators in October of $4.90 per MMBtu was slightly lower than the price of $4.99 per MMBtu in September. The average price paid for fuel oil of $3.81 per MMBtu was higher than the price of $3.75 per MMBtu in September. The average price of coal to electricity generators in October of $1.26 per MMBtu was unchanged.

Year to date, all three fuels were running above the prices paid during the same time period last year. While coal prices were only 1 percent higher, fuel oil and natural gas prices increased significantly, 39 percent and 60 percent, respectively.

Retail Sales, Revenue, and Average Retail Price, November 2003

Sales: November 2003 retail electricity sales were 1.0 percent higher compared to November 2002. Although the residential sector sales declined by 1.6 percent, both the commercial sector sales and the industrial sector sales had higher growths compared to November 2002. Year-to-date 2003 electricity sales were slightly higher (0.8 percent or 25.9 terawatthours) than comparable 2002 sales.

Revenue: Electricity revenues showed an overall increase of 4.1 percent in November 2003 over November 2002. The residential, commercial and industrial sectors increased by 3.2, 5.3, and 3.7 percent respectively over November 2002. For the year-to-date 2003 compared to 2002, electricity revenues show an overall 3.6 percent increase. The largest revenue increase is in the West South Central Census Division, which is heavily dependent on natural gas. The price of natural gas to power generators is significantly higher in 2003 than in 2002.

Prices: The overall price of retail electricity showed an increase of 3.0 percent for November 2003, compared to November 2002. Residential and commercial sector prices grew by 4.8 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively over November 2002 prices. Over the same period, the industrial sector price increased by 0.8 percent. The price rise was a reflection of higher national energy prices across most of the United States. Year-to-date, electricity retail prices were running 2.8 percent above comparable 2002 prices.

Table ES1.A. Total Electric Power Industry Summary Statistics, 2003 and 2002

November

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]	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	% Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
Net Generation (Million kWh)											
Coal[4]	158,824	156,054	1.8	123,917	120,938	33,155	33,234	82	78	1,669	1,804
Petroleum[5]	6,434	6,287	2.4	3,786	3,824	2,278	1,993	26	38	345	432
Natural Gas[6]	44,515	45,161	-1.4	13,574	13,302	24,675	25,434	293	294	5,973	6,131
Other Gases[7]	1,233	894	37.9	*	31	109	134	*	--	1,124	730
Nuclear	59,600	61,520	-3.1	37,120	38,577	22,480	22,943	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	19,019	19,064	-.2	16,625	17,222	1,949	1,393	5	1	440	447
Other Renewables[9]	8,133	6,884	18.1	206	311	4,396	3,937	147	143	3,384	2,493
Other Energy Sources[10]	406	426	-4.6	--	--	25	101	*	*	381	325
All Energy Sources	**298,165**	**296,290**	**.6**	**195,230**	**194,205**	**89,068**	**89,169**	**552**	**554**	**13,315**	**12,361**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	82,392	80,234	2.7	63,665	61,493	17,781	17,639	35	37	910	1,064
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	11,465	11,282	1.6	6,441	6,410	4,258	3,695	58	92	708	1,084
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	374,054	385,378	-2.9	125,906	125,045	190,728	205,255	2,575	2,210	54,845	52,869
Fuel Stocks (end-of-month)											
Coal (1000 tons)[11]	127,236	146,966	-13.4	104,055	118,674	22,145	25,934	115	254	921	2,104
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	53,216	53,400	-.3	31,017	29,587	20,382	22,180	169	337	1,648	1,296

October

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	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	% Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
Receipts											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	75,900	79,939	-5.1	57,068	62,424	17,600	16,388	22	30	1,210	1,096
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	13,256	12,497	6.1	8,001	8,479	4,612	3,570	--	--	643	448
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[12]	374,519	446,377	-16.1	95,242	134,376	197,997	243,801	608	979	80,671	67,222
Cost (cents/million Btu)[13]											
Coal[4]	126.29	125.21	.9	123.52	122.41	134.29	134.40	W	W	W	W
Petroleum[5]	380.71	374.35	1.7	381.98	359.67	387.95	407.85	W	W	W	W
Natural Gas[12]	489.63	404.23	21.1	522.01	415.47	484.28	404.86	421.28	398.54	458.33	379.62

November

Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Retail Price per Kilowatthour

Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	All Sectors
Retail Sales (Million kWh)[14]					
Nov 2003	87,474	86,722	81,374	8,838	264,408
Nov 2002	88,926	85,363	79,057	8,464	261,810
Percent Change	-1.6	1.6	2.9	4.4	1.0
Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)					
Nov 2003	7,649	6,878	3,878	590	18,995
Nov 2002	7,414	6,530	3,741	568	18,252
Percent Change	3.2	5.3	3.7	3.9	4.1
Average Retail Price (Cents/kWh)					
Nov 2003	8.74	7.93	4.77	6.67	7.18
Nov 2002	8.34	7.65	4.73	6.71	6.97
Percent Change	4.8	3.7	.8	-.6	3.0

[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, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[3] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
[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] Natural Gas receipts and costs include blast furnace gas and other gases in 2003. Blast furnace gas and other gases are not included in 2002.
[13] Average cost of fuel delivered to electric generating plants; costs are weighted values.
[14] 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 for 2003 are preliminary. Values for 2002 are final. Values from Forms EIA-826 and EIA-906 for 2003 are estimates based on samples - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample designs.•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 2003 and 2002

January through November

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 (Million kWh)											
Coal[4]	1,793,298	1,760,941	1.8	1,405,612	1,381,389	367,376	358,993	943	905	19,366	19,654
Petroleum[5]	108,504	86,456	25.5	64,989	54,620	38,321	27,493	455	366	4,739	3,977
Natural Gas[6]	586,397	644,905	-9.1	183,700	217,427	330,483	350,773	3,968	3,970	68,246	72,736
Other Gases[7]	9,708	10,437	-7.0	5	186	1,122	1,598	*	*	8,582	8,653
Nuclear	695,113	711,159	-2.3	431,289	463,779	263,824	247,380	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	242,909	234,597	3.5	219,127	215,965	18,670	15,325	92	12	5,020	3,295
Other Renewables[9]	76,409	79,769	-4.2	2,238	3,224	46,103	46,856	1,729	1,464	26,339	28,226
Other Energy Sources[10]	4,685	5,354	-12.5	--	--	581	1,935	7	76	4,097	3,343
All Energy Sources	**3,517,023**	**3,533,619**	**-.5**	**2,306,960**	**2,336,589**	**1,066,479**	**1,050,353**	**7,195**	**6,793**	**136,389**	**139,883**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	923,229	899,831	2.6	716,281	700,436	195,919	188,224	458	436	10,572	10,735
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	191,254	154,155	24.1	110,833	91,588	68,964	51,367	1,044	700	10,414	10,500
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	5,013,934	5,735,705	-12.6	1,753,257	2,141,661	2,628,916	2,930,895	32,836	30,079	598,925	633,071

January through October

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]	737,662	733,737	.5	570,791	571,486	155,932	150,653	311	335	10,627	11,263
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	143,014	98,009	45.9	84,796	63,475	52,727	30,139	236	62	5,254	4,333
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[11]	4,130,021	4,836,089	-14.6	1,148,869	1,436,896	2,221,409	2,688,933	9,418	17,201	750,326	693,058
Cost (cents/million Btu)[12]											
Coal[4]	127.41	125.86	1.2	124.56	122.09	136.80	138.31	W	W	W	W
Petroleum[5]	445.93	320.83	39.0	421.62	315.19	493.74	334.20	W	W	W	W
Natural Gas[11]	547.44	342.75	59.7	568.19	355.57	539.52	341.62	480.55	340.92	538.47	320.60

January through November

Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Retail Price per Kilowatthour

Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	All Sectors
Retail Sales (Million kWh)[13]					
2003	1,166,004	1,027,657	910,747	100,277	3,204,685
2002[R]	1,157,874	1,028,172	894,136	98,601	3,178,783
Percent Change[R]	.7	-.1	1.9	1.7	.8
Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)					
2003	101,941	83,837	45,209	6,994	237,982
2002[R]	98,389	81,000	43,792	6,615	229,795
Percent Change[R]	3.6	3.5	3.2	5.7	3.6
Average Retail Price (Cents/kWh)					
2003	8.74	8.16	4.96	6.97	7.43
2002[R]	8.50	7.88	4.90	6.71	7.23
Percent Change[R]	2.8	3.6	1.2	3.9	2.8

[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, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[3] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
[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] Natural Gas receipts and costs include blast furnace gas and other gases in 2003. Blast furnace gas and other gases are not included in 2002.
[12] Average cost of fuel delivered to electric generating plants; cost values 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.

R = Revised.

* = 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 preliminary. Values for 2002 are final. Values from Forms EIA-826 and EIA-906 for 2003 are estimates based on samples - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample designs.•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, 2003 and 2002

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	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	20,252	20,161	18,727	18,741	1,525	1,421	23,181	37,961
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	6,207	6,276	5,024	4,872	1,183	1,404	22,199	23,813
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	311,595	329,304	248,148	260,333	63,447	68,971	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	223,453	215,511	206,948	199,395	16,505	16,115	23,181	37,961
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	96,894	75,689	80,421	62,567	16,473	13,122	22,199	23,813
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	3,953,064	4,379,992	3,260,677	3,594,044	692,386	785,948	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	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	17,954	17,808	17,781	17,639	172	169	22,145	35,597
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	4,357	3,761	4,258	3,695	99	66	20,382	22,180
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	211,823	226,567	190,728	205,255	21,095	21,312	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	197,801	190,287	195,919	188,224	1,882	2,063	22,145	35,597
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	70,340	52,099	68,964	51,367	1,377	732	20,382	22,180
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	2,847,142	3,170,113	2,628,916	2,930,895	218,225	239,218	NA	NA

Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers[5]

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	118	116	35	37	83	80	115	254
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	80	130	58	92	22	37	169	337
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	5,226	5,344	2,575	2,210	2,651	3,134	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	1,356	1,271	458	436	898	835	115	254
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	1,547	1,070	1,044	700	502	370	169	337
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	65,864	67,971	32,836	30,079	33,027	37,893	NA	NA

Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers[6]

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	2,180	2,237	910	1,064	1,270	1,172	921	2,109
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	1,770	2,385	708	1,084	1,062	1,301	1,648	1,296
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	94,546	97,393	54,845	52,869	39,701	44,525	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	24,296	23,953	10,572	10,735	13,725	13,217	921	2,109
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	25,007	22,520	10,414	10,500	14,593	12,019	1,648	1,296
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	1,040,058	1,141,907	598,925	633,071	441,134	508,837	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.
[5] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[6] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.

NA = Not available.

Notes: •Values include only combined heat and power producers in the industrial, commercial, and independent power producer sectors.•Values for 2002 are final. Values for 2003 are preliminary 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, 2004 - 2005

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
January							
Merck & Co Inc	CHP	Merck Rahway Power Plant	NJ	GEN9	10	NG	ST
Year-to-Date Capacity of New Units	--	--	--	--	**10**	--	--
Year-to-Date Capacity of Retired Units	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Year-to-Date U.S. Capacity	--	--	--	--	**953,216**	--	--
Planned							
2004							
February	--	--	--	--	3,551		
March	--	--	--	--	1,035		
April	--	--	--	--	2,204		
May	--	--	--	--	3,507		
June	--	--	--	--	7,638		
July	--	--	--	--	562		
August	--	--	--	--	1		
September	--	--	--	--	598		
December	--	--	--	--	2,439		
2005							
January	--	--	--	--	1,770		

[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.html.

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 November 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	164,358	6,690	48,413	923	70,926	21,045	7,244	343	319,941
February	143,049	5,664	44,308	760	61,658	19,605	6,379	402	281,826
March	151,486	8,217	51,214	904	63,041	20,325	7,003	359	302,549
April	142,305	7,834	49,146	890	58,437	23,662	7,152	423	289,848
May	151,406	8,127	50,275	910	63,032	26,124	7,437	363	307,675
June	164,668	7,796	65,631	1,009	66,372	27,350	7,737	461	341,023
July	183,195	9,913	83,917	1,071	70,421	24,473	7,767	786	381,542
August	179,955	9,737	84,477	1,117	70,778	20,149	7,744	629	374,586
September	165,366	8,075	68,161	1,053	64,481	16,310	7,238	595	331,279
October	159,099	8,116	54,201	908	60,493	16,490	7,183	569	307,059
November	156,054	6,287	45,161	894	61,520	19,064	6,884	426	296,290
December	172,190	8,112	46,100	1,025	68,905	20,989	7,153	360	324,834
Total	**1,933,130**	**94,567**	**691,006**	**11,463**	**780,064**	**255,586**	**86,922**	**5,714**	**3,858,452**
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
June	161,009	10,968	51,899	863	64,181	27,720	7,006	397	324,042
July	182,761	12,102	74,809	898	69,653	23,926	7,214	419	371,782
August	185,595	12,345	80,665	818	69,024	22,019	6,910	552	377,929
September	163,589	8,716	54,833	830	63,584	17,430	6,449	369	315,800
October	159,162	8,599	50,604	1,037	60,016	17,677	7,165	451	304,711
November	158,824	6,434	44,515	1,233	59,600	19,019	8,133	406	298,165
Total	**1,793,298**	**108,504**	**586,397**	**9,708**	**695,113**	**242,909**	**76,409**	**4,685**	**3,517,023**
Year to Date									
2001	**1,746,554**	**118,341**	**591,588**	**8,270**	**701,395**	**189,414**	**71,318**	**4,267**	**3,431,147**
2002	**1,760,941**	**86,456**	**644,905**	**10,437**	**711,159**	**234,597**	**79,769**	**5,354**	**3,533,619**
2003	**1,793,298**	**108,504**	**586,397**	**9,708**	**695,113**	**242,909**	**76,409**	**4,685**	**3,517,023**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in November									
2002	**1,918,343**	**92,995**	**692,446**	**11,207**	**778,589**	**253,321**	**86,436**	**5,777**	**3,839,115**
2003	**1,965,488**	**116,616**	**632,497**	**10,734**	**764,018**	**263,898**	**83,561**	**5,045**	**3,841,857**

[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 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 2002 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 November 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	129,338	4,153	15,216	20	46,960	19,703	294	--	215,684
February	112,211	3,242	13,839	8	40,348	18,000	280	--	187,929
March	118,374	5,088	16,419	15	42,230	18,413	293	--	200,833
April	111,068	5,274	16,989	10	39,054	21,390	253	--	194,038
May	120,365	5,698	17,955	17	40,469	23,663	270	--	208,436
June	130,586	5,212	23,657	17	42,988	25,210	269	--	227,940
July	144,203	5,839	29,533	18	46,101	22,975	293	--	248,962
August	141,107	5,811	29,270	17	45,960	18,973	312	--	241,449
September	129,328	5,319	23,321	19	41,859	15,243	319	--	215,408
October	123,870	5,161	17,926	14	39,233	15,173	329	--	201,705
November	120,938	3,824	13,302	31	38,577	17,222	311	--	194,205
December	133,281	4,505	12,212	20	43,601	18,903	345	--	212,868
Total	**1,514,670**	**59,125**	**229,639**	**206**	**507,380**	**234,868**	**3,569**	**--**	**2,549,457**
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
June	128,091	7,390	17,735	*	39,157	25,373	187	--	217,934
July	143,686	7,531	24,580	*	44,171	22,071	219	--	242,259
August	144,742	7,360	26,020	*	43,465	19,945	206	--	241,738
September	129,152	5,847	17,051	*	39,977	15,806	194	--	208,026
October	124,866	5,956	13,806	*	37,740	15,678	197	--	198,244
November	123,917	3,786	13,574	*	37,120	16,625	206	--	195,230
Total	**1,405,612**	**64,989**	**183,700**	**5**	**431,289**	**219,127**	**2,238**	**--**	**2,306,960**
Year to Date									
2001	**1,430,820**	**74,983**	**248,317**	**--**	**489,266**	**172,822**	**1,995**	**--**	**2,418,203**
2002	**1,381,389**	**54,620**	**217,427**	**186**	**463,779**	**215,965**	**3,224**	**--**	**2,336,589**
2003	**1,405,612**	**64,989**	**183,700**	**5**	**431,289**	**219,127**	**2,238**	**--**	**2,306,960**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in November									
2002	**1,510,715**	**58,544**	**233,543**	**186**	**508,720**	**233,243**	**3,380**	**--**	**2,548,332**
2003	**1,538,893**	**69,494**	**195,912**	**25**	**474,890**	**238,030**	**2,583**	**--**	**2,519,828**

[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 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 2002 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 November 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	33,182	2,112	25,611	182	23,966	1,045	4,286	102	90,487
February	29,219	2,058	23,694	98	21,310	1,326	3,723	119	81,547
March	31,350	2,738	27,457	146	20,810	1,634	4,312	43	88,490
April	29,430	2,190	25,711	120	19,383	1,954	4,155	144	83,088
May	29,281	2,068	25,246	111	22,564	2,174	4,477	161	86,081
June	32,150	2,216	35,029	123	23,384	1,884	4,594	233	99,613
July	36,799	3,665	46,858	180	24,319	1,223	4,586	387	118,018
August	36,855	3,539	47,666	185	24,818	898	4,582	359	118,902
September	34,169	2,384	38,060	162	22,622	820	4,171	181	102,568
October	33,324	2,530	30,006	157	21,260	974	4,034	106	92,391
November	33,234	1,993	25,434	134	22,943	1,393	3,937	101	89,169
December	36,950	3,115	27,271	166	25,305	1,555	4,165	121	98,648
Total	**395,943**	**30,608**	**378,044**	**1,763**	**272,684**	**16,880**	**51,022**	**2,056**	**1,149,001**
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
June	31,149	3,110	27,549	94	25,024	1,841	4,318	46	93,131
July	37,085	4,098	43,364	92	25,482	1,347	4,460	57	115,985
August	38,858	4,535	47,471	89	25,559	1,568	4,272	131	122,483
September	32,748	2,499	32,033	94	23,607	1,193	4,010	35	96,218
October	32,479	2,155	30,134	112	22,276	1,587	4,307	47	93,097
November	33,155	2,278	24,675	109	22,480	1,949	4,396	25	89,068
Total	**367,376**	**38,321**	**330,483**	**1,122**	**263,824**	**18,670**	**46,103**	**581**	**1,066,479**
Year to Date									
2001	**296,295**	**38,084**	**266,475**	**526**	**212,129**	**13,651**	**42,627**	**--**	**869,787**
2002	**358,993**	**27,493**	**350,773**	**1,598**	**247,380**	**15,325**	**46,856**	**1,935**	**1,050,353**
2003	**367,376**	**38,321**	**330,483**	**1,122**	**263,824**	**18,670**	**46,103**	**581**	**1,066,479**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in November									
2002	**385,379**	**29,650**	**374,803**	**1,657**	**269,870**	**16,501**	**50,878**	**1,935**	**1,130,673**
2003	**404,326**	**41,436**	**357,754**	**1,287**	**289,128**	**20,226**	**50,268**	**702**	**1,165,127**

[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 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 2002 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 November 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	85	35	355	--	--	1	114	8	597
February	70	36	291	--	--	1	94	7	500
March	84	32	338	*	--	1	111	6	573
April	66	27	328	--	--	1	118	8	546
May	69	27	314	*	--	1	146	8	566
June	83	30	378	--	--	1	142	8	642
July	101	38	448	--	--	1	146	8	743
August	102	37	490	--	--	1	158	8	797
September	88	34	392	--	--	1	154	8	676
October	78	31	344	--	--	1	139	8	600
November	78	38	294	--	--	1	143	*	554
December	88	65	339	--	--	1	121	7	622
Total	**992**	**431**	**4,310**	*	**--**	**13**	**1,585**	**84**	**7,414**
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
June	83	32	466	*	--	6	166	*	752
July	100	39	396	*	--	10	165	2	713
August	103	44	427	*	--	9	162	*	745
September	87	27	284	*	--	4	152	*	554
October	79	27	322	*	--	4	172	*	604
November	82	26	293	*	--	5	147	*	552
Total	**943**	**455**	**3,968**	*	**--**	**92**	**1,729**	**7**	**7,195**
Year to Date									
2001	**919**	**406**	**4,080**	*	**--**	**61**	**1,338**	*	**6,805**
2002	**905**	**366**	**3,970**	*	**--**	**12**	**1,464**	**76**	**6,793**
2003	**943**	**455**	**3,968**	*	**--**	**92**	**1,729**	**7**	**7,195**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in November									
2002	**981**	**398**	**4,324**	*	**--**	**17**	**1,607**	**76**	**7,404**
2003	**1,031**	**521**	**4,307**	*	**--**	**93**	**1,850**	**15**	**7,817**

[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 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 include a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.•Values for 2002 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, November 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	1,752	390	7,231	721	--	296	2,550	232	13,173
February	1,548	327	6,484	653	--	279	2,282	276	11,850
March	1,677	359	7,001	743	--	276	2,287	310	12,654
April	1,741	343	6,118	759	--	317	2,627	271	12,176
May	1,691	333	6,761	781	--	287	2,545	194	12,592
June	1,848	338	6,567	868	--	255	2,733	220	12,829
July	2,092	371	7,079	873	--	273	2,742	390	13,820
August	1,891	350	7,051	915	--	277	2,691	263	13,438
September	1,782	339	6,388	872	--	247	2,594	406	12,628
October	1,827	395	5,925	737	--	343	2,682	455	12,363
November	1,804	432	6,131	730	--	447	2,493	325	12,361
December	1,872	426	6,277	840	--	529	2,522	231	12,697
Total	**21,525**	**4,403**	**79,013**	**9,493**	**--**	**3,825**	**30,747**	**3,574**	**152,580**
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
June	1,686	436	6,150	769	--	499	2,334	351	12,225
July	1,890	434	6,468	805	--	498	2,370	360	12,825
August	1,892	407	6,748	729	--	497	2,270	421	12,963
September	1,602	343	5,465	736	--	428	2,093	334	11,001
October	1,738	461	6,342	926	--	407	2,489	404	12,766
November	1,669	345	5,973	1,124	--	440	3,384	381	13,315
Total	**19,366**	**4,739**	**68,246**	**8,582**	**--**	**5,020**	**26,339**	**4,097**	**136,389**
Year to Date									
2001	**18,520**	**4,868**	**72,715**	**7,743**	**--**	**2,880**	**25,358**	**4,267**	**136,352**
2002	**19,654**	**3,977**	**72,736**	**8,653**	**--**	**3,295**	**28,226**	**3,343**	**139,883**
2003	**19,366**	**4,739**	**68,246**	**8,582**	**--**	**5,020**	**26,339**	**4,097**	**136,389**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in November									
2002	**21,268**	**4,402**	**79,775**	**9,364**	**--**	**3,560**	**30,571**	**3,765**	**152,706**
2003	**21,238**	**5,165**	**74,524**	**9,421**	**--**	**5,549**	**28,861**	**4,328**	**149,085**

[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 include a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.•Values for 2002 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, November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**10,258**	**10,639**	**-3.6**	**597**	**491**	**9,022**	**9,451**	**64**	**76**	**575**	**621**
Connecticut	1,946	2,624	-25.9	NM	NM	1,926	2,593	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	1,746	1,889	-7.6	NM	NM	1,230	1,368	16	14	500	507
Massachusetts	4,047	3,396	19.2	53	79	3,924	3,242	42	44	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,447	1,436	.8	498	381	920	990	NM	NM	28	55
Rhode Island	539	796	-32.4	NM	NM	536	790	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	534	498	7.2	44	29	486	468	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**31,085**	**31,972**	**-2.8**	**5,730**	**6,155**	**24,717**	**25,217**	**92**	**89**	**545**	**511**
New Jersey	4,050	4,853	-16.5	117	81	3,824	4,654	NM	NM	97	109
New York	10,801	10,420	3.7	3,296	3,631	7,291	6,627	52	44	162	118
Pennsylvania	16,234	16,699	-2.8	2,316	2,443	13,602	13,937	NM	NM	286	284
East North Central	**50,772**	**50,818**	**-.1**	**34,642**	**34,962**	**15,112**	**14,879**	**NM**	**NM**	**945**	**880**
Illinois	14,963	14,614	2.4	1,727	1,360	12,957	12,978	NM	NM	263	247
Indiana	9,861	10,389	-5.1	8,719	9,497	833	622	NM	NM	291	254
Michigan	8,797	9,567	-8.0	7,827	8,562	802	822	26	39	141	144
Ohio	12,252	11,527	6.3	11,765	11,088	447	408	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	4,899	4,721	3.8	4,605	4,455	73	49	NM	NM	211	205
West North Central	**23,597**	**23,938**	**-1.4**	**22,797**	**23,292**	**497**	**264**	**NM**	**NM**	**276**	**351**
Iowa	3,107	3,409	-8.9	2,885	3,201	112	95	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	2,953	3,940	-25.1	2,912	3,906	38	33	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	4,704	4,333	8.6	4,228	3,993	325	126	NM	NM	142	204
Missouri	6,929	6,147	12.7	6,885	6,113	21	9	7	10	NM	NM
Nebraska	2,648	2,674	-1.0	2,642	2,668	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,655	2,743	-3.2	2,643	2,721	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	602	691	-12.9	602	691	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**58,860**	**57,772**	**1.9**	**47,279**	**46,453**	**9,631**	**9,073**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,893**	**2,196**
Delaware	329	328	.3	NM	NM	276	283	--	--	52	42
District of Columbia	-1	*	-253.2	--	--	-1	*	--	--	--	--
Florida	15,844	14,966	5.9	14,064	13,379	1,287	1,201	NM	NM	485	377
Georgia	9,190	8,352	10.0	8,481	7,405	264	95	NM	NM	445	852
Maryland	4,201	3,891	8.0	NM	NM	4,151	3,846	NM	NM	45	42
North Carolina	10,059	10,209	-1.5	9,252	9,589	455	261	NM	NM	344	351
South Carolina	6,215	6,788	-8.4	6,060	6,621	7	8	NM	NM	144	158
Virginia	5,684	5,311	7.0	4,573	4,530	841	524	34	31	237	225
West Virginia	7,338	7,927	-7.4	4,846	4,923	2,351	2,855	--	--	142	149
East South Central	**28,726**	**28,280**	**1.6**	**25,424**	**26,394**	**1,474**	**1,107**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,819**	**771**
Alabama	10,449	11,349	-7.9	9,878	10,946	49	42	--	--	522	362
Kentucky	6,962	6,236	11.6	6,071	5,450	846	740	--	--	45	46
Mississippi	3,904	3,137	24.5	2,352	2,739	574	322	NM	NM	977	74
Tennessee	7,412	7,558	-1.9	7,123	7,259	5	3	NM	NM	276	289
West South Central	**42,503**	**41,400**	**2.7**	**21,169**	**19,721**	**15,837**	**16,358**	**NM**	**NM**	**5,455**	**5,279**
Arkansas	3,791	3,549	6.8	3,495	3,271	117	100	NM	NM	179	178
Louisiana	6,513	6,846	-4.9	2,861	3,807	1,695	1,310	NM	NM	1,954	1,727
Oklahoma	3,795	3,861	-1.7	3,307	3,420	369	324	NM	NM	118	115
Texas	28,404	27,143	4.6	11,505	9,223	13,656	14,624	NM	NM	3,204	3,260
Mountain	**24,864**	**25,596**	**-2.9**	**21,345**	**21,528**	**3,336**	**3,896**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	6,313	7,797	-19.0	5,903	6,582	374	1,185	NM	NM	34	30
Colorado	3,826	3,646	4.9	3,346	3,380	462	252	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	488	473	3.1	400	389	NM	NM	--	--	56	51
Montana	2,026	1,998	1.4	414	356	1,605	1,636	--	--	7	7
Nevada	2,878	2,634	9.3	2,256	1,986	623	648	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,424	2,482	-2.3	2,317	2,421	92	47	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	3,140	2,891	8.6	3,082	2,850	38	40	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	3,769	3,673	2.6	3,626	3,565	111	53	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**25,986**	**24,345**	**6.7**	**15,223**	**14,132**	**9,077**	**8,586**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,531**	**1,495**
California	13,995	12,643	10.7	5,703	4,546	6,744	6,629	NM	NM	1,397	1,340
Oregon	4,161	3,807	9.3	3,061	3,129	1,038	610	NM	NM	62	68
Washington	7,831	7,895	-.8	6,459	6,458	1,294	1,347	NM	NM	72	87
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,513**	**1,529**	**-1.1**	**1,024**	**1,076**	**365**	**338**	**NM**	**NM**	**112**	**101**
Alaska	613	585	4.9	503	473	NM	NM	NM	NM	78	76
Hawaii	900	944	-4.7	522	603	344	316	--	--	34	25
U.S. Total	**298,165**	**296,290**	**.6**	**195,230**	**194,205**	**89,068**	**89,169**	**552**	**554**	**13,315**	**12,361**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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 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 are final.•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 November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**116,225**	**112,964**	**2.9**	**6,633**	**15,783**	**102,638**	**89,898**	**719**	**800**	**6,234**	**6,483**
Connecticut	27,687	28,824	-3.9	NM	NM	27,420	28,474	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	18,424	20,580	-10.5	NM	NM	12,846	14,793	168	165	5,405	5,621
Massachusetts	43,916	37,925	15.8	449	1,066	42,651	35,957	451	528	365	374
New Hampshire	15,757	14,324	10.0	5,600	11,754	9,909	2,366	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	4,940	6,379	-22.6	NM	NM	4,887	6,326	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	5,500	4,933	11.5	544	2,933	4,924	1,982	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**363,525**	**369,622**	**-1.6**	**66,527**	**68,709**	**289,629**	**292,558**	**951**	**1,039**	**6,418**	**7,315**
New Jersey	51,750	56,186	-7.9	1,713	1,419	48,674	52,504	NM	NM	1,220	2,154
New York	124,735	127,928	-2.5	37,710	39,782	84,787	85,757	450	526	1,787	1,864
Pennsylvania	187,040	185,508	.8	27,104	27,509	156,167	154,297	358	404	3,411	3,298
East North Central	**574,909**	**582,876**	**-1.4**	**388,756**	**387,585**	**175,519**	**184,037**	**1,018**	**1,167**	**9,616**	**10,087**
Illinois	175,827	172,114	2.2	19,549	15,605	153,487	153,534	NM	NM	2,583	2,618
Indiana	111,043	115,090	-3.5	103,714	102,557	4,388	9,139	203	223	2,738	3,172
Michigan	100,596	107,879	-6.8	87,785	91,635	10,837	14,105	463	445	1,510	1,693
Ohio	132,825	134,339	-1.1	126,528	127,685	5,874	6,246	NM	NM	406	402
Wisconsin	54,618	53,453	2.2	51,179	50,103	933	1,013	NM	NM	2,379	2,203
West North Central	**273,800**	**267,903**	**2.2**	**265,030**	**259,849**	**4,188**	**4,070**	**361**	**372**	**4,221**	**3,612**
Iowa	38,392	38,730	-.9	36,284	36,483	951	974	NM	NM	1,037	1,158
Kansas	42,512	43,139	-1.5	42,007	42,675	406	448	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	50,125	48,014	4.4	45,230	44,196	2,048	1,615	NM	NM	2,735	2,092
Missouri	79,377	73,615	7.8	78,317	72,289	776	1,026	112	129	NM	NM
Nebraska	27,597	28,766	-4.1	27,532	28,704	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	28,357	28,467	-.4	28,221	28,330	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	7,441	7,172	3.8	7,441	7,172	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**716,798**	**709,893**	**1.0**	**581,240**	**577,734**	**115,425**	**109,038**	**725**	**631**	**19,408**	**22,489**
Delaware	6,108	5,538	10.3	109	166	5,560	4,845	--	--	439	528
District of Columbia	75	258	-71.0	--	--	75	258	--	--	--	--
Florida	188,618	187,938	.4	167,999	168,551	16,335	15,218	NM	NM	4,192	4,067
Georgia	114,317	116,469	-1.8	106,107	102,830	3,783	5,120	NM	NM	4,425	8,515
Maryland	48,565	43,560	11.5	NM	NM	48,018	42,998	NM	NM	480	525
North Carolina	117,569	113,374	3.7	107,439	105,412	5,610	4,697	100	96	4,421	3,169
South Carolina	86,985	88,161	-1.3	84,989	85,426	385	1,039	NM	NM	1,565	1,693
Virginia	67,944	68,479	-.8	55,831	57,563	9,365	7,981	460	420	2,287	2,515
West Virginia	86,617	86,115	.6	58,723	57,758	26,294	26,882	--	--	1,600	1,476
East South Central	**333,791**	**333,118**	**.2**	**303,717**	**302,883**	**18,568**	**20,441**	**NM**	**NM**	**11,395**	**9,691**
Alabama	125,789	121,090	3.9	116,961	112,472	3,518	3,687	--	--	5,311	4,931
Kentucky	83,402	84,368	-1.1	73,352	73,307	9,586	10,514	9	--	456	547
Mississippi	41,467	39,627	4.6	33,492	32,274	5,412	6,036	NM	NM	2,544	1,292
Tennessee	83,132	88,032	-5.6	79,912	84,829	NM	NM	NM	NM	3,085	2,920
West South Central	**527,153**	**542,490**	**-2.8**	**256,533**	**276,500**	**210,414**	**205,825**	**1,034**	**497**	**59,172**	**59,669**
Arkansas	42,738	43,959	-2.8	38,115	39,527	2,615	2,420	NM	NM	2,001	2,005
Louisiana	80,995	87,631	-7.6	38,354	50,932	20,767	17,107	553	29	21,320	19,563
Oklahoma	54,954	54,927	*	45,721	47,350	7,941	6,323	NM	NM	1,271	1,228
Texas	348,466	355,975	-2.1	134,343	138,691	179,091	179,975	452	435	34,581	36,875
Mountain	**292,088**	**290,647**	**.5**	**245,089**	**248,318**	**44,807**	**40,245**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,932**	**1,862**
Arizona	83,963	85,683	-2.0	71,195	74,682	12,424	10,714	NM	NM	327	270
Colorado	41,889	41,642	.6	37,519	37,845	4,125	3,549	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	8,727	9,271	-5.9	7,335	7,745	797	887	--	--	595	639
Montana	23,482	23,362	.5	5,441	6,073	17,970	17,223	--	--	71	66
Nevada	28,825	29,309	-1.7	21,361	22,895	7,464	6,415	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	30,040	28,246	6.4	29,252	27,575	583	486	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	35,154	33,424	5.2	34,465	32,933	429	454	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	40,008	39,709	.8	38,522	38,570	1,015	517	--	--	471	622
Pacific Contiguous	**302,135**	**307,276**	**-1.7**	**182,110**	**187,372**	**101,489**	**100,658**	**1,869**	**1,820**	**16,667**	**17,426**
California	168,814	169,675	-.5	73,498	68,931	78,404	83,264	1,749	1,787	15,163	15,693
Oregon	45,377	43,212	5.0	35,863	36,545	8,811	5,916	NM	NM	699	747
Washington	87,944	94,389	-6.8	72,750	81,896	14,275	11,478	NM	NM	804	986
Pacific Noncontiguous	**16,547**	**16,828**	**-1.7**	**11,274**	**11,857**	**3,801**	**3,584**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,325**	**1,247**
Alaska	6,561	6,118	7.2	5,301	4,946	NM	NM	NM	NM	885	812
Hawaii	9,986	10,710	-6.8	5,973	6,911	3,574	3,364	--	--	440	435
U.S. Total	**3,517,023**	**3,533,619**	**-.5**	**2,306,960**	**2,336,589**	**1,066,479**	**1,050,353**	**7,195**	**6,793**	**136,389**	**139,883**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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 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 are final.•Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•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, November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**1,554**	**1,833**	**-15.2**	**358**	**327**	**1,160**	**1,475**	**--**	**--**	**36**	**31**
Connecticut	193	298	-35.3	--	--	193	298	--	--	--	--
Maine	50	43	15.2	--	--	18	14	--	--	32	29
Massachusetts	953	1,165	-18.2	--	--	950	1,163	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	358	327	9.5	358	327	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**11,972**	**12,368**	**-3.2**	**1,297**	**1,635**	**10,487**	**10,556**	**NM**	**NM**	**185**	**175**
New Jersey	803	871	-7.8	122	90	682	781	--	--	--	--
New York	1,915	2,101	-8.8	150	170	1,706	1,874	NM	NM	56	55
Pennsylvania	9,254	9,397	-1.5	1,025	1,375	8,100	7,901	NM	NM	128	120
East North Central	**37,417**	**35,923**	**4.2**	**30,089**	**29,320**	**6,934**	**6,210**	**NM**	**NM**	**354**	**355**
Illinois	7,638	6,753	13.1	1,694	1,343	5,768	5,238	NM	NM	174	171
Indiana	9,217	9,856	-6.5	8,472	9,258	726	581	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	5,649	5,632	.3	5,533	5,548	38	4	19	19	NM	NM
Ohio	11,284	10,503	7.4	10,860	10,099	402	387	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	3,629	3,180	14.1	3,530	3,072	--	--	NM	NM	96	104
West North Central	**19,245**	**19,306**	**-.3**	**18,894**	**18,992**	**138**	**10**	**NM**	**NM**	**200**	**289**
Iowa	2,838	2,787	1.8	2,729	2,677	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	2,820	2,972	-5.1	2,820	2,972	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	2,957	2,961	-.1	2,746	2,799	127	--	--	--	83	162
Missouri	6,009	5,980	.5	5,988	5,957	--	--	6	9	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,756	1,705	3.0	1,752	1,700	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,550	2,588	-1.5	2,543	2,575	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	314	312	.6	314	312	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**31,859**	**32,062**	**-.6**	**25,342**	**25,287**	**6,158**	**6,343**	**NM**	**NM**	**351**	**424**
Delaware	232	256	-9.3	--	--	225	249	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	4,815	4,946	-2.6	4,414	4,570	381	358	--	--	21	18
Georgia	5,348	5,167	3.5	5,279	5,022	--	--	--	--	70	145
Maryland	2,439	2,341	4.2	--	--	2,416	2,314	--	--	23	27
North Carolina	5,693	5,962	-4.5	5,386	5,695	249	222	NM	NM	49	39
South Carolina	3,157	2,625	20.3	3,118	2,578	--	--	--	--	39	47
Virginia	3,025	3,018	.2	2,336	2,553	611	394	--	--	78	71
West Virginia	7,149	7,746	-7.7	4,809	4,870	2,276	2,805	--	--	64	71
East South Central	**18,125**	**17,731**	**2.2**	**17,170**	**16,685**	**787**	**912**	**NM**	**NM**	**164**	**131**
Alabama	6,102	6,222	-1.9	6,052	6,190	18	21	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	6,269	5,730	9.4	5,810	5,141	459	589	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,269	1,611	-21.3	957	1,308	310	303	--	--	2	--
Tennessee	4,485	4,169	7.6	4,351	4,046	--	--	NM	NM	130	119
West South Central	**18,891**	**17,643**	**7.1**	**13,728**	**12,197**	**4,895**	**5,146**	**--**	**--**	**268**	**300**
Arkansas	2,287	2,026	12.9	2,282	2,012	--	--	--	--	5	14
Louisiana	1,904	1,728	10.2	1,001	933	897	791	--	--	5	4
Oklahoma	2,768	3,059	-9.5	2,584	2,843	144	176	--	--	40	41
Texas	11,932	10,829	10.2	7,861	6,409	3,854	4,179	--	--	217	241
Mountain	**18,174**	**17,547**	**3.6**	**16,623**	**16,080**	**1,483**	**1,414**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	3,245	3,435	-5.5	3,211	3,405	--	--	--	--	34	30
Colorado	2,998	2,911	3.0	2,974	2,895	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	1,386	1,396	-.7	26	31	1,360	1,365	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,707	1,280	33.4	1,707	1,280	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,116	2,232	-5.2	2,116	2,232	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	3,040	2,738	11.0	2,995	2,706	37	32	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	3,677	3,551	3.5	3,595	3,532	61	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**1,402**	**1,460**	**-3.9**	**398**	**398**	**962**	**1,016**	**NM**	**NM**	**42**	**45**
California	202	158	27.7	--	--	162	119	--	--	40	39
Oregon	399	403	-1.0	398	398	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	801	899	-10.8	--	--	799	897	NM	NM	1	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**183**	**181**	**1.0**	**18**	**16**	**152**	**153**	**NM**	**NM**	**1**	**--**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	18	16	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	133	132	1.0	--	--	132	132	--	--	1	--
U.S. Total	**158,824**	**156,054**	**1.8**	**123,917**	**120,938**	**33,155**	**33,234**	**82**	**78**	**1,669**	**1,804**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

