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Preface

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

Background

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

Data Sources

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

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Table Index

Executive Summary

Generation and Consumption of Fuels for Electricity Generation

- From January 2002 to January 2003, the independent power producer (IPP) sector increased its share of the total electric power generation. In January 2003, IPPs provided 31 percent of electric power generated, while utilities provided 65 percent. In January 2002, IPPs and utilities provided 27 and 68 percent, respectively.
- Comparing January 2002 to January 2003, the IPP sector increased its natural gas-fired generation by nearly 8 percent, but increased its consumption of natural gas for electric power generation by only 2 percent. This reflects the increased efficiencies and utilization of new gas-fired capacity that began operations over the past year.
- Electricity generators increased their use of fuel oil and coal, supplied in part by drawing down inventories from October 2002 through January 2003.

Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels

Electric Utility Sector

- **Receipts.** Coal receipts in December 2002 were down 14 percent from December 2001. For the same time period petroleum receipts increased 16.5 percent, and natural gas receipts decreased 16 percent.
- **Costs.** The year 2002 12-month weighted average costs for the three major fuels (in dollars per million Btu) were $1.22 for coal, $3.25 for petroleum and $3.67 for gas.

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

- **Receipts.** Receipts of fossil fuels at IPPs and CHPs were not collected prior to 2002. Therefore, comparisons to the same time period in 2001 cannot be made. In December 2002, receipts of coal by the utility sector represented 79 percent compared to 21 percent from the independent power producers and combined heat and power producers, collectively. For petroleum receipts, the percentage share was 58 and 42 percent, respectively. However, the percentage share for gas receipts showed the opposite pattern in that the utility sector represented 27 percent, while the percentage share from the independent power producer and combined heat and power producer sectors was 73 percent.
- **Costs.** The year 2002 12-month weighted average costs for the three major fuels (in dollars per million Btu) for IPPs were $1.36 for coal, $3.79 for oil, and $3.55 for gas; for commercial CHPs they were $2.28 for coal, $5.38 for oil, and $2.41 for gas; and for industrial CHPs they were $1.52 for coal, $3.24 for oil, and $3.35 for gas.

Retail Sales, Revenue, and Average Revenue

- **Sales.** January 2003 retail electricity sales and revenue grew by 5.1 percent and 6.0 percent respectively, compared to January 2002, mainly due to colder weather. Overall in 2002, the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors all experienced sales growth.
- **Revenue.** Revenue values for 2002 were re-estimated using data from the Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report." As a result, total revenue for this time period grew by $3.16 billion over 2001, a growth of 1.3 percent. The commercial sector revenue growth of 1.2 percent and the residential growth of 3.4 percent were the results of increased retail sales. However in the industrial sector, revenue dropped by 1 percent. Contributing to this decline was the ability of larger industrial customers to negotiate better rates from power marketers. In January 2003, the rise in total revenue continued, up $0.1 billion from the prior January, the largest increase in magnitude occurring in the commercial sector.
- **Price.** Based on the re-estimation of revenue, average electricity prices declined 1.8 percent in 2002, compared to 2001. The industrial sector showed the largest decline in price of 4.2 percent during the period, while the residential sector and commercial sector prices fell by 2.0 and 0.5 percent, respectively. In contrast, during January 2003, the average electricity price for all sectors increased 1 percent from the same period a year ago, led by a 4-percent rise in the commercial average electricity price.

Table ES1.A. Total Electric Power Industry Summary Statistics

January 2003 and 2002

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]	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	%	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
Net Generation (Thousand MWh)											
Coal[4]	180,632	164,255	10.0	139,501	131,240	39,024	31,190	90	88	2,017	1,737
Petroleum[5]	12,338	6,079	103.0	6,204	4,005	5,449	1,604	98	27	587	442
Natural Gas[6]	48,721	48,656	.1	13,994	15,797	27,101	25,196	376	364	7,250	7,299
Other Gases[7]	913	995	-8.2	1	*	111	179	*	--	802	816
Nuclear	69,211	70,926	-2.4	42,871	46,960	26,340	23,966	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	18,954	20,893	-9.3	17,153	19,585	1,382	1,024	6	5	413	279
Other Renewables[9]	6,432	7,168	-10.3	209	167	3,861	4,266	133	146	2,229	2,589
Other Energy Sources[10]	344	415	-17.0	--	--	47	45	*	--	297	370
All Energy Sources	**337,545**	**319,385**	**5.7**	**219,933**	**217,754**	**103,314**	**87,470**	**703**	**630**	**13,595**	**13,531**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 ton)[4]	92,030	83,361	10.4	70,475	66,705	20,425	15,657	48	48	1,082	951
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	21,941	11,327	93.7	10,643	6,763	9,879	3,638	228	51	1,192	875
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	407,786	422,849	-3.6	131,815	150,756	210,863	206,837	3,165	2,995	61,943	62,261
Fuel Stocks (end-of-month)[R]											
Coal (1000 ton)[11]	135,771	140,236	-3.2	113,149	116,501	22,622	23,735	NA	NA	NA	NA
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	38,051	55,641	-31.6	26,778	33,516	11,272	22,125	NA	NA	NA	NA

December 2002 and 2001

Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels[12]

Items	Total (All Sectors)[13]			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	%	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001
Receipts											
Coal (1000 ton)[4]	72,254	65,380	NM	56,000	65,380	14,906	--	31	--	1,316	--
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	12,188	6,390	NM	7,443	6,390	4,246	--	19	--	480	--
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6,7]	377,857	123,295	NM	103,009	123,295	192,039	--	531	--	82,278	--
Cost (cents/million Btu)[14]											
Coal[4]	121.96	122.04	NM	118.43	122.04	132.46	--	204.43	--	147.21	--
Petroleum[5]	389.37	256.08	NM	372.34	256.08	420.69	--	630.42	--	371.00	--
Natural Gas[6,7]	454.11	307.63	NM	471.47	307.63	458.84	--	420.43	--	418.19	--

January 2003 and 2002

Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour

Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	All Sectors
Retail Sales (Million kWh)[15]					
Jan 2003	125,307	93,712	80,351	8,743	308,113
Jan 2002	117,854	88,712	78,304	8,162	293,032
Percent Change	6.3	5.6	2.6	7.1	5.1
Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)					
Jan 2003	10,005	7,286	3,754	584	21,629
Jan 2002	9,526	6,628	3,705	541	20,400
Percent Change	5.0	9.9	1.3	7.8	6.0
Average Revenue/kWh (Cents)					
Jan 2003	7.98	7.77	4.67	6.68	7.02
Jan 2002	8.08	7.47	4.73	6.63	6.96
Percent Change	-1.2	4.0	-1.3	.8	.9

[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.)
[2] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22.
[3] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22.
[4] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[5] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[6] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[7] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[8] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[9] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[10] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.
[11] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, excludes waste coal.
[12] Receipts and costs of fossil fuel data prior to 2002 were collected from utilities only. Data for 2002 and beyond include data collected from utilities as well as independent power producers and combined heat and power producers.
[13] 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.
[14] Average cost of fuel delivered to electric generating plants; cost values are weighted values.
[15] Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.

NA = Not available. R = Revised. NM = Not meaningful.

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

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

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

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

January 2003 and 2002

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	%	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Net Generation (Thousand MWh)											
Coal[4]	180,632	164,255	10.0	139,501	131,240	39,024	31,190	90	88	2,017	1,737
Petroleum[5]	12,338	6,079	103.0	6,204	4,005	5,449	1,604	98	27	587	442
Natural Gas[6]	48,721	48,656	.1	13,994	15,797	27,101	25,196	376	364	7,250	7,299
Other Gases[7]	913	995	-8.2	1	*	111	179	*	--	802	816
Nuclear	69,211	70,926	-2.4	42,871	46,960	26,340	23,966	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	18,954	20,893	-9.3	17,153	19,585	1,382	1,024	6	5	413	279
Other Renewables[9]	6,432	7,168	-10.3	209	167	3,861	4,266	133	146	2,229	2,589
Other Energy Sources[10]	344	415	-17.0	--	0	47	45	*	--	297	370
All Energy Sources	**337,545**	**319,385**	**5.7**	**219,933**	**217,754**	**103,314**	**87,470**	**703**	**630**	**13,595**	**13,531**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 ton)[4]	92,030	83,361	10.4	70,475	66,705	20,425	15,657	48	48	1,082	951
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January through December 2002 and 2001

Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels[11]

Items	Total (All Sectors)[12]			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2002	2001	%	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
Receipts											
Coal (1000 ton)[4]	880,060	762,815	NM	687,747	762,815	177,921	--	399	--	13,993	--
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	121,084	124,618	NM	77,194	124,618	38,615	--	91	--	5,184	--
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6,7]	5,433,65	2,152,366	NM	1,640,650	2,152,366	2,803,711	--	16,889	--	972,405	--
Cost (cents/million Btu)[13]											
Coal[4]	125.32	123.15	NM	121.81	123.15	135.70	--	227.71	--	151.56	--
Petroleum[5]	345.21	369.27	NM	325.13	369.27	378.94	--	538.19	--	324.40	--
Natural Gas[6,7]	354.73	448.73	NM	367.03	448.73	354.67	--	241.21	--	334.86	--

January 2003 and 2002

Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour

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Retail Sales (Million kWh)[14]					
2003	125,307	93,712	80,351	8,743	308,113
2002	117,854	88,712	78,304	8,162	293,032
Percent Change	6.3	5.6	2.6	7.1	5.1
Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)					
2003	10,005	7,286	3,754	584	21,629
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Average Revenue/kWh (Cents)					
2003	7.98	7.77	4.67	6.68	7.02
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[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.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11] Receipts and costs of fossil fuel data prior to 2002 were collected from utilities only. Data for 2002 and beyond include data collected from utilities as well as independent power producers and combined heat and power producers.

[12] 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.

[13] Average cost of fuel delivered to electric generating plants; cost values 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.

NM = Not meaningful.

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

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

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

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

All Combined Heat and Power Producers[1]

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 ton) [2]	23,264	18,356	21,555	16,656	1,709	1,700	23,950	25,554
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	13,149	6,021	11,299	4,563	1,850	1,457	12,390	24,120
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	347,789	345,061	275,971	272,093	71,818	72,968	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 ton) [2]	23,264	18,356	21,555	16,656	1,709	1,700	NA	NA
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	13,149	6,021	11,299	4,563	1,850	1,457	NA	NA
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	347,789	345,061	275,971	272,093	71,818	72,968	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	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 ton) [2]	20,634	15,884	20,425	15,657	209	227	22,622	23,735
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	10,122	3,809	9,879	3,638	242	171	11,272	22,125
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	235,237	226,346	210,863	206,837	24,374	19,510	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 ton) [2]	20,634	15,884	20,425	15,657	209	227	NA	NA
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	10,122	3,809	9,879	3,638	242	171	NA	NA
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	235,237	226,346	210,863	206,837	24,374	19,510	NA	NA

Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 ton) [2]	146	132	48	48	98	84	149	95
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	322	81	228	51	94	30	85	192
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	6,489	6,346	3,165	2,995	3,323	3,351	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 ton) [2]	146	132	48	48	98	84	NA	NA
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	322	81	228	51	94	30	NA	NA
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	6,489	6,346	3,165	2,995	3,323	3,351	NA	NA

Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 ton) [2]	2,484	2,340	1,082	951	1,402	1,389	1,179	1,724
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	2,705	2,131	1,192	875	1,514	1,256	1,033	1,803
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	106,063	112,369	61,943	62,261	44,121	50,107	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 ton) [2]	2,484	2,340	1,082	951	1,402	1,389	NA	NA
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	2,705	2,131	1,192	875	1,514	1,256	NA	NA
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	106,063	112,369	61,943	62,261	44,121	50,107	NA	NA

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

NA = Not available.

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

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

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

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
2003							
January							
Basin Electric Power Coop	Elec. Utility	Minot Wind Project	ND	MWP	26	WND	WT
Black Hills Corp	Elec. Utility	WYGEN	WY	1	85	SUB	ST
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN3	52	NG	CT
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN4	52	NG	CT
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN5	52	NG	CT
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN6	52	NG	CT
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN7	24	NG	CA
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN8	24	NG	CA
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Creed Energy Facility	CA	CT1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Feather River -Peaker	CA	CTG1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Goose Haven Energy Facility	CA	CT1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Lambie Energy Facility	CA	CT1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Wolfskill Energy Center	CA	CTG1	40	NG	GT
Conectiv Bethlehem Inc	IPP	Bethlehem Power Plant	PA	CTG5	102	NG	CT
Granger Electric Co	IPP	Grand Blanc	MI	4-5	1	LFG	IC
La Paloma Generating Co LLC	IPP	La Paloma Generating	CA	GEN1	258	NG	GT
La Paloma Generating Co LLC	IPP	La Paloma Generating	CA	GEN3	258	NG	GT
Mirant Las Vegas LLC	IPP	Apex Generating Station	NV	CTG1	150	NG	CT
Mirant Las Vegas LLC	IPP	Apex Generating Station	NV	CTG2	150	NG	CT
Mirant Las Vegas LLC	IPP	Apex Generating Station	NV	STG1	195	NG	CA
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	CTG7	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	CTG8	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Union Power Partners LP	AZ	ST12	237	NG	GT
RS Cogen	CHP	RS Cogen	LA	RS-4	60	NG	GT
RS Cogen	CHP	RS Cogen	LA	RS-5	168	NG	GT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG1	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG2	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	STG1	219	NG	CA
February							
Conectiv Bethlehem Inc	IPP	Bethlehem Power Plant	PA	CTG6	120	NG	CT
Deer Park Energy Center LP	IPP	Deer Park Energy Center	TX	CTG1	155	NG	CT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Chattahoochee Energy	GA	1	151	NG	CT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Chattahoochee Energy	GA	2	151	NG	CT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Chattahoochee Energy	GA	3	161	NG	CA
University of Massachusetts	CHP	University of Massachusetts Me	MA	GEN3	5	NG	ST
March							
AES Granite Ridge	IPP	AES Granite Ridge	NH	CT11	262	NG	CT
AES Granite Ridge	IPP	AES Granite Ridge	NH	CT12	262	NG	CT
AES Granite Ridge	IPP	AES Granite Ridge	NH	STG	273	NG	CA
Calpine Corp	IPP	Los Esteros Critical Energy Ct	CA	CTG1	38	NG	GT
Calpine Corp	IPP	Los Esteros Critical Energy Ct	CA	CTG2	38	NG	GT
Calpine Corp	IPP	Los Esteros Critical Energy Ct	CA	CTG3	38	NG	GT
Calpine Corp	IPP	Los Esteros Critical Energy Ct	CA	CTG4	38	NG	GT
La Paloma Generating Co LLC	IPP	La Paloma Generating	CA	GEN2	258	NG	GT
La Paloma Generating Co LLC	IPP	La Paloma Generating	CA	GEN4	255	NG	GT
Sierra Pacific Industries Inc	CHP	Aberdeen	WA	GEN1	17	WDS	ST
Tri-State G & T Assn Inc	Elec. Utility	Pyramid	NM	1	40	NG	GT
Tri-State G & T Assn Inc	Elec. Utility	Pyramid	NM	2	40	NG	GT
Wood Scott	IPP	Scott Wood	VA	ST2	1	WDS	ST
Wood Scott	IPP	Scott Wood	VA	ST3	3	WDS	ST
April							
Anita City of	Elec. Utility	Anita	IA	6	2	DFO	IC
Colorado Springs City of	Elec. Utility	Front Range Power Co., LLC	CO	1	132	NG	CT
Colorado Springs City of	Elec. Utility	Front Range Power Co., LLC	CO	2	132	NG	CT
Colorado Springs City of	Elec. Utility	Front Range Power Co., LLC	CO	3	200	NG	CA
Conectiv Bethlehem Inc	IPP	Bethlehem Power Plant	PA	CTG7	120	NG	CT
Grand Island City of	Elec. Utility	C W Burdick	NE	GT2	34	NG	GT
Grand Island City of	Elec. Utility	C W Burdick	NE	GT3	34	NG	GT
GWF Power Systems LP	IPP	Tracy Peaker	CA	TPP1	85	NG	GT
GWF Power Systems LP	IPP	Tracy Peaker	CA	TPP2	85	NG	GT

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

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Project LLC	CA	CTG1	149	NG	CT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Project LLC	CA	CTG2	149	NG	CT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Project LLC	CA	CTG3	149	NG	CT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Project LLC	CA	STG1	284	NG	CA
Sithe New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Mystic	MA	G81	224	NG	CT
Sithe New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Mystic	MA	G82	224	NG	CT
Sithe New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Mystic	MA	G85	241	NG	CA
Tri-State G & T Assn Inc	Elec. Utility	Pyramid	NM	4	40	NG	GT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG3	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG4	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	STG2	219	NG	CA
Year-to-Date Capacity of New Units		--	--	--	**8,079**		
Year-to-Date Capacity of Retired Units		--	--	--	**--**		
Year-to-Date U.S. Capacity		--	--	--	**910,893**		
Planned							
2003							
May		--	--	--	**13,560**		
June		--	--	--	**26,955**		
July		--	--	--	**5,685**		
August		--	--	--	**2,605**		
September		--	--	--	**2,737**		
October		--	--	--	**4,937**		
November		--	--	--	**1,278**		
December		--	--	--	**2,156**		
2004							
January		--	--	--	**1,604**		
February		--	--	--	**304**		
March		--	--	--	**3,384**		
April		--	--	--	**3,078**		

[1] Net summer capacity is estimated.

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

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

Chapter 1. Net Generation

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

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**1,594,011**	**126,621**	**372,765**	**10,383**	**576,862**	**289,358**	**64,372**	**3,616**	**3,037,988**
1991	**1,590,623**	**119,752**	**381,553**	**11,336**	**612,565**	**284,453**	**68,779**	**4,739**	**3,073,799**
1992	**1,621,206**	**100,154**	**404,074**	**13,270**	**618,776**	**248,911**	**73,770**	**3,720**	**3,083,882**
1993	**1,690,070**	**112,788**	**414,927**	**12,956**	**610,291**	**276,458**	**76,213**	**3,487**	**3,197,191**
1994	**1,690,694**	**105,901**	**460,219**	**13,319**	**640,440**	**256,748**	**76,535**	**3,667**	**3,247,522**
1995	**1,709,426**	**74,554**	**496,058**	**13,870**	**673,402**	**308,108**	**73,965**	**4,104**	**3,353,487**
1996	**1,795,196**	**81,411**	**455,056**	**14,356**	**674,729**	**344,074**	**75,796**	**3,571**	**3,444,188**
1997	**1,845,016**	**92,555**	**479,399**	**13,351**	**628,644**	**352,413**	**77,183**	**3,612**	**3,492,172**
1998	**1,873,516**	**128,800**	**531,257**	**13,492**	**673,702**	**318,868**	**77,088**	**3,571**	**3,620,295**
1999	**1,881,087**	**118,061**	**556,396**	**14,126**	**728,254**	**313,439**	**79,423**	**4,024**	**3,694,810**
2000	**1,966,265**	**111,221**	**601,038**	**13,955**	**753,893**	**270,034**	**80,906**	**4,794**	**3,802,105**
2001									
January	177,287	18,112	42,389	718	68,707	18,263	6,635	381	332,493
February	149,735	10,342	37,967	676	61,272	16,766	5,850	332	282,940
March	155,269	11,733	44,364	769	62,141	19,704	6,386	341	300,707
April	140,671	10,863	45,843	698	56,003	17,217	6,422	362	278,079
May	151,593	10,390	50,934	785	61,512	18,553	6,353	371	300,492
June	162,616	11,823	57,603	733	68,023	19,954	6,580	362	327,694
July	179,060	11,042	73,030	840	69,166	17,208	6,872	394	357,614
August	183,116	14,229	78,410	848	68,389	18,199	6,913	428	370,533
September	154,158	7,342	60,181	767	63,378	14,328	6,356	417	306,929
October	148,931	6,534	56,376	737	60,461	14,619	6,644	431	294,734
November	144,117	5,931	44,491	699	62,342	14,602	6,305	448	278,934
December	157,402	6,539	47,541	770	67,431	18,724	6,667	423	305,496
Total	**1,903,956**	**124,880**	**639,129**	**9,039**	**768,826**	**208,138**	**77,985**	**4,690**	**3,736,644**
2002									
January	164,255	6,079	48,656	995	70,926	20,893	7,168	415	319,385
February	141,769	5,314	44,343	809	61,658	19,552	6,282	391	280,118
March	153,359	7,924	50,975	969	63,041	20,360	6,977	391	303,995
April	141,669	7,497	48,793	1,000	58,437	23,900	6,928	379	288,603
May	151,011	7,826	50,064	1,078	63,032	26,491	7,168	394	307,063
June	164,530	7,473	65,567	1,073	66,372	27,489	7,336	397	340,238
July	182,105	9,395	84,595	1,175	70,421	24,410	7,413	648	380,161
August	178,027	9,186	82,621	1,203	70,778	19,892	7,320	415	369,442
September	165,119	7,625	67,886	1,064	64,481	15,866	6,922	604	329,566
October	158,177	7,829	54,480	972	60,493	16,246	6,853	727	305,777
November	155,625	6,164	43,931	908	61,520	18,940	6,587	366	294,041
December	170,796	7,545	43,928	872	68,905	20,834	6,856	426	320,162
Total	**1,926,442**	**89,856**	**685,840**	**12,116**	**780,064**	**254,873**	**83,809**	**5,552**	**3,838,552**
2003									
January	180,632	12,338	48,721	913	69,211	18,954	6,432	344	337,545
Total	**180,632**	**12,338**	**48,721**	**913**	**69,211**	**18,954**	**6,432**	**344**	**337,545**
Year to Date									
2001	**177,287**	**18,112**	**42,389**	**718**	**68,707**	**18,263**	**6,635**	**381**	**332,493**
2002	**164,255**	**6,079**	**48,656**	**995**	**70,926**	**20,893**	**7,168**	**415**	**319,385**
2003	**180,632**	**12,338**	**48,721**	**913**	**69,211**	**18,954**	**6,432**	**344**	**337,545**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January									
2002	**1,890,924**	**112,847**	**645,396**	**9,316**	**771,045**	**210,768**	**78,517**	**4,724**	**3,723,536**
2003	**1,942,820**	**96,116**	**685,905**	**12,034**	**778,349**	**252,933**	**83,073**	**5,482**	**3,856,712**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**1,559,606**	**117,017**	**264,089**	**--**	**576,862**	**279,926**	**10,651**	**--**	**2,808,151**
1991	**1,551,167**	**111,463**	**264,172**	**--**	**612,565**	**275,519**	**10,137**	**--**	**2,825,023**
1992	**1,575,895**	**88,916**	**263,872**	**--**	**618,776**	**239,559**	**10,200**	**--**	**2,797,219**
1993	**1,639,151**	**99,539**	**258,915**	**--**	**610,291**	**265,063**	**9,565**	**--**	**2,882,525**
1994	**1,635,493**	**91,039**	**291,115**	**--**	**640,440**	**243,693**	**8,933**	**--**	**2,910,712**
1995	**1,652,914**	**60,844**	**307,306**	**--**	**673,402**	**293,653**	**6,409**	**--**	**2,994,529**
1996	**1,737,453**	**67,346**	**262,730**	**--**	**674,729**	**327,970**	**7,214**	**--**	**3,077,442**
1997	**1,787,806**	**77,753**	**283,625**	**--**	**628,644**	**337,234**	**7,462**	**--**	**3,122,523**
1998	**1,807,480**	**110,158**	**309,222**	**--**	**673,702**	**304,403**	**7,206**	**--**	**3,212,171**
1999	**1,767,679**	**86,929**	**296,381**	**--**	**725,036**	**293,932**	**3,716**	**--**	**3,173,674**
2000	**1,696,619**	**72,180**	**290,715**	**--**	**705,433**	**248,195**	**2,241**	**--**	**3,015,383**
2001									
January	143,856	11,374	15,553	--	48,876	16,591	217	--	236,467
February	121,453	5,985	13,533	--	43,547	15,099	184	--	199,802
March	127,005	6,742	16,649	--	43,477	17,865	206	--	211,942
April	115,801	6,822	20,528	--	39,042	15,107	199	--	197,499
May	125,839	6,968	22,552	--	43,312	16,682	153	--	215,508
June	134,020	7,753	25,724	--	47,850	18,097	178	--	233,622
July	147,094	7,215	34,660	--	48,447	15,816	168	--	253,400
August	149,494	8,929	34,997	--	48,266	17,032	183	--	258,901
September	126,403	5,204	25,258	--	43,857	13,343	171	--	214,236
October	121,985	4,245	23,085	--	41,177	13,634	181	--	204,307
November	117,870	3,746	15,778	--	41,415	13,555	155	--	192,518
December	129,326	3,925	16,117	--	44,941	17,278	157	--	211,742
Total	**1,560,146**	**78,908**	**264,434**	**--**	**534,207**	**190,100**	**2,152**	**--**	**2,629,946**
2002									
January	131,240	4,005	15,797	*	46,960	19,585	167	--	217,754
February	112,621	3,140	14,198	*	40,348	17,839	156	--	188,303
March	119,116	4,960	16,548	*	42,230	18,249	183	--	201,286
April	110,735	5,155	16,996	*	39,054	21,164	135	--	193,239
May	120,212	5,532	17,993	*	40,469	23,521	143	--	207,869
June	130,582	5,055	23,795	*	42,988	25,073	126	--	227,620
July	143,690	5,696	29,810	*	46,101	22,914	151	--	248,363
August	140,629	5,663	29,789	*	45,960	18,875	178	--	241,094
September	129,329	5,174	23,252	*	41,859	14,964	193	--	214,772
October	123,692	5,003	17,776	*	39,233	15,007	199	--	200,909
November	120,646	3,695	13,027	*	38,577	17,100	196	--	193,240
December	132,645	4,318	11,960	*	43,601	18,730	212	--	211,466
Total	**1,515,137**	**57,394**	**230,943**	**3**	**507,380**	**233,021**	**2,039**	**--**	**2,545,917**
2003									
January	139,501	6,204	13,994	1	42,871	17,153	209	--	219,933
Total	**139,501**	**6,204**	**13,994**	**1**	**42,871**	**17,153**	**209**	**--**	**219,933**
Year to Date									
2001	**143,856**	**11,374**	**15,553**	**--**	**48,876**	**16,591**	**217**	**--**	**236,467**
2002	**131,240**	**4,005**	**15,797**	*	**46,960**	**19,585**	**167**	**--**	**217,754**
2003	**139,501**	**6,204**	**13,994**	**1**	**42,871**	**17,153**	**209**	**--**	**219,933**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January									
2002	**1,547,529**	**71,539**	**264,678**	*	**532,292**	**193,093**	**2,102**	**--**	**2,611,233**
2003	**1,523,398**	**59,594**	**229,140**	**3**	**503,290**	**230,589**	**2,081**	**--**	**2,548,095**

[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.

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**12,503**	**1,847**	**45,397**	**621**	**--**	**6,319**	**26,471**	**12**	**93,171**
1991	**17,679**	**1,335**	**53,602**	**719**	**--**	**5,959**	**30,842**	**403**	**110,538**
1992	**21,818**	**3,322**	**70,403**	**1,212**	**--**	**6,280**	**33,640**	**480**	**137,154**
1993	**26,313**	**5,886**	**83,307**	**967**	**--**	**8,425**	**36,067**	**408**	**161,372**
1994	**30,783**	**7,638**	**94,574**	**1,092**	**--**	**6,934**	**36,753**	**239**	**178,013**
1995	**33,142**	**7,302**	**111,873**	**1,927**	**--**	**9,033**	**36,213**	**213**	**199,702**
1996	**34,520**	**7,437**	**116,028**	**1,341**	**--**	**10,101**	**37,072**	**201**	**206,699**
1997	**32,955**	**8,726**	**115,971**	**1,533**	**--**	**9,375**	**38,228**	**63**	**206,852**
1998	**42,713**	**12,053**	**140,070**	**2,315**	**--**	**8,997**	**38,937**	**159**	**245,245**
1999	**90,938**	**24,610**	**176,615**	**1,607**	**3,218**	**14,635**	**44,548**	**139**	**356,309**
2000	**246,492**	**33,012**	**227,263**	**2,028**	**48,460**	**17,604**	**47,162**	**125**	**622,146**
2001									
January	31,447	6,022	19,707	40	19,831	1,431	3,789	--	82,269
February	26,606	3,832	18,103	42	17,725	1,425	3,436	--	71,169
March	26,447	4,465	20,804	45	18,664	1,495	3,837	--	75,758
April	23,233	3,594	18,886	43	16,961	1,820	3,820	--	68,356
May	24,204	2,965	21,731	51	18,200	1,570	3,936	--	72,658
June	26,868	3,660	25,130	51	20,173	1,559	4,085	--	81,526
July	30,047	3,373	30,886	59	20,719	1,145	4,205	--	90,434
August	31,559	4,842	35,696	57	20,123	847	4,128	--	97,251
September	26,047	1,722	27,754	47	19,521	738	3,816	--	79,646
October	25,234	1,836	26,062	44	19,284	775	3,849	--	77,084
November	24,603	1,774	21,716	46	20,927	846	3,725	--	73,637
December	26,386	2,157	24,031	60	22,490	1,176	4,022	--	80,320
Total	**322,681**	**40,241**	**290,506**	**586**	**234,619**	**14,826**	**46,648**	**--**	**950,107**
2002									
January	31,190	1,604	25,196	179	23,966	1,024	4,266	45	87,470
February	27,564	1,784	23,271	98	21,310	1,399	3,687	68	79,181
March	32,474	2,518	26,923	141	20,810	1,785	4,289	27	88,968
April	29,249	1,934	25,287	105	19,383	2,335	4,222	*	82,516
May	29,096	1,885	25,167	112	22,564	2,574	4,497	17	85,910
June	32,096	2,015	34,598	95	23,384	2,093	4,601	36	98,918
July	36,386	3,224	46,466	125	24,319	1,222	4,546	88	116,376
August	35,508	3,059	44,695	142	24,818	776	4,511	46	113,556
September	33,972	2,062	37,281	105	22,622	691	4,085	56	100,873
October	32,632	2,367	30,317	154	21,260	916	4,046	21	91,712
November	33,187	2,030	24,625	124	22,943	1,377	3,829	13	88,128
December	36,248	2,739	25,755	73	25,305	1,551	4,169	37	95,878
Total	**389,602**	**27,221**	**369,581**	**1,453**	**272,684**	**17,742**	**50,748**	**454**	**1,129,486**
2003									
January	39,024	5,449	27,101	111	26,340	1,382	3,861	47	103,314
Total	**39,024**	**5,449**	**27,101**	**111**	**26,340**	**1,382**	**3,861**	**47**	**103,314**
Year to Date									
2001	**31,447**	**6,022**	**19,707**	**40**	**19,831**	**1,431**	**3,789**	**--**	**82,269**
2002	**31,190**	**1,604**	**25,196**	**179**	**23,966**	**1,024**	**4,266**	**45**	**87,470**
2003	**39,024**	**5,449**	**27,101**	**111**	**26,340**	**1,382**	**3,861**	**47**	**103,314**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January									
2002	**322,423**	**35,823**	**295,995**	**724**	**238,753**	**14,419**	**47,125**	**45**	**955,308**
2003	**397,436**	**31,065**	**371,485**	**1,385**	**275,059**	**18,101**	**50,343**	**456**	**1,145,330**

[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.

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

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

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

Table 1.4. Net Generation by Energy Source: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Sector, 1990 through January 2003
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**796**	**589**	**3,272**	**121**	**--**	**138**	**922**	**--**	**5,837**
1991	**775**	**413**	**3,213**	**116**	**--**	**131**	**1,010**	**1**	**5,659**
1992	**749**	**302**	**3,867**	**105**	**--**	**122**	**1,082**	**1**	**6,228**
1993	**864**	**334**	**4,471**	**100**	**--**	**100**	**1,132**	*	**7,000**
1994	**850**	**417**	**4,929**	**115**	**--**	**93**	**1,216**	**--**	**7,619**
1995	**998**	**379**	**5,162**	**--**	**--**	**118**	**1,575**	*	**8,232**
1996	**1,051**	**369**	**5,249**	*	**--**	**126**	**2,235**	*	**9,030**
1997	**1,040**	**427**	**4,725**	**3**	**--**	**120**	**2,385**	*	**8,701**
1998	**985**	**383**	**4,879**	**7**	**--**	**120**	**2,373**	**--**	**8,748**
1999	**995**	**434**	**4,607**	*	**--**	**115**	**2,412**	*	**8,563**
2000	**1,097**	**432**	**4,262**	*	**--**	**100**	**2,012**	*	**7,903**
2001									
January	88	61	361	--	--	6	112	--	629
February	86	39	311	*	--	6	106	--	548
March	83	38	321	--	--	7	104	--	553
April	65	32	331	--	--	7	116	*	550
May	73	33	334	--	--	7	129	*	575
June	84	33	344	*	--	7	130	--	598
July	101	36	455	--	--	5	136	--	732
August	115	39	525	--	--	4	130	*	814
September	84	31	388	--	--	4	129	--	636
October	72	36	384	--	--	4	127	*	622
November	68	29	327	--	--	4	120	*	548
December	77	32	354	--	--	5	144	*	611
Total	**995**	**438**	**4,434**	*	**--**	**66**	**1,482**	*	**7,416**
2002									
January	88	27	364	--	--	5	146	--	630
February	72	29	307	--	--	5	120	*	533
March	90	32	380	*	--	7	137	*	646
April	66	22	329	--	--	14	143	*	575
May	69	24	309	*	--	14	150	--	566
June	87	27	406	--	--	9	145	--	674
July	106	43	887	--	--	8	156	*	1,200
August	107	41	829	--	--	7	138	*	1,121
September	91	29	665	--	--	4	164	--	953
October	81	29	390	--	--	3	178	--	681
November	83	26	267	--	--	3	149	--	528
December	91	49	309	--	--	4	154	--	607
Total	**1,031**	**379**	**5,442**	*	**--**	**84**	**1,778**	*	**8,714**
2003									
January	90	98	376	*	--	6	133	*	703
Total	**90**	**98**	**376**	*	**--**	**6**	**133**	*	**703**
Year to Date									
2001	**88**	**61**	**361**	**--**	**--**	**6**	**112**	**--**	**629**
2002	**88**	**27**	**364**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**146**	**--**	**630**
2003	**90**	**98**	**376**	*	**--**	**6**	**133**	*	**703**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January									
2002	**995**	**404**	**4,437**	*	**--**	**66**	**1,515**	*	**7,417**
2003	**1,033**	**449**	**5,455**	*	**--**	**85**	**1,766**	*	**8,788**

[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.

