DOE/EIA-0226 (2003/10)

Electric Power Monthly
October 2003

With Data for July 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

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Preface

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

Background

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

Data Sources

The *EPM* contains information from the following data sources: Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue With State Distributions Report;" Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report;" Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report;" Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Data Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants." Forms and their instructions may be obtained from the 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.”

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Executive Summary

Generation and Consumption of Fuels for Electricity Generation, July 2003

Generation and Consumption of Fuels. Total generation of electric power in July 2003 declined by 2 percent compared to July 2002. Nuclear generation, which is typically used to meet baseload demand, dropped 1 percent below the level in July 2002. Coal-fired generation, which is also used to meet baseload demand, was almost unchanged from the prior year (a drop of 0.4 percent). Gas-fired generation, which is often used to meet peak and intermediate loads, was down by 12 percent compared to July 2002.

During the month, 65 percent of electric power generation was produced at utility power plants, 31 percent by independent power producers, and the remainder at industrial and commercial combined heat and power plants. Utility-operated power plants consumed 78 percent of the coal for electric power generation in July 2003, compared to 21 percent by independent power producers. While utilities accounted for the largest share of coal consumption, the reverse was true for natural gas, with independent power producers consuming 54 percent of the gas compared to 37 percent by utilities. The balance of coal and gas consumption is attributable to combined heat and power plants.

For year-to-date 2003 compared to 2002, total net generation showed virtually no change. Year-to-date, nuclear generation is down 2 percent and natural gas generation is down 10 percent. The slack has been taken up by coal generation (a 2-percent increase), petroleum-fired generation (a 41-percent jump) and hydroelectric power (a 2-percent increase).

Fuels Costs and Receipts, June 2003

The natural gas spot price at the Henry Hub has generally been above $5.00 per million Btu on a monthly basis since the beginning of the year. The price topped $6.00 in late May and early June, as concerns escalated about the ability of the industry to rebuild underground storage supplies. However, during most of June spot prices declined and by early July were hovering just above the $5.00 per million BTU mark. This trend was particularly surprising as the drop in prices coincided with record levels of weekly gas storage injections.

A combination of reduced demand (largely weather-related) and increased new supply accounted for the simultaneous improvement in the storage situation and decline in spot prices. Working gas storage injections for June made up considerable ground following a slow start in early spring, posting a record increase of 487 billion cubic feet for the month and reducing the storage-level deficit relative to the 5-year average from 28 percent in May to 16 percent at the end of June. Demand reductions probably accounted for the bulk of the surge in storage fill. Still, prospects for some increased domestic production this year and in 2004 continued to strengthen as drilling activity remained strong, with active rigs drilling for natural gas surpassing 900 in June. Imports of gas via pipeline from Canada were down slightly on a year-over-year basis for the first quarter, but prospects for increased imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) were good, already posting an increase to about 75 billion cubic feet (bcf) in the first 3 months of 2003 compared with 26 bcf in 2002.

Oil prices at the end of June were roughly the same as those at the end of May. Prices initially rose in response to continued reports of low oil inventories, contrary to expectations following the end of the war in Iraq. Prices later declined in response to the news that the International Energy Agency had made a significant upward revision to their previous estimate of international oil inventory levels.

The average price paid for natural gas in June 2003 of $5.81 per MMBtu was above the price of $5.48 in May 2003. The average price paid for fuel oil decreased from $4.74 per MMBtu in May 2003 to $4.27 per MMBtu in June 2003.[1] Both of these prices were well above 2002 levels, continuing the pattern seen throughout 2003. The average price of natural gas to the electric power industry in June 2003 was 67 percent higher than a year earlier; fuel oil was 27 percent above the June 2002 price. Year to date, natural gas and fuel oil prices were running, respectively, 76 percent and 59 percent above comparable 2002 levels.

Retail Sales, Revenue, and Average Revenue, July 2003

- **Sales:** July 2003 retail electricity sales were 1.4 percent lower than in June 2002. The lower sales were mainly due to cooler than normal July weather for most of the country. Residential sector sales declined by 2.4 percent, and industrial sales dropped by 1.8 percent, compared to the same period in 2002. Commercial sector sales declined by 0.3 percent.

[1] For May 2003 price data, see Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Monthly,* September 2003, page 3, Table ES1.A. The document can be accessed at http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm/epm_sum.html.

- **Revenue:** Electricity revenues continue to show steady increases in 2003, mainly due to higher fuel prices. Compared to July 2002, residential sector revenues in July 2003 increased by 1.4 percent. Commercial, and industrial sector revenues grew by 3.5 and 1.2 percent, respectively over July 2002, accounting for a net increase of 2.3 percent across all sectors.

- **Prices:** The average revenue per kilowatt hour (a measure of price calculated by dividing revenue by sales) increased 3.8 percent for July 2003 compared to July 2002. The residential sector average price increased by 4.0 percent, the commercial sector average price by 3.7 percent, and the industrial sector average price increased by 2.9 percent.

Table ES1.A. Total Electric Power Industry Summary Statistics

July

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]	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	% Change	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
Net Generation (Thousand MWh)											
Coal[4]	182,761	182,105	.4	143,686	143,690	37,085	36,386	100	106	1,890	1,924
Petroleum[5]	12,102	9,395	28.8	7,531	5,696	4,098	3,224	39	43	434	431
Natural Gas[6]	74,809	84,595	-11.6	24,580	29,810	43,364	46,466	396	887	6,468	7,433
Other Gases[7]	898	1,175	-23.6	*	*	92	125	*	--	805	1,049
Nuclear	69,653	70,421	-1.1	44,171	46,101	25,482	24,319	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	23,926	24,410	-2.0	22,071	22,914	1,347	1,222	10	8	498	266
Other Renewables[9]	7,214	7,413	-2.7	219	151	4,460	4,546	165	156	2,370	2,561
Other Energy Sources[10]	419	648	-35.2	--	--	57	88	2	*	360	559
All Energy Sources	**371,782**	**380,161**	**-2.2**	**242,259**	**248,363**	**115,985**	**116,376**	**713**	**1,200**	**12,825**	**14,222**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	94,233	93,273	1.0	73,453	73,057	19,712	19,156	50	46	1,018	1,014
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	21,097	16,549	27.5	12,648	9,609	7,367	5,995	100	88	983	857
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	646,150	778,760	-17.0	236,785	297,947	350,816	405,769	3,322	7,103	55,227	67,941
Fuel Stocks (end-of-month)											
Coal (1000 tons)[11]	133,913	143,659	-6.8	108,393	115,886	24,571	26,220	136	107	813	1,447
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	51,000	46,312	10.1	29,166	28,688	20,791	16,422	180	176	864	1,026

June

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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	% Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
Receipts											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	76,712	68,556	11.9	60,249	51,965	15,268	15,392	35	28	1,160	1,172
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	13,371	10,926	22.4	6,172	7,328	6,671	3,249	34	3	494	345
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[7]	418,298	499,160	-16.2	115,604	165,341	211,152	254,983	533	887	91,009	77,949
Cost (cents/million Btu)[12]											
Coal[4]	127.58	126.33	1.0	125.27	121.61	135.90	140.49	W	W	W	W
Petroleum[5]	426.75	335.52	27.2	359.76	340.56	494.65	324.51	W	W	W	W
Natural Gas[7]	580.77	347.65	67.1	615.26	357.90	564.12	346.85	447.07	362.48	574.28	326.64

July

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]					
Jul 2003	130,254	106,961	86,064	10,232	333,510
Jul 2002	133,517	107,299	87,631	9,879	338,327
Percent Change	-2.4	-.3	-1.8	3.6	-1.4
Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)					
Jul 2003	11,921	9,203	4,546	714	26,384
Jul 2002	11,751	8,890	4,492	663	25,795
Percent Change	1.4	3.5	1.2	7.8	2.3
Average Revenue (Cents/kWh)					
Jul 2003	9.15	8.60	5.28	6.98	7.91
Jul 2002	8.80	8.29	5.13	6.71	7.62
Percent Change	4.0	3.7	2.9	4.0	3.8

[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] 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 July

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]	1,126,128	1,098,698	2.5	882,935	868,196	230,136	218,055	592	579	12,465	11,869
Petroleum[5]	72,409	51,507	40.6	42,040	33,542	26,854	14,964	333	205	3,182	2,797
Natural Gas[6]	355,779	392,993	-9.5	113,249	135,138	196,169	206,907	2,643	2,982	43,717	47,966
Other Gases[7]	5,790	7,098	-18.4	4	2	718	855	*	*	5,068	6,240
Nuclear	442,889	453,887	-2.4	272,987	298,151	169,902	155,736	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	166,765	163,095	2.3	151,073	148,345	12,373	12,431	70	64	3,249	2,254
Other Renewables[9]	47,752	49,271	-3.1	1,435	1,061	29,118	30,109	1,095	995	16,104	17,107
Other Energy Sources[10]	2,908	3,015	-3.6	--	--	343	282	6	*	2,558	2,734
All Energy Sources	**2,220,419**	**2,219,564**	*	**1,463,723**	**1,484,435**	**665,613**	**639,339**	**4,739**	**4,824**	**86,343**	**90,966**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	579,279	560,770	3.3	449,642	440,382	122,516	113,700	291	290	6,830	6,398
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	127,911	89,428	43.0	71,834	56,112	48,378	27,439	773	394	6,926	5,484
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	3,043,176	3,503,565	-13.1	1,077,020	1,330,463	1,564,961	1,727,089	21,394	25,046	379,802	420,966

January through June

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]	431,411	422,183	2.2	336,422	328,825	88,746	86,335	199	205	6,043	6,817
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	85,990	55,270	55.6	50,509	35,009	32,580	17,479	235	45	2,666	2,737
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[7]	2,223,618	2,468,883	-9.9	615,663	731,682	1,144,218	1,238,859	5,281	5,658	458,456	492,684
Cost (cents/million Btu)[11]											
Coal[4]	127.97	126.26	1.4	124.79	121.87	138.98	140.94	W	W	W	W
Petroleum[5]	476.69	300.81	58.5	436.86	300.76	545.26	301.62	W	W	W	W
Natural Gas[7]	581.27	330.53	75.9	597.39	349.68	578.20	329.42	490.91	346.57	566.13	302.53

January through July

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	741,090	639,813	570,584	61,425	2,012,912
2002	726,503	635,356	572,921	59,125	1,993,904
Percent Change	2.0	.7	-.4	3.9	1.0
Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)					
2003	63,864	51,934	28,165	4,322	148,285
2002	61,264	49,769	27,674	4,022	142,729
Percent Change	4.2	4.4	1.8	7.5	3.9
Average Revenue (Cents/kWh)					
2003	8.62	8.12	4.94	7.04	7.37
2002	8.43	7.83	4.83	6.80	7.16
Percent Change	2.3	3.7	2.3	3.5	2.9

[1] The electric power sector (electric utilities and independent power producers) comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat to the public (i.e., NAICS 22 plants.). 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	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	22,400	21,775	20,780	20,216	1,621	1,559	25,520	27,773
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	9,975	8,402	8,449	6,940	1,526	1,462	21,835	17,624
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	477,970	559,863	409,365	480,814	68,605	79,050	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	140,100	130,839	129,637	120,388	10,463	10,450	25,520	27,773
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	67,281	42,216	56,076	33,317	11,205	8,900	21,835	17,624
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	2,408,810	2,672,280	1,966,157	2,173,101	442,653	499,178	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	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	19,872	19,327	19,712	19,156	161	171	24,571	26,220
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	7,474	6,171	7,367	5,995	107	176	20,791	16,422
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	371,869	427,368	350,816	405,769	21,054	21,599	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	123,766	114,895	122,516	113,700	1,250	1,195	24,571	26,220
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	49,301	28,272	48,378	27,439	923	834	20,791	16,422
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	1,705,728	1,863,559	1,564,961	1,727,089	140,767	136,470	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	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	137	136	50	46	87	89	136	107
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	144	143	100	88	45	55	180	176
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	7,210	11,303	3,322	7,103	3,888	4,200	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	858	834	291	290	567	544	136	107
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	1,149	644	773	394	376	250	180	176
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	42,025	48,200	21,394	25,046	20,631	23,154	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	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	2,391	2,312	1,018	1,014	1,373	1,298	813	1,447
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	2,356	2,089	983	857	1,374	1,231	864	1,026
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	98,891	121,192	55,227	67,941	43,664	53,251	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	15,477	15,111	6,830	6,398	8,646	8,712	813	1,447
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	16,831	13,299	6,926	5,484	9,906	7,816	864	1,026
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	661,056	760,521	379,802	420,966	281,255	339,555	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							
AES Huntington Beach LLC	IPP	AES Huntington Beach LLC	CA	3	209	NG	ST
Basin Electric Power Coop	Elec. Utility	Minot Wind Project	ND	MWP	26	WND	WT
Black Hills Corp	Elec. Utility	Wygen 1	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 Center	CA	CT1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Feather River Energy Center	CA	CTG1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Goose Haven Energy Center	CA	CT1	40	NG	GT
Calpine Corp-Yuba City	IPP	Lambie Energy Center	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 Generating Station	MI	4-5	1	LFG	IC
La Paloma Generating Co LLC	IPP	La Paloma Generating LLC	CA	GEN1	258	NG	GT
La Paloma Generating Co LLC	IPP	La Paloma Generating LLC	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	Gila River Power Station	AZ	CTG7	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Gila River Power Station	AZ	CTG8	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Gila River Power Station	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 Station	AR	CTG1	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power Station	AR	CTG2	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power Station	AR	STG1	219	NG	CA
February							
Calpine Corp	IPP	Los Esteros Critical Energy Center	CA	CTG1	38	NG	GT
Calpine Corp	IPP	Los Esteros Critical Energy Center	CA	CTG2	38	NG	GT
Calpine Corp	IPP	Los Esteros Critical Energy Center	CA	CTG3	38	NG	GT
Calpine Corp	IPP	Los Esteros Critical Energy Center	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 Facility	GA	1	151	NG	CT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Chattahoochee Energy Facility	GA	2	151	NG	CT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Chattahoochee Energy Facility	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 LLC	CA	GEN2	258	NG	GT
La Paloma Generating Co LLC	IPP	La Paloma Generating LLC	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 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
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Renewables Atascosita	TX	GEN1	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Renewables Atascosita	TX	GEN2	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Renewables Atascosita	TX	GEN3	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Renewables Atascosita	TX	GEN4	1	LFG	OT
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Renewables Atascosita	TX	GEN5	1	LFG	OT

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	ST2	1	WDS	ST
Scott Wood	IPP	Scott Wood	VA	ST3	3	WDS	ST
Sierra Pacific Industries Inc	CHP	Sierra Pacific Aberdeen	WA	GEN1	17	WDS	ST
South Carolina Pub Serv Auth	Elec. Utility	Horry Land Fill Gas Site	NC	HG3	1	OBG	IC
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 Energy Center	MO	3	50	NG	GT
Empire District Electric Co	Elec. Utility	Empire Energy Center	MO	4	50	NG	GT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Sithe Mystic LLC	MA	GT81	240	NG	CT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Sithe Mystic LLC	MA	GT82	240	NG	CT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Sithe Mystic LLC	MA	ST85	271	NG	CA
Front Range Power Co	IPP	Front Range Power Project	CO	1	132	NG	CT
Front Range Power Co	IPP	Front Range Power Project	CO	2	132	NG	CT
Front Range Power Co	IPP	Front Range Power Project	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 Station	AR	CTG3	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power Station	AR	CTG4	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power Station	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 Facility	TX	CTG1	166	NG	GT
Brazos Valley Energy	IPP	Brazos Valley Generating Facility	TX	CTG2	166	NG	GT
Brazos Valley Energy	IPP	Brazos Valley Generating Facility	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

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
MDU Resources Group Inc	Elec. Utility	Glendive GT	MT	GT-2	36	NG	GT
Ocean Peaking Power LP	IPP	Ocean Peaking Power LP	NJ	OPP3	163	NG	GT
Ocean Peaking Power LP	IPP	Ocean Peaking Power LP	NJ	OPP4	163	NG	GT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Talbot County Energy	GA	5	103	NG	GT
Oglethorpe Power Corp	Elec. Utility	Talbot County Energy	GA	6	103	NG	GT
Omaha Public Power District	Elec. Utility	Cass County	NE	CT-1	176	NG	GT
Omaha Public Power District	Elec. Utility	Cass County	NE	CT-2	176	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Gila River Power Station	AZ	CTG3	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Gila River Power Station	AZ	CTG4	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Gila River Power Station	AZ	CTG5	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Gila River Power Station	AZ	CTG6	150	NG	GT
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Gila River Power Station	AZ	ST11	237	NG	ST
Panda Gila River LP	IPP	Gila River Power Station	AZ	ST12	237	NG	GT
Riverview Energy Center, LLC	IPP	Riverview Energy Center	CA	CTG1	40	NG	GT
Southern Illinois Power Coop	Elec. Utility	Marion	IL	5	64	NG	GT
Southern Illinois Power Coop	Elec. Utility	Marion	IL	6	60	NG	GT
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 Generating Stn	AL	CTG1	158	NG	CT
Tenaska Alabama II Partners LP	IPP	Tenaska Central Alabama Generating Stn	AL	CTG2	158	NG	CT
Tenaska Alabama II Partners LP	IPP	Tenaska Central Alabama Generating Stn	AL	CTG3	158	NG	CT
Tenaska Alabama II Partners LP	IPP	Tenaska Central Alabama Generating Stn	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 Station	AR	CTG5	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power Station	AR	CTG6	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power Station	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	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 Plant	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 I LLC Generating	AL	CAL1	162	NG	GT
Calhoun Power Co LLC	IPP	Calhoun Power I LLC Generating	AL	CAL2	162	NG	GT
Calhoun Power Co LLC	IPP	Calhoun Power I LLC Generating	AL	CAL3	162	NG	GT
Calhoun Power Co LLC	IPP	Calhoun Power I LLC Generating	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 Energy Center	AL	CTG3	155	NG	CT
Carville Energy LLC	IPP	Carville Energy LLC	LA	CTG1	161	NG	CT
Carville Energy LLC	IPP	Carville Energy LLC	LA	CTG2	161	NG	CT
Carville Energy LLC	IPP	Carville Energy LLC	LA	STG	169	NG	CA
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

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
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	Rockspring Generating	MD	1	166	NG	GT
Consolidated Edison Energy Inc	IPP	Rockspring Generating	MD	2	166	NG	GT
Consolidated Edison Energy Inc	IPP	Rockspring Generating	MD	3	166	NG	GT
Consolidated Edison Energy Inc	IPP	Rockspring 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	Sithe Mystic LLC	MA	GT93	240	NG	CT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Sithe Mystic LLC	MA	GT94	240	NG	CT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Sithe 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 Utilities	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	NC	STG	169	NG	CA
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Rowan	NC	4	172	NG	CT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Rowan	NC	5	172	NG	CT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	1	170	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	2	170	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	3	170	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Washington County	GA	4	170	NG	GT
PSI Energy Inc	Elec. Utility	Noblesville	IN	3	274	NG	CS
Sempra Energy Resources	IPP	Mesquite Generating Station	AZ	GT1	146	NG	CT
Sempra Energy Resources	IPP	Mesquite Generating Station	AZ	GT2	145	NG	CT
Sempra Energy Resources	IPP	Mesquite Generating Station	AZ	ST1	245	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
Southern Power Co	IPP	Harris	AL	CT1A	159	NG	CT
Southern Power Co	IPP	Harris	AL	CT1B	159	NG	CT
Southern Power Co	IPP	Harris	AL	CT2A	159	NG	CT
Southern Power Co	IPP	Harris	AL	CT2B	159	NG	CT
Southern Power Co	IPP	Harris	AL	ST1A	243	NG	CA
Southern Power Co	IPP	Harris	AL	ST1B	157	NG	CA
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	CTG1	139	NG	CT
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	CTG2	139	NG	CT
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	CTG3	139	NG	CT
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	STG1	91	NG	CA
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	STG2	91	NG	CA
Southhaven Operating Services, LLC	IPP	Southaven Energy LLC	MS	STG3	91	NG	CA
Trigen-Cinergy Solutions College Park	IPP	UMCP CHP Plant	MD	1	9	NG	GT
Trigen-Cinergy Solutions College Park	IPP	UMCP CHP Plant	MD	2	9	NG	GT
TBS Properties	CHP	CNN Center	GA	D4_3	2	DFO	IC
TBS Properties	CHP	CNN Center	GA	D5_2	2	DFO	IC
TBS Properties	CHP	CNN Center	GA	D5_3	2	DFO	IC
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power Station	AR	CTG7	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power Station	AR	CTG8	151	NG	CT
TPS-Arkansas Operations	IPP	Union Power Station	AR	STG4	219	NG	CA
Zion Energy LLC	IPP	Zion Energy Center	IL	CTG3	143	NG	GT
July							
Allegheny Energy Supply Co LLC	IPP	Allegheny Energy Units 3 4 & 5	PA	UNT3	151	NG	CT
Allegheny Energy Supply Co LLC	IPP	Allegheny Energy Units 3 4 & 5	PA	UNT4	151	NG	CT
Allegheny Energy Supply Co LLC	IPP	Allegheny Energy Units 3 4 & 5	PA	UNT5	163	NG	CA
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 Energy Choctaw County	MS	CTG1	154	NG	CT
Reliant Energy Power Gen Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Choctaw County	MS	CTG2	154	NG	CT
Reliant Energy Power Gen Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Choctaw County	MS	CTG3	154	NG	CT
Reliant Energy Power Gen Inc	IPP	Reliant Energy Choctaw County	MS	STG1	311	NG	CA
Trigen-Cinergy Solutions College Park	IPP	UMCP CHP Plant	MD	3	5	NG	ST
Virginia Electric & Power Co	Elec. Utility	Possum Point	VA	6	523	NG	CC
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							
Arizona Public Service Co	Elec. Utility	West Phoenix CC5	AZ	GE1	158	NG	CT
Arizona Public Service Co	Elec. Utility	West Phoenix CC5	AZ	GE2	158	NG	CT
Arizona Public Service Co	Elec. Utility	West Phoenix CC5	AZ	GE3	161	NG	CA
AES Huntington Beach LLC	IPP	AES Huntington Beach LLC	CA	4	211	NG	ST
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
California Institute-Technolgy	CHP	California Institute of Technology	CA	GEN6	9	NG	CT
Covert Generating Co LLC	IPP	Covert Generating Project	MI	1	211	NG	CT
Duke Energy Hanging Rock LLC	IPP	Hanging Rock Energy Facility	OH	2GT1	148	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
Duke Energy Hanging Rock LLC	IPP	Hanging Rock Energy Facility	OH	2GT2	148	NG	CT
Duke Energy Hanging Rock LLC	IPP	Hanging Rock Energy Facility	OH	2STG	279	NG	CA
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Fore River Generating Station	MA	GT11	240	NG	CT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Fore River Generating Station	MA	GT12	240	NG	CT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Fore River Generating Station	MA	ST15	271	NG	CA
Lincoln Electric System	Elec. Utility	Salt Valley	NE	2	38	NG	CT
Pic Energy Services	IPP	Louisa Generating	VA	1	166	NG	GT
Pic Energy Services	IPP	Louisa Generating	VA	2	86	NG	GT
Pic Energy Services	IPP	Louisa Generating	VA	3	86	NG	GT
Pic Energy Services	IPP	Louisa Generating	VA	4	86	NG	GT
Pic Energy Services	IPP	Louisa Generating	VA	5	86	NG	GT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Effingham County Power Project	GA	UNT1	172	NG	CT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Effingham County Power Project	GA	UNT2	172	NG	CT
Progress Energy Ventures	IPP	Effingham County Power Project	GA	UNT3	168	NG	CA
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Bluebonnet	TX	UNT1	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Bluebonnet	TX	UNT2	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Bluebonnet	TX	UNT3	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Bluebonnet	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
September							
Covert Generating Co LLC	IPP	Covert Generating Project	MI	2	211	NG	CT
University of Illinois	CHP	University of Illinois Abbott Power Plt	IL	T8	11	NG	GT
Year-to-Date Capacity of New Units	--	--	--	--	**39,553**	--	--
Year-to-Date Capacity of Retired Units	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Year-to-Date U.S. Capacity	--	--	--	--	**942,279**	--	--
Planned							
2003							
October [2]	--	--	--	--	10,041		
November	--	--	--	--	3,528		
December	--	--	--	--	5,557		
2004							
January	--	--	--	--	2,589		
February	--	--	--	--	3		
March	--	--	--	--	3,429		
April	--	--	--	--	2,207		
May	--	--	--	--	5,452		
June	--	--	--	--	10,862		
July	--	--	--	--	774		
September	--	--	--	--	592		

[1] Net summer capacity is estimated.
[2] Includes some plants that were expected to go commercial in prior months but confirmation was not received.

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 July 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
July	182,761	12,102	74,809	898	69,653	23,926	7,214	419	371,782
Total	**1,126,128**	**72,409**	**355,779**	**5,790**	**442,889**	**166,765**	**47,752**	**2,908**	**2,220,419**
Year to Date									
2001	**1,116,231**	**84,305**	**352,130**	**5,219**	**446,825**	**127,666**	**45,099**	**2,543**	**2,180,018**
2002	**1,098,698**	**51,507**	**392,993**	**7,098**	**453,887**	**163,095**	**49,271**	**3,015**	**2,219,564**
2003	**1,126,128**	**72,409**	**355,779**	**5,790**	**442,889**	**166,765**	**47,752**	**2,908**	**2,220,419**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in July									
2002	**1,886,423**	**92,083**	**679,992**	**10,918**	**775,888**	**243,567**	**82,157**	**5,162**	**3,776,190**
2003	**1,953,872**	**110,758**	**648,626**	**10,808**	**769,066**	**258,542**	**82,290**	**5,445**	**3,839,407**

[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 July 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
July	143,686	7,531	24,580	*	44,171	22,071	219	--	242,259
Total	**882,935**	**42,040**	**113,249**	**4**	**272,987**	**151,073**	**1,435**	**--**	**1,463,723**
Year to Date									
2001	**915,068**	**52,859**	**149,199**	**--**	**314,551**	**115,259**	**1,305**	**--**	**1,548,241**
2002	**868,196**	**33,542**	**135,138**	**2**	**298,151**	**148,345**	**1,061**	**--**	**1,484,435**
2003	**882,935**	**42,040**	**113,249**	**4**	**272,987**	**151,073**	**1,435**	**--**	**1,463,723**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in July									
2002	**1,513,273**	**59,591**	**250,373**	**2**	**517,807**	**223,186**	**1,908**	**--**	**2,566,139**
2003	**1,529,876**	**65,892**	**209,054**	**5**	**482,216**	**235,749**	**2,413**	**--**	**2,525,205**

[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 July 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
July	37,085	4,098	43,364	92	25,482	1,347	4,460	57	115,985
Total	**230,136**	**26,854**	**196,169**	**718**	**169,902**	**12,373**	**29,118**	**343**	**665,614**
Year to Date									
2001	**188,853**	**27,911**	**155,247**	**332**	**132,274**	**10,445**	**27,108**	**--**	**542,169**
2002	**218,055**	**14,964**	**206,907**	**855**	**155,736**	**12,431**	**30,109**	**282**	**639,339**
2003	**230,136**	**26,854**	**196,169**	**718**	**169,902**	**12,373**	**29,118**	**343**	**665,613**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in July									
2002	**351,883**	**27,294**	**342,166**	**1,109**	**258,082**	**16,813**	**49,649**	**282**	**1,047,277**
2003	**401,683**	**39,111**	**358,843**	**1,316**	**286,850**	**17,684**	**49,758**	**516**	**1,155,760**

[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 July 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
July	100	39	396	*	--	10	165	2	713
Total	**592**	**333**	**2,643**	*	**--**	**70**	**1,095**	**6**	**4,739**
Year to Date									
2001	**580**	**271**	**2,457**	*	**--**	**45**	**832**	*	**4,184**
2002	**579**	**205**	**2,982**	*	**--**	**64**	**995**	*	**4,824**
2003	**592**	**333**	**2,643**	*	**--**	**70**	**1,095**	**6**	**4,739**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in July									
2002	**994**	**372**	**4,960**	*	**--**	**86**	**1,644**	*	**8,056**
2003	**1,044**	**507**	**5,103**	*	**--**	**90**	**1,878**	**6**	**8,629**

[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, July 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
July	1,890	434	6,468	805	--	498	2,370	360	12,825
Total	**12,465**	**3,182**	**43,717**	**5,068**	**--**	**3,249**	**16,104**	**2,558**	**86,343**
Year to Date									
2001	**11,731**	**3,264**	**45,227**	**4,887**	**--**	**1,917**	**15,854**	**2,543**	**85,423**
2002	**11,869**	**2,797**	**47,966**	**6,240**	**--**	**2,254**	**17,107**	**2,734**	**90,966**
2003	**12,465**	**3,182**	**43,717**	**5,068**	**--**	**3,249**	**16,104**	**2,558**	**86,343**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in July									
2002	**20,273**	**4,825**	**82,494**	**9,807**	**--**	**3,482**	**28,956**	**4,880**	**154,717**
2003	**21,269**	**5,249**	**75,625**	**9,487**	**--**	**5,019**	**28,240**	**4,923**	**149,813**

[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, July 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	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Percent Change	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	**12,057**	**11,438**	**5.4**	**610**	**1,769**	**10,795**	**8,912**	**NM**	**NM**	**570**	**669**
Connecticut	2,775	3,284	-15.5	NM	NM	2,742	3,242	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	1,759	1,892	-7.1	NM	NM	1,262	1,310	17	15	479	566
Massachusetts	4,915	3,715	32.3	NM	NM	4,770	3,573	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,497	1,448	3.4	497	1,296	972	122	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	635	597	6.3	NM	NM	629	592	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	477	502	-4.9	56	426	419	73	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**37,961**	**40,482**	**-6.2**	**7,114**	**7,625**	**30,120**	**31,877**	**NM**	**NM**	**621**	**838**
New Jersey	5,914	6,699	-11.7	247	239	5,530	6,183	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	13,162	14,257	-7.7	3,978	4,527	8,958	9,427	NM	NM	180	233
Pennsylvania	18,885	19,525	-3.3	2,890	2,859	15,633	16,267	NM	NM	322	351
East North Central	**58,353**	**62,919**	**-7.3**	**39,390**	**40,925**	**17,976**	**20,732**	**NM**	**NM**	**871**	**1,148**
Illinois	17,954	19,111	-6.1	2,029	1,718	15,666	17,091	NM	NM	233	270
Indiana	11,137	11,849	-6.0	10,433	10,677	442	695	NM	NM	238	455
Michigan	10,775	11,987	-10.1	9,459	9,893	1,116	1,898	51	41	149	155
Ohio	12,898	14,020	-8.0	12,210	13,053	647	912	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	5,588	5,952	-6.1	5,258	5,584	105	137	NM	NM	211	215
West North Central	**29,101**	**28,763**	**1.2**	**28,143**	**27,771**	**477**	**534**	**NM**	**NM**	**440**	**408**
Iowa	3,849	4,050	-5.0	3,644	3,854	67	62	NM	NM	125	121
Kansas	4,741	4,727	.3	4,700	4,690	37	33	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	5,051	5,002	1.0	4,588	4,554	172	174	NM	NM	277	256
Missouri	8,729	8,211	6.3	8,498	7,913	200	264	12	19	NM	NM
Nebraska	3,071	3,148	-2.4	3,064	3,143	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,854	2,787	2.4	2,841	2,779	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	807	837	-3.6	807	837	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**75,211**	**75,586**	**-.5**	**61,335**	**60,449**	**12,031**	**13,196**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,790**	**1,854**
Delaware	648	839	-22.8	23	32	613	760	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	11	101	-89.4	--	--	11	101	--	--	--	--
Florida	20,587	18,840	9.3	18,523	16,735	1,718	1,569	NM	NM	335	526
Georgia	12,030	12,266	-1.9	11,058	10,928	604	851	NM	NM	368	487
Maryland	5,324	4,951	7.5	NM	NM	5,271	4,936	NM	NM	46	6
North Carolina	11,835	12,787	-7.4	10,824	11,559	559	936	NM	NM	442	281
South Carolina	9,191	9,465	-2.9	8,949	9,070	66	217	NM	NM	171	173
Virginia	7,551	7,557	-.1	6,268	6,260	996	1,045	28	57	258	195
West Virginia	8,036	8,781	-8.5	5,685	5,858	2,193	2,781	--	--	158	141
East South Central	**35,795**	**36,486**	**-1.9**	**32,191**	**32,349**	**2,549**	**2,914**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,045**	**1,142**
Alabama	13,459	13,142	2.4	12,195	11,657	755	891	--	--	509	593
Kentucky	8,520	8,823	-3.4	7,508	7,565	962	1,124	--	72	NM	NM
Mississippi	4,918	5,804	-15.3	3,917	4,747	829	839	NM	NM	169	216
Tennessee	8,899	8,717	2.1	8,570	8,380	NM	NM	NM	NM	316	270
West South Central	**57,801**	**60,301**	**-4.1**	**28,367**	**30,709**	**23,761**	**23,117**	**NM**	**NM**	**5,621**	**6,086**
Arkansas	4,560	4,611	-1.1	4,082	4,076	289	358	NM	NM	189	175
Louisiana	8,896	9,136	-2.6	4,325	5,196	2,331	1,863	NM	NM	2,237	1,737
Oklahoma	7,145	6,108	17.0	5,595	5,491	1,437	493	NM	NM	110	122
Texas	37,200	40,447	-8.0	14,366	15,945	19,703	20,404	NM	NM	3,085	4,051
Mountain	**31,545**	**29,724**	**6.1**	**25,896**	**25,888**	**5,433**	**3,576**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	9,574	8,672	10.4	7,662	7,642	1,878	993	NM	NM	32	35
Colorado	4,457	4,328	3.0	3,973	3,868	456	431	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	1,078	1,203	-10.4	893	1,013	128	124	--	--	57	66
Montana	2,596	2,208	17.6	739	963	1,851	1,239	--	--	6	6
Nevada	3,091	3,116	-.8	2,156	2,456	935	660	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	3,142	3,003	4.6	3,076	2,913	41	60	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	3,644	3,305	10.2	3,559	3,240	55	35	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	3,961	3,888	1.9	3,838	3,792	88	35	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**32,393**	**32,897**	**-1.5**	**18,171**	**19,835**	**12,459**	**11,145**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,557**	**1,714**
California	19,765	19,411	1.8	8,447	7,424	9,710	10,231	NM	NM	1,416	1,570
Oregon	4,081	3,480	17.3	2,898	3,132	1,121	270	NM	NM	62	77
Washington	8,546	10,007	-14.6	6,826	9,279	1,629	644	NM	NM	80	66
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,565**	**1,565**	*	**1,042**	**1,042**	**384**	**372**	**NM**	**NM**	**124**	**136**
Alaska	594	616	-3.6	472	485	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	971	949	2.3	570	557	361	350	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**371,782**	**380,161**	**-2.2**	**242,259**	**248,363**	**115,985**	**116,376**	**713**	**1,200**	**12,825**	**14,222**

