DOE/EIA-0226 (2003/09)

Electric Power Monthly
September 2003

With Data for June 2003

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

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

Contacts

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

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

Telephone: (202)287-1928 FAX: (202)287-1585
Internet E-Mail number: channele.carner @eia.doe.gov

or the following subject specialists:

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

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

Quality

The Energy Information Administration is committed to quality products and quality service. To ensure that this report meets the highest standards for quality, please forward your comments or suggestions about this publication to Channele Carner at (202/287-1754), or Internet e-mail: channele.carner@eia.doe.gov.

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

Preface

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

Background

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

Data Sources

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

Contents

Table Index

Executive Summary

Generation and Consumption of Fuels for Electricity Generation, June 2003

Generation and Consumption of Fuels. Total generation of electric power in June 2003 declined by 5 percent compared to June 2002. The drop in generation is attributable in part to the mild start to the summer. Cooling degree days in June 2003 were 11 percent below normal and 20 percent below June 2002.[1]

Coal and nuclear generation, which are typically used to meet baseload demand, dropped by 2 percent and 3 percent, respectively. Gas-fired generation, which is often used to meet peak and intermediate loads, plunged by 21 percent compared to June 2002. Oil-fired generation, also a peaking fuel, was up 47 percent from a year ago.

For year-to-date 2003 compared to 2002, total net generation is virtually flat (growth of 0.5 percent). Year-to-date, nuclear generation is down 3 percent and natural gas generation is down 9 percent. The slack has been taken up by coal generation (a 3 percent increase), petroleum-fired power (a 43 percent jump) and hydroelectric power (a 3 percent increase).

The decline in gas-fired generation and the growth in oil-fired generation are attributable to several factors, including:

- *The high price of gas compared to fuel oil.* The higher price of gas has apparently encouraged fuel switching from gas-fired to oil-fired generation. Continuing a pattern seen throughout 2003, the decline in gas demand in May has been accompanied by a large increase in the use of fuel oil by the electric power industry.
- *The 5 percent decline in total generation in June 2003 compared to 2002*. Since many gas units are run as peaking or intermediate load plants, the decrease in generation would likely have a disproportionate impact on gas consumption. Oil-fired units also operate as peakers, but in this case the price advantage of oil over gas appears to have had a larger impact on consumption than the decrease in total generation.
- *Introduction of new gas-fired units*. The new gas-fired combined cycle plants which have been built in recent years are more efficient than older steam-electric gas units, and require less gas to produce a megawatt-hour of electricity.

During June 2003, 67 percent of electric power generation was produced at utility power plants, 29 percent by independent power producers (IPPs), and the remainder at industrial and commercial combined heat and power (cogeneration) plants. Electric utility plants consumed 79 percent of the coal for electric power generation compared to 20 percent by independent power producers. Of the petroleum consumed, 66 percent was used by utility plants, and 28 percent by independent power producers. For natural gas, utility power plants consumed 38 percent, while the IPPs used 49 percent. The balance of each fuel was consumed by industrial and commercial combined heat and power plants.

Fuels Costs and Receipts, May 2003

The natural gas spot price at the Henry Hub continued to remain well above $5 per million Btu in May 2003. The low level of underground storage is the principal reason for these unseasonably high prices. At the end of May, working gas in storage stood about 38 percent below end-of-May 2002 levels and 28 percent below the previous 5-year average for May. Natural gas prices are likely to stay high as long as above-normal storage injection demand competes with industrial and power sector demand for gas.

Average crude oil prices rose in May as continued reports of low oil inventories trumped expectations that Iraqi oil production would quickly return to pre-war levels. Those hopes faded on the news that post-war looting and sabotage would postpone for some months the return of the Iraqi oil sector to normal operations. In addition, a terrorist attack in Saudi Arabia and estimates of lower production in Saudi Arabia by some analysts combined to push prices upward. As a consequence of these factors, average May crude oil prices were slightly above $28 per barrel. During the course of the month crude oil prices rose about $3 per barrel, offsetting a comparable decline during April.

The tighter markets described above were reflected in the fuel prices paid by the electric power industry in May 2003. The average price paid for natural gas of $5.48 per MMBtu was above the price of $5.20 per MMBtu in April 2003. The average price paid for fuel oil also increased, from $4.34 per MMBtu in April to $4.74 per MMBtu in May.[2] These prices were well above 2002 levels, continuing the pattern seen throughout 2003. The average price of natural gas to the electric

[1] For June 2003 degree day data, see Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, July 2003, page 19, Table 1.11. The document can be accessed at http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/FTPROOT/multifuel/merhistory.htm.
[2] For April 2003 price data, see Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Monthly*, August 2003, page 3, Table ES1.A. The document can be accessed at http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm/matrix96_2000.html..

power industry in May 2003 was 50 percent higher than a year earlier; fuel oil was 41 percent above the May 2002 price. Year to date, natural gas and fuel oil prices were running, respectively, 78 percent and 66 percent above comparable 2002 levels.

Receipts of natural gas in May were almost unchanged from a year earlier (an increase of 0.4 percent). Year to date, natural gas receipts were down 8 percent compared to the comparable period in 2002. Petroleum receipts year-to-date are up 64 percent compared to last year.

Coal receipts in May 2003 were 9 percent higher than in the same period in 2002. For year-to-date compared to 2002, coal receipts and prices were almost unchanged; receipts were up 0.3 percent and the average price was up 1 percent.

Retail Sales, Revenue, and Average Prices, June 2003

- **Sales:** June 2003 retail electricity sales were 3 percent lower compared to June 2002. The sales decrease was mainly due to a cooler than normal June for most of the country. Sales to the residential sector declined by 7 percent compared to June 2002, while commercial sales dropped by 3 percent and industrial sector sales were unchanged.

- **Revenue:** Continuing a trend seen throughout 2003, June electricity revenues increased compared to 2002. Revenues grew by 1 percent across all sectors compared to June 2002. Residential sector revenues fell by 1 percent, mainly due to lower sales. Commercial and industrial sector revenues grew by, respectively, 2 percent and 3 percent.

- **Average Prices:** The average revenue per kwh (a measure of price calculated by dividing revenue by sales) increased by 4 percent for June 2003 compared to June 2002. The residential sector average price increased by 6 percent, the commercial sector by 5 percent, and the industrial sector by 3 percent over the same period in 2002. The price rise was partly due to higher fuel costs.

.

Table ES1.A. Total Electric Power Industry Summary Statistics

June

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]	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	% Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
Net Generation (Thousand MWh)											
Coal[4]	161,009	164,530	-2.1	128,091	130,582	31,149	32,096	83	87	1,686	1,765
Petroleum[5]	10,968	7,473	46.8	7,390	5,055	3,110	2,015	32	27	436	376
Natural Gas[6]	51,899	65,567	-20.8	17,735	23,795	27,549	34,598	466	406	6,150	6,768
Other Gases[7]	863	1,073	-19.6	*	*	94	95	*	0	769	978
Nuclear	64,181	66,372	-3.3	39,157	42,988	25,024	23,384	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	27,720	27,489	.8	25,373	25,073	1,841	2,093	6	9	499	313
Other Renewables[9]	7,006	7,336	-4.5	187	126	4,318	4,601	166	145	2,334	2,464
Other Energy Sources[10]	397	397	*	--	0	46	36	*	0	351	361
All Energy Sources	**324,042**	**340,238**	**-4.8**	**217,934**	**227,620**	**93,131**	**98,918**	**752**	**674**	**12,225**	**13,026**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	83,468	84,186	-.9	65,572	66,370	16,925	16,841	43	46	929	928
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	18,960	13,032	45.5	12,540	8,404	5,343	3,847	71	54	1,006	728
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	451,515	585,404	-22.9	170,370	232,386	223,445	289,103	3,708	3,429	53,992	60,487
Fuel Stocks (end-of-month)											
Coal (1000 tons)[11]	143,209	152,920	-6.4	115,375	123,424	26,950	28,102	138	112	746	1,282
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	49,612	52,724	-5.9	28,840	31,086	19,410	19,261	173	942	1,190	1,435

May

Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels

Items	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	May 2003	May 2002	% Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
Receipts											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	73,226	67,493	8.5	57,238	51,574	14,866	14,789	28	32	1,094	1,097
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	10,928	11,718	-6.7	5,031	7,706	5,484	3,681	--	11	413	321
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[7]	411,431	409,681	.4	119,546	130,691	203,116	192,323	924	593	87,844	86,074
Cost (cents/million Btu)[12]											
Coal[4]	127.86	126.01	1.5	124.23	121.37	141.02	140.19	W	W	W	W
Petroleum[5]	473.71	335.05	41.4	374.03	332.79	575.18	342.58	--	W	316.33	W
Natural Gas[7]	547.74	366.37	49.5	556.46	378.29	552.56	366.20	496.43	379.26	519.20	347.07

June

Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour

Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	All Sectors
Retail Sales (Million kWh)[13]					
Jun 2003	100,912	94,911	84,296	9,353	289,472
Jun 2002	107,956	97,916	84,266	9,135	299,274
Percent Change	-6.5	-3.1	*	2.4	-3.3
Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)					
Jun 2003	9,291	8,091	4,270	668	22,320
Jun 2002	9,405	7,915	4,161	629	22,110
Percent Change	-1.2	2.2	2.6	6.3	1.0
Average Revenue (Cents/kWh)					
Jun 2003	9.21	8.52	5.07	7.15	7.71
Jun 2002	8.71	8.08	4.94	6.88	7.39
Percent Change	5.7	5.4	2.6	3.9	4.3

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

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

January through June

Net Generation and Consumption of Fuels

Items	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector[1]				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[2]		Industrial[3]	
	2003	2002	% Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Net Generation (Thousand MWh)											
Coal[4]	943,367	916,593	2.9	739,249	724,505	193,051	181,669	492	473	10,576	9,945
Petroleum[5]	60,307	42,113	43.2	34,508	27,846	22,756	11,740	294	162	2,749	2,365
Natural Gas[6]	280,970	308,398	-8.9	88,669	105,328	152,805	160,441	2,247	2,095	37,249	40,533
Other Gases[7]	4,892	5,923	-17.4	4	2	625	730	*	*	4,263	5,191
Nuclear	373,236	383,466	-2.7	228,816	252,049	144,420	131,417	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	142,838	138,685	3.0	129,002	125,432	11,026	11,209	60	56	2,751	1,988
Other Renewables[9]	40,538	41,858	-3.2	1,216	910	24,658	25,563	930	839	13,733	14,546
Other Energy Sources[10]	2,488	2,368	5.1	--	--	286	193	4	*	2,198	2,174
All Energy Sources	**1,848,638**	**1,839,403**	**.5**	**1,221,464**	**1,236,072**	**549,628**	**522,962**	**4,027**	**3,625**	**73,518**	**76,744**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	485,046	467,497	3.8	376,189	367,325	102,804	94,544	241	244	5,812	5,385
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	106,814	72,879	46.6	59,187	46,502	41,011	21,444	673	306	5,943	4,627
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	2,397,026	2,724,804	-12.0	840,234	1,032,517	1,214,145	1,321,320	18,072	17,943	324,575	353,024

January through May

Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels

Items	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	% Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Receipts											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	354,699	353,626	.3	276,174	276,860	73,478	70,944	164	178	4,883	5,646
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	72,620	44,344	63.8	44,337	27,681	25,909	14,229	202	42	2,172	2,391
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[7]	1,805,320	1,969,723	-8.3	500,058	566,341	933,066	983,877	4,748	4,770	367,447	414,735
Cost (cents/million Btu)[11]											
Coal[4]	128.06	126.25	1.4	124.68	121.92	139.61	141.04	W	W	W	W
Petroleum[5]	485.61	292.17	66.2	447.46	290.09	557.78	296.38	W	W	W	W
Natural Gas[7]	581.38	326.17	78.2	593.19	347.28	581.38	324.90	495.80	343.62	564.29	298.01

January through June

Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour

Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	All Sectors
Retail Sales (Million kWh)[12]					
2003	610,836	532,852	484,520	51,193	1,679,402
2002	592,987	528,056	485,289	49,246	1,655,578
Percent Change	3.0	.9	-.2	4.0	1.4
Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)					
2003	51,944	42,731	23,619	3,608	121,901
2002	49,513	40,879	23,182	3,360	116,934
Percent Change	4.9	4.5	1.9	7.4	4.2
Average Revenue (Cents/kWh)					
2003	8.50	8.02	4.87	7.05	7.26
2002	8.35	7.74	4.78	6.82	7.06
Percent Change	1.8	3.6	1.9	3.4	2.8

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

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

All Combined Heat and Power Producers[1]

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	19,344	19,288	17,897	17,816	1,448	1,473	27,833	29,495
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	7,856	5,795	6,420	4,628	1,436	1,166	20,773	21,639
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	340,006	423,449	281,145	353,019	58,861	70,431	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	117,700	109,064	108,857	100,172	8,843	8,892	27,833	29,495
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	57,306	33,814	47,627	26,377	9,679	7,437	20,773	21,639
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	1,930,840	2,112,416	1,556,792	1,692,287	374,048	420,129	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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	17,088	17,003	16,925	16,841	163	162	26,950	28,102
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	5,410	3,950	5,343	3,847	67	104	19,410	19,261
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	240,827	308,934	223,445	289,103	17,382	19,831	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	103,893	95,567	102,804	94,544	1,089	1,023	26,950	28,102
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	41,826	22,101	41,011	21,444	815	657	19,410	19,261
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	1,333,858	1,436,191	1,214,145	1,321,320	119,714	114,871	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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	118	120	43	46	75	74	138	112
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	104	87	71	54	33	33	173	942
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	6,545	6,871	3,708	3,429	2,837	3,443	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	721	698	241	244	480	454	138	112
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	1,005	502	673	306	332	195	173	942
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	34,816	36,897	18,072	17,943	16,743	18,954	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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	2,139	2,165	929	928	1,210	1,237	746	1,282
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	2,341	1,758	1,006	728	1,335	1,030	1,190	1,435
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	92,634	107,644	53,992	60,487	38,642	47,157	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	13,086	12,799	5,812	5,385	7,274	7,414	746	1,282
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	14,475	11,211	5,943	4,627	8,532	6,584	1,190	1,435
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	562,166	639,329	324,575	353,024	237,591	286,304	NA	NA

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

NA = Not available.

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

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

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

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
January							
Basin Electric Power Coop	Elec. Utility	Minot Wind Project	ND	MWP	26	WND	WT
Black Hills Corp	Elec. Utility	WYGEN	WY	1	85	SUB	ST
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN3	52	NG	CT
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN4	52	NG	CT
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN5	52	NG	CT
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN6	52	NG	CT
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN7	24	NG	CA
Black Hills Nevada Ops LLC	IPP	Las Vegas Cogeneration LP II	NV	GEN8	24	NG	CA
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Creed Energy Facility	CA	CT1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Feather River -Peaker	CA	CTG1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Goose Haven Energy Facility	CA	CT1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Lambie Energy Facility	CA	CT1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Wolfskill Energy Center	CA	CTG1	40	NG	GT
Conectiv Bethlehem Inc	IPP	Bethlehem Power Plant	PA	CTG5	102	NG	CT
Granger Electric Co	IPP	Grand Blanc	MI	4-5	1	LFG	IC
La Paloma Generating Co LLC	IPP	La Paloma Generating	CA	GEN1	258	NG	GT
La Paloma Generating Co LLC	IPP	La Paloma Generating	CA	GEN3	258	NG	GT
Mirant Las Vegas LLC	IPP	Apex Generating Station	NV	CTG1	150	NG	CT
Mirant Las Vegas LLC	IPP	Apex Generating Station	NV	CTG2	150	NG	CT
Mirant Las Vegas LLC	IPP	Apex Generating Station	NV	STG1	195	NG	CA
Monroe City City of	Elec. Utility	Monroe	MO	11	2	DFO	IC
Monroe City City of	Elec. Utility	Monroe	MO	12	2	DFO	IC
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Gila River	AZ	CTG7	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Gila River	AZ	CTG8	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Gila River	AZ	ST9	237	NG	ST
RS Cogen	CHP	RS Cogen	LA	RS-4	60	NG	GT
RS Cogen	CHP	RS Cogen	LA	RS-5	168	NG	GT
THUMS Long Beach Company	IPP	THUMS	CA	GEN1	49	NG	GT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG1	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG2	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	STG1	219	NG	CA
February							
Calpine Corp	IPP	Los Esteros Critical Energy Ct	CA	CTG1	38	NG	GT
Calpine Corp	IPP	Los Esteros Critical Energy Ct	CA	CTG2	38	NG	GT
Calpine Corp	IPP	Los Esteros Critical Energy Ct	CA	CTG3	38	NG	GT
Calpine Corp	IPP	Los Esteros Critical Energy Ct	CA	CTG4	38	NG	GT
Conectiv Bethlehem Inc	IPP	Bethlehem Power Plant	PA	CTG6	120	NG	CT
FPLE Forney LP	IPP	Forney Energy Center	TX	U1	146	NG	CT
FPLE Forney LP	IPP	Forney Energy Center	TX	U2	146	NG	CT
FPLE Forney LP	IPP	Forney Energy Center	TX	U3	146	NG	CT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Chattahoochee Energy	GA	1	151	NG	CT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Chattahoochee Energy	GA	2	151	NG	CT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Chattahoochee Energy	GA	3	161	NG	CA
March							
AES Granite Ridge	IPP	AES Granite Ridge	NH	CT11	262	NG	CT
AES Granite Ridge	IPP	AES Granite Ridge	NH	CT12	262	NG	CT
AES Granite Ridge	IPP	AES Granite Ridge	NH	STG	273	NG	CA
La Paloma Generating Co LLC	IPP	La Paloma Generating	CA	GEN2	258	NG	GT
La Paloma Generating Co LLC	IPP	La Paloma Generating	CA	GEN4	255	NG	GT
Redwood Falls Public Util Comm	Elec. Utility	South Generation	MN	3	2	DFO	IC
Redwood Falls Public Util Comm	Elec. Utility	South Generation	MN	4	2	DFO	IC
Redwood Falls Public Util Comm	Elec. Utility	South Generation	MN	5	2	DFO	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Atascocita	TX	GEN1	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Atascocita	TX	GEN2	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Atascocita	TX	GEN3	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Atascocita	TX	GEN4	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Atascocita	TX	GEN5	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Coastal Plains	TX	UNT1	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Coastal Plains	TX	UNT2	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Coastal Plains	TX	UNT3	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Coastal Plains	TX	UNT4	1	LFG	OT
Scott Wood	IPP	Scott Wood	VA	ST2	1	WDS	ST

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

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
Scott Wood	IPP	Scott Wood	VA	ST3	3	WDS	ST
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
April							
Anita City of	Elec. Utility	Anita	IA	6	2	DFO	IC
Blooming Prairie City of	Elec. Utility	Blooming Prairie	MN	5	2	DFO	IC
Conectiv Bethlehem Inc	IPP	Bethlehem Power Plant	PA	CTG7	120	NG	CT
Empire District Electric Co	Elec. Utility	Empire	MO	3	50	NG	GT
Empire District Electric Co	Elec. Utility	Empire	MO	4	50	NG	GT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Exelon Mystic LLC	MA	GT81	240	NG	CT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Exelon Mystic LLC	MA	GT82	240	NG	CT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Exelon Mystic LLC	MA	ST85	271	NG	CA
Front Range Power Co	IPP	Front Range	CO	1	132	NG	CT
Front Range Power Co	IPP	Front Range	CO	2	132	NG	CT
Front Range Power Co	IPP	Front Range	CO	3	200	NG	CA
FPLE Forney LP	IPP	Forney Energy Center	TX	ST1	344	NG	CA
Grand Island City of	Elec. Utility	C W Burdick	NE	GT2	34	NG	GT
Grand Island City of	Elec. Utility	C W Burdick	NE	GT3	34	NG	GT
GWF Energy LLC	IPP	Tracy Peaker	CA	TPP1	85	NG	GT
GWF Energy LLC	IPP	Tracy Peaker	CA	TPP2	85	NG	GT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Project LLC	CA	CTG1	149	NG	CT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Project LLC	CA	CTG2	149	NG	CT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Project LLC	CA	CTG3	149	NG	CT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Project LLC	CA	STG1	284	NG	CA
Tri-State G & T Assn Inc	Elec. Utility	Pyramid	NM	4	40	NG	GT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG3	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG4	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	STG2	219	NG	CA
May							
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT01	97	NG	GT
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT02	97	NG	GT
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT03	97	NG	GT
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT04	97	NG	GT
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT05	97	NG	GT
Aquila Services Inc	IPP	Goose Creek Energy Center	IL	CT06	97	NG	GT
Attica City of	Elec. Utility	Attica	KS	4A	7	DFO	IC
Blue Spruce Energy Center LLC	IPP	Blue Spruce Energy Center	CO	CT01	199	NG	GT
Blue Spruce Energy Center LLC	IPP	Blue Spruce Energy Center	CO	CT02	199	NG	GT
Brazos Valley Energy	IPP	Brazos Valley Generating Facil	TX	CTG1	166	NG	GT
Brazos Valley Energy	IPP	Brazos Valley Generating Facil	TX	CTG2	166	NG	GT
Brazos Valley Energy	IPP	Brazos Valley Generating Facil	TX	STG1	193	NG	CA
Conectiv Bethlehem Inc	IPP	Bethlehem Power Plant	PA	STG4	198	NG	CA
Duke Energy Corp	Elec. Utility	Mill Creek	SC	5	70	NG	GT
Duke Energy Corp	Elec. Utility	Mill Creek	SC	6	70	NG	GT
Duke Energy Corp	Elec. Utility	Mill Creek	SC	7	70	NG	GT
Duke Energy Corp	Elec. Utility	Mill Creek	SC	8	70	NG	GT
FPLE Forney LP	IPP	Forney Energy Center	TX	U4	146	NG	CT
FPLE Forney LP	IPP	Forney Energy Center	TX	U5	146	NG	CT
FPLE Forney LP	IPP	Forney Energy Center	TX	U6	146	NG	CT
Granite Falls City of	Elec. Utility	Granite Falls 2	MN	1	2	DFO	IC
Granite Falls City of	Elec. Utility	Granite Falls 2	MN	2	2	DFO	IC
Granite Falls City of	Elec. Utility	Granite Falls 2	MN	3	2	DFO	IC
Kiowa Power Partners LLC	IPP	Kiamichi Energy Facility	OK	CTG1	158	NG	CT
Kiowa Power Partners LLC	IPP	Kiamichi Energy Facility	OK	CTG2	158	NG	CT
Kiowa Power Partners LLC	IPP	Kiamichi Energy Facility	OK	CTG3	158	NG	CT
Kiowa Power Partners LLC	IPP	Kiamichi Energy Facility	OK	CTG4	158	NG	CT
Kiowa Power Partners LLC	IPP	Kiamichi Energy Facility	OK	STG1	273	NG	CA
Kiowa Power Partners LLC	IPP	Kiamichi Energy Facility	OK	STG2	273	NG	CA
MidAmerican Energy Co	Elec. Utility	Greater Des Moines	IA	GT1	181	NG	GT
MidAmerican Energy Co	Elec. Utility	Greater Des Moines	IA	GT2	180	NG	GT
MDU Resources Group Inc	Elec. Utility	Glendive	MT	GT-2	36	NG	GT
Ocean Peaking Power LP	IPP	Ocean Peaking Power LP	NJ	OPP3	163	NG	GT

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

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
Ocean Peaking Power LP	IPP	Ocean Peaking Power LP	NJ	OPP4	163	NG	GT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Talbot County Energy	GA	5	103	NG	GT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Talbot County Energy	GA	6	103	NG	GT
Omaha Public Power District	Elec. Utility	Cass County	NE	CT-1	176	NG	GT
Omaha Public Power District	Elec. Utility	Cass County	NE	CT-2	176	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Gila River	AZ	CTG3	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Gila River	AZ	CTG4	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Gila River	AZ	CTG5	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Gila River	AZ	CTG6	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Gila River	AZ	ST11	237	NG	ST
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Panda Gila River	AZ	ST12	237	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	101G	173	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	102G	173	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	103G	173	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	104G	173	NG	GT
Riverview Energy Center, LLC	IPP	Riverview Energy Center	CA	CTG1	40	NG	GT
Salt River Proj Ag I & P Dist	Elec. Utility	Arizona Falls	AZ	AH1	1	WAT	HY
St Louis City of	Elec. Utility	St Louis	MI	8	2	DFO	IC
St Louis City of	Elec. Utility	St Louis	MI	9	1	DFO	IC
Story City City of	Elec. Utility	Story City	IA	4A	3	DFO	IC
Tampa Electric Co	Elec. Utility	Bayside Power	FL	1	685	NG	CC
Tenaska Alabama II Partners LP	IPP	Tenaska Central Alabama Genera	AL	CTG1	158	NG	CT
Tenaska Alabama II Partners LP	IPP	Tenaska Central Alabama Genera	AL	CTG2	158	NG	CT
Tenaska Alabama II Partners LP	IPP	Tenaska Central Alabama Genera	AL	CTG3	158	NG	CT
Tenaska Alabama II Partners LP	IPP	Tenaska Central Alabama Genera	AL	ST1	336	NG	CA
Tri-State G & T Assn Inc	Elec. Utility	Pyramid	NM	3	40	NG	GT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG5	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG6	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	STG3	219	NG	CA
Williams Energy Services	CHP	Williams Refining & Marketing	TN	PO36	72	NG	GT
Wisconsin Public Service Corp	Elec. Utility	Pulliam	WI	31	76	NG	GT
June							
Alabama Power Co	Elec. Utility	Autaugaville	AL	1CT	159	NG	CT
Alabama Power Co	Elec. Utility	Autaugaville	AL	1CT1	159	NG	CT
Alabama Power Co	Elec. Utility	Autaugaville	AL	1ST	243	NG	CA
Alabama Power Co	Elec. Utility	Goat Rock	AL	2CT	149	NG	CT
Alabama Power Co	Elec. Utility	Goat Rock	AL	2CT1	149	NG	CT
Alabama Power Co	Elec. Utility	Goat Rock	AL	2ST	243	NG	CA
Alliant Energy Integ Ser-Cogen	IPP	Alliant SBD0201 Penford Produc	IA	1	2	DFO	IC
Alliant Energy Integ Ser-Cogen	IPP	Alliant SBD0201 Penford Produc	IA	2	2	DFO	IC
Alliant Energy Integ Ser-Cogen	IPP	Alliant SBD0201 Penford Produc	IA	3	2	DFO	IC
Alliant Energy Integ Ser-Cogen	IPP	Alliant SBD0201 Penford Produc	IA	4	1	DFO	IC
American Sugar Refining Inc.	CHP	Domino Sugar Arabi	LA	TG2	5	NG	ST
Caledonia Operating Serv LLC	IPP	Caledonia	MS	CTG1	137	NG	CT
Caledonia Operating Serv LLC	IPP	Caledonia	MS	CTG2	137	NG	CT
Caledonia Operating Serv LLC	IPP	Caledonia	MS	CTG3	137	NG	CT
Caledonia Operating Serv LLC	IPP	Caledonia	MS	STG1	91	NG	CA
Caledonia Operating Serv LLC	IPP	Caledonia	MS	STG2	91	NG	CA
Caledonia Operating Serv LLC	IPP	Caledonia	MS	STG3	91	NG	CA
Calhoun Power Co LLC	IPP	Calhoun Power Co I LLC	AL	CAL1	162	NG	GT
Calhoun Power Co LLC	IPP	Calhoun Power Co I LLC	AL	CAL2	162	NG	GT
Calhoun Power Co LLC	IPP	Calhoun Power Co I LLC	AL	CAL3	162	NG	GT
Calhoun Power Co LLC	IPP	Calhoun Power Co I LLC	AL	CAL4	162	NG	GT
Calpine Central, L.P.	IPP	Oneta Energy Center	OK	CTG3	151	NG	CT
Calpine Central, L.P.	IPP	Oneta Energy Center	OK	CTG4	151	NG	CT
Calpine Central, L.P.	IPP	Oneta Energy Center	OK	STG2	219	NG	CA
Calpine Construction F Corp LP	IPP	Morgan Energy Center	AL	CTG1	154	NG	CT
Calpine Construction F Corp LP	IPP	Morgan Energy Center	AL	CTG2	154	NG	CT
Calpine Construction F Corp LP	IPP	Morgan Energy Center	AL	CTG3	154	NG	CT
Calpine Construction F Corp LP	IPP	Morgan Energy Center	AL	STG1	195	NG	CA
Calpine Eastern Corp-Decatur	IPP	Decatur Cogen	AL	CTG3	155	NG	CT
Carville Energy LLC	IPP	Carville Energy LLC	LA	CTG1	161	NG	CT
Carville Energy LLC	IPP	Carville Energy LLC	LA	CTG2	161	NG	CT

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

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
Carville Energy LLC	IPP	Carville Energy LLC	LA	STG	169	NG	CA
Chillicothe City of	Elec. Utility	Chillicothe	MO	D1	2	DFO	IC
Chillicothe City of	Elec. Utility	Chillicothe	MO	D2	2	DFO	IC
Chillicothe City of	Elec. Utility	Chillicothe	MO	D3	2	DFO	IC
Chillicothe City of	Elec. Utility	Chillicothe	MO	D4	2	DFO	IC
Chillicothe City of	Elec. Utility	Chillicothe	MO	D5	2	DFO	IC
Coggon City of	Elec. Utility	Coggon	IA	IC5	2	DFO	IC
Consolidated Edison Energy Inc	IPP	Rock Springs Generating	MD	1	166	NG	GT
Consolidated Edison Energy Inc	IPP	Rock Springs Generating	MD	2	166	NG	GT
Consolidated Edison Energy Inc	IPP	Rock Springs Generating	MD	3	166	NG	GT
Consolidated Edison Energy Inc	IPP	Rock Springs Generating	MD	4	166	NG	GT
Deer Park Energy Center LP	IPP	Deer Park Energy Center	TX	CTG1	155	NG	CT
Deer Park Energy Center LP	IPP	Deer Park Energy Center	TX	CTG2	155	NG	CT
Duke Energy Fayette LLC	IPP	Fayette Energy Facility	PA	CTG1	155	NG	CT
Duke Energy Fayette LLC	IPP	Fayette Energy Facility	PA	CTG2	155	NG	CT
Duke Energy Fayette LLC	IPP	Fayette Energy Facility	PA	STG1	271	NG	CA
Duke Energy Hanging Rock LLC	IPP	Hanging Rock Energy Facility	OH	1GT1	146	NG	GT
Duke Energy Hanging Rock LLC	IPP	Hanging Rock Energy Facility	OH	1GT2	146	NG	GT
Duke Energy Hanging Rock LLC	IPP	Hanging Rock Energy Facility	OH	1STG	279	NG	ST
E I Colton LLC	IPP	Agua Mansa Power Project	CA	AMP1	41	NG	GT
Entergy Power Ventures LP	IPP	Harrison County Power Project	TX	GT-1	145	NG	CT
Entergy Power Ventures LP	IPP	Harrison County Power Project	TX	GT-2	145	NG	CT
Entergy Power Ventures LP	IPP	Harrison County Power Project	TX	ST-1	196	NG	CA
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Exelon Mystic LLC	MA	GT93	240	NG	CT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Exelon Mystic LLC	MA	GT94	240	NG	CT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Exelon Mystic LLC	MA	ST96	271	NG	CA
Florida Power & Light Co	Elec. Utility	Fort Myers	FL	CT1	154	NG	GT
Florida Power & Light Co	Elec. Utility	Fort Myers	FL	CT2	154	NG	GT
Formosa Plastics Corp	CHP	Formosa Utility Venture Ltd	TX	TBG6	74	NG	CT
Geneseo City of	Elec. Utility	Geneseo	IL	6A	3	NG	IC
Global Common Greenport, LLC	IPP	Global Common Greenport	NY	U-01	46	DFO	GT
Harquahala Generating Co LLC	IPP	Harquahala Generating Project	AZ	CTG1	269	NG	CT
Harquahala Generating Co LLC	IPP	Harquahala Generating Project	AZ	STG1	149	NG	ST
Kansas City Power & Light Co	Elec. Utility	Osawatomie	KS	1	77	NG	GT
Kansas City Power & Light Co	Elec. Utility	West Gardner	KS	1	78	NG	GT
Kansas City Power & Light Co	Elec. Utility	West Gardner	KS	2	78	NG	GT
Kansas City Power & Light Co	Elec. Utility	West Gardner	KS	3	78	NG	GT
Kansas City Power & Light Co	Elec. Utility	West Gardner	KS	4	78	NG	GT
Lakefield City of	Elec. Utility	Lakefield	MN	6	2	DFO	IC
Mirant Sugar Creek LLC	IPP	Mirant Sugar Creek Power Plant	IN	ST1	221	NG	CA
Modesto Irrigation District	Elec. Utility	Woodland	CA	2	99	NG	CC
Otter Tail Power Co	Elec. Utility	New CT	MN	1	34	NG	GT
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	1	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	10	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	11	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	12	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	13	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	14	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	2	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	3	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	4	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	5	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	6	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	7	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	8	2	DFO	IC
Pella City of	Elec. Utility	Pella Peaking	IA	9	2	DFO	IC
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Rowan County Power, Phase I	NC	STG	169	NG	CA
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Rowan County Power, Phase I	NC	4	172	NG	CT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Rowan County Power, Phase I	NC	5	172	NG	CT
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	CTG1	139	NG	CT
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	CTG2	139	NG	CT
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	CTG3	139	NG	CT
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	STG1	91	NG	CA

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

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	STG2	91	NG	CA
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	STG3	91	NG	CA
Trigen-Cinergy Solutions College Park	IPP	UMCP CHP Plant	MD	1	9	NG	GT
Trigen-Cinergy Solutions College Park	IPP	UMCP CHP Plant	MD	2	9	NG	GT
TBS Properties	CHP	CNN Center	GA	D4_3	2	DFO	IC
TBS Properties	CHP	CNN Center	GA	D5_2	2	DFO	IC
TBS Properties	CHP	CNN Center	GA	D5_3	2	DFO	IC
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG7	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	CTG8	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power	AR	STG4	219	NG	CA
Zion Energy LLC	IPP	Zion Energy Center	IL	CTG3	143	NG	GT
July							
Avista Corporation	Elec. Utility	Coyote Springs II	OR	1	165	NG	CT
Avista Corporation	Elec. Utility	Coyote Springs II	OR	2	85	NG	CA
Cottonwood Energy Co LP	IPP	Newton	TX	CT1	151	NG	CT
Cottonwood Energy Co LP	IPP	Newton	TX	CT2	151	NG	CT
Cottonwood Energy Co LP	IPP	Newton	TX	CT3	151	NG	CT
Cottonwood Energy Co LP	IPP	Newton	TX	CT4	151	NG	CT
Cottonwood Energy Co LP	IPP	Newton	TX	ST1	134	NG	CA
Cottonwood Energy Co LP	IPP	Newton	TX	ST2	134	NG	CA
Cottonwood Energy Co LP	IPP	Newton	TX	ST3	134	NG	CA
Cottonwood Energy Co LP	IPP	Newton	TX	ST4	134	NG	CA
Elk Hills Power LLC	IPP	Elk Hills Power LLC	CA	CTG1	148	NG	CT
Elk Hills Power LLC	IPP	Elk Hills Power LLC	CA	CTG2	148	NG	CT
Elk Hills Power LLC	IPP	Elk Hills Power LLC	CA	STG	118	NG	CA
FPLE Forney LP	IPP	Forney Energy Center	TX	ST2	344	NG	CA
Princeton Public Utils Comm	Elec. Utility	Princeton	MN	7	5	NG	IC
Reliant Energy Hunterstown LLC	IPP	Hunterstown	PA	NA1	154	NG	CT
Reliant Energy Hunterstown LLC	IPP	Hunterstown	PA	NA2	152	NG	CT
Reliant Energy Hunterstown LLC	IPP	Hunterstown	PA	NA3	152	NG	CT
Reliant Energy Hunterstown LLC	IPP	Hunterstown	PA	NA4	311	NG	CA
Reliant Energy Power Gen Inc	IPP	Reliant Choctaw County	MS	CTG1	154	NG	CT
Reliant Energy Power Gen Inc	IPP	Reliant Choctaw County	MS	CTG2	154	NG	CT
Reliant Energy Power Gen Inc	IPP	Reliant Choctaw County	MS	CTG3	154	NG	CT
Reliant Energy Power Gen Inc	IPP	Reliant Choctaw County	MS	STG1	311	NG	CA
Trigen-Cinergy Solutions College Park	IPP	UMCP CHP Plant	MD	3	5	NG	ST
Winfield City of	Elec. Utility	Strotherfield Substation	KS	1	2	DFO	IC
Wisconsin River Power Co	Elec. Utility	Juneau	WI	31	15	DFO	GT
August							
AES Wolf Hollow LP	IPP	AES Wolf Hollow LP	TX	CTG1	228	NG	CT
AES Wolf Hollow LP	IPP	AES Wolf Hollow LP	TX	CTG2	228	NG	CT
AES Wolf Hollow LP	IPP	AES Wolf Hollow LP	TX	ST	241	NG	CA
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Exelon Fore River Dev LLC	MA	GT11	240	NG	CT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Exelon Fore River Dev LLC	MA	GT12	240	NG	CT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Exelon Fore River Dev LLC	MA	ST15	271	NG	CA
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Blue Bonnet	TX	UNT1	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Blue Bonnet	TX	UNT2	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Blue Bonnet	TX	UNT3	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Blue Bonnet	TX	UNT4	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Conroe	TX	UNT1	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Conroe	TX	UNT2	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Conroe	TX	UNT3	1	LFG	IC
Year-to-Date Capacity of New Units	--	--	--	--	**34,203**	--	--
Year-to-Date Capacity of Retired Units	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Year-to-Date U.S. Capacity	--	--	--	--	**936,929**	--	--

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

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
Planned							
2003							
September	--	--	--	--	11,290		
October	--	--	--	--	5,941		
November	--	--	--	--	1,539		
December	--	--	--	--	4,167		
2004							
January	--	--	--	--	1,977		
February	--	--	--	--	1		
March	--	--	--	--	3,334		
April	--	--	--	--	2,207		
May	--	--	--	--	5,452		
June	--	--	--	--	10,976		
July	--	--	--	--	774		

[1] Net summer capacity is estimated.