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

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

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

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

(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**21,107**	**7,169**	**60,007**	**9,641**	**--**	**2,975**	**26,328**	**3,604**	**130,830**
1991	**21,002**	**6,540**	**60,567**	**10,501**	**--**	**2,844**	**26,791**	**4,336**	**132,579**
1992	**22,743**	**7,615**	**65,933**	**11,953**	**--**	**2,950**	**28,847**	**3,239**	**143,280**
1993	**23,742**	**7,028**	**68,234**	**11,890**	**--**	**2,871**	**29,450**	**3,079**	**146,294**
1994	**23,568**	**6,808**	**69,600**	**12,112**	**--**	**6,028**	**29,633**	**3,428**	**151,178**
1995	**22,372**	**6,030**	**71,717**	**11,943**	**--**	**5,304**	**29,768**	**3,890**	**151,025**
1996	**22,172**	**6,260**	**71,049**	**13,015**	**--**	**5,878**	**29,274**	**3,370**	**151,017**
1997	**23,214**	**5,649**	**75,078**	**11,814**	**--**	**5,685**	**29,107**	**3,549**	**154,097**
1998	**22,337**	**6,206**	**77,085**	**11,170**	**--**	**5,349**	**28,572**	**3,412**	**154,132**
1999	**21,474**	**6,088**	**78,793**	**12,519**	**--**	**4,758**	**28,747**	**3,885**	**156,264**
2000	**22,056**	**5,597**	**78,798**	**11,927**	**--**	**4,135**	**29,491**	**4,669**	**156,673**
2001									
January	1,895	654	6,767	678	--	234	2,518	381	13,128
February	1,590	486	6,019	633	--	235	2,124	332	11,421
March	1,734	489	6,590	724	--	338	2,238	341	12,454
April	1,572	416	6,099	655	--	283	2,288	362	11,674
May	1,477	424	6,317	734	--	293	2,135	371	11,751
June	1,644	377	6,405	682	--	291	2,188	362	11,949
July	1,818	419	7,030	781	--	242	2,364	394	13,048
August	1,949	419	7,191	791	--	316	2,472	428	13,566
September	1,625	386	6,782	720	--	243	2,240	417	12,412
October	1,640	417	6,845	693	--	206	2,488	431	12,721
November	1,576	381	6,670	653	--	198	2,305	448	12,230
December	1,614	425	7,040	710	--	265	2,345	423	12,822
Total	**20,135**	**5,293**	**79,755**	**8,454**	**--**	**3,145**	**27,703**	**4,690**	**149,175**
2002									
January	1,737	442	7,299	816	--	279	2,589	370	13,531
February	1,512	361	6,566	710	--	309	2,319	323	12,100
March	1,679	415	7,124	828	--	318	2,368	364	13,095
April	1,618	386	6,181	894	--	387	2,429	379	12,274
May	1,634	384	6,596	966	--	382	2,378	378	12,717
June	1,765	376	6,768	978	--	313	2,464	361	13,026
July	1,924	431	7,433	1,049	--	266	2,561	559	14,222
August	1,783	424	7,307	1,061	--	234	2,493	370	13,671
September	1,727	361	6,688	959	--	207	2,480	548	12,968
October	1,773	430	5,996	817	--	320	2,432	706	12,475
November	1,709	413	6,012	784	--	460	2,413	353	12,144
December	1,812	438	5,904	798	--	550	2,320	389	12,211
Total	**20,672**	**4,863**	**79,874**	**10,659**	**--**	**4,025**	**29,244**	**5,098**	**154,435**
2003									
January	2,017	587	7,250	802	--	413	2,229	297	13,595
Total	**2,017**	**587**	**7,250**	**802**	**--**	**413**	**2,229**	**297**	**13,595**
Year to Date									
2001	**1,895**	**654**	**6,767**	**678**	**--**	**234**	**2,518**	**381**	**13,128**
2002	**1,737**	**442**	**7,299**	**816**	**--**	**279**	**2,589**	**370**	**13,531**
2003	**2,017**	**587**	**7,250**	**802**	**--**	**413**	**2,229**	**297**	**13,595**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January									
2002	**19,976**	**5,081**	**80,287**	**8,591**	**--**	**3,190**	**27,775**	**4,678**	**149,578**
2003	**20,953**	**5,007**	**79,825**	**10,646**	**--**	**4,158**	**28,884**	**5,026**	**154,499**

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**11,430**	**10,266**	**11.3**	**726**	**1,700**	**9,930**	**7,863**	**NM**	**95**	**703**	**608**
Connecticut	2,731	2,804	-2.6	NM	2	2,705	2,780	NM	3	NM	20
Maine	2,104	1,740	20.9	NM	*	1,468	1,199	12	14	624	527
Massachusetts	3,887	3,097	25.5	40	15	3,758	2,971	44	75	NM	37
New Hampshire	1,608	1,420	13.2	623	1,267	968	130	NM	1	NM	22
Rhode Island	572	741	-22.8	NM	1	565	739	NM	2	NM	*
Vermont	528	463	14.0	59	416	466	44	--	--	NM	3
Middle Atlantic	**37,174**	**33,992**	**9.4**	**6,492**	**6,266**	**29,955**	**26,865**	**NM**	**83**	**641**	**777**
New Jersey	5,587	5,014	11.4	222	48	5,221	4,659	NM	15	130	292
New York	12,159	11,498	5.7	3,633	3,430	8,310	7,852	NM	33	172	184
Pennsylvania	19,429	17,480	11.1	2,637	2,788	16,424	14,354	NM	36	339	302
East North Central	**57,010**	**52,030**	**9.6**	**38,486**	**37,119**	**17,485**	**13,790**	**88**	**95**	**952**	**1,027**
Illinois	17,541	14,583	20.3	1,982	2,675	15,275	11,653	NM	21	264	234
Indiana	11,200	10,719	4.5	10,570	9,992	327	323	NM	20	285	384
Michigan	9,957	9,211	8.1	8,594	7,781	1,232	1,240	35	40	NM	150
Ohio	13,321	12,746	4.5	12,738	12,230	543	469	NM	2	NM	46
Wisconsin	4,990	4,771	4.6	4,601	4,441	108	104	NM	12	268	213
West North Central	**27,109**	**25,316**	**7.1**	**26,324**	**24,654**	**268**	**326**	**NM**	**33**	**482**	**303**
Iowa	3,800	3,642	4.3	3,626	3,436	NM	98	NM	10	106	98
Kansas	4,379	4,166	5.1	4,282	4,115	31	48	NM	*	65	3
Minnesota	4,730	4,589	3.1	4,311	4,232	135	178	NM	11	273	167
Missouri	7,843	6,872	14.1	7,768	6,844	45	1	NM	10	NM	17
Nebraska	2,872	2,687	6.9	2,865	2,679	NM	1	NM	1	5	5
North Dakota	2,898	2,801	3.5	2,884	2,789	--	--	--	--	NM	12
South Dakota	587	559	5.1	587	559	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**69,519**	**63,414**	**9.6**	**55,209**	**52,128**	**12,433**	**9,282**	**120**	**62**	**1,758**	**1,943**
Delaware	763	266	186.7	16	10	704	224	--	--	NM	32
District of Columbia	10	-1	-1061.6	--	--	10	-1	--	--	--	--
Florida	15,646	15,499	.9	13,940	13,660	1,399	1,280	NM	9	299	549
Georgia	10,859	10,243	6.0	9,965	9,624	444	107	NM	*	450	511
Maryland	5,137	3,718	38.2	NM	2	5,086	3,714	NM	2	44	0
North Carolina	12,121	10,395	16.6	11,073	9,445	606	571	NM	11	431	368
South Carolina	9,062	8,408	7.8	8,885	8,170	45	64	NM	5	131	170
Virginia	7,187	6,586	9.1	5,625	5,830	1,268	548	98	35	196	173
West Virginia	8,734	8,300	5.2	5,699	5,386	2,871	2,775	--	--	164	139
East South Central	**32,904**	**32,056**	**2.6**	**30,755**	**29,633**	**1,122**	**1,293**	**NM**	**19**	**1,017**	**1,111**
Alabama	12,031	11,254	6.9	11,210	10,630	305	50	--	--	516	574
Kentucky	8,782	8,153	7.7	8,016	7,144	717	951	--	8	49	50
Mississippi	3,663	4,304	-14.9	3,444	3,818	93	289	NM	2	125	196
Tennessee	8,427	8,346	1.0	8,085	8,042	7	3	NM	9	327	291
West South Central	**48,638**	**46,052**	**5.6**	**22,884**	**23,934**	**19,571**	**16,196**	**NM**	**41**	**6,109**	**5,881**
Arkansas	3,884	4,191	-7.3	3,432	3,908	240	100	NM	1	211	183
Louisiana	7,663	6,974	9.9	3,733	3,813	2,012	1,494	33	2	1,885	1,665
Oklahoma	4,648	4,515	2.9	4,146	4,064	366	341	NM	2	134	107
Texas	32,443	30,372	6.8	11,573	12,149	16,954	14,260	NM	36	3,879	3,926
Mountain	**26,476**	**26,555**	**-.3**	**23,345**	**23,267**	**2,918**	**3,063**	**NM**	**25**	**190**	**201**
Arizona	7,193	7,622	-5.6	6,831	6,965	334	626	NM	2	26	28
Colorado	3,879	3,991	-2.8	3,628	3,724	227	244	NM	17	NM	6
Idaho	539	651	-17.2	437	543	NM	50	--	--	59	58
Montana	2,009	1,857	8.2	372	488	1,630	1,363	--	--	7	6
Nevada	2,591	2,766	-6.3	2,059	2,126	532	640	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,811	2,427	15.8	2,748	2,348	46	47	NM	4	NM	27
Utah	3,338	3,388	-1.5	3,277	3,333	36	38	NM	2	NM	16
Wyoming	4,116	3,853	6.8	3,993	3,739	70	54	--	--	NM	60
Pacific Contiguous	**25,723**	**28,141**	**-8.6**	**14,664**	**17,977**	**9,282**	**8,434**	**178**	**165**	**1,599**	**1,565**
California	14,036	14,154	-.8	5,586	6,206	6,844	6,396	168	156	1,438	1,396
Oregon	4,462	4,763	-6.3	3,335	4,037	1,051	670	NM	1	77	56
Washington	7,224	9,225	-21.7	5,744	7,734	1,387	1,369	NM	8	84	114
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,561**	**1,563**	**-.1**	**1,048**	**1,077**	**350**	**358**	**NM**	**12**	**NM**	**115**
Alaska	680	689	-1.3	550	578	NM	20	NM	12	NM	79
Hawaii	881	874	.8	499	500	325	338	--	--	NM	36
U.S. Total	**337,545**	**319,385**	**5.7**	**219,933**	**217,754**	**103,314**	**87,470**	**703**	**630**	**13,595**	**13,531**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**11,430**	**10,266**	**11.3**	**726**	**1,700**	**9,930**	**7,863**	**NM**	**95**	**703**	**608**
Connecticut	2,731	2,804	-2.6	NM	2	2,705	2,780	NM	3	NM	20
Maine	2,104	1,740	20.9	NM	*	1,468	1,199	12	14	624	527
Massachusetts	3,887	3,097	25.5	40	15	3,758	2,971	44	75	NM	37
New Hampshire	1,608	1,420	13.2	623	1,267	968	130	NM	1	NM	22
Rhode Island	572	741	-22.8	NM	1	565	739	NM	2	NM	*
Vermont	528	463	14.0	59	416	466	44	--	--	NM	3
Middle Atlantic	**37,174**	**33,992**	**9.4**	**6,492**	**6,266**	**29,955**	**26,865**	**NM**	**83**	**641**	**777**
New Jersey	5,587	5,014	11.4	222	48	5,221	4,659	NM	15	130	292
New York	12,159	11,498	5.7	3,633	3,430	8,310	7,852	NM	33	172	184
Pennsylvania	19,429	17,480	11.1	2,637	2,788	16,424	14,354	NM	36	339	302
East North Central	**57,010**	**52,030**	**9.6**	**38,486**	**37,119**	**17,485**	**13,790**	**88**	**95**	**952**	**1,027**
Illinois	17,541	14,583	20.3	1,982	2,675	15,275	11,653	NM	21	264	234
Indiana	11,200	10,719	4.5	10,570	9,992	327	323	NM	20	285	384
Michigan	9,957	9,211	8.1	8,594	7,781	1,232	1,240	35	40	NM	150
Ohio	13,321	12,746	4.5	12,738	12,230	543	469	NM	2	NM	46
Wisconsin	4,990	4,771	4.6	4,601	4,441	108	104	NM	12	268	213
West North Central	**27,109**	**25,316**	**7.1**	**26,324**	**24,654**	**268**	**326**	**NM**	**33**	**482**	**303**
Iowa	3,800	3,642	4.3	3,626	3,436	NM	98	NM	10	106	98
Kansas	4,379	4,166	5.1	4,282	4,115	31	48	NM	*	65	3
Minnesota	4,730	4,589	3.1	4,311	4,232	135	178	NM	11	273	167
Missouri	7,843	6,872	14.1	7,768	6,844	45	1	NM	10	NM	17
Nebraska	2,872	2,687	6.9	2,865	2,679	NM	1	NM	1	5	5
North Dakota	2,898	2,801	3.5	2,884	2,789	--	--	--	--	NM	12
South Dakota	587	559	5.1	587	559	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**69,519**	**63,414**	**9.6**	**55,209**	**52,128**	**12,433**	**9,282**	**120**	**62**	**1,758**	**1,943**
Delaware	763	266	186.7	16	10	704	224	--	--	NM	32
District of Columbia	10	-1	-1061.6	--	--	10	-1	--	--	--	--
Florida	15,646	15,499	.9	13,940	13,660	1,399	1,280	NM	9	299	549
Georgia	10,859	10,243	6.0	9,965	9,624	444	107	NM	*	450	511
Maryland	5,137	3,718	38.2	NM	2	5,086	3,714	NM	2	44	0
North Carolina	12,121	10,395	16.6	11,073	9,445	606	571	NM	11	431	368
South Carolina	9,062	8,408	7.8	8,885	8,170	45	64	NM	5	131	170
Virginia	7,187	6,586	9.1	5,625	5,830	1,268	548	98	35	196	173
West Virginia	8,734	8,300	5.2	5,699	5,386	2,871	2,775	--	--	164	139
East South Central	**32,904**	**32,056**	**2.6**	**30,755**	**29,633**	**1,122**	**1,293**	**NM**	**19**	**1,017**	**1,111**
Alabama	12,031	11,254	6.9	11,210	10,630	305	50	--	--	516	574
Kentucky	8,782	8,153	7.7	8,016	7,144	717	951	--	8	49	50
Mississippi	3,663	4,304	-14.9	3,444	3,818	93	289	NM	2	125	196
Tennessee	8,427	8,346	1.0	8,085	8,042	7	3	NM	9	327	291
West South Central	**48,638**	**46,052**	**5.6**	**22,884**	**23,934**	**19,571**	**16,196**	**NM**	**41**	**6,109**	**5,881**
Arkansas	3,884	4,191	-7.3	3,432	3,908	240	100	NM	1	211	183
Louisiana	7,663	6,974	9.9	3,733	3,813	2,012	1,494	33	2	1,885	1,665
Oklahoma	4,648	4,515	2.9	4,146	4,064	366	341	NM	2	134	107
Texas	32,443	30,372	6.8	11,573	12,149	16,954	14,260	NM	36	3,879	3,926
Mountain	**26,476**	**26,555**	**-.3**	**23,345**	**23,267**	**2,918**	**3,063**	**NM**	**25**	**190**	**201**
Arizona	7,193	7,622	-5.6	6,831	6,965	334	626	NM	2	26	28
Colorado	3,879	3,991	-2.8	3,628	3,724	227	244	NM	17	NM	6
Idaho	539	651	-17.2	437	543	NM	50	--	--	59	58
Montana	2,009	1,857	8.2	372	488	1,630	1,363	--	--	7	6
Nevada	2,591	2,766	-6.3	2,059	2,126	532	640	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,811	2,427	15.8	2,748	2,348	46	47	NM	4	NM	27
Utah	3,338	3,388	-1.5	3,277	3,333	36	38	NM	2	NM	16
Wyoming	4,116	3,853	6.8	3,993	3,739	70	54	--	--	NM	60
Pacific Contiguous	**25,723**	**28,141**	**-8.6**	**14,664**	**17,977**	**9,282**	**8,434**	**178**	**165**	**1,599**	**1,565**
California	14,036	14,154	-.8	5,586	6,206	6,844	6,396	168	156	1,438	1,396
Oregon	4,462	4,763	-6.3	3,335	4,037	1,051	670	NM	1	77	56
Washington	7,224	9,225	-21.7	5,744	7,734	1,387	1,369	NM	8	84	114
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,561**	**1,563**	**-.1**	**1,048**	**1,077**	**350**	**358**	**NM**	**12**	**NM**	**115**
Alaska	680	689	-1.3	550	578	NM	20	NM	12	NM	79
Hawaii	881	874	.8	499	500	325	338	--	--	NM	36
U.S. Total	**337,545**	**319,385**	**5.7**	**219,933**	**217,754**	**103,314**	**87,470**	**703**	**630**	**13,595**	**13,531**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**1,891**	**1,737**	**8.8**	**363**	**380**	**1,490**	**1,306**	**--**	**--**	**38**	**52**
Connecticut	392	313	25.2	--	--	392	313	--	--	--	--
Maine	49	69	-28.5	--	--	15	22	--	--	34	47
Massachusetts	1,087	976	11.4	--	--	1,083	971	--	--	NM	5
New Hampshire	363	380	-4.6	363	380	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**14,431**	**12,557**	**14.9**	**1,632**	**1,666**	**12,587**	**10,700**	**NM**	**3**	**209**	**188**
New Jersey	1,046	725	44.3	208	57	838	668	--	--	--	--
New York	2,312	1,932	19.7	144	101	2,097	1,764	NM	2	68	65
Pennsylvania	11,074	9,900	11.9	1,280	1,509	9,653	8,269	NM	*	141	122
East North Central	**41,045**	**36,790**	**11.6**	**33,199**	**31,560**	**7,424**	**4,848**	**NM**	**42**	**385**	**339**
Illinois	8,755	6,896	26.9	1,944	2,630	6,626	4,113	NM	3	182	151
Indiana	10,689	10,055	6.3	10,402	9,774	265	261	NM	16	NM	4
Michigan	5,999	5,624	6.7	5,894	5,510	40	32	13	19	NM	64
Ohio	12,258	11,023	11.2	11,739	10,559	494	443	NM	*	NM	21
Wisconsin	3,344	3,191	4.8	3,219	3,088	--	0	NM	4	121	100
West North Central	**21,292**	**19,568**	**8.8**	**20,920**	**19,356**	**NM**	**10**	**NM**	**17**	**341**	**185**
Iowa	3,235	3,011	7.4	3,116	2,905	NM	10	NM	8	98	88
Kansas	3,270	3,090	5.8	3,270	3,090	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	3,101	3,006	3.1	2,887	2,936	--	--	--	--	213	70
Missouri	6,722	5,697	18.0	6,695	5,672	--	--	11	9	NM	16
Nebraska	1,898	1,747	8.6	1,893	1,742	--	--	--	--	4	5
North Dakota	2,741	2,684	2.1	2,733	2,678	--	--	--	--	NM	6
South Dakota	326	334	-2.2	326	334	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**38,739**	**34,938**	**10.9**	**30,772**	**28,398**	**7,563**	**6,142**	**NM**	**10**	**394**	**389**
Delaware	401	143	179.6	--	--	393	137	--	--	8	7
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	5,512	5,775	-4.6	5,088	5,291	424	462	--	--	--	23
Georgia	6,666	6,597	1.0	6,592	6,539	--	--	--	--	75	58
Maryland	2,950	2,110	39.8	--	--	2,924	2,110	--	--	26	0
North Carolina	7,252	6,014	20.6	6,843	5,627	321	277	NM	10	78	101
South Carolina	3,535	2,886	22.5	3,493	2,841	--	--	--	--	43	45
Virginia	3,866	3,243	19.2	3,107	2,753	688	425	--	*	71	64
West Virginia	8,557	8,169	4.7	5,650	5,347	2,813	2,731	--	--	93	90
East South Central	**21,147**	**19,453**	**8.7**	**20,226**	**18,309**	**725**	**963**	**NM**	**4**	**190**	**178**
Alabama	6,510	5,582	16.6	6,454	5,534	18	14	--	--	NM	34
Kentucky	8,331	7,814	6.6	7,623	6,865	707	949	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,333	1,075	24.0	1,333	1,075	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	4,973	4,983	-.2	4,816	4,835	--	--	NM	4	152	144
West South Central	**21,221**	**19,217**	**10.4**	**14,419**	**14,090**	**6,460**	**4,844**	**--**	**--**	**342**	**283**
Arkansas	1,739	2,273	-23.5	1,730	2,266	--	--	--	--	9	7
Louisiana	2,243	1,937	15.8	1,064	914	1,150	1,019	--	--	29	4
Oklahoma	3,326	3,303	.7	3,082	3,091	195	171	--	--	50	40
Texas	13,912	11,704	18.9	8,543	7,819	5,115	3,653	--	--	254	232
Mountain	**19,137**	**18,264**	**4.8**	**17,589**	**17,064**	**1,482**	**1,131**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**69**
Arizona	3,329	3,283	1.4	3,304	3,255	--	--	--	--	25	28
Colorado	3,153	3,246	-2.9	3,124	3,221	NM	25	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	6
Montana	1,448	1,100	31.6	30	31	1,418	1,069	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,468	1,537	-4.4	1,468	1,537	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,568	2,153	19.3	2,568	2,153	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	3,188	3,236	-1.5	3,144	3,184	34	36	--	--	NM	16
Wyoming	3,976	3,703	7.4	3,952	3,683	--	--	--	--	NM	20
Pacific Contiguous	**1,534**	**1,542**	**-.5**	**364**	**400**	**1,121**	**1,091**	**NM**	**1**	**48**	**51**
California	221	205	7.9	--	--	176	161	--	--	45	44
Oregon	365	398	-8.2	364	400	--	--	--	--	NM	-2
Washington	948	939	.9	--	--	945	930	NM	1	2	9
Pacific Noncontiguous	**195**	**189**	**3.1**	**17**	**18**	**160**	**156**	**NM**	**12**	**NM**	**4**
Alaska	NM	50	--	17	18	NM	20	NM	12	--	--
Hawaii	140	140	.3	--	--	136	136	--	--	NM	4
U.S. Total	**180,632**	**164,255**	**10.0**	**139,501**	**131,240**	**39,024**	**31,190**	**90**	**88**	**2,017**	**1,737**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**1,891**	**1,737**	**8.8**	**363**	**380**	**1,490**	**1,306**	**--**	**--**	**38**	**52**
Connecticut	392	313	25.2	--	--	392	313	--	--	--	--
Maine	49	69	-28.5	--	--	15	22	--	--	34	47
Massachusetts	1,087	976	11.4	--	--	1,083	971	--	--	NM	5
New Hampshire	363	380	-4.6	363	380	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**14,431**	**12,557**	**14.9**	**1,632**	**1,666**	**12,587**	**10,700**	**NM**	**3**	**209**	**188**
New Jersey	1,046	725	44.3	208	57	838	668	--	--	--	--
New York	2,312	1,932	19.7	144	101	2,097	1,764	NM	2	68	65
Pennsylvania	11,074	9,900	11.9	1,280	1,509	9,653	8,269	NM	*	141	122
East North Central	**41,045**	**36,790**	**11.6**	**33,199**	**31,560**	**7,424**	**4,848**	**NM**	**42**	**385**	**339**
Illinois	8,755	6,896	26.9	1,944	2,630	6,626	4,113	NM	3	182	151
Indiana	10,689	10,055	6.3	10,402	9,774	265	261	NM	16	NM	4
Michigan	5,999	5,624	6.7	5,894	5,510	40	32	13	19	NM	64
Ohio	12,258	11,023	11.2	11,739	10,559	494	443	NM	*	NM	21
Wisconsin	3,344	3,191	4.8	3,219	3,088	--	0	NM	4	121	100
West North Central	**21,292**	**19,568**	**8.8**	**20,920**	**19,356**	**NM**	**10**	**NM**	**17**	**341**	**185**
Iowa	3,235	3,011	7.4	3,116	2,905	NM	10	NM	8	98	88
Kansas	3,270	3,090	5.8	3,270	3,090	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	3,101	3,006	3.1	2,887	2,936	--	--	--	--	213	70
Missouri	6,722	5,697	18.0	6,695	5,672	--	--	11	9	NM	16
Nebraska	1,898	1,747	8.6	1,893	1,742	--	--	--	--	4	5
North Dakota	2,741	2,684	2.1	2,733	2,678	--	--	--	--	NM	6
South Dakota	326	334	-2.2	326	334	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**38,739**	**34,938**	**10.9**	**30,772**	**28,398**	**7,563**	**6,142**	**NM**	**10**	**394**	**389**
Delaware	401	143	179.6	--	--	393	137	--	--	8	7
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	5,512	5,775	-4.6	5,088	5,291	424	462	--	--	--	23
Georgia	6,666	6,597	1.0	6,592	6,539	--	--	--	--	75	58
Maryland	2,950	2,110	39.8	--	--	2,924	2,110	--	--	26	0
North Carolina	7,252	6,014	20.6	6,843	5,627	321	277	NM	10	78	101
South Carolina	3,535	2,886	22.5	3,493	2,841	--	--	--	--	43	45
Virginia	3,866	3,243	19.2	3,107	2,753	688	425	--	*	71	64
West Virginia	8,557	8,169	4.7	5,650	5,347	2,813	2,731	--	--	93	90
East South Central	**21,147**	**19,453**	**8.7**	**20,226**	**18,309**	**725**	**963**	**NM**	**4**	**190**	**178**
Alabama	6,510	5,582	16.6	6,454	5,534	18	14	--	--	NM	34
Kentucky	8,331	7,814	6.6	7,623	6,865	707	949	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,333	1,075	24.0	1,333	1,075	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	4,973	4,983	-.2	4,816	4,835	--	--	NM	4	152	144
West South Central	**21,221**	**19,217**	**10.4**	**14,419**	**14,090**	**6,460**	**4,844**	**--**	**--**	**342**	**283**
Arkansas	1,739	2,273	-23.5	1,730	2,266	--	--	--	--	9	7
Louisiana	2,243	1,937	15.8	1,064	914	1,150	1,019	--	--	29	4
Oklahoma	3,326	3,303	.7	3,082	3,091	195	171	--	--	50	40
Texas	13,912	11,704	18.9	8,543	7,819	5,115	3,653	--	--	254	232
Mountain	**19,137**	**18,264**	**4.8**	**17,589**	**17,064**	**1,482**	**1,131**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**69**
Arizona	3,329	3,283	1.4	3,304	3,255	--	--	--	--	25	28
Colorado	3,153	3,246	-2.9	3,124	3,221	NM	25	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	6
Montana	1,448	1,100	31.6	30	31	1,418	1,069	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,468	1,537	-4.4	1,468	1,537	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,568	2,153	19.3	2,568	2,153	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	3,188	3,236	-1.5	3,144	3,184	34	36	--	--	NM	16
Wyoming	3,976	3,703	7.4	3,952	3,683	--	--	--	--	NM	20
Pacific Contiguous	**1,534**	**1,542**	**-.5**	**364**	**400**	**1,121**	**1,091**	**NM**	**1**	**48**	**51**
California	221	205	7.9	--	--	176	161	--	--	45	44
Oregon	365	398	-8.2	364	400	--	--	--	--	NM	-2
Washington	948	939	.9	--	--	945	930	NM	1	2	9
Pacific Noncontiguous	**195**	**189**	**3.1**	**17**	**18**	**160**	**156**	**NM**	**12**	**NM**	**4**
Alaska	NM	50	--	17	18	NM	20	NM	12	--	--
Hawaii	140	140	.3	--	--	136	136	--	--	NM	4
U.S. Total	**180,632**	**164,255**	**10.0**	**139,501**	**131,240**	**39,024**	**31,190**	**90**	**88**	**2,017**	**1,737**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**1,948**	**570**	**241.6**	**286**	**16**	**1,514**	**455**	**NM**	**17**	**NM**	**82**
Connecticut	381	281	35.5	NM	*	374	280	NM	*	NM	1
Maine	382	61	523.5	--	--	302	*	*	*	80	61
Massachusetts	920	211	336.7	38	2	837	175	NM	14	NM	19
New Hampshire	251	14	1719.6	241	12	--	*	NM	1	NM	1
Rhode Island	NM	3	--	NM	1	1	*	NM	1	NM	*
Vermont	NM	1	--	NM	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,949**	**969**	**204.3**	**1,106**	**599**	**1,751**	**315**	**NM**	**3**	**NM**	**52**
New Jersey	393	14	2793.1	25	1	346	6	NM	*	NM	6
New York	1,823	814	123.9	1,078	596	707	201	NM	3	25	14
Pennsylvania	734	141	419.4	NM	2	698	108	NM	*	NM	31
East North Central	**455**	**213**	**113.3**	**192**	**138**	**222**	**32**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**42**
Illinois	226	37	504.0	NM	3	219	32	NM	*	NM	2
Indiana	58	61	-3.9	46	44	2	--	NM	*	9	16
Michigan	100	49	105.3	99	48	--	*	NM	*	NM	1
Ohio	29	31	-5.3	27	31	NM	*	NM	*	NM	*
Wisconsin	NM	35	--	16	12	--	--	NM	*	NM	23
West North Central	**212**	**164**	**29.8**	**206**	**162**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**1**
Iowa	NM	4	--	NM	3	NM	*	NM	1	NM	*
Kansas	112	54	107.8	112	54	--	--	--	--	*	*
Minnesota	67	53	27.8	65	52	--	1	NM	*	NM	*
Missouri	NM	50	--	15	50	--	--	NM	*	NM	*
Nebraska	NM	1	--	NM	1	--	--	NM	*	--	--
North Dakota	NM	2	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	NM	*
South Dakota	1	*	1933.3	1	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**5,092**	**2,744**	**85.6**	**3,613**	**2,381**	**1,266**	**201**	**43**	**4**	**170**	**158**
Delaware	293	39	651.1	16	10	261	18	--	--	NM	11
District of Columbia	10	-1	-1061.6	--	--	10	-1	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,719	2,017	34.8	2,525	1,913	186	79	--	--	7	24
Georgia	206	118	74.6	65	32	52	2	NM	*	88	83
Maryland	519	89	480.1	NM	2	514	87	NM	*	NM	--
North Carolina	174	87	98.5	95	64	42	*	NM	*	36	24
South Carolina	62	18	235.8	40	10	10	--	NM	*	11	9
Virginia	1,082	356	204.0	847	330	185	14	42	4	NM	7
West Virginia	29	20	42.1	21	19	6	1	--	--	NM	*
East South Central	**118**	**78**	**51.5**	**89**	**61**	**7**	*	**NM**	*	**NM**	**16**
Alabama	59	39	52.5	43	27	NM	*	--	--	NM	12
Kentucky	24	11	122.4	17	11	7	*	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	NM	2	--	6	1	--	--	NM	*	NM	1
Tennessee	27	26	3.6	23	23	*	--	--	--	NM	3
West South Central	**509**	**308**	**65.1**	**119**	**34**	**348**	**264**	**NM**	*	**42**	**10**
Arkansas	49	27	80.2	48	27	--	--	--	--	1	*
Louisiana	192	165	16.0	28	4	156	159	--	--	7	2
Oklahoma	39	3	1145.6	35	1	--	--	NM	*	4	2
Texas	229	113	103.0	NM	2	192	105	NM	*	29	6
Mountain	**59**	**80**	**-26.3**	**NM**	**20**	**40**	**58**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**2**
Arizona	NM	6	--	1	6	--	--	NM	*	NM	*
Colorado	NM	2	--	1	1	NM	*	--	--	NM	1
Idaho	*	*	-77.8	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	41	58	-29.4	NM	*	40	58	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1	4	-66.3	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	4	--	4	3	--	*	--	--	NM	1
Utah	NM	3	--	NM	3	NM	*	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	3	--	2	3	--	--	--	--	NM	*
Pacific Contiguous	**249**	**226**	**10.0**	**4**	**4**	**185**	**156**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**66**
California	239	211	13.3	4	3	185	156	NM	*	NM	52
Oregon	NM	1	--	1	1	--	--	NM	*	--	*
Washington	NM	15	--	*	1	NM	*	NM	*	NM	14
Pacific Noncontiguous	**747**	**726**	**2.9**	**573**	**591**	**115**	**123**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**12**
Alaska	NM	97	--	NM	92	NM	*	NM	1	NM	4
Hawaii	646	629	2.6	498	499	114	122	--	--	NM	8
U.S. Total	**12,338**	**6,079**	**103.0**	**6,204**	**4,005**	**5,449**	**1,604**	**98**	**27**	**587**	**442**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**1,948**	**570**	**241.6**	**286**	**16**	**1,514**	**455**	**NM**	**17**	**NM**	**82**
Connecticut	381	281	35.5	NM	*	374	280	NM	*	NM	1
Maine	382	61	523.5	--	--	302	*	*	*	80	61
Massachusetts	920	211	336.7	38	2	837	175	NM	14	NM	19
New Hampshire	251	14	1719.6	241	12	--	*	NM	1	NM	1
Rhode Island	NM	3	--	NM	1	1	*	NM	1	NM	*
Vermont	NM	1	--	NM	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,949**	**969**	**204.3**	**1,106**	**599**	**1,751**	**315**	**NM**	**3**	**NM**	**52**
New Jersey	393	14	2793.1	25	1	346	6	NM	*	NM	6
New York	1,823	814	123.9	1,078	596	707	201	NM	3	25	14
Pennsylvania	734	141	419.4	NM	2	698	108	NM	*	NM	31
East North Central	**455**	**213**	**113.3**	**192**	**138**	**222**	**32**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**42**
Illinois	226	37	504.0	NM	3	219	32	NM	*	NM	2
Indiana	58	61	-3.9	46	44	2	--	NM	*	9	16
Michigan	100	49	105.3	99	48	--	*	NM	*	NM	1
Ohio	29	31	-5.3	27	31	NM	*	NM	*	NM	*
Wisconsin	NM	35	--	16	12	--	--	NM	*	NM	23
West North Central	**212**	**164**	**29.8**	**206**	**162**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**1**
Iowa	NM	4	--	NM	3	NM	*	NM	1	NM	*
Kansas	112	54	107.8	112	54	--	--	--	--	*	*
Minnesota	67	53	27.8	65	52	--	1	NM	*	NM	*
Missouri	NM	50	--	15	50	--	--	NM	*	NM	*
Nebraska	NM	1	--	NM	1	--	--	NM	*	--	--
North Dakota	NM	2	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	NM	*
South Dakota	1	*	1933.3	1	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**5,092**	**2,744**	**85.6**	**3,613**	**2,381**	**1,266**	**201**	**43**	**4**	**170**	**158**
Delaware	293	39	651.1	16	10	261	18	--	--	NM	11
District of Columbia	10	-1	-1061.6	--	--	10	-1	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,719	2,017	34.8	2,525	1,913	186	79	--	--	7	24
Georgia	206	118	74.6	65	32	52	2	NM	*	88	83
Maryland	519	89	480.1	NM	2	514	87	NM	*	NM	--
North Carolina	174	87	98.5	95	64	42	*	NM	*	36	24
South Carolina	62	18	235.8	40	10	10	--	NM	*	11	9
Virginia	1,082	356	204.0	847	330	185	14	42	4	NM	7
West Virginia	29	20	42.1	21	19	6	1	--	--	NM	*
East South Central	**118**	**78**	**51.5**	**89**	**61**	**7**	*	**NM**	*	**NM**	**16**
Alabama	59	39	52.5	43	27	NM	*	--	--	NM	12
Kentucky	24	11	122.4	17	11	7	*	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	NM	2	--	6	1	--	--	NM	*	NM	1
Tennessee	27	26	3.6	23	23	*	--	--	--	NM	3
West South Central	**509**	**308**	**65.1**	**119**	**34**	**348**	**264**	**NM**	*	**42**	**10**
Arkansas	49	27	80.2	48	27	--	--	--	--	1	*
Louisiana	192	165	16.0	28	4	156	159	--	--	7	2
Oklahoma	39	3	1145.6	35	1	--	--	NM	*	4	2
Texas	229	113	103.0	NM	2	192	105	NM	*	29	6
Mountain	**59**	**80**	**-26.3**	**NM**	**20**	**40**	**58**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**2**
Arizona	NM	6	--	1	6	--	--	NM	*	NM	*
Colorado	NM	2	--	1	1	NM	*	--	--	NM	1
Idaho	*	*	-77.8	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	41	58	-29.4	NM	*	40	58	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1	4	-66.3	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	4	--	4	3	--	*	--	--	NM	1
Utah	NM	3	--	NM	3	NM	*	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	3	--	2	3	--	--	--	--	NM	*
Pacific Contiguous	**249**	**226**	**10.0**	**4**	**4**	**185**	**156**	**NM**	*	**NM**	**66**
California	239	211	13.3	4	3	185	156	NM	*	NM	52
Oregon	NM	1	--	1	1	--	--	NM	*	--	*
Washington	NM	15	--	*	1	NM	*	NM	*	NM	14
Pacific Noncontiguous	**747**	**726**	**2.9**	**573**	**591**	**115**	**123**	**NM**	**1**	**NM**	**12**
Alaska	NM	97	--	NM	92	NM	*	NM	1	NM	4
Hawaii	646	629	2.6	498	499	114	122	--	--	NM	8
U.S. Total	**12,338**	**6,079**	**103.0**	**6,204**	**4,005**	**5,449**	**1,604**	**98**	**27**	**587**	**442**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**3,240**	**3,608**	**-10.2**	**NM**	**15**	**2,889**	**3,344**	**NM**	**62**	**320**	**188**
Connecticut	344	570	-39.6	--	--	326	549	NM	3	NM	18
Maine	1,113	1,045	6.5	--	--	824	894	NM	*	289	151
Massachusetts	1,223	1,254	-2.5	NM	12	1,185	1,172	NM	59	NM	12
New Hampshire	NM	8	--	*	2	--	--	--	--	NM	7
Rhode Island	555	730	-24.0	--	--	554	730	NM	*	--	--
Vermont	*	*	-82.1	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,504**	**4,457**	**-21.4**	**498**	**660**	**2,731**	**3,358**	**NM**	**42**	**234**	**396**
New Jersey	1,104	1,372	-19.6	2	2	988	1,108	NM	14	102	248
New York	2,153	2,805	-23.3	496	658	1,587	2,058	NM	10	55	79
Pennsylvania	247	279	-11.6	NM	*	156	192	NM	17	77	70
East North Central	**2,010**	**1,880**	**6.9**	**354**	**322**	**1,455**	**1,366**	**NM**	**26**	**173**	**166**
Illinois	329	280	17.4	NM	39	234	179	NM	17	52	46
Indiana	224	257	-13.1	100	128	54	55	NM	1	69	74
Michigan	1,204	1,183	1.8	139	115	1,049	1,046	7	1	NM	21
Ohio	48	18	161.6	9	4	35	10	NM	1	NM	3
Wisconsin	205	141	45.6	77	36	84	76	NM	6	40	23
West North Central	**492**	**480**	**2.4**	**296**	**389**	**102**	**48**	**NM**	**12**	**84**	**31**
Iowa	23	47	-50.3	14	35	--	--	NM	2	8	10
Kansas	135	86	56.7	70	83	--	--	NM	*	65	3
Minnesota	121	93	30.1	46	20	57	47	NM	9	NM	17
Missouri	200	230	-13.0	155	229	45	1	NM	*	NM	*
Nebraska	NM	23	--	NM	22	NM	--	NM	1	NM	*
North Dakota	NM	*	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	*
South Dakota	1	*	577.9	1	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**5,737**	**5,341**	**7.4**	**3,984**	**4,046**	**1,537**	**1,045**	**NM**	**8**	**182**	**242**
Delaware	51	71	-27.7	*	*	51	70	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	3,984	4,083	-2.4	3,384	3,468	482	453	NM	5	113	157
Georgia	442	175	153.0	NM	14	389	102	--	--	NM	58
Maryland	98	62	58.0	NM	*	95	62	--	--	NM	--
North Carolina	362	261	38.4	158	6	201	253	NM	1	NM	2
South Carolina	319	410	-22.2	287	341	31	62	NM	*	*	7
Virginia	467	263	77.2	130	217	281	34	28	2	NM	11
West Virginia	14	16	-15.0	*	*	7	8	--	--	NM	8
East South Central	**2,842**	**3,543**	**-19.8**	**2,280**	**2,985**	**372**	**308**	**NM**	**14**	**185**	**236**
Alabama	1,343	1,335	.6	969	1,172	273	18	--	--	101	145
Kentucky	63	43	47.1	45	14	3	2	--	8	NM	18
Mississippi	1,340	2,143	-37.5	1,191	1,800	93	288	NM	2	NM	54
Tennessee	95	22	335.4	74	*	4	--	NM	4	NM	18
West South Central	**19,526**	**18,361**	**6.3**	**3,974**	**4,636**	**10,705**	**8,935**	**NM**	**39**	**4,777**	**4,751**
Arkansas	286	166	72.0	15	45	240	100	NM	*	30	21
Louisiana	3,214	2,949	9.0	1,077	1,325	614	257	33	2	1,489	1,365
Oklahoma	1,168	1,096	6.6	947	881	171	170	NM	2	48	42
Texas	14,858	14,150	5.0	1,935	2,384	9,680	8,409	NM	35	3,209	3,322
Mountain	**2,361**	**2,859**	**-17.4**	**1,259**	**1,335**	**1,020**	**1,428**	**NM**	**21**	**NM**	**76**
Arizona	493	801	-38.5	157	173	334	626	NM	1	NM	*
Colorado	641	642	-.3	438	418	185	205	NM	14	NM	5
Idaho	NM	28	--	2	2	NM	14	--	--	6	12
Montana	1	1	4.2	*	*	--	*	--	--	1	1
Nevada	835	1,007	-17.1	406	477	428	530	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	224	240	-6.9	162	164	44	46	NM	4	NM	26
Utah	92	86	7.2	76	84	1	--	NM	2	NM	--
Wyoming	56	54	3.9	17	17	16	6	--	--	24	32
Pacific Contiguous	**8,581**	**7,717**	**11.2**	**1,021**	**1,108**	**6,252**	**5,332**	**NM**	**140**	**1,167**	**1,136**
California	6,818	6,289	8.4	646	658	4,915	4,433	NM	136	1,121	1,062
Oregon	1,154	941	22.7	138	341	977	568	NM	1	39	31
Washington	608	487	25.0	237	110	360	331	NM	3	7	43
Pacific Noncontiguous	**430**	**409**	**5.2**	**327**	**302**	**37**	**32**	**--**	**--**	**66**	**75**
Alaska	393	377	4.2	327	302	--	--	--	--	66	75
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**48,721**	**48,656**	**.1**	**13,994**	**15,797**	**27,101**	**25,196**	**376**	**364**	**7,250**	**7,299**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**3,240**	**3,608**	**-10.2**	**NM**	**15**	**2,889**	**3,344**	**NM**	**62**	**320**	**188**
Connecticut	344	570	-39.6	--	--	326	549	NM	3	NM	18
Maine	1,113	1,045	6.5	--	--	824	894	NM	*	289	151
Massachusetts	1,223	1,254	-2.5	NM	12	1,185	1,172	NM	59	NM	12
New Hampshire	NM	8	--	*	2	--	--	--	--	NM	7
Rhode Island	555	730	-24.0	--	--	554	730	NM	*	--	--
Vermont	*	*	-82.1	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,504**	**4,457**	**-21.4**	**498**	**660**	**2,731**	**3,358**	**NM**	**42**	**234**	**396**
New Jersey	1,104	1,372	-19.6	2	2	988	1,108	NM	14	102	248
New York	2,153	2,805	-23.3	496	658	1,587	2,058	NM	10	55	79
Pennsylvania	247	279	-11.6	NM	*	156	192	NM	17	77	70
East North Central	**2,010**	**1,880**	**6.9**	**354**	**322**	**1,455**	**1,366**	**NM**	**26**	**173**	**166**
Illinois	329	280	17.4	NM	39	234	179	NM	17	52	46
Indiana	224	257	-13.1	100	128	54	55	NM	1	69	74
Michigan	1,204	1,183	1.8	139	115	1,049	1,046	7	1	NM	21
Ohio	48	18	161.6	9	4	35	10	NM	1	NM	3
Wisconsin	205	141	45.6	77	36	84	76	NM	6	40	23
West North Central	**492**	**480**	**2.4**	**296**	**389**	**102**	**48**	**NM**	**12**	**84**	**31**
Iowa	23	47	-50.3	14	35	--	--	NM	2	8	10
Kansas	135	86	56.7	70	83	--	--	NM	*	65	3
Minnesota	121	93	30.1	46	20	57	47	NM	9	NM	17
Missouri	200	230	-13.0	155	229	45	1	NM	*	NM	*
Nebraska	NM	23	--	NM	22	NM	--	NM	1	NM	*
North Dakota	NM	*	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	*
South Dakota	1	*	577.9	1	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**5,737**	**5,341**	**7.4**	**3,984**	**4,046**	**1,537**	**1,045**	**NM**	**8**	**182**	**242**
Delaware	51	71	-27.7	*	*	51	70	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	3,984	4,083	-2.4	3,384	3,468	482	453	NM	5	113	157
Georgia	442	175	153.0	NM	14	389	102	--	--	NM	58
Maryland	98	62	58.0	NM	*	95	62	--	--	NM	--
North Carolina	362	261	38.4	158	6	201	253	NM	1	NM	2
South Carolina	319	410	-22.2	287	341	31	62	NM	*	*	7
Virginia	467	263	77.2	130	217	281	34	28	2	NM	11
West Virginia	14	16	-15.0	*	*	7	8	--	--	NM	8
East South Central	**2,842**	**3,543**	**-19.8**	**2,280**	**2,985**	**372**	**308**	**NM**	**14**	**185**	**236**
Alabama	1,343	1,335	.6	969	1,172	273	18	--	--	101	145
Kentucky	63	43	47.1	45	14	3	2	--	8	NM	18
Mississippi	1,340	2,143	-37.5	1,191	1,800	93	288	NM	2	NM	54
Tennessee	95	22	335.4	74	*	4	--	NM	4	NM	18
West South Central	**19,526**	**18,361**	**6.3**	**3,974**	**4,636**	**10,705**	**8,935**	**NM**	**39**	**4,777**	**4,751**
Arkansas	286	166	72.0	15	45	240	100	NM	*	30	21
Louisiana	3,214	2,949	9.0	1,077	1,325	614	257	33	2	1,489	1,365
Oklahoma	1,168	1,096	6.6	947	881	171	170	NM	2	48	42
Texas	14,858	14,150	5.0	1,935	2,384	9,680	8,409	NM	35	3,209	3,322
Mountain	**2,361**	**2,859**	**-17.4**	**1,259**	**1,335**	**1,020**	**1,428**	**NM**	**21**	**NM**	**76**
Arizona	493	801	-38.5	157	173	334	626	NM	1	NM	*
Colorado	641	642	-.3	438	418	185	205	NM	14	NM	5
Idaho	NM	28	--	2	2	NM	14	--	--	6	12
Montana	1	1	4.2	*	*	--	*	--	--	1	1
Nevada	835	1,007	-17.1	406	477	428	530	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	224	240	-6.9	162	164	44	46	NM	4	NM	26
Utah	92	86	7.2	76	84	1	--	NM	2	NM	--
Wyoming	56	54	3.9	17	17	16	6	--	--	24	32
Pacific Contiguous	**8,581**	**7,717**	**11.2**	**1,021**	**1,108**	**6,252**	**5,332**	**NM**	**140**	**1,167**	**1,136**
California	6,818	6,289	8.4	646	658	4,915	4,433	NM	136	1,121	1,062
Oregon	1,154	941	22.7	138	341	977	568	NM	1	39	31
Washington	608	487	25.0	237	110	360	331	NM	3	7	43
Pacific Noncontiguous	**430**	**409**	**5.2**	**327**	**302**	**37**	**32**	**--**	**--**	**66**	**75**
Alaska	393	377	4.2	327	302	--	--	--	--	66	75
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**48,721**	**48,656**	**.1**	**13,994**	**15,797**	**27,101**	**25,196**	**376**	**364**	**7,250**	**7,299**