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 1.6.B. Net Generation by State, Year-to-Date through July
(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	**72,691**	**70,080**	**3.7**	**4,059**	**10,438**	**64,292**	**54,688**	**439**	**502**	**3,901**	**4,453**
Connecticut	18,081	18,352	-1.5	NM	NM	17,915	18,164	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	11,305	12,407	-8.9	NM	NM	7,797	8,439	104	108	3,401	3,858
Massachusetts	26,472	23,155	14.3	228	118	25,740	22,448	265	343	NM	NM
New Hampshire	10,371	8,977	15.5	3,427	7,617	6,810	1,168	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	2,893	3,899	-25.8	NM	NM	2,854	3,875	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	3,569	3,291	8.5	375	2,678	3,174	595	--	--	20	18
Middle Atlantic	**230,747**	**234,869**	**-1.8**	**42,502**	**43,165**	**183,593**	**185,607**	**585**	**660**	**4,068**	**5,438**
New Jersey	32,965	34,910	-5.6	1,086	769	30,987	32,159	NM	NM	807	1,873
New York	78,725	83,126	-5.3	24,069	24,831	53,281	56,679	280	297	1,095	1,319
Pennsylvania	119,057	116,833	1.9	17,346	17,565	99,325	96,769	220	254	2,166	2,246
East North Central	**361,079**	**361,476**	**-.1**	**243,739**	**245,434**	**110,763**	**108,170**	**645**	**646**	**5,931**	**7,226**
Illinois	111,102	107,130	3.7	11,972	13,511	97,423	91,690	NM	NM	1,581	1,777
Indiana	70,998	69,386	2.3	66,837	63,597	2,396	2,900	130	134	1,636	2,754
Michigan	63,040	66,455	-5.1	54,914	56,176	6,901	9,025	301	262	925	992
Ohio	81,900	85,177	-3.8	78,209	81,027	3,434	3,812	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	34,039	33,328	2.1	31,808	31,123	609	744	NM	NM	1,544	1,376
West North Central	**172,932**	**168,061**	**2.9**	**167,410**	**162,553**	**2,424**	**2,928**	**217**	**239**	**2,881**	**2,341**
Iowa	24,167	24,618	-1.8	22,881	23,181	592	674	NM	NM	619	687
Kansas	27,769	26,660	4.2	27,415	26,312	266	325	NM	NM	88	21
Minnesota	31,307	30,306	3.3	28,212	27,557	1,073	1,259	NM	NM	1,954	1,407
Missouri	50,182	45,930	9.3	49,522	45,083	489	665	63	71	NM	NM
Nebraska	17,016	18,138	-6.2	16,974	18,097	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	17,967	17,803	.9	17,882	17,717	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	4,524	4,606	-1.8	4,524	4,606	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**453,811**	**439,667**	**3.2**	**368,367**	**359,903**	**72,547**	**66,842**	**493**	**452**	**12,405**	**12,470**
Delaware	4,178	3,206	30.3	73	105	3,770	2,853	--	--	335	247
District of Columbia	52	170	-69.2	--	--	52	170	--	--	--	--
Florida	116,327	111,719	4.1	103,588	98,738	10,139	9,317	NM	NM	2,543	3,602
Georgia	72,485	71,522	1.3	67,391	66,110	2,207	2,165	NM	NM	2,886	3,247
Maryland	30,014	25,870	16.0	NM	NM	29,677	25,809	NM	NM	291	24
North Carolina	75,217	71,777	4.8	68,532	65,286	3,707	4,327	NM	NM	2,916	2,103
South Carolina	56,997	56,771	.4	55,694	54,966	210	703	NM	NM	1,064	1,070
Virginia	42,700	43,552	-2.0	34,804	37,294	6,196	4,773	327	281	1,373	1,204
West Virginia	55,841	55,081	1.4	38,255	37,382	16,588	16,726	--	--	997	973
East South Central	**210,648**	**217,903**	**-3.3**	**193,391**	**198,979**	**10,472**	**11,540**	**NM**	**NM**	**6,713**	**7,192**
Alabama	78,916	75,316	4.8	73,737	69,679	1,826	1,878	--	--	3,353	3,759
Kentucky	53,861	55,587	-3.1	47,776	48,267	5,807	6,843	9	127	270	350
Mississippi	26,657	30,781	-13.4	22,791	26,783	2,802	2,687	NM	NM	1,053	1,299
Tennessee	51,214	56,218	-8.9	49,088	54,250	NM	NM	NM	NM	2,038	1,784
West South Central	**332,667**	**337,604**	**-1.5**	**160,927**	**172,977**	**133,137**	**124,954**	**840**	**644**	**37,763**	**39,029**
Arkansas	26,930	27,062	-.5	23,791	24,760	1,842	1,102	NM	NM	1,292	1,195
Louisiana	51,293	51,522	-.4	24,513	29,116	12,692	10,952	546	352	13,542	11,102
Oklahoma	34,500	33,282	3.7	29,594	29,976	4,081	2,548	NM	NM	812	744
Texas	219,943	225,738	-2.6	83,028	89,125	114,522	110,352	275	273	22,118	25,989
Mountain	**184,016**	**183,387**	**.3**	**156,232**	**158,527**	**26,353**	**23,339**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,267**	**1,345**
Arizona	52,844	53,215	-.7	45,548	47,851	7,074	5,177	NM	NM	211	174
Colorado	26,275	26,489	-.8	24,059	24,101	2,059	2,227	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	6,121	6,452	-5.1	5,159	5,391	573	669	--	--	389	391
Montana	14,862	14,748	.8	3,736	4,263	11,081	10,446	--	--	46	39
Nevada	17,241	18,389	-6.2	12,898	14,467	4,342	3,922	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	19,410	18,366	5.7	18,998	17,874	286	308	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	21,927	21,032	4.3	21,486	20,623	277	243	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	25,336	24,697	2.6	24,348	23,956	660	346	--	--	327	394
Pacific Contiguous	**191,413**	**196,291**	**-2.5**	**119,945**	**125,279**	**59,709**	**59,094**	**1,189**	**1,230**	**10,571**	**10,689**
California	104,145	104,160	*	46,880	44,000	46,587	49,390	1,098	1,112	9,580	9,659
Oregon	29,496	28,898	2.1	24,300	24,923	4,724	3,480	NM	NM	470	492
Washington	57,772	63,233	-8.6	48,765	56,356	8,399	6,224	NM	NM	521	538
Pacific Noncontiguous	**10,365**	**10,224**	**1.4**	**7,102**	**7,179**	**2,325**	**2,177**	**NM**	**NM**	**843**	**784**
Alaska	4,196	4,162	.8	3,408	3,413	NM	NM	NM	NM	551	530
Hawaii	6,169	6,062	1.8	3,694	3,766	2,182	2,042	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**2,220,419**	**2,219,564**	*	**1,463,723**	**1,484,435**	**665,613**	**639,339**	**4,739**	**4,824**	**86,343**	**90,966**

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

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

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

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

Table 1.7.A. Net Generation from Coal by State, July 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	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Percent Change	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	**1,685**	**1,814**	**-7.1**	**296**	**344**	**1,345**	**1,414**	**--**	**--**	**44**	**56**
Connecticut	339	348	-2.4	--	--	339	348	--	--	--	--
Maine	61	77	-20.7	--	--	21	25	--	--	40	52
Massachusetts	989	1,045	-5.4	--	--	985	1,041	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	296	344	-14.0	296	344	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**13,747**	**13,951**	**-1.5**	**1,938**	**1,968**	**11,619**	**11,788**	**NM**	**NM**	**186**	**192**
New Jersey	1,021	933	9.5	207	186	814	747	--	--	--	--
New York	2,240	2,022	10.8	132	162	2,053	1,798	NM	NM	52	60
Pennsylvania	10,486	10,996	-4.6	1,599	1,620	8,752	9,243	NM	NM	134	132
East North Central	**41,568**	**42,367**	**-1.9**	**33,689**	**34,449**	**7,508**	**7,489**	**NM**	**NM**	**323**	**382**
Illinois	8,799	8,551	2.9	1,975	1,655	6,676	6,721	NM	NM	145	172
Indiana	10,481	10,692	-2.0	10,185	10,381	272	288	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	6,507	6,605	-1.5	6,386	6,516	38	4	22	21	NM	NM
Ohio	11,729	12,386	-5.3	11,184	11,895	520	468	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	4,052	4,133	-1.9	3,960	4,002	1	7	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**21,839**	**21,166**	**3.2**	**21,455**	**20,803**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**351**	**326**
Iowa	3,217	3,375	-4.7	3,084	3,250	NM	NM	NM	NM	113	105
Kansas	3,334	3,294	1.2	3,334	3,294	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	3,209	3,162	1.5	2,998	2,958	--	--	--	--	211	204
Missouri	7,133	6,428	11.0	7,105	6,397	--	--	12	18	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,966	1,997	-1.6	1,961	1,994	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,660	2,597	2.4	2,653	2,597	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	320	314	1.9	320	314	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**38,440**	**39,935**	**-3.7**	**31,431**	**32,169**	**6,610**	**7,361**	**NM**	**NM**	**389**	**394**
Delaware	150	396	-62.2	--	--	142	388	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	6,451	5,560	16.0	5,930	5,047	515	489	--	--	7	24
Georgia	7,442	7,556	-1.5	7,378	7,474	--	--	--	--	64	82
Maryland	2,881	2,838	1.5	--	--	2,860	2,838	--	--	21	--
North Carolina	6,652	7,679	-13.4	6,272	7,281	300	306	NM	NM	71	81
South Carolina	3,544	3,701	-4.2	3,499	3,661	--	--	--	--	45	40
Virginia	3,476	3,557	-2.3	2,714	2,892	665	601	*	1	96	63
West Virginia	7,844	8,649	-9.3	5,638	5,816	2,129	2,738	--	--	77	95
East South Central	**22,713**	**22,948**	**-1.0**	**21,612**	**21,763**	**917**	**1,005**	**NM**	**NM**	**179**	**175**
Alabama	7,382	7,400	-.2	7,324	7,341	22	23	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	7,747	8,136	-4.8	7,127	7,155	620	982	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	2,367	1,716	37.9	2,090	1,716	276	--	--	--	1	--
Tennessee	5,217	5,695	-8.4	5,070	5,552	--	--	NM	NM	142	139
West South Central	**21,326**	**20,638**	**3.3**	**14,895**	**14,713**	**6,136**	**5,648**	**--**	**--**	**294**	**277**
Arkansas	2,365	1,940	21.9	2,359	1,932	--	--	--	--	6	8
Louisiana	2,017	2,050	-1.6	1,076	1,113	941	933	--	--	--	4
Oklahoma	3,534	3,424	3.2	3,280	3,232	211	149	--	--	43	42
Texas	13,409	13,225	1.4	8,180	8,436	4,985	4,565	--	--	244	224
Mountain	**19,681**	**18,335**	**7.3**	**17,968**	**17,336**	**1,643**	**928**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	3,672	3,371	8.9	3,640	3,336	--	--	--	--	32	35
Colorado	3,342	3,218	3.9	3,314	3,191	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	1,543	894	72.6	29	25	1,514	869	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,355	1,567	-13.5	1,355	1,567	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,639	2,467	7.0	2,639	2,467	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	3,345	3,124	7.1	3,297	3,084	39	33	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	3,777	3,688	2.4	3,693	3,666	61	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**1,583**	**754**	**110.0**	**401**	**127**	**1,133**	**579**	**NM**	**NM**	**48**	**48**
California	212	201	5.6	--	--	167	155	--	--	44	46
Oregon	402	127	217.4	401	127	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	969	426	127.2	--	--	966	424	NM	NM	2	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**179**	**198**	**-9.2**	**--**	**17**	**162**	**163**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	--	17	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	144	146	-1.3	--	--	139	142	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**182,761**	**182,105**	**.4**	**143,686**	**143,690**	**37,085**	**36,386**	**100**	**106**	**1,890**	**1,924**

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 July
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**11,346**	**10,862**	**4.5**	**2,028**	**2,143**	**9,045**	**8,377**	**--**	**--**	**273**	**342**
Connecticut	2,515	2,011	25.1	--	--	2,515	2,011	--	--	--	--
Maine	366	467	-21.5	--	--	118	153	--	--	248	313
Massachusetts	6,437	6,241	3.1	--	--	6,412	6,212	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	2,028	2,143	-5.4	2,028	2,143	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**85,109**	**84,541**	**.7**	**11,322**	**10,726**	**72,493**	**72,494**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,276**	**1,303**
New Jersey	4,880	4,950	-1.4	977	672	3,903	4,277	--	--	--	--
New York	13,757	14,561	-5.5	937	849	12,449	13,269	NM	NM	355	429
Pennsylvania	66,473	65,030	2.2	9,408	9,205	56,141	54,947	NM	NM	921	875
East North Central	**257,722**	**249,530**	**3.3**	**211,530**	**207,294**	**43,641**	**39,540**	**286**	**274**	**2,265**	**2,422**
Illinois	51,555	48,819	5.6	11,726	13,153	38,764	34,475	NM	NM	1,045	1,173
Indiana	67,354	64,007	5.2	65,506	62,129	1,713	1,748	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	39,244	37,747	4.0	38,496	37,002	227	203	136	127	384	414
Ohio	76,363	76,506	-.2	73,281	73,257	2,931	3,104	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	23,207	22,450	3.4	22,520	21,753	6	10	NM	NM	659	663
West North Central	**134,175**	**126,988**	**5.7**	**131,759**	**125,163**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,231**	**1,641**
Iowa	20,528	20,326	1.0	19,841	19,590	NM	NM	NM	NM	561	613
Kansas	20,095	20,106	-.1	20,095	20,106	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	20,435	19,169	6.6	18,939	18,306	--	--	--	--	1,496	863
Missouri	42,542	36,766	15.7	42,384	36,606	--	--	59	61	NM	NM
Nebraska	11,772	11,618	1.3	11,746	11,592	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	16,796	16,890	-.6	16,747	16,850	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	2,007	2,113	-5.0	2,007	2,113	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**238,915**	**236,206**	**1.1**	**192,392**	**191,851**	**43,992**	**41,808**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,473**	**2,488**
Delaware	2,178	1,774	22.7	--	--	2,129	1,728	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	35,136	33,374	5.3	32,039	30,340	3,001	2,881	--	--	96	152
Georgia	44,987	46,180	-2.6	44,496	45,633	--	--	--	--	491	547
Maryland	16,898	15,789	7.0	--	--	16,731	15,789	--	--	167	--
North Carolina	42,888	42,354	1.3	40,363	40,031	2,011	1,763	NM	NM	456	504
South Carolina	21,323	21,704	-1.8	21,037	21,442	--	--	--	--	286	262
Virginia	21,012	21,016	*	16,550	17,329	3,974	3,271	*	3	488	413
West Virginia	54,493	54,015	.9	37,907	37,076	16,145	16,375	--	--	442	564
East South Central	**135,641**	**135,899**	**-.2**	**128,422**	**128,022**	**6,013**	**6,687**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,177**	**1,162**
Alabama	43,626	39,328	10.9	43,271	38,992	128	116	--	--	228	220
Kentucky	49,688	51,537	-3.6	45,108	44,967	4,580	6,571	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	12,461	8,749	42.4	11,144	8,749	1,305	--	--	--	12	--
Tennessee	29,866	36,284	-17.7	28,899	35,314	--	--	NM	NM	937	942
West South Central	**131,140**	**126,617**	**3.6**	**91,404**	**90,406**	**37,748**	**34,439**	**--**	**--**	**1,987**	**1,772**
Arkansas	12,185	12,592	-3.2	12,117	12,544	--	--	--	--	68	48
Louisiana	12,876	12,368	4.1	6,068	6,103	6,760	6,240	--	--	49	25
Oklahoma	21,543	20,286	6.2	20,088	18,944	1,166	1,084	--	--	290	259
Texas	84,535	81,371	3.9	53,131	52,815	29,823	27,116	--	--	1,581	1,440
Mountain	**121,681**	**119,608**	**1.7**	**111,661**	**110,692**	**9,570**	**8,513**	**--**	**--**	**450**	**403**
Arizona	21,323	21,921	-2.7	21,113	21,750	--	--	--	--	210	171
Colorado	20,817	20,465	1.7	20,643	20,301	174	163	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	8,999	8,278	8.7	182	156	8,817	8,122	--	--	--	--
Nevada	8,556	9,554	-10.4	8,556	9,554	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	17,154	15,895	7.9	17,154	15,895	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	20,477	19,907	2.9	20,185	19,623	236	228	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	24,312	23,547	3.2	23,828	23,413	344	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**9,125**	**7,218**	**26.4**	**2,325**	**1,783**	**6,490**	**5,120**	**NM**	**NM**	**307**	**311**
California	1,311	1,331	-1.5	--	--	1,026	1,042	--	--	285	289
Oregon	2,331	1,781	30.9	2,325	1,783	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	5,483	4,106	33.6	--	--	5,464	4,078	NM	NM	15	23
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,273**	**1,230**	**3.5**	**92**	**116**	**1,073**	**1,011**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	314	328	-4.5	92	116	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	959	901	6.4	--	--	933	877	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**1,126,128**	**1,098,698**	**2.5**	**882,935**	**868,196**	**230,136**	**218,055**	**592**	**579**	**12,465**	**11,869**

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, July 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	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Percent Change	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	**1,119**	**1,049**	**6.6**	**213**	**79**	**821**	**854**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Connecticut	221	267	-17.1	NM	NM	217	263	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	121	168	-28.2	--	--	77	92	*	*	NM	NM
Massachusetts	577	531	8.5	NM	NM	526	496	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	194	74	162.2	190	69	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	*	3	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,476**	**1,963**	**26.1**	**927**	**911**	**1,495**	**990**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
New Jersey	148	143	3.3	49	52	86	81	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	1,894	1,407	34.6	875	857	1,002	529	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	434	413	5.0	4	2	406	380	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**249**	**355**	**-29.8**	**152**	**276**	**69**	**39**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	68	38	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	23	60	-61.6	22	45	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	72	169	-57.6	70	168	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	40	33	20.5	39	32	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	40	42	-3.8	16	20	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**360**	**168**	**114.3**	**356**	**165**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	242	14	NM	242	14	--	--	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	64	67	-3.1	63	66	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	35	71	-50.8	35	71	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	1	1	41.7	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**5,531**	**4,460**	**24.0**	**4,639**	**3,581**	**765**	**729**	**NM**	**NM**	**126**	**149**
Delaware	217	175	24.5	23	25	191	126	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	11	101	-89.4	--	--	11	101	--	--	--	--
Florida	4,074	2,909	40.0	3,909	2,830	157	58	--	--	8	21
Georgia	86	93	-7.4	12	20	*	*	NM	NM	74	73
Maryland	373	409	-8.7	NM	NM	368	403	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	48	40	19.6	33	24	NM	NM	NM	NM	15	16
South Carolina	22	33	-31.0	12	25	--	--	NM	NM	11	8
Virginia	682	676	.8	632	627	36	39	NM	NM	14	9
West Virginia	17	24	-29.4	15	23	1	1	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**631**	**51**	**NM**	**280**	**39**	**338**	**2**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alabama	14	15	-7.7	5	7	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	343	13	NM	5	11	338	1	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	261	3	NM	258	2	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	14	21	-30.7	11	19	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
West South Central	**544**	**286**	**90.2**	**305**	**7**	**203**	**263**	**NM**	**NM**	**35**	**16**
Arkansas	44	5	867.5	41	4	--	--	--	--	3	*
Louisiana	282	170	65.2	101	1	179	169	--	--	2	1
Oklahoma	4	4	4.6	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	3	3
Texas	215	107	100.1	163	2	24	94	NM	NM	27	11
Mountain	**50**	**63**	**-20.4**	**NM**	**NM**	**34**	**43**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	2	3	-27.6	2	3	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	2	3	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	--	*	-100.0	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	33	43	-22.6	NM	NM	33	43	--	--	--	--
Nevada	3	2	121.3	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2	5	-56.1	2	4	*	*	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**319**	**230**	**38.4**	**7**	**6**	**206**	**168**	**NM**	**NM**	**106**	**57**
California	312	221	41.1	4	4	205	165	NM	NM	103	53
Oregon	3	3	3.4	3	2	--	--	NM	NM	--	1
Washington	NM	NM	--	*	*	NM	NM	--	*	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**825**	**769**	**7.2**	**637**	**616**	**168**	**136**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	74	70	5.8	68	60	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	750	699	7.3	570	556	168	135	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**12,102**	**9,395**	**28.8**	**7,531**	**5,696**	**4,098**	**3,224**	**39**	**43**	**434**	**431**

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 July
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**8,616**	**5,546**	**55.4**	**1,436**	**246**	**6,492**	**4,617**	**NM**	**NM**	**548**	**547**
Connecticut	1,493	1,377	8.4	NM	NM	1,462	1,361	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	1,382	619	123.1	--	--	992	165	2	2	388	453
Massachusetts	4,407	3,290	34.0	180	22	4,023	3,087	87	107	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,274	229	456.6	1,227	211	10	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	5	4	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**15,506**	**8,383**	**85.0**	**5,886**	**4,363**	**9,166**	**3,655**	**NM**	**NM**	**395**	**336**
New Jersey	1,238	386	220.2	157	129	942	210	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	11,061	6,459	71.2	5,710	4,208	5,195	2,142	NM	NM	103	83
Pennsylvania	3,208	1,537	108.7	19	26	3,029	1,302	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**2,172**	**1,711**	**26.9**	**1,060**	**1,286**	**857**	**115**	**NM**	**NM**	**241**	**305**
Illinois	887	157	466.8	NM	NM	843	111	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	259	465	-44.3	212	334	3	--	NM	NM	42	130
Michigan	478	603	-20.7	467	597	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	263	225	16.8	249	222	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	285	262	8.9	103	103	2	1	NM	NM	173	155
West North Central	**1,356**	**1,093**	**24.1**	**1,318**	**1,070**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	650	319	103.9	650	319	--	--	--	--	*	*
Minnesota	466	351	32.8	448	339	10	5	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	117	348	-66.4	116	348	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	24	20	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	8	2	221.0	8	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**31,022**	**25,036**	**23.9**	**24,763**	**21,658**	**5,200**	**2,406**	**89**	**19**	**970**	**954**
Delaware	1,185	505	134.6	65	95	982	307	--	--	137	102
District of Columbia	52	170	-69.2	--	--	52	170	--	--	--	--
Florida	21,478	19,239	11.6	20,436	18,530	962	564	--	--	80	146
Georgia	728	635	14.7	175	147	NM	NM	NM	NM	475	469
Maryland	2,390	1,261	89.5	NM	NM	2,358	1,237	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	611	409	49.5	387	283	89	6	NM	NM	134	118
South Carolina	272	188	44.8	172	127	18	--	NM	NM	81	60
Virginia	4,142	2,472	67.5	3,366	2,308	635	95	84	16	NM	NM
West Virginia	164	158	4.3	134	146	27	9	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**2,454**	**452**	**442.6**	**1,140**	**334**	**1,204**	**28**	**NM**	**NM**	**108**	**90**
Alabama	214	182	17.6	130	92	NM	NM	--	--	79	69
Kentucky	1,301	84	NM	103	77	1,198	7	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	679	24	NM	664	17	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	260	162	60.4	242	148	NM	NM	--	--	16	14
West South Central	**4,075**	**2,176**	**87.2**	**2,095**	**117**	**1,723**	**1,969**	**NM**	**NM**	**254**	**89**
Arkansas	169	76	124.4	152	74	--	--	--	--	17	2
Louisiana	1,905	1,111	71.5	864	23	1,010	1,077	--	--	31	11
Oklahoma	137	23	502.2	108	5	--	--	NM	NM	28	17
Texas	1,863	967	92.6	970	15	713	892	NM	NM	178	59
Mountain	**432**	**511**	**-15.4**	**141**	**138**	**277**	**359**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	25	36	-30.7	24	33	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	14	16	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	*	20.8	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	270	357	-24.5	NM	NM	268	356	--	--	--	--
Nevada	15	16	-7.1	15	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	30	24	27.0	27	15	1	3	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	27	27	2.2	26	26	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**1,517**	**1,487**	**2.0**	**73**	**35**	**999**	**1,074**	**NM**	**NM**	**445**	**378**
California	1,428	1,430	-.2	30	28	995	1,062	NM	NM	403	341
Oregon	40	9	368.6	39	6	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Washington	NM	NM	--	4	2	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**5,259**	**5,111**	**2.9**	**4,128**	**4,297**	**923**	**734**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	517	574	-9.9	435	538	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	4,742	4,538	4.5	3,692	3,759	920	733	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**72,409**	**51,507**	**40.6**	**42,040**	**33,542**	**26,854**	**14,964**	**333**	**205**	**3,182**	**2,797**

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, July 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	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Percent Change	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	**4,905**	**4,160**	**17.9**	**32**	**39**	**4,645**	**3,867**	**NM**	**NM**	**190**	**211**
Connecticut	556	1,028	-45.9	--	--	530	995	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	1,016	1,002	1.3	--	--	878	861	NM	NM	137	141
Massachusetts	2,705	1,530	76.7	32	31	2,617	1,431	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	7	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	620	582	6.6	--	--	620	581	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	*	*	-67.8	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**6,107**	**8,674**	**-29.6**	**1,014**	**1,464**	**4,773**	**6,713**	**NM**	**NM**	**266**	**407**
New Jersey	1,813	2,604	-30.4	3	16	1,692	2,366	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	3,437	4,946	-30.5	1,011	1,448	2,313	3,330	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	857	1,124	-23.7	NM	NM	768	1,016	NM	NM	69	80
East North Central	**2,356**	**6,267**	**-62.4**	**479**	**1,064**	**1,721**	**4,943**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	619	2,415	-74.4	NM	NM	494	2,288	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	355	706	-49.6	174	201	162	398	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	1,015	2,198	-53.8	93	436	904	1,728	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	123	602	-79.6	35	172	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	244	347	-29.7	131	210	79	104	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**1,384**	**1,897**	**-27.1**	**1,062**	**1,477**	**283**	**371**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	35	80	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	254	513	-50.5	251	509	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	277	361	-23.1	176	230	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	650	775	-16.1	449	509	200	264	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	118	115	2.7	117	115	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	35	35	-.2	35	35	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**9,729**	**11,339**	**-14.2**	**6,918**	**7,780**	**2,648**	**3,302**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Delaware	280	252	11.3	*	7	280	245	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	6,511	6,719	-3.1	5,719	5,874	696	693	NM	NM	NM	NM
Georgia	779	1,219	-36.1	154	322	602	848	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	567	393	44.3	NM	NM	562	387	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	598	1,151	-48.0	375	563	220	586	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	350	824	-57.6	285	605	63	215	NM	NM	1	4
Virginia	609	753	-19.1	383	409	196	307	4	23	NM	NM
West Virginia	35	29	22.9	*	*	28	21	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**3,047**	**5,725**	**-46.8**	**1,573**	**3,461**	**1,272**	**1,888**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alabama	1,731	2,199	-21.3	910	1,170	714	852	--	--	107	177
Kentucky	NM	NM	--	32	187	4	140	--	72	NM	NM
Mississippi	1,229	3,013	-59.2	622	2,099	553	839	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	NM	NM	--	8	5	--	58	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**29,086**	**30,783**	**-5.5**	**8,929**	**10,576**	**15,791**	**15,199**	**NM**	**NM**	**4,315**	**4,621**
Arkansas	403	745	-45.9	97	365	289	358	NM	NM	NM	NM
Louisiana	4,516	4,939	-8.6	1,607	2,598	1,121	695	NM	NM	1,786	1,307
Oklahoma	3,489	2,468	41.4	2,224	2,079	1,227	343	NM	NM	36	43
Texas	20,677	22,632	-8.6	5,000	5,534	13,154	13,803	NM	NM	2,477	3,250
Mountain	**5,853**	**4,630**	**26.4**	**2,538**	**2,496**	**3,236**	**2,019**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	2,559	1,731	47.9	679	736	1,878	993	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	950	972	-2.2	508	551	418	395	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	36	20	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	2	3	-31.8	2	2	*	*	--	--	*	1
Nevada	1,540	1,195	28.9	685	659	855	536	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	479	503	-4.8	415	416	40	59	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	233	119	95.9	198	96	14	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	16	16	13	14	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**11,990**	**10,737**	**11.7**	**1,763**	**1,190**	**8,995**	**8,130**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,068**	**1,243**
California	9,816	10,239	-4.1	1,214	1,041	7,419	7,843	NM	NM	1,024	1,191
Oregon	1,313	298	340.8	254	79	1,022	176	NM	NM	37	43
Washington	860	200	329.9	296	70	555	111	NM	NM	7	9
Pacific Noncontiguous	**352**	**382**	**-7.7**	**273**	**263**	**--**	**33**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	352	349	1.0	273	263	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Hawaii	--	33	--	--	--	--	33	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**74,809**	**84,595**	**-11.6**	**24,580**	**29,810**	**43,364**	**46,466**	**396**	**887**	**6,468**	**7,433**

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 July
(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	**23,114**	**24,428**	**-5.4**	**48**	**121**	**21,591**	**22,759**	**177**	**246**	**1,297**	**1,302**
Connecticut	3,094	4,883	-36.6	--	--	2,975	4,727	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	5,490	6,651	-17.5	--	--	4,420	5,669	NM	NM	1,070	982
Massachusetts	11,704	9,006	30.0	47	94	11,409	8,552	159	222	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	24	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	2,789	3,814	-26.9	--	--	2,787	3,812	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	1	2	-59.1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**26,121**	**35,666**	**-26.8**	**4,476**	**5,783**	**19,826**	**26,901**	**256**	**355**	**1,563**	**2,627**
New Jersey	7,798	10,793	-27.7	12	47	7,081	9,091	NM	NM	624	1,548
New York	15,551	21,297	-27.0	4,463	5,733	10,527	14,841	NM	NM	481	597
Pennsylvania	2,772	3,576	-22.5	NM	NM	2,218	2,968	NM	NM	458	482
East North Central	**12,072**	**20,016**	**-39.7**	**2,489**	**3,626**	**8,578**	**15,020**	**NM**	**NM**	**853**	**1,171**
Illinois	2,257	5,810	-61.1	NM	NM	1,642	5,058	NM	NM	334	328
Indiana	1,718	2,513	-31.6	890	895	629	1,098	NM	NM	194	511
Michigan	6,321	9,269	-31.8	627	1,368	5,575	7,723	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	479	1,091	-56.1	142	466	313	598	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	1,296	1,333	-2.8	645	600	419	543	NM	NM	199	147
West North Central	**3,771**	**5,266**	**-28.4**	**2,636**	**3,845**	**861**	**1,125**	**NM**	**NM**	**204**	**201**
Iowa	199	352	-43.4	132	267	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	781	1,226	-36.3	693	1,204	--	--	NM	NM	87	21
Minnesota	886	1,019	-13.0	409	393	372	460	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	1,616	2,337	-30.8	1,121	1,658	489	665	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	228	262	-12.7	223	255	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	58	69	-14.9	58	69	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**47,597**	**48,823**	**-2.5**	**36,051**	**35,600**	**10,484**	**11,598**	**NM**	**NM**	**972**	**1,516**
Delaware	666	827	-19.4	8	10	658	818	--	--	*	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	37,314	34,745	7.4	32,774	29,862	3,984	3,808	NM	NM	521	1,036
Georgia	2,705	3,270	-17.3	395	840	2,117	2,133	--	--	193	297
Maryland	1,266	978	29.5	NM	NM	1,243	956	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	2,065	3,432	-39.8	716	1,145	1,335	2,273	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	1,360	3,146	-56.8	1,191	2,442	162	677	NM	NM	5	25
Virginia	2,095	2,276	-7.9	964	1,300	903	831	49	68	179	78
West Virginia	124	150	-16.9	2	2	82	102	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**14,099**	**25,702**	**-45.1**	**9,719**	**19,189**	**3,114**	**4,673**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,230**	**1,681**
Alabama	6,944	9,635	-27.9	4,671	6,980	1,579	1,618	--	--	694	1,037
Kentucky	265	952	-72.1	134	434	29	265	9	127	NM	NM
Mississippi	6,602	14,848	-55.5	4,754	11,762	1,490	2,678	NM	NM	348	395
Tennessee	288	269	7.1	161	14	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**148,744**	**153,741**	**-3.3**	**38,272**	**46,944**	**80,551**	**75,458**	**816**	**633**	**29,105**	**30,705**
Arkansas	2,274	2,289	-.6	287	1,047	1,842	1,102	NM	NM	143	137
Louisiana	23,332	25,181	-7.3	8,002	13,286	4,377	2,942	546	352	10,407	8,602
Oklahoma	11,510	11,245	2.4	8,295	9,487	2,915	1,464	NM	NM	288	281
Texas	111,628	115,026	-3.0	21,688	23,124	71,417	69,950	255	266	18,268	21,686
Mountain	**24,353**	**23,380**	**4.2**	**10,808**	**11,850**	**13,001**	**10,831**	**NM**	**NM**	**401**	**544**
Arizona	9,365	8,029	16.6	2,282	2,842	7,074	5,177	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	4,795	5,160	-7.1	2,869	3,041	1,798	1,982	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	158	224	-29.6	47	67	NM	NM	--	--	32	54
Montana	13	12	9.7	9	4	1	2	--	--	4	6
Nevada	6,674	6,669	.1	2,996	3,468	3,678	3,201	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,069	2,252	-8.1	1,670	1,777	274	297	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	981	656	49.5	847	547	26	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	297	377	-21.2	87	103	71	69	--	--	140	204
Pacific Contiguous	**53,465**	**53,512**	**-.1**	**6,791**	**6,406**	**38,163**	**38,359**	**904**	**1,031**	**7,607**	**7,717**
California	45,346	47,364	-4.3	5,209	4,868	31,948	34,146	876	975	7,314	7,374
Oregon	5,001	3,998	25.1	688	946	4,068	2,813	NM	NM	243	235
Washington	3,117	2,151	45.0	894	591	2,148	1,399	NM	NM	51	107
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,394**	**2,459**	**-2.6**	**1,909**	**1,774**	**--**	**183**	**--**	**--**	**485**	**501**
Alaska	2,394	2,275	5.2	1,909	1,774	--	--	--	--	485	501
Hawaii	--	183	--	--	--	--	183	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**355,779**	**392,993**	**-9.5**	**113,249**	**135,138**	**196,169**	**206,907**	**2,643**	**2,982**	**43,717**	**47,966**

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

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

Notes: •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, July 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	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Percent Change	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
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	193	396	-51.3	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	186	384
Illinois	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Indiana	160	330	-51.5	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	160	330
Michigan	*	1	-73.5	--	--	*	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	33	82	-59.2	--	--	19	55	--	--	14	27
Delaware	--	16	-100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1	1	-4.8	--	--	*	*	--	--	1	1
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	19	55	-64.5	--	--	19	55	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	13	10	32.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	10
East South Central	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Alabama	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	*	1	-98.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	1
West South Central	424	335	26.5	--	--	43	26	--	--	381	309
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	164	96	71.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	164	96
Oklahoma	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Texas	251	232	8.4	--	--	43	26	--	--	208	206
Mountain	NM	NM	--	*	*	2	*	--	--	NM	NM
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	*	*	-58.8	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	2	*	298.6	--	--	2	*	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	166	204	-18.7	--	--	20	31	NM	NM	146	174
California	146	174	-16.1	--	--	--	*	NM	NM	146	174
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	20	31	-33.8	--	--	20	31	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	898	1,175	-23.6	*	*	92	125	*	--	805	1,049

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 July
(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	413	732	-43.6	--	--	2	2	--	--	411	731
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	--	--	*	1	--	--	NM	NM
New York	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	327	390	-16.2	--	--	2	1	--	--	325	389
East North Central	1,339	2,492	-46.3	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	1,287	2,412
Illinois	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Indiana	1,109	2,085	-46.8	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	1,107	2,083
Michigan	2	5	-64.9	--	--	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	334	481	-30.7	--	--	112	307	--	--	222	174
Delaware	149	99	50.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	149	99
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	9	9	2.7	--	--	1	1	--	--	9	9
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	112	306	-63.6	--	--	112	306	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	*	1	-89.4	--	--	*	1	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	*	*	-65.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	63	66	-3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	63	66
East South Central	85	155	-45.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	85	155
Alabama	83	147	-43.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	83	147
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2	8	-77.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	8
West South Central	2,445	2,012	21.5	--	--	319	267	--	--	2,126	1,745
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	925	580	59.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	925	580
Oklahoma	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Texas	1,470	1,388	5.9	--	--	319	267	--	--	1,151	1,121
Mountain	NM	NM	--	3	2	16	3	--	--	NM	NM
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	3	2	37.9	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	13	3	301.9	--	--	13	3	--	--	--	--
Nevada	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	1,125	1,137	-1.0	--	--	217	187	NM	NM	908	950
California	909	952	-4.5	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	908	950
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	216	185	16.8	--	--	216	185	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	5,790	7,098	-18.4	4	2	718	855	*	*	5,068	6,240