Notes: •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 are final.•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 November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**18,152**	**17,108**	**6.1**	**3,519**	**3,365**	**14,206**	**13,383**	**--**	**--**	**426**	**361**
Connecticut	3,827	2,851	34.2	--	--	3,827	2,851	--	--	--	--
Maine	584	556	5.1	--	--	197	224	--	--	387	332
Massachusetts	10,221	10,337	-1.1	--	--	10,182	10,307	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	3,519	3,365	4.6	3,519	3,365	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**135,267**	**132,672**	**2.0**	**17,706**	**17,048**	**115,503**	**113,581**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,028**	**2,012**
New Jersey	8,426	8,642	-2.5	1,584	1,265	6,842	7,377	--	--	--	--
New York	21,634	21,021	2.9	1,538	1,505	19,489	18,830	NM	NM	581	661
Pennsylvania	105,207	103,008	2.1	14,583	14,278	89,172	87,374	NM	NM	1,447	1,351
East North Central	**410,232**	**405,639**	**1.1**	**336,163**	**326,629**	**70,005**	**74,692**	**455**	**440**	**3,609**	**3,878**
Illinois	82,728	79,419	4.2	19,110	15,374	61,897	62,266	NM	NM	1,690	1,770
Indiana	104,738	107,650	-2.7	101,348	100,158	3,181	7,277	161	180	NM	NM
Michigan	61,916	60,879	1.7	60,736	59,638	343	255	220	213	617	774
Ohio	122,762	121,266	1.2	117,945	116,157	4,576	4,880	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	38,088	36,425	4.6	37,024	35,302	9	15	NM	NM	1,019	1,071
West North Central	**213,357**	**203,916**	**4.6**	**209,537**	**200,788**	**379**	**101**	**183**	**193**	**3,258**	**2,834**
Iowa	32,701	32,208	1.5	31,560	30,986	NM	NM	NM	NM	939	1,036
Kansas	31,816	32,344	-1.6	31,816	32,344	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	32,520	30,700	5.9	30,213	29,175	266	--	--	--	2,041	1,525
Missouri	67,359	60,689	11.0	67,107	60,428	--	--	94	108	NM	NM
Nebraska	19,033	18,089	5.2	18,991	18,049	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	26,656	26,946	-1.1	26,578	26,866	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	3,272	2,940	11.3	3,272	2,940	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**379,379**	**383,124**	**-1.0**	**305,929**	**310,653**	**69,408**	**67,470**	**92**	**83**	**3,951**	**4,918**
Delaware	3,235	3,098	4.4	--	--	3,158	3,024	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	57,098	59,945	-4.8	52,157	55,512	4,787	4,292	--	--	154	142
Georgia	71,662	72,576	-1.3	70,912	71,171	--	--	--	--	750	1,405
Maryland	26,934	26,006	3.6	--	--	26,646	25,688	--	--	288	318
North Carolina	67,643	68,791	-1.7	63,865	65,188	2,975	2,799	92	83	711	720
South Carolina	34,332	33,816	1.5	33,923	33,390	--	--	--	--	409	426
Virginia	33,949	34,380	-1.3	26,856	28,107	6,273	5,292	*	--	820	981
West Virginia	84,527	84,511	*	58,217	57,285	25,569	26,374	--	--	741	852
East South Central	**215,017**	**210,432**	**2.2**	**203,722**	**199,169**	**9,496**	**9,601**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,752**	**1,627**
Alabama	70,632	65,807	7.3	70,074	65,435	200	198	--	--	358	173
Kentucky	76,459	76,142	.4	69,382	68,804	7,077	7,338	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	18,346	13,310	37.8	16,103	11,245	2,219	2,065	--	--	25	--
Tennessee	49,580	55,173	-10.1	48,163	53,684	--	--	NM	NM	1,369	1,454
West South Central	**209,996**	**202,649**	**3.6**	**146,884**	**145,013**	**59,990**	**54,695**	**--**	**--**	**3,122**	**2,941**
Arkansas	21,172	21,282	-.5	21,080	21,179	--	--	--	--	91	103
Louisiana	20,817	19,740	5.5	10,020	11,022	10,733	8,694	--	--	64	24
Oklahoma	33,334	32,591	2.3	31,062	30,286	1,804	1,823	--	--	468	482
Texas	134,673	129,035	4.4	84,722	82,525	47,453	44,178	--	--	2,498	2,332
Mountain	**194,700**	**190,270**	**2.3**	**178,082**	**175,182**	**15,911**	**14,519**	**--**	**--**	**708**	**569**
Arizona	34,596	34,670	-.2	34,272	34,420	--	--	--	--	324	250
Colorado	32,842	32,213	2.0	32,564	31,978	278	235	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	15,068	14,181	6.3	291	254	14,777	13,927	--	--	--	--
Nevada	14,419	14,915	-3.3	14,419	14,915	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	26,264	24,737	6.2	26,264	24,737	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	32,885	31,484	4.5	32,488	31,111	307	357	--	--	90	16
Wyoming	38,556	37,984	1.5	37,783	37,766	549	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**15,200**	**13,194**	**15.2**	**3,922**	**3,357**	**10,795**	**9,345**	**NM**	**NM**	**477**	**486**
California	2,127	2,120	.3	--	--	1,682	1,667	--	--	444	453
Oregon	3,932	3,363	16.9	3,922	3,357	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	9,142	7,710	18.6	--	--	9,113	7,678	NM	NM	23	27
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,997**	**1,937**	**3.1**	**149**	**187**	**1,683**	**1,607**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	503	521	-3.3	149	187	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	1,494	1,417	5.4	--	--	1,460	1,390	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**1,793,298**	**1,760,941**	**1.8**	**1,405,612**	**1,381,389**	**367,376**	**358,993**	**943**	**905**	**19,366**	**19,654**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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: •Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•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 are final.•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, November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**857**	**739**	**16.0**	**109**	**37**	**662**	**573**	**18**	**28**	**68**	**101**
Connecticut	121	101	20.1	NM	NM	119	98	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	56	93	-39.3	--	*	NM	NM	*	*	51	78
Massachusetts	577	499	15.7	NM	NM	538	461	15	14	14	15
New Hampshire	100	42	140.4	98	28	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**1,172**	**1,241**	**-5.5**	**690**	**735**	**449**	**464**	**NM**	**NM**	**30**	**38**
New Jersey	25	13	95.7	6	1	15	6	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	1,058	1,148	-7.8	683	732	362	399	NM	NM	11	13
Pennsylvania	90	80	12.4	2	2	73	59	NM	NM	15	18
East North Central	**117**	**136**	**-14.3**	**84**	**86**	**11**	**8**	**NM**	**NM**	**22**	**42**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	7	6	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	32	48	-33.9	32	24	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	21	29	-25.6	16	28	3	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	22	26	-16.4	21	25	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	31	24	27.9	13	7	NM	NM	NM	NM	18	18
West North Central	**141**	**92**	**54.2**	**140**	**90**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	8	5	73.4	8	4	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	36	19	90.5	36	19	--	--	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	76	57	34.3	76	56	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	7	7	3.4	7	7	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	5	2	156.4	5	1	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	8	2	338.9	7	1	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	1	*	95.7	1	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**2,196**	**2,491**	**-11.8**	**1,934**	**2,151**	**137**	**177**	**2**	**1**	**123**	**163**
Delaware	12	29	-58.3	NM	NM	*	10	--	--	12	17
District of Columbia	-1	*	-253.2	--	--	-1	*	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,908	1,951	-2.2	1,861	1,903	30	41	--	--	18	6
Georgia	74	114	-34.9	18	9	*	*	NM	NM	56	104
Maryland	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	100	118	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	30	28	10.0	13	13	NM	NM	NM	NM	17	14
South Carolina	17	21	-17.4	7	6	--	--	NM	NM	10	15
Virginia	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	7	6	2	*	9	7
West Virginia	18	22	-15.7	16	21	1	1	--	--	1	*
East South Central	**590**	**191**	**208.4**	**195**	**31**	**385**	**150**	**NM**	**NM**	**10**	**11**
Alabama	14	18	-22.4	7	9	NM	NM	--	--	7	8
Kentucky	391	157	149.6	7	9	384	148	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	162	4	NM	161	2	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	22	12	84.9	19	11	1	--	--	--	2	1
West South Central	**353**	**326**	**8.3**	**31**	**9**	**298**	**281**	**NM**	**NM**	**23**	**35**
Arkansas	6	10	-36.7	4	3	--	--	--	--	2	7
Louisiana	210	176	19.6	21	2	187	166	--	--	2	8
Oklahoma	6	6	-4.1	2	*	--	--	NM	NM	4	6
Texas	131	134	-2.5	4	4	111	115	NM	NM	15	15
Mountain	**22**	**50**	**-56.0**	**18**	**17**	**3**	**32**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	3	2	32.7	3	2	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	2	3	-38.4	1	3	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	3	32	-89.1	*	*	3	32	--	--	--	--
Nevada	*	2	-69.0	*	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	8	6	51.1	8	5	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	3	4	-29.3	3	4	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	2	2	21.1	2	2	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**239**	**178**	**34.1**	**5**	**4**	**174**	**152**	**NM**	**NM**	**60**	**21**
California	230	170	35.4	4	4	172	152	NM	NM	53	13
Oregon	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
Washington	9	8	7.2	1	*	2	*	--	--	6	8
Pacific Noncontiguous	**747**	**844**	**-11.4**	**580**	**664**	**159**	**157**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	61	68	-9.3	58	61	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	686	776	-11.6	521	603	159	156	--	--	6	17
U.S. Total	**6,434**	**6,287**	**2.4**	**3,786**	**3,824**	**2,278**	**1,993**	**26**	**38**	**345**	**432**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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 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 are final.•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 November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**11,825**	**9,853**	**20.0**	**2,057**	**642**	**8,725**	**8,080**	**NM**	**NM**	**818**	**895**
Connecticut	1,916	2,285	-16.2	NM	NM	1,874	2,257	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	1,713	1,042	64.5	--	1	1,115	314	3	4	595	723
Massachusetts	6,269	5,964	5.1	231	161	5,720	5,503	152	174	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,849	501	269.1	1,790	461	10	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	6	5	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**22,414**	**13,092**	**71.2**	**8,854**	**6,763**	**12,958**	**5,885**	**NM**	**NM**	**523**	**391**
New Jersey	1,424	669	112.7	207	194	1,056	419	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	16,828	10,021	67.9	8,620	6,531	8,004	3,309	NM	NM	133	133
Pennsylvania	4,162	2,403	73.2	27	39	3,897	2,157	NM	NM	233	203
East North Central	**3,153**	**2,569**	**22.7**	**1,715**	**1,996**	**1,067**	**188**	**NM**	**NM**	**353**	**376**
Illinois	1,101	211	421.8	NM	NM	1,034	180	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	444	592	-25.0	395	459	4	*	NM	NM	43	129
Michigan	784	1,002	-21.7	753	990	13	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	374	370	1.2	355	363	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	449	394	13.9	168	153	3	2	NM	NM	269	235
West North Central	**1,997**	**1,686**	**18.4**	**1,949**	**1,662**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	888	457	94.4	888	457	--	--	--	--	*	*
Minnesota	771	586	31.7	750	574	10	5	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	152	525	-71.1	150	525	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	41	31	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	12	5	137.9	12	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**47,321**	**40,413**	**17.1**	**39,152**	**34,845**	**6,628**	**3,996**	**92**	**22**	**1,449**	**1,549**
Delaware	1,442	895	61.2	97	149	1,178	511	--	--	167	234
District of Columbia	75	258	-71.0	--	--	75	258	--	--	--	--
Florida	34,992	31,725	10.3	33,559	30,533	1,296	1,067	--	--	137	125
Georgia	1,081	1,081	-.1	269	226	78	20	NM	NM	732	833
Maryland	3,176	1,960	62.0	NM	NM	3,130	1,929	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	717	554	29.4	430	363	91	6	NM	NM	195	183
South Carolina	338	277	22.2	204	191	18	--	NM	NM	114	86
Virginia	5,274	3,403	55.0	4,362	3,114	731	190	86	17	NM	NM
West Virginia	226	260	-13.1	190	242	30	14	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**4,631**	**3,396**	**36.4**	**2,024**	**549**	**2,461**	**2,734**	**NM**	**NM**	**146**	**113**
Alabama	282	286	-1.6	171	171	NM	NM	--	--	105	92
Kentucky	2,585	2,831	-8.7	132	120	2,453	2,712	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,456	29	NM	1,437	26	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	309	249	23.9	283	232	NM	NM	--	--	22	17
West South Central	**5,420**	**3,359**	**61.4**	**2,297**	**196**	**2,762**	**2,970**	**NM**	**NM**	**358**	**188**
Arkansas	241	110	119.2	219	95	--	--	--	--	22	15
Louisiana	2,714	1,735	56.5	980	68	1,694	1,639	--	--	39	27
Oklahoma	153	45	239.2	112	10	--	--	NM	NM	41	34
Texas	2,312	1,471	57.1	985	23	1,067	1,331	NM	NM	257	113
Mountain	**684**	**641**	**6.7**	**203**	**207**	**462**	**427**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	38	54	-29.1	36	49	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	17	21	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	*	43.8	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	393	426	-7.9	NM	NM	391	426	--	--	--	--
Nevada	18	24	-25.5	18	24	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	47	29	59.1	43	27	1	1	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	111	47	135.0	NM	NM	63	*	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	41	38	5.4	38	37	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**2,571**	**1,866**	**37.8**	**98**	**51**	**1,661**	**1,602**	**NM**	**NM**	**811**	**204**
California	2,457	1,792	37.1	48	40	1,654	1,588	NM	NM	754	155
Oregon	45	7	591.7	43	6	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Washington	NM	NM	--	7	6	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**8,487**	**9,577**	**-11.4**	**6,640**	**7,708**	**1,584**	**1,603**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	775	887	-12.6	671	807	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	7,712	8,690	-11.3	5,970	6,901	1,581	1,602	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**108,504**	**86,456**	**25.5**	**64,989**	**54,620**	**38,321**	**27,493**	**455**	**366**	**4,739**	**3,977**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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 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 are final.•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, November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**3,859**	**3,647**	**5.8**	**43**	**57**	**3,644**	**3,341**	**NM**	**NM**	**145**	**217**
Connecticut	615	591	4.1	--	--	599	564	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	907	1,189	-23.7	--	--	790	1,044	NM	NM	117	145
Massachusetts	1,804	1,103	63.6	43	56	1,728	1,006	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	527	728	-27.6	--	--	527	727	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	*	*	17.1	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,064**	**4,087**	**-25.0**	**407**	**712**	**2,422**	**3,139**	**NM**	**NM**	**188**	**193**
New Jersey	1,097	1,253	-12.5	2	3	1,000	1,148	NM	NM	84	94
New York	1,683	2,528	-33.4	405	709	1,191	1,772	NM	NM	63	31
Pennsylvania	284	305	-7.0	NM	NM	230	219	NM	NM	40	68
East North Central	**1,326**	**1,268**	**4.5**	**NM**	**NM**	**867**	**818**	**NM**	**NM**	**113**	**113**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	87	70	NM	NM	52	52
Indiana	308	224	37.3	188	173	99	35	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	676	751	-10.1	NM	NM	610	673	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	125	106	18.1	53	52	42	34	NM	NM	25	14
West North Central	**383**	**255**	**50.5**	**277**	**196**	**78**	**24**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	44	29	49.9	35	17	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	71	57	24.2	69	56	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	57	14	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	21	9	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	7	*	NM	7	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**6,962**	**5,112**	**36.2**	**5,513**	**4,175**	**1,263**	**785**	**NM**	**NM**	**176**	**144**
Delaware	52	24	113.4	*	*	51	24	--	--	1	*
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	5,831	4,696	24.2	5,150	4,075	584	542	NM	NM	NM	NM
Georgia	315	131	140.6	NM	NM	262	93	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	54	87	-38.7	NM	NM	50	81	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	191	17	NM	NM	NM	165	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	26	43	-40.6	21	39	2	3	NM	NM	3	*
Virginia	471	101	366.1	297	38	132	35	7	2	NM	NM
West Virginia	24	13	91.4	1	*	17	6	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**1,199**	**1,412**	**-15.1**	**735**	**1,230**	**282**	**24**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alabama	524	796	-34.2	413	687	16	3	--	--	95	105
Kentucky	NM	NM	--	6	18	3	3	--	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	638	555	14.9	315	519	263	19	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	NM	NM	--	1	6	1	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**16,081**	**17,692**	**-9.1**	**3,429**	**4,030**	**8,666**	**9,627**	**NM**	**NM**	**3,949**	**3,996**
Arkansas	181	166	9.3	48	46	117	98	NM	NM	NM	NM
Louisiana	2,801	2,875	-2.5	924	1,329	566	291	NM	NM	1,310	1,252
Oklahoma	939	727	29.2	673	535	225	148	NM	NM	40	42
Texas	12,159	13,924	-12.7	1,784	2,120	7,758	9,089	NM	NM	2,582	2,681
Mountain	**2,826**	**3,564**	**-20.7**	**1,396**	**1,482**	**1,378**	**2,016**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	767	1,438	-46.7	393	261	374	1,177	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	751	672	11.7	309	431	428	227	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	2	*	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	1	1	161.3	1	*	*	--	--	--	1	*
Nevada	1,000	1,065	-6.2	473	524	527	542	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	234	227	3.4	180	168	40	45	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	34	90	--	7	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	5	9	*	10	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**8,458**	**7,806**	**8.3**	**1,167**	**873**	**6,075**	**5,661**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,096**	**1,170**
California	6,667	6,586	1.2	732	608	4,761	4,745	NM	NM	1,056	1,133
Oregon	1,150	753	52.7	201	189	913	532	NM	NM	35	32
Washington	641	467	37.1	233	77	401	384	NM	NM	4	5
Pacific Noncontiguous	**358**	**318**	**12.6**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**75**	**70**
Alaska	358	318	12.6	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	75	70
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**44,515**	**45,161**	**-1.4**	**13,574**	**13,302**	**24,675**	**25,434**	**293**	**294**	**5,973**	**6,131**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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 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 are final.•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 November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**40,618**	**40,970**	**-.9**	**218**	**802**	**38,128**	**37,699**	**301**	**378**	**1,970**	**2,091**
Connecticut	5,479	8,263	-33.7	--	--	5,276	7,960	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	9,325	12,371	-24.6	--	--	7,737	10,836	NM	NM	1,587	1,535
Massachusetts	20,964	14,461	45.0	216	713	20,330	13,211	271	327	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	86	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	4,786	5,699	-16.0	--	--	4,784	5,693	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	2	3	-40.2	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**44,175**	**60,196**	**-26.6**	**7,421**	**10,376**	**33,807**	**45,653**	**439**	**543**	**2,508**	**3,625**
New Jersey	13,539	17,770	-23.8	30	94	12,387	15,575	NM	NM	986	1,996
New York	25,540	35,981	-29.0	7,388	10,280	17,183	24,608	NM	NM	826	854
Pennsylvania	5,096	6,444	-20.9	NM	NM	4,237	5,470	NM	NM	697	774
East North Central	**20,377**	**30,933**	**-34.1**	**4,332**	**5,616**	**14,442**	**23,479**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,350**	**1,391**
Illinois	3,975	8,889	-55.3	NM	NM	2,911	7,830	NM	NM	559	567
Indiana	2,990	3,570	-16.2	1,580	1,557	1,122	1,775	NM	NM	280	232
Michigan	10,067	14,798	-32.0	1,071	2,209	8,802	12,144	NM	NM	177	427
Ohio	1,310	1,738	-24.6	299	778	972	933	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	2,034	1,939	4.9	1,039	923	635	798	NM	NM	305	143
West North Central	**6,660**	**7,769**	**-14.3**	**4,799**	**5,894**	**1,446**	**1,465**	**NM**	**NM**	**289**	**273**
Iowa	380	529	-28.2	266	391	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	1,319	1,736	-24.0	1,221	1,721	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	1,908	1,508	26.5	1,066	856	669	437	NM	NM	84	121
Missouri	2,540	3,504	-27.5	1,744	2,450	776	1,026	14	18	NM	NM
Nebraska	404	400	1.1	395	392	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	107	85	25.5	107	85	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**80,012**	**81,643**	**-2.0**	**59,758**	**60,145**	**18,470**	**19,204**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,642**	**2,074**
Delaware	1,237	1,413	-12.5	13	17	1,224	1,309	--	--	1	87
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	61,531	59,210	3.9	53,684	51,508	6,892	6,573	NM	NM	898	1,064
Georgia	4,889	6,699	-27.0	892	1,181	3,684	5,081	--	--	312	437
Maryland	2,740	2,109	29.9	NM	NM	2,700	2,063	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	3,419	3,384	1.0	1,279	1,912	2,117	1,450	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	2,025	4,469	-54.7	1,693	3,442	320	983	NM	NM	10	43
Virginia	3,916	4,129	-5.2	2,192	2,083	1,345	1,574	78	151	300	321
West Virginia	257	230	11.4	4	3	188	170	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**21,929**	**33,111**	**-33.8**	**13,492**	**23,238**	**6,372**	**7,754**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,010**	**2,056**
Alabama	11,318	15,086	-25.0	7,078	10,639	3,116	3,155	--	--	1,125	1,292
Kentucky	434	1,339	-67.6	214	678	55	465	9	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	9,777	16,261	-39.9	6,005	11,901	3,182	3,960	NM	NM	572	376
Tennessee	400	426	-6.0	196	20	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**234,000**	**252,852**	**-7.5**	**60,521**	**78,237**	**127,317**	**127,726**	**994**	**476**	**45,167**	**46,413**
Arkansas	3,418	4,454	-23.2	592	1,752	2,615	2,378	NM	NM	209	320
Louisiana	37,152	45,055	-17.5	12,790	23,909	7,586	5,890	553	29	16,222	15,227
Oklahoma	19,657	20,232	-2.8	13,063	15,275	6,137	4,500	NM	NM	437	432
Texas	173,772	183,111	-5.1	34,076	37,301	110,979	114,957	418	419	28,299	30,435
Mountain	**41,471**	**40,671**	**2.0**	**17,359**	**19,742**	**23,302**	**20,030**	**NM**	**NM**	**584**	**680**
Arizona	16,289	15,721	3.6	3,850	5,056	12,424	10,636	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	7,935	8,293	-4.3	4,009	4,848	3,724	3,197	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	236	312	-24.4	60	75	NM	NM	--	--	43	76
Montana	22	16	37.3	15	7	1	1	--	--	6	8
Nevada	11,716	11,196	4.6	5,256	5,846	6,460	5,350	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	3,376	3,215	5.0	2,739	2,560	433	472	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	1,519	1,260	20.5	1,310	1,158	38	81	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	379	657	-42.4	117	192	90	133	--	--	172	332
Pacific Contiguous	**93,373**	**93,358**	*	**12,819**	**10,721**	**67,199**	**67,764**	**1,432**	**1,488**	**11,923**	**13,385**
California	77,281	82,317	-6.1	8,975	8,166	55,441	59,858	1,394	1,460	11,472	12,833
Oregon	10,014	7,018	42.7	1,876	1,594	7,758	5,051	NM	NM	377	368
Washington	6,077	4,023	51.1	1,968	962	4,000	2,854	NM	NM	75	184
Pacific Noncontiguous	**3,733**	**3,403**	**9.7**	**2,932**	**2,655**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**801**	**748**
Alaska	3,733	3,403	9.7	2,932	2,655	--	--	--	--	801	748
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**586,397**	**644,905**	**-9.1**	**183,700**	**217,427**	**330,483**	**350,773**	**3,968**	**3,970**	**68,246**	**72,736**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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 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 are final.•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, November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	*	*	-77.8	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	*	*	-77.8	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	74	46	61.1	--	--	1	*	--	--	73	45
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	NM	NM
New York	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	56	38	46.4	--	--	*	*	--	--	56	38
East North Central	281	239	17.4	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	271	229
Illinois	29	18	57.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	18
Indiana	234	209	12.4	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	234	208
Michigan	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Ohio	18	13	43.5	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	*	*	-58.6	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	79	66	20.2	--	--	30	32	--	--	49	33
Delaware	33	18	78.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	33	18
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1	1	31.4	--	--	*	*	--	--	1	1
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	30	32	-6.5	--	--	30	32	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	15	14	5.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	14
East South Central	17	15	12.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	15
Alabama	16	13	27.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	13
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	*	2	-87.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	2
Tennessee	*	*	20.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
West South Central	602	427	41.3	--	31	42	63	--	--	561	333
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	307	190	62.1	--	31	--	--	--	--	307	159
Oklahoma	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Texas	288	232	24.1	--	--	42	63	--	--	246	170
Mountain	NM	NM	--	*	*	*	17	--	--	NM	NM
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	*	*	174.7	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	*	1	-87.0	--	--	*	1	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	16	--	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	170	73	132.3	--	--	27	11	NM	NM	143	62
California	143	62	131.5	--	--	*	--	NM	NM	143	62
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	27	11	136.7	--	--	27	11	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	1,233	894	37.9	*	31	109	134	*	--	1,124	730

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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 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 are final.•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 November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	*	9	-99.5	--	--	*	9	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	9	-100.0	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--
Maine	*	*	-4.2	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	693	604	14.7	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	688	601
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	NM	NM
New York	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	548	522	5.1	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	545	520
East North Central	2,316	3,192	-27.4	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	2,230	3,034
Illinois	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Indiana	1,921	2,778	-30.8	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	1,918	2,773
Michigan	2	9	-76.3	--	--	2	9	--	--	--	--
Ohio	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	NM	NM	--	2	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	*	*	194.3	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	553	787	-29.7	--	--	222	484	--	--	330	303
Delaware	194	133	46.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	194	133
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	14	12	11.0	--	--	1	1	--	--	13	12
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	222	482	-54.0	--	--	222	482	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	*	1	-92.9	--	--	*	1	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	*	*	-75.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	123	158	-22.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	123	158
East South Central	132	158	-16.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	132	158
Alabama	130	110	17.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	130	110
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	*	36	-99.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	36
Tennessee	2	12	-78.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	12
West South Central	4,154	4,122	.8	--	184	469	616	--	--	3,684	3,323
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1,633	1,299	25.7	--	184	--	--	--	--	1,633	1,115
Oklahoma	74	65	14.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	74	65
Texas	2,447	2,758	-11.3	--	--	469	616	--	--	1,977	2,143
Mountain	NM	NM	--	3	3	21	45	--	--	NM	NM
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	3	3	34.1	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	19	17	8.5	--	--	19	17	--	--	--	--
Nevada	2	28	-91.1	--	--	2	28	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	1,774	1,432	23.9	--	--	318	283	NM	NM	1,456	1,149
California	1,457	1,149	26.8	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	1,456	1,149
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	317	283	12.1	--	--	317	283	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	9,708	10,437	-7.0	5	186	1,122	1,598	*	*	8,582	8,653

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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 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 are final.•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 November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**2,408**	**3,147**	**-23.5**	**--**	**--**	**2,408**	**3,147**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	823	1,454	-43.4	--	--	823	1,454	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	491	480	2.2	--	--	491	480	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	716	833	-14.1	--	--	716	833	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	378	380	-.6	--	--	378	380	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**11,741**	**11,477**	**2.3**	**1,534**	**1,323**	**10,207**	**10,154**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	2,017	2,610	-22.7	--	--	2,017	2,610	--	--	--	--
New York	3,610	2,368	52.4	357	357	3,253	2,011	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	6,114	6,498	-5.9	1,177	966	4,937	5,532	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**10,929**	**12,518**	**-12.7**	**3,919**	**4,911**	**7,010**	**7,607**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	7,010	7,607	-7.8	--	--	7,010	7,607	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	2,195	2,894	-24.2	2,195	2,894	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	854	902	-5.3	854	902	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	871	1,115	-21.9	871	1,115	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**2,860**	**3,206**	**-10.8**	**2,860**	**3,206**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	48	415	-88.5	48	415	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	-13	858	-101.5	-13	858	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,207	1,003	20.3	1,207	1,003	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	835	68	NM	835	68	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	783	862	-9.2	783	862	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**15,044**	**15,266**	**-1.5**	**13,799**	**14,187**	**1,245**	**1,079**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,610	2,802	-6.8	2,610	2,802	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,919	2,106	38.6	2,919	2,106	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	1,245	1,079	15.3	--	--	1,245	1,079	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	3,503	3,572	-1.9	3,503	3,572	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	2,846	3,931	-27.6	2,846	3,931	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,921	1,778	8.1	1,921	1,778	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**5,449**	**6,230**	**-12.5**	**5,449**	**6,230**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	2,612	2,833	-7.8	2,612	2,833	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	919	910	1.0	919	910	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,918	2,488	-22.9	1,918	2,488	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**5,366**	**4,198**	**27.8**	**3,758**	**3,243**	**1,609**	**955**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	1,008	1,082	-6.8	1,008	1,082	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	915	1,512	-39.5	915	1,512	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	3,444	1,604	114.7	1,835	649	1,609	955	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**1,809**	**2,507**	**-27.9**	**1,809**	**2,507**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	1,809	2,507	-27.9	1,809	2,507	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**3,993**	**2,970**	**34.4**	**3,993**	**2,970**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	3,186	2,163	47.3	3,186	2,163	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	807	807	*	807	807	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**59,600**	**61,520**	**-3.1**	**37,120**	**38,577**	**22,480**	**22,943**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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 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 are final.•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 November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**31,527**	**30,937**	**1.9**	**--**	**9,967**	**31,527**	**20,970**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	14,589	13,658	6.8	--	--	14,589	13,658	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	4,469	5,278	-15.3	--	--	4,469	5,278	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	8,414	8,433	-.2	--	7,600	8,414	833	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	4,055	3,568	13.6	--	2,367	4,055	1,201	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**131,673**	**133,692**	**-1.5**	**14,850**	**15,810**	**116,822**	**117,883**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	27,176	27,920	-2.7	--	--	27,176	27,920	--	--	--	--
New York	36,903	36,517	1.1	3,495	3,458	33,408	33,059	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	67,594	69,256	-2.4	11,355	12,352	56,238	56,904	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**130,518**	**132,007**	**-1.1**	**43,608**	**49,525**	**86,909**	**82,482**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	86,909	82,482	5.4	--	--	86,909	82,482	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	25,008	28,285	-11.6	25,008	28,285	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	7,550	9,937	-24.0	7,550	9,937	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	11,051	11,303	-2.2	11,051	11,303	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**39,856**	**41,666**	**-4.3**	**39,856**	**41,666**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	3,618	4,145	-12.7	3,618	4,145	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	8,082	8,154	-.9	8,082	8,154	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	12,181	12,522	-2.7	12,181	12,522	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	8,827	7,648	15.4	8,827	7,648	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	7,148	9,196	-22.3	7,148	9,196	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**177,252**	**179,864**	**-1.5**	**164,862**	**169,028**	**12,390**	**10,836**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	28,243	30,717	-8.1	28,243	30,717	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	30,184	28,572	5.6	30,184	28,572	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	12,390	10,836	14.3	--	--	12,390	10,836	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	37,158	35,948	3.4	37,158	35,948	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	47,004	48,367	-2.8	47,004	48,367	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	22,272	25,423	-12.4	22,272	25,423	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**60,685**	**63,246**	**-4.0**	**60,685**	**63,246**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	28,703	28,999	-1.0	28,703	28,999	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	9,947	9,103	9.3	9,947	9,103	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	22,035	25,143	-12.4	22,035	25,143	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**58,181**	**62,006**	**-6.2**	**42,006**	**46,797**	**16,175**	**15,209**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	13,656	13,206	3.4	13,656	13,206	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	14,564	15,749	-7.5	14,564	15,749	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	29,962	33,051	-9.3	13,787	17,842	16,175	15,209	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**26,281**	**28,049**	**-6.3**	**26,281**	**28,049**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	26,281	28,049	-6.3	26,281	28,049	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**39,140**	**39,691**	**-1.4**	**39,140**	**39,691**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	32,357	31,480	2.8	32,357	31,480	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	6,784	8,211	-17.4	6,784	8,211	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**695,113**	**711,159**	**-2.3**	**431,289**	**463,779**	**263,824**	**247,380**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.

Notes: •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 are fnal.•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, November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**779**	**456**	**71.0**	**73**	**56**	**571**	**302**	**1**	**1**	**135**	**96**
Connecticut	60	47	29.2	NM	NM	58	45	--	--	--	--
Maine	374	216	73.3	NM	NM	257	135	--	--	117	81
Massachusetts	30	-18	NM	NM	NM	28	-33	1	1	NM	NM
New Hampshire	188	122	53.9	41	26	133	83	--	--	15	14
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Vermont	126	89	41.9	30	15	94	73	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**2,476**	**2,192**	**13.0**	**1,802**	**1,750**	**666**	**436**	**NM**	**NM**	**9**	**5**
New Jersey	-9	-12	-21.1	-12	-13	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New York	2,299	2,055	11.9	1,701	1,663	589	387	NM	NM	9	5
Pennsylvania	186	148	26.0	113	100	74	48	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**236**	**340**	**-30.6**	**196**	**309**	**17**	**11**	**NM**	**NM**	**22**	**19**
Illinois	12	10	29.9	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Indiana	27	42	-36.8	27	42	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	41	48	-13.3	30	41	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Ohio	24	46	-48.2	24	46	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	131	194	-32.3	111	175	NM	NM	NM	NM	19	18
West North Central	**599**	**765**	**-21.7**	**574**	**759**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**18**	**2**
Iowa	64	83	-23.7	62	83	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Kansas	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	77	56	37.5	56	52	NM	NM	--	--	18	2
Missouri	9	16	-44.9	9	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	77	87	-12.1	77	87	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	91	145	-37.0	91	145	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	279	377	-25.9	279	377	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,174**	**1,097**	**7.1**	**678**	**645**	**308**	**230**	**NM**	**NM**	**188**	**222**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	20	24	-18.9	20	24	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	250	263	-4.7	246	261	NM	NM	--	--	4	2
Maryland	256	178	43.7	--	--	256	178	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	455	458	-.9	325	295	NM	NM	NM	NM	128	162
South Carolina	72	71	1.7	66	66	6	5	NM	NM	--	--
Virginia	10	-29	NM	4	-31	6	2	--	--	NM	NM
West Virginia	112	131	-14.9	18	30	38	43	--	--	56	58
East South Central	**1,939**	**2,300**	**-15.7**	**1,872**	**2,218**	**1**	**1**	**--**	**--**	**66**	**81**
Alabama	794	1,228	-35.3	794	1,228	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	246	282	-12.9	246	282	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1	1	-10.5	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	899	789	13.9	833	708	--	--	--	--	66	81
West South Central	**266**	**271**	**-2.0**	**222**	**211**	**43**	**60**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	153	128	19.9	153	128	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	40	57	-29.2	--	--	40	57	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	49	43	13.5	49	43	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	24	44	-45.6	21	41	3	3	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**1,732**	**1,669**	**3.8**	**1,470**	**1,408**	**262**	**261**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	485	403	20.4	485	403	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	58	45	28.9	57	44	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	416	409	1.7	398	389	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Montana	628	563	11.6	387	325	241	238	--	--	--	--
Nevada	76	182	-58.5	75	182	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	33	31	6.3	33	31	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	22	20	8.9	22	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**9,667**	**9,820**	**-1.6**	**9,593**	**9,717**	**71**	**86**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
California	1,811	1,719	5.3	1,763	1,666	48	54	--	--	--	--
Oregon	2,476	2,559	-3.2	2,462	2,542	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Washington	5,380	5,542	-2.9	5,369	5,509	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**150**	**155**	**-2.9**	**144**	**149**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	144	149	-3.3	144	149	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	*	*	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**19,019**	**19,064**	**-.2**	**16,625**	**17,222**	**1,949**	**1,393**	**5**	**1**	**440**	**447**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.

[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.

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 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 are final.•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 November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**5,689**	**4,885**	**16.4**	**626**	**844**	**4,056**	**3,120**	**5**	**3**	**1,001**	**918**
Connecticut	466	271	71.9	NM	NM	443	253	--	--	--	--
Maine	2,955	2,559	15.5	NM	NM	2,061	1,699	--	--	890	860
Massachusetts	127	6	NM	NM	NM	110	-195	5	3	10	6
New Hampshire	1,100	1,019	7.9	290	242	727	739	--	--	83	38
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Vermont	1,036	1,026	1.0	308	391	711	621	--	--	18	15
Middle Atlantic	**23,314**	**23,246**	**.3**	**17,696**	**18,713**	**5,574**	**4,473**	**NM**	**NM**	**44**	**59**
New Jersey	-84	-123	-31.4	-108	-134	24	11	--	--	--	--
New York	21,518	22,012	-2.2	16,669	18,009	4,804	3,944	NM	NM	44	59
Pennsylvania	1,881	1,357	38.6	1,135	838	745	519	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**3,084**	**3,890**	**-20.7**	**2,614**	**3,508**	**210**	**156**	**NM**	**NM**	**251**	**226**
Illinois	147	117	25.5	53	51	91	66	NM	NM	--	--
Indiana	391	382	2.5	391	382	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	332	593	-44.0	196	489	104	77	--	--	32	27
Ohio	378	450	-16.1	378	450	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1,836	2,348	-21.8	1,597	2,136	15	13	NM	NM	219	199
West North Central	**8,608**	**9,452**	**-8.9**	**8,316**	**9,364**	**81**	**45**	**--**	**--**	**211**	**43**
Iowa	729	875	-16.6	711	866	18	9	--	--	--	--
Kansas	31	12	161.5	--	--	31	12	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	895	765	17.0	652	697	32	25	--	--	211	43
Missouri	382	1,190	-67.9	382	1,190	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	929	1,043	-10.9	929	1,043	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	1,597	1,432	11.5	1,597	1,432	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	4,045	4,136	-2.2	4,045	4,136	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**16,876**	**6,069**	**178.1**	**11,384**	**2,911**	**2,858**	**1,864**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,631**	**1,287**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	240	165	45.0	240	165	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	3,891	1,710	127.6	3,850	1,681	NM	NM	--	--	39	27
Maryland	2,343	1,450	61.6	--	--	2,343	1,450	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	6,647	2,870	131.6	4,707	2,000	13	9	NM	NM	1,925	854
South Carolina	2,193	78	NM	2,145	22	47	56	NM	NM	--	--
Virginia	202	-1,139	NM	148	-1,164	52	24	--	--	NM	NM
West Virginia	1,360	934	45.6	294	206	400	324	--	--	665	404
East South Central	**24,602**	**17,239**	**42.7**	**23,773**	**16,678**	**11**	**11**	**--**	**--**	**817**	**550**
Alabama	10,934	7,227	51.3	10,934	7,227	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	3,605	3,705	-2.7	3,605	3,705	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	11	11	5.5	--	--	11	11	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	10,051	6,296	59.6	9,234	5,746	--	--	--	--	817	550
West South Central	**5,558**	**6,945**	**-20.0**	**4,824**	**6,071**	**734**	**875**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	2,567	3,295	-22.1	2,567	3,295	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	699	830	-15.8	--	--	699	830	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	1,485	1,779	-16.6	1,485	1,779	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	807	1,041	-22.5	772	997	35	44	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**26,342**	**28,363**	**-7.1**	**22,874**	**24,821**	**3,468**	**3,542**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	6,715	7,061	-4.9	6,715	7,061	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	902	960	-6.1	873	941	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	7,907	8,327	-5.0	7,274	7,670	633	657	--	--	--	--
Montana	7,915	8,664	-8.6	5,131	5,812	2,783	2,852	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,679	2,117	-20.7	1,667	2,110	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	205	250	-17.9	205	250	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	449	425	5.6	438	419	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	569	558	2.0	569	558	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**127,179**	**133,122**	**-4.5**	**125,469**	**131,751**	**1,632**	**1,214**	**75**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
California	32,980	28,826	14.4	31,902	27,982	1,078	843	--	--	--	--
Oregon	30,371	31,821	-4.6	30,022	31,587	349	233	--	--	--	--
Washington	63,828	72,475	-11.9	63,546	72,181	205	137	75	--	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,659**	**1,386**	**19.7**	**1,550**	**1,305**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**62**	**57**
Alaska	1,549	1,297	19.4	1,549	1,297	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	111	89	24.2	2	8	NM	NM	--	--	62	57
U.S. Total	**242,909**	**234,597**	**3.5**	**219,127**	**215,965**	**18,670**	**15,325**	**92**	**12**	**5,020**	**3,295**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.

