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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 (The FERC Form 423 and instructions are available at http://ferc.gov/docs-filing/eforms-elec.asp#423). A detailed description of these forms and associated algorithms are found in Appendix B, “Technical Notes.”

Contents

Table Index

Executive Summary

Generation and Consumption of Fuels for Electricity Generation, October 2003

Generation and Consumption of Fuels. Total generation of electric power in October 2003 was 304.7 terawatthours, 1 percent less than the 307.1 terawatthours generated in October 2002. Gas-fired generation, which is generally used to meet peak and intermediate loads, was down by 7 percent compared to October 2002 (from 54.2 to 50.6 terawatthours). Consumption of natural gas for electric power generation decreased 9 percent from October 2002 to October 2003. Nuclear and coal-fired generation are typically used to meet baseload demand; coal-fired generation in October 2003 showed almost no change from October 2002, while nuclear generation dropped by about 1 percent below the level in October 2002 (coal-fired generation went from 159.1 to 159.2 terawatthours and nuclear generation from 60.5 to 60.0 terawatthours).

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 October 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 55 percent of the gas compared to 32 percent by utilities. The balance of coal and gas consumption is attributable to combined heat and power plants.

For year-to-date 2003 compared to 2002, total net generation showed virtually no change (decrease of 0.6 percent, or 18.4 terawatthours). Year-to-date, nuclear generation is down 2 percent (14.1 terawatthours) and natural gas generation is down 10 percent (57.9 terawatthours). The majority of the decreases in nuclear and natural gas-fired generation were taken up by coal-fired generation (a 2-percent increase, or 29.6 terawatthours), petroleum-fired generation (a 27-percent increase, or 21.9 terawatthours) and hydroelectric generation (a 4-percent increase, or 8.3 terawatthours).

Fuels Costs and Receipts, September 2003

High natural gas prices and a return to normal weather in September reduced the demand for natural gas, particularly in the electric power sector. Cash prices at the Henry Hub were below $5.00 per million Btu, a number high by historical standards but lower than the unseasonably high prices seen earlier in the year.

Historically high levels of natural gas were injected into underground storage, pushing inventories of working gas to levels comfortably into the 5-year average range. Displacement of gas demand by persistently high prices allowed these strong storage builds to occur. At the end of September, working gas in storage was about 7 percent below end-of-September 2002 levels, but only 1 percent below the previous 5-year average.

World oil prices remained high in September primarily because of OPEC's decision to lower oil production quotas. Commercial inventories have been tight and, until inventories are rebuilt, monthly average West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices are expected to remain relatively high.

The average price paid for natural gas by electricity generators in September of $4.99 per MMBtu was lower than the price of $5.04 per MMBtu in August. The average price for fuel oil of $3.75 per MMBtu was also lower than the August price of $4.06. Both of these September prices were well above the September 2002 prices – natural gas was 38 percent higher and petroleum was 11 percent higher. Year to date, natural gas and petroleum prices were running, respectively, 64 percent and 45 percent above comparable 2002 values, while coal prices remained static.

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

Sales: October 2003 retail electricity sales were 1.5 percent lower compared to October 2002. Residential sector sales declined by 4.4 percent, and the commercial sector sales were down by 1.8 percent, while the industrial sector sales increased by 2.0 percent. Year-to-date 2003 electricity sales were slightly higher (0.8 percent or 23.3 terawatthours) than comparable 2002 sales.

Revenue: Electricity revenues showed an overall increase of 0.7 percent in October 2003 over October 2002. The residential and the commercial sectors each declined by 0.1 percent, while the industrial sector revenues grew by 3.4 percent over October 2002. For the year-to-date 2003 compared to 2002, electricity revenues show an overall 3.5 percent increase. The largest revenue increase is in the West South Central Region, which is heavily dependent on natural gas (as noted above, the price of natural gas to power generators is significantly higher in 2003 than in 2002).

Prices: The overall price of retail electricity showed an increase of 2.2 percent for October 2003, compared to October 2002. Residential and commercial sector prices grew by 4.6 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively over October 2002 prices. Over the same period, the industrial sector price increased by 1.4 percent. The price rise was a reflection of higher national energy prices across most of the United States. Year-to-date, electricity retail prices were running 2.8 percent above comparable 2002 prices.

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

October

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]	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	% Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
Net Generation (Million kWh)											
Coal[4]	159,162	159,099	*	124,866	123,870	32,479	33,324	79	78	1,738	1,827
Petroleum[5]	8,599	8,116	6.0	5,956	5,161	2,155	2,530	27	31	461	395
Natural Gas[6]	50,604	54,201	-6.6	13,806	17,926	30,134	30,006	322	344	6,342	5,925
Other Gases[7]	1,037	908	14.3	*	14	112	157	*	--	926	737
Nuclear	60,016	60,493	-.8	37,740	39,233	22,276	21,260	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	17,677	16,490	7.2	15,678	15,173	1,587	974	4	1	407	343
Other Renewables[9]	7,165	7,183	-.3	197	329	4,307	4,034	172	139	2,489	2,682
Other Energy Sources[10]	451	569	-20.8	--	--	47	106	*	8	404	455
All Energy Sources	**304,711**	**307,059**	**-.8**	**198,244**	**201,705**	**93,097**	**92,391**	**604**	**600**	**12,766**	**12,363**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	81,518	81,613	-.1	63,207	62,803	17,350	17,731	36	39	925	1,041
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	15,236	14,333	6.3	10,199	8,686	3,832	4,507	57	59	1,148	1,080
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	432,282	475,151	-9.0	136,190	174,856	237,148	245,774	2,906	2,616	56,038	51,905
Fuel Stocks (end-of-month)											
Coal (1000 tons)[11]	127,026	143,228	-11.3	104,350	115,168	21,652	25,633	117	252	907	2,175
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	55,854	51,624	8.2	28,806	28,652	25,811	21,177	180	328	1,057	1,467

September

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	
	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	% Change	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2002
Receipts											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	74,484	75,281	-1.1	57,382	58,245	15,892	15,921	33	31	1,178	1,084
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	12,679	7,551	67.9	7,626	5,124	4,427	2,035	--	--	626	392
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[12]	429,125	547,067	-21.6	119,721	164,317	237,089	314,336	665	2,652	71,649	65,762
Cost (cents/million Btu)[13]											
Coal[4]	126.05	126.30	-.2	124.27	123.03	131.25	136.72	W	W	W	W
Petroleum[5]	374.73	338.24	10.8	375.87	320.10	382.61	376.89	W	W	W	W
Natural Gas[12]	498.58	360.61	38.3	533.08	367.84	483.26	359.50	431.09	361.00	490.14	347.86

October

Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Retail Price per Kilowatthour

Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	All Sectors
Retail Sales (Million kWh)[14]					
Oct 2003	90,044	93,497	85,438	9,525	278,504
Oct 2002[R]	94,237	95,188	83,783	9,456	282,665
Percent Change[R]	-4.4	-1.8	2.0	.7	-1.5
Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)					
Oct 2003	8,017	7,641	4,237	653	20,548
Oct 2002[R]	8,023	7,651	4,098	638	20,410
Percent Change[R]	-.1	-.1	3.4	2.3	.7
Average Retail Price (Cents/kWh)					
Oct 2003	8.90	8.17	4.96	6.85	7.38
Oct 2002[R]	8.51	8.04	4.89	6.75	7.22
Percent Change[R]	4.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.2

[1] The electric power sector (electric utilities and independent power producers) comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat to the public (i.e., NAICS 22 plants.). The Independent Power Producer category includes the NAICS-22 CHP plants.
[2] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[3] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
[4] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[5] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[6] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[7] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[8] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[9] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[10] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.
[11] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, excludes waste coal.
[12] Natural Gas receipts and costs include blast furnace gas and other gases in 2003. Blas furnace gas and other gases are not included in 2002.
[13] Average cost of fuel delivered to electric generating plants; costs are weighted values.
[14] Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

R = Revised.

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

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are preliminary. Values for 2002 are final. Values from Forms EIA-826 and EIA-906 for 2003 are estimates based on samples - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample designs.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•bbls = barrels. kWh = kilowatthours. Mcf = thousand cubic feet. MWh = megawatthours.•Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table ES1.B. Total Electric Power Industry Summary Statistics,Year-to-Date 2003 and 2002

January through October

Net Generation and Consumption of Fuels

Items	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector[1]				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[2]		Industrial[3]	
	2003	2002	% Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Net Generation (Million kWh)											
Coal[4]	1,634,474	1,604,887	1.8	1,281,695	1,260,451	334,221	325,759	861	826	17,697	17,850
Petroleum[5]	102,070	80,169	27.3	61,203	50,796	36,043	25,500	430	328	4,394	3,545
Natural Gas[6]	541,881	599,744	-9.6	170,126	204,125	305,807	325,338	3,676	3,677	62,273	66,605
Other Gases[7]	8,475	9,543	-11.2	5	155	1,012	1,464	*	*	7,458	7,924
Nuclear	635,513	649,638	-2.2	394,169	425,202	241,344	224,437	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	223,890	215,533	3.9	202,502	198,743	16,721	13,932	87	10	4,580	2,848
Other Renewables[9]	68,276	72,885	-6.3	2,032	2,913	41,707	42,919	1,582	1,321	22,956	25,732
Other Energy Sources[10]	4,279	4,928	-13.2	--	--	556	1,835	7	76	3,716	3,018
All Energy Sources	**3,218,858**	**3,237,329**	**-.6**	**2,111,731**	**2,142,385**	**977,411**	**961,184**	**6,643**	**6,238**	**123,073**	**127,522**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	840,837	819,598	2.6	652,615	638,943	178,138	170,585	422	399	9,662	9,671
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	179,789	142,873	25.8	104,392	85,178	64,705	47,672	986	607	9,706	9,416
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	4,639,880	5,350,327	-13.3	1,627,350	2,016,616	2,438,189	2,725,640	30,262	27,869	544,079	580,202

January through September

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]	661,762	653,798	1.2	513,723	509,062	138,332	134,265	289	304	9,418	10,166
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	129,757	85,513	51.7	76,795	54,996	48,115	26,569	236	62	4,612	3,885
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[11]	3,755,503	4,389,712	-14.4	1,053,627	1,302,521	2,023,412	2,445,133	8,810	16,222	669,654	625,837
Cost (cents/million Btu)[12]											
Coal[4]	127.53	125.94	1.3	124.67	122.06	137.11	138.79	W	W	W	W
Petroleum[5]	452.55	312.98	44.6	425.75	308.36	503.77	324.09	W	W	W	W
Natural Gas[11]	553.11	336.49	64.4	572.38	349.39	544.94	335.30	484.63	337.45	547.42	314.24

January through October

Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Retail Price per Kilowatthour

Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	All Sectors
Retail Sales (Million kWh)[13]					
2003	1,078,530	940,935	829,373	91,438	2,940,277
2002[R]	1,068,948	942,809	815,079	90,137	2,916,972
Percent Change[R]	.9	-.2	1.8	1.4	.8
Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)					
2003	94,292	76,959	41,331	6,405	218,987
2002[R]	90,975	74,470	40,051	6,047	211,543
Percent Change[R]	3.6	3.3	3.2	5.9	3.5
Average Retail Price (Cents/kWh)					
2003	8.74	8.18	4.98	7.00	7.45
2002[R]	8.51	7.90	4.91	6.71	7.25
Percent Change[R]	2.7	3.5	1.4	4.3	2.8

[1] The electric power sector (electric utilities and independent power producers) comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat to the public (i.e., NAICS 22 plants.). The Independent Power Producer category includes the NAICS-22 CHP plants.
[2] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
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[4] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[5] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[6] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[7] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[8] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[9] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy and wind.
[10] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.
[11] Natural Gas receipts and costs include blast furnace gas and other gases in 2003. Blas furnace gas and other gases are not included in 2002.
[12] Average cost of fuel delivered to electric generating plants; cost values are weighted values.
[13] Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

R = Revised.

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

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

Table ES2. Industry Summary - Combined Heat and Power Producers' Fossil Fuel Consumption and Stocks, 2003 and 2002

All Combined Heat and Power Producers[1]

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	19,865	20,257	18,311	18,811	1,554	1,446	22,676	36,775
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	6,421	6,876	5,037	5,646	1,384	1,230	27,048	22,973
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	359,043	370,789	296,092	300,295	62,951	70,494	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	203,201	195,350	188,221	180,655	14,980	14,695	22,676	36,775
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	90,687	69,413	75,398	57,695	15,289	11,718	27,048	22,973
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	3,641,468	4,050,688	3,012,530	3,333,711	628,939	716,977	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	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	17,503	17,912	17,350	17,731	153	181	21,652	34,347
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	3,893	4,569	3,832	4,507	62	61	25,811	21,177
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	255,360	267,501	237,148	245,774	18,211	21,727	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	179,847	172,479	178,138	170,585	1,709	1,894	21,652	34,347
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	65,983	48,338	64,705	47,672	1,278	667	25,811	21,177
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	2,635,319	2,943,546	2,438,189	2,725,640	197,130	217,907	NA	NA

Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers[5]

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	114	114	36	39	78	76	117	252
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	83	89	57	59	26	30	180	328
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	5,776	5,857	2,906	2,616	2,870	3,241	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	1,237	1,155	422	399	815	755	117	252
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	1,466	940	986	607	480	333	180	328
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	60,638	62,627	30,262	27,869	30,376	34,758	NA	NA

Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers[6]

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	2,247	2,231	925	1,041	1,323	1,190	907	2,175
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	2,444	2,219	1,148	1,080	1,296	1,139	1,057	1,467
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	97,907	97,431	56,038	51,905	41,869	45,526	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	22,117	21,716	9,662	9,671	12,455	12,045	907	2,175
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	23,238	20,134	9,706	9,416	13,531	10,718	1,057	1,467
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	945,512	1,044,514	544,079	580,202	401,433	464,312	NA	NA

[1] Excludes a small amount of combined heat and power plant fuel consumption at electric utilities.
[2] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[3] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[4] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[5] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[6] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.

NA = Not available.

Notes: •Values include only combined heat and power producers in the industrial, commercial, and independent power producer sectors.•Values for 2002 are final. Values for 2003 are preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for Form EIA-906.•Values for 2002 have been adjusted to reflect the annual total from the Form EIA-906. See Technical Notes for the adjustment methodology.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•bbls = barrels. Mcf = thousand cubic feet.

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

Table ES3. Planned and New U.S. Electric Generating Units by Operating Company, Plant and Month, 2003 - 2004

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
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
North Slope Borough	Elec. Utility	NSB Atquasuk Utility	AK	NA1	1	DFO	IC
North Slope Borough	Elec. Utility	NSB Atquasuk Utility	AK	NA2	1	DFO	IC
North Slope Borough	Elec. Utility	NSB Atquasuk Utility	AK	NA3	*	DFO	IC
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
MidAmerican Energy Co	Elec. Utility	Greater Des Moines	IA	ST1	181	NG	ST
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

Table ES3. Planned and New U.S. Electric Generating Units by Operating Company, Plant and Month, 2003 - 2004 (Continued)

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
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
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	Mystic Generating Station	MA	GT81	240	NG	CT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Mystic Generating Station	MA	GT82	240	NG	CT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Mystic Generating Station	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 Plant	CA	CTG1	149	NG	CT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Plant	CA	CTG2	149	NG	CT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Plant	CA	CTG3	149	NG	CT
High Desert Power Project LLC	IPP	High Desert Power Plant	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
Heber Light & Power Co	Elec. Utility	Heber City	UT	NA9	2	NG	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

Table ES3. Planned and New U.S. Electric Generating Units by Operating Company, Plant and Month, 2003 - 2004 (Continued)

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
Kiowa Power Partners LLC	IPP	Kiamichi Energy Facility	OK	STG2	273	NG	CA
MidAmerican Energy Co	Elec. Utility	Greater Des Moines	IA	GT1	181	NG	GT
MidAmerican Energy Co	Elec. Utility	Greater Des Moines	IA	GT2	180	NG	GT
MDU Resources Group Inc	Elec. Utility	Glendive 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
Oklahoma Municipal Power Auth	Elec. Utility	Ponca City	OK	4	52	NG	CT
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	CHP	Santa Rosa Energy Center	FL	CT01	172	NG	CT
Calpine Eastern Corp	CHP	Santa Rosa Energy Center	FL	ST01	64	NG	CA
Calpine Eastern Corp-Decatur	IPP	Decatur Energy Center	AL	CTG3	155	NG	CT

Table ES3. Planned and New U.S. Electric Generating Units by Operating Company, Plant and Month, 2003 - 2004 (Continued)

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
Carville Energy LLC	IPP	Carville Energy LLC	LA	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
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	Mystic Generating Station	MA	GT93	240	NG	CT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Mystic Generating Station	MA	GT94	240	NG	CT
Exelon New England Holdings LLC	IPP	Mystic Generating Station	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

Table ES3. Planned and New U.S. Electric Generating Units by Operating Company, Plant and Month, 2003 - 2004 (Continued)

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
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
Rolling Hills Generating LLC	IPP	Rolling Hills Generating LLC	OH	CT1	136	NG	GT
Rolling Hills Generating LLC	IPP	Rolling Hills Generating LLC	OH	CT2	136	NG	GT
Rolling Hills Generating LLC	IPP	Rolling Hills Generating LLC	OH	CT3	136	NG	GT
Rolling Hills Generating LLC	IPP	Rolling Hills Generating LLC	OH	CT4	136	NG	GT
Rolling Hills Generating LLC	IPP	Rolling Hills Generating LLC	OH	CT5	136	NG	GT
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
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	Cottonwood Energy Project	TX	CT1	151	NG	CT
Cottonwood Energy Co LP	IPP	Cottonwood Energy Project	TX	CT2	151	NG	CT
Cottonwood Energy Co LP	IPP	Cottonwood Energy Project	TX	CT3	151	NG	CT
Cottonwood Energy Co LP	IPP	Cottonwood Energy Project	TX	CT4	151	NG	CT
Cottonwood Energy Co LP	IPP	Cottonwood Energy Project	TX	ST1	134	NG	CA
Cottonwood Energy Co LP	IPP	Cottonwood Energy Project	TX	ST2	134	NG	CA
Cottonwood Energy Co LP	IPP	Cottonwood Energy Project	TX	ST3	134	NG	CA
Cottonwood Energy Co LP	IPP	Cottonwood Energy Project	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
FPLE High Winds, LLC	IPP	High Winds LLC	CA	1	146	WND	WT
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

Table ES3. Planned and New U.S. Electric Generating Units by Operating Company, Plant and Month, 2003 - 2004 (Continued)

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
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
Chehalis Power Generation LP	IPP	Chehalis Generating Facility	WA	CA	198	NG	CA
Chehalis Power Generation LP	IPP	Chehalis Generating Facility	WA	CT1	169	NG	CT
Chehalis Power Generation LP	IPP	Chehalis Generating Facility	WA	CT2	169	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
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
InterGen North America	IPP	Magnolia Power Plant	MS	CTG1	154	NG	CT
InterGen North America	IPP	Magnolia Power Plant	MS	CTG2	154	NG	CT
InterGen North America	IPP	Magnolia Power Plant	MS	CTG3	154	NG	CT
InterGen North America	IPP	Magnolia Power Plant	MS	STG1	134	NG	CA
InterGen North America	IPP	Magnolia Power Plant	MS	STG2	134	NG	CA
InterGen North America	IPP	Magnolia Power Plant	MS	STG3	134	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
PSEG Waterford Energy LLC	IPP	PSEG Waterford Energy Facility	OH	CTG1	149	NG	CT
PSEG Waterford Energy LLC	IPP	PSEG Waterford Energy Facility	OH	CTG2	149	NG	CT
PSEG Waterford Energy LLC	IPP	PSEG Waterford Energy Facility	OH	CTG3	149	NG	CT
PSEG Waterford Energy LLC	IPP	PSEG Waterford Energy Facility	OH	ST1	339	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
Mulvane City of	Elec. Utility	Mulvane 2	KS	10	4	DFO	IC
Mulvane City of	Elec. Utility	Mulvane 2	KS	11	4	DFO	IC
Mulvane City of	Elec. Utility	Mulvane 2	KS	9	1	DFO	IC
University of Illinois	CHP	University of Illinois Abbott Power Plt	IL	T8	11	NG	GT
October							
California Institute-Technolgy	CHP	California Institute of Technology	CA	GEN7	1	NG	CA
Carlyle City of	Elec. Utility	Carlyle	IL	10	2	DFO	IC
FPL Energy North Dakota Wind I LLC	IPP	North Dakota Wind Energy Center I	ND	GE15	41	WND	WT
FPL Energy South Dakota Wind LLC	IPP	South Dakota Wind Energy Cente	SD	GE15	41	WND	WT
Lincoln Electric System	Elec. Utility	Salt Valley	NE	4	38	NG	GT
North Branch Water& Light Comm	Elec. Utility	North Branch	MN	3	2	DFO	IC
North Branch Water& Light Comm	Elec. Utility	North Branch	MN	4	2	DFO	IC
Oklahoma Municipal Power Auth	Elec. Utility	Oklahoma Wind Energy Center	OK	1	51	WND	WT
South Texas Electric Coop Inc	Elec. Utility	Sam Rayburn	TX	10	36	NG	CA
South Texas Electric Coop Inc	Elec. Utility	Sam Rayburn	TX	7	42	NG	CT

Table ES3. Planned and New U.S. Electric Generating Units by Operating Company, Plant and Month, 2003 - 2004 (Continued)

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
South Texas Electric Coop Inc	Elec. Utility	Sam Rayburn	TX	8	42	NG	CT
South Texas Electric Coop Inc	Elec. Utility	Sam Rayburn	TX	9	42	NG	CT
Southern Power Co	IPP	Stanton Energy Center	FL	A	543	NG	CC
Westbrook City of	Elec. Utility	Westbrook	MN	5	2	DFO	IC
November							
Fremont City of	Elec. Utility	Lon Wright	NE	5OT	34	NG	GT
Gainesville Regional Utilities	Elec. Utility	South West Landfill	FL	1-3	2	LFG	IC
December							
Chambersburg Borough of	Elec. Utility	Orchard Park	PA	10	6	NG	IC
Chambersburg Borough of	Elec. Utility	Orchard Park	PA	11	6	NG	IC
Chambersburg Borough of	Elec. Utility	Orchard Park	PA	8	6	NG	IC
Chambersburg Borough of	Elec. Utility	Orchard Park	PA	9	6	NG	IC
Prince George`s County	CHP	PG Cnty Brown Station Road II	MD	1	1	LFG	IC
Prince George`s County	CHP	PG Cnty Brown Station Road II	MD	2	1	LFG	IC
Prince George`s County	CHP	PG Cnty Brown Station Road II	MD	3	1	LFG	IC
Prince George`s County	CHP	PG Cnty Brown Station Road II	MD	4	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Baytown	TX	UNT1	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Baytown	TX	UNT2	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Baytown	TX	UNT3	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Baytown	TX	UNT4	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Security	TX	UNT1	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Security	TX	UNT2	1	LFG	IC
Reliant Energy Renewables Inc	IPP	Reliant Security	TX	UNT3	1	LFG	IC
Sempra Energy Resources	IPP	Mesquite Generating Station	AZ	GT3	145	NG	CT
Sempra Energy Resources	IPP	Mesquite Generating Station	AZ	GT4	146	NG	CT
Sempra Energy Resources	IPP	Mesquite Generating Station	AZ	ST2	245	NG	CA
Year-to-Date Capacity of New Units	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**44,312**	**--**	**--**
Year-to-Date Capacity of Retired Units	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Year-to-Date U.S. Capacity	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**949,613**	**--**	**--**
Planned							
2004							
January	--	--	--	--	2,553		
February	--	--	--	--	872		
March	--	--	--	--	3,592		
April	--	--	--	--	3,272		
May	--	--	--	--	5,452		
June	--	--	--	--	12,098		
July	--	--	--	--	774		
September	--	--	--	--	592		
October	--	--	--	--	784		
November	--	--	--	--	401		
December	--	--	--	--	2,384		

[1] Net summer capacity is estimated.

* = 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.•Data are preliminary. Final data for the year are to be released in the Form EIA-860 annual databases.•Producer types are: CHP = Combined Heat and Power; Elec. Utility = Electric Utility; and IPP = Independent Power Producer.•For definitions of codes for energy sources and prime movers, access Form EIA-860 at http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/page/forms.html.

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

Chapter 1. Net Generation

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

(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**1,594,011**	**126,621**	**372,765**	**10,383**	**576,862**	**289,358**	**64,372**	**3,616**	**3,037,988**
1991	**1,590,623**	**119,752**	**381,553**	**11,336**	**612,565**	**284,453**	**68,779**	**4,739**	**3,073,799**
1992	**1,621,206**	**100,154**	**404,074**	**13,270**	**618,776**	**248,911**	**73,770**	**3,720**	**3,083,882**
1993	**1,690,070**	**112,788**	**414,927**	**12,956**	**610,291**	**276,458**	**76,213**	**3,487**	**3,197,191**
1994	**1,690,694**	**105,901**	**460,219**	**13,319**	**640,440**	**256,748**	**76,535**	**3,667**	**3,247,522**
1995	**1,709,426**	**74,554**	**496,058**	**13,870**	**673,402**	**308,108**	**73,965**	**4,104**	**3,353,487**
1996	**1,795,196**	**81,411**	**455,056**	**14,356**	**674,729**	**344,074**	**75,796**	**3,571**	**3,444,188**
1997	**1,845,016**	**92,555**	**479,399**	**13,351**	**628,644**	**352,413**	**77,183**	**3,612**	**3,492,172**
1998	**1,873,516**	**128,800**	**531,257**	**13,492**	**673,702**	**318,868**	**77,088**	**3,571**	**3,620,295**
1999	**1,881,087**	**118,061**	**556,396**	**14,126**	**728,254**	**313,439**	**79,423**	**4,024**	**3,694,810**
2000	**1,966,265**	**111,221**	**601,038**	**13,955**	**753,893**	**270,034**	**80,906**	**4,794**	**3,802,105**
2001									
January	177,287	18,112	42,389	718	68,707	18,263	6,635	381	332,493
February	149,735	10,342	37,967	676	61,272	16,766	5,850	332	282,940
March	155,269	11,733	44,364	769	62,141	19,704	6,386	341	300,707
April	140,671	10,863	45,843	698	56,003	17,217	6,422	362	278,079
May	151,593	10,390	50,934	785	61,512	18,553	6,353	371	300,492
June	162,616	11,823	57,603	733	68,023	19,954	6,580	362	327,694
July	179,060	11,042	73,030	840	69,166	17,208	6,872	394	357,614
August	183,116	14,229	78,410	848	68,389	18,199	6,913	428	370,533
September	154,158	7,342	60,181	767	63,378	14,328	6,356	417	306,929
October	148,931	6,534	56,376	737	60,461	14,619	6,644	431	294,734
November	144,117	5,931	44,491	699	62,342	14,602	6,305	448	278,934
December	157,402	6,539	47,541	770	67,431	18,724	6,667	423	305,496
Total	**1,903,956**	**124,880**	**639,129**	**9,039**	**768,826**	**208,138**	**77,985**	**4,690**	**3,736,644**
2002									
January	164,358	6,690	48,413	923	70,926	21,045	7,244	343	319,941
February	143,049	5,664	44,308	760	61,658	19,605	6,379	402	281,826
March	151,486	8,217	51,214	904	63,041	20,325	7,003	359	302,549
April	142,305	7,834	49,146	890	58,437	23,662	7,152	423	289,848
May	151,406	8,127	50,275	910	63,032	26,124	7,437	363	307,675
June	164,668	7,796	65,631	1,009	66,372	27,350	7,737	461	341,023
July	183,195	9,913	83,917	1,071	70,421	24,473	7,767	786	381,542
August	179,955	9,737	84,477	1,117	70,778	20,149	7,744	629	374,586
September	165,366	8,075	68,161	1,053	64,481	16,310	7,238	595	331,279
October	159,099	8,116	54,201	908	60,493	16,490	7,183	569	307,059
November	156,054	6,287	45,161	894	61,520	19,064	6,884	426	296,290
December	172,190	8,112	46,100	1,025	68,905	20,989	7,153	360	324,834
Total	**1,933,130**	**94,567**	**691,006**	**11,463**	**780,064**	**255,586**	**86,922**	**5,714**	**3,858,452**
2003									
January	180,632	12,338	48,684	908	69,211	18,954	6,432	344	337,504
February	156,063	10,560	43,291	730	60,942	18,856	6,038	256	296,735
March	154,690	10,323	45,901	900	59,933	23,552	7,254	533	303,087
April	141,676	8,148	43,341	734	56,776	24,448	7,100	498	282,721
May	149,296	7,971	47,854	757	62,194	29,309	6,709	460	304,550
June	161,009	10,968	51,899	863	64,181	27,720	7,006	397	324,042
July	182,761	12,102	74,809	898	69,653	23,926	7,214	419	371,782
August	185,595	12,345	80,665	818	69,024	22,019	6,910	552	377,929
September	163,589	8,716	54,833	830	63,584	17,430	6,449	369	315,800
October	159,162	8,599	50,604	1,037	60,016	17,677	7,165	451	304,711
Total	**1,634,474**	**102,070**	**541,882**	**8,475**	**635,513**	**223,890**	**68,276**	**4,279**	**3,218,858**
Year to Date									
2001	**1,602,437**	**112,410**	**547,098**	**7,571**	**639,054**	**174,812**	**65,013**	**3,819**	**3,152,213**
2002	**1,604,887**	**80,169**	**599,744**	**9,543**	**649,638**	**215,533**	**72,885**	**4,928**	**3,237,329**
2003	**1,634,474**	**102,070**	**541,881**	**8,475**	**635,513**	**223,890**	**68,276**	**4,279**	**3,218,858**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in October									
2002	**1,906,406**	**92,639**	**691,776**	**11,012**	**779,411**	**248,859**	**85,857**	**5,800**	**3,821,759**
2003	**1,962,718**	**116,468**	**633,143**	**10,395**	**765,939**	**263,943**	**82,312**	**5,065**	**3,839,981**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**1,559,606**	**117,017**	**264,089**	**--**	**576,862**	**279,926**	**10,651**	**--**	**2,808,151**
1991	**1,551,167**	**111,463**	**264,172**	**--**	**612,565**	**275,519**	**10,137**	**--**	**2,825,023**
1992	**1,575,895**	**88,916**	**263,872**	**--**	**618,776**	**239,559**	**10,200**	**--**	**2,797,219**
1993	**1,639,151**	**99,539**	**258,915**	**--**	**610,291**	**265,063**	**9,565**	**--**	**2,882,525**
1994	**1,635,493**	**91,039**	**291,115**	**--**	**640,440**	**243,693**	**8,933**	**--**	**2,910,712**
1995	**1,652,914**	**60,844**	**307,306**	**--**	**673,402**	**293,653**	**6,409**	**--**	**2,994,529**
1996	**1,737,453**	**67,346**	**262,730**	**--**	**674,729**	**327,970**	**7,214**	**--**	**3,077,442**
1997	**1,787,806**	**77,753**	**283,625**	**--**	**628,644**	**337,234**	**7,462**	**--**	**3,122,523**
1998	**1,807,480**	**110,158**	**309,222**	**--**	**673,702**	**304,403**	**7,206**	**--**	**3,212,171**
1999	**1,767,679**	**86,929**	**296,381**	**--**	**725,036**	**293,932**	**3,716**	**--**	**3,173,674**
2000	**1,696,619**	**72,180**	**290,715**	**--**	**705,433**	**248,195**	**2,241**	**--**	**3,015,383**
2001									
January	143,856	11,374	15,553	--	48,876	16,591	217	--	236,467
February	121,453	5,985	13,533	--	43,547	15,099	184	--	199,802
March	127,005	6,742	16,649	--	43,477	17,865	206	--	211,942
April	115,801	6,822	20,528	--	39,042	15,107	199	--	197,499
May	125,839	6,968	22,552	--	43,312	16,682	153	--	215,508
June	134,020	7,753	25,724	--	47,850	18,097	178	--	233,622
July	147,094	7,215	34,660	--	48,447	15,816	168	--	253,400
August	149,494	8,929	34,997	--	48,266	17,032	183	--	258,901
September	126,403	5,204	25,258	--	43,857	13,343	171	--	214,236
October	121,985	4,245	23,085	--	41,177	13,634	181	--	204,307
November	117,870	3,746	15,778	--	41,415	13,555	155	--	192,518
December	129,326	3,925	16,117	--	44,941	17,278	157	--	211,742
Total	**1,560,146**	**78,908**	**264,434**	**--**	**534,207**	**190,100**	**2,152**	**--**	**2,629,946**
2002									
January	129,338	4,153	15,216	20	46,960	19,703	294	--	215,684
February	112,211	3,242	13,839	8	40,348	18,000	280	--	187,929
March	118,374	5,088	16,419	15	42,230	18,413	293	--	200,833
April	111,068	5,274	16,989	10	39,054	21,390	253	--	194,038
May	120,365	5,698	17,955	17	40,469	23,663	270	--	208,436
June	130,586	5,212	23,657	17	42,988	25,210	269	--	227,940
July	144,203	5,839	29,533	18	46,101	22,975	293	--	248,962
August	141,107	5,811	29,270	17	45,960	18,973	312	--	241,449
September	129,328	5,319	23,321	19	41,859	15,243	319	--	215,408
October	123,870	5,161	17,926	14	39,233	15,173	329	--	201,705
November	120,938	3,824	13,302	31	38,577	17,222	311	--	194,205
December	133,281	4,505	12,212	20	43,601	18,903	345	--	212,868
Total	**1,514,670**	**59,125**	**229,639**	**206**	**507,380**	**234,868**	**3,569**	**--**	**2,549,457**
2003									
January	139,501	6,204	13,994	1	42,871	17,153	209	--	219,933
February	120,558	4,899	12,299	1	37,995	17,349	189	--	193,289
March	120,068	5,515	13,460	1	36,786	21,143	220	--	197,193
April	111,086	4,694	14,341	1	34,524	21,836	198	--	186,681
May	119,945	5,805	16,841	*	37,483	26,148	213	--	206,434
June	128,091	7,390	17,735	*	39,157	25,373	187	--	217,934
July	143,686	7,531	24,580	*	44,171	22,071	219	--	242,259
August	144,742	7,360	26,020	*	43,465	19,945	206	--	241,738
September	129,152	5,847	17,051	*	39,977	15,806	194	--	208,026
October	124,866	5,956	13,806	*	37,740	15,678	197	--	198,244
Total	**1,281,695**	**61,203**	**170,126**	**5**	**394,169**	**202,502**	**2,032**	**--**	**2,111,731**
Year to Date									
2001	**1,312,950**	**71,237**	**232,539**	**--**	**447,852**	**159,267**	**1,840**	**--**	**2,225,685**
2002	**1,260,451**	**50,796**	**204,125**	**155**	**425,202**	**198,743**	**2,913**	**--**	**2,142,385**
2003	**1,281,695**	**61,203**	**170,126**	**5**	**394,169**	**202,502**	**2,032**	**--**	**2,111,731**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in October									
2002	**1,507,647**	**58,467**	**236,019**	**155**	**511,557**	**229,575**	**3,225**	**--**	**2,546,645**
2003	**1,535,913**	**69,532**	**195,640**	**56**	**476,347**	**238,627**	**2,687**	**--**	**2,518,803**

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

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**12,503**	**1,847**	**45,397**	**621**	**--**	**6,319**	**26,471**	**12**	**93,171**
1991	**17,679**	**1,335**	**53,602**	**719**	**--**	**5,959**	**30,842**	**403**	**110,538**
1992	**21,818**	**3,322**	**70,403**	**1,212**	**--**	**6,280**	**33,640**	**480**	**137,154**
1993	**26,313**	**5,886**	**83,307**	**967**	**--**	**8,425**	**36,067**	**408**	**161,372**
1994	**30,783**	**7,638**	**94,574**	**1,092**	**--**	**6,934**	**36,753**	**239**	**178,013**
1995	**33,142**	**7,302**	**111,873**	**1,927**	**--**	**9,033**	**36,213**	**213**	**199,702**
1996	**34,520**	**7,437**	**116,028**	**1,341**	**--**	**10,101**	**37,072**	**201**	**206,699**
1997	**32,955**	**8,726**	**115,971**	**1,533**	**--**	**9,375**	**38,228**	**63**	**206,852**
1998	**42,713**	**12,053**	**140,070**	**2,315**	**--**	**8,997**	**38,937**	**159**	**245,245**
1999	**90,938**	**24,610**	**176,615**	**1,607**	**3,218**	**14,635**	**44,548**	**139**	**356,309**
2000	**246,492**	**33,012**	**227,263**	**2,028**	**48,460**	**17,604**	**47,162**	**125**	**622,146**
2001									
January	31,447	6,022	19,707	40	19,831	1,431	3,789	--	82,269
February	26,606	3,832	18,103	42	17,725	1,425	3,436	--	71,169
March	26,447	4,465	20,804	45	18,664	1,495	3,837	--	75,758
April	23,233	3,594	18,886	43	16,961	1,820	3,820	--	68,356
May	24,204	2,965	21,731	51	18,200	1,570	3,936	--	72,658
June	26,868	3,660	25,130	51	20,173	1,559	4,085	--	81,526
July	30,047	3,373	30,886	59	20,719	1,145	4,205	--	90,434
August	31,559	4,842	35,696	57	20,123	847	4,128	--	97,251
September	26,047	1,722	27,754	47	19,521	738	3,816	--	79,646
October	25,234	1,836	26,062	44	19,284	775	3,849	--	77,084
November	24,603	1,774	21,716	46	20,927	846	3,725	--	73,637
December	26,386	2,157	24,031	60	22,490	1,176	4,022	--	80,320
Total	**322,681**	**40,241**	**290,506**	**586**	**234,619**	**14,826**	**46,648**	**--**	**950,107**
2002									
January	33,182	2,112	25,611	182	23,966	1,045	4,286	102	90,487
February	29,219	2,058	23,694	98	21,310	1,326	3,723	119	81,547
March	31,350	2,738	27,457	146	20,810	1,634	4,312	43	88,490
April	29,430	2,190	25,711	120	19,383	1,954	4,155	144	83,088
May	29,281	2,068	25,246	111	22,564	2,174	4,477	161	86,081
June	32,150	2,216	35,029	123	23,384	1,884	4,594	233	99,613
July	36,799	3,665	46,858	180	24,319	1,223	4,586	387	118,018
August	36,855	3,539	47,666	185	24,818	898	4,582	359	118,902
September	34,169	2,384	38,060	162	22,622	820	4,171	181	102,568
October	33,324	2,530	30,006	157	21,260	974	4,034	106	92,391
November	33,234	1,993	25,434	134	22,943	1,393	3,937	101	89,169
December	36,950	3,115	27,271	166	25,305	1,555	4,165	121	98,648
Total	**395,943**	**30,608**	**378,044**	**1,763**	**272,684**	**16,880**	**51,022**	**2,056**	**1,149,001**
2003									
January	39,024	5,449	27,064	111	26,340	1,382	3,861	47	103,277
February	33,709	5,122	24,479	96	22,947	1,140	3,678	6	91,177
March	32,733	4,290	25,626	98	23,147	1,876	4,382	80	92,231
April	28,813	3,049	22,961	122	22,251	2,187	4,364	67	83,815
May	27,623	1,736	25,127	105	24,711	2,600	4,055	39	85,997
June	31,149	3,110	27,549	94	25,024	1,841	4,318	46	93,131
July	37,085	4,098	43,364	92	25,482	1,347	4,460	57	115,985
August	38,858	4,535	47,471	89	25,559	1,568	4,272	131	122,483
September	32,748	2,499	32,033	94	23,607	1,193	4,010	35	96,218
October	32,479	2,155	30,134	112	22,276	1,587	4,307	47	93,097
Total	**334,221**	**36,043**	**305,807**	**1,012**	**241,344**	**16,721**	**41,707**	**556**	**977,411**
Year to Date									
2001	**271,692**	**36,310**	**244,759**	**480**	**191,202**	**12,805**	**38,901**	**--**	**796,150**
2002	**325,759**	**25,500**	**325,338**	**1,464**	**224,437**	**13,932**	**42,919**	**1,835**	**961,184**
2003	**334,221**	**36,043**	**305,807**	**1,012**	**241,344**	**16,721**	**41,707**	**556**	**977,411**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in October									
2002	**376,748**	**29,431**	**371,085**	**1,570**	**267,853**	**15,954**	**50,666**	**1,835**	**1,115,141**
2003	**404,404**	**41,151**	**358,513**	**1,312**	**289,592**	**19,670**	**49,809**	**777**	**1,165,228**

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

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

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

Table 1.4. Net Generation by Energy Source: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Sector, 1990 through October 2003