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 July 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	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Percent Change	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	**3,238**	**3,184**	**1.7**	**--**	**1,222**	**3,238**	**1,963**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	1,497	1,484	.8	--	--	1,497	1,484	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	509	466	9.0	--	--	509	466	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	862	861	.2	--	861	862	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	370	373	-.7	--	361	370	12	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**13,029**	**13,198**	**-1.3**	**1,598**	**1,580**	**11,431**	**11,618**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	2,818	2,872	-1.9	--	--	2,818	2,872	--	--	--	--
New York	3,505	3,675	-4.6	362	359	3,143	3,316	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	6,706	6,651	.8	1,236	1,221	5,470	5,430	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**13,183**	**12,752**	**3.4**	**4,827**	**4,788**	**8,357**	**7,964**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	8,357	7,964	4.9	--	--	8,357	7,964	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	2,932	2,746	6.8	2,932	2,746	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	912	906	.7	912	906	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	983	1,136	-13.5	983	1,136	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**4,198**	**4,218**	**-.5**	**4,198**	**4,218**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	421	420	.2	421	420	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	873	873	*	873	873	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,199	1,189	.9	1,199	1,189	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	851	839	1.5	851	839	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	853	898	-4.9	853	898	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**18,268**	**18,051**	**1.2**	**16,998**	**16,905**	**1,270**	**1,147**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,931	2,962	-1.0	2,931	2,962	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	3,005	3,009	-.1	3,005	3,009	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	1,270	1,147	10.8	--	--	1,270	1,147	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	3,600	3,510	2.6	3,600	3,510	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	4,877	4,843	.7	4,877	4,843	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	2,586	2,581	.2	2,586	2,581	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,184**	**6,077**	**1.7**	**6,184**	**6,077**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	2,739	2,783	-1.6	2,739	2,783	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	946	930	1.7	946	930	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,499	2,365	5.7	2,499	2,365	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**4,984**	**6,284**	**-20.7**	**3,798**	**4,656**	**1,186**	**1,627**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	1,333	1,367	-2.5	1,333	1,367	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1,541	1,485	3.8	1,541	1,485	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	2,110	3,432	-38.5	924	1,805	1,186	1,627	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**2,604**	**2,792**	**-6.8**	**2,604**	**2,792**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	2,604	2,792	-6.8	2,604	2,792	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**3,965**	**3,863**	**2.7**	**3,965**	**3,863**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	3,298	3,168	4.1	3,298	3,168	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	667	695	-4.0	667	695	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**69,653**	**70,421**	**-1.1**	**44,171**	**46,101**	**25,482**	**24,319**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

* = 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 July
(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	**20,999**	**19,681**	**6.7**	**--**	**7,414**	**20,999**	**12,268**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	9,784	8,910	9.8	--	--	9,784	8,910	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	2,687	3,346	-19.7	--	--	2,687	3,346	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	5,892	5,046	16.7	--	5,046	5,892	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	2,637	2,379	10.8	--	2,367	2,637	12	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**85,141**	**85,461**	**-.4**	**9,690**	**9,796**	**75,451**	**75,665**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	18,286	17,808	2.7	--	--	18,286	17,808	--	--	--	--
New York	23,354	24,016	-2.8	2,505	2,039	20,849	21,977	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	43,502	43,637	-.3	7,185	7,757	36,317	35,881	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**82,294**	**82,400**	**-.1**	**26,557**	**30,891**	**55,737**	**51,509**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	55,737	51,509	8.2	--	--	55,737	51,509	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	15,102	16,885	-10.6	15,102	16,885	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	4,316	6,782	-36.4	4,316	6,782	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	7,139	7,224	-1.2	7,139	7,224	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**26,034**	**26,284**	**-1.0**	**26,034**	**26,284**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	2,308	2,761	-16.4	2,308	2,761	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	5,978	4,684	27.6	5,978	4,684	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	7,791	7,896	-1.3	7,791	7,896	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	5,562	5,333	4.3	5,562	5,333	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	4,396	5,610	-21.6	4,396	5,610	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**114,085**	**115,047**	**-.8**	**106,719**	**109,016**	**7,367**	**6,031**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	18,119	19,823	-8.6	18,119	19,823	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	19,507	18,404	6.0	19,507	18,404	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	7,367	6,031	22.1	--	--	7,367	6,031	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	23,800	22,726	4.7	23,800	22,726	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	31,507	30,892	2.0	31,507	30,892	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	13,786	17,171	-19.7	13,786	17,171	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**37,852**	**40,525**	**-6.6**	**37,852**	**40,525**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	17,580	19,052	-7.7	17,580	19,052	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	6,228	6,255	-.4	6,228	6,255	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	14,044	15,218	-7.7	14,044	15,218	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**36,018**	**41,210**	**-12.6**	**25,670**	**30,946**	**10,348**	**10,263**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	9,417	8,683	8.4	9,417	8,683	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	9,579	9,704	-1.3	9,579	9,704	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	17,022	22,823	-25.4	6,674	12,559	10,348	10,263	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**17,563**	**18,254**	**-3.8**	**17,563**	**18,254**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	17,563	18,254	-3.8	17,563	18,254	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**22,903**	**25,025**	**-8.5**	**22,903**	**25,025**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	19,359	20,022	-3.3	19,359	20,022	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	3,544	5,003	-29.2	3,544	5,003	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**442,889**	**453,887**	**-2.4**	**272,987**	**298,151**	**169,902**	**155,736**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

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, July 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	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Percent Change	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	**305**	**380**	**-19.8**	**41**	**71**	**175**	**226**	**1**	**--**	**89**	**84**
Connecticut	20	14	41.3	NM	NM	17	10	--	--	--	--
Maine	198	236	-16.1	NM	NM	119	159	--	--	79	76
Massachusetts	-24	-32	-25.0	NM	NM	-25	-32	1	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	49	65	-24.9	11	16	30	43	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Vermont	62	96	-35.9	NM	NM	34	45	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**1,950**	**1,975**	**-1.3**	**1,637**	**1,702**	**312**	**268**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
New Jersey	-11	-13	-16.0	-13	-14	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New York	1,857	1,963	-5.4	1,598	1,701	258	258	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	103	24	324.9	51	15	52	9	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**262**	**360**	**-27.2**	**215**	**321**	**22**	**18**	**NM**	**NM**	**24**	**20**
Illinois	15	16	-3.4	NM	NM	10	7	NM	NM	--	--
Indiana	52	50	4.9	52	50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	-9	36	-125.9	-24	24	11	9	--	--	NM	NM
Ohio	40	49	-17.9	40	49	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	164	210	-21.8	142	191	NM	NM	NM	NM	21	17
West North Central	**1,046**	**1,085**	**-3.5**	**1,014**	**1,057**	**9**	**7**	**--**	**--**	**23**	**20**
Iowa	95	93	2.2	93	91	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Kansas	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	141	96	46.2	114	73	NM	NM	--	--	23	20
Missouri	46	92	-50.4	46	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	127	134	-4.8	127	134	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	183	179	2.3	183	179	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	451	488	-7.5	451	488	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,775**	**159**	**NM**	**1,336**	**-2**	**170**	**73**	**NM**	**NM**	**269**	**88**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	23	10	135.1	23	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	512	105	385.8	510	103	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	128	46	178.4	--	--	128	46	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	750	239	213.6	544	181	NM	NM	NM	NM	205	57
South Carolina	278	-63	-544.6	275	-65	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Virginia	-43	-246	-82.4	-47	-249	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
West Virginia	126	67	88.6	30	17	34	21	--	--	62	29
East South Central	**2,625**	**1,051**	**149.8**	**2,540**	**1,008**	*****	**--**	**--**	**--**	**84**	**43**
Alabama	1,217	356	242.0	1,217	356	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	341	212	61.4	341	212	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,066	483	120.6	982	441	--	--	--	--	84	43
West South Central	**528**	**824**	**-35.9**	**440**	**756**	**88**	**67**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	251	408	-38.4	251	408	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	85	62	37.0	--	--	85	62	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	90	179	-49.5	90	179	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	101	174	-42.0	98	169	3	5	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**3,163**	**3,654**	**-13.4**	**2,748**	**3,224**	**415**	**430**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	733	772	-5.0	733	772	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	150	122	22.8	147	119	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	965	1,091	-11.5	857	993	108	98	--	--	--	--
Montana	1,009	1,262	-20.1	708	936	301	326	--	--	--	--
Nevada	113	230	-50.6	112	228	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	45	42	6.4	44	41	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	126	107	16.9	126	107	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**12,129**	**14,766**	**-17.9**	**11,970**	**14,630**	**151**	**129**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
California	4,000	3,273	22.2	3,907	3,195	93	78	--	--	--	--
Oregon	2,275	2,955	-23.0	2,241	2,924	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Washington	5,854	8,539	-31.4	5,822	8,511	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**144**	**157**	**-8.3**	**131**	**146**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	131	144	-9.1	131	144	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	*	2	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**23,926**	**24,410**	**-2.0**	**22,071**	**22,914**	**1,347**	**1,222**	**10**	**8**	**498**	**266**

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 July

(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	**3,366**	**3,954**	**-14.9**	**397**	**435**	**2,424**	**2,730**	**4**	**--**	**541**	**788**
Connecticut	294	213	38.0	NM	NM	278	197	--	--	--	--
Maine	1,687	2,022	-16.5	NM	NM	1,197	1,321	--	--	487	698
Massachusetts	80	89	-10.1	NM	NM	69	81	4	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	647	911	-29.0	172	192	439	646	--	--	36	73
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Vermont	656	717	-8.5	206	224	438	482	--	--	11	10
Middle Atlantic	**14,690**	**16,175**	**-9.2**	**11,128**	**12,498**	**3,538**	**3,631**	**NM**	**NM**	**24**	**47**
New Jersey	-45	-66	-32.3	-59	-80	15	14	--	--	--	--
New York	13,526	15,276	-11.5	10,455	12,002	3,046	3,227	NM	NM	24	47
Pennsylvania	1,209	965	25.2	732	576	477	389	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**2,217**	**2,433**	**-8.9**	**1,890**	**2,152**	**147**	**136**	**NM**	**NM**	**174**	**140**
Illinois	98	93	5.8	33	31	63	60	NM	NM	--	--
Indiana	228	239	-4.5	228	239	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	304	395	-22.9	209	307	73	67	--	--	22	21
Ohio	220	301	-26.7	220	301	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1,365	1,406	-2.9	1,200	1,274	NM	NM	NM	NM	152	119
West North Central	**5,505**	**6,100**	**-9.8**	**5,305**	**5,908**	**57**	**52**	**--**	**--**	**144**	**140**
Iowa	532	517	2.9	519	505	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Kansas	22	20	9.0	--	--	22	20	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	561	556	.8	394	396	22	20	--	--	144	140
Missouri	276	1,114	-75.3	276	1,114	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	560	627	-10.6	560	627	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	1,108	847	30.8	1,108	847	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	2,447	2,419	1.1	2,447	2,419	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**11,967**	**3,900**	**206.8**	**8,337**	**1,676**	**1,848**	**1,421**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,780**	**801**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	143	104	37.7	143	104	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,844	1,111	155.9	2,818	1,087	NM	NM	--	--	24	23
Maryland	1,498	1,116	34.3	--	--	1,498	1,116	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	4,581	1,592	187.7	3,266	1,101	NM	NM	NM	NM	1,306	483
South Carolina	1,804	79	NM	1,774	53	30	26	NM	NM	--	--
Virginia	172	-782	-122.0	138	-814	32	31	--	--	NM	NM
West Virginia	924	680	35.9	198	145	278	240	--	--	449	295
East South Central	**16,784**	**11,203**	**49.8**	**16,245**	**10,910**	**7**	**9**	**--**	**--**	**533**	**285**
Alabama	8,085	4,563	77.2	8,085	4,563	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,417	2,790	-13.4	2,417	2,790	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	7	9	-20.8	--	--	7	9	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	6,276	3,842	63.4	5,743	3,557	--	--	--	--	533	285
West South Central	**4,022**	**5,256**	**-23.5**	**3,485**	**4,564**	**537**	**692**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	1,818	2,412	-24.6	1,818	2,412	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	512	660	-22.5	--	--	512	660	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	1,103	1,541	-28.4	1,103	1,541	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	589	643	-8.3	564	611	25	32	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**18,366**	**19,960**	**-8.0**	**15,869**	**17,411**	**2,497**	**2,549**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	4,542	4,943	-8.1	4,542	4,943	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	517	728	-28.9	495	706	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	5,586	5,871	-4.8	5,111	5,324	475	547	--	--	--	--
Montana	5,525	6,065	-8.9	3,543	4,102	1,982	1,963	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,340	1,438	-6.8	1,331	1,429	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	147	187	-21.6	147	187	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	310	326	-4.9	302	318	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	398	403	-1.3	398	403	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**88,793**	**93,041**	**-4.6**	**87,446**	**91,803**	**1,287**	**1,179**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
California	22,993	19,708	16.7	22,146	18,964	846	744	--	--	--	--
Oregon	21,530	22,468	-4.2	21,249	22,188	281	280	--	--	--	--
Washington	44,271	50,865	-13.0	44,051	50,651	159	155	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,054**	**1,072**	**-1.7**	**971**	**990**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	970	983	-1.3	970	983	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	84	89	-5.9	1	7	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**166,765**	**163,095**	**2.3**	**151,073**	**148,345**	**12,373**	**12,431**	**70**	**64**	**3,249**	**2,254**

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.•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, July 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	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Percent Change	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	**806**	**851**	**-5.3**	**29**	**15**	**571**	**588**	**18**	**17**	**188**	**231**
Connecticut	141	142	-1.1	--	--	141	142	--	--	--	--
Maine	363	409	-11.2	--	--	167	172	17	15	179	221
Massachusetts	160	174	-8.0	--	--	159	172	1	2	NM	NM
New Hampshire	88	87	2.2	--	--	80	78	--	--	8	8
Rhode Island	9	8	10.4	--	--	9	8	--	--	--	--
Vermont	45	31	42.5	29	15	15	15	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**586**	**601**	**-2.4**	**--**	**--**	**490**	**499**	**40**	**42**	**56**	**60**
New Jersey	118	116	1.7	--	--	117	115	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	222	232	-4.2	--	--	188	195	21	21	13	16
Pennsylvania	245	252	-2.8	--	--	184	189	19	20	41	43
East North Central	**454**	**421**	**7.9**	**28**	**28**	**261**	**266**	**34**	**24**	**131**	**104**
Illinois	70	80	-12.5	--	--	62	73	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	11	12	-4.2	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	*
Michigan	259	232	11.6	2	3	162	156	28	18	66	56
Ohio	12	13	-7.1	--	--	6	5	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	103	85	21.0	26	25	24	24	NM	NM	51	34
West North Central	**267**	**223**	**19.9**	**57**	**50**	**174**	**145**	**NM**	**NM**	**32**	**24**
Iowa	59	56	6.6	5	5	54	50	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	34	30	12.7	--	--	34	30	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	156	128	22.0	37	39	86	64	NM	NM	31	23
Missouri	13	7	100.3	12	5	--	--	*	1	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	2	*	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	*	*	-31.8	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,272**	**1,371**	**-7.2**	**13**	**17**	**548**	**530**	**34**	**43**	**677**	**781**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	450	512	-12.0	11	13	350	328	NM	NM	85	167
Georgia	205	283	-27.4	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	204	281
Maryland	85	63	34.0	--	--	63	61	NM	NM	20	--
North Carolina	170	147	15.5	--	--	38	44	--	--	132	104
South Carolina	120	127	-5.9	2	1	--	--	NM	NM	114	121
Virginia	242	236	2.4	--	--	96	95	24	33	122	109
West Virginia	*	2	-87.6	*	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**579**	**606**	**-4.5**	**2**	**--**	**17**	**19**	**NM**	**NM**	**558**	**586**
Alabama	360	363	-.9	--	--	14	16	--	--	345	347
Kentucky	32	37	-11.7	2	--	--	--	--	--	30	37
Mississippi	115	143	-19.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	115	143
Tennessee	72	64	12.9	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	68	61
West South Central	**776**	**714**	**8.6**	*****	**--**	**294**	**199**	**NM**	**NM**	**481**	**513**
Arkansas	155	122	27.1	--	--	--	--	NM	NM	155	122
Louisiana	222	254	-12.6	--	--	5	4	--	--	217	250
Oklahoma	19	27	-28.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	27
Texas	379	311	22.0	*	--	289	195	--	1	90	115
Mountain	**176**	**232**	**-24.2**	**24**	**22**	**102**	**155**	**NM**	**NM**	**46**	**51**
Arizona	4	4	16.0	4	3	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
Colorado	11	13	-13.0	3	3	NM	NM	3	3	--	--
Idaho	43	49	-12.1	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	40	46
Montana	6	5	19.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	5
Nevada	78	123	-36.9	--	--	78	123	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Utah	18	15	16.0	17	14	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	14	21	-35.9	*	1	13	21	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**2,233**	**2,341**	**-4.6**	**65**	**20**	**1,952**	**2,109**	**30**	**21**	**186**	**191**
California	1,972	2,134	-7.6	23	17	1,824	1,990	30	21	95	105
Oregon	88	97	-9.5	--	--	65	63	--	--	23	34
Washington	173	110	57.3	41	3	64	55	--	--	68	52
Pacific Noncontiguous	**65**	**54**	**19.9**	**NM**	**NM**	**49**	**36**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	64	54	19.9	*	*	49	36	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**7,214**	**7,413**	**-2.7**	**219**	**151**	**4,460**	**4,546**	**165**	**156**	**2,370**	**2,561**

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 July
(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	**5,247**	**5,600**	**-6.3**	**149**	**80**	**3,740**	**3,927**	**117**	**120**	**1,240**	**1,473**
Connecticut	902	948	-4.9	--	--	902	948	--	--	--	--
Maine	2,380	2,648	-10.1	--	--	1,070	1,131	102	106	1,208	1,412
Massachusetts	1,156	1,184	-2.4	--	--	1,140	1,170	15	14	NM	NM
New Hampshire	494	575	-14.1	--	--	470	521	--	--	24	54
Rhode Island	59	56	4.8	--	--	59	56	--	--	--	--
Vermont	257	188	36.8	149	80	99	100	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**3,743**	**3,891**	**-3.8**	**--**	**--**	**3,115**	**3,260**	**251**	**259**	**378**	**372**
New Jersey	769	767	.3	--	--	760	758	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	1,428	1,447	-1.3	--	--	1,213	1,222	130	131	85	94
Pennsylvania	1,546	1,677	-7.8	--	--	1,142	1,280	119	125	285	271
East North Central	**2,894**	**2,893**	*	**213**	**186**	**1,654**	**1,771**	**187**	**160**	**840**	**776**
Illinois	423	527	-19.8	--	--	374	477	NM	NM	45	46
Indiana	75	76	-1.0	--	--	49	52	18	21	8	2
Michigan	1,588	1,551	2.4	12	17	1,024	1,026	152	121	400	387
Ohio	77	85	-9.1	--	--	36	36	NM	NM	42	49
Wisconsin	731	653	11.8	202	169	171	180	12	13	345	292
West North Central	**2,043**	**2,270**	**-10.0**	**357**	**283**	**1,423**	**1,677**	**21**	**21**	**242**	**289**
Iowa	552	624	-11.5	40	26	506	593	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	244	305	-20.1	--	--	244	305	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,147	1,295	-11.4	231	227	669	774	10	11	237	284
Missouri	69	32	118.1	63	25	--	--	1	1	NM	NM
Nebraska	25	10	143.4	18	2	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	3	1	406.2	3	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	4	3	10.8	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**8,645**	**8,948**	**-3.4**	**104**	**102**	**3,544**	**3,271**	**256**	**262**	**4,741**	**5,312**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,999	3,323	-9.8	77	79	2,191	2,063	NM	NM	709	1,157
Georgia	1,715	1,922	-10.8	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	1,703	1,910
Maryland	483	388	24.3	--	--	369	373	15	15	99	--
North Carolina	1,152	1,141	1.0	--	--	265	278	--	--	888	863
South Carolina	730	762	-4.1	13	10	--	--	NM	NM	693	722
Virginia	1,494	1,398	6.8	--	--	651	546	194	194	649	659
West Virginia	71	13	439.1	15	13	56	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**3,715**	**3,963**	**-6.3**	**13**	**--**	**120**	**143**	**NM**	**NM**	**3,577**	**3,816**
Alabama	2,370	2,409	-1.6	--	--	101	123	--	--	2,269	2,286
Kentucky	190	224	-15.1	13	--	--	--	--	--	177	224
Mississippi	680	897	-24.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	680	897
Tennessee	475	433	9.7	*	--	19	20	NM	NM	451	409
West South Central	**5,123**	**4,961**	**3.3**	**1**	**--**	**1,690**	**1,584**	**21**	**9**	**3,410**	**3,367**
Arkansas	1,041	928	12.2	--	--	--	--	NM	NM	1,038	925
Louisiana	1,667	1,639	1.7	--	--	33	33	--	--	1,634	1,605
Oklahoma	155	144	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	155	144
Texas	2,260	2,251	.4	1	--	1,658	1,551	18	6	584	694
Mountain	**1,500**	**1,560**	**-3.8**	**187**	**180**	**986**	**1,084**	**22**	**22**	**306**	**274**
Arizona	26	32	-20.4	24	30	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
Colorado	113	114	-1.7	36	35	57	60	20	19	--	--
Idaho	283	260	8.8	--	--	20	20	--	--	264	240
Montana	42	33	26.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	42	33
Nevada	647	712	-9.2	--	--	647	712	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Utah	124	111	11.4	118	105	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	256	288	-11.3	10	11	246	277	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**14,456**	**14,863**	**-2.7**	**407**	**228**	**12,550**	**13,175**	**215**	**137**	**1,284**	**1,323**
California	12,770	13,346	-4.3	135	118	11,768	12,394	215	137	652	697
Oregon	593	643	-7.7	--	--	374	387	--	--	219	256
Washington	1,093	875	24.9	272	109	408	394	--	--	413	371
Pacific Noncontiguous	**384**	**322**	**19.5**	**NM**	**NM**	**296**	**216**	**--**	**--**	**86**	**104**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	384	321	19.4	1	1	296	216	--	--	86	104
U.S. Total	**47,752**	**49,271**	**-3.1**	**1,435**	**1,061**	**29,118**	**30,109**	**1,095**	**995**	**16,104**	**17,107**

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, July 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	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Percent Change	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	3	3	-.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3
New Jersey	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	3	3	-1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3
East North Central	87	*	NM	--	--	31	--	*	*	56	--
Illinois	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54	--
Michigan	*	*	-50.0	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	--
Ohio	31	--	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
West North Central	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	163	189	-13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	163	189
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	146	168	-13.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	146	168
Georgia	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	17	21	-16.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	21
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	5	*	NM	--	--	5	--	--	--	*	*
Alabama	5	*	NM	--	--	5	--	--	--	*	*
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	*	*	175.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
West South Central	134	438	-69.4	--	--	18	88	--	--	116	350
Arkansas	8	24	-66.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	24
Louisiana	68	80	-14.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	68	80
Oklahoma	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Texas	57	334	-82.9	--	--	18	88	--	--	39	246
Mountain	16	16	-2.1	--	--	1	--	--	--	15	16
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	8	8	-5.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	8
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	7	8	-14.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	8
Pacific Contiguous	7	2	356.5	--	--	2	--	2	--	3	2
California	7	2	356.5	--	--	2	--	2	--	3	2
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	419	648	-35.2	--	--	57	88	2	*	360	559

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 July
(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	**23**	**21**	**7.1**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**21**	**21**
New Jersey	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
New York	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	21	21	-3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	21	21
East North Central	**369**	**1**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**98**	**1**	*****	*****	**271**	**--**
Illinois	1	1	14.5	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Indiana	255	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	255	--
Michigan	*	*	.0	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	--
Ohio	98	--	--	--	--	98	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	--
West North Central	**20**	**20**	**2.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**20**	**20**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	20	20	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	20
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,247**	**1,225**	**1.8**	**--**	**--**	*****	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1,247**	**1,225**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,128	1,102	2.3	--	--	*	--	--	--	1,128	1,102
Georgia	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	119	122	-2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	119	122
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**17**	**2**	**641.0**	**--**	**--**	**13**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**2**
Alabama	14	*	NM	--	--	13	--	--	--	*	*
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	3	2	63.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	2
West South Central	**1,101**	**1,632**	**-32.6**	**--**	**--**	**219**	**281**	**--**	**--**	**882**	**1,351**
Arkansas	26	83	-68.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	83
Louisiana	496	279	77.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	496	279
Oklahoma	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
Texas	576	1,270	-54.7	--	--	219	281	--	--	357	989
Mountain	**99**	**106**	**-6.4**	**--**	**--**	**6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**93**	**106**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	50	55	-9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	55
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	6	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	43	51	-15.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	43	51
Pacific Contiguous	**29**	**8**	**271.5**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**--**	**6**	**--**	**18**	**8**
California	29	8	271.5	--	--	4	--	6	--	18	8
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**2,908**	**3,015**	**-3.6**	**--**	**--**	**343**	**282**	**6**	*****	**2,558**	**2,734**

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 July 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
July	94,233	21,097	646,150
Total	**579,279**	**127,911**	**3,043,176**
Year to Date			
2001	**567,077**	**146,795**	**3,237,669**
2002	**560,770**	**89,428**	**3,503,565**
2003	**579,279**	**127,911**	**3,043,176**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in July			
2002	**966,384**	**159,305**	**6,098,201**
2003	**1,003,883**	**195,291**	**5,604,601**

[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 July 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
July	73,453	12,648	236,785
Total	**449,642**	**71,834**	**1,077,020**
Year to Date			
2001	**470,482**	**90,098**	**1,529,138**
2002	**440,382**	**56,112**	**1,330,463**
2003	**449,642**	**71,834**	**1,077,020**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in July			
2002	**776,169**	**99,469**	**2,487,613**
2003	**779,288**	**112,242**	**2,006,769**

[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 July 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
July	19,712	7,367	350,816
Total	**122,516**	**48,378**	**1,564,961**
Year to Date			
2001	**90,110**	**49,548**	**1,321,611**
2002	**113,700**	**27,439**	**1,727,089**
2003	**122,516**	**48,378**	**1,564,961**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in July			
2002	**178,844**	**49,554**	**2,861,684**
2003	**212,492**	**70,853**	**2,898,718**

[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 July 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
July	50	100	3,322
Total	**291**	**773**	**21,394**
Year to Date			
2001	**310**	**626**	**19,737**
2002	**290**	**394**	**25,046**
2003	**291**	**773**	**21,394**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in July			
2002	**512**	**791**	**41,557**
2003	**514**	**1,136**	**41,771**

[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 July 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
July	1,018	983	55,227
Total	**6,830**	**6,926**	**379,802**
Year to Date			
2001	**6,176**	**6,522**	**367,184**
2002	**6,398**	**5,484**	**420,966**
2003	**6,830**	**6,926**	**379,802**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in July			
2002	**10,859**	**9,491**	**707,347**
2003	**11,589**	**11,060**	**657,343**

[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, July 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	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Percent Change	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	**707**	**746**	**-5.2**	**123**	**140**	**567**	**581**	**--**	**--**	**18**	**25**
Connecticut	158	161	-1.3	--	--	158	161	--	--	--	--
Maine	23	32	-28.1	--	--	7	8	--	--	17	24
Massachusetts	403	413	-2.5	--	--	401	412	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	123	140	-12.3	123	140	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**6,026**	**6,413**	**-6.0**	**784**	**813**	**5,160**	**5,519**	**NM**	**NM**	**81**	**81**
New Jersey	434	452	-3.8	90	87	344	364	--	--	--	--
New York	942	962	-2.1	63	68	865	873	NM	NM	13	20
Pennsylvania	4,650	4,999	-7.0	631	657	3,951	4,281	NM	NM	68	61
East North Central	**21,062**	**21,333**	**-1.3**	**16,561**	**16,806**	**4,325**	**4,335**	**NM**	**NM**	**155**	**173**
Illinois	5,123	4,964	3.2	1,095	911	3,947	3,972	NM	NM	79	80
Indiana	5,177	5,308	-2.5	5,019	5,141	146	155	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	3,301	3,283	.5	3,251	3,248	18	1	8	7	NM	NM
Ohio	5,019	5,316	-5.6	4,794	5,097	213	203	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	2,442	2,462	-.8	2,403	2,410	1	4	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**14,055**	**13,614**	**3.2**	**13,825**	**13,415**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**213**	**184**
Iowa	2,048	2,139	-4.2	1,981	2,080	NM	NM	NM	NM	57	49
Kansas	2,136	2,100	1.7	2,136	2,100	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,939	1,914	1.3	1,807	1,787	--	--	--	--	132	127
Missouri	4,243	3,807	11.4	4,228	3,796	--	--	8	5	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,184	1,213	-2.4	1,182	1,211	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,301	2,244	2.6	2,287	2,244	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	204	196	4.0	204	196	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**16,004**	**16,383**	**-2.3**	**13,115**	**13,245**	**2,710**	**2,960**	**NM**	**NM**	**176**	**174**
Delaware	62	173	-64.0	--	--	59	170	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,747	2,425	13.3	2,535	2,208	208	204	--	--	4	13
Georgia	3,277	3,218	1.8	3,247	3,176	--	--	--	--	30	42
Maryland	1,125	1,069	5.3	--	--	1,118	1,069	--	--	7	--
North Carolina	2,687	3,034	-11.4	2,516	2,856	131	137	NM	NM	38	38
South Carolina	1,421	1,471	-3.4	1,396	1,446	--	--	--	--	25	25
Virginia	1,440	1,480	-2.7	1,107	1,190	295	266	*	*	38	24
West Virginia	3,245	3,514	-7.6	2,315	2,370	898	1,114	--	--	32	29
East South Central	**10,462**	**10,420**	**.4**	**9,772**	**9,864**	**607**	**461**	**NM**	**NM**	**81**	**92**
Alabama	3,453	3,464	-.3	3,417	3,427	14	13	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	3,537	3,819	-7.4	3,221	3,370	316	448	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,189	750	58.5	911	750	278	--	--	--	*	--
Tennessee	2,284	2,387	-4.3	2,224	2,318	--	--	NM	NM	58	68
West South Central	**14,250**	**13,848**	**2.9**	**9,507**	**9,422**	**4,504**	**4,204**	**--**	**--**	**239**	**222**
Arkansas	1,427	1,208	18.2	1,419	1,206	--	--	--	--	9	2
Louisiana	1,359	1,393	-2.5	761	778	598	613	--	--	--	2
Oklahoma	2,095	2,070	1.2	1,990	1,967	84	79	--	--	21	24
Texas	9,369	9,177	2.1	5,338	5,471	3,822	3,511	--	--	209	194
Mountain	**10,621**	**9,901**	**7.3**	**9,527**	**9,257**	**1,055**	**601**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	1,870	1,731	8.1	1,860	1,716	--	--	--	--	10	15
Colorado	1,778	1,751	1.5	1,764	1,739	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	980	574	70.7	29	25	951	549	--	--	--	--
Nevada	635	723	-12.2	635	723	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,533	1,389	10.3	1,533	1,389	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,508	1,430	5.5	1,457	1,387	46	39	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	2,313	2,298	.6	2,248	2,278	44	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**938**	**498**	**88.4**	**239**	**78**	**685**	**401**	**NM**	**NM**	**14**	**18**
California	85	96	-11.3	--	--	73	79	--	--	12	17
Oregon	239	78	205.8	239	78	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	614	324	89.6	--	--	612	323	NM	NM	1	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**106**	**118**	**-9.8**	**--**	**17**	**92**	**87**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	--	17	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	66	61	7.0	--	--	64	59	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**94,233**	**93,273**	**1.0**	**73,453**	**73,057**	**19,712**	**19,156**	**50**	**46**	**1,018**	**1,014**

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 July
(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	**4,780**	**4,438**	**7.7**	**826**	**875**	**3,804**	**3,398**	**--**	**--**	**151**	**165**
Connecticut	1,193	899	32.7	--	--	1,193	899	--	--	--	--
Maine	179	208	-13.9	--	--	37	52	--	--	142	156
Massachusetts	2,582	2,457	5.1	--	--	2,574	2,448	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	826	875	-5.5	826	875	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**37,095**	**37,480**	**-1.0**	**4,543**	**4,446**	**31,968**	**32,445**	**NM**	**NM**	**577**	**583**
New Jersey	2,038	2,366	-13.9	437	319	1,601	2,047	--	--	--	--
New York	5,674	5,867	-3.3	412	358	5,140	5,361	NM	NM	115	142
Pennsylvania	29,384	29,247	.5	3,694	3,768	25,227	25,037	NM	NM	463	441
East North Central	**129,415**	**124,992**	**3.5**	**102,974**	**100,794**	**25,174**	**22,956**	**121**	**114**	**1,147**	**1,128**
Illinois	29,984	28,307	5.9	6,496	7,335	22,875	20,401	NM	NM	605	564
Indiana	33,242	31,545	5.4	32,232	30,331	939	1,147	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	19,763	19,113	3.4	19,416	18,788	107	102	53	49	187	173
Ohio	32,474	32,587	-.3	31,153	31,215	1,249	1,301	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	13,953	13,441	3.8	13,677	13,125	4	6	NM	NM	262	300
West North Central	**86,493**	**81,794**	**5.7**	**85,051**	**80,696**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,347**	**997**
Iowa	13,059	12,900	1.2	12,710	12,553	NM	NM	NM	NM	290	289
Kansas	12,930	12,865	.5	12,930	12,865	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	12,272	11,388	7.8	11,363	10,817	--	--	--	--	910	570
Missouri	25,239	21,772	15.9	25,159	21,681	--	--	35	43	NM	NM
Nebraska	7,165	7,115	.7	7,150	7,101	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	14,578	14,450	.9	14,489	14,374	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	1,250	1,305	-4.2	1,250	1,305	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**98,367**	**96,884**	**1.5**	**79,002**	**78,517**	**18,217**	**17,185**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,132**	**1,166**
Delaware	967	826	17.2	--	--	951	810	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	14,907	14,424	3.4	13,658	13,163	1,192	1,176	--	--	57	85
Georgia	19,227	19,514	-1.5	18,963	19,238	--	--	--	--	264	276
Maryland	6,821	6,167	10.6	--	--	6,749	6,167	--	--	72	--
North Carolina	17,109	16,740	2.2	15,982	15,652	877	809	NM	NM	236	264
South Carolina	8,471	8,581	-1.3	8,321	8,416	--	--	--	--	150	165
Virginia	8,716	8,612	1.2	6,780	7,007	1,751	1,448	*	1	185	157
West Virginia	22,149	22,021	.6	15,299	15,042	6,697	6,775	--	--	152	204
East South Central	**62,273**	**61,161**	**1.8**	**58,006**	**57,496**	**3,741**	**3,083**	**NM**	**NM**	**513**	**570**
Alabama	20,346	18,187	11.9	20,115	17,984	70	54	--	--	161	149
Kentucky	22,749	23,738	-4.2	20,497	20,709	2,252	3,029	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	6,187	3,886	59.2	4,765	3,886	1,419	--	--	--	3	--
Tennessee	12,991	15,349	-15.4	12,629	14,916	--	--	NM	NM	350	421
West South Central	**87,979**	**84,161**	**4.5**	**58,441**	**57,576**	**27,952**	**25,156**	**--**	**--**	**1,585**	**1,429**
Arkansas	7,521	7,705	-2.4	7,471	7,691	--	--	--	--	50	14
Louisiana	8,620	8,377	2.9	4,198	4,212	4,405	4,155	--	--	17	10
Oklahoma	12,855	12,213	5.3	12,157	11,501	541	547	--	--	156	165
Texas	58,983	55,866	5.6	34,615	34,171	23,006	20,454	--	--	1,362	1,241
Mountain	**66,064**	**64,556**	**2.3**	**59,373**	**58,832**	**6,422**	**5,482**	**--**	**--**	**269**	**242**
Arizona	10,981	11,081	-.9	10,891	11,008	--	--	--	--	90	73
Colorado	11,164	11,111	.5	11,081	11,032	84	78	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	5,975	5,264	13.5	183	155	5,792	5,110	--	--	--	--
Nevada	3,902	4,550	-14.2	3,902	4,550	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	9,810	8,949	9.6	9,810	8,949	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	9,281	8,974	3.4	8,959	8,653	295	293	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	14,926	14,606	2.2	14,547	14,485	251	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**6,044**	**4,564**	**32.4**	**1,337**	**1,038**	**4,608**	**3,419**	**NM**	**NM**	**96**	**104**
California	528	626	-15.8	--	--	443	531	--	--	85	95
Oregon	1,340	1,038	29.2	1,337	1,038	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	4,176	2,900	44.0	--	--	4,165	2,888	NM	NM	8	9
Pacific Noncontiguous	**769**	**737**	**4.5**	**89**	**113**	**593**	**540**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	341	355	-3.8	89	113	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	428	382	12.1	--	--	416	370	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**579,279**	**560,770**	**3.3**	**449,642**	**440,382**	**122,516**	**113,700**	**291**	**290**	**6,830**	**6,398**