Notes: •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 are final.•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, November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**801**	**763**	**5.0**	**13**	**14**	**577**	**558**	**18**	**16**	**192**	**175**
Connecticut	133	135	-1.1	--	--	133	135	--	--	--	--
Maine	359	349	2.9	--	--	160	161	16	14	183	174
Massachusetts	192	166	15.2	--	--	190	165	2	2	NM	NM
New Hampshire	79	75	5.2	--	--	71	75	--	--	8	1
Rhode Island	9	9	-1.4	--	--	9	9	--	--	--	--
Vermont	29	29	.7	13	14	15	15	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**582**	**562**	**3.5**	**--**	**--**	**485**	**469**	**39**	**39**	**58**	**54**
New Jersey	109	109	-.2	--	--	107	108	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	226	220	2.7	--	--	189	184	22	22	14	14
Pennsylvania	247	233	6.0	--	--	188	177	16	17	43	39
East North Central	**434**	**392**	**10.8**	**29**	**35**	**263**	**215**	**12**	**22**	**130**	**119**
Illinois	85	57	50.0	--	--	77	51	NM	NM	7	6
Indiana	13	10	26.8	--	--	8	6	NM	NM	2	2
Michigan	215	213	.8	2	2	143	140	6	19	64	52
Ohio	12	10	18.1	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	109	102	7.3	28	33	29	15	NM	NM	50	52
West North Central	**358**	**302**	**18.6**	**51**	**49**	**275**	**227**	**NM**	**NM**	**29**	**23**
Iowa	105	90	16.6	4	5	100	84	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	36	32	10.8	*	--	36	32	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	199	170	17.1	32	36	138	110	NM	NM	28	23
Missouri	13	7	89.1	12	6	--	--	*	*	NM	NM
Nebraska	4	2	135.8	2	1	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	*	1	-48.4	*	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,330**	**1,487**	**-10.5**	**14**	**8**	**479**	**428**	**35**	**33**	**803**	**1,018**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	462	368	25.5	10	5	282	260	NM	NM	166	99
Georgia	283	571	-50.5	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	281	570
Maryland	74	52	42.8	--	--	53	42	NM	NM	19	9
North Carolina	170	158	7.1	--	--	39	37	--	--	131	121
South Carolina	98	98	.3	2	1	--	--	NM	NM	92	97
Virginia	223	238	-6.0	--	--	85	87	25	29	NM	NM
West Virginia	20	2	NM	2	2	19	--	--	--	--	*
East South Central	**1,406**	**400**	**252.0**	**3**	*****	**18**	**19**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,385**	**380**
Alabama	387	240	61.0	--	--	15	16	--	--	371	224
Kentucky	34	33	4.3	2	--	--	--	--	--	32	33
Mississippi	916	54	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	916	54
Tennessee	69	72	-3.7	1	*	NM	NM	NM	NM	65	69
West South Central	**811**	**685**	**18.4**	*****	*****	**272**	**180**	**4**	**2**	**535**	**503**
Arkansas	146	136	8.0	--	--	--	--	NM	NM	146	135
Louisiana	282	244	15.7	--	--	6	6	--	--	277	239
Oklahoma	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Texas	356	284	25.3	*	*	267	174	3	2	86	108
Mountain	**285**	**232**	**22.5**	**29**	**34**	**208**	**156**	**NM**	**NM**	**45**	**42**
Arizona	4	14	-68.4	4	5	--	9	NM	NM	--	--
Colorado	17	15	14.6	6	7	9	7	2	--	--	--
Idaho	41	40	3.2	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	38	36
Montana	7	6	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	6
Nevada	94	90	4.7	--	--	94	90	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	52	3	NM	--	--	52	3	--	--	--	--
Utah	18	20	-10.3	17	19	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	51	45	13.9	2	2	50	43	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**2,055**	**2,033**	**1.1**	**67**	**170**	**1,768**	**1,660**	**33**	**28**	**187**	**176**
California	1,753	1,781	-1.6	18	105	1,600	1,559	33	28	NM	NM
Oregon	136	92	47.2	--	*	110	61	--	--	25	31
Washington	167	160	4.0	49	65	58	40	--	--	59	56
Pacific Noncontiguous	**71**	**29**	**147.3**	**NM**	**NM**	**50**	**26**	**--**	**--**	**21**	**3**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	*	--	--	--	1
Hawaii	70	27	156.5	*	*	50	26	--	--	21	2
U.S. Total	**8,133**	**6,884**	**18.1**	**206**	**311**	**4,396**	**3,937**	**147**	**143**	**3,384**	**2,493**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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 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 are final.•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 November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**8,411**	**8,663**	**-2.9**	**213**	**163**	**5,996**	**6,101**	**187**	**184**	**2,015**	**2,215**
Connecticut	1,411	1,487	-5.1	--	--	1,411	1,487	--	--	--	--
Maine	3,846	4,051	-5.1	--	--	1,736	1,719	165	160	1,946	2,172
Massachusetts	1,862	1,877	-.8	--	--	1,840	1,854	22	23	NM	NM
New Hampshire	814	833	-2.3	--	--	758	793	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	93	89	4.6	--	--	93	89	--	--	--	--
Vermont	385	326	17.9	213	163	159	160	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**5,954**	**6,110**	**-2.6**	**--**	**--**	**4,958**	**5,080**	**402**	**413**	**593**	**617**
New Jersey	1,202	1,215	-1.0	--	--	1,188	1,200	NM	NM	12	12
New York	2,233	2,376	-6.0	--	--	1,896	2,007	211	213	125	156
Pennsylvania	2,519	2,519	*	--	--	1,874	1,872	188	197	457	449
East North Central	**4,591**	**4,398**	**4.4**	**323**	**312**	**2,625**	**2,658**	**284**	**270**	**1,359**	**1,158**
Illinois	724	782	-7.4	--	--	645	709	NM	NM	73	68
Indiana	123	119	2.9	--	--	79	82	30	33	14	5
Michigan	2,486	2,313	7.5	21	24	1,572	1,621	227	215	666	453
Ohio	125	140	-10.3	1	--	57	61	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	1,133	1,045	8.5	301	287	272	185	20	16	540	556
West North Central	**3,242**	**3,327**	**-2.6**	**571**	**475**	**2,269**	**2,452**	**35**	**34**	**367**	**366**
Iowa	886	913	-2.9	60	41	817	862	10	10	NM	NM
Kansas	375	436	-13.9	*	--	375	436	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,814	1,895	-4.3	367	372	1,071	1,148	16	17	359	358
Missouri	117	59	99.1	106	48	--	--	3	2	8	8
Nebraska	39	19	102.9	27	7	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	6	*	NM	5	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	5	6	-6.8	5	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**13,386**	**16,415**	**-18.5**	**156**	**152**	**5,428**	**5,183**	**397**	**297**	**7,405**	**10,782**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	4,670	4,743	-1.5	117	117	3,338	3,283	NM	NM	1,179	1,306
Georgia	2,610	5,831	-55.2	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	2,592	5,813
Maryland	761	716	6.2	--	--	586	549	NM	NM	150	159
North Carolina	1,796	1,667	7.8	--	--	414	432	--	--	1,382	1,235
South Carolina	1,093	1,154	-5.2	20	14	--	--	NM	NM	1,031	1,139
Virginia	2,330	2,282	2.1	--	--	965	901	296	252	1,070	1,129
West Virginia	125	22	469.9	18	21	107	--	--	--	--	1
East South Central	**6,759**	**5,416**	**24.8**	**21**	**4**	**197**	**224**	**NM**	**NM**	**6,533**	**5,184**
Alabama	3,760	3,457	8.8	--	--	167	193	--	--	3,593	3,264
Kentucky	319	351	-9.1	20	--	--	--	--	--	299	351
Mississippi	1,929	877	119.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,929	877
Tennessee	751	730	2.8	1	4	30	30	NM	NM	712	692
West South Central	**8,136**	**8,001**	**1.7**	**2**	**2**	**2,639**	**2,678**	**36**	**16**	**5,459**	**5,305**
Arkansas	1,625	1,457	11.5	--	--	--	--	NM	NM	1,620	1,453
Louisiana	2,699	2,648	1.9	--	--	55	53	--	--	2,644	2,595
Oklahoma	245	215	14.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	245	215
Texas	3,567	3,682	-3.1	2	2	2,584	2,625	31	12	950	1,043
Mountain	**2,420**	**2,452**	**-1.3**	**287**	**314**	**1,632**	**1,682**	**33**	**3**	**468**	**453**
Arizona	43	127	-66.1	40	46	--	78	NM	NM	--	--
Colorado	169	152	11.6	52	54	87	97	30	--	--	--
Idaho	435	464	-6.3	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	403	395
Montana	65	58	12.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	58
Nevada	978	1,029	-5.0	--	--	978	1,029	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	149	14	948.3	--	--	149	14	--	--	--	--
Utah	191	207	-7.9	181	197	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	391	401	-2.6	14	17	377	384	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**22,848**	**24,500**	**-6.7**	**662**	**1,800**	**19,871**	**20,449**	**347**	**242**	**1,968**	**2,010**
California	20,106	21,879	-8.1	217	1,264	18,534	19,308	347	242	1,008	1,066
Oregon	1,014	1,003	1.1	--	*	704	631	--	--	310	372
Washington	1,727	1,618	6.7	445	536	633	511	--	--	649	571
Pacific Noncontiguous	**661**	**487**	**35.8**	**NM**	**NM**	**487**	**349**	**--**	**--**	**171**	**136**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	1	--	--	--	10
Hawaii	659	476	38.6	1	2	487	349	--	--	171	126
U.S. Total	**76,409**	**79,769**	**-4.2**	**2,238**	**3,224**	**46,103**	**46,856**	**1,729**	**1,464**	**26,339**	**28,226**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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 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 are final.•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, November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	*	55	-99.4	--	--	--	54	--	--	*	1
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	*	1	-70.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	1
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	54	--	--	--	--	54	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	3	1	281.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1
New Jersey	*	1	-99.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	1
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
East North Central	33	2	NM	--	--	*	--	*	--	33	2
Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--
Michigan	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--
Ohio	*	2	-97.3	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	2
Wisconsin	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
West North Central	4	4	-.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	4	4	-.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	214	192	11.7	--	--	11	--	--	--	203	192
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	197	178	10.8	--	--	11	--	--	--	186	178
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	17	14	23.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	14
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	*	*	-46.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Alabama	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	*	*	-56.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
West South Central	132	158	-16.5	--	--	12	47	--	--	120	111
Arkansas	9	1	542.8	--	--	--	1	--	--	9	--
Louisiana	53	65	-18.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	53	65
Oklahoma	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
Texas	70	92	-23.4	--	--	12	45	--	--	58	46
Mountain	16	10	60.3	--	--	2	--	--	--	14	10
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	8	4	110.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	4
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	7	6	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	6
Pacific Contiguous	3	3	-27.6	--	--	*	--	*	*	2	3
California	3	3	-27.6	--	--	*	--	*	*	2	3
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	406	426	-4.6	--	--	25	101	*	*	381	325

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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 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 are final.•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 November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**3**	**538**	**-99.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**536**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**2**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	3	2	39.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	2
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	536	--	--	--	--	536	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**35**	**10**	**252.4**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**33**	**10**
New Jersey	*	10	-99.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	10
New York	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33	--
East North Central	**638**	**248**	**157.8**	**--**	**--**	**176**	**222**	*	*	**463**	**25**
Illinois	1	1	43.9	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Indiana	436	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	436	--
Michigan	*	*	-16.7	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	--
Ohio	175	247	-29.2	--	--	175	222	--	--	--	25
Wisconsin	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	--
West North Central	**36**	**38**	**-6.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**36**	**38**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	36	38	-6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	38
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**2,020**	**1,579**	**28.0**	**--**	**--**	**21**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**1,999**	**1,577**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,832	1,420	29.0	--	--	21	2	--	--	1,811	1,418
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	188	159	18.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	188	159
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**35**	**121**	**-71.2**	**--**	**--**	**30**	**118**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**3**
Alabama	30	118	-74.4	--	--	30	118	--	--	*	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	5	3	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	3
West South Central	**1,708**	**2,556**	**-33.2**	**--**	**--**	**328**	**1,057**	**--**	**--**	**1,381**	**1,498**
Arkansas	59	156	-62.0	--	--	--	42	--	--	59	114
Louisiana	717	575	24.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	717	575
Oklahoma	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--
Texas	927	1,825	-49.2	--	--	328	1,016	--	--	599	809
Mountain	**160**	**153**	**4.3**	**--**	**--**	**12**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**148**	**153**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	80	83	-3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	80	83
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	12	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	68	71	-3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	68	71
Pacific Contiguous	**50**	**112**	**-55.5**	**--**	**--**	**13**	**--**	**7**	**76**	**29**	**36**
California	50	112	-55.5	--	--	13	--	7	76	29	36
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**4,685**	**5,354**	**-12.5**	**--**	**--**	**581**	**1,935**	**7**	**76**	**4,097**	**3,343**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.

* = 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 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 are final.•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 November 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	83,186	12,003	423,766
February	72,845	10,069	380,881
March	76,541	14,594	447,756
April	72,379	13,657	439,403
May	77,322	14,258	452,798
June	84,412	14,209	589,291
July	93,763	17,730	776,565
August	92,604	17,688	759,216
September	84,932	14,333	605,500
October	81,613	14,333	475,151
November	80,234	11,282	385,378
December	87,752	14,442	390,357
Total	**987,583**	**168,597**	**6,126,062**
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
June	83,468	18,960	451,515
July	94,233	21,097	646,150
August	95,573	21,642	696,521
September	84,466	15,001	467,900
October	81,518	15,236	432,282
November	82,392	11,465	374,054
Total	**923,229**	**191,254**	**5,013,934**
Year to Date			
2001	**891,182**	**205,448**	**5,422,301**
2002	**899,831**	**154,155**	**5,735,705**
2003	**923,229**	**191,254**	**5,013,934**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in November			
2002	**981,341**	**165,378**	**6,145,710**
2003	**1,010,981**	**205,697**	**5,404,291**

[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 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 November 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	65,580	7,018	148,293
February	56,877	5,436	135,922
March	59,499	8,388	160,938
April	55,926	8,713	170,117
May	60,775	9,520	181,097
June	66,216	8,646	232,524
July	73,074	9,825	297,000
August	72,262	9,986	287,812
September	65,930	8,959	228,057
October	62,803	8,686	174,856
November	61,493	6,410	125,045
December	67,367	7,631	118,023
Total	**767,803**	**99,219**	**2,259,684**
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
June	65,572	12,540	170,370
July	73,453	12,648	236,785
August	73,880	12,501	250,461
September	65,886	9,858	163,680
October	63,207	10,199	136,190
November	63,665	6,441	125,906
Total	**716,281**	**110,833**	**1,753,257**
Year to Date			
2001	**738,576**	**127,020**	**2,528,223**
2002	**700,436**	**91,588**	**2,141,661**
2003	**716,281**	**110,833**	**1,753,257**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in November			
2002	**768,129**	**98,024**	**2,299,725**
2003	**783,648**	**118,464**	**1,871,279**

[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 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 November 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	16,616	3,910	211,421
February	15,095	3,761	187,851
March	16,114	5,128	224,281
April	15,451	4,087	213,926
May	15,592	3,852	208,711
June	17,177	4,622	296,779
July	19,500	6,812	413,267
August	19,281	6,660	405,515
September	18,028	4,333	318,115
October	17,731	4,507	245,774
November	17,639	3,695	205,255
December	19,224	5,568	217,700
Total	**207,448**	**56,935**	**3,148,595**
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
June	16,925	5,343	223,445
July	19,712	7,367	350,816
August	20,606	8,189	383,600
September	17,665	4,306	252,479
October	17,350	3,832	237,148
November	17,781	4,258	190,728
Total	**195,919**	**68,964**	**2,628,916**
Year to Date			
2001	**142,359**	**67,834**	**2,265,740**
2002	**188,224**	**51,367**	**2,930,895**
2003	**195,919**	**68,964**	**2,628,916**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in November			
2002	**201,119**	**55,197**	**3,121,361**
2003	**215,143**	**74,532**	**2,846,616**

[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 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 November 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	46	67	2,621
February	30	64	2,120
March	42	56	2,730
April	36	49	2,539
May	36	51	2,411
June	39	56	2,824
July	41	71	3,334
August	46	73	3,693
September	44	62	2,980
October	39	59	2,616
November	37	92	2,210
December	41	135	2,466
Total	**477**	**834**	**32,545**
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
June	43	71	3,708
July	50	100	3,322
August	51	100	3,548
September	44	56	2,414
October	36	57	2,906
November	35	58	2,575
Total	**458**	**1,044**	**32,836**
Year to Date			
2001	**494**	**941**	**33,339**
2002	**436**	**700**	**30,079**
2003	**458**	**1,044**	**32,836**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in November			
2002	**474**	**782**	**32,988**
2003	**498**	**1,179**	**35,303**

[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 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 include a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.•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 November 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	943	1,008	61,431
February	843	808	54,988
March	887	1,022	59,807
April	966	807	52,820
May	919	835	60,579
June	980	885	57,164
July	1,147	1,022	62,964
August	1,015	969	62,196
September	930	979	56,348
October	1,041	1,080	51,905
November	1,064	1,084	52,869
December	1,120	1,108	52,168
Total	**11,855**	**11,608**	**685,239**
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
June	929	1,006	53,992
July	1,018	983	55,227
August	1,036	852	58,912
September	871	781	49,328
October	925	1,148	56,038
November	910	708	54,845
Total	**10,572**	**10,414**	**598,925**
Year to Date			
2001	**9,753**	**9,654**	**594,999**
2002	**10,735**	**10,500**	**633,071**
2003	**10,572**	**10,414**	**598,925**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in November			
2002	**11,618**	**11,376**	**691,637**
2003	**11,691**	**11,522**	**651,093**

[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 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 include a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.•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, November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**630**	**841**	**-25.1**	**142**	**133**	**469**	**696**	**--**	**--**	**19**	**13**
Connecticut	85	140	-39.3	--	--	85	140	--	--	--	--
Maine	23	17	34.3	--	--	6	5	--	--	18	13
Massachusetts	380	552	-31.2	--	--	379	551	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	142	133	7.3	142	133	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**5,252**	**5,349**	**-1.8**	**514**	**634**	**4,642**	**4,638**	**NM**	**NM**	**95**	**76**
New Jersey	323	354	-8.6	56	39	267	315	--	--	--	--
New York	832	825	.9	65	72	737	734	NM	NM	29	19
Pennsylvania	4,097	4,170	-1.8	394	523	3,637	3,589	NM	NM	65	58
East North Central	**19,094**	**17,853**	**7.0**	**14,964**	**14,099**	**3,948**	**3,572**	**NM**	**NM**	**169**	**171**
Illinois	4,469	3,940	13.4	982	748	3,397	3,113	NM	NM	88	79
Indiana	4,645	4,804	-3.3	4,274	4,511	365	286	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	2,959	2,809	5.3	2,903	2,778	20	2	7	7	NM	NM
Ohio	4,840	4,445	8.9	4,664	4,260	167	171	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	2,181	1,856	17.5	2,142	1,802	--	--	NM	NM	38	52
West North Central	**12,424**	**12,451**	**-.2**	**12,219**	**12,185**	**82**	**5**	**NM**	**NM**	**117**	**254**
Iowa	1,799	1,806	-.4	1,747	1,688	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	1,894	1,910	-.8	1,894	1,910	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,759	1,762	-.1	1,630	1,655	77	--	--	--	52	106
Missouri	3,522	3,517	.1	3,512	3,508	--	--	3	5	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,063	1,040	2.2	1,061	1,032	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,182	2,220	-1.7	2,170	2,196	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	205	196	4.5	205	196	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**13,042**	**13,030**	**.1**	**10,323**	**10,222**	**2,546**	**2,600**	**NM**	**NM**	**172**	**206**
Delaware	104	118	-12.2	--	--	101	116	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,960	2,079	-5.7	1,789	1,914	148	146	--	--	23	19
Georgia	2,341	2,176	7.5	2,308	2,110	--	--	--	--	32	67
Maryland	967	924	4.7	--	--	960	913	--	--	8	11
North Carolina	2,264	2,344	-3.4	2,122	2,220	111	94	NM	NM	28	28
South Carolina	1,243	1,048	18.6	1,223	1,018	--	--	--	--	20	30
Virginia	1,247	1,246	.1	945	1,029	270	192	--	--	33	25
West Virginia	2,917	3,095	-5.8	1,935	1,932	956	1,139	--	--	25	24
East South Central	**8,433**	**8,222**	**2.6**	**7,790**	**7,512**	**574**	**651**	**NM**	**NM**	**68**	**59**
Alabama	2,866	2,932	-2.2	2,836	2,902	9	10	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	2,865	2,610	9.7	2,635	2,310	229	301	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	772	910	-15.2	435	570	336	340	--	--	*	--
Tennessee	1,931	1,770	9.1	1,883	1,730	--	--	NM	NM	46	40
West South Central	**12,559**	**11,842**	**6.1**	**8,580**	**7,798**	**3,763**	**3,820**	**--**	**--**	**217**	**223**
Arkansas	1,401	1,289	8.6	1,395	1,285	--	--	--	--	6	4
Louisiana	1,300	1,120	16.1	704	597	594	522	--	--	2	1
Oklahoma	1,499	1,841	-18.6	1,402	1,734	73	86	--	--	24	21
Texas	8,359	7,591	10.1	5,079	4,183	3,095	3,211	--	--	184	197
Mountain	**9,897**	**9,601**	**3.1**	**8,836**	**8,671**	**1,022**	**885**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	1,642	1,751	-6.3	1,628	1,739	--	--	--	--	13	12
Colorado	1,615	1,603	.8	1,604	1,594	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	944	866	9.1	25	30	919	836	--	--	--	--
Nevada	798	661	20.8	798	661	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,212	1,279	-5.2	1,212	1,279	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,410	1,238	13.9	1,359	1,198	48	40	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	2,272	2,199	3.3	2,211	2,171	43	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**946**	**944**	**.3**	**281**	**224**	**651**	**703**	**NM**	**NM**	**14**	**16**
California	85	71	18.7	--	--	72	59	--	--	13	12
Oregon	282	226	24.6	281	224	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	579	646	-10.3	--	--	578	644	NM	NM	1	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**115**	**100**	**15.3**	**17**	**16**	**86**	**71**	**NM**	**NM**	**1**	**--**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	17	16	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	61	58	6.3	--	--	60	58	--	--	1	--
U.S. Total	**82,392**	**80,234**	**2.7**	**63,665**	**61,493**	**17,781**	**17,639**	**35**	**37**	**910**	**1,064**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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 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 November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**7,643**	**7,063**	**8.2**	**1,435**	**1,383**	**5,981**	**5,507**	**--**	**--**	**228**	**173**
Connecticut	1,825	1,283	42.3	--	--	1,825	1,283	--	--	--	--
Maine	274	239	14.9	--	--	60	74	--	--	214	164
Massachusetts	4,110	4,159	-1.2	--	--	4,096	4,150	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,435	1,383	3.7	1,435	1,383	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**59,038**	**57,517**	**2.6**	**7,115**	**7,006**	**50,975**	**49,606**	**NM**	**NM**	**936**	**887**
New Jersey	3,519	3,563	-1.2	711	591	2,808	2,973	--	--	--	--
New York	9,025	8,395	7.5	679	632	8,138	7,545	NM	NM	198	212
Pennsylvania	46,494	45,559	2.1	5,725	5,784	40,029	39,089	NM	NM	738	675
East North Central	**206,656**	**202,396**	**2.1**	**164,165**	**158,054**	**40,514**	**42,399**	**188**	**157**	**1,790**	**1,787**
Illinois	48,278	45,837	5.3	10,624	8,506	36,703	36,541	NM	NM	938	789
Indiana	51,912	52,893	-1.9	50,109	49,150	1,696	3,632	73	61	NM	NM
Michigan	31,462	30,794	2.2	30,912	30,296	163	128	86	81	302	290
Ohio	52,380	51,120	2.5	50,319	48,858	1,947	2,090	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	22,624	21,752	4.0	22,202	21,245	5	8	NM	NM	403	484
West North Central	**137,279**	**131,126**	**4.7**	**135,008**	**129,188**	**224**	**55**	**88**	**99**	**1,960**	**1,784**
Iowa	20,699	20,075	3.1	20,130	19,486	NM	NM	NM	NM	474	503
Kansas	20,467	20,725	-1.2	20,467	20,725	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	19,474	18,337	6.2	18,061	17,298	163	--	--	--	1,251	1,038
Missouri	39,974	35,919	11.3	39,850	35,779	--	--	54	68	NM	NM
Nebraska	11,584	11,112	4.2	11,561	11,086	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	23,014	23,117	-.4	22,872	22,972	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	2,066	1,842	12.2	2,066	1,842	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**156,114**	**157,489**	**-.9**	**125,652**	**127,332**	**28,611**	**27,806**	**24**	**23**	**1,827**	**2,328**
Delaware	1,434	1,412	1.5	--	--	1,407	1,387	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	24,072	25,606	-6.0	22,065	23,638	1,895	1,747	--	--	111	222
Georgia	30,674	30,683	*	30,291	30,072	--	--	--	--	383	611
Maryland	10,747	10,302	4.3	--	--	10,636	10,174	--	--	111	127
North Carolina	26,951	27,285	-1.2	25,238	25,609	1,306	1,267	24	23	383	387
South Carolina	13,654	13,420	1.7	13,431	13,155	--	--	--	--	222	265
Virginia	14,122	14,047	.5	11,024	11,328	2,781	2,348	*	--	318	371
West Virginia	34,460	34,734	-.8	23,603	23,531	10,585	10,883	--	--	272	319
East South Central	**98,604**	**96,591**	**2.1**	**91,868**	**89,845**	**5,966**	**5,987**	**NM**	**NM**	**749**	**752**
Alabama	32,940	30,790	7.0	32,586	30,561	107	95	--	--	247	134
Kentucky	34,980	35,341	-1.0	31,460	31,589	3,520	3,752	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	9,221	7,080	30.2	6,876	4,940	2,340	2,140	--	--	6	--
Tennessee	21,463	23,380	-8.2	20,946	22,756	--	--	NM	NM	497	618
West South Central	**141,139**	**134,921**	**4.6**	**93,885**	**92,105**	**44,764**	**40,470**	**--**	**--**	**2,490**	**2,346**
Arkansas	12,966	13,134	-1.3	12,886	13,035	--	--	--	--	80	99
Louisiana	13,980	13,119	6.6	6,993	7,072	6,964	6,038	--	--	22	9
Oklahoma	19,781	19,585	1.0	18,664	18,422	865	916	--	--	252	247
Texas	94,412	89,083	6.0	55,342	53,575	36,934	33,516	--	--	2,135	1,991
Mountain	**105,643**	**103,263**	**2.3**	**94,691**	**93,415**	**10,528**	**9,351**	**--**	**--**	**424**	**497**
Arizona	17,749	17,640	.6	17,612	17,532	--	--	--	--	137	108
Colorado	17,660	17,571	.5	17,527	17,441	134	130	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	9,896	9,021	9.7	288	252	9,608	8,769	--	--	--	--
Nevada	6,573	7,122	-7.7	6,573	7,122	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	15,099	13,951	8.2	15,099	13,951	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	14,869	14,268	4.2	14,438	13,809	387	452	--	--	43	7
Wyoming	23,757	23,607	.6	23,153	23,309	400	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**9,893**	**8,371**	**18.2**	**2,319**	**1,923**	**7,420**	**6,285**	**NM**	**NM**	**149**	**159**
California	874	986	-11.4	--	--	741	843	--	--	133	143
Oregon	2,325	1,927	20.6	2,319	1,923	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	6,694	5,458	22.6	--	--	6,679	5,442	NM	NM	10	12
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,220**	**1,092**	**11.7**	**143**	**182**	**937**	**759**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	547	443	23.5	143	182	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	673	650	3.7	--	--	654	627	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**923,229**	**899,831**	**2.6**	**716,281**	**700,436**	**195,919**	**188,224**	**458**	**436**	**10,572**	**10,735**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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, November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**1,425**	**1,267**	**12.5**	**193**	**83**	**1,081**	**946**	**44**	**78**	**108**	**160**
Connecticut	205	156	31.4	NM	NM	201	156	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	89	156	-43.1	--	*	NM	NM	1	1	74	123
Massachusetts	942	828	13.8	NM	NM	865	758	31	24	29	31
New Hampshire	179	106	68.2	173	66	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,118**	**2,140**	**-1.0**	**1,150**	**1,175**	**898**	**880**	**NM**	**NM**	**64**	**80**
New Jersey	124	38	225.2	12	1	98	18	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	1,808	1,902	-4.9	1,135	1,170	645	696	NM	NM	23	31
Pennsylvania	186	200	-7.0	3	3	155	165	NM	NM	27	31
East North Central	**249**	**272**	**-8.6**	**185**	**173**	**25**	**15**	**NM**	**NM**	**39**	**84**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	13	12	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	63	92	-31.4	63	49	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	57	57	.9	40	56	10	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	43	48	-9.6	42	45	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	64	58	10.1	34	16	NM	NM	NM	NM	29	41
West North Central	**281**	**172**	**63.5**	**278**	**167**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	19	10	80.6	18	10	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	69	36	88.6	69	36	--	--	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	151	101	48.9	149	100	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	16	15	5.6	16	15	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	10	4	158.2	10	3	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	15	3	325.6	14	2	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	2	1	82.3	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**3,761**	**4,207**	**-10.6**	**3,224**	**3,552**	**249**	**325**	**5**	**1**	**283**	**329**
Delaware	32	64	-48.9	NM	NM	3	21	--	--	29	37
District of Columbia	--	3	-100.0	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Florida	3,170	3,229	-1.8	3,068	3,131	56	72	--	--	46	26
Georgia	164	223	-26.3	41	17	*	1	NM	NM	122	204
Maryland	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	176	210	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	69	61	13.9	32	32	NM	NM	NM	NM	36	26
South Carolina	43	39	8.9	17	12	--	--	NM	NM	26	27
Virginia	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	13	13	4	1	16	10
West Virginia	37	37	-1.1	28	36	1	1	--	--	8	*
East South Central	**1,227**	**439**	**179.6**	**316**	**59**	**889**	**354**	**NM**	**NM**	**22**	**25**
Alabama	33	40	-19.2	15	17	NM	NM	--	--	18	20
Kentucky	900	367	145.5	14	17	886	350	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	254	7	NM	252	5	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	40	24	64.6	35	21	3	--	--	--	2	3
West South Central	**686**	**701**	**-2.2**	**60**	**22**	**565**	**578**	**NM**	**NM**	**61**	**101**
Arkansas	13	26	-47.6	8	7	--	--	--	--	5	18
Louisiana	372	324	14.8	39	3	326	309	--	--	6	12
Oklahoma	10	5	91.5	4	*	--	--	NM	NM	7	5
Texas	290	346	-16.2	8	11	239	269	NM	NM	43	66
Mountain	**43**	**107**	**-60.1**	**34**	**34**	**7**	**72**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	5	4	24.0	5	3	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	4	6	-41.8	3	6	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	8	72	-89.4	1	*	7	72	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1	4	-61.6	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	15	10	53.9	14	9	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	5	7	-26.4	5	7	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	5	4	23.3	5	4	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**457**	**586**	**-22.0**	**11**	**13**	**328**	**301**	**NM**	**NM**	**118**	**272**
California	441	569	-22.5	10	12	325	300	NM	NM	106	257
Oregon	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
Washington	16	16	-5.8	1	*	3	1	--	--	11	15
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,219**	**1,392**	**-12.4**	**990**	**1,133**	**216**	**225**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	107	123	-12.8	103	111	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	1,111	1,268	-12.4	888	1,022	215	225	--	--	8	22
U.S. Total	**11,465**	**11,282**	**1.6**	**6,441**	**6,410**	**4,258**	**3,695**	**58**	**92**	**708**	**1,084**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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 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 November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**20,578**	**16,487**	**24.8**	**3,639**	**1,232**	**14,882**	**13,370**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,449**	**1,372**
Connecticut	3,348	3,773	-11.3	NM	NM	3,261	3,771	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	2,927	1,682	74.1	--	1	1,889	555	9	11	1,029	1,114
Massachusetts	10,763	9,819	9.6	404	276	9,705	9,033	340	271	NM	NM
New Hampshire	3,301	1,009	227.0	3,154	905	19	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	8	10	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**39,468**	**23,914**	**65.0**	**14,949**	**11,646**	**23,160**	**11,363**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,216**	**835**
New Jersey	3,121	1,550	101.3	416	364	2,210	1,054	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	28,486	17,608	61.8	14,486	11,215	13,609	6,011	NM	NM	266	319
Pennsylvania	7,861	4,756	65.3	46	67	7,342	4,298	NM	NM	460	386
East North Central	**6,383**	**4,951**	**28.9**	**3,625**	**3,911**	**2,105**	**376**	**NM**	**NM**	**622**	**645**
Illinois	2,193	431	409.3	NM	NM	2,055	359	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	869	1,076	-19.2	792	917	7	2	NM	NM	67	157
Michigan	1,580	1,973	-19.9	1,530	1,963	11	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	835	645	29.5	785	623	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	906	826	9.7	419	337	5	3	NM	NM	466	477
West North Central	**3,711**	**3,134**	**18.4**	**3,616**	**3,082**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	1,552	834	86.1	1,551	833	--	--	--	--	1	*
Minnesota	1,429	1,059	34.9	1,381	1,028	17	7	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	321	979	-67.2	318	979	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	87	59	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	32	18	80.9	32	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**80,656**	**66,874**	**20.6**	**65,106**	**56,574**	**12,101**	**7,262**	**190**	**36**	**3,259**	**3,001**
Delaware	2,485	1,563	58.9	175	247	1,923	913	--	--	386	403
District of Columbia	198	607	-67.3	--	--	198	607	--	--	--	--
Florida	57,670	51,702	11.5	55,044	49,564	2,314	1,850	--	--	312	288
Georgia	2,342	1,980	18.2	573	467	150	46	NM	NM	1,615	1,463
Maryland	5,826	3,535	64.8	NM	NM	5,745	3,478	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	1,659	1,169	42.0	969	749	202	15	NM	NM	485	402
South Carolina	759	647	17.5	422	362	35	--	NM	NM	299	284
Virginia	9,307	5,264	76.8	7,517	4,770	1,477	329	177	26	NM	NM
West Virginia	410	407	.6	332	365	56	23	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**9,123**	**7,877**	**15.8**	**3,655**	**986**	**5,063**	**6,587**	**NM**	**NM**	**399**	**302**
Alabama	672	584	15.1	367	303	NM	NM	--	--	294	251
Kentucky	5,320	6,783	-21.6	274	226	5,046	6,557	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	2,450	65	NM	2,396	53	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	680	444	53.2	617	404	NM	NM	--	--	56	40
West South Central	**10,398**	**7,022**	**48.1**	**4,173**	**364**	**5,166**	**5,980**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,054**	**672**
Arkansas	413	221	87.2	383	180	--	--	--	--	31	40
Louisiana	4,855	3,086	57.3	1,718	113	3,051	2,932	--	--	86	41
Oklahoma	260	80	224.7	188	20	--	--	NM	NM	70	59
Texas	4,870	3,634	34.0	1,884	51	2,115	3,048	NM	NM	867	532
Mountain	**1,475**	**1,370**	**7.6**	**387**	**395**	**1,057**	**959**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	76	104	-26.6	73	96	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	35	48	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	*	55.3	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	958	958	*	NM	NM	953	957	--	--	--	--
Nevada	34	46	-25.3	34	46	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	84	52	60.8	77	47	3	1	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	173	84	105.4	NM	NM	85	*	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	80	77	3.1	74	74	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**5,493**	**6,521**	**-15.8**	**229**	**118**	**3,258**	**3,120**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,004**	**3,280**
California	5,297	6,370	-16.8	116	94	3,244	3,092	NM	NM	1,936	3,181
Oregon	103	15	571.6	99	14	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Washington	NM	NM	--	14	11	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**13,971**	**16,006**	**-12.7**	**11,454**	**13,278**	**2,146**	**2,338**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	1,410	1,622	-13.0	1,242	1,479	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	12,561	14,384	-12.7	10,211	11,799	2,137	2,335	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**191,254**	**154,155**	**24.1**	**110,833**	**91,588**	**68,964**	**51,367**	**1,044**	**700**	**10,414**	**10,500**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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 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, November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**29,188**	**28,468**	**2.5**	**408**	**552**	**27,184**	**25,679**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,394**	**1,921**
Connecticut	4,557	4,334	5.1	--	--	4,397	4,066	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	6,558	8,284	-20.8	--	--	5,426	6,935	NM	NM	1,131	1,348
Massachusetts	14,121	9,741	45.0	402	548	13,468	8,866	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	3,897	5,838	-33.3	--	--	3,892	5,812	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	5	4	26.5	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**26,737**	**35,831**	**-25.4**	**4,439**	**7,265**	**20,051**	**26,276**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,792**	**1,962**
New Jersey	8,849	11,174	-20.8	26	37	7,979	10,009	NM	NM	731	1,029
New York	15,569	22,261	-30.1	4,411	7,227	10,143	14,508	NM	NM	797	367
Pennsylvania	2,320	2,396	-3.2	NM	NM	1,930	1,759	NM	NM	263	566
East North Central	**12,238**	**12,347**	**-.9**	**NM**	**NM**	**7,471**	**7,002**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,241**	**1,648**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	868	678	NM	NM	542	895
Indiana	2,824	2,185	29.2	1,595	1,523	987	461	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	5,816	6,549	-11.2	NM	NM	4,929	5,442	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	1,326	1,350	-1.7	714	679	342	345	NM	NM	239	292
West North Central	**4,490**	**3,008**	**49.3**	**3,323**	**2,212**	**650**	**176**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	711	544	30.6	476	264	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	881	793	11.1	861	781	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	491	96	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	159	78	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	91	12	647.6	91	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**53,825**	**40,369**	**33.3**	**42,042**	**31,857**	**10,083**	**6,843**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,618**	**1,611**
Delaware	459	269	70.5	2	*	448	269	--	--	9	*
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	44,703	36,114	23.8	39,110	30,642	4,886	4,647	NM	NM	NM	NM
Georgia	2,451	1,260	94.6	NM	NM	1,816	752	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	519	844	-38.5	NM	NM	479	758	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	1,462	426	243.1	NM	NM	1,172	5	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	273	404	-32.6	216	365	17	30	NM	NM	38	8
Virginia	3,640	933	290.1	2,186	347	1,102	311	51	18	NM	NM
West Virginia	318	118	170.4	6	3	163	71	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**12,235**	**14,353**	**-14.8**	**8,276**	**11,928**	**2,022**	**240**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alabama	4,832	6,989	-30.9	3,704	5,348	134	66	--	--	995	1,575
Kentucky	NM	NM	--	78	228	28	33	--	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	6,971	6,638	5.0	4,452	6,275	1,848	142	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	NM	NM	--	43	77	11	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**141,835**	**152,563**	**-7.0**	**37,364**	**42,518**	**66,621**	**76,250**	**NM**	**NM**	**37,376**	**33,455**
Arkansas	1,408	1,495	-5.8	496	488	685	686	NM	NM	NM	NM
Louisiana	29,357	26,606	10.3	10,477	14,031	4,572	2,173	NM	NM	14,285	10,380
Oklahoma	8,908	7,345	21.3	6,889	5,850	1,638	1,109	NM	NM	363	360
Texas	102,162	117,118	-12.8	19,502	22,149	59,727	72,283	NM	NM	22,502	22,396
Mountain	**23,718**	**30,284**	**-21.7**	**12,693**	**14,212**	**10,454**	**15,314**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	6,066	11,500	-47.3	3,317	2,673	2,741	8,824	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	6,059	5,565	8.9	2,488	3,548	3,475	1,951	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	24	4	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	17	8	106.7	11	1	*	--	--	--	6	7
Nevada	8,254	9,045	-8.7	4,417	5,070	3,838	3,975	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,423	2,333	3.9	1,952	1,837	308	273	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	428	982	--	83	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	55	97	3	120	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**65,755**	**64,763**	**1.5**	**10,833**	**8,405**	**46,191**	**47,474**	**NM**	**NM**	**7,816**	**8,156**
California	52,802	55,732	-5.3	7,536	6,202	36,946	41,031	NM	NM	7,421	7,779
Oregon	8,045	5,487	46.6	1,509	1,541	6,181	3,683	NM	NM	350	255
Washington	4,908	3,544	38.5	1,788	662	3,064	2,761	NM	NM	44	121
Pacific Noncontiguous	**4,033**	**3,391**	**18.9**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**880**	**786**
Alaska	4,033	3,391	18.9	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	880	786
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**374,054**	**385,378**	**-2.9**	**125,906**	**125,045**	**190,728**	**205,255**	**2,575**	**2,210**	**54,845**	**52,869**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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.•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 November 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[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**304,719**	**322,729**	**-5.6**	**2,105**	**7,866**	**281,674**	**290,769**	**2,330**	**3,599**	**18,611**	**20,494**
Connecticut	40,634	62,915	-35.4	--	--	38,625	59,935	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	67,966	89,315	-23.9	--	--	53,215	74,023	NM	NM	14,751	15,275
Massachusetts	157,940	119,820	31.8	2,077	6,839	152,367	108,016	1,987	3,005	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	1	993	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	37,521	49,002	-23.4	--	--	37,466	48,795	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	27	34	-18.9	27	34	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**385,401**	**550,614**	**-30.0**	**77,197**	**109,048**	**281,475**	**403,989**	**4,544**	**4,029**	**22,185**	**33,548**
New Jersey	111,581	160,813	-30.6	391	1,142	100,828	139,392	NM	NM	8,948	19,112
New York	233,292	338,896	-31.2	76,778	107,888	146,738	220,354	NM	NM	8,202	8,569
Pennsylvania	40,528	50,905	-20.4	NM	NM	33,908	44,244	NM	NM	5,035	5,867
East North Central	**191,238**	**295,868**	**-35.4**	**48,698**	**67,143**	**126,511**	**210,308**	**NM**	**NM**	**14,053**	**15,811**
Illinois	38,850	88,089	-55.9	NM	NM	28,900	76,294	NM	NM	5,567	8,131
Indiana	27,622	35,550	-22.3	13,967	13,777	11,206	18,996	NM	NM	2,395	2,695
Michigan	88,139	129,239	-31.8	13,701	28,809	71,483	97,446	NM	NM	2,761	2,836
Ohio	14,493	22,082	-34.4	4,018	10,366	9,848	11,173	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	22,135	20,907	5.9	13,847	12,414	5,074	6,399	NM	NM	2,821	1,659
West North Central	**71,878**	**79,755**	**-9.9**	**52,236**	**62,270**	**11,740**	**10,885**	**NM**	**NM**	**5,622**	**5,490**
Iowa	7,273	8,661	-16.0	4,268	5,021	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	16,175	20,871	-22.5	14,933	20,717	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	21,345	14,177	50.6	12,382	8,890	5,670	2,997	NM	NM	1,550	1,710
Missouri	20,455	29,863	-31.5	14,148	21,613	6,063	7,880	173	280	NM	NM
Nebraska	4,923	4,844	1.6	4,820	4,788	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	1	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	1,686	1,240	36.0	1,686	1,240	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**644,247**	**709,197**	**-9.2**	**475,045**	**508,551**	**152,496**	**175,620**	**NM**	**NM**	**15,626**	**23,306**
Delaware	10,554	17,711	-40.4	162	239	10,382	16,892	--	--	9	581
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	490,998	500,785	-2.0	423,922	431,421	60,107	57,999	NM	NM	6,584	10,919
Georgia	40,742	61,135	-33.4	8,991	13,316	27,881	41,844	--	--	3,871	5,976
Maryland	21,056	21,641	-2.7	NM	NM	20,548	21,041	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	27,915	30,661	-9.0	11,505	18,400	16,159	12,042	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	16,165	36,971	-56.3	12,935	27,131	3,056	9,200	NM	NM	153	627
Virginia	33,597	37,336	-10.0	17,483	18,016	12,489	14,791	645	1,237	2,980	3,292
West Virginia	3,221	2,958	8.9	38	30	1,875	1,810	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**205,130**	**300,475**	**-31.7**	**134,055**	**218,173**	**46,439**	**54,846**	**NM**	**NM**	**24,193**	**26,797**
Alabama	95,174	124,482	-23.5	58,353	83,398	22,947	22,886	--	--	13,874	18,197
Kentucky	4,990	14,363	-65.3	2,785	8,324	612	5,137	98	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	100,107	155,556	-35.6	70,286	126,146	22,657	24,813	NM	NM	7,037	4,229
Tennessee	4,859	6,074	-20.0	2,632	305	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**2,052,825**	**2,275,136**	**-9.8**	**641,454**	**836,545**	**1,005,049**	**1,041,791**	**8,464**	**4,119**	**397,858**	**392,681**
Arkansas	26,712	41,443	-35.5	6,832	19,975	16,959	16,986	NM	NM	2,894	4,453
Louisiana	351,497	440,843	-20.3	146,346	264,073	58,776	44,979	4,143	273	142,232	131,517
Oklahoma	182,012	190,879	-4.6	132,037	153,650	45,431	32,792	NM	NM	4,298	4,144
Texas	1,492,603	1,601,970	-6.8	356,239	398,847	883,883	947,033	4,047	3,524	248,433	252,566
Mountain	**353,745**	**363,041**	**-2.6**	**169,690**	**197,609**	**175,403**	**155,227**	**NM**	**NM**	**7,280**	**9,152**
Arizona	128,259	133,147	-3.7	39,419	53,178	88,723	79,799	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	66,609	71,098	-6.3	33,185	41,173	32,102	28,576	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	3,031	4,560	-33.5	741	923	NM	NM	--	--	1,172	2,077
Montana	297	235	26.1	218	100	7	13	--	--	72	123
Nevada	100,156	98,017	2.2	51,095	58,402	49,061	39,615	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	34,688	34,712	-.1	29,474	28,585	2,954	3,271	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	16,595	14,321	15.9	14,223	13,214	490	985	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	4,112	6,952	-40.9	1,335	2,035	949	1,409	--	--	1,827	3,508
Pacific Contiguous	**762,260**	**801,501**	**-4.9**	**119,980**	**105,869**	**548,130**	**587,460**	**10,349**	**11,183**	**83,801**	**96,989**
California	643,327	715,332	-10.1	89,771	83,242	464,269	530,411	10,000	11,088	79,287	90,591
Oregon	71,708	53,882	33.1	14,651	14,047	53,333	35,408	NM	NM	3,667	4,364
Washington	47,226	32,287	46.3	15,558	8,581	30,528	21,641	NM	NM	847	2,034
Pacific Noncontiguous	**42,121**	**37,390**	**12.7**	**32,425**	**28,587**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**9,696**	**8,803**
Alaska	42,121	37,390	12.7	32,425	28,587	--	--	--	--	9,696	8,803
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**5,013,934**	**5,735,705**	**-12.6**	**1,753,257**	**2,141,661**	**2,628,916**	**2,930,895**	**32,836**	**30,079**	**598,925**	**633,071**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.