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

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

Chapter 1. Net Generation

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

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**1,594,011**	**126,621**	**372,765**	**10,383**	**576,862**	**289,358**	**64,372**	**3,616**	**3,037,988**
1991	**1,590,623**	**119,752**	**381,553**	**11,336**	**612,565**	**284,453**	**68,779**	**4,739**	**3,073,799**
1992	**1,621,206**	**100,154**	**404,074**	**13,270**	**618,776**	**248,911**	**73,770**	**3,720**	**3,083,882**
1993	**1,690,070**	**112,788**	**414,927**	**12,956**	**610,291**	**276,458**	**76,213**	**3,487**	**3,197,191**
1994	**1,690,694**	**105,901**	**460,219**	**13,319**	**640,440**	**256,748**	**76,535**	**3,667**	**3,247,522**
1995	**1,709,426**	**74,554**	**496,058**	**13,870**	**673,402**	**308,108**	**73,965**	**4,104**	**3,353,487**
1996	**1,795,196**	**81,411**	**455,056**	**14,356**	**674,729**	**344,074**	**75,796**	**3,571**	**3,444,188**
1997	**1,845,016**	**92,555**	**479,399**	**13,351**	**628,644**	**352,413**	**77,183**	**3,612**	**3,492,172**
1998	**1,873,516**	**128,800**	**531,257**	**13,492**	**673,702**	**318,868**	**77,088**	**3,571**	**3,620,295**
1999	**1,881,087**	**118,061**	**556,396**	**14,126**	**728,254**	**313,439**	**79,423**	**4,024**	**3,694,810**
2000	**1,966,265**	**111,221**	**601,038**	**13,955**	**753,893**	**270,034**	**80,906**	**4,794**	**3,802,105**
2001									
January	177,287	18,112	42,389	718	68,707	18,263	6,635	381	332,493
February	149,735	10,342	37,967	676	61,272	16,766	5,850	332	282,940
March	155,269	11,733	44,364	769	62,141	19,704	6,386	341	300,707
April	140,671	10,863	45,843	698	56,003	17,217	6,422	362	278,079
May	151,593	10,390	50,934	785	61,512	18,553	6,353	371	300,492
June	162,616	11,823	57,603	733	68,023	19,954	6,580	362	327,694
July	179,060	11,042	73,030	840	69,166	17,208	6,872	394	357,614
August	183,116	14,229	78,410	848	68,389	18,199	6,913	428	370,533
September	154,158	7,342	60,181	767	63,378	14,328	6,356	417	306,929
October	148,931	6,534	56,376	737	60,461	14,619	6,644	431	294,734
November	144,117	5,931	44,491	699	62,342	14,602	6,305	448	278,934
December	157,402	6,539	47,541	770	67,431	18,724	6,667	423	305,496
Total	**1,903,956**	**124,880**	**639,129**	**9,039**	**768,826**	**208,138**	**77,985**	**4,690**	**3,736,644**
2002									
January	164,255	6,079	48,656	995	70,926	20,893	7,168	415	319,385
February	141,769	5,314	44,343	809	61,658	19,552	6,282	391	280,118
March	153,359	7,924	50,975	969	63,041	20,360	6,977	391	303,995
April	141,669	7,497	48,793	1,000	58,437	23,900	6,928	379	288,603
May	151,011	7,826	50,064	1,078	63,032	26,491	7,168	394	307,063
June	164,530	7,473	65,567	1,073	66,372	27,489	7,336	397	340,238
July	182,105	9,395	84,595	1,175	70,421	24,410	7,413	648	380,161
August	178,027	9,186	82,621	1,203	70,778	19,892	7,320	415	369,442
September	165,119	7,625	67,886	1,064	64,481	15,866	6,922	604	329,566
October	158,177	7,829	54,480	972	60,493	16,246	6,853	727	305,777
November	155,625	6,164	43,931	908	61,520	18,940	6,587	366	294,041
December	170,796	7,545	43,928	872	68,905	20,834	6,856	426	320,162
Total	**1,926,442**	**89,856**	**685,840**	**12,116**	**780,064**	**254,873**	**83,809**	**5,552**	**3,838,552**
2003									
January	180,632	12,338	48,684	908	69,211	18,954	6,432	344	337,504
February	156,063	10,560	43,291	730	60,942	18,856	6,038	256	296,735
March	154,690	10,323	45,901	900	59,933	23,552	7,254	533	303,087
April	141,676	8,148	43,341	734	56,776	24,448	7,100	498	282,721
May	149,296	7,971	47,854	757	62,194	29,309	6,709	460	304,550
June	161,009	10,968	51,899	863	64,181	27,720	7,006	397	324,042
Total	**943,367**	**60,307**	**280,970**	**4,892**	**373,236**	**142,838**	**40,538**	**2,488**	**1,848,638**
Year to Date									
2001	**937,171**	**73,263**	**279,100**	**4,379**	**377,659**	**110,457**	**38,227**	**2,149**	**1,822,404**
2002	**916,593**	**42,113**	**308,398**	**5,923**	**383,466**	**138,685**	**41,858**	**2,368**	**1,839,403**
2003	**943,367**	**60,307**	**280,970**	**4,892**	**373,236**	**142,838**	**40,538**	**2,488**	**1,848,638**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in June									
2002	**1,883,378**	**93,730**	**668,427**	**10,584**	**774,633**	**236,365**	**81,616**	**4,909**	**3,753,642**
2003	**1,953,216**	**108,051**	**658,412**	**11,085**	**769,834**	**259,026**	**82,489**	**5,673**	**3,847,787**

[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 June 2003
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**1,559,606**	**117,017**	**264,089**	**--**	**576,862**	**279,926**	**10,651**	**--**	**2,808,151**
1991	**1,551,167**	**111,463**	**264,172**	**--**	**612,565**	**275,519**	**10,137**	**--**	**2,825,023**
1992	**1,575,895**	**88,916**	**263,872**	**--**	**618,776**	**239,559**	**10,200**	**--**	**2,797,219**
1993	**1,639,151**	**99,539**	**258,915**	**--**	**610,291**	**265,063**	**9,565**	**--**	**2,882,525**
1994	**1,635,493**	**91,039**	**291,115**	**--**	**640,440**	**243,693**	**8,933**	**--**	**2,910,712**
1995	**1,652,914**	**60,844**	**307,306**	**--**	**673,402**	**293,653**	**6,409**	**--**	**2,994,529**
1996	**1,737,453**	**67,346**	**262,730**	**--**	**674,729**	**327,970**	**7,214**	**--**	**3,077,442**
1997	**1,787,806**	**77,753**	**283,625**	**--**	**628,644**	**337,234**	**7,462**	**--**	**3,122,523**
1998	**1,807,480**	**110,158**	**309,222**	**--**	**673,702**	**304,403**	**7,206**	**--**	**3,212,171**
1999	**1,767,679**	**86,929**	**296,381**	**--**	**725,036**	**293,932**	**3,716**	**--**	**3,173,674**
2000	**1,696,619**	**72,180**	**290,715**	**--**	**705,433**	**248,195**	**2,241**	**--**	**3,015,383**
2001									
January	143,856	11,374	15,553	--	48,876	16,591	217	--	236,467
February	121,453	5,985	13,533	--	43,547	15,099	184	--	199,802
March	127,005	6,742	16,649	--	43,477	17,865	206	--	211,942
April	115,801	6,822	20,528	--	39,042	15,107	199	--	197,499
May	125,839	6,968	22,552	--	43,312	16,682	153	--	215,508
June	134,020	7,753	25,724	--	47,850	18,097	178	--	233,622
July	147,094	7,215	34,660	--	48,447	15,816	168	--	253,400
August	149,494	8,929	34,997	--	48,266	17,032	183	--	258,901
September	126,403	5,204	25,258	--	43,857	13,343	171	--	214,236
October	121,985	4,245	23,085	--	41,177	13,634	181	--	204,307
November	117,870	3,746	15,778	--	41,415	13,555	155	--	192,518
December	129,326	3,925	16,117	--	44,941	17,278	157	--	211,742
Total	**1,560,146**	**78,908**	**264,434**	**--**	**534,207**	**190,100**	**2,152**	**--**	**2,629,946**
2002									
January	131,240	4,005	15,797	*	46,960	19,585	167	--	217,754
February	112,621	3,140	14,198	*	40,348	17,839	156	--	188,303
March	119,116	4,960	16,548	*	42,230	18,249	183	--	201,286
April	110,735	5,155	16,996	*	39,054	21,164	135	--	193,239
May	120,212	5,532	17,993	*	40,469	23,521	143	--	207,869
June	130,582	5,055	23,795	*	42,988	25,073	126	--	227,620
July	143,690	5,696	29,810	*	46,101	22,914	151	--	248,363
August	140,629	5,663	29,789	*	45,960	18,875	178	--	241,094
September	129,329	5,174	23,252	*	41,859	14,964	193	--	214,772
October	123,692	5,003	17,776	*	39,233	15,007	199	--	200,909
November	120,646	3,695	13,027	*	38,577	17,100	196	--	193,240
December	132,645	4,318	11,960	*	43,601	18,730	212	--	211,466
Total	**1,515,137**	**57,394**	**230,943**	**3**	**507,380**	**233,021**	**2,039**	**--**	**2,545,917**
2003									
January	139,501	6,204	13,994	1	42,871	17,153	209	--	219,933
February	120,558	4,899	12,299	1	37,995	17,349	189	--	193,289
March	120,068	5,515	13,460	1	36,786	21,143	220	--	197,193
April	111,086	4,694	14,341	1	34,524	21,836	198	--	186,681
May	119,945	5,805	16,841	*	37,483	26,148	213	--	206,434
June	128,091	7,390	17,735	*	39,157	25,373	187	--	217,934
Total	**739,249**	**34,508**	**88,669**	**4**	**228,816**	**129,002**	**1,216**	**--**	**1,221,464**
Year to Date									
2001	**767,974**	**45,644**	**114,539**	**--**	**266,104**	**99,443**	**1,137**	**--**	**1,294,841**
2002	**724,505**	**27,846**	**105,328**	**2**	**252,049**	**125,432**	**910**	**--**	**1,236,072**
2003	**739,249**	**34,508**	**88,669**	**4**	**228,816**	**129,002**	**1,216**	**--**	**1,221,464**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in June									
2002	**1,516,677**	**61,110**	**255,222**	**2**	**520,153**	**216,088**	**1,925**	**--**	**2,571,176**
2003	**1,529,880**	**64,057**	**214,284**	**5**	**484,147**	**236,591**	**2,345**	**--**	**2,531,309**

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

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**12,503**	**1,847**	**45,397**	**621**	**--**	**6,319**	**26,471**	**12**	**93,171**
1991	**17,679**	**1,335**	**53,602**	**719**	**--**	**5,959**	**30,842**	**403**	**110,538**
1992	**21,818**	**3,322**	**70,403**	**1,212**	**--**	**6,280**	**33,640**	**480**	**137,154**
1993	**26,313**	**5,886**	**83,307**	**967**	**--**	**8,425**	**36,067**	**408**	**161,372**
1994	**30,783**	**7,638**	**94,574**	**1,092**	**--**	**6,934**	**36,753**	**239**	**178,013**
1995	**33,142**	**7,302**	**111,873**	**1,927**	**--**	**9,033**	**36,213**	**213**	**199,702**
1996	**34,520**	**7,437**	**116,028**	**1,341**	**--**	**10,101**	**37,072**	**201**	**206,699**
1997	**32,955**	**8,726**	**115,971**	**1,533**	**--**	**9,375**	**38,228**	**63**	**206,852**
1998	**42,713**	**12,053**	**140,070**	**2,315**	**--**	**8,997**	**38,937**	**159**	**245,245**
1999	**90,938**	**24,610**	**176,615**	**1,607**	**3,218**	**14,635**	**44,548**	**139**	**356,309**
2000	**246,492**	**33,012**	**227,263**	**2,028**	**48,460**	**17,604**	**47,162**	**125**	**622,146**
2001									
January	31,447	6,022	19,707	40	19,831	1,431	3,789	--	82,269
February	26,606	3,832	18,103	42	17,725	1,425	3,436	--	71,169
March	26,447	4,465	20,804	45	18,664	1,495	3,837	--	75,758
April	23,233	3,594	18,886	43	16,961	1,820	3,820	--	68,356
May	24,204	2,965	21,731	51	18,200	1,570	3,936	--	72,658
June	26,868	3,660	25,130	51	20,173	1,559	4,085	--	81,526
July	30,047	3,373	30,886	59	20,719	1,145	4,205	--	90,434
August	31,559	4,842	35,696	57	20,123	847	4,128	--	97,251
September	26,047	1,722	27,754	47	19,521	738	3,816	--	79,646
October	25,234	1,836	26,062	44	19,284	775	3,849	--	77,084
November	24,603	1,774	21,716	46	20,927	846	3,725	--	73,637
December	26,386	2,157	24,031	60	22,490	1,176	4,022	--	80,320
Total	**322,681**	**40,241**	**290,506**	**586**	**234,619**	**14,826**	**46,648**	**--**	**950,107**
2002									
January	31,190	1,604	25,196	179	23,966	1,024	4,266	45	87,470
February	27,564	1,784	23,271	98	21,310	1,399	3,687	68	79,181
March	32,474	2,518	26,923	141	20,810	1,785	4,289	27	88,968
April	29,249	1,934	25,287	105	19,383	2,335	4,222	*	82,516
May	29,096	1,885	25,167	112	22,564	2,574	4,497	17	85,910
June	32,096	2,015	34,598	95	23,384	2,093	4,601	36	98,918
July	36,386	3,224	46,466	125	24,319	1,222	4,546	88	116,376
August	35,508	3,059	44,695	142	24,818	776	4,511	46	113,556
September	33,972	2,062	37,281	105	22,622	691	4,085	56	100,873
October	32,632	2,367	30,317	154	21,260	916	4,046	21	91,712
November	33,187	2,030	24,625	124	22,943	1,377	3,829	13	88,128
December	36,248	2,739	25,755	73	25,305	1,551	4,169	37	95,878
Total	**389,602**	**27,221**	**369,581**	**1,453**	**272,684**	**17,742**	**50,748**	**454**	**1,129,486**
2003									
January	39,024	5,449	27,064	111	26,340	1,382	3,861	47	103,277
February	33,709	5,122	24,479	96	22,947	1,140	3,678	6	91,177
March	32,733	4,290	25,626	98	23,147	1,876	4,382	80	92,231
April	28,813	3,049	22,961	122	22,251	2,187	4,364	67	83,815
May	27,623	1,736	25,127	105	24,711	2,600	4,055	39	85,997
June	31,149	3,110	27,549	94	25,024	1,841	4,318	46	93,131
Total	**193,051**	**22,756**	**152,805**	**625**	**144,420**	**11,026**	**24,658**	**286**	**549,628**
Year to Date									
2001	**158,805**	**24,538**	**124,362**	**273**	**111,555**	**9,300**	**22,904**	**--**	**451,735**
2002	**181,669**	**11,740**	**160,441**	**730**	**131,417**	**11,209**	**25,563**	**193**	**522,962**
2003	**193,051**	**22,756**	**152,805**	**625**	**144,420**	**11,026**	**24,658**	**286**	**549,628**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in June									
2002	**345,545**	**27,443**	**326,586**	**1,043**	**254,481**	**16,736**	**49,308**	**193**	**1,021,335**
2003	**400,983**	**38,237**	**361,945**	**1,349**	**285,688**	**17,560**	**49,844**	**547**	**1,156,151**

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

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**796**	**589**	**3,272**	**121**	**--**	**138**	**922**	**--**	**5,837**
1991	**775**	**413**	**3,213**	**116**	**--**	**131**	**1,010**	**1**	**5,659**
1992	**749**	**302**	**3,867**	**105**	**--**	**122**	**1,082**	**1**	**6,228**
1993	**864**	**334**	**4,471**	**100**	**--**	**100**	**1,132**	*	**7,000**
1994	**850**	**417**	**4,929**	**115**	**--**	**93**	**1,216**	**--**	**7,619**
1995	**998**	**379**	**5,162**	**--**	**--**	**118**	**1,575**	*	**8,232**
1996	**1,051**	**369**	**5,249**	*	**--**	**126**	**2,235**	*	**9,030**
1997	**1,040**	**427**	**4,725**	**3**	**--**	**120**	**2,385**	*	**8,701**
1998	**985**	**383**	**4,879**	**7**	**--**	**120**	**2,373**	**--**	**8,748**
1999	**995**	**434**	**4,607**	*	**--**	**115**	**2,412**	*	**8,563**
2000	**1,097**	**432**	**4,262**	*	**--**	**100**	**2,012**	*	**7,903**
2001									
January	88	61	361	--	--	6	112	--	629
February	86	39	311	*	--	6	106	--	548
March	83	38	321	--	--	7	104	--	553
April	65	32	331	--	--	7	116	*	550
May	73	33	334	--	--	7	129	*	575
June	84	33	344	*	--	7	130	--	598
July	101	36	455	--	--	5	136	--	732
August	115	39	525	--	--	4	130	*	814
September	84	31	388	--	--	4	129	--	636
October	72	36	384	--	--	4	127	*	622
November	68	29	327	--	--	4	120	*	548
December	77	32	354	--	--	5	144	*	611
Total	**995**	**438**	**4,434**	*	**--**	**66**	**1,482**	*	**7,416**
2002									
January	88	27	364	--	--	5	146	--	630
February	72	29	307	--	--	5	120	*	533
March	90	32	380	*	--	7	137	*	646
April	66	22	329	--	--	14	143	*	575
May	69	24	309	*	--	14	150	--	566
June	87	27	406	--	--	9	145	--	674
July	106	43	887	--	--	8	156	*	1,200
August	107	41	829	--	--	7	138	*	1,121
September	91	29	665	--	--	4	164	--	953
October	81	29	390	--	--	3	178	--	681
November	83	26	267	--	--	3	149	--	528
December	91	49	309	--	--	4	154	--	607
Total	**1,031**	**379**	**5,442**	*	**--**	**84**	**1,778**	*	**8,714**
2003									
January	90	98	376	*	--	6	133	*	703
February	86	77	293	*	--	6	122	*	584
March	85	42	356	*	--	9	168	2	662
April	81	23	341	*	--	12	172	2	632
May	66	23	415	*	--	22	169	*	694
June	83	32	466	*	--	6	166	*	752
Total	**492**	**294**	**2,247**	*	**--**	**60**	**930**	**4**	**4,027**
Year to Date									
2001	**479**	**235**	**2,002**	*	**--**	**40**	**696**	*	**3,452**
2002	**473**	**162**	**2,095**	*	**--**	**56**	**839**	*	**3,625**
2003	**492**	**294**	**2,247**	*	**--**	**60**	**930**	**4**	**4,027**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in June									
2002	**989**	**365**	**4,528**	*	**--**	**83**	**1,624**	*	**7,588**
2003	**1,049**	**512**	**5,594**	*	**--**	**88**	**1,869**	**4**	**9,116**

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

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

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

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

Table 1.5. Net Generation by Energy Source: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Sector, June 2003
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**21,107**	**7,169**	**60,007**	**9,641**	**--**	**2,975**	**26,328**	**3,604**	**130,830**
1991	**21,002**	**6,540**	**60,567**	**10,501**	**--**	**2,844**	**26,791**	**4,336**	**132,579**
1992	**22,743**	**7,615**	**65,933**	**11,953**	**--**	**2,950**	**28,847**	**3,239**	**143,280**
1993	**23,742**	**7,028**	**68,234**	**11,890**	**--**	**2,871**	**29,450**	**3,079**	**146,294**
1994	**23,568**	**6,808**	**69,600**	**12,112**	**--**	**6,028**	**29,633**	**3,428**	**151,178**
1995	**22,372**	**6,030**	**71,717**	**11,943**	**--**	**5,304**	**29,768**	**3,890**	**151,025**
1996	**22,172**	**6,260**	**71,049**	**13,015**	**--**	**5,878**	**29,274**	**3,370**	**151,017**
1997	**23,214**	**5,649**	**75,078**	**11,814**	**--**	**5,685**	**29,107**	**3,549**	**154,097**
1998	**22,337**	**6,206**	**77,085**	**11,170**	**--**	**5,349**	**28,572**	**3,412**	**154,132**
1999	**21,474**	**6,088**	**78,793**	**12,519**	**--**	**4,758**	**28,747**	**3,885**	**156,264**
2000	**22,056**	**5,597**	**78,798**	**11,927**	**--**	**4,135**	**29,491**	**4,669**	**156,673**
2001									
January	1,895	654	6,767	678	--	234	2,518	381	13,128
February	1,590	486	6,019	633	--	235	2,124	332	11,421
March	1,734	489	6,590	724	--	338	2,238	341	12,454
April	1,572	416	6,099	655	--	283	2,288	362	11,674
May	1,477	424	6,317	734	--	293	2,135	371	11,751
June	1,644	377	6,405	682	--	291	2,188	362	11,949
July	1,818	419	7,030	781	--	242	2,364	394	13,048
August	1,949	419	7,191	791	--	316	2,472	428	13,566
September	1,625	386	6,782	720	--	243	2,240	417	12,412
October	1,640	417	6,845	693	--	206	2,488	431	12,721
November	1,576	381	6,670	653	--	198	2,305	448	12,230
December	1,614	425	7,040	710	--	265	2,345	423	12,822
Total	**20,135**	**5,293**	**79,755**	**8,454**	**--**	**3,145**	**27,703**	**4,690**	**149,175**
2002									
January	1,737	442	7,299	816	--	279	2,589	370	13,531
February	1,512	361	6,566	710	--	309	2,319	323	12,100
March	1,679	415	7,124	828	--	318	2,368	364	13,095
April	1,618	386	6,181	894	--	387	2,429	379	12,274
May	1,634	384	6,596	966	--	382	2,378	378	12,717
June	1,765	376	6,768	978	--	313	2,464	361	13,026
July	1,924	431	7,433	1,049	--	266	2,561	559	14,222
August	1,783	424	7,307	1,061	--	234	2,493	370	13,671
September	1,727	361	6,688	959	--	207	2,480	548	12,968
October	1,773	430	5,996	817	--	320	2,432	706	12,475
November	1,709	413	6,012	784	--	460	2,413	353	12,144
December	1,812	438	5,904	798	--	550	2,320	389	12,211
Total	**20,672**	**4,863**	**79,874**	**10,659**	**--**	**4,025**	**29,244**	**5,098**	**154,435**
2003									
January	2,017	587	7,250	797	--	413	2,229	297	13,591
February	1,710	462	6,220	633	--	362	2,049	249	11,685
March	1,804	476	6,460	802	--	524	2,484	451	13,001
April	1,696	381	5,698	610	--	414	2,365	428	11,593
May	1,663	406	5,472	652	--	539	2,272	421	11,425
June	1,686	436	6,150	769	--	499	2,334	351	12,225
Total	**10,576**	**2,749**	**37,249**	**4,263**	**--**	**2,751**	**13,733**	**2,198**	**73,518**
Year to Date									
2001	**9,912**	**2,846**	**38,198**	**4,106**	**--**	**1,675**	**13,490**	**2,149**	**72,376**
2002	**9,945**	**2,365**	**40,533**	**5,191**	**--**	**1,988**	**14,546**	**2,174**	**76,744**
2003	**10,576**	**2,749**	**37,249**	**4,263**	**--**	**2,751**	**13,733**	**2,198**	**73,518**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in June									
2002	**20,167**	**4,813**	**82,091**	**9,539**	**--**	**3,458**	**28,759**	**4,715**	**153,543**
2003	**21,303**	**5,246**	**76,590**	**9,731**	**--**	**4,787**	**28,431**	**5,122**	**151,210**

[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, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**10,313**	**10,223**	**.9**	**665**	**1,634**	**9,060**	**7,875**	**NM**	**NM**	**521**	**645**
Connecticut	2,497	2,730	-8.5	NM	NM	2,476	2,700	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	1,567	1,726	-9.2	NM	NM	1,083	1,152	16	15	467	558
Massachusetts	3,797	3,278	15.8	NM	NM	3,676	3,186	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,529	1,419	7.8	557	1,189	963	200	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	425	530	-19.7	NM	NM	420	526	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	497	542	-8.3	52	427	442	111	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**32,315**	**35,615**	**-9.3**	**6,332**	**6,909**	**25,429**	**27,901**	**NM**	**NM**	**472**	**705**
New Jersey	4,286	5,571	-23.1	91	120	4,111	5,241	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	11,016	12,524	-12.0	3,484	3,981	7,396	8,307	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	17,013	17,521	-2.9	2,757	2,808	13,923	14,353	NM	NM	302	322
East North Central	**50,566**	**54,507**	**-7.2**	**34,483**	**36,208**	**15,150**	**17,167**	**NM**	**NM**	**839**	**1,033**
Illinois	15,501	16,677	-7.0	1,732	1,569	13,518	14,828	NM	NM	235	257
Indiana	9,765	10,164	-3.9	9,174	9,314	348	423	NM	NM	224	406
Michigan	8,921	10,107	-11.7	7,949	8,607	784	1,322	47	40	141	138
Ohio	11,604	12,460	-6.9	11,125	11,904	444	507	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	4,775	5,099	-6.4	4,503	4,814	NM	NM	NM	NM	206	184
West North Central	**24,589**	**25,636**	**-4.1**	**23,876**	**24,786**	**272**	**459**	**NM**	**NM**	**409**	**351**
Iowa	3,522	3,612	-2.5	3,331	3,405	65	90	NM	NM	116	107
Kansas	3,931	4,159	-5.5	3,899	4,109	30	46	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	4,370	4,356	.3	3,977	3,966	122	162	NM	NM	261	215
Missouri	7,446	7,509	-.8	7,367	7,320	55	160	10	15	NM	NM
Nebraska	2,244	2,700	-16.9	2,238	2,693	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,402	2,474	-2.9	2,390	2,467	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	674	826	-18.4	674	826	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**66,789**	**67,896**	**-1.6**	**55,152**	**55,669**	**9,775**	**10,418**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,813**	**1,742**
Delaware	454	459	-1.1	NM	NM	358	421	--	--	85	35
District of Columbia	4	31	-88.5	--	--	4	31	--	--	--	--
Florida	18,312	17,810	2.8	16,401	15,959	1,533	1,348	NM	NM	370	494
Georgia	10,879	11,352	-4.2	10,223	10,208	227	684	NM	NM	428	461
Maryland	4,161	4,113	1.2	NM	NM	4,127	4,101	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	10,624	11,191	-5.1	9,848	10,262	350	647	NM	NM	417	273
South Carolina	8,199	8,594	-4.6	8,003	8,282	25	143	NM	NM	166	165
Virginia	6,185	6,500	-4.8	5,215	5,590	716	689	25	42	229	179
West Virginia	7,972	7,845	1.6	5,445	5,361	2,435	2,354	--	--	92	130
East South Central	**30,794**	**33,038**	**-6.8**	**28,182**	**29,759**	**1,647**	**2,196**	**NM**	**NM**	**956**	**1,057**
Alabama	11,991	11,889	.9	11,232	10,731	285	608	--	--	475	549
Kentucky	7,729	8,028	-3.7	6,827	6,950	861	1,007	--	17	NM	NM
Mississippi	4,236	4,914	-13.8	3,575	4,166	499	555	NM	NM	161	191
Tennessee	6,838	8,208	-16.7	6,549	7,911	NM	NM	NM	NM	279	262
West South Central	**51,058**	**53,994**	**-5.4**	**25,452**	**27,640**	**19,999**	**20,721**	**214**	**48**	**5,394**	**5,586**
Arkansas	4,279	4,137	3.4	3,939	3,788	166	185	NM	NM	173	163
Louisiana	8,009	8,043	-.4	3,844	4,755	1,876	1,708	168	3	2,121	1,576
Oklahoma	5,045	5,294	-4.7	4,331	4,818	602	364	NM	NM	110	111
Texas	33,725	36,519	-7.7	13,337	14,279	17,355	18,463	NM	NM	2,989	3,736
Mountain	**27,637**	**27,024**	**2.3**	**23,446**	**23,860**	**3,984**	**2,949**	**NM**	**NM**	**183**	**189**
Arizona	7,992	7,950	.5	6,815	7,168	1,143	754	NM	NM	32	27
Colorado	3,705	4,007	-7.5	3,417	3,627	266	356	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	977	1,054	-7.2	884	880	NM	NM	--	--	55	51
Montana	2,612	2,062	26.7	908	1,033	1,698	1,024	--	--	7	6
Nevada	2,805	2,861	-2.0	2,143	2,298	662	563	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,869	2,979	-3.7	2,808	2,906	43	50	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	3,197	2,971	7.6	3,125	2,907	48	37	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	3,480	3,140	10.8	3,346	3,041	87	43	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**28,455**	**30,836**	**-7.7**	**19,303**	**20,152**	**7,448**	**8,889**	**172**	**185**	**1,533**	**1,611**
California	15,332	15,907	-3.6	7,832	6,217	5,938	8,052	163	167	1,399	1,471
Oregon	4,263	4,250	.3	3,694	3,670	503	508	NM	NM	66	72
Washington	8,861	10,678	-17.0	7,777	10,265	1,007	329	NM	NM	68	67
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,476**	**1,467**	**.6**	**993**	**1,005**	**367**	**344**	**NM**	**NM**	**104**	**107**
Alaska	566	563	.6	467	460	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	910	905	.6	527	544	348	325	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**324,042**	**340,238**	**-4.8**	**217,934**	**227,620**	**93,131**	**98,918**	**752**	**674**	**12,225**	**13,026**

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

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

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

Table 1.6.B. Net Generation by State, Year-to-Date through June
(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	**60,634**	**58,642**	**3.4**	**3,449**	**8,669**	**53,497**	**45,776**	**357**	**413**	**3,331**	**3,784**
Connecticut	15,307	15,068	1.6	NM	NM	15,174	14,922	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	9,546	10,515	-9.2	NM	NM	6,535	7,129	87	93	2,922	3,292
Massachusetts	21,557	19,440	10.9	175	78	20,970	18,875	211	282	NM	NM
New Hampshire	8,874	7,529	17.9	2,930	6,320	5,838	1,046	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	2,258	3,301	-31.6	NM	NM	2,225	3,283	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	3,092	2,789	10.9	319	2,252	2,755	522	--	--	17	15
Middle Atlantic	**192,786**	**194,388**	**-.8**	**35,387**	**35,540**	**153,472**	**153,730**	**479**	**519**	**3,447**	**4,600**
New Jersey	27,051	28,211	-4.1	840	530	25,457	25,976	NM	NM	687	1,619
New York	65,563	68,869	-4.8	20,092	20,304	44,323	47,252	233	227	915	1,086
Pennsylvania	100,171	97,308	2.9	14,456	14,706	83,692	80,501	179	206	1,845	1,894
East North Central	**302,726**	**298,556**	**1.4**	**204,349**	**204,509**	**92,787**	**87,438**	**529**	**532**	**5,060**	**6,078**
Illinois	93,148	88,019	5.8	9,943	11,792	81,757	74,599	NM	NM	1,347	1,507
Indiana	59,861	57,536	4.0	56,403	52,920	1,953	2,205	NM	NM	1,397	2,300
Michigan	52,264	54,468	-4.0	45,455	46,283	5,785	7,127	249	221	775	837
Ohio	69,001	71,157	-3.0	65,998	67,974	2,788	2,900	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	28,451	27,375	3.9	26,550	25,538	503	607	NM	NM	1,333	1,161
West North Central	**143,831**	**139,298**	**3.3**	**139,266**	**134,782**	**1,947**	**2,393**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,441**	**1,932**
Iowa	20,318	20,568	-1.2	19,237	19,326	525	611	NM	NM	494	566
Kansas	23,029	21,933	5.0	22,715	21,622	228	292	NM	NM	85	17
Minnesota	26,256	25,304	3.8	23,624	23,002	901	1,084	NM	NM	1,677	1,152
Missouri	41,454	37,719	9.9	41,023	37,170	289	401	51	52	NM	NM
Nebraska	13,945	14,991	-7.0	13,910	14,954	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	15,113	15,016	.7	15,042	14,938	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	3,717	3,769	-1.4	3,717	3,769	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**378,601**	**364,081**	**4.0**	**307,032**	**299,454**	**60,516**	**53,646**	**437**	**365**	**10,615**	**10,616**
Delaware	3,530	2,367	49.1	50	73	3,157	2,093	--	--	324	201
District of Columbia	41	68	-39.2	--	--	41	68	--	--	--	--
Florida	95,740	92,879	3.1	85,065	82,003	8,420	7,748	NM	NM	2,207	3,076
Georgia	60,455	59,257	2.0	56,332	55,181	1,603	1,314	NM	NM	2,518	2,760
Maryland	24,690	20,919	18.0	NM	NM	24,406	20,872	NM	NM	245	18
North Carolina	63,382	58,990	7.4	57,708	53,727	3,148	3,391	NM	NM	2,473	1,823
South Carolina	47,806	47,306	1.1	46,745	45,896	144	486	NM	NM	894	897
Virginia	35,150	35,995	-2.3	28,536	31,034	5,200	3,728	299	224	1,115	1,009
West Virginia	47,805	46,300	3.2	32,571	31,524	14,395	13,945	--	--	839	832
East South Central	**174,852**	**181,417**	**-3.6**	**161,201**	**166,631**	**7,923**	**8,626**	**NM**	**NM**	**5,669**	**6,050**
Alabama	65,457	62,175	5.3	61,542	58,022	1,071	987	--	--	2,844	3,166
Kentucky	45,342	46,764	-3.0	40,267	40,703	4,845	5,720	9	54	221	287
Mississippi	21,739	24,977	-13.0	18,874	22,036	1,972	1,849	NM	NM	883	1,083
Tennessee	42,315	47,501	-10.9	40,518	45,870	NM	NM	NM	NM	1,721	1,514
West South Central	**274,865**	**277,303**	**-.9**	**132,559**	**142,268**	**109,376**	**101,837**	**788**	**255**	**32,142**	**32,943**
Arkansas	22,370	22,451	-.4	19,710	20,684	1,553	744	NM	NM	1,103	1,019
Louisiana	42,397	42,386	*	20,188	23,920	10,361	9,089	544	12	11,305	9,365
Oklahoma	27,355	27,174	.7	23,999	24,485	2,643	2,055	NM	NM	701	622
Texas	182,744	185,291	-1.4	68,662	73,179	94,819	89,948	230	226	19,033	21,938
Mountain	**152,471**	**153,663**	**-.8**	**130,336**	**132,638**	**20,920**	**19,763**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,081**	**1,117**
Arizona	43,270	44,544	-2.9	37,886	40,209	5,196	4,185	NM	NM	179	139
Colorado	21,818	22,161	-1.5	20,086	20,233	1,603	1,797	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	5,042	5,249	-3.9	4,265	4,378	445	546	--	--	332	325
Montana	12,267	12,540	-2.2	2,997	3,300	9,230	9,207	--	--	40	33
Nevada	14,150	15,272	-7.4	10,742	12,010	3,407	3,262	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	16,268	15,363	5.9	15,922	14,961	245	247	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	18,283	17,726	3.1	17,927	17,383	222	208	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	21,374	20,809	2.7	20,511	20,164	572	311	--	--	291	333
Pacific Contiguous	**159,021**	**163,394**	**-2.7**	**101,774**	**105,444**	**47,250**	**47,949**	**984**	**1,026**	**9,013**	**8,975**
California	84,380	84,749	-.4	38,433	36,575	36,877	39,159	906	926	8,164	8,089
Oregon	25,415	25,419	*	21,402	21,791	3,603	3,210	NM	NM	408	414
Washington	49,226	53,226	-7.5	41,939	47,077	6,770	5,580	NM	NM	441	472
Pacific Noncontiguous	**8,800**	**8,659**	**1.6**	**6,060**	**6,137**	**1,941**	**1,805**	**NM**	**NM**	**719**	**648**
Alaska	3,603	3,546	1.6	2,936	2,928	NM	NM	NM	NM	466	436
Hawaii	5,197	5,113	1.7	3,124	3,209	1,821	1,692	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**1,848,638**	**1,839,403**	**.5**	**1,221,464**	**1,236,072**	**549,628**	**522,962**	**4,027**	**3,625**	**73,518**	**76,744**

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

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

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

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

Table 1.7.A. Net Generation from Coal by State, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**1,384**	**1,578**	**-12.3**	**364**	**333**	**979**	**1,197**	**--**	**--**	**41**	**47**
Connecticut	380	292	30.3	--	--	380	292	--	--	--	--
Maine	56	70	-19.6	--	--	18	26	--	--	38	44
Massachusetts	583	883	-33.9	--	--	580	879	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	364	333	9.3	364	333	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**11,113**	**12,168**	**-8.7**	**1,687**	**1,735**	**9,291**	**10,248**	**NM**	**NM**	**133**	**182**
New Jersey	341	881	-61.3	84	96	257	785	--	--	--	--
New York	1,608	1,919	-16.2	138	136	1,464	1,727	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	9,165	9,368	-2.2	1,465	1,504	7,570	7,737	NM	NM	130	127
East North Central	**35,913**	**37,910**	**-5.3**	**29,423**	**30,985**	**6,114**	**6,548**	**NM**	**NM**	**336**	**336**
Illinois	7,333	7,554	-2.9	1,697	1,551	5,470	5,831	NM	NM	163	169
Indiana	9,243	9,301	-.6	8,999	9,036	225	247	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	5,573	5,960	-6.5	5,461	5,846	35	40	19	20	NM	NM
Ohio	10,590	11,664	-9.2	10,186	11,215	384	428	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	3,174	3,431	-7.5	3,080	3,337	*	3	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**19,247**	**19,006**	**1.3**	**18,891**	**18,710**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**329**	**267**
Iowa	2,928	2,981	-1.8	2,803	2,868	NM	NM	NM	NM	108	95
Kansas	2,872	2,994	-4.1	2,872	2,994	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	2,854	2,758	3.5	2,656	2,602	--	--	--	--	198	156
Missouri	6,387	5,986	6.7	6,365	5,964	--	--	10	11	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,767	1,696	4.2	1,763	1,692	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,220	2,291	-3.1	2,213	2,291	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	220	300	-26.8	220	300	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**34,403**	**35,938**	**-4.3**	**28,111**	**29,250**	**5,963**	**6,305**	**NM**	**NM**	**320**	**372**
Delaware	223	281	-20.6	--	--	216	274	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	5,125	5,231	-2.0	4,602	4,781	502	428	--	--	21	22
Georgia	6,821	7,086	-3.7	6,753	7,006	--	--	--	--	68	80
Maryland	2,111	2,551	-17.3	--	--	2,100	2,551	--	--	11	--
North Carolina	6,089	6,643	-8.3	5,713	6,293	293	273	NM	NM	74	67
South Carolina	3,223	3,335	-3.4	3,176	3,294	--	--	--	--	46	41
Virginia	3,036	3,082	-1.5	2,468	2,547	487	475	--	*	81	60
West Virginia	7,777	7,728	.6	5,400	5,330	2,365	2,304	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**20,010**	**21,321**	**-6.1**	**18,983**	**20,174**	**870**	**962**	**NM**	**NM**	**153**	**181**
Alabama	6,987	6,672	4.7	6,937	6,617	20	22	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	7,004	7,590	-7.7	6,439	6,649	565	941	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	2,179	1,719	26.7	1,893	1,719	285	--	--	--	*	--
Tennessee	3,841	5,340	-28.1	3,714	5,188	--	--	NM	NM	123	147
West South Central	**19,551**	**19,497**	**.3**	**13,913**	**13,579**	**5,381**	**5,644**	**--**	**--**	**258**	**274**
Arkansas	2,201	1,811	21.5	2,195	1,804	--	--	--	--	6	7
Louisiana	1,893	1,845	2.6	938	907	950	935	--	--	5	4
Oklahoma	3,041	3,075	-1.1	2,834	2,857	169	179	--	--	38	39
Texas	12,416	12,766	-2.7	7,946	8,012	4,261	4,530	--	--	208	224
Mountain	**17,823**	**16,552**	**7.7**	**16,333**	**15,801**	**1,425**	**692**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	3,268	3,115	4.9	3,236	3,088	--	--	--	--	32	27
Colorado	2,969	3,039	-2.3	2,944	3,015	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	1,327	657	101.9	26	25	1,301	632	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,411	1,454	-3.0	1,411	1,454	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,521	2,536	-.6	2,521	2,536	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	3,006	2,805	7.2	2,959	2,763	39	35	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	3,315	2,940	12.8	3,236	2,921	60	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**1,391**	**381**	**264.8**	**377**	**--**	**966**	**337**	**NM**	**NM**	**46**	**44**
California	204	204	-.1	--	--	161	162	--	--	43	43
Oregon	378	--	--	377	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	809	177	356.8	--	--	806	175	NM	NM	2	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**174**	**179**	**-3.1**	**8**	**13**	**151**	**151**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	8	13	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	136	136	-.4	--	--	132	132	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**161,009**	**164,530**	**-2.1**	**128,091**	**130,582**	**31,149**	**32,096**	**83**	**87**	**1,686**	**1,765**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**9,661**	**9,048**	**6.8**	**1,732**	**1,799**	**7,701**	**6,963**	**--**	**--**	**229**	**286**
Connecticut	2,176	1,663	30.8	--	--	2,176	1,663	--	--	--	--
Maine	305	390	-21.6	--	--	97	128	--	--	208	262
Massachusetts	5,448	5,196	4.8	--	--	5,428	5,172	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,732	1,799	-3.7	1,732	1,799	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**71,363**	**70,590**	**1.1**	**9,383**	**8,758**	**60,874**	**60,705**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,090**	**1,112**
New Jersey	3,858	4,017	-3.9	769	486	3,089	3,530	--	--	--	--
New York	11,517	12,539	-8.2	805	687	10,396	11,471	NM	NM	303	369
Pennsylvania	55,987	54,034	3.6	7,810	7,585	47,389	45,704	NM	NM	787	743
East North Central	**216,154**	**207,163**	**4.3**	**177,841**	**172,845**	**36,133**	**32,051**	**238**	**227**	**1,942**	**2,040**
Illinois	42,755	40,269	6.2	9,752	11,498	32,088	27,754	NM	NM	900	1,001
Indiana	56,872	53,315	6.7	55,322	51,748	1,441	1,460	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	32,737	31,142	5.1	32,110	30,486	189	199	114	106	323	352
Ohio	64,634	64,120	.8	62,097	61,362	2,411	2,636	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	19,155	18,317	4.6	18,560	17,751	5	3	NM	NM	571	543
West North Central	**112,337**	**105,823**	**6.2**	**110,304**	**104,360**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,880**	**1,316**
Iowa	17,311	16,952	2.1	16,757	16,341	NM	NM	NM	NM	448	507
Kansas	16,761	16,812	-.3	16,761	16,812	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	17,226	16,007	7.6	15,941	15,348	--	--	--	--	1,286	659
Missouri	35,409	30,339	16.7	35,279	30,209	--	--	47	44	NM	NM
Nebraska	9,807	9,621	1.9	9,785	9,598	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	14,136	14,293	-1.1	14,094	14,253	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	1,688	1,799	-6.2	1,688	1,799	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**200,475**	**196,271**	**2.1**	**160,961**	**159,682**	**37,381**	**34,447**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,084**	**2,095**
Delaware	2,028	1,378	47.1	--	--	1,987	1,340	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	28,685	27,814	3.1	26,110	25,293	2,486	2,393	--	--	89	128
Georgia	37,545	38,624	-2.8	37,118	38,159	--	--	--	--	427	465
Maryland	14,017	12,951	8.2	--	--	13,871	12,951	--	--	146	--
North Carolina	36,236	34,675	4.5	34,091	32,750	1,711	1,457	NM	NM	385	423
South Carolina	17,779	18,003	-1.2	17,538	17,781	--	--	--	--	241	222
Virginia	17,536	17,459	.4	13,836	14,438	3,309	2,669	--	3	391	350
West Virginia	46,649	45,366	2.8	32,268	31,261	14,016	13,637	--	--	365	469
East South Central	**112,928**	**112,951**	*****	**106,809**	**106,258**	**5,096**	**5,682**	**NM**	**NM**	**998**	**988**
Alabama	36,244	31,928	13.5	35,946	31,651	106	92	--	--	192	185
Kentucky	41,941	43,401	-3.4	37,981	37,812	3,960	5,589	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	10,093	7,033	43.5	9,053	7,033	1,029	--	--	--	10	--
Tennessee	24,649	30,589	-19.4	23,828	29,762	--	--	NM	NM	796	803
West South Central	**109,814**	**105,979**	**3.6**	**76,509**	**75,693**	**31,612**	**28,792**	**--**	**--**	**1,694**	**1,494**
Arkansas	9,820	10,652	-7.8	9,758	10,612	--	--	--	--	61	40
Louisiana	10,859	10,318	5.2	4,991	4,990	5,819	5,307	--	--	49	21
Oklahoma	18,009	16,863	6.8	16,808	15,711	955	935	--	--	246	217
Texas	71,126	68,146	4.4	44,951	44,379	24,838	22,550	--	--	1,337	1,216
Mountain	**102,000**	**101,272**	**.7**	**93,694**	**93,356**	**7,928**	**7,584**	**--**	**--**	**379**	**332**
Arizona	17,650	18,551	-4.9	17,473	18,414	--	--	--	--	178	136
Colorado	17,475	17,247	1.3	17,329	17,110	146	137	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	7,456	7,384	1.0	153	131	7,303	7,252	--	--	--	--
Nevada	7,201	7,987	-9.8	7,201	7,987	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	14,515	13,428	8.1	14,515	13,428	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	17,132	16,783	2.1	16,887	16,539	197	195	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	20,535	19,859	3.4	20,135	19,747	282	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**7,543**	**6,464**	**16.7**	**1,924**	**1,656**	**5,356**	**4,542**	**NM**	**NM**	**259**	**263**
California	1,099	1,131	-2.8	--	--	858	887	--	--	241	244
Oregon	1,929	1,654	16.6	1,924	1,656	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	4,514	3,679	22.7	--	--	4,498	3,655	NM	NM	13	21
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,093**	**1,032**	**5.9**	**92**	**99**	**911**	**847**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	278	276	.6	92	99	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	815	756	7.8	--	--	793	735	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**943,367**	**916,593**	**2.9**	**739,249**	**724,505**	**193,051**	**181,669**	**492**	**473**	**10,576**	**9,945**

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

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

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

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

Table 1.8.A. Net Generation from Petroleum by State, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**992**	**583**	**70.0**	**215**	**39**	**702**	**457**	**NM**	**NM**	**54**	**69**
Connecticut	108	93	16.6	NM	NM	105	91	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	99	63	56.2	--	--	56	1	*	*	43	62
Massachusetts	607	386	57.4	NM	NM	540	365	16	15	NM	NM
New Hampshire	170	38	349.1	167	35	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**1,884**	**1,370**	**37.5**	**756**	**769**	**1,080**	**549**	**NM**	**NM**	**43**	**48**
New Jersey	49	103	-52.7	18	31	17	65	NM	NM	13	6
New York	1,499	1,019	47.1	735	728	751	275	NM	NM	8	12
Pennsylvania	336	247	35.9	NM	NM	311	209	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**212**	**267**	**-20.7**	**138**	**213**	**42**	**10**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	41	10	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	26	74	-64.5	24	58	NM	NM	NM	NM	2	16
Michigan	68	111	-38.5	67	110	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	30	26	16.5	28	25	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**169**	**69**	**143.4**	**166**	**67**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	77	3	NM	77	3	--	--	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	62	47	31.1	61	46	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	3	4	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	1	*	154.8	1	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**5,362**	**3,806**	**40.9**	**4,738**	**3,262**	**476**	**415**	**NM**	**NM**	**147**	**128**
Delaware	72	53	35.9	NM	NM	34	38	--	--	28	14
District of Columbia	4	31	-88.5	--	--	4	31	--	--	--	--
Florida	4,001	2,811	42.3	3,842	2,714	147	78	--	--	12	19
Georgia	92	69	31.9	NM	NM	1	2	NM	NM	69	61
Maryland	219	255	-14.1	NM	NM	213	251	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	101	49	104.1	80	35	6	*	NM	NM	15	15
South Carolina	51	42	20.7	30	32	7	--	NM	NM	14	10
Virginia	805	475	69.5	733	453	63	12	NM	NM	NM	NM
West Virginia	19	20	-7.7	17	18	2	2	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**571**	**49**	**NM**	**262**	**37**	**291**	**1**	**NM**	**NM**	**17**	**11**
Alabama	29	16	83.3	17	8	NM	NM	--	--	13	8
Kentucky	305	9	NM	13	8	291	1	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	183	2	NM	180	1	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	54	21	155.3	52	19	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
West South Central	**709**	**280**	**153.3**	**487**	**7**	**184**	**260**	**NM**	**NM**	**37**	**13**
Arkansas	15	3	433.2	11	3	--	--	--	--	4	*
Louisiana	343	148	132.3	199	2	142	144	--	--	3	2
Oklahoma	6	2	273.5	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	5	2
Texas	345	128	170.1	277	3	42	116	NM	NM	26	10
Mountain	**62**	**63**	**-1.8**	**NM**	**NM**	**41**	**38**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	4	4	-20.5	3	4	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	3	*	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	37	38	-1.3	NM	NM	37	38	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1	2	-34.0	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	4	3	29.4	3	1	*	1	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	6	7	-20.3	6	7	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**231**	**219**	**5.7**	**13**	**3**	**131**	**164**	**NM**	**NM**	**87**	**52**
California	222	211	4.8	8	3	129	160	NM	NM	84	49
Oregon	4	*	910.7	4	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	*
Washington	NM	NM	--	1	*	2	4	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**777**	**768**	**1.2**	**595**	**636**	**163**	**121**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	704	670	5.1	527	543	163	121	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**10,968**	**7,473**	**46.8**	**7,390**	**5,055**	**3,110**	**2,015**	**32**	**27**	**436**	**376**