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, July 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	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Percent Change	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	**1,908**	**1,761**	**8.4**	**368**	**152**	**1,366**	**1,403**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Connecticut	414	467	-11.2	NM	NM	405	458	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	203	261	-22.3	--	--	134	136	1	1	NM	NM
Massachusetts	928	864	7.4	NM	NM	828	803	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	341	144	136.5	329	131	*	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	*	6	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**4,428**	**3,809**	**16.3**	**1,567**	**1,606**	**2,747**	**2,082**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
New Jersey	325	295	10.1	92	78	198	199	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	3,256	2,572	26.6	1,469	1,525	1,751	1,002	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	847	942	-10.1	6	3	798	882	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**507**	**749**	**-32.3**	**309**	**614**	**144**	**70**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	142	67	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	44	105	-57.9	43	90	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	140	403	-65.2	138	401	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	85	57	50.1	81	54	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	84	90	-7.4	38	45	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**632**	**318**	**98.5**	**624**	**312**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	407	27	NM	407	27	--	--	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	122	123	-.6	119	120	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	63	134	-52.9	63	134	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	11	6	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	4	3	32.1	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**9,189**	**7,399**	**24.2**	**7,628**	**5,736**	**1,290**	**1,334**	**NM**	**NM**	**269**	**326**
Delaware	355	306	16.1	40	39	310	218	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	24	230	-89.7	--	--	24	230	--	--	--	--
Florida	6,715	4,709	42.6	6,422	4,568	275	102	--	--	18	39
Georgia	190	214	-11.1	25	45	*	*	NM	NM	165	168
Maryland	620	723	-14.3	NM	NM	612	713	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	101	81	25.2	69	50	NM	NM	NM	NM	32	31
South Carolina	54	71	-23.8	26	44	--	--	NM	NM	28	27
Virginia	1,099	1,031	6.6	1,011	948	67	70	NM	NM	21	12
West Virginia	30	34	-12.0	27	33	2	1	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**1,171**	**88**	**NM**	**456**	**60**	**678**	**3**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alabama	31	31	2.0	10	11	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	688	22	NM	10	19	678	3	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	422	5	NM	415	3	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	30	30	1.1	20	27	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
West South Central	**1,055**	**591**	**78.6**	**562**	**15**	**372**	**523**	**NM**	**NM**	**121**	**52**
Arkansas	74	10	662.5	68	9	--	--	--	--	6	*
Louisiana	510	313	62.7	177	1	324	308	--	--	9	4
Oklahoma	7	7	12.3	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	6	6
Texas	464	261	77.6	315	4	47	215	NM	NM	101	42
Mountain	**119**	**137**	**-13.3**	**NM**	**NM**	**87**	**99**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	5	6	-20.2	4	6	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	5	7	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	--	*	-100.0	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	86	99	-13.1	NM	NM	86	99	--	--	--	--
Nevada	6	3	136.2	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	4	9	-52.2	3	6	*	1	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**746**	**441**	**68.9**	**15**	**12**	**456**	**318**	**NM**	**NM**	**275**	**111**
California	738	426	73.1	10	8	455	312	NM	NM	273	106
Oregon	5	5	-8.7	5	4	--	--	NM	NM	--	1
Washington	NM	NM	--	*	*	NM	NM	--	*	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,342**	**1,256**	**6.9**	**1,089**	**1,069**	**226**	**160**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	135	130	3.8	124	114	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	1,207	1,126	7.3	965	955	226	159	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**21,097**	**16,549**	**27.5**	**12,648**	**9,609**	**7,367**	**5,995**	**100**	**88**	**983**	**857**

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 July
(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	**14,994**	**10,110**	**48.3**	**2,548**	**493**	**11,125**	**8,420**	**NM**	**NM**	**916**	**929**
Connecticut	2,587	2,336	10.7	NM	NM	2,523	2,302	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	2,325	1,046	122.2	--	--	1,697	288	5	6	622	753
Massachusetts	7,628	6,164	23.7	324	44	6,878	5,821	212	163	NM	NM
New Hampshire	2,274	467	386.9	2,160	418	19	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	7	8	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**27,393**	**14,920**	**83.6**	**9,890**	**7,499**	**16,463**	**6,709**	**NM**	**NM**	**936**	**660**
New Jersey	2,599	837	210.3	306	223	1,858	522	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	18,693	11,025	69.6	9,551	7,232	8,856	3,545	NM	NM	193	202
Pennsylvania	6,102	3,058	99.5	32	45	5,749	2,643	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**4,444**	**3,288**	**35.2**	**2,274**	**2,637**	**1,711**	**239**	**NM**	**NM**	**435**	**402**
Illinois	1,771	323	448.5	NM	NM	1,682	232	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	504	722	-30.2	430	659	6	*	NM	NM	65	62
Michigan	986	1,338	-26.3	965	1,329	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	598	369	61.9	558	362	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	586	537	9.1	258	221	4	2	NM	NM	312	308
West North Central	**2,499**	**2,025**	**23.4**	**2,425**	**1,979**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	1,127	574	96.4	1,127	574	--	--	--	--	1	*
Minnesota	859	630	36.2	819	604	17	8	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	243	656	-62.9	242	655	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	53	37	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	21	8	160.8	21	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**53,076**	**41,436**	**28.1**	**41,161**	**34,914**	**9,545**	**4,402**	**182**	**35**	**2,188**	**2,085**
Delaware	2,034	938	116.9	120	156	1,592	559	--	--	322	223
District of Columbia	142	395	-64.0	--	--	142	395	--	--	--	--
Florida	35,344	31,132	13.5	33,460	29,898	1,708	964	--	--	176	271
Georgia	1,592	1,405	13.3	375	310	NM	NM	NM	NM	1,066	1,054
Maryland	4,426	2,282	93.9	NM	NM	4,368	2,243	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	1,403	860	63.1	868	576	199	12	NM	NM	334	270
South Carolina	587	423	38.9	356	234	35	--	NM	NM	194	187
Virginia	7,252	3,780	91.9	5,697	3,497	1,301	174	172	30	NM	NM
West Virginia	296	222	33.6	232	206	51	15	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**4,906**	**823**	**496.3**	**2,198**	**570**	**2,397**	**40**	**NM**	**NM**	**307**	**210**
Alabama	506	346	46.4	272	156	NM	NM	--	--	223	164
Kentucky	2,601	151	NM	219	136	2,382	14	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,211	56	NM	1,169	35	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	587	271	116.9	538	243	NM	NM	--	--	45	27
West South Central	**7,670**	**4,288**	**78.9**	**3,785**	**233**	**3,187**	**3,760**	**NM**	**NM**	**695**	**293**
Arkansas	287	149	92.7	266	146	--	--	--	--	21	3
Louisiana	3,369	1,976	70.5	1,485	45	1,819	1,900	--	--	65	31
Oklahoma	228	45	406.6	180	10	--	--	NM	NM	47	34
Texas	3,787	2,118	78.8	1,854	32	1,367	1,860	NM	NM	562	224
Mountain	**965**	**1,065**	**-9.4**	**267**	**257**	**675**	**782**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	48	65	-25.4	47	60	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	27	36	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	*	31.7	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	660	778	-15.2	NM	NM	657	777	--	--	--	--
Nevada	28	28	-1.6	28	28	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	54	44	22.2	49	25	3	5	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	54	52	3.7	49	50	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**3,306**	**2,861**	**15.6**	**172**	**70**	**2,007**	**2,040**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,126**	**751**
California	3,148	2,750	14.5	73	53	1,998	2,015	NM	NM	1,076	681
Oregon	93	19	396.1	90	13	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Washington	NM	NM	--	9	4	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**8,656**	**8,612**	**.5**	**7,115**	**7,459**	**1,247**	**1,037**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	944	1,044	-9.6	813	987	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	7,712	7,568	1.9	6,302	6,472	1,241	1,034	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**127,911**	**89,428**	**43.0**	**71,834**	**56,112**	**48,378**	**27,439**	**773**	**394**	**6,926**	**5,484**

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, July 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	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Percent Change	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	**36,914**	**32,302**	**14.3**	**307**	**427**	**34,479**	**29,352**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,869**	**2,163**
Connecticut	4,112	8,271	-50.3	--	--	3,854	7,937	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	7,317	7,174	2.0	--	--	5,988	5,762	NM	NM	1,329	1,412
Massachusetts	20,587	12,048	70.9	305	344	19,828	11,040	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	79	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	4,815	4,621	4.2	--	--	4,808	4,612	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	2	4	-55.2	2	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**55,140**	**81,872**	**-32.7**	**10,553**	**15,455**	**41,361**	**61,955**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,655**	**3,596**
New Jersey	16,330	24,535	-33.4	42	198	14,869	22,360	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	32,104	48,528	-33.8	10,508	15,250	20,482	31,616	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	6,707	8,809	-23.9	NM	NM	6,010	7,979	NM	NM	493	564
East North Central	**21,740**	**62,854**	**-65.4**	**5,230**	**13,838**	**14,988**	**46,370**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	5,833	24,366	-76.1	NM	NM	4,713	23,016	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	3,226	7,337	-56.0	1,473	2,154	1,522	4,034	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	8,498	20,727	-59.0	1,161	5,987	7,137	14,356	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	1,506	6,378	-76.4	434	2,227	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	2,677	4,046	-33.8	1,748	2,844	627	896	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**14,231**	**20,005**	**-28.9**	**11,152**	**16,096**	**2,295**	**2,974**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	576	1,228	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	3,086	5,846	-47.2	3,052	5,807	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	2,961	3,826	-22.6	1,892	2,523	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	5,302	6,750	-21.5	3,720	4,663	1,572	2,070	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,448	1,400	3.4	1,434	1,395	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	477	480	-.6	477	480	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**79,455**	**100,304**	**-20.8**	**56,453**	**66,157**	**21,411**	**31,940**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Delaware	2,160	4,884	-55.8	5	111	2,155	4,773	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	53,383	56,394	-5.3	46,440	49,354	6,127	6,099	NM	NM	NM	NM
Georgia	6,566	11,388	-42.3	1,627	3,614	4,652	7,098	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	4,455	4,186	6.4	NM	NM	4,390	4,107	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	4,739	9,306	-49.1	3,229	4,577	1,485	4,707	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	2,711	7,080	-61.7	2,093	4,904	604	2,113	NM	NM	12	61
Virginia	5,088	6,765	-24.8	3,054	3,593	1,718	2,825	33	187	NM	NM
West Virginia	352	302	16.6	4	2	280	217	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**26,461**	**51,049**	**-48.2**	**14,727**	**32,056**	**9,145**	**14,702**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alabama	13,988	17,376	-19.5	7,455	9,147	5,137	6,015	--	--	1,396	2,213
Kentucky	NM	NM	--	414	2,285	50	1,543	--	795	NM	NM
Mississippi	11,473	27,779	-58.7	6,745	20,555	3,959	6,474	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	NM	NM	--	112	69	--	670	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**256,234**	**285,212**	**-10.2**	**93,649**	**112,312**	**126,014**	**128,526**	**NM**	**NM**	**36,076**	**41,603**
Arkansas	3,356	6,899	-51.4	1,124	4,181	2,026	2,414	NM	NM	NM	NM
Louisiana	41,999	49,881	-15.8	18,069	28,999	9,148	6,008	NM	NM	14,745	12,530
Oklahoma	32,739	24,108	35.8	22,845	21,063	9,505	2,622	NM	NM	359	399
Texas	178,140	204,324	-12.8	51,611	58,069	105,335	117,482	NM	NM	20,770	28,373
Mountain	**51,080**	**43,298**	**18.0**	**24,935**	**25,947**	**25,338**	**16,086**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	20,466	15,049	36.0	6,913	7,776	13,540	7,258	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	8,579	8,954	-4.2	4,304	5,058	4,113	3,729	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	431	243	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	29	49	-40.7	24	28	2	3	--	--	3	19
Nevada	13,578	10,727	26.6	6,677	6,443	6,901	4,284	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	4,866	5,776	-15.7	4,266	4,986	325	471	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	2,537	1,508	68.3	2,132	1,251	176	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	188	163	138	154	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**100,811**	**97,508**	**3.4**	**16,646**	**12,378**	**75,784**	**73,864**	**NM**	**NM**	**7,189**	**10,022**
California	84,541	93,352	-9.4	12,032	10,979	64,621	71,718	NM	NM	6,723	9,500
Oregon	9,609	2,488	286.2	2,278	754	6,946	1,302	NM	NM	377	432
Washington	6,660	1,668	299.2	2,335	645	4,217	845	NM	NM	88	90
Pacific Noncontiguous	**4,084**	**4,356**	**-6.3**	**3,133**	**3,280**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	4,084	4,356	-6.3	3,133	3,280	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**646,150**	**778,760**	**-17.0**	**236,785**	**297,947**	**350,816**	**405,769**	**3,322**	**7,103**	**55,227**	**67,941**

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 July
(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	**174,031**	**186,319**	**-6.6**	**485**	**1,301**	**160,104**	**169,802**	**1,441**	**2,081**	**12,001**	**13,134**
Connecticut	23,035	37,365	-38.4	--	--	21,847	35,808	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	40,136	48,652	-17.5	--	--	30,430	38,834	NM	NM	9,706	9,818
Massachusetts	88,554	69,207	28.0	473	1,013	85,937	64,884	1,238	1,816	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	1	268	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	21,923	30,319	-27.7	--	--	21,890	30,277	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	12	20	-40.6	12	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**225,729**	**325,658**	**-30.7**	**45,831**	**60,826**	**163,183**	**237,051**	**2,737**	**3,597**	**13,978**	**24,183**
New Jersey	64,841	94,969	-31.7	167	599	57,937	78,979	NM	NM	5,901	14,294
New York	139,120	202,172	-31.2	45,650	60,210	87,775	134,699	NM	NM	4,715	5,969
Pennsylvania	21,767	28,517	-23.7	NM	NM	17,471	23,374	NM	NM	3,363	3,920
East North Central	**112,502**	**198,031**	**-43.2**	**27,605**	**44,189**	**74,929**	**137,173**	**NM**	**NM**	**8,749**	**15,187**
Illinois	22,160	60,384	-63.3	NM	NM	16,510	50,820	NM	NM	3,304	5,738
Indiana	15,355	25,492	-39.8	7,425	7,949	6,479	11,985	NM	NM	1,418	5,519
Michigan	54,892	85,021	-35.4	8,093	19,002	44,771	64,021	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	6,093	12,735	-52.2	1,976	6,220	3,731	6,037	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	14,001	14,400	-2.8	8,485	8,135	3,439	4,310	NM	NM	1,845	1,660
West North Central	**40,923**	**56,215**	**-27.2**	**28,756**	**41,898**	**6,922**	**8,925**	**NM**	**NM**	**3,969**	**3,654**
Iowa	4,024	6,471	-37.8	2,224	4,227	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	9,685	14,595	-33.6	8,544	14,385	--	--	NM	NM	1,103	171
Minnesota	10,185	11,084	-8.1	4,924	4,729	3,096	3,724	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	13,381	19,884	-32.7	9,488	14,477	3,823	5,201	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	2,780	3,158	-12.0	2,719	3,074	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	1	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	855	1,006	-15.0	855	1,006	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**381,122**	**424,820**	**-10.3**	**283,919**	**307,463**	**87,447**	**104,324**	**NM**	**NM**	**9,067**	**12,174**
Delaware	6,076	11,455	-47.0	121	160	5,955	11,295	--	--	*	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	293,696	295,445	-.6	255,788	257,177	34,155	32,038	NM	NM	3,510	5,968
Georgia	23,206	32,200	-27.9	4,386	9,263	16,337	18,907	--	--	2,483	4,031
Maryland	9,908	10,217	-3.0	NM	NM	9,609	9,935	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	16,989	27,571	-38.4	6,455	10,330	10,365	17,099	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	10,617	25,994	-59.2	9,059	19,284	1,476	6,261	NM	NM	68	435
Virginia	19,031	20,367	-6.6	8,081	11,224	8,733	7,718	415	567	1,802	858
West Virginia	1,600	1,570	1.9	24	19	817	1,071	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**133,713**	**227,818**	**-41.3**	**94,617**	**169,928**	**23,230**	**36,005**	**NM**	**NM**	**15,559**	**20,268**
Alabama	58,763	80,036	-26.6	38,118	54,623	11,812	11,710	--	--	8,832	13,703
Kentucky	3,076	10,714	-71.3	1,741	5,320	327	2,925	98	1,383	NM	NM
Mississippi	68,390	133,914	-48.9	52,674	109,774	10,902	20,069	NM	NM	4,734	3,984
Tennessee	3,484	3,154	10.5	2,084	211	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**1,304,017**	**1,389,447**	**-6.1**	**405,074**	**504,331**	**639,652**	**618,179**	**6,440**	**5,038**	**252,852**	**261,899**
Arkansas	17,413	21,368	-18.5	3,409	12,050	12,107	7,702	NM	NM	1,880	1,597
Louisiana	220,835	256,668	-14.0	92,252	148,033	33,885	24,543	4,030	2,530	90,667	81,563
Oklahoma	109,367	109,425	-.1	84,073	95,606	22,341	10,867	NM	NM	2,798	2,779
Texas	956,403	1,001,986	-4.5	225,340	248,642	571,318	575,067	2,238	2,316	157,507	175,961
Mountain	**208,477**	**208,101**	**.2**	**105,413**	**117,907**	**97,198**	**82,024**	**NM**	**NM**	**5,002**	**7,232**
Arizona	73,376	66,841	9.8	23,790	30,129	49,510	36,634	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	40,442	44,743	-9.6	23,604	25,924	16,004	17,919	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	2,106	3,126	-32.6	579	799	NM	NM	--	--	866	1,461
Montana	174	173	.3	119	69	5	18	--	--	49	87
Nevada	57,278	57,466	-.3	29,179	33,767	28,098	23,699	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	21,195	23,593	-10.2	17,967	19,392	1,841	2,152	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	10,708	8,004	33.8	9,188	6,798	334	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	3,200	4,155	-23.0	986	1,029	745	736	--	--	1,469	2,390
Pacific Contiguous	**435,989**	**461,962**	**-5.6**	**64,611**	**63,735**	**312,295**	**333,606**	**6,422**	**7,697**	**52,662**	**56,924**
California	375,352	413,190	-9.2	51,765	49,812	267,712	303,141	6,159	7,132	49,716	53,106
Oregon	36,156	31,114	16.2	5,635	8,654	28,160	19,842	NM	NM	2,327	2,568
Washington	24,482	17,657	38.7	7,210	5,269	16,424	10,623	NM	NM	618	1,250
Pacific Noncontiguous	**26,302**	**25,194**	**4.4**	**20,339**	**18,884**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**5,964**	**6,310**
Alaska	26,302	25,194	4.4	20,339	18,884	--	--	--	--	5,964	6,310
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**3,043,176**	**3,503,565**	**-13.1**	**1,077,020**	**1,330,463**	**1,564,961**	**1,727,089**	**21,394**	**25,046**	**379,802**	**420,966**

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

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

Notes: •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 July 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
July	132,964	49,957	108,393	29,166	24,571	20,791

[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, July 2003
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Percent Change	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	**1,833**	**1,325**	**38.4**	**288**	**283**	**1,545**	**1,043**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	1,168	471	148.3	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	665	855	-22.2	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**6,004**	**7,856**	**-23.6**	**1,400**	**1,177**	**4,604**	**6,679**
New Jersey	792	856	-7.4	W	W	W	W
New York	694	839	-17.2	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	4,517	6,162	-26.7	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**37,183**	**36,359**	**2.3**	**28,373**	**30,665**	**8,810**	**5,694**
Illinois	10,067	6,913	45.6	W	W	W	W
Indiana	9,182	9,155	.3	W	W	W	W
Michigan	7,344	9,187	-20.1	W	W	W	W
Ohio	6,277	6,349	-1.1	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	4,311	4,756	-9.3	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**21,347**	**22,356**	**-4.5**	**21,347**	**22,356**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	3,677	4,288	-14.2	3,677	4,288	--	--
Kansas	4,672	4,851	-3.7	4,672	4,851	--	--
Minnesota	1,837	2,071	-11.3	1,837	2,071	--	--
Missouri	6,748	6,821	-1.1	6,748	6,821	--	--
Nebraska	2,626	2,587	1.5	2,626	2,587	--	--
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	1,787	1,738	2.8	1,787	1,738	--	--
South Atlantic	**21,851**	**25,675**	**-14.9**	**18,743**	**22,133**	**3,108**	**3,542**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	1,379	1,556	-11.4	W	W	W	W
Florida	4,263	4,722	-9.7	W	W	W	W
Georgia	3,930	5,151	-23.7	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	4,768	4,460	6.9	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	2,376	3,074	-22.7	W	W	W	W
Virginia	1,676	2,657	-36.9	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	3,459	4,054	-14.7	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**12,434**	**13,583**	**-8.5**	**11,558**	**11,839**	**876**	**1,744**
Alabama	2,488	2,818	-11.7	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	5,914	6,933	-14.7	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	1,092	1,648	-33.7	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	2,940	2,184	34.6	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**18,633**	**20,074**	**-7.2**	**14,943**	**14,801**	**3,690**	**5,273**
Arkansas	2,255	2,299	-1.9	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	3,460	3,953	-12.5	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	3,758	4,228	-11.1	W	W	W	W
Texas	9,159	9,594	-4.5	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**12,055**	**12,851**	**-6.2**	**11,466**	**12,258**	**589**	**593**
Arizona	2,561	3,174	-19.3	W	W	W	W
Colorado	2,383	2,883	-17.3	W	W	W	W
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana, New Mexico[2]	1,404	1,395	.6	W	W	W	W
Nevada	823	674	22.0	W	W	W	W
Utah	3,232	3,279	-1.4	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	1,653	1,446	14.4	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**1,623**	**2,027**	**-19.9**	**275**	**374**	**1,348**	**1,653**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	1,623	2,027	-19.9	W	W	W	W
U.S. Total	**132,964**	**142,105**	**-6.4**	**108,393**	**115,886**	**24,571**	**26,220**

[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, July 2003
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Percent Change	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	**3,384**	**2,968**	**14.0**	**634**	**501**	**2,749**	**2,467**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	2,357	2,023	16.5	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	1,026	945	8.6	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**8,856**	**8,643**	**2.5**	**3,011**	**2,642**	**5,846**	**6,001**
New Jersey	739	1,622	-54.4	W	W	W	W
New York	5,988	5,410	10.7	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	2,129	1,611	32.2	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**3,452**	**4,164**	**-17.1**	**2,104**	**2,354**	**1,347**	**1,811**
Illinois	1,265	1,822	-30.6	W	W	W	W
Indiana	372	351	5.9	W	W	W	W
Michigan	1,114	1,285	-13.4	W	W	W	W
Ohio	368	416	-11.4	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	333	289	15.1	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**1,778**	**2,173**	**-18.2**	**1,764**	**2,164**	**14**	**9**
Iowa	98	111	-12.2	W	W	W	W
Kansas	616	895	-31.3	W	W	W	W
Minnesota	409	297	37.7	W	W	W	W
Missouri	322	475	-32.3	W	W	W	W
Nebraska	208	239	-13.1	W	W	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	126	155	-18.7	W	W	W	W
South Atlantic	**16,929**	**16,465**	**2.8**	**13,596**	**12,989**	**3,333**	**3,476**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	1,877	1,634	14.9	W	W	W	W
Florida	10,175	9,927	2.5	W	W	W	W
Georgia	758	1,102	-31.2	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	804	862	-6.7	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	767	580	32.3	W	W	W	W
Virginia	2,393	2,245	6.6	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	154	114	35.0	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**7,991**	**1,579**	**406.0**	**1,856**	**1,558**	**6,134**	**22**
Alabama	167	200	-16.4	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	6,321	214	NM	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	838	595	40.8	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	664	570	16.5	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**3,625**	**4,407**	**-17.7**	**3,111**	**3,251**	**514**	**1,155**
Arkansas	148	154	-3.7	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	1,633	1,347	21.3	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	417	502	-16.9	W	W	W	W
Texas	1,427	2,405	-40.7	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**1,249**	**1,321**	**-5.4**	**1,084**	**1,175**	**165**	**145**
Arizona	431	438	-1.8	W	W	W	W
Colorado	159	202	-21.3	W	W	W	W
Idaho	*	*	22.9	W	W	W	W
Montana, New Mexico[2]	216	212	2.2	W	W	W	W
Nevada	373	398	-6.3	W	W	W	W
Utah	41	36	14.8	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	28	34	-17.5	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**2,695**	**3,392**	**-20.6**	**2,006**	**2,055**	**689**	**1,337**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	2,695	3,392	-20.6	W	W	W	W
U.S. Total	**49,957**	**45,111**	**10.7**	**29,166**	**28,688**	**20,791**	**16,422**

[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 June 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
June	76,712	127.58	25.93	1.00	13,371	426.75	25.86	1.44	418,298	580.77	229.93
Total	**431,411**	**127.97**	**26.15**	**1.02**	**85,990**	**476.69**	**29.62**	**1.27**	**2,223,618**	**581.27**	**230.54**
Year to Date											
2001	**381,538**	**123.66**	**24.87**	**.90**	**74,630**	**409.15**	**25.72**	**1.28**	**984,722**	**589.09**	**189.82**
2002	**422,183**	**126.26**	**25.73**	**.95**	**55,270**	**300.81**	**18.71**	**1.67**	**2,468,883**	**330.53**	**175.93**
2003	**431,411**	**127.97**	**26.15**	**1.02**	**85,990**	**476.69**	**29.62**	**1.27**	**2,223,618**	**581.27**	**230.54**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in June											
2002	**803,460**	**124.56**	**25.14**	**.92**	**105,258**	**305.03**	**19.05**	**1.65**	**3,636,526**	**330.21**	**167.17**
2003	**889,288**	**126.16**	**26.05**	**.98**	**151,805**	**428.74**	**26.64**	**1.40**	**5,188,389**	**461.00**	**209.47**

[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 June 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
June	60,249	125.27	25.63	.93	6,172	359.76	22.27	1.95	115,604	615.26	173.94
Total	**336,422**	**124.79**	**25.56**	**.95**	**50,509**	**436.86**	**27.36**	**1.39**	**615,663**	**597.39**	**175.35**
Year to Date											
2001	**381,538**	**123.66**	**24.87**	**.90**	**74,630**	**409.15**	**25.72**	**1.28**	**984,722**	**589.09**	**189.82**
2002	**328,825**	**121.87**	**24.77**	**.88**	**35,009**	**300.76**	**18.83**	**1.66**	**731,682**	**349.68**	**149.32**
2003	**336,422**	**124.79**	**25.56**	**.95**	**50,509**	**436.86**	**27.36**	**1.39**	**615,663**	**597.39**	**175.35**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in June											
2002	**710,102**	**122.28**	**24.62**	**.88**	**84,997**	**306.00**	**19.19**	**1.64**	**1,899,325**	**337.30**	**153.06**
2003	**695,344**	**123.23**	**25.12**	**.91**	**92,694**	**395.25**	**24.74**	**1.53**	**1,524,631**	**468.08**	**165.95**

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

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 June 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
June	15,268	135.90	26.82	1.3	6,671	494.65	29.54	.9	211,152	564.12	327.15
Total	**88,746**	**138.98**	**28.06**	**1.3**	**32,580**	**545.26**	**33.61**	**1.0**	**1,144,218**	**578.20**	**326.95**
Year to Date											
2002	**86,335**	**140.94**	**28.84**	**1.2**	**17,479**	**301.62**	**18.50**	**1.7**	**1,238,859**	**329.42**	**222.37**
2003	**88,746**	**138.98**	**28.06**	**1.3**	**32,580**	**545.26**	**33.61**	**1.0**	**1,144,218**	**578.20**	**326.95**

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

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 June 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
June	35	W	W	2.3	34	W	W	*	533	447.07	326.63
Total	**199**	**W**	**W**	**2.4**	**235**	**W**	**W**	*	**5,281**	**490.91**	**404.73**
Year to Date											
2002	**205**	**W**	**W**	**2.3**	**45**	**W**	**W**	*	**5,658**	**346.57**	**305.01**
2003	**199**	**W**	**W**	**2.4**	**235**	**W**	**W**	*	**5,281**	**490.91**	**404.73**

[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 June 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
June	1,160	W	W	1.3	494	W	W	2.4	91,009	574.28	463.41
Total	**6,043**	**W**	**W**	**1.4**	**2,666**	**W**	**W**	**2.4**	**458,456**	**566.13**	**461.62**
Year to Date											
2002	**6,817**	**W**	**W**	**1.7**	**2,737**	**W**	**W**	**1.7**	**492,684**	**302.53**	**265.62**
2003	**6,043**	**W**	**W**	**1.4**	**2,666**	**W**	**W**	**2.4**	**458,456**	**566.13**	**461.62**

[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, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**579**	**623**	**-7.1**	**142**	**123**	**425**	**494**	**--**	**--**	**11**	**6**
Connecticut	148	108	37.3	--	--	148	108	--	--	--	--
Maine	24	19	31.8	--	--	13	12	--	--	11	6
Massachusetts	275	374	-26.5	10	--	264	374	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	132	123	7.5	132	123	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**4,019**	**4,203**	**-4.4**	**185**	**150**	**3,748**	**3,948**	**--**	**--**	**85**	**104**
New Jersey	328	355	-7.7	70	42	258	313	--	--	--	--
New York	729	550	32.6	57	45	620	449	--	--	53	56
Pennsylvania	2,962	3,298	-10.2	59	62	2,870	3,187	--	--	33	49
East North Central	**16,442**	**13,346**	**23.2**	**13,508**	**9,644**	**2,652**	**3,362**	**22**	**17**	**259**	**323**
Illinois	3,076	4,561	-32.6	524	1,293	2,355	3,064	--	--	196	204
Indiana	4,378	1,869	134.3	4,281	1,784	97	85	--	--	--	--
Michigan	3,308	2,832	16.8	3,261	2,786	24	28	22	17	--	--
Ohio	3,991	2,059	93.8	3,790	1,849	175	184	--	--	25	26
Wisconsin	1,691	2,025	-16.5	1,653	1,932	--	--	--	--	38	93
West North Central	**11,583**	**11,399**	**1.6**	**11,407**	**11,248**	**--**	**--**	**13**	**10**	**162**	**140**
Iowa	1,802	2,051	-12.2	1,707	1,980	--	--	--	--	95	71
Kansas	1,536	1,611	-4.6	1,536	1,611	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,684	1,560	7.9	1,616	1,491	--	--	--	--	68	69
Missouri	3,431	3,089	11.1	3,418	3,079	--	--	13	10	--	--
Nebraska	1,111	1,069	4.0	1,111	1,069	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	1,889	1,868	1.1	1,889	1,868	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	130	151	-13.9	130	151	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**13,731**	**11,956**	**14.8**	**11,325**	**9,489**	**2,238**	**2,289**	**--**	**--**	**168**	**179**
Delaware	88	81	9.3	--	--	88	81	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,083	1,283	62.3	1,852	1,090	231	194	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,952	2,488	18.6	2,893	2,460	--	--	--	--	59	28
Maryland	795	886	-10.3	--	--	795	886	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,482	2,036	21.9	2,323	1,827	134	133	--	--	25	77
South Carolina	1,059	1,306	-18.9	1,041	1,289	--	--	--	--	19	17
Virginia	1,210	1,372	-11.9	951	1,123	237	234	--	--	21	16
West Virginia	3,061	2,503	22.3	2,266	1,701	751	761	--	--	44	41
East South Central	**8,866**	**8,584**	**3.3**	**8,029**	**8,091**	**688**	**369**	**--**	**--**	**149**	**124**
Alabama	2,638	2,629	.4	2,625	2,617	14	12	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,932	2,516	16.5	2,593	2,516	340	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	933	833	12.0	599	476	335	357	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,362	2,606	-9.4	2,213	2,483	--	--	--	--	149	124
West South Central	**11,024**	**10,598**	**4.0**	**6,422**	**6,316**	**4,386**	**4,054**	**--**	**--**	**217**	**229**
Arkansas	1,156	1,019	13.4	1,156	1,019	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	993	1,308	-24.1	432	690	561	619	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	1,764	1,619	9.0	1,641	1,507	84	74	--	--	39	37
Texas	7,111	6,652	6.9	3,192	3,099	3,741	3,361	--	--	178	191
Mountain	**9,573**	**7,094**	**35.0**	**9,229**	**6,904**	**311**	**166**	**--**	**--**	**33**	**24**
Arizona	1,616	1,405	15.0	1,583	1,381	--	--	--	--	33	24
Colorado	1,543	1,455	6.1	1,543	1,455	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	843	432	95.0	532	266	311	166	--	--	--	--
Nevada	690	597	15.7	690	597	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,452	595	144.1	1,452	595	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,450	933	55.4	1,450	933	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	1,979	1,678	18.0	1,979	1,678	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**835**	**694**	**20.4**	**--**	**--**	**759**	**651**	**--**	**--**	**76**	**43**
California	110	106	3.8	--	--	34	63	--	--	76	43
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	725	588	23.4	--	--	725	588	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**60**	**59**	**.8**	**--**	**--**	**60**	**59**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	60	59	.8	--	--	60	59	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**76,712**	**68,556**	**11.9**	**60,249**	**51,965**	**15,268**	**15,392**	**35**	**28**	**1,160**	**1,172**