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.•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 November 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	139,400	58,283	114,160	33,763	25,240	24,520
February	143,151	56,353	117,236	32,692	25,915	23,660
March	146,443	53,500	120,400	30,158	26,043	23,341
April	153,375	52,683	124,658	30,407	28,717	22,276
May	155,313	53,047	126,637	30,872	28,676	22,175
June	152,134	55,190	123,590	31,479	28,543	23,711
July	142,634	50,921	115,972	29,267	26,662	21,654
August	137,130	50,820	111,923	29,862	25,207	20,958
September	135,962	48,117	110,993	27,604	24,969	20,512
October	140,800	49,829	115,168	28,652	25,633	21,177
November	144,608	51,767	118,674	29,587	25,934	22,180
December	141,714	52,490	116,952	31,243	24,761	21,247
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
June	142,325	48,250	115,375	28,840	26,950	19,410
July	132,964	49,957	108,393	29,166	24,571	20,791
August	125,725	48,722	101,549	28,593	24,175	20,129
September	122,425	53,309	99,741	29,300	22,684	24,009
October	126,002	54,617	104,350	28,806	21,652	25,811
November	126,200	51,400	104,055	31,017	22,145	20,382

[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 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 2002 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, November 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**1,838**	**1,160**	**58.5**	**259**	**321**	**1,580**	**839**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	1,548	489	216.1	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	291	670	-56.6	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**5,810**	**8,355**	**-30.5**	**1,593**	**1,822**	**4,217**	**6,532**
New Jersey	607	879	-30.9	W	W	W	W
New York	911	975	-6.6	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	4,293	6,501	-34.0	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**33,994**	**37,301**	**-8.9**	**27,710**	**32,025**	**6,284**	**5,277**
Illinois	7,209	6,668	8.1	W	W	W	W
Indiana	9,107	9,253	-1.6	W	W	W	W
Michigan	7,530	9,275	-18.8	W	W	W	W
Ohio	5,882	6,947	-15.3	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	4,267	5,158	-17.3	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**21,465**	**23,093**	**-7.0**	**21,173**	**23,070**	**292**	**23**
Iowa	3,984	4,377	-9.0	W	W	W	W
Kansas	4,260	5,080	-16.1	W	W	W	W
Minnesota	2,017	2,004	.6	W	W	W	W
Missouri	6,875	6,842	.5	W	W	W	W
Nebraska	2,673	2,895	-7.7	W	W	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	1,657	1,894	-12.5	W	W	W	W
South Atlantic	**20,332**	**26,035**	**-21.9**	**17,152**	**21,897**	**3,180**	**4,137**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	1,336	1,942	-31.2	W	W	W	W
Florida	3,834	5,459	-29.8	W	W	W	W
Georgia	4,267	4,359	-2.1	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	3,958	3,827	3.4	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	1,502	3,266	-54.0	W	W	W	W
Virginia	1,563	2,337	-33.1	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	3,872	4,844	-20.1	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**12,603**	**12,375**	**1.8**	**11,649**	**11,474**	**954**	**900**
Alabama	3,203	2,474	29.5	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	5,965	6,475	-7.9	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	836	813	2.9	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	2,598	2,613	-.5	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**17,871**	**21,728**	**-17.7**	**13,985**	**15,242**	**3,886**	**6,486**
Arkansas	1,964	2,113	-7.0	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	2,768	3,868	-28.4	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	3,483	4,157	-16.2	W	W	W	W
Texas	9,655	11,589	-16.7	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**10,859**	**13,248**	**-18.0**	**10,295**	**12,656**	**563**	**592**
Arizona	2,426	3,450	-29.7	W	W	W	W
Colorado	2,328	2,791	-16.6	W	W	W	W
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana, New Mexico[2]	1,374	1,399	-1.8	W	W	W	W
Nevada	764	876	-12.8	W	W	W	W
Utah	2,249	3,281	-31.4	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	1,718	1,451	18.4	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**1,427**	**1,314**	**8.6**	**239**	**166**	**1,189**	**1,148**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	1,427	1,314	8.6	239	166	1,189	1,148
U.S. Total	**126,200**	**144,608**	**-12.7**	**104,055**	**118,674**	**22,145**	**25,934**

[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 are aggregated 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 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 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.•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, November 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**3,397**	**3,382**	**.4**	**930**	**576**	**2,468**	**2,806**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	2,010	2,158	-6.9	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	1,387	1,224	13.3	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**9,887**	**8,654**	**14.2**	**3,276**	**2,993**	**6,610**	**5,661**
New Jersey	900	1,819	-50.5	W	W	W	W
New York	6,403	4,932	29.8	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	2,584	1,903	35.8	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**2,675**	**3,975**	**-32.7**	**2,210**	**2,269**	**465**	**1,706**
Illinois	374	1,712	-78.2	W	W	W	W
Indiana	378	416	-9.2	W	W	W	W
Michigan	1,026	1,120	-8.4	W	W	W	W
Ohio	522	404	29.3	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	376	322	16.6	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**1,944**	**2,190**	**-11.2**	**1,929**	**2,173**	**14**	**16**
Iowa	94	137	-31.1	W	W	W	W
Kansas	801	957	-16.2	W	W	W	W
Minnesota	340	262	29.6	W	W	W	W
Missouri	370	440	-16.0	W	W	W	W
Nebraska	213	246	-13.4	W	W	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	125	148	-15.0	W	W	W	W
South Atlantic	**18,505**	**16,764**	**10.4**	**14,742**	**13,245**	**3,763**	**3,519**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	2,066	1,834	12.7	W	W	W	W
Florida	10,945	10,407	5.2	W	W	W	W
Georgia	816	1,028	-20.7	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	854	905	-5.6	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	769	578	33.1	W	W	W	W
Virginia	2,871	1,910	50.3	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	183	103	77.4	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**7,090**	**8,033**	**-11.7**	**1,623**	**1,635**	**5,467**	**6,398**
Alabama	146	228	-35.9	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	5,653	6,605	-14.4	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	657	662	-.7	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	634	537	18.0	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**4,050**	**4,199**	**-3.5**	**3,323**	**3,137**	**727**	**1,062**
Arkansas	156	152	2.9	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	1,769	1,246	41.9	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	471	527	-10.7	W	W	W	W
Texas	1,654	2,273	-27.2	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**1,161**	**1,365**	**-14.9**	**1,049**	**1,150**	**112**	**215**
Arizona	416	456	-8.7	W	W	W	W
Colorado	169	170	-.8	W	W	W	W
Idaho	*	*	13.0	W	W	W	W
Montana, New Mexico[2]	151	287	-47.4	W	W	W	W
Nevada	371	386	-3.8	W	W	W	W
Utah	38	38	-.2	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	16	28	-42.7	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**2,690**	**3,206**	**-16.1**	**1,933**	**2,410**	**756**	**796**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	2,690	3,206	-16.1	1,933	2,410	756	796
U.S. Total	**51,400**	**51,767**	**-.7**	**31,017**	**29,587**	**20,382**	**22,180**

[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 are aggregated 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 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 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.•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), January 2001 through October 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels[4]
	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[5]											
January	76,217	126.16	25.74	.98	8,973	254.72	15.79	1.71	377,322	300.08	150.53
February	70,778	127.99	26.25	1.01	5,273	242.09	14.87	1.87	364,407	273.57	148.75
March	71,641	125.35	25.64	.96	8,037	267.65	16.52	1.92	419,393	320.44	151.09
April	66,610	125.27	25.45	.92	10,220	316.41	19.68	1.64	409,056	363.82	148.14
May	67,485	125.66	25.50	.92	11,574	329.91	20.65	1.66	418,814	365.14	152.04
June	68,519	126.02	25.48	.90	10,942	334.31	20.95	1.50	522,348	348.62	151.16
July	77,918	124.71	25.28	.91	9,556	328.97	20.37	1.71	662,862	340.97	150.67
August	79,348	125.98	25.73	.94	13,388	346.37	21.45	1.67	668,445	332.97	152.73
September	75,281	126.30	25.81	.93	7,551	338.24	20.69	1.72	547,067	360.61	146.88
October	79,939	125.21	25.49	.93	12,497	374.35	23.31	1.60	446,377	404.23	152.66
November	77,306	125.06	25.46	.96	10,714	395.62	24.66	1.40	368,775	423.23	156.75
December	73,245	122.04	24.38	.92	12,128	388.40	24.22	1.51	402,873	453.03	155.49
Total	**884,287**	**125.48**	**25.52**	**.94**	**120,851**	**334.29**	**20.77**	**1.64**	**5,607,737**	**355.96**	**151.51**
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
May	73,226	127.86	25.79	.97	10,928	473.71	29.35	1.49	411,431	547.74	226.80
June	76,712	127.58	25.93	1.00	13,371	426.75	25.86	1.44	418,298	580.77	229.93
July	76,871	127.27	25.57	.93	15,942	427.81	26.54	1.54	552,070	532.54	242.32
August	78,996	126.76	25.53	.96	15,146	405.89	25.06	1.74	550,691	504.48	233.32
September	74,484	126.05	25.41	.98	12,679	374.73	23.11	1.85	429,125	498.58	214.88
October	75,900	126.29	25.45	.95	13,256	380.71	23.48	1.77	374,519	489.63	204.20
Total	**737,662**	**127.41**	**25.88**	**.99**	**143,014**	**445.93**	**27.65**	**1.45**	**4,130,021**	**547.44**	**227.96**
Year to Date											
2001	**637,884**	**123.21**	**24.71**	**.89**	**111,209**	**382.03**	**24.02**	**1.40**	**1,917,870**	**464.84**	**178.46**
2002	**733,737**	**125.86**	**25.64**	**.94**	**98,009**	**320.83**	**19.91**	**1.68**	**4,836,089**	**342.75**	**150.53**
2003	**737,662**	**127.41**	**25.88**	**.99**	**143,014**	**445.93**	**27.65**	**1.45**	**4,130,021**	**547.44**	**227.96**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in October											
2002	**858,667**	**125.42**	**25.48**	**.93**	**111,419**	**313.81**	**19.49**	**1.67**	**5,070,585**	**341.49**	**179.15**
2003	**888,213**	**126.77**	**25.72**	**.99**	**165,855**	**438.44**	**27.21**	**1.45**	**4,901,669**	**529.91**	**156.12**

[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. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas.
[4] Data include blast furnace gas and other gas.
[5] 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.•Values for 2003 are preliminary. Values for 2001 and 2002 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, January 2001 through October 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels[4]
	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	98,309	321.35	149.41
February	56,544	123.99	25.33	.93	2,927	231.50	14.27	1.87	97,610	297.17	147.47
March	57,216	121.13	24.75	.91	4,661	258.29	15.98	2.05	117,426	343.48	149.85
April	51,499	121.11	24.61	.86	7,289	324.42	20.29	1.56	120,664	379.90	146.88
May	51,574	121.37	24.60	.84	7,706	332.79	21.02	1.59	129,959	378.55	150.98
June	51,965	121.61	24.59	.82	7,328	340.56	21.55	1.37	164,554	358.10	150.14
July	60,607	120.77	24.51	.84	6,093	316.63	19.84	1.77	204,987	343.76	149.80
August	61,386	123.36	25.20	.87	8,770	326.12	20.46	1.82	204,695	338.47	151.99
September	58,245	123.03	25.09	.86	5,124	320.10	19.88	1.75	164,317	367.84	145.23
October	62,424	122.41	24.87	.87	8,479	359.67	22.42	1.71	134,376	415.47	151.40
November	60,260	122.22	24.85	.87	6,276	369.51	23.20	1.44	95,005	435.81	155.90
December	56,000	118.43	23.64	.85	7,443	372.34	23.31	1.68	102,832	471.62	153.82
Total	**687,747**	**121.81**	**24.74**	**.87**	**77,194**	**325.13**	**20.35**	**1.68**	**1,634,734**	**367.54**	**150.35**
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
May	57,238	124.23	25.07	.88	5,031	374.03	23.10	2.01	119,546	556.46	171.00
June	60,249	125.27	25.63	.93	6,172	359.76	22.27	1.95	115,604	615.26	173.94
July	58,794	124.60	25.13	.86	9,332	429.82	27.10	1.56	154,338	556.54	186.42
August	61,125	124.46	25.25	.88	9,328	402.08	25.19	1.79	163,906	522.90	181.46
September	57,382	124.27	25.18	.89	7,626	375.87	23.44	1.78	119,721	533.08	171.07
October	57,068	123.52	25.02	.86	8,001	381.98	23.90	1.72	95,242	522.01	163.44
Total	**570,791**	**124.56**	**25.39**	**.92**	**84,796**	**421.62**	**26.41**	**1.52**	**1,148,869**	**568.19**	**175.60**
Year to Date											
2001	**637,884**	**123.21**	**24.71**	**.89**	**111,209**	**382.03**	**24.02**	**1.40**	**1,917,870**	**464.84**	**178.46**
2002	**571,486**	**122.09**	**24.83**	**.87**	**63,475**	**315.19**	**19.72**	**1.71**	**1,436,896**	**355.57**	**149.39**
2003	**570,791**	**124.56**	**25.39**	**.92**	**84,796**	**421.62**	**26.41**	**1.52**	**1,148,869**	**568.19**	**175.60**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in October											
2002	**696,417**	**122.22**	**24.78**	**.87**	**76,884**	**306.06**	**19.14**	**1.68**	**1,671,393**	**349.97**	**151.60**
2003	**687,052**	**123.86**	**25.20**	**.91**	**98,515**	**414.58**	**25.97**	**1.53**	**1,346,707**	**551.47**	**154.87**

[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. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas.
[4] Data include blast furnace gas and other gas.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are preliminary. Values for 2001 and 2002 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 October 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels[4]
	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	14,999	140.94	29.29	1.2	3,320	278.45	17.17	1.5	205,723	294.16	149.41
February	13,167	143.03	29.63	1.2	1,867	253.75	15.49	1.9	199,150	270.28	147.47
March	13,373	141.58	28.96	1.1	2,827	280.31	17.20	1.8	226,939	323.37	149.85
April	13,945	138.81	28.01	1.1	2,468	296.95	18.20	1.8	218,906	365.95	146.88
May	14,780	138.55	28.09	1.2	3,489	324.97	19.94	1.8	216,070	363.22	150.98
June	15,352	139.14	27.96	1.1	3,253	320.41	19.64	1.8	290,514	348.23	150.14
July	16,020	137.80	27.64	1.1	3,074	356.95	21.61	1.5	384,166	338.92	149.80
August	16,710	133.97	27.19	1.2	4,235	391.34	23.59	1.3	389,329	331.64	151.99
September	15,921	136.72	28.00	1.2	2,035	376.89	22.17	1.6	314,336	359.50	145.23
October	16,388	134.40	27.47	1.1	3,570	407.85	25.38	1.3	243,801	404.86	151.40
November	15,869	134.49	27.47	1.3	3,943	441.15	27.19	1.3	209,743	419.90	155.88
December	15,960	132.53	26.38	1.1	4,154	416.62	25.83	1.2	227,631	455.47	153.82
Total	**182,482**	**137.48**	**27.96**	**1.2**	**38,236**	**354.37**	**21.69**	**1.5**	**3,126,308**	**355.15**	**150.35**
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
May	14,866	141.02	28.31	1.3	5,484	575.18	35.91	.9	203,116	552.56	326.54
June	15,268	135.90	26.82	1.3	6,671	494.65	29.54	.9	211,152	564.12	327.15
July	17,130	135.44	26.75	1.2	5,899	436.56	26.71	1.3	310,606	519.91	327.75
August	16,563	134.17	26.19	1.2	5,210	421.35	25.73	1.5	331,499	498.06	325.12
September	15,892	131.25	25.84	1.3	4,427	382.61	23.43	1.7	237,089	483.26	289.31
October	17,600	134.29	26.52	1.2	4,612	387.95	23.60	1.7	197,997	484.28	269.18
Total	**155,932**	**136.80**	**27.32**	**1.2**	**52,727**	**493.74**	**30.33**	**1.2**	**2,221,409**	**539.52**	**317.13**
Year to Date											
2002	**150,653**	**138.31**	**28.18**	**1.1**	**30,139**	**334.20**	**20.41**	**1.6**	**2,688,933**	**341.62**	**149.39**
2003	**155,932**	**136.80**	**27.32**	**1.2**	**52,727**	**493.74**	**30.33**	**1.2**	**2,221,409**	**539.52**	**317.13**

[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. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas.
[4] Data include blast furnace gas and other gas.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are preliminary. Values for 2002 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.•Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•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 October 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels[4]
	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	327.90	237.02
February	34	W	W	2.2	8	W	W	*	646	283.50	230.79
March	35	W	W	2.2	5	W	W	--	1,715	342.28	223.84
April	35	W	W	2.5	--	--	--	--	1,228	371.31	207.20
May	32	W	W	2.5	11	W	W	*	593	379.26	233.92
June	28	W	W	2.4	3	W	W	--	887	362.48	220.09
July	32	W	W	3.8	4	W	W	*	4,295	321.42	216.80
August	36	W	W	4.3	13	W	W	--	3,617	323.68	232.06
September	31	W	W	2.0	--	--	--	--	2,652	361.00	210.98
October	30	W	W	2.0	--	--	--	--	979	398.54	212.11
November	34	W	W	2.4	10	W	W	*	524	382.74	228.94
December	31	W	W	2.5	19	W	W	--	531	420.43	257.45
Total	**399**	**W**	**W**	**2.6**	**91**	**W**	**W**	*	**18,256**	**344.42**	**226.65**
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	--	--	--	--	1,379	500.53	403.77
May	28	W	W	2.5	--	--	--	--	924	496.43	373.48
June	35	W	W	2.3	34	W	W	*	533	447.07	326.63
July	32	W	W	2.7	*	W	W	*	1,115	481.51	368.80
August	25	W	W	2.9	1	W	W	*	1,748	487.85	414.41
September	33	W	W	2.3	--	--	--	--	665	431.09	309.60
October	22	W	W	2.0	--	--	--	--	608	421.28	322.03
Total	**311**	**W**	**W**	**2.4**	**236**	**W**	**W**	*	**9,418**	**480.55**	**389.49**
Year to Date											
2002	**335**	**W**	**W**	**2.6**	**62**	**W**	**W**	*	**17,201**	**340.92**	**223.34**
2003	**311**	**W**	**W**	**2.4**	**236**	**W**	**W**	*	**9,418**	**480.55**	**389.49**

[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. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas.
[4] Data include blast furnace gas and other gas.

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 include a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.•Data for 2002 are final, and 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.•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 October 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels[4]
	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	1,152	W	W	1.5	537	W	W	1.9	72,701	287.67	160.33
February	1,033	W	W	3.2	470	W	W	1.9	67,000	248.78	160.21
March	1,017	W	W	1.4	544	W	W	1.3	73,314	274.09	162.82
April	1,131	W	W	1.5	462	W	W	2.0	68,258	328.49	160.03
May	1,098	W	W	1.4	368	W	W	2.0	72,191	346.57	162.30
June	1,175	W	W	1.4	358	W	W	1.8	66,392	326.67	161.62
July	1,260	W	W	1.4	384	W	W	2.3	69,414	345.20	159.01
August	1,217	W	W	1.4	369	W	W	2.1	70,803	324.81	159.58
September	1,084	W	W	1.5	392	W	W	1.8	65,762	347.86	166.48
October	1,096	W	W	1.4	448	W	W	1.8	67,222	379.62	168.07
November	1,143	W	W	1.3	484	W	W	1.8	63,502	415.73	165.62
December	1,253	W	W	1.4	512	W	W	1.8	71,879	419.03	171.79
Total	**13,659**	**W**	**W**	**1.6**	**5,330**	**W**	**W**	**1.8**	**828,439**	**336.44**	**163.16**
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
May	1,094	W	W	1.5	413	W	W	2.8	87,844	519.20	424.76
June	1,160	W	W	1.3	494	W	W	2.4	91,009	574.28	463.41
July	915	W	W	1.1	711	W	W	3.0	86,010	536.14	446.10
August	1,282	W	W	1.4	608	W	W	2.6	53,539	488.02	373.24
September	1,178	W	W	1.4	626	W	W	3.4	71,649	490.14	384.13
October	1,210	W	W	1.4	643	W	W	3.1	80,671	458.33	367.40
Total	**10,627**	**W**	**W**	**1.4**	**5,254**	**W**	**W**	**2.7**	**750,326**	**538.47**	**434.30**
Year to Date											
2002	**11,263**	**W**	**W**	**1.6**	**4,333**	**W**	**W**	**1.9**	**693,058**	**320.60**	**161.96**
2003	**10,627**	**W**	**W**	**1.4**	**5,254**	**W**	**W**	**2.7**	**750,326**	**538.47**	**434.30**