(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**796**	**589**	**3,272**	**121**	**--**	**138**	**922**	**--**	**5,837**
1991	**775**	**413**	**3,213**	**116**	**--**	**131**	**1,010**	**1**	**5,659**
1992	**749**	**302**	**3,867**	**105**	**--**	**122**	**1,082**	**1**	**6,228**
1993	**864**	**334**	**4,471**	**100**	**--**	**100**	**1,132**	*	**7,000**
1994	**850**	**417**	**4,929**	**115**	**--**	**93**	**1,216**	**--**	**7,619**
1995	**998**	**379**	**5,162**	**--**	**--**	**118**	**1,575**	*	**8,232**
1996	**1,051**	**369**	**5,249**	*	**--**	**126**	**2,235**	*	**9,030**
1997	**1,040**	**427**	**4,725**	**3**	**--**	**120**	**2,385**	*	**8,701**
1998	**985**	**383**	**4,879**	**7**	**--**	**120**	**2,373**	**--**	**8,748**
1999	**995**	**434**	**4,607**	*	**--**	**115**	**2,412**	*	**8,563**
2000	**1,097**	**432**	**4,262**	*	**--**	**100**	**2,012**	*	**7,903**
2001									
January	88	61	361	--	--	6	112	--	629
February	86	39	311	*	--	6	106	--	548
March	83	38	321	--	--	7	104	--	553
April	65	32	331	--	--	7	116	*	550
May	73	33	334	--	--	7	129	*	575
June	84	33	344	*	--	7	130	--	598
July	101	36	455	--	--	5	136	--	732
August	115	39	525	--	--	4	130	*	814
September	84	31	388	--	--	4	129	--	636
October	72	36	384	--	--	4	127	*	622
November	68	29	327	--	--	4	120	*	548
December	77	32	354	--	--	5	144	*	611
Total	**995**	**438**	**4,434**	*	**--**	**66**	**1,482**	*	**7,416**
2002									
January	85	35	355	--	--	1	114	8	597
February	70	36	291	--	--	1	94	7	500
March	84	32	338	*	--	1	111	6	573
April	66	27	328	--	--	1	118	8	546
May	69	27	314	*	--	1	146	8	566
June	83	30	378	--	--	1	142	8	642
July	101	38	448	--	--	1	146	8	743
August	102	37	490	--	--	1	158	8	797
September	88	34	392	--	--	1	154	8	676
October	78	31	344	--	--	1	139	8	600
November	78	38	294	--	--	1	143	*	554
December	88	65	339	--	--	1	121	7	622
Total	**992**	**431**	**4,310**	*	**--**	**13**	**1,585**	**84**	**7,414**
2003									
January	90	98	376	*	--	6	133	*	703
February	86	77	293	*	--	6	122	*	584
March	85	42	356	*	--	9	168	2	662
April	81	23	341	*	--	12	172	2	632
May	66	23	415	*	--	22	169	*	694
June	83	32	466	*	--	6	166	*	752
July	100	39	396	*	--	10	165	2	713
August	103	44	427	*	--	9	162	*	745
September	87	27	284	*	--	4	152	*	554
October	79	27	322	*	--	4	172	*	604
Total	**861**	**430**	**3,676**	*	**--**	**87**	**1,582**	**7**	**6,643**
Year to Date									
2001	**850**	**377**	**3,754**	*	**--**	**57**	**1,218**	*	**6,256**
2002	**826**	**328**	**3,677**	*	**--**	**10**	**1,321**	**76**	**6,238**
2003	**861**	**430**	**3,676**	*	**--**	**87**	**1,582**	**7**	**6,643**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in October									
2002	**971**	**389**	**4,357**	*	**--**	**20**	**1,584**	**76**	**7,398**
2003	**1,027**	**533**	**4,308**	*	**--**	**90**	**1,846**	**15**	**7,819**

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

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**21,107**	**7,169**	**60,007**	**9,641**	**--**	**2,975**	**26,328**	**3,604**	**130,830**
1991	**21,002**	**6,540**	**60,567**	**10,501**	**--**	**2,844**	**26,791**	**4,336**	**132,579**
1992	**22,743**	**7,615**	**65,933**	**11,953**	**--**	**2,950**	**28,847**	**3,239**	**143,280**
1993	**23,742**	**7,028**	**68,234**	**11,890**	**--**	**2,871**	**29,450**	**3,079**	**146,294**
1994	**23,568**	**6,808**	**69,600**	**12,112**	**--**	**6,028**	**29,633**	**3,428**	**151,178**
1995	**22,372**	**6,030**	**71,717**	**11,943**	**--**	**5,304**	**29,768**	**3,890**	**151,025**
1996	**22,172**	**6,260**	**71,049**	**13,015**	**--**	**5,878**	**29,274**	**3,370**	**151,017**
1997	**23,214**	**5,649**	**75,078**	**11,814**	**--**	**5,685**	**29,107**	**3,549**	**154,097**
1998	**22,337**	**6,206**	**77,085**	**11,170**	**--**	**5,349**	**28,572**	**3,412**	**154,132**
1999	**21,474**	**6,088**	**78,793**	**12,519**	**--**	**4,758**	**28,747**	**3,885**	**156,264**
2000	**22,056**	**5,597**	**78,798**	**11,927**	**--**	**4,135**	**29,491**	**4,669**	**156,673**
2001									
January	1,895	654	6,767	678	--	234	2,518	381	13,128
February	1,590	486	6,019	633	--	235	2,124	332	11,421
March	1,734	489	6,590	724	--	338	2,238	341	12,454
April	1,572	416	6,099	655	--	283	2,288	362	11,674
May	1,477	424	6,317	734	--	293	2,135	371	11,751
June	1,644	377	6,405	682	--	291	2,188	362	11,949
July	1,818	419	7,030	781	--	242	2,364	394	13,048
August	1,949	419	7,191	791	--	316	2,472	428	13,566
September	1,625	386	6,782	720	--	243	2,240	417	12,412
October	1,640	417	6,845	693	--	206	2,488	431	12,721
November	1,576	381	6,670	653	--	198	2,305	448	12,230
December	1,614	425	7,040	710	--	265	2,345	423	12,822
Total	**20,135**	**5,293**	**79,755**	**8,454**	**--**	**3,145**	**27,703**	**4,690**	**149,175**
2002									
January	1,752	390	7,231	721	--	296	2,550	232	13,173
February	1,548	327	6,484	653	--	279	2,282	276	11,850
March	1,677	359	7,001	743	--	276	2,287	310	12,654
April	1,741	343	6,118	759	--	317	2,627	271	12,176
May	1,691	333	6,761	781	--	287	2,545	194	12,592
June	1,848	338	6,567	868	--	255	2,733	220	12,829
July	2,092	371	7,079	873	--	273	2,742	390	13,820
August	1,891	350	7,051	915	--	277	2,691	263	13,438
September	1,782	339	6,388	872	--	247	2,594	406	12,628
October	1,827	395	5,925	737	--	343	2,682	455	12,363
November	1,804	432	6,131	730	--	447	2,493	325	12,361
December	1,872	426	6,277	840	--	529	2,522	231	12,697
Total	**21,525**	**4,403**	**79,013**	**9,493**	**--**	**3,825**	**30,747**	**3,574**	**152,580**
2003									
January	2,017	587	7,250	797	--	413	2,229	297	13,591
February	1,710	462	6,220	633	--	362	2,049	249	11,685
March	1,804	476	6,460	802	--	524	2,484	451	13,001
April	1,696	381	5,698	610	--	414	2,365	428	11,593
May	1,663	406	5,472	652	--	539	2,272	421	11,425
June	1,686	436	6,150	769	--	499	2,334	351	12,225
July	1,890	434	6,468	805	--	498	2,370	360	12,825
August	1,892	407	6,748	729	--	497	2,270	421	12,963
September	1,602	343	5,465	736	--	428	2,093	334	11,001
October	1,738	461	6,342	926	--	407	2,489	404	12,766
Total	**17,697**	**4,394**	**62,273**	**7,458**	**--**	**4,580**	**22,956**	**3,716**	**123,073**
Year to Date									
2001	**16,944**	**4,487**	**66,045**	**7,091**	**--**	**2,683**	**23,053**	**3,819**	**124,122**
2002	**17,850**	**3,545**	**66,605**	**7,924**	**--**	**2,848**	**25,732**	**3,018**	**127,522**
2003	**17,697**	**4,394**	**62,273**	**7,458**	**--**	**4,580**	**22,956**	**3,716**	**123,073**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in October									
2002	**21,041**	**4,351**	**80,315**	**9,287**	**--**	**3,311**	**30,382**	**3,889**	**152,575**
2003	**21,372**	**5,252**	**74,681**	**9,027**	**--**	**5,556**	**27,971**	**4,272**	**148,131**

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

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values include a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.•Values for 2002 and prior years are final.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**10,420**	**10,307**	**1.1**	**686**	**1,475**	**9,104**	**8,128**	**NM**	**NM**	**563**	**635**
Connecticut	2,196	2,493	-11.9	NM	NM	2,173	2,463	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	1,931	1,838	5.1	NM	NM	1,431	1,262	16	16	483	560
Massachusetts	4,464	3,910	14.2	NM	NM	4,347	3,646	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	914	1,365	-33.0	602	1,257	284	92	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	434	528	-17.8	NM	NM	431	523	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	481	174	176.5	40	29	438	144	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**31,480**	**32,143**	**-2.1**	**5,224**	**5,920**	**25,565**	**25,560**	**NM**	**NM**	**604**	**577**
New Jersey	4,258	4,212	1.1	112	138	4,031	3,965	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	10,962	11,030	-.6	2,952	3,369	7,796	7,441	NM	NM	174	180
Pennsylvania	16,260	16,901	-3.8	2,160	2,414	13,738	14,153	NM	NM	328	296
East North Central	**50,677**	**51,439**	**-1.5**	**35,147**	**34,507**	**14,478**	**15,943**	**NM**	**NM**	**966**	**880**
Illinois	14,993	15,228	-1.5	1,833	1,357	12,869	13,598	NM	NM	272	241
Indiana	8,807	10,208	-13.7	8,207	9,301	289	658	NM	NM	299	232
Michigan	9,222	9,666	-4.6	8,213	8,388	820	1,074	42	48	146	155
Ohio	12,773	11,485	11.2	12,299	10,910	434	538	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	4,882	4,853	.6	4,595	4,551	NM	NM	NM	NM	210	216
West North Central	**23,973**	**24,116**	**-.6**	**23,200**	**23,487**	**477**	**252**	**NM**	**NM**	**257**	**347**
Iowa	3,667	3,544	3.5	3,454	3,356	114	85	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	3,519	4,037	-12.8	3,484	4,005	33	31	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	4,583	4,502	1.8	4,108	4,167	330	112	NM	NM	136	213
Missouri	6,626	6,351	4.3	6,595	6,301	--	23	16	11	NM	NM
Nebraska	2,406	2,526	-4.8	2,400	2,521	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,465	2,723	-9.5	2,452	2,703	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	707	435	62.7	707	435	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**60,172**	**64,104**	**-6.1**	**48,777**	**52,152**	**9,474**	**9,747**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,859**	**2,166**
Delaware	369	571	-35.3	3	8	334	507	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	-1	-1	10.6	--	--	-1	-1	--	--	--	--
Florida	16,581	18,457	-10.2	14,700	16,628	1,388	1,477	NM	NM	485	344
Georgia	9,473	10,471	-9.5	8,694	9,033	337	507	NM	NM	442	931
Maryland	4,177	3,702	12.8	NM	NM	4,124	3,661	NM	NM	47	38
North Carolina	9,533	10,524	-9.4	8,862	9,811	311	409	NM	NM	349	298
South Carolina	7,003	7,153	-2.1	6,852	6,972	NM	NM	NM	NM	142	144
Virginia	5,539	5,376	3.0	4,657	4,440	615	688	37	22	230	226
West Virginia	7,498	7,850	-4.5	5,007	5,258	2,359	2,463	--	--	132	129
East South Central	**28,252**	**27,369**	**3.2**	**25,956**	**25,285**	**1,288**	**1,263**	**NM**	**NM**	**999**	**812**
Alabama	10,528	10,344	1.8	10,008	9,813	54	179	--	--	466	351
Kentucky	6,834	6,504	5.1	5,813	5,649	974	807	--	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	3,127	3,114	.4	2,677	2,748	257	273	NM	NM	191	91
Tennessee	7,763	7,407	4.8	7,458	7,074	NM	NM	NM	NM	295	321
West South Central	**45,607**	**45,025**	**1.3**	**22,327**	**22,013**	**17,570**	**17,875**	**NM**	**NM**	**5,661**	**5,091**
Arkansas	3,622	3,668	-1.3	3,269	3,236	171	251	NM	NM	181	181
Louisiana	7,085	7,677	-7.7	3,269	4,494	1,717	1,445	NM	NM	2,097	1,735
Oklahoma	4,613	4,282	7.7	3,769	3,799	729	369	NM	NM	114	112
Texas	30,287	29,399	3.0	12,020	10,484	14,953	15,811	NM	NM	3,270	3,063
Mountain	**25,244**	**25,611**	**-1.4**	**20,678**	**21,452**	**4,371**	**3,978**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	7,073	7,184	-1.5	5,858	5,945	1,189	1,220	NM	NM	25	19
Colorado	3,560	3,790	-6.1	3,067	3,436	473	335	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	500	535	-6.6	403	428	NM	NM	--	--	56	63
Montana	2,047	1,943	5.4	291	312	1,749	1,624	--	--	7	7
Nevada	2,762	2,581	7.0	2,037	1,966	725	615	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,487	2,653	-6.3	2,388	2,594	80	46	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	3,234	3,181	1.7	3,182	3,140	29	38	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	3,581	3,744	-4.4	3,453	3,630	84	56	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**27,306**	**25,353**	**7.7**	**15,174**	**14,278**	**10,400**	**9,313**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,559**	**1,584**
California	15,826	14,337	10.4	6,255	5,545	7,987	7,194	NM	NM	1,419	1,424
Oregon	3,987	3,654	9.1	2,923	2,871	998	710	NM	NM	66	73
Washington	7,493	7,362	1.8	5,996	5,862	1,416	1,410	NM	NM	74	87
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,580**	**1,591**	**-.7**	**1,074**	**1,136**	**370**	**331**	**NM**	**NM**	**124**	**109**
Alaska	593	579	2.6	478	456	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	987	1,013	-2.6	596	681	350	307	--	--	41	25
U.S. Total	**304,711**	**307,059**	**-.8**	**198,244**	**201,705**	**93,097**	**92,391**	**604**	**600**	**12,766**	**12,363**

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

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

Table 1.6.B. Net Generation by State, Year-to-Date through October 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**105,967**	**102,324**	**3.6**	**6,036**	**15,291**	**93,616**	**80,447**	**655**	**724**	**5,659**	**5,862**
Connecticut	25,742	26,200	-1.7	NM	NM	25,494	25,881	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	16,678	18,691	-10.8	NM	NM	11,617	13,425	152	151	4,906	5,114
Massachusetts	39,869	34,529	15.5	396	987	38,727	32,715	408	484	337	343
New Hampshire	14,310	12,888	11.0	5,102	11,372	8,989	1,376	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	4,402	5,582	-21.2	NM	NM	4,351	5,536	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	4,967	4,435	12.0	500	2,904	4,438	1,514	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**332,440**	**337,649**	**-1.5**	**60,797**	**62,555**	**264,911**	**267,341**	**858**	**950**	**5,873**	**6,804**
New Jersey	47,700	51,333	-7.1	1,596	1,338	44,850	47,851	NM	NM	1,123	2,045
New York	113,934	117,508	-3.0	34,414	36,151	77,497	79,130	399	482	1,625	1,745
Pennsylvania	170,806	168,809	1.2	24,787	25,066	142,565	140,361	328	368	3,126	3,014
East North Central	**524,137**	**532,058**	**-1.5**	**354,113**	**352,623**	**160,408**	**169,158**	**945**	**1,070**	**8,671**	**9,208**
Illinois	160,864	157,500	2.1	17,823	14,245	140,530	140,557	NM	NM	2,320	2,372
Indiana	101,182	104,701	-3.4	94,995	93,060	3,555	8,516	185	207	2,447	2,918
Michigan	91,799	98,312	-6.6	79,958	83,074	10,035	13,283	438	407	1,368	1,549
Ohio	120,573	122,812	-1.8	114,762	116,597	5,427	5,838	NM	NM	368	371
Wisconsin	49,719	48,732	2.0	46,575	45,648	861	963	NM	NM	2,168	1,998
West North Central	**250,203**	**243,965**	**2.6**	**242,233**	**236,557**	**3,691**	**3,806**	**333**	**341**	**3,946**	**3,261**
Iowa	35,285	35,321	-.1	33,399	33,282	839	880	NM	NM	938	1,055
Kansas	39,559	39,199	.9	39,095	38,769	368	415	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	45,421	43,681	4.0	41,001	40,203	1,724	1,488	NM	NM	2,592	1,887
Missouri	72,448	67,468	7.4	71,432	66,177	755	1,017	105	119	NM	NM
Nebraska	24,950	26,092	-4.4	24,890	26,036	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	25,701	25,724	-.1	25,579	25,609	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	6,839	6,480	5.5	6,839	6,480	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**657,939**	**652,120**	**.9**	**533,961**	**531,281**	**105,794**	**99,965**	**668**	**581**	**17,515**	**20,293**
Delaware	5,779	5,211	10.9	109	163	5,284	4,562	--	--	387	486
District of Columbia	76	258	-70.7	--	--	76	258	--	--	--	--
Florida	172,774	172,973	-.1	153,935	155,172	15,048	14,017	NM	NM	3,707	3,691
Georgia	105,127	108,117	-2.8	97,626	95,425	3,519	5,026	NM	NM	3,980	7,664
Maryland	44,364	39,669	11.8	NM	NM	43,867	39,152	NM	NM	434	483
North Carolina	107,510	103,165	4.2	98,187	95,823	5,155	4,436	NM	NM	4,077	2,819
South Carolina	80,770	81,373	-.7	78,929	78,805	378	1,031	NM	NM	1,421	1,535
Virginia	62,260	63,168	-1.4	51,258	53,033	8,524	7,457	427	389	2,051	2,289
West Virginia	79,279	78,188	1.4	53,877	52,835	23,943	24,026	--	--	1,458	1,327
East South Central	**305,065**	**304,837**	**.1**	**278,293**	**276,489**	**17,094**	**19,335**	**NM**	**NM**	**9,576**	**8,920**
Alabama	115,340	109,741	5.1	107,083	101,527	3,468	3,645	--	--	4,789	4,569
Kentucky	76,441	78,132	-2.2	67,281	67,857	8,740	9,775	9	--	411	501
Mississippi	37,563	36,490	2.9	31,140	29,535	4,839	5,713	NM	NM	1,567	1,219
Tennessee	75,721	80,474	-5.9	72,788	77,570	NM	NM	NM	NM	2,809	2,631
West South Central	**484,650**	**501,090**	**-3.3**	**235,364**	**256,778**	**194,577**	**189,467**	**992**	**455**	**53,716**	**54,390**
Arkansas	38,947	40,410	-3.6	34,619	36,256	2,499	2,320	NM	NM	1,822	1,827
Louisiana	74,482	80,784	-7.8	35,493	47,125	19,072	15,796	552	27	19,365	17,836
Oklahoma	51,159	51,066	.2	42,414	43,930	7,572	5,999	NM	NM	1,153	1,113
Texas	320,063	328,832	-2.7	122,838	129,467	165,435	165,351	413	398	31,376	33,615
Mountain	**267,224**	**265,051**	**.8**	**223,745**	**226,790**	**41,471**	**36,349**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,767**	**1,706**
Arizona	77,650	77,885	-.3	65,291	68,101	12,050	9,528	NM	NM	293	240
Colorado	38,063	37,996	.2	34,173	34,465	3,664	3,297	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	8,239	8,797	-6.3	6,935	7,356	765	853	--	--	539	588
Montana	21,456	21,364	.4	5,027	5,718	16,365	15,587	--	--	64	59
Nevada	25,946	26,675	-2.7	19,105	20,908	6,841	5,767	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	27,617	25,764	7.2	26,935	25,154	492	439	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	32,014	30,532	4.9	31,383	30,082	391	414	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	36,238	36,037	.6	34,895	35,005	904	463	--	--	439	568
Pacific Contiguous	**276,149**	**282,931**	**-2.4**	**166,887**	**173,240**	**92,413**	**92,071**	**1,713**	**1,688**	**15,136**	**15,931**
California	154,819	157,032	-1.4	67,795	64,386	71,660	76,635	1,599	1,659	13,766	14,353
Oregon	41,216	39,405	4.6	32,802	33,416	7,772	5,306	NM	NM	638	679
Washington	80,114	86,494	-7.4	66,291	75,438	12,980	10,131	NM	NM	732	900
Pacific Noncontiguous	**15,034**	**15,299**	**-1.7**	**10,250**	**10,780**	**3,436**	**3,246**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,213**	**1,147**
Alaska	5,948	5,534	7.5	4,799	4,473	NM	NM	NM	NM	808	736
Hawaii	9,086	9,766	-7.0	5,451	6,307	3,230	3,048	--	--	406	410
U.S. Total	**3,218,858**	**3,237,329**	**-.6**	**2,111,731**	**2,142,385**	**977,411**	**961,184**	**6,643**	**6,238**	**123,073**	**127,522**

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**1,754**	**1,532**	**14.5**	**405**	**266**	**1,317**	**1,229**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Connecticut	388	136	184.1	--	--	388	136	--	--	--	--
Maine	44	50	-10.6	--	--	16	14	--	--	29	36
Massachusetts	917	1,079	-15.1	--	--	913	1,079	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	405	266	52.2	405	266	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**11,990**	**12,522**	**-4.2**	**1,411**	**1,407**	**10,376**	**10,931**	**NM**	**NM**	**201**	**181**
New Jersey	852	923	-7.6	117	145	735	777	--	--	--	--
New York	1,906	2,181	-12.6	160	166	1,689	1,949	NM	NM	55	64
Pennsylvania	9,232	9,419	-2.0	1,134	1,096	7,952	8,204	NM	NM	146	118
East North Central	**36,281**	**36,306**	**-.1**	**30,186**	**29,040**	**5,697**	**6,870**	**NM**	**NM**	**363**	**357**
Illinois	7,008	7,292	-3.9	1,802	1,337	5,019	5,793	NM	NM	185	161
Indiana	8,268	9,715	-14.9	8,012	9,097	243	602	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	5,591	5,353	4.5	5,475	5,262	39	4	20	21	NM	NM
Ohio	11,720	10,549	11.1	11,303	10,060	396	470	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	3,694	3,396	8.8	3,594	3,285	--	2	NM	NM	97	107
West North Central	**19,327**	**18,574**	**4.1**	**18,976**	**18,264**	**149**	**8**	**NM**	**NM**	**186**	**287**
Iowa	3,061	2,926	4.6	2,964	2,827	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	2,964	3,036	-2.4	2,964	3,036	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	2,971	2,868	3.6	2,749	2,694	139	--	--	--	83	174
Missouri	5,833	5,631	3.6	5,810	5,608	--	--	8	10	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,812	1,454	24.6	1,809	1,452	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,368	2,594	-8.7	2,362	2,582	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	317	65	388.9	317	65	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**32,014**	**34,756**	**-7.9**	**25,953**	**28,746**	**5,679**	**5,571**	**NM**	**NM**	**374**	**434**
Delaware	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	4,698	5,687	-17.4	4,285	5,458	389	211	--	--	24	18
Georgia	6,193	6,841	-9.5	6,120	6,691	--	--	--	--	73	150
Maryland	2,160	1,891	14.2	--	--	2,127	1,867	--	--	33	25
North Carolina	5,215	6,431	-18.9	4,982	6,158	170	223	NM	NM	54	45
South Carolina	3,015	2,786	8.2	2,979	2,749	--	--	--	--	36	37
Virginia	3,159	3,035	4.1	2,614	2,469	465	489	--	--	81	77
West Virginia	7,348	7,732	-5.0	4,972	5,221	2,309	2,434	--	--	67	76
East South Central	**18,717**	**18,179**	**3.0**	**17,777**	**17,243**	**759**	**781**	**NM**	**NM**	**177**	**152**
Alabama	6,396	6,578	-2.8	6,346	6,545	15	20	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	6,250	5,989	4.4	5,506	5,378	744	611	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,326	1,431	-7.3	1,324	1,281	--	150	--	--	2	--
Tennessee	4,745	4,181	13.5	4,601	4,039	--	--	NM	NM	140	138
West South Central	**19,410**	**17,938**	**8.2**	**13,490**	**12,419**	**5,615**	**5,219**	**--**	**--**	**305**	**299**
Arkansas	2,030	2,105	-3.6	2,023	2,097	--	--	--	--	7	8
Louisiana	1,910	1,945	-1.8	952	1,024	954	920	--	--	5	1
Oklahoma	2,930	2,863	2.3	2,752	2,645	127	175	--	--	52	43
Texas	12,539	11,023	13.8	7,764	6,653	4,535	4,124	--	--	241	246
Mountain	**17,907**	**17,552**	**2.0**	**16,240**	**16,056**	**1,608**	**1,463**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	3,272	3,059	7.0	3,247	3,053	--	--	--	--	25	6
Colorado	2,956	2,951	.2	2,930	2,929	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	1,565	1,430	9.4	25	19	1,541	1,411	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,416	1,233	14.9	1,416	1,233	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,183	2,369	-7.9	2,183	2,369	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	3,028	2,906	4.2	3,020	2,876	--	30	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	3,481	3,598	-3.2	3,420	3,577	41	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**1,572**	**1,581**	**-.6**	**408**	**411**	**1,124**	**1,123**	**NM**	**NM**	**40**	**47**
California	208	217	-4.3	--	--	172	174	--	--	36	43
Oregon	409	414	-1.1	408	411	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	955	950	.5	--	--	952	949	NM	NM	3	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**189**	**159**	**18.9**	**19**	**18**	**157**	**128**	**NM**	**NM**	**2**	**--**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	19	18	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	139	105	32.3	--	--	137	105	--	--	2	--
U.S. Total	**159,162**	**159,099**	*****	**124,866**	**123,870**	**32,479**	**33,324**	**79**	**78**	**1,738**	**1,827**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.•Values for 2002 are final.•Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•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 October 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**16,598**	**15,276**	**8.7**	**3,161**	**3,037**	**13,046**	**11,908**	**--**	**--**	**390**	**330**
Connecticut	3,634	2,553	42.3	--	--	3,634	2,553	--	--	--	--
Maine	535	513	4.2	--	--	180	210	--	--	355	303
Massachusetts	9,268	9,172	1.0	--	--	9,233	9,145	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	3,161	3,037	4.1	3,161	3,037	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**123,295**	**120,303**	**2.5**	**16,408**	**15,413**	**105,016**	**103,025**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,844**	**1,836**
New Jersey	7,623	7,771	-1.9	1,462	1,175	6,161	6,596	--	--	--	--
New York	19,719	18,921	4.2	1,388	1,335	17,783	16,956	NM	NM	525	606
Pennsylvania	95,954	93,611	2.5	13,558	12,903	81,073	79,473	NM	NM	1,319	1,231
East North Central	**372,815**	**369,716**	**.8**	**306,074**	**297,308**	**63,072**	**68,483**	**414**	**403**	**3,255**	**3,522**
Illinois	75,089	72,667	3.3	17,416	14,031	56,129	57,028	NM	NM	1,516	1,599
Indiana	95,521	97,794	-2.3	92,876	90,901	2,455	6,696	147	167	NM	NM
Michigan	56,267	55,247	1.8	55,203	54,089	305	251	201	193	558	714
Ohio	111,478	110,763	.6	107,085	106,058	4,174	4,493	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	34,460	33,245	3.7	33,494	32,229	9	15	NM	NM	923	967
West North Central	**194,111**	**184,611**	**5.1**	**190,643**	**181,796**	**241**	**92**	**NM**	**NM**	**3,058**	**2,545**
Iowa	29,862	29,421	1.5	28,831	28,309	NM	NM	NM	NM	848	941
Kansas	28,996	29,371	-1.3	28,996	29,371	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	29,563	27,739	6.6	27,467	26,376	139	--	--	--	1,958	1,363
Missouri	61,350	54,709	12.1	61,118	54,471	--	--	88	99	NM	NM
Nebraska	17,276	16,384	5.4	17,238	16,348	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	24,106	24,358	-1.0	24,035	24,291	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	2,957	2,628	12.5	2,957	2,628	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**347,520**	**351,062**	**-1.0**	**280,587**	**285,366**	**63,250**	**61,127**	**84**	**75**	**3,600**	**4,494**
Delaware	3,003	2,842	5.7	--	--	2,933	2,775	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	52,282	54,999	-4.9	47,743	50,942	4,407	3,934	--	--	133	124
Georgia	66,313	67,408	-1.6	65,633	66,148	--	--	--	--	681	1,260
Maryland	24,495	23,665	3.5	--	--	24,230	23,374	--	--	265	292
North Carolina	61,951	62,829	-1.4	58,479	59,494	2,726	2,578	84	75	662	682
South Carolina	31,175	31,192	-.1	30,805	30,813	--	--	--	--	371	379
Virginia	30,924	31,362	-1.4	24,521	25,554	5,662	4,898	*	--	742	910
West Virginia	77,377	76,765	.8	53,407	52,415	23,292	23,569	--	--	678	781
East South Central	**196,892**	**192,700**	**2.2**	**186,552**	**182,484**	**8,709**	**8,688**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,588**	**1,496**
Alabama	64,530	59,585	8.3	64,022	59,246	182	177	--	--	326	162
Kentucky	70,189	70,412	-.3	63,572	63,664	6,618	6,749	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	17,078	11,699	46.0	15,146	9,937	1,909	1,762	--	--	23	--
Tennessee	45,095	51,005	-11.6	43,812	49,638	--	--	NM	NM	1,239	1,335
West South Central	**191,105**	**185,006**	**3.3**	**133,155**	**132,816**	**55,095**	**49,549**	**--**	**--**	**2,855**	**2,641**
Arkansas	18,885	19,256	-1.9	18,799	19,168	--	--	--	--	86	88
Louisiana	18,914	18,012	5.0	9,018	10,089	9,836	7,903	--	--	59	20
Oklahoma	30,566	29,532	3.5	28,478	27,444	1,660	1,647	--	--	428	441
Texas	122,741	118,206	3.8	76,860	76,116	43,599	39,999	--	--	2,282	2,091
Mountain	**176,526**	**172,723**	**2.2**	**161,459**	**159,102**	**14,428**	**13,105**	**--**	**--**	**639**	**516**
Arizona	31,351	31,236	.4	31,061	31,015	--	--	--	--	290	220
Colorado	29,845	29,301	1.9	29,591	29,083	254	218	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	13,682	12,785	7.0	266	224	13,417	12,561	--	--	--	--
Nevada	12,713	13,635	-6.8	12,713	13,635	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	24,148	22,505	7.3	24,148	22,505	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	29,845	28,746	3.8	29,493	28,405	270	325	--	--	82	16
Wyoming	34,879	34,434	1.3	34,188	34,234	488	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**13,798**	**11,734**	**17.6**	**3,524**	**2,960**	**9,833**	**8,329**	**NM**	**NM**	**435**	**441**
California	1,924	1,962	-1.9	--	--	1,520	1,548	--	--	404	414
Oregon	3,533	2,961	19.4	3,524	2,960	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	8,340	6,812	22.4	--	--	8,313	6,781	NM	NM	21	26
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,814**	**1,756**	**3.3**	**131**	**170**	**1,531**	**1,453**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	453	471	-3.8	131	170	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	1,361	1,285	5.9	--	--	1,328	1,258	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**1,634,474**	**1,604,887**	**1.8**	**1,281,695**	**1,260,451**	**334,221**	**325,759**	**861**	**826**	**17,697**	**17,850**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.•Values for 2002 are final.•Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Coal includes anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**794**	**1,105**	**-28.2**	**183**	**109**	**499**	**877**	**NM**	**NM**	**93**	**100**
Connecticut	41	219	-81.4	NM	NM	39	217	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	132	88	49.8	--	*	58	7	*	*	73	81
Massachusetts	450	693	-35.1	NM	NM	402	654	15	14	NM	NM
New Hampshire	168	100	67.8	165	98	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**1,375**	**908**	**51.5**	**707**	**447**	**631**	**419**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	1	*	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	1,228	699	75.8	706	445	510	237	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	141	180	-22.0	1	1	121	160	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**162**	**186**	**-13.0**	**122**	**149**	**8**	**13**	**NM**	**NM**	**31**	**24**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	6	12	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	54	36	49.0	53	35	1	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	32	68	-52.9	31	67	--	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	25	33	-26.0	23	33	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	41	33	23.5	12	11	NM	NM	NM	NM	28	22
West North Central	**111**	**146**	**-24.2**	**109**	**144**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	3	3	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	13	30	-58.5	13	30	--	--	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	81	62	31.4	80	61	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	7	45	-84.9	7	45	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	1	1	-6.9	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**4,138**	**4,093**	**1.1**	**3,873**	**3,453**	**123**	**475**	**NM**	**NM**	**140**	**162**
Delaware	NM	NM	--	3	7	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	-1	-1	10.6	--	--	-1	-1	--	--	--	--
Florida	3,785	3,574	5.9	3,710	3,341	55	225	--	--	20	8
Georgia	121	118	2.8	50	18	1	1	NM	NM	70	98
Maryland	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	47	196	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	28	37	-25.5	11	20	1	*	NM	NM	15	17
South Carolina	16	14	16.5	4	8	--	--	NM	NM	12	6
Virginia	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	18	6	NM	NM	10	5
West Virginia	12	20	-42.7	11	19	*	*	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**453**	**247**	**83.3**	**213**	**42**	**229**	**193**	**NM**	**NM**	**11**	**12**
Alabama	19	23	-20.8	10	15	NM	NM	--	--	9	8
Kentucky	235	201	17.3	7	8	229	193	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	192	6	NM	191	6	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	7	17	-59.6	6	14	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
West South Central	**373**	**283**	**31.8**	**70**	**49**	**277**	**213**	**NM**	**NM**	**26**	**21**
Arkansas	3	11	-73.0	2	8	--	--	--	--	1	3
Louisiana	255	164	56.0	63	35	191	127	--	--	1	2
Oklahoma	4	7	-51.8	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	3	4
Texas	111	101	9.8	5	3	86	86	NM	NM	20	12
Mountain	**77**	**42**	**80.7**	**16**	**16**	**60**	**26**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	4	6	-36.0	4	5	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	*	*	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	--	*	-100.0	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	32	26	26.2	NM	NM	32	26	--	--	--	--
Nevada	*	2	-73.5	*	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	4	2	138.6	4	2	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	32	3	858.3	4	3	28	*	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	3	4	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**275**	**167**	**64.6**	**6**	**4**	**160**	**147**	**NM**	**NM**	**110**	**15**
California	271	165	64.4	4	4	160	146	NM	NM	107	13
Oregon	NM	NM	--	*	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
Washington	NM	NM	--	1	*	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**840**	**937**	**-10.3**	**657**	**747**	**167**	**165**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	68	75	-9.3	62	66	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	772	862	-10.4	595	681	167	165	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**8,599**	**8,116**	**6.0**	**5,956**	**5,161**	**2,155**	**2,530**	**27**	**31**	**461**	**395**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.•Values for 2002 are final.•Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Petroleum includes distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.8.B. Net Generation from Petroleum by State,Year-to-Date through October 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**10,968**	**9,114**	**20.4**	**1,948**	**605**	**8,063**	**7,507**	**NM**	**NM**	**751**	**795**
Connecticut	1,795	2,185	-17.8	NM	NM	1,755	2,159	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	1,657	949	74.6	--	1	1,111	300	3	3	544	645
Massachusetts	5,692	5,466	4.1	221	153	5,182	5,041	137	160	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,749	459	280.8	1,692	433	10	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	6	5	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**21,242**	**11,852**	**79.2**	**8,164**	**6,028**	**12,508**	**5,421**	**NM**	**NM**	**493**	**354**
New Jersey	1,399	657	113.1	202	193	1,042	414	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	15,770	8,873	77.7	7,937	5,798	7,643	2,910	NM	NM	123	120
Pennsylvania	4,072	2,323	75.3	25	37	3,824	2,098	NM	NM	218	185
East North Central	**3,036**	**2,433**	**24.8**	**1,631**	**1,909**	**1,056**	**181**	**NM**	**NM**	**331**	**334**
Illinois	1,091	202	439.5	NM	NM	1,027	174	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	412	544	-24.2	363	435	4	*	NM	NM	43	105
Michigan	763	973	-21.6	737	962	10	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	353	344	2.5	334	338	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	418	370	13.0	155	146	3	2	NM	NM	251	217
West North Central	**1,855**	**1,594**	**16.3**	**1,809**	**1,572**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	852	438	94.6	851	438	--	--	--	--	*	*
Minnesota	695	529	31.4	675	517	10	5	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	144	518	-72.2	143	518	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	34	30	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	11	4	142.1	11	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**45,125**	**37,922**	**19.0**	**37,218**	**32,695**	**6,491**	**3,819**	**90**	**22**	**1,325**	**1,387**
Delaware	1,430	865	65.3	96	146	1,178	501	--	--	155	218
District of Columbia	76	258	-70.7	--	--	76	258	--	--	--	--
Florida	33,083	29,774	11.1	31,698	28,630	1,267	1,026	--	--	119	119
Georgia	1,007	967	4.1	251	217	78	20	NM	NM	676	728
Maryland	3,074	1,839	67.1	NM	NM	3,030	1,811	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	687	526	30.4	416	350	91	6	NM	NM	178	169
South Carolina	321	256	25.4	197	184	18	--	NM	NM	104	71
Virginia	5,240	3,197	63.9	4,346	2,921	724	184	85	17	NM	NM
West Virginia	208	239	-12.8	174	221	30	13	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**4,042**	**3,205**	**26.1**	**1,829**	**518**	**2,076**	**2,585**	**NM**	**NM**	**136**	**102**
Alabama	267	268	-.1	164	163	NM	NM	--	--	98	84
Kentucky	2,194	2,675	-18.0	125	111	2,069	2,564	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,295	25	NM	1,276	23	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	286	237	20.8	264	221	NM	NM	--	--	20	16
West South Central	**5,067**	**3,033**	**67.1**	**2,265**	**187**	**2,464**	**2,689**	**NM**	**NM**	**335**	**153**
Arkansas	235	100	135.0	215	92	--	--	--	--	20	8
Louisiana	2,504	1,559	60.6	959	67	1,508	1,473	--	--	37	19
Oklahoma	148	39	274.7	110	10	--	--	NM	NM	37	29
Texas	2,181	1,337	63.1	981	19	956	1,216	NM	NM	242	99
Mountain	**662**	**592**	**11.9**	**185**	**189**	**459**	**395**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	35	52	-31.5	34	47	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	16	18	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	*	10.9	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	389	395	-1.4	NM	NM	387	394	--	--	--	--
Nevada	18	23	-22.6	18	23	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	38	24	60.9	35	22	1	1	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	108	43	150.3	NM	NM	63	*	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	38	37	4.6	36	35	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**2,332**	**1,688**	**38.2**	**94**	**47**	**1,487**	**1,450**	**NM**	**NM**	**751**	**183**
California	2,227	1,622	37.3	44	35	1,482	1,436	NM	NM	701	142
Oregon	45	6	598.2	43	6	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Washington	NM	NM	--	6	6	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**7,739**	**8,733**	**-11.4**	**6,060**	**7,044**	**1,425**	**1,447**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	713	819	-12.9	612	746	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	7,026	7,914	-11.2	5,448	6,298	1,422	1,446	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**102,070**	**80,169**	**27.3**	**61,203**	**50,796**	**36,043**	**25,500**	**430**	**328**	**4,394**	**3,545**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.•Values for 2002 are final.•Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Petroleum includes distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**4,582**	**3,874**	**18.3**	**25**	**161**	**4,371**	**3,493**	**NM**	**NM**	**156**	**186**
Connecticut	535	739	-27.5	--	--	517	713	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	1,053	1,155	-8.9	--	--	929	1,011	NM	NM	124	144
Massachusetts	2,566	1,485	72.8	25	143	2,503	1,297	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	18	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	422	473	-10.8	--	--	422	472	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	*	*	-4.9	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,770**	**4,926**	**-23.5**	**470**	**941**	**3,033**	**3,706**	**NM**	**NM**	**224**	**239**
New Jersey	1,228	1,223	.4	5	4	1,121	1,124	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	2,098	3,204	-34.5	465	937	1,538	2,168	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	444	499	-11.1	NM	NM	374	413	NM	NM	55	68
East North Central	**1,171**	**1,722**	**-32.0**	**NM**	**NM**	**803**	**1,245**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	155	193	-19.5	92	123	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	692	1,063	-34.9	NM	NM	627	923	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	128	113	13.1	66	39	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**322**	**271**	**18.9**	**208**	**195**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	47	53	-10.2	45	52	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	208	95	120.3	116	59	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	23	7	1	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	6	1	331.1	6	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**6,810**	**7,654**	**-11.0**	**5,002**	**5,664**	**1,637**	**1,807**	**NM**	**NM**	**164**	**169**
Delaware	113	113	-.1	*	1	112	112	--	--	--	*
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	5,542	6,250	-11.3	4,797	5,393	652	765	NM	NM	NM	NM
Georgia	384	555	-30.8	NM	NM	334	504	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	379	120	216.5	NM	NM	375	114	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	124	233	-46.8	23	71	99	161	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	41	133	-69.6	39	93	*	32	NM	NM	2	7
Virginia	211	235	-10.2	127	88	54	111	1	7	NM	NM
West Virginia	NM	NM	--	*	*	10	8	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**970**	**1,920**	**-49.5**	**505**	**1,500**	**279**	**267**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alabama	412	989	-58.3	285	750	21	142	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	NM	NM	--	6	21	1	4	--	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	516	866	-40.4	210	729	256	122	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	NM	NM	--	3	*	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**19,195**	**20,860**	**-8.0**	**4,457**	**5,896**	**10,428**	**11,230**	**NM**	**NM**	**4,266**	**3,690**
Arkansas	267	394	-32.4	77	134	171	244	NM	NM	NM	NM
Louisiana	3,260	3,465	-5.9	1,126	1,862	529	336	NM	NM	1,603	1,265
Oklahoma	1,567	1,307	19.9	932	1,076	602	193	NM	NM	32	36
Texas	14,101	15,693	-10.1	2,322	2,825	9,125	10,457	NM	NM	2,613	2,373
Mountain	**3,629**	**4,312**	**-15.8**	**1,218**	**2,120**	**2,340**	**2,107**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	1,467	1,812	-19.1	276	589	1,189	1,211	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	537	804	-33.2	82	483	437	303	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	*	4	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	1	1	147.3	1	*	*	--	--	--	1	1
Nevada	1,210	1,115	8.5	552	604	657	511	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	248	262	-5.5	189	205	41	45	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	126	217	-41.8	112	208	--	7	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	6	27	3	19	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**9,831**	**8,336**	**17.9**	**1,444**	**879**	**7,167**	**6,104**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,087**	**1,215**
California	7,964	7,071	12.6	886	669	5,903	5,093	NM	NM	1,044	1,173
Oregon	1,206	806	49.6	284	142	887	632	NM	NM	35	32
Washington	661	459	44.2	275	68	377	378	NM	NM	8	10
Pacific Noncontiguous	**322**	**327**	**-1.3**	**245**	**250**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	322	327	-1.3	245	250	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**50,604**	**54,201**	**-6.6**	**13,806**	**17,926**	**30,134**	**30,006**	**322**	**344**	**6,342**	**5,925**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •Total includes small amount of generation from waste heat.•See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.•Values for 2002 are final.•Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Natural gas includes a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.9.B. Net Generation from Natural Gas by State,Year-to-Date through October 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**36,759**	**37,323**	**-1.5**	**175**	**745**	**34,484**	**34,358**	**275**	**346**	**1,826**	**1,874**
Connecticut	4,863	7,672	-36.6	--	--	4,677	7,396	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	8,418	11,183	-24.7	--	--	6,947	9,792	NM	NM	1,471	1,390
Massachusetts	19,160	13,358	43.4	173	656	18,602	12,204	247	300	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	86	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	4,259	4,971	-14.3	--	--	4,257	4,966	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	2	3	-46.0	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**41,111**	**56,109**	**-26.7**	**7,013**	**9,664**	**31,385**	**42,514**	**391**	**499**	**2,321**	**3,432**
New Jersey	12,442	16,517	-24.7	28	91	11,387	14,428	NM	NM	902	1,902
New York	23,856	33,453	-28.7	6,983	9,571	15,992	22,836	NM	NM	763	823
Pennsylvania	4,812	6,139	-21.6	NM	NM	4,007	5,250	NM	NM	656	706
East North Central	**19,051**	**29,665**	**-35.8**	**4,007**	**5,316**	**13,575**	**22,661**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,237**	**1,277**
Illinois	3,797	8,728	-56.5	NM	NM	2,824	7,760	NM	NM	507	515
Indiana	2,682	3,345	-19.8	1,391	1,384	1,023	1,740	NM	NM	260	215
Michigan	9,391	14,046	-33.1	1,020	2,161	8,193	11,470	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	1,271	1,712	-25.8	293	761	942	927	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	1,909	1,833	4.2	986	870	593	764	NM	NM	280	129
West North Central	**6,277**	**7,514**	**-16.5**	**4,522**	**5,699**	**1,368**	**1,441**	**NM**	**NM**	**270**	**250**
Iowa	336	500	-32.7	232	374	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	1,249	1,679	-25.7	1,152	1,665	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	1,725	1,427	20.9	955	809	612	423	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	2,484	3,435	-27.7	1,710	2,391	755	1,017	13	18	NM	NM
Nebraska	381	383	-.5	373	375	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	100	85	18.1	100	85	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**73,049**	**76,530**	**-4.5**	**54,245**	**55,970**	**17,208**	**18,419**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,467**	**1,929**
Delaware	1,185	1,389	-14.6	12	17	1,173	1,285	--	--	*	87
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	55,700	54,514	2.2	48,535	47,433	6,308	6,031	NM	NM	805	990
Georgia	4,573	6,567	-30.4	873	1,173	3,422	4,988	--	--	278	407
Maryland	2,686	2,022	32.8	NM	NM	2,650	1,983	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	3,228	3,367	-4.1	1,255	1,897	1,952	1,449	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	1,999	4,426	-54.8	1,672	3,403	318	980	NM	NM	7	42
Virginia	3,445	4,028	-14.5	1,895	2,044	1,213	1,539	71	149	265	296
West Virginia	233	218	6.8	3	3	171	164	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**20,730**	**31,698**	**-34.6**	**12,757**	**22,008**	**6,090**	**7,730**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,832**	**1,903**
Alabama	10,794	14,290	-24.5	6,665	9,952	3,100	3,152	--	--	1,030	1,186
Kentucky	413	1,304	-68.3	208	660	53	462	9	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	9,139	15,706	-41.8	5,690	11,381	2,920	3,942	NM	NM	513	360
Tennessee	383	398	-3.8	194	14	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**217,919**	**235,161**	**-7.3**	**57,093**	**74,207**	**118,651**	**118,099**	**956**	**437**	**41,219**	**42,418**
Arkansas	3,237	4,288	-24.5	544	1,706	2,499	2,280	NM	NM	192	299
Louisiana	34,351	42,181	-18.6	11,866	22,580	7,020	5,600	552	27	14,912	13,974
Oklahoma	18,718	19,505	-4.0	12,390	14,740	5,912	4,352	NM	NM	397	390
Texas	161,613	169,187	-4.5	32,292	35,181	103,221	105,867	382	385	25,717	27,754
Mountain	**38,645**	**37,107**	**4.1**	**15,962**	**18,260**	**21,924**	**18,014**	**NM**	**NM**	**549**	**629**
Arizona	15,522	14,283	8.7	3,458	4,796	12,050	9,459	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	7,184	7,621	-5.7	3,700	4,417	3,296	2,970	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	220	296	-25.9	58	75	NM	NM	--	--	39	70
Montana	21	16	32.9	15	6	1	1	--	--	5	8
Nevada	10,717	10,131	5.8	4,783	5,322	5,933	4,809	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	3,142	2,989	5.1	2,559	2,392	394	427	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	1,472	1,162	26.7	1,276	1,068	38	74	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	369	609	-39.4	112	184	89	122	--	--	167	303
Pacific Contiguous	**84,915**	**85,552**	**-.7**	**11,652**	**9,848**	**61,123**	**62,103**	**1,313**	**1,386**	**10,827**	**12,215**
California	70,614	75,731	-6.8	8,242	7,558	50,680	55,113	1,277	1,361	10,415	11,700
Oregon	8,864	6,265	41.5	1,675	1,405	6,844	4,520	NM	NM	341	336
Washington	5,437	3,556	52.9	1,735	885	3,599	2,470	NM	NM	70	179
Pacific Noncontiguous	**3,375**	**3,085**	**9.4**	**2,649**	**2,408**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**726**	**677**
Alaska	3,375	3,085	9.4	2,649	2,408	--	--	--	--	726	677
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**541,881**	**599,744**	**-9.6**	**170,126**	**204,125**	**305,807**	**325,338**	**3,676**	**3,677**	**62,273**	**66,605**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •Total includes small amount of generation from waste heat.•See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.•Values for 2002 are final.•Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Natural gas includes a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.10.A. Net Generation from Other Gases by State, October 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	NM	NM
New York	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
East North Central	267	246	8.6	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	258	232
Illinois	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Indiana	222	209	6.2	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	222	209
Michigan	--	1	-100.0	--	--	--	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	NM	NM	--	--	--	33	46	--	--	NM	NM
Delaware	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1	1	74.0	--	--	*	*	--	--	1	1
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	33	46	-28.9	--	--	33	46	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	14	14	-.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	14
East South Central	14	12	14.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	12
Alabama	14	10	45.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	10
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	2	-100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Tennessee	*	1	-80.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	1
West South Central	459	355	29.2	--	14	40	54	--	--	419	288
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	169	142	19.3	--	14	--	--	--	--	169	128
Oklahoma	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Texas	283	208	36.0	--	--	40	54	--	--	243	155
Mountain	NM	NM	--	*	*	2	14	--	--	NM	NM
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	*	*	-8.8	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	2	2	15.9	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	12	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	150	129	16.3	--	--	26	29	NM	NM	124	100
California	124	100	23.8	--	--	*	--	NM	NM	124	100
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	26	29	-9.6	--	--	26	29	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	1,037	908	14.3	*	14	112	157	*	--	926	737