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

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

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

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

Table 1.10.A. Net Generation from Other Gases by State, January 2003 and 2002

(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	--	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**NM**	**89**	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	**NM**	**89**
New Jersey	NM	37	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	NM	37
New York	NM	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	9
Pennsylvania	NM	43	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	NM	42
East North Central	**235**	**345**	**-31.8**	--	--	**NM**	**11**	--	--	**227**	**334**
Illinois	NM	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	29
Indiana	200	290	-31.0	--	--	NM	*	--	--	199	289
Michigan	*	1	-43.7	--	--	*	1	--	--	--	--
Ohio	12	25	-54.1	--	--	8	10	--	--	4	15
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**4**	**5**	**-17.6**	*	--	--	--	--	--	**4**	**5**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	4	5	-20.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	5
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**66**	**66**	**-.5**	--	--	**33**	**42**	--	--	**32**	**24**
Delaware	19	13	38.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	13
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	4	1	363.5	--	--	*	*	--	--	4	1
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	33	42	-20.8	--	--	33	42	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	*	*	-63.0	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	*	*	-1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	10	10	-2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	10
East South Central	**NM**	**23**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**NM**	**23**
Alabama	15	22	-34.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	22
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	*	1	-80.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	1
West South Central	**375**	**305**	**22.7**	--	--	**38**	**101**	--	--	**336**	**205**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	76	39	93.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	76	39
Oklahoma	NM	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	5
Texas	291	261	11.4	--	--	38	101	--	--	252	160
Mountain	**5**	**1**	**351.4**	*	*	**4**	*	--	--	*	**1**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	*	*	378.6	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	2	*	609.0	--	--	2	*	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	1
Pacific Contiguous	**151**	**155**	**-2.8**	--	--	**27**	**25**	**NM**	--	**125**	**130**
California	125	130	-4.2	--	--	*	*	*	--	125	130
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	26	25	4.3	--	--	26	25	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**5**	**4**	**3.8**	--	--	--	--	--	--	**5**	**4**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	4
U.S. Total	**913**	**995**	**-8.2**	**1**	*	**111**	**179**	*	--	**802**	**816**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	--	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	NM	89	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	NM	89
New Jersey	NM	37	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	NM	37
New York	NM	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	9
Pennsylvania	NM	43	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	NM	42
East North Central	235	345	-31.8	--	--	NM	11	--	--	227	334
Illinois	NM	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	29
Indiana	200	290	-31.0	--	--	NM	*	--	--	199	289
Michigan	*	1	-43.7	--	--	*	1	--	--	--	--
Ohio	12	25	-54.1	--	--	8	10	--	--	4	15
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	4	5	-17.6	*	--	--	--	--	--	4	5
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	4	5	-20.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	5
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	66	66	-.5	--	--	33	42	--	--	32	24
Delaware	19	13	38.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	13
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	4	1	363.5	--	--	*	*	--	--	4	1
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	33	42	-20.8	--	--	33	42	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	*	*	-63.0	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	*	*	-1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	10	10	-2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	10
East South Central	NM	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	23
Alabama	15	22	-34.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	22
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	*	1	-80.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	1
West South Central	375	305	22.7	--	--	38	101	--	--	336	205
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	76	39	93.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	76	39
Oklahoma	NM	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	5
Texas	291	261	11.4	--	--	38	101	--	--	252	160
Mountain	5	1	351.4	*	*	4	*	--	--	*	1
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	*	*	378.6	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	2	*	609.0	--	--	2	*	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	1
Pacific Contiguous	151	155	-2.8	--	--	27	25	NM	--	125	130
California	125	130	-4.2	--	--	*	*	*	--	125	130
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	26	25	4.3	--	--	26	25	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	5	4	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	4
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	4
U.S. Total	913	995	-8.2	1	*	111	179	*	--	802	816

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**3,200**	**3,229**	**-.9**	**--**	**1,254**	**3,200**	**1,975**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	1,448	1,477	-2.0	--	--	1,448	1,477	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	497	498	-.1	--	--	497	498	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	861	862	-.1	--	862	861	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	394	392	.5	--	392	394	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**13,630**	**13,378**	**1.9**	**1,625**	**1,621**	**12,004**	**11,757**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	2,943	2,769	6.3	--	--	2,943	2,769	--	--	--	--
New York	3,726	3,768	-1.1	369	369	3,357	3,398	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	6,961	6,841	1.8	1,256	1,251	5,705	5,589	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**12,668**	**12,086**	**4.8**	**4,529**	**4,818**	**8,139**	**7,268**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	8,139	7,268	12.0	--	--	8,139	7,268	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	2,454	2,091	17.4	2,454	2,091	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	927	1,583	-41.4	927	1,583	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1,149	1,145	.3	1,149	1,145	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**4,309**	**4,162**	**3.5**	**4,309**	**4,162**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	426	419	1.7	426	419	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	831	888	-6.4	831	888	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,243	1,152	7.9	1,243	1,152	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	873	847	3.0	873	847	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	936	855	9.4	936	855	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**17,352**	**18,206**	**-4.7**	**16,060**	**16,918**	**1,293**	**1,288**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,914	2,964	-1.7	2,914	2,964	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	3,063	2,863	7.0	3,063	2,863	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	1,293	1,288	.3	--	--	1,293	1,288	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	3,622	3,551	2.0	3,622	3,551	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	4,971	4,928	.9	4,971	4,928	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,490	2,612	-43.0	1,490	2,612	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,138**	**6,472**	**-5.2**	**6,138**	**6,472**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	2,812	2,950	-4.7	2,812	2,950	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	913	943	-3.1	913	943	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,413	2,580	-6.5	2,413	2,580	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**5,653**	**6,459**	**-12.5**	**3,949**	**4,781**	**1,704**	**1,677**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	1,392	1,334	4.4	1,392	1,334	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1,564	1,569	-.4	1,564	1,569	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	2,697	3,555	-24.1	993	1,878	1,704	1,677	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**2,819**	**2,844**	**-.9**	**2,819**	**2,844**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	2,819	2,844	-.9	2,819	2,844	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**3,441**	**4,090**	**-15.9**	**3,441**	**4,090**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	2,611	3,247	-19.6	2,611	3,247	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	831	843	-1.4	831	843	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**69,211**	**70,926**	**-2.4**	**42,871**	**46,960**	**26,340**	**23,966**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**3,200**	**3,229**	**-.9**	**--**	**1,254**	**3,200**	**1,975**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	1,448	1,477	-2.0	--	--	1,448	1,477	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	497	498	-.1	--	--	497	498	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	861	862	-.1	--	862	861	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	394	392	.5	--	392	394	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**13,630**	**13,378**	**1.9**	**1,625**	**1,621**	**12,004**	**11,757**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	2,943	2,769	6.3	--	--	2,943	2,769	--	--	--	--
New York	3,726	3,768	-1.1	369	369	3,357	3,398	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	6,961	6,841	1.8	1,256	1,251	5,705	5,589	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**12,668**	**12,086**	**4.8**	**4,529**	**4,818**	**8,139**	**7,268**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	8,139	7,268	12.0	--	--	8,139	7,268	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	2,454	2,091	17.4	2,454	2,091	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	927	1,583	-41.4	927	1,583	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1,149	1,145	.3	1,149	1,145	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**4,309**	**4,162**	**3.5**	**4,309**	**4,162**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	426	419	1.7	426	419	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	831	888	-6.4	831	888	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,243	1,152	7.9	1,243	1,152	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	873	847	3.0	873	847	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	936	855	9.4	936	855	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**17,352**	**18,206**	**-4.7**	**16,060**	**16,918**	**1,293**	**1,288**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,914	2,964	-1.7	2,914	2,964	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	3,063	2,863	7.0	3,063	2,863	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	1,293	1,288	.3	--	--	1,293	1,288	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	3,622	3,551	2.0	3,622	3,551	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	4,971	4,928	.9	4,971	4,928	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,490	2,612	-43.0	1,490	2,612	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,138**	**6,472**	**-5.2**	**6,138**	**6,472**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	2,812	2,950	-4.7	2,812	2,950	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	913	943	-3.1	913	943	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,413	2,580	-6.5	2,413	2,580	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**5,653**	**6,459**	**-12.5**	**3,949**	**4,781**	**1,704**	**1,677**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	1,392	1,334	4.4	1,392	1,334	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1,564	1,569	-.4	1,564	1,569	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	2,697	3,555	-24.1	993	1,878	1,704	1,677	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**2,819**	**2,844**	**-.9**	**2,819**	**2,844**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	2,819	2,844	-.9	2,819	2,844	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**3,441**	**4,090**	**-15.9**	**3,441**	**4,090**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	2,611	3,247	-19.6	2,611	3,247	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	831	843	-1.4	831	843	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**69,211**	**70,926**	**-2.4**	**42,871**	**46,960**	**26,340**	**23,966**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**371**	**266**	**39.5**	**46**	**31**	**268**	**172**	*	--	**56**	**63**
Connecticut	42	29	43.3	NM	1	40	28	--	--	--	--
Maine	176	143	22.7	NM	*	122	88	--	--	54	55
Massachusetts	4	-18	-123.7	NM	*	3	-19	*	--	NM	1
New Hampshire	65	63	3.2	19	12	45	45	--	--	NM	6
Rhode Island	NM	*	--	--	--	NM	*	--	--	--	--
Vermont	83	48	73.5	24	17	57	30	--	--	NM	1
Middle Atlantic	**2,097**	**2,009**	**4.4**	**1,631**	**1,720**	**465**	**286**	**NM**	**--**	**NM**	**3**
New Jersey	-11	-10	6.5	-12	-11	NM	1	--	--	--	--
New York	1,942	1,973	-1.6	1,546	1,705	395	265	NM	--	NM	3
Pennsylvania	166	46	264.8	98	26	68	20	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**224**	**286**	**-21.8**	**184**	**251**	**NM**	**16**	**NM**	**1**	**23**	**18**
Illinois	NM	11	--	NM	4	NM	7	NM	*	--	--
Indiana	22	46	-51.5	22	46	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	18	27	-34.7	7	16	NM	8	--	--	NM	2
Ohio	36	54	-33.7	36	54	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	137	149	-8.3	115	132	NM	1	NM	*	20	15
West North Central	**559**	**570**	**-2.0**	**541**	**551**	**NM**	**6**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**13**
Iowa	58	71	-18.7	56	70	NM	1	--	--	--	--
Kansas	NM	2	--	--	--	NM	2	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	51	63	-19.3	37	48	NM	2	--	--	NM	13
Missouri	23	41	-45.5	23	41	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	19	58	-67.5	19	58	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	148	110	35.3	148	110	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	258	225	14.9	258	225	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,211**	**592**	**104.6**	**767**	**371**	**220**	**107**	*	*	**224**	**113**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	19	13	44.9	19	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	225	178	26.3	221	176	NM	*	--	--	NM	2
Maryland	182	67	169.8	--	--	182	67	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	524	279	87.7	356	198	NM	1	NM	*	168	81
South Carolina	96	50	91.0	93	48	NM	2	NM	*	--	--
Virginia	56	-79	-170.3	52	-82	NM	2	--	--	NM	*
West Virginia	109	83	31.6	27	18	30	34	--	--	53	31
East South Central	**2,114**	**1,871**	**13.0**	**2,021**	**1,806**	**--**	**1**	**--**	**--**	**94**	**65**
Alabama	932	948	-1.6	932	948	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	329	254	29.7	329	254	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	852	669	27.5	759	604	--	--	--	--	94	65
West South Central	**512**	**451**	**13.5**	**423**	**394**	**89**	**57**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	247	236	4.5	247	236	NM	*	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	86	54	58.5	--	--	86	54	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	82	90	-8.8	82	90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	97	71	37.5	94	67	NM	4	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**1,834**	**2,245**	**-18.3**	**1,632**	**1,973**	**202**	**272**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	548	682	-19.6	548	682	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	60	79	-24.1	58	77	NM	2	--	--	--	--
Idaho	463	574	-19.2	435	541	NM	33	--	--	--	--
Montana	511	693	-26.2	341	457	170	236	--	--	--	--
Nevada	184	110	67.1	183	109	NM	1	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	28	--	NM	28	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	34	45	-25.1	33	45	NM	1	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	19	34	-43.3	19	34	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**9,895**	**12,431**	**-20.4**	**9,777**	**12,323**	**113**	**104**	**NM**	**5**	**NM**	*
California	2,377	2,341	1.5	2,308	2,280	68	60	--	--	--	--
Oregon	2,864	3,325	-13.9	2,832	3,295	NM	30	--	--	--	--
Washington	4,655	6,765	-31.2	4,637	6,747	NM	13	NM	5	NM	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**137**	**173**	**-20.5**	**131**	**166**	**NM**	**3**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**4**
Alaska	131	165	-20.9	131	165	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	7	--	*	1	NM	3	--	--	NM	4
U.S. Total	**18,954**	**20,893**	**-9.3**	**17,153**	**19,585**	**1,382**	**1,024**	**6**	**5**	**413**	**279**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**371**	**266**	**39.5**	**46**	**31**	**268**	**172**	*	--	**56**	**63**
Connecticut	42	29	43.3	NM	1	40	28	--	--	--	--
Maine	176	143	22.7	NM	*	122	88	--	--	54	55
Massachusetts	4	-18	-123.7	NM	*	3	-19	*	--	NM	1
New Hampshire	65	63	3.2	19	12	45	45	--	--	NM	6
Rhode Island	NM	*	--	--	--	NM	*	--	--	--	--
Vermont	83	48	73.5	24	17	57	30	--	--	NM	1
Middle Atlantic	**2,097**	**2,009**	**4.4**	**1,631**	**1,720**	**465**	**286**	**NM**	**--**	**NM**	**3**
New Jersey	-11	-10	6.5	-12	-11	NM	1	--	--	--	--
New York	1,942	1,973	-1.6	1,546	1,705	395	265	NM	--	NM	3
Pennsylvania	166	46	264.8	98	26	68	20	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**224**	**286**	**-21.8**	**184**	**251**	**NM**	**16**	**NM**	**1**	**23**	**18**
Illinois	NM	11	--	NM	4	NM	7	NM	*	--	--
Indiana	22	46	-51.5	22	46	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	18	27	-34.7	7	16	NM	8	--	--	NM	2
Ohio	36	54	-33.7	36	54	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	137	149	-8.3	115	132	NM	1	NM	*	20	15
West North Central	**559**	**570**	**-2.0**	**541**	**551**	**NM**	**6**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**13**
Iowa	58	71	-18.7	56	70	NM	1	--	--	--	--
Kansas	NM	2	--	--	--	NM	2	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	51	63	-19.3	37	48	NM	2	--	--	NM	13
Missouri	23	41	-45.5	23	41	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	19	58	-67.5	19	58	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	148	110	35.3	148	110	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	258	225	14.9	258	225	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,211**	**592**	**104.6**	**767**	**371**	**220**	**107**	*	*	**224**	**113**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	19	13	44.9	19	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	225	178	26.3	221	176	NM	*	--	--	NM	2
Maryland	182	67	169.8	--	--	182	67	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	524	279	87.7	356	198	NM	1	NM	*	168	81
South Carolina	96	50	91.0	93	48	NM	2	NM	*	--	--
Virginia	56	-79	-170.3	52	-82	NM	2	--	--	NM	*
West Virginia	109	83	31.6	27	18	30	34	--	--	53	31
East South Central	**2,114**	**1,871**	**13.0**	**2,021**	**1,806**	**--**	**1**	**--**	**--**	**94**	**65**
Alabama	932	948	-1.6	932	948	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	329	254	29.7	329	254	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	852	669	27.5	759	604	--	--	--	--	94	65
West South Central	**512**	**451**	**13.5**	**423**	**394**	**89**	**57**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	247	236	4.5	247	236	NM	*	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	86	54	58.5	--	--	86	54	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	82	90	-8.8	82	90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	97	71	37.5	94	67	NM	4	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**1,834**	**2,245**	**-18.3**	**1,632**	**1,973**	**202**	**272**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	548	682	-19.6	548	682	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	60	79	-24.1	58	77	NM	2	--	--	--	--
Idaho	463	574	-19.2	435	541	NM	33	--	--	--	--
Montana	511	693	-26.2	341	457	170	236	--	--	--	--
Nevada	184	110	67.1	183	109	NM	1	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	28	--	NM	28	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	34	45	-25.1	33	45	NM	1	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	19	34	-43.3	19	34	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**9,895**	**12,431**	**-20.4**	**9,777**	**12,323**	**113**	**104**	**NM**	**5**	**NM**	*
California	2,377	2,341	1.5	2,308	2,280	68	60	--	--	--	--
Oregon	2,864	3,325	-13.9	2,832	3,295	NM	30	--	--	--	--
Washington	4,655	6,765	-31.2	4,637	6,747	NM	13	NM	5	NM	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**137**	**173**	**-20.5**	**131**	**166**	**NM**	**3**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**4**
Alaska	131	165	-20.9	131	165	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	7	--	*	1	NM	3	--	--	NM	4
U.S. Total	**18,954**	**20,893**	**-9.3**	**17,153**	**19,585**	**1,382**	**1,024**	**6**	**5**	**413**	**279**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**781**	**855**	**-8.7**	**30**	**6**	**569**	**611**	**13**	**16**	**169**	**223**
Connecticut	125	133	-6.5	--	--	125	133	--	--	--	--
Maine	384	421	-8.8	--	--	206	195	11	14	167	213
Massachusetts	155	176	-11.8	--	--	153	174	2	2	NM	--
New Hampshire	62	94	-33.5	--	--	62	85	--	--	NM	8
Rhode Island	9	9	.3	--	--	9	9	--	--	--	--
Vermont	46	22	107.3	30	6	15	15	--	--	NM	2
Middle Atlantic	**503**	**531**	**-5.3**	**--**	**--**	**417**	**449**	**28**	**36**	**58**	**46**
New Jersey	106	107	-1.5	--	--	105	106	NM	*	NM	1
New York	196	196	*	--	--	167	166	15	18	15	12
Pennsylvania	200	227	-11.8	--	--	145	176	13	18	42	33
East North Central	**370**	**430**	**-13.8**	**27**	**29**	**219**	**248**	**17**	**26**	**107**	**127**
Illinois	57	61	-6.0	--	--	51	54	NM	1	NM	6
Indiana	8	11	-26.9	--	--	NM	7	--	3	2	*
Michigan	182	237	-23.5	2	1	135	154	15	20	30	62
Ohio	NM	12	--	--	--	NM	5	NM	*	NM	7
Wisconsin	112	109	3.1	26	28	NM	27	NM	2	62	52
West North Central	**236**	**364**	**-35.1**	**52**	**34**	**147**	**262**	**NM**	**3**	**34**	**65**
Iowa	50	91	-45.1	8	4	42	87	NM	1	NM	--
Kansas	29	46	-36.7	--	--	29	46	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	143	219	-34.6	32	25	76	129	NM	2	34	64
Missouri	10	6	68.6	9	5	--	--	*	*	NM	1
Nebraska	4	2	111.2	3	*	NM	1	NM	1	--	--
North Dakota	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
South Dakota	1	*	137.5	1	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,169**	**1,347**	**-13.2**	**12**	**14**	**521**	**457**	**34**	**39**	**602**	**836**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	358	484	-26.1	10	12	306	286	NM	3	38	184
Georgia	258	312	-17.1	--	--	NM	2	--	--	257	310
Maryland	62	59	5.3	--	--	46	57	NM	2	14	--
North Carolina	169	183	-7.9	--	--	41	40	--	--	128	143
South Carolina	78	115	-31.8	1	1	--	--	--	4	77	109
Virginia	227	192	18.1	--	--	110	72	28	29	88	91
West Virginia	16	2	931.8	*	2	16	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**531**	**615**	**-13.7**	**2**	**--**	**17**	**21**	**NM**	**1**	**512**	**593**
Alabama	360	378	-4.7	--	--	14	18	--	--	346	360
Kentucky	36	32	12.8	2	--	--	--	--	--	34	32
Mississippi	69	140	-50.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	140
Tennessee	66	65	1.6	--	--	NM	3	NM	1	63	61
West South Central	**675**	**741**	**-8.9**	*****	**--**	**180**	**272**	**3**	**1**	**491**	**467**
Arkansas	171	145	17.9	--	--	--	--	NM	*	170	144
Louisiana	217	234	-7.2	--	--	6	6	--	--	211	228
Oklahoma	24	18	35.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	18
Texas	263	345	-23.7	*	--	174	267	3	1	86	77
Mountain	**250**	**244**	**2.2**	**30**	**31**	**171**	**174**	**NM**	**3**	**46**	**36**
Arizona	NM	6	--	2	6	--	--	NM	*	--	--
Colorado	21	22	-2.9	7	7	11	12	NM	3	--	--
Idaho	43	34	27.3	--	--	NM	3	--	--	40	30
Montana	6	5	16.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	5
Nevada	102	109	-7.0	--	--	102	109	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	1	--	--	--	NM	1	--	--	--	--
Utah	19	18	7.2	18	16	NM	1	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	56	50	12.4	3	2	54	48	--	--	NM	--
Pacific Contiguous	**1,871**	**1,979**	**-5.5**	**57**	**52**	**1,584**	**1,726**	**32**	**20**	**199**	**181**
California	1,646	1,730	-4.9	18	18	1,501	1,585	32	20	96	107
Oregon	78	98	-20.0	--	--	42	72	--	--	37	27
Washington	147	151	-2.9	39	34	42	70	--	--	66	48
Pacific Noncontiguous	**47**	**62**	**-23.6**	**NM**	*****	**36**	**46**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**16**
Alaska	NM	*	--	NM	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	47	61	-23.7	*	*	36	46	--	--	NM	16
U.S. Total	**6,432**	**7,168**	**-10.3**	**209**	**167**	**3,861**	**4,266**	**133**	**146**	**2,229**	**2,589**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**781**	**855**	**-8.7**	**30**	**6**	**569**	**611**	**13**	**16**	**169**	**223**
Connecticut	125	133	-6.5	--	--	125	133	--	--	--	--
Maine	384	421	-8.8	--	--	206	195	11	14	167	213
Massachusetts	155	176	-11.8	--	--	153	174	2	2	NM	--
New Hampshire	62	94	-33.5	--	--	62	85	--	--	NM	8
Rhode Island	9	9	.3	--	--	9	9	--	--	--	--
Vermont	46	22	107.3	30	6	15	15	--	--	NM	2
Middle Atlantic	**503**	**531**	**-5.3**	**--**	**--**	**417**	**449**	**28**	**36**	**58**	**46**
New Jersey	106	107	-1.5	--	--	105	106	NM	*	NM	1
New York	196	196	*	--	--	167	166	15	18	15	12
Pennsylvania	200	227	-11.8	--	--	145	176	13	18	42	33
East North Central	**370**	**430**	**-13.8**	**27**	**29**	**219**	**248**	**17**	**26**	**107**	**127**
Illinois	57	61	-6.0	--	--	51	54	NM	1	NM	6
Indiana	8	11	-26.9	--	--	NM	7	--	3	2	*
Michigan	182	237	-23.5	2	1	135	154	15	20	30	62
Ohio	NM	12	--	--	--	NM	5	NM	*	NM	7
Wisconsin	112	109	3.1	26	28	NM	27	NM	2	62	52
West North Central	**236**	**364**	**-35.1**	**52**	**34**	**147**	**262**	**NM**	**3**	**34**	**65**
Iowa	50	91	-45.1	8	4	42	87	NM	1	NM	--
Kansas	29	46	-36.7	--	--	29	46	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	143	219	-34.6	32	25	76	129	NM	2	34	64
Missouri	10	6	68.6	9	5	--	--	*	*	NM	1
Nebraska	4	2	111.2	3	*	NM	1	NM	1	--	--
North Dakota	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
South Dakota	1	*	137.5	1	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,169**	**1,347**	**-13.2**	**12**	**14**	**521**	**457**	**34**	**39**	**602**	**836**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	358	484	-26.1	10	12	306	286	NM	3	38	184
Georgia	258	312	-17.1	--	--	NM	2	--	--	257	310
Maryland	62	59	5.3	--	--	46	57	NM	2	14	--
North Carolina	169	183	-7.9	--	--	41	40	--	--	128	143
South Carolina	78	115	-31.8	1	1	--	--	--	4	77	109
Virginia	227	192	18.1	--	--	110	72	28	29	88	91
West Virginia	16	2	931.8	*	2	16	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**531**	**615**	**-13.7**	**2**	**--**	**17**	**21**	**NM**	**1**	**512**	**593**
Alabama	360	378	-4.7	--	--	14	18	--	--	346	360
Kentucky	36	32	12.8	2	--	--	--	--	--	34	32
Mississippi	69	140	-50.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	140
Tennessee	66	65	1.6	--	--	NM	3	NM	1	63	61
West South Central	**675**	**741**	**-8.9**	*****	**--**	**180**	**272**	**3**	**1**	**491**	**467**
Arkansas	171	145	17.9	--	--	--	--	NM	*	170	144
Louisiana	217	234	-7.2	--	--	6	6	--	--	211	228
Oklahoma	24	18	35.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	18
Texas	263	345	-23.7	*	--	174	267	3	1	86	77
Mountain	**250**	**244**	**2.2**	**30**	**31**	**171**	**174**	**NM**	**3**	**46**	**36**
Arizona	NM	6	--	2	6	--	--	NM	*	--	--
Colorado	21	22	-2.9	7	7	11	12	NM	3	--	--
Idaho	43	34	27.3	--	--	NM	3	--	--	40	30
Montana	6	5	16.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	5
Nevada	102	109	-7.0	--	--	102	109	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	1	--	--	--	NM	1	--	--	--	--
Utah	19	18	7.2	18	16	NM	1	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	56	50	12.4	3	2	54	48	--	--	NM	--
Pacific Contiguous	**1,871**	**1,979**	**-5.5**	**57**	**52**	**1,584**	**1,726**	**32**	**20**	**199**	**181**
California	1,646	1,730	-4.9	18	18	1,501	1,585	32	20	96	107
Oregon	78	98	-20.0	--	--	42	72	--	--	37	27
Washington	147	151	-2.9	39	34	42	70	--	--	66	48
Pacific Noncontiguous	**47**	**62**	**-23.6**	**NM**	*****	**36**	**46**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**16**
Alaska	NM	*	--	NM	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	47	61	-23.7	*	*	36	46	--	--	NM	16
U.S. Total	**6,432**	**7,168**	**-10.3**	**209**	**167**	**3,861**	**4,266**	**133**	**146**	**2,229**	**2,589**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	3	3	-13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3
New Jersey	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	3	3	-13.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3
East North Central	3	--	--	--	--	*	--	*	--	3	--
Illinois	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
West North Central	5	4	23.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	4
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	5	4	23.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	4
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	153	180	-14.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	153	180
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	136	161	-16.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	136	161
Georgia	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	18	18	-2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	18
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	*	*	66.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Alabama	*	*	-2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	*	*	82.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
West South Central	168	209	-20.0	--	--	47	45	--	--	120	164
Arkansas	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Louisiana	72	27	170.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	27
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	96	173	-44.8	--	--	47	45	--	--	49	128
Mountain	12	17	-31.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	17
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	6	10	-35.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	10
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	5	7	-26.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	7
Pacific Contiguous	1	1	-11.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
California	1	1	-11.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	344	415	-17.0	--	--	47	45	*	--	297	370

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3**	**3**	**-13.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**3**
New Jersey	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	3	3	-13.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3
East North Central	**3**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	*	**--**	*	**--**	**3**	**--**
Illinois	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
West North Central	**5**	**4**	**23.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**4**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	5	4	23.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	4
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**153**	**180**	**-14.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**153**	**180**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	136	161	-16.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	136	161
Georgia	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	18	18	-2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	18
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	*	*	**66.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	*	*
Alabama	*	*	-2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	*	*	82.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
West South Central	**168**	**209**	**-20.0**	**--**	**--**	**47**	**45**	**--**	**--**	**120**	**164**
Arkansas	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Louisiana	72	27	170.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	27
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	96	173	-44.8	--	--	47	45	--	--	49	128
Mountain	**12**	**17**	**-31.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**12**	**17**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	6	10	-35.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	10
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	5	7	-26.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	7
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**1**	**-11.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**1**
California	1	1	-11.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**344**	**415**	**-17.0**	**--**	**--**	**47**	**45**	*	**--**	**297**	**370**

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

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

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

Chapter 2. Consumption of Fossil Fuels

Table 2.1. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Total (All Sectors), 1990 through January 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	32,165	380,140
February	76,002	18,020	347,941
March	78,613	20,256	402,384
April	71,022	19,039	422,489
May	77,344	17,931	473,897
June	82,959	20,555	532,482
July	92,001	18,829	678,339
August	93,954	24,532	732,862
September	79,751	12,659	552,781
October	76,326	11,191	509,007
November	74,073	10,271	389,977
December	81,510	11,224	410,003
Total	**972,691**	**216,672**	**5,832,302**
2002			
January	83,361	11,327	422,849
February	72,770	9,095	379,447
March	77,695	13,492	445,852
April	72,275	12,429	437,164
May	77,210	13,506	454,088
June	84,186	13,032	585,404
July	93,273	16,549	778,760
August	91,758	16,277	741,928
September	84,683	13,083	599,650
October	81,211	13,423	473,243
November	79,926	11,456	372,569
December	87,025	13,141	374,034
Total	**985,374**	**156,809**	**6,064,989**
2003			
January	92,030	21,941	407,786
Total	**92,030**	**21,941**	**407,786**
Year to Date			
2001	**89,136**	**32,165**	**380,140**
2002	**83,361**	**11,327**	**422,849**
2003	**92,030**	**21,941**	**407,786**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January			
2002	**966,917**	**195,834**	**5,875,012**
2003	**994,043**	**167,424**	**6,049,926**

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

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

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

Table 2.2. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Electric Utilities, 1990 through January 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	73,362	20,280	156,992
February	62,598	10,240	143,270
March	65,101	11,317	171,281
April	59,019	11,512	210,340
May	64,936	11,739	233,213
June	69,113	13,044	260,189
July	76,353	11,966	353,857
August	77,714	15,071	359,379
September	65,984	8,655	255,221
October	63,130	7,083	229,562
November	61,267	6,112	154,920
December	67,694	6,436	158,063
Total	**806,269**	**133,456**	**2,686,287**
2002			
January	66,705	6,763	150,756
February	57,376	5,264	137,136
March	60,080	8,248	160,521
April	55,929	8,516	169,337
May	60,865	9,307	182,382
June	66,370	8,404	232,386
July	73,057	9,609	297,947
August	72,050	9,766	291,080
September	65,914	8,725	227,475
October	62,864	8,396	173,187
November	61,546	6,195	122,691
December	67,273	7,326	115,317
Total	**770,027**	**96,519**	**2,260,213**
2003			
January	70,475	10,643	131,815
Total	**70,475**	**10,643**	**131,815**
Year to Date			
2001	**73,362**	**20,280**	**156,992**
2002	**66,705**	**6,763**	**150,756**
2003	**70,475**	**10,643**	**131,815**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January			
2002	**799,612**	**119,939**	**2,680,051**
2003	**773,797**	**100,398**	**2,241,272**