[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. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas.
[4] Data include blast furnace gas and other gas.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values include a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.•Data for 2002 are final, and 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.•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, October 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[2]		Industrial[3]	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**677**	**597**	**13.4**	**220**	**164**	**453**	**427**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**6**
Connecticut	215	50	326.8	--	--	215	50	--	--	--	--
Maine	18	15	23.9	--	--	14	9	--	--	5	6
Massachusetts	241	431	-43.9	17	63	224	368	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	203	102	99.2	203	102	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**4,546**	**4,864**	**-6.5**	**345**	**231**	**4,077**	**4,537**	**--**	**--**	**124**	**97**
New Jersey	371	381	-2.6	202	65	169	315	--	--	--	--
New York	840	905	-7.2	72	96	722	766	--	--	45	43
Pennsylvania	3,336	3,579	-6.8	71	70	3,186	3,455	--	--	79	54
East North Central	**15,701**	**17,639**	**-11.0**	**11,670**	**13,319**	**3,678**	**4,029**	**16**	**21**	**337**	**270**
Illinois	4,345	4,705	-7.6	738	901	3,382	3,620	--	--	225	185
Indiana	3,006	4,652	-35.4	2,883	4,515	124	137	--	--	--	--
Michigan	2,841	3,194	-11.0	2,803	3,131	23	41	16	21	--	--
Ohio	3,070	2,758	11.3	2,899	2,507	150	231	--	--	21	20
Wisconsin	2,438	2,331	4.6	2,347	2,265	--	--	--	--	91	66
West North Central	**12,304**	**11,938**	**3.1**	**12,152**	**11,857**	**--**	**--**	**7**	**9**	**145**	**72**
Iowa	2,156	1,909	13.0	2,078	1,837	--	--	--	--	77	72
Kansas	1,684	2,041	-17.5	1,684	2,041	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,786	1,385	29.0	1,719	1,385	--	--	--	--	68	--
Missouri	3,705	3,399	9.0	3,698	3,390	--	--	7	9	--	--
Nebraska	708	911	-22.2	708	911	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	2,056	2,239	-8.2	2,056	2,239	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	209	54	287.0	209	54	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**13,794**	**14,537**	**-5.1**	**10,795**	**11,725**	**2,866**	**2,615**	**--**	**--**	**134**	**197**
Delaware	152	204	-25.2	--	--	152	204	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,479	2,238	-33.9	1,306	2,118	173	120	--	--	--	--
Georgia	3,968	2,883	37.6	3,942	2,841	--	--	--	--	26	42
Maryland	1,178	1,026	14.8	--	--	1,178	1,026	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,339	2,280	-41.3	1,187	2,102	118	108	--	--	34	71
South Carolina	1,035	1,304	-20.7	1,014	1,291	--	--	--	--	20	13
Virginia	1,448	1,243	16.5	1,128	966	301	261	--	--	20	16
West Virginia	3,194	3,359	-4.9	2,217	2,408	943	896	--	--	34	55
East South Central	**7,781**	**8,887**	**-12.4**	**6,937**	**8,533**	**711**	**230**	**--**	**--**	**133**	**125**
Alabama	1,020	2,689	-62.1	1,010	2,677	10	13	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	3,156	2,791	13.1	2,803	2,791	354	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	954	700	36.2	606	483	348	217	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,651	2,707	-2.0	2,519	2,582	--	--	--	--	133	125
West South Central	**11,633**	**10,774**	**8.0**	**6,684**	**6,999**	**4,703**	**3,518**	**--**	**--**	**246**	**257**
Arkansas	1,163	1,331	-12.7	1,163	1,331	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1,530	1,418	7.9	894	785	635	633	--	--	1	*
Oklahoma	1,826	1,984	-8.0	1,691	1,870	83	67	--	--	52	46
Texas	7,114	6,041	17.8	2,937	3,012	3,985	2,818	--	--	193	211
Mountain	**8,430**	**9,775**	**-13.8**	**8,015**	**9,388**	**392**	**378**	**--**	**--**	**22**	**9**
Arizona	1,499	1,742	-14.0	1,477	1,734	--	--	--	--	22	9
Colorado	1,571	1,558	.8	1,571	1,558	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	990	1,017	-2.7	597	639	392	378	--	--	--	--
Nevada	665	702	-5.3	665	702	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	477	1,338	-64.4	477	1,338	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,130	1,226	-7.8	1,130	1,226	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	2,098	2,190	-4.2	2,098	2,190	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**973**	**926**	**5.0**	**250**	**209**	**658**	**653**	**--**	**--**	**65**	**64**
California	121	119	1.6	--	--	56	54	--	--	65	64
Oregon	250	209	19.4	250	209	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	603	599	.7	--	--	603	599	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**61**	*	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**61**	*	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	61	*	NM	--	--	61	*	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**75,900**	**79,939**	**-5.1**	**57,068**	**62,424**	**17,600**	**16,388**	**22**	**30**	**1,210**	**1,096**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.
[2] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[3] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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.•Data for 2002 are final, and 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.•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 October 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[2]		Industrial[3]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**6,093**	**6,201**	**-1.7**	**1,405**	**1,380**	**4,612**	**4,761**	**--**	**--**	**76**	**60**
Connecticut	1,341	1,209	10.9	--	--	1,341	1,209	--	--	--	--
Maine	214	182	17.4	--	--	138	122	--	--	76	60
Massachusetts	3,346	3,590	-6.8	211	160	3,134	3,430	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	1,193	1,220	-2.2	1,193	1,220	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**42,119**	**43,116**	**-2.3**	**2,038**	**1,770**	**39,015**	**40,295**	**--**	**--**	**1,066**	**1,051**
New Jersey	2,973	3,113	-4.5	832	432	2,141	2,680	--	--	--	--
New York	7,967	6,994	13.9	605	561	6,836	5,875	--	--	525	558
Pennsylvania	31,179	33,010	-5.5	601	777	30,038	31,739	--	--	540	494
East North Central	**161,056**	**151,897**	**6.0**	**125,384**	**116,607**	**33,013**	**32,159**	**192**	**225**	**2,467**	**2,906**
Illinois	38,083	41,859	-9.0	6,392	11,099	30,043	28,734	--	--	1,648	2,026
Indiana	39,548	36,400	8.6	38,280	35,182	1,268	1,218	--	--	--	--
Michigan	27,535	26,965	2.1	27,211	26,587	132	153	192	225	--	--
Ohio	36,293	27,141	33.7	34,484	24,825	1,570	2,053	--	--	239	263
Wisconsin	19,597	19,531	.3	19,018	18,915	--	--	--	--	580	616
West North Central	**113,077**	**116,190**	**-2.7**	**111,964**	**115,005**	**--**	**--**	**120**	**110**	**993**	**1,074**
Iowa	18,522	18,904	-2.0	17,868	18,101	--	--	--	--	654	804
Kansas	15,451	17,304	-10.7	15,451	17,304	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	16,163	15,248	6.0	15,825	14,977	--	--	--	--	338	271
Missouri	33,009	32,170	2.6	32,889	32,060	--	--	120	110	--	--
Nebraska	7,606	10,153	-25.1	7,606	10,153	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	20,633	20,903	-1.3	20,633	20,903	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	1,693	1,507	12.3	1,693	1,507	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**130,086**	**134,554**	**-3.3**	**104,146**	**108,527**	**24,542**	**24,210**	**--**	**--**	**1,397**	**1,816**
Delaware	1,482	1,087	36.4	--	--	1,482	1,087	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	19,122	20,187	-5.3	17,099	18,304	2,023	1,882	--	--	--	--
Georgia	28,758	27,146	5.9	28,461	26,840	--	--	--	--	297	305
Maryland	8,406	9,419	-10.8	--	--	8,406	9,419	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	19,768	22,043	-10.3	18,199	20,161	1,196	1,140	--	--	373	742
South Carolina	9,670	12,603	-23.3	9,500	12,435	--	--	--	--	169	168
Virginia	12,181	12,090	.8	9,283	9,555	2,709	2,351	--	--	190	184
West Virginia	30,699	29,980	2.4	21,605	21,231	8,726	8,331	--	--	368	417
East South Central	**86,082**	**84,112**	**2.3**	**79,240**	**80,736**	**5,439**	**2,016**	**--**	**--**	**1,403**	**1,360**
Alabama	22,840	23,983	-4.8	22,723	23,879	118	104	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	30,891	27,194	13.6	27,969	27,194	2,922	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	7,407	6,260	18.3	5,007	4,348	2,400	1,912	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	24,944	26,675	-6.5	23,541	25,314	--	--	--	--	1,403	1,360
West South Central	**102,807**	**104,248**	**-1.4**	**61,942**	**64,882**	**38,468**	**37,156**	**--**	**--**	**2,397**	**2,210**
Arkansas	11,214	11,230	-.1	11,214	11,230	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	9,004	13,236	-32.0	5,372	6,544	3,617	6,680	--	--	15	12
Oklahoma	17,347	17,779	-2.4	16,004	16,662	884	733	--	--	460	383
Texas	65,242	62,004	5.2	29,353	30,446	33,967	29,744	--	--	1,922	1,814
Mountain	**86,262**	**84,400**	**2.2**	**82,478**	**80,931**	**3,502**	**3,220**	**--**	**--**	**282**	**249**
Arizona	14,321	14,423	-.7	14,039	14,184	--	--	--	--	282	239
Colorado	15,251	16,088	-5.2	15,251	16,088	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	8,804	8,356	5.4	5,301	5,136	3,502	3,220	--	--	--	--
Nevada	7,137	5,749	24.1	7,137	5,749	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	10,920	7,747	41.0	10,920	7,747	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	11,476	12,189	-5.9	11,476	12,179	--	--	--	--	--	10
Wyoming	18,354	19,848	-7.5	18,354	19,848	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**9,484**	**8,543**	**11.0**	**2,194**	**1,648**	**6,743**	**6,358**	**--**	**--**	**547**	**536**
California	1,046	1,224	-14.5	--	--	499	687	--	--	547	536
Oregon	2,194	1,648	33.1	2,194	1,648	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	6,244	5,671	10.1	--	--	6,244	5,671	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**597**	**476**	**25.3**	**--**	**--**	**597**	**476**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	597	476	25.3	--	--	597	476	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**737,662**	**733,737**	**.5**	**570,791**	**571,486**	**155,932**	**150,653**	**311**	**335**	**10,627**	**11,263**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.
[2] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[3] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Data for 2002 are final, and 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.•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, October 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[2]		Industrial[3]	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**1,880**	**2,291**	**-17.9**	**411**	**227**	**1,430**	**1,937**	**--**	**--**	**40**	**128**
Connecticut	191	484	-60.5	--	--	191	484	--	--	--	--
Maine	213	209	1.9	--	--	173	81	--	--	40	128
Massachusetts	1,075	1,372	-21.6	10	*	1,065	1,372	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	401	227	77.1	401	227	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,496**	**1,490**	**67.6**	**1,041**	**1,079**	**1,398**	**407**	**--**	**--**	**57**	**4**
New Jersey	68	1	NM	66	*	2	*	--	--	--	--
New York	2,091	1,309	59.7	975	1,078	1,116	228	--	--	*	3
Pennsylvania	338	180	88.0	*	*	280	179	--	--	57	1
East North Central	**602**	**414**	**45.4**	**290**	**291**	**183**	**10**	**--**	**--**	**129**	**113**
Illinois	184	10	NM	3	1	181	9	--	--	--	--
Indiana	49	114	-57.1	48	67	--	--	--	--	1	47
Michigan	67	82	-18.4	67	82	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	20	35	-44.6	16	32	3	1	--	--	2	2
Wisconsin	283	173	63.9	156	108	--	*	--	--	127	65
West North Central	**279**	**181**	**53.7**	**279**	**181**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	*	**--**
Iowa	3	2	26.4	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	161	51	216.1	161	51	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	107	86	24.4	107	86	--	--	--	--	*	--
Missouri	1	38	-98.2	1	38	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	3	*	610.3	3	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	4	3	24.1	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**6,112**	**7,069**	**-13.5**	**5,552**	**6,367**	**291**	**544**	**--**	**--**	**268**	**158**
Delaware	24	171	-85.8	--	40	2	47	--	--	22	84
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	5,460	6,613	-17.4	5,229	6,212	191	401	--	--	40	--
Georgia	252	5	NM	138	5	6	--	--	--	108	1
Maryland	62	86	-27.8	--	--	62	86	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	26	62	-57.2	7	15	1	1	--	--	19	46
South Carolina	49	14	239.6	10	14	--	--	--	--	39	1
Virginia	222	90	148.2	159	59	27	8	--	--	36	22
West Virginia	16	28	-44.1	10	23	2	1	--	--	4	4
East South Central	**826**	**50**	**NM**	**332**	**49**	**488**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**6**	**1**
Alabama	8	7	9.5	2	6	--	--	--	--	6	1
Kentucky	507	16	NM	19	16	488	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	299	11	NM	299	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	13	16	-19.0	13	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**708**	**635**	**11.4**	**74**	**192**	**587**	**412**	**--**	**--**	**46**	**31**
Arkansas	3	5	-51.9	3	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	395	311	26.9	68	45	315	258	--	--	11	8
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	310	319	-2.6	3	142	272	154	--	--	35	23
Mountain	**19**	**100**	**-81.4**	**15**	**92**	**2**	**5**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**3**
Arizona	1	13	-94.6	--	10	--	--	--	--	1	3
Colorado	1	2	-45.4	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	6	10	-46.0	3	5	2	5	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	54	--	--	54	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	5	6	-20.4	5	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	3	3	*	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	3	11	-70.8	3	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**148**	**84**	**76.1**	**6**	**--**	**46**	**73**	**--**	**--**	**96**	**11**
California	126	72	74.0	--	--	46	72	--	--	80	--
Oregon	6	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	16	12	37.8	--	--	--	1	--	--	16	11
Pacific Noncontiguous	**186**	**182**	**1.9**	**--**	**--**	**186**	**182**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	186	182	1.9	--	--	186	182	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**13,256**	**12,497**	**6.1**	**8,001**	**8,479**	**4,612**	**3,570**	**--**	**--**	**643**	**448**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.
[2] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[3] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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.•Data for 2002 are final, and 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.•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 October 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[2]		Industrial[3]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**20,711**	**11,695**	**77.1**	**7,617**	**647**	**12,876**	**9,893**	**27**	**11**	**190**	**1,145**
Connecticut	3,106	2,100	47.9	--	--	3,106	2,100	--	--	--	--
Maine	2,602	1,514	71.9	--	--	2,411	369	--	--	190	1,145
Massachusetts	12,647	7,447	69.8	5,262	13	7,358	7,424	27	11	--	--
New Hampshire	2,356	634	271.5	2,356	634	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**37,393**	**16,539**	**126.1**	**14,185**	**8,787**	**22,668**	**7,687**	**15**	**--**	**524**	**65**
New Jersey	3,192	1,015	214.5	750	361	2,438	654	--	--	4	--
New York	26,892	13,319	101.9	13,433	8,425	13,375	4,846	15	--	68	48
Pennsylvania	7,308	2,205	231.4	1	1	6,855	2,187	--	--	452	17
East North Central	**5,632**	**4,307**	**30.8**	**3,584**	**3,005**	**1,142**	**204**	**--**	**--**	**906**	**1,098**
Illinois	1,102	201	448.6	28	69	1,073	131	--	--	--	--
Indiana	797	1,019	-21.8	589	536	--	--	--	--	209	483
Michigan	1,817	1,350	34.6	1,817	1,350	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	365	258	41.5	298	202	53	39	--	--	14	17
Wisconsin	1,551	1,479	4.8	852	848	16	34	--	--	683	597
West North Central	**2,574**	**2,450**	**5.1**	**2,574**	**2,450**	**--**	**--**	*	**--**	*	**--**
Iowa	99	73	34.9	99	73	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	1,284	636	101.9	1,284	636	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,061	860	23.3	1,060	860	--	--	--	--	*	--
Missouri	89	834	-89.3	89	834	--	--	*	--	--	--
Nebraska	11	7	54.4	11	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	31	39	-22.5	31	39	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**61,310**	**53,914**	**13.7**	**52,266**	**47,366**	**6,524**	**4,923**	**193**	**52**	**2,327**	**1,573**
Delaware	2,333	1,856	25.7	170	285	1,729	719	--	--	434	852
District of Columbia	198	586	-66.2	--	--	198	586	--	--	--	--
Florida	46,855	44,367	5.6	44,606	42,801	1,884	1,552	--	--	365	14
Georgia	966	194	398.9	249	160	63	31	--	--	654	3
Maryland	1,653	1,811	-8.7	--	--	1,653	1,811	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	744	608	22.3	427	255	116	11	--	--	201	342
South Carolina	374	135	177.0	72	76	--	--	--	--	302	59
Virginia	7,777	4,020	93.4	6,429	3,576	809	132	193	52	346	261
West Virginia	411	337	21.7	313	214	72	81	--	--	26	43
East South Central	**5,349**	**424**	**NM**	**2,575**	**407**	**2,733**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**41**	**17**
Alabama	130	86	50.7	89	70	--	--	--	--	41	17
Kentucky	2,929	173	NM	196	173	2,733	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	2,124	28	NM	2,124	28	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	166	136	22.3	166	136	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**6,497**	**5,719**	**13.6**	**1,729**	**388**	**4,287**	**5,057**	**--**	**--**	**481**	**274**
Arkansas	56	53	4.2	56	53	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	4,383	3,010	45.6	1,527	63	2,730	2,898	--	--	127	50
Oklahoma	78	10	682.0	78	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	1,980	2,645	-25.1	69	261	1,557	2,159	--	--	354	224
Mountain	**315**	**528**	**-40.3**	**260**	**410**	**51**	**95**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**23**
Arizona	41	69	-39.9	37	46	--	--	--	--	5	23
Colorado	24	11	126.0	15	11	10	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	77	238	-67.7	39	143	38	95	--	--	--	--
Nevada	55	78	-29.1	55	78	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	46	30	53.2	43	30	3	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	24	31	-24.8	24	31	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	48	72	-33.3	48	72	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**1,596**	**814**	**96.1**	**6**	**16**	**810**	**659**	**--**	**--**	**779**	**139**
California	1,490	658	126.5	--	1	810	657	--	--	680	--
Oregon	6	15	-60.0	6	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	100	141	-29.2	--	--	*	2	--	--	100	139
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,636**	**1,621**	**1.0**	**--**	**--**	**1,636**	**1,621**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	1,636	1,621	1.0	--	--	1,636	1,621	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**143,014**	**98,009**	**45.9**	**84,796**	**63,475**	**52,727**	**30,139**	**236**	**62**	**5,254**	**4,333**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.
[2] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[3] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.

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.•Data for 2002 are final, and 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.•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, October 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[2]		Industrial[3]	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**28,942**	**28,091**	**3.0**	**218**	**449**	**27,635**	**26,480**	**--**	**--**	**1,089**	**1,162**
Connecticut	3,411	4,089	-16.6	--	--	3,411	4,089	--	--	--	--
Maine	7,067	7,569	-6.6	--	--	5,979	6,407	--	--	1,089	1,162
Massachusetts	14,241	10,576	34.7	218	265	14,023	10,311	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	180	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	4,222	5,674	-25.6	--	--	4,222	5,674	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	4	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**22,822**	**41,644**	**-45.2**	**3,329**	**6,102**	**18,178**	**33,899**	**--**	**139**	**1,315**	**1,503**
New Jersey	3,170	11,109	-71.5	634	--	2,536	11,109	--	--	--	--
New York	14,955	25,888	-42.2	2,695	6,102	11,756	19,117	--	139	505	529
Pennsylvania	4,697	4,647	1.1	--	--	3,887	3,673	--	--	811	974
East North Central	**22,615**	**12,727**	**77.7**	**669**	**874**	**8,265**	**10,585**	**4**	**6**	**13,677**	**1,263**
Illinois	1,656	2,526	-34.5	6	19	1,000	1,744	--	--	650	763
Indiana	13,377	365	NM	82	23	360	108	--	--	12,935	235
Michigan	6,536	8,253	-20.8	416	650	6,115	7,597	4	6	--	--
Ohio	60	516	-88.4	6	18	50	381	--	--	3	117
Wisconsin	986	1,067	-7.5	158	165	740	755	--	--	89	147
West North Central	**1,820**	**2,164**	**-15.9**	**1,136**	**1,398**	**584**	**739**	**100**	**26**	**2**	**2**
Iowa	215	286	-24.8	215	286	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	358	494	-27.5	358	494	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	984	748	31.6	399	190	584	557	--	--	2	2
Missouri	157	385	-59.2	58	178	--	182	100	26	--	--
Nebraska	106	250	-57.8	106	250	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**48,608**	**52,491**	**-7.4**	**30,220**	**35,306**	**7,605**	**14,921**	**12**	**70**	**10,770**	**2,195**
Delaware	1,985	1,331	49.2	7	11	877	1,241	--	--	1,101	78
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	34,947	40,103	-12.9	29,253	34,503	4,675	4,429	--	--	1,018	1,171
Georgia	393	4,384	-91.0	3	26	116	4,147	--	--	274	211
Maryland	86	3,131	-97.3	--	--	86	3,131	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,316	837	57.2	*	87	1,316	750	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	8	308	-97.4	--	6	2	84	--	--	6	218
Virginia	1,719	2,081	-17.4	957	660	434	1,067	12	70	316	284
West Virginia	8,153	318	NM	--	13	99	73	--	--	8,055	233
East South Central	**3,534**	**13,051**	**-72.9**	**1,271**	**10,878**	**1,745**	**1,100**	**--**	**--**	**518**	**1,073**
Alabama	670	5,781	-88.4	163	4,898	18	291	--	--	489	592
Kentucky	61	62	-2.2	44	62	16	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	2,775	7,130	-61.1	1,064	5,918	1,711	793	--	--	--	418
Tennessee	29	79	-63.5	--	--	--	16	--	--	29	63
West South Central	**146,942**	**190,774**	**-23.0**	**37,091**	**52,634**	**65,774**	**87,617**	**492**	**738**	**43,585**	**49,785**
Arkansas	3,792	3,781	.3	808	1,450	2,984	2,331	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	26,896	39,176	-31.3	12,961	18,474	737	1,898	--	370	13,198	18,435
Oklahoma	9,516	11,453	-16.9	7,565	10,125	1,591	855	--	--	361	473
Texas	106,738	136,364	-21.7	15,757	22,585	60,462	82,533	492	368	30,026	30,877
Mountain	**25,600**	**35,072**	**-27.0**	**9,384**	**17,168**	**16,071**	**17,221**	**--**	**--**	**146**	**682**
Arizona	9,582	13,986	-31.5	1,642	5,734	7,938	7,916	--	--	3	336
Colorado	3,480	7,379	-52.8	655	3,762	2,825	3,617	--	--	--	--
Idaho	634	947	-33.1	--	--	634	947	--	--	--	--
Montana	1	1	-25.3	1	1	*	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	9,368	8,736	7.2	5,253	4,810	4,115	3,927	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,273	2,782	-18.3	1,711	2,180	559	601	--	--	3	--
Utah	90	874	-89.6	90	660	--	214	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	172	368	-53.2	32	22	--	--	--	--	140	346
Pacific Contiguous	**72,272**	**69,035**	**4.7**	**10,562**	**8,240**	**52,141**	**51,239**	**--**	**--**	**9,570**	**9,556**
California	61,812	58,185	6.2	9,005	7,204	43,910	42,177	--	--	8,897	8,805
Oregon	8,320	8,070	3.1	1,557	1,036	6,258	6,564	--	--	506	469
Washington	2,140	2,780	-23.0	--	--	1,973	2,498	--	--	167	282
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,363**	**1,327**	**2.7**	**1,363**	**1,327**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	1,363	1,327	2.7	1,363	1,327	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**374,519**	**446,377**	**-16.1**	**95,242**	**134,376**	**197,997**	**243,801**	**608**	**979**	**80,671**	**67,222**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.
[2] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[3] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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.•Data for 2002 are final, and 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.•Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas.
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 October 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[2]		Industrial[3]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**253,832**	**289,026**	**-12.2**	**2,588**	**4,279**	**246,551**	**273,036**	**--**	**--**	**4,693**	**11,711**
Connecticut	32,071	50,908	-37.0	--	--	32,071	50,908	--	--	--	--
Maine	54,779	74,881	-26.8	--	--	50,086	63,170	--	--	4,693	11,711
Massachusetts	122,270	106,454	14.9	2,588	3,401	119,682	103,053	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	865	--	--	865	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	44,712	55,905	-20.0	--	--	44,712	55,905	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	13	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**295,196**	**467,519**	**-36.9**	**21,513**	**69,820**	**257,596**	**373,112**	**1,120**	**1,601**	**14,966**	**22,986**
New Jersey	89,434	130,083	-31.2	3,809	--	85,024	120,765	--	--	600	9,318
New York	158,844	285,158	-44.3	17,704	69,820	136,016	208,999	1,120	1,601	4,003	4,738
Pennsylvania	46,918	52,277	-10.3	--	--	36,556	43,348	--	--	10,362	8,929
East North Central	**189,766**	**232,714**	**-18.5**	**12,061**	**21,322**	**104,187**	**198,794**	**89**	**208**	**73,430**	**12,390**
Illinois	29,372	79,039	-62.8	139	3,439	23,942	69,064	--	--	5,292	6,536
Indiana	72,060	15,648	360.5	799	409	4,875	11,948	--	--	66,386	3,291
Michigan	72,869	109,699	-33.6	8,769	14,582	64,011	94,910	89	208	--	--
Ohio	4,144	12,095	-65.7	186	197	3,537	11,163	--	--	421	735
Wisconsin	11,321	16,232	-30.3	2,169	2,695	7,821	11,710	--	--	1,331	1,828
West North Central	**34,901**	**43,966**	**-20.6**	**22,586**	**30,529**	**12,066**	**12,845**	**185**	**501**	**65**	**91**
Iowa	3,165	2,992	5.8	2,194	2,992	971	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	8,255	13,638	-39.5	8,255	13,638	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	8,769	7,643	14.7	3,444	2,560	5,260	4,992	--	--	65	91
Missouri	13,380	18,444	-27.5	7,361	10,090	5,835	7,854	185	501	--	--
Nebraska	1,332	1,249	6.7	1,332	1,249	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	*	*	-46.1	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**497,163**	**531,875**	**-6.5**	**304,911**	**333,664**	**122,400**	**172,327**	**250**	**2,119**	**69,602**	**23,765**
Delaware	18,872	15,200	24.2	218	248	10,159	14,303	--	--	8,495	649
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	353,426	376,478	-6.1	293,996	319,665	50,298	44,210	--	--	9,132	12,603
Georgia	27,813	59,762	-53.5	440	285	25,704	56,501	--	--	1,668	2,976
Maryland	5,108	16,506	-69.1	--	--	5,108	16,506	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	17,021	22,265	-23.6	290	2,421	16,649	19,844	--	--	82	--
South Carolina	1,258	4,721	-73.4	*	34	1,188	3,356	--	--	69	1,331
Virginia	24,644	31,835	-22.6	9,869	10,850	11,476	15,444	250	2,119	3,049	3,422
West Virginia	49,023	5,108	859.8	98	161	1,818	2,163	--	--	47,106	2,784
East South Central	**137,872**	**213,883**	**-35.5**	**70,951**	**155,160**	**22,239**	**45,201**	**105**	**2,322**	**44,578**	**11,201**
Alabama	84,696	75,299	12.5	38,313	58,333	5,165	9,714	--	--	41,217	7,252
Kentucky	1,124	6,474	-82.6	579	707	440	3,445	105	2,322	--	--
Mississippi	51,415	129,031	-60.2	32,058	96,119	16,308	29,225	--	--	3,049	3,687
Tennessee	637	3,079	-79.3	--	--	326	2,818	--	--	311	261
West South Central	**1,823,567**	**2,080,157**	**-12.3**	**473,467**	**585,259**	**884,919**	**966,071**	**7,669**	**10,450**	**457,512**	**518,376**
Arkansas	37,908	34,024	11.4	5,334	16,679	32,575	17,346	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	330,011	448,366	-26.4	136,697	219,346	21,544	33,993	3,746	6,787	168,024	188,241
Oklahoma	134,379	159,657	-15.8	113,182	139,531	16,801	15,316	--	--	4,395	4,810
Texas	1,321,269	1,438,109	-8.1	218,254	209,703	813,999	899,417	3,922	3,663	285,093	325,326
Mountain	**277,774**	**290,208**	**-4.3**	**130,509**	**142,715**	**145,464**	**143,240**	**--**	**--**	**1,802**	**4,253**
Arizona	107,525	101,953	5.5	30,531	37,555	76,906	63,913	--	--	88	484
Colorado	50,081	63,131	-20.7	30,073	34,148	20,007	28,983	--	--	--	--
Idaho	5,943	5,706	4.2	--	--	5,943	5,706	--	--	--	--
Montana	22	23	-.6	13	12	10	11	--	--	--	--
Nevada	79,243	80,438	-1.5	42,557	42,358	36,685	38,081	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	29,890	29,567	1.1	24,420	23,351	5,433	5,755	--	--	37	461
Utah	3,261	5,901	-44.7	2,781	5,109	480	792	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	1,810	3,490	-48.1	133	182	--	--	--	--	1,676	3,307
Pacific Contiguous	**604,289**	**670,813**	**-9.9**	**94,623**	**78,707**	**425,988**	**503,820**	**--**	**--**	**83,678**	**88,287**
California	508,553	593,295	-14.3	84,533	68,774	347,365	444,776	--	--	76,656	79,745
Oregon	63,522	52,478	21.0	10,090	9,933	48,322	37,655	--	--	5,110	4,890
Washington	32,214	25,041	28.6	--	--	30,301	21,389	--	--	1,912	3,652
Pacific Noncontiguous	**15,660**	**15,929**	**-1.7**	**15,660**	**15,441**	**--**	**487**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	15,660	15,929	-1.7	15,660	15,441	--	487	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**4,130,021**	**4,836,089**	**-14.6**	**1,148,869**	**1,436,896**	**2,221,409**	**2,688,933**	**9,418**	**17,201**	**750,326**	**693,058**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.
[2] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[3] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.

* = 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 final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas.

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, October 2003 and 2002
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002[1]	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**W**	**198.09**	**W**	**166.36**	**189.38**	**W**	**201.10**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	183.60	207.79	W	W
New Hampshire	164.81	179.50	-8.2	164.81	179.50	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**134.61**	**133.12**	**1.1**	**160.36**	**153.84**	**132.26**	**131.75**
New Jersey	181.36	181.32	*	178.02	210.29	185.42	175.36
New York	157.73	159.22	-.9	149.50	137.97	158.61	161.59
Pennsylvania	123.13	120.56	2.1	120.76	122.29	123.18	120.31
East North Central	**119.38**	**118.78**	**.5**	**119.92**	**116.96**	**117.46**	**124.89**
Illinois	114.70	118.32	-3.1	118.62	115.64	113.76	118.90
Indiana	W	W	W	117.78	116.31	W	W
Michigan	W	W	W	131.59	118.16	W	W
Ohio	W	W	W	118.29	119.62	W	W
Wisconsin	110.63	114.00	-3.0	110.63	113.36	--	--
West North Central	**89.36**	**88.63**	**.8**	**89.36**	**88.53**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	83.73	89.80	-6.8	83.73	89.41	--	--
Kansas	96.61	98.26	-1.7	96.61	98.26	--	--
Minnesota	107.72	107.49	.2	107.72	107.49	--	--
Missouri	90.41	89.49	1.0	90.41	89.39	--	--
Nebraska	59.77	58.45	2.3	59.77	58.45	--	--
North Dakota	73.17	73.28	-.2	73.17	73.28	--	--
South Dakota	132.50	133.29	-.6	132.50	133.29	--	--
South Atlantic	**160.44**	**158.52**	**1.2**	**161.90**	**160.64**	**155.18**	**149.03**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	169.86	W	W	165.30	178.18	203.31	W
Georgia	172.18	167.20	3.0	172.18	167.28	--	--
Maryland	162.66	153.31	6.1	--	--	162.66	153.31
North Carolina	W	179.44	W	184.86	178.85	W	190.38
South Carolina	165.12	157.31	5.0	165.12	157.23	--	--
Virginia	166.85	166.03	.5	161.45	157.08	186.68	197.52
West Virginia	125.01	121.47	2.9	129.59	124.97	114.08	111.59
East South Central	**131.25**	**W**	**W**	**132.33**	**126.17**	**116.31**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	151.68	133.41	W	W
Kentucky	122.37	118.84	3.0	124.79	118.84	102.49	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	155.47	162.86	W	W
Tennessee	126.97	120.42	5.4	126.97	120.06	--	--
West South Central	**120.45**	**122.02**	**-1.3**	**116.12**	**120.50**	**127.55**	**126.07**
Arkansas	118.93	138.44	-14.1	118.93	138.44	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	145.28	124.95	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	95.22	97.18	W	W
Texas	123.18	125.79	-2.1	118.60	126.47	127.11	126.05
Mountain	**W**	**W**	**W**	**103.27**	**101.97**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	118.62	113.79	4.2	118.62	113.66	--	--
Colorado	94.36	93.73	.7	94.36	93.73	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	58.03	61.12	W	W
Nevada	147.32	137.05	7.5	147.32	137.05	--	--
New Mexico	181.04	137.72	31.5	181.04	137.72	--	--
Utah	110.67	90.12	22.8	110.67	90.12	--	--
Wyoming	69.03	80.60	-14.4	69.03	80.60	--	--
Pacific	**150.01**	**152.58**	**-1.7**	**119.44**	**132.21**	**160.52**	**158.61**
California	168.41	193.69	-13.1	--	--	168.41	201.82
Oregon	119.44	132.21	-9.7	119.44	132.21	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
U.S. Total	**126.01**	**125.02**	**.8**	**123.52**	**122.41**	**134.29**	**134.40**

[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 final, and data for 2003 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 October 2003 and 2002
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	2003	2002[1]	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**W**	**201.88**	**W**	**173.10**	**185.52**	**W**	**206.67**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	204.22	219.97	W	W
New Hampshire	167.73	181.28	-7.5	167.73	181.28	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**133.57**	**134.75**	**-.9**	**184.68**	**159.07**	**130.71**	**133.29**
New Jersey	201.57	186.88	7.9	255.59	233.96	180.21	179.35
New York	158.54	153.60	3.2	148.94	154.66	159.44	152.60
Pennsylvania	120.21	125.25	-4.0	121.06	119.76	120.19	125.20
East North Central	**120.86**	**120.75**	**.1**	**120.82**	**119.38**	**121.03**	**125.57**
Illinois	114.36	119.16	-4.0	113.44	117.17	114.57	119.81
Indiana	W	W	W	118.67	115.67	W	W
Michigan	W	W	W	133.61	130.70	W	W
Ohio	W	W	W	119.01	119.35	W	W
Wisconsin	112.16	111.67	.4	112.16	110.90	--	--
West North Central	**90.42**	**88.38**	**2.3**	**90.42**	**88.20**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	87.51	87.72	-.2	87.51	87.00	--	--
Kansas	102.53	98.51	4.1	102.53	98.51	--	--
Minnesota	107.44	105.52	1.8	107.44	105.38	--	--
Missouri	90.90	89.52	1.5	90.90	89.39	--	--
Nebraska	59.45	58.13	2.3	59.45	58.13	--	--
North Dakota	73.53	74.58	-1.4	73.53	74.58	--	--
South Dakota	134.28	130.72	2.7	134.28	130.72	--	--
South Atlantic	**160.71**	**158.90**	**1.1**	**161.22**	**159.69**	**158.61**	**155.13**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	179.19	176.30	1.6	174.86	173.55	215.15	202.48
Georgia	173.14	167.50	3.4	173.14	167.52	--	--
Maryland	164.62	164.61	*	--	--	164.62	164.61
North Carolina	W	W	W	175.41	174.48	W	W
South Carolina	160.00	158.56	.9	160.00	158.46	--	--
Virginia	162.26	168.61	-3.8	151.97	160.39	196.62	199.75
West Virginia	124.49	120.30	3.5	128.00	124.09	115.72	110.29
East South Central	**131.34**	**W**	**W**	**132.17**	**127.91**	**114.79**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	146.71	141.13	W	W
Kentucky	120.80	118.26	2.1	122.61	118.26	101.98	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	156.98	164.67	W	W
Tennessee	124.90	120.54	3.6	124.90	120.00	--	--
West South Central	**121.20**	**115.81**	**4.7**	**113.25**	**108.66**	**135.97**	**130.08**
Arkansas	113.23	74.05	52.9	113.23	74.05	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	136.79	130.01	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	95.84	94.05	W	W
Texas	127.89	128.41	-.4	119.20	126.32	136.61	131.69
Mountain	**W**	**W**	**W**	**108.41**	**104.38**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	125.81	126.28	-.4	125.81	125.91	--	--
Colorado	96.31	95.43	.9	96.31	95.43	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	62.40	61.83	W	W
Nevada	141.96	131.97	7.6	141.96	131.97	--	--
New Mexico	152.74	153.38	-.4	152.74	153.38	--	--
Utah	102.08	97.85	4.3	102.08	97.85	--	--
Wyoming	77.61	79.31	-2.1	77.61	79.31	--	--
Pacific	**149.34**	**159.63**	**-6.4**	**123.01**	**133.47**	**157.09**	**165.53**
California	176.63	183.72	-3.9	--	--	176.63	186.90
Oregon	123.01	133.47	-7.8	123.01	133.47	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
U.S. Total	**127.14**	**125.61**	**1.2**	**124.56**	**122.09**	**136.80**	**138.31**

[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 final, and data for 2003 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, October 2003 and 2002
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002[1]	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**408.70**	**413.41**	**-1.1**	**363.45**	**376.62**	**422.08**	**416.55**
Connecticut	478.64	W	W	--	--	478.64	W
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	413.95	W	487.99	613.60	W	413.90
New Hampshire	360.40	376.30	-4.2	360.40	376.30	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**445.21**	**392.93**	**13.3**	**383.06**	**363.28**	**492.31**	**475.78**
New Jersey	W	W	W	458.50	268.00	W	W
New York	441.85	385.80	14.5	377.91	363.30	498.51	499.79
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	670.10	661.90	W	W
East North Central	**317.20**	**W**	**W**	**198.74**	**259.77**	**487.28**	**W**
Illinois	W	720.50	W	729.87	686.86	W	725.57
Indiana	185.54	213.48	-13.1	185.54	221.12	--	--
Michigan	288.30	318.92	-9.6	288.30	318.92	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	667.57	633.76	W	W
Wisconsin	105.01	W	W	105.01	112.29	--	W
West North Central	**259.64**	**161.55**	**60.7**	**259.64**	**161.55**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	643.29	644.44	-.2	643.29	644.44	--	--
Kansas	355.79	299.48	18.8	355.79	299.48	--	--
Minnesota	63.48	50.27	26.3	63.48	50.27	--	--
Missouri	653.70	115.58	465.6	653.70	115.58	--	--
Nebraska	182.12	679.78	-73.2	182.12	679.78	--	--
North Dakota	668.12	655.92	1.9	668.12	655.92	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**396.21**	**380.92**	**4.0**	**392.24**	**366.84**	**479.40**	**535.53**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	469.91	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	382.73	363.51	W	W
Georgia	W	611.73	W	643.43	610.16	W	--
Maryland	538.38	W	W	--	--	538.38	W
North Carolina	W	W	W	602.98	590.50	W	W
South Carolina	619.87	621.27	-.2	619.87	625.04	--	--
Virginia	W	W	W	464.96	415.59	W	W
West Virginia	605.14	665.06	-9.0	588.42	659.50	709.40	930.44
East South Central	**W**	**539.06**	**W**	**443.68**	**539.16**	**W**	**--**
Alabama	591.52	603.04	-1.9	591.52	607.37	--	--
Kentucky	W	623.60	W	653.19	623.60	W	--
Mississippi	424.32	296.60	43.1	424.32	296.60	--	--
Tennessee	621.35	608.90	2.0	621.35	608.90	--	--
West South Central	**206.94**	**151.96**	**36.2**	**440.01**	**182.03**	**174.57**	**131.64**
Arkansas	669.62	547.02	22.4	669.62	547.02	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	423.00	447.37	W	W
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	W	W	W	649.80	71.42	W	W
Mountain	**W**	**W**	**W**	**719.22**	**702.23**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	--	752.91	--	--	753.80	--	--
Colorado	980.50	670.00	46.3	980.50	670.00	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	657.45	689.35	W	W
Nevada	--	687.80	--	--	687.80	--	--
New Mexico	751.59	786.94	-4.5	751.59	786.94	--	--
Utah	682.47	681.94	.1	682.47	681.94	--	--
Wyoming	674.82	699.52	-3.5	674.82	699.52	--	--
Pacific	**463.18**	**371.75**	**24.6**	**652.00**	**--**	**458.31**	**374.14**
California	W	109.12	W	--	--	W	109.12
Oregon	652.00	--	--	652.00	--	--	--
Washington	--	W	W	--	--	--	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
U.S. Total	**384.12**	**374.07**	**2.7**	**381.98**	**359.67**	**387.95**	**407.85**

[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 final, and data for 2003 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 October 2003 and 2002

(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	2003	2002[1]	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**501.77**	**358.28**	**40.0**	**514.66**	**372.12**	**494.07**	**357.50**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	510.38	338.25	50.9	578.55	450.25	461.46	338.01
New Hampshire	373.21	370.61	.7	373.21	370.61	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**522.61**	**361.44**	**44.6**	**422.32**	**341.63**	**586.95**	**385.28**
New Jersey	618.98	467.76	32.3	445.57	429.13	677.06	490.57
New York	510.88	345.60	47.8	421.05	337.92	602.55	359.34
Pennsylvania	527.55	411.35	28.2	569.68	516.64	527.54	411.54
East North Central	**400.28**	**W**	**W**	**350.74**	**234.06**	**548.60**	**W**
Illinois	W	507.98	W	682.26	439.39	W	545.16
Indiana	302.67	198.65	52.4	302.67	203.52	--	--
Michigan	421.70	264.37	59.5	421.70	264.37	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	617.07	516.90	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	110.49	113.95	W	W
West North Central	**268.75**	**161.16**	**66.8**	**268.75**	**161.16**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	628.08	525.05	19.6	628.08	525.05	--	--
Kansas	355.63	269.96	31.7	355.63	269.96	--	--
Minnesota	75.09	59.96	25.2	75.09	59.96	--	--
Missouri	464.33	111.02	318.2	464.33	111.02	--	--
Nebraska	519.66	531.15	-2.2	519.66	531.15	--	--
North Dakota	688.46	556.01	23.8	688.46	556.01	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**426.95**	**328.98**	**29.8**	**411.75**	**319.84**	**549.48**	**412.14**
Delaware	W	W	W	559.58	383.39	W	W
District of Columbia	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Florida	396.48	316.49	25.3	393.33	312.33	467.77	431.95
Georgia	665.67	537.81	23.8	647.39	537.20	740.11	539.84
Maryland	523.79	363.18	44.2	--	--	523.79	363.18
North Carolina	W	W	W	648.88	490.61	W	W
South Carolina	666.17	494.99	34.6	666.17	524.33	--	--
Virginia	507.99	W	W	495.92	365.99	616.81	W
West Virginia	698.09	550.04	26.9	696.04	566.13	706.94	576.21
East South Central	**W**	**466.14**	**W**	**437.70**	**466.19**	**W**	**--**
Alabama	563.90	496.67	13.5	563.90	499.59	--	--
Kentucky	W	427.29	W	549.24	427.29	W	--
Mississippi	409.83	433.79	-5.5	409.83	433.79	--	--
Tennessee	640.21	505.12	26.7	640.21	505.12	--	--
West South Central	**284.31**	**117.91**	**141.1**	**593.98**	**228.54**	**153.36**	**105.69**
Arkansas	635.52	549.72	15.6	635.52	549.72	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	589.04	471.86	W	W
Oklahoma	558.58	477.90	16.9	558.58	477.90	--	--
Texas	W	W	W	764.78	83.18	W	W
Mountain	**W**	**W**	**W**	**703.62**	**463.56**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	783.87	664.15	18.0	783.87	673.53	--	--
Colorado	W	658.73	W	922.66	658.73	W	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	733.82	202.88	W	W
Nevada	542.10	642.72	-15.7	542.10	642.72	--	--
New Mexico	W	623.38	W	761.65	623.38	W	--
Utah	746.94	533.26	40.1	746.94	533.26	--	--
Wyoming	670.19	529.50	26.6	670.19	529.50	--	--
Pacific	**434.30**	**370.35**	**17.3**	**652.00**	**573.11**	**433.76**	**371.62**
California	117.37	116.23	1.0	--	591.70	117.37	115.77
Oregon	652.00	572.32	13.9	652.00	572.32	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
U.S. Total	**448.94**	**321.08**	**39.8**	**421.62**	**315.19**	**493.74**	**334.20**

[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 final, and data for 2003 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, October 2003 and 2002
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002[1]	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**500.18**	**425.84**	**17.5**	**586.56**	**442.38**	**499.50**	**426.03**
Connecticut	W	442.34	W	--	--	W	442.34
Maine	515.46	451.02	14.3	--	--	515.46	454.54
Massachusetts	485.63	379.12	28.1	586.56	458.03	484.06	377.08
New Hampshire	--	420.00	--	--	420.00	--	--
Rhode Island	W	469.88	W	--	--	W	469.88
Vermont	--	437.40	--	--	437.40	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**525.30**	**459.46**	**14.3**	**509.12**	**441.37**	**528.30**	**463.37**
New Jersey	553.82	462.07	19.9	516.10	--	563.24	462.07
New York	523.34	459.55	13.9	507.45	441.37	526.97	465.31
Pennsylvania	507.77	451.63	12.4	--	--	507.77	457.41
East North Central	**385.01**	**376.78**	**2.2**	**605.31**	**458.63**	**367.59**	**368.73**
Illinois	495.06	397.55	24.5	571.60	502.11	494.55	393.94
Indiana	W	W	W	636.66	479.44	W	W
Michigan	339.95	364.04	-6.6	626.70	462.75	321.17	355.53
Ohio	W	472.81	W	770.73	587.29	W	467.40
Wisconsin	513.32	W	W	528.86	420.29	509.99	W
West North Central	**W**	**403.01**	**W**	**489.70**	**402.98**	**W**	**402.83**
Iowa	431.48	451.63	-4.5	431.48	451.63	--	--
Kansas	455.98	339.90	34.2	455.98	339.90	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	551.37	449.96	W	W
Missouri	467.20	W	W	467.20	442.18	--	W
Nebraska	501.10	407.11	23.1	501.10	407.11	--	--
North Dakota	--	202.50	--	--	202.50	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**557.78**	**459.49**	**21.4**	**581.88**	**470.61**	**461.81**	**435.57**
Delaware	W	W	W	569.67	474.90	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	558.79	461.81	21.0	580.10	467.72	424.98	422.17
Georgia	864.62	431.98	100.2	499.58	180.54	874.77	433.04
Maryland	W	456.25	W	--	--	W	456.25
North Carolina	W	430.42	W	568.63	575.12	W	413.24
South Carolina	W	W	W	--	586.22	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	637.21	618.96	W	W
West Virginia	580.90	422.48	37.5	--	483.82	580.90	486.40
East South Central	**W**	**413.21**	**W**	**550.45**	**409.93**	**W**	**448.86**
Alabama	W	W	W	751.79	415.95	W	W
Kentucky	W	479.06	W	529.76	479.06	W	--
Mississippi	497.65	408.31	21.9	519.53	404.20	484.05	443.37
Tennessee	--	W	W	--	--	--	W
West South Central	**458.60**	**393.22**	**16.6**	**486.69**	**407.30**	**442.51**	**387.30**
Arkansas	374.28	405.57	-7.7	513.90	420.20	337.27	396.54
Louisiana	W	W	W	511.14	432.13	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	511.30	419.47	W	W
Texas	448.92	384.82	16.7	453.45	380.39	447.72	386.77
Mountain	**470.29**	**337.17**	**39.5**	**521.92**	**363.31**	**439.93**	**312.47**
Arizona	472.69	348.36	35.7	498.50	354.22	467.36	344.17
Colorado	432.65	231.33	87.0	452.33	251.03	428.34	212.34
Idaho	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Montana	W	344.70	W	584.80	344.70	W	--
Nevada	504.35	417.66	20.8	570.85	473.62	418.55	349.89
New Mexico	W	W	W	431.93	355.36	W	W
Utah	328.60	W	W	328.60	281.20	--	W
Wyoming	299.60	180.24	66.2	299.60	211.60	--	--
Pacific	**534.88**	**399.46**	**33.9**	**476.23**	**332.88**	**548.05**	**413.98**
California	561.88	412.77	36.1	506.07	365.24	573.11	424.14
Oregon	453.43	360.64	25.7	487.35	274.14	444.99	376.30
Washington	317.23	346.99	-8.6	--	--	317.23	342.42
Alaska	264.80	202.36	30.9	264.80	202.36	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**496.60**	**407.00**	**22.0**	**522.01**	**415.47**	**484.28**	**404.86**

[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 final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas.