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.•Values for 2002 are final.•Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Other gases include blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.10.B. Net Generation from Other Gases by State, Year-to-Date through October 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	*	9	-99.5	--	--	*	9	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	9	-100.0	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--
Maine	*	*	40.0	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	619	558	10.9	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	616	556
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	NM	NM
New York	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	492	483	1.8	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	489	482
East North Central	2,035	2,953	-31.1	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	1,959	2,804
Illinois	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Indiana	1,686	2,569	-34.4	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	1,684	2,565
Michigan	2	9	-75.8	--	--	2	9	--	--	--	--
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	474	721	-34.3	--	--	192	451	--	--	282	270
Delaware	161	115	40.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	161	115
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	13	12	9.6	--	--	1	1	--	--	12	11
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	192	450	-57.4	--	--	192	450	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	*	1	-92.7	--	--	*	1	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	*	*	-75.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	108	144	-24.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	108	144
East South Central	116	143	-19.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	116	143
Alabama	113	98	16.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	113	98
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	34	-100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34
Tennessee	2	12	-80.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	12
West South Central	3,551	3,696	-3.9	--	153	428	553	--	--	3,124	2,990
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1,326	1,110	19.5	--	153	--	--	--	--	1,326	956
Oklahoma	67	60	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	67	60
Texas	2,159	2,526	-14.5	--	--	428	553	--	--	1,731	1,973
Mountain	NM	NM	--	3	2	21	28	--	--	NM	NM
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	3	2	29.3	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	19	16	17.0	--	--	19	16	--	--	--	--
Nevada	2	12	-79.1	--	--	2	12	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	1,604	1,359	18.0	--	--	292	272	NM	NM	1,312	1,087
California	1,313	1,087	20.8	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	1,312	1,087
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	291	272	6.9	--	--	291	272	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	8,475	9,543	-11.2	5	155	1,012	1,464	*	*	7,458	7,924

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.•Values for 2002 are final.•Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Other gases include blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**1,869**	**2,703**	**-30.9**	**--**	**862**	**1,869**	**1,842**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	1,053	1,252	-15.9	--	--	1,053	1,252	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	337	496	-32.0	--	--	337	496	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	125	862	-85.5	--	862	125	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	354	93	279.5	--	--	354	93	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**11,588**	**11,372**	**1.9**	**1,100**	**1,616**	**10,488**	**9,756**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	2,070	1,929	7.3	--	--	2,070	1,929	--	--	--	--
New York	3,559	2,997	18.7	166	367	3,393	2,631	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	5,959	6,446	-7.5	935	1,249	5,025	5,196	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**12,061**	**12,117**	**-.5**	**4,379**	**4,564**	**7,682**	**7,553**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	7,682	7,553	1.7	--	--	7,682	7,553	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	2,657	2,896	-8.3	2,657	2,896	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	915	742	23.2	915	742	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	808	925	-12.7	808	925	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**3,192**	**4,063**	**-21.4**	**3,192**	**4,063**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	429	416	3.1	429	416	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	463	887	-47.8	463	887	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,070	1,241	-13.8	1,070	1,241	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	750	588	27.5	750	588	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	480	931	-48.4	480	931	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**14,613**	**15,215**	**-4.0**	**13,319**	**13,943**	**1,294**	**1,271**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,874	2,411	-22.3	1,874	2,411	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,336	2,164	7.9	2,336	2,164	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	1,294	1,271	1.8	--	--	1,294	1,271	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	3,520	3,330	5.7	3,520	3,330	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	3,775	4,117	-8.3	3,775	4,117	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,814	1,922	-5.6	1,814	1,922	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**5,724**	**5,197**	**10.1**	**5,724**	**5,197**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	2,806	1,918	46.3	2,806	1,918	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	951	733	29.7	951	733	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,966	2,546	-22.8	1,966	2,546	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**5,000**	**4,167**	**20.0**	**4,056**	**3,329**	**944**	**838**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	1,027	807	27.3	1,027	807	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1,128	1,560	-27.7	1,128	1,560	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	2,845	1,800	58.1	1,902	962	944	838	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**1,849**	**1,880**	**-1.6**	**1,849**	**1,880**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	1,849	1,880	-1.6	1,849	1,880	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**4,121**	**3,779**	**9.0**	**4,121**	**3,779**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	3,304	2,949	12.0	3,304	2,949	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	817	830	-1.6	817	830	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**60,016**	**60,493**	**-.8**	**37,740**	**39,233**	**22,276**	**21,260**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

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

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

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

Table 1.11.B. Net Generation from Nuclear Energy by State, Year-to-Date through October 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**29,119**	**27,790**	**4.8**	**--**	**9,967**	**29,119**	**17,823**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	13,765	12,205	12.8	--	--	13,765	12,205	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	3,978	4,797	-17.1	--	--	3,978	4,797	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	7,698	7,600	1.3	--	7,600	7,698	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	3,677	3,188	15.3	--	2,367	3,677	821	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**119,931**	**122,216**	**-1.9**	**13,316**	**14,487**	**106,615**	**107,729**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	25,159	25,310	-.6	--	--	25,159	25,310	--	--	--	--
New York	33,293	34,148	-2.5	3,138	3,100	30,155	31,048	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	61,480	62,758	-2.0	10,179	11,386	51,301	51,371	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**119,589**	**119,490**	**.1**	**39,690**	**44,614**	**79,899**	**74,875**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	79,899	74,875	6.7	--	--	79,899	74,875	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	22,814	25,391	-10.2	22,814	25,391	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	6,696	9,035	-25.9	6,696	9,035	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	10,180	10,188	-.1	10,180	10,188	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**36,996**	**38,460**	**-3.8**	**36,996**	**38,460**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	3,570	3,731	-4.3	3,570	3,731	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	8,095	7,296	10.9	8,095	7,296	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	10,974	11,519	-4.7	10,974	11,519	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	7,992	7,581	5.4	7,992	7,581	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	6,365	8,334	-23.6	6,365	8,334	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**162,208**	**164,597**	**-1.5**	**151,063**	**154,841**	**11,145**	**9,756**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	25,633	27,916	-8.2	25,633	27,916	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	27,265	26,467	3.0	27,265	26,467	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	11,145	9,756	14.2	--	--	11,145	9,756	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	33,655	32,377	3.9	33,655	32,377	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	44,159	44,436	-.6	44,159	44,436	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	20,351	23,646	-13.9	20,351	23,646	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**55,235**	**57,015**	**-3.1**	**55,235**	**57,015**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	26,091	26,166	-.3	26,091	26,166	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	9,028	8,194	10.2	9,028	8,194	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	20,116	22,655	-11.2	20,116	22,655	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**52,815**	**57,807**	**-8.6**	**38,249**	**43,554**	**14,567**	**14,253**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	12,647	12,124	4.3	12,647	12,124	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	13,649	14,236	-4.1	13,649	14,236	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	26,519	31,447	-15.7	11,952	17,194	14,567	14,253	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**24,472**	**25,543**	**-4.2**	**24,472**	**25,543**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	24,472	25,543	-4.2	24,472	25,543	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**35,148**	**36,721**	**-4.3**	**35,148**	**36,721**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	29,171	29,317	-.5	29,171	29,317	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	5,977	7,404	-19.3	5,977	7,404	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**635,513**	**649,638**	**-2.2**	**394,169**	**425,202**	**241,344**	**224,437**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**655**	**282**	**132.0**	**58**	**55**	**478**	**135**	*	*	**119**	**92**
Connecticut	48	14	242.4	NM	NM	46	12	--	--	--	--
Maine	370	189	95.9	NM	NM	266	109	--	--	104	80
Massachusetts	15	-20	-174.0	NM	NM	13	-54	*	*	NM	NM
New Hampshire	125	55	126.7	32	12	81	31	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Vermont	96	44	120.4	24	7	70	36	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**2,089**	**1,818**	**14.9**	**1,535**	**1,509**	**546**	**305**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
New Jersey	-9	-12	-19.7	-12	-12	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New York	1,939	1,728	12.2	1,456	1,455	475	270	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	159	101	56.5	90	67	68	35	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**231**	**437**	**-47.1**	**201**	**403**	**14**	**13**	**NM**	**NM**	**16**	**21**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Indiana	50	46	7.3	50	46	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	10	63	-84.2	1	55	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Ohio	54	39	39.5	54	39	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	106	279	-62.1	91	260	NM	NM	NM	NM	14	18
West North Central	**686**	**777**	**-11.7**	**666**	**772**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**15**	**2**
Iowa	40	88	-54.6	39	87	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Kansas	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	72	79	-8.4	56	75	NM	NM	--	--	15	2
Missouri	16	21	-26.8	16	21	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	89	104	-14.7	89	104	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	86	117	-27.0	86	117	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	382	367	4.1	382	367	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,024**	**609**	**68.2**	**616**	**335**	**231**	**143**	**NM**	**NM**	**177**	**129**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	22	15	43.8	22	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	177	145	21.9	173	142	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	196	117	67.8	--	--	196	117	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	455	328	38.8	325	233	NM	NM	NM	NM	129	94
South Carolina	57	8	600.4	52	4	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Virginia	26	-74	-134.7	20	-76	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
West Virginia	91	69	33.0	23	17	24	20	--	--	44	32
East South Central	**1,808**	**1,376**	**31.4**	**1,736**	**1,302**	**1**	**1**	**--**	**--**	**71**	**73**
Alabama	561	585	-4.0	561	585	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	294	242	21.4	294	242	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1	1	51.0	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	952	549	73.6	881	475	--	--	--	--	71	73
West South Central	**293**	**367**	**-20.2**	**253**	**306**	**40**	**61**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	140	190	-26.4	140	190	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	38	57	-33.6	--	--	38	57	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	85	75	13.9	85	75	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	30	45	-33.5	28	42	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**1,532**	**1,566**	**-2.2**	**1,330**	**1,349**	**201**	**216**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	477	414	15.1	477	414	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	51	21	137.2	50	20	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	428	451	-5.1	403	423	25	28	--	--	--	--
Montana	439	479	-8.2	265	293	174	186	--	--	--	--
Nevada	69	129	-46.9	68	128	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	33	33	1.4	33	32	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	23	20	10.9	23	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**9,202**	**9,132**	**.8**	**9,130**	**9,019**	**69**	**94**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
California	2,090	1,857	12.6	2,042	1,797	48	59	--	--	--	--
Oregon	2,244	2,337	-4.0	2,231	2,318	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Washington	4,868	4,938	-1.4	4,857	4,904	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**157**	**127**	**23.6**	**152**	**121**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	152	121	25.3	152	121	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	*	*	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**17,677**	**16,490**	**7.2**	**15,678**	**15,173**	**1,587**	**974**	**4**	**1**	**407**	**343**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.•Values for 2002 are final.•Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Hydroelectric power includes conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.12.B. Net Generation from Hydroelectric Power by State, Year-to-Date through October 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**4,909**	**4,430**	**10.8**	**553**	**787**	**3,485**	**2,818**	**5**	**3**	**867**	**822**
Connecticut	406	225	80.7	NM	NM	385	208	--	--	--	--
Maine	2,581	2,343	10.1	NM	NM	1,804	1,564	--	--	774	779
Massachusetts	97	25	293.2	NM	NM	81	-162	5	3	NM	NM
New Hampshire	911	897	1.6	249	216	594	657	--	--	68	24
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Vermont	911	938	-2.9	277	376	617	549	--	--	16	13
Middle Atlantic	**20,838**	**21,054**	**-1.0**	**15,895**	**16,963**	**4,908**	**4,037**	**NM**	**NM**	**35**	**54**
New Jersey	-75	-111	-32.4	-96	-121	21	10	--	--	--	--
New York	19,218	19,956	-3.7	14,968	16,346	4,215	3,556	NM	NM	35	54
Pennsylvania	1,694	1,209	40.1	1,023	739	672	470	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**2,848**	**3,551**	**-19.8**	**2,419**	**3,199**	**192**	**145**	**NM**	**NM**	**229**	**206**
Illinois	134	108	25.1	48	46	83	61	NM	NM	--	--
Indiana	365	340	7.3	365	340	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	291	545	-46.7	166	448	96	72	--	--	29	25
Ohio	354	404	-12.4	354	404	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1,704	2,154	-20.9	1,486	1,960	NM	NM	NM	NM	200	181
West North Central	**8,009**	**8,687**	**-7.8**	**7,742**	**8,604**	**74**	**41**	**--**	**--**	**193**	**41**
Iowa	666	791	-15.9	649	783	17	8	--	--	--	--
Kansas	29	11	159.1	--	--	29	11	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	818	709	15.4	596	645	29	22	--	--	193	41
Missouri	373	1,174	-68.2	373	1,174	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	853	955	-10.7	853	955	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	1,505	1,288	16.9	1,505	1,288	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	3,766	3,758	.2	3,766	3,758	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**15,701**	**4,972**	**215.8**	**10,706**	**2,266**	**2,550**	**1,634**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,443**	**1,065**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	220	141	56.1	220	141	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	3,641	1,447	151.6	3,604	1,420	NM	NM	--	--	34	25
Maryland	2,087	1,272	64.1	--	--	2,087	1,272	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	6,192	2,412	156.8	4,382	1,705	11	8	NM	NM	1,797	692
South Carolina	2,121	8	NM	2,078	-44	42	51	NM	NM	--	--
Virginia	192	-1,109	-117.3	145	-1,133	46	22	--	--	NM	NM
West Virginia	1,248	802	55.5	276	176	362	280	--	--	610	346
East South Central	**22,663**	**14,939**	**51.7**	**21,901**	**14,460**	**10**	**10**	**--**	**--**	**751**	**469**
Alabama	10,140	5,999	69.0	10,140	5,999	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	3,360	3,423	-1.8	3,360	3,423	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	10	10	7.4	--	--	10	10	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	9,152	5,507	66.2	8,401	5,038	--	--	--	--	751	469
West South Central	**5,292**	**6,674**	**-20.7**	**4,601**	**5,859**	**691**	**815**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	2,414	3,167	-23.8	2,414	3,167	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	659	774	-14.8	--	--	659	774	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	1,436	1,736	-17.3	1,436	1,736	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	783	997	-21.5	751	956	32	41	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**24,610**	**26,694**	**-7.8**	**21,404**	**23,413**	**3,206**	**3,281**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	6,230	6,659	-6.4	6,230	6,659	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	844	915	-7.8	816	897	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	7,491	7,918	-5.4	6,877	7,281	614	636	--	--	--	--
Montana	7,287	8,102	-10.1	4,745	5,487	2,542	2,615	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,603	1,935	-17.1	1,592	1,928	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	192	235	-18.2	192	235	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	415	394	5.5	405	389	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	547	537	1.7	547	537	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**117,512**	**123,301**	**-4.7**	**115,876**	**122,034**	**1,561**	**1,128**	**72**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
California	31,169	27,107	15.0	30,139	26,317	1,030	790	--	--	--	--
Oregon	27,894	29,262	-4.7	27,560	29,045	334	217	--	--	--	--
Washington	58,449	66,933	-12.7	58,177	66,672	197	122	72	--	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,509**	**1,231**	**22.5**	**1,406**	**1,157**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	1,405	1,148	22.3	1,405	1,148	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	104	83	25.4	1	8	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**223,890**	**215,533**	**3.9**	**202,502**	**198,743**	**16,721**	**13,932**	**87**	**10**	**4,580**	**2,848**

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**766**	**769**	**-.3**	**15**	**22**	**572**	**510**	**17**	**17**	**163**	**220**
Connecticut	131	132	-1.2	--	--	131	132	--	--	--	--
Maine	332	356	-6.8	--	--	163	121	16	15	153	219
Massachusetts	179	176	1.5	--	--	177	174	1	1	NM	NM
New Hampshire	86	60	43.6	--	--	78	60	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	9	8	9.0	--	--	9	8	--	--	--	--
Vermont	NM	NM	--	15	22	14	15	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**590**	**539**	**9.4**	**--**	**--**	**490**	**442**	**38**	**39**	**62**	**59**
New Jersey	103	114	-9.5	--	--	101	112	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	225	222	1.2	--	--	192	186	19	20	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	263	204	29.0	--	--	197	143	19	19	47	41
East North Central	**454**	**409**	**10.8**	**27**	**32**	**263**	**221**	**26**	**30**	**137**	**126**
Illinois	84	60	40.5	--	--	76	53	NM	NM	7	6
Indiana	14	8	61.6	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	3	*
Michigan	240	222	8.2	3	1	147	140	21	26	69	55
Ohio	NM	NM	--	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	NM	NM	--	24	31	27	17	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**326**	**274**	**18.9**	**49**	**49**	**246**	**192**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	109	80	35.4	5	3	103	76	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	31	30	.8	*	--	31	30	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	177	154	14.9	36	37	112	86	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	6	8	-32.7	4	7	--	--	1	*	NM	NM
Nebraska	4	1	172.6	3	1	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	*	*	7.0	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,285**	**1,547**	**-16.9**	**14**	**10**	**467**	**433**	**45**	**17**	**759**	**1,087**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	449	391	14.8	11	8	283	276	NM	NM	152	104
Georgia	262	648	-59.5	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	261	646
Maryland	67	58	14.1	--	--	53	50	NM	NM	11	8
North Carolina	172	145	18.7	--	--	40	25	--	--	132	120
South Carolina	100	95	4.3	2	1	--	--	NM	NM	93	94
Virginia	220	208	5.3	--	--	74	81	35	14	111	114
West Virginia	16	1	NM	*	1	16	--	--	--	--	*
East South Central	**565**	**435**	**29.7**	**1**	*****	**20**	**20**	**NM**	**NM**	**543**	**415**
Alabama	320	240	33.2	--	--	17	17	--	--	303	223
Kentucky	33	33	-.5	1	--	--	--	--	--	32	33
Mississippi	140	75	86.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	140	75
Tennessee	NM	NM	--	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**730**	**721**	**1.2**	*****	*****	**194**	**211**	**NM**	**NM**	**532**	**508**
Arkansas	149	142	4.8	--	--	--	--	NM	NM	149	142
Louisiana	270	247	9.2	--	--	6	5	--	--	264	242
Oklahoma	20	24	-16.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	24
Texas	291	308	-5.5	*	*	188	207	4	1	100	100
Mountain	**232**	**232**	**-.4**	**25**	**30**	**158**	**153**	**NM**	**NM**	**46**	**50**
Arizona	5	13	-62.6	5	4	--	9	NM	NM	--	--
Colorado	16	12	24.7	5	4	NM	NM	2	--	--	--
Idaho	43	48	-10.8	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	40	43
Montana	6	6	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	6
Nevada	66	91	-27.7	--	--	66	91	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	40	1	NM	--	--	40	1	--	--	--	--
Utah	15	22	-30.7	14	21	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	41	39	6.0	1	1	40	37	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**2,150**	**2,217**	**-3.0**	**66**	**185**	**1,853**	**1,816**	**34**	**31**	**196**	**186**
California	1,862	1,968	-5.4	20	125	1,703	1,720	34	31	105	91
Oregon	128	97	31.9	--	*	98	59	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	160	153	4.8	47	60	53	37	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**67**	**38**	**77.2**	**NM**	**NM**	**44**	**35**	**--**	**--**	**23**	**3**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	*	--	--	--	1
Hawaii	67	37	82.5	*	*	44	35	--	--	23	2
U.S. Total	**7,165**	**7,183**	**-.3**	**197**	**329**	**4,307**	**4,034**	**172**	**139**	**2,489**	**2,682**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.•Values for 2002 are final.•Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Other renewables include wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 1.13.B. Net Generation from Other Renewables by State, Year-to-Date through October 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**7,611**	**7,901**	**-3.7**	**200**	**149**	**5,419**	**5,543**	**169**	**168**	**1,823**	**2,040**
Connecticut	1,278	1,352	-5.5	--	--	1,278	1,352	--	--	--	--
Maine	3,487	3,703	-5.8	--	--	1,576	1,558	149	147	1,763	1,997
Massachusetts	1,671	1,711	-2.3	--	--	1,651	1,689	20	22	NM	NM
New Hampshire	734	758	-3.1	--	--	686	719	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	84	80	5.2	--	--	84	80	--	--	--	--
Vermont	356	298	19.5	200	149	144	145	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**5,372**	**5,548**	**-3.2**	**--**	**--**	**4,473**	**4,611**	**364**	**374**	**535**	**563**
New Jersey	1,093	1,105	-1.1	--	--	1,081	1,092	NM	NM	10	11
New York	2,007	2,157	-6.9	--	--	1,707	1,824	189	191	111	142
Pennsylvania	2,272	2,286	-.6	--	--	1,686	1,696	172	180	414	410
East North Central	**4,157**	**4,006**	**3.8**	**294**	**276**	**2,362**	**2,443**	**272**	**247**	**1,229**	**1,039**
Illinois	639	725	-11.9	--	--	567	658	NM	NM	66	62
Indiana	109	109	.6	--	--	71	76	27	30	11	2
Michigan	2,271	2,100	8.2	19	22	1,430	1,481	221	196	601	401
Ohio	113	129	-12.5	1	--	51	57	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	1,024	943	8.6	273	254	243	171	18	15	490	503
West North Central	**2,884**	**3,025**	**-4.7**	**520**	**426**	**1,994**	**2,225**	**31**	**31**	**339**	**343**
Iowa	781	823	-5.1	56	36	716	778	9	9	NM	NM
Kansas	340	404	-15.8	*	--	340	404	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,615	1,724	-6.4	335	336	933	1,038	15	15	331	335
Missouri	104	52	100.4	95	42	--	--	2	2	NM	NM
Nebraska	35	18	100.0	25	7	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	5	*	NM	5	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	5	5	1.6	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**12,055**	**14,928**	**-19.2**	**142**	**144**	**4,949**	**4,756**	**362**	**264**	**6,602**	**9,764**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	4,208	4,375	-3.8	107	111	3,056	3,024	NM	NM	1,013	1,207
Georgia	2,327	5,260	-55.7	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	2,311	5,243
Maryland	686	664	3.3	--	--	533	507	NM	NM	131	150
North Carolina	1,627	1,509	7.8	--	--	375	395	--	--	1,251	1,114
South Carolina	995	1,056	-5.7	18	13	--	--	NM	NM	939	1,042
Virginia	2,107	2,045	3.0	--	--	880	814	271	223	956	1,007
West Virginia	105	20	418.5	17	20	88	--	--	--	--	*
East South Central	**5,353**	**5,017**	**6.7**	**19**	**3**	**179**	**205**	**NM**	**NM**	**5,149**	**4,804**
Alabama	3,373	3,217	4.9	--	--	152	177	--	--	3,222	3,040
Kentucky	285	318	-10.5	18	--	--	--	--	--	267	318
Mississippi	1,013	823	23.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,013	823
Tennessee	682	659	3.5	1	3	27	27	NM	NM	647	623
West South Central	**7,325**	**7,316**	**.1**	**1**	**2**	**2,367**	**2,498**	**33**	**14**	**4,924**	**4,802**
Arkansas	1,478	1,321	11.9	--	--	--	--	NM	NM	1,474	1,317
Louisiana	2,416	2,404	.5	--	--	49	47	--	--	2,367	2,356
Oklahoma	219	194	13.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	219	194
Texas	3,211	3,398	-5.5	1	2	2,318	2,451	28	10	864	935
Mountain	**2,136**	**2,220**	**-3.8**	**259**	**281**	**1,423**	**1,526**	**30**	**3**	**423**	**410**
Arizona	39	113	-65.8	36	41	--	69	NM	NM	--	--
Colorado	153	137	11.3	47	47	79	90	27	--	--	--
Idaho	393	424	-7.2	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	365	359
Montana	58	52	13.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	58	52
Nevada	884	940	-5.9	--	--	884	940	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	96	11	748.0	--	--	96	11	--	--	--	--
Utah	173	187	-7.6	164	178	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	339	356	-4.6	12	15	327	341	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**20,793**	**22,467**	**-7.5**	**594**	**1,630**	**18,103**	**18,789**	**314**	**214**	**1,781**	**1,834**
California	18,353	20,098	-8.7	199	1,159	16,934	17,748	314	214	906	977
Oregon	879	911	-3.5	--	*	594	570	--	--	285	341
Washington	1,560	1,458	7.0	396	471	575	471	--	--	590	515
Pacific Noncontiguous	**590**	**458**	**28.8**	**NM**	**NM**	**437**	**324**	**--**	**--**	**151**	**133**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	1	--	--	--	9
Hawaii	589	448	31.4	1	1	437	323	--	--	151	124
U.S. Total	**68,276**	**72,885**	**-6.3**	**2,032**	**2,913**	**41,707**	**42,919**	**1,582**	**1,321**	**22,956**	**25,732**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.•Values for 2002 are final.•Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Other renewables include wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	*	43	-99.2	--	--	--	42	--	--	*	*
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	*	*	13.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	42	--	--	--	--	42	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	3	1	281.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1
New Jersey	*	1	-99.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	1
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
East North Central	49	16	203.6	--	--	1	14	*	--	47	2
Illinois	*	*	515.4	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Indiana	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	--
Michigan	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--
Ohio	1	16	-92.1	--	--	1	14	--	--	--	2
Wisconsin	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
West North Central	4	4	-2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	4	4	-2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	227	148	54.1	--	--	10	--	--	--	218	148
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	209	127	63.8	--	--	10	--	--	--	199	127
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	19	20	-7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	20
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	*	1	-63.1	--	--	--	1	--	--	*	*
Alabama	*	1	-95.0	--	--	--	1	--	--	*	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	*	*	77.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
West South Central	147	334	-55.9	--	--	33	49	--	--	114	285
Arkansas	6	18	-64.2	--	--	--	7	--	--	6	11
Louisiana	55	97	-43.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	97
Oklahoma	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--
Texas	86	219	-60.6	--	--	33	42	--	--	53	178
Mountain	16	12	32.8	--	--	2	--	--	--	14	12
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	8	8	-5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	8
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	6	4	68.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	4
Pacific Contiguous	4	11	-62.4	--	--	1	--	*	8	3	3
California	4	11	-62.4	--	--	1	--	*	8	3	3
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	451	569	-20.8	--	--	47	106	*	8	404	455

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

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

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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 October 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**3**	**483**	**-99.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**482**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**1**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	3	1	129.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	482	--	--	--	--	482	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**32**	**9**	**249.8**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**30**	**9**
New Jersey	*	9	-99.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	9
New York	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--
East North Central	**605**	**246**	**146.2**	**--**	**--**	**176**	**222**	*	*	**430**	**24**
Illinois	1	1	43.9	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Indiana	406	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	406	--
Michigan	*	*	-27.8	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	--
Ohio	175	245	-28.8	--	--	175	222	--	--	--	24
Wisconsin	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	--
West North Central	**31**	**34**	**-7.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**31**	**34**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	31	34	-7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	34
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,806**	**1,387**	**30.2**	**--**	**--**	**10**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**1,796**	**1,385**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,635	1,242	31.6	--	--	10	2	--	--	1,625	1,240
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	171	144	18.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	171	144
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**35**	**120**	**-71.3**	**--**	**--**	**30**	**118**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**2**
Alabama	30	118	-74.5	--	--	30	118	--	--	*	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	4	2	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	2
West South Central	**1,576**	**2,398**	**-34.3**	**--**	**--**	**316**	**1,011**	**--**	**--**	**1,260**	**1,387**
Arkansas	51	155	-67.2	--	--	--	40	--	--	51	114
Louisiana	664	510	30.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	664	510
Oklahoma	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--
Texas	857	1,733	-50.6	--	--	316	970	--	--	541	763
Mountain	**144**	**143**	**.3**	**--**	**--**	**10**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**134**	**143**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	72	79	-8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	79
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	10	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	62	64	-4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	62	64
Pacific Contiguous	**47**	**109**	**-56.4**	**--**	**--**	**13**	**--**	**7**	**76**	**27**	**32**
California	47	109	-56.4	--	--	13	--	7	76	27	32
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**4,279**	**4,928**	**-13.2**	**--**	**--**	**556**	**1,835**	**7**	**76**	**3,716**	**3,018**

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2. Consumption of Fossil Fuels

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

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**792,457**	**218,997**	**3,691,563**
1991	**793,666**	**203,669**	**3,764,778**
1992	**805,140**	**172,241**	**3,899,718**
1993	**842,153**	**192,462**	**3,928,653**
1994	**848,796**	**183,618**	**4,367,148**
1995	**860,594**	**132,578**	**4,737,871**
1996	**907,209**	**144,626**	**4,312,458**
1997	**931,949**	**159,715**	**4,564,770**
1998	**946,295**	**222,640**	**5,081,384**
1999	**949,802**	**207,871**	**5,321,984**
2000	**994,933**	**195,228**	**5,691,481**
2001			
January	89,136	32,164	380,142
February	76,002	18,020	347,939
March	78,613	20,256	402,383
April	71,022	19,039	422,486
May	77,344	17,931	473,896
June	82,959	20,555	532,482
July	92,001	18,829	678,341
August	93,954	24,532	732,863
September	79,751	12,659	552,780
October	76,327	11,191	509,011
November	74,073	10,271	389,977
December	81,509	11,224	410,005
Total	**972,691**	**216,672**	**5,832,305**
2002			
January	83,186	12,003	423,766
February	72,845	10,069	380,881
March	76,541	14,594	447,756
April	72,379	13,657	439,403
May	77,322	14,258	452,798
June	84,412	14,209	589,291
July	93,763	17,730	776,565
August	92,604	17,688	759,216
September	84,932	14,333	605,500
October	81,613	14,333	475,151
November	80,234	11,282	385,378
December	87,752	14,442	390,357
Total	**987,583**	**168,597**	**6,126,062**
2003			
January	92,030	21,941	407,786
February	79,659	18,679	364,952
March	79,600	18,203	390,993
April	72,784	14,732	365,031
May	77,505	14,299	416,749
June	83,468	18,960	451,515
July	94,233	21,097	646,150
August	95,573	21,642	696,521
September	84,466	15,001	467,900
October	81,518	15,236	432,282
Total	**840,837**	**179,789**	**4,639,880**
Year to Date			
2001	**817,109**	**195,178**	**5,032,323**
2002	**819,598**	**142,873**	**5,350,327**
2003	**840,837**	**179,789**	**4,639,880**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in October			
2002	**975,180**	**164,367**	**6,150,309**
2003	**1,008,822**	**205,513**	**5,415,615**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**773,549**	**200,152**	**2,787,332**
1991	**772,268**	**188,494**	**2,789,014**
1992	**779,860**	**152,329**	**2,765,608**
1993	**813,508**	**168,556**	**2,682,440**
1994	**817,270**	**155,377**	**2,987,146**
1995	**829,007**	**105,956**	**3,196,507**
1996	**874,681**	**116,680**	**2,732,107**
1997	**900,361**	**132,147**	**2,968,453**
1998	**910,867**	**187,461**	**3,258,054**
1999	**894,120**	**151,868**	**3,113,419**
2000	**859,335**	**125,788**	**3,043,094**
2001			
January	73,363	20,280	156,993
February	62,598	10,240	143,268
March	65,101	11,317	171,278
April	59,019	11,512	210,339
May	64,936	11,739	233,213
June	69,113	13,044	260,189
July	76,352	11,966	353,858
August	77,714	15,072	359,381
September	65,983	8,655	255,222
October	63,130	7,083	229,563
November	61,267	6,112	154,920
December	67,694	6,436	158,063
Total	**806,269**	**133,456**	**2,686,287**
2002			
January	65,580	7,018	148,293
February	56,877	5,436	135,922
March	59,499	8,388	160,938
April	55,926	8,713	170,117
May	60,775	9,520	181,097
June	66,216	8,646	232,524
July	73,074	9,825	297,000
August	72,262	9,986	287,812
September	65,930	8,959	228,057
October	62,803	8,686	174,856
November	61,493	6,410	125,045
December	67,367	7,631	118,023
Total	**767,803**	**99,219**	**2,259,684**
2003			
January	70,475	10,643	131,815
February	61,252	8,559	115,308
March	61,138	9,347	128,481
April	56,547	8,059	133,514
May	61,206	10,039	160,746
June	65,572	12,540	170,370
July	73,453	12,648	236,785
August	73,880	12,501	250,461
September	65,886	9,858	163,680
October	63,207	10,199	136,190
Total	**652,615**	**104,392**	**1,627,350**
Year to Date			
2001	**677,309**	**120,908**	**2,373,304**
2002	**638,943**	**85,178**	**2,016,616**
2003	**652,615**	**104,392**	**1,627,350**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in October			
2002	**767,903**	**97,726**	**2,329,600**
2003	**781,476**	**118,433**	**1,870,418**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**7,752**	**4,593**	**359,957**
1991	**10,385**	**2,316**	**427,042**
1992	**13,530**	**5,390**	**559,355**
1993	**16,343**	**10,478**	**661,800**
1994	**18,844**	**14,010**	**771,337**
1995	**18,847**	**13,707**	**897,266**
1996	**19,719**	**13,489**	**927,703**
1997	**18,648**	**15,056**	**934,742**
1998	**23,259**	**21,986**	**1,157,759**
1999	**43,768**	**42,477**	**1,530,355**
2000	**123,378**	**58,158**	**1,970,977**
2001			
January	14,752	10,475	166,646
February	12,549	6,743	153,697
March	12,560	7,912	175,314
April	11,131	6,562	159,562
May	11,582	5,245	185,360
June	12,895	6,654	216,891
July	14,641	5,957	264,141
August	15,229	8,589	309,133
September	12,809	3,186	237,739
October	12,279	3,190	219,151
November	11,931	3,320	178,105
December	12,895	3,830	190,466
Total	**155,254**	**71,663**	**2,456,206**
2002			
January	16,616	3,910	211,421
February	15,095	3,761	187,851
March	16,114	5,128	224,281
April	15,451	4,087	213,926
May	15,592	3,852	208,711
June	17,177	4,622	296,779
July	19,500	6,812	413,267
August	19,281	6,660	405,515
September	18,028	4,333	318,115
October	17,731	4,507	245,774
November	17,639	3,695	205,255
December	19,224	5,568	217,700
Total	**207,448**	**56,935**	**3,148,595**
2003			
January	20,425	9,879	210,863
February	17,414	9,030	193,133
March	17,444	7,828	203,825
April	15,266	5,791	178,841
May	15,329	3,140	204,036
June	16,925	5,343	223,445
July	19,712	7,367	350,816
August	20,606	8,189	383,600
September	17,665	4,306	252,479
October	17,350	3,832	237,148
Total	**178,138**	**64,705**	**2,438,189**
Year to Date			
2001	**130,427**	**64,513**	**2,087,634**
2002	**170,585**	**47,672**	**2,725,640**
2003	**178,138**	**64,705**	**2,438,189**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in October			
2002	**195,411**	**54,822**	**3,094,211**
2003	**215,001**	**73,969**	**2,861,144**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**417**	**953**	**27,544**
1991	**403**	**576**	**26,806**
1992	**371**	**429**	**32,674**
1993	**404**	**672**	**37,435**
1994	**404**	**694**	**40,828**
1995	**569**	**649**	**42,700**
1996	**656**	**645**	**42,380**
1997	**630**	**790**	**38,975**
1998	**440**	**802**	**40,693**
1999	**481**	**931**	**39,045**
2000	**514**	**823**	**37,029**
2001			
January	41	144	2,737
February	46	88	2,471
March	46	89	2,545
April	35	74	2,607
May	40	77	2,739
June	44	75	2,807
July	56	80	3,829
August	65	91	4,463
September	49	72	3,285
October	36	84	3,173
November	35	68	2,681
December	38	82	2,909
Total	**532**	**1,023**	**36,248**
2002			
January	46	67	2,621
February	30	64	2,120
March	42	56	2,730
April	36	49	2,539
May	36	51	2,411
June	39	56	2,824
July	41	71	3,334
August	46	73	3,693
September	44	62	2,980
October	39	59	2,616
November	37	92	2,210
December	41	135	2,466
Total	**477**	**834**	**32,545**
2003			
January	48	228	3,165
February	41	186	2,411
March	40	90	2,808
April	36	53	2,688
May	33	46	3,293
June	43	71	3,708
July	50	100	3,322
August	51	100	3,548
September	44	56	2,414
October	36	57	2,906
Total	**422**	**986**	**30,262**
Year to Date			
2001	**459**	**873**	**30,658**
2002	**399**	**607**	**27,869**
2003	**422**	**986**	**30,262**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in October			
2002	**472**	**758**	**33,459**
2003	**500**	**1,213**	**34,938**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**10,740**	**13,299**	**516,729**
1991	**10,610**	**12,283**	**521,916**
1992	**11,379**	**14,093**	**542,081**
1993	**11,898**	**12,755**	**546,978**
1994	**12,279**	**13,537**	**567,836**
1995	**12,171**	**12,265**	**601,397**
1996	**12,153**	**13,813**	**610,268**
1997	**12,311**	**11,723**	**622,599**
1998	**11,728**	**12,392**	**624,878**
1999	**11,432**	**12,595**	**639,165**
2000	**11,706**	**10,459**	**640,381**
2001			
January	980	1,265	53,766
February	809	949	48,503
March	906	937	53,246
April	837	892	49,978
May	786	871	52,583
June	907	782	52,595
July	951	826	56,512
August	947	781	59,886
September	909	746	56,534
October	882	834	57,124
November	840	770	54,271
December	883	876	58,566
Total	**10,636**	**10,530**	**653,565**
2002			
January	943	1,008	61,431
February	843	808	54,988
March	887	1,022	59,807
April	966	807	52,820
May	919	835	60,579
June	980	885	57,164
July	1,147	1,022	62,964
August	1,015	969	62,196
September	930	979	56,348
October	1,041	1,080	51,905
November	1,064	1,084	52,869
December	1,120	1,108	52,168
Total	**11,855**	**11,608**	**685,239**
2003			
January	1,082	1,192	61,943
February	952	904	54,100
March	978	938	55,879
April	934	829	49,988
May	937	1,075	48,673
June	929	1,006	53,992
July	1,018	983	55,227
August	1,036	852	58,912
September	871	781	49,328
October	925	1,148	56,038
Total	**9,662**	**9,706**	**544,079**
Year to Date			
2001	**8,914**	**8,884**	**540,728**
2002	**9,671**	**9,416**	**580,202**
2003	**9,662**	**9,706**	**544,079**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in October			
2002	**11,393**	**11,062**	**693,040**
2003	**11,846**	**11,898**	**649,116**