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

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

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

Table 2.3. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Independent Power Producers, 1990 through January 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	216,890
July	14,641	5,957	264,141
August	15,229	8,589	309,133
September	12,809	3,186	237,739
October	12,279	3,190	219,151
November	11,931	3,320	178,105
December	12,895	3,830	190,466
Total	**155,254**	**71,663**	**2,456,206**
2002			
January	15,657	3,638	206,837
February	14,541	3,086	184,621
March	16,681	4,353	220,412
April	15,413	3,122	211,601
May	15,410	3,400	208,747
June	16,841	3,847	289,103
July	19,156	5,995	405,769
August	18,697	5,581	379,506
September	17,814	3,580	307,439
October	17,336	4,106	244,584
November	17,403	4,436	196,349
December	18,726	4,772	205,880
Total	**203,676**	**49,914**	**3,060,846**
2003			
January	20,425	9,879	210,863
Total	**20,425**	**9,879**	**210,863**
Year to Date			
2001	**14,752**	**10,475**	**166,646**
2002	**15,657**	**3,638**	**206,837**
2003	**20,425**	**9,879**	**210,863**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January			
2002	**156,158**	**64,826**	**2,496,397**
2003	**208,445**	**56,156**	**3,064,873**

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

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

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

Table 2.4. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers, 1990 through January 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	2,736
February	46	88	2,471
March	46	89	2,545
April	35	74	2,607
May	40	77	2,739
June	44	75	2,808
July	56	80	3,829
August	65	91	4,463
September	49	72	3,285
October	36	84	3,172
November	35	68	2,681
December	38	82	2,910
Total	**532**	**1,023**	**36,248**
2002			
January	48	51	2,995
February	32	56	2,532
March	45	60	3,540
April	37	41	2,842
May	36	45	2,606
June	46	54	3,429
July	46	88	7,103
August	50	86	6,608
September	48	57	5,284
October	45	62	3,260
November	38	53	2,538
December	41	106	2,687
Total	**513**	**758**	**45,423**
2003			
January	48	228	3,165
Total	**48**	**228**	**3,165**
Year to Date			
2001	**41**	**144**	**2,736**
2002	**48**	**51**	**2,995**
2003	**48**	**228**	**3,165**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January			
2002	**538**	**930**	**36,506**
2003	**513**	**935**	**45,593**

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

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

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

Table 2.5. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers, 1990 through January 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	1,266	53,766
February	809	949	48,502
March	906	937	53,245
April	837	892	49,979
May	786	871	52,585
June	907	782	52,595
July	951	826	56,512
August	947	781	59,886
September	909	747	56,536
October	882	833	57,122
November	840	770	54,270
December	883	876	58,564
Total	**10,636**	**10,530**	**653,562**
2002			
January	951	875	62,261
February	822	689	55,159
March	888	831	61,380
April	896	751	53,384
May	899	754	60,353
June	928	728	60,487
July	1,014	857	67,941
August	961	844	64,734
September	906	722	59,452
October	967	858	52,213
November	939	772	50,992
December	985	938	50,150
Total	**11,157**	**9,618**	**698,507**
2003			
January	1,082	1,192	61,943
Total	**1,082**	**1,192**	**61,943**
Year to Date			
2001	**980**	**1,266**	**53,766**
2002	**951**	**875**	**62,261**
2003	**1,082**	**1,192**	**61,943**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January			
2002	**10,607**	**10,139**	**662,058**
2003	**11,288**	**9,935**	**698,188**

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**793**	**709**	**11.8**	**145**	**154**	**624**	**530**	**--**	**--**	**24**	**25**
Connecticut	185	140	32.0	--	--	185	140	--	--	--	--
Maine	25	31	-17.8	--	--	3	7	--	--	22	24
Massachusetts	437	384	13.8	--	--	436	383	--	--	1	1
New Hampshire	145	154	-5.6	145	154	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**6,298**	**5,470**	**15.1**	**649**	**675**	**5,558**	**4,708**	**1**	**1**	**90**	**86**
New Jersey	427	291	46.7	90	27	337	263	--	--	--	--
New York	932	755	23.5	63	44	845	688	1	1	23	22
Pennsylvania	4,939	4,424	11.6	496	603	4,376	3,757	*	*	67	64
East North Central	**20,406**	**18,332**	**11.3**	**15,963**	**15,453**	**4,220**	**2,703**	**19**	**17**	**203**	**158**
Illinois	5,044	3,913	28.9	1,073	1,469	3,859	2,373	1	1	112	70
Indiana	5,163	4,914	5.1	5,021	4,770	132	134	6	7	4	3
Michigan	2,991	2,881	3.8	2,941	2,830	19	16	10	7	21	27
Ohio	5,185	4,703	10.3	4,963	4,514	210	180	*	*	12	8
Wisconsin	2,023	1,921	5.3	1,966	1,869	--	--	2	2	55	51
West North Central	**13,687**	**12,613**	**8.5**	**13,475**	**12,480**	**6**	**5**	**10**	**14**	**197**	**113**
Iowa	2,033	1,904	6.7	1,981	1,854	6	5	4	4	41	42
Kansas	2,105	1,953	7.8	2,105	1,953	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,858	1,785	4.1	1,728	1,737	--	--	--	--	130	47
Missouri	3,970	3,369	17.8	3,956	3,350	--	--	6	11	8	8
Nebraska	1,151	1,076	7.0	1,149	1,073	--	--	--	--	2	3
North Dakota	2,372	2,323	2.1	2,357	2,310	--	--	--	--	15	13
South Dakota	198	203	-2.3	198	203	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**15,662**	**14,280**	**9.7**	**12,368**	**11,557**	**3,136**	**2,535**	**3**	**2**	**156**	**185**
Delaware	180	66	171.9	--	--	177	64	--	--	3	2
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,333	2,461	-5.2	2,164	2,261	169	187	--	--	--	13
Georgia	2,723	2,789	-2.4	2,683	2,758	--	--	--	--	39	30
Maryland	1,212	839	44.5	--	--	1,212	839	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,836	2,365	19.9	2,653	2,176	137	127	3	2	43	60
South Carolina	1,372	1,141	20.2	1,354	1,113	--	--	--	--	19	28
Virginia	1,564	1,309	19.5	1,246	1,110	294	175	--	*	24	24
West Virginia	3,444	3,310	4.0	2,267	2,138	1,148	1,145	--	--	28	27
East South Central	**9,459**	**8,679**	**9.0**	**9,038**	**8,131**	**322**	**450**	**2**	**2**	**97**	**95**
Alabama	2,980	2,539	17.4	2,940	2,509	10	7	--	--	31	23
Kentucky	3,804	3,560	6.9	3,492	3,116	312	443	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	550	459	19.8	550	459	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,124	2,121	.1	2,056	2,047	--	--	2	2	66	72
West South Central	**14,270**	**12,329**	**15.7**	**9,286**	**8,946**	**4,724**	**3,154**	**--**	**--**	**261**	**229**
Arkansas	1,087	1,390	-21.8	1,075	1,388	--	--	--	--	12	2
Louisiana	1,496	1,286	16.3	745	610	741	674	--	--	10	1
Oklahoma	1,983	1,973	.5	1,862	1,858	91	83	--	--	30	32
Texas	9,704	7,680	26.4	5,604	5,090	3,891	2,397	--	--	209	194
Mountain	**10,350**	**9,852**	**5.1**	**9,329**	**9,060**	**983**	**749**	**--**	**--**	**38**	**43**
Arizona	1,705	1,665	2.4	1,697	1,654	--	--	--	--	8	11
Colorado	1,671	1,773	-5.7	1,657	1,761	14	12	--	--	--	--
Idaho	4	3	20.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	3
Montana	953	719	32.5	30	31	923	689	--	--	--	--
Nevada	680	772	-11.9	680	772	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,450	1,200	20.8	1,450	1,200	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,470	1,423	3.4	1,420	1,365	45	48	--	--	5	10
Wyoming	2,416	2,295	5.3	2,394	2,277	--	--	--	--	22	18
Pacific Contiguous	**983**	**987**	**-.4**	**206**	**232**	**762**	**739**	**1**	*****	**14**	**15**
California	96	88	8.7	--	--	83	76	--	--	13	12
Oregon	206	232	-11.0	206	232	--	--	--	--	1	--
Washington	681	667	2.1	--	--	680	663	1	*	1	3
Pacific Noncontiguous	**123**	**111**	**10.2**	**17**	**18**	**91**	**81**	**13**	**11**	**2**	**2**
Alaska	60	53	12.8	17	18	30	25	13	11	--	--
Hawaii	63	58	7.7	--	--	61	56	--	--	2	2
U.S. Total	**92,030**	**83,361**	**10.4**	**70,475**	**66,705**	**20,425**	**15,657**	**48**	**48**	**1,082**	**951**

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**793**	**709**	**11.8**	**145**	**154**	**624**	**530**	**--**	**--**	**24**	**25**
Connecticut	185	140	32.0	--	--	185	140	--	--	--	--
Maine	25	31	-17.8	--	--	3	7	--	--	22	24
Massachusetts	437	384	13.8	--	--	436	383	--	--	1	1
New Hampshire	145	154	-5.6	145	154	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**6,298**	**5,470**	**15.1**	**649**	**675**	**5,558**	**4,708**	**1**	**1**	**90**	**86**
New Jersey	427	291	46.7	90	27	337	263	--	--	--	--
New York	932	755	23.5	63	44	845	688	1	1	23	22
Pennsylvania	4,939	4,424	11.6	496	603	4,376	3,757	*	*	67	64
East North Central	**20,406**	**18,332**	**11.3**	**15,963**	**15,453**	**4,220**	**2,703**	**19**	**17**	**203**	**158**
Illinois	5,044	3,913	28.9	1,073	1,469	3,859	2,373	1	1	112	70
Indiana	5,163	4,914	5.1	5,021	4,770	132	134	6	7	4	3
Michigan	2,991	2,881	3.8	2,941	2,830	19	16	10	7	21	27
Ohio	5,185	4,703	10.3	4,963	4,514	210	180	*	*	12	8
Wisconsin	2,023	1,921	5.3	1,966	1,869	--	--	2	2	55	51
West North Central	**13,687**	**12,613**	**8.5**	**13,475**	**12,480**	**6**	**5**	**10**	**14**	**197**	**113**
Iowa	2,033	1,904	6.7	1,981	1,854	6	5	4	4	41	42
Kansas	2,105	1,953	7.8	2,105	1,953	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,858	1,785	4.1	1,728	1,737	--	--	--	--	130	47
Missouri	3,970	3,369	17.8	3,956	3,350	--	--	6	11	8	8
Nebraska	1,151	1,076	7.0	1,149	1,073	--	--	--	--	2	3
North Dakota	2,372	2,323	2.1	2,357	2,310	--	--	--	--	15	13
South Dakota	198	203	-2.3	198	203	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**15,662**	**14,280**	**9.7**	**12,368**	**11,557**	**3,136**	**2,535**	**3**	**2**	**156**	**185**
Delaware	180	66	171.9	--	--	177	64	--	--	3	2
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,333	2,461	-5.2	2,164	2,261	169	187	--	--	--	13
Georgia	2,723	2,789	-2.4	2,683	2,758	--	--	--	--	39	30
Maryland	1,212	839	44.5	--	--	1,212	839	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,836	2,365	19.9	2,653	2,176	137	127	3	2	43	60
South Carolina	1,372	1,141	20.2	1,354	1,113	--	--	--	--	19	28
Virginia	1,564	1,309	19.5	1,246	1,110	294	175	--	*	24	24
West Virginia	3,444	3,310	4.0	2,267	2,138	1,148	1,145	--	--	28	27
East South Central	**9,459**	**8,679**	**9.0**	**9,038**	**8,131**	**322**	**450**	**2**	**2**	**97**	**95**
Alabama	2,980	2,539	17.4	2,940	2,509	10	7	--	--	31	23
Kentucky	3,804	3,560	6.9	3,492	3,116	312	443	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	550	459	19.8	550	459	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,124	2,121	.1	2,056	2,047	--	--	2	2	66	72
West South Central	**14,270**	**12,329**	**15.7**	**9,286**	**8,946**	**4,724**	**3,154**	**--**	**--**	**261**	**229**
Arkansas	1,087	1,390	-21.8	1,075	1,388	--	--	--	--	12	2
Louisiana	1,496	1,286	16.3	745	610	741	674	--	--	10	1
Oklahoma	1,983	1,973	.5	1,862	1,858	91	83	--	--	30	32
Texas	9,704	7,680	26.4	5,604	5,090	3,891	2,397	--	--	209	194
Mountain	**10,350**	**9,852**	**5.1**	**9,329**	**9,060**	**983**	**749**	**--**	**--**	**38**	**43**
Arizona	1,705	1,665	2.4	1,697	1,654	--	--	--	--	8	11
Colorado	1,671	1,773	-5.7	1,657	1,761	14	12	--	--	--	--
Idaho	4	3	20.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	3
Montana	953	719	32.5	30	31	923	689	--	--	--	--
Nevada	680	772	-11.9	680	772	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,450	1,200	20.8	1,450	1,200	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,470	1,423	3.4	1,420	1,365	45	48	--	--	5	10
Wyoming	2,416	2,295	5.3	2,394	2,277	--	--	--	--	22	18
Pacific Contiguous	**983**	**987**	**-.4**	**206**	**232**	**762**	**739**	**1**	*****	**14**	**15**
California	96	88	8.7	--	--	83	76	--	--	13	12
Oregon	206	232	-11.0	206	232	--	--	--	--	1	--
Washington	681	667	2.1	--	--	680	663	1	*	1	3
Pacific Noncontiguous	**123**	**111**	**10.2**	**17**	**18**	**91**	**81**	**13**	**11**	**2**	**2**
Alaska	60	53	12.8	17	18	30	25	13	11	--	--
Hawaii	63	58	7.7	--	--	61	56	--	--	2	2
U.S. Total	**92,030**	**83,361**	**10.4**	**70,475**	**66,705**	**20,425**	**15,657**	**48**	**48**	**1,082**	**951**

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

Notes: ●See Glossary for definitions.●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, January 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**3,316**	**1,720**	**92.8**	**515**	**29**	**2,482**	**1,523**	**90**	**32**	**229**	**135**
Connecticut	652	459	42.1	*	*	638	455	3	*	10	3
Maine	652	99	560.0	--	--	490	5	1	1	161	92
Massachusetts	1,526	1,127	35.4	75	5	1,352	1,062	49	21	49	39
New Hampshire	448	25	1686.5	425	20	--	*	16	4	8	1
Rhode Island	26	8	243.6	3	2	2	*	22	6	*	*
Vermont	12	2	487.0	12	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**5,192**	**1,736**	**199.0**	**1,837**	**1,037**	**3,178**	**591**	**24**	**5**	**153**	**103**
New Jersey	715	37	1815.9	46	2	626	22	1	*	41	13
New York	3,089	1,439	114.6	1,786	1,032	1,231	368	20	5	51	34
Pennsylvania	1,388	260	434.7	4	3	1,321	201	2	1	61	55
East North Central	**927**	**435**	**113.2**	**414**	**283**	**443**	**91**	**8**	**1**	**62**	**60**
Illinois	451	102	343.2	11	7	436	91	1	*	3	4
Indiana	115	93	23.1	96	87	5	*	1	*	13	6
Michigan	204	116	76.2	201	115	--	*	1	*	2	1
Ohio	70	48	44.0	66	48	3	*	1	*	1	*
Wisconsin	88	76	15.8	40	26	--	--	4	1	43	49
West North Central	**391**	**297**	**31.8**	**378**	**293**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**1**
Iowa	18	8	109.5	14	7	2	*	1	1	*	*
Kansas	190	98	93.0	189	98	--	--	--	--	*	*
Minnesota	127	90	40.7	122	88	--	1	3	1	2	*
Missouri	34	92	-62.8	34	92	--	--	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	11	4	172.5	10	4	--	--	1	*	--	--
North Dakota	8	4	119.4	5	3	--	--	--	--	3	1
South Dakota	3	*	738.7	3	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**9,036**	**4,580**	**97.3**	**6,073**	**3,865**	**2,486**	**358**	**92**	**9**	**386**	**348**
Delaware	458	75	515.1	26	18	408	31	--	--	24	26
District of Columbia	34	--	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	4,530	3,287	37.8	4,189	3,109	328	134	--	--	12	44
Georgia	432	252	71.4	138	68	98	3	1	*	195	181
Maryland	1,161	163	611.8	9	4	1,152	159	1	*	--	--
North Carolina	421	189	123.3	223	132	81	*	*	*	117	57
South Carolina	144	53	170.8	104	23	19	--	*	*	21	30
Virginia	1,802	533	238.4	1,347	485	357	28	89	9	9	11
West Virginia	55	29	92.1	36	27	11	2	--	--	7	*
East South Central	**253**	**153**	**65.1**	**181**	**115**	**16**	*	**1**	*	**55**	**38**
Alabama	128	79	61.8	84	51	*	*	--	--	44	28
Kentucky	49	23	107.3	34	23	15	*	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	16	5	225.1	12	2	--	--	1	*	3	3
Tennessee	60	46	32.2	52	38	1	--	--	--	8	7
West South Central	**981**	**616**	**59.3**	**203**	**61**	**668**	**515**	**1**	*	**109**	**39**
Arkansas	82	48	70.4	82	47	--	--	--	--	*	1
Louisiana	359	281	27.9	49	8	296	268	--	--	14	5
Oklahoma	62	7	793.8	55	2	--	--	*	*	7	5
Texas	478	280	70.7	17	3	372	247	1	*	88	29
Mountain	**132**	**165**	**-20.2**	**30**	**38**	**96**	**123**	*	*	**6**	**4**
Arizona	2	11	-77.9	2	10	--	--	*	*	1	1
Colorado	7	3	109.7	3	2	*	*	--	--	4	1
Idaho	*	*	-64.9	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	98	123	-20.7	2	*	96	123	--	--	--	--
Nevada	3	6	-57.3	3	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	7	9	-24.2	6	5	--	1	--	--	*	3
Utah	11	6	70.9	11	6	*	*	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	5	7	-26.9	4	7	--	--	--	--	1	*
Pacific Contiguous	**472**	**432**	**9.4**	**7**	**10**	**356**	**294**	*	*	**109**	**129**
California	461	404	14.0	5	7	356	293	*	*	99	104
Oregon	2	2	-14.0	2	1	--	--	*	--	--	1
Washington	10	26	-61.0	*	1	*	*	*	*	10	24
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,240**	**1,193**	**4.0**	**1,005**	**1,033**	**153**	**142**	**5**	**1**	**77**	**18**
Alaska	179	175	2.4	137	167	2	*	5	1	35	7
Hawaii	1,061	1,018	4.2	868	865	151	142	--	--	42	11
U.S. Total	**21,941**	**11,327**	**93.7**	**10,643**	**6,763**	**9,879**	**3,638**	**228**	**51**	**1,192**	**875**

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**3,316**	**1,720**	**92.8**	**515**	**29**	**2,482**	**1,523**	**90**	**32**	**229**	**135**
Connecticut	652	459	42.1	*	*	638	455	3	*	10	3
Maine	652	99	560.0	--	--	490	5	1	1	161	92
Massachusetts	1,526	1,127	35.4	75	5	1,352	1,062	49	21	49	39
New Hampshire	448	25	1686.5	425	20	--	*	16	4	8	1
Rhode Island	26	8	243.6	3	2	2	*	22	6	*	*
Vermont	12	2	487.0	12	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**5,192**	**1,736**	**199.0**	**1,837**	**1,037**	**3,178**	**591**	**24**	**5**	**153**	**103**
New Jersey	715	37	1815.9	46	2	626	22	1	*	41	13
New York	3,089	1,439	114.6	1,786	1,032	1,231	368	20	5	51	34
Pennsylvania	1,388	260	434.7	4	3	1,321	201	2	1	61	55
East North Central	**927**	**435**	**113.2**	**414**	**283**	**443**	**91**	**8**	**1**	**62**	**60**
Illinois	451	102	343.2	11	7	436	91	1	*	3	4
Indiana	115	93	23.1	96	87	5	*	1	*	13	6
Michigan	204	116	76.2	201	115	--	*	1	*	2	1
Ohio	70	48	44.0	66	48	3	*	1	*	1	*
Wisconsin	88	76	15.8	40	26	--	--	4	1	43	49
West North Central	**391**	**297**	**31.8**	**378**	**293**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**1**
Iowa	18	8	109.5	14	7	2	*	1	1	*	*
Kansas	190	98	93.0	189	98	--	--	--	--	*	*
Minnesota	127	90	40.7	122	88	--	1	3	1	2	*
Missouri	34	92	-62.8	34	92	--	--	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	11	4	172.5	10	4	--	--	1	*	--	--
North Dakota	8	4	119.4	5	3	--	--	--	--	3	1
South Dakota	3	*	738.7	3	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**9,036**	**4,580**	**97.3**	**6,073**	**3,865**	**2,486**	**358**	**92**	**9**	**386**	**348**
Delaware	458	75	515.1	26	18	408	31	--	--	24	26
District of Columbia	34	--	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	4,530	3,287	37.8	4,189	3,109	328	134	--	--	12	44
Georgia	432	252	71.4	138	68	98	3	1	*	195	181
Maryland	1,161	163	611.8	9	4	1,152	159	1	*	--	--
North Carolina	421	189	123.3	223	132	81	*	*	*	117	57
South Carolina	144	53	170.8	104	23	19	--	*	*	21	30
Virginia	1,802	533	238.4	1,347	485	357	28	89	9	9	11
West Virginia	55	29	92.1	36	27	11	2	--	--	7	*
East South Central	**253**	**153**	**65.1**	**181**	**115**	**16**	*	**1**	*	**55**	**38**
Alabama	128	79	61.8	84	51	*	*	--	--	44	28
Kentucky	49	23	107.3	34	23	15	*	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	16	5	225.1	12	2	--	--	1	*	3	3
Tennessee	60	46	32.2	52	38	1	--	--	--	8	7
West South Central	**981**	**616**	**59.3**	**203**	**61**	**668**	**515**	**1**	*	**109**	**39**
Arkansas	82	48	70.4	82	47	--	--	--	--	*	1
Louisiana	359	281	27.9	49	8	296	268	--	--	14	5
Oklahoma	62	7	793.8	55	2	--	--	*	*	7	5
Texas	478	280	70.7	17	3	372	247	1	*	88	29
Mountain	**132**	**165**	**-20.2**	**30**	**38**	**96**	**123**	*	*	**6**	**4**
Arizona	2	11	-77.9	2	10	--	--	*	*	1	1
Colorado	7	3	109.7	3	2	*	*	--	--	4	1
Idaho	*	*	-64.9	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	98	123	-20.7	2	*	96	123	--	--	--	--
Nevada	3	6	-57.3	3	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	7	9	-24.2	6	5	--	1	--	--	*	3
Utah	11	6	70.9	11	6	*	*	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	5	7	-26.9	4	7	--	--	--	--	1	*
Pacific Contiguous	**472**	**432**	**9.4**	**7**	**10**	**356**	**294**	*	*	**109**	**129**
California	461	404	14.0	5	7	356	293	*	*	99	104
Oregon	2	2	-14.0	2	1	--	--	*	--	--	1
Washington	10	26	-61.0	*	1	*	*	*	*	10	24
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,240**	**1,193**	**4.0**	**1,005**	**1,033**	**153**	**142**	**5**	**1**	**77**	**18**
Alaska	179	175	2.4	137	167	2	*	5	1	35	7
Hawaii	1,061	1,018	4.2	868	865	151	142	--	--	42	11
U.S. Total	**21,941**	**11,327**	**93.7**	**10,643**	**6,763**	**9,879**	**3,638**	**228**	**51**	**1,192**	**875**

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**24,216**	**27,946**	**-13.3**	**20**	**153**	**21,188**	**25,601**	**354**	**447**	**2,654**	**1,744**
Connecticut	2,567	4,511	-43.1	--	--	2,389	4,300	25	30	153	181
Maine	8,131	7,660	6.1	--	--	5,768	6,261	*	*	2,362	1,400
Massachusetts	9,089	9,966	-8.8	19	131	8,664	9,327	324	411	83	97
New Hampshire	56	85	-33.8	*	18	--	--	--	--	56	66
Rhode Island	4,372	5,720	-23.6	--	--	4,367	5,714	5	6	--	--
Vermont	1	4	-75.3	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**28,113**	**38,564**	**-27.1**	**4,988**	**6,942**	**20,706**	**27,418**	**429**	**414**	**1,991**	**3,789**
New Jersey	8,294	11,864	-30.1	27	25	7,243	9,181	126	149	899	2,509
New York	17,908	24,583	-27.2	4,959	6,914	12,234	16,759	165	101	549	809
Pennsylvania	1,912	2,116	-9.7	2	3	1,229	1,478	138	164	542	472
East North Central	**18,379**	**17,624**	**4.3**	**3,984**	**3,519**	**12,660**	**12,081**	**280**	**194**	**1,455**	**1,830**
Illinois	3,554	2,659	33.7	251	364	2,550	1,700	108	128	644	467
Indiana	1,719	2,528	-32.0	731	1,005	704	722	6	4	278	798
Michigan	10,501	10,698	-1.8	1,837	1,525	8,435	8,927	121	11	109	234
Ohio	554	303	82.8	157	108	348	133	10	12	40	50
Wisconsin	2,050	1,436	42.8	1,008	517	623	599	35	39	384	280
West North Central	**5,328**	**5,092**	**4.6**	**3,072**	**3,932**	**794**	**371**	**188**	**230**	**1,275**	**559**
Iowa	536	706	-24.1	277	395	--	--	21	25	238	286
Kansas	1,688	1,105	52.8	827	1,076	--	--	5	5	856	23
Minnesota	1,347	1,098	22.6	592	319	430	354	155	184	170	242
Missouri	1,596	1,894	-15.8	1,226	1,869	363	17	1	6	6	3
Nebraska	133	268	-50.4	124	256	1	--	6	10	2	3
North Dakota	2	2	-14.7	*	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
South Dakota	27	18	52.4	27	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**45,248**	**46,012**	**-1.7**	**31,194**	**35,348**	**12,397**	**8,770**	**268**	**59**	**1,389**	**1,835**
Delaware	456	802	-43.2	2	6	454	796	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	30,822	35,166	-12.4	26,277	30,792	3,963	3,602	35	36	548	736
Georgia	3,463	2,052	68.8	308	193	2,810	1,100	--	--	345	758
Maryland	681	599	13.7	1	1	636	598	--	--	44	--
North Carolina	3,137	1,882	66.7	1,156	46	1,931	1,811	3	6	48	19
South Carolina	2,646	3,063	-13.6	2,334	2,470	303	469	2	2	7	122
Virginia	3,814	2,290	66.6	1,115	1,837	2,236	319	229	15	234	118
West Virginia	229	159	43.9	3	3	64	73	--	--	162	83
East South Central	**26,204**	**29,281**	**-10.5**	**20,893**	**24,085**	**2,923**	**2,294**	**31**	**127**	**2,358**	**2,775**
Alabama	10,976	11,103	-1.1	7,641	9,046	2,071	190	--	--	1,264	1,867
Kentucky	805	439	83.4	593	179	35	25	--	87	177	148
Mississippi	13,237	17,503	-24.4	11,725	14,860	770	2,078	12	12	731	553
Tennessee	1,187	236	402.0	935	--	47	--	19	29	185	208
West South Central	**168,868**	**164,301**	**2.8**	**43,376**	**49,949**	**83,746**	**74,357**	**544**	**338**	**41,202**	**39,657**
Arkansas	2,366	1,307	81.0	246	495	1,677	582	2	3	440	227
Louisiana	30,442	29,383	3.6	12,732	14,593	4,512	1,918	261	28	12,938	12,843
Oklahoma	11,128	10,359	7.4	9,342	8,531	1,282	1,319	22	28	481	481
Texas	124,933	123,253	1.4	21,056	26,330	76,275	70,537	258	279	27,344	26,106
Mountain	**18,693**	**24,498**	**-23.7**	**11,704**	**12,966**	**6,080**	**10,324**	**124**	**128**	**786**	**1,080**
Arizona	2,496	6,366	-60.8	1,680	2,065	806	4,290	9	10	*	*
Colorado	5,174	5,174	*	3,502	3,320	1,553	1,729	71	73	49	52
Idaho	285	474	-39.9	25	29	99	118	--	--	161	328
Montana	16	14	10.3	7	1	--	1	--	--	9	12
Nevada	7,007	8,416	-16.7	3,846	4,608	3,161	3,808	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,071	2,410	-14.0	1,594	1,740	288	316	32	33	157	321
Utah	1,036	1,060	-2.3	856	1,047	9	--	12	13	158	--
Wyoming	609	584	4.3	194	156	164	61	--	--	252	367
Pacific Contiguous	**68,529**	**65,759**	**4.2**	**9,218**	**10,990**	**50,369**	**45,620**	**948**	**1,057**	**7,994**	**8,091**
California	55,764	54,335	2.6	6,379	6,790	40,811	39,112	902	1,023	7,672	7,409
Oregon	8,083	7,557	7.0	1,037	3,277	6,802	3,972	5	7	240	301
Washington	4,682	3,866	21.1	1,803	923	2,756	2,536	40	27	83	381
Pacific Noncontiguous	**4,205**	**3,772**	**11.5**	**3,365**	**2,872**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**840**	**900**
Alaska	4,205	3,772	11.5	3,365	2,872	--	--	--	--	840	900
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**407,786**	**422,849**	**-3.6**	**131,815**	**150,756**	**210,863**	**206,837**	**3,165**	**2,995**	**61,943**	**62,261**

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**24,216**	**27,946**	**-13.3**	**20**	**153**	**21,188**	**25,601**	**354**	**447**	**2,654**	**1,744**
Connecticut	2,567	4,511	-43.1	--	--	2,389	4,300	25	30	153	181
Maine	8,131	7,660	6.1	--	--	5,768	6,261	*	*	2,362	1,400
Massachusetts	9,089	9,966	-8.8	19	131	8,664	9,327	324	411	83	97
New Hampshire	56	85	-33.8	*	18	--	--	--	--	56	66
Rhode Island	4,372	5,720	-23.6	--	--	4,367	5,714	5	6	--	--
Vermont	1	4	-75.3	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**28,113**	**38,564**	**-27.1**	**4,988**	**6,942**	**20,706**	**27,418**	**429**	**414**	**1,991**	**3,789**
New Jersey	8,294	11,864	-30.1	27	25	7,243	9,181	126	149	899	2,509
New York	17,908	24,583	-27.2	4,959	6,914	12,234	16,759	165	101	549	809
Pennsylvania	1,912	2,116	-9.7	2	3	1,229	1,478	138	164	542	472
East North Central	**18,379**	**17,624**	**4.3**	**3,984**	**3,519**	**12,660**	**12,081**	**280**	**194**	**1,455**	**1,830**
Illinois	3,554	2,659	33.7	251	364	2,550	1,700	108	128	644	467
Indiana	1,719	2,528	-32.0	731	1,005	704	722	6	4	278	798
Michigan	10,501	10,698	-1.8	1,837	1,525	8,435	8,927	121	11	109	234
Ohio	554	303	82.8	157	108	348	133	10	12	40	50
Wisconsin	2,050	1,436	42.8	1,008	517	623	599	35	39	384	280
West North Central	**5,328**	**5,092**	**4.6**	**3,072**	**3,932**	**794**	**371**	**188**	**230**	**1,275**	**559**
Iowa	536	706	-24.1	277	395	--	--	21	25	238	286
Kansas	1,688	1,105	52.8	827	1,076	--	--	5	5	856	23
Minnesota	1,347	1,098	22.6	592	319	430	354	155	184	170	242
Missouri	1,596	1,894	-15.8	1,226	1,869	363	17	1	6	6	3
Nebraska	133	268	-50.4	124	256	1	--	6	10	2	3
North Dakota	2	2	-14.7	*	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
South Dakota	27	18	52.4	27	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**45,248**	**46,012**	**-1.7**	**31,194**	**35,348**	**12,397**	**8,770**	**268**	**59**	**1,389**	**1,835**
Delaware	456	802	-43.2	2	6	454	796	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	30,822	35,166	-12.4	26,277	30,792	3,963	3,602	35	36	548	736
Georgia	3,463	2,052	68.8	308	193	2,810	1,100	--	--	345	758
Maryland	681	599	13.7	1	1	636	598	--	--	44	--
North Carolina	3,137	1,882	66.7	1,156	46	1,931	1,811	3	6	48	19
South Carolina	2,646	3,063	-13.6	2,334	2,470	303	469	2	2	7	122
Virginia	3,814	2,290	66.6	1,115	1,837	2,236	319	229	15	234	118
West Virginia	229	159	43.9	3	3	64	73	--	--	162	83
East South Central	**26,204**	**29,281**	**-10.5**	**20,893**	**24,085**	**2,923**	**2,294**	**31**	**127**	**2,358**	**2,775**
Alabama	10,976	11,103	-1.1	7,641	9,046	2,071	190	--	--	1,264	1,867
Kentucky	805	439	83.4	593	179	35	25	--	87	177	148
Mississippi	13,237	17,503	-24.4	11,725	14,860	770	2,078	12	12	731	553
Tennessee	1,187	236	402.0	935	--	47	--	19	29	185	208
West South Central	**168,868**	**164,301**	**2.8**	**43,376**	**49,949**	**83,746**	**74,357**	**544**	**338**	**41,202**	**39,657**
Arkansas	2,366	1,307	81.0	246	495	1,677	582	2	3	440	227
Louisiana	30,442	29,383	3.6	12,732	14,593	4,512	1,918	261	28	12,938	12,843
Oklahoma	11,128	10,359	7.4	9,342	8,531	1,282	1,319	22	28	481	481
Texas	124,933	123,253	1.4	21,056	26,330	76,275	70,537	258	279	27,344	26,106
Mountain	**18,693**	**24,498**	**-23.7**	**11,704**	**12,966**	**6,080**	**10,324**	**124**	**128**	**786**	**1,080**
Arizona	2,496	6,366	-60.8	1,680	2,065	806	4,290	9	10	*	*
Colorado	5,174	5,174	*	3,502	3,320	1,553	1,729	71	73	49	52
Idaho	285	474	-39.9	25	29	99	118	--	--	161	328
Montana	16	14	10.3	7	1	--	1	--	--	9	12
Nevada	7,007	8,416	-16.7	3,846	4,608	3,161	3,808	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,071	2,410	-14.0	1,594	1,740	288	316	32	33	157	321
Utah	1,036	1,060	-2.3	856	1,047	9	--	12	13	158	--
Wyoming	609	584	4.3	194	156	164	61	--	--	252	367
Pacific Contiguous	**68,529**	**65,759**	**4.2**	**9,218**	**10,990**	**50,369**	**45,620**	**948**	**1,057**	**7,994**	**8,091**
California	55,764	54,335	2.6	6,379	6,790	40,811	39,112	902	1,023	7,672	7,409
Oregon	8,083	7,557	7.0	1,037	3,277	6,802	3,972	5	7	240	301
Washington	4,682	3,866	21.1	1,803	923	2,756	2,536	40	27	83	381
Pacific Noncontiguous	**4,205**	**3,772**	**11.5**	**3,365**	**2,872**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**840**	**900**
Alaska	4,205	3,772	11.5	3,365	2,872	--	--	--	--	840	900
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**407,786**	**422,849**	**-3.6**	**131,815**	**150,756**	**210,863**	**206,837**	**3,165**	**2,995**	**61,943**	**62,261**

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

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

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

Chapter 3. Fossil-Fuel Stocks for Electricity Generation

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

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

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

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

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

NA = Not available.

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**665**	**960**	**-30.8**	**309**	**289**	**355**	**671**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	402	495	-18.8	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	263	465	-43.5	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**6,429**	**8,358**	**-23.1**	**1,457**	**1,381**	**4,972**	**6,977**
New Jersey	666	786	-15.2	W	W	W	W
New York	624	1,336	-53.3	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	5,139	6,237	-17.6	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**34,677**	**35,344**	**-1.9**	**29,569**	**30,257**	**5,108**	**5,087**
Illinois	6,311	7,757	-18.6	W	W	W	W
Indiana	9,019	7,511	20.1	W	W	W	W
Michigan	8,026	9,786	-18.0	W	W	W	W
Ohio	6,204	5,995	3.5	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	5,116	4,295	19.1	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**22,457**	**22,105**	**1.6**	**22,457**	**22,105**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	4,169	3,927	6.2	W	W	W	W
Kansas	4,931	5,100	-3.3	W	W	W	W
Minnesota	1,962	2,149	-8.7	W	W	W	W
Missouri	6,764	6,219	8.8	W	W	W	W
Nebraska	2,822	2,633	7.2	W	W	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	1,808	2,077	-13.0	W	W	W	W
South Atlantic	**21,239**	**28,071**	**-24.3**	**17,955**	**24,442**	**3,284**	**3,628**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	1,440	2,026	-28.9	W	W	W	W
Florida	4,306	4,453	-3.3	W	W	W	W
Georgia	3,538	6,617	-46.5	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	3,371	5,805	-41.9	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	2,810	2,825	-.5	W	W	W	W
Virginia	1,642	2,224	-26.2	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	4,132	4,122	.3	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**13,667**	**13,530**	**1.0**	**11,361**	**12,212**	**2,306**	**1,317**
Alabama	2,529	3,211	-21.2	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	7,187	6,425	11.9	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	1,152	1,451	-20.6	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	2,799	2,443	14.6	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**22,854**	**18,797**	**21.6**	**17,632**	**13,788**	**5,221**	**5,009**
Arkansas	1,989	1,274	56.1	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	3,585	3,040	17.9	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	4,251	4,003	6.2	W	W	W	W
Texas	13,029	10,479	24.3	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**12,859**	**12,356**	**4.1**	**12,248**	**11,826**	**611**	**530**
Arizona	3,100	2,959	4.8	W	W	W	W
Colorado	2,793	2,659	5.0	W	W	W	W
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana, New Mexico[2]	1,407	1,338	5.2	W	W	W	W
Nevada	830	1,078	-23.0	W	W	W	W
Utah	3,066	3,052	.4	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	1,662	1,269	31.0	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**926**	**716**	**29.2**	**161**	**201**	**764**	**515**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	926	716	29.2	W	W	W	W
U.S. Total	**135,771**	**140,236**	**-3.2**	**113,149**	**116,501**	**22,622**	**23,735**

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

[2] States were aggregated to protect individual states proprietary information.