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

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

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

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

Table 1.8.B. Net Generation from Petroleum by State,Year-to-Date through June
(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	**7,497**	**4,496**	**66.7**	**1,224**	**167**	**5,671**	**3,763**	**NM**	**NM**	**489**	**460**
Connecticut	1,271	1,110	14.6	NM	NM	1,245	1,097	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	1,261	451	179.4	--	--	915	72	2	2	345	377
Massachusetts	3,830	2,758	38.9	159	14	3,497	2,592	68	85	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,081	155	596.7	1,038	143	10	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	5	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**13,031**	**6,420**	**103.0**	**4,958**	**3,452**	**7,671**	**2,665**	**NM**	**NM**	**349**	**281**
New Jersey	1,090	243	347.7	108	77	855	129	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	9,167	5,052	81.4	4,835	3,351	4,193	1,613	NM	NM	92	69
Pennsylvania	2,774	1,124	146.8	15	24	2,623	923	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**1,923**	**1,356**	**41.8**	**908**	**1,010**	**788**	**75**	**NM**	**NM**	**214**	**266**
Illinois	813	106	670.3	NM	NM	775	73	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	236	405	-41.7	190	289	3	--	NM	NM	41	115
Michigan	406	434	-6.3	397	429	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	223	192	16.1	210	190	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	245	220	11.2	87	83	2	1	NM	NM	150	134
West North Central	**996**	**925**	**7.7**	**962**	**905**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	408	305	33.7	407	305	--	--	--	--	*	*
Minnesota	402	285	41.2	385	273	10	5	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	82	276	-70.4	81	276	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	19	17	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	7	1	338.2	7	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**25,492**	**20,576**	**23.9**	**20,124**	**18,077**	**4,436**	**1,677**	**88**	**17**	**844**	**804**
Delaware	967	330	192.9	42	70	791	181	--	--	134	79
District of Columbia	41	68	-39.2	--	--	41	68	--	--	--	--
Florida	17,404	16,330	6.6	16,528	15,700	805	505	--	--	NM	NM
Georgia	642	541	18.5	162	127	NM	NM	NM	NM	401	396
Maryland	2,017	852	136.6	NM	NM	1,989	834	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	563	368	52.8	355	259	88	6	NM	NM	119	102
South Carolina	250	156	60.7	160	103	18	--	NM	NM	71	53
Virginia	3,460	1,797	92.6	2,734	1,681	599	56	84	15	NM	NM
West Virginia	147	133	10.4	118	122	26	9	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**1,822**	**401**	**354.5**	**860**	**294**	**867**	**27**	**NM**	**NM**	**94**	**79**
Alabama	200	167	19.9	125	85	NM	NM	--	--	70	61
Kentucky	958	71	NM	98	65	860	6	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	418	21	NM	406	15	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	246	142	73.7	231	130	NM	NM	--	--	13	12
West South Central	**3,531**	**1,890**	**86.8**	**1,790**	**110**	**1,520**	**1,706**	**NM**	**NM**	**219**	**73**
Arkansas	126	71	77.1	112	70	--	--	--	--	14	1
Louisiana	1,623	940	72.6	763	22	831	908	--	--	29	10
Oklahoma	134	19	595.8	108	5	--	--	NM	NM	25	14
Texas	1,648	860	91.7	807	14	689	798	NM	NM	151	48
Mountain	**382**	**448**	**-14.7**	**126**	**120**	**243**	**316**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	NM	NM	--	22	30	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	11	13	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	*	64.1	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	237	314	-24.7	NM	NM	235	314	--	--	--	--
Nevada	12	14	-20.5	12	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	26	11	1	2	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	24	25	-1.1	23	24	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**1,198**	**1,257**	**-4.7**	**66**	**29**	**793**	**906**	**NM**	**NM**	**339**	**322**
California	1,116	1,209	-7.7	26	24	790	897	NM	NM	300	288
Oregon	38	6	523.8	36	4	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Washington	NM	NM	--	4	2	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**4,435**	**4,342**	**2.1**	**3,490**	**3,681**	**755**	**598**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	443	504	-12.1	368	478	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	3,992	3,838	4.0	3,123	3,203	753	598	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**60,307**	**42,113**	**43.2**	**34,508**	**27,846**	**22,756**	**11,740**	**294**	**162**	**2,749**	**2,365**

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

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

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

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

Table 1.9.A. Net Generation from Natural Gas by State, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**3,605**	**3,487**	**3.4**	**8**	**21**	**3,402**	**3,255**	**NM**	**NM**	**169**	**178**
Connecticut	403	743	-45.8	--	--	387	719	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	785	848	-7.4	--	--	650	724	NM	NM	135	124
Massachusetts	2,001	1,359	47.2	7	10	1,954	1,294	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	11	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	412	518	-20.5	--	--	412	518	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	*	*	-50.0	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,586**	**6,266**	**-42.8**	**738**	**1,042**	**2,625**	**4,866**	**NM**	**NM**	**188**	**302**
New Jersey	993	1,848	-46.3	2	7	927	1,680	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	2,172	3,571	-39.2	736	1,035	1,354	2,428	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	421	846	-50.3	NM	NM	344	758	NM	NM	65	69
East North Central	**1,421**	**3,210**	**-55.7**	**305**	**612**	**1,001**	**2,394**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	292	1,045	-72.0	NM	NM	215	970	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	252	418	-39.8	119	170	116	168	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	689	1,360	-49.3	70	198	604	1,134	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	NM	NM	--	22	132	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	126	188	-32.9	70	102	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**428**	**948**	**-54.8**	**304**	**688**	**97**	**216**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	13	40	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	101	266	-61.9	99	263	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	111	157	-29.3	54	80	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	144	402	-64.2	89	237	55	160	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	35	56	-37.8	34	55	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	15	13	16.1	15	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**7,181**	**9,179**	**-21.8**	**5,820**	**6,857**	**1,245**	**2,106**	**NM**	**NM**	**110**	**196**
Delaware	109	111	-1.3	1	2	108	109	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	6,074	6,298	-3.5	5,460	5,626	563	528	NM	NM	NM	NM
Georgia	338	893	-62.1	89	177	224	680	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	236	189	24.8	NM	NM	233	183	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	62	633	-90.2	39	297	21	334	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	180	602	-70.0	167	462	13	139	NM	NM	1	1
Virginia	163	430	-62.0	62	293	70	112	1	14	NM	NM
West Virginia	NM	NM	--	*	*	14	21	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**1,949**	**4,261**	**-54.3**	**1,298**	**2,775**	**466**	**1,212**	**NM**	**NM**	**182**	**252**
Alabama	1,044	1,720	-39.3	689	996	248	569	--	--	106	155
Kentucky	NM	NM	--	8	107	5	66	--	17	NM	NM
Mississippi	857	2,287	-62.5	591	1,672	213	553	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	NM	NM	--	10	--	--	23	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**23,521**	**25,973**	**-9.4**	**6,662**	**8,778**	**12,462**	**12,821**	**210**	**46**	**4,187**	**4,327**
Arkansas	212	475	-55.4	28	268	166	185	NM	NM	NM	NM
Louisiana	3,815	4,035	-5.4	1,222	2,344	780	494	168	3	1,645	1,193
Oklahoma	1,755	1,851	-5.2	1,284	1,624	432	185	NM	NM	37	40
Texas	17,739	19,612	-9.6	4,128	4,542	11,083	11,957	NM	NM	2,488	3,073
Mountain	**3,712**	**3,871**	**-4.1**	**1,623**	**2,149**	**2,010**	**1,625**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	1,501	1,394	7.7	356	638	1,143	754	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	608	811	-25.1	360	470	229	319	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	5	7	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	4	3	12.8	3	2	*	*	--	--	1	1
Nevada	1,102	1,065	3.5	525	588	577	477	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	314	416	-24.4	256	345	41	49	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	138	104	33.5	115	85	8	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	4	13	2	9	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**6,126**	**8,050**	**-23.9**	**672**	**650**	**4,242**	**6,073**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,077**	**1,171**
California	5,529	7,504	-26.3	653	620	3,708	5,606	NM	NM	1,037	1,131
Oregon	485	452	7.4	*	*	450	419	NM	NM	34	33
Washington	112	95	18.2	19	31	84	48	NM	NM	5	8
Pacific Noncontiguous	**320**	**323**	**-.9**	**255**	**225**	**--**	**31**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	320	292	9.5	255	225	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Hawaii	--	31	--	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**51,899**	**65,567**	**-20.8**	**17,735**	**23,795**	**27,549**	**34,598**	**466**	**406**	**6,150**	**6,768**

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

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

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

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

Table 1.9.B. Net Generation from Natural Gas by State,Year-to-Date through June
(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	**18,209**	**20,268**	**-10.2**	**16**	**82**	**16,945**	**18,892**	**140**	**204**	**1,108**	**1,091**
Connecticut	2,538	3,855	-34.2	--	--	2,444	3,732	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	4,474	5,649	-20.8	--	--	3,542	4,808	NM	NM	933	840
Massachusetts	8,999	7,476	20.4	15	63	8,792	7,121	126	185	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	17	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	2,169	3,232	-32.9	--	--	2,168	3,231	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	1	2	-56.8	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**20,014**	**26,992**	**-25.9**	**3,462**	**4,318**	**15,053**	**20,188**	**202**	**265**	**1,297**	**2,220**
New Jersey	5,985	8,189	-26.9	9	32	5,389	6,725	NM	NM	523	1,348
New York	12,114	16,351	-25.9	3,452	4,285	8,213	11,511	NM	NM	385	470
Pennsylvania	1,915	2,452	-21.9	NM	NM	1,451	1,952	NM	NM	389	402
East North Central	**9,716**	**13,749**	**-29.3**	**2,011**	**2,561**	**6,857**	**10,077**	**NM**	**NM**	**728**	**951**
Illinois	1,638	3,395	-51.7	NM	NM	1,148	2,771	NM	NM	275	274
Indiana	1,363	1,808	-24.6	716	694	467	699	NM	NM	176	406
Michigan	5,306	7,071	-25.0	534	932	4,671	5,995	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	356	489	-27.1	107	294	230	172	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	1,052	986	6.7	514	390	340	439	NM	NM	173	123
West North Central	**2,387**	**3,369**	**-29.2**	**1,573**	**2,368**	**579**	**753**	**NM**	**NM**	**180**	**171**
Iowa	150	254	-41.0	97	187	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	527	713	-26.1	442	694	--	--	NM	NM	84	17
Minnesota	609	658	-7.5	233	164	289	352	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	966	1,562	-38.1	672	1,149	289	401	2	8	NM	NM
Nebraska	110	146	-24.7	106	140	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	24	34	-30.0	24	34	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**37,867**	**37,484**	**1.0**	**29,133**	**27,821**	**7,837**	**8,295**	**NM**	**NM**	**820**	**1,288**
Delaware	386	575	-32.9	8	3	378	573	--	--	*	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	30,803	28,026	9.9	27,054	23,988	3,288	3,115	NM	NM	432	891
Georgia	1,926	2,051	-6.1	241	518	1,515	1,284	--	--	170	249
Maryland	699	585	19.6	NM	NM	681	569	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	1,467	2,281	-35.7	341	582	1,114	1,687	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	1,010	2,322	-56.5	906	1,837	99	462	NM	NM	4	22
Virginia	1,487	1,523	-2.4	582	891	707	524	46	45	152	63
West Virginia	89	121	-26.3	2	2	54	81	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**11,053**	**19,977**	**-44.7**	**8,147**	**15,729**	**1,842**	**2,785**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,033**	**1,381**
Alabama	5,212	7,435	-29.9	3,760	5,809	865	767	--	--	587	860
Kentucky	209	526	-60.2	101	247	25	125	9	54	NM	NM
Mississippi	5,374	11,835	-54.6	4,132	9,663	936	1,840	NM	NM	297	322
Tennessee	257	180	43.0	153	9	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**119,658**	**122,958**	**-2.7**	**29,343**	**36,368**	**64,760**	**60,259**	**765**	**246**	**24,790**	**26,085**
Arkansas	1,870	1,544	21.2	190	682	1,553	744	NM	NM	127	116
Louisiana	18,816	20,243	-7.0	6,395	10,688	3,256	2,247	544	12	8,621	7,295
Oklahoma	8,021	8,777	-8.6	6,071	7,408	1,688	1,121	NM	NM	252	238
Texas	90,950	92,394	-1.6	16,688	17,590	58,263	56,148	210	220	15,791	18,436
Mountain	**18,499**	**18,750**	**-1.3**	**8,270**	**9,354**	**9,765**	**8,812**	**NM**	**NM**	**349**	**457**
Arizona	6,807	6,299	8.1	1,603	2,105	5,196	4,185	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	3,845	4,189	-8.2	2,362	2,490	1,380	1,587	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	11	47	NM	NM	--	--	30	49
Montana	11	9	25.4	7	3	*	1	--	--	3	5
Nevada	5,134	5,474	-6.2	2,311	2,809	2,823	2,665	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,590	1,749	-9.1	1,255	1,362	235	238	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	748	537	39.2	649	451	12	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	262	317	-17.2	71	88	57	55	--	--	134	174
Pacific Contiguous	**41,476**	**42,775**	**-3.0**	**5,028**	**5,215**	**29,168**	**30,229**	**741**	**857**	**6,539**	**6,474**
California	35,530	37,125	-4.3	3,996	3,827	24,529	26,304	716	810	6,290	6,184
Oregon	3,688	3,700	-.3	434	867	3,046	2,637	NM	NM	206	192
Washington	2,257	1,950	15.7	598	521	1,593	1,288	NM	NM	44	98
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,042**	**2,077**	**-1.7**	**1,636**	**1,512**	**--**	**151**	**--**	**--**	**405**	**415**
Alaska	2,042	1,926	6.0	1,636	1,512	--	--	--	--	405	415
Hawaii	--	151	--	--	--	--	151	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**280,970**	**308,398**	**-8.9**	**88,669**	**105,328**	**152,805**	**160,441**	**2,247**	**2,095**	**37,249**	**40,533**

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

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

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

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

Table 1.10.A. Net Generation from Other Gases by State, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	*	*	**-95.2**	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Maine	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**NM**	**NM**	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	**NM**	**NM**
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	NM	NM
New York	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	NM	NM	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	NM	NM
East North Central	**188**	**371**	**-49.2**	--	--	**NM**	**NM**	--	--	**180**	**359**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Indiana	153	310	-50.7	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	153	309
Michigan	*	1	-70.2	--	--	*	1	--	--	--	--
Ohio	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**NM**	**NM**	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**59**	**73**	**-19.6**	--	--	*	**46**	--	--	**59**	**28**
Delaware	50	15	236.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	15
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1	1	-29.9	--	--	*	*	--	--	1	1
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	45	-100.0	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	8	12	-30.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	12
East South Central	**14**	**24**	**-42.2**	--	--	--	--	--	--	**14**	**24**
Alabama	14	23	-39.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	23
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	*	1	-88.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	1
West South Central	**381**	**306**	**24.7**	--	--	**58**	**11**	--	--	**324**	**295**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	173	102	70.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	173	102
Oklahoma	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Texas	200	198	1.2	--	--	58	11	--	--	143	187
Mountain	**NM**	**NM**	--	*	*	**3**	**1**	--	--	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	*	*	-18.8	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	3	1	108.2	--	--	3	1	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**155**	**176**	**-12.1**	--	--	**25**	**25**	**NM**	**NM**	**129**	**151**
California	130	151	-14.4	--	--	*	*	NM	NM	129	151
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	25	24	2.3	--	--	25	24	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**NM**	**NM**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**863**	**1,073**	**-19.6**	*	*	**94**	**95**	*	--	**769**	**978**

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

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

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

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

Table 1.10.B. Net Generation from Other Gases by State, Year-to-Date through June
(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	*	10	-99.8	--	--	*	10	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	10	-100.0	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Maine	*	*	5.6	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	350	615	-43.2	--	--	2	1	--	--	348	614
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	NM	NM
New York	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	276	329	-16.0	--	--	2	1	--	--	275	328
East North Central	1,146	2,096	-45.3	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	1,102	2,029
Illinois	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Indiana	949	1,755	-45.9	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	947	1,753
Michigan	2	5	-63.3	--	--	2	5	--	--	--	--
Ohio	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	NM	NM	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	300	399	-24.8	--	--	93	252	--	--	208	147
Delaware	149	83	79.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	149	83
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	9	8	3.5	--	--	*	*	--	--	8	8
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	92	252	-63.4	--	--	92	252	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	*	*	-87.5	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	*	*	-65.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	50	56	-10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	56
East South Central	73	128	-42.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	73	128
Alabama	71	121	-41.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	71	121
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2	7	-74.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	7
West South Central	2,021	1,677	20.5	--	--	276	241	--	--	1,745	1,436
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	761	484	57.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	761	484
Oklahoma	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Texas	1,219	1,156	5.4	--	--	276	241	--	--	943	915
Mountain	NM	NM	--	3	2	14	3	--	--	NM	NM
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	3	2	51.7	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	11	3	302.5	--	--	11	3	--	--	--	--
Nevada	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	959	933	2.9	--	--	197	156	NM	NM	762	777
California	763	778	-1.9	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	762	777
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	196	155	26.8	--	--	196	155	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	4,892	5,923	-17.4	4	2	625	730	*	*	4,263	5,191

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

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

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

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

Table 1.11.A. Net Generation from Nuclear Energy, by State June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**3,058**	**3,031**	**.9**	**--**	**1,148**	**3,058**	**1,882**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	1,419	1,421	-.1	--	--	1,419	1,421	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	435	461	-5.6	--	--	435	461	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	835	776	7.6	--	776	835	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	369	373	-1.0	--	373	369	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**12,897**	**12,729**	**1.3**	**1,522**	**1,547**	**11,374**	**11,182**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	2,795	2,596	7.7	--	--	2,795	2,596	--	--	--	--
New York	3,487	3,542	-1.6	356	355	3,131	3,187	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	6,615	6,591	.4	1,167	1,192	5,448	5,399	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**12,015**	**11,911**	**.9**	**4,287**	**3,976**	**7,728**	**7,935**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	7,728	7,935	-2.6	--	--	7,728	7,935	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	2,305	2,387	-3.4	2,305	2,387	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	863	478	80.6	863	478	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1,119	1,111	.7	1,119	1,111	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**3,555**	**4,071**	**-12.7**	**3,555**	**4,071**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	412	413	-.2	412	413	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	850	850	.1	850	850	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,119	1,159	-3.4	1,119	1,159	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	831	816	1.9	831	816	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	342	834	-59.0	342	834	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**16,382**	**17,119**	**-4.3**	**15,142**	**16,290**	**1,240**	**830**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,464	2,818	-12.6	2,464	2,818	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,906	2,923	-.6	2,906	2,923	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	1,240	830	49.5	--	--	1,240	830	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	3,491	3,494	-.1	3,491	3,494	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	4,338	4,547	-4.6	4,338	4,547	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,944	2,507	-22.5	1,944	2,507	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**5,351**	**5,980**	**-10.5**	**5,351**	**5,980**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	2,516	2,805	-10.3	2,516	2,805	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	910	774	17.6	910	774	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,925	2,401	-19.8	1,925	2,401	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**5,341**	**6,043**	**-11.6**	**3,717**	**4,489**	**1,624**	**1,555**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	1,334	1,334	*	1,334	1,334	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1,486	1,503	-1.1	1,486	1,503	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	2,522	3,206	-21.3	898	1,652	1,624	1,555	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**2,499**	**2,718**	**-8.0**	**2,499**	**2,718**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	2,499	2,718	-8.0	2,499	2,718	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**3,083**	**2,769**	**11.3**	**3,083**	**2,769**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	3,071	2,217	38.5	3,071	2,217	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	12	552	-97.9	12	552	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**64,181**	**66,372**	**-3.3**	**39,157**	**42,988**	**25,024**	**23,384**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

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

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

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 June

(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	**17,762**	**16,497**	**7.7**	**--**	**6,192**	**17,762**	**10,305**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	8,287	7,426	11.6	--	--	8,287	7,426	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	2,178	2,879	-24.4	--	--	2,178	2,879	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	5,029	4,186	20.2	--	4,186	5,029	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	2,267	2,006	13.0	--	2,006	2,267	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**72,112**	**72,262**	**-.2**	**8,092**	**8,216**	**64,020**	**64,047**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	15,467	14,936	3.6	--	--	15,467	14,936	--	--	--	--
New York	19,849	20,341	-2.4	2,143	1,681	17,706	18,660	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	36,796	36,986	-.5	5,949	6,535	30,847	30,451	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**69,110**	**69,647**	**-.8**	**21,730**	**26,103**	**47,380**	**43,544**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	47,380	43,544	8.8	--	--	47,380	43,544	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	12,171	14,139	-13.9	12,171	14,139	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	3,404	5,876	-42.1	3,404	5,876	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	6,156	6,088	1.1	6,156	6,088	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**21,836**	**22,066**	**-1.0**	**21,836**	**22,066**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	1,887	2,341	-19.4	1,887	2,341	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	5,105	3,811	33.9	5,105	3,811	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	6,591	6,707	-1.7	6,591	6,707	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	4,711	4,494	4.8	4,711	4,494	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	3,542	4,712	-24.8	3,542	4,712	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**95,817**	**96,996**	**-1.2**	**89,721**	**92,111**	**6,096**	**4,885**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	15,188	16,861	-9.9	15,188	16,861	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	16,502	15,395	7.2	16,502	15,395	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	6,096	4,885	24.8	--	--	6,096	4,885	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	20,200	19,216	5.1	20,200	19,216	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	26,630	26,049	2.2	26,630	26,049	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	11,200	14,590	-23.2	11,200	14,590	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**31,668**	**34,448**	**-8.1**	**31,668**	**34,448**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	14,841	16,269	-8.8	14,841	16,269	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	5,282	5,325	-.8	5,282	5,325	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	11,544	12,853	-10.2	11,544	12,853	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**31,034**	**34,926**	**-11.1**	**21,872**	**26,290**	**9,162**	**8,636**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	8,084	7,316	10.5	8,084	7,316	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	8,039	8,219	-2.2	8,039	8,219	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	14,911	19,390	-23.1	5,749	10,755	9,162	8,636	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**14,960**	**15,462**	**-3.2**	**14,960**	**15,462**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	14,960	15,462	-3.2	14,960	15,462	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**18,937**	**21,162**	**-10.5**	**18,937**	**21,162**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	16,060	16,853	-4.7	16,060	16,853	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	2,877	4,309	-33.2	2,877	4,309	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**373,236**	**383,466**	**-2.7**	**228,816**	**252,049**	**144,420**	**131,417**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

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, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**529**	**741**	**-28.6**	**60**	**86**	**375**	**526**	**1**	**--**	**92**	**128**
Connecticut	57	41	37.8	NM	NM	54	38	--	--	--	--
Maine	300	362	-17.2	NM	NM	210	248	--	--	89	113
Massachusetts	-2	19	-110.7	NM	NM	-4	18	1	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	83	173	-52.0	26	34	56	126	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Vermont	91	145	-37.2	31	47	58	96	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**2,230**	**2,386**	**-6.5**	**1,629**	**1,816**	**600**	**561**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
New Jersey	-11	-12	-9.8	-13	-14	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New York	2,036	2,235	-8.9	1,520	1,727	514	499	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	205	163	25.7	122	103	83	60	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**351**	**439**	**-20.2**	**301**	**393**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**27**	**23**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Indiana	31	51	-38.4	31	51	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	57	76	-25.7	43	62	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Ohio	26	53	-50.7	26	53	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	222	243	-8.7	196	221	NM	NM	NM	NM	24	20
West North Central	**942**	**1,243**	**-24.2**	**911**	**1,211**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	94	76	23.3	92	74	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Kansas	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	82	72	13.1	56	45	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Missouri	56	296	-81.0	56	296	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	95	111	-14.3	95	111	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	173	172	.8	173	172	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	438	513	-14.5	438	513	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,939**	**304**	**537.7**	**1,326**	**-5**	**339**	**223**	**NM**	**NM**	**273**	**85**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	22	9	144.4	22	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	458	99	363.6	454	95	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	283	186	51.7	--	--	283	186	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	729	205	255.6	525	143	NM	NM	NM	NM	203	61
South Carolina	296	-50	-696.6	291	-53	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Virginia	14	-204	-106.7	8	-209	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
West Virginia	138	58	136.1	27	11	45	27	--	--	67	20
East South Central	**2,365**	**830**	**184.9**	**2,286**	**793**	**1**	**1**	**--**	**--**	**78**	**36**
Alabama	1,073	305	251.6	1,073	305	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	364	185	96.6	364	185	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1	1	-30.9	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	926	338	173.9	848	302	--	--	--	--	78	36
West South Central	**676**	**924**	**-26.8**	**672**	**787**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	372	380	-2.0	372	380	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	132	-100.0	--	--	--	132	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	213	336	-36.8	213	336	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	91	76	19.9	87	71	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**3,329**	**3,608**	**-7.7**	**2,945**	**3,147**	**384**	**461**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	715	715	*	715	715	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	110	138	-20.0	109	135	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	904	976	-7.4	879	873	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Montana	1,235	1,358	-9.0	879	1,006	356	352	--	--	--	--
Nevada	206	255	-19.0	206	254	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	28	24	16.9	28	24	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	30	42	-29.1	29	41	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	99	99	-.1	99	99	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**15,218**	**16,871**	**-9.8**	**15,108**	**16,715**	**106**	**147**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
California	4,151	3,449	20.3	4,075	3,363	75	87	--	--	--	--
Oregon	3,331	3,708	-10.2	3,312	3,670	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Washington	7,737	9,714	-20.4	7,720	9,683	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**141**	**142**	**-1.0**	**135**	**130**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	134	129	3.9	134	129	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	*	1	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**27,720**	**27,489**	**.8**	**25,373**	**25,073**	**1,841**	**2,093**	**6**	**9**	**499**	**313**

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

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

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

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

Table 1.12.B. Net Generation from Hydroelectric Power by State, Year-to-Date through June

(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	**3,060**	**3,573**	**-14.4**	**357**	**365**	**2,248**	**2,504**	**3**	**--**	**452**	**704**
Connecticut	274	199	37.8	NM	NM	261	188	--	--	--	--
Maine	1,489	1,785	-16.6	NM	NM	1,079	1,161	--	--	408	622
Massachusetts	104	121	-14.0	NM	NM	94	113	3	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	598	846	-29.4	161	176	409	603	--	--	28	67
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Vermont	594	620	-4.3	180	175	404	437	--	--	10	8
Middle Atlantic	**12,741**	**14,201**	**-10.3**	**9,491**	**10,796**	**3,226**	**3,362**	**NM**	**NM**	**23**	**43**
New Jersey	-33	-53	-36.4	-47	-66	13	13	--	--	--	--
New York	11,669	13,312	-12.3	8,857	10,301	2,789	2,969	NM	NM	23	43
Pennsylvania	1,105	941	17.5	681	561	424	380	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**1,955**	**2,073**	**-5.7**	**1,675**	**1,831**	**125**	**118**	**NM**	**NM**	**150**	**120**
Illinois	83	78	7.6	NM	NM	54	52	NM	NM	--	--
Indiana	176	190	-7.0	176	190	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	314	358	-12.4	233	283	62	57	--	--	19	18
Ohio	180	252	-28.4	180	252	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1,201	1,196	.4	1,058	1,083	NM	NM	NM	NM	131	102
West North Central	**4,459**	**5,016**	**-11.1**	**4,290**	**4,851**	**48**	**45**	**--**	**--**	**121**	**120**
Iowa	437	424	3.0	426	414	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Kansas	18	17	7.6	--	--	18	17	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	420	460	-8.7	280	322	19	17	--	--	121	120
Missouri	230	1,022	-77.5	230	1,022	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	433	493	-12.1	433	493	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	925	668	38.4	925	668	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	1,996	1,932	3.3	1,996	1,932	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**10,192**	**3,741**	**172.4**	**7,001**	**1,677**	**1,678**	**1,349**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,511**	**714**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	120	94	27.4	120	94	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,331	1,006	131.8	2,308	983	NM	NM	--	--	22	21
Maryland	1,370	1,070	28.1	--	--	1,370	1,070	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	3,831	1,353	183.1	2,721	920	NM	NM	NM	NM	1,102	426
South Carolina	1,526	142	975.7	1,499	118	27	24	NM	NM	--	--
Virginia	215	-536	-140.1	185	-565	29	28	--	--	NM	NM
West Virginia	798	613	30.2	168	128	243	219	--	--	387	266
East South Central	**14,160**	**10,153**	**39.5**	**13,705**	**9,902**	**7**	**9**	**--**	**--**	**448**	**242**
Alabama	6,869	4,207	63.2	6,869	4,207	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,075	2,578	-19.5	2,075	2,578	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	7	9	-23.9	--	--	7	9	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	5,209	3,358	55.1	4,761	3,116	--	--	--	--	448	242
West South Central	**3,494**	**4,432**	**-21.2**	**3,045**	**3,807**	**449**	**625**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	1,566	2,004	-21.8	1,566	2,004	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	427	598	-28.6	--	--	427	598	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	1,012	1,362	-25.6	1,012	1,362	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	488	469	4.2	466	442	22	27	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**15,203**	**16,305**	**-6.8**	**13,121**	**14,186**	**2,082**	**2,119**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	3,809	4,171	-8.7	3,809	4,171	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	367	606	-39.3	348	587	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	4,621	4,779	-3.3	4,254	4,331	367	448	--	--	--	--
Montana	4,516	4,802	-6.0	2,836	3,165	1,681	1,637	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,227	1,208	1.6	1,219	1,200	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	126	160	-21.4	126	160	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	265	284	-6.6	258	277	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	272	295	-7.9	272	295	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**76,664**	**78,274**	**-2.1**	**75,476**	**77,173**	**1,136**	**1,051**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
California	18,992	16,436	15.6	18,239	15,769	753	666	--	--	--	--
Oregon	19,255	19,513	-1.3	19,008	19,264	247	249	--	--	--	--
Washington	38,417	42,326	-9.2	38,229	42,140	136	135	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**911**	**916**	**-.6**	**840**	**844**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	839	839	*	839	839	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	71	77	-7.0	1	5	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**142,838**	**138,685**	**3.0**	**129,002**	**125,432**	**11,026**	**11,209**	**60**	**56**	**2,751**	**1,988**

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

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

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

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

Table 1.13.A. Net Generation from Other Renewables by State, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**745**	**803**	**-7.3**	**18**	**7**	**544**	**556**	**18**	**17**	**164**	**223**
Connecticut	130	139	-6.3	--	--	130	139	--	--	--	--
Maine	328	383	-14.4	--	--	149	153	16	15	163	214
Massachusetts	173	170	1.4	--	--	170	168	2	2	NM	NM
New Hampshire	72	81	-10.7	--	--	72	74	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	8	8	6.0	--	--	8	8	--	--	--	--
Vermont	34	23	47.5	18	7	15	15	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**543**	**582**	**-6.7**	**--**	**--**	**459**	**493**	**39**	**39**	**45**	**50**
New Jersey	113	114	-.7	--	--	112	112	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	206	227	-9.1	--	--	180	191	22	21	4	15
Pennsylvania	224	241	-7.3	--	--	167	189	17	18	39	34
East North Central	**406**	**398**	**1.9**	**28**	**29**	**225**	**246**	**34**	**25**	**118**	**99**
Illinois	62	80	-22.1	--	--	55	72	NM	NM	7	7
Indiana	11	11	-2.9	--	--	8	8	NM	NM	--	*
Michigan	228	212	7.7	3	3	134	136	28	19	63	54
Ohio	11	12	-11.6	--	--	5	5	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	94	83	12.8	26	26	24	25	NM	NM	42	30
West North Central	**243**	**290**	**-16.2**	**49**	**39**	**158**	**224**	**NM**	**NM**	**33**	**24**
Iowa	60	83	-28.2	5	4	54	78	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	26	43	-38.5	--	--	26	43	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	142	161	-11.7	31	34	77	102	NM	NM	33	23
Missouri	11	2	538.2	10	1	--	--	*	--	NM	NM
Nebraska	4	1	141.1	2	*	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	*	*	1.7	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,276**	**1,310**	**-2.6**	**15**	**14**	**512**	**494**	**32**	**37**	**717**	**765**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	455	493	-7.7	11	11	322	314	NM	NM	118	164
Georgia	265	282	-6.3	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	263	281
Maryland	74	57	29.2	--	--	59	55	NM	NM	12	--
North Carolina	137	150	-8.4	--	--	29	38	--	--	108	112
South Carolina	110	118	-6.3	2	1	--	--	NM	NM	105	112
Virginia	224	210	6.8	--	--	90	86	23	27	111	97
West Virginia	12	2	695.3	2	2	10	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**532**	**573**	**-7.2**	**2**	**--**	**18**	**20**	**NM**	**NM**	**512**	**553**
Alabama	327	348	-5.9	--	--	15	17	--	--	313	330
Kentucky	32	35	-9.4	2	--	--	--	--	--	29	35
Mississippi	107	130	-18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	107	130
Tennessee	67	60	10.6	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	63	57
West South Central	**754**	**759**	**-.6**	**--**	**--**	**254**	**258**	**NM**	**NM**	**497**	**500**
Arkansas	137	127	8.2	--	--	--	--	NM	NM	137	127
Louisiana	249	247	.8	--	--	4	4	--	--	245	243
Oklahoma	22	25	-9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	25
Texas	346	360	-4.0	--	--	251	254	3	1	92	105
Mountain	**193**	**200**	**-3.1**	**25**	**22**	**120**	**132**	**NM**	**NM**	**45**	**43**
Arizona	5	4	16.2	4	4	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
Colorado	13	15	-15.5	3	4	NM	NM	3	3	--	--
Idaho	42	41	1.8	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	39	38
Montana	6	5	31.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	5
Nevada	84	85	-1.7	--	--	84	85	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Utah	17	15	16.6	17	14	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	26	34	-24.2	1	1	25	34	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**2,248**	**2,369**	**-5.1**	**49**	**15**	**1,977**	**2,143**	**31**	**20**	**190**	**192**
California	2,022	2,169	-6.8	24	14	1,865	2,038	31	20	101	97
Oregon	65	91	-28.7	--	--	34	51	--	--	31	39
Washington	161	110	46.7	25	*	79	54	--	--	58	56
Pacific Noncontiguous	**65**	**51**	**27.3**	**NM**	**NM**	**51**	**36**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	65	51	27.3	*	*	51	36	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**7,006**	**7,336**	**-4.5**	**187**	**126**	**4,318**	**4,601**	**166**	**145**	**2,334**	**2,464**

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

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

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

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

Table 1.13.B. Net Generation from Other Renewables by State, Year-to-Date through June
(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	**4,442**	**4,749**	**-6.5**	**121**	**65**	**3,170**	**3,339**	**99**	**103**	**1,052**	**1,242**
Connecticut	761	806	-5.6	--	--	761	806	--	--	--	--
Maine	2,017	2,240	-10.0	--	--	903	959	85	91	1,029	1,190
Massachusetts	996	1,010	-1.4	--	--	982	998	14	12	NM	NM
New Hampshire	406	488	-16.9	--	--	390	443	--	--	16	46
Rhode Island	50	48	3.9	--	--	50	48	--	--	--	--
Vermont	212	157	35.7	121	65	84	85	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**3,157**	**3,290**	**-4.0**	**--**	**--**	**2,625**	**2,761**	**210**	**217**	**322**	**312**
New Jersey	651	651	.1	--	--	643	642	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	1,205	1,215	-.8	--	--	1,024	1,027	109	110	72	78
Pennsylvania	1,300	1,424	-8.7	--	--	957	1,091	99	105	244	228
East North Central	**2,439**	**2,471**	**-1.3**	**185**	**158**	**1,392**	**1,505**	**152**	**136**	**709**	**672**
Illinois	353	447	-21.1	--	--	312	404	NM	NM	38	39
Indiana	64	64	-.4	--	--	41	44	15	18	8	2
Michigan	1,329	1,319	.7	9	14	862	870	124	104	334	331
Ohio	65	72	-9.5	--	--	30	31	NM	NM	35	41
Wisconsin	628	569	10.5	176	144	148	155	10	11	294	258
West North Central	**1,777**	**2,048**	**-13.2**	**300**	**233**	**1,248**	**1,532**	**18**	**17**	**210**	**266**
Iowa	493	569	-13.3	36	21	452	544	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	210	275	-23.7	--	--	210	275	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	991	1,167	-15.0	194	188	583	709	9	9	206	261
Missouri	55	25	122.9	50	20	--	--	1	1	NM	NM
Nebraska	21	9	145.3	15	2	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	3	*	583.5	3	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	3	3	15.0	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**7,372**	**7,577**	**-2.7**	**91**	**86**	**2,996**	**2,741**	**222**	**219**	**4,064**	**4,531**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,549	2,812	-9.3	65	66	1,841	1,735	NM	NM	624	990
Georgia	1,509	1,639	-7.9	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	1,499	1,629
Maryland	398	325	22.4	--	--	306	312	13	13	79	--
North Carolina	983	994	-1.1	--	--	227	234	--	--	756	760
South Carolina	610	634	-3.8	11	8	--	--	NM	NM	579	601
Virginia	1,252	1,162	7.7	--	--	556	450	169	161	528	551
West Virginia	71	11	551.7	15	11	56	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**3,137**	**3,357**	**-6.6**	**11**	**--**	**103**	**123**	**NM**	**NM**	**3,019**	**3,229**
Alabama	2,011	2,046	-1.8	--	--	87	107	--	--	1,924	1,940
Kentucky	157	187	-15.8	11	--	--	--	--	--	146	187
Mississippi	565	754	-25.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	565	754
Tennessee	403	370	9.1	--	--	16	17	NM	NM	383	348
West South Central	**4,347**	**4,247**	**2.4**	**1**	**--**	**1,396**	**1,385**	**21**	**8**	**2,929**	**2,854**
Arkansas	886	806	9.9	--	--	--	--	NM	NM	883	803
Louisiana	1,444	1,384	4.3	--	--	28	29	--	--	1,417	1,355
Oklahoma	136	116	16.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	136	116
Texas	1,881	1,940	-3.0	1	--	1,369	1,356	18	5	494	579
Mountain	**1,325**	**1,328**	**-.3**	**163**	**159**	**884**	**929**	**19**	**18**	**259**	**222**
Arizona	21	29	-25.3	20	26	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
Colorado	101	101	-.2	33	32	51	53	17	16	--	--
Idaho	240	211	13.7	--	--	16	17	--	--	223	194
Montana	36	28	27.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	28
Nevada	569	589	-3.4	--	--	569	589	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Utah	106	96	10.6	101	90	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	242	267	-9.4	9	10	233	257	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**12,223**	**12,522**	**-2.4**	**343**	**207**	**10,598**	**11,067**	**185**	**116**	**1,098**	**1,132**
California	10,798	11,211	-3.7	112	101	9,944	10,403	185	116	557	591
Oregon	505	546	-7.4	--	--	310	324	--	--	196	222
Washington	920	765	20.3	231	106	344	339	--	--	345	320
Pacific Noncontiguous	**320**	**268**	**19.4**	**NM**	**NM**	**247**	**180**	**--**	**--**	**71**	**86**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	319	267	19.4	1	1	247	180	--	--	71	86
U.S. Total	**40,538**	**41,858**	**-3.2**	**1,216**	**910**	**24,658**	**25,563**	**930**	**839**	**13,733**	**14,546**

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

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

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

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

Table 1.14.A. Net Generation from Other Energy Sources by State, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	4	3	18.4	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	3
New Jersey	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New York	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	3	3	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3
East North Central	61	--	--	--	--	10	--	*	--	51	--
Illinois	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49	--
Michigan	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--
Ohio	10	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
West North Central	--	2	-100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	2	-100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	187	167	12.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	187	167
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	171	150	14.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	171	150
Georgia	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	16	17	-6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	17
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	2	*	705.7	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	*
Alabama	1	*	NM	--	--	1	--	--	--	*	*
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1	*	210.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	*
West South Central	124	213	-42.0	--	--	32	36	--	--	91	177
Arkansas	8	8	-2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	8
Louisiana	50	33	52.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	33
Oklahoma	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Texas	65	172	-62.4	--	--	32	36	--	--	33	136
Mountain	15	10	43.9	--	--	1	--	--	--	14	10
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	8	3	136.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	3
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	6	7	-9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	7
Pacific Contiguous	4	1	380.0	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	1
California	4	1	380.0	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	1
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	397	397	*	--	--	46	36	*	--	351	361

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**20**	**18**	**8.5**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**18**	**18**
New Jersey	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New York	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	18	18	-3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	18
East North Central	**282**	**1**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**68**	**1**	*****	*****	**214**	**--**
Illinois	1	1	6.5	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Indiana	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	--
Michigan	*	*	40.0	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	--
Ohio	67	--	--	--	--	67	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--
West North Central	**17**	**20**	**-15.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**17**	**20**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	17	20	-15.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	20
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,084**	**1,037**	**4.6**	**--**	**--**	*****	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1,084**	**1,037**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	982	934	5.2	--	--	*	--	--	--	982	934
Georgia	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	102	102	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	102	102
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**12**	**2**	**453.2**	**--**	**--**	**9**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**2**
Alabama	9	*	NM	--	--	9	--	--	--	*	*
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	3	2	58.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	2
West South Central	**967**	**1,194**	**-19.1**	**--**	**--**	**201**	**193**	**--**	**--**	**766**	**1,001**
Arkansas	18	59	-69.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	59
Louisiana	429	199	114.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	429	199
Oklahoma	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Texas	519	936	-44.6	--	--	201	193	--	--	318	743
Mountain	**84**	**90**	**-7.2**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**79**	**90**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	43	47	-9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	43	47
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	5	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	36	43	-15.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	43
Pacific Contiguous	**21**	**6**	**248.5**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**--**	**4**	**--**	**15**	**6**
California	21	6	248.5	--	--	2	--	4	--	15	6
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**2,488**	**2,368**	**5.1**	**--**	**--**	**286**	**193**	**4**	*****	**2,198**	**2,174**

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2. Consumption of Fossil Fuels