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 October 2003 and 2002

(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	2003	2002[1]	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**589.32**	**367.31**	**60.4**	**656.58**	**375.23**	**588.61**	**367.20**
Connecticut	W	370.61	W	--	--	W	370.61
Maine	595.70	364.23	63.6	--	--	595.70	364.10
Massachusetts	537.06	329.18	63.2	656.58	378.73	534.47	327.53
New Hampshire	--	362.08	--	--	362.08	--	--
Rhode Island	W	440.30	W	--	--	W	440.30
Vermont	--	353.02	--	--	353.02	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**618.79**	**385.21**	**60.6**	**655.90**	**368.94**	**615.63**	**387.73**
New Jersey	640.26	389.57	64.4	553.77	--	644.15	389.20
New York	617.33	385.50	60.1	678.05	368.94	609.29	390.71
Pennsylvania	569.69	371.85	53.2	--	--	569.69	369.43
East North Central	**477.88**	**342.03**	**39.7**	**602.15**	**356.03**	**463.91**	**340.05**
Illinois	587.35	333.35	76.2	676.10	338.52	586.82	331.76
Indiana	603.99	321.51	87.9	644.20	369.21	597.40	320.88
Michigan	410.45	349.34	17.5	596.51	355.73	385.88	348.29
Ohio	597.60	366.98	62.8	745.42	494.48	589.91	362.48
Wisconsin	578.78	331.33	74.7	590.77	368.20	575.44	320.58
West North Central	**546.22**	**324.80**	**68.2**	**543.65**	**327.71**	**551.06**	**317.72**
Iowa	W	370.55	W	588.47	370.55	W	--
Kansas	528.38	302.28	74.8	528.38	302.28	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	572.02	378.39	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	513.17	331.91	W	W
Nebraska	664.13	364.48	82.2	664.13	364.48	--	--
North Dakota	745.25	247.91	200.6	745.25	247.91	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**596.32**	**380.13**	**56.9**	**630.27**	**394.15**	**513.14**	**355.23**
Delaware	W	W	W	648.10	351.79	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	598.52	385.31	55.3	628.95	391.87	423.96	346.01
Georgia	558.95	357.63	56.3	525.21	315.05	559.52	357.80
Maryland	781.04	392.26	99.1	--	--	781.04	392.26
North Carolina	W	340.68	W	592.93	419.35	W	330.94
South Carolina	W	W	W	709.98	503.25	W	W
Virginia	W	405.30	W	670.51	458.52	W	369.99
West Virginia	1020.25	378.10	169.8	1074.93	407.60	1017.37	387.75
East South Central	**568.86**	**324.86**	**75.1**	**580.28**	**325.19**	**532.35**	**322.51**
Alabama	570.99	327.13	74.5	575.12	327.54	539.79	319.83
Kentucky	W	W	W	688.66	412.70	W	W
Mississippi	564.73	322.77	75.0	584.60	323.11	526.04	321.90
Tennessee	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**545.26**	**324.88**	**67.8**	**561.36**	**335.88**	**536.49**	**320.61**
Arkansas	491.41	341.58	43.9	554.19	350.47	481.30	333.06
Louisiana	585.34	335.88	74.3	594.22	343.18	528.13	323.71
Oklahoma	560.18	333.16	68.1	576.42	338.14	450.14	291.09
Texas	539.11	320.44	68.2	533.11	325.52	540.75	320.75
Mountain	**491.95**	**327.03**	**50.4**	**512.50**	**375.30**	**473.59**	**280.38**
Arizona	508.40	301.19	68.8	524.74	310.37	501.93	295.74
Colorado	445.71	234.63	90.0	437.55	248.27	457.09	219.78
Idaho	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Montana	W	W	W	553.66	424.30	W	W
Nevada	514.31	441.02	16.6	578.70	557.29	439.54	313.52
New Mexico	W	W	W	499.80	309.24	W	W
Utah	W	W	W	270.37	457.63	W	W
Wyoming	315.76	255.42	23.6	315.76	374.60	--	--
Pacific	**508.77**	**350.47**	**45.2**	**465.20**	**359.70**	**519.92**	**349.50**
California	539.00	358.23	50.5	514.28	397.70	544.95	353.97
Oregon	443.98	317.94	39.6	428.51	287.66	447.21	327.92
Washington	351.83	W	W	--	--	351.83	W
Alaska	221.74	W	W	221.74	236.01	--	W
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**549.33**	**345.11**	**59.2**	**568.19**	**355.57**	**539.52**	**341.62**

[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 final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas.

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, October 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**677**	**.7**	**5.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	215	.5	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	18	.7	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	241	.6	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	203	.9	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,020**	**2.1**	**10.7**	**109**	**.3**	**5.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	371	1.2	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	731	2.1	8.1	109	.3	5.0	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,918	2.3	12.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**7,132**	**2.0**	**8.8**	**8,569**	**.3**	**4.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	1,506	1.4	7.0	2,839	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Indiana	1,498	2.2	8.9	1,508	.2	4.6	--	--	--
Michigan	791	1.2	9.3	2,050	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Ohio	3,070	2.5	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	268	1.4	7.8	2,171	.3	4.9	--	--	--
West North Central	**278**	**2.2**	**8.7**	**9,971**	**.3**	**5.3**	**2,056**	**.7**	**10.0**
Iowa	68	1.7	8.7	2,088	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Kansas	39	5.7	18.1	1,645	.4	5.1	--	--	--
Minnesota	30	1.0	7.2	1,757	.5	6.8	--	--	--
Missouri	142	1.7	6.3	3,563	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	708	.3	4.5	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,056	.7	10.0
South Dakota	--	--	--	209	.3	4.8	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**11,906**	**1.2**	**10.3**	**1,543**	**.3**	**5.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	152	.9	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,479	1.7	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,425	.9	10.4	1,543	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Maryland	918	1.1	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,339	.9	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1,035	1.1	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,448	1.0	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	3,108	1.6	11.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,759**	**1.7**	**10.4**	**491**	**.3**	**7.3**	**348**	**.5**	**15.8**
Alabama	1,020	1.3	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,880	2.3	11.9	149	.5	6.5	--	--	--
Mississippi	606	.6	8.1	--	--	--	348	.5	15.8
Tennessee	2,253	1.5	9.8	343	.3	7.7	--	--	--
West South Central	**97**	**2.3**	**15.6**	**8,052**	**.3**	**5.2**	**3,484**	**1.4**	**18.4**
Arkansas	--	--	--	1,163	.4	4.6	--	--	--
Louisiana	1	.6	14.4	1,364	.4	5.4	165	.8	13.3
Oklahoma	96	2.4	15.6	1,730	.3	5.2	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	3,796	.3	5.2	3,318	1.4	18.6
Mountain	**3,128**	**.5**	**9.8**	**5,278**	**.5**	**9.4**	**24**	**.6**	**7.1**
Arizona	745	.5	9.5	754	.8	16.4	--	--	--
Colorado	485	.5	9.5	1,086	.3	5.3	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	966	.6	8.5	24	.6	7.1
Nevada	665	.5	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	477	.7	20.0	--	--	--
Utah	1,130	.6	10.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	103	.6	5.1	1,995	.4	6.9	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**121**	**.5**	**8.3**	**852**	**.8**	**11.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	121	.5	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	250	.3	4.5	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	603	1.0	15.0	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**61**	**.5**	**4.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	61	.5	4.5	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**33,117**	**1.5**	**9.9**	**34,926**	**.4**	**6.0**	**5,911**	**1.1**	**15.3**

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, October 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**220**	**.9**	**6.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	17	.6	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	203	.9	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**345**	**1.7**	**7.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	202	1.3	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	72	2.1	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	71	2.3	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**5,698**	**2.2**	**9.3**	**5,972**	**.3**	**4.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	337	2.5	8.4	401	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Indiana	1,498	2.2	8.9	1,385	.2	4.7	--	--	--
Michigan	753	1.2	9.3	2,050	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Ohio	2,899	2.6	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	211	1.1	7.7	2,136	.3	4.9	--	--	--
West North Central	**254**	**2.0**	**8.6**	**9,843**	**.3**	**5.3**	**2,056**	**.7**	**10.0**
Iowa	51	1.0	8.7	2,028	.3	5.2	--	--	--
Kansas	39	5.7	18.1	1,645	.4	5.1	--	--	--
Minnesota	30	1.0	7.2	1,689	.5	6.9	--	--	--
Missouri	135	1.6	6.2	3,563	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	708	.3	4.5	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,056	.7	10.0
South Dakota	--	--	--	209	.3	4.8	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**9,252**	**1.1**	**10.3**	**1,543**	**.3**	**5.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,306	1.8	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,400	.9	10.5	1,543	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,187	.9	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1,014	1.1	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,128	1.0	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	2,217	1.0	12.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,446**	**1.7**	**10.3**	**491**	**.3**	**7.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	1,010	1.3	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,654	2.2	11.7	149	.5	6.5	--	--	--
Mississippi	606	.6	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,176	1.5	9.9	343	.3	7.7	--	--	--
West South Central	**--**	**--**	**--**	**6,180**	**.3**	**5.1**	**504**	**1.4**	**20.5**
Arkansas	--	--	--	1,163	.4	4.6	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	729	.4	5.4	165	.8	13.3
Oklahoma	--	--	--	1,691	.3	5.2	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	2,598	.3	5.1	339	1.7	24.0
Mountain	**3,128**	**.5**	**9.8**	**4,864**	**.5**	**9.5**	**24**	**.6**	**7.1**
Arizona	745	.5	9.5	732	.8	16.4	--	--	--
Colorado	485	.5	9.5	1,086	.3	5.3	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	574	.7	8.9	24	.6	7.1
Nevada	665	.5	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	477	.7	20.0	--	--	--
Utah	1,130	.6	10.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	103	.6	5.1	1,995	.4	6.9	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**250**	**.3**	**4.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	250	.3	4.5	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**25,343**	**1.4**	**9.9**	**29,141**	**.4**	**5.9**	**2,584**	**.8**	**12.0**

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: 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, October 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**453**	**.6**	**5.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	215	.5	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	14	.7	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	224	.6	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,575**	**2.2**	**11.2**	**109**	**.3**	**5.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	169	1.2	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	613	2.2	8.2	109	.3	5.0	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,793	2.3	12.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**1,159**	**.8**	**6.8**	**2,519**	**.3**	**4.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	987	.7	6.2	2,396	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	124	.3	3.9	--	--	--
Michigan	23	1.2	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	150	1.4	10.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**2,520**	**1.7**	**10.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	152	.9	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	173	1.0	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	918	1.1	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	118	1.0	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	301	.9	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	857	3.0	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**236**	**3.3**	**13.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**348**	**.5**	**15.8**
Alabama	10	.7	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	226	3.4	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	348	.5	15.8
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**83**	**2.6**	**17.1**	**1,833**	**.3**	**5.5**	**2,786**	**1.4**	**17.8**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	635	.4	5.5	--	--	--
Oklahoma	83	2.6	17.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	1,199	.3	5.5	2,786	1.4	17.8
Mountain	**--**	**--**	**--**	**392**	**.6**	**7.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	392	.6	7.9	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**56**	**.6**	**8.8**	**603**	**1.0**	**15.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	56	.6	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	603	1.0	15.0	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**61**	**.5**	**4.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	61	.5	4.5	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**7,082**	**1.7**	**10.0**	**5,518**	**.4**	**6.4**	**3,134**	**1.3**	**17.6**

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 4.15. Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers by State, October 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	**16**	**1.3**	**9.0**	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	16	1.3	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**7**	**3.7**	**8.6**	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	7	3.7	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
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	**22**	**2.0**	**8.9**	--	--	--	--	--	--

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Data for 2003 are preliminary.•Values include a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.•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, October 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**5**	**.7**	**6.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	5	.7	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**100**	**1.5**	**7.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	45	1.7	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	54	1.4	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**259**	**2.9**	**8.5**	**78**	**.3**	**5.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	182	2.9	8.5	43	.4	4.5	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	21	3.7	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	56	2.5	8.1	35	.3	6.2	--	--	--
West North Central	**17**	**3.5**	**8.8**	**128**	**.3**	**5.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	17	3.5	8.8	60	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	68	.3	5.3	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**134**	**.9**	**8.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	26	.7	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	34	.7	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	20	.8	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	20	.9	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	34	1.3	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**77**	**.9**	**6.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	77	.9	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**14**	**.4**	**6.5**	**39**	**.2**	**6.5**	**193**	**1.7**	**20.9**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1	.6	14.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	13	.4	5.7	39	.2	6.5	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	193	1.7	20.9
Mountain	**--**	**--**	**--**	**22**	**.5**	**14.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	--	--	--	22	.5	14.6	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**65**	**.4**	**8.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	65	.4	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**670**	**1.8**	**8.0**	**267**	**.3**	**6.1**	**193**	**1.7**	**20.9**

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Data for 2003 are preliminary.•Values include a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.•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 Retail Price of Electricity

Table 5.1. Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Customers: Total by Sector, 1990 through November 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	117,742	89,366	76,600	8,315	292,023
February	97,309	82,526	76,413	8,028	264,275
March	95,919	85,055	78,122	8,010	267,105
April	86,103	85,549	78,918	8,009	258,578
May	87,494	90,819	82,242	8,501	269,055
June	107,853	98,638	82,432	9,306	298,230
July	133,389	108,091	85,724	10,064	337,268
August	133,951	107,439	86,739	10,183	338,312
September	114,951	100,138	84,107	10,266	309,462
October	94,237	95,188	83,783	9,456	282,665
November	88,926	85,363	79,057	8,464	261,810
December	109,085	88,076	78,032	8,546	283,738
Total	**1,266,959**	**1,116,248**	**972,168**	**107,146**	**3,462,521**
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
June	100,912	94,911	84,296	9,353	289,472
July	130,254	106,961	86,064	10,232	333,510
August	133,889	108,218	88,825	10,550	341,481
September	113,506	99,408	84,526	9,939	307,379
October	90,044	93,497	85,438	9,525	278,504
November	87,474	86,722	81,374	8,838	264,408
Total	**1,166,004**	**1,027,657**	**910,747**	**100,277**	**3,204,685**
Year to Date					
2001	**1,106,293**	**1,003,324**	**888,803**	**105,039**	**3,103,458**
2002	**1,157,874**	**1,028,172**	**894,136**	**98,601**	**3,178,783**
2003	**1,166,004**	**1,027,657**	**910,747**	**100,277**	**3,204,685**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in November					
2002	**1,254,228**	**1,114,002**	**969,557**	**107,318**	**3,445,105**
2003	**1,275,089**	**1,115,733**	**988,779**	**108,823**	**3,488,423**

[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 2002 and prior years are final.•Values for 2003 are preliminary 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;" 1990-2002: Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report."

Table 5.2. Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Customers: Total by Sector, 1990 through November 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	9,527	6,652	3,663	547	20,390
February	7,971	6,325	3,682	543	18,521
March	7,836	6,541	3,773	544	18,693
April	7,216	6,512	3,757	550	18,034
May	7,564	7,056	3,932	577	19,129
June	9,406	7,944	4,114	636	22,100
July	11,752	8,923	4,441	670	25,786
August	11,729	8,808	4,431	669	25,638
September	9,951	8,056	4,160	673	22,841
October	8,023	7,651	4,098	638	20,410
November	7,414	6,530	3,741	568	18,252
December	8,840	6,706	3,694	593	19,833
Total	**107,229**	**87,706**	**47,485**	**7,208**	**249,629**
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
June	9,291	8,091	4,270	668	22,320
July	11,921	9,203	4,546	714	26,384
August	12,305	9,227	4,684	732	26,948
September	10,106	8,157	4,245	697	23,206
October	8,017	7,641	4,237	653	20,548
November	7,649	6,878	3,878	590	18,995
Total	**101,941**	**83,837**	**45,209**	**6,994**	**237,982**
Year to Date					
2001	**95,628**	**79,763**	**44,970**	**7,388**	**227,750**
2002	**98,389**	**81,000**	**43,792**	**6,615**	**229,795**
2003	**101,941**	**83,837**	**45,209**	**6,994**	**237,982**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in November					
2002	**106,432**	**87,591**	**47,395**	**7,226**	**248,642**
2003	**110,781**	**90,544**	**48,903**	**7,588**	**257,815**

[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 2002 and prior years are final.•Values for 2003 are preliminary 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;" 1990-2002: Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report."

Table 5.3. Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Customers: Total by Sector, 1990 through November 2003
(Cents per kilowatthour)

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	8.09	7.44	4.78	6.58	6.98
February	8.19	7.66	4.82	6.76	7.01
March	8.17	7.69	4.83	6.79	7.00
April	8.38	7.61	4.76	6.86	6.97
May	8.64	7.77	4.78	6.79	7.11
June	8.72	8.05	4.99	6.83	7.41
July	8.81	8.26	5.18	6.66	7.65
August	8.76	8.20	5.11	6.57	7.58
September	8.66	8.05	4.95	6.56	7.38
October	8.51	8.04	4.89	6.75	7.22
November	8.34	7.65	4.73	6.71	6.97
December	8.10	7.61	4.73	6.94	6.99
Average	**8.46**	**7.86**	**4.88**	**6.73**	**7.21**
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
June	9.21	8.52	5.07	7.15	7.71
July	9.15	8.60	5.28	6.98	7.91
August	9.19	8.53	5.27	6.94	7.89
September	8.90	8.21	5.02	7.01	7.55
October	8.90	8.17	4.96	6.85	7.38
November	8.74	7.93	4.77	6.67	7.18
Average	**8.74**	**8.16**	**4.96**	**6.97**	**7.43**
Year to Date					
2001	**8.64**	**7.95**	**5.06**	**7.03**	**7.34**
2002	**8.50**	**7.88**	**4.90**	**6.71**	**7.23**
2003	**8.74**	**8.16**	**4.96**	**6.97**	**7.43**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in November					
2002	**8.49**	**7.86**	**4.89**	**6.73**	**7.22**
2003	**8.69**	**8.12**	**4.95**	**6.97**	**7.39**

[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 preliminary 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 and prior years are final.•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).•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;" 1990-2002: Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report."

Table 5.4.A. Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by Sector, by State, November 2003 and 2002
(Million kWh)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**3,497**	**3,498**	**4,018**	**3,938**	**1,855**	**1,715**	**136**	**184**	**9,505**	**9,335**
Connecticut	991	997	983	954	399	444	49	48	2,422	2,443
Maine	331	378	299	314	264	90	4	3	899	786
Massachusetts	1,456	1,425	1,982	1,944	766	750	59	92	4,263	4,211
New Hampshire	322	315	317	308	178	190	12	10	827	824
Rhode Island	226	217	280	255	116	114	9	28	631	614
Vermont	170	169	157	160	132	137	4	4	463	469
Middle Atlantic	**8,815**	**8,971**	**10,916**	**11,044**	**6,331**	**6,586**	**1,251**	**1,189**	**27,312**	**27,790**
New Jersey	1,848	1,859	2,886	2,818	817	862	51	53	5,603	5,592
New York	3,432	3,402	4,761	4,637	1,636	2,101	1,093	1,053	10,922	11,193
Pennsylvania	3,534	3,710	3,269	3,595	3,877	3,620	106	78	10,787	11,003
East North Central	**12,572**	**13,220**	**12,325**	**12,387**	**17,041**	**16,787**	**1,346**	**1,477**	**43,284**	**43,870**
Illinois	2,942	3,133	3,462	3,489	3,016	2,852	678	968	10,098	10,442
Indiana	2,090	2,320	1,500	1,581	3,851	3,957	201	53	7,642	7,911
Michigan	2,497	2,481	2,863	2,876	3,089	3,019	76	84	8,524	8,460
Ohio	3,365	3,573	3,056	2,981	4,974	5,014	330	307	11,725	11,875
Wisconsin	1,678	1,713	1,445	1,460	2,111	1,950	61	64	5,296	5,187
West North Central	**6,720**	**6,783**	**6,481**	**6,417**	**6,479**	**6,141**	**506**	**575**	**20,185**	**19,916**
Iowa	978	978	682	723	1,415	1,306	134	209	3,208	3,216
Kansas	806	810	1,045	986	834	847	33	31	2,717	2,673
Minnesota	1,625	1,608	1,566	1,533	1,793	1,727	56	63	5,040	4,931
Missouri	2,031	2,097	2,074	2,076	1,312	1,277	92	100	5,509	5,551
Nebraska[2]	652	661	575	568	708	623	112	104	2,047	1,956
North Dakota	328	326	292	287	268	228	41	37	929	879
South Dakota	300	302	247	245	149	133	NM	NM	734	717
South Atlantic	**20,936**	**22,432**	**18,843**	**18,906**	**14,535**	**13,954**	**1,943**	**1,739**	**56,257**	**57,031**
Delaware	261	278	283	304	297	274	5	7	846	863
District of Columbia	132	126	668	626	23	25	34	30	857	808
Florida	8,038	8,344	6,493	6,462	1,591	1,538	527	512	16,650	16,855
Georgia	2,860	3,139	2,993	2,960	2,772	2,768	151	141	8,777	9,008
Maryland	1,711	1,863	1,166	1,351	2,210	1,676	81	62	5,169	4,953
North Carolina	2,910	3,255	2,961	2,943	2,673	2,554	189	173	8,733	8,925
South Carolina	1,510	1,693	1,347	1,354	2,566	2,639	72	75	5,495	5,762
Virginia	2,772	2,949	2,378	2,332	1,540	1,580	876	733	7,566	7,594
West Virginia	742	779	554	526	862	902	7	7	2,165	2,215
East South Central	**6,689**	**7,034**	**5,660**	**5,407**	**10,460**	**10,336**	**471**	**484**	**23,280**	**23,262**
Alabama	1,725	1,761	1,543	1,440	2,781	2,779	68	63	6,116	6,043
Kentucky	1,565	1,715	1,127	1,124	3,653	3,765	261	263	6,607	6,866
Mississippi	1,080	1,110	972	886	1,283	1,264	57	65	3,392	3,324
Tennessee	2,320	2,449	2,018	1,958	2,744	2,535	84	94	7,165	7,036
West South Central	**11,728**	**11,446**	**9,971**	**9,723**	**12,552**	**12,905**	**1,528**	**1,409**	**35,779**	**35,483**
Arkansas	951	969	808	688	1,380	1,440	44	54	3,182	3,151
Louisiana	1,786	1,761	1,597	1,406	2,233	2,378	170	221	5,787	5,765
Oklahoma	1,216	1,243	1,023	932	1,195	1,050	331	303	3,764	3,527
Texas	7,775	7,473	6,543	6,700	7,745	8,038	983	831	23,046	23,041
Mountain	**5,757**	**5,352**	**6,254**	**5,961**	**5,521**	**5,113**	**NM**	**511**	**18,410**	**16,937**
Arizona	1,727	1,521	1,768	1,726	876	843	NM	169	4,676	4,259
Colorado	1,295	1,230	1,605	1,492	953	894	132	93	3,984	3,709
Idaho[3]	659	624	452	455	563	492	25	25	1,698	1,597
Montana	335	336	320	288	365	384	22	21	1,043	1,030
Nevada	546	525	600	552	912	857	44	39	2,103	1,974
New Mexico	441	386	589	528	492	451	246	100	1,768	1,465
Utah	546	542	651	671	740	567	92	57	2,029	1,837
Wyoming	209	188	269	249	620	629	10	9	1,108	1,075
Pacific Contiguous	**10,326**	**9,784**	**11,775**	**11,120**	**6,190**	**5,161**	**747**	**891**	**29,039**	**26,955**
California	6,063	5,689	8,413	7,939	3,863	2,873	434	NM	18,773	17,088
Oregon	1,511	1,451	1,245	1,186	852	952	38	40	3,647	3,629
Washington	2,753	2,644	2,117	1,992	1,475	1,370	275	262	6,619	6,269
Pacific Noncontiguous	**434**	**407**	**479**	**458**	**410**	**393**	**33**	**25**	**1,356**	**1,284**
Alaska	182	169	204	197	90	84	28	20	504	469
Hawaii	252	238	275	261	321	310	5	5	853	814
U.S. Total	**87,474**	**88,926**	**86,722**	**85,363**	**81,374**	**79,057**	**8,838**	**8,464**	**264,408**	**261,810**

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

[2] Nebraska - Due to reclassification of some customers from the "Commercial" and "Other" sectors to the "Industrial" sector, the Salesvolume is higher in the Industrial sector compared to October 2002.

[3] Idaho - Due to reclassification of some customers from commercial to the industrial sector, the sales is higher in the Industrial sector, compared to the industrial sector sales during October 2002, and the entire increase is reflected in the lower commercial sales values for October 2003.

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

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are preliminary 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 are final.•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 Customers by Sector, by State, Year-to-Date through November 2003 and 2002

(Million kWh)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**42,061**	**40,006**	**47,328**	**45,055**	**21,425**	**19,104**	**1,428**	**1,942**	**112,242**	**106,107**
Connecticut	11,877	11,192	11,848	11,485	4,820	4,968	524	495	29,069	28,141
Maine	3,802	4,042	3,549	3,600	3,087	1,064	52	37	10,490	8,743
Massachusetts	17,869	16,756	23,206	21,647	8,859	8,350	596	1,008	50,530	47,762
New Hampshire	3,839	3,594	3,815	3,640	2,088	2,093	129	100	9,872	9,428
Rhode Island	2,730	2,572	3,139	2,899	1,169	1,181	85	242	7,123	6,894
Vermont	1,943	1,843	1,770	1,780	1,402	1,452	42	41	5,157	5,117
Middle Atlantic	**112,613**	**110,867**	**128,732**	**129,313**	**75,212**	**74,222**	**14,494**	**13,268**	**331,050**	**327,669**
New Jersey	24,992	24,566	33,310	32,685	10,408	10,125	493	517	69,202	67,894
New York	42,856	42,253	56,393	55,373	21,628	22,344	12,738	11,449	133,616	131,418
Pennsylvania	44,765	44,044	39,029	41,252	43,176	41,753	1,262	1,300	128,232	128,350
East North Central	**161,654**	**166,318**	**148,620**	**151,010**	**189,273**	**187,905**	**15,250**	**16,623**	**514,796**	**521,857**
Illinois	39,034	41,014	40,413	41,352	35,693	33,069	8,754	10,904	123,894	126,339
Indiana	27,666	28,616	19,317	19,989	43,386	43,592	1,101	533	91,469	92,731
Michigan	30,764	31,295	33,921	34,813	32,549	31,472	778	869	98,012	98,449
Ohio	44,674	45,838	37,427	37,341	53,208	56,246	3,917	3,632	139,225	143,057
Wisconsin	19,515	19,554	17,543	17,515	24,437	23,523	700	685	62,195	61,277
West North Central	**85,668**	**85,796**	**75,648**	**75,789**	**72,518**	**69,311**	**5,839**	**7,171**	**239,673**	**238,067**
Iowa	11,870	11,819	7,979	8,093	15,698	15,235	1,613	2,417	37,159	37,564
Kansas	11,648	11,784	12,681	12,324	9,419	9,377	383	351	34,131	33,836
Minnesota	18,875	18,638	17,713	17,814	20,752	19,751	623	676	57,963	56,878
Missouri	28,510	28,692	24,565	24,857	14,351	14,104	1,123	1,075	68,549	68,728
Nebraska[2]	8,056	8,186	6,755	6,806	7,861	6,964	1,221	1,663	23,894	23,618
North Dakota	3,309	3,284	3,100	3,085	2,819	2,411	468	478	9,696	9,258
South Dakota	3,400	3,394	2,855	2,808	1,619	1,471	407	504	8,281	8,177
South Atlantic	**290,963**	**288,138**	**222,584**	**227,865**	**163,864**	**153,655**	**21,456**	**20,763**	**698,867**	**690,422**
Delaware	3,788	3,659	3,492	3,672	3,535	3,200	84	83	10,899	10,614
District of Columbia	1,609	1,722	7,920	7,815	260	259	355	380	10,144	10,177
Florida	103,181	99,982	72,754	71,529	17,796	17,403	5,583	5,323	199,314	194,237
Georgia	43,616	44,391	35,865	35,903	31,866	32,000	1,623	1,559	112,969	113,853
Maryland[3]	23,898	23,154	14,697	22,043	24,760	14,459	773	774	64,129	60,431
North Carolina	44,782	45,242	36,517	36,184	29,347	28,982	2,070	2,006	112,716	112,414
South Carolina	24,159	24,384	16,861	16,760	28,870	29,392	860	877	70,749	71,413
Virginia	36,597	36,264	27,955	27,580	17,722	17,988	10,038	9,690	92,313	91,522
West Virginia	9,333	9,339	6,523	6,410	9,708	9,964	70	70	25,634	25,784
East South Central	**100,396**	**101,921**	**67,793**	**67,073**	**113,294**	**113,248**	**5,517**	**5,559**	**286,999**	**287,801**
Alabama	27,028	27,374	18,338	18,186	30,571	30,086	737	699	76,674	76,345
Kentucky	22,214	22,843	13,527	13,551	38,901	39,954	3,097	3,094	77,738	79,443
Mississippi	16,390	16,497	11,674	10,897	13,804	13,762	726	757	42,594	41,913
Tennessee	34,763	35,206	24,253	24,439	30,019	29,437	958	1,008	89,993	90,090
West South Central	**173,727**	**173,020**	**121,707**	**120,338**	**141,611**	**149,345**	**16,879**	**15,188**	**453,925**	**457,890**
Arkansas	14,441	14,325	9,675	8,599	15,066	15,533	611	689	39,793	39,147
Louisiana	26,321	26,218	18,854	17,271	24,832	27,210	2,349	2,562	72,356	73,261
Oklahoma	18,690	18,385	12,430	12,137	12,042	11,848	3,879	3,260	47,040	45,629
Texas	114,275	114,094	80,749	82,343	89,672	94,755	10,040	8,677	294,736	299,869
Mountain	**73,671**	**70,680**	**71,746**	**71,432**	**59,734**	**58,405**	**10,043**	**7,583**	**215,194**	**208,100**
Arizona	26,131	24,584	21,390	20,705	9,970	10,100	3,792	2,611	61,283	57,999
Colorado	14,397	14,034	17,199	16,930	9,555	9,825	1,544	1,305	42,696	42,093
Idaho[4]	6,335	6,314	5,192	6,520	7,600	5,857	327	303	19,454	18,994
Montana	3,653	3,603	3,694	3,358	3,374	4,136	259	306	10,980	11,403
Nevada	9,531	9,011	7,256	6,946	10,476	10,452	548	553	27,811	26,963
New Mexico	5,052	4,782	6,493	6,469	4,718	4,860	2,434	1,555	18,697	17,666
Utah	6,528	6,341	7,589	7,741	6,966	6,346	1,020	794	22,102	21,222
Wyoming	2,043	2,010	2,933	2,765	7,076	6,830	118	153	12,169	11,758
Pacific Contiguous	**120,744**	**116,731**	**136,445**	**135,353**	**69,392**	**64,492**	**9,100**	**10,271**	**335,681**	**326,847**
California	76,413	72,178	99,777	99,627	44,200	37,629	5,472	6,890	225,862	216,324
Oregon	15,799	15,717	13,826	13,599	10,135	11,250	466	461	40,226	41,028
Washington	28,532	28,835	22,842	22,130	15,056	15,631	3,162	2,950	69,593	69,546
Pacific Noncontiguous	**4,508**	**4,394**	**7,055**	**4,945**	**4,424**	**4,465**	**271**	**235**	**16,257**	**14,040**
Alaska	1,815	1,743	4,092	2,037	982	1,007	213	185	7,102	4,971
Hawaii	2,693	2,651	2,962	2,908	3,442	3,458	58	51	9,155	9,069
U.S. Total	**1,166,004**	**1,157,874**	**1,027,657**	**1,028,172**	**910,747**	**894,136**	**100,277**	**98,601**	**3,204,685**	**3,178,783**

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

[2] Nebraska - Due to reclassification of some customers from the "Commercial" and "Other" sectors to the "Industrial" sector, the Salesvolume is higher in the Industrial sector compared to October 2002.

[3] In Maryland a major electric company reclassified its customers from commercial to Industrial in July 2002. This reclassification distorts the Industrial and Commercial sector data comparison.

[4] Idaho - Due to reclassification of some customers from commercial to the industrial sector, the sales is higher in the Industrial sector, compared to the industrial sector sales during October 2002, and the entire increase is reflected in the lower commercial sales values for October 2003.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are preliminary 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 are final.•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 Customers by Sector, by State, November 2003 and 2002

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**419**	**393**	**398**	**369**	**142**	**154**	**19**	**18**	**978**	**934**
Connecticut	113	109	94	89	33	34	5	5	246	237
Maine	43	44	29	34	9	10	1	1	82	90
Massachusetts	174	158	196	176	63	72	9	8	442	414
New Hampshire	39	37	33	30	17	17	2	1	90	85
Rhode Island	28	23	29	24	10	9	2	2	68	58
Vermont	22	22	18	18	10	11	1	1	51	51
Middle Atlantic	**1,025**	**991**	**1,123**	**1,061**	**386**	**379**	**98**	**110**	**2,633**	**2,542**
New Jersey	197	185	254	238	72	64	9	7	533	495
New York	488	455	590	543	91	101	77	92	1,247	1,192
Pennsylvania	340	351	279	279	222	213	12	10	853	854
East North Central	**1,026**	**1,029**	**887**	**878**	**742**	**736**	**74**	**82**	**2,730**	**2,725**
Illinois	239	245	247	253	132	136	31	46	650	679
Indiana	157	158	95	89	150	153	12	5	415	404
Michigan	209	200	208	211	131	135	8	8	556	553
Ohio	276	285	236	232	231	229	18	18	761	763
Wisconsin	145	141	101	94	97	86	5	5	348	325
West North Central	**478**	**470**	**357**	**364**	**262**	**242**	**31**	**32**	**1,128**	**1,109**
Iowa	80	77	44	44	55	49	8	10	187	180
Kansas	61	59	64	59	37	36	3	3	165	157
Minnesota	117	115	84	88	74	67	4	4	279	274
Missouri	136	135	103	111	54	51	6	6	299	303
Nebraska	42	42	31	31	25	24	7	7	105	104
North Dakota	20	20	16	16	10	NM	1	1	48	46
South Dakota	22	22	16	15	7	6	1	1	46	44
South Atlantic	**1,740**	**1,768**	**1,280**	**1,206**	**616**	**578**	**132**	**117**	**3,767**	**3,668**
Delaware	23	24	20	21	13	13	1	1	56	58
District of Columbia	9	9	43	39	1	1	1	2	54	51
Florida	724	684	481	427	89	80	41	38	1,334	1,229
Georgia	216	233	194	191	106	108	12	12	528	544
Maryland	128	137	85	85	78	65	11	6	302	294
North Carolina	251	272	195	191	121	114	13	12	580	589
South Carolina	128	134	94	87	101	97	5	5	328	323
Virginia	214	224	138	135	64	65	47	41	463	464
West Virginia	47	50	31	29	43	35	1	1	122	115
East South Central	**473**	**468**	**377**	**342**	**381**	**369**	**33**	**31**	**1,265**	**1,211**
Alabama	130	128	103	93	103	99	5	5	342	325
Kentucky	96	98	64	60	110	110	13	12	282	280
Mississippi	83	82	69	61	55	55	6	5	214	203
Tennessee	164	161	142	129	112	105	9	8	427	403
West South Central	**984**	**846**	**723**	**625**	**625**	**571**	**105**	**86**	**2,437**	**2,129**
Arkansas	69	69	44	38	53	53	3	4	169	164
Louisiana	135	126	112	96	118	111	12	16	377	349
Oklahoma	83	82	59	49	46	37	16	13	204	182
Texas	697	570	508	441	407	370	73	54	1,686	1,435
Mountain	**436**	**399**	**432**	**393**	**249**	**236**	**48**	**32**	**1,165**	**1,061**
Arizona	127	112	122	116	44	42	13	9	306	279
Colorado	105	91	115	87	49	40	10	7	279	225
Idaho	39	41	23	27	20	19	1	1	84	88
Montana	26	24	22	19	16	14	2	2	65	59
Nevada	51	50	54	52	51	57	3	3	158	161
New Mexico	37	33	43	39	23	20	15	7	119	99
Utah	36	36	37	38	23	22	4	3	100	99
Wyoming	15	13	15	14	23	23	1	1	54	51
Pacific Contiguous	**1,004**	**996**	**1,237**	**1,231**	**431**	**430**	**47**	**56**	**2,719**	**2,713**
California[2]	728	728	1,026	1,024	327	314	30	39	2,111	2,105
Oregon	106	103	79	80	42	50	3	4	231	237
Washington	170	164	132	126	62	66	14	13	377	368
Pacific Noncontiguous	**63**	**59**	**63**	**59**	**44**	**43**	**4**	**3**	**174**	**164**
Alaska	22	20	21	19	7	6	3	2	53	48
Hawaii	41	39	41	39	38	37	1	1	121	116
U.S. Total	**7,649**	**7,414**	**6,878**	**6,530**	**3,878**	**3,741**	**590**	**568**	**18,995**	**18,252**

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

[2] A major California Utility received an one-time credit from DWR, reflected in lower revenues for October. 2003.