[3] Pacific Contiguous and Pacific Non-Contiguous were aggregated to Pacific to protect Census Division proprietary information.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Percent Change	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**1,948**	**5,036**	**-61.3**	**276**	**768**	**1,672**	**4,268**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	1,250	3,014	-58.5	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	698	2,022	-65.5	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**5,589**	**11,564**	**-51.7**	**1,974**	**3,776**	**3,615**	**7,789**
New Jersey	847	2,046	-58.6	W	W	W	W
New York	3,634	7,174	-49.3	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	1,108	2,345	-52.7	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**3,195**	**5,012**	**-36.3**	**1,863**	**3,243**	**1,331**	**1,769**
Illinois	1,260	1,894	-33.5	W	W	W	W
Indiana	335	586	-42.8	W	W	W	W
Michigan	892	1,747	-49.0	W	W	W	W
Ohio	435	442	-1.7	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	274	343	-20.3	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**2,034**	**2,265**	**-10.2**	**2,034**	**2,264**	**--**	**2**
Iowa	91	122	-24.9	W	W	W	W
Kansas	825	975	-15.4	W	W	W	W
Minnesota	398	296	34.4	W	W	W	W
Missouri	347	454	-23.5	W	W	W	W
Nebraska	232	248	-6.4	W	W	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	141	172	-18.0	W	W	W	W
South Atlantic	**15,253**	**18,881**	**-19.2**	**12,659**	**14,672**	**2,594**	**4,210**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	1,290	2,806	-54.0	W	W	W	W
Florida	10,119	10,740	-5.8	W	W	W	W
Georgia	889	1,116	-20.3	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	820	939	-12.7	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	525	633	-17.1	W	W	W	W
Virginia	1,436	2,510	-42.8	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	173	137	26.7	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**1,826**	**2,221**	**-17.8**	**1,785**	**2,203**	**41**	**18**
Alabama	236	277	-14.9	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	223	235	-5.4	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	640	965	-33.7	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	728	744	-2.3	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**4,146**	**5,693**	**-27.2**	**3,025**	**3,242**	**1,120**	**2,451**
Arkansas	162	340	-52.3	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	1,246	1,610	-22.6	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	474	554	-14.4	W	W	W	W
Texas	2,264	3,189	-29.0	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**1,217**	**1,414**	**-14.0**	**1,106**	**1,268**	**110**	**146**
Arizona	425	491	-13.5	W	W	W	W
Colorado	167	228	-26.6	W	W	W	W
Idaho	*	*	-28.0	W	W	W	W
Montana, New Mexico[2]	173	214	-19.3	W	W	W	W
Nevada	385	393	-2.1	W	W	W	W
Utah	31	46	-32.6	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	35	41	-14.7	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**2,845**	**3,554**	**-20.0**	**2,056**	**2,082**	**789**	**1,472**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	2,845	3,554	-20.0	W	W	W	W
U.S. Total	**38,051**	**55,641**	**-31.6**	**26,778**	**33,516**	**11,272**	**22,125**

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

[2] States were aggregated to protect individual states proprietary information.

[3] Pacific Contiguous and Pacific Non-Contiguous were aggregated to Pacific to protect Census Division proprietary information.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

Chapter 4. Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels

Table 4.1. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Total (All Sectors), 2001 through December 2002

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2001											
January	67,470	122.33	24.73	.92	17,891	457.74	28.61	1.10	134,549	920.74	214.12
February	57,397	123.88	25.10	.98	10,225	441.42	27.71	1.24	114,039	694.66	188.91
March	64,359	122.63	24.64	.88	10,242	401.07	25.18	1.33	141,653	573.82	178.34
April	60,277	123.94	24.73	.85	10,740	388.63	24.55	1.33	178,222	563.74	191.82
May	68,369	124.47	25.02	.89	13,424	378.61	24.00	1.42	203,724	514.15	186.42
June	63,667	124.78	25.04	.89	12,107	369.68	23.17	1.36	212,536	425.10	178.41
July	65,920	122.50	24.42	.86	12,169	349.15	22.12	1.49	282,929	374.31	176.51
August	67,986	123.28	24.71	.90	10,049	331.23	20.84	1.67	277,039	355.79	169.44
September	57,998	123.44	24.53	.86	8,454	316.00	19.73	1.85	207,491	295.47	156.29
October	64,442	121.00	24.15	.90	5,906	287.54	18.00	1.66	165,688	271.49	142.17
November	59,551	123.68	25.00	.89	7,019	268.78	16.85	1.51	111,201	324.05	145.06
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**	**448.73**	**173.03**
2002[4]											
January	76,163	126.21	25.75	.98	8,933	254.09	15.75	1.72	375,673	299.91	162.77
February	70,817	128.19	26.30	1.00	5,342	244.88	15.03	1.85	360,544	272.88	158.64
March	72,214	125.32	25.70	.98	8,152	271.61	16.76	1.90	414,914	319.00	170.66
April	66,940	125.48	25.46	.92	10,198	382.75	49.17	1.64	408,912	364.13	194.96
May	67,493	126.01	25.58	.92	11,718	335.05	20.95	1.61	409,681	366.34	187.64
June	68,556	126.33	25.54	.90	10,926	335.52	21.04	1.48	499,160	347.67	190.64
July	77,185	124.76	25.34	.91	9,537	328.67	20.35	1.70	628,944	338.00	192.96
August	78,238	127.34	26.26	.94	13,601	349.96	21.73	1.64	633,874	330.30	192.04
September	74,504	125.74	25.71	.94	7,321	342.12	21.07	1.70	515,731	359.32	188.54
October	79,339	122.17	28.29	.93	12,538	377.26	23.49	1.58	456,099	404.00	185.18
November	76,357	125.07	25.51	.96	10,629	396.39	24.72	1.39	352,266	424.82	188.08
December	72,254	121.96	24.46	.92	12,188	389.37	24.27	1.50	377,857	454.11	198.75
Total	**880,060**	**125.32**	**25.85**	**.94**	**121,084**	**345.21**	**23.38**	**1.62**	**5,433,655**	**354.73**	**184.55**
Year to Date											
2001	**762,815**	**123.15**	**24.68**	**.89**	**124,618**	**369.27**	**23.20**	**1.42**	**2,152,366**	**448.73**	**173.03**
2002	**880,060**	**125.32**	**25.85**	**.94**	**121,084**	**345.21**	**23.38**	**1.62**	**5,433,655**	**354.73**	**184.55**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December											
2001	**762,815**	**123.15**	**24.68**	**.89**	**124,618**	**369.27**	**23.20**	**1.42**	**2,152,366**	**448.73**	**173.03**
2002	**880,060**	**125.32**	**25.85**	**.94**	**121,084**	**345.21**	**23.38**	**1.62**	**5,433,655**	**354.73**	**184.55**

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

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

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

Table 4.2. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Electric Utilities, 2001 through December 2002

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2001											
January	67,470	122.33	24.73	.92	17,891	457.74	28.61	1.10	134,549	920.74	214.12
February	57,397	123.88	25.10	.98	10,225	441.42	27.71	1.24	114,039	694.66	188.91
March	64,359	122.63	24.64	.88	10,242	401.07	25.18	1.33	141,653	573.82	178.34
April	60,277	123.94	24.73	.85	10,740	388.63	24.55	1.33	178,222	563.74	191.82
May	68,369	124.47	25.02	.89	13,424	378.61	24.00	1.42	203,724	514.15	186.42
June	63,667	124.78	25.04	.89	12,107	369.68	23.17	1.36	212,536	425.10	178.41
July	65,920	122.50	24.42	.86	12,169	349.15	22.12	1.49	282,929	374.31	176.51
August	67,986	123.28	24.71	.90	10,049	331.23	20.84	1.67	277,039	355.79	169.44
September	57,998	123.44	24.53	.86	8,454	316.00	19.73	1.85	207,491	295.47	156.29
October	64,442	121.00	24.15	.90	5,906	287.54	18.00	1.66	165,688	271.49	142.17
November	59,551	123.68	25.00	.89	7,019	268.78	16.85	1.51	111,201	324.05	145.06
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**	**448.73**	**173.03**
2002[4]											
January	60,026	121.90	24.72	.92	5,098	237.49	14.78	1.86	98,478	321.17	139.58
February	56,544	123.99	25.33	.93	2,927	231.50	14.27	1.87	97,866	296.98	139.20
March	57,216	121.13	24.75	.91	4,661	258.29	15.98	2.05	118,372	343.22	144.47
April	51,499	121.11	24.61	.86	7,289	324.42	20.29	1.56	120,934	379.77	155.21
May	51,574	121.37	24.60	.84	7,706	332.79	21.02	1.59	130,691	378.29	157.68
June	51,965	121.61	24.59	.82	7,328	340.56	21.55	1.37	165,341	357.90	161.37
July	60,607	120.77	24.51	.84	6,093	316.63	19.84	1.77	205,575	343.64	157.71
August	61,386	123.36	25.20	.87	8,770	326.12	20.46	1.82	205,148	338.41	160.34
September	58,245	123.03	25.09	.86	5,124	320.10	19.88	1.75	165,108	367.62	157.21
October	62,424	122.41	24.87	.87	8,479	359.67	22.42	1.71	134,776	414.73	158.80
November	60,260	122.22	24.85	.87	6,276	369.51	23.20	1.44	95,352	428.91	151.86
December	56,000	118.43	23.64	.85	7,443	372.34	23.31	1.68	103,009	471.47	157.23
Total	**687,747**	**121.81**	**24.74**	**.87**	**77,194**	**325.13**	**20.35**	**1.68**	**1,640,650**	**367.03**	**153.52**
Year to Date											
2001	**762,815**	**123.15**	**24.68**	**.89**	**124,618**	**369.27**	**23.20**	**1.42**	**2,152,366**	**448.73**	**173.03**
2002	**687,747**	**121.81**	**24.74**	**.87**	**77,194**	**325.13**	**20.35**	**1.68**	**1,640,650**	**367.03**	**153.52**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December											
2001	**762,815**	**123.15**	**24.68**	**.89**	**124,618**	**369.27**	**23.20**	**1.42**	**2,152,366**	**448.73**	**173.03**
2002	**687,747**	**121.81**	**24.74**	**.87**	**77,194**	**325.13**	**20.35**	**1.68**	**1,640,650**	**367.03**	**153.52**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars /ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars / barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2002											
January	14,957	140.93	29.31	1.2	3,305	276.91	17.09	1.5	192,296	294.77	203.37
February	13,205	143.78	29.88	1.2	1,928	260.13	15.84	1.8	184,809	270.36	196.93
March	13,961	140.59	29.13	1.2	2,843	282.67	17.32	1.8	211,409	322.00	220.22
April	14,031	139.85	28.13	1.1	2,473	417.86	139.82	1.8	203,040	366.90	262.24
May	14,789	140.19	28.43	1.2	3,681	342.57	20.99	1.6	192,323	366.21	234.48
June	15,392	140.49	28.26	1.1	3,249	324.51	19.94	1.7	254,983	346.85	237.75
July	15,287	138.53	28.10	1.1	3,003	353.16	21.40	1.5	339,476	335.14	250.75
August	15,606	140.74	29.95	1.2	4,501	399.89	24.36	1.3	339,224	331.12	244.18
September	15,145	134.48	27.66	1.2	1,826	396.55	23.87	1.5	269,842	359.77	243.03
October	15,720	116.82	40.37	1.2	3,661	417.90	25.98	1.2	242,728	405.59	213.11
November	14,921	135.11	27.88	1.3	3,900	443.60	27.37	1.3	181,542	426.34	253.73
December	14,906	132.46	26.86	1.2	4,246	420.69	26.03	1.1	192,039	458.84	268.80
Total	**177,921**	**135.70**	**29.54**	**1.2**	**38,615**	**378.94**	**29.88**	**1.5**	**2,803,711**	**354.67**	**235.94**
Year to Date											
2002	**177,921**	**135.70**	**29.54**	**1.2**	**38,615**	**378.94**	**29.88**	**1.5**	**2,803,711**	**354.67**	**235.94**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars /ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars / barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2002											
January	41	294.33	69.92	2.2	19	486.80	26.92	*	588	327.70	318.19
February	34	285.44	68.08	2.2	8	486.80	26.92	*	646	283.36	290.31
March	35	250.66	60.45	2.2	5	480.80	26.59	--	1,715	342.13	314.30
April	35	207.20	49.20	2.5	0	--	--	--	1,228	368.12	303.54
May	32	216.27	52.06	2.5	11	460.00	26.04	*	593	379.26	294.43
June	28	211.38	50.39	2.4	3	544.10	30.09	--	887	362.48	301.11
July	32	207.42	50.39	3.8	4	553.63	30.62	*	3,281	175.18	183.17
August	36	204.73	48.96	4.3	13	561.60	31.06	--	3,595	151.99	168.11
September	31	210.98	51.63	2.0	0	--	--	--	2,692	126.41	144.70
October	30	212.11	51.74	2.0	0	--	--	--	609	386.59	291.82
November	34	205.77	49.09	2.4	10	578.00	30.81	*	524	382.74	288.05
December	31	204.43	48.34	2.5	19	630.42	34.86	--	531	420.43	321.40
Total	**399**	**227.71**	**54.62**	**2.6**	**91**	**538.19**	**29.73**	*	**16,889**	**241.21**	**241.95**
Year to Date											
2002	**399**	**227.71**	**54.62**	**2.6**	**91**	**538.19**	**29.73**	*	**16,889**	**241.21**	**241.95**

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

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars /ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars / barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2002											
January	1,140	146.37	31.64	1.5	512	266.11	16.41	1.9	84,310	285.22	252.70
February	1,033	147.62	32.45	3.2	479	262.29	16.22	1.8	77,223	245.88	223.67
March	1,002	142.95	30.87	1.4	642	317.85	19.88	1.2	83,418	273.88	248.75
April	1,374	140.90	29.42	1.3	437	291.09	17.99	2.0	83,710	332.38	281.84
May	1,097	147.96	32.47	1.4	321	301.33	18.73	2.1	86,074	347.07	301.78
June	1,172	146.76	31.64	1.4	345	327.20	20.42	1.8	77,949	326.65	281.53
July	1,260	146.13	31.25	1.4	438	332.24	20.14	2.0	80,611	344.07	293.54
August	1,210	145.42	31.48	1.5	317	312.08	19.02	2.3	85,907	317.02	281.77
September	1,084	143.98	31.19	1.5	371	387.19	23.65	1.8	78,089	347.40	300.15
October	1,164	225.00	47.81	1.4	398	378.85	23.37	1.9	77,986	378.43	340.69
November	1,142	139.26	28.74	1.3	443	365.12	22.68	1.9	74,849	415.30	346.56
December	1,316	147.21	31.73	1.3	480	371.00	23.11	2.0	82,278	418.19	345.60
Total	**13,993**	**151.56**	**32.52**	**1.5**	**5,184**	**324.40**	**20.05**	**1.8**	**972,405**	**334.86**	**291.21**
Year to Date											
2002	**13,993**	**151.56**	**32.52**	**1.5**	**5,184**	**324.40**	**20.05**	**1.8**	**972,405**	**334.86**	**291.21**

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

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

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

Table 4.6.A. Receipts of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, December 2002 and 2001
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)[1]			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[2]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Percent Change	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001
New England	**534**	**137**	**NM**	**196**	**137**	**329**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**10**	**--**
Connecticut	42	--	--	--	--	42	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	23	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	10	--
Massachusetts	301	--	--	28	--	273	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	168	137	NM	168	137	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**4,408**	**207**	**NM**	**209**	**207**	**3,995**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**204**	**--**
New Jersey	390	42	NM	92	42	298	--	--	--	--	--
New York	656	69	NM	57	69	545	--	--	--	54	--
Pennsylvania	3,362	96	NM	60	96	3,152	--	--	--	150	--
East North Central	**15,857**	**13,307**	**NM**	**11,599**	**13,307**	**3,963**	**--**	**17**	**--**	**277**	**--**
Illinois	4,729	1,387	NM	802	1,387	3,713	--	--	--	214	--
Indiana	4,436	4,209	NM	4,326	4,209	111	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	2,625	2,670	NM	2,608	2,670	--	--	17	--	--	--
Ohio	2,105	2,937	NM	1,938	2,937	140	--	--	--	27	--
Wisconsin	1,961	2,104	NM	1,925	2,104	--	--	--	--	35	--
West North Central	**13,232**	**12,702**	**NM**	**13,049**	**12,702**	**--**	**--**	**14**	**--**	**170**	**--**
Iowa	2,061	1,699	NM	1,960	1,699	--	--	--	--	102	--
Kansas	1,836	1,905	NM	1,836	1,905	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,887	1,806	NM	1,820	1,806	--	--	--	--	68	--
Missouri	3,876	3,565	NM	3,863	3,565	--	--	14	--	--	--
Nebraska	1,116	1,190	NM	1,116	1,190	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	2,278	2,336	NM	2,278	2,336	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	177	202	NM	177	202	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**10,039**	**10,419**	**NM**	**7,328**	**10,419**	**2,502**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**209**	**--**
Delaware	169	--	--	--	--	169	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,753	2,256	NM	1,569	2,256	185	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	1,823	2,427	NM	1,774	2,427	--	--	--	--	49	--
Maryland	989	--	--	--	--	989	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	178	2,331	NM	--	2,331	96	--	--	--	82	--
South Carolina	1,026	1,285	NM	1,017	1,285	--	--	--	--	9	--
Virginia	1,237	570	NM	948	570	267	--	--	--	23	--
West Virginia	2,864	1,551	NM	2,020	1,551	797	--	--	--	47	--
East South Central	**8,011**	**8,146**	**NM**	**7,864**	**8,146**	**13**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**134**	**--**
Alabama	2,588	2,359	NM	2,575	2,359	13	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,474	3,016	NM	2,474	3,016	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	472	478	NM	471	478	*	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,478	2,294	NM	2,344	2,294	--	--	--	--	134	--
West South Central	**10,420**	**11,703**	**NM**	**7,089**	**11,703**	**3,109**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**223**	**--**
Arkansas	1,093	1,112	NM	1,093	1,112	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	768	658	NM	768	658	0	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	2,184	1,737	NM	2,094	1,737	66	--	--	--	23	--
Texas	6,376	8,195	NM	3,134	8,195	3,042	--	--	--	200	--
Mountain	**8,786**	**8,538**	**NM**	**8,443**	**8,538**	**327**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**16**	**--**
Arizona	1,328	1,632	NM	1,313	1,632	--	--	--	--	16	--
Colorado	1,633	1,629	NM	1,633	1,629	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	742	29	NM	415	29	327	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	694	775	NM	694	775	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	687	1,461	NM	687	1,461	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,264	908	NM	1,264	908	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	2,438	2,104	NM	2,438	2,104	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**905**	**220**	**NM**	**224**	**220**	**606**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**75**	**--**
California	144	--	--	--	--	69	--	--	--	75	--
Oregon	224	220	NM	224	220	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	537	--	--	--	--	537	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**62**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**62**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	62	--	--	--	--	62	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**72,254**	**65,380**	**NM**	**56,000**	**65,380**	**14,906**	**--**	**31**	**--**	**1,316**	**--**

[1] 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.

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

NM = Not meaningful.

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)[1]			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[2]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2002	2001	Percent Change	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
New England	**7,138**	**1,710**	**NM**	**1,719**	**1,710**	**5,352**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**67**	**--**
Connecticut	1,278	--	--	--	--	1,278	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	214	--	--	--	--	147	--	--	--	67	--
Massachusetts	4,132	--	--	204	--	3,927	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	1,515	1,710	NM	1,515	1,710	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**53,344**	**1,736**	**NM**	**2,187**	**1,736**	**49,812**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1,344**	**--**
New Jersey	3,875	214	NM	598	214	3,277	--	--	--	--	--
New York	8,606	772	NM	689	772	7,251	--	--	--	666	--
Pennsylvania	40,863	750	NM	901	750	39,284	--	--	--	678	--
East North Central	**184,533**	**165,239**	**NM**	**141,080**	**165,239**	**39,728**	**--**	**261**	**--**	**3,464**	**--**
Illinois	50,825	16,281	NM	12,664	16,281	35,698	--	--	--	2,463	--
Indiana	45,285	51,840	NM	43,888	51,840	1,398	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	32,596	33,466	NM	32,168	33,466	167	--	261	--	--	--
Ohio	32,272	39,764	NM	29,492	39,764	2,465	--	--	--	315	--
Wisconsin	23,556	23,888	NM	22,869	23,888	--	--	--	--	686	--
West North Central	**141,758**	**139,709**	**NM**	**139,866**	**139,709**	**--**	**--**	**138**	**--**	**1,754**	**--**
Iowa	22,791	21,970	NM	21,577	21,970	--	--	--	--	1,214	--
Kansas	20,982	21,286	NM	20,982	21,286	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	18,927	18,059	NM	18,388	18,059	--	--	--	--	539	--
Missouri	39,375	39,039	NM	39,237	39,039	--	--	138	--	--	--
Nebraska	12,432	12,949	NM	12,432	12,949	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	25,378	24,223	NM	25,378	24,223	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	1,872	2,182	NM	1,872	2,182	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**158,416**	**136,547**	**NM**	**126,639**	**136,547**	**29,635**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**2,142**	**--**
Delaware	1,169	24	NM	--	24	1,169	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	24,122	26,192	NM	21,900	26,192	2,222	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	31,262	34,362	NM	30,876	34,362	--	--	--	--	385	--
Maryland	10,827	--	--	--	--	10,827	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	25,169	25,944	NM	22,345	25,944	1,938	--	--	--	886	--
South Carolina	14,795	15,405	NM	14,619	15,405	--	--	--	--	177	--
Virginia	15,600	10,825	NM	11,493	10,825	3,883	--	--	--	224	--
West Virginia	35,473	23,795	NM	25,406	23,795	9,596	--	--	--	470	--
East South Central	**100,405**	**94,071**	**NM**	**96,372**	**94,071**	**2,406**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1,627**	**--**
Alabama	28,984	29,866	NM	28,855	29,866	128	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	32,138	33,844	NM	32,138	33,844	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	7,436	6,123	NM	5,158	6,123	2,278	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	31,847	24,238	NM	30,220	24,238	--	--	--	--	1,627	--
West South Central	**121,588**	**125,473**	**NM**	**79,098**	**125,473**	**39,827**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**2,663**	**--**
Arkansas	13,728	14,582	NM	13,728	14,582	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	12,248	8,113	NM	8,090	8,113	4,158	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	21,945	17,118	NM	20,628	17,118	865	--	--	--	452	--
Texas	73,668	85,660	NM	36,653	85,660	34,804	--	--	--	2,211	--
Mountain	**102,619**	**95,747**	**NM**	**98,717**	**95,747**	**3,614**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**288**	**--**
Arizona	17,613	19,297	NM	17,325	19,297	--	--	--	--	288	--
Colorado	19,080	18,673	NM	19,080	18,673	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	9,689	307	NM	6,075	307	3,614	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	7,573	8,055	NM	7,573	8,055	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	9,718	11,543	NM	9,718	11,543	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	14,689	13,709	NM	14,689	13,709	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	24,256	24,163	NM	24,256	24,163	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**9,662**	**2,583**	**NM**	**2,068**	**2,583**	**6,950**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**644**	**--**
California	1,454	--	--	--	--	811	--	--	--	644	--
Oregon	2,068	2,583	NM	2,068	2,583	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	6,140	--	--	--	--	6,140	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**597**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**597**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	597	--	--	--	--	597	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**880,060**	**762,815**	**NM**	**687,747**	**762,815**	**177,921**	**--**	**399**	**--**	**13,993**	**--**

[1] 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.

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

NM = Not meaningful.

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

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

Table 4.7.A. Receipts of Petroleum Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, December 2002 and 2001
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)[1]			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[2]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Percent Change	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001
New England	**2,179**	**2**	**NM**	**489**	**2**	**1,613**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**77**	**--**
Connecticut	68	--	--	--	--	68	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	386	--	--	--	--	309	--	--	--	77	--
Massachusetts	1,251	--	--	15	--	1,236	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	474	2	NM	474	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,464**	**729**	**NM**	**995**	**729**	**1,450**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**19**	**--**
New Jersey	55	--	--	1	--	54	--	--	--	--	--
New York	2,118	729	NM	993	729	1,108	--	--	--	17	--
Pennsylvania	291	*	NM	*	*	289	--	--	--	2	--
East North Central	**351**	**325**	**NM**	**215**	**325**	**16**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**120**	**--**
Illinois	18	7	NM	3	7	15	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	100	84	NM	32	84	--	--	--	--	67	--
Michigan	94	116	NM	94	116	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	8	29	NM	5	29	1	--	--	--	1	--
Wisconsin	132	90	NM	80	90	--	--	--	--	52	--
West North Central	**319**	**275**	**NM**	**319**	**275**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	88	12	NM	88	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	102	72	NM	102	72	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	118	122	NM	118	122	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	4	65	NM	4	65	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	*	1	NM	*	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	7	5	NM	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**5,940**	**4,846**	**NM**	**5,295**	**4,846**	**387**	**--**	**19**	**--**	**240**	**--**
Delaware	151	30	NM	1	30	80	--	--	--	70	--
District of Columbia	14	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	4,506	3,750	NM	4,424	3,750	4	--	--	--	77	--
Georgia	12	10	NM	11	10	1	--	--	--	1	--
Maryland	268	--	--	--	--	268	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	40	16	NM	--	16	16	--	--	--	24	--
South Carolina	30	9	NM	2	9	--	--	--	--	29	--
Virginia	855	1,003	NM	800	1,003	1	--	19	--	36	--
West Virginia	64	28	NM	58	28	2	--	--	--	4	--
East South Central	**48**	**56**	**NM**	**45**	**56**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**--**
Alabama	10	11	NM	7	11	--	--	--	--	2	--
Kentucky	25	23	NM	25	23	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	*	1	NM	*	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	13	20	NM	13	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**554**	**124**	**NM**	**6**	**124**	**534**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**14**	**--**
Arkansas	2	4	NM	2	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	275	*	NM	--	*	264	--	--	--	12	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	277	120	NM	4	120	270	--	--	--	2	--
Mountain	**86**	**32**	**NM**	**79**	**32**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**6**	**--**
Arizona	6	12	NM	--	12	--	--	--	--	6	--
Colorado	3	4	NM	3	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	2	--	--	2	--	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	55	--	--	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	7	4	NM	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	5	7	NM	5	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	8	5	NM	8	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**72**	**1**	**NM**	**--**	**1**	**71**	**--**	**--**	**--**	*****	**--**
California	71	1	NM	--	1	71	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**175**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**175**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	175	--	--	--	--	175	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**12,188**	**6,390**	**NM**	**7,443**	**6,390**	**4,246**	**--**	**19**	**--**	**480**	**--**

[1] 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.

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

NM = Not Meaningful.

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

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

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

Table 4.7.B. Receipts of Petroleum Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through December

(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)[1]			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[2]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2002	2001	Percent Change	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
New England	**15,069**	**1,099**	**NM**	**1,243**	**1,099**	**12,582**	**--**	**11**	**--**	**1,233**	**--**
Connecticut	2,515	--	--	--	--	2,515	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	1,951	--	--	--	--	718	--	--	--	1,233	--
Massachusetts	9,387	165	NM	27	165	9,349	--	11	--	--	--
New Hampshire	1,215	934	NM	1,215	934	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**21,798**	**15,867**	**NM**	**10,916**	**15,867**	**10,786**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**96**	**--**
New Jersey	1,203	64	NM	416	64	787	--	--	--	--	--
New York	17,301	15,164	NM	10,499	15,164	6,728	--	--	--	75	--
Pennsylvania	3,293	638	NM	2	638	3,270	--	--	--	21	--
East North Central	**5,187**	**5,415**	**NM**	**3,493**	**5,415**	**188**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1,506**	**--**
Illinois	234	185	NM	74	185	160	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	1,424	1,054	NM	633	1,054	--	--	--	--	790	--
Michigan	1,513	2,480	NM	1,513	2,480	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	276	548	NM	245	548	12	--	--	--	19	--
Wisconsin	1,740	1,148	NM	1,028	1,148	15	--	--	--	696	--
West North Central	**2,939**	**3,930**	**NM**	**2,939**	**3,930**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	170	153	NM	170	153	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	798	1,546	NM	798	1,546	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,066	1,046	NM	1,066	1,046	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	845	1,123	NM	845	1,123	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	10	11	NM	10	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	49	51	NM	49	51	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**65,088**	**72,343**	**NM**	**57,182**	**72,343**	**5,753**	**--**	**80**	**--**	**2,073**	**--**
Delaware	2,177	471	NM	300	471	874	--	--	--	1,003	--
District of Columbia	614	--	--	--	--	614	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	53,090	63,307	NM	51,176	63,307	1,815	--	--	--	98	--
Georgia	199	323	NM	181	323	15	--	--	--	4	--
Maryland	2,228	--	--	--	--	2,228	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	789	439	NM	289	439	30	--	--	--	471	--
South Carolina	202	138	NM	86	138	--	--	--	--	117	--
Virginia	5,405	7,291	NM	4,850	7,291	145	--	80	--	329	--
West Virginia	383	374	NM	300	374	31	--	--	--	51	--
East South Central	**503**	**8,814**	**NM**	**481**	**8,814**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**23**	**--**
Alabama	106	93	NM	83	93	--	--	--	--	23	--
Kentucky	207	158	NM	207	158	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	31	8,466	NM	31	8,466	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	160	97	NM	160	97	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**6,836**	**5,349**	**NM**	**403**	**5,349**	**6,354**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**80**	**--**
Arkansas	64	85	NM	64	85	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	3,603	2,331	NM	63	2,331	3,478	--	--	--	62	--
Oklahoma	10	242	NM	10	242	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	3,159	2,692	NM	265	2,692	2,875	--	--	--	18	--
Mountain	**667**	**758**	**NM**	**522**	**758**	**114**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**31**	**--**
Arizona	76	563	NM	46	563	--	--	--	--	31	--
Colorado	14	43	NM	14	43	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	261	--	--	148	--	114	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	139	9	NM	139	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	48	29	NM	48	29	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	38	49	NM	38	49	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	89	65	NM	89	65	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**958**	**782**	**NM**	**16**	**782**	**800**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**143**	**--**
California	798	445	NM	1	445	798	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	15	337	NM	15	337	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	144	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	143	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,041**	**10,262**	**NM**	**--**	**10,262**	**2,041**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	2,041	10,262	NM	--	10,262	2,041	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**121,084**	**124,618**	**NM**	**77,194**	**124,618**	**38,615**	**--**	**91**	**--**	**5,184**	**--**

[1] 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.

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

NM = Not meaningful.

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

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

Table 4.8.A. Receipts of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, December 2002 and 2001
(Thousand Mcf)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)[1]			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[2]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Percent Change	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001
New England	**28,419**	**182**	**NM**	**226**	**182**	**28,193**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	3,915	--	--	--	--	3,915	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	7,225	--	--	--	--	7,225	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	11,765	182	NM	128	182	11,637	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	98	--	--	98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	5,416	--	--	--	--	5,416	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**30,250**	**9,585**	**NM**	**2,381**	**9,585**	**25,743**	**--**	**157**	**--**	**1,969**	**--**
New Jersey	9,218	576	NM	--	576	9,203	--	--	--	14	--
New York	17,288	9,009	NM	2,381	9,009	14,269	--	157	--	481	--
Pennsylvania	3,744	--	--	--	--	2,270	--	--	--	1,474	--
East North Central	**13,271**	**3,041**	**NM**	**1,254**	**3,041**	**10,097**	**--**	**36**	**--**	**1,884**	**--**
Illinois	2,259	730	NM	36	730	2,032	--	--	--	191	--
Indiana	1,522	60	NM	8	60	4	--	--	--	1,510	--
Michigan	8,198	2,058	NM	1,037	2,058	7,126	--	36	--	--	--
Ohio	116	22	NM	15	22	41	--	--	--	61	--
Wisconsin	1,176	171	NM	158	171	895	--	--	--	123	--
West North Central	**2,166**	**1,244**	**NM**	**1,462**	**1,244**	**704**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**--**
Iowa	303	239	NM	227	239	76	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	420	681	NM	420	681	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	705	48	NM	76	48	628	--	--	--	1	--
Missouri	173	183	NM	173	183	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	564	93	NM	564	93	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**43,688**	**26,095**	**NM**	**24,205**	**26,095**	**7,983**	**--**	**4**	**--**	**11,496**	**--**
Delaware	1,064	21	NM	3	21	330	--	--	--	732	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	28,333	25,833	NM	23,775	25,833	3,527	--	--	--	1,031	--
Georgia	306	14	NM	1	14	155	--	--	--	150	--
Maryland	2,076	--	--	--	--	2,076	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	356	64	NM	31	64	325	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	36	2	NM	0	2	29	--	--	--	7	--
Virginia	2,306	145	NM	386	145	1,462	--	4	--	455	--
West Virginia	9,211	15	NM	10	15	80	--	--	--	9,121	--
East South Central	**22,915**	**7,471**	**NM**	**21,023**	**7,471**	**707**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1,185**	**--**
Alabama	6,053	893	NM	5,090	893	250	--	--	--	713	--
Kentucky	51	114	NM	51	114	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	16,810	6,465	NM	15,882	6,465	457	--	--	--	471	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--
West South Central	**153,930**	**55,149**	**NM**	**31,370**	**55,149**	**67,499**	**--**	**335**	**--**	**54,726**	**--**
Arkansas	1,434	411	NM	52	411	1,382	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	28,597	10,291	NM	10,584	10,291	1,309	--	--	--	16,704	--
Oklahoma	8,774	8,752	NM	7,008	8,752	1,275	--	--	--	492	--
Texas	115,124	35,695	NM	13,726	35,695	63,533	--	335	--	37,530	--
Mountain	**18,629**	**13,292**	**NM**	**8,294**	**13,292**	**9,942**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**393**	**--**
Arizona	4,634	3,699	NM	1,267	3,699	3,223	--	--	--	144	--
Colorado	5,707	3,425	NM	3,779	3,425	1,928	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	1	1	NM	*	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	5,886	4,887	NM	1,642	4,887	4,245	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,149	1,281	NM	1,604	1,281	545	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	252	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	249	--
Pacific Contiguous	**56,701**	**5,236**	**NM**	**4,906**	**5,236**	**41,171**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**10,624**	**--**
California	49,158	3,420	NM	4,906	3,420	34,378	--	--	--	9,875	--
Oregon	4,648	1,816	NM	--	1,816	4,065	--	--	--	582	--
Washington	2,895	--	--	--	--	2,728	--	--	--	167	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**7,887**	**1,999**	**NM**	**7,887**	**1,999**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	7,887	1,999	NM	7,887	1,999	0	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**377,857**	**123,295**	**NM**	**103,009**	**123,295**	**192,039**	**--**	**531**	**--**	**82,278**	**--**

[1] 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.

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

NM = Not meaningful..

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

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

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

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

(Thousand Mcf)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)[1]			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[2]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2002	2001	Percent Change	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
New England	**341,420**	**5,458**	**NM**	**5,037**	**5,458**	**336,383**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	58,457	--	--	--	--	58,457	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	89,983	--	--	--	--	89,983	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	124,584	4,865	NM	4,057	4,865	120,527	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	963	495	NM	963	495	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	67,417	--	--	--	--	67,417	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	17	99	NM	17	99	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**519,103**	**92,646**	**NM**	**75,385**	**92,646**	**403,726**	**--**	**1,914**	**--**	**38,078**	**--**
New Jersey	147,850	785	NM	--	785	138,517	--	--	--	9,332	--
New York	308,475	91,741	NM	75,385	91,741	225,493	--	1,914	--	5,683	--
Pennsylvania	62,778	120	NM	--	120	39,716	--	--	--	23,062	--
East North Central	**256,165**	**34,425**	**NM**	**28,749**	**34,425**	**196,595**	**--**	**251**	**--**	**30,569**	**--**
Illinois	81,805	4,021	NM	3,525	4,021	67,606	--	--	--	10,674	--
Indiana	28,722	1,447	NM	446	1,447	10,388	--	--	--	17,887	--
Michigan	125,642	25,355	NM	21,571	25,355	103,819	--	251	--	--	--
Ohio	5,839	433	NM	230	433	4,757	--	--	--	852	--
Wisconsin	14,156	3,168	NM	2,976	3,168	10,024	--	--	--	1,156	--
West North Central	**51,286**	**28,238**	**NM**	**33,456**	**28,238**	**17,216**	**--**	**504**	**--**	**110**	**--**
Iowa	6,757	2,910	NM	3,418	2,910	3,339	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	14,573	17,721	NM	14,573	17,721	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	8,930	1,436	NM	2,776	1,436	6,044	--	--	--	110	--
Missouri	19,054	5,208	NM	10,718	5,208	7,832	--	504	--	--	--
Nebraska	1,970	962	NM	1,970	962	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	*	1	NM	*	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**654,925**	**270,233**	**NM**	**382,561**	**270,233**	**145,922**	**--**	**2,141**	**--**	**124,302**	**--**
Delaware	23,888	220	NM	253	220	14,877	--	--	--	8,758	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	433,260	258,805	NM	367,507	258,805	50,915	--	--	--	14,837	--
Georgia	19,686	1,241	NM	341	1,241	17,685	--	--	--	1,660	--
Maryland	20,598	--	--	--	--	20,598	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	22,118	746	NM	2,453	746	19,665	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	4,773	798	NM	37	798	3,396	--	--	--	1,340	--
Virginia	35,466	8,245	NM	11,790	8,245	17,302	--	2,141	--	4,233	--
West Virginia	95,137	179	NM	179	179	1,483	--	--	--	93,474	--
East South Central	**245,537**	**85,356**	**NM**	**185,137**	**85,356**	**44,473**	**--**	**2,322**	**--**	**13,605**	**--**
Alabama	86,681	12,952	NM	68,074	12,952	9,886	--	--	--	8,722	--
Kentucky	6,597	353	NM	831	353	3,445	--	2,322	--	--	--
Mississippi	150,287	72,051	NM	116,233	72,051	29,469	--	--	--	4,586	--
Tennessee	1,972	--	--	--	--	1,674	--	--	--	298	--
West South Central	**2,314,116**	**1,288,995**	**NM**	**649,755**	**1,288,995**	**1,012,323**	**--**	**9,758**	**--**	**642,281**	**--**
Arkansas	34,881	20,408	NM	17,216	20,408	17,665	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	491,026	224,186	NM	241,869	224,186	19,531	--	5,420	--	224,206	--
Oklahoma	179,665	146,409	NM	152,286	146,409	21,623	--	--	--	5,756	--
Texas	1,608,543	897,992	NM	238,383	897,992	953,504	--	4,337	--	412,319	--
Mountain	**306,367**	**200,531**	**NM**	**164,344**	**200,531**	**136,842**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**5,181**	**--**
Arizona	98,580	65,221	NM	41,421	65,221	56,242	--	--	--	917	--
Colorado	71,102	40,041	NM	41,826	40,041	29,276	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	5,886	--	--	--	--	5,886	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	32	11	NM	13	11	19	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	93,368	46,935	NM	48,947	46,935	44,420	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	28,168	36,836	NM	26,708	36,836	999	--	--	--	461	--
Utah	5,224	11,083	NM	5,224	11,083	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	4,008	405	NM	204	405	--	--	--	--	3,803	--
Pacific Contiguous	**719,299**	**128,834**	**NM**	**91,277**	**128,834**	**509,744**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**118,278**	**--**
California	627,627	85,688	NM	79,882	85,688	439,469	--	--	--	108,276	--
Oregon	58,422	43,147	NM	11,395	43,147	41,040	--	--	--	5,987	--
Washington	33,250	--	--	--	--	29,235	--	--	--	4,015	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**25,438**	**17,649**	**NM**	**24,951**	**17,649**	**487**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	25,438	17,649	NM	24,951	17,649	487	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**5,433,655**	**2,152,366**	**NM**	**1,640,650**	**2,152,366**	**2,803,711**	**--**	**16,889**	**--**	**972,405**	**--**

[1] 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.