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

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**792,457**	**218,997**	**3,691,563**
1991	**793,666**	**203,669**	**3,764,778**
1992	**805,140**	**172,241**	**3,899,718**
1993	**842,153**	**192,462**	**3,928,653**
1994	**848,796**	**183,618**	**4,367,148**
1995	**860,594**	**132,578**	**4,737,871**
1996	**907,209**	**144,626**	**4,312,458**
1997	**931,949**	**159,715**	**4,564,770**
1998	**946,295**	**222,640**	**5,081,384**
1999	**949,802**	**207,871**	**5,321,984**
2000	**994,933**	**195,228**	**5,691,481**
2001			
January	89,136	32,164	380,142
February	76,002	18,020	347,939
March	78,613	20,256	402,383
April	71,022	19,039	422,486
May	77,344	17,931	473,896
June	82,959	20,555	532,482
July	92,001	18,829	678,341
August	93,954	24,532	732,863
September	79,751	12,659	552,780
October	76,327	11,191	509,011
November	74,073	10,271	389,977
December	81,509	11,224	410,005
Total	**972,691**	**216,672**	**5,832,305**
2002			
January	83,361	11,327	422,849
February	72,770	9,095	379,447
March	77,695	13,492	445,852
April	72,275	12,429	437,164
May	77,210	13,506	454,088
June	84,186	13,032	585,404
July	93,273	16,549	778,760
August	91,758	16,277	741,928
September	84,683	13,083	599,650
October	81,211	13,423	473,243
November	79,926	11,456	372,569
December	87,025	13,141	374,034
Total	**985,374**	**156,809**	**6,064,989**
2003			
January	92,030	21,941	407,786
February	79,659	18,679	364,952
March	79,600	18,203	390,993
April	72,784	14,732	365,031
May	77,505	14,299	416,749
June	83,468	18,960	451,515
Total	**485,046**	**106,814**	**2,397,026**
Year to Date			
2001	**475,077**	**127,966**	**2,559,328**
2002	**467,497**	**72,879**	**2,724,804**
2003	**485,046**	**106,814**	**2,397,026**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in June			
2002	**965,112**	**161,586**	**5,997,781**
2003	**1,002,923**	**190,743**	**5,737,211**

[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 June 2003

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**773,549**	**200,152**	**2,787,332**
1991	**772,268**	**188,494**	**2,789,014**
1992	**779,860**	**152,329**	**2,765,608**
1993	**813,508**	**168,556**	**2,682,440**
1994	**817,270**	**155,377**	**2,987,146**
1995	**829,007**	**105,956**	**3,196,507**
1996	**874,681**	**116,680**	**2,732,107**
1997	**900,361**	**132,147**	**2,968,453**
1998	**910,867**	**187,461**	**3,258,054**
1999	**894,120**	**151,868**	**3,113,419**
2000	**859,335**	**125,788**	**3,043,094**
2001			
January	73,363	20,280	156,993
February	62,598	10,240	143,268
March	65,101	11,317	171,278
April	59,019	11,512	210,339
May	64,936	11,739	233,213
June	69,113	13,044	260,189
July	76,352	11,966	353,858
August	77,714	15,072	359,381
September	65,983	8,655	255,222
October	63,130	7,083	229,563
November	61,267	6,112	154,920
December	67,694	6,436	158,063
Total	**806,269**	**133,456**	**2,686,287**
2002			
January	66,705	6,763	150,756
February	57,376	5,264	137,136
March	60,080	8,248	160,521
April	55,929	8,516	169,337
May	60,865	9,307	182,382
June	66,370	8,404	232,386
July	73,057	9,609	297,947
August	72,050	9,766	291,080
September	65,914	8,725	227,475
October	62,864	8,396	173,187
November	61,546	6,195	122,691
December	67,273	7,326	115,317
Total	**770,027**	**96,519**	**2,260,213**
2003			
January	70,475	10,643	131,815
February	61,252	8,559	115,308
March	61,138	9,347	128,481
April	56,547	8,059	133,514
May	61,206	10,039	160,746
June	65,572	12,540	170,370
Total	**376,189**	**59,187**	**840,234**
Year to Date			
2001	**394,129**	**78,132**	**1,175,279**
2002	**367,325**	**46,502**	**1,032,517**
2003	**376,189**	**59,187**	**840,234**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in June			
2002	**779,465**	**101,826**	**2,543,524**
2003	**778,892**	**109,204**	**2,067,931**

[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 June 2003

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**7,752**	**4,593**	**359,957**
1991	**10,385**	**2,316**	**427,042**
1992	**13,530**	**5,390**	**559,355**
1993	**16,343**	**10,478**	**661,800**
1994	**18,844**	**14,010**	**771,337**
1995	**18,847**	**13,707**	**897,266**
1996	**19,719**	**13,489**	**927,703**
1997	**18,648**	**15,056**	**934,742**
1998	**23,259**	**21,986**	**1,157,759**
1999	**43,768**	**42,477**	**1,530,355**
2000	**123,378**	**58,158**	**1,970,977**
2001			
January	14,752	10,475	166,646
February	12,549	6,743	153,697
March	12,560	7,912	175,314
April	11,131	6,562	159,562
May	11,582	5,245	185,360
June	12,895	6,654	216,891
July	14,641	5,957	264,141
August	15,229	8,589	309,133
September	12,809	3,186	237,739
October	12,279	3,190	219,151
November	11,931	3,320	178,105
December	12,895	3,830	190,466
Total	**155,254**	**71,663**	**2,456,206**
2002			
January	15,657	3,638	206,837
February	14,541	3,086	184,621
March	16,681	4,353	220,412
April	15,413	3,122	211,601
May	15,410	3,400	208,747
June	16,841	3,847	289,103
July	19,156	5,995	405,769
August	18,697	5,581	379,506
September	17,814	3,580	307,439
October	17,336	4,106	244,584
November	17,403	4,436	196,349
December	18,726	4,772	205,880
Total	**203,676**	**49,914**	**3,060,846**
2003			
January	20,425	9,879	210,863
February	17,414	9,030	193,133
March	17,444	7,828	203,825
April	15,266	5,791	178,841
May	15,329	3,140	204,036
June	16,925	5,343	223,445
Total	**102,804**	**41,011**	**1,214,145**
Year to Date			
2001	**75,469**	**43,591**	**1,057,470**
2002	**94,544**	**21,444**	**1,321,320**
2003	**102,804**	**41,011**	**1,214,145**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in June			
2002	**174,329**	**49,516**	**2,720,056**
2003	**211,936**	**69,481**	**2,953,671**

[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 June 2003

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**417**	**953**	**27,544**
1991	**403**	**576**	**26,806**
1992	**371**	**429**	**32,674**
1993	**404**	**672**	**37,435**
1994	**404**	**694**	**40,828**
1995	**569**	**649**	**42,700**
1996	**656**	**645**	**42,380**
1997	**630**	**790**	**38,975**
1998	**440**	**802**	**40,693**
1999	**481**	**931**	**39,045**
2000	**514**	**823**	**37,029**
2001			
January	41	144	2,737
February	46	88	2,471
March	46	89	2,545
April	35	74	2,607
May	40	77	2,739
June	44	75	2,807
July	56	80	3,829
August	65	91	4,463
September	49	72	3,285
October	36	84	3,173
November	35	68	2,681
December	38	82	2,909
Total	**532**	**1,023**	**36,248**
2002			
January	48	51	2,995
February	32	56	2,532
March	45	60	3,540
April	37	41	2,842
May	36	45	2,606
June	46	54	3,429
July	46	88	7,103
August	50	86	6,608
September	48	57	5,284
October	45	62	3,260
November	38	53	2,538
December	41	106	2,687
Total	**513**	**758**	**45,423**
2003			
January	48	228	3,165
February	41	186	2,411
March	40	90	2,808
April	36	53	2,688
May	33	46	3,293
June	43	71	3,708
Total	**241**	**673**	**18,072**
Year to Date			
2001	**253**	**546**	**15,908**
2002	**244**	**306**	**17,943**
2003	**241**	**673**	**18,072**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in June			
2002	**522**	**783**	**38,283**
2003	**510**	**1,124**	**45,552**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**10,740**	**13,299**	**516,729**
1991	**10,610**	**12,283**	**521,916**
1992	**11,379**	**14,093**	**542,081**
1993	**11,898**	**12,755**	**546,978**
1994	**12,279**	**13,537**	**567,836**
1995	**12,171**	**12,265**	**601,397**
1996	**12,153**	**13,813**	**610,268**
1997	**12,311**	**11,723**	**622,599**
1998	**11,728**	**12,392**	**624,878**
1999	**11,432**	**12,595**	**639,165**
2000	**11,706**	**10,459**	**640,381**
2001			
January	980	1,265	53,766
February	809	949	48,503
March	906	937	53,246
April	837	892	49,978
May	786	871	52,583
June	907	782	52,595
July	951	826	56,512
August	947	781	59,886
September	909	746	56,534
October	882	834	57,124
November	840	770	54,271
December	883	876	58,566
Total	**10,636**	**10,530**	**653,565**
2002			
January	951	875	62,261
February	822	689	55,159
March	888	831	61,380
April	896	751	53,384
May	899	754	60,353
June	928	728	60,487
July	1,014	857	67,941
August	961	844	64,734
September	906	722	59,452
October	967	858	52,213
November	939	772	50,992
December	985	938	50,150
Total	**11,157**	**9,618**	**698,507**
2003			
January	1,082	1,192	61,943
February	952	904	54,100
March	978	938	55,879
April	934	829	49,988
May	937	1,075	48,673
June	929	1,006	53,992
Total	**5,812**	**5,943**	**324,575**
Year to Date			
2001	**5,225**	**5,696**	**310,671**
2002	**5,385**	**4,627**	**353,024**
2003	**5,812**	**5,943**	**324,575**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in June			
2002	**10,796**	**9,460**	**695,918**
2003	**11,584**	**10,934**	**670,058**

[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, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**601**	**645**	**-6.8**	**147**	**137**	**430**	**484**	**--**	**--**	**24**	**24**
Connecticut	180	127	41.4	--	--	180	127	--	--	--	--
Maine	29	31	-9.1	--	--	6	9	--	--	23	23
Massachusetts	246	349	-29.6	--	--	245	348	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	147	137	7.0	147	137	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**4,946**	**5,432**	**-9.0**	**689**	**731**	**4,191**	**4,625**	**NM**	**NM**	**65**	**76**
New Jersey	163	418	-60.9	57	46	107	372	--	--	--	--
New York	686	756	-9.2	60	57	623	679	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	4,096	4,259	-3.8	571	628	3,461	3,574	NM	NM	63	57
East North Central	**18,219**	**19,035**	**-4.3**	**14,497**	**15,154**	**3,544**	**3,711**	**NM**	**NM**	**159**	**152**
Illinois	4,261	4,324	-1.5	932	860	3,241	3,383	NM	NM	87	80
Indiana	4,660	4,627	.7	4,528	4,485	121	131	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	2,859	3,025	-5.5	2,812	2,975	16	21	7	8	NM	NM
Ohio	4,520	4,971	-9.1	4,345	4,787	166	174	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	1,918	2,088	-8.1	1,881	2,046	*	2	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**12,381**	**12,168**	**1.8**	**12,170**	**11,991**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**197**	**159**
Iowa	1,876	1,899	-1.2	1,816	1,848	NM	NM	NM	NM	52	44
Kansas	1,856	1,938	-4.2	1,856	1,938	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,716	1,672	2.6	1,590	1,565	--	--	--	--	125	107
Missouri	3,810	3,492	9.1	3,798	3,477	--	--	6	10	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,071	1,041	2.9	1,069	1,039	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	1,912	1,945	-1.7	1,900	1,944	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	139	181	-23.3	139	181	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**14,236**	**14,882**	**-4.3**	**11,602**	**12,099**	**2,473**	**2,612**	**NM**	**NM**	**159**	**168**
Delaware	102	141	-27.5	--	--	100	138	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,166	2,266	-4.4	1,957	2,076	200	177	--	--	8	13
Georgia	2,933	3,002	-2.3	2,883	2,961	--	--	--	--	49	41
Maryland	847	1,015	-16.6	--	--	841	1,015	--	--	5	--
North Carolina	2,447	2,648	-7.6	2,283	2,492	127	123	NM	NM	35	30
South Carolina	1,296	1,322	-2.0	1,275	1,296	--	--	--	--	21	26
Virginia	1,258	1,276	-1.4	1,005	1,037	222	216	--	*	31	23
West Virginia	3,188	3,212	-.7	2,199	2,236	983	943	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**9,317**	**9,654**	**-3.5**	**8,636**	**9,129**	**615**	**445**	**NM**	**NM**	**65**	**79**
Alabama	3,283	3,124	5.1	3,254	3,091	11	10	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	3,176	3,504	-9.4	2,890	3,070	287	435	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,127	752	49.9	810	752	317	--	--	--	*	--
Tennessee	1,731	2,274	-23.9	1,682	2,216	--	--	NM	NM	47	56
West South Central	**13,223**	**13,092**	**1.0**	**8,985**	**8,694**	**4,034**	**4,179**	**--**	**--**	**204**	**220**
Arkansas	1,369	1,103	24.2	1,368	1,101	--	--	--	--	2	2
Louisiana	1,270	1,275	-.4	648	643	620	631	--	--	1	1
Oklahoma	1,822	1,861	-2.1	1,718	1,749	84	90	--	--	21	22
Texas	8,762	8,854	-1.0	5,251	5,201	3,330	3,458	--	--	180	194
Mountain	**9,578**	**8,932**	**7.2**	**8,616**	**8,422**	**923**	**475**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	1,668	1,608	3.8	1,653	1,596	--	--	--	--	15	12
Colorado	1,609	1,639	-1.8	1,597	1,627	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	849	445	90.6	25	24	823	421	--	--	--	--
Nevada	653	670	-2.5	653	670	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,453	1,440	.9	1,453	1,440	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,275	1,281	-.5	1,226	1,236	44	42	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	2,068	1,846	12.0	2,008	1,829	43	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**863**	**240**	**259.3**	**223**	**--**	**625**	**226**	**NM**	**NM**	**15**	**14**
California	83	96	-13.3	--	--	70	82	--	--	13	14
Oregon	223	--	--	223	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	557	144	285.7	--	--	554	143	NM	NM	2	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**105**	**105**	**-.3**	**8**	**13**	**85**	**80**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	8	13	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	63	58	7.5	--	--	61	56	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**83,468**	**84,186**	**-.9**	**65,572**	**66,370**	**16,925**	**16,841**	**43**	**46**	**929**	**928**

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

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

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

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

Table 2.6.B. Consumption of Coal for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through June
(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	**4,073**	**3,691**	**10.3**	**703**	**734**	**3,237**	**2,817**	**--**	**--**	**133**	**140**
Connecticut	1,035	738	40.2	--	--	1,035	738	--	--	--	--
Maine	155	175	-11.3	--	--	30	43	--	--	125	132
Massachusetts	2,180	2,044	6.7	--	--	2,172	2,036	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	703	734	-4.3	703	734	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**31,069**	**31,067**	*	**3,759**	**3,633**	**26,808**	**26,926**	**NM**	**NM**	**496**	**502**
New Jersey	1,603	1,914	-16.2	346	232	1,257	1,682	--	--	--	--
New York	4,732	4,905	-3.5	350	290	4,275	4,488	NM	NM	101	122
Pennsylvania	24,734	24,248	2.0	3,063	3,111	21,276	20,756	NM	NM	395	381
East North Central	**108,354**	**103,659**	**4.5**	**86,413**	**83,988**	**20,848**	**18,621**	**100**	**95**	**992**	**955**
Illinois	24,861	23,343	6.5	5,400	6,425	18,927	16,429	NM	NM	526	484
Indiana	28,065	26,236	7.0	27,213	25,190	793	992	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	16,462	15,829	4.0	16,166	15,540	89	101	45	42	163	146
Ohio	27,455	27,271	.7	26,360	26,118	1,035	1,098	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	11,510	10,979	4.8	11,274	10,716	3	2	NM	NM	226	253
West North Central	**72,438**	**68,181**	**6.2**	**71,226**	**67,281**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,134**	**813**
Iowa	11,011	10,761	2.3	10,729	10,473	NM	NM	NM	NM	232	239
Kansas	10,794	10,765	.3	10,794	10,765	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	10,333	9,473	9.1	9,555	9,030	--	--	--	--	777	443
Missouri	20,996	17,965	16.9	20,931	17,886	--	--	28	38	NM	NM
Nebraska	5,981	5,902	1.3	5,969	5,889	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	12,277	12,207	.6	12,202	12,130	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	1,046	1,108	-5.6	1,046	1,108	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**82,363**	**80,501**	**2.3**	**65,887**	**65,272**	**15,507**	**14,225**	**NM**	**NM**	**956**	**992**
Delaware	905	653	38.7	--	--	891	639	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	12,160	11,999	1.3	11,123	10,955	984	972	--	--	52	71
Georgia	15,950	16,296	-2.1	15,716	16,062	--	--	--	--	234	234
Maryland	5,696	5,099	11.7	--	--	5,631	5,099	--	--	65	--
North Carolina	14,423	13,706	5.2	13,466	12,796	746	672	NM	NM	198	226
South Carolina	7,050	7,110	-.8	6,925	6,970	--	--	--	--	125	140
Virginia	7,276	7,132	2.0	5,672	5,817	1,456	1,182	--	1	148	133
West Virginia	18,903	18,507	2.1	12,984	12,672	5,799	5,660	--	--	120	175
East South Central	**51,810**	**50,742**	**2.1**	**48,234**	**47,632**	**3,134**	**2,622**	**NM**	**NM**	**432**	**478**
Alabama	16,893	14,723	14.7	16,698	14,558	56	41	--	--	139	124
Kentucky	19,212	19,920	-3.6	17,276	17,339	1,936	2,581	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	4,998	3,136	59.4	3,854	3,136	1,142	--	--	--	2	--
Tennessee	10,707	12,962	-17.4	10,405	12,599	--	--	NM	NM	291	353
West South Central	**73,729**	**70,313**	**4.9**	**48,934**	**48,154**	**23,448**	**20,952**	**--**	**--**	**1,346**	**1,207**
Arkansas	6,094	6,497	-6.2	6,052	6,485	--	--	--	--	41	12
Louisiana	7,261	6,984	4.0	3,437	3,434	3,807	3,542	--	--	17	8
Oklahoma	10,760	10,143	6.1	10,168	9,534	457	468	--	--	135	141
Texas	49,614	46,690	6.3	29,277	28,701	19,184	16,943	--	--	1,153	1,047
Mountain	**55,442**	**54,655**	**1.4**	**49,846**	**49,575**	**5,366**	**4,880**	**--**	**--**	**230**	**200**
Arizona	9,111	9,351	-2.6	9,031	9,293	--	--	--	--	80	58
Colorado	9,386	9,359	.3	9,316	9,294	70	66	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	4,995	4,690	6.5	154	129	4,841	4,561	--	--	--	--
Nevada	3,267	3,826	-14.6	3,267	3,826	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	8,277	7,560	9.5	8,277	7,560	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	7,773	7,544	3.0	7,502	7,266	249	254	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	12,613	12,308	2.5	12,299	12,207	207	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**5,106**	**4,066**	**25.6**	**1,098**	**959**	**3,923**	**3,018**	**NM**	**NM**	**82**	**86**
California	442	530	-16.6	--	--	370	453	--	--	73	78
Oregon	1,101	959	14.8	1,098	959	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	3,562	2,576	38.3	--	--	3,553	2,565	NM	NM	6	8
Pacific Noncontiguous	**663**	**619**	**7.2**	**89**	**96**	**501**	**453**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	301	298	.8	89	96	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	362	320	13.1	--	--	352	311	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**485,046**	**467,497**	**3.8**	**376,189**	**367,325**	**102,804**	**94,544**	**241**	**244**	**5,812**	**5,385**

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

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

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

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

Table 2.7.A. Consumption of Petroleum for Electricity Generation by State, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**1,712**	**1,006**	**70.2**	**372**	**83**	**1,201**	**779**	**NM**	**NM**	**87**	**104**
Connecticut	192	160	20.1	NM	NM	186	156	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	195	98	98.3	--	--	128	3	1	1	67	94
Massachusetts	1,002	654	53.1	NM	NM	887	620	31	25	NM	NM
New Hampshire	301	81	269.4	292	75	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	*	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,059**	**2,522**	**21.3**	**1,263**	**1,294**	**1,701**	**1,127**	**NM**	**NM**	**84**	**94**
New Jersey	99	220	-54.9	32	56	41	151	NM	NM	25	13
New York	2,352	1,794	31.1	1,225	1,224	1,097	534	NM	NM	22	30
Pennsylvania	607	508	19.5	NM	NM	563	442	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**438**	**500**	**-12.3**	**285**	**427**	**93**	**17**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	91	17	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	53	122	-57.0	50	114	NM	NM	NM	NM	3	8
Michigan	142	233	-39.1	140	232	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	57	40	39.9	51	40	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**309**	**136**	**126.9**	**303**	**131**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	137	6	NM	137	6	--	--	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	111	87	27.0	109	85	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	7	8	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	2	1	127.4	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**9,057**	**6,314**	**43.4**	**7,840**	**5,236**	**846**	**792**	**NM**	**NM**	**368**	**285**
Delaware	186	120	55.4	NM	NM	61	88	--	--	108	31
District of Columbia	13	74	-82.9	--	--	13	74	--	--	--	--
Florida	6,514	4,566	42.6	6,230	4,397	261	132	--	--	22	38
Georgia	204	158	29.7	NM	NM	2	5	NM	NM	157	139
Maryland	375	475	-20.9	NM	NM	365	468	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	228	109	109.6	164	69	27	*	NM	NM	37	40
South Carolina	98	75	30.8	53	50	14	--	NM	NM	30	24
Virginia	1,405	708	98.4	1,291	673	99	21	NM	NM	NM	NM
West Virginia	34	30	12.6	30	26	4	4	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**1,103**	**91**	**NM**	**486**	**62**	**574**	**2**	**NM**	**NM**	**42**	**26**
Alabama	67	32	109.1	35	12	NM	NM	--	--	31	20
Kentucky	602	16	NM	28	14	574	2	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	319	5	NM	311	2	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	116	37	210.7	112	34	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
West South Central	**1,316**	**572**	**130.1**	**890**	**14**	**330**	**514**	**NM**	**NM**	**95**	**44**
Arkansas	26	6	356.9	19	5	--	--	--	--	7	*
Louisiana	596	273	118.5	344	3	248	263	--	--	4	7
Oklahoma	10	3	247.9	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	8	3
Texas	683	290	135.3	524	5	82	251	NM	NM	76	34
Mountain	**137**	**134**	**2.6**	**NM**	**NM**	**98**	**88**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	6	9	-28.5	6	9	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	7	*	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	90	87	4.5	NM	NM	90	86	--	--	--	--
Nevada	3	4	-22.7	3	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	7	5	33.4	6	2	1	1	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	11	14	-21.0	11	14	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**550**	**422**	**30.2**	**30**	**6**	**279**	**314**	**NM**	**NM**	**240**	**102**
California	534	408	30.7	21	6	276	304	NM	NM	237	98
Oregon	7	1	897.0	7	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	1
Washington	NM	NM	--	2	*	3	10	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,280**	**1,335**	**-4.1**	**1,034**	**1,107**	**219**	**213**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	1,142	1,157	-1.3	904	937	219	213	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**18,960**	**13,032**	**45.5**	**12,540**	**8,404**	**5,343**	**3,847**	**71**	**54**	**1,006**	**728**

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

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

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

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

Table 2.7.B. Consumption of Petroleum for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through June
(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	**13,086**	**8,349**	**56.7**	**2,180**	**341**	**9,758**	**7,016**	**NM**	**NM**	**818**	**786**
Connecticut	2,173	1,869	16.2	NM	NM	2,119	1,844	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	2,122	785	170.3	--	--	1,564	152	5	5	554	628
Massachusetts	6,700	5,300	26.4	289	28	6,051	5,018	163	126	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,932	323	498.9	1,831	287	19	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	7	2	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**22,965**	**11,111**	**106.7**	**8,322**	**5,893**	**13,716**	**4,627**	**NM**	**NM**	**836**	**552**
New Jersey	2,274	542	319.3	215	145	1,660	323	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	15,436	8,453	82.6	8,082	5,706	7,105	2,543	NM	NM	170	169
Pennsylvania	5,255	2,116	148.4	26	42	4,951	1,761	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**3,937**	**2,538**	**55.1**	**1,965**	**2,023**	**1,567**	**169**	**NM**	**NM**	**383**	**339**
Illinois	1,617	228	609.3	NM	NM	1,540	164	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	460	617	-25.5	387	569	6	*	NM	NM	64	47
Michigan	846	935	-9.5	827	928	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	513	313	64.0	477	308	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	502	447	12.5	219	176	4	2	NM	NM	268	265
West North Central	**1,867**	**1,707**	**9.4**	**1,800**	**1,667**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	721	547	31.7	720	547	--	--	--	--	1	*
Minnesota	736	508	45.1	700	484	17	8	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	180	522	-65.5	178	521	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	42	31	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	18	5	229.9	18	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**43,887**	**34,038**	**28.9**	**33,533**	**29,178**	**8,254**	**3,068**	**181**	**33**	**1,919**	**1,759**
Delaware	1,679	632	165.8	80	117	1,282	340	--	--	317	174
District of Columbia	119	166	-28.3	--	--	119	166	--	--	--	--
Florida	28,629	26,423	8.3	27,038	25,329	1,433	861	--	--	NM	NM
Georgia	1,402	1,191	17.7	350	264	NM	NM	NM	NM	901	886
Maryland	3,806	1,559	144.2	NM	NM	3,756	1,530	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	1,302	779	67.1	800	526	198	12	NM	NM	302	239
South Carolina	533	352	51.6	330	191	35	--	NM	NM	166	160
Virginia	6,153	2,749	123.8	4,686	2,549	1,235	104	172	29	NM	NM
West Virginia	266	188	41.8	205	173	48	14	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**3,735**	**735**	**408.0**	**1,741**	**510**	**1,719**	**37**	**NM**	**NM**	**270**	**186**
Alabama	475	315	50.7	262	145	NM	NM	--	--	203	144
Kentucky	1,913	128	NM	209	117	1,704	11	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	789	51	NM	753	32	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	557	241	131.2	518	216	NM	NM	--	--	35	25
West South Central	**6,615**	**3,697**	**78.9**	**3,223**	**218**	**2,815**	**3,237**	**NM**	**NM**	**573**	**241**
Arkansas	213	139	52.8	198	137	--	--	--	--	15	3
Louisiana	2,859	1,662	72.0	1,308	43	1,495	1,592	--	--	56	27
Oklahoma	221	38	474.2	178	10	--	--	NM	NM	41	28
Texas	3,323	1,857	79.0	1,539	28	1,320	1,645	NM	NM	461	182
Mountain	**846**	**928**	**-8.8**	**238**	**223**	**587**	**683**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	NM	NM	--	42	55	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	22	30	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	*	80.3	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	574	679	-15.5	NM	NM	571	678	--	--	--	--
Nevada	22	26	-15.0	22	26	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	45	20	3	4	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	48	48	1.2	44	46	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**2,561**	**2,420**	**5.8**	**157**	**58**	**1,551**	**1,721**	**NM**	**NM**	**851**	**640**
California	2,411	2,324	3.7	63	45	1,543	1,704	NM	NM	803	575
Oregon	89	14	554.6	85	9	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Washington	NM	NM	--	9	3	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**7,314**	**7,356**	**-.6**	**6,026**	**6,390**	**1,021**	**876**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	809	914	-11.5	688	873	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	6,505	6,442	1.0	5,338	5,517	1,015	874	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**106,814**	**72,879**	**46.6**	**59,187**	**46,502**	**41,011**	**21,444**	**673**	**306**	**5,943**	**4,627**

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

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

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

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

Table 2.8.A. Consumption of Natural Gas for Electricity Generation by State, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**27,452**	**25,572**	**7.4**	**77**	**218**	**25,539**	**23,244**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,651**	**1,819**
Connecticut	2,968	5,744	-48.3	--	--	2,811	5,503	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	5,809	6,196	-6.3	--	--	4,539	4,971	NM	NM	1,269	1,225
Massachusetts	15,452	9,344	65.4	74	106	15,022	8,675	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	108	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	3,171	4,101	-22.7	--	--	3,167	4,095	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	2	3	-22.2	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**32,372**	**56,637**	**-42.8**	**7,811**	**10,877**	**22,526**	**42,436**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,642**	**2,774**
New Jersey	7,930	15,835	-49.9	31	93	7,352	14,303	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	20,793	34,301	-39.4	7,778	10,782	12,182	22,438	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	3,650	6,501	-43.9	NM	NM	2,992	5,695	NM	NM	533	617
East North Central	**13,555**	**31,688**	**-57.2**	**3,444**	**7,829**	**8,908**	**21,772**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	2,831	10,392	-72.8	NM	NM	2,122	9,624	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	2,399	4,101	-41.5	1,070	1,473	1,103	1,791	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	6,066	12,646	-52.0	882	3,121	5,002	9,220	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	NM	NM	--	328	1,698	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	1,436	2,104	-31.7	952	1,378	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**4,865**	**10,412**	**-53.3**	**3,565**	**7,902**	**787**	**1,695**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	219	738	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	1,222	3,240	-62.3	1,196	3,208	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	1,282	1,717	-25.3	689	908	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	1,273	3,521	-63.9	833	2,206	434	1,211	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	431	674	-36.0	423	660	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	205	182	12.9	205	182	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**56,984**	**77,260**	**-26.2**	**45,218**	**56,977**	**10,553**	**18,518**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,159**	**1,610**
Delaware	856	1,321	-35.2	19	21	837	1,300	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	47,254	51,755	-8.7	41,909	46,295	4,936	4,581	NM	NM	NM	NM
Georgia	3,252	7,771	-58.2	985	1,810	1,908	5,467	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	1,830	2,025	-9.6	NM	NM	1,790	1,951	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	661	5,521	-88.0	449	2,886	193	2,614	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	1,363	4,930	-72.4	1,250	3,560	100	1,357	NM	NM	11	11
Virginia	1,578	3,669	-57.0	603	2,402	648	1,023	14	112	NM	NM
West Virginia	NM	NM	--	4	3	140	225	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**18,690**	**38,171**	**-51.0**	**13,107**	**25,242**	**3,450**	**9,671**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,104**	**3,023**
Alabama	8,841	13,870	-36.3	5,683	7,762	1,825	4,068	--	--	1,332	2,040
Kentucky	NM	NM	--	109	1,260	51	735	1	193	NM	NM
Mississippi	9,291	21,424	-56.6	7,184	16,221	1,573	4,591	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	NM	NM	--	131	--	--	277	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**210,587**	**237,113**	**-11.2**	**70,876**	**93,241**	**101,212**	**105,052**	**1,626**	**417**	**36,874**	**38,403**
Arkansas	1,530	5,208	-70.6	342	3,086	996	1,887	NM	NM	NM	NM
Louisiana	35,735	41,866	-14.6	14,591	25,765	5,677	4,297	1,219	48	14,249	11,756
Oklahoma	16,554	18,405	-10.1	13,159	16,580	3,039	1,408	NM	NM	334	391
Texas	156,768	171,634	-8.7	42,784	47,811	91,501	97,460	NM	NM	22,102	26,023
Mountain	**32,072**	**34,391**	**-6.7**	**16,132**	**20,756**	**15,132**	**12,554**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	11,975	11,779	1.7	3,702	6,415	8,261	5,352	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	4,998	7,233	-30.9	2,899	4,095	1,979	3,001	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	58	92	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	43	49	-12.1	37	32	*	4	--	--	6	13
Nevada	9,620	9,276	3.7	5,196	5,683	4,425	3,593	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	3,424	3,897	-12.1	2,963	3,279	260	372	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	1,513	1,239	22.1	1,239	1,028	103	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	38	132	17	98	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**50,856**	**70,652**	**-28.0**	**6,858**	**6,687**	**35,339**	**54,162**	**NM**	**NM**	**7,672**	**8,714**
California	46,384	66,308	-30.0	6,617	6,381	31,608	50,782	NM	NM	7,212	8,141
Oregon	3,493	3,493	*	11	*	3,127	3,032	NM	NM	350	456
Washington	979	851	15.1	231	306	604	347	NM	NM	109	117
Pacific Noncontiguous	**3,712**	**3,508**	**5.8**	**2,911**	**2,656**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	3,712	3,508	5.8	2,911	2,656	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**451,515**	**585,404**	**-22.9**	**170,370**	**232,386**	**223,445**	**289,103**	**3,708**	**3,429**	**53,992**	**60,487**

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

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

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

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

Table 2.8.B. Consumption of Natural Gas for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through June
(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	**137,117**	**154,017**	**-11.0**	**178**	**874**	**125,625**	**140,450**	**1,182**	**1,721**	**10,132**	**10,971**
Connecticut	18,922	29,094	-35.0	--	--	17,992	27,871	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	32,818	41,478	-20.9	--	--	24,442	33,072	NM	NM	8,376	8,407
Massachusetts	67,967	57,159	18.9	167	669	66,109	53,843	1,023	1,512	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	1	189	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	17,108	25,698	-33.4	--	--	17,082	25,664	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	10	16	-36.8	10	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**170,588**	**243,786**	**-30.0**	**35,278**	**45,372**	**121,822**	**175,096**	**2,165**	**2,731**	**11,323**	**20,588**
New Jersey	48,511	70,434	-31.1	125	401	43,068	56,618	NM	NM	4,663	12,552
New York	107,016	153,644	-30.3	35,143	44,960	67,293	103,083	NM	NM	3,791	4,679
Pennsylvania	15,061	19,708	-23.6	NM	NM	11,461	15,395	NM	NM	2,869	3,357
East North Central	**90,761**	**135,178**	**-32.9**	**22,375**	**30,352**	**59,941**	**90,803**	**NM**	**NM**	**7,464**	**12,843**
Illinois	16,326	36,018	-54.7	NM	NM	11,797	27,804	NM	NM	2,754	5,216
Indiana	12,130	18,155	-33.2	5,952	5,795	4,957	7,951	NM	NM	1,192	4,376
Michigan	46,394	64,293	-27.8	6,932	13,015	37,634	49,666	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	4,587	6,357	-27.9	1,543	3,993	2,742	1,969	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	11,324	10,354	9.4	6,737	5,291	2,812	3,413	NM	NM	1,593	1,419
West North Central	**26,692**	**36,210**	**-26.3**	**17,604**	**25,802**	**4,628**	**5,951**	**NM**	**NM**	**3,455**	**3,041**
Iowa	3,070	4,772	-35.7	1,649	2,998	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	6,599	8,750	-24.6	5,492	8,578	--	--	NM	NM	1,077	139
Minnesota	7,224	7,258	-.5	3,033	2,205	2,374	2,820	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	8,079	13,133	-38.5	5,768	9,814	2,251	3,131	28	139	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,333	1,758	-24.2	1,285	1,679	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	1	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	378	526	-28.1	378	526	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**301,667**	**324,515**	**-7.0**	**227,466**	**241,306**	**66,035**	**72,384**	**NM**	**NM**	**7,563**	**10,206**
Delaware	3,915	6,572	-40.4	116	49	3,800	6,523	--	--	*	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	240,313	239,051	.5	209,348	207,823	28,029	25,939	NM	NM	2,740	5,076
Georgia	16,640	20,813	-20.0	2,759	5,649	11,684	11,808	--	--	2,197	3,355
Maryland	5,453	6,031	-9.6	NM	NM	5,219	5,829	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	12,250	18,265	-32.9	3,226	5,753	8,880	12,392	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	7,906	18,914	-58.2	6,966	14,380	872	4,148	NM	NM	57	374
Virginia	13,943	13,602	2.5	5,027	7,631	7,016	4,892	382	380	1,519	698
West Virginia	1,248	1,268	-1.6	20	17	536	853	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**107,252**	**176,770**	**-39.3**	**79,890**	**137,872**	**14,085**	**21,303**	**NM**	**NM**	**13,014**	**16,801**
Alabama	44,775	62,661	-28.5	30,663	45,476	6,675	5,695	--	--	7,436	11,490
Kentucky	2,430	5,858	-58.5	1,326	3,034	278	1,382	98	588	NM	NM
Mississippi	56,918	106,136	-46.4	45,929	89,219	6,944	13,595	NM	NM	3,980	3,251
Tennessee	3,129	2,115	47.9	1,972	142	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**1,047,783**	**1,104,235**	**-5.1**	**311,425**	**392,019**	**513,637**	**489,653**	**5,945**	**2,267**	**216,776**	**220,296**
Arkansas	14,057	14,469	-2.8	2,285	7,869	10,081	5,288	NM	NM	1,677	1,297
Louisiana	178,835	206,787	-13.5	74,183	119,033	24,737	18,535	3,993	185	75,922	69,033
Oklahoma	76,628	85,317	-10.2	61,228	74,543	12,836	8,245	NM	NM	2,439	2,379
Texas	778,263	797,662	-2.4	173,729	190,573	465,983	457,585	1,813	1,917	136,737	147,587
Mountain	**157,397**	**164,803**	**-4.5**	**80,478**	**91,960**	**71,860**	**65,938**	**NM**	**NM**	**4,363**	**6,142**
Arizona	52,910	51,792	2.2	16,877	22,353	35,971	29,376	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	31,863	35,789	-11.0	19,300	20,867	11,891	14,190	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	147	556	NM	NM	--	--	820	1,353
Montana	144	124	16.6	95	41	3	15	--	--	46	68
Nevada	43,700	46,738	-6.5	22,502	27,323	21,198	19,415	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	16,328	17,817	-8.4	13,702	14,406	1,515	1,680	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	8,170	6,496	25.8	7,056	5,547	158	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	2,797	3,457	-19.1	799	866	606	582	--	--	1,392	2,009
Pacific Contiguous	**335,179**	**364,454**	**-8.0**	**47,965**	**51,357**	**236,511**	**259,742**	**5,230**	**6,453**	**45,473**	**46,901**
California	290,811	319,839	-9.1	39,733	38,833	203,091	231,423	4,994	5,976	42,993	43,606
Oregon	26,547	28,626	-7.3	3,357	7,900	21,214	18,541	NM	NM	1,950	2,135
Washington	17,821	15,989	11.5	4,875	4,625	12,207	9,778	NM	NM	530	1,160
Pacific Noncontiguous	**22,219**	**20,838**	**6.6**	**17,206**	**15,604**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**5,013**	**5,234**
Alaska	22,219	20,838	6.6	17,206	15,604	--	--	--	--	5,013	5,234
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**2,397,026**	**2,724,804**	**-12.0**	**840,234**	**1,032,517**	**1,214,145**	**1,321,320**	**18,072**	**17,943**	**324,575**	**353,024**

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

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

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

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

Chapter 3. Fossil-Fuel Stocks for Electricity Generation

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

Period	Electric Power Sector[1]		Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Coal (Thousand Tons)[2]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[3]	Coal (Thousand Tons)[2]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[3]	Coal (Thousand Tons)[2]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[3]
1990	**156,166**	**83,970**	**156,166**	**83,970**	**NA**	**NA**
1991	**157,876**	**75,343**	**157,876**	**75,343**	**NA**	**NA**
1992	**154,130**	**72,183**	**154,130**	**72,183**	**NA**	**NA**
1993	**111,341**	**62,890**	**111,341**	**62,890**	**NA**	**NA**
1994	**126,897**	**63,333**	**126,897**	**63,333**	**NA**	**NA**
1995	**126,304**	**50,821**	**126,304**	**50,821**	**NA**	**NA**
1996	**114,623**	**48,146**	**114,623**	**48,146**	**NA**	**NA**
1997	**98,826**	**51,138**	**98,826**	**51,138**	**NA**	**NA**
1998	**120,501**	**56,591**	**120,501**	**56,591**	**NA**	**NA**
1999	**141,604**	**54,109**	**129,041**	**46,169**	**NA**	**NA**
2000	**102,296**	**40,932**	**90,115**	**30,502**	**12,180**	**10,430**
2001						
January	96,545	43,775	84,903	30,795	11,642	12,980
February	98,220	48,775	85,978	33,129	12,242	15,646
March	109,154	46,450	94,153	32,362	15,000	14,088
April	118,523	47,365	102,133	31,896	16,390	15,469
May	127,521	53,681	108,452	35,068	19,069	18,613
June	126,683	53,707	106,987	35,436	19,696	18,270
July	119,005	55,374	101,131	36,415	17,874	18,958
August	113,066	48,209	95,495	32,447	17,571	15,762
September	115,750	51,369	98,028	33,640	17,722	17,729
October	126,747	53,675	107,154	34,488	19,593	19,187
November	135,428	55,161	114,684	35,237	20,744	19,924
December	138,496	57,031	117,147	37,308	21,349	19,723
2002						
January	140,236	55,641	116,501	33,516	23,735	22,125
February	144,073	53,279	118,994	32,501	25,079	20,779
March	147,401	49,495	121,854	29,702	25,548	19,792
April	151,092	48,301	124,147	29,729	26,945	18,572
May	154,676	48,669	126,581	30,526	28,095	18,143
June	151,526	50,347	123,424	31,086	28,102	19,261
July	142,105	45,111	115,886	28,688	26,220	16,422
August	133,012	44,503	111,934	29,294	21,078	15,209
September	135,421	41,916	109,678	27,003	25,743	14,913
October	141,758	43,226	115,101	28,112	26,657	15,114
November	144,979	43,944	118,482	29,040	26,496	14,905
December	142,026	44,837	116,409	30,641	25,617	14,196
2003						
January	135,771	38,051	113,149	26,778	22,622	11,272
February	128,828	36,713	105,537	26,027	23,291	10,686
March	131,162	42,385	107,941	26,132	23,222	16,253
April	138,895	45,681	113,077	29,077	25,818	16,604
May	143,884	50,339	115,634	29,429	28,250	20,911
June	142,325	48,250	115,375	28,840	26,950	19,410

[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, June 2003
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**1,717**	**1,282**	**33.9**	**271**	**292**	**1,446**	**990**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	1,055	501	110.7	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	662	781	-15.2	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**6,607**	**8,913**	**-25.9**	**1,690**	**1,515**	**4,917**	**7,398**
New Jersey	299	972	-69.2	W	W	W	W
New York	798	1,162	-31.3	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	5,509	6,779	-18.7	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**38,881**	**38,464**	**1.1**	**29,807**	**32,034**	**9,074**	**6,430**
Illinois	10,446	7,623	37.0	W	W	W	W
Indiana	9,551	9,979	-4.3	W	W	W	W
Michigan	7,613	9,218	-17.4	W	W	W	W
Ohio	6,831	6,711	1.8	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	4,440	4,933	-10.0	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**22,871**	**22,893**	**-.1**	**22,871**	**22,893**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	3,951	4,293	-8.0	3,951	4,293	--	--
Kansas	5,043	4,993	1.0	5,043	4,993	--	--
Minnesota	2,192	2,189	.1	2,192	2,189	--	--
Missouri	7,116	7,048	1.0	7,116	7,048	--	--
Nebraska	2,754	2,666	3.3	2,754	2,666	--	--
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	1,815	1,704	6.5	1,815	1,704	--	--
South Atlantic	**24,568**	**29,409**	**-16.5**	**20,384**	**25,148**	**4,184**	**4,261**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	1,746	1,722	1.4	W	W	W	W
Florida	4,221	5,283	-20.1	W	W	W	W
Georgia	4,124	5,809	-29.0	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	5,274	5,577	-5.4	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	2,884	3,294	-12.4	W	W	W	W
Virginia	1,882	2,949	-36.2	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	4,437	4,775	-7.1	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**13,359**	**14,244**	**-6.2**	**12,484**	**12,574**	**875**	**1,670**
Alabama	2,573	2,991	-14.0	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	6,600	7,295	-9.5	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	1,146	1,695	-32.4	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	3,040	2,262	34.4	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**19,929**	**21,200**	**-6.0**	**15,343**	**15,839**	**4,587**	**5,361**
Arkansas	2,348	2,445	-4.0	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	3,517	3,988	-11.8	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	4,116	4,408	-6.6	W	W	W	W
Texas	9,949	10,358	-4.0	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**12,827**	**13,287**	**-3.5**	**12,259**	**12,679**	**569**	**608**
Arizona	2,890	3,229	-10.5	W	W	W	W
Colorado	2,675	2,967	-9.9	W	W	W	W
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana, New Mexico[2]	1,380	1,418	-2.6	W	W	W	W
Nevada	888	675	31.6	W	W	W	W
Utah	3,275	3,483	-6.0	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	1,719	1,515	13.5	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**1,564**	**1,835**	**-14.7**	**267**	**452**	**1,298**	**1,383**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	1,564	1,835	-14.7	W	W	W	W
U.S. Total	**142,325**	**151,526**	**-6.1**	**115,375**	**123,424**	**26,950**	**28,102**

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

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 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, June 2003
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**3,649**	**4,182**	**-12.7**	**633**	**559**	**3,017**	**3,623**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	2,495	2,124	17.5	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	1,154	2,058	-43.9	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**7,168**	**10,098**	**-29.0**	**2,896**	**3,118**	**4,273**	**6,980**
New Jersey	478	1,640	-70.8	W	W	W	W
New York	4,355	6,349	-31.4	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	2,335	2,110	10.7	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**3,200**	**4,439**	**-27.9**	**2,049**	**2,590**	**1,150**	**1,850**
Illinois	1,057	1,869	-43.4	W	W	W	W
Indiana	309	342	-9.6	W	W	W	W
Michigan	1,102	1,522	-27.6	W	W	W	W
Ohio	404	418	-3.3	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	327	289	13.2	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**2,034**	**2,205**	**-7.8**	**2,026**	**2,197**	**8**	**9**
Iowa	87	113	-23.4	W	W	W	W
Kansas	831	885	-6.1	W	W	W	W
Minnesota	407	256	59.1	W	W	W	W
Missouri	361	495	-27.2	W	W	W	W
Nebraska	218	242	-10.0	W	W	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	130	214	-39.2	W	W	W	W
South Atlantic	**16,801**	**18,568**	**-9.5**	**13,138**	**14,503**	**3,663**	**4,065**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	2,084	2,155	-3.3	W	W	W	W
Florida	10,068	11,545	-12.8	W	W	W	W
Georgia	777	1,134	-31.5	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	839	877	-4.3	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	749	606	23.7	W	W	W	W
Virginia	2,142	2,163	-1.0	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	141	89	57.7	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**8,095**	**1,688**	**379.5**	**1,920**	**1,674**	**6,176**	**14**
Alabama	150	201	-25.2	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	6,381	208	NM	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	850	594	43.2	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	714	686	4.1	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**3,278**	**4,405**	**-25.6**	**2,903**	**3,172**	**375**	**1,232**
Arkansas	159	163	-2.5	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	1,400	1,351	3.6	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	417	502	-16.9	W	W	W	W
Texas	1,302	2,389	-45.5	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**1,225**	**1,316**	**-6.9**	**1,096**	**1,211**	**129**	**105**
Arizona	436	472	-7.7	W	W	W	W
Colorado	164	210	-22.1	W	W	W	W
Idaho	*	0	--	W	W	W	W
Montana, New Mexico[2]	181	174	3.9	W	W	W	W
Nevada	377	392	-3.7	W	W	W	W
Utah	40	36	12.5	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	27	32	-16.4	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**2,799**	**3,444**	**-18.7**	**2,180**	**2,061**	**619**	**1,383**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	2,799	3,444	-18.7	W	W	W	W
U.S. Total	**48,250**	**50,347**	**-4.2**	**28,840**	**31,086**	**19,410**	**19,261**

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

[2] Individual states' data are aggregated in order to protect confidentiality.