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

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are preliminary 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 are final.•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 Customers by Sector, by State, Year-to-Date through November 2003 and 2002

(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	**4,916**	**4,478**	**4,766**	**4,474**	**1,686**	**1,619**	**207**	**204**	**11,575**	**10,775**
Connecticut	1,349	1,232	1,153	1,076	393	381	53	52	2,949	2,741
Maine	490	485	326	375	107	119	13	12	935	992
Massachusetts	2,053	1,838	2,395	2,202	774	727	97	98	5,320	4,865
New Hampshire	461	424	391	367	198	183	16	14	1,065	988
Rhode Island	314	262	303	256	102	95	20	20	739	633
Vermont	249	236	198	198	111	114	8	8	567	555
Middle Atlantic	**13,119**	**12,622**	**13,805**	**13,158**	**4,440**	**4,484**	**1,298**	**1,259**	**32,662**	**31,523**
New Jersey	2,682	2,563	3,030	2,913	813	795	91	72	6,615	6,344
New York	6,125	5,753	7,430	6,925	1,126	1,158	1,060	1,042	15,741	14,877
Pennsylvania	4,312	4,306	3,345	3,320	2,502	2,531	148	145	10,306	10,302
East North Central	**13,275**	**13,494**	**11,023**	**10,910**	**8,637**	**8,605**	**919**	**1,014**	**33,854**	**34,022**
Illinois	3,307	3,478	3,257	3,111	1,762	1,660	480	607	8,806	8,856
Indiana	1,953	1,989	1,176	1,199	1,713	1,726	81	53	4,924	4,967
Michigan	2,615	2,593	2,484	2,572	1,536	1,548	89	92	6,723	6,806
Ohio	3,719	3,838	2,890	2,880	2,478	2,630	210	207	9,298	9,555
Wisconsin	1,681	1,596	1,215	1,146	1,148	1,039	59	55	4,102	3,837
West North Central	**6,423**	**6,379**	**4,634**	**4,590**	**3,169**	**2,939**	**380**	**412**	**14,606**	**14,320**
Iowa	1,017	993	535	535	661	626	104	120	2,316	2,273
Kansas	913	908	823	778	441	425	38	32	2,216	2,144
Minnesota	1,452	1,403	1,085	1,053	916	828	49	50	3,502	3,335
Missouri	2,009	2,055	1,436	1,482	630	626	71	67	4,147	4,231
Nebraska	554	556	387	384	327	271	83	107	1,351	1,318
North Dakota	219	211	183	181	118	96	19	18	539	507
South Dakota	258	252	186	176	75	67	16	18	535	513
South Atlantic	**23,712**	**22,920**	**15,069**	**14,684**	**7,070**	**6,560**	**1,448**	**1,335**	**47,300**	**45,499**
Delaware	327	321	257	259	150	164	10	9	744	753
District of Columbia	134	136	585	583	13	13	11	25	744	757
Florida	8,857	8,169	5,148	4,750	973	911	431	396	15,408	14,226
Georgia	3,417	3,431	2,369	2,328	1,288	1,268	138	130	7,212	7,158
Maryland[2]	1,874	1,808	1,159	1,345	945	580	108	79	4,086	3,812
North Carolina	3,723	3,725	2,410	2,361	1,381	1,365	143	134	7,657	7,585
South Carolina	1,917	1,891	1,143	1,088	1,158	1,135	59	56	4,277	4,171
Virginia	2,878	2,853	1,644	1,624	752	744	540	498	5,815	5,719
West Virginia	585	584	354	347	409	379	7	7	1,356	1,318
East South Central	**6,795**	**6,721**	**4,409**	**4,248**	**4,367**	**4,229**	**368**	**351**	**15,940**	**15,549**
Alabama	1,975	1,961	1,247	1,206	1,220	1,155	52	52	4,493	4,374
Kentucky	1,293	1,297	741	720	1,247	1,244	150	143	3,431	3,404
Mississippi	1,259	1,205	836	744	613	608	72	66	2,780	2,623
Tennessee	2,269	2,258	1,585	1,577	1,288	1,223	94	90	5,235	5,148
West South Central	**15,137**	**13,347**	**9,220**	**8,047**	**7,383**	**6,710**	**1,238**	**957**	**32,979**	**29,061**
Arkansas	1,070	1,045	557	491	634	628	45	45	2,306	2,209
Louisiana	2,103	1,862	1,399	1,143	1,388	1,196	189	179	5,079	4,380
Oklahoma	1,423	1,245	847	700	565	451	222	166	3,057	2,562
Texas	10,540	9,194	6,417	5,713	4,796	4,435	782	567	22,536	19,909
Mountain	**5,913**	**5,590**	**4,932**	**4,760**	**3,015**	**2,850**	**534**	**419**	**14,394**	**13,619**
Arizona	2,197	2,047	1,567	1,515	537	529	157	118	4,459	4,209
Colorado	1,150	1,037	1,113	963	489	445	108	86	2,861	2,531
Idaho	402	417	287	372	306	255	18	16	1,013	1,059
Montana	279	261	239	219	152	153	21	22	691	655
Nevada	857	849	642	630	776	764	35	36	2,311	2,279
New Mexico	438	407	487	466	229	218	142	96	1,296	1,187
Utah	445	432	427	437	261	244	44	37	1,177	1,149
Wyoming	145	141	171	158	265	242	7	9	587	550
Pacific Contiguous	**11,975**	**12,207**	**14,975**	**15,514**	**4,955**	**5,337**	**563**	**628**	**32,468**	**33,686**
California	9,082	9,271	12,703	13,268	3,825	4,099	371	440	25,980	27,078
Oregon	1,115	1,120	875	897	476	531	40	43	2,506	2,591
Washington	1,778	1,817	1,397	1,351	654	707	153	145	3,982	4,020
Pacific Noncontiguous	**676**	**623**	**1,004**	**615**	**487**	**456**	**38**	**35**	**2,206**	**1,729**
Alaska	230	211	557	207	74	77	30	26	891	522
Hawaii	446	412	447	408	413	378	8	8	1,315	1,207
U.S. Total	**101,941**	**98,389**	**83,837**	**81,000**	**45,209**	**43,792**	**6,994**	**6,615**	**237,982**	**229,795**

[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 preliminary 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 are final.•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 Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by Sector, by State, November 2003 and 2002

(Cents per kilowatthour)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**11.98**	**11.24**	**9.92**	**9.38**	**7.66**	**8.95**	**13.88**	**9.56**	**10.29**	**10.00**
Connecticut	11.44	10.95	9.60	9.33	8.36	7.61	9.68	10.28	10.15	9.70
Maine	12.88	11.70	9.70	10.74	3.40	11.57	25.27	33.15	9.09	11.39
Massachusetts	11.97	11.09	9.87	9.04	8.20	9.58	15.69	8.72	10.37	9.82
New Hampshire	12.10	11.75	10.36	9.64	9.58	8.84	13.05	12.56	10.91	10.30
Rhode Island	12.24	10.63	10.30	9.26	8.22	8.23	17.73	5.52	10.72	9.39
Vermont	12.97	12.80	11.38	11.10	7.87	8.03	19.95	19.42	11.03	10.88
Middle Atlantic	**11.63**	**11.05**	**10.29**	**9.61**	**6.10**	**5.76**	**7.83**	**9.24**	**9.64**	**9.15**
New Jersey	10.68	9.96	8.81	8.46	8.83	7.49	17.41	13.92	9.51	8.86
New York	14.23	13.37	12.39	11.72	5.59	4.83	7.04	8.73	11.41	10.65
Pennsylvania	9.61	9.47	8.55	7.77	5.73	5.89	11.35	13.45	7.91	7.76
East North Central	**8.16**	**7.78**	**7.20**	**7.09**	**4.35**	**4.39**	**5.53**	**5.55**	**6.31**	**6.21**
Illinois	8.13	7.83	7.15	7.24	4.38	4.75	4.61	4.74	6.44	6.50
Indiana	7.51	6.79	6.34	5.64	3.91	3.87	6.09	8.87	5.43	5.11
Michigan	8.36	8.04	7.28	7.34	4.23	4.46	10.42	9.41	6.52	6.54
Ohio	8.21	7.97	7.72	7.77	4.65	4.57	5.44	5.87	6.49	6.43
Wisconsin	8.64	8.26	6.96	6.41	4.61	4.39	8.31	7.55	6.57	6.27
West North Central	**7.11**	**6.93**	**5.51**	**5.68**	**4.05**	**3.94**	**6.16**	**5.63**	**5.59**	**5.57**
Iowa	8.16	7.92	6.40	6.15	3.87	3.73	6.23	4.57	5.81	5.60
Kansas	7.51	7.32	6.14	6.02	4.49	4.24	10.02	8.43	6.09	5.88
Minnesota	7.23	7.13	5.34	5.73	4.14	3.88	7.23	6.80	5.54	5.55
Missouri	6.69	6.45	4.99	5.35	4.08	4.00	6.28	5.97	5.42	5.46
Nebraska	6.40	6.31	5.35	5.46	3.57	3.85	6.06	6.81	5.11	5.31
North Dakota	6.15	6.05	5.39	5.51	3.87	3.94	3.60	3.76	5.14	5.23
South Dakota	7.36	7.19	6.28	6.09	4.49	4.61	3.70	4.11	6.23	6.18
South Atlantic	**8.31**	**7.88**	**6.79**	**6.38**	**4.24**	**4.15**	**6.77**	**6.71**	**6.70**	**6.43**
Delaware	8.69	8.49	7.21	6.90	4.22	4.61	15.23	10.60	6.66	6.72
District of Columbia	7.16	6.95	6.37	6.23	4.45	4.66	3.07	6.60	6.31	6.31
Florida	9.00	8.20	7.40	6.61	5.60	5.20	7.71	7.35	8.01	7.29
Georgia	7.56	7.43	6.48	6.46	3.81	3.89	8.16	8.21	6.02	6.04
Maryland[2]	7.48	7.37	7.29	6.28	3.53	3.88	13.34	10.36	5.84	5.93
North Carolina	8.62	8.35	6.60	6.50	4.52	4.48	7.03	6.72	6.64	6.60
South Carolina	8.47	7.91	6.96	6.40	3.95	3.68	7.45	6.53	5.97	5.60
Virginia	7.71	7.58	5.80	5.77	4.18	4.12	5.32	5.58	6.11	6.11
West Virginia	6.34	6.43	5.54	5.53	5.02	3.90	9.38	9.27	5.62	5.19
East South Central	**7.08**	**6.66**	**6.67**	**6.33**	**3.65**	**3.57**	**6.91**	**6.39**	**5.43**	**5.21**
Alabama	7.56	7.26	6.70	6.44	3.72	3.57	6.96	7.49	5.59	5.37
Kentucky	6.10	5.69	5.65	5.36	3.02	2.92	4.89	4.69	4.27	4.08
Mississippi	7.72	7.37	7.08	6.86	4.31	4.36	10.64	8.51	6.29	6.11
Tennessee	7.08	6.58	7.02	6.58	4.09	4.14	10.59	8.98	5.96	5.73
West South Central	**8.39**	**7.39**	**7.25**	**6.43**	**4.98**	**4.43**	**6.85**	**6.12**	**6.81**	**6.00**
Arkansas	7.28	7.12	5.44	5.52	3.86	3.68	6.75	6.51	5.32	5.19
Louisiana	7.55	7.13	7.01	6.86	5.30	4.67	7.29	7.32	6.52	6.06
Oklahoma	6.81	6.58	5.76	5.31	3.88	3.57	4.88	4.23	5.43	5.15
Texas	8.97	7.63	7.77	6.58	5.26	4.61	7.43	6.45	7.31	6.23
Mountain	**7.58**	**7.46**	**6.91**	**6.60**	**4.51**	**4.62**	**5.43**	**6.24**	**6.33**	**6.26**
Arizona	7.38	7.38	6.91	6.73	5.00	4.99	NM	5.20	6.54	6.56
Colorado	8.14	7.36	7.14	5.85	5.19	4.49	7.31	7.23	7.01	6.06
Idaho	5.96	6.56	5.20	5.95	3.49	3.84	5.64	5.47	4.93	5.53
Montana	7.64	7.27	6.74	6.62	4.26	3.71	8.55	8.19	6.20	5.77
Nevada	9.34	9.52	8.96	9.41	5.54	6.61	6.50	7.08	7.52	8.18
New Mexico	8.44	8.45	7.38	7.42	4.75	4.42	6.10	6.93	6.73	6.73
Utah	6.59	6.60	5.72	5.69	3.13	3.80	4.09	5.26	4.94	5.36
Wyoming	6.96	6.91	5.76	5.78	3.77	3.65	5.06	7.14	4.86	4.74
Pacific Contiguous	**9.72**	**10.18**	**10.51**	**11.07**	**6.96**	**8.34**	**6.29**	**6.30**	**9.36**	**10.07**
California[3]	12.01	12.80	12.19	12.90	8.46	10.95	6.87	6.59	11.24	12.32
Oregon	7.01	7.09	6.37	6.77	4.98	5.26	8.92	9.82	6.34	6.53
Washington	6.18	6.19	6.23	6.30	4.17	4.82	5.00	5.09	5.70	5.88
Pacific Noncontiguous	**14.55**	**14.57**	**13.05**	**12.83**	**10.81**	**10.88**	**11.83**	**13.27**	**12.82**	**12.79**
Alaska	12.13	11.88	10.48	9.86	7.33	7.28	11.35	12.26	10.57	10.23
Hawaii	16.31	16.49	14.95	15.08	11.78	11.87	14.47	17.81	14.16	14.29
U.S. Total	**8.74**	**8.34**	**7.93**	**7.65**	**4.77**	**4.73**	**6.67**	**6.71**	**7.18**	**6.97**

[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 reported higher revenues for the "other" sector in October 2003 reflecting a higher cents/Kwh value.

[3] A major California Utility received an one-time credit from DWR, reflected in lower revenues for October 2003 leading to lower cents/kWh for the month.

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

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

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

Table 5.6.B. Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by Sector, by State, Year-to-Date through November 2003 and 2002

(Cents per kilowatthour)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**11.69**	**11.19**	**10.07**	**9.93**	**7.87**	**8.48**	**14.48**	**10.50**	**10.31**	**10.16**
Connecticut	11.36	11.01	9.73	9.36	8.16	7.68	10.07	10.44	10.14	9.74
Maine	12.88	12.01	9.17	10.43	3.47	11.18	24.04	32.84	8.91	11.34
Massachusetts	11.49	10.97	10.32	10.17	8.74	8.71	16.26	9.70	10.53	10.19
New Hampshire	12.00	11.79	10.24	10.09	9.46	8.74	12.52	13.81	10.79	10.48
Rhode Island	11.52	10.19	9.64	8.83	8.70	8.04	24.04	8.08	10.38	9.18
Vermont	12.81	12.78	11.21	11.10	7.95	7.85	19.06	19.21	10.99	10.85
Middle Atlantic	**11.65**	**11.38**	**10.72**	**10.18**	**5.90**	**6.04**	**8.96**	**9.49**	**9.87**	**9.62**
New Jersey	10.73	10.43	9.10	8.91	7.81	7.86	18.35	13.98	9.56	9.34
New York	14.29	13.62	13.18	12.51	5.20	5.18	8.32	9.10	11.78	11.32
Pennsylvania	9.63	9.78	8.57	8.05	5.79	6.06	11.69	11.15	8.04	8.03
East North Central	**8.21**	**8.11**	**7.42**	**7.22**	**4.56**	**4.58**	**6.03**	**6.10**	**6.58**	**6.52**
Illinois	8.47	8.48	8.06	7.52	4.94	5.02	5.48	5.56	7.11	7.01
Indiana	7.06	6.95	6.09	6.00	3.95	3.96	7.38	9.86	5.38	5.36
Michigan	8.50	8.29	7.32	7.39	4.72	4.92	11.46	10.58	6.86	6.91
Ohio	8.32	8.37	7.72	7.71	4.66	4.68	5.37	5.71	6.68	6.68
Wisconsin	8.61	8.16	6.93	6.54	4.70	4.42	8.40	8.10	6.60	6.26
West North Central	**7.50**	**7.44**	**6.13**	**6.06**	**4.37**	**4.24**	**6.51**	**5.74**	**6.09**	**6.02**
Iowa	8.57	8.40	6.70	6.61	4.21	4.11	6.45	4.95	6.23	6.05
Kansas	7.84	7.71	6.49	6.32	4.68	4.53	9.94	9.23	6.49	6.34
Minnesota	7.69	7.53	6.12	5.91	4.42	4.19	7.83	7.43	6.04	5.86
Missouri	7.05	7.16	5.84	5.96	4.39	4.44	6.36	6.23	6.05	6.16
Nebraska	6.88	6.80	5.73	5.64	4.16	3.89	6.80	6.42	5.65	5.58
North Dakota	6.62	6.43	5.91	5.87	4.19	4.00	4.06	3.69	5.56	5.47
South Dakota	7.60	7.44	6.50	6.26	4.65	4.54	3.81	3.61	6.46	6.28
South Atlantic	**8.15**	**7.95**	**6.77**	**6.44**	**4.31**	**4.27**	**6.75**	**6.43**	**6.77**	**6.59**
Delaware	8.64	8.77	7.36	7.04	4.23	5.14	12.27	10.67	6.83	7.09
District of Columbia	8.34	7.91	7.39	7.46	5.13	5.01	3.22	6.58	7.34	7.44
Florida	8.58	8.17	7.08	6.64	5.47	5.23	7.72	7.44	7.73	7.32
Georgia	7.83	7.73	6.61	6.49	4.04	3.96	8.51	8.37	6.38	6.29
Maryland	7.84	7.81	7.88	6.10	3.82	4.01	13.96	10.21	6.37	6.31
North Carolina	8.31	8.23	6.60	6.53	4.71	4.71	6.89	6.69	6.79	6.75
South Carolina	7.93	7.76	6.78	6.49	4.01	3.86	6.83	6.42	6.05	5.84
Virginia	7.86	7.87	5.88	5.89	4.24	4.14	5.38	5.14	6.30	6.25
West Virginia	6.26	6.26	5.43	5.42	4.22	3.81	10.66	10.12	5.29	5.11
East South Central	**6.77**	**6.59**	**6.50**	**6.33**	**3.85**	**3.73**	**6.68**	**6.31**	**5.55**	**5.40**
Alabama	7.31	7.16	6.80	6.63	3.99	3.84	7.03	7.49	5.86	5.73
Kentucky	5.82	5.68	5.48	5.31	3.20	3.11	4.85	4.62	4.41	4.29
Mississippi	7.68	7.30	7.16	6.83	4.44	4.42	9.98	8.72	6.53	6.26
Tennessee	6.53	6.41	6.53	6.45	4.29	4.16	9.82	8.90	5.82	5.71
West South Central	**8.71**	**7.71**	**7.58**	**6.69**	**5.21**	**4.49**	**7.34**	**6.30**	**7.27**	**6.35**
Arkansas	7.41	7.30	5.75	5.71	4.21	4.04	7.36	6.56	5.80	5.64
Louisiana	7.99	7.10	7.42	6.62	5.59	4.40	8.04	6.98	7.02	5.98
Oklahoma	7.62	6.77	6.81	5.77	4.69	3.80	5.73	5.10	6.50	5.61
Texas	9.22	8.06	7.95	6.94	5.35	4.68	7.79	6.53	7.65	6.64
Mountain	**8.03**	**7.91**	**6.87**	**6.66**	**5.05**	**4.88**	**5.31**	**5.53**	**6.69**	**6.54**
Arizona	8.41	8.33	7.33	7.32	5.39	5.24	4.14	4.51	7.28	7.26
Colorado	7.99	7.39	6.47	5.69	5.12	4.53	7.02	6.59	6.70	6.01
Idaho	6.35	6.60	5.53	5.70	4.02	4.36	5.46	5.14	5.21	5.58
Montana	7.63	7.24	6.47	6.53	4.51	3.69	8.29	7.09	6.30	5.74
Nevada	9.00	9.42	8.85	9.07	7.41	7.31	6.48	6.49	8.31	8.45
New Mexico	8.67	8.51	7.49	7.21	4.85	4.48	5.83	6.17	6.93	6.72
Utah	6.81	6.81	5.62	5.64	3.75	3.84	4.32	4.68	5.32	5.42
Wyoming	7.09	7.00	5.82	5.71	3.74	3.55	6.14	5.91	4.83	4.68
Pacific Contiguous	**9.92**	**10.46**	**10.97**	**11.46**	**7.14**	**8.28**	**6.19**	**6.12**	**9.67**	**10.31**
California	11.89	12.84	12.73	13.32	8.65	10.89	6.77	6.39	11.50	12.52
Oregon	7.06	7.13	6.33	6.59	4.70	4.72	8.48	9.39	6.23	6.32
Washington	6.23	6.30	6.12	6.10	4.34	4.53	4.84	4.90	5.72	5.78
Pacific Noncontiguous	**15.00**	**14.18**	**14.24**	**12.44**	**11.01**	**10.21**	**14.12**	**14.84**	**13.57**	**12.31**
Alaska	12.69	12.10	13.61	10.18	7.51	7.68	14.11	14.32	12.55	10.50
Hawaii	16.56	15.54	15.10	14.02	12.01	10.94	14.16	16.75	14.36	13.31
U.S. Total	**8.74**	**8.50**	**8.16**	**7.88**	**4.96**	**4.90**	**6.97**	**6.71**	**7.43**	**7.23**

[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 preliminary 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 are final.•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, November 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**1**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Connecticut	0	4	4	0	0	6	2	--	1
Maine	0	11	5	0	--	3	2	0	3
Massachusetts	2	4	2	--	0	3	3	--	1
New Hampshire	0	5	220	--	0	3	6	--	1
Rhode Island	--	210	*	--	--	127	0	--	1
Vermont	--	103	0	--	0	8	5	--	2
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**2**	**19**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	19	3	74	0	4	6	--	1
New York	2	1	3	72	0	1	4	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	7	8	18	0	1	3	--	*
East North Central	*	**22**	**19**	**5**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**1**
Illinois	1	237	131	41	0	43	10	--	2
Indiana	*	3	5	1	--	0	10	--	*
Michigan	1	12	9	0	0	5	4	--	1
Ohio	*	6	56	45	0	0	35	--	*
Wisconsin	1	19	20	--	0	11	12	0	1
West North Central	*	**3**	**31**	**90**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Iowa	2	26	47	--	0	3	3	--	2
Kansas	0	3	30	--	0	93	0	--	1
Minnesota	1	3	50	--	0	10	2	0	2
Missouri	1	15	79	0	0	10	9	--	1
Nebraska	1	25	213	0	0	*	38	--	2
North Dakota	1	36	1,208	94	--	0	31	--	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**6**	**1**	**0**	**0**	*	**13**	**--**	*
Delaware	10	35	0	0	--	--	--	--	7
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	*	1	0	0	0	17	--	1
Georgia	*	6	20	--	0	1	41	--	1
Maryland	0	78	17	0	0	0	3	--	2
North Carolina	*	6	11	0	0	*	37	--	1
South Carolina	*	1	21	0	0	1	5	--	*
Virginia	1	342	6	0	0	1	41	--	3
West Virginia	*	2	27	0	--	6	0	--	*
East South Central	*	*	**8**	**37**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**--**	**1**
Alabama	*	9	10	38	0	0	38	--	2
Kentucky	*	0	81	--	--	0	3	--	*
Mississippi	1	1	13	0	0	0	14	--	4
Tennessee	1	3	103	0	0	0	6	--	1
West South Central	*	*	**2**	**5**	**0**	**3**	**12**	**0**	**1**
Arkansas	0	1	10	--	0	4	1	0	*
Louisiana	0	*	4	2	0	0	33	0	2
Oklahoma	0	4	2	120	--	0	106	--	1
Texas	1	1	2	9	0	26	6	--	1
Mountain	*	**8**	**4**	**164**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**--**	**1**
Arizona	0	7	2	--	0	0	31	--	*
Colorado	1	41	13	0	--	3	20	--	3
Idaho	361	0	100	--	--	4	9	--	7
Montana	2	5	0	0	--	1	0	--	2
Nevada	0	0	0	0	--	2	7	--	*
New Mexico	*	3	23	--	--	56	6	--	2
Utah	*	38	106	--	--	21	13	--	2
Wyoming	1	47	95	278	--	7	9	--	1
Pacific Contiguous	**2**	**14**	**3**	*	**0**	*	**5**	**--**	**1**
California	9	15	4	*	0	1	5	--	2
Oregon	2	166	*	--	--	*	10	--	1
Washington	2	37	2	0	0	*	3	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**29**	**1**	**45**	**159**	**--**	**10**	**8**	**--**	**11**
Alaska	103	11	45	--	--	9	325	--	28
Hawaii	7	*	0	159	--	88	8	--	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 A1.B. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Total (All Sectors) by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through November 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	1	0	0	1	2	0	*
Connecticut	0	4	2	0	0	4	1	--	1
Maine	0	5	3	0	--	2	3	0	2
Massachusetts	1	2	1	--	0	1	1	--	*
New Hampshire	0	5	104	--	0	2	9	--	1
Rhode Island	--	151	1	--	--	75	0	--	2
Vermont	--	98	0	--	0	5	8	--	1
Middle Atlantic	*	1	1	28	0	*	1	--	*
New Jersey	0	7	2	129	0	2	2	--	1
New York	1	1	1	120	0	*	2	--	*
Pennsylvania	*	3	2	26	0	1	1	--	*
East North Central	*	4	3	10	0	2	3	0	*
Illinois	*	9	13	69	0	17	4	--	*
Indiana	*	5	3	4	--	0	2	--	*
Michigan	*	7	2	0	0	2	3	--	*
Ohio	*	7	9	77	0	0	27	--	*
Wisconsin	*	18	6	--	0	4	10	0	*
West North Central	*	5	5	152	0	*	3	0	*
Iowa	1	65	24	--	0	1	2	--	1
Kansas	0	5	9	--	0	33	0	--	*
Minnesota	*	6	12	--	0	4	5	0	1
Missouri	*	21	4	0	0	3	3	--	*
Nebraska	*	72	26	0	0	*	12	--	*
North Dakota	*	79	568	158	--	0	16	--	*
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	1	*	6	0	*	2	--	*
Delaware	5	5	5	19	--	--	--	--	3
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	*	*	*	0	0	0	2	--	*
Georgia	*	9	4	--	0	*	5	--	*
Maryland	0	9	2	0	0	0	3	--	1
North Carolina	*	6	4	0	0	*	4	--	*
South Carolina	*	5	1	0	0	*	2	--	*
Virginia	*	7	2	0	0	*	5	--	1
West Virginia	*	3	15	0	--	2	1	--	*
East South Central	*	1	2	17	0	0	3	--	*
Alabama	*	12	3	18	0	0	4	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	23	--	--	0	7	--	*
Mississippi	*	2	2	0	0	0	7	--	1
Tennessee	*	8	27	0	0	0	9	--	*
West South Central	*	1	*	3	0	1	1	0	*
Arkansas	0	1	2	--	0	1	1	0	*
Louisiana	*	*	1	2	0	0	3	0	1
Oklahoma	0	10	1	42	--	0	12	--	*
Texas	*	3	*	4	0	4	1	--	*
Mountain	*	11	1	80	0	*	3	--	*
Arizona	0	30	1	--	0	0	14	--	*
Colorado	*	137	4	0	--	1	9	--	1
Idaho	114	0	41	--	--	1	10	--	2
Montana	1	2	0	0	--	*	0	--	1
Nevada	0	0	*	0	--	1	2	--	*
New Mexico	*	32	8	--	--	15	9	--	1
Utah	*	44	14	--	--	7	5	--	1
Wyoming	*	42	15	469	--	1	6	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	1	8	1	*	0	*	1	--	*
California	4	8	1	*	0	*	1	--	1
Oregon	1	16	*	--	--	*	10	--	*
Washington	1	87	1	0	0	*	5	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	9	3	10	56	--	4	5	--	3
Alaska	35	28	10	--	--	4	119	--	7
Hawaii	3	2	0	56	--	35	5	--	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 A2.A. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Electric Utilities by Census Division and State, November 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**	**19**	**24**	**--**	**0**	**13**	**0**	**--**	**4**
Connecticut	--	321	--	--	--	160	--	--	152
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	377	--	--	377
Massachusetts	--	219	24	--	--	607	--	--	45
New Hampshire	0	*	0	--	0	0	--	--	*
Rhode Island	--	126	--	--	--	--	--	--	126
Vermont	--	103	0	--	--	29	0	--	20
Middle Atlantic	**0**	*	**7**	**--**	**0**	*	**--**	**--**	**1**
New Jersey	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York	0	*	7	--	0	*	--	--	1
Pennsylvania	0	9	2,735	--	0	2	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**29**	**74**	**--**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**--**	**1**
Illinois	5	988	892	--	--	73	0	--	14
Indiana	*	1	3	--	--	0	--	--	*
Michigan	*	5	105	--	0	4	0	--	1
Ohio	*	1	110	--	0	0	0	--	*
Wisconsin	*	3	30	--	0	12	0	--	*
West North Central	*	**1**	**41**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**--**	**1**
Iowa	1	13	42	--	0	1	34	--	1
Kansas	0	3	15	--	0	--	0	--	*
Minnesota	1	1	80	--	0	5	0	--	2
Missouri	0	12	130	0	0	10	0	--	1
Nebraska	0	11	219	0	0	*	0	--	2
North Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**7**	*	**--**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Delaware	--	97	0	--	--	--	--	--	78
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	*	*	--	0	0	0	--	0
Georgia	*	5	54	--	0	1	--	--	*
Maryland	--	3,580	3,443	--	--	--	--	--	3,449
North Carolina	0	1	56	--	0	1	--	--	*
South Carolina	0	*	0	--	0	1	0	--	*
Virginia	2	741	*	--	0	1	0	--	2
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
East South Central	*	*	**4**	**--**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	0	7	--	0	0	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi	1	*	1	--	0	--	--	--	1
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
West South Central	*	**2**	*	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	1	0	--	0	4	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	*	*	0	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	8	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas	1	16	*	--	0	30	0	--	1
Mountain	*	**6**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
Colorado	0	4	3	0	--	1	0	--	*
Idaho	--	0	0	--	--	2	--	--	2
Montana	0	48	0	--	--	1	--	--	1
Nevada	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico	*	0	12	--	--	56	--	--	1
Utah	0	38	45	--	--	21	0	--	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	--	--	7	0	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
California	--	0	2	--	0	1	*	--	*
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington	0	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**1**	**56**	**--**	**--**	**9**	**169**	**--**	**15**
Alaska	0	7	56	--	--	9	325	--	32
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 November 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**4**	**10**	**--**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**--**	**2**
Connecticut	--	786	--	--	--	64	--	--	83
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	151	--	--	151
Massachusetts	--	32	10	--	--	244	--	--	17
New Hampshire	0	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	*
Rhode Island	--	307	--	--	--	--	--	--	307
Vermont	--	98	0	--	--	14	0	--	9
Middle Atlantic	**0**	*	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	**--**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York	0	*	1	--	0	*	--	--	*
Pennsylvania	0	26	543	--	0	1	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**6**	**12**	**--**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**--**	*
Illinois	1	199	141	--	--	33	0	--	3
Indiana	*	3	1	--	--	0	--	--	*
Michigan	*	5	11	--	0	2	0	--	*
Ohio	*	2	5	--	0	0	0	--	*
Wisconsin	*	11	3	--	0	4	0	--	*
West North Central	*	**4**	**5**	**0**	**0**	*	**1**	**--**	*
Iowa	*	63	11	--	0	1	7	--	*
Kansas	0	5	9	--	0	--	0	--	*
Minnesota	*	4	17	--	0	2	0	--	*
Missouri	0	19	5	0	0	3	0	--	*
Nebraska	0	55	26	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	--	16	0	--	--	--	--	--	14
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	*	*	--	0	0	0	--	*
Georgia	*	14	13	--	0	*	--	--	*
Maryland	--	667	684	--	--	--	--	--	653
North Carolina	0	2	11	--	0	*	--	--	*
South Carolina	0	1	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Virginia	*	9	*	--	0	*	0	--	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
East South Central	*	*	**2**	**--**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	0	4	--	0	0	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi	*	1	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
West South Central	*	**1**	*	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	1	0	--	0	1	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	*	*	0	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	5	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas	*	3	*	--	0	4	0	--	*
Mountain	*	**24**	**2**	**0**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	0	2	--	0	0	*	--	*
Colorado	0	14	2	0	--	*	0	--	*
Idaho	--	0	0	--	--	1	--	--	1
Montana	0	404	0	--	--	*	--	--	*
Nevada	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico	*	0	8	--	--	15	--	--	1
Utah	0	102	12	--	--	6	0	--	*
Wyoming	0	0	0	--	--	1	0	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
California	--	0	1	--	0	*	*	--	*
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington	0	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**3**	**12**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**60**	**--**	**3**
Alaska	0	27	12	--	--	4	119	--	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 A3.A. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Independent Power Producers by Census Division and State, November 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**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**--**	**1**
Connecticut	0	1	2	0	0	4	2	--	1
Maine	0	68	6	0	--	3	5	--	4
Massachusetts	0	*	1	--	0	3	3	--	*
New Hampshire	--	0	--	--	0	3	5	--	1
Rhode Island	--	0	0	--	--	127	0	--	*
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	4	0	--	1
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	11	2	0	0	53	6	--	1
New York	2	1	1	--	0	2	5	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	3	3	0	0	2	3	--	*
East North Central	*	**8**	**4**	**69**	**0**	**36**	**7**	**--**	*
Illinois	*	0	7	--	0	54	11	--	*
Indiana	1	32,456	10	311	--	--	46	--	1
Michigan	0	0	3	0	--	51	6	--	3
Ohio	4	140	65	70	--	--	54	--	6
Wisconsin	0	16,221	33	--	--	133	42	--	26
West North Central	**22**	**520**	**23**	**--**	**--**	**58**	**1**	**--**	**7**
Iowa	281	996	--	--	--	121	3	--	27
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	93	0	--	6
Minnesota	0	0	31	--	--	92	2	--	6
Missouri	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska	--	--	1,984	--	--	--	171	--	250
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	*	*	**3**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**--**	*
Delaware	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	0	1	0	--	--	5	--	1
Georgia	--	0	13	--	--	151	193	--	13
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	--	*
North Carolina	5	96	3	0	--	73	14	--	3
South Carolina	--	0	0	--	--	37	--	--	29
Virginia	0	7	13	0	--	36	17	--	3
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	17	0	--	*
East South Central	**0**	*	**3**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**12**	**--**	**1**
Alabama	0	1,165	40	--	--	--	0	--	14
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	3	--	--	0	--	--	1
Tennessee	--	0	0	--	--	--	75	--	42
West South Central	**0**	*	**2**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**--**	**1**
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	2,654	0	--	*
Louisiana	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
Oklahoma	0	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Texas	0	*	2	0	0	35	2	--	1
Mountain	**3**	**5**	**6**	**0**	**--**	**5**	**5**	**--**	**3**
Arizona	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colorado	79	959	20	--	--	259	38	--	19
Idaho	--	--	150	--	--	69	72	--	64
Montana	3	0	0	0	--	1	--	--	2
Nevada	--	0	0	0	--	396	7	--	1
New Mexico	--	0	19	--	--	--	6	--	9
Utah	0	2,051	0	--	--	418	260	--	8
Wyoming	0	--	0	--	--	--	8	--	4
Pacific Contiguous	**2**	**16**	**3**	**0**	**--**	**36**	**1**	**--**	**2**
California	9	16	4	0	--	34	1	--	3
Oregon	--	--	*	--	--	68	13	--	2
Washington	2	20	2	0	--	106	7	--	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**28**	**1**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**97**	**4**	**--**	**12**
Alaska	202	1,021	--	--	--	--	--	--	201
Hawaii	7	*	0	--	--	97	4	--	3

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

* = 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 November 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**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
Connecticut	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	--	*
Maine	0	3	4	0	--	2	5	--	2
Massachusetts	0	*	*	--	0	1	1	--	*
New Hampshire	--	35	--	--	0	3	2	--	*
Rhode Island	--	0	1	--	--	75	0	--	1
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	3	0	--	*
Middle Atlantic	*	**1**	**1**	**77**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	4	1	0	0	31	2	--	*
New York	1	1	1	--	0	1	1	--	*
Pennsylvania	*	1	1	110	0	1	1	--	*
East North Central	*	**1**	**2**	**113**	**0**	**13**	**3**	**--**	*
Illinois	*	0	3	--	0	19	5	--	*
Indiana	6	20	5	524	--	--	16	--	5
Michigan	0	0	2	0	--	18	4	--	2
Ohio	1	92	11	118	--	--	20	--	3
Wisconsin	0	25	13	--	--	48	12	--	9
West North Central	**27**	**163**	**7**	**--**	**--**	**21**	**1**	**--**	**4**
Iowa	89	640	--	--	--	43	2	--	11
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	33	0	--	3
Minnesota	0	0	16	--	--	33	1	--	5
Missouri	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska	--	--	943	--	--	--	58	--	123
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	*	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
Delaware	4	2	5	--	--	--	--	--	3
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	*	2	0	--	--	1	--	1
Georgia	--	49	3	--	--	89	77	--	3
Maryland	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	--	*
North Carolina	2	7	1	0	--	43	7	--	1
South Carolina	--	0	0	--	--	22	--	--	3
Virginia	0	6	4	0	--	21	3	--	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	7	1	--	*
East South Central	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**4**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	148	1	--	--	--	0	--	1
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	1	--	--	0	--	--	1
Tennessee	--	763	53	--	--	--	27	--	52
West South Central	*	**2**	*	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	950	0	--	*
Louisiana	0	1	1	--	--	0	0	--	1
Oklahoma	0	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1
Texas	*	5	*	2	0	14	1	--	*
Mountain	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**--**	**3**	**4**	**--**	**1**
Arizona	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Colorado	25	121	7	--	--	70	16	--	7
Idaho	--	--	72	--	--	14	142	--	17
Montana	1	0	0	0	--	1	--	--	1
Nevada	--	0	1	0	--	107	2	--	1
New Mexico	--	0	5	--	--	--	9	--	5
Utah	0	6	0	--	--	113	105	--	4
Wyoming	0	--	0	--	--	--	6	--	2
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**9**	**1**	**1**	**--**	**11**	**1**	**--**	**1**
California	5	10	1	296	--	10	*	--	1
Oregon	--	--	*	--	--	20	13	--	1
Washington	1	86	1	0	--	29	8	--	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**9**	**2**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**52**	**2**	**--**	**4**
Alaska	64	656	--	--	--	--	--	--	64
Hawaii	2	1	0	--	--	52	2	--	1

[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.•Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•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, November 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	--	39	72	--	--	0	10	--	32
Connecticut	--	750	327	--	--	--	--	--	308
Maine	--	0	22,954	--	--	--	11	--	11
Massachusetts	--	17	73	--	--	0	0	--	43
New Hampshire	--	352	--	--	--	--	--	--	352
Rhode Island	--	281	1,151	--	--	--	--	--	275
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	559	197	58	--	--	7,104	3	--	34
New Jersey	--	1,050	149	--	--	--	254	--	145
New York	607	214	56	--	--	7,104	5	--	39
Pennsylvania	1,429	437	138	--	--	--	0	--	61
East North Central	78	437	108	--	--	176	27	--	52
Illinois	543	969	136	--	--	269	162	--	140
Indiana	139	1,040	386	--	--	--	71	--	110
Michigan	0	2,345	398	--	--	--	18	--	14
Ohio	1,326	1,478	532	--	--	--	977	--	562
Wisconsin	483	616	234	--	--	233	92	--	192
West North Central	181	394	164	--	--	--	65	--	109
Iowa	322	535	433	--	--	--	131	--	252
Kansas	--	0	3,726	--	--	--	--	--	3,726
Minnesota	--	690	181	--	--	--	101	--	147
Missouri	0	1,575	87	--	--	--	0	--	10
Nebraska	--	1,005	754	--	--	--	170	--	320
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	138	46	244	--	--	153	32	--	56
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	651	--	--	--	138	--	368
Georgia	--	405	0	--	--	--	--	--	405
Maryland	--	2,222	--	--	--	--	84	--	85
North Carolina	138	437	2,332	--	--	175	--	--	151
South Carolina	--	513	3,231	--	--	312	120	--	163
Virginia	0	6	0	--	--	--	35	--	26
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	432	553	472	--	--	--	148	--	291
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	--	553	1,167	--	--	--	--	--	1,132
Tennessee	432	--	329	--	--	--	148	--	279
West South Central	--	308	123	--	--	--	46	--	112
Arkansas	--	--	2,938	--	--	--	368	--	932
Louisiana	--	--	1,089	--	--	--	--	--	1,089
Oklahoma	--	588	1,078	--	--	--	--	--	1,053
Texas	--	361	116	--	--	--	0	--	106
Mountain	--	878	324	--	--	--	50	--	278
Arizona	--	878	1,331	--	--	--	453	--	1,010
Colorado	--	--	398	--	--	--	0	--	326
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	713	--	--	--	--	--	713
Utah	--	--	1,173	--	--	--	--	--	1,173
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	1,197	1,040	87	8,909	--	158	27	--	67
California	--	762	88	8,909	--	--	27	--	69
Oregon	--	4,998	844	--	--	--	--	--	836
Washington	1,197	0	372	--	--	158	--	--	201
Pacific Noncontiguous	262	601	--	--	--	--	--	--	257
Alaska	262	601	--	--	--	--	--	--	257
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 November 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	--	50	38	--	--	0	3	--	22
Connecticut	--	482	156	--	--	--	--	--	154
Maine	--	0	10,915	--	--	--	4	--	4
Massachusetts	--	27	39	--	--	0	0	--	25
New Hampshire	--	237	--	--	--	--	--	--	237
Rhode Island	--	200	547	--	--	--	--	--	191
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	176	135	38	--	--	4,193	1	--	21
New Jersey	--	675	71	--	--	--	85	--	70
New York	191	145	60	--	--	4,193	2	--	31
Pennsylvania	450	423	66	--	--	--	0	--	30
East North Central	24	280	51	--	--	63	4	--	17
Illinois	171	623	65	--	--	96	54	--	58
Indiana	43	660	255	--	--	--	25	--	37
Michigan	0	1,507	129	--	--	--	2	--	5
Ohio	418	950	253	--	--	--	1,926	--	215
Wisconsin	158	396	111	--	--	84	33	--	74
West North Central	49	252	69	--	--	--	22	--	37
Iowa	101	214	206	--	--	--	44	--	81
Kansas	--	0	838	--	--	--	--	--	838
Minnesota	--	487	86	--	--	--	34	--	75
Missouri	0	939	11	--	--	--	0	--	13
Nebraska	--	646	359	--	--	--	57	--	203
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	44	29	69	--	--	90	13	--	16
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	146	--	--	--	55	--	92
Georgia	--	961	0	--	--	--	--	--	961
Maryland	--	1,429	--	--	--	--	99	--	104
North Carolina	44	566	524	--	--	103	--	--	48
South Carolina	--	1,290	727	--	--	184	52	--	69
Virginia	0	6	0	--	--	--	13	--	8
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	136	1,313	139	--	--	--	50	--	91
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	--	1,313	263	--	--	--	--	--	260
Tennessee	136	--	156	--	--	--	50	--	95
West South Central	--	731	16	--	--	--	20	--	15
Arkansas	--	--	661	--	--	--	148	--	254
Louisiana	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	9
Oklahoma	--	1,396	243	--	--	--	--	--	240
Texas	--	858	33	--	--	--	0	--	31
Mountain	--	2,084	73	--	--	--	25	--	64
Arizona	--	2,084	299	--	--	--	182	--	243
Colorado	--	--	90	--	--	--	19	--	75
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	160
Utah	--	--	264	--	--	--	--	--	264
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	377	1,545	23	3,105	--	43	11	--	18
California	--	1,808	23	3,105	--	--	11	--	19
Oregon	--	3,213	401	--	--	--	--	--	402
Washington	377	6,627	133	--	--	43	--	--	52
Pacific Noncontiguous	83	297	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Alaska	83	297	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
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.•Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.