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

NM = Not Meaningful.

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

Notes: ●See Glossary for definitions.●Data for 2002 are preliminary.●Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.●Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.●Beginning in 2002, data from the Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report" for independent power producers and combined heat and power producers are included in this data dissemination. Prior to 2002 these data were not collected; the data for 2001 and previous years include only data collected from electric utilities via the FERC Form 423.

Table 4.9.A. Average Cost of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, December 2002 and 2001
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)[1]			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers		Combined Heat and Power Producers	
				Electric Utilities[2]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Percent Change	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001
New England	**180.79**	**183.56**	**NM**	**184.79**	**183.56**	**175.27**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**281.00**	**--**
Connecticut	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	--
Massachusetts	W	--	--	237.10	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	176.35	183.56	NM	176.35	183.56	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**135.78**	**135.76**	**NM**	**182.18**	**135.76**	**131.73**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**163.28**	**--**
New Jersey	W	203.31	NM	245.38	203.31	W	--	--	--	--	--
New York	W	135.01	NM	144.40	135.01	W	--	--	--	W	--
Pennsylvania	W	106.84	NM	120.49	106.84	W	--	--	--	W	--
East North Central	**119.26**	**116.91**	**NM**	**119.75**	**116.91**	**116.58**	**--**	**220.38**	**--**	**124.98**	**--**
Illinois	W	114.17	NM	112.92	114.17	W	--	--	--	W	--
Indiana	W	114.69	NM	116.78	114.69	W	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	W	127.21	NM	136.11	127.21	--	--	W	--	--	--
Ohio	W	119.71	NM	120.48	119.71	W	--	--	--	W	--
Wisconsin	W	103.88	NM	104.91	103.88	--	--	--	--	W	--
West North Central	**87.31**	**89.30**	**NM**	**86.56**	**89.30**	**--**	**--**	**181.10**	**--**	**131.35**	**--**
Iowa	W	79.05	NM	82.55	79.05	--	--	--	--	W	--
Kansas	97.20	111.96	NM	97.20	111.96	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	98.13	NM	104.28	98.13	--	--	--	--	W	--
Missouri	W	93.57	NM	88.23	93.57	--	--	W	--	--	--
Nebraska	57.63	56.58	NM	57.63	56.58	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	71.87	77.31	NM	71.87	77.31	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	122.96	102.60	NM	122.96	102.60	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**155.06**	**160.26**	**NM**	**154.14**	**160.26**	**156.34**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**170.39**	**--**
Delaware	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	177.92	NM	168.74	177.92	W	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	W	165.02	NM	170.82	165.02	--	--	--	--	W	--
Maryland	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	158.50	NM	--	158.50	W	--	--	--	W	--
South Carolina	W	162.91	NM	157.49	162.91	--	--	--	--	W	--
Virginia	W	165.87	NM	159.13	165.87	W	--	--	--	W	--
West Virginia	W	125.52	NM	124.74	125.52	W	--	--	--	W	--
East South Central	**132.29**	**126.44**	**NM**	**132.07**	**126.44**	**149.30**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**141.88**	**--**
Alabama	W	134.06	NM	144.64	134.06	W	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	122.97	112.87	NM	122.97	112.87	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	W	168.11	NM	164.57	168.11	W	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	W	127.95	NM	122.06	127.95	--	--	--	--	W	--
West South Central	**115.99**	**121.19**	**NM**	**116.22**	**121.19**	**115.77**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**110.40**	**--**
Arkansas	131.95	62.83	NM	131.95	62.83	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	125.16	133.83	NM	125.16	133.83	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	W	90.72	NM	90.07	90.72	W	--	--	--	W	--
Texas	W	136.56	NM	127.03	136.56	W	--	--	--	W	--
Mountain	**101.13**	**107.55**	**NM**	**102.31**	**107.55**	**60.75**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**194.00**	**--**
Arizona	W	128.99	NM	127.77	128.99	--	--	--	--	W	--
Colorado	91.35	93.23	NM	91.35	93.23	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	90.10	NM	58.63	90.10	W	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	137.43	123.09	NM	137.43	123.09	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	164.74	128.15	NM	164.74	128.15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	93.52	114.48	NM	93.52	114.48	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	74.79	73.48	NM	74.79	73.48	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**163.76**	**138.10**	**NM**	**130.12**	**138.10**	**173.61**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**173.60**	**--**
California	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	--
Oregon	130.12	138.10	NM	130.12	138.10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**121.96**	**122.04**	**NM**	**118.43**	**122.04**	**132.46**	**--**	**204.43**	**--**	**147.21**	**--**

[1] 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.

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

NM = Not meaningful.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)[1]			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers		Combined Heat and Power Producers	
				Electric Utilities[2]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2002	2001	Percent Change	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
New England	**199.53**	**167.22**	**NM**	**185.23**	**167.22**	**203.44**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**276.88**	**--**
Connecticut	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	--
Massachusetts	W	--	--	223.84	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	180.27	167.22	NM	180.27	167.22	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**128.47**	**143.07**	**NM**	**161.44**	**143.07**	**126.17**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**170.07**	**--**
New Jersey	W	227.37	NM	232.64	227.37	W	--	--	--	--	--
New York	W	141.60	NM	152.90	141.60	W	--	--	--	W	--
Pennsylvania	W	120.63	NM	119.95	120.63	W	--	--	--	W	--
East North Central	**120.61**	**120.45**	**NM**	**119.23**	**120.45**	**123.84**	**--**	**249.22**	**--**	**132.55**	**--**
Illinois	W	119.16	NM	116.85	119.16	W	--	--	--	W	--
Indiana	W	113.66	NM	115.81	113.66	W	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	W	127.48	NM	130.39	127.48	W	--	W	--	--	--
Ohio	W	130.96	NM	119.44	130.96	W	--	--	--	W	--
Wisconsin	W	104.64	NM	110.19	104.64	--	--	--	--	W	--
West North Central	**88.69**	**89.14**	**NM**	**88.01**	**89.14**	**--**	**--**	**180.52**	**--**	**129.92**	**--**
Iowa	W	81.37	NM	86.70	81.37	--	--	--	--	W	--
Kansas	98.29	104.76	NM	98.29	104.76	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	101.78	NM	105.38	101.78	--	--	--	--	W	--
Missouri	W	95.76	NM	89.18	95.76	--	--	W	--	--	--
Nebraska	58.07	56.57	NM	58.07	56.57	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	74.32	74.15	NM	74.32	74.15	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	129.51	103.27	NM	129.51	103.27	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**159.17**	**157.08**	**NM**	**159.46**	**157.08**	**157.06**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**171.07**	**--**
Delaware	W	216.91	NM	--	216.91	W	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	171.81	NM	173.50	171.81	W	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	W	166.07	NM	167.79	166.07	--	--	--	--	W	--
Maryland	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	159.30	NM	174.64	159.30	W	--	--	--	W	--
South Carolina	W	156.52	NM	158.52	156.52	--	--	--	--	W	--
Virginia	W	159.32	NM	160.12	159.32	W	--	--	--	W	--
West Virginia	W	125.03	NM	124.10	125.03	W	--	--	--	W	--
East South Central	**128.81**	**126.35**	**NM**	**128.33**	**126.35**	**139.52**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**145.87**	**--**
Alabama	W	141.07	NM	141.61	141.07	W	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	118.83	110.36	NM	118.83	110.36	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	W	163.46	NM	164.44	163.46	W	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	W	121.98	NM	120.17	121.98	--	--	--	--	W	--
West South Central	**117.45**	**120.86**	**NM**	**109.99**	**120.86**	**132.20**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**147.16**	**--**
Arkansas	83.60	87.47	NM	83.60	87.47	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	130.89	NM	128.95	130.89	W	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	W	90.57	NM	93.51	90.57	W	--	--	--	W	--
Texas	W	133.23	NM	126.34	133.23	W	--	--	--	W	--
Mountain	**103.30**	**108.34**	**NM**	**104.35**	**108.34**	**61.82**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**193.64**	**--**
Arizona	W	124.96	NM	124.67	124.96	--	--	--	--	W	--
Colorado	95.10	92.19	NM	95.10	92.19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	94.93	NM	60.86	94.93	W	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	133.86	126.19	NM	133.86	126.19	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	152.88	147.37	NM	152.88	147.37	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	97.49	112.30	NM	97.49	112.30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	78.53	76.74	NM	78.53	76.74	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**161.39**	**110.99**	**NM**	**132.90**	**110.99**	**167.95**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**171.94**	**--**
California	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	--
Oregon	132.90	110.99	NM	132.90	110.99	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**125.32**	**123.15**	**NM**	**121.81**	**123.15**	**135.70**	**--**	**227.71**	**--**	**151.56**	**--**

[1] 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.

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

NM = Not meaningful.

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

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

Table 4.10.A. Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, December 2002 and 2001
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)[1]			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers		Combined Heat and Power Producers	
				Electric Utilities[2]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Percent Change	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001
New England	**420.77**	**416.37**	**NM**	**379.48**	**416.37**	**433.82**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**411.92**	**--**
Connecticut	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	--
Massachusetts	W	--	--	467.65	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	376.83	416.37	NM	376.83	416.37	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**456.67**	**281.46**	**NM**	**398.76**	**281.46**	**497.41**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**490.33**	**--**
New Jersey	W	--	--	618.76	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
New York	W	281.42	NM	398.34	281.42	W	--	--	--	W	--
Pennsylvania	W	444.30	NM	2188.40	444.30	W	--	--	--	W	--
East North Central	**276.65**	**247.73**	**NM**	**318.76**	**247.73**	**669.89**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**153.14**	**--**
Illinois	W	467.79	NM	730.58	467.79	W	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	W	224.52	NM	342.40	224.52	--	--	--	--	W	--
Michigan	389.99	272.00	NM	389.99	272.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	W	460.79	NM	670.47	460.79	W	--	--	--	W	--
Wisconsin	W	152.94	NM	176.46	152.94	--	--	--	--	W	--
West North Central	**297.62**	**160.37**	**NM**	**297.62**	**160.37**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	597.22	431.95	NM	597.22	431.95	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	253.44	256.59	NM	253.44	256.59	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	68.22	46.29	NM	68.22	46.29	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	607.83	149.52	NM	607.83	149.52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	660.42	1144.94	NM	660.42	1144.94	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	646.71	486.40	NM	646.71	486.40	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**379.21**	**255.25**	**NM**	**367.52**	**255.25**	**493.37**	**--**	**630.42**	**--**	**439.18**	**--**
Delaware	W	263.80	NM	694.40	263.80	W	--	--	--	W	--
District of Columbia	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	249.42	NM	353.26	249.42	W	--	--	--	W	--
Georgia	W	429.68	NM	611.99	429.68	W	--	--	--	W	--
Maryland	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	393.96	NM	--	393.96	W	--	--	--	W	--
South Carolina	W	411.82	NM	582.43	411.82	--	--	--	--	W	--
Virginia	W	265.42	NM	422.27	265.42	W	--	W	--	W	--
West Virginia	W	497.55	NM	652.30	497.55	W	--	--	--	W	--
East South Central	**641.15**	**431.97**	**NM**	**649.19**	**431.97**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**498.00**	**--**
Alabama	W	419.06	NM	631.96	419.06	--	--	--	--	W	--
Kentucky	657.81	457.21	NM	657.81	457.21	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	527.10	372.80	NM	527.10	372.80	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	641.83	412.63	NM	641.83	412.63	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**102.85**	**214.29**	**NM**	**606.34**	**214.29**	**87.63**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**444.56**	**--**
Arkansas	544.96	575.84	NM	544.96	575.84	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	556.30	NM	--	556.30	W	--	--	--	W	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	W	201.24	NM	636.00	201.24	W	--	--	--	W	--
Mountain	**588.38**	**488.83**	**NM**	**582.61**	**488.83**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**658.30**	**--**
Arizona	W	437.85	NM	--	437.85	--	--	--	--	W	--
Colorado	834.94	605.19	NM	834.94	605.19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	654.68	--	--	654.68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	542.10	--	--	542.10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	670.34	460.00	NM	670.34	460.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	640.50	476.40	NM	640.50	476.40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	659.14	549.81	NM	659.14	549.81	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**438.24**	**591.70**	**NM**	**--**	**591.70**	**438.46**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**201.00**	**--**
California	W	591.70	NM	--	591.70	W	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	W	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**389.37**	**256.08**	**NM**	**372.34**	**256.08**	**420.69**	**--**	**630.42**	**--**	**371.00**	**--**

[1] 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.

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

NM = Not meaningful.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)[1]			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers		Combined Heat and Power Producers	
				Electric Utilities[2]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2002	2001	Percent Change	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
New England	**371.12**	**359.27**	**NM**	**372.44**	**359.27**	**372.03**	**--**	**460.00**	**--**	**359.87**	**--**
Connecticut	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	--
Massachusetts	W	494.02	NM	460.18	494.02	W	--	W	--	--	--
New Hampshire	370.51	336.71	NM	370.51	336.71	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**408.59**	**351.56**	**NM**	**349.21**	**351.56**	**439.53**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**461.95**	**--**
New Jersey	W	453.99	NM	405.59	453.99	W	--	--	--	--	--
New York	W	350.25	NM	346.97	350.25	W	--	--	--	W	--
Pennsylvania	W	372.93	NM	604.76	372.93	W	--	--	--	W	--
East North Central	**234.46**	**340.50**	**NM**	**244.13**	**340.50**	**552.44**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**173.67**	**--**
Illinois	W	578.72	NM	456.13	578.72	W	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	W	220.11	NM	231.82	220.11	--	--	--	--	W	--
Michigan	273.78	397.95	NM	273.78	397.95	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	W	600.85	NM	529.22	600.85	W	--	--	--	W	--
Wisconsin	W	145.87	NM	118.43	145.87	W	--	--	--	W	--
West North Central	**180.83**	**230.53**	**NM**	**180.83**	**230.53**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	579.00	617.06	NM	579.00	617.06	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	272.69	336.08	NM	272.69	336.08	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	60.06	65.48	NM	60.06	65.48	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	117.50	133.88	NM	117.50	133.88	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	554.77	655.61	NM	554.77	655.61	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	572.86	638.56	NM	572.86	638.56	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**339.89**	**345.55**	**NM**	**328.70**	**345.55**	**428.74**	**--**	**548.93**	**--**	**398.08**	**--**
Delaware	W	380.46	NM	388.65	380.46	W	--	--	--	W	--
District of Columbia	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	338.77	NM	320.37	338.77	W	--	--	--	W	--
Georgia	W	668.41	NM	541.12	668.41	W	--	--	--	W	--
Maryland	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	584.28	NM	499.28	584.28	W	--	--	--	W	--
South Carolina	W	584.56	NM	529.31	584.56	--	--	--	--	W	--
Virginia	W	356.52	NM	377.37	356.52	W	--	W	--	W	--
West Virginia	W	665.72	NM	586.38	665.72	W	--	--	--	W	--
East South Central	**494.48**	**383.83**	**NM**	**495.61**	**383.83**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**472.24**	**--**
Alabama	W	552.07	NM	520.11	552.07	--	--	--	--	W	--
Kentucky	464.60	567.26	NM	464.60	567.26	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	427.75	377.35	NM	427.75	377.35	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	536.34	553.79	NM	536.34	553.79	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**135.14**	**543.33**	**NM**	**241.97**	**543.33**	**124.93**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**409.83**	**--**
Arkansas	550.02	626.39	NM	550.02	626.39	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	519.00	NM	471.93	519.00	W	--	--	--	W	--
Oklahoma	483.80	632.96	NM	483.80	632.96	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	W	555.52	NM	92.13	555.52	W	--	--	--	W	--
Mountain	**453.90**	**698.30**	**NM**	**491.21**	**698.30**	**236.15**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**624.08**	**--**
Arizona	W	706.36	NM	673.50	706.36	--	--	--	--	W	--
Colorado	704.55	721.37	NM	704.55	721.37	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	--	--	219.87	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	600.20	585.06	NM	600.20	585.06	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	613.90	631.49	NM	613.90	631.49	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	556.40	634.47	NM	556.40	634.47	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	553.00	707.19	NM	553.00	707.19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**379.51**	**498.90**	**NM**	**573.11**	**498.90**	**385.54**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**236.10**	**--**
California	W	600.85	NM	591.70	600.85	W	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	572.32	636.17	NM	572.32	636.17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	490.33	NM	--	490.33	W	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**345.21**	**369.27**	**NM**	**325.13**	**369.27**	**378.94**	**--**	**538.19**	**--**	**324.40**	**--**

[1] 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.

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

NM = Not meaningful.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table 4.11.A. Average Cost of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, December 2002 and 2001
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)[1]			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers		Combined Heat and Power Producers	
				Electric Utilities[2]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Percent Change	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2001
New England	**543.24**	**320.09**	**NM**	**588.03**	**320.09**	**542.88**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	W	320.09	NM	563.64	320.09	W	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	619.00	--	--	619.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**511.45**	**311.36**	**NM**	**547.36**	**311.36**	**510.13**	**--**	**450.00**	**--**	**489.79**	**--**
New Jersey	W	347.33	NM	--	347.33	W	--	--	--	W	--
New York	W	309.02	NM	547.36	309.02	W	--	W	--	W	--
Pennsylvania	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	--
East North Central	**420.77**	**316.96**	**NM**	**459.63**	**316.96**	**404.65**	**--**	**505.00**	**--**	**476.47**	**--**
Illinois	W	295.72	NM	531.65	295.72	W	--	--	--	W	--
Indiana	W	402.38	NM	480.62	402.38	W	--	--	--	W	--
Michigan	W	315.42	NM	453.33	315.42	W	--	W	--	--	--
Ohio	W	562.47	NM	536.89	562.47	W	--	--	--	W	--
Wisconsin	W	363.12	NM	471.02	363.12	W	--	--	--	W	--
West North Central	**498.16**	**297.69**	**NM**	**493.98**	**297.69**	**506.97**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**473.00**	**--**
Iowa	W	365.79	NM	487.22	365.79	W	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	413.58	261.29	NM	413.58	261.29	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	345.40	NM	719.75	345.40	W	--	--	--	W	--
Missouri	503.30	297.46	NM	503.30	297.46	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	524.27	366.39	NM	524.27	366.39	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**520.73**	**304.19**	**NM**	**566.46**	**304.19**	**428.13**	**--**	**472.00**	**--**	**406.67**	**--**
Delaware	W	302.20	NM	540.80	302.20	W	--	--	--	W	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	303.58	NM	563.92	303.58	W	--	--	--	W	--
Georgia	W	344.20	NM	640.90	344.20	W	--	--	--	W	--
Maryland	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	452.86	NM	569.78	452.86	W	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	W	557.03	NM	--	557.03	W	--	--	--	W	--
Virginia	W	339.30	NM	719.00	339.30	W	--	W	--	W	--
West Virginia	W	296.89	NM	839.60	296.89	W	--	--	--	W	--
East South Central	**496.77**	**245.19**	**NM**	**500.17**	**245.19**	**470.54**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**451.63**	**--**
Alabama	W	249.24	NM	460.25	249.24	W	--	--	--	W	--
Kentucky	511.22	356.40	NM	511.22	356.40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	W	242.67	NM	513.19	242.67	W	--	--	--	W	--
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**423.01**	**281.76**	**NM**	**458.08**	**281.76**	**417.82**	**--**	**397.10**	**--**	**409.34**	**--**
Arkansas	W	264.62	NM	471.41	264.62	W	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	269.17	NM	470.29	269.17	W	--	--	--	W	--
Oklahoma	W	314.42	NM	480.66	314.42	W	--	--	--	W	--
Texas	W	277.75	NM	437.05	277.75	W	--	W	--	W	--
Mountain	**387.20**	**381.85**	**NM**	**399.48**	**381.85**	**376.79**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**383.32**	**--**
Arizona	W	286.92	NM	472.54	286.92	W	--	--	--	W	--
Colorado	W	273.05	NM	348.32	273.05	W	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	469.60	NM	610.30	469.60	W	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	W	562.27	NM	416.77	562.27	W	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	W	248.89	NM	439.23	248.89	W	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	W	--	--	1998.70	--	--	--	--	--	W	--
Pacific	**433.43**	**444.59**	**NM**	**298.51**	**444.59**	**472.86**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**440.32**	**--**
California	W	597.24	NM	459.18	597.24	W	--	--	--	W	--
Oregon	W	377.75	NM	--	377.75	W	--	--	--	W	--
Washington	W	--	NM	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	--
Alaska	197.57	260.02	NM	197.57	260.02	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**454.11**	**307.63**	**NM**	**471.47**	**307.63**	**458.84**	**--**	**420.43**	**--**	**418.19**	**--**

[1] 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.

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

NM = Not meaningful.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)[1]			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers		Combined Heat and Power Producers	
				Electric Utilities[2]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2002	2001	Percent Change	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
New England	**388.50**	**339.60**	**NM**	**393.87**	**339.60**	**388.41**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	W	347.56	NM	395.25	347.56	W	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	388.21	238.68	NM	388.21	238.68	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	383.92	477.63	NM	383.92	477.63	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**395.99**	**404.77**	**NM**	**380.30**	**404.77**	**400.65**	**--**	**345.83**	**--**	**383.46**	**--**
New Jersey	W	335.64	NM	--	335.64	W	--	--	--	W	--
New York	W	404.76	NM	380.30	404.76	W	--	W	--	W	--
Pennsylvania	W	851.79	NM	--	851.79	W	--	--	--	W	--
East North Central	**347.99**	**397.30**	**NM**	**340.26**	**397.30**	**343.47**	**--**	**418.68**	**--**	**381.49**	**--**
Illinois	W	368.40	NM	342.59	368.40	W	--	--	--	W	--
Indiana	W	506.95	NM	379.29	506.95	W	--	--	--	W	--
Michigan	W	377.34	NM	331.15	377.34	W	--	W	--	--	--
Ohio	W	797.14	NM	505.16	797.14	W	--	--	--	W	--
Wisconsin	W	472.62	NM	378.26	472.62	W	--	--	--	W	--
West North Central	**335.77**	**400.91**	**NM**	**339.93**	**400.91**	**327.51**	**--**	**334.74**	**--**	**365.95**	**--**
Iowa	W	477.07	NM	386.62	477.07	W	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	309.42	357.89	NM	309.42	357.89	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	520.70	NM	393.18	520.70	W	--	--	--	W	--
Missouri	W	466.90	NM	338.76	466.90	W	--	W	--	--	--
Nebraska	416.51	427.51	NM	416.51	427.51	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	247.78	684.61	NM	247.78	684.61	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**388.62**	**451.48**	**NM**	**409.46**	**451.48**	**356.59**	**--**	**381.99**	**--**	**321.18**	**--**
Delaware	W	427.23	NM	354.47	427.23	W	--	--	--	W	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	453.00	NM	407.50	453.00	W	--	--	--	W	--
Georgia	W	327.74	NM	302.05	327.74	W	--	--	--	W	--
Maryland	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	434.99	NM	421.40	434.99	W	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	W	256.70	NM	501.58	256.70	W	--	--	--	W	--
Virginia	W	437.87	NM	471.75	437.87	W	--	W	--	W	--
West Virginia	W	646.47	NM	453.34	646.47	W	--	--	--	W	--
East South Central	**346.08**	**369.52**	**NM**	**350.33**	**369.52**	**325.42**	**--**	**336.76**	**--**	**357.60**	**--**
Alabama	W	505.74	NM	345.84	505.74	W	--	--	--	W	--
Kentucky	W	458.94	NM	424.60	458.94	W	--	W	--	--	--
Mississippi	W	344.52	NM	352.45	344.52	W	--	--	--	W	--
Tennessee	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	--
West South Central	**333.39**	**422.81**	**NM**	**346.77**	**422.81**	**330.88**	**--**	**158.61**	**--**	**326.57**	**--**
Arkansas	W	429.10	NM	352.73	429.10	W	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	412.99	NM	353.78	412.99	W	--	W	--	W	--
Oklahoma	W	448.40	NM	349.96	448.40	W	--	--	--	W	--
Texas	W	421.05	NM	337.18	421.05	W	--	W	--	W	--
Mountain	**339.03**	**515.61**	**NM**	**379.07**	**515.61**	**294.06**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**270.08**	**--**
Arizona	W	460.31	NM	320.45	460.31	W	--	--	--	W	--
Colorado	W	375.54	NM	263.90	375.54	W	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	666.55	NM	430.48	666.55	W	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	W	802.49	NM	544.68	802.49	W	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	W	415.07	NM	323.72	415.07	W	--	--	--	W	--
Utah	455.39	463.66	NM	455.39	463.66	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	W	381.76	NM	414.06	381.76	--	--	--	--	W	--
Pacific	**363.24**	**681.30**	**NM**	**353.88**	**681.30**	**368.03**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**352.09**	**--**
California	W	928.02	NM	403.27	928.02	W	--	--	--	W	--
Oregon	W	374.91	NM	294.94	374.91	W	--	--	--	W	--
Washington	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--	W	--
Alaska	W	236.09	NM	221.68	236.09	W	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**354.73**	**448.73**	**NM**	**367.03**	**448.73**	**354.67**	**--**	**241.21**	**--**	**334.86**	**--**

[1] 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.

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

NM = Not meaningful.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table 4.12. Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Total (All Sectors) by State, December 2002

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**534**	**.8**	**6.5**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	42	1.3	13.2	0	--	--	0	--	--
Maine	23	.7	4.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
Massachusetts	301	.6	6.3	0	--	--	0	--	--
New Hampshire	168	.9	5.6	0	--	--	0	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,022**	**1.9**	**10.1**	**15**	**2.9**	**5.1**	**0**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	390	1.5	8.0	0	--	--	0	--	--
New York	633	1.9	8.8	15	2.9	5.1	0	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,999	2.0	10.9	0	--	--	0	--	--
East North Central	**7,022**	**2.0**	**9.0**	**8,835**	**.3**	**4.9**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	1,018	1.7	8.4	3,711	.3	5.0	0	--	--
Indiana	3,032	2.0	8.7	1,404	.2	4.6	0	--	--
Michigan	701	1.1	9.0	1,924	.3	4.8	0	--	--
Ohio	2,105	2.4	9.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
Wisconsin	166	1.1	8.0	1,795	.3	5.0	0	--	--
West North Central	**258**	**1.7**	**8.5**	**10,717**	**.3**	**5.3**	**2,257**	**.7**	**9.4**
Iowa	58	2.0	8.1	2,004	.3	5.3	0	--	--
Kansas	26	4.9	20.2	1,811	.4	5.1	0	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	1,887	.4	6.4	0	--	--
Missouri	175	1.1	6.9	3,701	.3	4.9	0	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	1,116	.3	4.9	0	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	20	.4	6.6	2,257	.7	9.4
South Dakota	0	--	--	177	.3	4.6	0	--	--
South Atlantic	**9,419**	**1.4**	**10.1**	**339**	**.3**	**5.2**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	169	1.0	10.4	0	--	--	0	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,732	1.6	8.5	0	--	--	0	--	--
Georgia	1,484	.9	10.8	339	.3	5.2	0	--	--
Maryland	752	1.2	10.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
North Carolina	178	.9	8.1	0	--	--	0	--	--
South Carolina	1,026	1.2	8.5	0	--	--	0	--	--
Virginia	1,237	1.0	9.6	0	--	--	0	--	--
West Virginia	2,841	1.8	11.4	0	--	--	0	--	--
East South Central	**6,730**	**1.6**	**10.6**	**1,281**	**.3**	**4.9**	*	**.5**	**14.3**
Alabama	1,767	1.3	10.5	820	.3	4.9	0	--	--
Kentucky	2,344	2.3	11.8	130	.3	5.3	0	--	--
Mississippi	471	.6	8.5	0	--	--	*	.5	14.3
Tennessee	2,147	1.3	9.7	331	.3	4.7	0	--	--
West South Central	**77**	**2.1**	**14.0**	**6,970**	**.3**	**5.1**	**3,374**	**1.2**	**16.2**
Arkansas	0	--	--	1,093	.3	4.8	0	--	--
Louisiana	0	--	--	423	.5	5.6	345	.9	13.6
Oklahoma	77	2.1	14.0	2,107	.3	5.1	0	--	--
Texas	0	--	--	3,347	.3	5.2	3,029	1.2	16.5
Mountain	**2,705**	**.6**	**10.1**	**6,050**	**.5**	**9.3**	**31**	**.5**	**9.6**
Arizona	20	.5	8.6	1,308	.6	11.9	0	--	--
Colorado	477	.5	10.1	1,156	.4	5.3	0	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	711	.6	8.4	31	.5	9.6
Nevada	694	.5	9.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
New Mexico	0	--	--	687	.7	20.0	0	--	--
Utah	1,264	.5	11.6	0	--	--	0	--	--
Wyoming	251	1.0	4.3	2,187	.4	6.9	0	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**144**	**.5**	**8.2**	**761**	**.8**	**15.4**	**0**	**--**	**--**
California	144	.5	8.2	0	--	--	0	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	224	.3	4.5	0	--	--
Washington	0	--	--	537	1.0	20.0	0	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**--**	**--**	**62**	**.4**	**5.4**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	0	--	--	62	.4	5.4	0	--	--
U.S. Total	**29,911**	**1.5**	**9.9**	**35,027**	**.4**	**6.1**	**5,663**	**1.0**	**13.4**

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

Notes: ●See Glossary for definitions.●Data for 2002 are preliminary.●Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.●Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.●Beginning in 2002, data from the Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report" for independent power producers and combined heat and power producers are included in this data dissemination. Prior to 2002 these data were not collected; the data for 2001 and previous years include only data collected from electric utilities via the FERC Form 423.

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, December 2002

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**196**	**.9**	**5.8**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	28	.7	7.5	0	--	--	0	--	--
New Hampshire	168	.9	5.6	0	--	--	0	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**209**	**2.4**	**8.7**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	92	2.7	8.6	0	--	--	0	--	--
New York	57	2.1	8.6	0	--	--	0	--	--
Pennsylvania	60	2.3	8.9	0	--	--	0	--	--
East North Central	**6,124**	**2.0**	**9.0**	**5,476**	**.3**	**4.8**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	313	2.3	8.4	489	.2	4.8	0	--	--
Indiana	3,032	2.0	8.7	1,294	.2	4.7	0	--	--
Michigan	684	1.1	8.9	1,924	.3	4.8	0	--	--
Ohio	1,938	2.5	9.6	0	--	--	0	--	--
Wisconsin	156	1.0	7.9	1,769	.3	5.0	0	--	--
West North Central	**213**	**1.3**	**8.4**	**10,579**	**.3**	**5.3**	**2,257**	**.7**	**9.4**
Iowa	26	.5	6.9	1,934	.3	5.3	0	--	--
Kansas	26	4.9	20.2	1,811	.4	5.1	0	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	1,820	.4	6.4	0	--	--
Missouri	161	.9	6.8	3,701	.3	4.9	0	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	1,116	.3	4.9	0	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	20	.4	6.6	2,257	.7	9.4
South Dakota	0	--	--	177	.3	4.6	0	--	--
South Atlantic	**6,989**	**1.2**	**10.2**	**339**	**.3**	**5.2**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,569	1.7	8.4	0	--	--	0	--	--
Georgia	1,435	.9	10.9	339	.3	5.2	0	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1,017	1.2	8.5	0	--	--	0	--	--
Virginia	948	1.1	10.1	0	--	--	0	--	--
West Virginia	2,020	1.2	11.9	0	--	--	0	--	--
East South Central	**6,583**	**1.6**	**10.6**	**1,281**	**.3**	**4.9**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	1,754	1.3	10.5	820	.3	4.9	0	--	--
Kentucky	2,344	2.3	11.8	130	.3	5.3	0	--	--
Mississippi	471	.6	8.5	0	--	--	0	--	--
Tennessee	2,013	1.3	9.8	331	.3	4.7	0	--	--
West South Central	**11**	**.5**	**9.3**	**6,221**	**.3**	**5.1**	**858**	**1.5**	**18.0**
Arkansas	0	--	--	1,093	.3	4.8	0	--	--
Louisiana	0	--	--	423	.5	5.6	345	.9	13.6
Oklahoma	11	.5	9.3	2,084	.3	5.1	0	--	--
Texas	0	--	--	2,621	.3	5.1	513	1.9	21.0
Mountain	**2,705**	**.6**	**10.1**	**5,707**	**.5**	**9.4**	**31**	**.5**	**9.6**
Arizona	20	.5	8.6	1,293	.6	11.9	0	--	--
Colorado	477	.5	10.1	1,156	.4	5.3	0	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	384	.7	9.1	31	.5	9.6
Nevada	694	.5	9.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
New Mexico	0	--	--	687	.7	20.0	0	--	--
Utah	1,264	.5	11.6	0	--	--	0	--	--
Wyoming	251	1.0	4.3	2,187	.4	6.9	0	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**--**	**--**	**224**	**.3**	**4.5**	**0**	**--**	**--**
California	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	224	.3	4.5	0	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**23,029**	**1.5**	**9.9**	**29,825**	**.4**	**5.9**	**3,146**	**.9**	**11.8**

Notes: ●See Glossary for definitions.●Data for 2002 are preliminary.●Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.●Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.●Beginning in 2002, data from the Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report" for independent power producers and combined heat and power producers are included in this data dissemination. Prior to 2002 these data were not collected; the data for 2001 and previous years include only data collected from electric utilities via the FERC Form 423.

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

Table 4.14. Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Independent Power Producers by State, December 2002

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**329**	**.7**	**7.0**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	42	1.3	13.2	0	--	--	0	--	--
Maine	14	.7	3.8	0	--	--	0	--	--
Massachusetts	273	.6	6.2	0	--	--	0	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,609**	**1.9**	**10.4**	**15**	**2.9**	**5.1**	**0**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	298	1.1	7.8	0	--	--	0	--	--
New York	522	1.9	8.9	15	2.9	5.1	0	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,789	2.1	11.2	0	--	--	0	--	--
East North Central	**685**	**1.2**	**8.7**	**3,278**	**.3**	**5.0**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	545	1.0	8.2	3,168	.3	5.0	0	--	--
Indiana	0	--	--	111	.3	4.0	0	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	140	1.9	10.5	0	--	--	0	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**2,221**	**1.8**	**10.1**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	169	1.0	10.4	0	--	--	0	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	164	.8	9.1	0	--	--	0	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	752	1.2	10.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
North Carolina	96	.9	9.0	0	--	--	0	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	267	.8	8.4	0	--	--	0	--	--
West Virginia	774	3.2	10.4	0	--	--	0	--	--
East South Central	**13**	**.8**	**8.9**	**0**	**--**	**--**	*	**.5**	**14.3**
Alabama	13	.8	8.9	0	--	--	0	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	0	--	--	0	--	--	*	.5	14.3
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**66**	**2.4**	**14.7**	**726**	**.4**	**5.3**	**2,316**	**1.0**	**15.1**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Oklahoma	66	2.4	14.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
Texas	0	--	--	726	.4	5.3	2,316	1.0	15.1
Mountain	**0**	**--**	**--**	**327**	**.6**	**7.7**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	327	.6	7.7	0	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**69**	**.6**	**8.5**	**537**	**1.0**	**20.0**	**0**	**--**	**--**
California	69	.6	8.5	0	--	--	0	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	0	--	--	537	1.0	20.0	0	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**--**	**--**	**62**	**.4**	**5.4**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	0	--	--	62	.4	5.4	0	--	--
U.S. Total	**5,992**	**1.7**	**9.9**	**4,945**	**.4**	**6.8**	**2,317**	**1.0**	**15.1**

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

Notes: ●See Glossary for definitions.●Data for 2002 are preliminary.●Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.●Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.●Beginning in 2002, data from the Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report" for independent power producers and combined heat and power producers are included in this data dissemination. Prior to 2002 these data were not collected; the data for 2001 and previous years include only data collected from electric utilities via the FERC Form 423.

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

Table 4.15. Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers by State, December 2002

(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	**17**	**1.6**	**10.2**	**0**	--	--	**0**	--	--
Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	17	1.6	10.2	0	--	--	0	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**14**	**3.6**	**8.5**	**0**	--	--	**0**	--	--
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	14	3.6	8.5	0	--	--	0	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mountain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
California	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**31**	**2.5**	**9.4**	**0**	--	--	**0**	--	--

Notes: ●See Glossary for definitions.●Data for 2002 are preliminary.●Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.●Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.●Beginning in 2002, data from the Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report" for independent power producers and combined heat and power producers are included in this data dissemination. Prior to 2002 these data were not collected; the data for 2001 and previous years include only data collected from electric utilities via the FERC Form 423.