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

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

Chapter 4. Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels

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

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2001											
January	67,470	122.33	24.73	.92	17,891	457.74	28.61	1.10	134,549	920.74	214.12
February	57,397	123.88	25.10	.98	10,225	441.42	27.71	1.24	114,039	694.66	189.05
March	64,359	122.63	24.64	.88	10,242	401.07	25.18	1.33	141,653	573.82	178.28
April	60,277	123.94	24.73	.85	10,740	388.63	24.55	1.33	178,222	563.74	191.91
May	68,369	124.47	25.02	.89	13,424	378.61	24.00	1.42	203,724	514.15	186.33
June	63,667	124.78	25.04	.89	12,107	369.68	23.17	1.36	212,536	425.10	178.34
July	65,920	122.50	24.42	.86	12,169	349.15	22.12	1.49	282,929	374.31	176.41
August	67,986	123.28	24.71	.90	10,049	331.23	20.84	1.67	277,039	355.79	169.55
September	57,998	123.44	24.53	.86	8,454	316.00	19.73	1.85	207,491	295.47	156.39
October	64,442	121.00	24.15	.90	5,906	287.54	18.00	1.66	165,688	271.49	142.20
November	59,551	123.68	25.00	.89	7,019	268.78	16.85	1.51	111,201	324.05	145.11
December	65,380	122.04	24.11	.87	6,390	256.08	15.92	1.62	123,295	307.63	141.71
Total	**762,815**	**123.15**	**24.68**	**.89**	**124,618**	**369.27**	**23.20**	**1.42**	**2,152,366**	**448.65**	**173.04**
2002[4]											
January	76,163	126.20	25.75	.98	8,933	254.10	15.75	1.72	375,673	299.90	162.77
February	70,817	128.19	26.31	1.01	5,342	244.87	15.03	1.85	360,544	272.85	158.60
March	72,214	125.32	25.70	.98	8,152	271.61	16.76	1.90	414,914	318.99	170.60
April	66,940	125.48	25.46	.92	10,198	316.62	19.70	1.64	408,912	364.11	185.69
May	67,493	126.01	25.58	.92	11,718	335.05	20.95	1.61	409,681	366.37	187.73
June	68,556	126.33	25.55	.90	10,926	335.52	21.04	1.48	499,160	347.65	190.64
July	77,185	124.76	25.35	.91	9,537	328.68	20.35	1.70	628,944	337.98	193.03
August	78,238	127.34	26.25	.94	13,601	349.95	21.73	1.64	633,874	330.31	192.17
September	74,504	125.74	25.72	.94	7,321	342.11	21.07	1.70	515,731	359.33	188.57
October	79,339	122.17	28.28	.94	12,538	377.25	23.49	1.58	456,099	404.00	185.10
November	76,357	125.07	25.51	.96	10,629	396.40	24.71	1.39	352,266	424.80	187.96
December	72,254	121.96	24.46	.93	12,188	389.37	24.27	1.50	377,857	454.07	198.67
Total	**880,060**	**125.32**	**25.85**	**.94**	**121,084**	**336.27**	**20.90**	**1.62**	**5,433,655**	**354.69**	**183.83**
2003											
January	73,639	125.30	25.49	1.08	11,257	437.39	27.07	1.53	354,531	522.83	209.00
February	67,515	127.59	26.36	1.10	18,783	489.53	30.64	.91	326,428	614.20	237.55
March	72,055	128.55	26.33	.98	19,781	546.20	34.25	1.16	355,470	706.93	260.96
April	68,263	131.13	27.11	1.01	11,870	434.36	27.22	1.37	357,460	519.76	218.22
May	73,226	127.86	25.79	.97	10,928	473.71	29.35	1.49	411,431	547.74	226.80
Total	**354,699**	**128.06**	**26.20**	**1.03**	**72,620**	**485.61**	**30.32**	**1.24**	**1,805,320**	**581.38**	**230.67**
Year to Date											
2001	**317,871**	**123.43**	**24.84**	**.90**	**62,522**	**416.77**	**26.21**	**1.27**	**772,187**	**634.11**	**192.20**
2002	**353,626**	**126.25**	**25.76**	**.96**	**44,344**	**292.17**	**18.13**	**1.72**	**1,969,723**	**326.17**	**172.89**
2003	**354,699**	**128.06**	**26.20**	**1.03**	**72,620**	**485.61**	**30.32**	**1.24**	**1,805,320**	**581.38**	**230.67**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in May											
2002	**798,570**	**124.43**	**25.09**	**.92**	**106,439**	**309.27**	**19.32**	**1.64**	**3,349,903**	**333.72**	**165.76**
2003	**881,132**	**126.05**	**26.02**	**.97**	**149,360**	**422.05**	**26.30**	**1.40**	**5,269,251**	**441.17**	**206.25**

[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 May 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2001											
January	67,470	122.33	24.73	.92	17,891	457.74	28.61	1.10	134,549	920.74	214.12
February	57,397	123.88	25.10	.98	10,225	441.42	27.71	1.24	114,039	694.66	189.05
March	64,359	122.63	24.64	.88	10,242	401.07	25.18	1.33	141,653	573.82	178.28
April	60,277	123.94	24.73	.85	10,740	388.63	24.55	1.33	178,222	563.74	191.91
May	68,369	124.47	25.02	.89	13,424	378.61	24.00	1.42	203,724	514.15	186.33
June	63,667	124.78	25.04	.89	12,107	369.68	23.17	1.36	212,536	425.10	178.34
July	65,920	122.50	24.42	.86	12,169	349.15	22.12	1.49	282,929	374.31	176.41
August	67,986	123.28	24.71	.90	10,049	331.23	20.84	1.67	277,039	355.79	169.55
September	57,998	123.44	24.53	.86	8,454	316.00	19.73	1.85	207,491	295.47	156.39
October	64,442	121.00	24.15	.90	5,906	287.54	18.00	1.66	165,688	271.49	142.20
November	59,551	123.68	25.00	.89	7,019	268.78	16.85	1.51	111,201	324.05	145.11
December	65,380	122.04	24.11	.87	6,390	256.08	15.92	1.62	123,295	307.63	141.71
Total	**762,815**	**123.15**	**24.68**	**.89**	**124,618**	**369.27**	**23.20**	**1.42**	**2,152,366**	**448.65**	**173.04**
2002											
January	60,026	121.90	24.72	.92	5,098	237.49	14.78	1.86	98,478	321.17	139.56
February	56,544	123.99	25.33	.93	2,927	231.50	14.27	1.87	97,866	296.98	139.15
March	57,216	121.13	24.75	.91	4,661	258.29	15.98	2.05	118,372	343.22	144.45
April	51,499	121.11	24.61	.86	7,289	324.42	20.29	1.56	120,934	379.77	155.12
May	51,574	121.37	24.60	.84	7,706	332.79	21.02	1.59	130,691	378.29	157.78
June	51,965	121.61	24.59	.82	7,328	340.56	21.55	1.37	165,341	357.90	161.25
July	60,607	120.77	24.51	.84	6,093	316.63	19.84	1.77	205,575	343.64	157.61
August	61,386	123.36	25.20	.87	8,770	326.12	20.46	1.82	205,148	338.41	160.47
September	58,245	123.03	25.09	.86	5,124	320.10	19.88	1.75	165,108	367.62	157.31
October	62,424	122.41	24.87	.87	8,479	359.67	22.42	1.71	134,776	414.73	158.74
November	60,260	122.22	24.85	.87	6,276	369.51	23.20	1.44	95,352	428.91	151.78
December	56,000	118.43	23.64	.85	7,443	372.34	23.31	1.68	103,009	471.47	157.18
Total	**687,747**	**121.81**	**24.74**	**.87**	**77,194**	**325.13**	**20.35**	**1.68**	**1,640,650**	**367.02**	**153.50**
2003											
January	58,692	123.26	25.11	1.06	6,520	402.30	25.03	1.77	99,142	530.69	161.04
February	52,743	123.31	25.59	1.02	12,012	445.83	28.12	.80	85,983	620.80	177.65
March	55,723	123.78	25.27	.91	13,329	517.90	32.67	1.19	93,978	728.35	193.44
April	51,776	129.11	26.84	.93	7,444	411.25	25.75	1.48	101,409	545.13	175.34
May	57,238	124.23	25.07	.88	5,031	374.03	23.10	2.01	119,546	556.46	171.00
Total	**276,174**	**124.68**	**25.55**	**.96**	**44,337**	**447.46**	**28.07**	**1.31**	**500,058**	**593.19**	**175.66**
Year to Date											
2001	**317,871**	**123.43**	**24.84**	**.90**	**62,522**	**416.77**	**26.21**	**1.27**	**772,187**	**634.11**	**192.20**
2002	**276,860**	**121.92**	**24.81**	**.89**	**27,681**	**290.09**	**18.12**	**1.74**	**566,341**	**347.28**	**146.95**
2003	**276,174**	**124.68**	**25.55**	**.96**	**44,337**	**447.46**	**28.07**	**1.31**	**500,058**	**593.19**	**175.66**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in May											
2002	**721,804**	**122.55**	**24.66**	**.89**	**89,776**	**311.74**	**19.53**	**1.63**	**1,946,520**	**345.17**	**154.78**
2003	**687,061**	**122.93**	**25.04**	**.90**	**93,850**	**393.25**	**24.65**	**1.49**	**1,574,368**	**445.58**	**164.90**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars /ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars / barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2002											
January	14,957	140.93	29.31	1.2	3,305	276.92	17.09	1.5	192,296	294.76	203.42
February	13,205	143.78	29.88	1.2	1,928	260.13	15.84	1.8	184,809	270.35	196.91
March	13,961	140.59	29.14	1.2	2,843	282.67	17.33	1.8	211,409	321.99	220.12
April	14,031	139.85	28.13	1.1	2,473	297.68	18.24	1.8	203,040	366.89	237.78
May	14,789	140.19	28.43	1.2	3,681	342.58	20.99	1.6	192,323	366.20	234.63
June	15,392	140.49	28.26	1.1	3,249	324.51	19.94	1.7	254,983	346.85	237.84
July	15,287	138.52	28.10	1.1	3,003	353.16	21.40	1.5	339,476	335.14	250.96
August	15,606	140.74	29.95	1.2	4,501	399.89	24.36	1.3	339,224	331.13	244.28
September	15,145	134.48	27.66	1.2	1,826	396.56	23.87	1.5	269,842	359.77	243.02
October	15,720	116.82	40.37	1.2	3,661	417.90	25.98	1.2	242,728	405.60	213.06
November	14,921	135.11	27.88	1.3	3,900	443.61	27.37	1.3	181,542	426.33	253.61
December	14,906	132.46	26.86	1.2	4,246	420.69	26.03	1.1	192,039	458.84	268.57
Total	**177,921**	**135.70**	**29.55**	**1.2**	**38,615**	**360.15**	**22.10**	**1.5**	**2,803,711**	**354.61**	**233.94**
2003											
January	14,030	132.10	26.63	1.1	4,281	488.30	29.95	1.2	188,005	528.83	302.20
February	13,934	142.72	28.88	1.4	6,186	580.05	35.91	1.0	171,338	635.12	350.20
March	15,205	144.53	29.86	1.2	5,885	618.01	38.39	1.0	191,721	683.27	369.23
April	15,443	137.29	27.85	1.3	4,072	486.58	30.64	1.0	178,886	508.49	284.55
May	14,866	141.02	28.31	1.3	5,484	575.18	35.91	.9	203,116	552.56	326.54
Total	**73,478**	**139.61**	**28.32**	**1.3**	**25,909**	**557.78**	**34.66**	**1.0**	**933,066**	**581.38**	**326.91**
Year to Date											
2002	**70,944**	**141.04**	**28.97**	**1.2**	**14,229**	**296.38**	**18.18**	**1.7**	**983,877**	**324.90**	**218.79**
2003	**73,478**	**139.61**	**28.32**	**1.3**	**25,909**	**557.78**	**34.66**	**1.0**	**933,066**	**581.38**	**326.91**

[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.•Price data on the Form EIA-423 are proprietary and are only reported at an aggregated level.•Mcf = thousand cubic feet.•Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

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

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars /ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars / barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2002											
January	41	W	W	2.2	19	W	W	*	588	327.67	318.17
February	34	W	W	2.2	8	W	W	*	646	283.36	290.32
March	35	W	W	2.2	5	W	W	--	1,715	342.11	314.27
April	35	W	W	2.5	--	--	--	--	1,228	368.12	303.53
May	32	W	W	2.5	11	W	W	*	593	379.26	294.56
June	28	W	W	2.4	3	W	W	--	887	362.48	301.26
July	32	W	W	3.8	4	W	W	*	3,281	174.93	182.94
August	36	W	W	4.3	13	W	W	--	3,595	151.99	168.08
September	31	W	W	2.0	--	--	--	--	2,692	126.17	144.49
October	30	W	W	2.0	--	--	--	--	609	386.59	291.76
November	34	W	W	2.4	10	W	W	*	524	382.74	287.98
December	31	W	W	2.5	19	W	W	--	531	420.43	321.27
Total	**399**	**W**	**W**	**2.6**	**91**	**W**	**W**	*	**16,889**	**240.99**	**241.81**
2003											
January	45	W	W	2.2	58	W	W	*	825	486.76	378.35
February	32	W	W	2.5	94	W	W	*	634	501.40	466.61
March	29	W	W	2.6	50	W	W	*	986	492.54	463.50
April	30	W	W	2.6	--	--	--	--	1,379	500.53	403.77
May	28	W	W	2.5	--	--	--	--	924	496.43	373.48
Total	**164**	**W**	**W**	**2.4**	**202**	**W**	**W**	*	**4,748**	**495.80**	**417.24**
Year to Date											
2002	**178**	**W**	**W**	**2.3**	**42**	**W**	**W**	*	**4,770**	**343.62**	**305.65**
2003	**164**	**W**	**W**	**2.4**	**202**	**W**	**W**	*	**4,748**	**495.80**	**417.24**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Data for 2002 are preliminary.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Price data on the Form EIA-423 are proprietary and are only reported at an aggregated level.•Mcf = thousand cubic feet.•Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

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

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars /ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars / barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2002											
January	1,140	W	W	1.5	512	W	W	1.9	84,310	285.23	252.71
February	1,033	W	W	3.2	479	W	W	1.8	77,223	245.87	223.66
March	1,002	W	W	1.4	642	W	W	1.2	83,418	273.89	248.75
April	1,374	W	W	1.3	437	W	W	2.0	83,710	332.37	281.80
May	1,097	W	W	1.4	321	W	W	2.1	86,074	347.07	301.66
June	1,172	W	W	1.4	345	W	W	1.8	77,949	326.64	281.66
July	1,260	W	W	1.4	438	W	W	2.0	80,611	344.07	293.70
August	1,210	W	W	1.5	317	W	W	2.3	85,907	317.02	281.82
September	1,084	W	W	1.5	371	W	W	1.8	78,089	347.37	300.03
October	1,164	W	W	1.4	398	W	W	1.9	77,986	378.41	340.62
November	1,142	W	W	1.3	443	W	W	1.9	74,849	415.28	346.43
December	1,316	W	W	1.3	480	W	W	2.0	82,278	418.22	345.84
Total	**13,993**	**W**	**W**	**1.5**	**5,184**	**W**	**W**	**1.8**	**972,405**	**334.86**	**291.21**
2003											
January	871	W	W	1.3	397	W	W	1.5	66,559	492.57	412.85
February	806	W	W	1.2	490	W	W	2.3	68,474	550.26	463.47
March	1,098	W	W	1.6	517	W	W	2.4	68,784	749.66	584.10
April	1,014	W	W	1.6	354	W	W	3.2	75,787	511.02	417.30
May	1,094	W	W	1.5	413	W	W	2.8	87,844	519.20	424.76
Total	**4,883**	**W**	**W**	**1.5**	**2,172**	**W**	**W**	**2.4**	**367,447**	**564.29**	**461.22**
Year to Date											
2002	**5,646**	**W**	**W**	**1.7**	**2,391**	**W**	**W**	**1.7**	**414,735**	**298.01**	**262.57**
2003	**4,883**	**W**	**W**	**1.5**	**2,172**	**W**	**W**	**2.4**	**367,447**	**564.29**	**461.22**

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**535**	**590**	**-9.4**	**83**	**132**	**444**	**455**	**--**	**--**	**8**	**4**
Connecticut	134	67	100.4	--	--	134	67	--	--	--	--
Maine	22	15	45.7	--	--	13	11	--	--	8	4
Massachusetts	297	377	-21.3	--	--	297	377	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	83	132	-37.0	83	132	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**4,373**	**4,349**	**.6**	**172**	**158**	**4,094**	**4,079**	**--**	**--**	**107**	**111**
New Jersey	410	387	5.9	62	22	347	364	--	--	--	--
New York	932	690	35.2	61	68	817	565	--	--	54	56
Pennsylvania	3,032	3,272	-7.3	48	67	2,930	3,150	--	--	53	56
East North Central	**14,734**	**12,589**	**17.0**	**12,151**	**9,276**	**2,322**	**2,980**	**19**	**23**	**243**	**310**
Illinois	2,725	3,902	-30.2	519	1,041	2,018	2,663	--	--	189	198
Indiana	3,542	1,771	100.0	3,430	1,701	112	70	--	--	--	--
Michigan	3,578	2,879	24.3	3,546	2,830	13	27	19	23	--	--
Ohio	2,899	1,985	46.1	2,697	1,734	180	221	--	--	23	30
Wisconsin	1,990	2,053	-3.0	1,959	1,971	--	--	--	--	31	82
West North Central	**11,069**	**10,961**	**1.0**	**10,972**	**10,872**	**--**	**--**	**10**	**9**	**87**	**79**
Iowa	1,860	2,056	-9.5	1,773	1,976	--	--	--	--	87	79
Kansas	1,529	1,440	6.1	1,529	1,440	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,678	1,370	22.4	1,678	1,370	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	3,650	2,974	22.7	3,640	2,964	--	--	10	9	--	--
Nebraska	422	909	-53.6	422	909	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	1,747	2,060	-15.2	1,747	2,060	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	184	151	21.9	184	151	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**13,314**	**12,053**	**10.5**	**10,709**	**9,768**	**2,472**	**2,118**	**--**	**--**	**133**	**167**
Delaware	153	55	180.0	--	--	153	55	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,841	1,838	.1	1,683	1,702	158	137	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,136	2,685	-20.5	2,107	2,649	--	--	--	--	29	36
Maryland	785	863	-9.1	--	--	785	863	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,878	2,196	31.1	2,749	2,040	92	85	--	--	36	71
South Carolina	1,023	803	27.4	1,009	787	--	--	--	--	15	16
Virginia	1,075	1,209	-11.1	715	966	339	227	--	--	21	16
West Virginia	3,424	2,404	42.4	2,446	1,625	945	750	--	--	33	29
East South Central	**8,518**	**7,938**	**7.3**	**7,733**	**7,565**	**647**	**230**	**--**	**--**	**138**	**143**
Alabama	2,523	2,100	20.2	2,511	2,090	13	10	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,900	2,545	13.9	2,573	2,545	327	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	895	661	35.5	587	441	308	220	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,200	2,632	-16.4	2,062	2,489	--	--	--	--	138	143
West South Central	**10,560**	**10,802**	**-2.2**	**6,467**	**6,678**	**3,832**	**3,917**	**--**	**--**	**261**	**207**
Arkansas	1,073	1,174	-8.6	1,073	1,174	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1,132	1,291	-12.3	628	686	504	605	--	--	*	--
Oklahoma	1,860	1,724	7.9	1,736	1,600	80	74	--	--	44	50
Texas	6,495	6,614	-1.8	3,030	3,219	3,248	3,238	--	--	217	157
Mountain	**8,953**	**7,252**	**23.5**	**8,657**	**6,916**	**266**	**315**	**--**	**--**	**30**	**21**
Arizona	1,589	1,490	6.7	1,559	1,469	--	--	--	--	30	21
Colorado	1,597	1,662	-3.9	1,597	1,662	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	633	894	-29.2	367	579	266	315	--	--	--	--
Nevada	423	641	-34.0	423	641	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,491	606	146.3	1,491	606	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,266	1,231	2.8	1,266	1,231	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	1,953	729	168.0	1,953	729	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**1,110**	**902**	**23.0**	**294**	**209**	**729**	**640**	**--**	**--**	**87**	**53**
California	114	136	-15.9	--	--	27	82	--	--	87	53
Oregon	294	209	40.7	294	209	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	702	558	25.9	--	--	702	558	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**60**	**56**	**6.7**	**--**	**--**	**60**	**56**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	60	56	6.7	--	--	60	56	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**73,226**	**67,493**	**8.5**	**57,238**	**51,574**	**14,866**	**14,789**	**28**	**32**	**1,094**	**1,097**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**3,270**	**2,984**	**9.6**	**594**	**576**	**2,634**	**2,385**	**--**	**--**	**43**	**22**
Connecticut	741	693	6.8	--	--	741	693	--	--	--	--
Maine	106	89	19.8	--	--	63	66	--	--	43	22
Massachusetts	1,961	1,625	20.6	131	--	1,830	1,625	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	463	576	-19.7	463	576	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**20,049**	**21,201**	**-5.4**	**791**	**823**	**18,761**	**19,846**	**--**	**--**	**498**	**531**
New Jersey	1,491	1,355	10.0	235	169	1,257	1,187	--	--	--	--
New York	3,937	3,313	18.8	275	241	3,386	2,784	--	--	276	287
Pennsylvania	14,621	16,532	-11.6	282	413	14,118	15,876	--	--	222	244
East North Central	**79,176**	**73,487**	**7.7**	**62,030**	**58,358**	**15,995**	**13,651**	**104**	**122**	**1,047**	**1,357**
Illinois	18,452	19,607	-5.9	3,012	6,620	14,689	11,997	--	--	752	990
Indiana	20,570	19,594	5.0	19,965	18,998	605	596	--	--	--	--
Michigan	11,866	11,245	5.5	11,737	11,096	26	27	104	122	--	--
Ohio	19,610	14,056	39.5	18,814	12,873	676	1,032	--	--	121	151
Wisconsin	8,678	8,986	-3.4	8,503	8,771	--	--	--	--	175	215
West North Central	**52,901**	**56,905**	**-7.0**	**52,561**	**56,207**	**--**	**--**	**60**	**56**	**280**	**643**
Iowa	8,485	9,105	-6.8	8,205	8,462	--	--	--	--	280	643
Kansas	7,372	8,595	-14.2	7,372	8,595	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	7,794	7,676	1.5	7,794	7,676	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	14,916	15,579	-4.3	14,855	15,523	--	--	60	56	--	--
Nebraska	3,313	4,913	-32.6	3,313	4,913	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	10,171	10,171	*	10,171	10,171	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	851	867	-1.8	851	867	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**66,222**	**64,577**	**2.5**	**52,626**	**52,098**	**12,916**	**11,563**	**--**	**--**	**681**	**916**
Delaware	764	424	80.2	--	--	764	424	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	9,117	9,763	-6.6	8,238	8,813	878	950	--	--	--	--
Georgia	12,776	13,412	-4.7	12,640	13,264	--	--	--	--	136	148
Maryland	4,491	4,447	1.0	--	--	4,491	4,447	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	11,926	10,471	13.9	11,141	9,563	594	527	--	--	191	382
South Carolina	5,160	6,070	-15.0	5,069	5,983	--	--	--	--	90	87
Virginia	6,064	5,604	8.2	4,485	4,507	1,476	1,002	--	--	104	94
West Virginia	15,926	14,386	10.7	11,053	9,967	4,713	4,214	--	--	160	205
East South Central	**41,785**	**39,642**	**5.4**	**38,873**	**38,332**	**2,191**	**607**	**--**	**--**	**721**	**702**
Alabama	10,636	10,299	3.3	10,580	10,259	56	40	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	15,649	13,920	12.4	14,373	13,920	1,276	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	3,015	2,543	18.6	2,155	1,976	860	567	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	12,485	12,880	-3.1	11,763	12,177	--	--	--	--	721	702
West South Central	**47,030**	**50,397**	**-6.7**	**29,892**	**31,584**	**15,944**	**17,744**	**--**	**--**	**1,194**	**1,069**
Arkansas	5,020	5,470	-8.2	5,020	5,470	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	3,797	6,630	-42.7	2,724	3,090	1,065	3,539	--	--	8	--
Oklahoma	8,622	8,907	-3.2	7,942	8,315	452	364	--	--	228	228
Texas	29,590	29,390	.7	14,205	14,709	14,426	13,840	--	--	958	841
Mountain	**39,380**	**39,593**	**-.5**	**37,599**	**37,781**	**1,629**	**1,685**	**--**	**--**	**151**	**127**
Arizona	6,282	6,292	-.2	6,131	6,165	--	--	--	--	151	127
Colorado	7,654	8,057	-5.0	7,654	8,057	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	4,010	4,388	-8.6	2,382	2,703	1,629	1,685	--	--	--	--
Nevada	3,598	2,194	64.0	3,598	2,194	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	4,649	2,991	55.5	4,649	2,991	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	5,336	6,217	-14.2	5,336	6,217	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	7,850	9,455	-17.0	7,850	9,455	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**4,586**	**4,604**	**-.4**	**1,209**	**1,100**	**3,110**	**3,225**	**--**	**--**	**267**	**279**
California	504	654	-22.8	--	--	237	375	--	--	267	279
Oregon	1,209	1,100	9.9	1,209	1,100	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	2,873	2,850	.8	--	--	2,873	2,850	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**299**	**236**	**26.5**	**--**	**--**	**299**	**236**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	299	236	26.5	--	--	299	236	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**354,699**	**353,626**	**.3**	**276,174**	**276,860**	**73,478**	**70,944**	**164**	**178**	**4,883**	**5,646**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**1,875**	**1,323**	**41.8**	**1**	**115**	**1,860**	**1,134**	**--**	**11**	**14**	**63**
Connecticut	333	167	99.7	--	--	333	167	--	--	--	--
Maine	236	142	66.4	--	--	222	79	--	--	14	63
Massachusetts	1,305	899	45.2	1	--	1,304	888	--	11	--	--
New Hampshire	1	115	-99.6	1	115	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,848**	**2,074**	**37.3**	**1**	**1,089**	**2,803**	**984**	**--**	**--**	**44**	**1**
New Jersey	36	8	358.5	1	3	35	4	--	--	--	--
New York	1,648	1,978	-16.7	--	1,085	1,643	892	--	--	5	1
Pennsylvania	1,164	88	NM	*	*	1,124	88	--	--	39	*
East North Central	**686**	**389**	**76.3**	**573**	**266**	**11**	**5**	**--**	**--**	**102**	**118**
Illinois	11	14	-21.3	*	8	10	5	--	--	--	--
Indiana	24	107	-77.9	22	43	--	--	--	--	2	63
Michigan	376	129	190.5	376	129	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	42	24	75.1	41	20	1	*	--	--	*	4
Wisconsin	235	116	102.2	135	65	--	--	--	--	100	51
West North Central	**260**	**225**	**15.8**	**260**	**225**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	6	5	27.0	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	105	73	43.3	105	73	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	139	51	171.8	139	51	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	7	93	-92.2	7	93	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	*	*	87.3	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	3	3	.8	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**4,161**	**6,805**	**-38.9**	**3,788**	**5,909**	**213**	**770**	**--**	**--**	**159**	**126**
Delaware	49	76	-34.6	15	5	2	7	--	--	32	64
District of Columbia	42	8	453.3	--	--	42	8	--	--	--	--
Florida	3,631	6,075	-40.2	3,546	5,419	42	649	--	--	43	7
Georgia	30	44	-32.0	17	43	13	1	--	--	--	*
Maryland	78	52	51.2	--	--	78	52	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	63	39	60.8	46	16	1	1	--	--	16	23
South Carolina	33	*	NM	11	*	--	--	--	--	21	*
Virginia	208	493	-57.9	136	418	29	47	--	--	43	28
West Virginia	27	18	47.6	17	7	5	7	--	--	4	4
East South Central	**57**	**60**	**-5.6**	**54**	**60**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**--**
Alabama	12	9	40.3	10	9	--	--	--	--	3	--
Kentucky	20	31	-34.6	20	31	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	20	4	399.9	20	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	4	17	-74.0	4	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**686**	**583**	**17.6**	**325**	**15**	**321**	**565**	**--**	**--**	**40**	**2**
Arkansas	9	10	-10.3	9	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	546	328	66.6	309	*	227	326	--	--	9	2
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	130	245	-46.7	7	5	93	240	--	--	30	*
Mountain	**38**	**34**	**11.1**	**28**	**26**	**10**	**5**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**3**
Arizona	8	10	-23.0	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	3
Colorado	6	*	NM	--	*	6	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	7	12	-43.5	5	7	2	5	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	5	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	8	3	165.7	7	3	2	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	2	3	-33.3	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	6	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**141**	**72**	**95.4**	**--**	**--**	**89**	**63**	**--**	**--**	**52**	**9**
California	138	63	117.9	--	--	89	63	--	--	49	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	4	9	-61.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	9
Pacific Noncontiguous	**176**	**153**	**15.4**	**--**	**--**	**176**	**153**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	176	153	15.4	--	--	176	153	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**10,928**	**11,718**	**-6.7**	**5,031**	**7,706**	**5,484**	**3,681**	**--**	**11**	**413**	**321**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**13,888**	**5,606**	**147.8**	**6,137**	**128**	**7,636**	**4,844**	**--**	**11**	**116**	**623**
Connecticut	1,343	806	66.6	--	--	1,343	806	--	--	--	--
Maine	1,991	702	183.6	--	--	1,875	79	--	--	116	623
Massachusetts	9,640	3,971	142.8	5,221	1	4,419	3,959	--	11	--	--
New Hampshire	916	127	622.1	916	127	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**24,091**	**7,135**	**237.6**	**12,679**	**3,856**	**11,135**	**3,256**	**15**	**--**	**262**	**23**
New Jersey	703	252	179.0	298	104	401	148	--	--	4	--
New York	18,595	6,018	209.0	12,380	3,751	6,144	2,255	15	--	55	12
Pennsylvania	4,794	865	454.0	*	1	4,590	853	--	--	203	11
East North Central	**2,158**	**2,093**	**3.1**	**1,354**	**1,224**	**299**	**72**	**--**	**--**	**505**	**797**
Illinois	245	111	120.5	4	59	241	53	--	--	--	--
Indiana	329	619	-46.9	127	128	--	--	--	--	202	491
Michigan	766	709	8.0	766	709	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	188	141	33.0	139	125	43	4	--	--	6	13
Wisconsin	630	512	23.0	318	204	15	15	--	--	298	293
West North Central	**959**	**1,253**	**-23.4**	**959**	**1,253**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	*****	**--**
Iowa	40	32	25.0	40	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	364	346	5.2	364	346	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	511	368	39.0	511	368	--	--	--	--	*	--
Missouri	27	486	-94.4	27	486	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	3	3	3.1	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	13	17	-25.0	13	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**25,813**	**24,009**	**7.5**	**21,038**	**20,758**	**3,653**	**2,392**	**186**	**32**	**936**	**828**
Delaware	1,406	941	49.5	57	128	1,039	336	--	--	310	476
District of Columbia	128	56	128.5	--	--	128	56	--	--	--	--
Florida	18,515	20,008	-7.5	17,652	18,950	675	1,044	--	--	187	14
Georgia	120	111	8.1	60	95	54	14	--	--	5	1
Maryland	964	823	17.1	--	--	964	823	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	452	301	50.0	250	146	99	9	--	--	102	147
South Carolina	191	63	205.4	38	31	--	--	--	--	153	31
Virginia	3,829	1,606	138.3	2,808	1,341	665	97	186	32	170	137
West Virginia	210	100	109.5	172	67	30	12	--	--	8	21
East South Central	**884**	**225**	**292.0**	**638**	**216**	**225**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**21**	**10**
Alabama	52	52	.1	31	42	--	--	--	--	21	10
Kentucky	344	84	311.4	119	84	225	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	429	14	NM	429	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	58	76	-23.6	58	76	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**3,393**	**2,667**	**27.2**	**1,360**	**58**	**1,796**	**2,580**	**--**	**--**	**236**	**28**
Arkansas	36	27	30.2	36	27	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	2,597	1,512	71.7	1,237	16	1,308	1,476	--	--	51	20
Oklahoma	28	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	732	1,127	-35.1	59	15	488	1,105	--	--	185	8
Mountain	**212**	**231**	**-8.4**	**173**	**181**	**36**	**40**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**10**
Arizona	29	31	-8.1	26	21	--	--	--	--	2	10
Colorado	16	8	92.6	10	8	6	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	53	105	-49.6	25	64	28	40	--	--	--	--
Nevada	55	10	444.3	55	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	30	15	106.1	28	15	2	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	15	17	-15.6	15	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	15	45	-66.9	15	45	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**503**	**351**	**43.3**	**--**	**7**	**410**	**271**	**--**	**--**	**93**	**73**
California	458	271	69.3	--	--	410	271	--	--	49	--
Oregon	--	7	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	45	73	-38.9	--	--	--	*	--	--	45	73
Pacific Noncontiguous	**718**	**774**	**-7.2**	**--**	**--**	**718**	**774**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	718	774	-7.2	--	--	718	774	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**72,620**	**44,344**	**63.8**	**44,337**	**27,681**	**25,909**	**14,229**	**202**	**42**	**2,172**	**2,391**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**24,072**	**28,692**	**-16.1**	**6**	**398**	**22,814**	**28,294**	**--**	**--**	**1,252**	**--**
Connecticut	2,811	5,461	-48.5	--	--	2,811	5,461	--	--	--	--
Maine	5,323	7,668	-30.6	--	--	4,070	7,668	--	--	1,252	--
Massachusetts	11,279	10,345	9.0	6	363	11,273	9,982	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	35	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	4,660	5,183	-10.1	--	--	4,660	5,183	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**27,060**	**34,575**	**-21.7**	**843**	**4,685**	**24,878**	**26,591**	**67**	**72**	**1,272**	**3,227**
New Jersey	14,094	11,209	25.7	--	--	14,080	9,707	--	--	14	1,502
New York	9,588	19,689	-51.3	843	4,685	8,203	14,513	67	72	475	419
Pennsylvania	3,378	3,677	-8.1	--	--	2,595	2,370	--	--	783	1,307
East North Central	**20,556**	**19,755**	**4.1**	**1,086**	**1,703**	**3,311**	**12,628**	**2**	**16**	**16,158**	**5,408**
Illinois	1,914	6,955	-72.5	20	115	1,368	2,873	--	--	526	3,968
Indiana	16,527	1,488	NM	233	26	821	155	--	--	15,472	1,307
Michigan	1,082	10,125	-89.3	622	1,345	459	8,764	2	16	--	--
Ohio	215	225	-4.5	17	21	138	152	--	--	59	51
Wisconsin	818	963	-15.0	194	197	524	685	--	--	100	82
West North Central	**2,473**	**2,717**	**-9.0**	**1,454**	**1,665**	**1,018**	**961**	**--**	**77**	**2**	**14**
Iowa	315	430	-26.7	219	235	96	195	--	--	--	--
Kansas	418	421	-.7	418	421	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	651	524	24.2	94	122	555	388	--	--	2	14
Missouri	952	1,238	-23.2	586	784	366	378	--	77	--	--
Nebraska	137	102	33.6	137	102	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**53,624**	**52,105**	**2.9**	**34,342**	**31,682**	**9,377**	**9,775**	**11**	**19**	**9,894**	**10,629**
Delaware	1,075	1,618	-33.5	15	6	341	914	--	--	719	698
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	40,154	35,808	12.1	33,977	30,735	5,298	3,769	--	--	878	1,304
Georgia	1,593	1,586	.4	1	3	1,406	1,584	--	--	186	*
Maryland	597	884	-32.5	--	--	597	884	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,100	1,640	-32.9	1	235	1,066	1,404	--	--	33	--
South Carolina	114	298	-61.8	--	--	104	171	--	--	10	128
Virginia	1,158	2,024	-42.8	327	683	491	980	11	19	329	341
West Virginia	7,834	8,246	-5.0	21	20	74	69	--	--	7,738	8,157
East South Central	**9,817**	**19,369**	**-49.3**	**7,105**	**16,428**	**1,515**	**1,843**	*****	**37**	**1,196**	**1,060**
Alabama	4,303	6,556	-34.4	3,208	5,707	434	221	--	--	661	628
Kentucky	122	565	-78.4	79	186	43	341	*	37	--	--
Mississippi	5,347	12,154	-56.0	3,818	10,534	1,039	1,211	--	--	491	408
Tennessee	44	93	-52.8	--	--	--	70	--	--	44	24
West South Central	**205,097**	**185,234**	**10.7**	**53,969**	**54,978**	**101,805**	**74,046**	**844**	**371**	**48,479**	**55,838**
Arkansas	5,336	2,571	107.6	355	1,432	4,982	1,139	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	37,154	43,052	-13.7	14,515	22,276	1,737	605	439	--	20,463	20,171
Oklahoma	12,264	12,302	-.3	10,947	11,327	851	639	--	--	466	337
Texas	150,343	127,309	18.1	28,152	19,943	94,235	71,663	405	371	27,551	35,331
Mountain	**21,012**	**21,670**	**-3.0**	**12,704**	**12,336**	**8,069**	**8,977**	**--**	**--**	**239**	**357**
Arizona	6,686	6,458	3.5	2,709	2,561	3,973	3,893	--	--	5	3
Colorado	4,082	5,361	-23.9	2,943	3,014	1,138	2,347	--	--	--	--
Idaho	2	27	-90.8	--	--	2	27	--	--	--	--
Montana	4	12	-66.8	*	6	4	6	--	--	--	--
Nevada	5,961	7,534	-20.9	3,653	4,855	2,308	2,679	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	3,127	1,924	62.5	2,520	1,901	607	24	--	--	--	*
Utah	902	--	--	865	--	37	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	247	354	-30.1	13	--	--	--	--	--	234	354
Pacific Contiguous	**45,912**	**43,801**	**4.8**	**6,232**	**5,053**	**30,328**	**29,207**	**--**	**--**	**9,352**	**9,541**
California	42,519	39,812	6.8	6,177	4,740	27,675	26,376	--	--	8,667	8,696
Oregon	2,217	2,541	-12.7	55	313	1,624	1,714	--	--	538	514
Washington	1,176	1,448	-18.8	--	--	1,029	1,117	--	--	147	331
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,806**	**1,765**	**2.3**	**1,806**	**1,765**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	1,806	1,765	2.3	1,806	1,765	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**411,431**	**409,681**	**.4**	**119,546**	**130,691**	**203,116**	**192,323**	**924**	**593**	**87,844**	**86,074**