Table A5.A. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers by Census Division and State, November 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	**48**	**15**	**19**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**6**
Connecticut	--	298	132	--	--	--	--	--	122
Maine	0	11	6	--	--	3	1	0	2
Massachusetts	487	45	161	--	--	81	220	--	83
New Hampshire	--	404	220	--	--	23	44	--	44
Rhode Island	--	1,262	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,262
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	61	109	--	57
Middle Atlantic	**27**	**28**	**20**	**19**	**--**	**29**	**6**	**--**	**12**
New Jersey	--	115	31	78	--	--	120	--	28
New York	32	31	40	72	--	29	16	--	20
Pennsylvania	36	41	21	18	--	--	5	--	17
East North Central	**28**	**31**	**26**	**5**	**--**	**24**	**4**	**0**	**11**
Illinois	33	279	41	41	--	--	44	--	24
Indiana	440	96	53	0	--	--	0	--	8
Michigan	88	100	101	--	--	91	3	--	38
Ohio	196	1,543	304	55	--	--	50	--	112
Wisconsin	44	31	37	--	--	24	10	0	21
West North Central	**37**	**458**	**126**	**94**	**--**	**35**	**14**	**0**	**28**
Iowa	52	2,498	177	--	--	--	1,414	--	50
Kansas	--	0	962	--	--	--	--	--	962
Minnesota	41	1,090	79	--	--	35	14	0	25
Missouri	241	3,684	669	--	--	--	147	--	223
Nebraska	473	--	1,092	--	--	--	--	--	453
North Dakota	348	514	1,208	94	--	--	558	--	191
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**13**	**7**	**45**	**0**	**--**	**1**	**20**	**--**	**12**
Delaware	347	41	0	0	--	--	--	--	48
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	25	56	0	--	--	31	--	25
Georgia	29	7	154	--	--	42	41	--	29
Maryland	0	959	279	--	--	--	0	--	19
North Carolina	25	10	889	--	--	*	46	--	21
South Carolina	38	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	10
Virginia	31	13	61	--	--	193	79	--	40
West Virginia	14	21	113	0	--	3	--	--	8
East South Central	**25**	**21**	**53**	**37**	**--**	**0**	**14**	**--**	**12**
Alabama	55	18	47	38	--	--	40	--	30
Kentucky	--	--	137	--	--	--	3	--	38
Mississippi	0	173	138	0	--	--	14	--	16
Tennessee	28	40	127	0	--	0	5	--	15
West South Central	**1**	**1**	**5**	**5**	**--**	**--**	**17**	**0**	**4**
Arkansas	0	0	95	--	--	--	0	0	9
Louisiana	0	0	9	2	--	--	33	0	8
Oklahoma	0	0	32	120	--	--	106	--	27
Texas	2	2	6	10	--	--	18	--	5
Mountain	**69**	**202**	**194**	**278**	**--**	**--**	**8**	**--**	**50**
Arizona	0	283	10,638	--	--	--	--	--	5
Colorado	--	168	664	--	--	--	--	--	598
Idaho	361	0	66	--	--	--	8	--	42
Montana	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	208	390	--	--	--	--	--	386
Utah	139	--	385	--	--	--	--	--	233
Wyoming	202	1,242	210	278	--	--	49	--	132
Pacific Contiguous	**34**	**30**	**17**	**0**	**--**	**904**	**48**	**--**	**13**
California	27	33	17	0	--	--	86	--	15
Oregon	866	0	0	--	--	--	6	--	16
Washington	0	49	0	--	--	904	5	--	6
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**70**	**33**	**159**	**--**	**189**	**26**	**--**	**24**
Alaska	--	204	33	--	--	--	--	--	33
Hawaii	0	46	--	159	--	189	26	--	29

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] 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 November 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	**14**	**20**	**8**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**4**
Connecticut	--	212	63	--	--	--	--	--	63
Maine	0	14	2	--	--	2	3	0	2
Massachusetts	154	65	60	--	--	48	74	--	42
New Hampshire	--	260	105	--	--	18	131	--	52
Rhode Island	--	899	--	--	--	--	--	--	899
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	36	216	--	97
Middle Atlantic	**8**	**27**	**9**	**28**	**--**	**24**	**4**	**--**	**6**
New Jersey	--	60	17	131	--	--	41	--	17
New York	11	24	17	120	--	24	20	--	10
Pennsylvania	11	43	7	26	--	--	2	--	7
East North Central	**9**	**23**	**14**	**9**	**--**	**9**	**7**	**0**	**5**
Illinois	8	82	23	69	--	--	15	--	10
Indiana	139	15	26	4	--	--	0	--	4
Michigan	30	215	47	--	--	33	6	--	14
Ohio	62	334	143	95	--	--	98	--	44
Wisconsin	15	26	18	--	--	9	20	0	9
West North Central	**8**	**278**	**37**	**158**	**--**	**13**	**23**	**0**	**7**
Iowa	17	1,614	80	--	--	--	2,788	--	17
Kansas	--	0	55	--	--	--	--	--	55
Minnesota	6	437	48	--	--	13	23	0	6
Missouri	76	2,368	318	--	--	--	49	--	71
Nebraska	137	--	519	--	--	--	--	--	132
North Dakota	108	366	575	158	--	--	201	--	87
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**5**	**9**	**14**	**11**	**--**	*	**2**	**--**	**2**
Delaware	109	43	0	19	--	--	--	--	26
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	16	28	19	0	--	--	4	--	5
Georgia	8	11	41	--	--	25	5	--	5
Maryland	0	684	132	--	--	--	0	--	12
North Carolina	6	22	204	--	--	*	5	--	3
South Carolina	13	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	3
Virginia	11	59	22	--	--	114	9	--	7
West Virginia	14	124	62	0	--	1	--	--	7
East South Central	**8**	**27**	**15**	**17**	**--**	**0**	**3**	**--**	**4**
Alabama	18	30	14	18	--	--	4	--	4
Kentucky	--	--	65	--	--	--	8	--	23
Mississippi	0	111	39	0	--	--	7	--	10
Tennessee	9	43	62	0	--	0	10	--	6
West South Central	**1**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Arkansas	0	0	28	--	--	--	1	0	3
Louisiana	11	3	3	2	--	--	3	0	2
Oklahoma	0	0	9	42	--	--	12	--	5
Texas	1	5	2	5	--	--	2	--	1
Mountain	**23**	**304**	**37**	**469**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**--**	**14**
Arizona	0	422	368	--	--	--	--	--	2
Colorado	--	400	149	--	--	--	--	--	143
Idaho	114	0	32	--	--	--	4	--	14
Montana	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	739	86	--	--	--	--	--	85
Utah	44	--	87	--	--	--	--	--	57
Wyoming	64	850	33	469	--	--	17	--	33
Pacific Contiguous	**11**	**14**	**4**	**0**	**--**	**244**	**6**	**--**	**3**
California	9	13	4	0	--	--	9	--	3
Oregon	273	573	4	--	--	--	10	--	7
Washington	0	108	0	--	--	244	10	--	11
Pacific Noncontiguous	**61**	**85**	**18**	**56**	**--**	**49**	**20**	**--**	**19**
Alaska	--	132	18	--	--	--	--	--	21
Hawaii	61	109	--	56	--	49	20	--	40

[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.•Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•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 Customers by Sector, Census Division, and State, November 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**3**	*
Connecticut	*	*	0	3	*
Maine	*	*	0	2	*
Massachusetts	*	1	2	2	1
New Hampshire	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	0	*	*
Vermont	1	1	1	5	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**0**	*	*
New Jersey	*	*	1	1	*
New York	*	*	1	*	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	0	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Illinois	*	*	1	*	1
Indiana	*	*	1	1	1
Michigan	*	1	1	5	*
Ohio	*	*	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1	2	3	4	*
West North Central	**1**	**1**	**4**	**13**	**1**
Iowa	1	4	6	18	1
Kansas	1	3	4	9	1
Minnesota	1	2	4	10	1
Missouri	*	*	4	5	1
Nebraska	1	4	7	26	5
North Dakota	1	3	29	30	8
South Dakota	2	4	11	59	7
South Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Delaware	*	*	1	1	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	5	2	1
Georgia	2	1	2	7	1
Maryland	1	1	0	2	1
North Carolina	1	1	2	3	1
South Carolina	2	1	1	3	1
Virginia	1	1	1	1	*
West Virginia	*	*	0	1	*
East South Central	*	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Alabama	1	1	4	10	1
Kentucky	1	*	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	4	2	7	1
Tennessee	*	*	2	2	1
West South Central	**1**	**5**	**2**	**5**	**1**
Arkansas	1	4	4	6	1
Louisiana	1	4	0	2	1
Oklahoma	1	3	2	1	1
Texas	1	5	1	6	1
Mountain	**4**	**3**	**6**	**55**	**4**
Arizona	4	3	8	77	6
Colorado	10	5	19	41	10
Idaho	2	3	1	36	1
Montana	1	3	3	33	4
Nevada	*	11	0	11	1
New Mexico	12	10	25	48	16
Utah	7	6	3	30	6
Wyoming	1	3	2	42	3
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**4**	**4**	**23**	**1**
California	*	5	3	39	1
Oregon	3	5	5	20	2
Washington	3	7	11	10	3
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	**0**	**26**	*
Alaska	*	1	2	31	1
Hawaii	0	*	0	10	*

[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.•Estimates for 2003 are preliminary.•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 Customers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date through November 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**0**	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	0	1	*
Maine	*	*	0	1	*
Massachusetts	*	*	1	1	*
New Hampshire	*	*	0	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	0	*	*
Vermont	*	*	1	2	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**1**	**7**	*
New Jersey	*	*	0	*	*
New York	*	*	3	6	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	0	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**0**	*	*
Illinois	*	*	0	*	*
Indiana	*	*	0	1	*
Michigan	*	*	0	1	*
Ohio	*	*	0	*	*
Wisconsin	*	*	1	1	*
West North Central	*	*	**2**	**5**	*
Iowa	*	1	2	5	*
Kansas	*	1	1	3	*
Minnesota	*	1	1	3	*
Missouri	*	*	1	1	*
Nebraska	*	1	5	11	1
North Dakota	*	1	25	14	2
South Dakota	1	1	9	29	1
South Atlantic	*	*	**0**	*	*
Delaware	*	*	0	*	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	*	1	1	*
Georgia	*	*	0	2	*
Maryland	*	*	0	1	*
North Carolina	*	*	0	1	*
South Carolina	*	*	0	1	*
Virginia	*	*	0	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	0	*	*
East South Central	*	*	**0**	*	*
Alabama	*	*	1	2	*
Kentucky	*	*	0	*	*
Mississippi	1	1	1	2	*
Tennessee	*	*	1	1	*
West South Central	*	**1**	**0**	**2**	*
Arkansas	*	1	1	2	*
Louisiana	*	1	0	1	*
Oklahoma	*	1	1	*	*
Texas	*	1	0	2	*
Mountain	**1**	*	**1**	**36**	**1**
Arizona	*	*	1	43	1
Colorado	1	1	3	27	2
Idaho	*	1	0	11	*
Montana	*	*	3	15	1
Nevada	*	1	0	6	*
New Mexico	2	1	4	33	2
Utah	1	1	1	23	1
Wyoming	*	1	2	19	*
Pacific Contiguous	*	**1**	**1**	**13**	*
California	*	1	1	22	*
Oregon	1	1	2	7	1
Washington	1	1	5	4	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	**0**	**4**	*
Alaska	*	*	0	5	*
Hawaii	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.•Estimates for 2003 are preliminary.•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 Customers by Sector, Census Division, and State, November 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	2	*
Maine	*	*	*	1	*
Massachusetts	1	*	2	1	1
New Hampshire	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	1	*	*
Vermont	2	*	2	3	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	*	*	1	*	*
New York	*	*	1	*	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Illinois	*	*	1	*	*
Indiana	*	*	1	1	1
Michigan	*	1	2	2	*
Ohio	*	*	1	1	*
Wisconsin	*	1	3	3	*
West North Central	*	**1**	**4**	**8**	**1**
Iowa	1	3	7	12	1
Kansas	1	4	4	6	1
Minnesota	1	2	5	3	1
Missouri	1	*	2	2	1
Nebraska	2	2	15	22	6
North Dakota	1	1	39	14	6
South Dakota	2	2	13	25	6
South Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Delaware	1	*	1	1	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	4	2	1
Georgia	3	1	2	5	1
Maryland	1	1	*	1	1
North Carolina	2	1	2	3	1
South Carolina	2	1	1	3	1
Virginia	1	1	1	1	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	*
Alabama	2	1	4	7	1
Kentucky	1	*	1	*	1
Mississippi	2	3	2	5	1
Tennessee	1	*	1	1	1
West South Central	**1**	**4**	**2**	**5**	**1**
Arkansas	2	4	5	6	1
Louisiana	1	3	1	3	1
Oklahoma	2	4	2	2	1
Texas	1	4	1	5	1
Mountain	**4**	**3**	**6**	**31**	**4**
Arizona	4	3	9	35	5
Colorado	9	4	17	29	9
Idaho	2	2	1	34	1
Montana	2	1	5	14	4
Nevada	*	4	*	8	*
New Mexico	12	10	22	44	15
Utah	8	7	5	28	8
Wyoming	1	1	4	37	3
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**2**	**3**	**10**	**1**
California	*	2	3	14	*
Oregon	3	2	5	16	2
Washington	3	3	10	10	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**25**	*
Alaska	1	1	3	31	1
Hawaii	0	*	0	6	*

[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.•Estimates for 2003 are preliminary.•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 Customers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date through November 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	*	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	1	*
Maine	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts	*	*	1	1	*
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	1	*	1	1	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	*	**6**	*
New Jersey	*	*	*	*	*
New York	*	*	1	5	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	*	*	*
Michigan	*	*	1	1	*
Ohio	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	*	*	1	1	*
West North Central	*	*	**2**	**2**	*
Iowa	1	1	2	4	*
Kansas	1	1	1	3	*
Minnesota	1	1	2	1	*
Missouri	*	*	1	1	*
Nebraska	*	1	7	6	1
North Dakota	1	1	24	5	1
South Dakota	1	1	8	10	1
South Atlantic	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware	*	*	1	*	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	*	1	*	*
Georgia	1	*	*	1	*
Maryland	*	*	*	*	*
North Carolina	*	*	*	1	*
South Carolina	*	*	*	1	*
Virginia	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	*	*
East South Central	*	*	*	**1**	*
Alabama	*	*	1	2	*
Kentucky	*	*	*	*	*
Mississippi	1	1	1	2	*
Tennessee	*	*	*	*	*
West South Central	**1**	**1**	*	**2**	*
Arkansas	1	1	1	2	*
Louisiana	1	1	*	1	*
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	*
Texas	1	1	*	2	*
Mountain	**1**	*	**1**	**13**	**1**
Arizona	*	*	1	12	1
Colorado	1	1	3	14	1
Idaho	1	*	*	9	*
Montana	1	*	3	6	1
Nevada	*	1	*	4	*
New Mexico	2	2	4	19	2
Utah	1	1	1	13	1
Wyoming	*	*	2	11	1
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**1**	**6**	*
California	*	*	1	9	*
Oregon	1	1	2	5	1
Washington	1	1	4	3	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**3**	*
Alaska	*	*	1	4	*
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.•Estimates for 2003 are preliminary.•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 Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Costumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, November 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	*	**2**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	3	*
Maine	*	*	*	2	*
Massachusetts	*	*	1	2	*
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	1	*	1	4	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	*	*	*	1	*
New York	*	*	*	*	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	*	1	*
Michigan	*	*	1	3	*
Ohio	*	*	*	1	*
Wisconsin	*	1	1	2	*
West North Central	*	**1**	**2**	**8**	**1**
Iowa	1	1	2	7	1
Kansas	1	1	1	6	1
Minnesota	1	1	1	7	1
Missouri	*	*	2	4	1
Nebraska	1	3	10	15	2
North Dakota	1	2	21	19	4
South Dakota	1	3	7	39	3
South Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Delaware	*	*	1	1	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	2	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	4	1
Maryland	1	*	*	2	*
North Carolina	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	1	1	*	2	1
Virginia	1	1	*	*	1
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Alabama	1	1	1	5	1
Kentucky	1	*	1	1	*
Mississippi	1	1	1	4	1
Tennessee	*	*	1	2	1
West South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**
Arkansas	1	1	1	3	1
Louisiana	1	1	*	2	*
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	*	3	1
Mountain	**1**	**1**	**1**	**36**	**1**
Arizona	1	1	2	54	3
Colorado	2	2	3	18	2
Idaho	1	2	1	13	1
Montana	1	2	3	24	2
Nevada	*	6	*	5	*
New Mexico	2	4	5	13	3
Utah	2	3	2	15	2
Wyoming	1	2	2	26	1
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**2**	**2**	**16**	**1**
California	*	3	2	28	1
Oregon	1	3	3	11	1
Washington	1	4	6	4	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**13**	*
Alaska	1	1	1	15	1
Hawaii	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.•Estimates for 2003 are preliminary.•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 Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Costumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date through November 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	*	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	1	*
Maine	*	*	*	1	*
Massachusetts	*	*	*	1	*
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	1	*	*	2	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	*	**3**	*
New Jersey	*	*	*	*	*
New York	*	*	1	2	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	*	1	*
Michigan	*	*	*	2	*
Ohio	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	*	*	*	1	*
West North Central	*	*	**2**	**6**	*
Iowa	1	1	1	4	*
Kansas	1	1	1	3	*
Minnesota	1	*	1	4	*
Missouri	*	*	1	2	*
Nebraska	1	2	7	11	1
North Dakota	1	1	18	15	2
South Dakota	1	2	6	28	2
South Atlantic	*	**1**	*	**1**	*
Delaware	*	*	*	1	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	1	1	1	*
Georgia	1	1	*	2	1
Maryland	*	*	*	1	*
North Carolina	1	1	1	1	*
South Carolina	1	*	*	1	*
Virginia	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	*	*	*	**1**	*
Alabama	1	1	1	3	1
Kentucky	*	*	*	*	*
Mississippi	1	1	1	2	*
Tennessee	*	*	1	1	*
West South Central	**1**	**1**	*	**2**	*
Arkansas	1	1	1	2	*
Louisiana	1	1	*	1	*
Oklahoma	1	1	*	*	*
Texas	1	1	*	2	*
Mountain	*	**1**	**1**	**23**	**1**
Arizona	*	1	1	33	1
Colorado	1	1	2	13	1
Idaho	1	1	*	7	*
Montana	1	1	3	17	1
Nevada	*	3	*	3	*
New Mexico	1	2	3	13	2
Utah	1	1	1	11	1
Wyoming	1	1	2	17	1
Pacific Contiguous	*	**1**	**2**	**10**	*
California	*	1	1	17	1
Oregon	1	2	2	7	1
Washington	1	2	4	2	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**6**	*
Alaska	*	1	1	7	*
Hawaii	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.•Estimates for 2003 are preliminary.•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 Affected	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected	Restoration Date/Time
January							
1/25/03	Cinergy Corporation (ECAR)	2:00 PM	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cyber Threat From Internet	NA	NA	1/26/03, 2:00 am
February							
2/27/03	Duke Energy Corporation (SERC)	11:32 AM	Piedmont, North Carolina	Winter Ice Storm	1,000	over 340,000	3/01/03, 8:00 am
March							
None							
April							
4/03/03	Consumers Energy (ECAR)	7:00 PM	Lower Michigan Peninsula	Ice Storm	300	425,000	4/06/03, 5:00 pm
4/04/03	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation (NPCC)	3:11 AM	New York, Upstate New York	Severe Storm	200-250	160,000	4/05/03, 2:00 pm
4/15/03	Byran Texas Utilities (ERCOT)	11:00 AM	Cities of Bryan, College Station and surrounding areas	Relaying Malfunction	212	68,530	4/15/03, 2:06 pm
4/28/03	American Transmission Company (MAIN)	3:41 PM	County of Waukesha, Wisconsin, Town of Lisbon, Wisconsin	Vandalism	0	0	4/29/03, 12:00 noon
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	5/04/03, 12:00 noon
5/02/03	Southern Company (SERC)	8:00 PM	Central Georgia, Alabama	Severe Thunderstorms	130	102,842 (Georgia) 12,897 (Alabama)	5/03/03, 8:00 am
5/15/03	Center Point Energy (ERCOT)	2:52 AM	North Texas	Interruption of Firm Power	476	192,000	5/15/03, 3:29 am
5/15/03	We Energies (MAIN)	2:00 PM	Upper Michigan Peninsula	Flood	240	2	6/16/03, 2:00 pm
June							
6/15/03	Idaho Power Company Control Area (WSCC)	3:12 PM	Idaho	Public Appeal	0	0	6/16/03, 5:00 pm
6/30/03	Entergy Corporation (SPP)	1:00 PM	Coastal Areas of Southwest Louisiana entire New Orleans metropolitan area	Tropical Storm Bill	NA	179,299	6/30/03, 12:00 am
July							
7/01/03	Arizona Public Service Company (WSCC)	3:15 PM	Phoenix, Arizona	Breaker Failure	1,000	47,000	7/01/03, 3:50 pm
7/02/03	Pacific Gas and Electric Company (WSCC)	1:54 PM	Northern California	Unit Tripped	200	1	7/02/03, 3:59 pm
7/04/03	We Energies (MAIN)	6:00 AM	Southeast Wisconsin	Severe Thunderstorms	150	52,000	7/04/03, 10:00 am
7/04/03	Consumers Energy (ECAR)	9:00 AM	Lower Michigan Peninsula	Severe Thunderstorms	75-90	131,000	7/06/03, 4:00 pm
7/04/03	Cinergy (ECAR)	11:41 PM	Southwest Ohio, Portions of Indiana	Severe Storms	200	55,142	7/06/03, 9:00 pm
7/05/03	Com Ed (MAIN)	3:00 AM	Northern Illinois	Severe Storms	80	130,000	7/05/03, 7:00 am
7/07/03	Com Ed (MAIN)	9:00 AM	Northern Illinois	Severe Thunderstorms	NA	72,000	7/07/03, 3:00 pm
7/08/03	American Electric Power (ECAR)	4:00 AM	Ohio	Severe Thunderstorms	11,000	134,500	7/11/03, 4:00 pm
7/09/03	Dominion Virginia/North Carolina Power (SERC)	5:14 PM	Northern Central and Eastern Virginia	Severe Thunderstorms	120	80,000	7/09/03, 7:09 pm
7/15/03	American Electric Power-Texas Central Company (ERCOT)	8:24 AM	Texas	Hurricane Claudette	230-300	108,000	7/21/03, 10:30 am
7/21/03	PPL Electric Utilities (MAAC)	5:15 PM	Pennsylvania	Severe Storms	500-1000	185,000	7/24/03, 5:33 am
7/28/03	Arizona Public Service (WSCC)	6:55 PM	Arizona	Breaker Closed	440	90,000	7/28/03, 8:35 pm

Table B.1. Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences, 2003
(Continued)

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Region)	Time	Area	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected	Restoration Time
August							
8/14/03	Midwest Independent System Operator (ECAR)	Approximately 3:00 pm	Geographic areas for MISO Reliability Coordination footprint: Michigan and Ohio	Unknown *	Approx. 18,500 MW, in MISO area: First Energy 7,500 Detroit Edison 9,200 Consumers Energy 1,800	NA	Approximately 8/17/03, 5:00 pm
8/14/03	Detroit Edison (ECAR)	4:09 PM	Southeastern Michigan including all of Detroit	Unknown *	11,000	2,100,000	8/16/03, 7:00 am
8/14/03	Consumers Power (ECAR)	4:09 PM	Southern Lower Michigan and small areas near Flint, Alma, Saginaw, and Lansing Michigan	Unknown *	1,007	101,000	8/16/03, 1:03 pm
8/14/03	First Energy Corporation (ECAR)	4:10 PM	Northeast, Ohio	Unknown *	7,000	1,203,000	8/16/03, 8:27 pm
8/14/03	ISO New England (NPCC)	4:10 PM	Southwestern Connecticut and a small portion of Western Massachusetts and Vermont	Unknown *	2,500	NA	8/16/03, 3:45 am Restoration ended; 8/17/03, 7:00 pm, incident ended
8/14/03	New York Independent System Operator (NPCC)	4:10 PM	New York State	Unknown *	22,934	unknown	8/18/03, 12:03 am
8/14/03	Niagara Mohawk (NPCC)	4:10 PM	New York- Buffalo to Albany; Ontario, Canada to Pennsylvania	Unknown *	NA	840,137	8/14/03, 11:48 pm
8/14/03	PJM Interconnection, LLC (MAAC)	4:10 PM	Northern New Jersey Erie, Pennsylvania area	Unknown *	4,100 MW (Northern NJ) and 400 MW, (Erie, PA) area	NA	Approximately 8/15/03, 6:00 am
8/14/03	Consolidated Edison Co of New York (NPCC)	4:11 PM	Entire Con Edison System (five boroughs of NYC and Westchester County)	Unknown *	11,202	3,125,350	8/15/03, 9:03 pm
8/26/03	Baltimore Gas and Electric (MAAC)	4:00 PM	Maryland: Anne Arundel county, Baltimore county, Calvert county, Carroll county, Howard county, Montgomery county, Prince George's and Baltimore city.	Severe Thunderstorms	625	93,000 at peak 133,000 cumulative	8/29/03, 12:00 noon
8/26/03	Potomac Electric Power Company (Pepco) (MAAC)	4:22 PM	Washington, D.C., Montgomery County, Prince Georges County, Maryland	Severe Thunderstorms	1,500	153,000	8/31/03, 6:00 pm
September							
9/07/03	American Transmission Company, LLC (MAIN)	5:19 AM	Upper Michigan Peninsula	Transmission Equipment	310	4 (industrial)	9/07/03, 6:00 pm
9/18/03	Dominion-Virginia Power/ North Carolina Power (SERC)	8:20 AM	North Eastern North Carolina, Eastern Central , and Northern Virginia	Hurricane Isabel	6,512	1.8 million	9/29/03, 10:42 pm
9/18/03	Carolina Power and Light (SERC)	11:45 AM	Eastern North Carolina	Hurricane Isabel	peak 1655	peak 320,00 9/18/03 7:00pm	9/18/03, 12:00 midnight
9/18/03	Baltimore Gas and Electric (MAAC)	12:00 noon	Central Maryland (Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, Hartford County, Montgomery County, Calvert County, Prince George's County, Carroll County and Howard County)	Hurricane Isabel	2,000	650,000	9/26/03, 10:50 pm
9/18/03	Allegheny Power (MAAC)	2:00 PM	Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and Pennsyvlania	Hurricane Isabel	3,085	237,366	9/24/03, 12:00 midnight
9/18/03	Duke Energy Company/Duke Power Control Area (SERC)	3:32 PM	Triangle and Tridad (Greensboro – High Point) Areas North Carolina - Northern Region	Hurricane Isabel	500-700	Under 50,000	9/19/03, 5:00 pm

Table B.1. Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences, 2003
(Continued)

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Region)	Time	Area	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected	Restoration Time
9/18/03	Potomac Electric Power Company (Pepco) (MAAC)	4:20 PM	District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Maryland	Hurricane Isabel	NA	Over 530,000 peak on 9/19/03	9/28/03, 6:00 pm
9/18/03	PPL Electric Utilties (MAAC)	9:00 PM	All PPL including: Williamsport, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Scranton and Allentown areas	Hurricane Isabel	1,300	425,000	9/21/03, 5:00 pm
October							
10/26/03	San Diego Gas and Electric Company (WECC)	1:44 AM	San Diego County,California	Wild Fire	N/A	108,000 (Dist. And Trans. Combined)	11/18/03, 10:54 am (Trans. Only)
November							
11/05/03	PJM Interconnection (MAAC)	3:16 PM	Maryland/Virginia border	Tornado	350	1	11/05/03, 3:54 pm
11/12/03	Consumers Energy (ECAR)	5:00 PM	Lower Michigan Peninsula	Wind Storm	75-90	245,000	11/16/03, 6:00 pm
11/12/03	Com Ed (MAIN)	5:00 PM	Northern Illinois	High Winds	Est. 371.1	51,000	11/12/03, 7:00 pm
11/12/03	DTE Energy (ECAR)	6:00 PM	Southeastern Michigan	Storm with High Winds	Est. 75	160,000	11/16/03, 5:00 pm
11/13/03	Baltimore Gas and Electric (MAAC)	6:00 AM	Central Maryland (Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, Hartford County, Montgomery County, Calvert County, Prince George's County, Carroll County and Howard County)	High Winds	375	110,000	11/16/03, 4:00 pm
11/13/03	Niagara Mohawk (NPCC)	7:30 AM	New York	Storm with High Winds	Approx. 180	50,280	11/14/03, 6:30 am
11/13/03	Potomac Electric Power Company (Pepco) (MAAC)	11:00 AM	Washington, D.C., Montgomery County, Prince Georges County, Md	Major Wind Storm	Est. 400	104,195 at 5:23 pm 11/13/03	11/14/03, 7:30 am
11/13/03	Dominion-Virginia Power/ North Carolina Power (SERC)	1:40 PM	Northern Virginia, Richmond area, Eastern Virginia	Wind Storm	300	67,000	11/13/03, 3:51 pm

[R] = Revised.
* Information as provided by the respondent. The occurrence is, however, associated with the massive blackout of August 14, 2003. For further information, refer to the *Interim Report: Causes of the August 14 Blackout in the United States and Canada, November 2003* at http://www.energy.gov/engine/content.do.
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/ Insulators	0	0	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	9:00 am, October 4
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	0	0	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	8:00 am, December 5
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	1:45 pm, December 11
12/14/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	11:00 am	Northern and Central California	Winter Storm	180	1.5 million	4:00 pm, December 18
12/19/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	6:00 am	Northern and Central California	Winter Storm	56	385,000	5:00 pm, December 20
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.

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.

Form EIA-423

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:

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

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:

Weighted Average Cost = $\frac{\sum_i (R_i \times A_i \times C_i)}{10^2 \sum_i R_i}$,

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.

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.

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 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

[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.

[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.

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 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).

[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.)

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

Finalization of the Monthly Data and Annual Totals. The EIA-906 data is finalized once data has been collected from the annual respondents who are not part of the monthly sample. The data from annual responses that pass edit checks are proportioned to the months (by state, fuel and sector) using the ratio of the monthly data actually collected to the sum of that monthly data. In the case of annual facilities which are non-respondents, or whose data fails edit checks and have data problems that cannot be resolved, generation and consumption is imputed monthly. The sum of the revised monthly data are the final annual totals for each state, fuel and sector combination.

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.

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, October 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	**23.85**	**6.33**	**1.04**
Connecticut	20.21	6.29	1.03
Maine	26.42	6.38	1.05
Massachusetts	24.55	6.28	1.03
New Hampshire	26.63	6.47	--
Rhode Island	--	--	1.04
Vermont	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**24.43**	**6.26**	**1.03**
New Jersey	25.97	6.30	1.04
New York	24.84	6.31	1.02
Pennsylvania	24.15	5.94	1.04
East North Central	**20.27**	**5.84**	**1.01**
Illinois	18.24	6.26	1.01
Indiana	20.37	5.65	1.01
Michigan	20.11	5.85	1.01
Ohio	24.74	5.80	1.04
Wisconsin	18.29	5.60	1.00
West North Central	**16.81**	**6.22**	**1.01**
Iowa	17.40	5.78	1.00
Kansas	17.30	6.63	1.00
Minnesota	17.85	5.64	1.01
Missouri	17.71	5.76	1.01
Nebraska	17.22	5.80	1.00
North Dakota	13.08	5.85	--
South Dakota	17.33	--	--
South Atlantic	**24.08**	**6.20**	**1.04**
Delaware	25.62	5.85	1.04
District of Columbia	--	--	--
Florida	24.46	6.25	1.04
Georgia	22.17	5.78	1.02
Maryland	25.27	6.08	1.03
North Carolina	24.80	6.09	1.04
South Carolina	25.39	6.23	1.04
Virginia	25.63	5.57	1.03
West Virginia	24.33	5.96	1.02
East South Central	**22.70**	**5.92**	**1.03**
Alabama	23.68	6.13	1.03
Kentucky	22.93	5.53	1.02
Mississippi	18.98	6.59	1.03
Tennessee	23.39	5.88	1.03
West South Central	**16.04**	**5.98**	**1.03**
Arkansas	17.58	5.90	1.03
Louisiana	16.72	6.00	1.03
Oklahoma	17.76	--	1.03
Texas	15.20	5.95	1.03
Mountain	**19.43**	**5.68**	**1.03**
Arizona	20.38	5.88	1.02
Colorado	19.29	5.14	1.03
Idaho	--	--	1.02
Montana	17.09	5.51	1.13
Nevada	21.79	--	1.04
New Mexico	19.05	5.71	.99
Utah	22.58	5.88	1.07
Wyoming	17.59	5.89	1.00
Pacific Contiguous	**17.06**	**5.08**	**1.02**
California	24.26	4.89	1.02
Oregon	16.84	5.88	1.02
Washington	15.71	6.29	1.02
Pacific Noncontiguous	**22.81**	**5.91**	**1.00**
Alaska	--	--	1.00
Hawaii	22.81	5.91	--
U.S. Total	20.15	6.17	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.

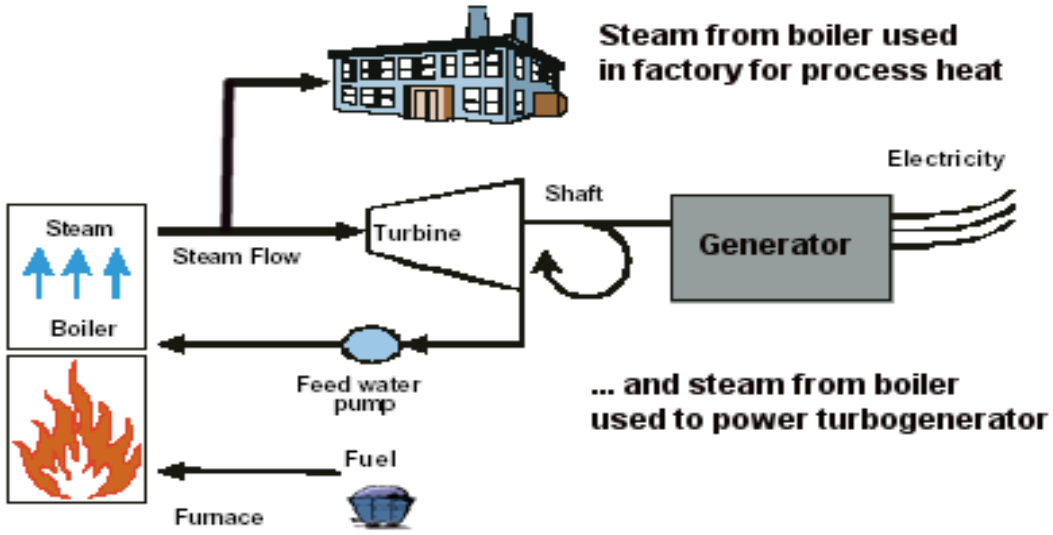
Reporting of CHP Facility Fuel Use

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*.

---

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

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coke (Petroleum): A residue high in carbon content and low in hydrogen that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 barrels (of 42 U.S. gallons

each) per short ton. Coke from petroleum has a heating value of 6.024 million Btu per barrel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- *No. 1 Fuel Oil:* A light distillate fuel oil that has distillation temperatures of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and 550 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 396. It is used primarily as fuel for portable outdoor stoves and portable outdoor heaters. See No. 1 Distillate above.

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

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

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

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

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

receive delivery over the power lines of the local utility. It includes the reconfiguration of vertically integrated electric utilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geothermal: Pertaining to heat within the Earth.

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

Gigawatt (GW): One billion watts.

Gigawatthour (GWh): One billion watthours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kilowatt (kW): One thousand watts.

Kilowatthour (kWh): One thousand watthours.

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

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

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

Mcf: One thousand cubic feet.

Megawatt (MW): One million watts of electricity.

Megawatthour (MWh): One million watthours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Petroleum Coke: See Coke (Petroleum).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Receipts: Purchases of fuel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terrawatt: One trillion watts.

Terrawatthour: One trillion kilowatthours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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