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

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

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

Table 4.6.B. Receipts of Coal Delivered 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[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**3,849**	**3,607**	**6.7**	**736**	**699**	**3,059**	**2,879**	**--**	**--**	**54**	**29**
Connecticut	889	801	10.9	--	--	889	801	--	--	--	--
Maine	130	107	21.8	--	--	76	79	--	--	54	29
Massachusetts	2,235	1,999	11.8	141	--	2,094	1,999	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	595	699	-14.9	595	699	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**24,068**	**25,403**	**-5.3**	**976**	**973**	**22,509**	**23,794**	**--**	**--**	**583**	**636**
New Jersey	1,819	1,711	6.4	304	211	1,515	1,499	--	--	--	--
New York	4,666	3,863	20.8	331	287	4,006	3,233	--	--	328	343
Pennsylvania	17,583	19,830	-11.3	341	475	16,987	19,062	--	--	254	292
East North Central	**95,619**	**86,834**	**10.1**	**75,538**	**68,002**	**18,647**	**17,013**	**126**	**139**	**1,307**	**1,680**
Illinois	21,528	24,168	-10.9	3,536	7,913	17,044	15,061	--	--	948	1,194
Indiana	24,948	21,462	16.2	24,245	20,782	703	681	--	--	--	--
Michigan	15,174	14,077	7.8	14,998	13,882	50	55	126	139	--	--
Ohio	23,601	16,115	46.4	22,604	14,721	851	1,217	--	--	146	178
Wisconsin	10,369	11,012	-5.8	10,156	10,703	--	--	--	--	213	308
West North Central	**64,484**	**68,304**	**-5.6**	**63,968**	**67,455**	**--**	**--**	**73**	**66**	**443**	**783**
Iowa	10,286	11,156	-7.8	9,912	10,443	--	--	--	--	375	714
Kansas	8,908	10,206	-12.7	8,908	10,206	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	9,478	9,236	2.6	9,410	9,167	--	--	--	--	68	69
Missouri	18,346	18,668	-1.7	18,273	18,602	--	--	73	66	--	--
Nebraska	4,424	5,981	-26.0	4,424	5,981	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	12,060	12,039	.2	12,060	12,039	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	981	1,018	-3.6	981	1,018	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**79,953**	**76,534**	**4.5**	**63,951**	**61,587**	**15,153**	**13,852**	**--**	**--**	**849**	**1,095**
Delaware	852	505	68.8	--	--	852	505	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	11,200	11,046	1.4	10,090	9,903	1,110	1,143	--	--	--	--
Georgia	15,728	15,900	-1.1	15,533	15,725	--	--	--	--	195	176
Maryland	5,286	5,334	-.9	--	--	5,286	5,334	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	14,408	12,508	15.2	13,464	11,390	728	659	--	--	216	459
South Carolina	6,219	7,376	-15.7	6,110	7,272	--	--	--	--	109	104
Virginia	7,274	6,976	4.3	5,436	5,630	1,713	1,236	--	--	125	110
West Virginia	18,987	16,889	12.4	13,318	11,669	5,465	4,975	--	--	204	246
East South Central	**50,651**	**48,226**	**5.0**	**46,902**	**46,423**	**2,879**	**977**	**--**	**--**	**870**	**826**
Alabama	13,274	12,928	2.7	13,205	12,876	69	52	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	18,582	16,436	13.1	16,966	16,436	1,616	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	3,949	3,377	16.9	2,754	2,452	1,195	925	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	14,847	15,486	-4.1	13,977	14,660	--	--	--	--	870	826
West South Central	**58,054**	**60,995**	**-4.8**	**36,313**	**37,899**	**20,330**	**21,798**	**--**	**--**	**1,411**	**1,298**
Arkansas	6,175	6,489	-4.8	6,175	6,489	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	4,790	7,938	-39.7	3,156	3,780	1,626	4,158	--	--	8	--
Oklahoma	10,387	10,525	-1.3	9,584	9,822	536	438	--	--	267	265
Texas	36,701	36,042	1.8	17,398	17,808	18,168	17,202	--	--	1,136	1,033
Mountain	**48,953**	**46,687**	**4.9**	**46,829**	**44,685**	**1,940**	**1,851**	**--**	**--**	**184**	**151**
Arizona	7,898	7,697	2.6	7,714	7,546	--	--	--	--	184	151
Colorado	9,197	9,511	-3.3	9,197	9,511	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	4,853	4,821	.7	2,913	2,970	1,940	1,851	--	--	--	--
Nevada	4,288	2,790	53.7	4,288	2,790	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	6,101	3,586	70.2	6,101	3,586	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	6,786	7,150	-5.1	6,786	7,150	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	9,829	11,133	-11.7	9,829	11,133	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**5,422**	**5,297**	**2.3**	**1,209**	**1,100**	**3,870**	**3,876**	**--**	**--**	**343**	**321**
California	614	759	-19.1	--	--	271	438	--	--	343	321
Oregon	1,209	1,100	9.9	1,209	1,100	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	3,598	3,438	4.7	--	--	3,598	3,438	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**359**	**296**	**21.4**	**--**	**--**	**359**	**296**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	359	296	21.4	--	--	359	296	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**431,411**	**422,183**	**2.2**	**336,422**	**328,825**	**88,746**	**86,335**	**199**	**205**	**6,043**	**6,817**

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

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

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

Table 4.7.A. Receipts of Petroleum Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**1,837**	**991**	**85.3**	**241**	**2**	**1,559**	**903**	**27**	**--**	**10**	**86**
Connecticut	537	79	576.7	--	--	537	79	--	--	--	--
Maine	162	86	87.8	--	--	152	*	--	--	10	86
Massachusetts	907	824	10.1	10	--	870	824	27	--	--	--
New Hampshire	231	2	NM	231	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,313**	**2,399**	**38.1**	**15**	**1,382**	**3,251**	**1,010**	**--**	**--**	**47**	**7**
New Jersey	1,940	94	NM	15	56	1,925	38	--	--	--	--
New York	1,151	2,060	-44.1	--	1,326	1,143	729	--	--	8	5
Pennsylvania	222	245	-9.1	*	*	183	243	--	--	39	2
East North Central	**674**	**383**	**75.9**	**509**	**275**	**93**	**16**	**--**	**--**	**72**	**91**
Illinois	93	22	334.1	3	5	90	16	--	--	--	--
Indiana	118	137	-14.2	114	87	--	--	--	--	4	51
Michigan	241	117	106.2	241	117	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	51	5	925.4	44	4	3	*	--	--	4	1
Wisconsin	171	103	66.4	107	63	--	--	--	--	64	40
West North Central	**346**	**232**	**49.1**	**346**	**232**	**--**	**--**	*	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	14	14	.4	14	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	200	53	276.9	200	53	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	111	86	29.4	111	86	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	13	72	-82.4	12	72	--	--	*	--	--	--
Nebraska	4	3	39.1	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	5	5	4.2	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**5,549**	**6,008**	**-7.6**	**4,598**	**5,355**	**755**	**514**	**6**	**3**	**191**	**136**
Delaware	113	134	-15.8	18	50	75	14	--	--	20	71
District of Columbia	10	87	-88.9	--	--	10	87	--	--	--	--
Florida	4,335	5,076	-14.6	3,902	4,885	395	190	--	--	38	--
Georgia	70	37	88.5	23	37	3	--	--	--	45	*
Maryland	200	219	-8.6	--	--	200	219	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	89	34	161.7	70	17	--	1	--	--	19	16
South Carolina	43	33	31.1	8	9	--	--	--	--	35	23
Virginia	654	354	84.8	549	328	69	*	6	3	31	23
West Virginia	36	34	3.9	28	28	3	4	--	--	4	3
East South Central	**729**	**27**	**NM**	**421**	**27**	**305**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**--**
Alabama	38	6	511.8	34	6	--	--	--	--	4	--
Kentucky	331	12	NM	26	12	305	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	310	*	NM	310	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	51	8	537.7	51	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**500**	**544**	**-8.1**	**18**	**14**	**435**	**523**	**--**	**--**	**46**	**7**
Arkansas	5	4	23.8	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	284	293	-3.0	11	*	263	287	--	--	9	5
Oklahoma	2	10	-79.1	2	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	209	237	-11.9	*	--	172	235	--	--	37	2
Mountain	**31**	**72**	**-57.6**	**24**	**40**	**6**	**25**	**--**	**--**	*	**7**
Arizona	*	7	-97.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	7
Colorado	4	--	--	*	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	6	53	-89.6	4	28	2	25	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	7	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	4	1	290.0	3	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	2	*	NM	2	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	15	5	235.6	15	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**225**	**87**	**158.1**	**--**	**1**	**101**	**76**	**--**	**--**	**124**	**11**
California	211	76	177.2	--	1	101	76	--	--	111	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	13	11	23.4	--	--	*	*	--	--	13	11
Pacific Noncontiguous	**167**	**182**	**-8.3**	**--**	**--**	**167**	**182**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	167	182	-8.3	--	--	167	182	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**13,371**	**10,926**	**22.4**	**6,172**	**7,328**	**6,671**	**3,249**	**34**	**3**	**494**	**345**

[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 June
(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	**15,726**	**6,597**	**138.4**	**6,378**	**130**	**9,194**	**5,748**	**27**	**11**	**126**	**708**
Connecticut	1,880	885	112.3	--	--	1,880	885	--	--	--	--
Maine	2,152	788	173.1	--	--	2,027	80	--	--	126	708
Massachusetts	10,547	4,794	120.0	5,231	1	5,288	4,782	27	11	--	--
New Hampshire	1,147	129	790.0	1,147	129	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**27,404**	**9,534**	**187.4**	**12,693**	**5,238**	**14,386**	**4,266**	**15**	**--**	**310**	**30**
New Jersey	2,643	346	663.3	313	160	2,326	186	--	--	4	--
New York	19,745	8,078	144.4	12,380	5,077	7,287	2,984	15	--	63	17
Pennsylvania	5,016	1,110	352.0	1	1	4,773	1,096	--	--	243	13
East North Central	**2,832**	**2,476**	**14.4**	**1,862**	**1,500**	**392**	**88**	**--**	**--**	**577**	**888**
Illinois	339	133	155.2	8	64	331	69	--	--	--	--
Indiana	447	756	-40.9	241	215	--	--	--	--	205	542
Michigan	1,007	826	21.9	1,007	826	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	239	146	63.5	183	129	46	4	--	--	10	13
Wisconsin	801	615	30.3	424	266	15	15	--	--	362	333
West North Central	**1,305**	**1,484**	**-12.1**	**1,305**	**1,484**	**--**	**--**	*	**--**	*	**--**
Iowa	54	46	17.6	54	46	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	564	399	41.3	564	399	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	622	454	37.2	622	454	--	--	--	--	*	--
Missouri	40	558	-92.9	39	558	--	--	*	--	--	--
Nebraska	7	6	19.5	7	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	18	22	-18.8	18	22	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**31,363**	**30,017**	**4.5**	**25,635**	**26,112**	**4,408**	**2,906**	**192**	**35**	**1,127**	**964**
Delaware	1,519	1,075	41.4	75	178	1,114	350	--	--	331	547
District of Columbia	137	143	-4.0	--	--	137	143	--	--	--	--
Florida	22,849	25,084	-8.9	21,554	23,835	1,070	1,235	--	--	225	14
Georgia	190	148	28.3	83	132	57	14	--	--	50	2
Maryland	1,164	1,042	11.7	--	--	1,164	1,042	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	541	335	61.3	320	163	99	9	--	--	121	163
South Carolina	234	95	145.4	47	40	--	--	--	--	187	55
Virginia	4,483	1,961	128.7	3,357	1,669	734	97	192	35	201	160
West Virginia	245	134	82.6	200	94	33	16	--	--	12	24
East South Central	**1,613**	**252**	**539.9**	**1,059**	**242**	**530**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**24**	**10**
Alabama	89	58	54.3	65	48	--	--	--	--	24	10
Kentucky	675	96	604.6	145	96	530	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	739	14	NM	739	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	109	84	29.5	109	84	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**3,893**	**3,211**	**21.2**	**1,379**	**72**	**2,231**	**3,103**	**--**	**--**	**283**	**35**
Arkansas	40	31	29.4	40	31	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	2,880	1,805	59.6	1,248	16	1,571	1,763	--	--	61	25
Oklahoma	31	10	205.8	31	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	941	1,365	-31.0	59	15	660	1,340	--	--	222	10
Mountain	**243**	**304**	**-20.1**	**198**	**221**	**42**	**65**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**18**
Arizona	29	39	-25.5	26	21	--	--	--	--	2	18
Colorado	20	8	137.6	10	8	10	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	58	157	-63.0	28	93	30	65	--	--	--	--
Nevada	55	17	231.2	55	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	34	16	118.6	31	16	3	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	17	17	-4.6	17	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	30	50	-39.6	30	50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**727**	**438**	**66.2**	**--**	**8**	**510**	**346**	**--**	**--**	**217**	**84**
California	669	347	93.0	--	1	510	346	--	--	159	--
Oregon	--	7	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	58	84	-30.9	--	--	*	*	--	--	58	84
Pacific Noncontiguous	**886**	**956**	**-7.4**	**--**	**--**	**886**	**956**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	886	956	-7.4	--	--	886	956	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**85,990**	**55,270**	**55.6**	**50,509**	**35,009**	**32,580**	**17,479**	**235**	**45**	**2,666**	**2,737**

[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, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**25,405**	**26,740**	**-5.0**	**59**	**354**	**24,171**	**26,386**	**--**	**--**	**1,176**	**--**
Connecticut	2,546	5,153	-50.6	--	--	2,546	5,153	--	--	--	--
Maine	5,448	6,349	-14.2	--	--	4,272	6,349	--	--	1,176	--
Massachusetts	12,028	9,888	21.6	59	283	11,970	9,606	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	72	--	--	72	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	5,383	5,278	2.0	--	--	5,383	5,278	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**27,968**	**47,906**	**-41.6**	**986**	**7,406**	**25,547**	**38,270**	**113**	**121**	**1,322**	**2,108**
New Jersey	10,782	12,698	-15.1	--	--	10,755	12,347	--	--	27	351
New York	13,275	29,547	-55.1	986	7,406	11,708	21,520	113	121	468	499
Pennsylvania	3,912	5,661	-30.9	--	--	3,084	4,403	--	--	827	1,258
East North Central	**25,816**	**25,991**	**-.7**	**894**	**3,954**	**8,725**	**20,041**	**8**	**16**	**16,188**	**1,981**
Illinois	2,389	10,102	-76.3	3	955	2,019	8,568	--	--	367	580
Indiana	16,283	2,786	484.4	36	40	625	1,483	--	--	15,621	1,263
Michigan	6,001	11,632	-48.4	562	2,649	5,431	8,967	8	16	--	--
Ohio	289	398	-27.5	42	29	210	304	--	--	36	66
Wisconsin	854	1,072	-20.3	251	281	439	719	--	--	164	72
West North Central	**2,482**	**6,159**	**-59.7**	**1,671**	**4,244**	**796**	**1,818**	**--**	**84**	**15**	**13**
Iowa	163	537	-69.6	163	298	--	239	--	--	--	--
Kansas	809	2,111	-61.7	809	2,111	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	598	904	-33.9	201	513	382	378	--	--	15	13
Missouri	818	2,481	-67.0	404	1,197	414	1,201	--	84	--	--
Nebraska	94	126	-25.0	94	126	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**51,984**	**63,518**	**-18.2**	**30,165**	**38,517**	**11,940**	**14,421**	**15**	**117**	**9,865**	**10,464**
Delaware	1,744	2,075	-15.9	19	10	837	1,296	--	--	888	768
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	35,049	42,158	-16.9	29,764	36,501	4,425	4,388	--	--	860	1,269
Georgia	3,249	2,070	56.9	1	4	3,089	1,999	--	--	159	67
Maryland	961	2,169	-55.7	--	--	961	2,169	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,898	2,817	-32.6	65	314	1,833	2,503	--	--	*	--
South Carolina	102	363	-72.0	--	3	96	346	--	--	6	14
Virginia	1,187	3,709	-68.0	295	1,668	621	1,575	15	117	256	349
West Virginia	7,794	8,157	-4.5	22	17	78	145	--	--	7,694	7,996
East South Central	**10,535**	**25,569**	**-58.8**	**7,234**	**18,144**	**2,023**	**6,155**	**1**	**193**	**1,277**	**1,077**
Alabama	4,328	9,287	-53.4	3,195	7,024	432	1,541	--	--	701	722
Kentucky	106	928	-88.6	54	92	51	643	1	193	--	--
Mississippi	6,070	15,254	-60.2	3,984	11,028	1,540	3,880	--	--	547	347
Tennessee	30	100	-69.6	--	--	--	91	--	--	30	9
West South Central	**195,013**	**215,116**	**-9.3**	**51,210**	**68,342**	**91,898**	**93,852**	**397**	**357**	**51,509**	**52,566**
Arkansas	1,675	3,583	-53.2	175	1,882	1,500	1,701	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	36,115	45,180	-20.1	16,377	25,864	1,469	989	--	15	18,269	18,313
Oklahoma	13,194	18,499	-28.7	11,670	16,813	1,141	1,243	--	--	383	443
Texas	144,028	147,853	-2.6	22,987	23,784	87,788	89,919	397	341	32,857	33,810
Mountain	**25,719**	**28,063**	**-8.4**	**14,083**	**15,882**	**11,402**	**11,832**	**--**	**--**	**235**	**349**
Arizona	9,364	8,507	10.1	2,840	3,736	6,518	4,770	--	--	6	1
Colorado	4,283	6,263	-31.6	3,402	2,816	881	3,447	--	--	--	--
Idaho	16	18	-7.2	--	--	16	18	--	--	--	--
Montana	2	3	-48.5	*	*	2	3	--	--	--	--
Nevada	8,466	9,156	-7.5	5,152	5,654	3,315	3,502	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	3,064	3,264	-6.1	2,495	3,169	567	93	--	--	2	2
Utah	273	507	-46.2	170	507	103	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	251	346	-27.4	24	--	--	--	--	--	227	346
Pacific Contiguous	**52,020**	**58,457**	**-11.0**	**7,948**	**6,857**	**34,650**	**42,208**	**--**	**--**	**9,423**	**9,392**
California	46,893	55,785	-15.9	7,773	6,715	30,365	40,525	--	--	8,755	8,545
Oregon	3,877	1,526	154.0	175	142	3,203	886	--	--	500	498
Washington	1,250	1,146	9.1	--	--	1,082	797	--	--	167	349
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,355**	**1,641**	**-17.4**	**1,355**	**1,641**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	1,355	1,641	-17.4	1,355	1,641	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**418,298**	**499,160**	**-16.2**	**115,604**	**165,341**	**211,152**	**254,983**	**533**	**887**	**91,009**	**77,949**

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

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

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

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

Table 4.8.B. Receipts of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through June
(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	**131,320**	**155,897**	**-15.8**	**1,177**	**1,618**	**127,716**	**154,279**	**--**	**--**	**2,428**	**--**
Connecticut	16,480	26,158	-37.0	--	--	16,480	26,158	--	--	--	--
Maine	30,499	43,801	-30.4	--	--	28,071	43,801	--	--	2,428	--
Massachusetts	59,239	52,858	12.1	1,177	1,492	58,062	51,367	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	117	--	--	117	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	25,103	32,954	-23.8	--	--	25,103	32,954	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	9	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**156,132**	**229,220**	**-31.9**	**11,487**	**33,195**	**134,711**	**171,900**	**845**	**759**	**9,089**	**23,367**
New Jersey	53,460	66,671	-19.8	--	--	53,159	58,568	--	--	301	8,104
New York	81,819	135,344	-39.5	11,487	33,195	67,445	98,792	845	759	2,042	2,598
Pennsylvania	20,853	27,205	-23.3	--	--	14,106	14,540	--	--	6,747	12,665
East North Central	**99,347**	**122,673**	**-19.0**	**7,506**	**15,511**	**50,919**	**89,783**	**59**	**176**	**40,864**	**17,203**
Illinois	13,160	37,316	-64.7	115	2,904	10,017	27,388	--	--	3,028	7,023
Indiana	38,998	13,546	187.9	475	261	1,770	4,122	--	--	36,753	9,163
Michigan	40,396	62,851	-35.7	5,554	10,613	34,783	52,062	59	176	--	--
Ohio	1,182	2,194	-46.2	108	123	657	1,662	--	--	417	410
Wisconsin	5,611	6,766	-17.1	1,253	1,610	3,692	4,549	--	--	667	606
West North Central	**16,063**	**19,443**	**-17.4**	**9,884**	**11,735**	**6,104**	**7,429**	**31**	**206**	**45**	**73**
Iowa	2,256	3,243	-30.4	1,285	1,535	971	1,708	--	--	--	--
Kansas	3,160	4,663	-32.2	3,160	4,663	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	3,911	3,418	14.4	946	726	2,920	2,619	--	--	45	73
Missouri	5,728	7,564	-24.3	3,484	4,255	2,213	3,103	31	206	--	--
Nebraska	1,008	555	81.5	1,008	555	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	*	*	-59.9	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**260,862**	**294,069**	**-11.3**	**168,893**	**171,098**	**55,524**	**60,663**	**30**	**1,130**	**36,415**	**61,177**
Delaware	8,964	10,433	-14.1	153	48	4,034	6,188	--	--	4,777	4,197
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	193,991	197,971	-2.0	164,295	166,309	24,297	23,943	--	--	5,399	7,718
Georgia	7,978	7,765	2.7	2	250	7,126	7,005	--	--	850	509
Maryland	3,833	6,821	-43.8	--	--	3,833	6,821	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	7,717	9,251	-16.6	76	977	7,558	8,273	--	--	82	--
South Carolina	739	2,811	-73.7	*	16	693	2,020	--	--	45	775
Virginia	13,441	12,356	8.8	4,269	3,380	7,360	5,695	30	1,130	1,782	2,151
West Virginia	24,199	46,661	-48.1	98	117	622	718	--	--	23,479	45,826
East South Central	**89,953**	**115,034**	**-21.8**	**47,257**	**88,578**	**8,246**	**18,691**	**1**	**1,136**	**34,449**	**6,629**
Alabama	57,505	40,528	41.9	23,631	32,697	2,323	3,537	--	--	31,551	4,295
Kentucky	601	3,110	-80.7	366	479	234	1,495	1	1,136	--	--
Mississippi	31,591	70,964	-55.5	23,260	55,402	5,591	13,354	--	--	2,740	2,208
Tennessee	256	432	-40.8	--	--	98	306	--	--	158	126
West South Central	**1,035,183**	**1,071,679**	**-3.4**	**247,137**	**292,567**	**496,988**	**452,781**	**4,316**	**2,251**	**286,742**	**324,081**
Arkansas	21,951	14,572	50.6	1,646	6,753	20,305	7,819	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	202,140	235,664	-14.2	75,267	117,806	14,285	2,759	2,124	15	110,464	115,085
Oklahoma	63,019	80,172	-21.4	54,540	69,561	5,704	7,613	--	--	2,775	2,998
Texas	748,072	741,271	.9	115,684	98,448	456,694	434,589	2,192	2,235	173,503	205,998
Mountain	**134,331**	**135,114**	**-.6**	**67,857**	**69,507**	**65,002**	**62,889**	**--**	**--**	**1,473**	**2,718**
Arizona	44,164	37,647	17.3	12,727	12,738	31,356	24,572	--	--	81	337
Colorado	28,645	32,609	-12.2	20,439	18,695	8,206	13,914	--	--	--	--
Idaho	2,320	3,263	-28.9	--	--	2,320	3,263	--	--	--	--
Montana	10	20	-47.1	4	10	6	10	--	--	--	--
Nevada	40,873	44,918	-9.0	21,133	23,987	19,740	20,932	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	15,374	12,393	24.1	12,145	11,752	3,224	199	--	--	5	442
Utah	1,495	2,212	-32.4	1,347	2,212	148	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	1,449	2,051	-29.3	62	112	--	--	--	--	1,387	1,939
Pacific Contiguous	**289,705**	**315,544**	**-8.2**	**43,744**	**38,151**	**199,009**	**219,956**	**--**	**--**	**46,952**	**57,437**
California	248,929	274,062	-9.2	40,641	32,502	165,671	189,283	--	--	42,617	52,277
Oregon	28,266	25,869	9.3	3,103	5,649	22,034	17,248	--	--	3,129	2,972
Washington	12,510	15,612	-19.9	--	--	11,304	13,424	--	--	1,206	2,188
Pacific Noncontiguous	**10,721**	**10,209**	**5.0**	**10,721**	**9,722**	**--**	**487**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	10,721	10,209	5.0	10,721	9,722	--	487	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**2,223,618**	**2,468,883**	**-9.9**	**615,663**	**731,682**	**1,144,218**	**1,238,859**	**5,281**	**5,658**	**458,456**	**492,684**

[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, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**197.02**	**204.35**	**-3.6**	**180.71**	**177.77**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	205.10	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	178.91	177.77	.6	178.91	177.77	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**137.41**	**138.30**	**-.6**	**246.17**	**171.25**	**131.27**	**136.04**	**--**	**--**	**158.38**	**172.11**
New Jersey	W	W	W	430.39	254.44	W	W	--	--	--	--
New York	W	W	W	150.16	163.33	W	W	--	--	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	119.91	119.22	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**119.84**	**120.95**	**-.9**	**120.31**	**119.58**	**115.48**	**122.41**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Illinois	W	W	W	105.32	121.13	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	119.91	111.73	W	W	--	--	--	--
Michigan	W	W	W	133.42	128.94	W	W	W	W	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	116.00	120.06	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	110.39	111.46	--	--	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**91.22**	**88.26**	**3.3**	**90.46**	**87.58**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Iowa	W	W	W	92.01	86.33	--	--	--	--	W	W
Kansas	102.31	97.38	5.1	102.31	97.38	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	108.49	104.25	--	--	--	--	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	89.80	88.87	--	--	W	W	--	--
Nebraska	60.68	58.97	2.9	60.68	58.97	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	75.70	74.36	1.8	75.70	74.36	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	135.84	130.77	3.9	135.84	130.77	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**162.02**	**157.87**	**2.6**	**162.44**	**157.82**	**160.25**	**156.77**	**--**	**--**	**157.84**	**174.04**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	177.89	158.19	W	W	--	--	--	--
Georgia	W	W	W	172.06	169.26	--	--	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	173.50	174.02	W	W	--	--	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	165.69	156.97	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	148.95	160.40	W	W	--	--	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	130.85	122.55	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**134.32**	**127.49**	**5.4**	**135.15**	**126.84**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	148.70	137.44	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	W	119.71	W	122.60	119.71	W	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	157.64	159.71	W	W	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	W	W	W	128.52	116.96	--	--	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**118.89**	**117.97**	**.8**	**112.05**	**109.40**	**131.40**	**134.40**	**--**	**--**	**90.81**	**91.21**
Arkansas	115.15	73.42	56.8	115.15	73.42	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	121.44	130.85	W	W	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	W	W	W	94.10	95.13	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas	W	W	W	119.52	124.72	W	W	--	--	W	W
Mountain	**106.15**	**109.35**	**-2.9**	**106.95**	**109.79**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	W	W	W	126.34	133.14	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado	95.87	96.46	-.6	95.87	96.46	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	65.76	79.45	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	130.86	125.34	4.4	130.86	125.34	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	137.69	166.73	-17.4	137.69	166.73	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	104.68	103.24	1.4	104.68	103.24	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	77.48	79.66	-2.7	77.48	79.66	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**156.34**	**166.47**	**-6.1**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
California	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**127.58**	**126.33**	**1.0**	**125.27**	**121.61**	**135.90**	**140.49**	**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 June
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers[1]		Commercial		Industrial	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**192.02**	**202.11**	**-5.0**	**176.89**	**181.50**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	221.10	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	166.61	181.50	-8.2	166.61	181.50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**135.29**	**135.55**	**-.2**	**214.25**	**156.65**	**130.79**	**133.61**	**--**	**--**	**168.83**	**172.00**
New Jersey	W	W	W	387.30	236.97	W	W	--	--	--	--
New York	W	W	W	149.04	158.91	W	W	--	--	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	121.61	118.78	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**120.77**	**121.67**	**-.7**	**120.37**	**120.01**	**121.17**	**126.39**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Illinois	W	W	W	113.61	118.69	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	118.82	115.66	W	W	--	--	--	--
Michigan	W	W	W	134.02	133.99	W	W	W	W	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	119.08	120.24	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	107.80	109.76	--	--	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**91.06**	**88.92**	**2.4**	**90.64**	**88.29**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Iowa	W	W	W	87.33	85.91	--	--	--	--	W	W
Kansas	104.14	99.29	4.9	104.14	99.29	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	107.91	105.32	--	--	--	--	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	90.60	89.03	--	--	W	W	--	--
Nebraska	59.22	57.69	2.7	59.22	57.69	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	73.54	75.20	-2.2	73.54	75.20	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	134.63	130.68	3.0	134.63	130.68	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**159.81**	**158.40**	**.9**	**159.99**	**158.80**	**158.61**	**155.74**	**--**	**--**	**167.57**	**169.70**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	174.87	169.22	W	W	--	--	--	--
Georgia	W	W	W	171.37	167.83	--	--	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	172.78	172.39	W	W	--	--	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	158.90	158.19	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	149.74	162.00	W	W	--	--	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	127.69	123.22	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**130.67**	**129.26**	**1.1**	**131.26**	**128.73**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	147.53	148.28	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	W	116.46	W	121.33	116.46	W	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	157.39	163.28	W	W	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	W	W	W	123.58	120.07	--	--	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**122.07**	**119.13**	**2.5**	**112.21**	**108.35**	**144.14**	**141.22**	**--**	**--**	**98.18**	**93.69**
Arkansas	109.42	69.90	56.5	109.42	69.90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	133.84	130.84	W	W	--	--	W	--
Oklahoma	W	W	W	94.63	93.47	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas	W	W	W	119.87	127.45	W	W	--	--	W	W
Mountain	**108.20**	**102.69**	**5.4**	**109.45**	**103.91**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	W	W	W	127.62	127.91	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado	96.51	95.21	1.4	96.51	95.21	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	63.33	60.23	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	147.20	132.51	11.1	147.20	132.51	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	150.51	166.26	-9.5	150.51	166.26	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	101.21	97.01	4.3	101.21	97.01	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	78.53	78.59	-.1	78.53	78.59	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**151.39**	**157.83**	**-4.1**	**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	**127.97**	**126.26**	**1.4**	**124.79**	**121.87**	**138.98**	**140.94**	**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, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**441.56**	**365.62**	**20.8**	**344.55**	**496.12**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	458.47	--	W	W	W	--	--	--
New Hampshire	339.65	496.12	-31.5	339.65	496.12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**595.53**	**361.07**	**64.9**	**466.80**	**367.58**	**601.85**	**351.03**	**--**	**--**	**160.60**	**450.19**
New Jersey	W	W	W	470.69	769.37	W	W	--	--	--	--
New York	W	W	W	--	351.08	W	W	--	--	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	232.90	494.30	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**310.36**	**210.59**	**47.4**	**297.15**	**214.80**	**W**	**525.11**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**144.19**
Illinois	W	W	W	715.08	532.78	W	W	--	--	--	--
Indiana	W	W	W	192.42	116.29	--	--	--	--	W	W
Michigan	381.76	332.73	14.7	381.76	332.73	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	531.49	496.68	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	72.98	77.71	--	--	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**W**	**178.39**	**W**	**298.46**	**178.39**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	630.24	497.18	26.8	630.24	497.18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	350.33	320.59	9.3	350.33	320.59	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	83.34	52.75	58.0	83.34	52.75	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	W	106.33	W	599.27	106.33	--	--	W	--	--	--
Nebraska	616.74	483.44	27.6	616.74	483.44	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	657.13	539.07	21.9	657.13	539.07	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**372.52**	**351.41**	**6.0**	**358.73**	**345.24**	**455.86**	**407.03**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Delaware	W	W	W	428.10	386.90	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	339.49	338.95	W	W	--	--	W	--
Georgia	W	W	W	621.66	558.12	W	--	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	589.16	490.78	--	W	--	--	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	589.11	539.05	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	436.59	385.62	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	636.09	515.46	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**W**	**500.36**	**W**	**471.47**	**500.36**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**--**
Alabama	W	510.07	W	547.29	510.07	--	--	--	--	W	--
Kentucky	W	493.32	W	438.18	493.32	W	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	452.57	523.30	-13.5	452.57	523.30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	566.21	502.39	12.7	566.21	502.39	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**267.07**	**102.70**	**160.1**	**595.71**	**498.60**	**235.79**	**87.84**	**--**	**--**	**416.53**	**397.61**
Arkansas	677.33	550.94	22.9	677.33	550.94	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	609.70	532.40	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oklahoma	357.60	477.90	-25.2	357.60	477.90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	W	W	W	601.10	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Mountain	**651.11**	**220.97**	**194.7**	**635.46**	**254.08**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	W	W	W	--	--	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado	W	--	--	875.40	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	652.48	122.19	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	544.30	--	--	544.30	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	W	556.59	W	662.15	556.59	W	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	683.07	514.50	32.8	683.07	514.50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	616.44	582.20	5.9	616.44	582.20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**464.04**	**390.66**	**18.8**	**--**	**591.70**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
California	W	W	W	--	591.70	W	W	--	--	W	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**426.75**	**335.52**	**27.2**	**359.76**	**340.56**	**494.65**	**324.51**	**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 4.10.B. Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through June
(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	**524.04**	**320.29**	**63.6**	**541.08**	**381.29**	**W**	**W**	**575.78**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	578.95	437.60	W	W	W	W	--	--
New Hampshire	369.37	380.74	-3.0	369.37	380.74	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**534.24**	**334.33**	**59.8**	**422.67**	**327.86**	**640.77**	**341.92**	**W**	**--**	**W**	**444.23**
New Jersey	W	W	W	322.50	464.23	W	W	--	--	W	--
New York	W	W	W	425.19	323.64	W	W	W	--	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	459.70	490.89	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**369.89**	**241.94**	**52.9**	**385.42**	**250.17**	**620.50**	**521.46**	**--**	**--**	**142.39**	**201.85**
Illinois	W	W	W	734.76	420.32	W	W	--	--	--	--
Indiana	W	W	W	427.12	259.65	--	--	--	--	W	W
Michigan	434.80	241.96	79.7	434.80	241.96	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	617.92	479.89	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	119.30	112.28	W	W	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**W**	**158.62**	**W**	**254.47**	**158.62**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**--**	**W**	**--**
Iowa	690.19	485.83	42.1	690.19	485.83	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	342.04	253.46	34.9	342.04	253.46	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	64.00	W	75.44	64.00	--	--	--	--	W	--
Missouri	W	109.49	W	644.87	109.49	--	--	W	--	--	--
Nebraska	631.83	513.76	23.0	631.83	513.76	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	694.97	509.54	36.4	694.97	509.54	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**446.20**	**311.94**	**43.0**	**419.46**	**302.74**	**578.63**	**380.94**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Delaware	W	W	W	640.06	356.35	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	394.25	296.14	W	W	--	--	W	W
Georgia	W	W	W	666.72	525.23	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	667.30	466.92	W	W	--	--	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	691.86	478.78	--	--	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	526.27	343.95	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	731.40	524.41	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**315.55**	**W**	**W**	**412.25**	**442.49**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	557.62	466.08	--	--	--	--	W	W
Kentucky	W	393.24	W	522.90	393.24	W	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	348.78	529.09	-34.1	348.78	529.09	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	661.57	469.47	40.9	661.57	469.47	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**330.60**	**114.86**	**187.8**	**620.23**	**497.94**	**137.31**	**102.61**	**--**	**--**	**386.42**	**380.00**
Arkansas	624.99	549.41	13.8	624.99	549.41	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	612.78	559.80	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oklahoma	693.82	477.90	45.2	693.82	477.90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	W	W	W	798.62	334.47	W	W	--	--	W	W
Mountain	**712.54**	**359.67**	**98.1**	**702.44**	**377.73**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	W	W	W	819.66	589.43	--	--	--	--	W	W
Colorado	W	655.23	W	976.82	655.23	W	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	754.49	183.08	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	542.10	519.26	4.4	542.10	519.26	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	W	539.31	W	774.45	539.31	W	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	754.11	468.43	61.0	754.11	468.43	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	658.67	479.24	37.4	658.67	479.24	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	**436.97**	**349.52**	**25.0**	**--**	**580.98**	**W**	**W**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**W**
California	W	W	W	--	591.70	W	W	--	--	W	--
Oregon	--	580.00	--	--	580.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**476.69**	**300.81**	**58.5**	**436.86**	**300.76**	**545.26**	**301.62**	**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, June 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	
	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Percent Change	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002	Jun 2003	Jun 2002
New England	**595.94**	**382.39**	**55.8**	**592.03**	**377.75**	**W**	**382.45**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**--**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	--
Massachusetts	W	W	W	592.03	392.26	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	321.80	--	--	321.80	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**638.05**	**396.57**	**60.9**	**633.21**	**379.89**	**641.95**	**398.23**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
New Jersey	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
New York	W	W	W	633.21	379.89	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**491.71**	**356.86**	**37.8**	**612.26**	**348.16**	**488.68**	**356.69**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Illinois	W	W	W	754.50	346.39	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	643.54	258.95	W	W	--	--	W	W
Michigan	W	W	W	588.79	343.24	W	W	W	W	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	767.06	483.15	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	632.44	388.26	W	W	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**W**	**327.54**	**W**	**602.23**	**331.62**	**619.63**	**317.49**	**--**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Iowa	661.58	W	W	661.58	388.09	--	W	--	--	--	--
Kansas	563.75	320.89	75.7	563.75	320.89	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	691.33	350.64	W	W	--	--	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	595.21	322.43	W	W	--	W	--	--
Nebraska	676.18	389.49	73.6	676.18	389.49	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	737.10	--	--	737.10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**624.85**	**382.08**	**63.5**	**676.20**	**398.44**	**529.95**	**350.62**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Delaware	W	W	W	690.30	331.90	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	670.24	397.08	W	W	--	--	W	W
Georgia	W	W	W	552.39	287.53	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	654.71	416.26	W	W	--	--	W	--
South Carolina	W	W	W	--	513.90	W	W	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	1288.14	422.90	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	727.72	651.96	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**605.42**	**337.30**	**79.5**	**605.21**	**334.73**	**590.62**	**338.53**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	614.81	318.16	W	W	--	--	W	W
Kentucky	W	W	W	677.44	372.45	W	W	W	W	--	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	596.45	345.11	W	W	--	--	W	W
Tennessee	W	W	W	--	--	--	W	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**586.17**	**332.18**	**76.5**	**610.25**	**343.53**	**574.76**	**330.07**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Arkansas	W	W	W	975.30	352.79	W	W	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	628.32	353.07	W	W	--	W	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	604.68	339.38	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas	W	W	W	597.48	335.30	W	W	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**555.46**	**317.19**	**75.1**	**597.49**	**357.64**	**504.80**	**265.32**	**--**	**--**	**516.47**	**247.10**
Arizona	W	W	W	577.14	295.27	W	W	--	--	W	W
Colorado	W	W	W	534.91	203.93	W	W	--	--	--	--
Idaho	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	854.70	419.80	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	W	W	W	686.41	494.52	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	W	W	W	549.20	297.08	W	W	--	--	W	W
Utah	W	479.00	W	167.10	479.00	W	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	W	W	W	282.30	--	--	--	--	--	W	W
Pacific	**514.38**	**332.64**	**54.6**	**474.12**	**335.39**	**505.06**	**334.50**	**--**	**--**	**584.97**	**322.27**
California	W	W	W	520.82	359.50	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	W	W	W	455.74	288.73	W	W	--	--	W	W
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	207.03	239.61	-13.6	207.03	239.61	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**580.77**	**347.65**	**67.1**	**615.26**	**357.90**	**564.12**	**346.85**	**447.07**	**362.48**	**574.28**	**326.64**