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.8.B. Receipts of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through May
(Thousand Mcf)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**105,915**	**129,157**	**-18.0**	**1,118**	**1,264**	**103,545**	**127,893**	**--**	**--**	**1,252**	**--**
Connecticut	13,934	21,004	-33.7	--	--	13,934	21,004	--	--	--	--
Maine	25,051	37,452	-33.1	--	--	23,799	37,452	--	--	1,252	--
Massachusetts	47,211	42,970	9.9	1,118	1,209	46,093	41,761	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	46	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	19,720	27,676	-28.7	--	--	19,720	27,676	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	9	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**128,164**	**181,315**	**-29.3**	**10,501**	**25,789**	**109,164**	**133,630**	**732**	**637**	**7,767**	**21,259**
New Jersey	42,678	53,973	-20.9	--	--	42,405	46,220	--	--	274	7,752
New York	68,545	105,797	-35.2	10,501	25,789	55,737	77,272	732	637	1,574	2,099
Pennsylvania	16,941	21,545	-21.4	--	--	11,022	10,138	--	--	5,919	11,407
East North Central	**73,531**	**96,682**	**-23.9**	**6,611**	**11,557**	**42,194**	**69,742**	**51**	**160**	**24,675**	**15,222**
Illinois	10,771	27,213	-60.4	112	1,949	7,998	18,820	--	--	2,660	6,444
Indiana	22,716	10,760	111.1	439	221	1,145	2,639	--	--	21,132	7,900
Michigan	34,395	51,220	-32.8	4,993	7,964	29,351	43,095	51	160	--	--
Ohio	893	1,796	-50.3	66	94	447	1,358	--	--	380	344
Wisconsin	4,757	5,694	-16.4	1,002	1,329	3,253	3,830	--	--	503	534
West North Central	**13,581**	**13,284**	**2.2**	**8,212**	**7,491**	**5,308**	**5,611**	**31**	**122**	**30**	**60**
Iowa	2,092	2,706	-22.7	1,121	1,238	971	1,469	--	--	--	--
Kansas	2,351	2,552	-7.9	2,351	2,552	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	3,313	2,514	31.8	745	213	2,538	2,240	--	--	30	60
Missouri	4,910	5,082	-3.4	3,080	3,058	1,799	1,902	31	122	--	--
Nebraska	914	430	112.7	914	430	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	*	*	-93.2	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**208,878**	**230,551**	**-9.4**	**138,729**	**132,581**	**43,584**	**46,243**	**15**	**1,014**	**26,550**	**50,713**
Delaware	7,220	8,359	-13.6	135	38	3,197	4,891	--	--	3,889	3,429
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	158,942	155,813	2.0	134,531	129,809	19,872	19,555	--	--	4,538	6,449
Georgia	4,729	5,695	-17.0	1	246	4,037	5,006	--	--	691	442
Maryland	2,872	4,652	-38.3	--	--	2,872	4,652	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	5,819	6,434	-9.6	12	664	5,725	5,770	--	--	82	--
South Carolina	637	2,448	-74.0	*	12	598	1,674	--	--	39	761
Virginia	12,253	8,647	41.7	3,974	1,712	6,739	4,120	15	1,014	1,526	1,802
West Virginia	16,406	38,504	-57.4	76	101	544	573	--	--	15,785	37,830
East South Central	**79,418**	**89,465**	**-11.2**	**40,024**	**70,434**	**6,222**	**12,536**	**1**	**943**	**33,172**	**5,552**
Alabama	53,177	31,241	70.2	20,436	25,672	1,890	1,996	--	--	30,851	3,573
Kentucky	495	2,181	-77.3	312	387	183	852	1	943	--	--
Mississippi	25,521	55,710	-54.2	19,276	44,374	4,052	9,474	--	--	2,193	1,861
Tennessee	226	333	-32.2	--	--	98	215	--	--	128	118
West South Central	**840,169**	**856,563**	**-1.9**	**195,927**	**224,225**	**405,090**	**358,929**	**3,919**	**1,894**	**235,233**	**271,515**
Arkansas	20,276	10,989	84.5	1,471	4,871	18,805	6,118	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	166,025	190,484	-12.8	58,890	91,942	12,816	1,770	2,124	--	92,195	96,772
Oklahoma	49,825	61,673	-19.2	42,870	52,748	4,563	6,371	--	--	2,392	2,554
Texas	604,044	593,417	1.8	92,697	74,664	368,906	344,671	1,795	1,894	140,646	172,188
Mountain	**108,612**	**107,051**	**1.5**	**53,774**	**53,625**	**53,600**	**51,057**	**--**	**--**	**1,238**	**2,369**
Arizona	34,800	29,140	19.4	9,887	9,002	24,838	19,802	--	--	75	336
Colorado	24,362	26,346	-7.5	17,037	15,879	7,325	10,466	--	--	--	--
Idaho	2,303	3,245	-29.0	--	--	2,303	3,245	--	--	--	--
Montana	9	17	-46.8	4	9	5	7	--	--	--	--
Nevada	32,407	35,763	-9.4	15,981	18,333	16,426	17,430	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	12,310	9,128	34.9	9,649	8,583	2,657	106	--	--	3	439
Utah	1,222	1,706	-28.3	1,177	1,706	45	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	1,199	1,706	-29.7	38	112	--	--	--	--	1,161	1,593
Pacific Contiguous	**237,685**	**257,086**	**-7.5**	**35,796**	**31,294**	**164,359**	**177,748**	**--**	**--**	**37,529**	**48,045**
California	202,036	218,277	-7.4	32,868	25,787	135,306	148,758	--	--	33,862	43,732
Oregon	24,389	24,343	.2	2,928	5,507	18,832	16,362	--	--	2,629	2,474
Washington	11,260	14,467	-22.2	--	--	10,221	12,627	--	--	1,039	1,839
Pacific Noncontiguous	**9,366**	**8,569**	**9.3**	**9,366**	**8,082**	**--**	**487**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	9,366	8,569	9.3	9,366	8,082	--	487	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**1,805,320**	**1,969,723**	**-8.3**	**500,058**	**566,341**	**933,066**	**983,877**	**4,748**	**4,770**	**367,447**	**414,735**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers[1]		Commercial		Industrial	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**184.25**	**197.34**	**-6.6**	**147.42**	**170.10**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	147.42	170.10	-13.3	147.42	170.10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**139.18**	**137.30**	**1.4**	**235.99**	**157.31**	**134.32**	**135.43**	**--**	**--**	**162.27**	**174.48**
New Jersey	W	W	W	411.39	263.35	W	W	--	--	--	--
New York	W	W	W	145.93	158.76	W	W	--	--	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	120.22	120.29	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**122.04**	**122.67**	**-.5**	**121.10**	**120.70**	**125.96**	**126.57**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Illinois	W	W	W	101.19	114.96	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	116.12	113.12	W	W	--	--	--	--
Michigan	W	W	W	133.99	135.81	W	W	W	W	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	118.61	117.61	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	114.63	110.22	--	--	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**93.47**	**88.35**	**5.8**	**93.09**	**87.86**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Iowa	W	W	W	90.34	87.93	--	--	--	--	W	W
Kansas	102.31	103.41	-1.1	102.31	103.41	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	107.92	102.03	5.8	107.92	102.03	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	W	W	W	91.32	87.95	--	--	W	W	--	--
Nebraska	63.99	58.01	10.3	63.99	58.01	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	75.26	74.03	1.7	75.26	74.03	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	134.52	131.02	2.7	134.52	131.02	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**158.63**	**159.68**	**-.7**	**158.41**	**160.11**	**158.95**	**156.92**	**--**	**--**	**169.97**	**170.04**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	163.90	168.69	W	W	--	--	--	--
Georgia	W	W	W	172.53	165.44	--	--	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	174.45	176.20	W	W	--	--	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	158.59	154.00	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	146.28	160.63	W	W	--	--	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	127.57	124.67	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**130.72**	**126.80**	**3.1**	**131.60**	**126.14**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	142.31	138.24	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	W	117.45	W	119.67	117.45	W	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	156.69	165.40	W	W	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	W	W	W	128.47	118.23	--	--	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**120.65**	**115.76**	**4.2**	**110.20**	**106.27**	**143.56**	**134.58**	**--**	**--**	**94.85**	**99.25**
Arkansas	118.08	61.07	93.4	118.08	61.07	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	134.50	130.89	W	W	--	--	W	--
Oklahoma	W	W	W	95.34	94.07	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas	W	W	W	111.66	124.94	W	W	--	--	W	W
Mountain	**107.00**	**102.55**	**4.3**	**107.79**	**103.73**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	W	W	W	121.65	123.68	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado	95.13	95.29	-.2	95.13	95.29	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	66.47	64.18	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	161.71	120.92	33.7	161.71	120.92	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	137.27	166.86	-17.7	137.27	166.86	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	99.46	92.91	7.0	99.46	92.91	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	82.83	52.78	56.9	82.83	52.78	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**145.38**	**160.76**	**-9.6**	**120.08**	**131.97**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
California	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	120.08	131.97	-9.0	120.08	131.97	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**127.86**	**126.01**	**1.5**	**124.23**	**121.37**	**141.02**	**140.19**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers[1]		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**191.13**	**201.63**	**-5.2**	**175.96**	**182.33**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	222.33	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	163.03	182.33	-10.6	163.03	182.33	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**134.86**	**135.00**	**-.1**	**206.79**	**154.00**	**130.70**	**133.13**	**--**	**--**	**170.53**	**171.98**
New Jersey	W	W	W	374.60	232.59	W	W	--	--	--	--
New York	W	W	W	148.81	158.10	W	W	--	--	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	121.96	118.71	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**120.97**	**121.80**	**-.7**	**120.38**	**120.08**	**122.12**	**127.37**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Illinois	W	W	W	115.01	118.21	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	118.58	116.03	W	W	--	--	--	--
Michigan	W	W	W	134.18	135.21	W	W	W	W	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	119.70	120.27	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	107.30	109.38	--	--	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**91.02**	**89.06**	**2.2**	**90.68**	**88.43**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Iowa	W	W	W	86.36	85.81	--	--	--	--	W	W
Kansas	104.52	99.65	4.9	104.52	99.65	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	107.79	105.53	2.1	107.79	105.53	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	W	W	W	90.78	89.06	--	--	W	W	--	--
Nebraska	58.73	57.42	2.3	58.73	57.42	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	73.14	75.36	-2.9	73.14	75.36	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	134.45	130.66	2.9	134.45	130.66	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**159.36**	**158.50**	**.5**	**159.47**	**158.98**	**158.33**	**155.53**	**--**	**--**	**169.95**	**168.86**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	174.19	170.59	W	W	--	--	--	--
Georgia	W	W	W	171.21	167.56	--	--	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	172.62	172.08	W	W	--	--	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	157.51	158.46	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	149.91	162.40	W	W	--	--	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	127.05	123.34	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**129.90**	**129.63**	**.2**	**130.45**	**129.12**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	147.23	151.01	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	W	115.87	W	121.10	115.87	W	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	157.33	164.13	W	W	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	W	W	W	122.62	120.70	--	--	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**122.82**	**119.38**	**2.9**	**112.24**	**108.14**	**147.81**	**142.75**	**--**	**--**	**99.54**	**94.22**
Arkansas	108.10	69.24	56.1	108.10	69.24	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	135.88	130.84	W	W	--	--	W	--
Oklahoma	W	W	W	94.75	93.17	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas	W	W	W	119.94	128.04	W	W	--	--	W	W
Mountain	**108.69**	**101.50**	**7.1**	**110.06**	**102.84**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	W	W	W	127.95	126.75	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado	96.64	94.98	1.7	96.64	94.98	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	62.78	58.36	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	150.34	134.46	11.8	150.34	134.46	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	154.41	166.17	-7.1	154.41	166.17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	100.28	96.07	4.4	100.28	96.07	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	78.80	78.40	.5	78.80	78.40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**150.48**	**156.51**	**-3.9**	**125.66**	**134.50**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
California	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	125.66	134.50	-6.6	125.66	134.50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**128.06**	**126.25**	**1.4**	**124.68**	**121.92**	**139.61**	**141.04**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers[1]		Commercial		Industrial	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**411.86**	**372.85**	**10.5**	**472.29**	**371.37**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	606.00	--	W	W	--	W	--	--
New Hampshire	350.14	371.37	-5.7	350.14	371.37	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**728.95**	**359.05**	**103.0**	**252.01**	**359.48**	**736.53**	**358.15**	**--**	**--**	**140.90**	**690.07**
New Jersey	W	W	W	253.25	524.55	W	W	--	--	--	--
New York	W	W	W	--	358.97	W	W	--	--	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	232.90	534.80	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**353.84**	**220.54**	**60.4**	**390.18**	**244.14**	**W**	**585.25**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**153.65**
Illinois	W	W	W	663.40	569.61	W	W	--	--	--	--
Indiana	W	W	W	342.92	110.46	--	--	--	--	W	W
Michigan	471.36	297.82	58.3	471.36	297.82	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	595.22	514.64	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	73.93	89.59	--	--	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**239.64**	**202.33**	**18.4**	**239.64**	**202.33**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	592.33	538.30	10.0	592.33	538.30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	366.90	299.60	22.5	366.90	299.60	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	80.96	125.22	-35.3	80.96	125.22	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	593.28	128.14	363.0	593.28	128.14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	642.03	528.40	21.5	642.03	528.40	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	646.05	510.70	26.5	646.05	510.70	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**364.51**	**346.72**	**5.1**	**354.63**	**333.00**	**518.92**	**451.57**	**--**	**--**	**397.91**	**377.66**
Delaware	W	W	W	425.60	383.00	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	344.83	328.85	W	W	--	--	W	W
Georgia	W	W	W	570.42	556.26	W	W	--	--	--	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	578.58	528.15	W	W	--	--	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	614.39	631.52	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	449.92	354.24	W	W	--	--	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	638.66	576.23	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**W**	**460.29**	**W**	**530.15**	**460.29**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**--**
Alabama	W	512.30	W	556.85	512.30	--	--	--	--	W	--
Kentucky	394.07	402.70	-2.1	394.07	402.70	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	633.32	515.65	22.8	633.32	515.65	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	559.36	523.17	6.9	559.36	523.17	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**420.00**	**93.69**	**348.3**	**616.19**	**528.12**	**202.75**	**80.70**	**--**	**--**	**408.55**	**358.53**
Arkansas	634.57	544.14	16.6	634.57	544.14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	615.95	535.00	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	W	W	W	602.53	494.60	W	W	--	--	W	W
Mountain	**692.63**	**476.92**	**45.2**	**686.31**	**507.05**	**711.39**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**W**
Arizona	691.32	W	W	691.32	607.32	--	--	--	--	--	W
Colorado	W	634.40	W	--	634.40	W	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	678.19	315.23	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	542.10	--	--	542.10	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	W	576.91	W	660.68	576.91	W	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	726.70	574.25	26.5	726.70	574.25	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	699.62	--	--	699.62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**475.51**	**376.61**	**26.3**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
California	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	--	--	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**473.71**	**335.05**	**41.4**	**374.03**	**332.79**	**575.18**	**342.58**	**--**	**W**	**316.33**	**W**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table 4.10.B. Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through May
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers[1]		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**534.84**	**312.31**	**71.3**	**548.91**	**379.61**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	579.18	437.60	W	W	--	W	--	--
New Hampshire	376.95	379.03	-.5	376.95	379.03	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**526.41**	**325.27**	**61.8**	**422.62**	**313.56**	**651.43**	**339.08**	**W**	**--**	**W**	**442.39**
New Jersey	W	W	W	315.36	299.91	W	W	--	--	W	--
New York	W	W	W	425.19	313.89	W	W	W	--	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	620.79	490.57	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**388.42**	**247.51**	**56.9**	**418.54**	**257.82**	**660.69**	**520.62**	**--**	**--**	**141.04**	**208.44**
Illinois	W	W	W	751.09	410.45	W	W	--	--	--	--
Indiana	W	W	W	632.85	356.39	--	--	--	--	W	W
Michigan	451.55	227.71	98.3	451.55	227.71	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	647.94	479.36	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	134.78	122.87	W	W	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**W**	**154.98**	**W**	**237.88**	**154.98**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**--**
Iowa	710.75	480.95	47.8	710.75	480.95	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	337.47	243.20	38.8	337.47	243.20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	66.66	W	73.68	66.66	--	--	--	--	W	--
Missouri	665.53	109.95	505.3	665.53	109.95	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	648.93	539.24	20.3	648.93	539.24	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	708.99	501.69	41.3	708.99	501.69	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**461.88**	**301.92**	**53.0**	**432.59**	**291.60**	**603.63**	**375.28**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Delaware	W	W	W	706.43	344.36	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	406.21	284.92	W	W	--	--	W	W
Georgia	W	W	W	683.81	512.53	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	689.18	464.08	W	W	--	--	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	713.83	460.34	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	543.83	333.82	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	747.01	528.18	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**313.53**	**W**	**W**	**372.76**	**435.30**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	568.92	459.64	--	--	--	--	W	W
Kentucky	W	378.52	W	541.15	378.52	W	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	273.59	529.26	-48.3	273.59	529.26	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	744.79	466.03	59.8	744.79	466.03	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**339.75**	**117.38**	**189.4**	**620.56**	**497.79**	**113.68**	**105.65**	**--**	**--**	**380.70**	**375.50**
Arkansas	617.84	549.20	12.5	617.84	549.20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	612.81	560.00	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oklahoma	721.44	--	--	721.44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	W	W	W	799.44	334.47	W	W	--	--	W	W
Mountain	**721.39**	**402.99**	**79.0**	**711.91**	**405.27**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	W	W	W	819.66	589.43	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado	W	655.23	W	978.81	655.23	W	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	770.55	209.55	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	542.10	503.14	7.7	542.10	503.14	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	W	538.04	W	787.15	538.04	W	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	763.90	468.16	63.2	763.90	468.16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	700.86	469.17	49.4	700.86	469.17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**428.79**	**339.58**	**26.3**	**--**	**580.00**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
California	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	--
Oregon	--	580.00	--	--	580.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	--	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**485.61**	**292.17**	**66.2**	**447.46**	**290.09**	**557.78**	**296.38**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers[1]		Commercial		Industrial	
	May 2003	May 2002	Percent Change	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002
New England	**592.25**	**389.49**	**52.1**	**676.39**	**391.20**	**W**	**389.46**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**--**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	--
Massachusetts	W	W	W	676.39	393.93	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	363.70	--	--	363.70	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**615.57**	**404.48**	**52.2**	**555.18**	**388.06**	**618.12**	**402.72**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
New Jersey	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
New York	W	W	W	555.18	388.06	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**516.25**	**371.41**	**39.0**	**486.86**	**398.03**	**590.12**	**365.87**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Illinois	W	W	W	644.70	549.90	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	437.37	623.62	W	W	--	--	W	W
Michigan	W	W	W	468.56	364.66	W	W	W	W	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	592.35	502.66	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	575.04	390.55	W	W	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**W**	**364.90**	**W**	**569.36**	**369.05**	**580.42**	**358.21**	**--**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Iowa	W	W	W	605.81	419.36	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kansas	495.99	338.24	46.6	495.99	338.24	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	671.63	364.51	W	W	--	--	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	563.35	361.30	W	W	--	W	--	--
Nebraska	697.01	446.29	56.2	697.01	446.29	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**575.32**	**400.86**	**43.5**	**601.57**	**416.74**	**507.32**	**371.23**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Delaware	W	W	W	722.40	399.00	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	605.74	414.34	W	W	--	--	W	W
Georgia	W	W	W	211.80	270.75	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	644.57	365.74	W	W	--	--	W	--
South Carolina	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	154.95	543.27	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	642.05	446.40	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**593.01**	**365.10**	**62.4**	**601.72**	**365.20**	**577.89**	**363.34**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	626.01	368.29	W	W	--	--	W	W
Kentucky	W	W	W	874.34	401.73	W	W	W	W	--	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	575.24	362.88	W	W	--	--	W	W
Tennessee	W	W	W	--	--	--	W	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**542.30**	**344.69**	**57.3**	**554.57**	**363.02**	**545.64**	**347.06**	**487.95**	**W**	**522.70**	**W**
Arkansas	W	W	W	627.30	407.12	W	W	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	582.82	371.13	W	W	W	--	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	559.28	368.96	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas	W	W	W	537.23	347.41	W	W	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**478.39**	**338.83**	**41.2**	**490.50**	**382.49**	**460.99**	**283.92**	**--**	**--**	**434.92**	**244.16**
Arizona	W	W	W	503.01	316.51	W	W	--	--	W	W
Colorado	W	W	W	428.11	271.98	W	W	--	--	--	--
Idaho	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	583.90	428.90	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	W	W	W	599.76	511.27	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	W	W	W	479.27	309.30	W	W	--	--	--	W
Utah	W	--	--	234.50	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	W	W	W	309.30	--	--	--	--	--	W	W
Pacific	**506.87**	**387.72**	**30.7**	**439.51**	**337.03**	**520.20**	**382.75**	**--**	**--**	**521.67**	**436.58**
California	W	W	W	506.56	375.26	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	W	W	W	411.10	308.46	W	W	--	--	W	W
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	208.32	238.22	-12.6	208.32	238.22	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**547.74**	**366.37**	**49.5**	**556.46**	**378.29**	**552.56**	**366.20**	**496.43**	**379.26**	**519.20**	**347.07**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers[1]		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**665.19**	**349.70**	**90.2**	**810.79**	**368.00**	**W**	**349.52**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**--**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	--
Massachusetts	W	W	W	810.79	368.42	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	366.98	--	--	366.98	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	315.51	--	--	315.51	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**681.94**	**363.10**	**87.8**	**774.65**	**337.27**	**676.90**	**361.98**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
New Jersey	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
New York	W	W	W	774.65	337.27	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**504.06**	**332.69**	**51.5**	**613.76**	**340.68**	**460.20**	**326.18**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Illinois	W	W	W	698.53	339.04	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	671.41	348.71	W	W	--	--	W	W
Michigan	W	W	W	605.21	334.23	W	W	W	W	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	668.96	511.99	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	614.97	359.26	W	W	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**587.64**	**317.09**	**85.3**	**588.00**	**325.06**	**587.17**	**305.44**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Iowa	W	W	W	604.73	356.80	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kansas	598.69	280.38	113.5	598.69	280.38	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	636.49	368.91	W	W	--	--	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	532.60	342.37	W	W	W	W	--	--
Nebraska	691.15	352.31	96.2	691.15	352.31	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	750.00	269.80	178.0	750.00	269.80	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**617.69**	**360.90**	**71.2**	**649.68**	**376.97**	**540.35**	**339.71**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Delaware	W	W	W	667.55	356.97	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	648.78	373.31	W	W	--	--	W	W
Georgia	W	W	W	240.85	327.95	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	717.85	401.64	W	W	--	--	W	--
South Carolina	W	W	W	709.98	439.06	W	W	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	668.79	654.80	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	1174.07	367.13	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**586.75**	**304.39**	**92.8**	**615.16**	**303.32**	**586.19**	**305.62**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	616.68	308.86	W	W	--	--	W	W
Kentucky	W	W	W	796.03	429.29	W	W	W	W	--	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	610.63	299.01	W	W	--	--	W	W
Tennessee	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**582.08**	**297.39**	**95.7**	**606.15**	**318.19**	**578.97**	**296.53**	**483.27**	**W**	**568.92**	**W**
Arkansas	W	W	W	589.56	347.24	W	W	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	648.66	319.78	W	W	W	--	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	635.13	330.04	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas	W	W	W	565.89	305.97	W	W	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**480.63**	**355.17**	**35.3**	**476.78**	**434.97**	**486.00**	**276.94**	**--**	**--**	**411.24**	**266.93**
Arizona	W	W	W	516.12	317.85	W	W	--	--	W	W
Colorado	W	W	W	402.27	290.14	W	W	--	--	--	--
Idaho	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	520.09	435.41	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	W	W	W	524.10	652.90	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	W	W	W	510.98	307.62	W	W	--	--	W	W
Utah	W	644.08	W	267.47	644.08	W	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	W	W	W	328.27	468.54	--	--	--	--	W	W
Pacific	**524.03**	**349.93**	**49.8**	**433.80**	**386.38**	**542.41**	**347.55**	**--**	**--**	**550.20**	**330.08**
California	W	W	W	504.73	443.82	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	W	W	W	363.52	310.91	W	W	--	--	W	W
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	204.80	W	W	204.80	253.95	--	W	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**581.38**	**326.17**	**78.2**	**593.19**	**347.28**	**581.38**	**324.90**	**495.80**	**343.62**	**564.29**	**298.01**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**535**	**.7**	**5.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	134	1.1	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	22	.7	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	297	.5	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	83	.6	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,958**	**1.9**	**9.8**	**82**	**.3**	**5.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	410	1.2	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	850	1.8	7.0	82	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,698	2.1	11.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**6,984**	**2.1**	**9.0**	**7,751**	**.3**	**4.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	669	1.7	7.8	2,056	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Indiana	2,025	2.4	8.6	1,517	.2	4.6	--	--	--
Michigan	1,175	1.2	8.8	2,403	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Ohio	2,899	2.5	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	216	.8	8.3	1,775	.3	4.9	--	--	--
West North Central	**319**	**2.1**	**9.2**	**9,003**	**.3**	**5.4**	**1,747**	**.7**	**9.6**
Iowa	95	2.3	9.1	1,765	.3	6.0	--	--	--
Kansas	33	5.4	18.6	1,495	.4	5.0	--	--	--
Minnesota	18	.9	6.8	1,660	.4	6.6	--	--	--
Missouri	173	1.5	7.7	3,477	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	422	.3	4.7	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,747	.7	9.6
South Dakota	--	--	--	184	.3	4.6	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**13,114**	**1.2**	**10.3**	**6**	**.3**	**5.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	153	.8	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,841	1.5	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,130	1.0	10.3	6	.3	5.2	--	--	--
Maryland	661	1.0	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,878	.9	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1,023	1.1	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,075	1.0	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	3,353	1.7	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,434**	**1.6**	**10.2**	**1,593**	**.3**	**5.5**	**308**	**.5**	**15.3**
Alabama	1,628	1.0	8.2	895	.2	4.7	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,550	2.3	12.0	168	.4	5.7	--	--	--
Mississippi	587	.7	8.2	--	--	--	308	.5	15.3
Tennessee	1,670	1.2	9.9	530	.3	6.6	--	--	--
West South Central	**83**	**2.7**	**17.0**	**6,725**	**.3**	**5.1**	**3,752**	**1.4**	**17.2**
Arkansas	--	--	--	1,073	.3	4.6	--	--	--
Louisiana	*	1.0	9.7	704	.4	5.2	428	.7	13.4
Oklahoma	83	2.7	17.0	1,776	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	3,172	.3	5.3	3,324	1.5	17.7
Mountain	**3,121**	**.5**	**10.0**	**5,802**	**.6**	**12.1**	**31**	**.5**	**9.4**
Arizona	683	.5	9.7	906	.7	16.6	--	--	--
Colorado	515	.5	10.1	1,082	.3	5.5	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	603	.6	8.1	31	.5	9.4
Nevada	423	.5	10.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	1,491	.8	21.9	--	--	--
Utah	1,266	.5	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	234	1.0	5.3	1,719	.4	7.0	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**58**	**2.0**	**8.4**	**1,051**	**.9**	**12.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	58	2.0	8.4	56	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	294	.2	4.5	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	702	1.3	16.4	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**60**	**.4**	**5.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	60	.4	5.2	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**33,606**	**1.5**	**9.9**	**32,073**	**.4**	**6.6**	**5,837**	**1.1**	**14.8**

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

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

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

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

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**83**	**.6**	**5.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	83	.6	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**172**	**2.4**	**8.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	62	2.4	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	61	2.5	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	48	2.2	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**6,160**	**2.2**	**9.1**	**5,991**	**.3**	**4.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	87	3.1	9.0	431	.2	4.7	--	--	--
Indiana	2,025	2.4	8.6	1,406	.2	4.6	--	--	--
Michigan	1,143	1.2	8.8	2,403	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Ohio	2,697	2.5	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	208	.8	8.2	1,752	.3	4.9	--	--	--
West North Central	**278**	**1.9**	**9.3**	**8,948**	**.3**	**5.4**	**1,747**	**.7**	**9.6**
Iowa	64	1.8	9.3	1,709	.3	6.0	--	--	--
Kansas	33	5.4	18.6	1,495	.4	5.0	--	--	--
Minnesota	18	.9	6.8	1,660	.4	6.6	--	--	--
Missouri	163	1.4	7.7	3,477	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	422	.3	4.7	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,747	.7	9.6
South Dakota	--	--	--	184	.3	4.6	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**10,703**	**1.1**	**10.3**	**6**	**.3**	**5.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,683	1.6	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,101	1.0	10.3	6	.3	5.2	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,749	.9	11.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1,009	1.1	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	715	1.1	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	2,446	1.2	11.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,139**	**1.5**	**10.1**	**1,593**	**.3**	**5.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	1,615	1.0	8.2	895	.2	4.7	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,405	2.3	11.9	168	.4	5.7	--	--	--
Mississippi	587	.7	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,532	1.2	10.1	530	.3	6.6	--	--	--
West South Central	**--**	**--**	**--**	**5,392**	**.3**	**5.1**	**1,075**	**1.3**	**17.7**
Arkansas	--	--	--	1,073	.3	4.6	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	200	.3	5.3	428	.7	13.4
Oklahoma	--	--	--	1,736	.3	5.0	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	2,383	.3	5.3	647	1.6	20.5
Mountain	**3,121**	**.5**	**10.0**	**5,506**	**.6**	**12.4**	**31**	**.5**	**9.4**
Arizona	683	.5	9.7	877	.7	16.7	--	--	--
Colorado	515	.5	10.1	1,082	.3	5.5	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	337	.7	8.7	31	.5	9.4
Nevada	423	.5	10.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	1,491	.8	21.9	--	--	--
Utah	1,266	.5	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	234	1.0	5.3	1,719	.4	7.0	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**294**	**.2**	**4.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	294	.2	4.5	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**26,655**	**1.4**	**9.9**	**27,731**	**.4**	**6.6**	**2,852**	**.9**	**12.6**

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

Sources: 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, May 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**444**	**.7**	**4.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	134	1.1	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	13	.7	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	297	.5	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,699**	**1.9**	**10.0**	**82**	**.3**	**5.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	347	1.0	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	735	1.8	6.9	82	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,618	2.1	12.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**627**	**1.1**	**8.1**	**1,695**	**.3**	**4.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	434	1.0	7.2	1,583	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	112	.4	4.0	--	--	--
Michigan	13	1.3	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	180	1.5	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**2,278**	**1.7**	**10.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	153	.8	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	158	.9	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	661	1.0	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	92	.9	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	339	.8	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	875	3.1	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**158**	**3.2**	**12.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**308**	**.5**	**15.3**
Alabama	13	.5	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	145	3.4	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	308	.5	15.3
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**80**	**2.7**	**17.5**	**1,292**	**.3**	**5.3**	**2,459**	**1.4**	**16.7**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	504	.4	5.2	--	--	--
Oklahoma	80	2.7	17.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	789	.3	5.3	2,459	1.4	16.7
Mountain	**--**	**--**	**--**	**266**	**.5**	**7.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	266	.5	7.4	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**27**	**.5**	**8.1**	**702**	**1.3**	**16.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	27	.5	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	702	1.3	16.4	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**60**	**.4**	**5.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	60	.4	5.2	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**6,313**	**1.7**	**9.7**	**4,097**	**.5**	**7.0**	**2,768**	**1.3**	**16.5**

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

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

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

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**19**	**2.0**	**10.0**	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	19	2.0	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**10**	**3.6**	**8.3**	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	10	3.6	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
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	**28**	**2.5**	**9.4**	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**8**	**.6**	**5.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	8	.6	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**86**	**1.4**	**7.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	54	1.9	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	32	.6	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**178**	**3.1**	**9.1**	**64**	**.3**	**4.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	148	3.0	8.7	41	.3	4.0	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	23	3.8	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	8	2.9	9.0	23	.2	4.5	--	--	--
West North Central	**31**	**3.3**	**8.6**	**56**	**.3**	**4.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	31	3.3	8.6	56	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**133**	**1.0**	**7.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	29	.8	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	36	.7	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	15	1.0	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	21	.7	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	33	1.6	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**138**	**.9**	**7.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	138	.9	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**3**	**.4**	**5.7**	**40**	**.2**	**6.5**	**217**	**1.8**	**20.9**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	*	1.0	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	3	.4	5.7	40	.2	6.5	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	217	1.8	20.9
Mountain	**--**	**--**	**--**	**30**	**.4**	**13.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	--	--	--	30	.4	13.6	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**31**	**3.3**	**8.6**	**56**	**.3**	**4.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	31	3.3	8.6	56	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**610**	**1.8**	**8.1**	**245**	**.3**	**6.0**	**217**	**1.8**	**20.9**

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

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

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

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

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

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**924,019**	**751,027**	**945,522**	**91,988**	**2,712,555**
1991	**955,417**	**765,664**	**946,583**	**94,339**	**2,762,003**
1992	**935,939**	**761,271**	**972,714**	**93,442**	**2,763,365**
1993	**994,781**	**794,573**	**977,164**	**94,944**	**2,861,462**
1994	**1,008,482**	**820,269**	**1,007,981**	**97,830**	**2,934,563**
1995	**1,042,501**	**862,685**	**1,012,693**	**95,407**	**3,013,287**
1996	**1,082,512**	**887,445**	**1,033,631**	**97,539**	**3,101,127**
1997	**1,075,880**	**928,633**	**1,038,197**	**102,901**	**3,145,610**
1998	**1,130,109**	**979,401**	**1,051,203**	**103,518**	**3,264,231**
1999	**1,144,923**	**1,001,996**	**1,058,217**	**106,952**	**3,312,087**
2000	**1,192,446**	**1,055,232**	**1,064,239**	**109,496**	**3,421,414**
2001					
January	128,464	91,407	80,245	9,167	**309,283**
February	101,026	82,072	79,349	8,636	**271,083**
March	93,568	84,477	80,533	8,730	**267,307**
April	82,937	81,538	79,824	8,525	**252,823**
May	81,539	87,955	82,736	9,038	**261,269**
June	98,689	96,153	82,616	10,075	**287,533**
July	119,819	102,863	80,766	10,355	**313,803**
August	128,472	106,234	84,259	11,024	**329,988**
September	105,385	97,267	80,133	10,925	**293,709**
October	85,207	89,818	80,569	9,660	**265,255**
November	81,188	83,539	77,774	8,902	**251,404**
December	96,354	85,830	75,421	8,717	**266,322**
Total	**1,202,647**	**1,089,154**	**964,224**	**113,756**	**3,369,781**
2002					
January	117,854	88,712	78,304	8,162	**293,032**
February	97,402	81,921	78,113	7,880	**265,317**
March	96,011	84,432	79,861	7,862	**268,165**
April	86,185	84,922	80,674	7,861	**259,643**
May	87,577	90,154	84,072	8,344	**270,147**
June	107,956	97,916	84,266	9,135	**299,274**
July	133,517	107,299	87,631	9,879	**338,327**
August	134,080	106,652	88,669	9,996	**339,397**
September	115,061	99,405	85,978	10,077	**310,521**
October	94,328	94,491	85,647	9,282	**283,748**
November	89,012	84,738	80,816	8,308	**262,874**
December	109,190	87,430	79,768	8,389	**284,777**
Total	**1,268,172**	**1,108,072**	**993,800**	**105,177**	**3,475,221**
2003					
January	125,307	93,712	80,351	8,743	**308,113**
February	112,021	84,886	77,901	8,327	**283,136**
March	100,154	86,482	78,914	8,265	**273,816**
April	84,102	83,470	80,561	7,924	**256,057**
May	88,340	89,391	82,495	8,581	**268,807**
June	100,912	94,911	84,296	9,353	**289,472**
Total	**610,836**	**532,852**	**484,520**	**51,193**	**1,679,402**
Year to Date					
2001	**586,222**	**523,602**	**485,303**	**54,171**	**1,649,299**
2002	**592,987**	**528,056**	**485,289**	**49,246**	**1,655,578**
2003	**610,836**	**532,852**	**484,520**	**51,193**	**1,679,402**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in June					
2002	**1,209,411**	**1,093,608**	**964,211**	**108,830**	**3,376,060**
2003	**1,286,022**	**1,112,868**	**993,031**	**107,124**	**3,499,045**

[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 June 2003
(Million Dollars)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**72,378**	**55,117**	**44,857**	**5,891**	**178,243**
1991	**76,828**	**57,655**	**45,737**	**6,138**	**186,359**
1992	**76,848**	**58,343**	**46,993**	**6,296**	**188,480**
1993	**82,814**	**61,521**	**47,357**	**6,528**	**198,220**
1994	**84,552**	**63,396**	**48,069**	**6,689**	**202,706**
1995	**87,610**	**66,365**	**47,175**	**6,567**	**207,717**
1996	**90,503**	**67,829**	**47,536**	**6,741**	**212,609**
1997	**90,704**	**70,497**	**47,023**	**7,110**	**215,334**
1998	**93,360**	**72,575**	**47,050**	**6,863**	**219,848**
1999	**93,483**	**72,771**	**46,846**	**6,796**	**219,896**
2000	**98,209**	**78,405**	**49,369**	**7,179**	**233,163**
2001					
January	10,001	6,732	4,000	608	**21,341**
February	8,176	6,192	3,834	596	**18,799**
March	7,815	6,504	3,925	607	**18,851**
April	7,063	6,302	3,885	595	**17,844**
May	7,236	6,806	4,127	640	**18,810**
June	8,961	7,789	4,283	714	**21,747**
July	10,850	8,629	4,424	748	**24,651**
August	11,592	8,875	4,554	791	**25,813**
September	9,423	8,001	4,205	756	**22,384**
October	7,588	7,453	4,039	706	**19,786**
November	6,923	6,480	3,694	626	**17,724**
December	8,043	6,591	3,603	611	**18,847**
Total	**103,671**	**86,354**	**48,573**	**7,999**	**246,597**
2002					
January	9,526	6,628	3,705	541	**20,400**
February	7,970	6,302	3,724	537	**18,533**
March	7,835	6,517	3,816	538	**18,705**
April	7,215	6,488	3,800	544	**18,046**
May	7,563	7,030	3,977	571	**19,141**
June	9,405	7,915	4,161	629	**22,110**
July	11,751	8,890	4,492	663	**25,795**
August	11,727	8,776	4,482	662	**25,647**
September	9,950	8,026	4,208	666	**22,850**
October	8,022	7,622	4,145	631	**20,421**
November	7,413	6,505	3,784	561	**18,263**
December	8,839	6,681	3,736	587	**19,843**
Total	**107,215**	**87,380**	**48,028**	**7,129**	**249,752**
2003					
January	10,005	7,286	3,754	584	**21,629**
February	8,961	6,589	3,758	575	**19,883**
March	8,322	6,777	3,862	594	**19,555**
April	7,417	6,704	3,919	571	**18,611**
May	7,947	7,285	4,055	616	**19,903**
June	9,291	8,091	4,270	668	**22,320**
Total	**51,944**	**42,731**	**23,619**	**3,608**	**121,901**
Year to Date					
2001	**49,252**	**40,325**	**24,054**	**3,760**	**117,392**
2002	**49,513**	**40,879**	**23,182**	**3,360**	**116,934**
2003	**51,944**	**42,731**	**23,619**	**3,608**	**121,901**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in June					
2002	**103,932**	**86,907**	**47,702**	**7,598**	**246,139**
2003	**109,645**	**89,232**	**48,464**	**7,377**	**254,719**

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

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

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

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

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**7.83**	**7.34**	**4.74**	**6.40**	**6.57**
1991	**8.04**	**7.53**	**4.83**	**6.51**	**6.75**
1992	**8.21**	**7.66**	**4.83**	**6.74**	**6.82**
1993	**8.32**	**7.74**	**4.85**	**6.88**	**6.93**
1994	**8.38**	**7.73**	**4.77**	**6.84**	**6.91**
1995	**8.40**	**7.69**	**4.66**	**6.88**	**6.89**
1996	**8.36**	**7.64**	**4.60**	**6.91**	**6.86**
1997	**8.43**	**7.59**	**4.53**	**6.91**	**6.85**
1998	**8.26**	**7.41**	**4.48**	**6.63**	**6.74**
1999	**8.16**	**7.26**	**4.43**	**6.35**	**6.64**
2000	**8.24**	**7.43**	**4.64**	**6.56**	**6.81**
2001					
January	7.78	7.36	4.99	6.63	6.90
February	8.09	7.54	4.83	6.91	6.93
March	8.35	7.70	4.87	6.95	7.05
April	8.52	7.73	4.87	6.98	7.06
May	8.87	7.74	4.99	7.09	7.20
June	9.08	8.10	5.18	7.08	7.56
July	9.06	8.39	5.48	7.23	7.86
August	9.02	8.35	5.40	7.18	7.82
September	8.94	8.23	5.25	6.92	7.62
October	8.91	8.30	5.01	7.31	7.46
November	8.53	7.76	4.75	7.04	7.05
December	8.35	7.68	4.78	7.00	7.08
Average	**8.62**	**7.93**	**5.04**	**7.03**	**7.32**
2002					
January	8.08	7.47	4.73	6.63	6.96
February	8.18	7.69	4.77	6.81	6.99
March	8.16	7.72	4.78	6.84	6.98
April	8.37	7.64	4.71	6.91	6.95
May	8.64	7.80	4.73	6.84	7.09
June	8.71	8.08	4.94	6.88	7.39
July	8.80	8.29	5.13	6.71	7.62
August	8.75	8.23	5.05	6.62	7.56
September	8.65	8.07	4.89	6.61	7.36
October	8.50	8.07	4.84	6.80	7.20
November	8.33	7.68	4.68	6.76	6.95
December	8.09	7.64	4.68	7.00	6.97
Average	**8.45**	**7.89**	**4.83**	**6.78**	**7.19**
2003					
January	7.98	7.77	4.67	6.68	7.02
February	8.00	7.76	4.82	6.90	7.02
March	8.31	7.84	4.89	7.19	7.14
April	8.82	8.03	4.86	7.20	7.27
May	9.00	8.15	4.92	7.17	7.40
June	9.21	8.52	5.07	7.15	7.71
Average	**8.50**	**8.02**	**4.87**	**7.05**	**7.26**
Year to Date					
2001	**8.40**	**7.70**	**4.96**	**6.94**	**7.12**
2002	**8.35**	**7.74**	**4.78**	**6.82**	**7.06**
2003	**8.50**	**8.02**	**4.87**	**7.05**	**7.26**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in June					
2002	**8.59**	**7.95**	**4.95**	**6.98**	**7.29**
2003	**8.53**	**8.02**	**4.88**	**6.89**	**7.28**