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**736**	**605**	**21.6**	**162**	**108**	**559**	**486**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Connecticut	190	57	231.6	--	--	190	57	--	--	--	--
Maine	19	15	27.2	--	--	5	4	--	--	14	11
Massachusetts	365	425	-14.1	--	--	364	424	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	162	108	50.1	162	108	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**5,268**	**5,507**	**-4.3**	**566**	**597**	**4,604**	**4,828**	**NM**	**NM**	**97**	**81**
New Jersey	353	397	-11.0	51	67	302	330	--	--	--	--
New York	806	885	-8.9	71	69	719	794	NM	NM	16	21
Pennsylvania	4,108	4,225	-2.8	444	461	3,583	3,704	NM	NM	81	59
East North Central	**17,920**	**18,294**	**-2.0**	**14,438**	**14,140**	**3,298**	**3,955**	**NM**	**NM**	**170**	**186**
Illinois	4,079	4,259	-4.2	1,003	719	2,981	3,444	NM	NM	94	97
Indiana	4,074	4,760	-14.4	3,939	4,451	129	300	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	2,850	2,746	3.8	2,798	2,712	18	2	8	7	NM	NM
Ohio	4,922	4,486	9.7	4,742	4,263	170	208	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	1,995	2,043	-2.4	1,956	1,996	--	1	NM	NM	37	45
West North Central	**12,281**	**11,914**	**3.1**	**12,076**	**11,713**	**91**	**5**	**NM**	**NM**	**107**	**188**
Iowa	1,893	1,833	3.3	1,851	1,781	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	1,871	1,927	-2.9	1,871	1,927	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,767	1,726	2.4	1,628	1,610	86	--	--	--	52	116
Missouri	3,405	3,266	4.3	3,395	3,254	--	--	3	6	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,093	886	23.4	1,091	885	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,049	2,228	-8.1	2,036	2,208	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	203	47	332.7	203	47	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**13,074**	**14,147**	**-7.6**	**10,591**	**11,631**	**2,303**	**2,313**	**NM**	**NM**	**178**	**202**
Delaware	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,982	2,305	-14.0	1,804	2,197	154	89	--	--	25	19
Georgia	2,661	2,933	-9.3	2,627	2,868	--	--	--	--	34	65
Maryland	817	752	8.7	--	--	814	742	--	--	3	10
North Carolina	2,025	2,517	-19.5	1,915	2,383	78	104	NM	NM	30	30
South Carolina	1,187	1,127	5.3	1,167	1,105	--	--	--	--	20	22
Virginia	1,341	1,236	8.5	1,098	982	210	226	--	--	33	28
West Virginia	2,954	3,121	-5.3	1,981	2,096	943	1,000	--	--	30	26
East South Central	**8,346**	**8,395**	**-.6**	**7,892**	**7,824**	**386**	**494**	**NM**	**NM**	**66**	**76**
Alabama	2,964	3,116	-4.9	2,932	3,086	8	11	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	2,833	2,730	3.8	2,455	2,420	378	310	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	539	743	-27.4	538	570	--	173	--	--	*	--
Tennessee	2,011	1,806	11.3	1,967	1,749	--	--	NM	NM	43	57
West South Central	**13,053**	**12,018**	**8.6**	**8,584**	**7,865**	**4,232**	**3,909**	**--**	**--**	**237**	**244**
Arkansas	1,245	1,261	-1.2	1,236	1,250	--	--	--	--	9	11
Louisiana	1,292	1,275	1.4	677	655	614	619	--	--	2	*
Oklahoma	1,750	1,698	3.1	1,653	1,590	67	86	--	--	31	22
Texas	8,765	7,784	12.6	5,018	4,370	3,551	3,204	--	--	196	211
Mountain	**9,710**	**9,632**	**.8**	**8,645**	**8,674**	**1,026**	**921**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	1,672	1,595	4.8	1,659	1,592	--	--	--	--	13	3
Colorado	1,592	1,636	-2.7	1,579	1,624	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	1,005	892	12.7	24	19	982	873	--	--	--	--
Nevada	657	596	10.2	657	596	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,266	1,338	-5.4	1,266	1,338	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,337	1,362	-1.8	1,333	1,325	--	37	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	2,178	2,206	-1.3	2,128	2,178	31	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**1,012**	**1,006**	**.6**	**233**	**233**	**765**	**757**	**NM**	**NM**	**13**	**16**
California	95	102	-6.4	--	--	84	88	--	--	12	14
Oregon	234	235	-.3	233	233	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	683	670	1.9	--	--	681	669	NM	NM	1	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**117**	**95**	**24.1**	**18**	**18**	**87**	**63**	**NM**	**NM**	**2**	**--**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	18	18	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	63	49	30.2	--	--	62	49	--	--	2	--
U.S. Total	**81,518**	**81,613**	**-.1**	**63,207**	**62,803**	**17,350**	**17,731**	**36**	**39**	**925**	**1,041**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 2.6.B. Consumption of Coal for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through October 2003 and 2002

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**7,013**	**6,222**	**12.7**	**1,292**	**1,251**	**5,512**	**4,811**	**--**	**--**	**209**	**160**
Connecticut	1,740	1,143	52.2	--	--	1,740	1,143	--	--	--	--
Maine	251	221	13.4	--	--	55	70	--	--	196	152
Massachusetts	3,730	3,607	3.4	--	--	3,717	3,598	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,292	1,251	3.3	1,292	1,251	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**53,786**	**52,168**	**3.1**	**6,601**	**6,372**	**46,333**	**44,968**	**NM**	**NM**	**841**	**811**
New Jersey	3,196	3,209	-.4	655	552	2,541	2,657	--	--	--	--
New York	8,193	7,571	8.2	614	560	7,401	6,811	NM	NM	168	194
Pennsylvania	42,397	41,388	2.4	5,332	5,261	36,391	35,500	NM	NM	673	617
East North Central	**187,562**	**184,543**	**1.6**	**149,201**	**143,955**	**36,566**	**38,827**	**175**	**145**	**1,620**	**1,616**
Illinois	43,809	41,897	4.6	9,642	7,758	33,306	33,428	NM	NM	849	710
Indiana	47,267	48,090	-1.7	45,835	44,639	1,331	3,346	69	58	NM	NM
Michigan	28,503	27,985	1.9	28,009	27,518	143	126	79	73	272	268
Ohio	47,539	46,676	1.9	45,655	44,598	1,780	1,918	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	20,443	19,896	2.7	20,060	19,443	5	8	NM	NM	365	431
West North Central	**124,856**	**118,675**	**5.2**	**122,789**	**117,004**	**141**	**50**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,844**	**1,530**
Iowa	18,900	18,269	3.5	18,383	17,799	NM	NM	NM	NM	431	392
Kansas	18,574	18,815	-1.3	18,574	18,815	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	17,715	16,575	6.9	16,431	15,643	86	--	--	--	1,198	932
Missouri	36,453	32,401	12.5	36,337	32,271	--	--	51	63	NM	NM
Nebraska	10,521	10,072	4.5	10,501	10,054	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	20,832	20,897	-.3	20,703	20,776	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	1,861	1,646	13.1	1,861	1,646	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**143,071**	**144,459**	**-1.0**	**115,329**	**117,111**	**26,065**	**25,206**	**22**	**21**	**1,655**	**2,122**
Delaware	1,331	1,294	2.8	--	--	1,306	1,271	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	22,112	23,527	-6.0	20,276	21,724	1,748	1,601	--	--	88	203
Georgia	28,334	28,507	-.6	27,983	27,962	--	--	--	--	351	545
Maryland	9,780	9,378	4.3	--	--	9,677	9,261	--	--	103	117
North Carolina	24,687	24,942	-1.0	23,116	23,389	1,195	1,173	22	21	354	359
South Carolina	12,410	12,372	.3	12,208	12,137	--	--	--	--	202	235
Virginia	12,875	12,801	.6	10,079	10,299	2,511	2,156	*	--	285	346
West Virginia	31,543	31,639	-.3	21,667	21,599	9,629	9,745	--	--	247	295
East South Central	**90,171**	**88,369**	**2.0**	**84,079**	**82,334**	**5,392**	**5,336**	**NM**	**NM**	**681**	**693**
Alabama	30,074	27,858	8.0	29,750	27,658	98	85	--	--	225	115
Kentucky	32,115	32,730	-1.9	28,825	29,279	3,290	3,451	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	8,450	6,170	37.0	6,441	4,370	2,004	1,800	--	--	5	--
Tennessee	19,532	21,610	-9.6	19,063	21,026	--	--	NM	NM	451	578
West South Central	**128,580**	**123,079**	**4.5**	**85,306**	**84,307**	**41,001**	**36,650**	**--**	**--**	**2,273**	**2,123**
Arkansas	11,566	11,845	-2.4	11,492	11,750	--	--	--	--	74	95
Louisiana	12,679	11,998	5.7	6,289	6,475	6,370	5,515	--	--	21	8
Oklahoma	18,282	17,744	3.0	17,262	16,689	792	829	--	--	228	226
Texas	86,053	81,492	5.6	50,263	49,393	33,839	30,305	--	--	1,951	1,794
Mountain	**95,746**	**93,662**	**2.2**	**85,854**	**84,744**	**9,507**	**8,467**	**--**	**--**	**384**	**451**
Arizona	16,107	15,889	1.4	15,984	15,793	--	--	--	--	124	96
Colorado	16,045	15,968	.5	15,923	15,847	122	121	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	8,952	8,155	9.8	264	222	8,688	7,934	--	--	--	--
Nevada	5,775	6,461	-10.6	5,775	6,461	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	13,887	12,672	9.6	13,887	12,672	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	13,459	13,030	3.3	13,080	12,611	340	412	--	--	40	7
Wyoming	21,485	21,408	.4	20,942	21,138	357	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**8,947**	**7,428**	**20.5**	**2,038**	**1,699**	**6,769**	**5,582**	**NM**	**NM**	**135**	**143**
California	789	914	-13.7	--	--	668	784	--	--	121	131
Oregon	2,043	1,701	20.1	2,038	1,699	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	6,115	4,812	27.1	--	--	6,101	4,798	NM	NM	10	11
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,105**	**993**	**11.4**	**126**	**166**	**851**	**688**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	493	401	23.1	126	166	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	612	592	3.4	--	--	593	569	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**840,837**	**819,598**	**2.6**	**652,615**	**638,943**	**178,138**	**170,585**	**422**	**399**	**9,662**	**9,671**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 2.7.A. Consumption of Petroleum for Electricity Generation by State, October 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**1,444**	**1,773**	**-18.5**	**318**	**195**	**839**	**1,386**	**NM**	**NM**	**244**	**151**
Connecticut	94	332	-71.6	NM	NM	90	332	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	287	142	102.1	--	*	83	27	1	1	203	114
Massachusetts	757	1,104	-31.4	NM	NM	666	1,027	30	24	NM	NM
New Hampshire	297	181	64.2	290	176	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,366**	**1,640**	**44.3**	**1,151**	**753**	**1,120**	**801**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	2	1	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	2,056	1,209	70.0	1,148	750	878	425	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	287	367	-21.8	1	2	236	327	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**325**	**399**	**-18.7**	**259**	**287**	**15**	**25**	**NM**	**NM**	**49**	**86**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	11	23	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	105	120	-12.2	103	73	1	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	74	121	-38.5	72	120	--	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	50	63	-19.9	47	61	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	73	63	16.7	30	25	NM	NM	NM	NM	43	38
West North Central	**211**	**267**	**-20.9**	**207**	**263**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	7	8	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	24	54	-55.7	24	54	--	--	--	--	--	*
Minnesota	149	109	36.9	148	108	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	14	82	-83.5	14	82	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	10	7	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	2	2	-26.1	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**7,147**	**6,873**	**4.0**	**6,591**	**5,697**	**231**	**825**	**NM**	**NM**	**323**	**348**
Delaware	NM	NM	--	6	15	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	6,341	5,910	7.3	6,192	5,478	101	405	--	--	47	26
Georgia	255	249	2.6	100	41	2	1	NM	NM	153	206
Maryland	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	88	326	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	73	83	-12.0	28	47	1	*	NM	NM	44	36
South Carolina	44	40	8.8	8	18	--	--	NM	NM	36	22
Virginia	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	30	10	NM	NM	15	7
West Virginia	20	38	-47.9	19	32	1	1	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**835**	**565**	**47.9**	**343**	**86**	**463**	**447**	**NM**	**NM**	**29**	**32**
Alabama	43	57	-24.6	20	30	NM	NM	--	--	23	27
Kentucky	476	462	3.1	13	15	463	447	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	303	14	NM	300	13	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	14	33	-57.2	11	28	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
West South Central	**755**	**586**	**28.9**	**143**	**82**	**509**	**439**	**NM**	**NM**	**102**	**64**
Arkansas	6	24	-75.7	5	15	--	--	--	--	1	9
Louisiana	476	299	59.2	129	56	343	240	--	--	4	3
Oklahoma	7	13	-47.9	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	6	7
Texas	267	250	6.6	9	7	167	199	NM	NM	91	44
Mountain	**150**	**95**	**58.1**	**30**	**34**	**118**	**59**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	7	13	-42.8	7	12	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	1	1	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	--	*	-100.0	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	81	59	37.7	NM	NM	80	59	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1	4	-71.4	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	7	3	150.7	6	3	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	45	6	637.9	7	6	38	*	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	6	9	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**604**	**580**	**4.2**	**13**	**10**	**304**	**287**	**NM**	**NM**	**287**	**283**
California	599	573	4.5	11	9	304	286	NM	NM	285	277
Oregon	NM	NM	--	*	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
Washington	NM	NM	--	3	*	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,398**	**1,555**	**-10.1**	**1,144**	**1,280**	**231**	**239**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	125	137	-8.7	115	121	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	1,273	1,418	-10.2	1,029	1,158	231	238	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**15,236**	**14,333**	**6.3**	**10,199**	**8,686**	**3,832**	**4,507**	**57**	**59**	**1,148**	**1,080**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 2.7.B. Consumption of Petroleum for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through October 2003 and 2002

(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**19,152**	**15,220**	**25.8**	**3,446**	**1,149**	**13,801**	**12,423**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,341**	**1,212**
Connecticut	3,142	3,616	-13.1	NM	NM	3,060	3,614	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	2,838	1,526	86.0	--	1	1,875	523	8	10	955	991
Massachusetts	9,820	8,991	9.2	387	261	8,840	8,274	309	248	NM	NM
New Hampshire	3,122	903	245.7	2,981	839	19	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	8	10	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**37,349**	**21,774**	**71.5**	**13,798**	**10,471**	**22,262**	**10,484**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,152**	**755**
New Jersey	2,997	1,512	98.2	404	363	2,111	1,035	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	26,678	15,705	69.9	13,351	10,045	12,965	5,315	NM	NM	243	288
Pennsylvania	7,675	4,556	68.4	43	63	7,186	4,133	NM	NM	433	355
East North Central	**6,134**	**4,679**	**31.1**	**3,441**	**3,739**	**2,080**	**361**	**NM**	**NM**	**583**	**561**
Illinois	2,171	413	426.1	NM	NM	2,042	347	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	806	984	-18.1	729	868	7	1	NM	NM	67	114
Michigan	1,523	1,917	-20.5	1,490	1,906	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	792	597	32.6	744	579	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	843	768	9.7	385	320	5	3	NM	NM	437	436
West North Central	**3,430**	**2,962**	**15.8**	**3,338**	**2,914**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	1,483	797	86.0	1,482	797	--	--	--	--	1	*
Minnesota	1,278	958	33.5	1,232	928	17	7	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	304	964	-68.4	302	963	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	73	57	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	30	17	80.8	30	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**76,895**	**62,667**	**22.7**	**61,882**	**53,023**	**11,851**	**6,938**	**186**	**35**	**2,976**	**2,672**
Delaware	2,452	1,500	63.5	174	242	1,921	892	--	--	358	367
District of Columbia	198	604	-67.1	--	--	198	604	--	--	--	--
Florida	54,500	48,473	12.4	51,976	46,432	2,258	1,778	--	--	266	262
Georgia	2,178	1,758	23.9	532	450	150	45	NM	NM	1,493	1,259
Maryland	5,646	3,319	70.1	NM	NM	5,569	3,268	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	1,590	1,108	43.5	937	717	202	13	NM	NM	449	376
South Carolina	717	608	18.0	405	349	35	--	NM	NM	274	258
Virginia	9,241	4,927	87.5	7,484	4,457	1,464	316	173	26	NM	NM
West Virginia	373	370	.8	304	329	55	22	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**7,895**	**7,438**	**6.1**	**3,338**	**927**	**4,174**	**6,233**	**NM**	**NM**	**377**	**277**
Alabama	640	544	17.6	353	286	NM	NM	--	--	276	232
Kentucky	4,419	6,416	-31.1	260	209	4,160	6,207	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	2,196	58	NM	2,144	48	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	640	420	52.5	582	383	NM	NM	--	--	54	37
West South Central	**9,712**	**6,321**	**53.7**	**4,113**	**343**	**4,601**	**5,402**	**NM**	**NM**	**993**	**571**
Arkansas	400	195	105.0	374	173	--	--	--	--	25	22
Louisiana	4,484	2,763	62.3	1,679	111	2,725	2,623	--	--	80	29
Oklahoma	249	75	234.4	185	20	--	--	NM	NM	63	54
Texas	4,579	3,288	39.3	1,875	39	1,876	2,779	NM	NM	824	466
Mountain	**1,432**	**1,264**	**13.3**	**352**	**362**	**1,050**	**887**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	71	100	-28.5	69	93	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	32	41	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	*	23.6	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	950	886	7.3	NM	NM	946	885	--	--	--	--
Nevada	33	42	-22.3	33	42	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	69	42	62.3	62	37	3	1	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	168	77	118.1	NM	NM	85	*	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	75	73	2.0	69	70	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**5,036**	**5,935**	**-15.2**	**218**	**106**	**2,931**	**2,819**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,886**	**3,008**
California	4,856	5,801	-16.3	107	82	2,919	2,792	NM	NM	1,830	2,924
Oregon	102	15	577.2	99	13	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Washington	NM	NM	--	13	10	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**12,752**	**14,614**	**-12.7**	**10,463**	**12,145**	**1,930**	**2,113**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	1,303	1,499	-13.1	1,140	1,369	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	11,450	13,116	-12.7	9,323	10,777	1,922	2,111	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**179,789**	**142,873**	**25.8**	**104,392**	**85,178**	**64,705**	**47,672**	**986**	**607**	**9,706**	**9,416**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**33,578**	**29,055**	**15.6**	**260**	**1,566**	**31,548**	**25,379**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,549**	**1,782**
Connecticut	3,982	4,855	-18.0	--	--	3,796	4,599	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	7,515	8,105	-7.3	--	--	6,272	6,676	NM	NM	1,243	1,428
Massachusetts	18,658	11,866	57.2	256	1,367	18,125	10,120	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	194	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	3,361	4,002	-16.0	--	--	3,356	3,984	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	4	4	.5	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**33,145**	**44,502**	**-25.5**	**5,224**	**9,883**	**25,513**	**32,071**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,974**	**2,288**
New Jersey	9,945	10,638	-6.5	68	58	8,974	9,560	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	19,564	30,106	-35.0	5,153	9,823	13,482	19,245	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	3,636	3,758	-3.3	NM	NM	3,057	3,267	NM	NM	432	418
East North Central	**11,237**	**15,889**	**-29.3**	**NM**	**NM**	**6,963**	**10,496**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	1,741	2,108	-17.4	996	1,277	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	5,875	8,907	-34.0	NM	NM	5,023	7,138	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	1,469	1,100	33.6	950	516	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**3,934**	**3,228**	**21.9**	**2,611**	**2,387**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	632	694	-8.9	608	683	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	2,240	927	141.7	1,323	624	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	181	90	17	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	95	27	251.3	95	27	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**57,860**	**65,999**	**-12.3**	**43,191**	**47,970**	**12,942**	**15,977**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,679**	**1,943**
Delaware	890	1,249	-28.7	4	7	886	1,241	--	--	--	1
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	47,830	53,320	-10.3	41,407	45,329	5,699	7,062	NM	NM	NM	NM
Georgia	3,025	4,645	-34.9	NM	NM	2,399	3,977	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	2,773	1,146	141.9	NM	NM	2,726	1,073	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	946	1,971	-52.0	250	796	674	1,159	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	337	1,172	-71.3	301	781	1	318	NM	NM	32	72
Virginia	1,812	2,262	-19.9	1,029	829	456	1,067	11	65	NM	NM
West Virginia	NM	NM	--	1	3	99	78	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**10,588**	**18,520**	**-42.8**	**6,363**	**14,372**	**1,936**	**1,798**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alabama	4,527	8,687	-47.9	2,820	6,028	205	1,026	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	NM	NM	--	89	256	15	40	--	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	5,591	9,040	-38.2	3,402	8,087	1,716	733	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	NM	NM	--	53	1	--	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**167,832**	**186,212**	**-9.9**	**47,095**	**63,026**	**82,759**	**91,073**	**NM**	**NM**	**37,422**	**31,722**
Arkansas	2,201	3,590	-38.7	804	1,468	1,071	1,851	NM	NM	NM	NM
Louisiana	30,122	34,931	-13.8	12,530	21,145	4,244	2,528	NM	NM	13,322	11,234
Oklahoma	13,889	12,507	11.0	9,216	10,687	4,341	1,444	NM	NM	311	355
Texas	121,620	135,184	-10.0	24,546	29,725	73,103	85,249	NM	NM	23,466	19,866
Mountain	**30,761**	**37,203**	**-17.3**	**12,461**	**20,460**	**17,584**	**15,888**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	11,481	14,390	-20.2	2,867	5,769	8,603	8,564	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	4,727	6,951	-32.0	874	4,070	3,740	2,804	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	53	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	20	9	136.8	15	1	*	--	--	--	6	7
Nevada	10,165	9,608	5.8	5,381	5,758	4,784	3,850	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,583	2,748	-6.0	2,064	2,257	315	281	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	1,355	2,346	-42.2	1,195	2,253	--	81	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	66	299	39	199	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**79,449**	**70,840**	**12.2**	**13,164**	**8,378**	**57,242**	**52,774**	**NM**	**NM**	**8,002**	**8,616**
California	65,926	61,194	7.7	8,984	6,586	48,324	45,438	NM	NM	7,596	8,104
Oregon	8,457	5,874	44.0	2,045	1,154	6,070	4,342	NM	NM	337	373
Washington	5,065	3,773	34.3	2,135	638	2,848	2,993	NM	NM	69	140
Pacific Noncontiguous	**3,898**	**3,703**	**5.3**	**2,980**	**2,861**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	3,898	3,703	5.3	2,980	2,861	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**432,282**	**475,151**	**-9.0**	**136,190**	**174,856**	**237,148**	**245,774**	**2,906**	**2,616**	**56,038**	**51,905**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •Total includes small amount of waste heat consumption.•See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Mcf = thousand cubic feet. •Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table 2.8.B. Consumption of Natural Gas for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through October 2003 and 2002

(Thousand Mcf)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**275,530**	**294,260**	**-6.4**	**1,697**	**7,314**	**254,490**	**265,090**	**2,127**	**3,283**	**17,216**	**18,573**
Connecticut	36,077	58,581	-38.4	--	--	34,228	55,868	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	61,408	81,030	-24.2	--	--	47,788	67,088	NM	NM	13,620	13,927
Massachusetts	143,819	110,080	30.7	1,674	6,292	138,899	99,151	1,812	2,750	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	1	993	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	33,625	43,164	-22.1	--	--	33,574	42,982	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	22	30	-25.0	22	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**358,664**	**514,783**	**-30.3**	**72,758**	**101,782**	**261,423**	**377,713**	**4,089**	**3,702**	**20,394**	**31,586**
New Jersey	102,733	149,639	-31.3	365	1,106	92,849	129,383	NM	NM	8,216	18,083
New York	217,723	316,635	-31.2	72,368	100,660	136,595	205,846	NM	NM	7,405	8,201
Pennsylvania	38,208	48,508	-21.2	NM	NM	31,979	42,485	NM	NM	4,772	5,301
East North Central	**179,000**	**283,521**	**-36.9**	**45,323**	**63,652**	**119,040**	**203,306**	**NM**	**NM**	**12,812**	**14,164**
Illinois	37,075	86,250	-57.0	NM	NM	28,032	75,616	NM	NM	5,026	7,236
Indiana	24,798	33,366	-25.7	12,372	12,253	10,219	18,535	NM	NM	2,158	2,498
Michigan	82,323	122,690	-32.9	13,007	27,910	66,554	92,004	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	13,995	21,657	-35.4	3,914	10,083	9,502	11,098	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	20,809	19,557	6.4	13,133	11,735	4,732	6,054	NM	NM	2,583	1,366
West North Central	**67,388**	**76,747**	**-12.2**	**48,913**	**60,058**	**11,090**	**10,709**	**NM**	**NM**	**5,276**	**4,965**
Iowa	6,562	8,116	-19.1	3,792	4,757	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	15,294	20,078	-23.8	14,072	19,935	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	19,290	13,289	45.2	11,062	8,404	5,179	2,901	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	19,972	29,283	-31.8	13,832	21,115	5,904	7,802	170	278	NM	NM
Nebraska	4,655	4,670	-.3	4,560	4,617	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	1	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	1,595	1,228	29.9	1,595	1,228	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**590,422**	**668,829**	**-11.7**	**433,003**	**476,694**	**142,413**	**168,777**	**NM**	**NM**	**14,008**	**21,695**
Delaware	10,094	17,442	-42.1	160	239	9,934	16,623	--	--	*	580
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	446,295	464,670	-4.0	384,812	400,779	55,221	53,352	NM	NM	5,905	10,131
Georgia	38,292	59,876	-36.0	8,741	13,219	26,065	41,092	--	--	3,485	5,565
Maryland	20,536	20,797	-1.3	NM	NM	20,070	20,284	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	26,453	30,235	-12.5	11,232	17,996	14,986	12,037	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	15,892	36,566	-56.5	12,719	26,766	3,038	9,170	NM	NM	115	618
Virginia	29,957	36,402	-17.7	15,297	17,669	11,387	14,480	595	1,219	2,678	3,035
West Virginia	2,903	2,840	2.2	32	27	1,712	1,740	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**192,895**	**286,122**	**-32.6**	**125,779**	**206,245**	**44,417**	**54,605**	**NM**	**NM**	**22,283**	**24,663**
Alabama	90,341	117,493	-23.1	54,649	78,050	22,813	22,821	--	--	12,879	16,622
Kentucky	4,768	14,053	-66.1	2,707	8,097	583	5,104	98	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	93,136	148,918	-37.5	65,834	119,871	20,809	24,671	NM	NM	6,375	4,027
Tennessee	4,650	5,657	-17.8	2,589	228	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**1,910,990**	**2,122,572**	**-10.0**	**604,090**	**794,028**	**938,428**	**965,540**	**7,991**	**3,778**	**360,482**	**359,226**
Arkansas	25,304	39,948	-36.7	6,336	19,487	16,274	16,301	NM	NM	2,669	4,134
Louisiana	322,140	414,237	-22.2	135,869	250,043	54,204	42,806	4,121	251	127,947	121,138
Oklahoma	173,105	183,535	-5.7	125,148	147,801	43,793	31,683	NM	NM	3,935	3,784
Texas	1,390,441	1,484,852	-6.4	336,737	376,698	824,157	874,750	3,616	3,234	225,931	230,171
Mountain	**330,026**	**332,757**	**-.8**	**156,997**	**183,397**	**164,949**	**139,913**	**NM**	**NM**	**6,809**	**8,480**
Arizona	122,193	121,648	.4	36,102	50,505	85,982	70,975	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	60,550	65,533	-7.6	30,697	37,625	28,628	26,625	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	2,810	4,297	-34.6	717	919	NM	NM	--	--	1,064	1,907
Montana	279	227	23.1	206	98	7	13	--	--	66	116
Nevada	91,901	88,972	3.3	46,678	53,332	45,223	35,640	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	32,265	32,379	-.4	27,522	26,748	2,645	2,998	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	16,029	13,249	21.0	13,795	12,233	490	902	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	3,999	6,452	-38.0	1,280	1,937	946	1,289	--	--	1,773	3,226
Pacific Contiguous	**696,506**	**736,737**	**-5.5**	**109,147**	**97,465**	**501,939**	**539,985**	**9,435**	**10,455**	**75,985**	**88,833**
California	590,525	659,599	-10.5	82,235	77,040	427,323	489,380	9,102	10,367	71,865	82,812
Oregon	63,663	48,395	31.5	13,142	12,506	47,152	31,725	NM	NM	3,317	4,109
Washington	42,318	28,743	47.2	13,770	7,918	27,464	18,880	NM	NM	803	1,913
Pacific Noncontiguous	**38,088**	**34,000**	**12.0**	**29,273**	**25,982**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**8,815**	**8,018**
Alaska	38,088	34,000	12.0	29,273	25,982	--	--	--	--	8,815	8,018
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**4,639,880**	**5,350,327**	**-13.3**	**1,627,350**	**2,016,616**	**2,438,189**	**2,725,640**	**30,262**	**27,869**	**544,079**	**580,202**

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 3. Fossil-Fuel Stocks for Electricity Generation

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

Period	Electric Power Sector[1]		Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Coal (Thousand Tons)[2]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[3]	Coal (Thousand Tons)[2]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[3]	Coal (Thousand Tons)[2]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[3]
1990	**156,166**	**83,970**	**156,166**	**83,970**	**NA**	**NA**
1991	**157,876**	**75,343**	**157,876**	**75,343**	**NA**	**NA**
1992	**154,130**	**72,183**	**154,130**	**72,183**	**NA**	**NA**
1993	**111,341**	**62,890**	**111,341**	**62,890**	**NA**	**NA**
1994	**126,897**	**63,333**	**126,897**	**63,333**	**NA**	**NA**
1995	**126,304**	**50,821**	**126,304**	**50,821**	**NA**	**NA**
1996	**114,623**	**48,146**	**114,623**	**48,146**	**NA**	**NA**
1997	**98,826**	**51,138**	**98,826**	**51,138**	**NA**	**NA**
1998	**120,501**	**56,591**	**120,501**	**56,591**	**NA**	**NA**
1999	**141,604**	**54,109**	**129,041**	**46,169**	**NA**	**NA**
2000	**102,296**	**40,932**	**90,115**	**30,502**	**12,180**	**10,430**
2001						
January	96,545	43,775	84,903	30,795	11,642	12,980
February	98,220	48,775	85,978	33,129	12,242	15,646
March	109,154	46,450	94,153	32,362	15,000	14,088
April	118,523	47,365	102,133	31,896	16,390	15,469
May	127,521	53,681	108,452	35,068	19,069	18,613
June	126,683	53,707	106,987	35,436	19,696	18,270
July	119,005	55,374	101,131	36,415	17,874	18,958
August	113,066	48,209	95,495	32,447	17,571	15,762
September	115,750	51,369	98,028	33,640	17,722	17,729
October	126,747	53,675	107,154	34,488	19,593	19,187
November	135,428	55,161	114,684	35,237	20,744	19,924
December	138,496	57,031	117,147	37,308	21,349	19,723
2002						
January	139,400	58,283	114,160	33,763	25,240	24,520
February	143,151	56,353	117,236	32,692	25,915	23,660
March	146,443	53,500	120,400	30,158	26,043	23,341
April	153,375	52,683	124,658	30,407	28,717	22,276
May	155,313	53,047	126,637	30,872	28,676	22,175
June	152,134	55,190	123,590	31,479	28,543	23,711
July	142,634	50,921	115,972	29,267	26,662	21,654
August	137,130	50,820	111,923	29,862	25,207	20,958
September	135,962	48,117	110,993	27,604	24,969	20,512
October	140,800	49,829	115,168	28,652	25,633	21,177
November	144,608	51,767	118,674	29,587	25,934	22,180
December	141,714	52,490	116,952	31,243	24,761	21,247
2003						
January	135,771	38,051	113,149	26,778	22,622	11,272
February	128,828	36,713	105,537	26,027	23,291	10,686
March	131,162	42,385	107,941	26,132	23,222	16,253
April	138,895	45,681	113,077	29,077	25,818	16,604
May	143,884	50,339	115,634	29,429	28,250	20,911
June	142,325	48,250	115,375	28,840	26,950	19,410
July	132,964	49,957	108,393	29,166	24,571	20,791
August	125,725	48,722	101,549	28,593	24,175	20,129
September	122,425	53,309	99,741	29,300	22,684	24,009
October	126,002	54,617	104,350	28,806	21,652	25,811

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

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

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

NA = Not available.