[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 June

(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	**651.77**	**355.34**	**83.4**	**799.90**	**370.15**	**W**	**355.18**	**--**	**--**	**W**	**--**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	--
Massachusetts	W	W	W	799.90	372.95	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	339.37	--	--	339.37	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	315.51	--	--	315.51	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**674.37**	**370.10**	**82.2**	**762.38**	**346.80**	**670.54**	**370.07**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
New Jersey	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
New York	W	W	W	762.38	346.80	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
East North Central	**501.90**	**337.87**	**48.5**	**613.58**	**342.58**	**465.20**	**333.01**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Illinois	W	W	W	700.04	341.45	W	W	--	--	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	669.27	335.17	W	W	--	--	W	W
Michigan	W	W	W	603.46	336.45	W	W	W	W	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	706.97	505.21	W	W	--	--	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	618.45	364.31	W	W	--	--	W	W
West North Central	**590.46**	**320.41**	**84.3**	**590.41**	**327.44**	**591.46**	**308.42**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Iowa	W	W	W	611.93	362.87	W	W	--	--	--	--
Kansas	589.73	298.80	97.4	589.73	298.80	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	648.15	356.00	W	W	--	--	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	539.85	336.79	W	W	W	W	--	--
Nebraska	689.76	360.80	91.2	689.76	360.80	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	739.28	269.80	174.0	739.28	269.80	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**619.08**	**365.61**	**69.3**	**654.61**	**381.81**	**538.11**	**342.30**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Delaware	W	W	W	670.30	351.77	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	W	W	W	652.83	378.53	W	W	--	--	W	W
Georgia	W	W	W	330.51	327.30	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maryland	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	W	W	W	664.25	406.35	W	W	--	--	W	--
South Carolina	W	W	W	709.98	455.33	W	W	--	--	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	711.63	540.20	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	W	W	W	1074.93	407.61	W	W	--	--	W	W
East South Central	**589.82**	**311.73**	**89.2**	**613.63**	**309.78**	**587.28**	**316.50**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	616.42	310.87	W	W	--	--	W	W
Kentucky	W	W	W	778.46	418.28	W	W	W	W	--	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	608.18	308.20	W	W	--	--	W	W
Tennessee	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**582.85**	**304.38**	**91.5**	**607.01**	**324.11**	**578.19**	**303.49**	**474.55**	**W**	**571.57**	**W**
Arkansas	W	W	W	630.55	348.78	W	W	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	644.22	327.10	W	W	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	628.61	332.30	W	W	--	--	W	W
Texas	W	W	W	572.22	313.04	W	W	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**494.92**	**347.28**	**42.5**	**501.78**	**417.23**	**489.28**	**274.77**	**--**	**--**	**427.99**	**264.55**
Arizona	W	W	W	529.73	311.22	W	W	--	--	W	W
Colorado	W	W	W	424.25	277.20	W	W	--	--	--	--
Idaho	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	527.62	434.79	W	W	--	--	--	--
Nevada	W	W	W	564.06	615.45	W	W	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	W	W	W	518.56	304.77	W	W	--	--	W	W
Utah	W	605.82	W	254.93	605.82	W	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	W	W	W	310.16	468.54	--	--	--	--	W	W
Pacific	**522.31**	**346.74**	**50.6**	**440.67**	**377.32**	**535.88**	**345.05**	**--**	**--**	**557.23**	**328.80**
California	W	W	W	507.79	426.35	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	W	W	W	368.71	310.35	W	W	--	--	W	W
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	205.08	W	W	205.08	251.53	--	W	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**581.27**	**330.53**	**75.9**	**597.39**	**349.68**	**578.20**	**329.42**	**490.91**	**346.57**	**566.13**	**302.53**

[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, June 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**579**	**.8**	**6.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	148	.7	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	24	.7	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	275	.6	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	132	1.2	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,663**	**2.0**	**10.6**	**98**	**.3**	**5.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	328	1.2	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	630	2.0	8.1	98	.3	5.9	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,704	2.1	12.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**8,724**	**2.1**	**9.6**	**7,718**	**.3**	**4.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	613	2.3	9.2	2,462	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Indiana	2,979	2.0	8.6	1,398	.2	4.6	--	--	--
Michigan	1,046	1.3	9.2	2,261	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Ohio	3,991	2.4	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	95	.7	8.9	1,596	.3	4.9	--	--	--
West North Central	**321**	**2.3**	**9.3**	**9,416**	**.3**	**5.2**	**1,846**	**.7**	**9.1**
Iowa	100	2.3	8.4	1,701	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Kansas	38	5.1	18.4	1,499	.4	5.0	--	--	--
Minnesota	27	.9	6.4	1,657	.4	6.5	--	--	--
Missouri	156	1.9	8.2	3,275	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	1,111	.3	4.8	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	43	.4	5.3	1,846	.7	9.1
South Dakota	--	--	--	130	.3	4.5	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**12,660**	**1.3**	**10.2**	**734**	**.3**	**5.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	88	.8	8.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,083	1.2	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,218	1.0	10.2	734	.3	5.3	--	--	--
Maryland	544	1.0	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,482	1.2	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1,059	1.1	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,210	1.1	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	2,976	1.7	11.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,852**	**1.7**	**10.9**	**1,421**	**.3**	**5.1**	**335**	**.5**	**16.2**
Alabama	1,728	1.4	11.2	910	.2	4.8	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,620	2.3	11.9	117	.4	5.7	--	--	--
Mississippi	599	.6	8.0	--	--	--	335	.5	16.2
Tennessee	1,905	1.4	10.1	394	.4	5.7	--	--	--
West South Central	**137**	**1.8**	**14.4**	**7,110**	**.3**	**5.1**	**3,777**	**1.3**	**16.8**
Arkansas	--	--	--	1,156	.3	4.6	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	815	.3	5.2	178	.8	13.4
Oklahoma	87	2.5	17.6	1,677	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Texas	50	.6	8.8	3,462	.3	5.2	3,599	1.4	17.0
Mountain	**3,560**	**.6**	**10.0**	**5,989**	**.6**	**11.7**	**24**	**.6**	**8.9**
Arizona	728	.5	9.4	888	.7	16.2	--	--	--
Colorado	468	.5	10.5	1,075	.4	5.5	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	818	.6	7.7	24	.6	8.9
Nevada	690	.5	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	1,452	.7	21.8	--	--	--
Utah	1,450	.6	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	224	.9	5.2	1,755	.5	6.8	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**110**	**.5**	**6.9**	**725**	**1.1**	**13.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	110	.5	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	725	1.1	13.0	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**60**	**.4**	**5.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	60	.4	5.2	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**35,605**	**1.5**	**10.1**	**33,272**	**.4**	**6.4**	**5,982**	**1.1**	**14.4**

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;" 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, June 2003
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**142**	**1.1**	**6.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	10	.7	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	132	1.2	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**185**	**2.1**	**7.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	70	2.3	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	57	1.8	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	59	2.2	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**8,045**	**2.1**	**9.6**	**5,464**	**.3**	**4.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	185	3.1	11.6	339	.2	4.8	--	--	--
Indiana	2,979	2.0	8.6	1,301	.2	4.7	--	--	--
Michigan	999	1.3	9.2	2,261	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Ohio	3,790	2.4	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	90	.5	8.9	1,562	.3	4.9	--	--	--
West North Central	**269**	**2.1**	**9.5**	**9,292**	**.3**	**5.2**	**1,846**	**.7**	**9.1**
Iowa	62	1.6	8.3	1,645	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Kansas	38	5.1	18.4	1,499	.4	5.0	--	--	--
Minnesota	27	.9	6.4	1,589	.4	6.6	--	--	--
Missouri	143	1.7	8.2	3,275	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	1,111	.3	4.8	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	43	.4	5.3	1,846	.7	9.1
South Dakota	--	--	--	130	.3	4.5	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**10,591**	**1.2**	**10.2**	**734**	**.3**	**5.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,852	1.3	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,159	1.0	10.3	734	.3	5.3	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,323	1.2	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1,041	1.1	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	951	1.1	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	2,266	1.2	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,608**	**1.6**	**10.9**	**1,421**	**.3**	**5.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	1,714	1.5	11.2	910	.2	4.8	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,475	2.2	11.8	117	.4	5.7	--	--	--
Mississippi	599	.6	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,820	1.4	10.2	394	.4	5.7	--	--	--
West South Central	**--**	**--**	**--**	**5,603**	**.3**	**5.1**	**819**	**1.3**	**17.7**
Arkansas	--	--	--	1,156	.3	4.6	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	254	.4	5.3	178	.8	13.4
Oklahoma	--	--	--	1,641	.3	5.0	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	2,552	.3	5.3	641	1.5	18.9
Mountain	**3,560**	**.6**	**10.0**	**5,645**	**.6**	**12.0**	**24**	**.6**	**8.9**
Arizona	728	.5	9.4	855	.7	16.3	--	--	--
Colorado	468	.5	10.5	1,075	.4	5.5	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	507	.6	8.1	24	.6	8.9
Nevada	690	.5	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	1,452	.7	21.8	--	--	--
Utah	1,450	.6	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	224	.9	5.2	1,755	.5	6.8	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**29,401**	**1.5**	**10.1**	**28,159**	**.4**	**6.5**	**2,689**	**.9**	**11.7**

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, June 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**425**	**.6**	**6.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	148	.7	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	13	.8	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	264	.6	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,416**	**2.0**	**10.9**	**98**	**.3**	**5.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	258	.9	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	521	2.0	8.3	98	.3	5.9	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,636	2.1	12.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**486**	**1.4**	**8.5**	**2,167**	**.3**	**4.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	286	1.3	8.0	2,069	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	97	.4	3.9	--	--	--
Michigan	24	1.1	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	175	1.7	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,901**	**1.8**	**10.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	88	.8	8.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	231	.9	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	544	1.0	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	134	1.0	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	237	.9	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	666	3.3	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**158**	**3.1**	**13.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**335**	**.5**	**16.2**
Alabama	14	.7	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	144	3.3	13.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	335	.5	16.2
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**134**	**1.8**	**14.6**	**1,472**	**.3**	**5.2**	**2,781**	**1.3**	**16.3**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	561	.3	5.2	--	--	--
Oklahoma	84	2.6	18.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	50	.6	8.8	911	.3	5.2	2,781	1.3	16.3
Mountain	**--**	**--**	**--**	**311**	**.5**	**6.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	311	.5	6.9	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**34**	**.5**	**7.5**	**725**	**1.1**	**13.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	34	.5	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	725	1.1	13.0	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**60**	**.4**	**5.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	60	.4	5.2	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**5,554**	**1.8**	**10.2**	**4,833**	**.4**	**6.3**	**3,115**	**1.2**	**16.3**

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

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

Table 4.15. Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers by State, June 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	**22**	**1.7**	**9.3**	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	22	1.7	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**13**	**3.4**	**8.1**	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	13	3.4	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
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	**35**	**2.3**	**8.8**	--	--	--	--	--	--

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, June 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**11**	**.6**	**5.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	11	.6	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**62**	**1.4**	**7.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	53	1.5	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	9	.6	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**172**	**3.2**	**8.9**	**88**	**.3**	**5.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	142	3.1	8.7	54	.4	4.4	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	25	3.5	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	4	2.9	9.0	34	.3	6.1	--	--	--
West North Central	**39**	**3.3**	**8.7**	**124**	**.3**	**4.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	39	3.3	8.7	56	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	68	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**168**	**.9**	**8.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	59	.6	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	25	.7	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	19	.9	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	21	.8	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	44	1.3	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**86**	**.9**	**6.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	86	.9	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**3**	**.4**	**5.7**	**36**	**.2**	**6.5**	**178**	**1.8**	**20.1**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	3	.4	5.7	36	.2	6.5	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	178	1.8	20.1
Mountain	**--**	**--**	**--**	**33**	**.4**	**11.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	--	--	--	33	.4	11.5	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**76**	**.5**	**6.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	76	.5	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**616**	**1.7**	**7.8**	**280**	**.3**	**5.9**	**178**	**1.8**	**20.1**

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

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

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 July 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**
July	130,254	106,961	86,064	10,232	**333,510**
Total	**741,090**	**639,813**	**570,584**	**61,425**	**2,012,912**
Year to Date					
2001	**706,041**	**626,466**	**566,068**	**64,527**	**1,963,102**
2002	**726,503**	**635,356**	**572,921**	**59,125**	**1,993,904**
2003	**741,090**	**639,813**	**570,584**	**61,425**	**2,012,912**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in July					
2002	**1,223,109**	**1,098,044**	**971,077**	**108,354**	**3,400,583**
2003	**1,282,759**	**1,112,529**	**991,463**	**107,477**	**3,494,228**

[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 July 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**
July	11,921	9,203	4,546	714	**26,384**
Total	**63,864**	**51,934**	**28,165**	**4,322**	**148,285**
Year to Date					
2001	**60,103**	**48,954**	**28,478**	**4,509**	**142,043**
2002	**61,264**	**49,769**	**27,674**	**4,022**	**142,729**
2003	**63,864**	**51,934**	**28,165**	**4,322**	**148,285**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in July					
2002	**104,832**	**87,168**	**47,770**	**7,512**	**247,283**
2003	**109,816**	**89,545**	**48,518**	**7,429**	**255,309**

[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 July 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
July	9.15	8.60	5.28	6.98	7.91
Average	**8.62**	**8.12**	**4.94**	**7.04**	**7.37**
Year to Date					
2001	**8.51**	**7.81**	**5.03**	**6.99**	**7.24**
2002	**8.43**	**7.83**	**4.83**	**6.80**	**7.16**
2003	**8.62**	**8.12**	**4.94**	**7.04**	**7.37**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in July					
2002	**8.57**	**7.94**	**4.92**	**6.93**	**7.27**
2003	**8.56**	**8.05**	**4.89**	**6.91**	**7.31**

[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, July 2003
(Million kWh)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	**4,362**	**4,270**	**4,868**	**4,686**	**2,072**	**2,085**	**131**	**118**	**11,433**	**11,159**
Connecticut	1,233	1,318	1,203	1,194	459	488	46	45	2,940	3,045
Maine	376	347	347	354	287	267	5	5	1,016	974
Massachusetts	1,882	1,800	2,417	2,271	871	917	57	55	5,228	5,043
New Hampshire	390	333	393	349	197	161	12	2	992	845
Rhode Island	299	301	333	344	125	115	7	8	764	769
Vermont	181	169	176	175	132	137	4	4	493	484
Middle Atlantic	**12,231**	**12,867**	**13,293**	**13,615**	**7,198**	**7,511**	**NM**	**1,242**	**34,344**	**35,235**
New Jersey	3,216	3,250	3,542	3,560	1,074	1,113	36	39	7,868	7,962
New York	4,484	4,760	5,897	6,070	2,095	2,225	1,474	1,101	13,950	14,156
Pennsylvania	4,531	4,857	3,854	3,984	4,030	4,173	111	102	12,526	13,116
East North Central	**18,145**	**21,491**	**15,485**	**16,076**	**17,281**	**18,052**	**1,334**	**1,390**	**52,245**	**57,009**
Illinois	4,774	5,788	4,138	4,248	3,325	3,539	753	809	12,989	14,383
Indiana	2,934	3,511	2,001	2,098	3,998	3,921	80	53	9,013	9,583
Michigan	3,436	4,094	3,475	3,835	3,125	3,104	70	71	10,104	11,103
Ohio	4,961	5,739	4,099	4,048	4,475	5,095	364	384	13,899	15,266
Wisconsin	2,041	2,359	1,772	1,848	2,357	2,394	68	73	6,239	6,673
West North Central	**10,249**	**10,868**	**8,181**	**8,142**	**7,110**	**6,843**	**633**	**799**	**26,174**	**26,652**
Iowa	1,419	1,608	818	846	1,539	1,452	166	164	3,943	4,070
Kansas	1,684	1,607	1,472	1,412	928	915	37	39	4,121	3,973
Minnesota	2,037	2,342	1,809	1,861	1,950	2,002	66	62	5,862	6,267
Missouri	3,559	3,651	2,697	2,679	1,379	1,388	112	109	7,747	7,827
Nebraska[2]	953	1,001	799	753	838	707	158	277	2,748	2,738
North Dakota	270	289	294	293	NM	229	48	NM	921	878
South Dakota	328	371	292	298	NM	149	NM	NM	834	898
South Atlantic	**31,996**	**31,754**	**23,318**	**22,995**	**15,447**	**15,365**	**2,092**	**2,104**	**72,853**	**72,218**
Delaware	408	414	356	359	351	361	5	5	1,120	1,138
District of Columbia	212	154	866	849	21	21	34	55	1,133	1,079
Florida	11,057	10,229	7,357	7,078	1,683	1,683	519	484	20,616	19,474
Georgia	5,156	5,327	3,854	3,833	3,063	3,050	151	149	12,224	12,359
Maryland[3]	2,477	2,682	1,525	1,603	2,517	2,051	73	85	6,592	6,420
North Carolina	5,088	5,089	3,901	3,814	2,623	2,904	199	203	11,811	12,009
South Carolina	2,827	2,769	1,847	1,791	2,653	2,794	85	90	7,412	7,445
Virginia	3,955	4,215	2,976	3,012	1,707	1,630	1,018	1,028	9,656	9,885
West Virginia	817	873	637	657	829	873	6	6	2,289	2,409
East South Central	**11,079**	**11,719**	**7,056**	**7,195**	**9,949**	**10,932**	**545**	**558**	**28,629**	**30,404**
Alabama	3,192	3,306	1,942	1,989	2,837	2,898	69	68	8,040	8,261
Kentucky	2,455	2,668	1,415	1,459	3,139	3,258	313	321	7,322	7,706
Mississippi	1,866	1,876	1,213	1,180	1,245	1,271	81	77	4,405	4,404
Tennessee	3,566	3,869	2,485	2,567	2,728	3,505	83	92	8,861	10,033
West South Central	**21,317**	**20,813**	**12,836**	**12,616**	**13,604**	**14,101**	**1,697**	**1,622**	**49,454**	**49,152**
Arkansas	1,624	1,616	1,005	945	1,497	1,478	73	77	4,198	4,115
Louisiana	3,003	2,971	1,939	1,831	2,290	2,581	238	251	7,469	7,634
Oklahoma	2,462	2,313	1,401	1,355	1,124	1,060	406	351	5,393	5,079
Texas	14,229	13,914	8,492	8,485	8,693	8,982	981	943	32,394	32,324
Mountain	**9,050**	**8,513**	**7,779**	**7,863**	**6,258**	**5,689**	**NM**	**NM**	**24,263**	**23,184**
Arizona	3,527	3,273	2,362	2,271	969	970	NM	NM	7,307	6,937
Colorado	1,564	1,518	1,842	1,757	932	949	NM	NM	4,519	4,371
Idaho[4]	572	551	499	938	1,201	632	35	35	2,306	2,156
Montana	324	331	369	358	343	321	30	NM	1,066	1,061
Nevada	1,476	1,370	836	799	1,096	1,106	64	65	3,473	3,340
New Mexico	550	510	695	690	418	460	NM	NM	1,943	1,923
Utah	867	799	874	799	666	612	NM	NM	2,532	2,321
Wyoming	169	163	302	251	633	640	14	NM	1,117	1,076
Pacific Contiguous	**11,427**	**10,854**	**13,672**	**13,663**	**6,713**	**6,644**	**NM**	**904**	**32,794**	**32,064**
California	8,062	7,650	10,262	10,349	4,394	4,341	NM	NM	23,387	22,916
Oregon	1,235	1,174	1,357	1,319	961	964	47	46	3,601	3,503
Washington	2,130	2,029	2,052	1,995	1,357	1,339	267	283	5,806	5,646
Pacific Noncontiguous	**398**	**368**	**472**	**448**	**432**	**409**	**18**	**23**	**1,321**	**1,250**
Alaska	136	131	186	181	95	88	12	19	429	419
Hawaii	262	237	286	267	337	321	6	5	891	830
U.S. Total	**130,254**	**133,517**	**106,961**	**107,299**	**86,064**	**87,631**	**10,232**	**9,879**	**333,510**	**338,327**

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

[2] Due to reclassification of some customers from other sector to the industrial sector, the Sales volume is higher in the industrial sector, compared to the sales in July 2002. There is a corresponding decline in the sales volume for the other sector.

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

[4] Due to reclassification of some customers from commercial sector to the industrial sector, the sales volume is higher in the industrial sector, compared to the sales in July 2002. There is a corresponding decline in the sales volume for the commercial sector.

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 July

(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	**27,028**	**24,821**	**29,756**	**28,280**	**13,507**	**13,973**	**912**	**858**	**71,203**	**67,932**
Connecticut	7,583	7,105	7,361	7,234	2,993	3,117	332	321	18,270	17,778
Maine	2,456	2,325	2,220	2,156	1,961	2,089	34	34	6,670	6,604
Massachusetts	11,518	10,567	14,705	13,775	5,622	5,972	383	411	32,227	30,725
New Hampshire	2,481	2,030	2,390	2,110	1,299	1,107	82	17	6,253	5,264
Rhode Island	1,726	1,605	1,963	1,891	745	758	54	48	4,488	4,302
Vermont	1,264	1,189	1,117	1,114	887	930	27	27	3,295	3,260
Middle Atlantic	**72,176**	**69,139**	**81,059**	**79,724**	**48,010**	**49,672**	**9,466**	**9,136**	**210,711**	**207,671**
New Jersey	15,715	15,088	20,934	20,117	6,629	6,862	303	308	43,581	42,374
New York	26,960	26,256	35,374	35,513	14,252	15,002	8,345	8,064	84,931	84,836
Pennsylvania	29,500	27,796	24,751	24,093	27,129	27,808	819	764	82,199	80,461
East North Central	**104,139**	**106,458**	**94,048**	**93,726**	**119,140**	**119,631**	**9,433**	**9,381**	**326,759**	**329,196**
Illinois	24,838	26,094	25,446	25,387	22,619	22,937	5,629	5,650	78,532	80,068
Indiana	17,951	17,961	12,338	12,315	27,361	27,103	430	394	58,081	57,772
Michigan	19,572	20,178	21,336	21,510	20,500	20,363	486	485	61,894	62,536
Ohio	29,424	29,672	23,866	23,545	33,418	34,261	2,452	2,412	89,161	89,890
Wisconsin	12,354	12,554	11,061	10,970	15,241	14,968	435	440	39,091	38,931
West North Central	**54,475**	**54,463**	**47,287**	**46,733**	**45,256**	**44,393**	**3,628**	**3,693**	**150,647**	**149,281**
Iowa	7,467	7,557	4,994	4,904	9,779	9,704	1,018	984	23,257	23,150
Kansas	7,342	7,224	7,855	7,511	5,906	5,979	238	245	21,341	20,958
Minnesota	11,722	11,783	11,027	10,938	13,138	13,004	386	371	36,273	36,097
Missouri	18,475	18,313	15,389	15,499	9,030	8,781	717	683	43,611	43,275
Nebraska[2]	5,114	5,219	4,290	4,230	4,729	4,369	746	849	14,879	14,666
North Dakota	2,176	2,155	1,954	1,940	1,702	1,586	284	291	6,115	5,972
South Dakota	2,180	2,214	1,778	1,710	974	969	239	270	5,170	5,163
South Atlantic	**186,337**	**177,517**	**138,463**	**141,251**	**102,667**	**95,528**	**13,257**	**13,042**	**440,724**	**427,338**
Delaware	2,448	2,232	2,194	2,108	2,207	2,356	65	34	6,914	6,730
District of Columbia	1,035	964	4,976	4,964	169	148	218	236	6,399	6,312
Florida	63,967	59,800	44,617	43,588	11,234	11,114	3,399	3,229	123,215	117,731
Georgia	27,649	27,137	22,295	22,376	20,062	19,883	1,005	971	71,011	70,368
Maryland[3]	15,706	14,695	9,374	14,386	14,972	7,159	474	593	40,526	36,833
North Carolina	29,318	28,394	22,746	22,280	18,376	18,852	1,267	1,248	71,707	70,774
South Carolina	15,677	15,080	10,487	10,261	18,162	18,313	544	548	44,870	44,203
Virginia	24,285	23,154	17,651	17,239	11,230	11,409	6,242	6,137	59,408	57,939
West Virginia	6,252	6,061	4,123	4,048	6,255	6,295	43	44	16,673	16,447
East South Central	**64,548**	**63,815**	**41,953**	**41,302**	**70,981**	**72,479**	**3,482**	**3,425**	**180,964**	**181,021**
Alabama	17,300	17,167	11,344	11,252	19,126	18,870	460	444	48,230	47,733
Kentucky	14,624	14,467	8,532	8,372	24,596	25,525	1,941	1,881	49,694	50,245
Mississippi	10,161	9,936	7,055	6,636	8,539	8,578	458	458	26,213	25,608
Tennessee	22,463	22,245	15,022	15,042	18,720	19,506	622	642	56,828	57,435
West South Central	**108,317**	**106,414**	**74,632**	**73,371**	**88,782**	**93,700**	**9,862**	**8,820**	**281,593**	**282,306**
Arkansas	8,964	8,629	5,846	5,222	9,378	9,427	374	426	24,562	23,703
Louisiana	15,960	15,566	11,388	10,587	15,553	17,210	1,464	1,571	44,365	44,934
Oklahoma	11,670	11,189	7,666	7,700	7,454	7,622	2,365	1,819	29,155	28,329
Texas	71,723	71,030	49,732	49,863	56,397	59,442	5,659	5,005	183,511	185,340
Mountain	**44,854**	**44,521**	**44,126**	**44,661**	**36,913**	**36,202**	**5,724**	**5,330**	**131,616**	**130,714**
Arizona	15,116	14,859	12,899	12,706	6,232	6,333	NM	2,028	36,410	35,925
Colorado	8,878	8,871	10,619	10,593	5,819	6,212	907	727	26,222	26,403
Idaho[4]	4,100	4,266	3,324	4,202	4,604	3,621	202	191	12,230	12,280
Montana	2,394	2,405	2,317	2,262	2,004	1,958	153	177	6,869	6,801
Nevada	5,832	5,647	4,465	4,297	6,516	6,752	326	324	17,139	17,019
New Mexico	3,077	3,021	3,913	3,998	2,854	2,952	1,298	1,201	11,143	11,172
Utah	4,097	4,108	4,740	4,870	4,350	4,011	603	576	13,790	13,565
Wyoming	1,359	1,344	1,850	1,733	4,532	4,363	71	106	7,812	7,547
Pacific Contiguous	**76,381**	**76,629**	**83,375**	**83,289**	**42,613**	**44,585**	**5,492**	**5,281**	**207,861**	**209,784**
California	46,054	45,347	60,361	60,729	26,922	28,307	3,181	2,973	136,517	137,358
Oregon	10,686	10,846	8,643	8,439	6,498	6,621	294	275	26,120	26,181
Washington	19,642	20,436	14,371	14,120	9,194	9,656	2,017	2,033	45,224	46,245
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,835**	**2,726**	**5,114**	**3,020**	**2,715**	**2,757**	**169**	**160**	**10,833**	**8,662**
Alaska	1,191	1,139	3,311	1,277	618	686	134	126	5,254	3,228
Hawaii	1,644	1,587	1,803	1,743	2,097	2,071	35	34	5,580	5,434
U.S. Total	**741,090**	**726,503**	**639,813**	**635,356**	**570,584**	**572,921**	**61,425**	**59,125**	**2,012,912**	**1,993,904**

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

[2] Due to reclassification of some customers from other sector to the industrial sector, the Sales volume is higher in the industrial sector, compared to the sales in July 2002. There is a corresponding decline in the sales volume for the other sector.

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

[4] Due to reclassification of some customers from commercial sector to the industrial sector, the sales volume is higher in the industrial sector, compared to the sales in July 2002. There is a corresponding decline in the sales volume for the commercial sector.