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

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

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

Table 5.4.A. Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers - Estimated by Sector, by State, June 2003
(Million kWh)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**3,281**	**3,199**	**4,200**	**4,122**	**2,044**	**2,007**	**118**	**112**	**9,643**	**9,440**
Connecticut	923	927	1,069	1,097	472	466	46	40	2,510	2,531
Maine	294	290	326	307	309	264	5	5	934	866
Massachusetts	1,382	1,366	2,035	1,998	823	878	46	54	4,286	4,297
New Hampshire	306	259	334	304	202	165	11	2	854	730
Rhode Island	221	202	284	257	110	108	7	6	622	574
Vermont	154	155	152	158	128	126	4	4	437	443
Middle Atlantic	**9,036**	**9,714**	**11,461**	**11,985**	**7,010**	**7,430**	**1,177**	**1,283**	**28,684**	**30,412**
New Jersey	2,165	2,330	3,042	3,083	977	1,053	40	37	6,224	6,504
New York	3,437	3,531	4,994	5,283	2,021	2,135	1,025	1,137	11,477	12,086
Pennsylvania	3,434	3,852	3,425	3,619	4,012	4,242	112	109	10,983	11,823
East North Central	**12,927**	**15,314**	**13,678**	**14,510**	**17,612**	**18,421**	**1,405**	**1,357**	**45,622**	**49,602**
Illinois	3,015	3,910	3,665	3,920	3,457	3,685	839	810	10,977	12,325
Indiana	2,143	2,545	1,754	1,840	3,893	4,180	55	52	7,845	8,617
Michigan	2,646	2,863	3,227	3,416	3,015	3,148	61	65	8,949	9,492
Ohio	3,539	4,192	3,430	3,673	5,037	5,195	389	363	12,395	13,423
Wisconsin	1,585	1,802	1,601	1,661	2,209	2,214	61	68	5,456	5,744
West North Central	**6,908**	**8,199**	**6,911**	**7,490**	**6,602**	**6,776**	**508**	**562**	**20,930**	**23,028**
Iowa	972	1,147	746	795	1,433	1,574	151	158	3,302	3,674
Kansas	1,092	1,238	1,201	1,246	862	936	38	37	3,194	3,457
Minnesota	1,487	1,672	1,580	1,621	1,870	1,993	54	53	4,991	5,339
Missouri	2,303	2,895	2,255	2,654	1,338	1,238	99	108	5,994	6,895
Nebraska	600	744	631	666	726	666	97	128	2,053	2,205
North Dakota	214	233	254	262	232	229	37	41	737	765
South Dakota	240	269	245	247	141	140	31	38	657	693
South Atlantic	**25,454**	**26,846**	**20,988**	**22,112**	**15,495**	**14,336**	**1,966**	**1,998**	**63,903**	**65,292**
Delaware	268	296	302	314	339	348	5	5	913	963
District of Columbia	142	167	754	847	37	22	32	31	965	1,067
Florida	9,998	9,535	7,058	6,803	1,704	1,661	529	491	19,289	18,490
Georgia	3,943	4,295	3,348	3,478	2,945	3,024	144	143	10,380	10,941
Maryland[2]	1,746	2,239	1,339	2,375	2,303	873	65	88	5,453	5,576
North Carolina	3,656	4,033	3,402	3,382	2,905	2,854	184	190	10,146	10,459
South Carolina	2,084	2,234	1,593	1,618	2,723	2,764	75	82	6,475	6,699
Virginia	2,949	3,358	2,606	2,728	1,680	1,888	926	962	8,161	8,937
West Virginia	670	688	585	566	860	900	6	6	2,120	2,160
East South Central	**8,243**	**9,370**	**6,271**	**6,490**	**9,934**	**10,221**	**505**	**530**	**24,952**	**26,611**
Alabama	2,445	2,651	1,731	1,762	2,836	2,839	65	65	7,076	7,317
Kentucky	1,652	2,122	1,245	1,349	3,140	3,268	282	302	6,319	7,042
Mississippi	1,517	1,499	1,082	1,065	1,266	1,248	78	70	3,943	3,883
Tennessee	2,630	3,097	2,213	2,314	2,692	2,866	79	92	7,614	8,369
West South Central	**17,629**	**18,818**	**11,871**	**11,478**	**13,207**	**12,649**	**1,699**	**1,464**	**44,406**	**44,410**
Arkansas	1,184	1,190	911	834	1,415	1,418	63	66	3,572	3,508
Louisiana	2,672	2,505	1,813	1,679	2,257	2,577	234	246	6,976	7,007
Oklahoma	1,682	1,702	1,179	1,253	1,083	1,270	364	287	4,309	4,512
Texas	12,091	13,422	7,968	7,712	8,452	7,384	1,039	864	29,550	29,381
Mountain	**7,045**	**6,723**	**6,528**	**7,080**	**5,748**	**5,493**	**NM**	**NM**	**20,437**	**20,301**
Arizona	2,773	2,546	2,119	2,041	977	965	NM	NM	6,315	5,965
Colorado	1,171	1,201	1,493	1,630	825	900	NM	NM	3,660	3,861
Idaho	486	482	431	811	1,044	582	33	30	1,993	1,905
Montana	267	276	320	319	276	294	21	26	884	914
Nevada	1,235	1,065	746	669	992	1,110	54	39	3,027	2,883
New Mexico	441	431	616	633	418	436	NM	NM	1,747	1,751
Utah	499	577	535	720	658	594	NM	NM	1,801	1,994
Wyoming	174	144	268	257	558	612	10	16	1,010	1,028
Pacific Contiguous	**9,974**	**9,411**	**12,535**	**12,209**	**6,254**	**6,533**	**821**	**803**	**29,584**	**28,956**
California	6,440	6,156	9,093	9,127	3,930	4,240	486	482	19,948	20,004
Oregon	1,348	1,151	1,390	1,193	972	963	46	42	3,756	3,349
Washington	2,185	2,105	2,052	1,889	1,353	1,330	289	279	5,879	5,603
Pacific Noncontiguous	**414**	**363**	**469**	**439**	**391**	**399**	**38**	**21**	**1,311**	**1,223**
Alaska	177	131	200	180	85	90	33	16	495	417
Hawaii	236	231	269	259	306	309	5	5	817	805
U.S. Total	**100,912**	**107,956**	**94,911**	**97,916**	**84,296**	**84,266**	**9,353**	**9,135**	**289,472**	**299,274**

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

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

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

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

(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	**22,666**	**20,552**	**24,888**	**23,594**	**11,435**	**11,888**	**781**	**740**	**59,770**	**56,773**
Connecticut	6,351	5,787	6,158	6,041	2,534	2,629	287	276	15,330	14,733
Maine	2,079	1,978	1,873	1,802	1,674	1,821	29	29	5,654	5,630
Massachusetts	9,635	8,767	12,288	11,504	4,750	5,055	326	356	26,999	25,682
New Hampshire	2,091	1,697	1,997	1,762	1,102	946	70	15	5,261	4,419
Rhode Island	1,427	1,304	1,630	1,546	620	643	47	41	3,724	3,533
Vermont	1,083	1,019	942	939	755	793	23	23	2,802	2,775
Middle Atlantic	**59,945**	**56,272**	**67,765**	**66,109**	**40,812**	**42,161**	**7,845**	**7,894**	**176,366**	**172,436**
New Jersey	12,499	11,838	17,392	16,557	5,556	5,749	266	269	35,713	34,412
New York	22,476	21,496	29,477	29,443	12,157	12,777	6,871	6,964	70,981	70,680
Pennsylvania	24,969	22,939	20,897	20,109	23,099	23,635	707	662	69,673	67,345
East North Central	**85,994**	**84,967**	**78,563**	**77,650**	**101,859**	**101,579**	**8,099**	**7,991**	**274,514**	**272,187**
Illinois	20,064	20,306	21,308	21,139	19,295	19,398	4,876	4,841	65,543	65,685
Indiana	15,018	14,450	10,337	10,217	23,363	23,182	350	341	49,068	48,189
Michigan	16,137	16,084	17,862	17,675	17,375	17,259	417	415	51,790	51,433
Ohio	24,463	23,932	19,768	19,497	28,943	29,166	2,088	2,028	75,261	74,623
Wisconsin	10,313	10,195	9,288	9,122	12,884	12,574	367	367	32,852	32,257
West North Central	**44,226**	**43,595**	**39,106**	**38,591**	**38,146**	**37,550**	**2,994**	**2,894**	**124,473**	**122,630**
Iowa	6,048	5,948	4,175	4,058	8,239	8,252	852	821	19,315	19,079
Kansas	5,658	5,617	6,384	6,099	4,978	5,064	201	206	17,221	16,986
Minnesota	9,685	9,441	9,218	9,077	11,188	11,002	320	310	30,412	29,830
Missouri	14,916	14,662	12,692	12,819	7,651	7,393	605	574	35,864	35,448
Nebraska	4,161	4,218	3,491	3,477	3,891	3,662	589	572	12,131	11,928
North Dakota	1,905	1,865	1,660	1,648	1,393	1,358	236	223	5,194	5,094
South Dakota	1,852	1,843	1,486	1,413	806	820	192	189	4,336	4,265
South Atlantic	**154,341**	**145,764**	**115,145**	**118,256**	**87,220**	**80,163**	**11,165**	**10,938**	**367,871**	**355,120**
Delaware	2,041	1,818	1,838	1,750	1,856	1,995	60	29	5,794	5,591
District of Columbia	824	810	4,110	4,116	148	127	184	181	5,266	5,233
Florida	52,910	49,571	37,259	36,510	9,551	9,431	2,879	2,745	102,599	98,257
Georgia	22,493	21,810	18,442	18,543	16,999	16,833	854	823	58,787	58,009
Maryland[2]	13,229	12,012	7,849	12,784	12,455	5,108	401	509	33,935	30,413
North Carolina	24,229	23,306	18,845	18,466	15,754	15,948	1,068	1,046	59,896	58,766
South Carolina	12,850	12,311	8,640	8,471	15,509	15,519	459	458	37,458	36,759
Virginia	20,330	18,939	14,675	14,227	9,523	9,780	5,224	5,109	49,752	48,055
West Virginia	5,435	5,188	3,486	3,390	5,426	5,422	37	38	14,384	14,038
East South Central	**53,469**	**52,096**	**34,897**	**34,108**	**61,032**	**61,547**	**2,937**	**2,867**	**152,335**	**150,617**
Alabama	14,108	13,862	9,402	9,263	16,289	15,972	392	376	40,190	39,472
Kentucky	12,169	11,799	7,117	6,913	21,457	22,267	1,628	1,560	42,371	42,539
Mississippi	8,294	8,060	5,842	5,456	7,294	7,307	377	381	21,807	21,204
Tennessee	18,897	18,376	12,537	12,475	15,993	16,001	540	550	47,966	47,402
West South Central	**87,000**	**85,601**	**61,796**	**60,755**	**75,179**	**79,600**	**8,165**	**7,198**	**232,139**	**233,154**
Arkansas	7,340	7,014	4,841	4,277	7,881	7,949	302	349	20,364	19,588
Louisiana	12,957	12,596	9,449	8,756	13,264	14,629	1,226	1,319	36,896	37,300
Oklahoma	9,208	8,876	6,265	6,345	6,329	6,561	1,959	1,468	23,762	23,250
Texas	57,494	57,116	41,240	41,377	47,705	50,460	4,678	4,062	151,117	153,016
Mountain	**35,804**	**36,008**	**36,347**	**36,798**	**30,654**	**30,513**	**4,547**	**4,211**	**107,353**	**107,529**
Arizona	11,588	11,586	10,538	10,435	5,263	5,364	NM	1,603	29,103	28,988
Colorado	7,314	7,354	8,776	8,836	4,887	5,264	726	580	21,703	22,033
Idaho	3,528	3,715	2,825	3,264	3,403	2,988	167	157	9,924	10,125
Montana	2,070	2,073	1,948	1,903	1,662	1,638	124	126	5,803	5,741
Nevada	4,356	4,277	3,629	3,498	5,420	5,645	262	258	13,666	13,679
New Mexico	2,528	2,511	3,218	3,308	2,436	2,492	1,018	938	9,200	9,249
Utah	3,229	3,309	3,866	4,071	3,685	3,399	479	464	11,258	11,244
Wyoming	1,191	1,181	1,548	1,482	3,899	3,723	58	84	6,695	6,471
Pacific Contiguous	**64,955**	**65,775**	**69,703**	**69,626**	**35,900**	**37,941**	**4,509**	**4,377**	**175,067**	**177,719**
California	37,992	37,697	50,099	50,380	22,528	23,966	2,512	2,399	113,130	114,442
Oregon	9,450	9,671	7,285	7,120	5,536	5,657	247	229	22,519	22,678
Washington	17,512	18,407	12,319	12,125	7,836	8,317	1,750	1,749	39,418	40,598
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,437**	**2,357**	**4,642**	**2,571**	**2,283**	**2,348**	**151**	**136**	**9,512**	**7,412**
Alaska	1,055	1,008	3,125	1,096	523	598	122	108	4,824	2,808
Hawaii	1,382	1,349	1,517	1,476	1,760	1,750	29	29	4,688	4,604
U.S. Total	**610,836**	**592,987**	**532,852**	**528,056**	**484,520**	**485,289**	**51,193**	**49,246**	**1,679,402**	**1,655,578**

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**398**	**362**	**443**	**399**	**161**	**148**	**19**	**16**	**1,021**	**926**
Connecticut	110	103	106	101	39	36	5	4	260	244
Maine	40	39	28	28	10	8	1	1	78	76
Massachusetts	166	148	229	200	74	71	8	8	477	427
New Hampshire	38	30	35	30	19	15	1	*	93	77
Rhode Island	25	22	27	22	10	8	2	2	64	54
Vermont	20	20	17	18	10	10	1	1	48	48
Middle Atlantic	**1,094**	**1,149**	**1,258**	**1,272**	**406**	**439**	**111**	**115**	**2,869**	**2,975**
New Jersey	232	258	277	291	73	78	7	7	589	635
New York	512	493	679	658	103	115	90	96	1,384	1,362
Pennsylvania	351	398	302	323	229	246	13	12	896	979
East North Central	**1,129**	**1,292**	**1,024**	**1,123**	**794**	**898**	**88**	**91**	**3,035**	**3,404**
Illinois	279	350	295	345	159	219	48	52	781	965
Indiana	158	180	107	114	153	165	5	5	424	464
Michigan	231	249	244	263	149	154	8	9	632	676
Ohio	318	362	264	288	226	259	20	20	830	930
Wisconsin	143	151	114	112	107	102	5	5	369	370
West North Central	**573**	**669**	**466**	**506**	**314**	**314**	**35**	**38**	**1,388**	**1,527**
Iowa	90	103	54	56	66	70	11	11	220	240
Kansas	87	95	80	80	41	43	4	4	212	221
Minnesota	126	139	108	109	91	90	5	5	329	344
Missouri	186	238	152	189	69	66	7	7	413	500
Nebraska	47	55	39	40	31	29	6	8	124	132
North Dakota	16	17	16	17	10	NM	2	2	44	45
South Dakota	20	22	17	15	7	7	1	2	45	46
South Atlantic	**2,138**	**2,143**	**1,443**	**1,423**	**676**	**613**	**136**	**128**	**4,393**	**4,307**
Delaware	26	28	24	27	14	16	1	1	64	71
District of Columbia	13	16	63	69	1	1	1	2	79	89
Florida	854	731	495	412	94	84	41	37	1,483	1,263
Georgia	324	347	222	222	127	124	13	12	686	706
Maryland[2]	157	193	118	174	87	36	11	8	373	411
North Carolina	302	326	223	218	137	132	13	13	675	688
South Carolina	169	175	110	106	111	109	5	5	394	396
Virginia	250	282	157	164	72	77	51	49	530	571
West Virginia	43	45	32	31	34	35	1	1	109	111
East South Central	**584**	**635**	**409**	**416**	**413**	**407**	**35**	**34**	**1,442**	**1,492**
Alabama	186	192	120	116	123	112	5	5	434	425
Kentucky	103	125	70	73	118	119	15	15	305	332
Mississippi	123	115	79	74	57	56	7	7	267	252
Tennessee	172	202	140	153	115	119	8	9	436	483
West South Central	**1,640**	**1,556**	**980**	**792**	**698**	**533**	**131**	**103**	**3,449**	**2,983**
Arkansas	96	93	56	49	63	63	5	5	220	210
Louisiana	222	193	139	118	126	127	19	18	506	457
Oklahoma	140	128	91	85	55	53	23	16	310	283
Texas	1,182	1,141	694	538	454	290	84	63	2,414	2,033
Mountain	**591**	**566**	**469**	**486**	**301**	**297**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,416**	**1,397**
Arizona	248	227	168	165	55	55	NM	NM	488	463
Colorado	97	91	100	96	43	41	NM	NM	251	236
Idaho	30	34	22	45	42	39	2	2	96	120
Montana	21	20	20	18	12	12	2	2	55	52
Nevada	107	105	63	60	82	84	3	3	256	251
New Mexico	40	38	47	47	21	22	NM	NM	122	120
Utah	36	40	33	40	24	23	NM	NM	97	106
Wyoming	13	11	16	15	21	21	1	1	51	48
Pacific Contiguous	**1,068**	**980**	**1,534**	**1,443**	**462**	**471**	**54**	**53**	**3,118**	**2,947**
California	833	763	1,322	1,249	359	371	37	36	2,551	2,420
Oregon	98	83	88	79	45	43	4	3	234	208
Washington	138	134	124	115	58	57	14	13	334	319
Pacific Noncontiguous	**74**	**52**	**64**	**54**	**44**	**41**	**6**	**3**	**189**	**151**
Alaska	35	17	25	19	6	7	6	2	73	45
Hawaii	39	36	39	36	37	35	1	1	116	107
U.S. Total	**9,291**	**9,405**	**8,091**	**7,915**	**4,270**	**4,161**	**668**	**629**	**22,320**	**22,110**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**2,573**	**2,338**	**2,388**	**2,271**	**881**	**865**	**109**	**106**	**5,952**	**5,581**
Connecticut	698	634	582	559	201	202	29	27	1,510	1,422
Maine	273	268	179	192	63	74	7	6	521	541
Massachusetts	1,064	972	1,172	1,110	404	393	50	55	2,690	2,529
New Hampshire	249	202	204	176	103	84	9	3	565	465
Rhode Island	152	132	146	129	50	50	11	11	359	322
Vermont	137	129	105	104	61	63	4	4	307	301
Middle Atlantic	**6,697**	**6,224**	**6,958**	**6,611**	**2,352**	**2,456**	**697**	**671**	**16,704**	**15,962**
New Jersey	1,259	1,212	1,508	1,521	401	440	46	37	3,215	3,211
New York	3,110	2,805	3,683	3,377	614	628	567	559	7,974	7,369
Pennsylvania	2,328	2,206	1,767	1,714	1,337	1,388	84	75	5,516	5,383
East North Central	**6,869**	**6,782**	**5,836**	**5,802**	**4,671**	**4,717**	**494**	**483**	**17,871**	**17,783**
Illinois	1,635	1,675	1,750	1,722	991	1,038	270	261	4,646	4,696
Indiana	1,042	1,005	623	620	920	919	32	31	2,617	2,576
Michigan	1,353	1,338	1,315	1,349	830	853	48	48	3,547	3,589
Ohio	1,965	1,939	1,516	1,516	1,337	1,352	113	112	4,931	4,919
Wisconsin	874	825	631	594	594	555	31	30	2,129	2,004
West North Central	**3,182**	**3,129**	**2,340**	**2,292**	**1,627**	**1,571**	**199**	**189**	**7,348**	**7,181**
Iowa	504	485	272	260	339	324	55	53	1,170	1,122
Kansas	428	413	408	376	231	229	20	19	1,087	1,037
Minnesota	728	701	556	534	481	455	26	25	1,792	1,716
Missouri	1,000	1,013	719	748	326	325	37	35	2,082	2,122
Nebraska	265	267	192	189	155	145	43	40	655	641
North Dakota	120	115	97	97	59	56	10	9	286	277
South Dakota	136	134	95	87	37	37	8	7	277	266
South Atlantic	**12,204**	**11,485**	**7,651**	**7,638**	**3,652**	**3,347**	**749**	**713**	**24,256**	**23,183**
Delaware	167	153	131	125	77	87	7	5	381	370
District of Columbia	66	64	291	291	7	6	6	12	369	373
Florida	4,446	4,120	2,584	2,486	512	499	223	215	7,765	7,320
Georgia	1,705	1,647	1,220	1,200	673	648	73	71	3,671	3,566
Maryland[2]	966	894	568	775	455	193	45	45	2,035	1,907
North Carolina	1,964	1,871	1,227	1,186	715	715	74	70	3,979	3,842
South Carolina	1,002	947	580	551	603	588	31	30	2,216	2,116
Virginia	1,549	1,466	859	840	406	405	286	262	3,101	2,972
West Virginia	338	322	191	185	205	206	4	4	738	717
East South Central	**3,543**	**3,388**	**2,259**	**2,169**	**2,316**	**2,239**	**195**	**183**	**8,314**	**7,978**
Alabama	1,008	970	637	614	637	601	28	27	2,309	2,211
Kentucky	694	663	385	368	666	665	78	72	1,823	1,768
Mississippi	624	575	423	372	328	318	38	35	1,413	1,300
Tennessee	1,218	1,181	814	814	686	655	51	49	2,769	2,699
West South Central	**7,274**	**6,597**	**4,624**	**4,096**	**3,842**	**3,724**	**600**	**481**	**16,341**	**14,898**
Arkansas	528	510	276	251	326	333	23	24	1,153	1,118
Louisiana	990	863	691	569	718	605	98	90	2,497	2,126
Oklahoma	671	574	411	338	288	239	107	72	1,477	1,223
Texas	5,084	4,650	3,246	2,939	2,510	2,547	373	295	11,213	10,431
Mountain	**2,826**	**2,762**	**2,466**	**2,401**	**1,502**	**1,461**	**249**	**228**	**7,042**	**6,853**
Arizona	946	928	754	746	276	274	75	68	2,051	2,016
Colorado	576	530	554	492	239	232	52	42	1,420	1,295
Idaho	232	240	164	188	145	143	9	8	550	579
Montana	151	145	120	111	73	71	11	11	356	339
Nevada	404	410	328	315	373	364	18	18	1,122	1,107
New Mexico	217	211	240	240	117	117	59	55	633	624
Utah	218	219	217	227	135	130	21	20	591	595
Wyoming	82	79	89	83	145	131	4	4	319	298
Pacific Contiguous	**6,407**	**6,487**	**7,522**	**7,287**	**2,520**	**2,576**	**294**	**288**	**16,743**	**16,637**
California	4,657	4,635	6,298	6,058	1,915	1,946	191	188	13,061	12,828
Oregon	663	692	466	480	256	269	21	19	1,406	1,460
Washington	1,088	1,160	758	748	349	361	82	80	2,277	2,349
Pacific Noncontiguous	**368**	**322**	**688**	**312**	**253**	**226**	**22**	**18**	**1,330**	**878**
Alaska	137	122	457	114	39	46	18	15	651	296
Hawaii	231	200	231	198	214	180	4	4	679	582
U.S. Total	**51,944**	**49,513**	**42,731**	**40,879**	**23,619**	**23,182**	**3,608**	**3,360**	**121,901**	**116,934**

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

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

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

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

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

(Cents)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**12.13**	**11.33**	**10.54**	**9.68**	**7.88**	**7.39**	**16.25**	**14.74**	**10.59**	**9.81**
Connecticut	11.88	11.16	9.96	9.17	8.24	7.76	11.39	10.53	10.37	9.66
Maine	13.43	13.34	8.48	9.25	3.12	3.05	27.93	23.25	8.36	8.81
Massachusetts	12.01	10.86	11.27	10.01	8.97	8.03	18.08	15.26	11.14	9.94
New Hampshire	12.29	11.76	10.47	9.94	9.49	9.32	13.04	23.76	10.93	10.49
Rhode Island	11.24	10.64	9.46	8.69	8.78	7.82	32.60	25.27	10.22	9.40
Vermont	13.14	12.87	11.43	11.09	7.79	7.73	19.51	18.82	11.04	10.82
Middle Atlantic	**12.11**	**11.83**	**10.97**	**10.61**	**5.79**	**5.91**	**9.42**	**8.96**	**10.00**	**9.78**
New Jersey	10.72	11.08	9.09	9.45	7.52	7.45	18.51	19.31	9.47	9.77
New York	14.89	13.97	13.59	12.46	5.11	5.37	8.82	8.40	12.06	11.27
Pennsylvania	10.21	10.32	8.83	8.92	5.72	5.80	11.68	11.21	8.15	8.28
East North Central	**8.73**	**8.44**	**7.49**	**7.74**	**4.51**	**4.87**	**6.23**	**6.71**	**6.65**	**6.86**
Illinois	9.25	8.94	8.04	8.81	4.60	5.93	5.73	6.39	7.11	7.83
Indiana	7.38	7.08	6.10	6.18	3.93	3.94	9.93	10.30	5.40	5.38
Michigan	8.72	8.71	7.57	7.71	4.93	4.90	13.53	13.13	7.06	7.12
Ohio	9.00	8.64	7.71	7.85	4.50	4.98	5.23	5.57	6.69	6.93
Wisconsin	9.01	8.37	7.12	6.75	4.85	4.59	8.89	7.89	6.77	6.44
West North Central	**8.29**	**8.16**	**6.74**	**6.76**	**4.76**	**4.63**	**6.89**	**6.79**	**6.63**	**6.63**
Iowa	9.29	8.96	7.21	7.07	4.58	4.43	7.00	7.05	6.67	6.53
Kansas	8.00	7.68	6.68	6.40	4.78	4.58	9.24	9.76	6.65	6.40
Minnesota	8.44	8.33	6.83	6.75	4.86	4.52	8.92	9.06	6.60	6.44
Missouri	8.09	8.23	6.72	7.11	5.14	5.31	6.76	6.61	6.89	7.25
Nebraska	7.88	7.41	6.20	5.97	4.30	4.30	6.61	6.59	6.04	5.99
North Dakota	7.53	7.27	6.37	6.55	4.37	4.21	4.31	4.01	5.97	5.93
South Dakota	8.37	8.11	6.82	6.20	4.73	4.97	4.27	3.92	6.81	6.57
South Atlantic	**8.40**	**7.98**	**6.88**	**6.44**	**4.36**	**4.27**	**6.90**	**6.41**	**6.88**	**6.60**
Delaware	9.56	9.45	8.00	8.53	4.14	4.55	14.77	16.34	7.06	7.41
District of Columbia	9.45	9.60	8.40	8.15	3.76	5.62	2.96	7.21	8.20	8.30
Florida	8.54	7.66	7.01	6.06	5.51	5.04	7.70	7.47	7.69	6.83
Georgia	8.22	8.07	6.64	6.39	4.30	4.11	8.73	8.60	6.61	6.45
Maryland	8.97	8.64	8.81	7.32	3.79	4.09	16.48	9.38	6.83	7.37
North Carolina	8.27	8.08	6.55	6.45	4.71	4.62	6.91	6.65	6.65	6.58
South Carolina	8.09	7.85	6.89	6.58	4.07	3.93	6.99	6.58	6.09	5.91
Virginia	8.48	8.39	6.02	6.00	4.27	4.06	5.55	5.09	6.49	6.39
West Virginia	6.49	6.53	5.42	5.51	3.90	3.85	12.00	11.57	5.16	5.16
East South Central	**7.09**	**6.77**	**6.53**	**6.42**	**4.16**	**3.98**	**6.93**	**6.50**	**5.78**	**5.61**
Alabama	7.62	7.26	6.94	6.61	4.33	3.95	7.18	6.94	6.13	5.81
Kentucky	6.22	5.87	5.66	5.44	3.74	3.65	5.20	4.82	4.83	4.72
Mississippi	8.10	7.68	7.32	6.90	4.53	4.52	9.46	9.31	6.77	6.48
Tennessee	6.56	6.53	6.31	6.61	4.29	4.14	10.39	9.53	5.72	5.77
West South Central	**9.30**	**8.27**	**8.26**	**6.90**	**5.29**	**4.21**	**7.69**	**7.01**	**7.77**	**6.72**
Arkansas	8.07	7.84	6.15	5.93	4.47	4.41	7.61	6.99	6.15	5.98
Louisiana	8.29	7.72	7.66	7.05	5.57	4.93	8.27	7.33	7.25	6.52
Oklahoma	8.32	7.54	7.74	6.82	5.10	4.16	6.35	5.74	7.19	6.27
Texas	9.78	8.50	8.71	6.98	5.37	3.93	8.04	7.34	8.17	6.92
Mountain	**8.39**	**8.42**	**7.19**	**6.86**	**5.25**	**5.41**	**NM**	**NM**	**6.93**	**6.88**
Arizona	8.93	8.93	7.94	8.10	5.68	5.68	NM	NM	7.73	7.76
Colorado	8.29	7.57	6.69	5.87	5.19	4.60	NM	NM	6.85	6.12
Idaho	6.21	7.04	5.12	5.59	4.02	6.78	5.15	5.13	4.81	6.32
Montana	7.81	7.39	6.28	5.72	4.53	4.03	8.81	7.69	6.26	5.74
Nevada	8.66	9.86	8.45	8.90	8.29	7.54	6.44	6.72	8.45	8.70
New Mexico	8.99	8.81	7.66	7.45	4.98	4.99	NM	NM	6.98	6.84
Utah	7.26	6.87	6.09	5.55	3.72	3.86	NM	NM	5.41	5.33
Wyoming	7.40	7.44	5.96	5.83	3.81	3.50	6.96	5.24	5.03	4.66
Pacific Contiguous	**10.71**	**10.42**	**12.24**	**11.82**	**7.39**	**7.21**	**6.56**	**6.60**	**10.54**	**10.18**
California	12.93	12.40	14.54	13.69	9.14	8.75	7.52	7.55	12.79	12.10
Oregon	7.24	7.20	6.32	6.64	4.60	4.44	8.17	8.18	6.23	6.22
Washington	6.32	6.38	6.04	6.07	4.29	4.29	4.69	4.72	5.67	5.70
Pacific Noncontiguous	**17.96**	**14.43**	**13.63**	**12.38**	**11.21**	**10.35**	**17.16**	**14.21**	**14.38**	**12.36**
Alaska	20.02	12.60	12.56	10.46	7.59	7.53	17.56	14.48	14.71	10.66
Hawaii	16.42	15.47	14.43	13.71	12.22	11.16	14.34	13.31	14.17	13.24
U.S. Total	**9.21**	**8.71**	**8.52**	**8.08**	**5.07**	**4.94**	**7.15**	**6.88**	**7.71**	**7.39**

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

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

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

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

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

(Cents)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**11.35**	**11.38**	**9.59**	**9.63**	**7.71**	**7.27**	**14.00**	**14.39**	**9.96**	**9.83**
Connecticut	10.99	10.96	9.45	9.25	7.93	7.67	9.98	9.86	9.85	9.65
Maine	13.12	13.54	9.56	10.68	3.75	4.06	22.82	22.29	9.22	9.61
Massachusetts	11.04	11.09	9.54	9.65	8.50	7.77	15.41	15.32	9.96	9.85
New Hampshire	11.91	11.93	10.20	9.99	9.38	8.86	12.16	21.04	10.73	10.53
Rhode Island	10.66	10.15	8.95	8.37	8.06	7.74	23.70	26.80	9.64	9.13
Vermont	12.67	12.68	11.16	11.12	8.02	7.91	18.85	18.23	10.96	10.83
Middle Atlantic	**11.17**	**11.06**	**10.27**	**10.00**	**5.76**	**5.83**	**8.88**	**8.51**	**9.47**	**9.26**
New Jersey	10.08	10.24	8.67	9.19	7.22	7.65	17.26	13.96	9.00	9.33
New York	13.83	13.05	12.50	11.47	5.05	4.91	8.25	8.03	11.23	10.43
Pennsylvania	9.32	9.62	8.45	8.52	5.79	5.87	11.88	11.31	7.92	7.99
East North Central	**7.99**	**7.98**	**7.43**	**7.47**	**4.59**	**4.64**	**6.10**	**6.04**	**6.51**	**6.53**
Illinois	8.15	8.25	8.21	8.15	5.14	5.35	5.53	5.40	7.09	7.15
Indiana	6.94	6.96	6.03	6.07	3.94	3.96	9.12	9.21	5.33	5.35
Michigan	8.39	8.32	7.36	7.63	4.78	4.94	11.63	11.64	6.85	6.98
Ohio	8.03	8.10	7.67	7.78	4.62	4.63	5.41	5.53	6.55	6.59
Wisconsin	8.47	8.10	6.79	6.51	4.61	4.42	8.45	8.06	6.48	6.21
West North Central	**7.19**	**7.18**	**5.98**	**5.94**	**4.27**	**4.18**	**6.65**	**6.54**	**5.90**	**5.86**
Iowa	8.33	8.16	6.51	6.41	4.12	3.92	6.45	6.52	6.06	5.88
Kansas	7.56	7.35	6.40	6.16	4.64	4.53	9.93	9.31	6.31	6.11
Minnesota	7.52	7.43	6.03	5.89	4.30	4.14	8.11	8.10	5.89	5.75
Missouri	6.70	6.91	5.66	5.84	4.26	4.40	6.19	6.16	5.81	5.98
Nebraska	6.38	6.33	5.50	5.44	3.98	3.96	7.31	6.94	5.40	5.37
North Dakota	6.31	6.17	5.83	5.89	4.21	4.09	4.18	3.99	5.50	5.43
South Dakota	7.36	7.26	6.40	6.19	4.62	4.55	4.09	3.97	6.38	6.24
South Atlantic	**7.91**	**7.88**	**6.64**	**6.46**	**4.19**	**4.18**	**6.71**	**6.52**	**6.59**	**6.53**
Delaware	8.19	8.42	7.13	7.17	4.12	4.34	11.24	15.76	6.58	6.61
District of Columbia	7.99	7.96	7.07	7.08	4.44	4.75	3.42	6.39	7.01	7.13
Florida	8.40	8.31	6.94	6.81	5.36	5.30	7.73	7.83	7.57	7.45
Georgia	7.58	7.55	6.62	6.47	3.96	3.85	8.59	8.59	6.24	6.15
Maryland	7.30	7.45	7.24	6.06	3.65	3.78	11.29	8.79	6.00	6.27
North Carolina	8.11	8.03	6.51	6.42	4.54	4.48	6.89	6.73	6.64	6.54
South Carolina	7.80	7.69	6.71	6.50	3.89	3.79	6.81	6.56	5.92	5.76
Virginia	7.62	7.74	5.86	5.90	4.27	4.14	5.47	5.13	6.23	6.18
West Virginia	6.22	6.21	5.47	5.45	3.77	3.81	10.81	10.67	5.13	5.11
East South Central	**6.63**	**6.50**	**6.47**	**6.36**	**3.80**	**3.64**	**6.65**	**6.38**	**5.46**	**5.30**
Alabama	7.14	7.00	6.78	6.63	3.91	3.76	7.11	7.07	5.75	5.60
Kentucky	5.70	5.62	5.41	5.32	3.10	2.99	4.80	4.65	4.30	4.16
Mississippi	7.52	7.13	7.24	6.83	4.49	4.35	10.12	9.13	6.48	6.13
Tennessee	6.45	6.43	6.49	6.53	4.29	4.09	9.46	8.94	5.77	5.69
West South Central	**8.36**	**7.71**	**7.48**	**6.74**	**5.11**	**4.68**	**7.35**	**6.68**	**7.04**	**6.39**
Arkansas	7.19	7.27	5.71	5.86	4.14	4.19	7.61	6.88	5.66	5.71
Louisiana	7.64	6.85	7.31	6.49	5.41	4.14	7.99	6.80	6.77	5.70
Oklahoma	7.29	6.47	6.56	5.33	4.56	3.65	5.45	4.87	6.22	5.26
Texas	8.84	8.14	7.87	7.10	5.26	5.05	7.97	7.27	7.42	6.82
Mountain	**7.89**	**7.67**	**6.78**	**6.53**	**4.90**	**4.79**	**NM**	**5.40**	**6.56**	**6.37**
Arizona	8.16	8.01	7.15	7.15	5.24	5.10	NM	4.27	7.05	6.96
Colorado	7.87	7.20	6.31	5.57	4.89	4.40	7.14	7.30	6.54	5.88
Idaho	6.59	6.46	5.81	5.75	4.25	4.77	5.49	5.16	5.55	5.71
Montana	7.30	7.00	6.18	5.83	4.41	4.36	8.83	8.86	6.13	5.90
Nevada	9.27	9.57	9.03	8.99	6.88	6.45	6.83	7.15	8.21	8.09
New Mexico	8.60	8.40	7.46	7.26	4.79	4.71	5.81	5.85	6.88	6.74
Utah	6.76	6.62	5.61	5.57	3.66	3.82	4.34	4.24	5.25	5.29
Wyoming	6.86	6.72	5.75	5.63	3.71	3.52	6.67	5.22	4.77	4.61
Pacific Contiguous	**9.86**	**9.86**	**10.79**	**10.47**	**7.02**	**6.79**	**6.51**	**6.57**	**9.56**	**9.36**
California	12.26	12.30	12.57	12.03	8.50	8.12	7.59	7.84	11.54	11.21
Oregon	7.01	7.15	6.40	6.75	4.63	4.75	8.49	8.48	6.24	6.44
Washington	6.21	6.30	6.15	6.17	4.46	4.34	4.69	4.57	5.78	5.78
Pacific Noncontiguous	**15.09**	**13.67**	**14.81**	**12.11**	**11.07**	**9.61**	**14.46**	**13.43**	**13.98**	**11.84**
Alaska	13.01	12.08	14.62	10.37	7.48	7.63	14.50	13.64	13.49	10.52
Hawaii	16.68	14.86	15.21	13.41	12.14	10.28	14.32	12.68	14.49	12.64
U.S. Total	**8.50**	**8.35**	**8.02**	**7.74**	**4.87**	**4.78**	**7.05**	**6.82**	**7.26**	**7.06**

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

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

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

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

Appendices

A. Relative Standard Error

B. Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences

C. Technical Notes

D. Estimating and Presenting Power Sector Fuel Use

Appendix A

Relative Standard Error

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

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**1**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Connecticut	0	11	9	0	0	11	2	--	2
Maine	0	11	13	0	--	5	1	0	6
Massachusetts	3	5	2	--	0	4	3	--	1
New Hampshire	0	5	405	--	0	9	5	--	2
Rhode Island	--	382	1	--	--	226	0	--	5
Vermont	--	422	0	--	0	18	4	--	4
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**3**	**92**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	12	7	409	0	6	5	--	2
New York	3	1	3	376	0	1	3	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	3	9	87	0	2	3	--	1
East North Central	*	**21**	**7**	**30**	**0**	**6**	**4**	**0**	*
Illinois	1	66	21	216	0	69	15	--	1
Indiana	*	18	8	4	--	0	7	--	*
Michigan	1	25	7	0	0	8	3	--	1
Ohio	*	15	59	266	0	0	21	--	1
Wisconsin	2	64	28	--	0	12	11	0	2
West North Central	*	**21**	**13**	**480**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**0**	*
Iowa	2	278	122	--	0	4	6	--	2
Kansas	0	25	19	--	0	150	0	--	1
Minnesota	1	22	38	--	0	18	4	0	1
Missouri	1	79	6	0	0	9	10	--	1
Nebraska	1	526	26	0	0	*	38	--	1
North Dakota	1	128	2,099	491	--	0	66	--	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	*
Delaware	11	16	0	0	--	--	--	--	6
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	*	1	0	0	0	4	--	*
Georgia	*	23	14	--	0	1	3	--	*
Maryland	0	41	7	0	0	0	3	--	2
North Carolina	*	8	34	0	0	1	11	--	*
South Carolina	*	3	2	0	0	1	6	--	*
Virginia	1	16	12	0	0	1	7	--	2
West Virginia	*	1	64	0	--	10	0	--	*
East South Central	*	**1**	**5**	**39**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**--**	*
Alabama	*	18	6	39	0	0	4	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	120	--	--	0	3	--	*
Mississippi	*	4	6	0	0	0	11	--	1
Tennessee	1	2	134	0	0	0	6	--	1
West South Central	*	**2**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	*
Arkansas	0	9	6	--	0	3	2	0	*
Louisiana	0	*	2	4	0	0	*	0	1
Oklahoma	0	46	1	95	--	0	11	--	*
Texas	*	4	1	11	0	12	4	--	*
Mountain	*	**37**	**3**	**179**	**0**	**1**	**7**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	28	1	--	0	0	39	--	*
Colorado	1	87	12	0	--	4	34	--	2
Idaho	389	0	162	--	--	3	8	--	5
Montana	3	10	0	0	--	1	0	--	1
Nevada	0	0	0	0	--	2	8	--	*
New Mexico	*	35	15	--	--	42	283	--	2
Utah	*	436	28	--	--	38	18	--	1
Wyoming	1	34	63	1,462	--	3	30	--	1
Pacific Contiguous	**3**	**18**	**3**	*	**0**	*	**1**	**--**	**1**
California	15	18	3	*	0	1	2	--	1
Oregon	3	5	2	--	--	1	7	--	1
Washington	2	88	16	0	0	*	3	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**30**	**11**	**14**	**125**	**--**	**17**	**20**	**--**	**8**
Alaska	134	111	14	--	--	16	635	--	19
Hawaii	7	2	0	125	--	163	20	--	3

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	*	2	1	0	0	1	*	0	*
Connecticut	0	5	3	0	0	5	1	--	1
Maine	0	4	3	0	--	2	*	0	2
Massachusetts	1	3	1	--	0	2	1	--	1
New Hampshire	0	7	128	--	0	3	3	--	1
Rhode Island	--	150	2	--	--	92	0	--	3
Vermont	--	119	0	--	0	7	2	--	1
Middle Atlantic	*	1	1	44	0	*	1	--	*
New Jersey	0	9	3	205	0	2	2	--	1
New York	1	1	1	189	0	*	1	--	*
Pennsylvania	*	3	4	41	0	1	1	--	*
East North Central	*	5	3	16	0	2	2	0	*
Illinois	1	7	8	109	0	25	6	--	*
Indiana	*	10	3	8	--	0	3	--	*
Michigan	*	10	3	0	0	3	1	--	*
Ohio	*	10	17	130	0	0	9	--	*
Wisconsin	1	24	6	--	0	5	4	0	1
West North Central	*	9	5	236	0	1	1	0	*
Iowa	1	119	30	--	0	2	3	--	1
Kansas	0	10	12	--	0	47	0	--	*
Minnesota	1	10	13	--	0	6	2	0	1
Missouri	*	38	2	0	0	4	4	--	*
Nebraska	*	99	18	0	0	*	15	--	*
North Dakota	*	88	693	247	--	0	18	--	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	1	1	0	0	*	1	--	*
Delaware	3	5	15	0	--	--	--	--	3
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	*	*	*	0	0	0	2	--	*
Georgia	*	15	6	--	0	*	2	--	*
Maryland	0	7	4	0	0	0	1	--	1
North Carolina	*	8	5	0	0	*	3	--	*
South Carolina	*	6	1	0	0	*	2	--	*
Virginia	1	6	3	0	0	*	3	--	1
West Virginia	*	4	25	0	--	3	2	--	*
East South Central	*	3	2	25	0	0	1	--	*
Alabama	*	16	3	25	0	0	2	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	28	--	--	0	5	--	*
Mississippi	*	6	2	0	0	0	4	--	1
Tennessee	*	10	24	0	0	0	3	--	*
West South Central	*	2	*	4	0	1	1	0	*
Arkansas	0	2	2	--	0	1	2	0	*
Louisiana	*	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	*
Oklahoma	0	11	1	59	--	0	4	--	*
Texas	*	4	*	6	0	5	1	--	*
Mountain	*	19	1	99	0	1	2	--	*
Arizona	0	50	1	--	0	0	18	--	*
Colorado	*	188	4	0	--	3	10	--	1
Idaho	164	0	53	--	--	2	4	--	2
Montana	1	4	0	0	--	*	0	--	1
Nevada	0	0	1	0	--	1	2	--	*
New Mexico	*	53	9	--	--	19	98	--	1
Utah	*	151	15	--	--	9	6	--	1
Wyoming	1	49	12	734	--	2	9	--	1
Pacific Contiguous	1	11	1	*	0	*	1	--	*
California	6	11	1	*	0	1	1	--	1
Oregon	1	18	1	--	--	*	3	--	*
Washington	1	116	1	0	0	*	1	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	13	6	6	78	--	6	8	--	4
Alaska	48	48	6	--	--	5	141	--	8
Hawaii	4	4	0	78	--	46	8	--	3