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

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

Table 3.2. Stocks of Coal: Electric Power Sector, by State, October 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**1,832**	**1,319**	**38.9**	**275**	**328**	**1,557**	**992**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	1,515	539	181.2	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	317	780	-59.4	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**5,497**	**8,242**	**-33.3**	**1,238**	**1,717**	**4,259**	**6,525**
New Jersey	444	863	-48.5	W	W	W	W
New York	953	830	14.9	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	4,100	6,550	-37.4	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**34,029**	**35,693**	**-4.7**	**28,265**	**30,760**	**5,765**	**4,934**
Illinois	6,867	6,251	9.9	W	W	W	W
Indiana	8,797	8,929	-1.5	W	W	W	W
Michigan	7,700	9,341	-17.6	W	W	W	W
Ohio	6,077	6,245	-2.7	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	4,589	4,928	-6.9	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**22,257**	**22,614**	**-1.6**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Iowa	4,206	4,470	-5.9	W	W	W	W
Kansas	4,384	5,033	-12.9	W	W	W	W
Minnesota	2,100	1,923	9.2	W	W	W	W
Missouri	7,051	6,700	5.2	W	W	W	W
Nebraska	2,654	2,668	-.5	W	W	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	1,861	1,819	2.3	W	W	W	W
South Atlantic	**19,790**	**25,403**	**-22.1**	**16,527**	**21,314**	**3,263**	**4,090**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	1,263	1,741	-27.4	W	W	W	W
Florida	3,237	5,174	-37.4	W	W	W	W
Georgia	3,932	4,217	-6.8	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	4,251	3,818	11.4	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	1,811	3,132	-42.2	W	W	W	W
Virginia	1,494	2,279	-34.4	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	3,801	5,044	-24.6	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**11,984**	**11,762**	**1.9**	**11,173**	**10,891**	**811**	**871**
Alabama	2,999	2,620	14.5	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	5,643	5,823	-3.1	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	782	878	-10.9	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	2,559	2,441	4.8	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**18,073**	**20,667**	**-12.6**	**14,112**	**14,315**	**3,960**	**6,352**
Arkansas	2,204	1,987	10.9	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	2,724	3,560	-23.5	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	3,391	4,185	-19.0	W	W	W	W
Texas	9,754	10,935	-10.8	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**11,118**	**13,599**	**-18.2**	**10,529**	**13,007**	**590**	**592**
Arizona	2,513	3,371	-25.4	W	W	W	W
Colorado	2,227	3,023	-26.3	W	W	W	W
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana, New Mexico[2]	1,425	1,392	2.3	W	W	W	W
Nevada	686	981	-30.1	W	W	W	W
Utah	2,536	3,210	-21.0	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	1,732	1,622	6.8	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**1,422**	**1,500**	**-5.2**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	1,422	1,500	-5.2	W	W	W	W
U.S. Total	**126,002**	**140,800**	**-10.5**	**104,350**	**115,168**	**21,652**	**25,633**

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

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

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

Table 3.3. Stocks of Petroleum: Electric Power Sector, by State, October 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Percent Change	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002
New England	**4,155**	**3,111**	**33.5**	**889**	**444**	**3,266**	**2,667**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	2,956	1,826	61.9	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	1,199	1,285	-6.7	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**9,203**	**8,660**	**6.3**	**3,007**	**3,237**	**6,197**	**5,423**
New Jersey	910	1,721	-47.1	W	W	W	W
New York	5,764	5,253	9.7	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	2,529	1,686	50.0	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**3,097**	**3,864**	**-19.9**	**2,106**	**2,170**	**991**	**1,694**
Illinois	901	1,722	-47.7	W	W	W	W
Indiana	344	380	-9.5	W	W	W	W
Michigan	1,044	1,081	-3.4	W	W	W	W
Ohio	426	380	12.2	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	382	301	26.9	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**1,865**	**2,167**	**-14.0**	**W**	**2,159**	**W**	**8**
Iowa	93	137	-32.2	W	W	W	W
Kansas	789	931	-15.2	W	W	W	W
Minnesota	305	264	15.6	W	W	W	W
Missouri	354	439	-19.4	W	W	W	W
Nebraska	203	245	-17.2	W	W	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	120	150	-19.9	W	W	W	W
South Atlantic	**16,992**	**15,795**	**7.6**	**13,117**	**12,319**	**3,875**	**3,475**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	2,064	1,655	24.7	W	W	W	W
Florida	9,638	9,649	-.1	W	W	W	W
Georgia	795	1,021	-22.1	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	914	856	6.8	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	773	577	34.0	W	W	W	W
Virginia	2,625	1,934	35.7	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	182	103	76.5	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**7,630**	**7,339**	**4.0**	**1,683**	**1,575**	**5,947**	**5,764**
Alabama	160	242	-33.8	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	6,138	5,954	3.1	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	686	591	16.1	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	645	552	16.9	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**3,698**	**4,227**	**-12.5**	**3,326**	**3,153**	**372**	**1,074**
Arkansas	154	159	-3.5	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	1,538	1,253	22.8	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	475	527	-9.9	W	W	W	W
Texas	1,531	2,288	-33.1	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**5,484**	**1,390**	**294.5**	**1,063**	**1,162**	**4,421**	**228**
Arizona	418	459	-8.9	W	W	W	W
Colorado	166	180	-8.0	W	W	W	W
Idaho	*	*	26.1	W	W	W	W
Montana, New Mexico[2]	150	298	-49.5	W	W	W	W
Nevada	373	386	-3.3	W	W	W	W
Utah	4,358	38	NM	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	19	29	-35.7	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**2,494**	**3,276**	**-23.9**	**W**	**2,432**	**W**	**844**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	2,494	3,276	-23.9	W	2,432	W	844
U.S. Total	**54,617**	**49,829**	**9.6**	**28,806**	**28,652**	**25,811**	**21,177**

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

Chapter 4. Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels

Table 4.1. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Total (All Sectors), January 2001 through September 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	76,217	126.16	25.74	.98	8,973	254.72	15.79	1.71	377,322	300.08	150.53
February	70,778	127.99	26.25	1.01	5,273	242.09	14.87	1.87	364,407	273.57	148.75
March	71,641	125.35	25.64	.96	8,037	267.65	16.52	1.92	419,393	320.44	151.09
April	66,610	125.27	25.45	.92	10,220	316.41	19.68	1.64	409,056	363.82	148.14
May	67,485	125.66	25.50	.92	11,574	329.91	20.65	1.66	418,814	365.14	152.04
June	68,519	126.02	25.48	.90	10,942	334.31	20.95	1.50	522,348	348.62	151.16
July	77,918	124.71	25.28	.91	9,556	328.97	20.37	1.71	662,862	340.97	150.67
August	79,348	125.98	25.73	.94	13,388	346.37	21.45	1.67	668,445	332.97	152.73
September	75,281	126.30	25.81	.93	7,551	338.24	20.69	1.72	547,067	360.61	146.88
October	79,939	125.21	25.49	.93	12,497	374.35	23.31	1.60	446,377	404.23	152.66
November	77,306	125.06	25.46	.96	10,714	395.62	24.66	1.40	368,775	423.23	156.75
December	73,245	122.04	24.38	.92	12,128	388.40	24.22	1.51	402,873	453.03	155.49
Total	**884,287**	**125.48**	**25.52**	**.94**	**120,851**	**334.29**	**20.77**	**1.64**	**5,607,737**	**355.96**	**151.51**
2003											
January	73,639	125.30	25.49	1.08	11,257	437.39	27.07	1.53	354,531	522.83	209.00
February	67,515	127.59	26.36	1.10	18,783	489.53	30.64	.91	326,428	614.20	237.55
March	72,055	128.55	26.33	.98	19,781	546.20	34.25	1.16	355,470	706.93	260.96
April	68,263	131.13	27.11	1.01	11,870	434.36	27.22	1.37	357,460	519.76	218.22
May	73,226	127.86	25.79	.97	10,928	473.71	29.35	1.49	411,431	547.74	226.80
June	76,712	127.58	25.93	1.00	13,371	426.75	25.86	1.44	418,298	580.77	229.93
July	76,871	127.27	25.57	.93	15,942	427.81	26.54	1.54	552,070	532.54	242.32
August	78,996	126.76	25.53	.96	15,146	405.89	25.06	1.74	550,691	504.48	233.32
September	74,484	126.05	25.41	.98	12,679	374.73	23.11	1.85	429,125	498.58	214.88
Total	**661,762**	**127.53**	**25.93**	**1.00**	**129,757**	**452.55**	**28.08**	**1.41**	**3,755,503**	**553.11**	**230.58**
Year to Date											
2001	**573,442**	**123.46**	**24.77**	**.89**	**105,302**	**387.30**	**24.36**	**1.39**	**1,752,182**	**483.02**	**182.33**
2002	**653,798**	**125.94**	**25.65**	**.94**	**85,513**	**312.98**	**19.42**	**1.69**	**4,389,712**	**336.49**	**150.27**
2003	**661,762**	**127.53**	**25.93**	**1.00**	**129,757**	**452.55**	**28.08**	**1.41**	**3,755,503**	**553.11**	**230.58**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in September											
2002	**843,170**	**125.11**	**25.37**	**.93**	**104,828**	**305.08**	**18.95**	**1.67**	**4,789,897**	**333.22**	**175.37**
2003	**892,252**	**126.67**	**25.72**	**.98**	**165,095**	**438.18**	**27.21**	**1.43**	**4,973,527**	**521.34**	**154.95**

[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. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas.
[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.•Values for 2003 are preliminary. Values for 2001 and 2002 are final.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Price data on the Form EIA-423 are proprietary and are only reported at an aggregated level.•Mcf = thousand cubic feet.•Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

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

Table 4.2. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Electric Utilities, January 2001 through September 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	98,309	321.35	149.41
February	56,544	123.99	25.33	.93	2,927	231.50	14.27	1.87	97,610	297.17	147.47
March	57,216	121.13	24.75	.91	4,661	258.29	15.98	2.05	117,426	343.48	149.85
April	51,499	121.11	24.61	.86	7,289	324.42	20.29	1.56	120,664	379.90	146.88
May	51,574	121.37	24.60	.84	7,706	332.79	21.02	1.59	129,959	378.55	150.98
June	51,965	121.61	24.59	.82	7,328	340.56	21.55	1.37	164,554	358.10	150.14
July	60,607	120.77	24.51	.84	6,093	316.63	19.84	1.77	204,987	343.76	149.80
August	61,386	123.36	25.20	.87	8,770	326.12	20.46	1.82	204,695	338.47	151.99
September	58,245	123.03	25.09	.86	5,124	320.10	19.88	1.75	164,317	367.84	145.23
October	62,424	122.41	24.87	.87	8,479	359.67	22.42	1.71	134,376	415.47	151.40
November	60,260	122.22	24.85	.87	6,276	369.51	23.20	1.44	95,005	435.81	155.90
December	56,000	118.43	23.64	.85	7,443	372.34	23.31	1.68	102,832	471.62	153.82
Total	**687,747**	**121.81**	**24.74**	**.87**	**77,194**	**325.13**	**20.35**	**1.68**	**1,634,734**	**367.54**	**150.35**
2003											
January	58,692	123.26	25.11	1.06	6,520	402.30	25.03	1.77	99,142	530.69	161.04
February	52,743	123.31	25.59	1.02	12,012	445.83	28.12	.80	85,983	620.80	177.65
March	55,723	123.78	25.27	.91	13,329	517.90	32.67	1.19	93,978	728.35	193.44
April	51,776	129.11	26.84	.93	7,444	411.25	25.75	1.48	101,409	545.13	175.34
May	57,238	124.23	25.07	.88	5,031	374.03	23.10	2.01	119,546	556.46	171.00
June	60,249	125.27	25.63	.93	6,172	359.76	22.27	1.95	115,604	615.26	173.94
July	58,794	124.60	25.13	.86	9,332	429.82	27.10	1.56	154,338	556.54	186.42
August	61,125	124.46	25.25	.88	9,328	402.08	25.19	1.79	163,906	522.90	181.46
September	57,382	124.27	25.18	.89	7,626	375.87	23.44	1.78	119,721	533.08	171.07
Total	**513,723**	**124.67**	**25.43**	**.93**	**76,795**	**425.75**	**26.67**	**1.50**	**1,053,627**	**572.38**	**176.91**
Year to Date											
2001	**573,442**	**123.46**	**24.77**	**.89**	**105,302**	**387.30**	**24.36**	**1.39**	**1,752,182**	**483.02**	**182.33**
2002	**509,062**	**122.06**	**24.83**	**.87**	**54,996**	**308.36**	**19.30**	**1.71**	**1,302,521**	**349.39**	**149.14**
2003	**513,723**	**124.67**	**25.43**	**.93**	**76,795**	**425.75**	**26.67**	**1.50**	**1,053,627**	**572.38**	**176.91**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in September											
2002	**698,435**	**122.10**	**24.71**	**.88**	**74,311**	**298.49**	**18.68**	**1.68**	**1,702,705**	**337.19**	**150.11**
2003	**692,408**	**123.76**	**25.19**	**.91**	**98,993**	**412.53**	**25.84**	**1.53**	**1,385,840**	**540.30**	**153.69**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are preliminary. Values for 2001 and 2002 are final.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Mcf = thousand cubic feet.•Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

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

Table 4.3. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Independent Power Producers, January 2002 through September 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	14,999	140.94	29.29	1.2	3,320	278.45	17.17	1.5	205,723	294.16	149.41
February	13,167	143.03	29.63	1.2	1,867	253.75	15.49	1.9	199,150	270.28	147.47
March	13,373	141.58	28.96	1.1	2,827	280.31	17.20	1.8	226,939	323.37	149.85
April	13,945	138.81	28.01	1.1	2,468	296.95	18.20	1.8	218,906	365.95	146.88
May	14,780	138.55	28.09	1.2	3,489	324.97	19.94	1.8	216,070	363.22	150.98
June	15,352	139.14	27.96	1.1	3,253	320.41	19.64	1.8	290,514	348.23	150.14
July	16,020	137.80	27.64	1.1	3,074	356.95	21.61	1.5	384,166	338.92	149.80
August	16,710	133.97	27.19	1.2	4,235	391.34	23.59	1.3	389,329	331.64	151.99
September	15,921	136.72	28.00	1.2	2,035	376.89	22.17	1.6	314,336	359.50	145.23
October	16,388	134.40	27.47	1.1	3,570	407.85	25.38	1.3	243,801	404.86	151.40
November	15,869	134.49	27.47	1.3	3,943	441.15	27.19	1.3	209,743	419.90	155.88
December	15,960	132.53	26.38	1.1	4,154	416.62	25.83	1.2	227,631	455.47	153.82
Total	**182,482**	**137.48**	**27.96**	**1.2**	**38,236**	**354.37**	**21.69**	**1.5**	**3,126,308**	**355.15**	**150.35**
2003											
January	14,030	132.10	26.63	1.1	4,281	488.30	29.95	1.2	188,005	528.83	302.20
February	13,934	142.72	28.88	1.4	6,186	580.05	35.91	1.0	171,338	635.12	350.20
March	15,205	144.53	29.86	1.2	5,885	618.01	38.39	1.0	191,721	683.27	369.23
April	15,443	137.29	27.85	1.3	4,072	486.58	30.64	1.0	178,886	508.49	284.55
May	14,866	141.02	28.31	1.3	5,484	575.18	35.91	.9	203,116	552.56	326.54
June	15,268	135.90	26.82	1.3	6,671	494.65	29.54	.9	211,152	564.12	327.15
July	17,130	135.44	26.75	1.2	5,899	436.56	26.71	1.3	310,606	519.91	327.75
August	16,563	134.17	26.19	1.2	5,210	421.35	25.73	1.5	331,499	498.06	325.12
September	15,892	131.25	25.84	1.3	4,427	382.61	23.43	1.7	237,089	483.26	289.31
Total	**138,332**	**137.11**	**27.42**	**1.2**	**48,115**	**503.77**	**30.98**	**1.2**	**2,023,412**	**544.94**	**322.54**
Year to Date											
2002	**134,265**	**138.79**	**28.26**	**1.1**	**26,569**	**324.09**	**19.74**	**1.6**	**2,445,133**	**335.30**	**149.14**
2003	**138,332**	**137.11**	**27.42**	**1.2**	**48,115**	**503.77**	**30.98**	**1.2**	**2,023,412**	**544.94**	**322.54**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are preliminary. Values for 2002 are final.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Price data on the Form EIA-423 are proprietary and are only reported at an aggregated level.•Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

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

Table 4.4. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers, January 2002 through September 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	327.90	237.02
February	34	W	W	2.2	8	W	W	*	646	283.50	230.79
March	35	W	W	2.2	5	W	W	--	1,715	342.28	223.84
April	35	W	W	2.5	--	--	--	--	1,228	371.31	207.20
May	32	W	W	2.5	11	W	W	*	593	379.26	233.92
June	28	W	W	2.4	3	W	W	--	887	362.48	220.09
July	32	W	W	3.8	4	W	W	*	4,295	321.42	216.80
August	36	W	W	4.3	13	W	W	--	3,617	323.68	232.06
September	31	W	W	2.0	--	--	--	--	2,652	361.00	210.98
October	30	W	W	2.0	--	--	--	--	979	398.54	212.11
November	34	W	W	2.4	10	W	W	*	524	382.74	228.94
December	31	W	W	2.5	19	W	W	--	531	420.43	257.45
Total	**399**	**W**	**W**	**2.6**	**91**	**W**	**W**	*	**18,256**	**344.42**	**226.65**
2003											
January	45	W	W	2.2	58	W	W	*	825	486.76	378.35
February	32	W	W	2.5	94	W	W	*	634	501.40	466.61
March	29	W	W	2.6	50	W	W	*	986	492.54	463.50
April	30	W	W	2.6	--	--	--	--	1,379	500.53	403.77
May	28	W	W	2.5	--	--	--	--	924	496.43	373.48
June	35	W	W	2.3	34	W	W	*	533	447.07	326.63
July	32	W	W	2.7	*	W	W	*	1,115	481.51	368.80
August	25	W	W	2.9	1	W	W	*	1,748	487.85	414.41
September	33	W	W	2.3	--	--	--	--	665	431.09	309.60
Total	**289**	**W**	**W**	**2.5**	**236**	**W**	**W**	*	**8,810**	**484.63**	**394.06**
Year to Date											
2002	**304**	**W**	**W**	**2.7**	**62**	**W**	**W**	*	**16,222**	**337.45**	**224.42**
2003	**289**	**W**	**W**	**2.5**	**236**	**W**	**W**	*	**8,810**	**484.63**	**394.06**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values include a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.•Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Price data on the Form EIA-423 are proprietary and are only reported at an aggregated level.•Mcf = thousand cubic feet.•Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.5. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers, January 2002 through September 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	1,152	W	W	1.5	537	W	W	1.9	72,701	287.67	160.33
February	1,033	W	W	3.2	470	W	W	1.9	67,000	248.78	160.21
March	1,017	W	W	1.4	544	W	W	1.3	73,314	274.09	162.82
April	1,131	W	W	1.5	462	W	W	2.0	68,258	328.49	160.03
May	1,098	W	W	1.4	368	W	W	2.0	72,191	346.57	162.30
June	1,175	W	W	1.4	358	W	W	1.8	66,392	326.67	161.62
July	1,260	W	W	1.4	384	W	W	2.3	69,414	345.20	159.01
August	1,217	W	W	1.4	369	W	W	2.1	70,803	324.81	159.58
September	1,084	W	W	1.5	392	W	W	1.8	65,762	347.86	166.48
October	1,096	W	W	1.4	448	W	W	1.8	67,222	379.62	168.07
November	1,143	W	W	1.3	484	W	W	1.8	63,502	415.73	165.62
December	1,253	W	W	1.4	512	W	W	1.8	71,879	419.03	171.79
Total	**13,659**	**W**	**W**	**1.6**	**5,330**	**W**	**W**	**1.8**	**828,439**	**336.44**	**163.16**
2003											
January	871	W	W	1.3	397	W	W	1.5	66,559	492.57	412.85
February	806	W	W	1.2	490	W	W	2.3	68,474	550.26	463.47
March	1,098	W	W	1.6	517	W	W	2.4	68,784	749.66	584.10
April	1,014	W	W	1.6	354	W	W	3.2	75,787	511.02	417.30
May	1,094	W	W	1.5	413	W	W	2.8	87,844	519.20	424.76
June	1,160	W	W	1.3	494	W	W	2.4	91,009	574.28	463.41
July	915	W	W	1.1	711	W	W	3.0	86,010	536.14	446.10
August	1,282	W	W	1.4	608	W	W	2.6	53,539	488.02	373.24
September	1,178	W	W	1.4	626	W	W	3.4	71,649	490.14	384.13
Total	**9,418**	**W**	**W**	**1.4**	**4,612**	**W**	**W**	**2.7**	**669,654**	**547.42**	**442.10**
Year to Date											
2002	**10,166**	**W**	**W**	**1.6**	**3,885**	**W**	**W**	**1.9**	**625,837**	**314.24**	**161.31**
2003	**9,418**	**W**	**W**	**1.4**	**4,612**	**W**	**W**	**2.7**	**669,654**	**547.42**	**442.10**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values include a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.•Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Price data on the Form EIA-423 are proprietary and are only reported at an aggregated level.•Mcf = thousand cubic feet.•Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[2]		Industrial[3]	
	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Percent Change	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2002
New England	**545**	**683**	**-20.3**	**196**	**179**	**339**	**497**	**--**	**--**	**9**	**7**
Connecticut	130	62	109.2	--	--	130	62	--	--	--	--
Maine	27	18	49.8	--	--	18	11	--	--	9	7
Massachusetts	245	433	-43.4	53	9	192	424	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	142	170	-16.2	142	170	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**4,690**	**4,444**	**5.5**	**274**	**201**	**4,304**	**4,153**	**--**	**--**	**111**	**90**
New Jersey	274	372	-26.2	140	69	134	303	--	--	--	--
New York	836	754	10.9	72	57	716	648	--	--	48	49
Pennsylvania	3,580	3,319	7.9	62	75	3,454	3,202	--	--	64	42
East North Central	**15,691**	**15,827**	**-.9**	**12,425**	**11,596**	**2,917**	**3,899**	**20**	**21**	**328**	**311**
Illinois	3,558	4,539	-21.6	752	781	2,583	3,528	--	--	223	230
Indiana	4,167	4,463	-6.6	4,043	4,312	124	151	--	--	--	--
Michigan	3,131	3,275	-4.4	3,100	3,226	12	28	20	21	--	--
Ohio	2,861	1,871	52.9	2,639	1,658	198	192	--	--	24	21
Wisconsin	1,973	1,679	17.5	1,892	1,618	--	--	--	--	81	61
West North Central	**11,641**	**11,562**	**.7**	**11,476**	**11,400**	**--**	**--**	**13**	**10**	**153**	**152**
Iowa	2,176	2,027	7.4	2,091	1,942	--	--	--	--	85	85
Kansas	1,569	1,819	-13.7	1,569	1,819	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,698	1,485	14.4	1,631	1,417	--	--	--	--	67	67
Missouri	3,454	3,205	7.8	3,442	3,194	--	--	13	10	--	--
Nebraska	641	951	-32.6	641	951	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	1,908	2,005	-4.9	1,908	2,005	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	195	71	174.6	195	71	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**12,027**	**14,621**	**-17.7**	**9,727**	**11,794**	**2,153**	**2,667**	**--**	**--**	**148**	**160**
Delaware	156	121	29.3	--	--	156	121	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,228	2,516	-11.4	1,982	2,301	246	215	--	--	--	--
Georgia	3,181	2,579	23.3	3,155	2,544	--	--	--	--	26	35
Maryland	518	1,149	-54.9	--	--	518	1,149	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,246	2,387	-47.8	1,133	2,222	74	103	--	--	39	62
South Carolina	515	1,325	-61.1	495	1,305	--	--	--	--	20	20
Virginia	1,106	1,359	-18.6	897	1,015	190	327	--	--	19	17
West Virginia	3,076	3,186	-3.4	2,064	2,406	968	754	--	--	45	26
East South Central	**8,493**	**8,248**	**3.0**	**7,827**	**7,874**	**536**	**236**	**--**	**--**	**130**	**138**
Alabama	2,443	2,581	-5.3	2,432	2,570	11	11	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,902	2,277	27.4	2,616	2,277	286	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	768	588	30.5	530	364	238	225	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,380	2,801	-15.0	2,250	2,664	--	--	--	--	130	138
West South Central	**10,955**	**10,227**	**7.1**	**6,246**	**6,522**	**4,483**	**3,542**	**--**	**--**	**226**	**163**
Arkansas	1,234	1,209	2.1	1,234	1,209	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	789	1,218	-35.3	365	583	419	634	--	--	5	1
Oklahoma	1,742	1,527	14.1	1,621	1,460	82	67	--	--	39	--
Texas	7,190	6,272	14.6	3,027	3,269	3,981	2,841	--	--	182	163
Mountain	**9,358**	**8,855**	**5.7**	**8,949**	**8,491**	**391**	**345**	**--**	**--**	**18**	**19**
Arizona	1,679	1,363	23.2	1,661	1,344	--	--	--	--	18	19
Colorado	1,387	1,666	-16.8	1,387	1,666	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	992	867	14.4	601	522	391	345	--	--	--	--
Nevada	816	766	6.5	816	766	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,225	624	96.4	1,225	624	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,162	1,369	-15.1	1,162	1,369	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	2,098	2,200	-4.7	2,098	2,200	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**1,027**	**753**	**36.3**	**262**	**189**	**711**	**521**	**--**	**--**	**54**	**43**
California	135	107	26.8	--	--	81	63	--	--	54	43
Oregon	262	189	38.6	262	189	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	630	458	37.6	--	--	630	458	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**58**	**60**	**-2.3**	**--**	**--**	**58**	**60**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	58	60	-2.3	--	--	58	60	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**74,484**	**75,281**	**-1.1**	**57,382**	**58,245**	**15,892**	**15,921**	**33**	**31**	**1,178**	**1,084**

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

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

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

Table 4.6.B. Receipts of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through September 2003 and 2002

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[2]		Industrial[3]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**5,416**	**5,603**	**-3.3**	**1,185**	**1,216**	**4,159**	**4,334**	**--**	**--**	**72**	**54**
Connecticut	1,126	1,158	-2.8	--	--	1,126	1,158	--	--	--	--
Maine	195	167	16.8	--	--	124	113	--	--	72	54
Massachusetts	3,104	3,159	-1.7	194	97	2,910	3,062	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	991	1,119	-11.4	991	1,119	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**37,572**	**38,252**	**-1.8**	**1,693**	**1,539**	**34,938**	**35,759**	**--**	**--**	**942**	**954**
New Jersey	2,602	2,732	-4.8	630	367	1,972	2,365	--	--	--	--
New York	7,127	6,089	17.1	533	465	6,114	5,109	--	--	480	515
Pennsylvania	27,843	29,431	-5.4	530	707	26,852	28,284	--	--	462	440
East North Central	**145,354**	**134,257**	**8.3**	**113,714**	**103,287**	**29,335**	**28,131**	**176**	**204**	**2,130**	**2,636**
Illinois	33,738	37,155	-9.2	5,654	10,198	26,661	25,115	--	--	1,424	1,842
Indiana	36,541	31,748	15.1	35,397	30,666	1,144	1,082	--	--	--	--
Michigan	24,693	23,771	3.9	24,408	23,456	110	112	176	204	--	--
Ohio	33,223	24,383	36.3	31,585	22,317	1,420	1,822	--	--	218	244
Wisconsin	17,159	17,200	-.2	16,670	16,650	--	--	--	--	489	550
West North Central	**100,773**	**104,252**	**-3.3**	**99,812**	**103,148**	**--**	**--**	**113**	**101**	**847**	**1,002**
Iowa	16,366	16,996	-3.7	15,789	16,264	--	--	--	--	577	732
Kansas	13,767	15,263	-9.8	13,767	15,263	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	14,376	13,862	3.7	14,106	13,592	--	--	--	--	270	271
Missouri	29,304	28,771	1.9	29,191	28,670	--	--	113	101	--	--
Nebraska	6,898	9,243	-25.4	6,898	9,243	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	18,577	18,664	-.5	18,577	18,664	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	1,484	1,453	2.1	1,484	1,453	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**116,292**	**120,017**	**-3.1**	**93,352**	**96,803**	**21,677**	**21,595**	**--**	**--**	**1,264**	**1,619**
Delaware	1,330	883	50.6	--	--	1,330	883	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	17,643	17,949	-1.7	15,793	16,187	1,850	1,762	--	--	--	--
Georgia	24,790	24,263	2.2	24,519	24,000	--	--	--	--	272	263
Maryland	7,228	8,393	-13.9	--	--	7,228	8,393	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	18,429	19,762	-6.7	17,012	18,060	1,078	1,032	--	--	339	671
South Carolina	8,635	11,299	-23.6	8,486	11,144	--	--	--	--	149	155
Virginia	10,733	10,847	-1.1	8,155	8,589	2,408	2,090	--	--	170	168
West Virginia	27,505	26,621	3.3	19,387	18,823	7,784	7,435	--	--	334	363
East South Central	**78,300**	**75,225**	**4.1**	**72,302**	**72,203**	**4,728**	**1,786**	**--**	**--**	**1,270**	**1,236**
Alabama	21,821	21,293	2.5	21,713	21,202	108	91	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	27,735	24,404	13.7	25,166	24,404	2,569	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	6,453	5,560	16.1	4,401	3,865	2,052	1,695	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	22,292	23,968	-7.0	21,022	22,732	--	--	--	--	1,270	1,236
West South Central	**91,174**	**93,474**	**-2.5**	**55,258**	**57,883**	**33,765**	**33,638**	**--**	**--**	**2,152**	**1,952**
Arkansas	10,052	9,899	1.5	10,052	9,899	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	7,474	11,818	-36.8	4,477	5,759	2,982	6,047	--	--	14	12
Oklahoma	15,521	15,795	-1.7	14,313	14,792	800	666	--	--	408	337
Texas	58,128	55,963	3.9	26,416	27,433	29,982	26,926	--	--	1,729	1,603
Mountain	**77,833**	**74,626**	**4.3**	**74,463**	**71,544**	**3,110**	**2,842**	**--**	**--**	**260**	**240**
Arizona	12,822	12,681	1.1	12,563	12,450	--	--	--	--	260	230
Colorado	13,680	14,530	-5.8	13,680	14,530	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	7,814	7,339	6.5	4,704	4,497	3,110	2,842	--	--	--	--
Nevada	6,472	5,047	28.2	6,472	5,047	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	10,443	6,409	62.9	10,443	6,409	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	10,346	10,963	-5.6	10,346	10,953	--	--	--	--	--	10
Wyoming	16,255	17,657	-7.9	16,255	17,657	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**8,511**	**7,616**	**11.7**	**1,944**	**1,439**	**6,084**	**5,705**	**--**	**--**	**482**	**472**
California	926	1,105	-16.2	--	--	443	633	--	--	482	472
Oregon	1,944	1,439	35.1	1,944	1,439	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	5,641	5,072	11.2	--	--	5,641	5,072	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**536**	**476**	**12.6**	**--**	**--**	**536**	**476**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	536	476	12.6	--	--	536	476	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**661,762**	**653,798**	**1.2**	**513,723**	**509,062**	**138,332**	**134,265**	**289**	**304**	**9,418**	**10,166**

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[2]		Industrial[3]	
	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Percent Change	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2002
New England	**557**	**679**	**-17.9**	**236**	**13**	**306**	**591**	**--**	**--**	**15**	**75**
Connecticut	100	386	-74.1	--	--	100	386	--	--	--	--
Maine	15	75	-79.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	75
Massachusetts	216	216	.4	10	10	206	205	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	226	3	NM	226	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,751**	**1,168**	**135.5**	**209**	**699**	**2,490**	**457**	**--**	**--**	**52**	**13**
New Jersey	231	127	82.9	209	102	23	25	--	--	--	--
New York	1,480	895	65.3	--	597	1,480	287	--	--	*	12
Pennsylvania	1,039	146	610.1	*	*	987	145	--	--	52	1
East North Central	**605**	**421**	**43.7**	**494**	**328**	**57**	**18**	**--**	**--**	**53**	**74**
Illinois	58	18	229.8	3	2	55	16	--	--	--	--
Indiana	61	115	-47.5	60	96	--	--	--	--	*	19
Michigan	272	121	125.5	272	121	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	32	6	412.6	28	3	2	2	--	--	2	1
Wisconsin	182	161	13.2	131	106	*	*	--	--	51	55
West North Central	**277**	**279**	**-.8**	**277**	**279**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	*	**--**
Iowa	7	4	64.9	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	164	91	80.7	164	91	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	95	88	8.2	95	88	--	--	--	--	*	--
Missouri	8	86	-90.7	8	86	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	*	*	.0	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	2	9	-82.0	2	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**6,739**	**4,142**	**62.7**	**6,109**	**3,669**	**289**	**290**	**--**	**--**	**341**	**183**
Delaware	57	144	-60.8	21	--	10	58	--	--	25	86
District of Columbia	12	1	NM	--	--	12	1	--	--	--	--
Florida	5,414	3,628	49.2	5,177	3,581	202	47	--	--	35	--
Georgia	203	7	NM	10	7	--	--	--	--	194	--
Maryland	48	122	-61.1	--	--	48	122	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	71	79	-11.0	53	13	1	--	--	--	17	67
South Carolina	40	10	315.7	--	7	--	--	--	--	40	2
Virginia	830	56	NM	799	31	5	1	--	--	26	24
West Virginia	66	96	-31.8	48	31	13	61	--	--	4	4
East South Central	**704**	**36**	**NM**	**240**	**30**	**460**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**6**
Alabama	10	13	-21.6	5	7	--	--	--	--	4	6
Kentucky	472	13	NM	12	13	460	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	207	1	NM	207	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	15	8	80.8	15	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**628**	**537**	**17.0**	**38**	**78**	**546**	**433**	**--**	**--**	**44**	**25**
Arkansas	2	5	-62.0	2	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	268	209	28.5	36	1	216	204	--	--	16	4
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	358	323	10.8	*	72	330	229	--	--	28	22
Mountain	**24**	**32**	**-24.0**	**23**	**27**	**1**	**3**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**2**
Arizona	11	12	-9.7	10	10	--	--	--	--	1	2
Colorado	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	3	8	-68.3	2	5	1	3	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	3	5	-46.6	3	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	2	4	-50.0	2	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	4	3	16.7	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**205**	**90**	**126.5**	**--**	**--**	**89**	**77**	**--**	**--**	**116**	**13**
California	194	77	150.5	--	--	89	77	--	--	105	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	11	13	-15.4	--	--	--	*	--	--	11	13
Pacific Noncontiguous	**189**	**166**	**14.0**	**--**	**--**	**189**	**166**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	189	166	14.0	--	--	189	166	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**12,679**	**7,551**	**67.9**	**7,626**	**5,124**	**4,427**	**2,035**	**--**	**--**	**626**	**392**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.
[2] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[3] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/ transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Petroleum includes distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.7.B. Receipts of Petroleum Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through September 2003 and 2002

(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[2]		Industrial[3]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**18,830**	**9,404**	**100.2**	**7,206**	**420**	**11,446**	**7,956**	**27**	**11**	**151**	**1,017**
Connecticut	2,915	1,616	80.3	--	--	2,915	1,616	--	--	--	--
Maine	2,389	1,305	83.0	--	--	2,238	288	--	--	151	1,017
Massachusetts	11,572	6,075	90.5	5,252	12	6,293	6,052	27	11	--	--
New Hampshire	1,955	408	379.5	1,955	408	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**34,896**	**15,049**	**131.9**	**13,144**	**7,708**	**21,270**	**7,280**	**15**	**--**	**467**	**61**
New Jersey	3,124	1,014	208.0	685	360	2,436	654	--	--	4	--
New York	24,802	12,009	106.5	12,458	7,347	12,260	4,617	15	--	68	45
Pennsylvania	6,970	2,025	244.2	1	1	6,574	2,008	--	--	395	16
East North Central	**5,030**	**3,893**	**29.2**	**3,294**	**2,714**	**959**	**195**	**--**	**--**	**777**	**984**
Illinois	918	191	381.7	26	68	893	123	--	--	--	--
Indiana	748	905	-17.4	540	469	--	--	--	--	208	437
Michigan	1,750	1,268	38.1	1,750	1,268	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	346	223	55.2	282	170	50	38	--	--	13	15
Wisconsin	1,268	1,306	-3.0	696	740	16	34	--	--	556	533
West North Central	**2,295**	**2,268**	**1.2**	**2,295**	**2,268**	**--**	**--**	*	**--**	*	**--**
Iowa	96	71	35.2	96	71	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	1,123	585	91.9	1,123	585	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	953	774	23.2	953	774	--	--	--	--	*	--
Missouri	88	795	-88.9	88	795	--	--	*	--	--	--
Nebraska	8	7	21.2	8	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	27	36	-26.4	27	36	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**55,198**	**46,845**	**17.8**	**46,714**	**40,999**	**6,233**	**4,379**	**193**	**52**	**2,059**	**1,416**
Delaware	2,309	1,685	37.0	170	245	1,727	672	--	--	412	768
District of Columbia	198	586	-66.2	--	--	198	586	--	--	--	--
Florida	41,395	37,754	9.6	39,377	36,589	1,693	1,152	--	--	325	14
Georgia	713	188	279.0	111	155	57	31	--	--	545	2
Maryland	1,591	1,725	-7.8	--	--	1,591	1,725	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	717	546	31.3	420	240	115	10	--	--	183	296
South Carolina	325	121	169.6	62	62	--	--	--	--	263	58
Virginia	7,555	3,931	92.2	6,271	3,516	782	124	193	52	309	239
West Virginia	395	309	27.7	303	191	70	80	--	--	22	39
East South Central	**4,522**	**374**	**NM**	**2,243**	**358**	**2,245**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**35**	**16**
Alabama	122	79	54.5	87	63	--	--	--	--	35	16
Kentucky	2,422	158	NM	178	158	2,245	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,825	18	NM	1,825	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	153	119	27.9	153	119	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**5,790**	**5,084**	**13.9**	**1,655**	**195**	**3,700**	**4,645**	**--**	**--**	**435**	**243**
Arkansas	53	48	10.3	53	48	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	3,988	2,699	47.8	1,458	18	2,415	2,640	--	--	115	42
Oklahoma	78	10	682.0	78	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	1,670	2,326	-28.2	65	120	1,285	2,005	--	--	320	201
Mountain	**297**	**428**	**-30.7**	**244**	**318**	**49**	**90**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**20**
Arizona	41	56	-26.9	37	35	--	--	--	--	4	20
Colorado	23	8	174.4	13	8	10	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	71	227	-68.6	36	137	35	90	--	--	--	--
Nevada	55	23	136.1	55	23	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	41	24	71.6	38	24	3	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	21	28	-27.5	21	28	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	45	61	-26.5	45	61	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**1,448**	**730**	**98.5**	**--**	**16**	**764**	**586**	**--**	**--**	**684**	**128**
California	1,364	586	133.0	--	1	764	585	--	--	600	--
Oregon	--	15	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	84	129	-35.2	--	--	*	1	--	--	83	128
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,450**	**1,438**	**.8**	**--**	**--**	**1,450**	**1,438**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	1,450	1,438	.8	--	--	1,450	1,438	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**129,757**	**85,513**	**51.7**	**76,795**	**54,996**	**48,115**	**26,569**	**236**	**62**	**4,612**	**3,885**

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

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/ transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Petroleum includes distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[2]		Industrial[3]	
	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Percent Change	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2002
New England	**29,422**	**33,198**	**-11.4**	**458**	**681**	**28,964**	**31,401**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1,116**
Connecticut	3,861	6,724	-42.6	--	--	3,861	6,724	--	--	--	--
Maine	5,032	8,010	-37.2	--	--	5,032	6,894	--	--	--	1,116
Massachusetts	14,723	12,834	14.7	458	481	14,265	12,353	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	200	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	5,807	5,429	7.0	--	--	5,807	5,429	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**29,427**	**52,559**	**-44.0**	**1,569**	**8,930**	**26,306**	**42,083**	**179**	**178**	**1,373**	**1,369**
New Jersey	8,374	13,475	-37.9	1,043	--	7,331	13,344	--	--	1	132
New York	16,433	33,342	-50.7	526	8,930	15,264	23,729	179	178	463	506
Pennsylvania	4,621	5,742	-19.5	--	--	3,711	5,010	--	--	909	732
East North Central	**10,587**	**22,551**	**-53.1**	**465**	**2,041**	**8,108**	**19,355**	**11**	**3**	**2,004**	**1,152**
Illinois	1,692	6,925	-75.6	8	42	1,065	6,260	--	--	619	624
Indiana	1,354	1,238	9.4	101	51	13	954	--	--	1,240	233
Michigan	6,405	10,988	-41.7	210	1,633	6,185	9,352	11	3	--	--
Ohio	277	1,583	-82.5	11	14	265	1,515	--	--	--	54
Wisconsin	859	1,816	-52.7	135	300	579	1,274	--	--	145	242
West North Central	**2,437**	**4,785**	**-49.1**	**1,472**	**3,192**	**912**	**1,508**	**48**	**84**	**4**	**1**
Iowa	207	343	-39.5	207	343	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	542	1,391	-61.0	542	1,391	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	989	961	2.9	528	434	457	526	--	--	4	1
Missouri	684	2,004	-65.9	180	938	455	982	48	84	--	--
Nebraska	14	87	-84.1	14	87	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**57,588**	**60,601**	**-5.0**	**34,314**	**37,445**	**13,222**	**20,982**	**8**	**164**	**10,043**	**2,010**
Delaware	1,923	2,028	-5.2	4	15	1,084	1,931	--	--	835	82
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	42,443	42,062	.9	33,279	35,393	8,251	5,510	--	--	913	1,158
Georgia	2,160	8,190	-73.6	55	4	1,947	8,002	--	--	158	184
Maryland	59	724	-91.9	--	--	59	724	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,368	2,148	-36.3	36	269	1,332	1,879	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	62	448	-86.1	--	3	54	311	--	--	8	134
Virginia	1,583	4,653	-66.0	940	1,752	299	2,474	8	164	336	263
West Virginia	7,990	350	NM	--	9	197	151	--	--	7,793	190
East South Central	**16,689**	**20,723**	**-19.5**	**6,690**	**14,777**	**2,289**	**4,654**	**3**	**145**	**7,707**	**1,147**
Alabama	12,170	8,124	49.8	4,419	6,279	74	1,052	--	--	7,677	793
Kentucky	95	257	-62.9	68	70	25	42	3	145	--	--
Mississippi	4,393	12,202	-64.0	2,203	8,428	2,190	3,466	--	--	--	308
Tennessee	30	139	-78.4	--	--	--	94	--	--	30	45
West South Central	**173,629**	**233,736**	**-25.7**	**49,563**	**68,207**	**82,591**	**113,929**	**416**	**2,079**	**41,060**	**49,521**
Arkansas	5,115	5,155	-.8	755	1,774	4,360	3,381	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	24,807	47,215	-47.5	13,187	23,992	1,164	3,809	--	1,726	10,456	17,687
Oklahoma	14,705	17,795	-17.4	12,245	15,712	2,058	1,653	--	--	402	430
Texas	129,002	163,571	-21.1	23,376	26,728	75,009	105,086	416	353	30,202	31,405
Mountain	**30,505**	**33,913**	**-10.1**	**11,819**	**16,326**	**18,525**	**17,190**	**--**	**--**	**161**	**397**
Arizona	14,849	13,012	14.1	3,691	4,194	11,156	8,753	--	--	2	65
Colorado	4,058	6,099	-33.5	2,247	3,330	1,811	2,769	--	--	--	--
Idaho	959	839	14.3	--	--	959	839	--	--	--	--
Montana	4	1	175.2	4	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Nevada	7,269	9,620	-24.4	3,213	5,612	4,056	4,008	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	3,003	2,780	8.0	2,477	2,213	516	567	--	--	10	--
Utah	201	1,190	-83.1	173	938	29	252	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	163	372	-56.3	13	39	--	--	--	--	149	332
Pacific Contiguous	**77,825**	**83,851**	**-7.2**	**12,355**	**11,569**	**56,172**	**63,234**	**--**	**--**	**9,298**	**9,048**
California	65,201	72,203	-9.7	10,239	10,027	46,289	53,888	--	--	8,672	8,288
Oregon	9,467	8,592	10.2	2,115	1,542	6,864	6,556	--	--	488	494
Washington	3,157	3,056	3.3	--	--	3,018	2,790	--	--	139	266
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,016**	**1,149**	**-11.5**	**1,016**	**1,149**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	1,016	1,149	-11.5	1,016	1,149	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**429,125**	**547,067**	**-21.6**	**119,721**	**164,317**	**237,089**	**314,336**	**665**	**2,652**	**71,649**	**65,762**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.
[2] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[3] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.8.B. Receipts of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through September 2003 and 2002