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, July 2003

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	**519**	**477**	**517**	**477**	**168**	**162**	**18**	**19**	**1,222**	**1,135**
Connecticut	143	147	120	115	38	41	4	5	305	308
Maine	46	45	30	32	9	9	1	1	86	88
Massachusetts	222	193	271	247	79	77	8	10	580	527
New Hampshire	47	41	40	36	19	15	2	1	107	93
Rhode Island	38	29	36	28	12	10	2	1	89	67
Vermont	23	22	20	20	10	11	1	1	55	53
Middle Atlantic	**1,497**	**1,538**	**1,502**	**1,502**	**420**	**448**	**NM**	**121**	**3,567**	**3,609**
New Jersey	356	364	314	334	78	84	7	8	755	790
New York	675	675	850	828	108	113	128	100	1,761	1,716
Pennsylvania	466	499	337	340	234	250	13	14	1,051	1,103
East North Central	**1,568**	**1,817**	**1,162**	**1,223**	**791**	**869**	**87**	**89**	**3,608**	**3,998**
Illinois	433	519	341	383	157	204	46	49	978	1,155
Indiana	202	237	121	126	158	161	7	5	487	530
Michigan	304	363	252	284	145	155	9	9	709	810
Ohio	449	507	321	309	214	240	19	20	1,004	1,076
Wisconsin	180	191	127	121	118	108	6	6	430	427
West North Central	**837**	**884**	**552**	**551**	**343**	**324**	**42**	**48**	**1,774**	**1,806**
Iowa	129	142	60	62	71	69	11	11	270	283
Kansas	136	133	100	94	47	46	4	3	286	277
Minnesota	168	188	122	122	95	93	5	5	390	408
Missouri	283	294	185	189	71	71	8	7	546	561
Nebraska	75	77	48	46	39	28	11	17	172	169
North Dakota	20	21	18	18	NM	NM	2	2	53	51
South Dakota	27	29	20	19	8	7	2	2	56	58
South Atlantic	**2,683**	**2,596**	**1,590**	**1,522**	**700**	**696**	**140**	**131**	**5,114**	**4,944**
Delaware	38	39	28	28	16	16	1	1	84	84
District of Columbia	20	15	71	69	1	1	1	3	94	88
Florida	942	832	508	461	93	88	40	36	1,583	1,417
Georgia	427	434	251	246	131	135	13	12	822	827
Maryland[2]	222	232	139	135	107	93	13	8	480	467
North Carolina	425	422	258	249	133	145	14	14	830	829
South Carolina	224	216	125	117	113	115	6	6	467	454
Virginia	334	353	177	182	73	69	53	50	637	653
West Virginia	51	55	34	35	32	34	1	1	118	124
East South Central	**762**	**786**	**455**	**452**	**423**	**437**	**36**	**35**	**1,676**	**1,709**
Alabama	241	242	134	132	123	119	5	5	502	498
Kentucky	145	155	77	78	121	123	15	15	359	370
Mississippi	146	143	87	81	58	58	7	7	299	289
Tennessee	230	247	157	161	121	136	9	8	517	552
West South Central	**1,958**	**1,708**	**1,032**	**864**	**758**	**659**	**126**	**108**	**3,874**	**3,340**
Arkansas	126	125	61	56	72	68	5	5	264	254
Louisiana	250	228	147	127	134	127	19	19	550	500
Oklahoma	202	172	106	89	66	46	27	19	401	326
Texas	1,379	1,183	718	593	487	419	75	66	2,659	2,260
Mountain	**747**	**698**	**539**	**518**	**345**	**317**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,687**	**1,585**
Arizona	309	282	180	167	56	53	17	NM	562	517
Colorado	128	109	122	96	48	44	NM	NM	309	258
Idaho	35	38	26	50	49	30	2	2	111	120
Montana	26	25	24	21	17	11	2	3	69	61
Nevada	127	130	71	74	103	110	4	4	304	317
New Mexico	49	45	52	50	21	22	NM	NM	136	131
Utah	61	57	47	44	28	24	NM	NM	141	129
Wyoming	13	12	18	15	24	23	1	1	56	51
Pacific Contiguous	**1,289**	**1,193**	**1,791**	**1,726**	**551**	**539**	**58**	**57**	**3,690**	**3,515**
California	1,066	981	1,583	1,522	447	437	41	39	3,137	2,980
Oregon	89	84	84	86	46	44	4	4	223	218
Washington	134	128	124	117	59	58	13	14	330	317
Pacific Noncontiguous	**60**	**53**	**62**	**55**	**48**	**41**	**3**	**3**	**173**	**153**
Alaska	17	16	19	18	8	7	2	2	46	44
Hawaii	43	37	43	37	40	34	1	1	127	109
U.S. Total	**11,921**	**11,751**	**9,203**	**8,890**	**4,546**	**4,492**	**714**	**663**	**26,384**	**25,795**

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

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

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

(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	**3,092**	**2,816**	**2,905**	**2,748**	**1,049**	**1,027**	**127**	**125**	**7,174**	**6,716**
Connecticut	841	781	702	674	239	243	33	32	1,814	1,730
Maine	319	313	209	225	72	83	8	8	607	628
Massachusetts	1,286	1,165	1,443	1,357	483	470	59	65	3,270	3,057
New Hampshire	296	244	244	212	122	99	10	4	672	558
Rhode Island	190	161	182	157	62	59	13	12	448	389
Vermont	161	151	125	124	71	73	5	5	362	354
Middle Atlantic	**8,194**	**7,762**	**8,459**	**8,113**	**2,772**	**2,903**	**845**	**793**	**20,271**	**19,571**
New Jersey	1,615	1,577	1,822	1,854	479	524	53	45	3,969	4,000
New York	3,784	3,480	4,533	4,205	722	741	695	659	9,735	9,085
Pennsylvania	2,794	2,705	2,104	2,054	1,571	1,638	97	89	6,567	6,486
East North Central	**8,438**	**8,599**	**6,998**	**7,025**	**5,462**	**5,586**	**581**	**571**	**21,479**	**21,781**
Illinois	2,068	2,193	2,091	2,105	1,148	1,242	316	310	5,624	5,851
Indiana	1,244	1,242	744	747	1,077	1,080	39	37	3,104	3,106
Michigan	1,657	1,701	1,567	1,633	975	1,008	57	57	4,257	4,399
Ohio	2,414	2,446	1,838	1,825	1,550	1,592	132	132	5,935	5,995
Wisconsin	1,053	1,017	757	715	712	664	37	35	2,559	2,430
West North Central	**4,019**	**4,012**	**2,892**	**2,843**	**1,970**	**1,895**	**241**	**238**	**9,122**	**8,988**
Iowa	633	627	332	323	410	392	66	64	1,440	1,406
Kansas	564	546	508	470	277	275	24	23	1,373	1,314
Minnesota	897	889	678	656	576	548	31	30	2,182	2,123
Missouri	1,283	1,307	904	937	397	396	45	43	2,628	2,683
Nebraska	340	344	240	235	193	173	54	57	827	810
North Dakota	140	136	115	115	72	65	12	11	339	327
South Dakota	163	163	115	107	45	45	10	10	332	324
South Atlantic	**14,888**	**14,080**	**9,241**	**9,160**	**4,352**	**4,043**	**889**	**844**	**29,369**	**28,128**
Delaware	205	192	159	154	93	103	7	5	465	454
District of Columbia	86	79	362	360	8	7	7	14	463	462
Florida	5,389	4,951	3,092	2,947	605	588	262	251	9,348	8,737
Georgia	2,132	2,081	1,471	1,446	804	783	86	83	4,493	4,393
Maryland[2]	1,188	1,126	707	910	562	286	58	53	2,515	2,375
North Carolina	2,389	2,293	1,485	1,434	848	860	87	84	4,809	4,671
South Carolina	1,226	1,163	705	668	716	703	37	36	2,683	2,569
Virginia	1,883	1,819	1,037	1,021	479	473	338	312	3,737	3,625
West Virginia	389	377	224	220	237	240	5	5	855	841
East South Central	**4,305**	**4,174**	**2,715**	**2,620**	**2,739**	**2,675**	**231**	**218**	**9,990**	**9,688**
Alabama	1,248	1,212	771	746	759	720	33	31	2,811	2,709
Kentucky	839	817	463	446	787	788	94	87	2,182	2,139
Mississippi	770	718	510	454	386	376	45	42	1,711	1,589
Tennessee	1,448	1,428	971	975	807	791	60	58	3,285	3,251
West South Central	**9,232**	**8,305**	**5,657**	**4,960**	**4,600**	**4,384**	**726**	**589**	**20,215**	**18,238**
Arkansas	654	635	337	307	398	401	28	29	1,417	1,372
Louisiana	1,241	1,091	838	695	852	732	117	108	3,047	2,626
Oklahoma	874	746	517	427	354	286	134	90	1,879	1,549
Texas	6,464	5,833	3,964	3,531	2,997	2,966	448	361	13,872	12,691
Mountain	**3,573**	**3,461**	**3,005**	**2,919**	**1,847**	**1,779**	**304**	**279**	**8,730**	**8,437**
Arizona	1,255	1,210	933	913	332	327	92	84	2,613	2,534
Colorado	704	639	676	588	287	275	63	51	1,729	1,554
Idaho	267	279	190	238	193	173	11	10	661	699
Montana	177	171	144	132	90	83	13	14	424	400
Nevada	531	540	398	388	476	474	22	22	1,426	1,424
New Mexico	266	256	293	291	137	140	73	68	770	755
Utah	279	276	264	271	163	154	25	24	731	724
Wyoming	94	92	107	98	169	154	5	5	375	349
Pacific Contiguous	**7,697**	**7,680**	**9,313**	**9,013**	**3,072**	**3,115**	**352**	**345**	**20,434**	**20,152**
California	5,723	5,616	7,881	7,581	2,362	2,384	232	227	16,197	15,808
Oregon	752	776	550	566	302	312	25	23	1,629	1,678
Washington	1,222	1,287	882	865	408	419	95	94	2,607	2,666
Pacific Noncontiguous	**428**	**375**	**750**	**367**	**300**	**267**	**25**	**21**	**1,503**	**1,031**
Alaska	154	138	476	132	47	53	20	17	697	340
Hawaii	273	237	274	235	254	214	5	4	806	691
U.S. Total	**63,864**	**61,264**	**51,934**	**49,769**	**28,165**	**27,674**	**4,322**	**4,022**	**148,285**	**142,729**

[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, July 2003

(Cents)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	Jul 2002
New England	**11.91**	**11.18**	**10.62**	**10.19**	**8.09**	**7.77**	**13.84**	**15.75**	**10.69**	**10.17**
Connecticut	11.58	11.14	9.95	9.66	8.33	8.39	9.24	11.04	10.37	10.12
Maine	12.33	13.09	8.69	9.04	3.06	3.34	22.06	22.91	8.51	8.99
Massachusetts	11.80	10.72	11.21	10.87	9.04	8.40	14.81	18.86	11.10	10.46
New Hampshire	11.98	12.39	10.22	10.28	9.65	9.38	12.81	23.63	10.83	10.97
Rhode Island	12.72	9.56	10.91	8.01	9.87	8.30	29.16	12.37	11.62	8.70
Vermont	12.97	13.05	11.28	11.28	7.92	7.68	18.32	19.42	11.07	10.94
Middle Atlantic	**12.24**	**11.95**	**11.30**	**11.03**	**5.83**	**5.96**	**9.16**	**9.78**	**10.38**	**10.24**
New Jersey	11.06	11.21	8.87	9.37	7.22	7.58	19.88	19.31	9.59	9.92
New York	15.05	14.18	14.41	13.64	5.16	5.08	8.69	9.06	12.62	12.12
Pennsylvania	10.28	10.26	8.76	8.53	5.81	6.00	11.84	13.90	8.39	8.41
East North Central	**8.64**	**8.46**	**7.50**	**7.61**	**4.58**	**4.81**	**6.52**	**6.39**	**6.91**	**7.01**
Illinois	9.07	8.96	8.25	9.01	4.72	5.76	6.16	6.08	7.53	8.03
Indiana	6.89	6.75	6.03	6.01	3.94	4.12	8.35	10.00	5.41	5.53
Michigan	8.85	8.86	7.26	7.41	4.63	4.98	12.38	12.22	7.02	7.30
Ohio	9.05	8.84	7.84	7.63	4.77	4.72	5.35	5.16	7.22	7.05
Wisconsin	8.82	8.11	7.14	6.56	5.01	4.53	8.55	8.11	6.90	6.40
West North Central	**8.17**	**8.13**	**6.75**	**6.77**	**4.83**	**4.73**	**6.63**	**6.06**	**6.78**	**6.78**
Iowa	9.07	8.81	7.33	7.38	4.60	4.73	6.61	6.48	6.86	6.96
Kansas	8.08	8.29	6.80	6.66	5.02	5.03	9.81	8.91	6.95	6.97
Minnesota	8.27	8.02	6.72	6.56	4.88	4.63	8.02	8.15	6.66	6.50
Missouri	7.95	8.06	6.85	7.06	5.16	5.11	6.88	6.57	7.05	7.17
Nebraska	7.83	7.71	5.99	6.12	4.61	3.98	6.82	6.31	6.25	6.17
North Dakota	7.42	7.18	6.19	6.14	4.20	4.21	3.99	NM	5.77	5.76
South Dakota	8.08	7.83	6.72	6.45	4.69	5.01	3.61	NM	6.67	6.47
South Atlantic	**8.39**	**8.17**	**6.82**	**6.62**	**4.53**	**4.53**	**6.70**	**6.22**	**7.02**	**6.85**
Delaware	9.35	9.34	7.92	7.91	4.70	4.45	14.52	16.57	7.46	7.37
District of Columbia	9.60	9.72	8.19	8.15	6.79	5.40	2.96	5.15	8.27	8.17
Florida	8.52	8.13	6.90	6.51	5.52	5.26	7.66	7.50	7.68	7.28
Georgia	8.28	8.14	6.50	6.42	4.29	4.42	8.47	8.40	6.72	6.69
Maryland	8.95	8.63	9.11	8.43	4.24	4.51	17.83	9.43	7.29	7.28
North Carolina	8.35	8.29	6.62	6.53	5.08	4.99	6.98	6.78	7.03	6.91
South Carolina	7.93	7.79	6.76	6.53	4.26	4.13	6.53	6.20	6.31	6.09
Virginia	8.44	8.37	5.96	6.03	4.26	4.21	5.18	4.90	6.59	6.61
West Virginia	6.26	6.26	5.31	5.31	3.84	3.88	11.89	11.59	5.13	5.15
East South Central	**6.88**	**6.71**	**6.46**	**6.28**	**4.25**	**3.99**	**6.55**	**6.22**	**5.85**	**5.62**
Alabama	7.54	7.32	6.89	6.62	4.32	4.11	6.90	6.83	6.24	6.02
Kentucky	5.92	5.80	5.47	5.36	3.86	3.76	4.90	4.62	4.90	4.81
Mississippi	7.84	7.62	7.17	6.88	4.67	4.59	8.67	8.93	6.78	6.57
Tennessee	6.45	6.37	6.33	6.26	4.43	3.89	10.40	9.05	5.83	5.50
West South Central	**9.18**	**8.21**	**8.04**	**6.85**	**5.57**	**4.68**	**7.43**	**6.68**	**7.83**	**6.79**
Arkansas	7.75	7.74	6.09	5.94	4.78	4.58	6.96	7.03	6.28	6.18
Louisiana	8.34	7.68	7.56	6.91	5.84	4.90	8.06	7.43	7.36	6.55
Oklahoma	8.21	7.44	7.59	6.55	5.84	4.36	6.63	5.29	7.44	6.41
Texas	9.69	8.50	8.46	6.99	5.60	4.66	7.64	6.97	8.21	6.99
Mountain	**8.25**	**8.20**	**6.93**	**6.59**	**5.52**	**5.58**	**NM**	**NM**	**6.95**	**6.84**
Arizona	8.76	8.61	7.61	7.36	5.78	5.49	NM	NM	7.69	7.46
Colorado	8.18	7.20	6.62	5.49	5.17	4.59	NM	NM	6.84	5.91
Idaho	6.04	6.98	5.15	5.35	4.05	4.76	5.35	4.83	4.80	5.59
Montana	8.03	7.63	6.48	5.94	4.85	3.54	7.49	5.67	6.45	5.73
Nevada	8.58	9.49	8.43	9.21	9.42	9.95	5.88	5.68	8.76	9.50
New Mexico	8.89	8.79	7.55	7.31	4.96	4.89	NM	NM	7.02	6.82
Utah	7.03	7.09	5.39	5.51	4.18	3.91	3.73	NM	5.55	5.55
Wyoming	7.53	7.43	5.98	5.87	3.82	3.53	6.20	NM	5.00	4.69
Pacific Contiguous	**11.28**	**10.99**	**13.10**	**12.63**	**8.21**	**8.12**	**5.90**	**6.32**	**11.25**	**10.96**
California	13.22	12.82	15.42	14.71	10.17	10.08	NM	6.84	13.41	13.00
Oregon	7.23	7.17	6.21	6.53	4.74	4.53	8.29	8.14	6.20	6.21
Washington	6.30	6.30	6.04	5.87	4.34	4.36	4.91	4.95	5.69	5.62
Pacific Noncontiguous	**15.08**	**14.46**	**13.19**	**12.32**	**11.03**	**10.13**	**16.50**	**13.05**	**13.10**	**12.25**
Alaska	12.55	12.53	10.45	10.15	7.96	7.99	18.10	13.03	10.78	10.57
Hawaii	16.40	15.53	14.98	13.80	11.89	10.72	13.40	13.12	14.22	13.10
U.S. Total	**9.15**	**8.80**	**8.60**	**8.29**	**5.28**	**5.13**	**6.98**	**6.71**	**7.91**	**7.62**

[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 July

(Cents)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**11.44**	**11.34**	**9.76**	**9.72**	**7.77**	**7.35**	**13.97**	**14.58**	**10.08**	**9.89**
Connecticut	11.09	10.99	9.53	9.32	7.99	7.78	9.88	10.03	9.93	9.73
Maine	13.00	13.48	9.43	10.41	3.65	3.97	22.71	22.38	9.11	9.52
Massachusetts	11.16	11.03	9.81	9.85	8.58	7.87	15.32	15.80	10.15	9.95
New Hampshire	11.92	12.00	10.20	10.04	9.42	8.93	12.25	21.36	10.75	10.60
Rhode Island	11.02	10.04	9.28	8.31	8.36	7.83	24.41	24.54	9.98	9.05
Vermont	12.72	12.73	11.18	11.15	8.01	7.87	18.77	18.38	10.98	10.85
Middle Atlantic	**11.35**	**11.23**	**10.44**	**10.18**	**5.77**	**5.85**	**8.93**	**8.68**	**9.62**	**9.42**
New Jersey	10.28	10.45	8.70	9.22	7.22	7.64	17.57	14.64	9.11	9.44
New York	14.04	13.26	12.81	11.84	5.07	4.94	8.33	8.17	11.46	10.71
Pennsylvania	9.47	9.73	8.50	8.52	5.79	5.89	11.88	11.66	7.99	8.06
East North Central	**8.10**	**8.08**	**7.44**	**7.50**	**4.58**	**4.67**	**6.16**	**6.09**	**6.57**	**6.62**
Illinois	8.33	8.41	8.22	8.29	5.08	5.42	5.62	5.49	7.16	7.31
Indiana	6.93	6.92	6.03	6.06	3.94	3.99	8.98	9.32	5.35	5.38
Michigan	8.47	8.43	7.35	7.59	4.76	4.95	11.74	11.72	6.88	7.03
Ohio	8.20	8.24	7.70	7.75	4.64	4.65	5.40	5.47	6.66	6.67
Wisconsin	8.53	8.10	6.85	6.51	4.67	4.43	8.47	8.07	6.55	6.24
West North Central	**7.38**	**7.37**	**6.11**	**6.08**	**4.35**	**4.27**	**6.64**	**6.43**	**6.06**	**6.02**
Iowa	8.47	8.29	6.65	6.58	4.19	4.04	6.48	6.51	6.19	6.07
Kansas	7.68	7.56	6.47	6.25	4.70	4.61	9.91	9.25	6.43	6.27
Minnesota	7.65	7.54	6.15	6.00	4.39	4.22	8.10	8.11	6.02	5.88
Missouri	6.94	7.14	5.87	6.05	4.39	4.51	6.30	6.22	6.03	6.20
Nebraska	6.65	6.60	5.59	5.56	4.09	3.96	7.20	6.73	5.56	5.52
North Dakota	6.45	6.31	5.89	5.93	4.21	4.11	4.15	3.83	5.54	5.48
South Dakota	7.47	7.36	6.46	6.23	4.63	4.62	4.00	3.67	6.43	6.28
South Atlantic	**7.99**	**7.93**	**6.67**	**6.49**	**4.24**	**4.23**	**6.70**	**6.47**	**6.66**	**6.58**
Delaware	8.38	8.59	7.26	7.30	4.22	4.36	11.49	15.88	6.73	6.74
District of Columbia	8.32	8.24	7.27	7.26	4.74	4.84	3.35	6.10	7.24	7.31
Florida	8.42	8.28	6.93	6.76	5.38	5.29	7.72	7.78	7.59	7.42
Georgia	7.71	7.67	6.60	6.46	4.01	3.94	8.57	8.56	6.33	6.24
Maryland	7.56	7.66	7.55	6.33	3.75	3.99	12.29	8.88	6.21	6.45
North Carolina	8.15	8.07	6.53	6.44	4.61	4.56	6.90	6.73	6.71	6.60
South Carolina	7.82	7.71	6.72	6.51	3.94	3.84	6.76	6.50	5.98	5.81
Virginia	7.75	7.86	5.87	5.92	4.27	4.15	5.42	5.09	6.29	6.26
West Virginia	6.23	6.22	5.44	5.43	3.78	3.82	10.96	10.80	5.13	5.12
East South Central	**6.67**	**6.54**	**6.47**	**6.34**	**3.86**	**3.69**	**6.63**	**6.36**	**5.52**	**5.35**
Alabama	7.21	7.06	6.80	6.63	3.97	3.82	7.08	7.03	5.83	5.67
Kentucky	5.74	5.65	5.42	5.33	3.20	3.09	4.82	4.64	4.39	4.26
Mississippi	7.58	7.22	7.23	6.84	4.52	4.39	9.87	9.09	6.53	6.21
Tennessee	6.45	6.42	6.46	6.48	4.31	4.06	9.58	8.96	5.78	5.66
West South Central	**8.52**	**7.80**	**7.58**	**6.76**	**5.18**	**4.68**	**7.37**	**6.68**	**7.18**	**6.46**
Arkansas	7.29	7.36	5.77	5.87	4.24	4.25	7.48	6.91	5.77	5.79
Louisiana	7.77	7.01	7.35	6.57	5.48	4.25	8.00	6.90	6.87	5.84
Oklahoma	7.49	6.67	6.75	5.55	4.75	3.75	5.65	4.95	6.44	5.47
Texas	9.01	8.21	7.97	7.08	5.31	4.99	7.91	7.22	7.56	6.85
Mountain	**7.97**	**7.77**	**6.81**	**6.54**	**5.00**	**4.91**	**NM**	**5.23**	**6.63**	**6.45**
Arizona	8.30	8.14	7.24	7.19	5.33	5.16	NM	4.13	7.18	7.05
Colorado	7.92	7.20	6.36	5.56	4.94	4.43	6.93	7.07	6.60	5.88
Idaho	6.51	6.53	5.71	5.66	4.20	4.77	5.47	5.10	5.40	5.69
Montana	7.39	7.09	6.23	5.85	4.49	4.22	8.57	7.95	6.18	5.87
Nevada	9.10	9.56	8.92	9.03	7.30	7.02	6.64	6.86	8.32	8.37
New Mexico	8.65	8.47	7.48	7.27	4.82	4.74	5.66	5.68	6.91	6.75
Utah	6.81	6.71	5.57	5.56	3.74	3.83	4.21	4.16	5.30	5.34
Wyoming	6.94	6.81	5.79	5.67	3.72	3.52	6.58	5.14	4.80	4.62
Pacific Contiguous	**10.08**	**10.02**	**11.17**	**10.82**	**7.21**	**6.99**	**6.40**	**6.53**	**9.83**	**9.61**
California	12.43	12.38	13.06	12.48	8.77	8.42	7.28	7.65	11.86	11.51
Oregon	7.04	7.16	6.37	6.71	4.65	4.72	8.46	8.43	6.24	6.41
Washington	6.22	6.30	6.13	6.13	4.44	4.34	4.72	4.63	5.76	5.76
Pacific Noncontiguous	**15.09**	**13.77**	**14.66**	**12.15**	**11.06**	**9.68**	**14.68**	**13.38**	**13.87**	**11.90**
Alaska	12.96	12.13	14.39	10.34	7.56	7.67	14.82	13.55	13.27	10.53
Hawaii	16.64	14.96	15.18	13.47	12.10	10.35	14.15	12.74	14.44	12.71
U.S. Total	**8.62**	**8.43**	**8.12**	**7.83**	**4.94**	**4.83**	**7.04**	**6.80**	**7.37**	**7.16**

[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, July 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**	**5**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Connecticut	0	10	8	0	0	29	2	--	2
Maine	0	20	11	0	--	7	1	0	6
Massachusetts	2	7	2	--	0	5	5	--	1
New Hampshire	0	8	323	--	0	17	7	--	2
Rhode Island	--	409	1	--	--	355	0	--	4
Vermont	--	572	0	--	0	26	4	--	3
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**2**	**2**	**95**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	8	5	454	0	6	7	--	2
New York	2	2	2	436	0	1	4	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	6	6	87	0	3	4	--	1
East North Central	*	**19**	**7**	**33**	**0**	**5**	**4**	**0**	*
Illinois	1	55	23	252	0	47	19	--	1
Indiana	*	12	10	4	--	0	10	--	*
Michigan	1	17	6	0	0	5	4	--	1
Ohio	*	12	41	302	0	0	12	--	1
Wisconsin	1	49	19	--	0	14	10	0	1
West North Central	*	**6**	**7**	**560**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**0**	*
Iowa	2	100	72	--	0	2	8	--	2
Kansas	0	3	11	--	0	64	0	--	1
Minnesota	1	16	26	--	0	6	4	0	2
Missouri	1	14	4	0	0	7	12	--	1
Nebraska	1	145	24	0	0	*	58	--	1
North Dakota	1	204	1,775	571	--	0	284	--	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**4**	**1**	**0**	**0**	*	**2**	**--**	*
Delaware	17	9	0	0	--	--	--	--	5
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	*	1	0	0	0	4	--	*
Georgia	*	17	8	--	0	1	5	--	1
Maryland	0	34	4	0	0	0	4	--	2
North Carolina	*	16	5	0	0	*	10	--	*
South Carolina	*	4	2	0	0	1	6	--	*
Virginia	1	27	6	0	0	1	8	--	2
West Virginia	*	3	45	0	--	5	0	--	*
East South Central	*	**1**	**4**	**53**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**--**	*
Alabama	*	38	4	54	0	0	5	--	1
Kentucky	*	0	71	--	--	0	4	--	*
Mississippi	1	2	6	0	0	0	14	--	2
Tennessee	1	19	140	0	0	0	7	--	1
West South Central	*	**1**	**1**	**7**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	*
Arkansas	0	1	5	--	0	4	1	0	1
Louisiana	0	*	3	5	0	0	*	0	2
Oklahoma	0	30	1	114	--	0	17	--	*
Texas	1	2	1	10	0	11	3	--	1
Mountain	*	**19**	**3**	**293**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**--**	**1**
Arizona	0	25	1	--	0	0	42	--	*
Colorado	1	66	13	0	--	4	40	--	3
Idaho	345	0	70	--	--	3	12	--	5
Montana	2	4	0	0	--	*	0	--	1
Nevada	0	0	0	0	--	4	8	--	*
New Mexico	*	30	15	--	--	50	276	--	2
Utah	*	280	27	--	--	23	18	--	2
Wyoming	1	154	64	1,697	--	2	26	--	1
Pacific Contiguous	**2**	**25**	**3**	*	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	**1**
California	9	26	3	*	0	1	2	--	2
Oregon	3	15	1	--	--	1	8	--	1
Washington	2	292	3	0	0	*	4	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**32**	**4**	**28**	**151**	**--**	**16**	**21**	**--**	**8**
Alaska	153	42	28	--	--	14	645	--	20
Hawaii	9	1	0	151	--	111	21	--	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 July
(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	4	3	0	0	5	1	--	1
Maine	0	4	3	0	--	2	*	0	2
Massachusetts	1	2	1	--	0	2	1	--	1
New Hampshire	0	6	122	--	0	3	3	--	1
Rhode Island	--	141	1	--	--	90	0	--	2
Vermont	--	116	0	--	0	6	2	--	1
Middle Atlantic	*	1	1	40	0	*	1	--	*
New Jersey	0	8	2	185	0	2	2	--	1
New York	1	1	1	171	0	*	1	--	*
Pennsylvania	*	3	3	37	0	1	1	--	*
East North Central	*	5	3	15	0	2	1	0	*
Illinois	*	8	8	98	0	22	6	--	*
Indiana	*	9	3	7	--	0	3	--	*
Michigan	*	9	3	0	0	3	1	--	*
Ohio	*	8	17	118	0	0	7	--	*
Wisconsin	1	22	6	--	0	5	4	0	1
West North Central	*	7	4	214	0	1	1	0	*
Iowa	1	102	29	--	0	1	2	--	1
Kansas	0	6	9	--	0	41	0	--	*
Minnesota	1	9	12	--	0	5	1	0	1
Missouri	*	27	2	0	0	3	4	--	*
Nebraska	*	91	15	0	0	*	15	--	*
North Dakota	*	81	664	223	--	0	22	--	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	1	1	0	0	*	1	--	*
Delaware	3	4	9	0	--	--	--	--	2
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	*	*	*	0	0	0	1	--	*
Georgia	*	13	5	--	0	*	2	--	*
Maryland	0	8	3	0	0	0	1	--	1
North Carolina	*	7	4	0	0	*	3	--	*
South Carolina	*	6	1	0	0	*	2	--	*
Virginia	1	6	3	0	0	*	3	--	1
West Virginia	*	4	22	0	--	3	2	--	*
East South Central	*	2	2	23	0	0	1	--	*
Alabama	*	15	3	23	0	0	2	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	27	--	--	0	4	--	*
Mississippi	*	4	2	0	0	0	4	--	1
Tennessee	*	9	26	0	0	0	3	--	*
West South Central	*	2	*	4	0	1	1	0	*
Arkansas	0	2	2	--	0	1	2	0	*
Louisiana	*	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	*
Oklahoma	0	11	1	53	--	0	4	--	*
Texas	*	4	*	5	0	5	1	--	*
Mountain	*	17	1	93	0	1	2	--	*
Arizona	0	45	1	--	0	0	17	--	*
Colorado	*	166	4	0	--	2	10	--	1
Idaho	148	0	42	--	--	2	4	--	2
Montana	1	3	0	0	--	*	0	--	1
Nevada	0	0	1	0	--	1	2	--	*
New Mexico	*	49	8	--	--	18	93	--	1
Utah	*	140	13	--	--	8	6	--	1
Wyoming	*	47	13	664	--	2	8	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	1	10	1	*	0	*	1	--	*
California	5	10	1	*	0	*	1	--	1
Oregon	1	17	1	--	--	*	3	--	*
Washington	1	110	1	0	0	*	1	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	12	5	7	70	--	6	7	--	3
Alaska	46	42	7	--	--	5	144	--	7
Hawaii	3	4	0	70	--	42	7	--	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, July 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**	**16**	**17**	**--**	**0**	**40**	**0**	**--**	**6**
Connecticut	--	1,310	--	--	--	203	--	--	209
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	480	--	--	480
Massachusetts	--	162	17	--	--	773	--	--	64
New Hampshire	0	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	*
Rhode Island	--	512	--	--	--	--	--	--	512
Vermont	--	572	0	--	--	57	0	--	27
Middle Atlantic	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York	0	1	2	--	0	1	--	--	1
Pennsylvania	0	30	1,048	--	0	5	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**27**	**27**	**--**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**--**	*
Illinois	5	968	272	--	--	116	0	--	8
Indiana	*	8	2	--	--	0	--	--	*
Michigan	*	8	33	--	0	5	0	--	*
Ohio	*	4	11	--	0	0	--	--	*
Wisconsin	*	18	6	--	0	17	0	--	*
West North Central	*	**3**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**--**	*
Iowa	1	104	23	--	0	1	34	--	1
Kansas	0	3	7	--	0	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	1	7	27	--	0	4	0	--	1
Missouri	0	13	5	0	0	7	0	--	*
Nebraska	0	137	23	0	0	*	0	--	1
North Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**5**	*	**--**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Delaware	--	11	0	--	--	--	--	--	11
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	*	*	--	0	0	0	--	*
Georgia	*	49	12	--	0	1	--	--	*
Maryland	--	2,974	1,319	--	--	--	--	--	2,892
North Carolina	0	4	6	--	0	1	--	--	*
South Carolina	0	2	0	--	0	1	0	--	*
Virginia	2	29	*	--	0	1	0	--	3
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
East South Central	*	**1**	**3**	**--**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	0	5	--	0	0	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi	1	1	1	--	0	--	--	--	*
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
West South Central	**1**	**2**	*	**--**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	1	0	--	0	4	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	*	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	155	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas	1	3	*	--	0	11	0	--	1
Mountain	*	**54**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
Colorado	0	18	3	0	--	1	0	--	*
Idaho	--	0	0	--	--	1	--	--	1
Montana	0	2,123	0	--	--	1	--	--	1
Nevada	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico	*	0	9	--	--	50	--	--	1
Utah	0	280	13	--	--	22	0	--	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	--	--	2	0	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
California	--	0	2	--	0	1	*	--	*
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington	0	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**5**	**31**	**--**	**--**	**14**	**237**	**--**	**9**
Alaska	0	43	31	--	--	14	645	--	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 July
(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**	**14**	**--**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**--**	**2**
Connecticut	--	1,041	--	--	--	84	--	--	115
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	198	--	--	198
Massachusetts	--	29	14	--	--	319	--	--	23
New Hampshire	0	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	*
Rhode Island	--	407	--	--	--	--	--	--	407
Vermont	--	116	0	--	--	19	0	--	12
Middle Atlantic	**0**	**1**	*	**--**	**0**	*	**--**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York	0	1	*	--	0	*	--	--	*
Pennsylvania	0	37	330	--	0	1	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**7**	**6**	**--**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**--**	*
Illinois	2	225	77	--	--	47	0	--	2
Indiana	*	5	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Michigan	*	8	6	--	0	3	0	--	*
Ohio	*	3	3	--	0	0	--	--	*
Wisconsin	*	18	2	--	0	5	0	--	*
West North Central	*	**6**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
Iowa	*	102	7	--	0	1	8	--	*
Kansas	0	6	9	--	0	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	*	6	13	--	0	3	0	--	*
Missouri	0	24	2	0	0	3	0	--	*
Nebraska	0	71	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	--	24	0	--	--	--	--	--	21
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	*	*	--	0	0	0	--	*
Georgia	*	22	16	--	0	*	--	--	*
Maryland	--	642	415	--	--	--	--	--	632
North Carolina	0	2	11	--	0	*	--	--	*
South Carolina	0	1	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Virginia	1	8	*	--	0	*	0	--	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
East South Central	*	**1**	**2**	**--**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	0	3	--	0	0	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi	*	1	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
West South Central	*	**1**	*	**--**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	2	0	--	0	1	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	*	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	5	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas	*	3	*	--	0	5	0	--	*
Mountain	*	**34**	**2**	**0**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	0	3	--	0	0	*	--	*
Colorado	0	18	2	0	--	1	0	--	*
Idaho	--	0	0	--	--	1	--	--	1
Montana	0	715	0	--	--	*	--	--	*
Nevada	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico	*	0	8	--	--	18	--	--	1
Utah	0	140	10	--	--	8	0	--	*
Wyoming	0	0	0	--	--	2	0	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
California	--	0	1	--	0	*	*	--	*
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington	0	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**4**	**7**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**76**	**--**	**3**
Alaska	0	42	7	--	--	5	144	--	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, July 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**2**	**--**	**1**
Connecticut	0	1	1	0	0	19	2	--	*
Maine	0	8	12	0	--	11	1	--	9
Massachusetts	0	*	1	--	0	5	5	--	*
New Hampshire	--	0	--	--	0	23	7	--	1
Rhode Island	--	0	0	--	--	355	0	--	*
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	16	0	--	1
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	4	3	0	0	148	7	--	1
New York	2	1	2	--	0	8	4	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	1	2	0	0	3	5	--	*
East North Central	*	**6**	**4**	**407**	**0**	**25**	**7**	**--**	**1**
Illinois	*	0	3	--	0	38	20	--	*
Indiana	2	28,875	14	1,899	--	--	69	--	6
Michigan	0	0	5	0	--	35	6	--	4
Ohio	4	557	56	429	--	--	11	--	9
Wisconsin	0	245	42	--	--	92	37	--	33
West North Central	**269**	**886**	**15**	**--**	**--**	**40**	**3**	**--**	**11**
Iowa	269	886	--	--	--	84	8	--	48
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	64	0	--	6
Minnesota	--	0	50	--	--	64	4	--	24
Missouri	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska	--	--	2,914	--	--	--	258	--	487
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	*	*	**2**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**--**	*
Delaware	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	0	1	0	--	--	3	--	1
Georgia	--	0	7	--	--	424	267	--	7
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	--	*
North Carolina	5	91	3	0	--	203	21	--	3
South Carolina	--	0	0	--	--	105	--	--	5
Virginia	0	4	11	0	--	100	9	--	2
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	17	0	--	*
East South Central	**0**	*	**1**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**15**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	1,812	1	--	--	--	0	--	1
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	1	--	--	0	--	--	1
Tennessee	--	0	0	--	--	--	112	--	112
West South Central	**0**	**0**	*	**0**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**--**	*
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	1,839	0	--	*
Louisiana	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
Oklahoma	0	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Texas	0	0	1	0	0	31	4	--	*
Mountain	**3**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**--**	**8**	**10**	**--**	**2**
Arizona	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colorado	75	76	25	--	--	220	77	--	23
Idaho	--	--	221	--	--	29	79	--	39
Montana	2	0	0	0	--	1	--	--	2
Nevada	--	0	0	0	--	335	8	--	1
New Mexico	--	0	23	--	--	--	276	--	24
Utah	0	3,190	0	--	--	354	361	--	10
Wyoming	0	--	0	--	--	--	11	--	2
Pacific Contiguous	**2**	**33**	**3**	**0**	**--**	**41**	**1**	**--**	**2**
California	9	33	3	0	--	43	1	--	3
Oregon	--	--	1	--	--	72	10	--	2
Washington	2	81	3	0	--	90	9	--	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**28**	**1**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**180**	**5**	**--**	**12**
Alaska	193	908	--	--	--	--	--	--	192
Hawaii	7	1	0	--	--	180	5	--	4

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

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

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

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

Table A3.B. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Independent Power Producers by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through July
(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	2	--	*
Rhode Island	--	0	1	--	--	90	0	--	1
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	3	0	--	*
Middle Atlantic	*	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	--	*
New Jersey	0	4	2	0	0	38	2	--	*
New York	1	2	1	--	0	2	2	--	*
Pennsylvania	*	1	1	0	0	1	1	--	*
East North Central	**1**	**1**	**3**	**158**	**0**	**16**	**2**	--	*
Illinois	*	0	2	--	0	24	6	--	*
Indiana	12	23	5	742	--	--	20	--	9
Michigan	0	0	3	0	--	22	2	--	3
Ohio	2	80	23	168	--	--	6	--	3
Wisconsin	0	31	13	--	--	58	14	--	10
West North Central	**116**	**170**	**8**	--	--	**25**	**1**	--	**5**
Iowa	116	793	--	--	--	53	2	--	15
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	41	0	--	3
Minnesota	--	0	19	--	--	40	1	--	7
Missouri	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska	--	--	1,103	--	--	--	72	--	139
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	*	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	--	*
Delaware	0	2	9	--	--	--	--	--	2
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	1	1	0	--	--	1	--	*
Georgia	--	50	4	--	--	108	90	--	4
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	--	*
North Carolina	2	7	1	0	--	52	7	--	1
South Carolina	--	0	0	--	--	27	--	--	4
Virginia	0	7	4	0	--	26	3	--	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	9	3	--	*
East South Central	**0**	**2**	**1**	--	--	**0**	**4**	--	*
Alabama	0	149	1	--	--	--	0	--	1
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	2	--	--	0	--	--	1
Tennessee	--	1,379	62	--	--	--	31	--	73
West South Central	*	**3**	*	**2**	**0**	**1**	**2**	--	*
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	1,168	0	--	*
Louisiana	0	1	1	--	--	0	0	--	1
Oklahoma	0	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	2
Texas	1	7	*	2	0	17	2	--	*
Mountain	**1**	**3**	**1**	**0**	--	**4**	**3**	--	**1**
Arizona	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colorado	30	131	9	--	--	82	17	--	8
Idaho	--	--	84	--	--	17	34	--	18
Montana	1	0	0	0	--	1	--	--	1
Nevada	--	0	1	0	--	125	2	--	1
New Mexico	--	0	6	--	--	--	93	--	6
Utah	0	6,005	0	--	--	132	122	--	5
Wyoming	0	--	0	--	--	--	9	--	3
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**12**	**1**	**1**	--	**12**	**1**	--	**1**
California	6	12	1	327	--	12	1	--	1
Oregon	--	--	*	--	--	22	4	--	1
Washington	1	143	1	0	--	33	3	--	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**11**	**3**	**0**	--	--	**67**	**2**	--	**5**
Alaska	83	813	--	--	--	--	--	--	83
Hawaii	3	2	0	--	--	67	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, July 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	--	109	123	--	--	0	16	--	65
Connecticut	--	667	481	--	--	--	--	--	438
Maine	--	0	33,721	--	--	--	17	--	17
Massachusetts	--	52	126	--	--	0	0	--	79
New Hampshire	--	595	--	--	--	--	--	--	595
Rhode Island	--	514	1,691	--	--	--	--	--	494
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	534	349	119	--	--	19,907	5	--	67
New Jersey	--	934	219	--	--	--	382	--	214
New York	580	372	193	--	--	19,907	8	--	92
Pennsylvania	1,366	682	202	--	--	--	0	--	101
East North Central	68	396	163	--	--	122	14	--	52
Illinois	519	862	200	--	--	187	244	--	178
Indiana	111	1,022	965	--	--	--	107	--	99
Michigan	0	2,086	695	--	--	--	6	--	16
Ohio	1,267	1,315	781	--	--	--	1,064	--	629
Wisconsin	484	548	343	--	--	162	139	--	221
West North Central	132	637	240	--	--	--	101	--	113
Iowa	307	299	636	--	--	--	197	--	247
Kansas	--	0	2,712	--	--	--	--	--	2,712
Minnesota	--	1,253	267	--	--	--	152	--	232
Missouri	0	1,401	8,218	--	--	--	0	--	11
Nebraska	--	894	1,108	--	--	--	256	--	539
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	131	568	302	--	--	428	45	--	70
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	474	--	--	--	191	--	328
Georgia	--	630	0	--	--	--	--	--	630
Maryland	--	1,977	--	--	--	--	116	--	120
North Carolina	131	1,210	1,697	--	--	491	--	--	149
South Carolina	--	798	2,351	--	--	873	167	--	208
Virginia	0	770	0	--	--	--	49	--	42
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	413	861	438	--	--	--	223	--	282
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	--	861	849	--	--	--	--	--	819
Tennessee	413	--	483	--	--	--	223	--	290
West South Central	--	479	113	--	--	--	510	--	111
Arkansas	--	--	2,138	--	--	--	510	--	956
Louisiana	--	--	793	--	--	--	--	--	793
Oklahoma	--	915	785	--	--	--	--	--	763
Texas	--	562	109	--	--	--	0	--	109
Mountain	--	1,366	235	--	--	--	63	--	212
Arizona	--	1,366	969	--	--	--	628	--	812
Colorado	--	--	290	--	--	--	0	--	253
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	519	--	--	--	--	--	519
Utah	--	--	854	--	--	--	--	--	854
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	1,145	1,246	78	8,428	--	134	38	--	63
California	--	1,185	79	8,428	--	--	38	--	66
Oregon	--	4,446	1,239	--	--	--	--	--	1,221
Washington	1,145	0	546	--	--	134	--	--	171
Pacific Noncontiguous	251	405	--	--	--	--	--	--	234
Alaska	251	405	--	--	--	--	--	--	234
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.