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

Table 4.16. Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers by State, December 2002

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**10**	**.7**	**5.9**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	10	.7	5.9	0	--	--	0	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**204**	**1.0**	**7.5**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	54	1.8	8.5	0	--	--	0	--	--
Pennsylvania	150	.7	7.1	0	--	--	0	--	--
East North Central	**196**	**3.4**	**9.2**	**81**	**.3**	**4.2**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	159	3.3	9.0	55	.3	4.0	0	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	27	4.1	10.4	0	--	--	0	--	--
Wisconsin	9	2.9	9.0	26	.2	4.5	0	--	--
West North Central	**32**	**3.3**	**9.0**	**138**	**.3**	**5.2**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	32	3.3	9.0	70	.3	4.8	0	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	68	.2	5.6	0	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**209**	**1.0**	**7.4**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	49	.8	7.6	0	--	--	0	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	82	.9	7.1	0	--	--	0	--	--
South Carolina	9	.9	8.3	0	--	--	0	--	--
Virginia	23	.8	7.1	0	--	--	0	--	--
West Virginia	47	1.4	7.7	0	--	--	0	--	--
East South Central	**134**	**.9**	**8.1**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	134	.9	8.1	0	--	--	0	--	--
West South Central	**0**	**--**	**--**	**23**	**.2**	**6.5**	**200**	**1.8**	**20.5**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	0	--	--	23	.2	6.5	0	--	--
Texas	0	--	--	0	--	--	200	1.8	20.5
Mountain	**0**	**--**	**--**	**16**	**.5**	**12.8**	**0**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	0	--	--	16	.5	12.8	0	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**75**	**.4**	**8.0**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**--**
California	75	.4	8.0	0	--	--	0	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**859**	**1.6**	**8.0**	**258**	**.3**	**5.5**	**200**	**1.8**	**20.5**

Notes: ●See Glossary for definitions.●Data for 2002 are preliminary.●Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.●Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.●Beginning in 2002, data from the Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report" for independent power producers and combined heat and power producers are included in this data dissemination. Prior to 2002 these data were not collected; the data for 2001 and previous years include only data collected from electric utilities via the FERC Form 423.

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

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

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

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**924,019**	**751,027**	**945,522**	**91,988**	**2,712,555**
1991	**955,417**	**765,664**	**946,583**	**94,339**	**2,762,003**
1992	**935,939**	**761,271**	**972,714**	**93,442**	**2,763,365**
1993	**994,781**	**794,573**	**977,164**	**94,944**	**2,861,462**
1994	**1,008,482**	**820,269**	**1,007,981**	**97,830**	**2,934,563**
1995	**1,042,501**	**862,685**	**1,012,693**	**95,407**	**3,013,287**
1996	**1,082,512**	**887,445**	**1,033,631**	**97,539**	**3,101,127**
1997	**1,075,880**	**928,633**	**1,038,197**	**102,901**	**3,145,610**
1998	**1,130,109**	**979,401**	**1,051,203**	**103,518**	**3,264,231**
1999	**1,144,923**	**1,001,996**	**1,058,217**	**106,952**	**3,312,087**
2000	**1,192,446**	**1,055,232**	**1,064,239**	**109,496**	**3,421,414**
2001					
January	128,464	91,407	80,245	9,167	**309,283**
February	101,026	82,072	79,349	8,636	**271,083**
March	93,568	84,477	80,533	8,730	**267,307**
April	82,937	81,538	79,824	8,525	**252,823**
May	81,539	87,955	82,736	9,038	**261,269**
June	98,689	96,153	82,616	10,075	**287,533**
July	119,819	102,863	80,766	10,355	**313,803**
August	128,472	106,234	84,259	11,024	**329,988**
September	105,385	97,267	80,133	10,925	**293,709**
October	85,207	89,818	80,569	9,660	**265,255**
November	81,188	83,539	77,774	8,902	**251,404**
December	96,354	85,830	75,421	8,717	**266,322**
Total	**1,202,647**	**1,089,154**	**964,224**	**113,756**	**3,369,781**
2002					
January	117,854	88,712	78,304	8,162	**293,032**
February	97,402	81,921	78,113	7,880	**265,317**
March	96,011	84,432	79,861	7,862	**268,165**
April	86,185	84,922	80,674	7,861	**259,643**
May	87,577	90,154	84,072	8,344	**270,147**
June	107,956	97,916	84,266	9,135	**299,274**
July	133,517	107,299	87,631	9,879	**338,327**
August	134,080	106,652	88,669	9,996	**339,397**
September	115,061	99,405	85,978	10,077	**310,521**
October	94,328	94,491	85,647	9,282	**283,748**
November	89,012	84,738	80,816	8,308	**262,874**
December	109,190	87,430	79,768	8,389	**284,777**
Total	**1,268,172**	**1,108,072**	**993,800**	**105,177**	**3,475,221**
2003					
January	125,307	93,712	80,351	8,743	**308,113**
Total	**125,307**	**93,712**	**80,351**	**8,743**	**308,113**
Year to Date					
2001	**128,464**	**91,407**	**80,245**	**9,167**	**309,283**
2002	**117,854**	**88,712**	**78,304**	**8,162**	**293,032**
2003	**125,307**	**93,712**	**80,351**	**8,743**	**308,113**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January					
2002	**1,192,037**	**1,086,458**	**962,284**	**112,751**	**3,353,530**
2003	**1,275,625**	**1,113,072**	**995,847**	**105,758**	**3,490,302**

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

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

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

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

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**72,378**	**55,117**	**44,857**	**5,891**	**178,243**
1991	**76,828**	**57,655**	**45,737**	**6,138**	**186,359**
1992	**76,848**	**58,343**	**46,993**	**6,296**	**188,480**
1993	**82,814**	**61,521**	**47,357**	**6,528**	**198,220**
1994	**84,552**	**63,396**	**48,069**	**6,689**	**202,706**
1995	**87,610**	**66,365**	**47,175**	**6,567**	**207,717**
1996[R]	**90,503**	**67,829**	**47,536**	**6,741**	**212,609**
1997[R]	**90,704**	**70,497**	**47,023**	**7,110**	**215,334**
1998[R]	**93,360**	**72,575**	**47,050**	**6,863**	**219,848**
1999[R]	**93,483**	**72,771**	**46,846**	**6,796**	**219,896**
2000	**98,209**	**78,405**	**49,369**	**7,179**	**233,163**
2001					
January	10,001	6,732	4,000	608	**21,341**
February	8,176	6,192	3,834	596	**18,799**
March	7,815	6,504	3,925	607	**18,851**
April	7,063	6,302	3,885	595	**17,844**
May	7,236	6,806	4,127	640	**18,810**
June	8,961	7,789	4,283	714	**21,747**
July	10,850	8,629	4,424	748	**24,651**
August	11,592	8,875	4,554	791	**25,813**
September	9,423	8,001	4,205	756	**22,384**
October	7,588	7,453	4,039	706	**19,786**
November	6,923	6,480	3,694	626	**17,724**
December	8,043	6,591	3,603	611	**18,847**
Total	**103,671**	**86,354**	**48,573**	**7,999**	**246,597**
2002					
January	9,526	6,628	3,705	541	**20,400**
February	7,970	6,302	3,724	537	**18,533**
March	7,835	6,517	3,816	538	**18,705**
April	7,215	6,488	3,800	544	**18,046**
May	7,563	7,030	3,977	571	**19,141**
June	9,405	7,915	4,161	629	**22,110**
July	11,751	8,890	4,492	663	**25,795**
August	11,727	8,776	4,482	662	**25,647**
September	9,950	8,026	4,208	666	**22,850**
October	8,022	7,622	4,145	631	**20,421**
November	7,413	6,505	3,784	561	**18,263**
December	8,839	6,681	3,736	587	**19,843**
Total	**107,215**	**87,380**	**48,028**	**7,129**	**249,752**
2003					
January	10,005	7,286	3,754	584	**21,629**
Total	**10,005**	**7,286**	**3,754**	**584**	**21,629**
Year to Date					
2001	**10,001**	**6,732**	**4,000**	**608**	**21,341**
2002	**9,526**	**6,628**	**3,705**	**541**	**20,400**
2003	**10,005**	**7,286**	**3,754**	**584**	**21,629**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January					
2002	**103,196**	**86,249**	**48,278**	**7,932**	**245,656**
2003	**107,694**	**88,038**	**48,077**	**7,172**	**250,981**

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

R = Revised.

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

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

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

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**7.83**	**7.34**	**4.74**	**6.40**	**6.57**
1991	**8.04**	**7.53**	**4.83**	**6.51**	**6.75**
1992	**8.21**	**7.66**	**4.83**	**6.74**	**6.82**
1993	**8.32**	**7.74**	**4.85**	**6.88**	**6.93**
1994	**8.38**	**7.73**	**4.77**	**6.84**	**6.91**
1995	**8.40**	**7.69**	**4.66**	**6.88**	**6.89**
1996	**8.36**	**7.64**	**4.60**	**6.91**	**6.86**
1997	**8.43**	**7.59**	**4.53**	**6.91**	**6.85**
1998	**8.26**	**7.41**	**4.48**	**6.63**	**6.74**
1999	**8.16**	**7.26**	**4.43**	**6.35**	**6.64**[R]
2000	**8.24**	**7.43**	**4.64**	**6.56**	**6.81**
2001					
January	7.78	7.36	4.99	6.63	**6.90**
February	8.09	7.54	4.83	6.91	**6.93**
March	8.35	7.70	4.87	6.95	**7.05**
April	8.52	7.73	4.87	6.98	**7.06**
May	8.87	7.74	4.99	7.09	**7.20**
June	9.08	8.10	5.18	7.08	**7.56**
July	9.06	8.39	5.48	7.23	**7.86**
August	9.02	8.35	5.40	7.18	**7.82**
September	8.94	8.23	5.25	6.92	**7.62**
October	8.91	8.30	5.01	7.31	**7.46**
November	8.53	7.76	4.75	7.04	**7.05**
December	8.35	7.68	4.78	7.00	**7.08**
Total	**8.62**	**7.93**	**5.04**	**7.03**	**7.32**
2002					
January	8.08	7.47	4.73	6.63	**6.96**
February	8.18	7.69	4.77	6.81	**6.99**
March	8.16	7.72	4.78	6.84	**6.98**
April	8.37	7.64	4.71	6.91	**6.95**
May	8.64	7.80	4.73	6.84	**7.09**
June	8.71	8.08	4.94	6.88	**7.39**
July	8.80	8.29	5.13	6.71	**7.62**
August	8.75	8.23	5.05	6.62	**7.56**
September	8.65	8.07	4.89	6.61	**7.36**
October	8.50	8.07	4.84	6.80	**7.20**
November	8.33	7.68	4.68	6.76	**6.95**
December	8.09	7.64	4.68	7.00	**6.97**
Total	**8.45**	**7.89**	**4.83**	**6.78**	**7.19**
2003					
January	7.98	7.77	4.67	6.68	**7.02**
Total	**7.98**	**7.77**	**4.67**	**6.68**	**7.02**
Year to Date					
2001	**7.78**	**7.36**	**4.99**	**6.63**	**6.90**
2002	**8.08**	**7.47**	**4.73**	**6.63**	**6.96**
2003	**7.98**	**7.77**	**4.67**	**6.68**	**7.02**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January					
2002	**8.66**	**7.94**	**5.02**	**7.04**	**7.33**
2003	**8.44**	**7.91**	**4.83**	**6.78**	**7.19**

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

R = Revised.

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

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

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

(Million kWh)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**4,665**	**4,102**	**4,520**	**4,061**	**1,977**	**1,984**	**146**	**135**	**11,309**	**10,282**
Connecticut	1,330	1,202	1,117	1,009	449	390	50	52	2,945	2,653
Maine[2]	431	379	335	324	268	353	5	5	1,040	1,061
Massachusetts	1,952	1,705	2,247	1,988	845	854	65	64	5,109	4,610
New Hampshire	439	350	363	304	180	149	12	3	995	806
Rhode Island	290	258	287	270	103	95	10	7	690	631
Vermont	223	208	171	166	132	143	4	4	530	520
Middle Atlantic	**12,416**	**11,066**	**12,157**	**11,370**	**6,934**	**6,806**	**1,481**	**1,432**	**32,989**	**30,673**
New Jersey	2,566	2,213	3,090	2,771	948	912	53	55	6,657	5,951
New York	4,426	4,132	5,314	5,063	2,121	2,082	1,306	1,261	13,166	12,538
Pennsylvania	5,425	4,721	3,753	3,537	3,866	3,812	123	116	13,167	12,185
East North Central	**19,003**	**17,425**	**14,055**	**13,076**	**16,505**	**15,426**	**1,452**	**1,378**	**51,015**	**47,305**
Illinois	4,454	4,077	3,837	3,534	3,123	2,767	848	828	12,263	11,206
Indiana	3,455	2,940	1,901	1,729	3,926	3,635	68	61	9,350	8,365
Michigan	3,357	3,170	3,181	2,949	2,766	2,514	83	80	9,387	8,713
Ohio	5,620	5,273	3,504	3,310	4,610	4,499	390	347	14,125	13,429
Wisconsin	2,117	1,965	1,631	1,554	2,079	2,011	62	62	5,890	5,592
West North Central	**9,311**	**8,513**	**6,849**	**6,483**	**6,428**	**6,089**	**535**	**486**	**23,123**	**21,570**
Iowa	1,237	1,137	713	665	1,344	1,357	144	136	3,439	3,295
Kansas	1,127	1,058	1,084	992	827	820	33	34	3,071	2,905
Minnesota	2,005	1,823	1,625	1,590	1,994	1,833	57	55	5,682	5,301
Missouri	3,297	2,948	2,211	2,099	1,255	1,132	111	97	6,874	6,276
Nebraska	841	792	633	584	626	583	109	93	2,210	2,053
North Dakota	417	390	311	306	245	227	44	39	1,018	962
South Dakota	386	364	271	246	137	137	NM	NM	830	779
South Atlantic	**31,946**	**29,157**	**19,487**	**19,872**	**14,539**	**12,514**	**1,896**	**1,776**	**67,867**	**63,320**
Delaware	413	376	323	296	300	331	5	5	1,041	1,008
District of Columbia	184	142	694	719	22	20	35	33	935	914
Florida	9,750	9,178	5,920	5,971	1,495	1,465	450	434	17,615	17,047
Georgia	4,832	4,333	3,163	3,177	2,834	2,635	149	137	10,978	10,283
Maryland[3]	2,941	2,293	1,447	2,159	2,333	856	80	92	6,802	5,401
North Carolina	5,183	5,011	3,192	3,133	2,426	2,385	184	171	10,985	10,701
South Carolina	2,772	2,625	1,453	1,416	2,493	2,413	80	75	6,797	6,530
Virginia	4,666	4,038	2,657	2,390	1,654	1,474	905	821	9,882	8,724
West Virginia	1,205	1,161	639	610	982	934	8	7	2,833	2,712
East South Central	**11,669**	**10,905**	**6,097**	**5,630**	**10,038**	**10,009**	**502**	**447**	**28,305**	**26,991**
Alabama	3,086	2,980	1,616	1,548	2,439	2,535	66	62	7,207	7,127
Kentucky	2,839	2,508	1,288	1,093	3,793	3,728	288	230	8,208	7,559
Mississippi	1,638	1,563	950	863	1,218	1,214	61	63	3,867	3,702
Tennessee	4,107	3,854	2,242	2,126	2,588	2,531	87	92	9,024	8,603
West South Central	**15,715**	**15,989**	**10,238**	**10,206**	**12,462**	**13,740**	**1,263**	**1,201**	**39,677**	**41,136**
Arkansas	1,487	1,411	820	711	1,265	1,279	50	59	3,622	3,460
Louisiana	2,422	2,310	1,586	1,449	2,447	2,284	207	224	6,662	6,268
Oklahoma	1,842	1,776	1,033	1,014	1,047	1,012	324	256	4,246	4,058
Texas	9,964	10,492	6,799	7,032	7,704	9,164	681	662	25,148	27,350
Mountain	**6,773**	**6,973**	**5,810**	**5,767**	**5,025**	**4,968**	**586**	**558**	**18,193**	**18,266**
Arizona	2,069	2,166	1,601	1,566	819	880	214	197	4,703	4,810
Colorado	1,392	1,403	1,458	1,392	854	863	80	76	3,785	3,734
Idaho	734	793	446	467	481	533	28	26	1,690	1,818
Montana	432	434	343	345	294	266	22	20	1,090	1,066
Nevada	738	753	537	536	831	803	45	36	2,151	2,129
New Mexico	501	499	518	534	431	412	118	119	1,568	1,563
Utah	662	679	637	673	654	543	68	69	2,021	1,963
Wyoming	245	247	270	253	661	669	NM	14	1,186	1,183
Pacific Contiguous	**13,351**	**13,276**	**12,094**	**11,818**	**6,061**	**6,372**	**855**	**725**	**32,360**	**32,191**
California	7,940	7,439	8,728	8,383	3,862	4,048	500	385	21,030	20,256
Oregon	1,924	2,089	1,215	1,250	894	910	42	37	4,075	4,287
Washington	3,487	3,748	2,150	2,185	1,305	1,414	313	302	7,255	7,648
Pacific Noncontiguous	**459**	**447**	**2,406**	**429**	**382**	**396**	**28**	**26**	**3,275**	**1,298**
Alaska	217	210	2,166	193	92	109	22	21	2,497	532
Hawaii	243	237	240	236	290	288	5	5	777	766
U.S. Total	**125,307**	**117,854**	**93,712**	**88,712**	**80,351**	**78,304**	**8,743**	**8,162**	**308,113**	**293,032**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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	**4,665**	**4,102**	**4,520**	**4,061**	**1,977**	**1,984**	**146**	**135**	**11,309**	**10,282**
Connecticut	1,330	1,202	1,117	1,009	449	390	50	52	2,945	2,653
Maine[2]	431	379	335	324	268	353	5	5	1,040	1,061
Massachusetts	1,952	1,705	2,247	1,988	845	854	65	64	5,109	4,610
New Hampshire	439	350	363	304	180	149	12	3	995	806
Rhode Island	290	258	287	270	103	95	10	7	690	631
Vermont	223	208	171	166	132	143	4	4	530	520
Middle Atlantic	**12,416**	**11,066**	**12,157**	**11,370**	**6,934**	**6,806**	**1,481**	**1,432**	**32,989**	**30,673**
New Jersey	2,566	2,213	3,090	2,771	948	912	53	55	6,657	5,951
New York	4,426	4,132	5,314	5,063	2,121	2,082	1,306	1,261	13,166	12,538
Pennsylvania	5,425	4,721	3,753	3,537	3,866	3,812	123	116	13,167	12,185
East North Central	**19,003**	**17,425**	**14,055**	**13,076**	**16,505**	**15,426**	**1,452**	**1,378**	**51,015**	**47,305**
Illinois	4,454	4,077	3,837	3,534	3,123	2,767	848	828	12,263	11,206
Indiana	3,455	2,940	1,901	1,729	3,926	3,635	68	61	9,350	8,365
Michigan	3,357	3,170	3,181	2,949	2,766	2,514	83	80	9,387	8,713
Ohio	5,620	5,273	3,504	3,310	4,610	4,499	390	347	14,125	13,429
Wisconsin	2,117	1,965	1,631	1,554	2,079	2,011	62	62	5,890	5,592
West North Central	**9,311**	**8,513**	**6,849**	**6,483**	**6,428**	**6,089**	**535**	**486**	**23,123**	**21,570**
Iowa	1,237	1,137	713	665	1,344	1,357	144	136	3,439	3,295
Kansas	1,127	1,058	1,084	992	827	820	33	34	3,071	2,905
Minnesota	2,005	1,823	1,625	1,590	1,994	1,833	57	55	5,682	5,301
Missouri	3,297	2,948	2,211	2,099	1,255	1,132	111	97	6,874	6,276
Nebraska	841	792	633	584	626	583	109	93	2,210	2,053
North Dakota	417	390	311	306	245	227	44	39	1,018	962
South Dakota	386	364	271	246	137	137	NM	NM	830	779
South Atlantic	**31,946**	**29,157**	**19,487**	**19,872**	**14,539**	**12,514**	**1,896**	**1,776**	**67,867**	**63,320**
Delaware	413	376	323	296	300	331	5	5	1,041	1,008
District of Columbia	184	142	694	719	22	20	35	33	935	914
Florida	9,750	9,178	5,920	5,971	1,495	1,465	450	434	17,615	17,047
Georgia	4,832	4,333	3,163	3,177	2,834	2,635	149	137	10,978	10,283
Maryland[3]	2,941	2,293	1,447	2,159	2,333	856	80	92	6,802	5,401
North Carolina	5,183	5,011	3,192	3,133	2,426	2,385	184	171	10,985	10,701
South Carolina	2,772	2,625	1,453	1,416	2,493	2,413	80	75	6,797	6,530
Virginia	4,666	4,038	2,657	2,390	1,654	1,474	905	821	9,882	8,724
West Virginia	1,205	1,161	639	610	982	934	8	7	2,833	2,712
East South Central	**11,669**	**10,905**	**6,097**	**5,630**	**10,038**	**10,009**	**502**	**447**	**28,305**	**26,991**
Alabama	3,086	2,980	1,616	1,548	2,439	2,535	66	62	7,207	7,127
Kentucky	2,839	2,508	1,288	1,093	3,793	3,728	288	230	8,208	7,559
Mississippi	1,638	1,563	950	863	1,218	1,214	61	63	3,867	3,702
Tennessee	4,107	3,854	2,242	2,126	2,588	2,531	87	92	9,024	8,603
West South Central	**15,715**	**15,989**	**10,238**	**10,206**	**12,462**	**13,740**	**1,263**	**1,201**	**39,677**	**41,136**
Arkansas	1,487	1,411	820	711	1,265	1,279	50	59	3,622	3,460
Louisiana	2,422	2,310	1,586	1,449	2,447	2,284	207	224	6,662	6,268
Oklahoma	1,842	1,776	1,033	1,014	1,047	1,012	324	256	4,246	4,058
Texas	9,964	10,492	6,799	7,032	7,704	9,164	681	662	25,148	27,350
Mountain	**6,773**	**6,973**	**5,810**	**5,767**	**5,025**	**4,968**	**586**	**558**	**18,193**	**18,266**
Arizona	2,069	2,166	1,601	1,566	819	880	214	197	4,703	4,810
Colorado	1,392	1,403	1,458	1,392	854	863	80	76	3,785	3,734
Idaho	734	793	446	467	481	533	28	26	1,690	1,818
Montana	432	434	343	345	294	266	22	20	1,090	1,066
Nevada	738	753	537	536	831	803	45	36	2,151	2,129
New Mexico	501	499	518	534	431	412	118	119	1,568	1,563
Utah	662	679	637	673	654	543	68	69	2,021	1,963
Wyoming	245	247	270	253	661	669	NM	14	1,186	1,183
Pacific Contiguous	**13,351**	**13,276**	**12,094**	**11,818**	**6,061**	**6,372**	**855**	**725**	**32,360**	**32,191**
California	7,940	7,439	8,728	8,383	3,862	4,048	500	385	21,030	20,256
Oregon	1,924	2,089	1,215	1,250	894	910	42	37	4,075	4,287
Washington	3,487	3,748	2,150	2,185	1,305	1,414	313	302	7,255	7,648
Pacific Noncontiguous	**459**	**447**	**2,406**	**429**	**382**	**396**	**28**	**26**	**3,275**	**1,298**
Alaska	217	210	2,166	193	92	109	22	21	2,497	532
Hawaii	243	237	240	236	290	288	5	5	777	766
U.S. Total	**125,307**	**117,854**	**93,712**	**88,712**	**80,351**	**78,304**	**8,743**	**8,162**	**308,113**	**293,032**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**506**	**470**	**403**	**408**	**146**	**151**	**18**	**20**	**1,073**	**1,049**
Connecticut	140	128	100	92	33	31	4	5	277	255
Maine[2]	55	50	34	43	12	18	1	1	102	112
Massachusetts	204	198	191	201	67	70	8	10	470	479
New Hampshire	51	42	36	31	16	12	1	1	103	85
Rhode Island	28	27	24	23	8	8	2	2	62	60
Vermont	28	26	19	19	11	12	1	1	58	58
Middle Atlantic	**1,294**	**1,181**	**1,157**	**1,098**	**397**	**405**	**122**	**118**	**2,970**	**2,803**
New Jersey	247	215	258	251	67	74	8	6	581	545
New York	560	531	592	565	104	106	100	99	1,356	1,302
Pennsylvania	487	435	307	282	225	225	14	14	1,034	956
East North Central	**1,415**	**1,311**	**983**	**920**	**755**	**707**	**85**	**72**	**3,239**	**3,010**
Illinois	330	307	291	268	164	142	47	35	831	752
Indiana	223	190	111	101	154	145	6	5	493	441
Michigan	280	262	223	219	132	134	8	8	642	623
Ohio	413	397	253	235	213	198	20	19	899	848
Wisconsin	170	154	105	98	93	88	5	5	373	344
West North Central	**615**	**563**	**375**	**356**	**252**	**246**	**31**	**28**	**1,273**	**1,194**
Iowa	95	86	43	40	53	51	9	8	199	186
Kansas	80	73	66	58	38	38	3	3	187	172
Minnesota	143	129	89	88	78	74	4	4	314	295
Missouri	198	181	112	109	44	46	6	6	360	342
Nebraska	48	46	32	29	24	22	6	5	111	102
North Dakota	24	22	17	16	NM	NM	2	1	53	49
South Dakota	27	25	16	15	6	6	1	1	51	47
South Atlantic	**2,407**	**2,227**	**1,262**	**1,262**	**592**	**516**	**123**	**115**	**4,385**	**4,120**
Delaware	32	30	22	20	12	15	1	1	67	65
District of Columbia	14	10	45	45	1	1	2	2	61	59
Florida	795	777	401	419	79	79	35	35	1,310	1,309
Georgia	348	309	212	202	112	96	13	12	684	618
Maryland[3]	196	158	95	117	77	31	7	7	375	313
North Carolina	408	389	205	198	111	109	12	12	736	708
South Carolina	209	194	95	89	96	90	5	5	405	378
Virginia	333	291	152	139	71	62	48	42	604	534
West Virginia	73	70	35	32	34	34	1	1	143	137
East South Central	**736**	**670**	**387**	**349**	**373**	**354**	**31**	**28**	**1,527**	**1,400**
Alabama	210	194	110	100	100	92	5	4	425	390
Kentucky	153	132	67	55	110	107	13	10	344	303
Mississippi	113	102	69	58	55	52	6	6	242	217
Tennessee	259	242	142	136	108	104	8	8	516	489
West South Central	**1,140**	**1,208**	**710**	**666**	**560**	**655**	**85**	**78**	**2,495**	**2,606**
Arkansas	98	98	43	41	50	54	3	4	194	197
Louisiana	165	147	105	90	111	89	15	15	396	341
Oklahoma	114	103	59	48	42	33	15	11	229	196
Texas	763	861	502	486	358	478	52	47	1,675	1,872
Mountain	**502**	**506**	**380**	**366**	**235**	**227**	**34**	**32**	**1,151**	**1,131**
Arizona	149	153	107	107	40	41	10	9	306	310
Colorado	105	97	87	75	40	37	6	6	238	215
Idaho	48	52	27	27	22	22	1	1	99	102
Montana	30	30	21	20	13	13	2	2	65	65
Nevada	69	71	51	46	54	49	3	2	178	168
New Mexico	42	42	38	40	21	20	7	8	108	110
Utah	43	45	34	37	24	21	3	3	104	107
Wyoming	16	16	15	14	22	23	1	1	53	53
Pacific Contiguous	**1,325**	**1,331**	**1,236**	**1,151**	**403**	**406**	**51**	**47**	**3,015**	**2,935**
California	976	947	1,022	934	297	296	33	30	2,329	2,207
Oregon	135	148	80	84	46	47	3	3	264	282
Washington	214	236	134	134	60	63	14	14	423	446
Pacific Noncontiguous	**64**	**59**	**392**	**51**	**41**	**37**	**3**	**3**	**500**	**150**
Alaska	25	24	356	20	7	8	3	2	390	54
Hawaii	39	35	36	32	34	29	1	1	110	96
U.S. Total	**10,005**	**9,526**	**7,286**	**6,628**	**3,754**	**3,705**	**584**	**541**	**21,629**	**20,400**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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	**506**	**470**	**403**	**408**	**146**	**151**	**18**	**20**	**1,073**	**1,049**
Connecticut	140	128	100	92	33	31	4	5	277	255
Maine[2]	55	50	34	43	12	18	1	1	102	112
Massachusetts	204	198	191	201	67	70	8	10	470	479
New Hampshire	51	42	36	31	16	12	1	1	103	85
Rhode Island	28	27	24	23	8	8	2	2	62	60
Vermont	28	26	19	19	11	12	1	1	58	58
Middle Atlantic	**1,294**	**1,181**	**1,157**	**1,098**	**397**	**405**	**122**	**118**	**2,970**	**2,803**
New Jersey	247	215	258	251	67	74	8	6	581	545
New York	560	531	592	565	104	106	100	99	1,356	1,302
Pennsylvania	487	435	307	282	225	225	14	14	1,034	956
East North Central	**1,415**	**1,311**	**983**	**920**	**755**	**707**	**85**	**72**	**3,239**	**3,010**
Illinois	330	307	291	268	164	142	47	35	831	752
Indiana	223	190	111	101	154	145	6	5	493	441
Michigan	280	262	223	219	132	134	8	8	642	623
Ohio	413	397	253	235	213	198	20	19	899	848
Wisconsin	170	154	105	98	93	88	5	5	373	344
West North Central	**615**	**563**	**375**	**356**	**252**	**246**	**31**	**28**	**1,273**	**1,194**
Iowa	95	86	43	40	53	51	9	8	199	186
Kansas	80	73	66	58	38	38	3	3	187	172
Minnesota	143	129	89	88	78	74	4	4	314	295
Missouri	198	181	112	109	44	46	6	6	360	342
Nebraska	48	46	32	29	24	22	6	5	111	102
North Dakota	24	22	17	16	NM	NM	2	1	53	49
South Dakota	27	25	16	15	6	6	1	1	51	47
South Atlantic	**2,407**	**2,227**	**1,262**	**1,262**	**592**	**516**	**123**	**115**	**4,385**	**4,120**
Delaware	32	30	22	20	12	15	1	1	67	65
District of Columbia	14	10	45	45	1	1	2	2	61	59
Florida	795	777	401	419	79	79	35	35	1,310	1,309
Georgia	348	309	212	202	112	96	13	12	684	618
Maryland[3]	196	158	95	117	77	31	7	7	375	313
North Carolina	408	389	205	198	111	109	12	12	736	708
South Carolina	209	194	95	89	96	90	5	5	405	378
Virginia	333	291	152	139	71	62	48	42	604	534
West Virginia	73	70	35	32	34	34	1	1	143	137
East South Central	**736**	**670**	**387**	**349**	**373**	**354**	**31**	**28**	**1,527**	**1,400**
Alabama	210	194	110	100	100	92	5	4	425	390
Kentucky	153	132	67	55	110	107	13	10	344	303
Mississippi	113	102	69	58	55	52	6	6	242	217
Tennessee	259	242	142	136	108	104	8	8	516	489
West South Central	**1,140**	**1,208**	**710**	**666**	**560**	**655**	**85**	**78**	**2,495**	**2,606**
Arkansas	98	98	43	41	50	54	3	4	194	197
Louisiana	165	147	105	90	111	89	15	15	396	341
Oklahoma	114	103	59	48	42	33	15	11	229	196
Texas	763	861	502	486	358	478	52	47	1,675	1,872
Mountain	**502**	**506**	**380**	**366**	**235**	**227**	**34**	**32**	**1,151**	**1,131**
Arizona	149	153	107	107	40	41	10	9	306	310
Colorado	105	97	87	75	40	37	6	6	238	215
Idaho	48	52	27	27	22	22	1	1	99	102
Montana	30	30	21	20	13	13	2	2	65	65
Nevada	69	71	51	46	54	49	3	2	178	168
New Mexico	42	42	38	40	21	20	7	8	108	110
Utah	43	45	34	37	24	21	3	3	104	107
Wyoming	16	16	15	14	22	23	1	1	53	53
Pacific Contiguous	**1,325**	**1,331**	**1,236**	**1,151**	**403**	**406**	**51**	**47**	**3,015**	**2,935**
California	976	947	1,022	934	297	296	33	30	2,329	2,207
Oregon	135	148	80	84	46	47	3	3	264	282
Washington	214	236	134	134	60	63	14	14	423	446
Pacific Noncontiguous	**64**	**59**	**392**	**51**	**41**	**37**	**3**	**3**	**500**	**150**
Alaska	25	24	356	20	7	8	3	2	390	54
Hawaii	39	35	36	32	34	29	1	1	110	96
U.S. Total	**10,005**	**9,526**	**7,286**	**6,628**	**3,754**	**3,705**	**584**	**541**	**21,629**	**20,400**

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Cents)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2003	Jan 2002
New England	**10.84**	**11.47**	**8.92**	**10.05**	**7.39**	**7.63**	**11.97**	**14.54**	**9.49**	**10.21**
Connecticut	10.55	10.64	9.00	9.11	7.28	7.86	8.03	9.16	9.42	9.62
Maine	12.85	13.07	10.19	13.37	4.34	5.04	20.16	22.42	9.83	10.53
Massachusetts	10.43	11.61	8.48	10.09	7.98	8.24	12.70	16.38	9.20	10.40
New Hampshire	11.50	11.95	9.78	10.11	8.78	8.09	11.78	18.55	10.38	10.56
Rhode Island	9.82	10.34	8.34	8.36	7.31	8.90	20.95	27.79	8.99	9.48
Vermont	12.35	12.67	10.87	11.46	8.36	8.45	17.86	17.59	10.92	11.16
Middle Atlantic	**10.42**	**10.67**	**9.52**	**9.66**	**5.72**	**5.95**	**8.25**	**8.27**	**9.00**	**9.14**
New Jersey	9.64	9.72	8.35	9.06	7.08	8.09	15.83	10.19	8.73	9.16
New York	12.65	12.86	11.13	11.16	4.91	5.11	7.66	7.87	10.30	10.38
Pennsylvania	8.97	9.21	8.19	7.98	5.83	5.90	11.34	11.75	7.85	7.84
East North Central	**7.45**	**7.52**	**7.00**	**7.04**	**4.58**	**4.58**	**5.85**	**5.24**	**6.35**	**6.36**
Illinois	7.41	7.53	7.58	7.58	5.25	5.14	5.49	4.26	6.78	6.71
Indiana	6.45	6.47	5.85	5.85	3.91	3.99	8.15	8.44	5.28	5.28
Michigan	8.33	8.26	7.01	7.43	4.76	5.34	9.84	10.28	6.84	7.16
Ohio	7.35	7.53	7.23	7.09	4.62	4.39	5.04	5.39	6.36	6.32
Wisconsin	8.04	7.84	6.45	6.29	4.46	4.36	8.05	7.87	6.33	6.16
West North Central	**6.61**	**6.61**	**5.47**	**5.50**	**3.92**	**4.05**	**5.85**	**5.79**	**5.51**	**5.53**
Iowa	7.66	7.60	6.02	6.06	3.91	3.78	5.90	6.04	5.78	5.65
Kansas	7.07	6.94	6.11	5.89	4.54	4.59	9.66	8.73	6.08	5.94
Minnesota	7.14	7.07	5.46	5.56	3.89	4.04	7.17	7.07	5.52	5.57
Missouri	6.00	6.14	5.05	5.19	3.48	4.08	5.56	5.87	5.23	5.45
Nebraska	5.75	5.78	5.00	5.02	3.85	3.82	5.84	5.35	5.00	4.99
North Dakota	5.86	5.72	5.47	5.19	4.08	4.05	3.73	3.49	5.22	5.07
South Dakota	6.98	6.85	6.05	6.12	4.46	4.38	NM	NM	6.11	6.04
South Atlantic	**7.54**	**7.64**	**6.48**	**6.35**	**4.07**	**4.12**	**6.50**	**6.49**	**6.46**	**6.51**
Delaware	7.80	7.89	6.93	6.66	3.96	4.45	15.55	14.18	6.46	6.43
District of Columbia	7.50	7.40	6.45	6.26	4.83	5.68	4.36	6.02	6.54	6.42
Florida	8.15	8.47	6.78	7.02	5.27	5.36	7.69	7.99	7.44	7.68
Georgia	7.20	7.12	6.69	6.36	3.94	3.65	8.49	8.55	6.23	6.01
Maryland	6.67	6.89	6.59	5.42	3.29	3.57	8.60	7.68	5.52	5.79
North Carolina	7.87	7.77	6.41	6.33	4.56	4.55	6.74	6.72	6.70	6.61
South Carolina	7.53	7.38	6.52	6.31	3.86	3.72	6.54	6.40	5.96	5.78
Virginia	7.13	7.19	5.72	5.80	4.29	4.22	5.34	5.12	6.11	6.12
West Virginia	6.06	6.00	5.45	5.32	3.50	3.67	9.32	9.48	5.04	5.06
East South Central	**6.30**	**6.14**	**6.35**	**6.19**	**3.72**	**3.54**	**6.24**	**6.22**	**5.40**	**5.19**
Alabama	6.82	6.51	6.82	6.45	4.09	3.63	7.18	6.99	5.90	5.48
Kentucky	5.40	5.25	5.20	5.07	2.91	2.86	4.52	4.21	4.19	4.01
Mississippi	6.93	6.55	7.21	6.67	4.48	4.26	9.73	8.99	6.27	5.87
Tennessee	6.30	6.27	6.31	6.39	4.19	4.11	8.76	8.83	5.72	5.69
West South Central	**7.25**	**7.56**	**6.93**	**6.52**	**4.50**	**4.77**	**6.75**	**6.47**	**6.29**	**6.34**
Arkansas	6.61	6.93	5.26	5.77	3.93	4.23	6.61	7.12	5.37	5.70
Louisiana	6.81	6.37	6.64	6.24	4.54	3.91	7.18	6.58	5.95	5.45
Oklahoma	6.16	5.80	5.71	4.77	3.99	3.26	4.63	4.40	5.40	4.82
Texas	7.66	8.20	7.38	6.91	4.64	5.22	7.64	7.17	6.66	6.85
Mountain	**7.41**	**7.25**	**6.55**	**6.35**	**4.68**	**4.57**	**5.76**	**5.78**	**6.33**	**6.19**
Arizona	7.19	7.06	6.70	6.83	4.91	4.67	4.69	4.70	6.51	6.45
Colorado	7.52	6.90	5.97	5.37	4.63	4.31	8.00	8.21	6.28	5.76
Idaho	6.60	6.57	6.01	5.77	4.64	4.14	5.28	4.99	5.87	5.63
Montana	7.03	6.94	6.01	5.86	4.35	4.96	8.00	7.81	6.00	6.11
Nevada	9.38	9.39	9.55	8.63	6.53	6.10	6.77	6.59	8.27	7.91
New Mexico	8.30	8.38	7.37	7.49	4.79	4.94	6.24	6.49	6.87	7.03
Utah	6.52	6.69	5.38	5.52	3.62	3.84	4.45	4.57	5.15	5.43
Wyoming	6.53	6.35	5.48	5.42	3.31	3.48	5.77	4.39	4.49	4.51
Pacific Contiguous	**9.93**	**10.02**	**10.22**	**9.74**	**6.65**	**6.37**	**5.98**	**6.49**	**9.32**	**9.12**
California	12.30	12.72	11.71	11.15	7.69	7.31	6.70	7.86	11.07	10.90
Oregon	7.01	7.10	6.57	6.68	5.10	5.17	8.19	8.38	6.47	6.58
Washington	6.15	6.29	6.24	6.11	4.61	4.47	4.54	4.49	5.83	5.83
Pacific Noncontiguous	**13.92**	**13.23**	**16.31**	**11.92**	**10.63**	**9.37**	**11.66**	**12.10**	**15.28**	**11.59**
Alaska	11.33	11.56	16.46	10.11	7.34	7.46	11.16	11.99	15.63	10.21
Hawaii	16.23	14.70	15.02	13.40	11.67	10.09	13.81	12.55	14.14	12.55
U.S. Total	**7.98**	**8.08**	**7.77**	**7.47**	**4.67**	**4.73**	**6.68**	**6.63**	**7.02**	**6.96**