(Thousand Mcf)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities[1]		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[2]		Industrial[3]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**224,890**	**260,935**	**-13.8**	**2,370**	**3,831**	**218,916**	**246,556**	**--**	**--**	**3,605**	**10,549**
Connecticut	28,660	46,820	-38.8	--	--	28,660	46,820	--	--	--	--
Maine	47,712	67,312	-29.1	--	--	44,107	56,763	--	--	3,605	10,549
Massachusetts	108,029	95,878	12.7	2,370	3,136	105,659	92,742	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	685	--	--	685	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	40,489	50,231	-19.4	--	--	40,489	50,231	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	9	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**272,374**	**425,875**	**-36.0**	**18,185**	**63,718**	**239,418**	**339,213**	**1,120**	**1,462**	**13,651**	**21,482**
New Jersey	86,264	118,974	-27.5	3,175	--	82,488	109,656	--	--	600	9,318
New York	143,889	259,271	-44.5	15,010	63,718	124,261	189,882	1,120	1,462	3,499	4,209
Pennsylvania	42,221	47,630	-11.4	--	--	32,670	39,675	--	--	9,551	7,955
East North Central	**167,151**	**219,987**	**-24.0**	**11,392**	**20,448**	**95,922**	**188,210**	**85**	**202**	**59,752**	**11,127**
Illinois	27,716	76,512	-63.8	132	3,420	22,942	67,319	--	--	4,642	5,772
Indiana	58,683	15,283	284.0	717	386	4,515	11,840	--	--	53,450	3,056
Michigan	66,333	101,447	-34.6	8,353	13,932	57,896	87,313	85	202	--	--
Ohio	4,084	11,580	-64.7	180	180	3,487	10,782	--	--	418	618
Wisconsin	10,335	15,166	-31.9	2,011	2,530	7,082	10,955	--	--	1,243	1,681
West North Central	**33,081**	**41,802**	**-20.9**	**21,450**	**29,131**	**11,482**	**12,107**	**85**	**475**	**64**	**90**
Iowa	2,950	2,707	9.0	1,979	2,707	971	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	7,897	13,144	-39.9	7,897	13,144	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	7,785	6,895	12.9	3,045	2,370	4,676	4,435	--	--	64	90
Missouri	13,223	18,059	-26.8	7,303	9,912	5,835	7,672	85	475	--	--
Nebraska	1,226	998	22.8	1,226	998	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	*	*	-34.8	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**448,556**	**479,383**	**-6.4**	**274,691**	**298,358**	**114,795**	**157,406**	**238**	**2,050**	**58,832**	**21,569**
Delaware	16,887	13,869	21.8	211	237	9,282	13,062	--	--	7,394	570
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	318,479	336,375	-5.3	264,743	285,162	45,622	39,781	--	--	8,114	11,432
Georgia	27,419	55,378	-50.5	437	259	25,588	52,354	--	--	1,394	2,765
Maryland	5,022	13,375	-62.5	--	--	5,022	13,375	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	15,705	21,428	-26.7	290	2,334	15,333	19,094	--	--	82	--
South Carolina	1,250	4,413	-71.7	*	28	1,187	3,272	--	--	63	1,113
Virginia	22,924	29,754	-23.0	8,912	10,190	11,041	14,377	238	2,050	2,733	3,138
West Virginia	40,869	4,790	753.2	98	149	1,720	2,090	--	--	39,052	2,551
East South Central	**134,338**	**200,832**	**-33.1**	**69,679**	**144,282**	**20,494**	**44,101**	**105**	**2,322**	**44,059**	**10,128**
Alabama	84,026	69,518	20.9	38,151	53,435	5,148	9,423	--	--	40,728	6,660
Kentucky	1,063	6,411	-83.4	535	645	424	3,445	105	2,322	--	--
Mississippi	48,640	121,901	-60.1	30,994	90,201	14,597	28,431	--	--	3,049	3,269
Tennessee	608	3,001	-79.7	--	--	326	2,802	--	--	283	199
West South Central	**1,676,625**	**1,889,382**	**-11.3**	**436,376**	**532,625**	**819,145**	**878,454**	**7,176**	**9,712**	**413,928**	**468,591**
Arkansas	34,116	30,243	12.8	4,526	15,229	29,591	15,014	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	303,115	409,191	-25.9	123,736	200,872	20,807	32,095	3,746	6,417	154,826	169,806
Oklahoma	124,863	148,204	-15.7	105,617	129,406	15,210	14,461	--	--	4,035	4,336
Texas	1,214,531	1,301,745	-6.7	202,497	187,117	753,537	816,884	3,430	3,295	255,067	294,449
Mountain	**252,174**	**255,136**	**-1.2**	**121,125**	**125,547**	**129,393**	**126,019**	**--**	**--**	**1,656**	**3,570**
Arizona	97,943	87,967	11.3	28,889	31,822	68,968	55,997	--	--	85	148
Colorado	46,600	55,752	-16.4	29,418	30,386	17,182	25,366	--	--	--	--
Idaho	5,309	4,759	11.6	--	--	5,309	4,759	--	--	--	--
Montana	22	21	.7	12	11	10	11	--	--	--	--
Nevada	69,875	71,702	-2.5	37,304	37,548	32,571	34,154	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	27,617	26,786	3.1	22,709	21,171	4,874	5,154	--	--	34	461
Utah	3,171	5,027	-36.9	2,691	4,449	480	578	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	1,638	3,122	-47.5	101	160	--	--	--	--	1,536	2,961
Pacific Contiguous	**532,017**	**601,778**	**-11.6**	**84,061**	**70,467**	**373,847**	**452,581**	**--**	**--**	**74,108**	**78,731**
California	446,741	535,109	-16.5	75,528	61,570	303,455	402,600	--	--	67,759	70,940
Oregon	55,202	44,408	24.3	8,533	8,897	42,064	31,090	--	--	4,604	4,420
Washington	30,073	22,261	35.1	--	--	28,328	18,891	--	--	1,745	3,370
Pacific Noncontiguous	**14,298**	**14,602**	**-2.1**	**14,298**	**14,115**	**--**	**487**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	14,298	14,602	-2.1	14,298	14,115	--	487	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**3,755,503**	**4,389,712**	**-14.4**	**1,053,627**	**1,302,521**	**2,023,412**	**2,445,133**	**8,810**	**16,222**	**669,654**	**625,837**

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Sep 2003	Sep 2002[1]	Percent Change	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2002
New England	**W**	**198.63**	**W**	**167.73**	**179.17**	**W**	**205.86**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	164.10	235.60	W	W
New Hampshire	168.99	176.31	-4.2	168.99	176.31	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**129.37**	**135.08**	**-4.2**	**159.97**	**176.44**	**127.24**	**132.70**
New Jersey	182.08	191.39	-4.9	182.12	243.78	182.05	179.52
New York	153.66	153.25	.3	150.04	164.88	154.07	151.48
Pennsylvania	119.36	123.91	-3.7	120.18	121.99	119.34	123.79
East North Central	**120.10**	**120.19**	**-.1**	**121.19**	**118.76**	**114.84**	**124.30**
Illinois	110.78	117.76	-5.9	118.67	112.35	108.27	118.88
Indiana	W	W	W	119.13	116.82	W	W
Michigan	W	W	W	134.15	126.10	W	W
Ohio	W	W	W	118.14	120.19	W	W
Wisconsin	109.37	110.54	-1.1	109.37	109.49	--	--
West North Central	**91.16**	**88.32**	**3.2**	**91.16**	**88.08**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	89.99	86.39	4.2	89.99	85.65	--	--
Kansas	98.45	96.56	2.0	98.45	96.56	--	--
Minnesota	105.09	105.57	-.5	105.09	105.23	--	--
Missouri	91.29	89.32	2.2	91.29	89.20	--	--
Nebraska	59.16	59.48	-.5	59.16	59.48	--	--
North Dakota	76.91	78.09	-1.5	76.91	78.09	--	--
South Dakota	134.37	132.40	1.5	134.37	132.40	--	--
South Atlantic	**161.53**	**160.76**	**.5**	**163.16**	**161.45**	**154.36**	**157.59**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	181.10	181.62	-.3	176.85	180.03	214.69	198.45
Georgia	175.30	165.99	5.6	175.30	166.02	--	--
Maryland	165.56	161.09	2.8	--	--	165.56	161.09
North Carolina	W	W	W	180.42	177.30	W	W
South Carolina	157.35	160.21	-1.8	157.35	160.10	--	--
Virginia	161.48	166.77	-3.2	155.50	158.43	189.21	191.12
West Virginia	123.73	123.11	.5	127.27	125.98	116.20	113.76
East South Central	**131.57**	**W**	**W**	**132.40**	**129.25**	**115.56**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	142.08	141.98	W	W
Kentucky	122.24	120.57	1.4	124.28	120.57	103.02	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	155.18	167.71	W	W
Tennessee	126.78	120.25	5.4	126.78	119.82	--	--
West South Central	**118.61**	**108.80**	**9.0**	**112.74**	**103.98**	**127.93**	**119.02**
Arkansas	119.35	55.94	113.4	119.35	55.94	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	139.35	131.66	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	97.70	92.20	W	W
Texas	121.44	120.68	.6	115.25	123.49	126.75	117.68
Mountain	**W**	**W**	**W**	**108.96**	**105.05**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	129.33	129.69	-.3	129.33	129.39	--	--
Colorado	94.01	100.47	-6.4	94.01	100.47	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	61.09	57.10	W	W
Nevada	125.50	124.42	.9	125.50	124.42	--	--
New Mexico	168.09	171.60	-2.0	168.09	171.60	--	--
Utah	100.80	100.34	.5	100.80	100.34	--	--
Wyoming	76.81	76.39	.5	76.81	76.39	--	--
Pacific	**147.60**	**167.76**	**-12.0**	**119.54**	**130.63**	**156.99**	**180.14**
California	174.79	187.79	-6.9	--	--	174.79	192.34
Oregon	119.54	130.63	-8.5	119.54	130.63	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
U.S. Total	**125.75**	**126.09**	**-.3**	**124.27**	**123.03**	**131.25**	**136.72**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	2003	2002[1]	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**W**	**202.29**	**W**	**174.37**	**185.02**	**W**	**207.23**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	196.40	W	206.23	226.97	W	195.38
New Hampshire	168.33	181.44	-7.2	168.33	181.44	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**133.45**	**134.96**	**-1.1**	**189.63**	**159.85**	**130.53**	**133.48**
New Jersey	204.45	187.65	9.0	280.26	238.18	179.77	179.88
New York	158.64	152.74	3.9	148.87	158.12	159.54	151.25
Pennsylvania	119.86	125.82	-4.7	121.10	119.52	119.84	125.80
East North Central	**121.01**	**121.01**	*	**120.91**	**119.69**	**121.47**	**125.67**
Illinois	114.32	119.26	-4.1	112.75	117.30	114.67	119.94
Indiana	W	W	W	118.74	115.58	W	W
Michigan	W	W	W	133.84	132.32	W	W
Ohio	W	W	W	119.08	119.32	W	W
Wisconsin	112.38	111.34	.9	112.38	110.56	--	--
West North Central	**90.55**	**88.36**	**2.5**	**90.55**	**88.16**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	88.01	87.49	.6	88.01	86.73	--	--
Kansas	103.27	98.54	4.8	103.27	98.54	--	--
Minnesota	107.40	105.32	2.0	107.40	105.16	--	--
Missouri	90.96	89.52	1.6	90.96	89.39	--	--
Nebraska	59.41	58.10	2.3	59.41	58.10	--	--
North Dakota	73.57	74.74	-1.6	73.57	74.74	--	--
South Dakota	134.54	130.63	3.0	134.54	130.63	--	--
South Atlantic	**160.74**	**158.94**	**1.1**	**161.14**	**159.57**	**159.06**	**155.88**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	179.96	176.01	2.2	175.64	172.94	216.26	203.64
Georgia	173.29	167.53	3.4	173.29	167.55	--	--
Maryland	164.93	165.98	-.6	--	--	164.93	165.98
North Carolina	W	W	W	174.75	173.97	W	W
South Carolina	159.39	158.70	.4	159.39	158.60	--	--
Virginia	161.64	168.91	-4.3	150.65	160.76	197.86	200.03
West Virginia	124.43	120.15	3.6	127.82	123.97	115.92	110.14
East South Central	**131.35**	**W**	**W**	**132.16**	**128.11**	**114.57**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	146.45	142.09	W	W
Kentucky	120.62	118.20	2.1	122.37	118.20	101.91	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	157.19	164.90	W	W
Tennessee	124.65	120.55	3.4	124.65	119.99	--	--
West South Central	**121.30**	**115.10**	**5.4**	**112.90**	**107.24**	**137.17**	**130.50**
Arkansas	112.57	65.44	72.0	112.57	65.44	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	134.97	130.69	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	95.91	93.65	W	W
Texas	128.48	128.68	-.2	119.27	126.30	137.90	132.27
Mountain	**W**	**W**	**W**	**108.96**	**104.69**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	126.66	127.99	-1.0	126.66	127.60	--	--
Colorado	96.53	95.61	1.0	96.53	95.61	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	62.95	61.94	W	W
Nevada	141.43	131.26	7.8	141.43	131.26	--	--
New Mexico	151.41	156.56	-3.3	151.41	156.56	--	--
Utah	101.14	98.75	2.4	101.14	98.74	--	--
Wyoming	78.72	79.15	-.5	78.72	79.15	--	--
Pacific	**149.27**	**160.39**	**-6.9**	**123.47**	**133.65**	**156.73**	**166.21**
California	177.66	182.77	-2.8	--	--	177.66	185.63
Oregon	123.47	133.65	-7.6	123.47	133.65	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
U.S. Total	**127.27**	**125.68**	**1.3**	**124.67**	**122.06**	**137.11**	**138.79**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Sep 2003	Sep 2002[1]	Percent Change	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2002
New England	**428.81**	**413.81**	**3.6**	**426.53**	**473.34**	**430.61**	**412.13**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maine	--	422.30	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	W	W	W	467.77	443.81	W	W
New Hampshire	424.65	588.78	-27.9	424.65	588.78	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**468.59**	**386.52**	**21.2**	**632.53**	**340.09**	**456.08**	**461.67**
New Jersey	647.66	253.52	155.5	632.52	165.61	787.58	665.71
New York	459.61	393.18	16.9	--	369.70	459.61	444.36
Pennsylvania	443.97	462.81	-4.1	681.10	601.00	443.96	463.04
East North Central	**373.41**	**W**	**W**	**357.76**	**223.83**	**502.63**	**W**
Illinois	W	690.28	W	597.86	722.59	W	686.40
Indiana	359.74	214.18	68.0	359.74	216.39	--	--
Michigan	436.30	299.27	45.8	436.30	299.27	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	624.64	642.19	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	114.54	116.64	W	W
West North Central	**287.33**	**203.42**	**41.2**	**287.33**	**203.42**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	592.41	634.52	-6.6	592.41	634.52	--	--
Kansas	362.57	317.69	14.1	362.57	317.69	--	--
Minnesota	71.02	57.94	22.6	71.02	57.94	--	--
Missouri	619.04	140.56	340.4	619.04	140.56	--	--
Nebraska	608.00	658.80	-7.7	608.00	658.80	--	--
North Dakota	643.80	629.08	2.3	643.80	629.08	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**370.71**	**342.40**	**8.3**	**366.39**	**331.62**	**462.59**	**478.95**
Delaware	525.04	W	W	493.47	--	599.59	W
District of Columbia	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Florida	W	W	W	348.88	326.52	W	W
Georgia	589.78	623.98	-5.5	589.78	623.98	--	--
Maryland	532.12	421.85	26.1	--	--	532.12	421.85
North Carolina	W	535.43	W	584.85	578.40	W	--
South Carolina	--	556.94	--	--	578.23	--	--
Virginia	W	W	W	444.33	406.70	W	W
West Virginia	637.54	W	W	626.64	662.16	678.77	W
East South Central	**W**	**595.09**	**W**	**454.83**	**598.64**	**W**	**--**
Alabama	574.04	589.82	-2.7	574.04	604.45	--	--
Kentucky	W	594.78	W	588.16	594.78	W	--
Mississippi	437.10	501.62	-12.9	437.10	501.62	--	--
Tennessee	578.55	617.76	-6.3	578.55	617.76	--	--
West South Central	**187.83**	**144.51**	**30.0**	**451.21**	**101.15**	**167.47**	**147.07**
Arkansas	617.00	545.93	13.0	617.00	545.93	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	442.50	249.27	W	W
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	W	W	W	566.50	65.87	W	W
Mountain	**W**	**W**	**W**	**700.05**	**692.01**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	694.77	745.27	-6.8	694.77	752.70	--	--
Colorado	711.16	--	--	711.16	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	655.80	600.49	W	W
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	712.07	721.70	-1.3	712.07	721.70	--	--
Utah	781.10	674.61	15.8	781.10	674.61	--	--
Wyoming	672.12	629.97	6.7	672.12	629.97	--	--
Pacific	**424.14**	**403.47**	**5.1**	**--**	**--**	**424.14**	**406.57**
California	W	110.69	W	--	--	W	110.69
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	W	W	--	--	--	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
U.S. Total	**378.32**	**336.53**	**12.4**	**375.87**	**320.10**	**382.61**	**376.89**

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

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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 September 2003 and 2002

(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	2003	2002[1]	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**510.95**	**344.33**	**48.4**	**523.40**	**369.69**	**503.02**	**343.13**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	519.48	321.15	61.8	578.72	446.13	469.95	320.83
New Hampshire	375.86	367.44	2.3	375.86	367.44	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**528.16**	**358.28**	**47.4**	**425.45**	**338.61**	**593.25**	**380.21**
New Jersey	622.67	467.73	33.1	444.29	429.27	677.07	490.43
New York	516.74	341.19	51.5	424.44	334.22	612.07	352.49
Pennsylvania	530.13	408.26	29.9	536.05	511.72	530.13	408.45
East North Central	**409.38**	**W**	**W**	**363.54**	**231.39**	**560.44**	**W**
Illinois	W	496.79	W	677.23	434.68	W	532.19
Indiana	313.06	196.70	59.2	313.06	201.06	--	--
Michigan	426.56	260.92	63.5	426.56	260.92	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	614.34	494.64	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	111.72	114.19	W	W
West North Central	**269.88**	**161.13**	**67.5**	**269.88**	**161.13**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	627.61	521.11	20.4	627.61	521.11	--	--
Kansas	355.61	267.36	33.0	355.61	267.36	--	--
Minnesota	76.43	61.05	25.2	76.43	61.05	--	--
Missouri	462.81	110.80	317.7	462.81	110.80	--	--
Nebraska	637.49	522.29	22.1	637.49	522.29	--	--
North Dakota	691.32	547.67	26.2	691.32	547.67	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**430.32**	**321.11**	**34.0**	**414.06**	**312.57**	**552.46**	**396.47**
Delaware	W	W	W	559.58	369.54	W	W
District of Columbia	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Florida	397.98	306.21	30.0	394.74	303.68	469.70	387.32
Georgia	685.45	535.83	27.9	652.41	534.94	750.80	539.84
Maryland	523.24	360.10	45.3	--	--	523.24	360.10
North Carolina	W	W	W	649.65	484.43	W	W
South Carolina	673.74	474.02	42.1	673.74	502.33	--	--
Virginia	508.91	W	W	496.69	365.15	616.63	W
West Virginia	700.84	537.45	30.4	699.43	555.11	706.89	562.58
East South Central	**W**	**455.97**	**W**	**436.80**	**455.92**	**W**	**--**
Alabama	563.31	486.39	15.8	563.31	488.83	--	--
Kentucky	W	407.65	W	538.26	407.65	W	--
Mississippi	407.45	525.91	-22.5	407.45	525.91	--	--
Tennessee	641.84	490.94	30.7	641.84	490.94	--	--
West South Central	**293.83**	**113.64**	**158.6**	**601.23**	**273.53**	**149.99**	**103.34**
Arkansas	633.92	550.01	15.3	633.92	550.01	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	597.16	536.00	W	W
Oklahoma	558.58	477.90	16.9	558.58	477.90	--	--
Texas	W	W	W	773.01	96.74	W	W
Mountain	**W**	**W**	**W**	**702.63**	**394.12**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	783.87	640.83	22.3	783.87	650.71	--	--
Colorado	W	655.23	W	917.20	655.23	W	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	740.52	183.31	W	W
Nevada	542.10	537.61	.8	542.10	537.61	--	--
New Mexico	W	582.31	W	762.92	582.31	W	--
Utah	756.36	517.53	46.1	756.36	517.53	--	--
Wyoming	669.86	499.14	34.2	669.86	499.14	--	--
Pacific	**431.17**	**370.18**	**16.5**	**--**	**573.11**	**431.17**	**371.31**
California	118.52	117.11	1.2	--	591.70	118.52	116.58
Oregon	--	572.32	--	--	572.32	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
U.S. Total	**455.46**	**313.25**	**45.4**	**425.75**	**308.36**	**503.77**	**324.09**

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Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the Independent Power Producer sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Petroleum includes distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

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

Table 4.11.A. Average Cost of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, September 2003 and 2002

(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Sep 2003	Sep 2002[1]	Percent Change	Sep 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2002
New England	**503.55**	**392.67**	**28.2**	**492.55**	**395.43**	**503.72**	**392.77**
Connecticut	W	396.73	W	--	--	W	396.73
Maine	W	404.69	W	--	--	W	406.06
Massachusetts	481.35	362.51	32.8	492.55	406.25	480.99	360.80
New Hampshire	--	369.80	--	--	369.80	--	--
Rhode Island	540.26	444.26	21.6	--	--	540.26	444.26
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**542.64**	**404.69**	**34.1**	**544.53**	**387.75**	**542.53**	**408.03**
New Jersey	578.36	393.67	46.9	556.10	--	581.52	393.70
New York	541.51	411.02	31.7	521.63	387.75	542.21	419.73
Pennsylvania	460.30	393.80	16.9	--	--	460.30	391.71
East North Central	**411.11**	**370.76**	**10.9**	**562.17**	**387.66**	**402.52**	**369.32**
Illinois	622.17	370.60	67.9	555.70	392.36	622.71	371.23
Indiana	W	340.51	W	571.38	415.38	W	337.74
Michigan	351.29	366.69	-4.2	551.41	384.28	344.64	363.60
Ohio	W	421.43	W	702.33	438.08	W	421.00
Wisconsin	543.22	369.86	46.9	560.32	398.23	539.19	362.56
West North Central	**546.84**	**347.17**	**57.5**	**576.52**	**352.92**	**498.99**	**335.02**
Iowa	586.95	377.81	55.4	586.95	377.81	--	--
Kansas	486.30	306.32	58.8	486.30	306.32	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	684.60	479.28	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	523.24	350.61	W	W
Nebraska	544.87	397.61	37.0	544.87	397.61	--	--
North Dakota	700.90	--	--	700.90	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**565.42**	**392.36**	**44.1**	**604.96**	**403.39**	**462.47**	**373.36**
Delaware	W	W	W	561.61	404.30	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	572.09	396.78	44.2	603.44	400.94	445.29	374.87
Georgia	499.69	373.72	33.7	509.40	393.32	499.42	373.00
Maryland	W	389.18	W	--	--	W	389.18
North Carolina	472.02	W	W	572.63	436.56	469.32	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	--	527.60	W	W
Virginia	W	414.06	W	666.12	447.77	W	387.06
West Virginia	548.79	377.28	45.5	--	406.53	548.79	390.08
East South Central	**483.76**	**350.89**	**37.9**	**487.74**	**351.00**	**472.08**	**349.50**
Alabama	W	W	W	481.75	340.51	W	W
Kentucky	W	W	W	504.39	389.27	W	W
Mississippi	483.13	358.99	34.6	499.50	358.58	466.81	360.61
Tennessee	--	W	W	--	--	--	W
West South Central	**480.69**	**345.87**	**39.0**	**503.26**	**355.30**	**466.88**	**340.24**
Arkansas	320.20	341.45	-6.2	492.50	382.73	291.09	319.99
Louisiana	W	W	W	524.55	378.59	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	528.80	341.01	W	W
Texas	478.58	340.69	40.5	478.13	340.80	478.72	340.72
Mountain	**481.60**	**322.05**	**49.5**	**515.60**	**362.93**	**459.98**	**284.65**
Arizona	495.59	302.05	64.1	521.67	302.74	487.00	301.67
Colorado	453.64	200.80	125.9	460.70	196.26	445.44	205.84
Idaho	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Montana	557.20	W	W	557.20	409.70	--	W
Nevada	497.65	442.70	12.4	593.71	531.25	420.39	320.95
New Mexico	W	W	W	474.08	303.88	W	W
Utah	W	W	W	211.20	342.50	W	W
Wyoming	358.90	188.63	90.3	358.90	212.70	--	--
Pacific	**492.61**	**356.00**	**38.4**	**490.05**	**340.54**	**493.22**	**359.60**
California	510.09	367.76	38.7	520.29	365.28	507.87	369.68
Oregon	458.86	301.24	52.3	458.53	275.74	458.96	307.97
Washington	347.84	298.36	16.6	--	--	347.84	286.79
Alaska	250.14	211.17	18.5	250.14	211.17	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**500.09**	**361.73**	**38.2**	**533.08**	**367.84**	**483.26**	**359.50**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table 4.11.B. Average Cost of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through September 2003 and 2002

(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	2003	2002[1]	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**600.58**	**361.03**	**66.4**	**663.00**	**367.33**	**599.91**	**360.90**
Connecticut	W	364.34	W	--	--	W	364.34
Maine	606.70	354.48	71.2	--	--	606.70	353.93
Massachusetts	543.82	323.70	68.0	663.00	372.04	541.15	322.06
New Hampshire	--	346.83	--	--	346.83	--	--
Rhode Island	W	436.95	W	--	--	W	436.95
Vermont	--	315.51	--	--	315.51	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**626.56**	**377.88**	**65.8**	**682.48**	**362.00**	**622.23**	**380.17**
New Jersey	643.46	382.43	68.3	561.25	--	646.65	381.82
New York	627.17	378.12	65.9	708.32	362.00	617.16	383.20
Pennsylvania	576.88	364.29	58.4	--	--	576.88	361.26
East North Central	**485.65**	**340.10**	**42.8**	**601.96**	**351.67**	**472.24**	**338.44**
Illinois	591.34	331.57	78.3	681.19	337.62	590.80	330.14
Indiana	611.14	320.24	90.8	645.05	362.86	605.76	319.96
Michigan	417.50	348.15	19.9	594.99	350.75	392.79	347.67
Ohio	598.24	362.82	64.9	744.53	485.35	590.78	358.76
Wisconsin	585.23	327.20	78.9	595.62	364.81	582.27	316.25
West North Central	**548.73**	**320.77**	**71.1**	**546.47**	**324.12**	**553.00**	**312.56**
Iowa	W	362.00	W	605.50	362.00	W	--
Kansas	531.60	300.87	76.7	531.60	300.87	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	574.72	372.66	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	513.52	329.93	W	W
Nebraska	678.21	353.81	91.7	678.21	353.81	--	--
North Dakota	745.25	257.45	189.5	745.25	257.45	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**600.11**	**371.40**	**61.6**	**635.70**	**385.09**	**516.54**	**347.60**
Delaware	W	W	W	650.69	346.00	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	602.93	376.16	60.3	634.46	382.68	423.86	337.54
Georgia	557.56	351.72	58.5	525.40	328.57	558.11	351.82
Maryland	783.66	377.31	107.7	--	--	783.66	377.31
North Carolina	W	337.20	W	592.94	413.54	W	327.73
South Carolina	W	W	W	709.98	485.68	W	W
Virginia	W	398.41	W	674.08	448.13	W	365.20
West Virginia	1043.95	375.77	177.8	1074.93	401.18	1042.22	384.35
East South Central	**570.69**	**319.15**	**78.8**	**580.82**	**318.75**	**536.20**	**319.31**
Alabama	570.33	319.52	78.5	574.36	319.38	539.92	315.37
Kentucky	W	W	W	701.89	406.25	W	W
Mississippi	568.77	317.83	79.0	586.83	317.74	530.89	318.46
Tennessee	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**552.36**	**318.03**	**73.7**	**567.70**	**328.83**	**544.04**	**313.92**
Arkansas	504.45	333.59	51.2	561.38	343.85	495.89	323.19
Louisiana	592.52	328.25	80.5	602.89	334.97	529.83	318.36
Oklahoma	564.95	327.01	72.8	581.08	331.80	452.42	287.33
Texas	546.31	313.68	74.2	539.31	318.93	548.23	314.04
Mountain	**494.15**	**325.64**	**51.7**	**511.77**	**376.94**	**477.74**	**275.99**
Arizona	511.88	293.79	74.2	526.22	302.51	505.89	288.84
Colorado	446.70	235.07	90.0	437.22	247.93	461.72	220.83
Idaho	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Montana	W	W	W	551.62	432.74	W	W
Nevada	515.64	443.88	16.2	579.81	568.05	442.17	309.34
New Mexico	W	W	W	504.80	304.53	W	W
Utah	W	W	W	268.41	483.66	W	W
Wyoming	320.90	264.40	21.4	320.90	396.65	--	--
Pacific	**505.22**	**344.91**	**46.5**	**463.86**	**362.73**	**515.98**	**342.22**
California	535.79	352.38	52.0	515.25	401.49	540.86	346.62
Oregon	442.53	309.96	42.8	417.78	289.24	447.54	317.72
Washington	354.23	W	W	--	--	354.23	W
Alaska	217.63	W	W	217.63	239.18	--	W
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**554.37**	**338.84**	**63.6**	**572.38**	**349.39**	**544.94**	**335.30**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**545**	**.6**	**5.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	130	.6	5.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	27	.7	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	245	.5	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	142	1.0	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,167**	**2.1**	**10.9**	**166**	**.3**	**5.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	274	1.3	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	669	2.1	8.2	166	.3	5.3	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	2,224	2.2	12.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**7,457**	**2.1**	**9.0**	**8,234**	**.3**	**4.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	776	1.9	8.4	2,782	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Indiana	2,850	2.0	8.6	1,317	.2	4.6	--	--	--
Michigan	850	1.3	8.7	2,281	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Ohio	2,861	2.5	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	120	1.3	7.9	1,854	.3	4.9	--	--	--
West North Central	**270**	**2.4**	**9.4**	**9,508**	**.4**	**5.3**	**1,862**	**.7**	**9.7**
Iowa	83	2.4	9.0	2,093	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Kansas	36	5.7	18.1	1,533	.4	5.1	--	--	--
Minnesota	19	1.0	7.9	1,679	.5	6.9	--	--	--
Missouri	132	1.6	7.5	3,323	.3	5.0	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	641	.3	4.7	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	45	.4	5.5	1,862	.7	9.7
South Dakota	--	--	--	195	.3	4.6	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**11,315**	**1.2**	**10.2**	**654**	**.3**	**5.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	156	.9	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,228	1.3	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,527	.9	10.4	654	.3	5.3	--	--	--
Maryland	518	1.0	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,246	.9	11.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	515	1.2	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,106	1.0	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	3,017	1.6	11.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,598**	**1.7**	**10.9**	**1,469**	**.3**	**5.3**	**238**	**.6**	**15.0**
Alabama	1,369	1.2	10.9	1,074	.2	4.9	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,704	2.4	12.1	74	.5	6.5	--	--	--
Mississippi	530	.6	8.3	--	--	--	238	.6	15.0
Tennessee	1,995	1.6	10.2	320	.3	6.4	--	--	--
West South Central	**204**	**1.4**	**12.6**	**6,970**	**.3**	**5.1**	**3,781**	**1.4**	**15.9**
Arkansas	--	--	--	1,234	.3	4.5	--	--	--
Louisiana	5	.6	14.4	645	.4	5.5	138	.8	12.2
Oklahoma	93	2.4	16.1	1,649	.3	5.2	--	--	--
Texas	105	.5	9.4	3,441	.3	5.2	3,644	1.4	16.1
Mountain	**3,438**	**.5**	**10.0**	**5,892**	**.6**	**11.4**	**28**	**.6**	**8.9**
Arizona	729	.5	9.5	950	.7	16.7	--	--	--
Colorado	535	.5	9.9	852	.3	5.0	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	964	.7	8.8	28	.6	8.9
Nevada	816	.5	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	1,225	.7	20.8	--	--	--
Utah	1,162	.5	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	197	.9	5.6	1,901	.4	6.7	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**135**	**.5**	**7.7**	**892**	**.9**	**12.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	135	.5	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	262	.3	4.5	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	630	1.1	15.6	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**58**	**.5**	**4.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	58	.5	4.4	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**33,129**	**1.5**	**10.1**	**33,842**	**.4**	**6.4**	**5,910**	**1.1**	**13.9**

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, September 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**196**	**.8**	**5.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	53	.5	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	142	1.0	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**274**	**1.8**	**7.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	140	1.4	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	72	2.2	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	62	2.2	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**6,750**	**2.2**	**9.0**	**5,676**	**.3**	**4.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	367	2.4	8.5	385	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Indiana	2,850	2.0	8.6	1,193	.2	4.7	--	--	--
Michigan	818	1.3	8.7	2,281	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Ohio	2,639	2.5	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	76	.7	7.8	1,816	.3	4.8	--	--	--
West North Central	**228**	**2.1**	**9.5**	**9,385**	**.4**	**5.3**	**1,862**	**.7**	**9.7**
Iowa	54	1.8	9.1	2,037	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Kansas	36	5.7	18.1	1,533	.4	5.1	--	--	--
Minnesota	19	1.0	7.9	1,612	.5	7.0	--	--	--
Missouri	119	1.4	7.4	3,323	.3	5.0	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	641	.3	4.7	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	45	.4	5.5	1,862	.7	9.7
South Dakota	--	--	--	195	.3	4.6	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**9,073**	**1.1**	**10.2**	**654**	**.3**	**5.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,982	1.4	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,502	.9	10.5	654	.3	5.3	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,133	.9	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	495	1.2	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	897	1.1	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	2,064	1.0	12.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,358**	**1.7**	**10.9**	**1,469**	**.3**	**5.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	1,358	1.2	10.9	1,074	.2	4.9	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,541	2.3	11.9	74	.5	6.5	--	--	--
Mississippi	530	.6	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,930	1.6	10.3	320	.3	6.4	--	--	--
West South Central	**--**	**--**	**--**	**5,464**	**.3**	**5.1**	**782**	**1.4**	**10.0**
Arkansas	--	--	--	1,234	.3	4.5	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	227	.3	5.6	138	.8	12.2
Oklahoma	--	--	--	1,621	.3	5.2	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	2,382	.3	5.2	644	1.6	9.6
Mountain	**3,438**	**.5**	**10.0**	**5,483**	**.6**	**11.6**	**28**	**.6**	**8.9**
Arizona	729	.5	9.5	933	.7	16.7	--	--	--
Colorado	535	.5	9.9	852	.3	5.0	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	573	.8	9.5	28	.6	8.9
Nevada	816	.5	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	1,225	.7	20.8	--	--	--
Utah	1,162	.5	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	197	.9	5.6	1,901	.4	6.7	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**262**	**.3**	**4.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	262	.3	4.5	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**26,316**	**1.4**	**10.0**	**28,393**	**.4**	**6.4**	**2,673**	**.9**	**9.8**

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: 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, September 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**339**	**.5**	**5.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	130	.6	5.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	18	.7	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	192	.5	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,806**	**2.1**	**11.3**	**166**	**.3**	**5.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	134	1.2	8.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	549	2.1	8.4	166	.3	5.3	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	2,123	2.2	12.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**452**	**.9**	**9.1**	**2,465**	**.3**	**4.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	242	.5	8.1	2,341	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	124	.4	4.2	--	--	--
Michigan	12	1.2	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	198	1.4	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**2,094**	**1.8**	**10.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	156	.9	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	246	1.0	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	518	1.0	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	74	.9	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	190	.9	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	909	2.8	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**174**	**3.2**	**13.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**238**	**.6**	**15.0**
Alabama	11	.5	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	163	3.4	13.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	238	.6	15.0
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**188**	**1.5**	**12.9**	**1,478**	**.3**	**5.2**	**2,817**	**1.4**	**17.3**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	419	.4	5.4	--	--	--
Oklahoma	82	2.6	17.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	105	.5	9.4	1,059	.3	5.2	2,817	1.4	17.3
Mountain	**--**	**--**	**--**	**391**	**.6**	**7.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	391	.6	7.8	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**81**	**.6**	**7.9**	**630**	**1.1**	**15.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	81	.6	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	630	1.1	15.6	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**58**	**.5**	**4.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	58	.5	4.4	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**6,134**	**1.8**	**10.5**	**5,188**	**.4**	**6.5**	**3,055**	**1.3**	**17.1**

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."

Table 4.15. Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers by State, September 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	**20**	**1.4**	**9.7**	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	20	1.4	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**13**	**3.7**	**8.4**	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	13	3.7	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
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	**33**	**2.3**	**9.2**	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**9**	**.7**	**6.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	9	.7	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**87**	**1.5**	**7.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	48	1.6	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	39	1.3	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**236**	**2.9**	**8.5**	**93**	**.3**	**5.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	168	3.0	8.6	55	.4	4.4	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	24	3.5	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	44	2.4	8.0	37	.3	6.4	--	--	--
West North Central	**30**	**3.5**	**8.8**	**123**	**.3**	**5.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	30	3.5	8.8	56	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	67	.3	5.5	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**148**	**.8**	**8.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	26	.4	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	39	.7	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	20	.8	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	19	.8	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	45	1.3	11.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**66**	**.9**	**6.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	66	.9	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**16**	**.5**	**8.5**	**28**	**.2**	**6.5**	**182**	**1.8**	**20.0**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	5	.6	14.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	11	.4	5.7	28	.2	6.5	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	182	1.8	20.0
Mountain	**--**	**--**	**--**	**18**	**.5**	**14.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	--	--	--	18	.5	14.9	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**54**	**.3**	**7.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	54	.3	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**646**	**1.8**	**8.0**	**261**	**.3**	**6.0**	**182**	**1.8**	**20.0**

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

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

Chapter 5. Retail Sales, Revenue, and Average Retail Price of Electricity

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

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**924,019**	**751,027**	**945,522**	**91,988**	**2,712,555**
1991	**955,417**	**765,664**	**946,583**	**94,339**	**2,762,003**
1992	**935,939**	**761,271**	**972,714**	**93,442**	**2,763,365**
1993	**994,781**	**794,573**	**977,164**	**94,944**	**2,861,462**
1994	**1,008,482**	**820,269**	**1,007,981**	**97,830**	**2,934,563**
1995	**1,042,501**	**862,685**	**1,012,693**	**95,407**	**3,013,287**
1996	**1,082,512**	**887,445**	**1,033,631**	**97,539**	**3,101,127**
1997	**1,075,880**	**928,633**	**1,038,197**	**102,901**	**3,145,610**
1998	**1,130,109**	**979,401**	**1,051,203**	**103,518**	**3,264,231**
1999	**1,144,923**	**1,001,996**	**1,058,217**	**106,952**	**3,312,087**
2000	**1,192,446**	**1,055,232**	**1,064,239**	**109,496**	**3,421,414**
2001					
January	128,464	91,407	80,245	9,167	309,283
February	101,026	82,072	79,349	8,636	271,083
March	93,568	84,477	80,533	8,730	267,307
April	82,937	81,538	79,824	8,525	252,823
May	81,539	87,955	82,736	9,038	261,269
June	98,689	96,153	82,616	10,075	287,533
July	119,819	102,863	80,766	10,355	313,803
August	128,472	106,234	84,259	11,024	329,988
September	105,385	97,267	80,133	10,925	293,709
October	85,207	89,818	80,569	9,660	265,255
November	81,188	83,539	77,774	8,902	251,404
December	96,354	85,830	75,421	8,717	266,322
Total	**1,202,647**	**1,089,154**	**964,224**	**113,756**	**3,369,781**
2002					
January	117,742	89,366	76,600	8,315	292,023[R]
February	97,309	82,526	76,413	8,028	264,275[R]
March	95,919	85,055	78,122	8,010	267,105[R]
April	86,103	85,549	78,918	8,009	258,578[R]
May	87,494	90,819	82,242	8,501	269,055[R]
June	107,853	98,638	82,432	9,306	298,230[R]
July	133,389	108,091	85,724	10,064	337,268[R]
August	133,951	107,439	86,739	10,183	338,312[R]
September	114,951	100,138	84,107	10,266	309,462[R]
October	94,237	95,188	83,783	9,456	282,665[R]
November	88,926	85,363	79,057	8,464	261,810[R]
December	109,085	88,076	78,032	8,546	283,738[R]
Total	**1,266,959**	**1,116,248**	**972,168**	**107,146**	**3,462,521**
2003					
January	125,307	93,712	80,351	8,743	308,113
February	112,021	84,886	77,901	8,327	283,136
March	100,154	86,482	78,914	8,265	273,816
April	84,102	83,470	80,561	7,924	256,057
May	88,340	89,391	82,495	8,581	268,807
June	100,912	94,911	84,296	9,353	289,472
July	130,254	106,961	86,064	10,232	333,510
August	133,889	108,218	88,825	10,550	341,481
September	113,506	99,408	84,526	9,939	307,379
October	90,044	93,497	85,438	9,525	278,504
Total	**1,078,530**	**940,935**	**829,373**	**91,438**	**2,940,277**
Year to Date					
2001	**1,025,104**	**919,784**	**811,029**	**96,137**	**2,852,055**
2002	**1,068,948**	**942,809**	**815,079**	**90,137**	**2,916,972[R]**
2003	**1,078,530**	**940,935**	**829,373**	**91,438**	**2,940,277**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in October					
2002	**1,246,490**	**1,112,179**	**968,274**	**107,756**	**3,434,699**
2003	**1,276,542**	**1,114,374**	**986,461**	**108,448**	**3,485,825**

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

R = Revised.

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

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

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

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**72,378**	**55,117**	**44,857**	**5,891**	**178,243**
1991	**76,828**	**57,655**	**45,737**	**6,138**	**186,359**
1992	**76,848**	**58,343**	**46,993**	**6,296**	**188,480**
1993	**82,814**	**61,521**	**47,357**	**6,528**	**198,220**
1994	**84,552**	**63,396**	**48,069**	**6,689**	**202,706**
1995	**87,610**	**66,365**	**47,175**	**6,567**	**207,717**
1996	**90,503**	**67,829**	**47,536**	**6,741**	**212,609**
1997	**90,704**	**70,497**	**47,023**	**7,110**	**215,334**
1998	**93,360**	**72,575**	**47,050**	**6,863**	**219,848**
1999	**93,483**	**72,771**	**46,846**	**6,796**	**219,896**
2000	**98,209**	**78,405**	**49,369**	**7,179**	**233,163**
2001					
January	10,001	6,732	4,000	608	21,341
February	8,176	6,192	3,834	596	18,799
March	7,815	6,504	3,925	607	18,851
April	7,063	6,302	3,885	595	17,844
May	7,236	6,806	4,127	640	18,810
June	8,961	7,789	4,283	714	21,747
July	10,850	8,629	4,424	748	24,651
August	11,592	8,875	4,554	791	25,813
September	9,423	8,001	4,205	756	22,384
October	7,588	7,453	4,039	706	19,786
November	6,923	6,480	3,694	626	17,724
December	8,043	6,591	3,603	611	18,847
Total	**103,671**	**86,354**	**48,573**	**7,999**	**246,597**
2002					
January	9,527	6,652	3,663	547	20,390[R]
February	7,971	6,325	3,682	543	18,521[R]
March	7,836	6,541	3,773	544	18,693[R]
April	7,216	6,512	3,757	550	18,034[R]
May	7,564	7,056	3,932	577	19,129[R]
June	9,406	7,944	4,114	636	22,100[R]
July	11,752	8,923	4,441	670	25,786[R]
August	11,729	8,808	4,431	669	25,638[R]
September	9,951	8,056	4,160	673	22,841[R]
October	8,023	7,651	4,098	638	20,410[R]
November	7,414	6,530	3,741	568	18,252[R]
December	8,840	6,706	3,694	593	19,833[R]
Total	**107,229**	**87,706**	**47,485**	**7,208**	**249,629**
2003					
January	10,005	7,286	3,754	584	21,629
February	8,961	6,589	3,758	575	19,883
March	8,322	6,777	3,862	594	19,555
April	7,417	6,704	3,919	571	18,611
May	7,947	7,285	4,055	616	19,903
June	9,291	8,091	4,270	668	22,320
July	11,921	9,203	4,546	714	26,384
August	12,305	9,227	4,684	732	26,948
September	10,106	8,157	4,245	697	23,206
October	8,017	7,641	4,237	653	20,548
Total	**94,292**	**76,959**	**41,331**	**6,405**	**218,987**
Year to Date					
2001	**88,705**	**73,283**	**41,276**	**6,762**	**210,026**
2002	**90,975**	**74,470**	**40,051**	**6,047**	**211,543[R]**
2003	**94,292**	**76,959**	**41,331**	**6,405**	**218,987**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in October					
2002	**105,941**	**87,541**	**47,348**	**7,284**	**248,114**
2003	**110,545**	**90,195**	**48,766**	**7,566**	**257,072**

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

R = Revised.