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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 July
(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	--	58	45	--	--	0	4	--	26
Connecticut	--	597	182	--	--	--	--	--	195
Maine	--	0	12,757	--	--	--	5	--	5
Massachusetts	--	36	46	--	--	0	0	--	30
New Hampshire	--	249	--	--	--	--	--	--	249
Rhode Island	--	173	640	--	--	--	--	--	168
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	230	139	44	--	--	5,052	1	--	25
New Jersey	--	836	83	--	--	--	107	--	83
New York	250	144	69	--	--	5,052	2	--	36
Pennsylvania	588	589	77	--	--	--	0	--	34
East North Central	31	346	58	--	--	78	4	--	21
Illinois	223	772	76	--	--	119	68	--	70
Indiana	54	808	292	--	--	--	32	--	48
Michigan	0	1,868	117	--	--	--	2	--	6
Ohio	545	1,177	295	--	--	--	460	--	272
Wisconsin	208	490	130	--	--	103	39	--	93
West North Central	64	283	88	--	--	--	29	--	47
Iowa	132	307	241	--	--	--	55	--	104
Kansas	--	0	883	--	--	--	--	--	883
Minnesota	--	438	101	--	--	--	42	--	85
Missouri	0	1,141	50	--	--	--	0	--	21
Nebraska	--	801	419	--	--	--	71	--	268
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	53	30	78	--	--	109	14	--	16
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	154	--	--	--	65	--	98
Georgia	--	1,186	0	--	--	--	--	--	1,186
Maryland	--	1,770	--	--	--	--	37	--	72
North Carolina	53	837	553	--	--	125	--	--	57
South Carolina	--	1,627	766	--	--	222	64	--	91
Virginia	0	7	0	--	--	--	14	--	9
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	178	1,621	156	--	--	--	62	--	111
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	--	1,621	277	--	--	--	--	--	285
Tennessee	178	--	183	--	--	--	62	--	120
West South Central	--	902	14	--	--	--	26	--	14
Arkansas	--	--	697	--	--	--	172	--	271
Louisiana	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	6
Oklahoma	--	1,723	256	--	--	--	--	--	262
Texas	--	1,058	39	--	--	--	0	--	37
Mountain	--	2,572	77	--	--	--	32	--	67
Arizona	--	2,572	316	--	--	--	212	--	263
Colorado	--	--	94	--	--	--	28	--	78
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	169	--	--	--	--	--	169
Utah	--	--	278	--	--	--	--	--	278
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	493	1,886	24	3,905	--	50	13	--	19
California	--	2,231	25	3,905	--	--	13	--	20
Oregon	--	3,980	469	--	--	--	--	--	479
Washington	493	6,627	142	--	--	50	--	--	57
Pacific Noncontiguous	108	363	--	--	--	--	--	--	105
Alaska	108	363	--	--	--	--	--	--	105
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.

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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, July 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**	**67**	**33**	**--**	**--**	**9**	**3**	**0**	**14**
Connecticut	--	546	194	--	--	--	--	--	184
Maine	0	53	11	--	--	7	2	0	6
Massachusetts	466	233	159	--	--	227	331	--	124
New Hampshire	--	460	323	--	--	65	48	--	108
Rhode Island	--	2,311	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,311
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	170	119	--	101
Middle Atlantic	**28**	**61**	**32**	**95**	**--**	**172**	**7**	**--**	**19**
New Jersey	--	96	61	475	--	--	182	--	57
New York	36	71	58	436	--	172	0	--	36
Pennsylvania	36	106	29	87	--	--	8	--	23
East North Central	**28**	**82**	**57**	**30**	**--**	**19**	**5**	**0**	**15**
Illinois	20	134	87	252	--	--	67	--	33
Indiana	420	103	134	0	--	--	0	--	13
Michigan	90	783	187	--	--	63	3	--	43
Ohio	188	502	464	409	--	--	55	--	132
Wisconsin	51	82	83	--	--	19	12	0	26
West North Central	**22**	**743**	**177**	**571**	**--**	**24**	**14**	**0**	**21**
Iowa	44	2,222	260	--	--	--	1,541	--	47
Kansas	--	0	700	--	--	--	--	--	700
Minnesota	17	675	209	--	--	24	14	0	15
Missouri	230	3,277	982	--	--	--	221	--	215
Nebraska	452	--	1,605	--	--	--	--	--	436
North Dakota	333	942	1,775	571	--	--	840	--	275
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**12**	**22**	**57**	**0**	**--**	**1**	**3**	**--**	**6**
Delaware	331	575	0	0	--	--	--	--	290
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	48	71	0	--	--	8	--	19
Georgia	23	18	193	--	--	116	4	--	14
Maryland	0	1,757	409	--	--	--	0	--	46
North Carolina	19	49	748	--	--	*	11	--	6
South Carolina	35	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	9
Virginia	28	39	99	--	--	540	9	--	15
West Virginia	12	387	255	0	--	2	--	--	12
East South Central	**24**	**59**	**55**	**53**	**--**	**0**	**4**	**--**	**11**
Alabama	54	64	49	54	--	--	5	--	12
Kentucky	--	--	207	--	--	--	4	--	81
Mississippi	0	225	148	0	--	--	14	--	46
Tennessee	27	92	202	0	--	0	5	--	17
West South Central	**1**	**2**	**5**	**8**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**0**	**4**
Arkansas	0	0	121	--	--	--	0	0	10
Louisiana	0	0	8	5	--	--	*	0	6
Oklahoma	0	0	44	114	--	--	17	--	16
Texas	2	3	7	12	--	--	5	--	6
Mountain	**72**	**307**	**161**	**1,697**	**--**	**--**	**12**	**--**	**53**
Arizona	0	374	1,599	--	--	--	--	--	6
Colorado	--	262	483	--	--	--	--	--	427
Idaho	345	0	318	--	--	--	11	--	45
Montana	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	148	278	--	--	--	--	--	271
Utah	132	--	280	--	--	--	--	--	193
Wyoming	193	2,166	376	1,697	--	--	75	--	140
Pacific Contiguous	**33**	**42**	**18**	**0**	**--**	**766**	**6**	**--**	**13**
California	27	42	19	0	--	--	11	--	14
Oregon	828	0	0	--	--	--	7	--	17
Washington	0	368	0	--	--	766	5	--	14
Pacific Noncontiguous	**196**	**82**	**67**	**151**	**--**	**146**	**89**	**--**	**46**
Alaska	--	184	67	--	--	--	--	--	64
Hawaii	196	87	--	151	--	146	89	--	53

[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 "*".)

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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 July
(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	**18**	**23**	**8**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**4**
Connecticut	--	184	73	--	--	--	--	--	69
Maine	0	14	2	--	--	3	1	0	2
Massachusetts	200	75	69	--	--	58	92	--	50
New Hampshire	--	317	122	--	--	27	28	--	62
Rhode Island	--	779	--	--	--	--	--	--	779
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	43	52	--	33
Middle Atlantic	**11**	**31**	**10**	**40**	**--**	**31**	**2**	**--**	**7**
New Jersey	--	66	19	186	--	--	51	--	21
New York	14	23	20	171	--	31	4	--	13
Pennsylvania	14	50	8	37	--	--	2	--	9
East North Central	**11**	**24**	**15**	**14**	**--**	**11**	**2**	**0**	**6**
Illinois	7	117	27	98	--	--	19	--	12
Indiana	181	16	29	7	--	--	0	--	6
Michigan	40	240	55	--	--	40	2	--	18
Ohio	81	342	163	160	--	--	24	--	55
Wisconsin	20	28	19	--	--	11	5	0	10
West North Central	**9**	**263**	**35**	**223**	**--**	**16**	**5**	**0**	**8**
Iowa	23	2,045	90	--	--	--	666	--	22
Kansas	--	0	38	--	--	--	--	--	38
Minnesota	6	527	52	--	--	16	5	0	5
Missouri	99	2,934	372	--	--	--	62	--	92
Nebraska	170	--	607	--	--	--	--	--	164
North Dakota	140	317	672	223	--	--	261	--	111
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**7**	**12**	**17**	**0**	**--**	*	**1**	**--**	**2**
Delaware	143	32	0	0	--	--	--	--	24
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	26	48	22	0	--	--	3	--	5
Georgia	10	16	45	--	--	30	2	--	5
Maryland	0	592	155	--	--	--	0	--	13
North Carolina	7	31	206	--	--	*	4	--	2
South Carolina	14	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	4
Virginia	14	100	25	--	--	137	4	--	7
West Virginia	23	170	69	0	--	1	--	--	11
East South Central	**10**	**35**	**15**	**23**	**--**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**3**
Alabama	21	40	13	23	--	--	2	--	3
Kentucky	--	--	75	--	--	--	5	--	26
Mississippi	0	150	35	0	--	--	4	--	12
Tennessee	11	36	71	0	--	0	2	--	6
West South Central	**1**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Arkansas	0	0	31	--	--	--	2	0	4
Louisiana	14	4	2	2	--	--	1	0	1
Oklahoma	0	0	9	53	--	--	4	--	5
Texas	1	7	2	7	--	--	1	--	1
Mountain	**30**	**386**	**35**	**664**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**--**	**16**
Arizona	0	763	280	--	--	--	--	--	3
Colorado	--	493	157	--	--	--	--	--	166
Idaho	148	0	30	--	--	--	3	--	17
Montana	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	1,034	93	--	--	--	--	--	93
Utah	53	--	91	--	--	--	--	--	61
Wyoming	83	848	28	664	--	--	21	--	39
Pacific Contiguous	**13**	**21**	**4**	**0**	**--**	**285**	**2**	**--**	**3**
California	10	19	4	0	--	--	3	--	3
Oregon	356	573	6	--	--	--	3	--	7
Washington	0	131	0	--	--	285	2	--	10
Pacific Noncontiguous	**83**	**105**	**20**	**70**	**--**	**56**	**36**	**--**	**27**
Alaska	--	164	20	--	--	--	--	--	26
Hawaii	83	134	--	70	--	56	36	--	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 A6.A. Relative Standard Error for Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, July 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**10**	*
Connecticut	*	*	0	12	*
Maine	*	*	0	7	*
Massachusetts	1	*	2	8	1
New Hampshire	*	*	1	1	*
Rhode Island	*	*	0	1	*
Vermont	2	*	1	15	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**3**	**53**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	1	4	*
New York	*	*	7	40	2
Pennsylvania	*	*	0	1	*
East North Central	**1**	*	**1**	**1**	*
Illinois	1	*	0	*	*
Indiana	1	*	1	3	1
Michigan	1	1	2	4	*
Ohio	1	*	1	1	*
Wisconsin	1	1	4	3	1
West North Central	**1**	**1**	**14**	**13**	**1**
Iowa	2	3	8	11	2
Kansas	1	2	5	11	1
Minnesota	2	2	5	7	1
Missouri	1	*	3	4	1
Nebraska	2	2	32	24	3
North Dakota	3	2	152	34	8
South Dakota	3	2	58	62	6
South Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Delaware	*	*	1	5	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	2	2	1
Georgia	1	1	1	5	1
Maryland	1	1	0	9	1
North Carolina	1	1	1	2	1
South Carolina	1	1	1	2	1
Virginia	1	*	1	1	*
West Virginia	*	*	0	2	*
East South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Alabama	1	1	2	7	1
Kentucky	2	1	1	*	1
Mississippi	2	4	2	7	1
Tennessee	1	1	1	2	1
West South Central	**1**	**5**	**2**	**7**	**1**
Arkansas	1	4	5	5	1
Louisiana	1	4	1	2	1
Oklahoma	1	3	3	1	1
Texas	1	5	1	8	1
Mountain	**1**	**1**	**2**	**142**	*
Arizona	1	*	1	166	*
Colorado	2	1	1	107	1
Idaho	2	2	1	41	1
Montana	2	1	17	31	4
Nevada	1	1	0	25	1
New Mexico	2	2	2	132	2
Utah	1	1	0	86	1
Wyoming	2	2	12	39	2
Pacific Contiguous	**2**	**1**	**4**	**65**	**2**
California	2	1	0	96	2
Oregon	3	3	6	26	2
Washington	4	4	15	16	4
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	**0**	**9**	*
Alaska	*	*	2	10	*
Hawaii	*	*	0	18	*

[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 July
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**2**	*
Connecticut	*	*	0	2	*
Maine	*	*	0	1	*
Massachusetts	*	*	1	1	*
New Hampshire	*	*	0	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	0	*	*
Vermont	1	*	1	3	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**2**	**11**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	0	1	*
New York	*	*	4	9	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	0	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**0**	*	*
Illinois	*	*	0	*	*
Indiana	*	*	0	1	*
Michigan	*	*	1	2	*
Ohio	*	*	0	*	*
Wisconsin	*	*	1	1	*
West North Central	*	*	**2**	**5**	*
Iowa	1	1	3	5	*
Kansas	*	1	2	3	*
Minnesota	1	1	2	3	*
Missouri	*	*	2	2	1
Nebraska	*	1	6	11	1
North Dakota	1	1	30	13	1
South Dakota	1	1	11	27	1
South Atlantic	*	*	**0**	*	*
Delaware	*	*	1	*	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	*	1	1	*
Georgia	1	*	0	2	*
Maryland	*	*	0	2	*
North Carolina	*	*	0	1	*
South Carolina	*	*	0	1	*
Virginia	*	*	0	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	0	1	*
East South Central	*	*	**0**	*	*
Alabama	*	*	1	2	*
Kentucky	1	*	0	*	*
Mississippi	1	1	1	2	*
Tennessee	*	*	1	1	1
West South Central	*	**2**	**1**	**2**	*
Arkansas	1	1	2	2	1
Louisiana	1	1	0	1	*
Oklahoma	1	1	1	*	*
Texas	*	2	0	3	*
Mountain	*	*	**0**	**45**	*
Arizona	*	*	0	53	*
Colorado	1	*	1	33	*
Idaho	*	*	0	14	*
Montana	1	*	3	14	1
Nevada	*	*	0	6	*
New Mexico	1	1	1	44	1
Utah	1	*	0	27	*
Wyoming	*	*	2	17	*
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**2**	**15**	**1**
California	1	*	0	26	*
Oregon	*	1	2	8	1
Washington	1	1	6	4	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	**0**	**2**	*
Alaska	*	*	1	3	*
Hawaii	0	0	0	4	*

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**5**	**1**
Connecticut	*	*	*	7	*
Maine	*	*	1	2	*
Massachusetts	1	1	2	6	1
New Hampshire	*	*	1	1	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	2	1	2	11	2
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**1**	**50**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	1	2	*
New York	*	*	3	40	2
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	1	*
East North Central	**1**	*	**1**	*	*
Illinois	1	*	*	*	*
Indiana	1	*	1	1	1
Michigan	1	1	2	2	1
Ohio	1	*	1	1	*
Wisconsin	1	1	3	2	1
West North Central	**1**	**1**	**10**	**7**	**1**
Iowa	2	3	7	9	2
Kansas	2	4	5	10	1
Minnesota	3	2	5	3	1
Missouri	1	*	1	1	1
Nebraska	2	2	33	18	4
North Dakota	3	2	116	15	7
South Dakota	3	2	42	27	6
South Atlantic	**1**	*	**1**	**1**	*
Delaware	1	1	1	4	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	2	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	3	1
Maryland	1	1	*	3	1
North Carolina	1	*	1	2	1
South Carolina	1	*	1	2	*
Virginia	1	*	1	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Alabama	1	*	2	5	1
Kentucky	2	1	1	*	1
Mississippi	3	5	3	8	2
Tennessee	1	*	1	1	1
West South Central	**2**	**5**	**2**	**7**	**1**
Arkansas	3	5	5	6	2
Louisiana	2	4	1	4	1
Oklahoma	2	4	3	2	1
Texas	2	5	2	8	1
Mountain	**1**	**1**	**1**	**53**	**1**
Arizona	1	1	1	46	1
Colorado	2	1	2	59	2
Idaho	2	1	1	32	1
Montana	3	2	16	15	4
Nevada	1	1	*	19	1
New Mexico	3	3	3	79	2
Utah	2	2	1	50	1
Wyoming	2	2	12	28	3
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	*	**3**	**26**	**1**
California	2	*	2	37	1
Oregon	3	2	5	18	2
Washington	3	2	12	13	3
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	**1**	**6**	*
Alaska	1	1	3	7	1
Hawaii	*	*	0	12	*

[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 July
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	1	*
Maine	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts	*	*	1	1	*
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	1	*	1	2	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**1**	**10**	*
New Jersey	*	*	*	*	*
New York	*	*	2	8	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	*	1	*
Michigan	*	*	1	1	*
Ohio	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	*	*	1	1	*
West North Central	*	*	**3**	**2**	*
Iowa	1	1	3	4	1
Kansas	1	1	2	3	1
Minnesota	1	1	2	1	*
Missouri	*	*	1	1	*
Nebraska	1	1	9	6	1
North Dakota	1	1	30	5	1
South Dakota	1	1	10	9	1
South Atlantic	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware	*	*	1	*	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	*	1	*	*
Georgia	1	*	*	1	*
Maryland	*	*	*	1	*
North Carolina	*	*	*	1	*
South Carolina	*	*	*	1	*
Virginia	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	*	*
East South Central	*	*	*	**1**	*
Alabama	*	*	1	2	*
Kentucky	1	*	*	*	*
Mississippi	1	1	1	3	1
Tennessee	*	*	1	*	*
West South Central	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	*
Arkansas	1	2	2	3	1
Louisiana	1	1	*	2	*
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	*
Texas	1	2	1	3	*
Mountain	*	*	*	**15**	*
Arizona	*	*	*	13	*
Colorado	1	1	1	16	1
Idaho	*	*	*	13	1
Montana	1	*	4	5	1
Nevada	*	*	*	5	*
New Mexico	1	1	1	24	1
Utah	1	1	*	14	1
Wyoming	1	*	2	10	1
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**1**	**6**	*
California	*	*	1	9	*
Oregon	1	*	2	7	1
Washington	1	*	5	4	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**2**	*
Alaska	*	*	1	2	*
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 A8.A. Relative Standard Error for Average Revenue per Kilowatthour from Retail Sales to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, July 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	*	**6**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	6	*
Maine	*	*	*	5	*
Massachusetts	*	1	1	3	1
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	1	1	1	8	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**2**	**10**	**1**
New Jersey	*	*	*	2	*
New York	*	*	4	7	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	1	3	*
Michigan	*	*	1	3	*
Ohio	*	*	1	1	*
Wisconsin	*	*	1	2	*
West North Central	*	*	**5**	**8**	*
Iowa	1	1	3	5	1
Kansas	1	2	4	5	1
Minnesota	*	*	2	5	*
Missouri	*	*	2	4	1
Nebraska	1	1	10	13	1
North Dakota	1	1	46	22	3
South Dakota	1	1	23	40	3
South Atlantic	*	**1**	**1**	**1**	*
Delaware	*	1	*	2	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	1	1	1	*
Georgia	1	1	1	3	*
Maryland	1	1	*	6	1
North Carolina	*	1	1	1	*
South Carolina	*	1	*	1	*
Virginia	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Alabama	*	1	1	4	1
Kentucky	*	*	1	*	1
Mississippi	2	2	2	3	2
Tennessee	*	*	1	2	1
West South Central	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**
Arkansas	2	2	4	2	2
Louisiana	2	1	*	2	1
Oklahoma	1	1	2	1	1
Texas	1	2	1	2	1
Mountain	*	*	**1**	**104**	*
Arizona	*	*	1	134	*
Colorado	1	1	1	55	1
Idaho	1	1	*	17	*
Montana	1	1	6	21	1
Nevada	*	*	*	10	*
New Mexico	1	1	2	58	1
Utah	1	1	1	43	1
Wyoming	1	1	3	23	1
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**1**	**3**	**46**	**1**
California	1	*	3	68	1
Oregon	1	1	3	15	1
Washington	1	2	7	7	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**7**	*
Alaska	1	1	2	10	1
Hawaii	0	0	0	7	*

[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 July
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	*	**3**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	3	*
Maine	*	*	*	2	*
Massachusetts	*	*	*	2	*
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	1	*	*	4	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**1**	**5**	*
New Jersey	*	*	*	1	*
New York	*	*	2	4	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	*	2	*
Michigan	*	*	*	2	*
Ohio	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	*	*	1	1	*
West North Central	*	*	**3**	**5**	*
Iowa	*	1	2	3	*
Kansas	1	1	2	3	1
Minnesota	*	*	1	3	*
Missouri	*	*	1	2	*
Nebraska	*	*	6	8	1
North Dakota	1	*	24	12	2
South Dakota	1	*	12	23	1
South Atlantic	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware	*	*	*	1	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	1	1	*	*
Georgia	*	*	*	2	*
Maryland	*	*	*	4	*
North Carolina	*	*	*	1	*
South Carolina	*	*	*	1	*
Virginia	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	*	*	*	**1**	*
Alabama	*	*	1	2	*
Kentucky	*	*	*	*	*
Mississippi	1	1	1	2	1
Tennessee	*	*	1	1	*
West South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Arkansas	1	1	2	2	1
Louisiana	1	1	*	1	1
Oklahoma	1	1	1	*	1
Texas	1	1	1	2	1
Mountain	*	*	*	**57**	*
Arizona	*	*	*	73	*
Colorado	1	*	1	31	*
Idaho	1	*	*	9	*
Montana	1	*	3	12	1
Nevada	*	*	*	5	*
New Mexico	1	1	1	32	1
Utah	*	1	*	25	1
Wyoming	1	*	2	14	1
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**2**	**22**	**1**
California	*	*	2	31	1
Oregon	1	1	2	8	1
Washington	1	1	4	4	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**4**	*
Alaska	*	*	1	6	*
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."

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
July							
7/01/03	Arizona Public Service Company (WSCC)	3:15 pm	Phoenix, Arizona	Breaker Failure	1,000	47,000	4:00 pm , July 1
7/02/03	Pacific Gas and Electric Company (WSCC)	1: 54 pm	PG&E area	Unit Tripped	200	1	3:59 pm, July 2
7/04/03	We Energies (MAIN)	6:00 am	Southeast Wisconsin	Severe Thunderstorms	150	52,000	2:00 am, July 6
7/04/03	Consumers Energy (ECAR)	9:00 am	Lower Peninsula of Michigan	Severe Thunderstorms	75-90	131,000	12 noon, July 6
7/04/03	Cinergy (ECAR)	11:41 pm	Southwest Ohio, Portions of Indiana	Severe Storms	200	55,142	9:00 pm, July 6
7/05/03	Com Ed (MAIN)	3:00 am	Northern Illinois	Severe Storms	80	130,000	3:00 pm, July 6
7/07/03	Com Ed (MAIN)	9:00 am	Northern Illinois	Severe Thunderstorms	NA	72,000	8:00 am, July 8
7/08/03	American Electric Power (ECAR)	4:00 am	Ohio	Severe Thunderstorms	11,000	134,500	4:00 pm, July 11
7/09/03	Dominion Virginia/North Carolina Power (SERC)	5:14 pm	Northern Central and Eastern Virginia	Severe Thunderstorms	120	80,000	5:00 pm, July 10
7/15/03	American Electric Power-Texas Central Company (ERCOT)	8:24 am	Texas	Hurricane Claudette	230-300	108,000	10:30 am, July 23
7/21/03	PPL Electric Utilities (NPCC)	5:15 pm	Pennsylvania	Severe Storms	500-1000	185,000	5:33 am, July 24
7/28/03	Arizona Public Service (WSCC)	6:55 pm	Arizona	Breaker Closed	440	90,000	8:35 pm, July 28

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

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

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Region)	Time	Area	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected	Restoration Time
January							
1/30/02	Oklahoma Gas & Electric (SPP)	6:00 am	Oklahoma	Ice Storm	500	1,881,134	12:00 pm, February 7
1/29/02	Kansas City Power & Light (SPP)	Evening	Metropolitan Kansas City Area	Ice Storm	500-600	270,000	NA
1/30/02	Missouri Public Service (SPP)	4:00 pm	Missouri	Ice Storm	210	95,000	9:00 pm, February 10
February							
2/27/02	San Diego Gas & Electric (WSCC)	10:48 am	California	Interruption of Firm Load	300	255,000	11:35 am, February 27
March							
3/09/02	Consumers Energy Co. (ECAR)	12:00 am	Lower Peninsula of Michigan	Severe Weather	190	190,000	12:00 pm, March 11
April							
4/08/02	Arizona Public Service (WSCC)	3:00 pm	Arizona	Vandalism/ Insulators	0	0	April 9
July							
7/09/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	12:27 pm	California	Interruption of Firm Power	240	1 PG&E	7:54 pm, July 9
7/19/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	11:51 am	California	Interruption of Firm Power (Unit Tripped)	240	1 PG&E	4:30 pm, July 19
7/20/02	Consolidated Edison Co. of New York (NPCC)	12:40 pm	New York	Fire	278	63,500	8:12 pm, July 20
August							
8/02/02	Central Illinois Light Co. (MAIN)	12:43 pm	Illinois	Interruption of Firm Power	232	53,565	6:36 pm, August 2
8/09/02	Lake Worth Utils (SERC)	8:23 am	Florida	Interruption of Firm Power	51	25,000	12:13 pm, August 9
8/25/02	Pacific Gas & Elec. (WSCC)	3:41 am	California	Interruption of Firm Power	120	1 PG&E	9:17 am, August 25
8/28/02	Lakeworth Utils (SERC)	2:09 pm	Florida	Severe Weather	67.6	25,000	3:38 pm, August 28
October							
10/03/02	Entergy Corporation (SPP)	3:33 am	Coastal Areas of Southern Louisiana	Hurricane Lily	NA	242,910	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, June 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	**24.31**	**6.29**	**1.03**
Connecticut	21.39	6.14	1.01
Maine	26.00	6.39	1.04
Massachusetts	24.45	6.32	1.03
New Hampshire	26.96	6.47	--
Rhode Island	--	--	1.04
Vermont	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**24.58**	**5.83**	**.99**
New Jersey	26.08	5.61	1.04
New York	24.86	6.22	.93
Pennsylvania	24.34	5.78	1.04
East North Central	**20.89**	**5.97**	**1.02**
Illinois	18.22	6.21	1.01
Indiana	21.13	5.63	1.02
Michigan	20.41	6.22	1.02
Ohio	24.42	6.31	1.04
Wisconsin	17.77	5.63	1.00
West North Central	**16.81**	**6.21**	**1.02**
Iowa	17.41	5.83	1.00
Kansas	17.17	6.62	1.02
Minnesota	17.78	5.60	1.01
Missouri	17.74	5.76	1.03
Nebraska	17.20	5.80	.99
North Dakota	13.19	5.84	1.02
South Dakota	17.01	--	--
South Atlantic	**24.44**	**6.18**	**1.04**
Delaware	25.81	5.90	1.05
District of Columbia	--	5.86	--
Florida	24.71	6.19	1.05
Georgia	23.10	5.54	1.04
Maryland	25.41	6.22	1.05
North Carolina	24.82	5.91	1.01
South Carolina	25.31	6.24	1.03
Virginia	25.35	6.27	1.04
West Virginia	24.27	5.89	1.02
East South Central	**21.90**	**6.05**	**1.04**
Alabama	21.61	5.86	1.05
Kentucky	22.29	5.62	1.01
Mississippi	18.64	6.56	1.04
Tennessee	23.04	5.88	1.03
West South Central	**15.98**	**5.89**	**1.03**
Arkansas	17.48	5.90	1.02
Louisiana	16.53	5.89	1.04
Oklahoma	17.73	6.58	1.03
Texas	15.22	5.88	1.03
Mountain	**19.48**	**5.76**	**1.02**
Arizona	20.29	5.88	1.02
Colorado	19.48	5.13	1.01
Idaho	--	--	1.02
Montana	17.15	5.92	1.11
Nevada	22.70	--	1.05
New Mexico	18.23	5.72	1.00
Utah	22.17	5.88	1.05
Wyoming	17.65	5.85	1.00
Pacific Contiguous	**17.41**	**5.09**	**1.02**
California	24.69	5.03	1.02
Oregon	--	--	1.02
Washington	16.31	6.00	1.03
Pacific Noncontiguous	**22.35**	**5.91**	**1.00**
Alaska	--	--	1.00
Hawaii	22.35	5.91	--
U.S. Total	20.33	6.06	1.03

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table C4. Unit-of-Measure Equivalents for Electricity

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

Source: Energy Information Administration.

Appendix D

Estimating and Presenting Power Sector Fuel Use

I. Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Overview of Key Changes

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

Categorization of Electric Power Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AER 2001

Electric Power Sector		
Electricity Only	CHP	Total

AER 2000

Electric Power Sector		
Electric Utilities	Nonutility Power Producers	Total

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

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

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

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

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

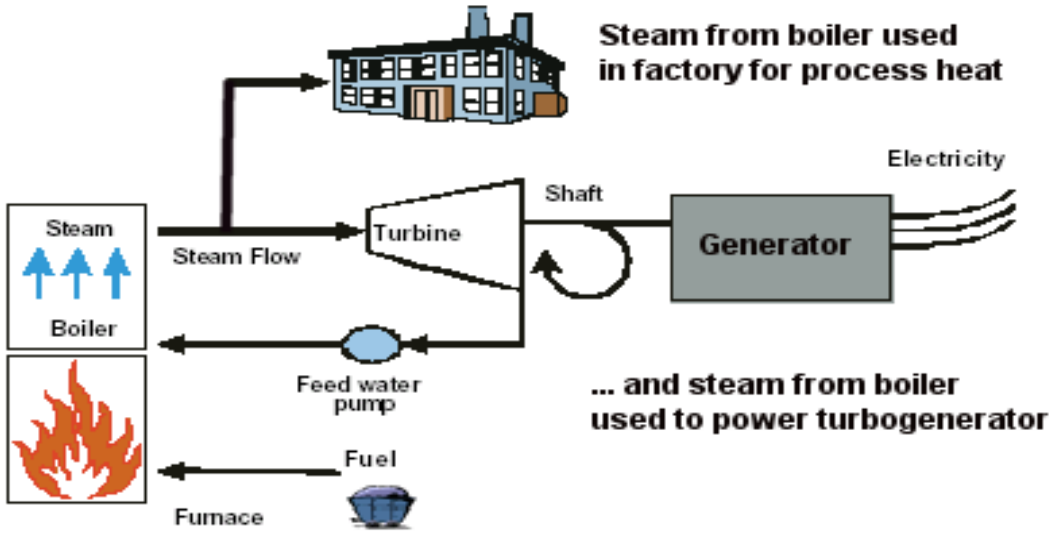
Reporting of CHP Facility Fuel Use

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

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

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

Figure D3. Schematic for Combined Heat and Power Plant



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Electric Power Surveys and Publications

Summary of Key Changes

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

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

Now EIA is organizing data using the following new categories:

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

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

EIA is presenting data for the following categories:

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

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

Efforts to Improve Data

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

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

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

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

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

Allocating CHP Fuel Use

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

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

Electric Power Publication Tables Affected

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

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

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

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geothermal: Pertaining to heat within the Earth.

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

Gigawatt (GW): One billion watts.

Gigawatthour (GWh): One billion watthours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kilowatt (kW): One thousand watts.

Kilowatthour (kWh): One thousand watthours.

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

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

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

Mcf: One thousand cubic feet.

Megawatt (MW): One million watts of electricity.

Megawatthour (MWh): One million watthours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Petroleum Coke: See Coke (Petroleum).

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

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

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

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

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

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