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

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

(Cents)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**10.84**	**11.47**	**8.92**	**10.05**	**7.39**	**7.63**	**11.97**	**14.54**	**9.49**	**10.21**
Connecticut	10.55	10.64	9.00	9.11	7.28	7.86	8.03	9.16	9.42	9.62
Maine	12.85	13.07	10.19	13.37	4.34	5.04	20.16	22.42	9.83	10.53
Massachusetts	10.43	11.61	8.48	10.09	7.98	8.24	12.70	16.38	9.20	10.40
New Hampshire	11.50	11.95	9.78	10.11	8.78	8.09	11.78	18.55	10.38	10.56
Rhode Island	9.82	10.34	8.34	8.36	7.31	8.90	20.95	27.79	8.99	9.48
Vermont	12.35	12.67	10.87	11.46	8.36	8.45	17.86	17.59	10.92	11.16
Middle Atlantic	**10.42**	**10.67**	**9.52**	**9.66**	**5.72**	**5.95**	**8.25**	**8.27**	**9.00**	**9.14**
New Jersey	9.64	9.72	8.35	9.06	7.08	8.09	15.83	10.19	8.73	9.16
New York	12.65	12.86	11.13	11.16	4.91	5.11	7.66	7.87	10.30	10.38
Pennsylvania	8.97	9.21	8.19	7.98	5.83	5.90	11.34	11.75	7.85	7.84
East North Central	**7.45**	**7.52**	**7.00**	**7.04**	**4.58**	**4.58**	**5.85**	**5.24**	**6.35**	**6.36**
Illinois	7.41	7.53	7.58	7.58	5.25	5.14	5.49	4.26	6.78	6.71
Indiana	6.45	6.47	5.85	5.85	3.91	3.99	8.15	8.44	5.28	5.28
Michigan	8.33	8.26	7.01	7.43	4.76	5.34	9.84	10.28	6.84	7.16
Ohio	7.35	7.53	7.23	7.09	4.62	4.39	5.04	5.39	6.36	6.32
Wisconsin	8.04	7.84	6.45	6.29	4.46	4.36	8.05	7.87	6.33	6.16
West North Central	**6.61**	**6.61**	**5.47**	**5.50**	**3.92**	**4.05**	**5.85**	**5.79**	**5.51**	**5.53**
Iowa	7.66	7.60	6.02	6.06	3.91	3.78	5.90	6.04	5.78	5.65
Kansas	7.07	6.94	6.11	5.89	4.54	4.59	9.66	8.73	6.08	5.94
Minnesota	7.14	7.07	5.46	5.56	3.89	4.04	7.17	7.07	5.52	5.57
Missouri	6.00	6.14	5.05	5.19	3.48	4.08	5.56	5.87	5.23	5.45
Nebraska	5.75	5.78	5.00	5.02	3.85	3.82	5.84	5.35	5.00	4.99
North Dakota	5.86	5.72	5.47	5.19	4.08	4.05	3.73	3.49	5.22	5.07
South Dakota	6.98	6.85	6.05	6.12	4.46	4.38	NM	NM	6.11	6.04
South Atlantic	**7.54**	**7.64**	**6.48**	**6.35**	**4.07**	**4.12**	**6.50**	**6.49**	**6.46**	**6.51**
Delaware	7.80	7.89	6.93	6.66	3.96	4.45	15.55	14.18	6.46	6.43
District of Columbia	7.50	7.40	6.45	6.26	4.83	5.68	4.36	6.02	6.54	6.42
Florida	8.15	8.47	6.78	7.02	5.27	5.36	7.69	7.99	7.44	7.68
Georgia	7.20	7.12	6.69	6.36	3.94	3.65	8.49	8.55	6.23	6.01
Maryland	6.67	6.89	6.59	5.42	3.29	3.57	8.60	7.68	5.52	5.79
North Carolina	7.87	7.77	6.41	6.33	4.56	4.55	6.74	6.72	6.70	6.61
South Carolina	7.53	7.38	6.52	6.31	3.86	3.72	6.54	6.40	5.96	5.78
Virginia	7.13	7.19	5.72	5.80	4.29	4.22	5.34	5.12	6.11	6.12
West Virginia	6.06	6.00	5.45	5.32	3.50	3.67	9.32	9.48	5.04	5.06
East South Central	**6.30**	**6.14**	**6.35**	**6.19**	**3.72**	**3.54**	**6.24**	**6.22**	**5.40**	**5.19**
Alabama	6.82	6.51	6.82	6.45	4.09	3.63	7.18	6.99	5.90	5.48
Kentucky	5.40	5.25	5.20	5.07	2.91	2.86	4.52	4.21	4.19	4.01
Mississippi	6.93	6.55	7.21	6.67	4.48	4.26	9.73	8.99	6.27	5.87
Tennessee	6.30	6.27	6.31	6.39	4.19	4.11	8.76	8.83	5.72	5.69
West South Central	**7.25**	**7.56**	**6.93**	**6.52**	**4.50**	**4.77**	**6.75**	**6.47**	**6.29**	**6.34**
Arkansas	6.61	6.93	5.26	5.77	3.93	4.23	6.61	7.12	5.37	5.70
Louisiana	6.81	6.37	6.64	6.24	4.54	3.91	7.18	6.58	5.95	5.45
Oklahoma	6.16	5.80	5.71	4.77	3.99	3.26	4.63	4.40	5.40	4.82
Texas	7.66	8.20	7.38	6.91	4.64	5.22	7.64	7.17	6.66	6.85
Mountain	**7.41**	**7.25**	**6.55**	**6.35**	**4.68**	**4.57**	**5.76**	**5.78**	**6.33**	**6.19**
Arizona	7.19	7.06	6.70	6.83	4.91	4.67	4.69	4.70	6.51	6.45
Colorado	7.52	6.90	5.97	5.37	4.63	4.31	8.00	8.21	6.28	5.76
Idaho	6.60	6.57	6.01	5.77	4.64	4.14	5.28	4.99	5.87	5.63
Montana	7.03	6.94	6.01	5.86	4.35	4.96	8.00	7.81	6.00	6.11
Nevada	9.38	9.39	9.55	8.63	6.53	6.10	6.77	6.59	8.27	7.91
New Mexico	8.30	8.38	7.37	7.49	4.79	4.94	6.24	6.49	6.87	7.03
Utah	6.52	6.69	5.38	5.52	3.62	3.84	4.45	4.57	5.15	5.43
Wyoming	6.53	6.35	5.48	5.42	3.31	3.48	5.77	4.39	4.49	4.51
Pacific Contiguous	**9.93**	**10.02**	**10.22**	**9.74**	**6.65**	**6.37**	**5.98**	**6.49**	**9.32**	**9.12**
California	12.30	12.72	11.71	11.15	7.69	7.31	6.70	7.86	11.07	10.90
Oregon	7.01	7.10	6.57	6.68	5.10	5.17	8.19	8.38	6.47	6.58
Washington	6.15	6.29	6.24	6.11	4.61	4.47	4.54	4.49	5.83	5.83
Pacific Noncontiguous	**13.92**	**13.23**	**16.31**	**11.92**	**10.63**	**9.37**	**11.66**	**12.10**	**15.28**	**11.59**
Alaska	11.33	11.56	16.46	10.11	7.34	7.46	11.16	11.99	15.63	10.21
Hawaii	16.23	14.70	15.02	13.40	11.67	10.09	13.81	12.55	14.14	12.55
U.S. Total	**7.98**	**8.08**	**7.77**	**7.47**	**4.67**	**4.73**	**6.68**	**6.63**	**7.02**	**6.96**

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

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**1**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**--**	**1**
Connecticut	0	8	5	0	0	9	2	--	1
Maine	0	7	1	0	--	6	1	--	1
Massachusetts	1	5	2	--	0	3	2	--	1
New Hampshire	0	13	175	--	0	8	6	--	2
Rhode Island	--	341	*	--	--	216	0	--	5
Vermont	--	99	0	--	0	11	5	--	2
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**3**	**1**	**124**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	11	3	507	0	5	4	--	1
New York	2	3	1	466	0	1	4	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	6	7	120	0	2	3	--	*
East North Central	*	**8**	**4**	**33**	**0**	**4**	**5**	**0**	*
Illinois	1	6	19	268	0	63	17	--	1
Indiana	*	15	4	4	--	0	44	--	*
Michigan	1	16	2	0	0	5	3	--	1
Ohio	*	32	24	374	0	0	60	--	*
Wisconsin	1	69	6	--	0	11	13	0	1
West North Central	*	**14**	**8**	**588**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**0**	*
Iowa	1	179	26	--	0	5	7	--	1
Kansas	0	8	13	--	0	152	0	--	*
Minnesota	1	22	25	--	0	19	5	0	1
Missouri	*	57	6	0	0	6	12	--	*
Nebraska	0	204	114	0	0	1	40	--	1
North Dakota	1	344	945	609	--	0	0	--	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	*
Delaware	5	8	0	0	--	--	--	--	4
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	*	2	0	0	0	4	--	1
Georgia	*	16	10	--	0	1	5	--	1
Maryland	0	3	8	0	0	0	5	--	*
North Carolina	*	10	3	0	0	*	7	--	*
South Carolina	1	8	1	0	0	1	0	--	*
Virginia	1	2	5	--	0	1	5	--	1
West Virginia	*	9	43	0	--	9	0	--	*
East South Central	*	**11**	**3**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**--**	*
Alabama	*	17	4	76	0	0	4	--	1
Kentucky	*	0	24	--	--	0	5	--	*
Mississippi	1	91	3	0	0	0	4	--	1
Tennessee	1	13	17	0	0	0	9	--	*
West South Central	**1**	**11**	**1**	**13**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Arkansas	0	1	3	--	0	2	1	0	*
Louisiana	0	6	2	17	0	0	*	0	1
Oklahoma	0	14	1	185	--	0	11	--	*
Texas	1	23	2	15	0	6	3	--	1
Mountain	*	**40**	**5**	**193**	**0**	**2**	**6**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	321	13	--	0	0	60	--	1
Colorado	1	445	9	0	--	5	17	--	2
Idaho	271	0	73	--	--	5	11	--	7
Montana	2	5	0	0	--	1	0	--	2
Nevada	0	0	0	0	--	2	2	--	*
New Mexico	*	146	23	--	--	72	164	--	2
Utah	*	191	47	--	--	29	11	--	1
Wyoming	1	293	15	1,812	--	8	20	--	1
Pacific Contiguous	**2**	**23**	**2**	**2**	**0**	*	**1**	**--**	**1**
California	13	22	3	2	0	1	1	--	2
Oregon	2	258	*	--	--	1	10	--	*
Washington	2	247	1	0	0	*	5	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**25**	**12**	**21**	**244**	**--**	**15**	**15**	**--**	**9**
Alaska	82	64	23	--	--	14	134	--	18
Hawaii	11	10	0	244	--	139	15	--	8

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

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

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

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

Table A2. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Electric Utilities by Census Division and State, January 2003
(Percent)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**4**	**139**	**--**	**0**	**19**	**0**	**--**	**2**
Connecticut	--	1,322	--	--	--	152	--	--	205
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	358	--	--	358
Massachusetts	--	14	146	--	--	576	--	--	15
New Hampshire	0	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	*
Rhode Island	--	517	--	--	--	--	--	--	517
Vermont	--	99	0	--	--	34	0	--	16
Middle Atlantic	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	**0**	*	**--**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York	0	1	1	--	0	*	--	--	*
Pennsylvania	0	62	853	--	0	2	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**6**	**17**	**--**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**--**	*
Illinois	3	153	199	--	--	79	0	--	4
Indiana	*	5	1	--	--	0	--	--	*
Michigan	*	8	10	--	0	4	0	--	*
Ohio	*	7	19	--	0	0	--	--	*
Wisconsin	*	26	5	--	0	11	0	--	*
West North Central	*	**8**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
Iowa	*	154	26	--	0	1	6	--	*
Kansas	0	8	22	--	0	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	1	10	47	--	0	8	0	--	1
Missouri	0	42	7	0	0	6	0	--	*
Nebraska	0	118	118	0	0	1	0	--	*
North Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**1**	**2**	**--**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Delaware	--	22	0	--	--	--	--	--	22
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	*	3	--	0	0	0	--	1
Georgia	*	13	63	--	0	1	--	--	*
Maryland	--	291	1,073	--	--	--	--	--	287
North Carolina	0	0	0	--	0	*	--	--	*
South Carolina	0	1	0	--	0	1	0	--	*
Virginia	1	2	*	--	0	1	0	--	*
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
East South Central	*	**2**	**2**	**--**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	0	4	--	0	0	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi	1	31	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
West South Central	*	**6**	*	**--**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	1	0	--	0	2	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	2	1	--	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	4	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas	1	84	*	--	0	6	0	--	*
Mountain	*	**71**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**1**	*	**--**	*
Arizona	0	0	39	--	0	0	*	--	1
Colorado	0	35	3	0	--	2	0	--	*
Idaho	--	0	0	--	--	3	--	--	3
Montana	0	280	0	--	--	1	--	--	1
Nevada	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico	*	0	19	--	--	72	--	--	1
Utah	0	190	29	--	--	28	0	--	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	--	--	8	0	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**0**	**2**	**--**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
California	--	0	3	--	0	1	*	--	*
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington	0	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**7**	**27**	**--**	**--**	**14**	**104**	**--**	**9**
Alaska	0	54	27	--	--	14	134	--	18
Hawaii	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	--	0

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

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

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

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

Table A3. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Independent Power Producers by Census Division and State, January 2003
(Percent)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**1**	*	**0**	**0**	**3**	**1**	--	*
Connecticut	0	3	*	0	0	7	2	--	*
Maine	0	*	0	0	--	8	1	--	1
Massachusetts	0	1	1	--	0	3	2	--	*
New Hampshire	--	0	--	--	0	11	6	--	1
Rhode Island	--	0	0	--	--	216	0	--	*
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	7	0	--	1
Middle Atlantic	*	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	--	*
New Jersey	0	5	2	0	0	90	3	--	*
New York	2	5	1	--	0	4	5	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	3	4	0	0	2	4	--	*
East North Central	*	**2**	**1**	**429**	**0**	**59**	**7**	--	*
Illinois	*	0	4	--	0	89	18	--	*
Indiana	2	11	2	2,027	--	--	62	--	3
Michigan	0	0	2	0	--	83	4	--	2
Ohio	3	321	26	457	--	--	84	--	7
Wisconsin	0	0	1	--	--	219	51	--	11
West North Central	**212**	**1,039**	**15**	--	--	**95**	**3**	--	**12**
Iowa	212	1,039	--	--	--	199	7	--	51
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	152	0	--	12
Minnesota	--	0	28	--	--	151	4	--	12
Missouri	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska	--	--	1,586	--	--	--	217	--	278
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	*	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**2**	--	*
Delaware	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	0	1	0	--	--	2	--	*
Georgia	--	0	7	--	--	258	159	--	6
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	--	*
North Carolina	5	6	2	0	--	124	10	--	3
South Carolina	--	0	0	--	--	64	--	--	5
Virginia	0	6	5	--	--	61	4	--	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	35	0	--	*
East South Central	**0**	**37**	**2**	--	--	**0**	**13**	--	**1**
Alabama	0	4,873	2	--	--	--	0	--	2
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	6	--	--	0	--	--	6
Tennessee	--	0	0	--	--	--	95	--	35
West South Central	**3**	**16**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**4**	--	**1**
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	4,369	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	8	2	--	--	0	0	--	1
Oklahoma	0	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Texas	4	27	2	0	0	55	5	--	2
Mountain	**3**	**9**	**4**	**0**	--	**12**	**8**	--	**2**
Arizona	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colorado	82	4,012	19	--	--	269	0	--	19
Idaho	--	--	120	--	--	73	121	--	59
Montana	2	0	0	0	--	3	--	--	2
Nevada	--	0	0	0	--	411	2	--	1
New Mexico	--	0	14	--	--	--	164	--	14
Utah	0	8,579	0	--	--	434	215	--	10
Wyoming	0	--	0	--	--	--	23	--	17
Pacific Contiguous	**3**	**25**	**2**	**10**	--	**37**	**1**	--	**2**
California	14	25	3	1,012	--	39	1	--	2
Oregon	--	--	*	--	--	52	18	--	2
Washington	2	2,644	*	0	--	110	12	--	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**24**	**10**	**0**	--	--	**220**	**5**	--	**11**
Alaska	152	1,065	--	--	--	--	--	--	151
Hawaii	9	6	0	--	--	220	5	--	5

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

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**--**	**145**	**60**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**15**	**--**	**63**
Connecticut	--	783	262	--	--	--	--	--	341
Maine	--	0	18,352	--	--	--	18	--	17
Massachusetts	--	96	60	--	--	0	0	--	49
New Hampshire	--	470	--	--	--	--	--	--	470
Rhode Island	--	490	920	--	--	--	--	--	474
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**420**	**282**	**60**	**--**	**--**	**12,108**	**5**	**--**	**56**
New Jersey	--	1,096	119	--	--	--	321	--	129
New York	457	306	84	--	--	12,108	8	--	94
Pennsylvania	1,076	903	110	--	--	--	0	--	65
East North Central	**72**	**458**	**68**	**--**	**--**	**290**	**14**	**--**	**45**
Illinois	408	1,011	109	--	--	443	205	--	118
Indiana	107	1,115	371	--	--	--	0	--	109
Michigan	0	2,447	44	--	--	--	8	--	14
Ohio	998	1,543	425	--	--	--	1,629	--	481
Wisconsin	381	643	187	--	--	384	117	--	176
West North Central	**114**	**576**	**133**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**82**	**--**	**87**
Iowa	242	683	346	--	--	--	166	--	194
Kansas	--	0	2,405	--	--	--	--	--	2,405
Minnesota	--	1,149	145	--	--	--	128	--	157
Missouri	0	1,644	547	--	--	--	0	--	51
Nebraska	--	1,049	603	--	--	--	215	--	531
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**143**	**25**	**67**	**--**	**--**	**260**	**25**	**--**	**25**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	420	--	--	--	114	--	258
Georgia	--	1,694	0	--	--	--	--	--	1,694
Maryland	--	2,319	--	--	--	--	122	--	215
North Carolina	143	1,313	1,505	--	--	298	--	--	147
South Carolina	--	2,752	2,085	--	--	531	0	--	1,490
Virginia	0	6	0	--	--	--	26	--	8
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**326**	**2,315**	**334**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**188**	**--**	**222**
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	--	2,315	753	--	--	--	--	--	723
Tennessee	326	--	263	--	--	--	188	--	220
West South Central	**--**	**1,288**	**54**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**44**	**--**	**53**
Arkansas	--	--	1,896	--	--	--	303	--	688
Louisiana	--	--	38	--	--	--	--	--	38
Oklahoma	--	2,461	696	--	--	--	--	--	674
Texas	--	1,511	95	--	--	--	0	--	90
Mountain	**--**	**3,674**	**209**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**117**	**--**	**182**
Arizona	--	3,674	859	--	--	--	374	--	684
Colorado	--	--	257	--	--	--	124	--	214
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	460	--	--	--	--	--	460
Utah	--	--	757	--	--	--	--	--	757
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**901**	**2,601**	**59**	**13,673**	**--**	**165**	**24**	**--**	**47**
California	--	3,187	61	13,673	--	--	24	--	49
Oregon	--	5,216	675	--	--	--	--	--	761
Washington	901	8,004	198	--	--	165	--	--	135
Pacific Noncontiguous	**197**	**476**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**187**
Alaska	197	476	--	--	--	--	--	--	187
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

(Percent)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**39**	**50**	**7**	**--**	**--**	**7**	**3**	**--**	**9**
Connecticut	--	521	105	--	--	--	--	--	149
Maine	0	35	2	--	--	7	2	--	5
Massachusetts	367	140	130	--	--	138	278	--	103
New Hampshire	--	433	176	--	--	171	417	--	213
Rhode Island	--	2,204	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,204
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	103	183	--	105
Middle Atlantic	**20**	**70**	**14**	**124**	**--**	**105**	**5**	**--**	**16**
New Jersey	--	180	22	507	--	--	153	--	42
New York	23	42	38	466	--	105	0	--	26
Pennsylvania	28	117	10	120	--	--	5	--	23
East North Central	**20**	**79**	**15**	**30**	**--**	**36**	**11**	**0**	**11**
Illinois	13	221	37	268	--	--	56	--	26
Indiana	331	22	14	0	--	--	0	--	7
Michigan	88	936	121	--	--	150	10	--	51
Ohio	148	1,742	278	649	--	--	83	--	120
Wisconsin	31	104	21	--	--	36	14	0	17
West North Central	**16**	**613**	**13**	**609**	**--**	**72**	**19**	**0**	**13**
Iowa	31	2,938	0	--	--	--	2,359	--	28
Kansas	--	0	12	--	--	--	--	--	12
Minnesota	13	869	55	--	--	72	19	0	11
Missouri	181	3,845	535	--	--	--	186	--	170
Nebraska	0	--	873	--	--	--	--	--	41
North Dakota	243	898	966	609	--	--	0	--	249
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**12**	**26**	**31**	**0**	**--**	**1**	**4**	**--**	**5**
Delaware	261	148	0	0	--	--	--	--	75
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	37	36	0	--	--	9	--	15
Georgia	25	34	113	--	--	71	5	--	11
Maryland	0	1,676	223	--	--	--	0	--	25
North Carolina	20	44	350	--	--	*	9	--	6
South Carolina	42	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	14
Virginia	42	135	63	--	--	329	10	--	19
West Virginia	8	178	91	0	--	0	--	--	6
East South Central	**20**	**53**	**31**	**75**	**--**	**0**	**3**	**--**	**7**
Alabama	58	60	33	76	--	--	4	--	9
Kentucky	--	--	102	--	--	--	5	--	31
Mississippi	0	337	75	0	--	--	4	--	33
Tennessee	21	100	99	0	--	0	9	--	11
West South Central	**1**	**11**	**3**	**15**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**0**	**2**
Arkansas	0	0	23	--	--	--	0	0	3
Louisiana	0	0	4	17	--	--	*	0	3
Oklahoma	0	0	21	185	--	--	11	--	14
Texas	2	16	4	18	--	--	3	--	3
Mountain	**65**	**548**	**87**	**1,812**	**--**	**--**	**9**	**--**	**38**
Arizona	0	496	13,200	--	--	--	--	--	10
Colorado	--	704	429	--	--	--	--	--	372
Idaho	271	0	36	--	--	--	8	--	35
Montana	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	2,268	262	--	--	--	--	--	260
Utah	144	--	249	--	--	--	--	--	159
Wyoming	152	1,783	35	1,812	--	--	63	--	73
Pacific Contiguous	**33**	**60**	**10**	**0**	**--**	**939**	**5**	**--**	**8**
California	30	54	10	0	--	--	8	--	8
Oregon	652	0	0	--	--	--	7	--	12
Washington	0	250	0	--	--	939	8	--	29
Pacific Noncontiguous	**214**	**147**	**33**	**244**	**--**	**183**	**62**	**--**	**59**
Alaska	--	213	33	--	--	--	--	--	58
Hawaii	214	199	--	244	--	183	62	--	119

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**4**	**2**	*
Connecticut	*	*	1	3	*
Maine	*	*	1	2	*
Massachusetts	1	*	7	2	1
New Hampshire	*	*	3	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	2	*	*
Vermont	1	*	4	4	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**9**	**14**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	2	1	*
New York	*	*	22	11	2
Pennsylvania	*	*	0	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Illinois	1	*	1	*	1
Indiana	1	*	1	4	1
Michigan	*	1	1	5	*
Ohio	1	*	1	1	1
Wisconsin	*	1	3	5	*
West North Central	**1**	**1**	**4**	**16**	**1**
Iowa	1	3	6	19	1
Kansas	1	2	3	9	1
Minnesota	1	2	3	11	1
Missouri	1	*	6	4	1
Nebraska	1	1	8	34	1
North Dakota	1	1	37	36	2
South Dakota	2	1	14	79	2
South Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Delaware	*	*	3	1	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	2	2	1
Georgia	2	1	1	4	1
Maryland	1	*	1	2	1
North Carolina	1	1	1	2	1
South Carolina	1	1	0	2	1
Virginia	1	*	0	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	0	1	*
East South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Alabama	1	1	2	6	1
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	3	2	7	1
Tennessee	1	1	3	2	1
West South Central	**1**	**4**	**1**	**6**	**1**
Arkansas	1	3	4	5	1
Louisiana	1	3	0	2	1
Oklahoma	1	3	2	1	1
Texas	1	4	1	8	1
Mountain	**1**	*	**1**	**7**	**1**
Arizona	1	*	1	8	1
Colorado	2	1	1	6	1
Idaho	1	1	1	33	1
Montana	1	1	4	42	1
Nevada	1	*	0	19	*
New Mexico	2	1	2	7	2
Utah	2	1	0	4	1
Wyoming	1	1	2	50	1
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	*	**5**	**40**	**1**
California	1	*	1	67	*
Oregon	1	1	7	18	3
Washington	1	1	17	9	4
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	**0**	**5**	*
Alaska	*	*	1	6	*
Hawaii	0	0	0	11	*

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

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

Notes: ●See Glossary for definitions.●Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.●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. Relative Standard Error for Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, January 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**4**	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	1	1	*
Maine	*	*	1	*	*
Massachusetts	*	*	7	1	1
New Hampshire	*	*	2	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	2	*	*
Vermont	1	*	5	2	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**4**	**8**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	2	*	*
New York	*	*	9	7	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Illinois	1	*	1	*	*
Indiana	1	*	1	3	1
Michigan	*	1	2	2	*
Ohio	1	*	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1	3	3	*
West North Central	**1**	**1**	**6**	**7**	*
Iowa	1	3	7	13	1
Kansas	1	3	3	6	1
Minnesota	1	2	4	4	1
Missouri	1	*	4	4	1
Nebraska	1	2	24	20	1
North Dakota	1	1	67	11	2
South Dakota	2	2	24	22	2
South Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Delaware	*	*	5	1	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	2	1	1
Georgia	2	1	1	3	1
Maryland	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	1	1	1	2	1
South Carolina	1	1	1	2	1
Virginia	1	1	1	*	1
West Virginia	*	*	*	2	*
East South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Alabama	1	1	2	4	1
Kentucky	2	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	3	2	5	1
Tennessee	1	1	2	2	1
West South Central	**1**	**4**	**1**	**5**	**1**
Arkansas	1	4	4	5	1
Louisiana	1	3	*	3	1
Oklahoma	1	3	2	2	1
Texas	1	4	1	6	1
Mountain	**1**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**1**
Arizona	2	1	1	8	1
Colorado	3	2	3	10	2
Idaho	1	1	1	23	2
Montana	1	1	9	12	1
Nevada	1	*	*	13	*
New Mexico	3	3	4	16	3
Utah	2	2	1	8	2
Wyoming	1	1	6	25	1
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	*	**3**	**17**	**1**
California	1	*	2	25	*
Oregon	2	1	5	11	2
Washington	2	1	12	7	3
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**9**	*
Alaska	1	*	2	11	*
Hawaii	0	0	0	8	*

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

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

Notes: ●See Glossary for definitions.●Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.●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. Relative Standard Error for Average Revenue per Kilowatthour from Retail Sales to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, January 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**2**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	2	*
Maine	*	*	*	1	*
Massachusetts	*	*	2	1	*
New Hampshire	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	1	*	*
Vermont	1	*	1	3	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**6**	**8**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	1	*	*
New York	*	*	13	6	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	1	2	*
Michigan	*	*	1	3	*
Ohio	*	*	*	1	*
Wisconsin	*	1	1	3	*
West North Central	*	*	**3**	**11**	*
Iowa	1	1	2	7	1
Kansas	1	1	2	5	1
Minnesota	1	1	2	8	*
Missouri	1	*	3	1	1
Nebraska	1	1	16	21	1
North Dakota	1	1	30	27	1
South Dakota	1	1	12	60	1
South Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Delaware	*	*	2	1	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	2	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	3	1
Maryland	*	*	1	1	*
North Carolina	1	1	1	2	1
South Carolina	1	1	*	1	1
Virginia	1	*	1	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Alabama	1	1	2	4	1
Kentucky	1	*	1	*	1
Mississippi	1	1	1	3	1
Tennessee	*	*	1	1	1
West South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**
Arkansas	1	1	2	2	1
Louisiana	1	1	*	2	1
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	1	4	1
Mountain	**1**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**1**
Arizona	1	1	1	9	1
Colorado	1	1	2	9	1
Idaho	1	1	1	17	1
Montana	1	*	6	34	*
Nevada	*	*	*	8	*
New Mexico	1	2	3	13	2
Utah	1	1	1	7	1
Wyoming	1	*	4	34	*
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**3**	**27**	**1**
California	*	*	1	48	*
Oregon	1	1	3	12	1
Washington	1	1	8	5	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**7**	*
Alaska	1	*	1	9	*
Hawaii	0	0	0	4	*

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

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

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

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

Appendix B

Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences

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

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Region)	Time	Area	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected	Restoration Time
January							
1/25/03	Cinergy Corporation (ECAR)	2:00 pm	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cyber threat from internet	NA	NA	2:00am, January 26

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

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

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

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

Appendix C

Technical Notes

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

Data Quality

The Electric Power Monthly is prepared by the Electric Power Division, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Department of Energy.
Quality statistics begin with the collection of the correct data. To assure this, the CNEAF office 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Sources For Electric Power Monthly

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

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

Form EIA-423

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FERC Form 423

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-826

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-860

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rounding Rules for Data. Not applicable.

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-861

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

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

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

obtain clarification of reported data and to obtain missing data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-906

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Classification

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

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

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

Table C1. Average Heat Content of Fossil-Fuel Receipts, December 2002

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	**25.68**	**6.37**	**1.03**
Connecticut	24.22	6.29	1.01
Maine	26.66	6.32	1.04
Massachusetts	25.39	6.38	1.02
New Hampshire	26.45	6.42	1.05
Rhode Island	--	--	1.04
Vermont	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**24.69**	**6.28**	**1.01**
New Jersey	26.24	6.03	1.03
New York	25.62	6.32	1.02
Pennsylvania	24.33	6.06	.96
East North Central	**20.22**	**5.88**	**1.02**
Illinois	18.33	5.80	1.02
Indiana	21.25	6.09	1.14
Michigan	20.11	6.12	1.00
Ohio	24.65	5.81	1.04
Wisconsin	17.91	5.56	1.00
West North Central	**16.72**	**5.99**	**1.01**
Iowa	17.25	5.88	1.00
Kansas	17.18	6.68	1.02
Minnesota	17.70	5.48	1.00
Missouri	17.74	5.79	1.02
Nebraska	17.39	5.80	1.00
North Dakota	12.99	5.85	--
South Dakota	17.11	--	--
South Atlantic	**24.66**	**6.25**	**.85**
Delaware	25.35	5.97	1.07
District of Columbia	--	5.83	--
Florida	24.48	6.25	1.05
Georgia	23.38	5.83	1.03
Maryland	25.35	6.30	1.04
North Carolina	25.81	6.15	1.03
South Carolina	25.46	6.31	1.03
Virginia	25.57	6.35	1.04
West Virginia	24.56	5.88	NM
East South Central	**22.80**	**5.87**	**1.03**
Alabama	21.80	5.86	1.05
Kentucky	23.00	5.86	1.03
Mississippi	23.57	5.67	1.03
Tennessee	23.49	5.88	--
West South Central	**15.81**	**5.88**	**1.02**
Arkansas	17.20	5.91	1.02
Louisiana	15.68	5.93	1.03
Oklahoma	17.68	--	1.03
Texas	14.94	5.83	1.02
Mountain	**19.63**	**5.81**	**.99**
Arizona	20.66	5.87	1.02
Colorado	19.49	5.20	1.03
Idaho	--	--	--
Montana	16.88	5.92	NM
Nevada	22.59	5.84	1.03
New Mexico	19.76	5.71	NM
Utah	22.43	5.86	--
Wyoming	17.68	5.85	.99
Pacific Contiguous	**17.48**	**5.79**	**1.02**
California	24.08	5.79	1.03
Oregon	17.45	--	1.02
Washington	15.72	5.83	1.04
Pacific Noncontiguous	**23.22**	**5.89**	**1.00**
Alaska	--	--	1.00
Hawaii	23.22	5.89	--
U.S. Total	20.06	6.23	1.00

[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.
NM = Not Meaningful.

Notes: ●See Glossary for definitions.●Data for 2002 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.

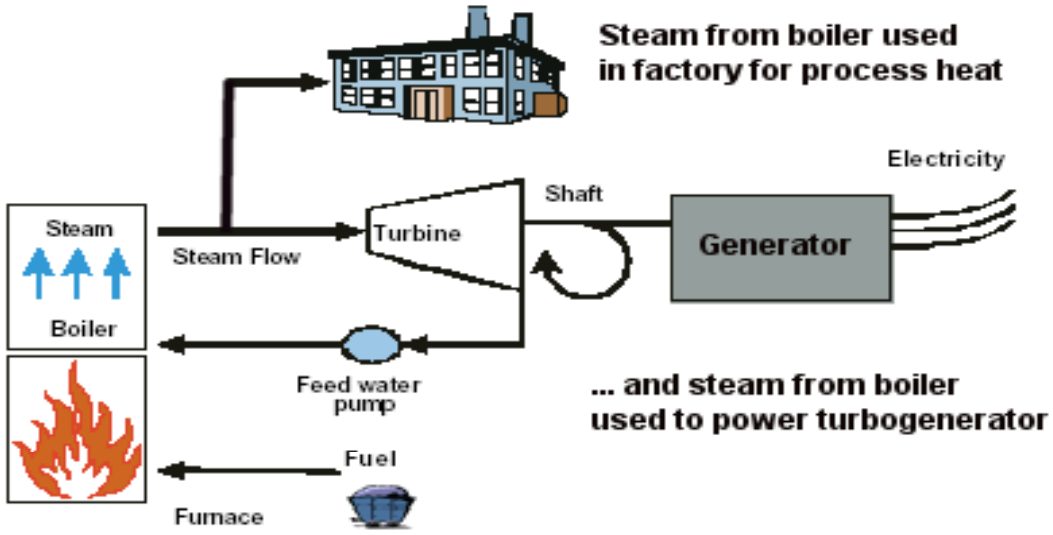
Reporting of CHP Facility Fuel Use

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

[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.

years of reported data was conducted. As a result, data for nonutility power producers for 1989 through 2000 have been revised. The data review procedure is described in Section III under the heading "Efforts to Improve Data." As a result of the review by expert EIA analysts, anomalous values have been investigated and resolved and the result is higher quality data at aggregated levels.

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

III. Electric Power Surveys and Publications

Summary of Key Changes

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

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

Now EIA is organizing data using the following new categories:

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

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

EIA is presenting data for the following categories:

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

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

Efforts to Improve Data

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

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

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

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

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

Allocating CHP Fuel Use

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

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

Electric Power Publication Tables Affected

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

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

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

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geothermal: Pertaining to heat within the Earth.

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

Gigawatt (GW): One billion watts.

Gigawatthour (GWh): One billion watthours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

regulated and authorized to achieve an allowed rate of return.

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

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

Kilowatt (kW): One thousand watts.

Kilowatthour (kWh): One thousand watthours.

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

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

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

Mcf: One thousand cubic feet.

Megawatt (MW): One million watts of electricity.

Megawatthour (MWh): One million watthours.

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

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

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

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

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

capacity due to electricity use for station service or auxiliaries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Petroleum Coke: See Coke (Petroleum).

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

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

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

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

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

Propane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C3H8). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees Fahrenheit. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D 1835.

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

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

Receipts: Purchases of fuel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terrawatt: One trillion watts.

Terrawatthour: One trillion kilowatthours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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