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

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

Table 5.3. Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Customers: Total by Sector, 1990 through October 2003

(Cents per kilowatthour)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**7.83**	**7.34**	**4.74**	**6.40**	**6.57**
1991	**8.04**	**7.53**	**4.83**	**6.51**	**6.75**
1992	**8.21**	**7.66**	**4.83**	**6.74**	**6.82**
1993	**8.32**	**7.74**	**4.85**	**6.88**	**6.93**
1994	**8.38**	**7.73**	**4.77**	**6.84**	**6.91**
1995	**8.40**	**7.69**	**4.66**	**6.88**	**6.89**
1996	**8.36**	**7.64**	**4.60**	**6.91**	**6.86**
1997	**8.43**	**7.59**	**4.53**	**6.91**	**6.85**
1998	**8.26**	**7.41**	**4.48**	**6.63**	**6.74**
1999	**8.16**	**7.26**	**4.43**	**6.35**	**6.64**
2000	**8.24**	**7.43**	**4.64**	**6.56**	**6.81**
2001					
January	7.78	7.36	4.99	6.63	6.90
February	8.09	7.54	4.83	6.91	6.93
March	8.35	7.70	4.87	6.95	7.05
April	8.52	7.73	4.87	6.98	7.06
May	8.87	7.74	4.99	7.09	7.20
June	9.08	8.10	5.18	7.08	7.56
July	9.06	8.39	5.48	7.23	7.86
August	9.02	8.35	5.40	7.18	7.82
September	8.94	8.23	5.25	6.92	7.62
October	8.91	8.30	5.01	7.31	7.46
November	8.53	7.76	4.75	7.04	7.05
December	8.35	7.68	4.78	7.00	7.08
Average	**8.62**	**7.93**	**5.04**	**7.03**	**7.32**
2002					
January	8.09	7.44	4.78	6.58	6.98[R]
February	8.19	7.66	4.82	6.76	7.01[R]
March	8.17	7.69	4.83	6.79	7.00[R]
April	8.38	7.61	4.76	6.86	6.97[R]
May	8.64	7.77	4.78	6.79	7.11[R]
June	8.72	8.05	4.99	6.83	7.41[R]
July	8.81	8.26	5.18	6.66	7.65[R]
August	8.76	8.20	5.11	6.57	7.58[R]
September	8.66	8.05	4.95	6.56	7.38[R]
October	8.51	8.04	4.89	6.75	7.22[R]
November	8.34	7.65	4.73	6.71	6.97[R]
December	8.10	7.61	4.73	6.94	6.99[R]
Average	**8.46**	**7.86**	**4.88**	**6.73**	**7.21**
2003					
January	7.98	7.77	4.67	6.68	7.02
February	8.00	7.76	4.82	6.90	7.02
March	8.31	7.84	4.89	7.19	7.14
April	8.82	8.03	4.86	7.20	7.27
May	9.00	8.15	4.92	7.17	7.40
June	9.21	8.52	5.07	7.15	7.71
July	9.15	8.60	5.28	6.98	7.91
August	9.19	8.53	5.27	6.94	7.89
September	8.90	8.21	5.02	7.01	7.55
October	8.90	8.17	4.96	6.85	7.38
Average	**8.74**	**8.18**	**4.98**	**7.00**	**7.45**
Year to Date					
2001	**8.65**	**7.97**	**5.09**	**7.03**	**7.36**
2002	**8.51**	**7.90**	**4.91**	**6.71**	**7.25[R]**
2003	**8.74**	**8.18**	**4.98**	**7.00**	**7.45**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in October					
2002	**8.50**	**7.87**	**4.89**	**6.76**	**7.22**
2003	**8.66**	**8.09**	**4.94**	**6.98**	**7.37**

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

R = Revised.

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002[R]
New England	**3,285**	**3,222**	**4,230**	**4,149**	**1,986**	**1,762**	**132**	**187**	**9,632**	**9,320**
Connecticut	863	875	1,044	1,067	455	463	50	48	2,411	2,452
Maine	332	336	334	325	292	97	5	3	962	760
Massachusetts	1,410	1,355	2,071	1,985	816	769	55	98	4,351	4,208
New Hampshire	302	305	344	337	196	193	11	10	854	845
Rhode Island	220	199	280	274	104	113	8	20	612	606
Vermont	159	155	157	161	123	130	4	4	442	450
Middle Atlantic	**8,623**	**8,893**	**11,264**	**11,635**	**6,562**	**6,900**	**1,241**	**1,229**	**27,689**	**28,657**
New Jersey	1,802	1,877	2,895	2,959	962	938	48	52	5,707	5,827
New York	3,471	3,457	4,913	4,925	1,568	1,981	1,086	1,019	11,039	11,383
Pennsylvania	3,349	3,557	3,456	3,755	4,031	3,985	106	165	10,943	11,462
East North Central	**12,011**	**12,427**	**13,358**	**13,867**	**17,465**	**17,470**	**1,549**	**1,542**	**44,383**	**45,306**
Illinois	2,664	2,833	3,614	3,834	3,171	2,996	801	992	10,250	10,655
Indiana	1,984	2,175	1,605	1,814	4,045	4,089	222	51	7,857	8,129
Michigan	2,471	2,478	3,154	3,220	2,939	2,912	76	82	8,640	8,691
Ohio	3,319	3,419	3,417	3,419	4,990	5,178	382	347	12,108	12,363
Wisconsin	1,572	1,519	1,568	1,581	2,321	2,299	67	66	5,529	5,465
West North Central	**6,096**	**6,511**	**6,905**	**6,806**	**6,813**	**6,503**	**565**	**665**	**20,378**	**20,485**
Iowa	908	878	777	738	1,509	1,518	158	222	3,351	3,357
Kansas	753	881	1,141	1,103	892	870	36	35	2,822	2,888
Minnesota	1,513	1,558	1,615	1,669	1,872	1,786	60	64	5,060	5,077
Missouri	1,874	2,051	2,222	2,169	1,388	1,320	107	105	5,591	5,644
Nebraska[2]	547	610	609	597	733	650	112	143	2,001	1,999
North Dakota	251	278	287	288	264	228	50	48	852	843
South Dakota	250	256	255	244	155	133	NM	NM	701	679
South Atlantic	**22,369**	**24,471**	**20,132**	**20,711**	**15,183**	**14,824**	**1,990**	**2,019**	**59,675**	**62,025**
Delaware	267	282	301	338	332	310	5	7	905	938
District of Columbia	74	106	726	714	22	37	31	45	853	903
Florida	9,186	9,822	6,823	6,941	1,647	1,602	549	536	18,205	18,901
Georgia	3,142	3,612	3,146	3,272	2,995	3,058	152	145	9,435	10,086
Maryland	1,598	1,723	1,267	1,387	2,330	1,825	77	68	5,272	5,003
North Carolina	3,079	3,554	3,247	3,379	2,667	2,637	180	195	9,173	9,764
South Carolina	1,701	1,992	1,515	1,582	2,641	2,718	76	83	5,933	6,375
Virginia	2,619	2,700	2,503	2,463	1,625	1,670	913	934	7,660	7,768
West Virginia	705	674	603	571	925	970	7	7	2,240	2,222
East South Central	**7,065**	**8,018**	**6,006**	**6,252**	**10,793**	**10,232**	**490**	**522**	**24,354**	**25,024**
Alabama	1,896	2,236	1,619	1,719	2,839	2,723	70	66	6,424	6,745
Kentucky	1,433	1,613	1,172	1,230	3,860	3,617	273	284	6,738	6,743
Mississippi	1,271	1,482	1,087	1,074	1,316	1,310	64	77	3,738	3,943
Tennessee	2,465	2,687	2,128	2,229	2,778	2,584	84	94	7,455	7,594
West South Central	**13,190**	**14,595**	**10,889**	**11,747**	**13,328**	**14,398**	**1,720**	**1,658**	**39,128**	**42,398**
Arkansas	1,067	1,273	868	865	1,453	1,625	58	65	3,446	3,828
Louisiana	2,338	2,549	1,861	1,725	2,366	2,458	241	256	6,805	6,988
Oklahoma	1,212	1,428	1,060	1,065	1,127	1,255	368	357	3,767	4,105
Texas	8,573	9,348	7,100	8,094	8,382	9,060	1,054	980	25,109	27,482
Mountain	**6,390**	**5,619**	**6,702**	**6,351**	**5,693**	**5,270**	**1,017**	**606**	**19,802**	**17,846**
Arizona	2,481	2,083	2,102	1,902	944	888	NM	208	5,928	5,081
Colorado	1,218	1,140	1,573	1,508	997	908	140	101	3,928	3,656
Idaho[3]	502	518	449	513	641	505	23	29	1,615	1,564
Montana	273	288	321	300	357	384	26	30	976	1,002
Nevada	776	554	692	626	996	946	56	51	2,521	2,178
New Mexico	453	390	620	586	488	437	265	119	1,826	1,532
Utah	535	488	696	664	611	563	94	58	1,936	1,773
Wyoming	153	157	248	253	659	640	NM	12	1,073	1,063
Pacific Contiguous	**10,589**	**10,083**	**13,521**	**13,200**	**7,185**	**6,010**	**792**	**1,020**	**32,087**	**30,312**
California	7,241	6,797	10,208	9,965	4,554	3,654	526	712	22,530	21,128
Oregon	1,192	1,165	1,226	1,256	943	956	34	43	3,395	3,421
Washington	2,156	2,119	2,086	1,982	1,687	1,366	233	276	6,162	5,742
Pacific Noncontiguous	**426**	**406**	**491**	**474**	**431**	**421**	**28**	**23**	**1,376**	**1,323**
Alaska	158	154	193	188	88	86	22	18	461	446
Hawaii	268	252	299	286	343	336	6	5	915	879
U.S. Total	**90,044**	**94,237**	**93,497**	**95,188**	**85,438**	**83,783**	**9,525**	**9,456**	**278,504**	**282,665**

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

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

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

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

R = Revised.

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

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

Table 5.4.B. Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by Sector, by State, Year-to-Date through October 2003 and 2002

(Million kWh)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002[R]
New England	**38,564**	**36,508**	**43,310**	**41,117**	**19,570**	**17,389**	**1,293**	**1,757**	**102,736**	**96,772**
Connecticut	10,886	10,196	10,865	10,531	4,420	4,523	475	447	26,647	25,697
Maine	3,471	3,664	3,250	3,286	2,823	973	48	33	9,592	7,957
Massachusetts	16,412	15,331	21,224	19,703	8,093	7,601	537	916	46,266	43,551
New Hampshire	3,518	3,280	3,499	3,332	1,910	1,903	118	90	9,045	8,604
Rhode Island	2,504	2,355	2,859	2,644	1,053	1,067	76	215	6,492	6,280
Vermont	1,773	1,674	1,613	1,620	1,270	1,315	39	37	4,695	4,647
Middle Atlantic	**103,798**	**101,896**	**117,816**	**118,269**	**68,881**	**67,636**	**13,243**	**12,079**	**303,738**	**299,879**
New Jersey	23,143	22,708	30,424	29,867	9,590	9,263	442	464	63,599	62,302
New York	39,424	38,851	51,632	50,735	19,992	20,244	11,645	10,396	122,693	120,225
Pennsylvania	41,231	40,334	35,760	37,657	39,299	38,133	1,156	1,222	117,446	117,346
East North Central	**149,082**	**153,098**	**136,295**	**138,624**	**172,232**	**171,119**	**13,904**	**15,146**	**471,513**	**477,986**
Illinois	36,092	37,881	36,952	37,862	32,677	30,217	8,076	9,936	113,797	115,897
Indiana	25,576	26,296	17,817	18,408	39,535	39,635	900	480	83,828	84,820
Michigan	28,268	28,814	31,058	31,937	29,460	28,453	703	784	89,488	89,989
Ohio	41,309	42,264	34,371	34,360	48,234	51,233	3,587	3,325	127,500	131,181
Wisconsin	17,837	17,842	16,098	16,055	22,326	21,573	639	620	56,900	56,090
West North Central	**78,948**	**79,013**	**69,167**	**69,372**	**66,040**	**63,169**	**5,333**	**6,596**	**219,488**	**218,151**
Iowa	10,892	10,841	7,297	7,371	14,283	13,929	1,479	2,208	33,951	34,349
Kansas	10,843	10,974	11,636	11,338	8,585	8,530	350	321	31,414	31,164
Minnesota	17,251	17,030	16,146	16,281	18,959	18,024	567	614	52,923	51,948
Missouri	26,479	26,595	22,491	22,782	13,039	12,826	1,031	975	63,040	63,178
Nebraska[2]	7,404	7,524	6,180	6,238	7,153	6,341	1,109	1,559	21,846	21,662
North Dakota	2,981	2,958	2,808	2,798	2,551	2,182	427	441	8,767	8,380
South Dakota	3,099	3,092	2,608	2,562	1,470	1,338	370	468	7,547	7,460
South Atlantic	**270,027**	**265,707**	**203,741**	**208,959**	**149,329**	**139,701**	**19,513**	**19,024**	**642,610**	**633,391**
Delaware	3,527	3,381	3,209	3,368	3,238	2,926	79	75	10,053	9,751
District of Columbia	1,477	1,596	7,252	7,189	237	234	321	350	9,287	9,369
Florida	95,142	91,639	66,262	65,067	16,205	15,865	5,055	4,811	182,664	177,381
Georgia	40,755	41,252	32,872	32,943	29,094	29,232	1,472	1,418	104,193	104,845
Maryland[3]	22,187	21,291	13,531	20,692	22,549	12,784	692	712	58,960	55,478
North Carolina	41,872	41,986	33,556	33,241	26,674	26,428	1,882	1,833	103,984	103,489
South Carolina	22,649	22,691	15,514	15,405	26,304	26,753	787	802	65,254	65,651
Virginia	33,826	33,315	25,577	25,248	16,182	16,407	9,163	8,958	84,748	83,929
West Virginia	8,591	8,560	5,969	5,884	8,846	9,062	62	63	23,469	23,569
East South Central	**93,707**	**94,887**	**62,133**	**61,666**	**102,833**	**102,912**	**5,046**	**5,074**	**263,719**	**264,539**
Alabama	25,304	25,613	16,796	16,746	27,790	27,307	669	636	70,558	70,302
Kentucky	20,649	21,128	12,400	12,427	35,247	36,190	2,836	2,831	71,131	72,577
Mississippi	15,310	15,387	10,702	10,010	12,521	12,498	669	692	39,202	38,588
Tennessee	32,444	32,757	22,235	22,481	27,275	26,902	873	914	82,828	83,054
West South Central	**162,000**	**161,574**	**111,736**	**110,615**	**129,059**	**136,440**	**15,351**	**13,779**	**418,145**	**422,407**
Arkansas	13,491	13,356	8,867	7,911	13,686	14,093	567	635	36,610	35,995
Louisiana	24,535	24,456	17,257	15,865	22,599	24,832	2,179	2,341	66,569	67,495
Oklahoma	17,474	17,142	11,407	11,205	10,847	10,798	3,549	2,957	43,276	42,102
Texas	106,500	106,621	74,206	75,644	81,927	86,717	9,056	7,846	271,690	276,827
Mountain	**67,914**	**65,328**	**65,492**	**65,471**	**54,213**	**53,292**	**9,165**	**7,071**	**196,784**	**191,163**
Arizona	24,404	23,063	19,622	18,979	9,094	9,257	3,487	2,441	56,607	53,740
Colorado	13,103	12,804	15,594	15,438	8,603	8,931	1,412	1,212	38,712	38,384
Idaho[4]	5,677	5,690	4,740	6,064	7,037	5,365	302	277	17,756	17,397
Montana	3,317	3,267	3,374	3,070	3,009	3,752	237	286	9,937	10,374
Nevada	8,985	8,486	6,656	6,394	9,564	9,594	503	514	25,708	24,989
New Mexico	4,612	4,396	5,904	5,941	4,225	4,409	2,187	1,455	16,929	16,201
Utah	5,982	5,799	6,938	7,070	6,225	5,778	928	737	20,073	19,385
Wyoming	1,834	1,822	2,664	2,516	6,456	6,201	108	144	11,062	10,683
Pacific Contiguous	**110,417**	**106,948**	**124,670**	**124,233**	**63,201**	**59,330**	**8,353**	**9,380**	**306,642**	**299,892**
California	70,350	66,489	91,365	91,688	40,337	34,757	5,038	6,303	207,089	199,236
Oregon	14,288	14,266	12,580	12,413	9,283	10,298	428	421	36,579	37,398
Washington	25,779	26,190	20,725	20,138	13,582	14,261	2,887	2,688	62,973	63,277
Pacific Noncontiguous	**4,073**	**3,987**	**6,576**	**4,487**	**4,013**	**4,072**	**239**	**210**	**14,901**	**12,756**
Alaska	1,632	1,574	3,888	1,840	892	923	185	164	6,598	4,502
Hawaii	2,441	2,413	2,688	2,647	3,121	3,148	53	46	8,303	8,255
U.S. Total	**1,078,530**	**1,068,948**	**940,935**	**942,809**	**829,373**	**815,079**	**91,438**	**90,137**	**2,940,277**	**2,916,972**

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

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

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

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

R = Revised.

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

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

Table 5.5.A. Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by Sector, by State, October 2003 and 2002

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002[R]
New England	**401**	**367**	**445**	**416**	**155**	**149**	**20**	**18**	**1,021**	**950**
Connecticut	107	98	107	101	38	36	5	5	258	240
Maine	42	41	29	31	9	9	1	1	81	82
Massachusetts	168	148	226	204	71	67	10	9	475	428
New Hampshire	37	39	36	36	19	18	2	1	93	94
Rhode Island	26	21	28	25	9	9	2	2	65	56
Vermont	21	20	18	18	10	10	1	1	49	49
Middle Atlantic	**1,028**	**1,016**	**1,229**	**1,201**	**409**	**409**	**104**	**117**	**2,770**	**2,744**
New Jersey	188	185	254	252	84	68	9	8	534	513
New York	511	481	675	644	94	103	83	93	1,364	1,321
Pennsylvania	328	351	300	305	231	238	12	17	872	910
East North Central	**1,005**	**1,018**	**996**	**1,022**	**791**	**799**	**90**	**96**	**2,883**	**2,935**
Illinois	231	244	283	303	149	149	43	58	707	754
Indiana	152	161	101	113	163	160	13	5	428	440
Michigan	203	199	234	237	145	141	8	8	591	585
Ohio	281	288	268	265	229	249	20	20	798	822
Wisconsin	137	125	110	104	106	100	6	5	359	334
West North Central	**457**	**471**	**403**	**383**	**288**	**262**	**35**	**39**	**1,183**	**1,154**
Iowa	78	74	50	47	61	60	10	11	199	192
Kansas	60	68	72	70	40	40	4	3	175	182
Minnesota	113	113	94	90	77	72	4	4	289	280
Missouri	130	136	119	112	58	50	7	6	314	304
Nebraska	38	41	34	32	32	24	7	10	111	108
North Dakota	18	18	17	16	NM	9	2	2	49	46
South Dakota	20	20	16	15	7	6	1	2	45	43
South Atlantic	**1,888**	**1,949**	**1,404**	**1,331**	**657**	**620**	**141**	**128**	**4,089**	**4,028**
Delaware	23	24	21	23	12	15	1	1	57	63
District of Columbia	5	7	50	50	1	2	1	3	57	61
Florida	818	798	507	456	93	84	42	39	1,460	1,377
Georgia	249	272	215	214	116	118	13	12	593	615
Maryland	125	132	99	90	88	66	14	7	327	295
North Carolina	274	306	221	223	129	125	13	13	637	667
South Carolina	139	155	104	101	108	105	5	5	357	367
Virginia	209	210	153	142	64	68	51	48	477	468
West Virginia	46	44	33	31	45	37	1	1	125	112
East South Central	**500**	**538**	**401**	**397**	**394**	**390**	**33**	**33**	**1,329**	**1,358**
Alabama	139	159	110	113	106	107	5	5	361	385
Kentucky	88	94	66	66	116	114	14	13	284	287
Mississippi	99	109	76	73	55	57	7	7	237	245
Tennessee	174	176	149	145	117	112	8	8	447	441
West South Central	**1,184**	**1,097**	**819**	**773**	**712**	**647**	**121**	**104**	**2,835**	**2,621**
Arkansas	78	88	49	46	59	58	4	4	190	197
Louisiana	196	185	141	115	139	114	19	18	494	432
Oklahoma	93	102	72	66	53	45	21	19	240	233
Texas	817	721	557	545	461	430	77	63	1,911	1,760
Mountain	**533**	**467**	**471**	**445**	**297**	**255**	**58**	**37**	**1,358**	**1,204**
Arizona	220	187	161	147	53	49	17	11	450	393
Colorado	102	89	101	91	61	42	11	7	275	230
Idaho	31	35	24	30	22	17	1	2	79	84
Montana	22	22	22	21	15	14	2	2	62	59
Nevada	70	54	61	60	71	69	4	4	205	186
New Mexico	39	34	46	43	24	20	17	8	127	105
Utah	36	33	41	39	26	22	4	3	107	97
Wyoming	12	12	15	15	25	23	1	1	53	51
Pacific Contiguous	**957**	**1,044**	**1,408**	**1,628**	**486**	**525**	**47**	**61**	**2,898**	**3,258**
California[2]	737	831	1,203	1,425	379	417	32	44	2,351	2,718
Oregon	84	82	77	82	43	44	3	4	207	212
Washington	136	133	128	123	64	64	12	13	340	332
Pacific Noncontiguous	**64**	**59**	**66**	**60**	**48**	**45**	**4**	**3**	**181**	**168**
Alaska	19	19	20	19	7	7	3	2	49	46
Hawaii	44	41	45	41	41	38	1	1	132	121
U.S. Total	**8,017**	**8,023**	**7,641**	**7,651**	**4,237**	**4,098**	**653**	**638**	**20,548**	**20,410**

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

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

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

R = Revised.

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

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

Table 5.5.B. Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by Sector, by State, Year-to-Date through October 2003 and 2002

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002[R]
New England	**4,497**	**4,085**	**4,368**	**4,105**	**1,544**	**1,466**	**188**	**186**	**10,597**	**9,842**
Connecticut	1,236	1,123	1,059	987	360	348	48	47	2,703	2,504
Maine	447	441	297	342	98	108	11	11	853	902
Massachusetts	1,879	1,680	2,200	2,026	712	655	88	90	4,878	4,451
New Hampshire	422	387	358	337	181	166	15	12	975	903
Rhode Island	287	239	274	233	92	86	19	18	672	575
Vermont	227	214	181	180	101	103	7	7	516	504
Middle Atlantic	**12,093**	**11,631**	**12,681**	**12,097**	**4,054**	**4,105**	**1,200**	**1,149**	**30,029**	**28,982**
New Jersey	2,484	2,378	2,776	2,675	741	731	82	65	6,083	5,849
New York	5,637	5,298	6,840	6,381	1,034	1,056	983	950	14,494	13,686
Pennsylvania	3,972	3,954	3,065	3,041	2,279	2,318	135	134	9,452	9,448
East North Central	**12,248**	**12,465**	**10,135**	**10,031**	**7,896**	**7,868**	**845**	**932**	**31,124**	**31,297**
Illinois	3,068	3,233	3,010	2,859	1,630	1,524	449	561	8,156	8,177
Indiana	1,796	1,832	1,081	1,110	1,563	1,573	69	48	4,509	4,563
Michigan	2,406	2,393	2,275	2,361	1,405	1,414	81	84	6,168	6,252
Ohio	3,443	3,553	2,655	2,648	2,247	2,402	192	189	8,537	8,792
Wisconsin	1,536	1,454	1,114	1,053	1,050	953	54	51	3,754	3,511
West North Central	**5,945**	**5,909**	**4,277**	**4,226**	**2,906**	**2,697**	**349**	**379**	**13,478**	**13,212**
Iowa	937	915	491	490	606	577	96	110	2,130	2,093
Kansas	852	849	759	719	404	389	35	30	2,050	1,987
Minnesota	1,335	1,288	1,001	966	842	761	45	46	3,222	3,061
Missouri	1,873	1,920	1,332	1,371	577	575	66	61	3,848	3,927
Nebraska	513	515	356	353	301	247	76	100	1,247	1,214
North Dakota	199	191	168	165	108	87	18	16	492	461
South Dakota	236	231	170	161	68	61	14	17	489	469
South Atlantic	**21,972**	**21,152**	**13,789**	**13,478**	**6,455**	**5,981**	**1,317**	**1,219**	**43,532**	**41,831**
Delaware	305	297	237	238	137	152	10	8	688	695
District of Columbia	125	127	543	544	12	12	10	23	690	706
Florida	8,133	7,485	4,667	4,323	884	831	391	358	14,074	12,997
Georgia	3,201	3,198	2,175	2,137	1,182	1,161	126	119	6,683	6,614
Maryland[2]	1,746	1,671	1,074	1,260	867	515	97	73	3,784	3,518
North Carolina	3,472	3,453	2,214	2,170	1,261	1,250	129	123	7,077	6,996
South Carolina	1,789	1,757	1,049	1,001	1,057	1,038	53	51	3,949	3,848
Virginia	2,664	2,630	1,506	1,489	688	679	494	457	5,352	5,255
West Virginia	538	534	324	318	366	344	7	6	1,234	1,203
East South Central	**6,322**	**6,252**	**4,032**	**3,905**	**3,986**	**3,860**	**336**	**320**	**14,675**	**14,338**
Alabama	1,844	1,833	1,144	1,114	1,116	1,055	47	48	4,152	4,050
Kentucky	1,198	1,200	677	660	1,136	1,134	137	131	3,149	3,124
Mississippi	1,175	1,123	767	684	558	553	66	61	2,566	2,420
Tennessee	2,104	2,097	1,443	1,448	1,176	1,118	85	81	4,808	4,745
West South Central	**14,153**	**12,501**	**8,497**	**7,422**	**6,758**	**6,139**	**1,133**	**871**	**30,542**	**26,932**
Arkansas	1,001	976	513	453	581	575	42	42	2,137	2,045
Louisiana	1,969	1,737	1,288	1,046	1,269	1,085	176	163	4,702	4,031
Oklahoma	1,341	1,163	788	651	518	413	206	153	2,853	2,380
Texas	9,843	8,624	5,909	5,272	4,389	4,065	709	513	20,850	18,475
Mountain	**5,477**	**5,191**	**4,500**	**4,367**	**2,766**	**2,613**	**486**	**387**	**13,229**	**12,558**
Arizona	2,070	1,935	1,445	1,399	493	487	145	109	4,153	3,929
Colorado	1,044	946	999	876	440	405	99	79	2,581	2,306
Idaho	363	376	264	345	286	236	16	14	929	971
Montana	253	236	217	200	137	139	20	20	627	595
Nevada	806	799	588	578	726	707	33	33	2,153	2,117
New Mexico	401	374	443	427	206	198	127	89	1,177	1,089
Utah	409	396	390	398	238	222	40	34	1,077	1,051
Wyoming	130	128	155	144	241	219	7	8	534	499
Pacific Contiguous	**10,971**	**11,211**	**13,738**	**14,283**	**4,524**	**4,907**	**516**	**572**	**29,749**	**30,972**
California	8,354	8,543	11,677	12,244	3,498	3,784	341	402	23,870	24,973
Oregon	1,009	1,017	795	816	434	481	36	39	2,275	2,354
Washington	1,608	1,654	1,265	1,225	592	641	139	131	3,605	3,652
Pacific Noncontiguous	**613**	**564**	**942**	**556**	**443**	**413**	**34**	**32**	**2,032**	**1,565**
Alaska	208	191	536	188	67	71	27	24	838	474
Hawaii	405	373	406	368	376	342	8	8	1,194	1,090
U.S. Total	**94,292**	**90,975**	**76,959**	**74,470**	**41,331**	**40,051**	**6,405**	**6,047**	**218,987**	**211,543**

[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.

R = Revised.

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

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

Table 5.6.A. Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by Sector, by State, October 2003 and 2002
(Cents per kilowatthour)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 2002[R]
New England	**12.20**	**11.39**	**10.53**	**10.03**	**7.80**	**8.44**	**15.42**	**9.85**	**10.60**	**10.19**
Connecticut	12.42	11.21	10.29	9.46	8.32	7.85	10.50	10.11	10.69	9.80
Maine	12.53	12.17	8.83	9.60	2.95	9.15	24.88	32.76	8.40	10.78
Massachusetts	11.92	10.96	10.93	10.30	8.70	8.67	17.98	8.73	10.92	10.18
New Hampshire	12.30	12.74	10.41	10.80	9.63	9.23	13.17	13.02	10.94	11.17
Rhode Island	11.94	10.51	10.07	9.00	8.62	7.94	24.47	8.87	10.67	9.29
Vermont	13.00	13.02	11.37	11.30	7.87	7.78	19.57	19.34	11.05	10.94
Middle Atlantic	**11.92**	**11.43**	**10.91**	**10.32**	**6.24**	**5.92**	**8.42**	**9.56**	**10.00**	**9.57**
New Jersey	10.45	9.86	8.76	8.52	8.70	7.29	18.61	14.56	9.36	8.81
New York	14.73	13.90	13.75	13.08	6.00	5.18	7.66	9.16	12.36	11.60
Pennsylvania	9.80	9.86	8.68	8.12	5.74	5.97	11.58	10.04	7.97	7.94
East North Central	**8.37**	**8.19**	**7.46**	**7.37**	**4.53**	**4.57**	**5.83**	**6.23**	**6.50**	**6.48**
Illinois	8.69	8.61	7.83	7.90	4.68	4.98	5.43	5.88	6.89	7.08
Indiana	7.64	7.42	6.29	6.24	4.02	3.92	5.86	9.54	5.45	5.41
Michigan	8.22	8.03	7.44	7.36	4.94	4.84	10.56	9.95	6.84	6.73
Ohio	8.47	8.42	7.85	7.74	4.58	4.82	5.27	5.69	6.59	6.65
Wisconsin	8.74	8.26	6.99	6.56	4.59	4.34	8.29	7.79	6.49	6.11
West North Central	**7.50**	**7.23**	**5.84**	**5.63**	**4.22**	**4.02**	**6.19**	**5.80**	**5.81**	**5.63**
Iowa	8.63	8.42	6.46	6.40	4.04	3.95	6.30	4.95	5.95	5.73
Kansas	7.98	7.74	6.28	6.37	4.48	4.56	9.73	9.48	6.21	6.28
Minnesota	7.49	7.24	5.84	5.40	4.14	4.05	7.08	6.93	5.72	5.51
Missouri	6.95	6.62	5.36	5.16	4.16	3.81	6.28	5.90	5.61	5.39
Nebraska	6.86	6.79	5.62	5.42	4.40	3.72	6.17	6.96	5.55	5.40
North Dakota	7.07	6.66	6.03	5.70	NM	3.98	4.22	4.04	5.74	5.45
South Dakota	8.03	7.80	6.36	6.30	4.82	4.56	NM	3.65	6.45	6.34
South Atlantic	**8.44**	**7.97**	**6.97**	**6.43**	**4.32**	**4.18**	**7.06**	**6.34**	**6.85**	**6.49**
Delaware	8.75	8.67	7.13	6.76	3.59	4.91	15.30	10.83	6.35	6.76
District of Columbia	6.69	6.27	6.88	6.96	6.38	5.05	3.15	5.85	6.72	6.75
Florida	8.91	8.13	7.43	6.57	5.62	5.26	7.73	7.23	8.02	7.29
Georgia	7.92	7.52	6.83	6.53	3.87	3.85	8.49	8.21	6.28	6.10
Maryland[2]	7.82	7.67	7.83	6.52	3.78	3.60	18.36	10.08	6.19	5.90
North Carolina	8.90	8.61	6.80	6.60	4.84	4.74	7.03	6.67	6.94	6.83
South Carolina	8.19	7.77	6.85	6.42	4.10	3.87	7.02	6.29	6.01	5.75
Virginia	7.99	7.79	6.12	5.76	3.93	4.05	5.56	5.17	6.23	6.03
West Virginia	6.49	6.48	5.47	5.46	4.90	3.77	9.99	9.66	5.57	5.04
East South Central	**7.08**	**6.71**	**6.67**	**6.35**	**3.65**	**3.81**	**6.80**	**6.38**	**5.46**	**5.43**
Alabama	7.35	7.13	6.79	6.59	3.75	3.94	6.89	7.41	5.61	5.71
Kentucky	6.17	5.84	5.63	5.35	2.99	3.15	5.05	4.72	4.21	4.26
Mississippi	7.81	7.33	7.00	6.77	4.21	4.35	10.29	8.53	6.35	6.21
Tennessee	7.04	6.53	7.00	6.50	4.20	4.34	9.77	8.90	6.00	5.80
West South Central	**8.97**	**7.51**	**7.52**	**6.58**	**5.34**	**4.49**	**7.02**	**6.29**	**7.25**	**6.18**
Arkansas	7.34	6.94	5.67	5.37	4.06	3.57	6.79	6.61	5.53	5.15
Louisiana	8.37	7.27	7.55	6.67	5.87	4.63	7.91	7.13	7.26	6.19
Oklahoma	7.66	7.17	6.82	6.23	4.74	3.60	5.73	5.29	6.36	5.67
Texas	9.53	7.72	7.84	6.74	5.50	4.75	7.27	6.41	7.61	6.40
Mountain	**8.33**	**8.31**	**7.02**	**7.01**	**5.22**	**4.84**	**5.69**	**6.17**	**6.86**	**6.75**
Arizona	8.88	8.96	7.64	7.74	5.58	5.48	4.21	5.14	7.60	7.74
Colorado	8.35	7.84	6.42	6.01	6.11	4.65	8.18	7.23	7.00	6.28
Idaho	6.17	6.78	5.32	5.91	3.50	3.32	6.02	5.38	4.87	5.35
Montana	8.14	7.71	6.82	6.95	4.32	3.54	8.08	7.35	6.31	5.87
Nevada	8.97	9.68	8.79	9.54	7.09	7.27	6.33	6.89	8.12	8.52
New Mexico	8.67	8.84	7.49	7.28	4.96	4.59	6.55	6.92	6.97	6.88
Utah	6.81	6.78	5.89	5.80	4.19	3.91	4.72	5.29	5.55	5.46
Wyoming	7.92	7.86	6.06	5.93	3.85	3.60	5.78	6.65	4.97	4.82
Pacific Contiguous	**9.04**	**10.35**	**10.41**	**12.33**	**6.76**	**8.74**	**5.92**	**5.96**	**9.03**	**10.75**
California[3]	10.18	12.23	11.79	14.30	8.32	11.42	6.05	6.24	10.43	12.86
Oregon	7.07	7.01	6.30	6.51	4.53	4.63	9.59	9.32	6.11	6.19
Washington	6.30	6.26	6.13	6.21	3.82	4.67	5.08	4.56	5.51	5.78
Pacific Noncontiguous	**14.98**	**14.56**	**13.39**	**12.72**	**11.14**	**10.67**	**12.52**	**14.15**	**13.16**	**12.66**
Alaska	12.26	12.00	10.55	10.07	7.57	7.66	12.02	13.35	10.64	10.41
Hawaii	16.59	16.15	15.21	14.48	12.05	11.44	14.50	17.38	14.43	13.81
U.S. Total	**8.90**	**8.51**	**8.17**	**8.04**	**4.96**	**4.89**	**6.85**	**6.75**	**7.38**	**7.22**

[1] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.
[2] A major Utility in Maryland reported higher revenues for the "other" sector in October 2003 reflecting a higher cents/Kwh value.
[3] A major California Utility received an one-time credit from DWR, reflected in lower revenues for October 2003 leading to lower cents/kWh for the month.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
R = Revised.
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample. See Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826.•Values for 2002 are final.•Utilities and energy service providers may classify commercial and industrial customers based on either NAICS codes or demands or usage falling within specified limits by rate schedule.•Changes from year to year in consumer counts, sales and revenues, particularly involving the commercial and industrial consumer sectors, may result from respondent implementation of changes in the definitions of consumers, and reclassifications.•Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include imported electricity).•Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions Report."

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

(Cents per kilowatthour)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002[R]
New England	**11.66**	**11.19**	**10.08**	**9.98**	**7.89**	**8.43**	**14.55**	**10.60**	**10.31**	**10.17**
Connecticut	11.35	11.01	9.75	9.37	8.15	7.69	10.11	10.46	10.14	9.74
Maine	12.88	12.04	9.12	10.40	3.48	11.14	23.92	32.82	8.90	11.34
Massachusetts	11.45	10.96	10.36	10.28	8.79	8.62	16.33	9.80	10.54	10.22
New Hampshire	11.99	11.79	10.23	10.13	9.45	8.73	12.47	13.95	10.78	10.49
Rhode Island	11.45	10.15	9.58	8.79	8.76	8.02	24.77	8.41	10.34	9.16
Vermont	12.79	12.78	11.19	11.10	7.96	7.83	18.98	19.19	10.99	10.85
Middle Atlantic	**11.65**	**11.41**	**10.76**	**10.23**	**5.89**	**6.07**	**9.06**	**9.51**	**9.89**	**9.66**
New Jersey	10.73	10.47	9.12	8.96	7.73	7.89	18.46	13.99	9.56	9.39
New York	14.30	13.64	13.25	12.58	5.17	5.22	8.44	9.14	11.81	11.38
Pennsylvania	9.63	9.80	8.57	8.07	5.80	6.08	11.73	11.00	8.05	8.05
East North Central	**8.22**	**8.14**	**7.44**	**7.24**	**4.58**	**4.60**	**6.08**	**6.15**	**6.60**	**6.55**
Illinois	8.50	8.54	8.15	7.55	4.99	5.04	5.56	5.64	7.17	7.06
Indiana	7.02	6.97	6.07	6.03	3.95	3.97	7.67	9.97	5.38	5.38
Michigan	8.51	8.31	7.33	7.39	4.77	4.97	11.57	10.70	6.89	6.95
Ohio	8.33	8.41	7.72	7.71	4.66	4.69	5.36	5.69	6.70	6.70
Wisconsin	8.61	8.15	6.92	6.56	4.70	4.42	8.40	8.16	6.60	6.26
West North Central	**7.53**	**7.48**	**6.18**	**6.09**	**4.40**	**4.27**	**6.54**	**5.75**	**6.14**	**6.06**
Iowa	8.60	8.44	6.73	6.65	4.24	4.14	6.47	4.99	6.27	6.09
Kansas	7.86	7.74	6.52	6.34	4.70	4.56	9.94	9.31	6.53	6.38
Minnesota	7.74	7.56	6.20	5.93	4.44	4.22	7.89	7.50	6.09	5.89
Missouri	7.07	7.22	5.92	6.02	4.42	4.48	6.36	6.26	6.10	6.22
Nebraska	6.92	6.84	5.76	5.66	4.21	3.90	6.88	6.39	5.71	5.61
North Dakota	6.67	6.47	5.97	5.91	4.23	4.01	4.10	3.68	5.61	5.50
South Dakota	7.62	7.46	6.52	6.28	4.66	4.54	3.83	3.57	6.48	6.29
South Atlantic	**8.14**	**7.96**	**6.77**	**6.45**	**4.32**	**4.28**	**6.75**	**6.41**	**6.77**	**6.60**
Delaware	8.64	8.79	7.38	7.05	4.23	5.19	12.11	10.67	6.84	7.12
District of Columbia	8.44	7.98	7.49	7.56	5.20	5.05	3.24	6.58	7.43	7.53
Florida	8.55	8.17	7.04	6.64	5.45	5.24	7.72	7.45	7.70	7.33
Georgia	7.85	7.75	6.62	6.49	4.06	3.97	8.55	8.38	6.41	6.31
Maryland	7.87	7.85	7.93	6.09	3.85	4.03	14.04	10.19	6.42	6.34
North Carolina	8.29	8.22	6.60	6.53	4.73	4.73	6.88	6.69	6.81	6.76
South Carolina	7.90	7.74	6.76	6.50	4.02	3.88	6.77	6.41	6.05	5.86
Virginia	7.88	7.89	5.89	5.90	4.25	4.14	5.39	5.10	6.32	6.26
West Virginia	6.26	6.24	5.42	5.41	4.14	3.80	10.81	10.22	5.26	5.10
East South Central	**6.75**	**6.59**	**6.49**	**6.33**	**3.88**	**3.75**	**6.66**	**6.31**	**5.56**	**5.42**
Alabama	7.29	7.16	6.81	6.65	4.02	3.87	7.04	7.49	5.88	5.76
Kentucky	5.80	5.68	5.46	5.31	3.22	3.13	4.85	4.61	4.43	4.30
Mississippi	7.68	7.30	7.17	6.83	4.45	4.42	9.92	8.74	6.55	6.27
Tennessee	6.49	6.40	6.49	6.44	4.31	4.16	9.74	8.89	5.81	5.71
West South Central	**8.74**	**7.74**	**7.60**	**6.71**	**5.24**	**4.50**	**7.38**	**6.32**	**7.30**	**6.38**
Arkansas	7.42	7.31	5.78	5.73	4.25	4.08	7.40	6.56	5.84	5.68
Louisiana	8.02	7.10	7.46	6.60	5.62	4.37	8.10	6.95	7.06	5.97
Oklahoma	7.67	6.79	6.91	5.81	4.78	3.83	5.81	5.19	6.59	5.65
Texas	9.24	8.09	7.96	6.97	5.36	4.69	7.83	6.54	7.67	6.67
Mountain	**8.06**	**7.95**	**6.87**	**6.67**	**5.10**	**4.90**	**5.30**	**5.47**	**6.72**	**6.57**
Arizona	8.48	8.39	7.36	7.37	5.43	5.26	4.15	4.46	7.34	7.31
Colorado	7.97	7.39	6.40	5.67	5.11	4.53	6.99	6.54	6.67	6.01
Idaho	6.40	6.61	5.56	5.68	4.06	4.40	5.44	5.11	5.23	5.58
Montana	7.63	7.24	6.44	6.52	4.54	3.69	8.26	7.01	6.31	5.74
Nevada	8.97	9.41	8.84	9.04	7.59	7.37	6.48	6.44	8.37	8.47
New Mexico	8.69	8.52	7.51	7.19	4.87	4.49	5.80	6.12	6.95	6.72
Utah	6.84	6.83	5.61	5.64	3.82	3.84	4.35	4.64	5.36	5.42
Wyoming	7.10	7.00	5.82	5.71	3.74	3.53	6.24	5.83	4.82	4.67
Pacific Contiguous	**9.94**	**10.48**	**11.02**	**11.50**	**7.16**	**8.27**	**6.18**	**6.10**	**9.70**	**10.33**
California	11.87	12.85	12.78	13.35	8.67	10.89	6.76	6.37	11.53	12.53
Oregon	7.06	7.13	6.32	6.58	4.67	4.67	8.44	9.35	6.22	6.29
Washington	6.24	6.31	6.10	6.08	4.36	4.50	4.83	4.88	5.72	5.77
Pacific Noncontiguous	**15.05**	**14.14**	**14.32**	**12.40**	**11.03**	**10.14**	**14.43**	**15.03**	**13.64**	**12.27**
Alaska	12.75	12.12	13.78	10.22	7.53	7.72	14.52	14.58	12.70	10.53
Hawaii	16.59	15.45	15.11	13.92	12.03	10.85	14.13	16.64	14.38	13.21
U.S. Total	**8.74**	**8.51**	**8.18**	**7.90**	**4.98**	**4.91**	**7.00**	**6.71**	**7.45**	**7.25**

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

R = Revised.