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.•Estimates for 2003 are preliminary.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

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

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**15**	**16**	**--**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**--**	**5**
Connecticut	--	2,534	--	--	--	203	--	--	300
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	480	--	--	480
Massachusetts	--	58	16	--	--	773	--	--	50
New Hampshire	0	3	0	--	0	0	--	--	1
Rhode Island	--	991	--	--	--	--	--	--	991
Vermont	--	422	0	--	--	49	0	--	35
Middle Atlantic	**0**	**2**	*	**--**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York	0	2	*	--	0	1	--	--	1
Pennsylvania	0	95	474	--	0	3	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**26**	**9**	**--**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**--**	*
Illinois	4	574	109	--	--	116	0	--	4
Indiana	*	19	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Michigan	*	24	9	--	0	7	0	--	*
Ohio	*	14	4	--	0	0	--	--	*
Wisconsin	*	61	3	--	0	12	0	--	1
West North Central	*	**21**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**--**	*
Iowa	*	305	13	--	0	1	40	--	1
Kansas	0	25	14	--	0	--	--	--	1
Minnesota	1	21	19	--	0	9	0	--	1
Missouri	0	80	6	0	0	9	0	--	*
Nebraska	0	573	17	0	0	*	0	--	1
North Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**3**	*	**--**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Delaware	--	72	0	--	--	--	--	--	64
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	*	*	--	0	0	0	--	*
Georgia	*	81	16	--	0	1	--	--	*
Maryland	--	1,710	597	--	--	--	--	--	1,691
North Carolina	0	4	45	--	0	1	--	--	*
South Carolina	0	2	0	--	0	1	0	--	*
Virginia	1	17	*	--	0	1	0	--	2
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
East South Central	*	**2**	**3**	**--**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	0	5	--	0	0	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi	*	2	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
West South Central	*	**3**	*	**--**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	12	0	--	0	3	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	*	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	231	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas	1	5	*	--	0	12	0	--	*
Mountain	*	**114**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
Colorado	0	167	3	0	--	1	0	--	*
Idaho	--	0	0	--	--	2	--	--	2
Montana	0	4,107	0	--	--	*	--	--	1
Nevada	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico	*	0	11	--	--	42	--	--	1
Utah	0	437	17	--	--	37	0	--	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	--	--	3	0	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**0**	**2**	**--**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
California	--	0	2	--	0	1	*	--	*
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington	0	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**14**	**7**	**--**	**--**	**16**	**289**	**--**	**9**
Alaska	0	119	7	--	--	16	635	--	19
Hawaii	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	--	0

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**5**	**22**	**--**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**--**	**2**
Connecticut	--	1,178	--	--	--	92	--	--	131
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	218	--	--	218
Massachusetts	--	25	24	--	--	350	--	--	23
New Hampshire	0	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	*
Rhode Island	--	461	--	--	--	--	--	--	461
Vermont	--	119	0	--	--	20	0	--	13
Middle Atlantic	**0**	**1**	*	**--**	**0**	*	**--**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York	0	1	*	--	0	*	--	--	*
Pennsylvania	0	45	226	--	0	2	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**7**	**4**	**--**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**--**	*
Illinois	2	206	51	--	--	52	0	--	2
Indiana	*	5	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Michigan	*	9	3	--	0	3	0	--	*
Ohio	*	4	2	--	0	0	--	--	*
Wisconsin	*	21	1	--	0	5	0	--	*
West North Central	*	**8**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
Iowa	*	120	5	--	0	1	8	--	*
Kansas	0	10	13	--	0	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	*	7	12	--	0	4	0	--	*
Missouri	0	35	2	0	0	4	0	--	*
Nebraska	0	77	14	0	0	*	0	--	*
North Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**1**	*	**--**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Delaware	--	36	0	--	--	--	--	--	31
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	*	*	--	0	0	0	--	*
Georgia	*	23	25	--	0	*	--	--	*
Maryland	--	550	285	--	--	--	--	--	543
North Carolina	0	2	22	--	0	*	--	--	*
South Carolina	0	1	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Virginia	1	7	*	--	0	*	0	--	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
East South Central	*	**1**	**2**	**--**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	0	4	--	0	0	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi	*	2	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
West South Central	*	**2**	*	**--**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	3	0	--	0	1	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	*	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	5	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas	*	4	*	--	0	5	0	--	*
Mountain	*	**38**	**2**	**0**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
Arizona	0	0	4	--	0	0	*	--	*
Colorado	0	21	2	0	--	1	0	--	*
Idaho	--	0	0	--	--	1	--	--	1
Montana	0	746	0	--	--	*	--	--	*
Nevada	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico	*	0	10	--	--	19	--	--	1
Utah	0	150	13	--	--	8	0	--	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	--	--	2	0	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
California	--	0	2	--	0	*	*	--	*
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington	0	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**5**	**6**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**79**	**--**	**3**
Alaska	0	48	6	--	--	5	141	--	7
Hawaii	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	--	0

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.•Estimates for 2003 are preliminary.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

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

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	*	**2**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**1**	--	**1**
Connecticut	0	1	1	0	0	7	2	--	*
Maine	0	5	16	0	--	7	1	--	9
Massachusetts	0	*	1	--	0	4	3	--	*
New Hampshire	--	0	--	--	0	13	5	--	1
Rhode Island	--	0	0	--	--	226	0	--	*
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	10	0	--	1
Middle Atlantic	**1**	*	**2**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**2**	--	*
New Jersey	0	10	4	0	0	94	5	--	1
New York	3	1	2	--	0	4	4	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	1	3	0	0	3	4	--	*
East North Central	**1**	**4**	**6**	**350**	**0**	**59**	**7**	--	*
Illinois	*	0	9	--	0	88	16	--	*
Indiana	3	18,718	2	1,636	--	--	48	--	3
Michigan	0	0	7	0	--	82	6	--	5
Ohio	4	153	88	369	--	--	20	--	10
Wisconsin	0	407	85	--	--	216	39	--	50
West North Central	**303**	**574**	**33**	**--**	**--**	**93**	**3**	**--**	**17**
Iowa	303	574	--	--	--	197	5	--	47
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	150	0	--	16
Minnesota	--	0	75	--	--	149	6	--	27
Missouri	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska	--	--	3,666	--	--	--	178	--	402
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	*	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**--**	*
Delaware	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	0	*	0	--	--	3	--	1
Georgia	--	0	15	--	--	270	274	--	15
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	--	*
North Carolina	4	10	18	0	--	129	25	--	4
South Carolina	--	0	0	--	--	67	--	--	13
Virginia	0	4	18	0	--	64	9	--	2
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	29	0	--	1
East South Central	**0**	*	**5**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**11**	**--**	**1**
Alabama	0	2,835	7	--	--	--	0	--	5
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	6	--	--	0	--	--	3
Tennessee	--	0	0	--	--	--	78	--	78
West South Central	**0**	**0**	*	**0**	**0**	**59**	**5**	**--**	*
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	4,313	0	--	*
Louisiana	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
Oklahoma	0	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Texas	0	0	*	0	0	59	5	--	*
Mountain	**3**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**--**	**7**	**11**	**--**	**2**
Arizona	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colorado	65	22	26	--	--	324	66	--	24
Idaho	--	--	278	--	--	94	79	--	98
Montana	3	0	0	0	--	2	--	--	2
Nevada	--	0	0	0	--	494	8	--	1
New Mexico	--	0	13	--	--	--	283	--	16
Utah	0	4,990	0	--	--	522	371	--	9
Wyoming	0	--	0	--	--	--	36	--	10
Pacific Contiguous	**3**	**26**	**3**	**0**	**--**	**44**	**1**	**--**	**2**
California	18	26	4	0	--	39	1	--	3
Oregon	--	--	2	--	--	99	12	--	4
Washington	2	14	2	0	--	132	5	--	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**28**	**1**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**265**	**5**	**--**	**12**
Alaska	218	589	--	--	--	--	--	--	216
Hawaii	6	1	0	--	--	265	5	--	3

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	*	--	*
Connecticut	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	--	*
Maine	0	3	4	0	--	3	1	--	2
Massachusetts	0	1	*	--	0	2	1	--	*
New Hampshire	--	35	--	--	0	4	3	--	*
Rhode Island	--	0	2	--	--	92	0	--	2
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	3	0	--	*
Middle Atlantic	*	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	--	*
New Jersey	0	4	2	0	0	38	2	--	1
New York	1	2	1	--	0	2	2	--	*
Pennsylvania	*	2	1	0	0	1	1	--	*
East North Central	**1**	**1**	**3**	**174**	**0**	**18**	**2**	--	*
Illinois	*	0	3	--	0	27	7	--	*
Indiana	14	23	4	821	--	--	20	--	11
Michigan	0	0	4	0	--	26	2	--	3
Ohio	2	73	24	185	--	--	8	--	4
Wisconsin	0	31	13	--	--	67	15	--	10
West North Central	**128**	**172**	**10**	**--**	**--**	**29**	**1**	**--**	**5**
Iowa	128	860	--	--	--	61	3	--	16
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	47	0	--	4
Minnesota	--	0	20	--	--	46	2	--	7
Missouri	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska	--	--	1,155	--	--	--	72	--	137
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	*	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	--	*
Delaware	0	3	16	--	--	--	--	--	2
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	1	1	0	--	--	1	--	*
Georgia	--	50	5	--	--	110	95	--	5
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	--	*
North Carolina	2	7	2	0	--	53	7	--	1
South Carolina	--	0	0	--	--	27	--	--	5
Virginia	0	8	4	0	--	26	3	--	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	10	3	--	*
East South Central	**0**	**3**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**4**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	150	2	--	--	--	0	--	2
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	2	--	--	0	--	--	1
Tennessee	--	1,379	62	--	--	--	31	--	79
West South Central	**1**	**4**	*	**3**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	*
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	1,336	0	--	*
Louisiana	0	1	2	--	--	0	0	--	1
Oklahoma	0	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	3
Texas	1	8	1	3	0	19	2	--	*
Mountain	**1**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**--**	**4**	**3**	**--**	**1**
Arizona	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colorado	33	143	9	--	--	88	17	--	9
Idaho	--	--	88	--	--	20	38	--	20
Montana	1	0	0	0	--	1	--	--	1
Nevada	--	0	2	0	--	134	2	--	2
New Mexico	--	0	5	--	--	--	98	--	6
Utah	0	6,567	0	--	--	142	129	--	6
Wyoming	0	--	0	--	--	--	10	--	4
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**13**	**1**	**2**	**--**	**13**	**1**	**--**	**1**
California	6	13	1	327	--	12	1	--	1
Oregon	--	--	*	--	--	23	4	--	2
Washington	1	174	*	0	--	36	3	--	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**12**	**4**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**72**	**2**	**--**	**6**
Alaska	92	882	--	--	--	--	--	--	92
Hawaii	3	2	0	--	--	72	2	--	2

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	--	60	133	--	--	0	10	--	55
Connecticut	--	433	605	--	--	--	--	--	534
Maine	--	0	42,413	--	--	--	12	--	11
Massachusetts	--	27	134	--	--	0	0	--	74
New Hampshire	--	376	--	--	--	--	--	--	376
Rhode Island	--	330	2,127	--	--	--	--	--	332
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	603	213	144	--	--	12,659	3	--	63
New Jersey	--	606	275	--	--	--	264	--	266
New York	655	237	212	--	--	12,659	5	--	73
Pennsylvania	1,542	227	255	--	--	--	0	--	103
East North Central	77	256	205	--	--	287	9	--	52
Illinois	585	559	252	--	--	438	168	--	216
Indiana	132	660	1,209	--	--	--	74	--	112
Michigan	0	1,352	992	--	--	--	4	--	13
Ohio	1,430	853	982	--	--	--	1,062	--	758
Wisconsin	546	355	432	--	--	379	96	--	248
West North Central	151	409	299	--	--	--	73	--	123
Iowa	347	616	800	--	--	--	136	--	275
Kansas	--	0	2,153	--	--	--	--	--	2,153
Minnesota	--	802	335	--	--	--	105	--	265
Missouri	0	612	17,383	--	--	--	0	--	8
Nebraska	--	580	1,393	--	--	--	177	--	527
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	113	428	285	--	--	272	45	--	54
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	376	--	--	--	196	--	247
Georgia	--	985	0	--	--	--	--	--	985
Maryland	--	1,282	--	--	--	--	88	--	89
North Carolina	113	1,127	1,347	--	--	312	--	--	121
South Carolina	--	1,248	1,866	--	--	555	171	--	182
Virginia	0	205	0	--	--	--	48	--	45
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	466	1,347	452	--	--	--	154	--	296
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	--	1,347	674	--	--	--	--	--	641
Tennessee	466	--	607	--	--	--	154	--	334
West South Central	--	749	16	--	--	--	63	--	16
Arkansas	--	--	1,697	--	--	--	523	--	709
Louisiana	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	7
Oklahoma	--	1,431	623	--	--	--	--	--	599
Texas	--	879	73	--	--	--	0	--	68
Mountain	--	2,137	187	--	--	--	60	--	163
Arizona	--	2,137	769	--	--	--	644	--	623
Colorado	--	--	230	--	--	--	0	--	192
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	412	--	--	--	--	--	412
Utah	--	--	678	--	--	--	--	--	678
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	1,292	1,599	56	7,020	--	198	37	--	45
California	--	1,854	56	7,020	--	--	37	--	46
Oregon	--	2,882	1,559	--	--	--	--	--	1,529
Washington	1,292	4,422	458	--	--	198	--	--	237
Pacific Noncontiguous	283	263	--	--	--	--	--	--	265
Alaska	283	263	--	--	--	--	--	--	265
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	--	66	46	--	--	0	4	--	28
Connecticut	--	648	191	--	--	--	--	--	218
Maine	--	0	13,367	--	--	--	5	--	5
Massachusetts	--	43	47	--	--	0	0	--	31
New Hampshire	--	271	--	--	--	--	--	--	271
Rhode Island	--	182	670	--	--	--	--	--	176
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	254	151	46	--	--	5,159	1	--	26
New Jersey	--	908	87	--	--	--	107	--	88
New York	276	156	72	--	--	5,159	2	--	39
Pennsylvania	650	638	80	--	--	--	0	--	35
East North Central	34	376	60	--	--	89	4	--	22
Illinois	247	838	79	--	--	136	68	--	76
Indiana	61	876	290	--	--	--	31	--	54
Michigan	0	2,027	106	--	--	--	2	--	6
Ohio	603	1,278	310	--	--	--	508	--	302
Wisconsin	230	532	136	--	--	117	39	--	103
West North Central	73	309	91	--	--	--	29	--	51
Iowa	146	347	252	--	--	--	55	--	115
Kansas	--	0	882	--	--	--	--	--	882
Minnesota	--	465	106	--	--	--	43	--	88
Missouri	0	1,228	41	--	--	--	0	--	26
Nebraska	--	869	439	--	--	--	72	--	303
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	57	30	74	--	--	111	14	--	16
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	154	--	--	--	68	--	96
Georgia	--	1,297	0	--	--	--	--	--	1,297
Maryland	--	1,921	--	--	--	--	38	--	83
North Carolina	57	962	552	--	--	127	--	--	61
South Carolina	--	1,798	765	--	--	226	69	--	101
Virginia	0	7	0	--	--	--	15	--	9
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	197	1,772	160	--	--	--	62	--	121
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	--	1,772	276	--	--	--	--	--	297
Tennessee	197	--	191	--	--	--	62	--	133
West South Central	--	986	12	--	--	--	24	--	12
Arkansas	--	--	696	--	--	--	182	--	266
Louisiana	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	5
Oklahoma	--	1,884	255	--	--	--	--	--	271
Texas	--	1,157	41	--	--	--	0	--	39
Mountain	--	2,812	77	--	--	--	36	--	66
Arizona	--	2,812	315	--	--	--	224	--	267
Colorado	--	--	94	--	--	--	32	--	77
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	169	--	--	--	--	--	169
Utah	--	--	278	--	--	--	--	--	278
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	544	2,048	24	4,357	--	54	14	--	19
California	--	2,439	25	4,357	--	--	14	--	20
Oregon	--	4,319	491	--	--	--	--	--	513
Washington	544	6,627	144	--	--	54	--	--	61
Pacific Noncontiguous	119	394	--	--	--	--	--	--	117
Alaska	119	394	--	--	--	--	--	--	117
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**41**	**34**	**28**	**--**	**--**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**10**
Connecticut	--	350	243	--	--	--	--	--	211
Maine	0	24	9	--	--	7	1	0	4
Massachusetts	525	151	167	--	--	144	229	--	121
New Hampshire	--	288	406	--	--	178	272	--	292
Rhode Island	--	1,482	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,482
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	108	119	--	81
Middle Atlantic	**37**	**30**	**34**	**93**	**--**	**109**	**6**	**--**	**21**
New Jersey	--	41	88	409	--	--	125	--	72
New York	505	40	59	376	--	109	0	--	55
Pennsylvania	35	53	23	88	--	--	5	--	21
East North Central	**30**	**83**	**59**	**28**	**--**	**38**	**4**	**0**	**15**
Illinois	17	329	98	216	--	--	45	--	28
Indiana	474	14	156	0	--	--	0	--	13
Michigan	88	428	165	--	--	148	3	--	40
Ohio	212	206	571	371	--	--	54	--	144
Wisconsin	76	93	76	--	--	38	12	0	37
West North Central	**22**	**455**	**170**	**491**	**--**	**57**	**12**	**0**	**20**
Iowa	43	1,440	327	--	--	--	1,538	--	45
Kansas	--	0	556	--	--	--	--	--	556
Minnesota	17	363	158	--	--	57	11	0	15
Missouri	260	2,125	1,235	--	--	--	153	--	242
Nebraska	511	--	2,018	--	--	--	--	--	495
North Dakota	375	604	2,233	491	--	--	580	--	275
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**12**	**13**	**48**	**0**	**--**	**2**	**3**	**--**	**4**
Delaware	374	33	0	0	--	--	--	--	30
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	35	80	0	--	--	8	--	12
Georgia	16	18	108	--	--	74	3	--	7
Maryland	0	1,127	515	--	--	--	0	--	59
North Carolina	14	47	591	--	--	*	12	--	5
South Carolina	26	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	7
Virginia	25	62	52	--	--	344	7	--	12
West Virginia	69	1,854	276	0	--	5	--	--	17
East South Central	**25**	**44**	**38**	**39**	**--**	**0**	**4**	**--**	**8**
Alabama	50	40	29	39	--	--	4	--	8
Kentucky	--	--	253	--	--	--	4	--	73
Mississippi	0	208	85	0	--	--	11	--	28
Tennessee	29	81	242	0	--	0	5	--	17
West South Central	**1**	**1**	**3**	**7**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**0**	**3**
Arkansas	0	0	66	--	--	--	0	0	7
Louisiana	0	0	5	4	--	--	*	0	4
Oklahoma	0	0	25	95	--	--	11	--	11
Texas	2	2	4	15	--	--	4	--	4
Mountain	**72**	**365**	**88**	**1,462**	**--**	**--**	**8**	**--**	**38**
Arizona	0	1,010	502	--	--	--	--	--	4
Colorado	--	410	384	--	--	--	--	--	326
Idaho	389	0	144	--	--	--	8	--	43
Montana	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	1,244	227	--	--	--	--	--	226
Utah	114	--	222	--	--	--	--	--	146
Wyoming	218	1,376	79	1,462	--	--	51	--	96
Pacific Contiguous	**28**	**25**	**10**	**0**	**--**	**1,130**	**5**	**--**	**7**
California	21	25	11	0	--	--	8	--	8
Oregon	934	0	0	--	--	--	5	--	15
Washington	0	172	0	--	--	1,130	5	--	8
Pacific Noncontiguous	**169**	**93**	**63**	**125**	**--**	**215**	**91**	**--**	**43**
Alaska	--	119	63	--	--	--	--	--	59
Hawaii	169	115	--	125	--	215	91	--	59

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**20**	**24**	**8**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**5**
Connecticut	--	193	77	--	--	--	--	--	73
Maine	0	14	2	--	--	3	1	0	2
Massachusetts	221	80	75	--	--	59	93	--	54
New Hampshire	--	344	128	--	--	29	34	--	74
Rhode Island	--	818	--	--	--	--	--	--	818
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	44	57	--	35
Middle Atlantic	**12**	**34**	**10**	**44**	**--**	**31**	**2**	**--**	**8**
New Jersey	--	71	20	205	--	--	51	--	22
New York	15	25	21	189	--	31	5	--	13
Pennsylvania	15	55	7	41	--	--	2	--	10
East North Central	**12**	**25**	**15**	**15**	**--**	**12**	**2**	**0**	**6**
Illinois	8	133	26	109	--	--	19	--	12
Indiana	200	16	28	8	--	--	0	--	7
Michigan	44	248	54	--	--	46	2	--	20
Ohio	89	383	167	175	--	--	26	--	61
Wisconsin	22	30	18	--	--	12	5	0	10
West North Central	**10**	**282**	**31**	**247**	**--**	**18**	**6**	**0**	**9**
Iowa	26	2,244	91	--	--	--	736	--	25
Kansas	--	0	29	--	--	--	--	--	29
Minnesota	7	579	50	--	--	18	6	0	6
Missouri	110	3,184	389	--	--	--	62	--	102
Nebraska	183	--	636	--	--	--	--	--	177
North Dakota	154	333	704	247	--	--	256	--	122
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**7**	**14**	**16**	**0**	**--**	**1**	**1**	**--**	**2**
Delaware	158	29	0	0	--	--	--	--	23
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	28	54	22	0	--	--	3	--	5
Georgia	11	19	44	--	--	30	2	--	5
Maryland	0	622	162	--	--	--	0	--	13
North Carolina	8	35	198	--	--	*	4	--	3
South Carolina	15	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	4
Virginia	16	131	23	--	--	140	4	--	8
West Virginia	28	177	67	0	--	1	--	--	13
East South Central	**11**	**39**	**14**	**25**	**--**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**3**
Alabama	23	44	12	25	--	--	2	--	3
Kentucky	--	--	78	--	--	--	6	--	26
Mississippi	0	177	32	0	--	--	4	--	11
Tennessee	12	40	73	0	--	0	2	--	6
West South Central	**1**	**6**	**1**	**5**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Arkansas	0	0	31	--	--	--	2	0	4
Louisiana	14	4	2	3	--	--	1	0	1
Oklahoma	0	0	8	59	--	--	4	--	5
Texas	1	8	2	8	--	--	1	--	1
Mountain	**33**	**436**	**33**	**734**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**--**	**17**
Arizona	0	860	211	--	--	--	--	--	4
Colorado	--	539	157	--	--	--	--	--	181
Idaho	164	0	26	--	--	--	3	--	19
Montana	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	1,522	93	--	--	--	--	--	94
Utah	58	--	91	--	--	--	--	--	61
Wyoming	92	920	24	734	--	--	21	--	40
Pacific Contiguous	**14**	**24**	**4**	**0**	**--**	**307**	**2**	**--**	**3**
California	11	21	4	0	--	--	3	--	3
Oregon	394	573	7	--	--	--	4	--	8
Washington	0	138	0	--	--	307	3	--	12
Pacific Noncontiguous	**92**	**115**	**20**	**78**	**--**	**60**	**39**	**--**	**31**
Alaska	--	177	20	--	--	--	--	--	29
Hawaii	92	148	--	78	--	60	39	--	68

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**3**	*
Connecticut	*	*	0	3	*
Maine	*	*	0	2	*
Massachusetts	*	*	2	3	1
New Hampshire	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	0	*	*
Vermont	1	*	1	5	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**3**	**19**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	1	1	*
New York	*	*	7	15	2
Pennsylvania	*	*	0	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Illinois	*	*	0	*	*
Indiana	1	*	1	5	*
Michigan	1	1	1	3	*
Ohio	*	*	1	1	*
Wisconsin	1	1	3	2	*
West North Central	**1**	**1**	**3**	**8**	*
Iowa	2	4	7	8	1
Kansas	1	2	4	4	1
Minnesota	2	2	4	5	1
Missouri	1	*	3	5	1
Nebraska	1	1	5	17	1
North Dakota	1	1	27	23	2
South Dakota	1	2	9	48	1
South Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	*
Delaware	*	*	1	1	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	2	1	*
Georgia	1	1	1	4	1
Maryland	1	*	0	3	1
North Carolina	1	*	1	2	*
South Carolina	1	*	0	2	*
Virginia	1	*	0	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	0	2	*
East South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	*
Alabama	1	*	2	6	1
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	2	3	2	3	1
Tennessee	1	1	1	2	1
West South Central	**2**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**1**
Arkansas	2	3	5	2	2
Louisiana	2	3	0	1	1
Oklahoma	2	3	2	1	1
Texas	1	4	1	3	1
Mountain	**1**	*	**1**	**164**	*
Arizona	*	*	1	183	*
Colorado	2	1	2	123	1
Idaho	1	1	1	35	1
Montana	1	1	3	24	1
Nevada	1	1	0	5	1
New Mexico	2	1	3	148	1
Utah	2	1	0	108	1
Wyoming	1	1	2	29	1
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**1**	**4**	**15**	**1**
California	1	1	2	24	1
Oregon	1	1	6	21	2
Washington	1	1	15	12	4
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	**0**	**3**	*
Alaska	*	*	2	3	*
Hawaii	0	0	0	4	*

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	0	1	*
Maine	*	*	0	1	*
Massachusetts	*	*	2	1	*
New Hampshire	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	0	*	*
Vermont	1	*	1	2	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**2**	**7**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	1	*	*
New York	*	*	5	5	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	0	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**0**	*	*
Illinois	*	*	0	*	*
Indiana	*	*	0	2	*
Michigan	*	*	1	2	*
Ohio	*	*	0	*	*
Wisconsin	*	1	1	1	*
West North Central	*	*	**2**	**5**	*
Iowa	1	1	3	5	*
Kansas	*	1	2	4	*
Minnesota	*	1	2	3	*
Missouri	*	*	2	2	1
Nebraska	*	1	3	12	*
North Dakota	*	1	14	14	1
South Dakota	1	1	5	30	1
South Atlantic	*	*	**0**	*	*
Delaware	*	*	1	*	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	*	1	1	*
Georgia	1	*	0	2	*
Maryland	*	*	0	1	*
North Carolina	*	*	0	1	*
South Carolina	*	*	0	1	*
Virginia	*	*	0	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	0	1	*
East South Central	*	*	**0**	*	*
Alabama	*	*	1	2	*
Kentucky	1	*	1	*	1
Mississippi	1	1	1	3	*
Tennessee	*	*	1	1	1
West South Central	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	*
Arkansas	1	1	2	2	1
Louisiana	1	1	0	1	*
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	*
Texas	1	2	0	3	*
Mountain	*	*	**0**	**43**	*
Arizona	*	*	0	51	*
Colorado	1	*	1	31	*
Idaho	*	*	1	15	1
Montana	1	*	1	15	*
Nevada	*	*	0	5	*
New Mexico	1	*	1	42	1
Utah	1	*	0	26	*
Wyoming	*	*	1	18	*
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**2**	**12**	**1**
California	*	*	1	21	*
Oregon	*	*	3	8	1
Washington	*	1	7	4	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	**0**	**2**	*
Alaska	*	*	1	3	*
Hawaii	0	0	0	3	*

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	1	*
Maine	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts	1	*	2	1	1
New Hampshire	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	2	*	2	2	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**1**	**9**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	1	*	*
New York	*	*	3	8	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**1**	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	1	*	1	2	*
Michigan	1	1	2	2	1
Ohio	*	*	1	1	*
Wisconsin	1	1	3	2	1
West North Central	**1**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**1**
Iowa	2	3	6	8	2
Kansas	2	4	4	9	2
Minnesota	2	2	4	3	1
Missouri	1	*	1	2	*
Nebraska	1	1	13	11	1
North Dakota	1	2	48	9	2
South Dakota	2	2	16	17	2
South Atlantic	**1**	*	**1**	**1**	*
Delaware	1	*	1	1	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	*	3	1	*
Georgia	1	1	1	3	1
Maryland	1	*	*	1	1
North Carolina	1	*	1	2	*
South Carolina	1	*	1	2	*
Virginia	1	*	1	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Alabama	1	*	3	4	*
Kentucky	1	*	1	*	*
Mississippi	3	5	2	8	3
Tennessee	1	*	1	1	*
West South Central	**2**	**5**	**1**	**6**	**2**
Arkansas	3	5	3	6	3
Louisiana	2	4	*	4	1
Oklahoma	3	4	2	2	2
Texas	2	5	1	7	2
Mountain	**1**	**1**	**1**	**59**	**1**
Arizona	1	1	1	50	1
Colorado	2	1	2	65	2
Idaho	1	1	1	33	1
Montana	1	1	7	10	1
Nevada	1	1	*	9	*
New Mexico	3	2	4	85	2
Utah	2	2	1	62	2
Wyoming	1	1	5	18	1
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**1**	**2**	**13**	**1**
California	1	1	1	18	1
Oregon	1	1	5	17	2
Washington	1	1	12	12	3
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**1**	*
Alaska	*	1	3	1	*
Hawaii	0	*	0	6	*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	*	**3**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	3	*
Maine	*	*	*	2	*
Massachusetts	*	*	1	3	*
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	1	*	1	4	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**2**	**17**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	*	1	*
New York	*	*	5	14	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	1	4	*
Michigan	*	*	1	3	*
Ohio	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	*	*	2	2	*
West North Central	*	*	**2**	**7**	*
Iowa	1	1	3	8	1
Kansas	1	2	2	6	1
Minnesota	1	1	2	5	1
Missouri	*	*	2	4	1
Nebraska	1	1	9	14	1
North Dakota	1	1	22	19	1
South Dakota	1	1	8	40	1
South Atlantic	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Delaware	*	*	1	1	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	*	1	1	*
Georgia	1	*	1	3	*
Maryland	1	*	*	3	*
North Carolina	1	*	1	1	*
South Carolina	1	*	*	1	*
Virginia	*	*	1	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Alabama	*	*	1	3	*
Kentucky	*	*	1	*	1
Mississippi	2	1	1	5	1
Tennessee	*	*	1	2	1
West South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**
Arkansas	2	2	2	4	2
Louisiana	1	1	*	3	1
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	1	5	1
Mountain	*	*	**1**	**121**	*
Arizona	*	*	1	148	*
Colorado	1	1	1	67	1
Idaho	1	1	*	11	1
Montana	1	*	4	20	1
Nevada	*	*	*	4	*
New Mexico	1	1	2	68	1
Utah	1	1	1	56	1
Wyoming	1	1	3	24	1
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**3**	**8**	**1**
California	1	*	3	13	1
Oregon	1	1	3	11	1
Washington	1	1	7	4	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**4**	*
Alaska	*	1	1	4	*
Hawaii	0	0	0	2	*

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	*	**2**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	2	*
Maine	*	*	*	1	*
Massachusetts	*	*	*	1	*
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	1	*	*	2	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**1**	**10**	*
New Jersey	*	*	*	*	*
New York	*	*	3	8	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	*	3	*
Michigan	*	*	*	2	*
Ohio	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	*	*	1	1	*
West North Central	*	*	**1**	**4**	*
Iowa	1	1	2	5	1
Kansas	1	1	1	3	1
Minnesota	*	*	1	3	*
Missouri	*	*	1	2	*
Nebraska	*	*	6	9	*
North Dakota	*	*	14	12	1
South Dakota	1	*	5	25	1
South Atlantic	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware	*	*	*	1	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	*	1	*	*
Georgia	*	*	*	2	*
Maryland	*	*	*	2	*
North Carolina	*	*	*	1	*
South Carolina	*	*	*	1	*
Virginia	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	*	*	*	**1**	*
Alabama	*	*	1	2	*
Kentucky	*	*	*	*	*
Mississippi	1	1	*	3	1
Tennessee	*	*	1	1	*
West South Central	**1**	**1**	*	**2**	**1**
Arkansas	1	1	1	2	1
Louisiana	1	1	*	2	*
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	*	3	1
Mountain	*	*	*	**58**	*
Arizona	*	*	*	70	*
Colorado	1	*	1	32	*
Idaho	*	*	*	7	*
Montana	*	*	3	13	*
Nevada	*	*	*	2	*
New Mexico	1	1	1	33	1
Utah	1	1	1	27	1
Wyoming	*	*	2	15	*
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**2**	**6**	**1**
California	*	*	2	11	1
Oregon	1	*	2	6	1
Washington	1	1	4	2	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**3**	*
Alaska	*	*	1	3	*
Hawaii	0	0	0	1	*

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

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

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

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

Appendix B

Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences

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

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Region)	Time	Area	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected	Restoration Time
January							
1/25/03	Cinergy Corporation (ECAR)	2:00 pm	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cyber Threat From Internet	NA	NA	2:00am, January 26
February							
2/27/03	Duke Energy Corporation (SERC)	11:32am	Piedmont, North Carolina	Winter Ice Storm	1,000	over 340,000	8:00am, March 1
March							
None							
April							
4/03/03	Consumers Energy (ECAR)	7:00 pm	Lower Peninsula of Michigan New York	Ice Storm	300	425,000	12:00 am, April 8
4/04/03	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation (NPCC)	3:11 am	Upstate New York	Severe Storm	200-250	160,000	April 16
4/15/03	Byran Texas Utilities (ERCOT)	11:00am	Cities of Bryan/ College Station and surrounding areas	Relaying Malfunction	212	68,530	2:50 pm, April 15
4/28/03	American Transmission Company (MAIN)	3:41 pm	Wisconsin, County of Waukesha, Town of Lisbon	Vandalism	0	0	NA
May							
5/02/03	Duke Energy Company/ Duke Power Control Area (SERC)	5:00 pm	Piedmont North and South Carolina	Severe Thunderstorms	1,500	139,000	12:00 noon, May 4
5/02/03	Southern Company (SERC)	8:00 pm	Central Georgia, Alabama	Severe Thunderstorms	130	102,842 (Georgia) 12,897 (Alabama)	8:00 am, May 3
5/15/03	Center Point Energy (ERCOT)	2:52 am	North Texas	Interruption of Firm Power	476	192,000	3:29 am, May 15
5/15/03	We Energies (MAIN)	2:00 pm	Upper Peninsula of Michigan	Flood	240	2	2:00 pm, June 16
June							
6/15/03	Idaho Power Company Control Area (WSCC)	3:12 pm	Idaho	Public Appeal	0	0	5:00 pm, June 16
6/30/03	Entergy Corporation (SPP)	1:00 pm	Coastal Areas of Southwest Louisiana entire New Orleans metropolitan area	Tropical Storm Bill	NA	179,299	12:00 am, July 3

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	0	0	April 9
July							
7/09/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	12:27 pm	California	Interruption of Firm Power	240	1 PG&E	7:54 pm, July 9
7/19/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	11:51 am	California	Interruption of Firm Power (Unit Tripped)	240	1 PG&E	4:30 pm, July 19
7/20/02	Consolidated Edison Co. of New York (NPCC)	12:40 pm	New York	Fire	278	63,500	8:12 pm, July 20
August							
8/02/02	Central Illinois Light Co. (MAIN)	12:43 pm	Illinois	Interruption of Firm Power	232	53,565	6:36 pm, August 2
8/09/02	Lake Worth Utils (SERC)	8:23 am	Florida	Interruption of Firm Power	51	25,000	12:13 pm, August 9
8/25/02	Pacific Gas & Elec. (WSCC)	3:41 am	California	Interruption of Firm Power	120	1 PG&E	9:17 am, August 25
8/28/02	Lakeworth Utils (SERC)	2:09 pm	Florida	Severe Weather	67.6	25,000	3:38 pm, August 28
October							
10/03/02	Entergy Corporation (SPP)	3:33 am	Coastal Areas of Southern Louisiana	Hurricane Lily	NA	242,910	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	0	0	Unknown
11/17/02	Northeast Utilities (NPCC)	6:00 am	Northwest and North Central Connecticut	Ice Storm	NA	224,912	8:00 am, November 21
December							
12/03/02	Entergy Corporation (SPP)	6:30 pm	Arkansas	Ice Storm	NA	43,000	10:30 pm, December 9
12/11/02	Dominion-Virginia Power/North Carolina Power (SERC)	1:09 pm	Northern Virginia to Fredericksburg Staunton to Harrisonburg	Winter Storm	63	130,000	10:00 pm, December 13
12/14/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	11:00 am	Northern and Central California	Winter Storm	180	1.5 million	4:00 pm, December 19
12/19/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	6:00 am	Northern and Central California	Winter Storm	56	385,000	5:00 pm, December 21
12/25/02	PPL Corporation (MAAC)	5:00 pm	Eastern Pennsylvania	Winter Storm	250	106,000	5:00 am, December 26
12/25/02	Metropolitan Edison Co./First Energy (MAAC)	10:00 am	Reading, York, Hanover, Hamburg Pennsylvania	Winter Storm	NA	95,630	8:30 am, December 27

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

Appendix C

Technical Notes

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

Data Quality

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

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

Reliability of Data

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

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

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

Data Revision Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Sources For Electric Power Monthly

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

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

Form EIA-423

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FERC Form 423

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-826

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

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

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

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

[2] Knaub, J.R., Jr. (1993), "Alternative to the Iterated Reweighted Least Squares Method: Apparent Heteroscedasticity and Linear

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 consumer revenue and sales within sectors and across sectors for all consumers, and does not reflect the per kWh

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.)

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.

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.

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

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, May 2003

Census Division and State	Coal (Million Btu per Ton)[1]	Petroleum (Million Btu per Barrel)[2]	Natural Gas (Million Btu per Thousand Cubic Feet)[3]
New England	**23.71**	**6.33**	**1.03**
Connecticut	21.31	6.04	1.01
Maine	26.10	6.39	1.04
Massachusetts	23.92	6.39	1.04
New Hampshire	26.19	6.44	--
Rhode Island	--	--	1.04
Vermont	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**24.79**	**6.27**	**1.03**
New Jersey	25.42	5.63	1.04
New York	25.22	6.28	1.02
Pennsylvania	24.57	6.29	1.04
East North Central	**20.62**	**5.99**	**1.01**
Illinois	18.26	5.78	1.02
Indiana	20.65	5.78	1.01
Michigan	20.52	6.28	1.01
Ohio	24.69	5.83	1.03
Wisconsin	18.07	5.58	1.01
West North Central	**16.78**	**5.98**	**1.02**
Iowa	17.40	5.87	1.00
Kansas	17.06	6.58	1.03
Minnesota	17.73	5.55	1.01
Missouri	17.72	5.76	1.02
Nebraska	17.22	5.80	1.00
North Dakota	12.87	5.81	--
South Dakota	17.07	--	--
South Atlantic	**24.77**	**6.19**	**1.05**
Delaware	25.58	6.34	1.05
District of Columbia	--	6.00	--
Florida	24.48	6.19	1.05
Georgia	24.92	5.82	1.04
Maryland	25.23	6.27	1.05
North Carolina	24.73	5.89	1.03
South Carolina	25.36	6.15	1.03
Virginia	25.43	6.22	1.04
West Virginia	24.33	5.92	1.02
East South Central	**21.02**	**6.02**	**1.04**
Alabama	18.31	5.88	1.05
Kentucky	22.73	5.73	1.02
Mississippi	19.14	6.41	1.03
Tennessee	22.64	5.88	1.03
West South Central	**15.51**	**6.15**	**1.03**
Arkansas	17.51	5.89	1.04
Louisiana	15.87	6.22	1.03
Oklahoma	17.70	--	1.03
Texas	14.49	5.91	1.03
Mountain	**19.38**	**5.72**	**1.03**
Arizona	20.17	5.83	1.02
Colorado	19.68	5.13	1.02
Idaho	--	--	1.02
Montana	16.99	5.92	1.09
Nevada	22.49	--	1.05
New Mexico	18.12	5.72	.99
Utah	22.59	5.88	1.07
Wyoming	17.49	5.88	.99
Pacific Contiguous	**16.75**	**5.28**	**1.00**
California	19.93	5.27	1.00
Oregon	16.72	--	1.03
Washington	16.25	5.83	1.03
Pacific Noncontiguous	**23.45**	**5.89**	**1.00**
Alaska	--	--	1.00
Hawaii	23.45	5.89	--
U.S. Total	20.17	6.20	1.03

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table C4. Unit-of-Measure Equivalents for Electricity

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

Source: Energy Information Administration.

Appendix D

Estimating and Presenting Power Sector Fuel Use

I. Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Overview of Key Changes

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

Categorization of Electric Power Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AER 2001

Electric Power Sector		
Electricity Only	CHP	Total

AER 2000

Electric Power Sector		
Electric Utilities	Nonutility Power Producers	Total

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

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

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

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

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

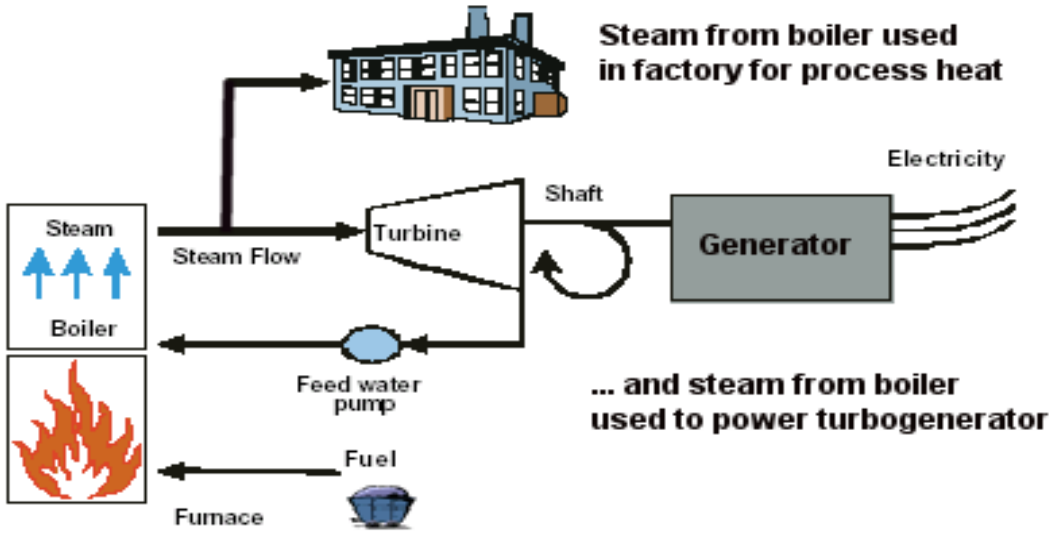
Reporting of CHP Facility Fuel Use

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

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

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

Figure D3. Schematic for Combined Heat and Power Plant



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Electric Power Surveys and Publications

Summary of Key Changes

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

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

Now EIA is organizing data using the following new categories:

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

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

EIA is presenting data for the following categories:

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

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

Efforts to Improve Data

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

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

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

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

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

Allocating CHP Fuel Use

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

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

Electric Power Publication Tables Affected

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

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

---

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

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geothermal: Pertaining to heat within the Earth.

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

Gigawatt (GW): One billion watts.

Gigawatthour (GWh): One billion watthours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kilowatt (kW): One thousand watts.

Kilowatthour (kWh): One thousand watthours.

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

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

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

Mcf: One thousand cubic feet.

Megawatt (MW): One million watts of electricity.

Megawatthour (MWh): One million watthours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Petroleum Coke: See Coke (Petroleum).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Receipts: Purchases of fuel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terrawatt: One trillion watts.

Terrawatthour: One trillion kilowatthours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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