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

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

Appendices

A. Relative Standard Error

B. Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences

C. Technical Notes

D. Estimating and Presenting Power Sector Fuel Use

Appendix A
Relative Standard Error

Table A1.A. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Total (All Sectors) by Census Division and State, October 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**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**12**	**0**	**2**
Connecticut	0	22	10	0	0	13	2	--	2
Maine	0	10	16	0	--	6	25	0	10
Massachusetts	2	7	2	--	0	8	3	--	1
New Hampshire	0	7	412	--	0	11	44	--	5
Rhode Island	--	252	1	--	--	382	0	--	2
Vermont	--	117	0	--	0	14	51	--	4
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**2**	**4**	**83**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**--**	**1**
New Jersey	0	206	8	367	0	11	6	--	2
New York	3	2	4	352	0	2	12	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	11	10	78	0	3	4	--	1
East North Central	*	**20**	**16**	**25**	**0**	**4**	**19**	**0**	**1**
Illinois	2	277	93	203	0	51	11	--	1
Indiana	1	7	21	3	--	0	8	--	1
Michigan	1	11	9	0	0	5	25	--	1
Ohio	*	14	160	205	0	0	304	--	1
Wisconsin	1	21	34	--	0	14	56	0	2
West North Central	*	**8**	**28**	**450**	**0**	**1**	**13**	**0**	**1**
Iowa	2	117	124	--	0	5	3	--	2
Kansas	0	11	46	--	0	122	0	--	1
Minnesota	1	5	34	--	0	11	23	0	2
Missouri	1	40	160	0	0	15	21	--	1
Nebraska	1	340	149	0	0	*	40	--	1
North Dakota	1	63	2,265	460	--	0	47	--	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**4**	**2**	**60**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**--**	*
Delaware	57	121	0	295	--	--	--	--	37
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	*	2	0	0	0	5	--	1
Georgia	*	3	18	--	0	1	4	--	1
Maryland	0	195	5	0	0	0	17	--	2
North Carolina	1	7	16	0	0	1	9	--	*
South Carolina	1	3	15	0	0	1	7	--	*
Virginia	1	125	14	0	0	2	8	--	3
West Virginia	*	10	87	0	--	8	0	--	*
East South Central	*	*	**15**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**--**	**1**
Alabama	*	7	22	37	0	0	4	--	1
Kentucky	*	0	164	--	--	0	35	--	1
Mississippi	1	1	18	0	0	0	7	--	3
Tennessee	1	11	195	0	0	0	50	--	1
West South Central	*	*	**2**	**8**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**1**
Arkansas	0	3	7	--	0	4	2	0	1
Louisiana	0	*	10	14	0	0	7	0	4
Oklahoma	0	13	1	104	--	0	9	--	1
Texas	1	1	2	7	0	22	3	--	1
Mountain	*	**4**	**6**	**268**	**0**	**1**	**13**	**--**	**1**
Arizona	0	10	10	--	0	0	41	--	2
Colorado	1	136	20	0	--	2	31	--	3
Idaho	383	0	240	--	--	3	49	--	10
Montana	2	1	0	0	--	1	0	--	2
Nevada	0	0	0	0	--	2	22	--	1
New Mexico	*	13	24	--	--	57	12	--	2
Utah	*	5	43	--	--	20	23	--	2
Wyoming	1	56	79	1,369	--	7	11	--	1
Pacific Contiguous	**3**	**9**	**5**	*	**0**	*	**3**	**--**	**2**
California	24	9	6	*	0	1	2	--	3
Oregon	2	1,311	1	--	--	*	39	--	1
Washington	2	210	3	0	0	*	26	--	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**29**	**3**	**32**	**138**	**--**	**9**	**12**	**--**	**8**
Alaska	105	33	32	--	--	9	332	--	20
Hawaii	8	1	0	138	--	76	12	--	2

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

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

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

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

Table A1.B. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Total (All Sectors) by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through October 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	*	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	*
Connecticut	0	5	3	0	0	4	1	--	1
Maine	0	5	4	0	--	2	3	0	2
Massachusetts	1	2	1	--	0	1	1	--	1
New Hampshire	0	5	112	--	0	3	10	--	1
Rhode Island	--	157	1	--	--	83	0	--	2
Vermont	--	100	0	--	0	5	8	--	1
Middle Atlantic	*	1	1	31	0	*	1	--	*
New Jersey	0	7	2	146	0	2	2	--	1
New York	1	1	1	136	0	*	2	--	*
Pennsylvania	*	3	3	29	0	1	1	--	*
East North Central	*	5	3	11	0	2	3	0	*
Illinois	*	8	12	78	0	18	5	--	*
Indiana	*	6	3	5	--	0	2	--	*
Michigan	*	7	3	0	0	2	3	--	*
Ohio	*	7	9	87	0	0	28	--	*
Wisconsin	*	19	6	--	0	4	11	0	1
West North Central	*	5	5	172	0	1	3	0	*
Iowa	1	72	26	--	0	1	2	--	1
Kansas	0	5	10	--	0	35	0	--	*
Minnesota	*	7	12	--	0	4	5	0	1
Missouri	*	22	3	0	0	3	3	--	*
Nebraska	*	80	25	0	0	*	13	--	*
North Dakota	*	93	608	178	--	0	18	--	*
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	1	*	8	0	*	1	--	*
Delaware	5	5	5	22	--	--	--	--	3
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	*	*	*	0	0	0	1	--	*
Georgia	*	10	4	--	0	*	2	--	*
Maryland	0	9	2	0	0	0	3	--	1
North Carolina	*	6	5	0	0	*	3	--	*
South Carolina	*	5	1	0	0	*	2	--	*
Virginia	*	7	2	0	0	*	3	--	1
West Virginia	*	3	17	0	--	2	1	--	*
East South Central	*	1	2	19	0	0	2	--	*
Alabama	*	12	3	20	0	0	1	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	24	--	--	0	8	--	*
Mississippi	*	2	2	0	0	0	4	--	1
Tennessee	*	9	28	0	0	0	10	--	*
West South Central	*	1	*	3	0	1	1	0	*
Arkansas	0	1	2	--	0	1	1	0	*
Louisiana	*	*	1	3	0	0	1	0	1
Oklahoma	0	10	1	45	--	0	4	--	*
Texas	*	3	*	4	0	4	1	--	*
Mountain	*	11	1	82	0	*	3	--	*
Arizona	0	32	1	--	0	0	15	--	*
Colorado	*	144	4	0	--	1	9	--	1
Idaho	120	0	43	--	--	1	11	--	2
Montana	1	2	0	0	--	*	0	--	1
Nevada	0	0	1	0	--	1	2	--	*
New Mexico	*	39	9	--	--	16	14	--	1
Utah	*	45	14	--	--	7	6	--	1
Wyoming	*	45	15	530	--	1	6	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	1	8	1	*	0	*	1	--	*
California	5	8	1	*	0	*	1	--	1
Oregon	1	16	*	--	--	*	11	--	*
Washington	1	99	1	0	0	*	5	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	10	4	10	59	--	4	6	--	3
Alaska	38	31	10	--	--	4	128	--	7
Hawaii	3	3	0	59	--	37	6	--	2

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

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

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

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

Table A2.A. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Electric Utilities by Census Division and State, October 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**	**14**	**23**	**--**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**--**	**4**
Connecticut	--	448	--	--	--	184	--	--	175
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	434	--	--	434
Massachusetts	--	155	23	--	--	699	--	--	62
New Hampshire	0	*	0	--	0	0	--	--	*
Rhode Island	--	175	--	--	--	--	--	--	175
Vermont	--	117	0	--	--	38	0	--	23
Middle Atlantic	**0**	*	**4**	**--**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York	0	*	4	--	0	1	--	--	1
Pennsylvania	0	26	1,745	--	0	3	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**24**	**58**	**--**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**--**	*
Illinois	5	983	556	--	--	73	0	--	8
Indiana	1	1	5	--	--	0	--	--	1
Michigan	*	4	65	--	0	5	0	--	*
Ohio	*	1	117	--	0	0	0	--	*
Wisconsin	*	5	13	--	0	16	0	--	*
West North Central	*	**2**	**30**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	*
Iowa	*	42	51	--	0	2	23	--	*
Kansas	0	11	19	--	0	--	0	--	*
Minnesota	1	1	43	--	0	6	0	--	1
Missouri	0	18	295	0	0	15	0	--	*
Nebraska	0	75	148	0	0	*	0	--	1
North Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**4**	*	**--**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Delaware	--	16	0	--	--	--	--	--	15
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	*	*	--	0	0	0	--	0
Georgia	*	2	57	--	0	1	--	--	*
Maryland	--	3,313	2,196	--	--	--	--	--	3,229
North Carolina	0	2	49	--	0	1	--	--	*
South Carolina	0	1	0	--	0	1	0	--	*
Virginia	1	168	*	--	0	1	0	--	3
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
East South Central	*	*	**5**	**--**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	0	8	--	0	0	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi	1	*	1	--	0	--	--	--	*
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
West South Central	*	**1**	*	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	4	0	--	0	4	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	*	*	0	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	56	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas	1	20	*	--	0	23	0	--	1
Mountain	*	**10**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
Colorado	0	20	9	0	--	1	0	--	*
Idaho	--	0	0	--	--	2	--	--	2
Montana	0	61	0	--	--	1	--	--	1
Nevada	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico	*	0	10	--	--	57	--	--	1
Utah	0	40	11	--	--	20	0	--	*
Wyoming	0	0	0	--	--	7	0	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
California	--	0	1	--	0	1	*	--	*
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington	0	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**1**	**36**	**--**	**--**	**9**	**197**	**--**	**8**
Alaska	0	9	36	--	--	9	332	--	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 October 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**4**	**11**	**--**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**--**	**2**
Connecticut	--	830	--	--	--	68	--	--	89
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	161	--	--	161
Massachusetts	--	32	11	--	--	260	--	--	19
New Hampshire	0	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	*
Rhode Island	--	325	--	--	--	--	--	--	325
Vermont	--	100	0	--	--	16	0	--	10
Middle Atlantic	**0**	*	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	**--**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York	0	*	1	--	0	*	--	--	*
Pennsylvania	0	27	527	--	0	1	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**6**	**11**	**--**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**--**	*
Illinois	2	203	134	--	--	36	0	--	3
Indiana	*	3	1	--	--	0	--	--	*
Michigan	*	5	10	--	0	2	0	--	*
Ohio	*	3	5	--	0	0	0	--	*
Wisconsin	*	12	3	--	0	5	0	--	*
West North Central	*	**4**	**5**	**0**	**0**	*	**1**	**--**	*
Iowa	*	71	12	--	0	1	7	--	*
Kansas	0	5	10	--	0	--	0	--	*
Minnesota	*	4	17	--	0	2	0	--	*
Missouri	0	20	5	0	0	3	0	--	*
Nebraska	0	62	24	0	0	*	0	--	*
North Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**1**	*	**--**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Delaware	--	16	0	--	--	--	--	--	14
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	*	*	--	0	0	0	--	*
Georgia	*	15	13	--	0	*	--	--	*
Maryland	--	675	664	--	--	--	--	--	661
North Carolina	0	2	11	--	0	*	--	--	*
South Carolina	0	1	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Virginia	*	9	*	--	0	*	0	--	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
East South Central	*	*	**2**	**--**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	0	4	--	0	0	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi	*	1	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
West South Central	*	**1**	*	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	1	0	--	0	1	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	*	*	0	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	5	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas	*	3	*	--	0	4	0	--	*
Mountain	*	**26**	**2**	**0**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	0	2	--	0	0	*	--	*
Colorado	0	15	2	0	--	*	0	--	*
Idaho	--	0	0	--	--	1	--	--	1
Montana	0	495	0	--	--	*	--	--	*
Nevada	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico	*	0	9	--	--	16	--	--	1
Utah	0	108	12	--	--	7	0	--	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	--	--	1	0	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
California	--	0	1	--	0	*	*	--	*
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington	0	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**3**	**11**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**64**	**--**	**3**
Alaska	0	30	11	--	--	4	128	--	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, October 2003

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**14**	**--**	**2**
Connecticut	0	12	6	0	0	12	2	--	1
Maine	0	21	18	0	--	8	49	--	13
Massachusetts	0	1	1	--	0	8	3	--	*
New Hampshire	--	0	--	--	0	14	5	--	4
Rhode Island	--	0	0	--	--	382	0	--	*
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	13	0	--	2
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**3**	**2**	**253**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	273	4	0	0	159	6	--	1
New York	3	3	2	--	0	7	4	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	6	4	331	0	5	5	--	*
East North Central	**1**	**14**	**12**	**339**	**0**	**48**	**24**	**--**	**1**
Illinois	1	0	83	--	0	72	11	--	1
Indiana	3	19	56	1,531	--	--	50	--	8
Michigan	0	0	7	0	--	67	38	--	9
Ohio	5	75	194	346	--	--	350	--	14
Wisconsin	0	30,110	80	--	--	176	42	--	50
West North Central	**21**	**1,445**	**50**	**--**	**--**	**76**	**2**	**--**	**10**
Iowa	298	1,848	--	--	--	160	3	--	28
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	122	0	--	8
Minnesota	0	0	50	--	--	121	2	--	12
Missouri	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska	--	--	3,718	--	--	--	187	--	460
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**2**	**18**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**--**	**2**
Delaware	57	392	0	--	--	--	--	--	38
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	0	18	0	--	--	3	--	8
Georgia	--	0	16	--	--	456	263	--	16
Maryland	0	32	0	0	0	0	3	--	*
North Carolina	9	33	6	0	--	219	20	--	6
South Carolina	--	0	0	--	--	113	--	--	110
Virginia	0	6	36	0	--	108	12	--	3
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	28	0	--	*
East South Central	**0**	*	**4**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**14**	**--**	**1**
Alabama	0	1,438	35	--	--	--	0	--	14
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	3	--	--	0	--	--	3
Tennessee	--	0	0	--	--	--	98	--	98
West South Central	**0**	*	**2**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**--**	**1**
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	3,513	0	--	*
Louisiana	0	0	16	--	--	0	0	--	5
Oklahoma	0	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Texas	0	*	2	0	0	60	3	--	1
Mountain	**3**	*	**8**	**0**	**--**	**5**	**19**	**--**	**4**
Arizona	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	12
Colorado	90	1,184	22	--	--	169	57	--	21
Idaho	--	--	282	--	--	35	744	--	107
Montana	2	0	0	0	--	2	--	--	2
Nevada	--	0	0	0	--	258	22	--	2
New Mexico	--	0	20	--	--	--	12	--	12
Utah	0	*	0	--	--	272	356	--	12
Wyoming	0	--	0	--	--	--	9	--	4
Pacific Contiguous	**5**	**13**	**6**	**0**	**--**	**25**	**3**	**--**	**4**
California	28	13	7	0	--	23	2	--	5
Oregon	--	--	1	--	--	55	49	--	5
Washington	2	2,652	4	0	--	69	47	--	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**28**	**2**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**101**	**6**	**--**	**12**
Alaska	215	1,894	--	--	--	--	--	--	213
Hawaii	8	*	0	--	--	101	6	--	3

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

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

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

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

Table A3.B. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Independent Power Producers by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through October 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	*
Connecticut	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	--	*
Maine	0	3	4	0	--	2	5	--	3
Massachusetts	0	*	*	--	0	1	1	--	*
New Hampshire	--	35	--	--	0	4	2	--	*
Rhode Island	--	0	1	--	--	83	0	--	1
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	3	0	--	*
Middle Atlantic	*	**1**	**1**	**92**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	4	1	0	0	35	2	--	*
New York	1	1	1	--	0	2	1	--	*
Pennsylvania	*	1	1	122	0	1	1	--	*
East North Central	*	**1**	**2**	**127**	**0**	**14**	**3**	**--**	*
Illinois	*	0	3	--	0	21	5	--	*
Indiana	8	19	5	593	--	--	17	--	6
Michigan	0	0	2	0	--	19	4	--	2
Ohio	1	96	11	134	--	--	20	--	3
Wisconsin	0	25	14	--	--	50	12	--	10
West North Central	**40**	**166**	**8**	**--**	**--**	**22**	**1**	**--**	**4**
Iowa	93	659	--	--	--	46	2	--	12
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	35	0	--	3
Minnesota	0	0	17	--	--	35	1	--	6
Missouri	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska	--	--	1,011	--	--	--	61	--	133
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	*	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
Delaware	4	2	5	--	--	--	--	--	3
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	*	2	0	--	--	1	--	1
Georgia	--	49	3	--	--	99	83	--	3
Maryland	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	--	*
North Carolina	2	7	1	0	--	48	7	--	1
South Carolina	--	0	0	--	--	25	--	--	3
Virginia	0	7	4	0	--	23	3	--	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	8	2	--	*
East South Central	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**4**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	148	1	--	--	--	0	--	1
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	1	--	--	0	--	--	1
Tennessee	--	1,379	56	--	--	--	29	--	58
West South Central	*	**2**	*	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	1,007	0	--	*
Louisiana	0	1	2	--	--	0	0	--	1
Oklahoma	0	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1
Texas	*	6	*	2	0	15	1	--	*
Mountain	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**--**	**3**	**4**	**--**	**1**
Arizona	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Colorado	27	122	7	--	--	72	17	--	7
Idaho	--	--	77	--	--	14	157	--	18
Montana	1	0	0	0	--	1	--	--	1
Nevada	--	0	1	0	--	110	2	--	1
New Mexico	--	0	6	--	--	--	14	--	5
Utah	0	6	0	--	--	116	112	--	4
Wyoming	0	--	0	--	--	--	7	--	3
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**10**	**1**	**1**	**--**	**11**	**1**	**--**	**1**
California	5	10	1	297	--	11	1	--	1
Oregon	--	--	*	--	--	20	15	--	1
Washington	1	110	1	0	--	29	9	--	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**9**	**2**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**56**	**2**	**--**	**4**
Alaska	67	676	--	--	--	--	--	--	67
Hawaii	2	1	0	--	--	56	2	--	1

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

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•Estimates for 2003 are preliminary.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Table A4.A. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers by Census Division and State, October 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	**--**	**67**	**140**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**12**	**--**	**65**
Connecticut	--	1,392	614	--	--	--	--	--	565
Maine	--	0	43,024	--	--	--	12	--	12
Massachusetts	--	33	141	--	--	0	0	--	89
New Hampshire	--	588	--	--	--	--	--	--	588
Rhode Island	--	361	2,158	--	--	--	--	--	398
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**593**	**329**	**152**	**--**	**--**	**21,389**	**4**	**--**	**77**
New Jersey	--	1,949	279	--	--	--	277	--	271
New York	644	341	252	--	--	21,389	6	--	106
Pennsylvania	1,517	1,273	258	--	--	--	0	--	111
East North Central	**91**	**813**	**206**	**--**	**--**	**233**	**17**	**--**	**66**
Illinois	576	1,799	256	--	--	356	177	--	222
Indiana	246	1,961	1,157	--	--	--	78	--	183
Michigan	0	4,353	748	--	--	--	6	--	18
Ohio	1,408	2,744	997	--	--	--	10,057	--	781
Wisconsin	513	1,143	438	--	--	309	162	--	260
West North Central	**168**	**540**	**182**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**67**	**--**	**111**
Iowa	341	431	812	--	--	--	143	--	275
Kansas	--	0	3,525	--	--	--	--	--	3,525
Minnesota	--	952	340	--	--	--	110	--	281
Missouri	0	2,924	8	--	--	--	0	--	16
Nebraska	--	1,866	1,414	--	--	--	186	--	641
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**157**	**357**	**456**	**--**	**--**	**460**	**44**	**--**	**63**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	616	--	--	--	188	--	366
Georgia	--	500	0	--	--	--	--	--	500
Maryland	--	4,125	--	--	--	--	519	--	515
North Carolina	157	353	2,206	--	--	527	--	--	168
South Carolina	--	633	3,056	--	--	938	165	--	196
Virginia	0	143	0	--	--	--	36	--	34
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**459**	**683**	**561**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**162**	**--**	**330**
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	--	683	1,104	--	--	--	--	--	1,056
Tennessee	459	--	616	--	--	--	162	--	334
West South Central	**--**	**380**	**118**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**61**	**--**	**107**
Arkansas	--	--	2,780	--	--	--	502	--	965
Louisiana	--	--	1,030	--	--	--	--	--	1,030
Oklahoma	--	726	1,020	--	--	--	--	--	986
Texas	--	446	111	--	--	--	0	--	102
Mountain	**--**	**1,084**	**306**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**73**	**--**	**268**
Arizona	--	1,084	1,259	--	--	--	619	--	974
Colorado	--	--	377	--	--	--	0	--	317
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	675	--	--	--	--	--	675
Utah	--	--	1,110	--	--	--	--	--	1,110
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**1,271**	**1,893**	**86**	**7,716**	**--**	**103**	**38**	**--**	**68**
California	--	940	87	7,716	--	--	38	--	70
Oregon	--	9,277	1,581	--	--	--	--	--	1,560
Washington	1,271	0	697	--	--	103	--	--	283
Pacific Noncontiguous	**279**	**846**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**265**
Alaska	279	846	--	--	--	--	--	--	265
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

Table A4.B. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through October 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	--	54	41	--	--	0	4	--	24
Connecticut	--	497	167	--	--	--	--	--	165
Maine	--	0	11,695	--	--	--	4	--	4
Massachusetts	--	30	42	--	--	0	0	--	27
New Hampshire	--	247	--	--	--	--	--	--	247
Rhode Island	--	210	587	--	--	--	--	--	201
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	185	141	42	--	--	4,653	1	--	23
New Jersey	--	695	76	--	--	--	90	--	75
New York	201	151	71	--	--	4,653	2	--	35
Pennsylvania	474	442	70	--	--	--	0	--	32
East North Central	25	288	54	--	--	67	4	--	18
Illinois	180	642	70	--	--	102	58	--	62
Indiana	45	680	282	--	--	--	26	--	40
Michigan	0	1,552	134	--	--	--	2	--	5
Ohio	440	979	271	--	--	--	2,125	--	229
Wisconsin	167	408	119	--	--	89	36	--	78
West North Central	51	263	74	--	--	--	24	--	39
Iowa	107	223	221	--	--	--	47	--	85
Kansas	--	0	855	--	--	--	--	--	855
Minnesota	--	511	92	--	--	--	36	--	80
Missouri	0	965	11	--	--	--	0	--	13
Nebraska	--	665	384	--	--	--	61	--	218
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	46	30	72	--	--	100	14	--	16
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	149	--	--	--	59	--	95
Georgia	--	995	0	--	--	--	--	--	995
Maryland	--	1,471	--	--	--	--	109	--	115
North Carolina	46	605	535	--	--	115	--	--	50
South Carolina	--	1,341	741	--	--	204	57	--	75
Virginia	0	7	0	--	--	--	13	--	9
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	144	1,360	146	--	--	--	53	--	95
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	--	1,360	268	--	--	--	--	--	266
Tennessee	144	--	167	--	--	--	53	--	100
West South Central	--	757	15	--	--	--	22	--	15
Arkansas	--	--	674	--	--	--	158	--	264
Louisiana	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	8
Oklahoma	--	1,446	247	--	--	--	--	--	246
Texas	--	888	34	--	--	--	0	--	32
Mountain	--	2,159	74	--	--	--	27	--	65
Arizona	--	2,159	305	--	--	--	195	--	250
Colorado	--	--	91	--	--	--	20	--	77
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	164	--	--	--	--	--	164
Utah	--	--	269	--	--	--	--	--	269
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	398	1,596	23	3,301	--	44	12	--	18
California	--	1,872	24	3,301	--	--	12	--	19
Oregon	--	3,309	430	--	--	--	--	--	430
Washington	398	6,627	138	--	--	44	--	--	54
Pacific Noncontiguous	87	302	--	--	--	--	--	--	85
Alaska	87	302	--	--	--	--	--	--	85
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.•Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.

Table A5.A. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers by Census Division and State, October 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	**55**	**21**	**37**	**--**	**--**	**11**	**30**	**0**	**15**
Connecticut	--	383	247	--	--	--	--	--	228
Maine	0	9	11	--	--	9	17	0	7
Massachusetts	517	87	301	--	--	244	240	--	123
New Hampshire	--	740	412	--	--	70	457	--	172
Rhode Island	--	1,622	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,622
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	183	1,127	--	511
Middle Atlantic	**26**	**63**	**43**	**84**	**--**	**88**	**39**	**--**	**21**
New Jersey	--	302	84	383	--	--	132	--	79
New York	34	51	69	352	--	88	180	--	41
Pennsylvania	33	66	33	79	--	--	5	--	21
East North Central	**28**	**25**	**57**	**23**	**--**	**34**	**38**	**0**	**16**
Illinois	32	159	91	203	--	--	46	--	34
Indiana	467	390	93	0	--	--	0	--	10
Michigan	95	272	172	--	--	121	28	--	44
Ohio	209	2,770	611	230	--	--	510	--	155
Wisconsin	45	22	112	--	--	34	111	0	35
West North Central	**41**	**693**	**208**	**460**	**--**	**46**	**147**	**0**	**38**
Iowa	62	4,636	332	--	--	--	14,560	--	65
Kansas	--	0	910	--	--	--	--	--	910
Minnesota	43	1,947	211	--	--	46	150	0	42
Missouri	256	6,838	1,253	--	--	--	161	--	239
Nebraska	503	--	2,048	--	--	--	--	--	488
North Dakota	369	661	2,265	460	--	--	609	--	275
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**14**	**13**	**48**	**131**	**--**	**3**	**4**	**--**	**6**
Delaware	368	141	0	295	--	--	--	--	150
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	24	65	0	--	--	8	--	13
Georgia	30	5	118	--	--	125	3	--	11
Maryland	0	1,233	522	--	--	--	0	--	39
North Carolina	28	11	885	--	--	1	10	--	7
South Carolina	49	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	12
Virginia	37	13	82	--	--	580	6	--	17
West Virginia	13	4,971	240	0	--	4	--	--	13
East South Central	**25**	**19**	**75**	**36**	**--**	**0**	**8**	**--**	**15**
Alabama	62	15	84	37	--	--	4	--	20
Kentucky	--	--	261	--	--	--	36	--	83
Mississippi	0	125	189	0	--	--	7	--	47
Tennessee	27	56	250	0	--	0	53	--	21
West South Central	**2**	**2**	**8**	**8**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**0**	**6**
Arkansas	0	0	97	--	--	--	0	0	10
Louisiana	0	0	19	14	--	--	7	0	15
Oklahoma	0	0	44	104	--	--	9	--	14
Texas	2	2	6	9	--	--	4	--	5
Mountain	**84**	**232**	**149**	**1,369**	**--**	**--**	**16**	**--**	**53**
Arizona	0	142	1,303	--	--	--	--	--	7
Colorado	--	208	628	--	--	--	--	--	541
Idaho	383	0	223	--	--	--	19	--	47
Montana	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	490	334	--	--	--	--	--	332
Utah	158	--	364	--	--	--	--	--	230
Wyoming	214	1,979	123	1,369	--	--	54	--	111
Pacific Contiguous	**42**	**14**	**19**	**0**	**--**	**589**	**19**	**--**	**13**
California	37	12	19	0	--	--	8	--	14
Oregon	920	0	0	--	--	--	54	--	29
Washington	0	314	0	--	--	589	55	--	46
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**135**	**70**	**138**	**--**	**123**	**34**	**--**	**47**
Alaska	--	380	70	--	--	--	--	--	69
Hawaii	0	58	--	138	--	123	34	--	28

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

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

Table A5.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 October 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	**15**	**22**	**9**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**4**
Connecticut	--	223	67	--	--	--	--	--	67
Maine	0	15	3	--	--	2	3	0	2
Massachusetts	162	71	63	--	--	53	78	--	44
New Hampshire	--	269	112	--	--	21	153	--	59
Rhode Island	--	943	--	--	--	--	--	--	943
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	40	238	--	109
Middle Atlantic	**9**	**29**	**10**	**32**	**--**	**30**	**5**	**--**	**6**
New Jersey	--	62	19	148	--	--	43	--	19
New York	11	26	18	136	--	30	23	--	11
Pennsylvania	12	46	8	29	--	--	2	--	8
East North Central	**9**	**25**	**15**	**10**	**--**	**9**	**8**	**0**	**5**
Illinois	8	85	25	78	--	--	16	--	10
Indiana	146	16	28	4	--	--	0	--	5
Michigan	32	251	51	--	--	35	7	--	15
Ohio	65	337	153	108	--	--	108	--	47
Wisconsin	16	28	20	--	--	9	22	0	10
West North Central	**8**	**289**	**38**	**178**	**--**	**13**	**24**	**0**	**7**
Iowa	18	1,667	86	--	--	--	3,077	--	18
Kansas	--	0	53	--	--	--	--	--	52
Minnesota	6	445	52	--	--	13	25	0	6
Missouri	80	2,439	341	--	--	--	52	--	75
Nebraska	143	--	557	--	--	--	--	--	139
North Dakota	114	384	616	178	--	--	215	--	94
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**5**	**10**	**15**	**13**	**--**	*	**1**	**--**	**2**
Delaware	115	46	0	22	--	--	--	--	29
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	19	32	20	0	--	--	3	--	5
Georgia	9	11	42	--	--	27	2	--	4
Maryland	0	717	142	--	--	--	0	--	13
North Carolina	7	24	209	--	--	*	3	--	2
South Carolina	14	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	4
Virginia	12	66	24	--	--	126	3	--	6
West Virginia	15	172	67	0	--	1	--	--	8
East South Central	**9**	**28**	**16**	**19**	**--**	**0**	**2**	**--**	**4**
Alabama	19	32	14	20	--	--	2	--	4
Kentucky	--	--	70	--	--	--	9	--	25
Mississippi	0	115	41	0	--	--	4	--	14
Tennessee	10	47	66	0	--	0	11	--	6
West South Central	**1**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Arkansas	0	0	29	--	--	--	1	0	3
Louisiana	12	3	3	3	--	--	1	0	2
Oklahoma	0	0	9	45	--	--	4	--	4
Texas	1	5	2	5	--	--	1	--	1
Mountain	**25**	**315**	**37**	**530**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**--**	**15**
Arizona	0	433	348	--	--	--	--	--	3
Colorado	--	414	152	--	--	--	--	--	147
Idaho	120	0	35	--	--	--	4	--	15
Montana	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	779	87	--	--	--	--	--	87
Utah	47	--	88	--	--	--	--	--	59
Wyoming	67	887	33	530	--	--	18	--	35
Pacific Contiguous	**11**	**15**	**4**	**0**	**--**	**251**	**4**	**--**	**3**
California	10	14	5	0	--	--	3	--	4
Oregon	288	573	4	--	--	--	11	--	8
Washington	0	122	0	--	--	251	11	--	12
Pacific Noncontiguous	**64**	**88**	**20**	**59**	**--**	**50**	**22**	**--**	**21**
Alaska	--	136	20	--	--	--	--	--	22
Hawaii	64	113	--	59	--	50	22	--	43

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Data for 2002 are final, and data for 2003 are preliminary.•Estimates for 2003 are preliminary.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

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

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**2**	*
Connecticut	*	*	0	2	*
Maine	*	*	0	2	*
Massachusetts	1	1	2	2	1
New Hampshire	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	1	*	*
Vermont	2	1	1	4	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**0**	*	*
New Jersey	*	*	1	1	*
New York	*	*	1	*	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	0	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Illinois	*	*	1	*	1
Indiana	1	*	1	1	1
Michigan	*	1	1	5	*
Ohio	*	*	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1	3	4	*
West North Central	**1**	**1**	**4**	**17**	**1**
Iowa	1	4	7	17	1
Kansas	1	3	4	9	1
Minnesota	1	2	4	10	*
Missouri	1	*	4	4	1
Nebraska	2	4	8	37	5
North Dakota	1	3	35	41	8
South Dakota	2	4	13	90	6
South Atlantic	**1**	*	**1**	**2**	*
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	2	3	1
Georgia	2	*	1	8	1
Maryland	1	1	0	2	1
North Carolina	1	*	1	4	*
South Carolina	1	*	0	3	*
Virginia	1	*	0	1	*
West Virginia	*	*	0	1	*
East South Central	*	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Alabama	1	*	2	11	1
Kentucky	1	*	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	3	2	7	1
Tennessee	*	*	2	2	1
West South Central	**1**	**4**	**1**	**5**	**1**
Arkansas	1	3	4	5	1
Louisiana	1	3	0	1	*
Oklahoma	1	3	2	1	1
Texas	1	5	1	6	1
Mountain	**3**	**2**	**6**	**47**	**4**
Arizona	2	2	7	59	4
Colorado	10	5	16	38	10
Idaho	2	3	2	21	1
Montana	2	3	3	49	4
Nevada	*	5	0	13	1
New Mexico	11	8	23	45	14
Utah	7	5	4	26	6
Wyoming	1	3	2	59	3
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**2**	**7**	**31**	**1**
California	*	2	4	46	2
Oregon	3	5	12	24	2
Washington	3	7	24	13	3
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	**0**	**18**	*
Alaska	1	1	2	23	*
Hawaii	0	*	0	13	*

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

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

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.•Estimates for 2003 are preliminary.•It should be noted that such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high relative standard error.

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

Table A6.B. Relative Standard Error for Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date through October 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	0	1	*
Maine	*	*	0	1	*
Massachusetts	*	*	1	1	*
New Hampshire	*	*	0	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	0	*	*
Vermont	1	*	1	2	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**1**	**8**	*
New Jersey	*	*	0	*	*
New York	*	*	3	7	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	0	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**0**	*	*
Illinois	*	*	0	*	*
Indiana	*	*	0	1	*
Michigan	*	*	0	2	*
Ohio	*	*	0	*	*
Wisconsin	*	*	1	1	*
West North Central	*	*	**2**	**6**	*
Iowa	1	1	2	5	*
Kansas	*	1	1	3	*
Minnesota	*	1	1	3	*
Missouri	*	*	1	1	*
Nebraska	*	1	6	12	1
North Dakota	*	1	27	15	2
South Dakota	1	1	10	31	1
South Atlantic	*	*	**0**	*	*
Delaware	*	*	0	*	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	*	1	1	*
Georgia	1	*	0	2	*
Maryland	*	*	0	1	*
North Carolina	*	*	0	1	*
South Carolina	*	*	0	1	*
Virginia	*	*	0	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	0	*	*
East South Central	*	*	**0**	*	*
Alabama	*	*	1	2	*
Kentucky	*	*	0	*	*
Mississippi	1	1	1	2	*
Tennessee	*	*	1	1	*
West South Central	*	**1**	**1**	**2**	*
Arkansas	*	1	2	2	*
Louisiana	*	1	0	1	*
Oklahoma	*	1	1	*	*
Texas	*	2	0	2	*
Mountain	*	*	**1**	**39**	**1**
Arizona	*	*	1	46	1
Colorado	1	1	3	29	1
Idaho	*	1	0	11	*
Montana	1	*	3	16	1
Nevada	*	1	0	6	*
New Mexico	2	1	4	37	2
Utah	1	1	1	25	1
Wyoming	*	1	2	20	*
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**2**	**14**	*
California	*	*	1	23	*
Oregon	1	1	2	7	1
Washington	1	1	5	4	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	**0**	**3**	*
Alaska	*	*	0	4	*
Hawaii	0	*	0	4	*

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

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

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.•Estimates for 2003 are preliminary.•It should be noted that such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high relative standard error.

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

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

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	1	*
Maine	*	*	1	*	*
Massachusetts	1	*	2	1	1
New Hampshire	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	1	*	*
Vermont	2	*	2	2	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	*	*	1	*	*
New York	*	*	1	*	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	1	*	1	1	1
Michigan	1	1	2	4	*
Ohio	*	*	1	1	*
Wisconsin	1	1	4	4	*
West North Central	**1**	**1**	**7**	**9**	**1**
Iowa	1	3	7	16	1
Kansas	1	3	4	5	1
Minnesota	1	2	6	5	1
Missouri	1	*	2	3	1
Nebraska	2	3	24	26	5
North Dakota	2	2	72	16	6
South Dakota	2	3	26	40	6
South Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Delaware	1	*	2	1	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	2	2	1
Georgia	2	1	1	6	1
Maryland	1	1	*	*	1
North Carolina	1	1	1	4	1
South Carolina	1	1	1	3	1
Virginia	1	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	*
Alabama	1	1	2	8	1
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	3	2	4	1
Tennessee	1	*	1	1	1
West South Central	**1**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**1**
Arkansas	1	3	4	4	1
Louisiana	1	2	*	2	1
Oklahoma	1	3	2	1	1
Texas	1	4	1	4	1
Mountain	**3**	**2**	**5**	**29**	**3**
Arizona	2	2	7	30	3
Colorado	8	5	13	28	8
Idaho	2	2	2	17	1
Montana	2	2	11	22	4
Nevada	*	2	*	9	*
New Mexico	10	8	20	43	12
Utah	7	6	4	27	7
Wyoming	2	2	7	45	3
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**1**	**6**	**14**	**1**
California	*	1	6	20	1
Oregon	3	3	10	16	2
Washington	3	3	21	11	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**17**	*
Alaska	1	1	3	23	1
Hawaii	0	*	0	8	*

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

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

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.•Estimates for 2003 are preliminary.•It should be noted that such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high relative standard error.

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

Table A7.B. Relative Standard Error for Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date through October 2003
(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	1	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**1**	**7**	*
New Jersey	*	*	*	*	*
New York	*	*	1	6	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	*	1	*
Michigan	*	*	1	1	*
Ohio	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	*	*	1	1	*
West North Central	*	*	**2**	**2**	*
Iowa	1	1	2	4	*
Kansas	1	1	1	3	*
Minnesota	1	1	2	1	*
Missouri	*	*	1	1	*
Nebraska	*	1	8	7	1
North Dakota	1	1	26	5	1
South Dakota	1	1	9	11	1
South Atlantic	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware	*	*	1	*	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	*	1	1	*
Georgia	1	*	*	1	*
Maryland	*	*	*	*	*
North Carolina	*	*	*	1	*
South Carolina	*	*	*	1	*
Virginia	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	*	*
East South Central	*	*	*	**1**	*
Alabama	*	*	1	2	*
Kentucky	1	*	*	*	*
Mississippi	1	1	1	3	*
Tennessee	*	*	*	*	*
West South Central	**1**	**2**	*	**2**	*
Arkansas	1	1	1	2	1
Louisiana	1	1	*	1	*
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	*
Texas	1	2	*	2	*
Mountain	*	*	**1**	**14**	**1**
Arizona	*	*	1	13	1
Colorado	1	1	3	15	1
Idaho	1	*	*	10	*
Montana	1	*	4	6	1
Nevada	*	*	*	5	*
New Mexico	2	1	3	21	2
Utah	1	1	1	14	1
Wyoming	1	*	2	12	1
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**1**	**6**	*
California	*	*	1	9	*
Oregon	1	1	2	6	1
Washington	1	1	4	4	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**2**	*
Alaska	*	*	1	3	*
Hawaii	0	0	0	3	*

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

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

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.•Estimates for 2003 are preliminary.•It should be noted that such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high relative standard error.

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

Table A8.A. Relative Standard Error for Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by Sector, Census Division, and State, October 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**2**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	2	*
Maine	*	*	*	1	*
Massachusetts	*	*	1	2	*
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	1	1	1	4	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	*	*	*	1	*
New York	*	*	1	*	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	*	1	*
Michigan	*	*	1	2	*
Ohio	*	*	*	1	*
Wisconsin	1	*	1	2	*
West North Central	**1**	*	**5**	**12**	**1**
Iowa	1	1	2	6	1
Kansas	1	1	2	6	1
Minnesota	1	1	2	7	1
Missouri	*	*	2	2	1
Nebraska	1	1	19	21	3
North Dakota	1	1	50	27	5
South Dakota	1	1	18	55	4
South Atlantic	*	**1**	*	**1**	*
Delaware	*	*	1	1	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	1	1	1	*
Georgia	1	1	1	5	1
Maryland	1	1	*	2	1
North Carolina	*	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	1	1	*	1	*
Virginia	*	1	*	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Alabama	*	1	1	5	1
Kentucky	1	*	1	*	1
Mississippi	1	1	1	4	1
Tennessee	*	*	1	1	1
West South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**
Arkansas	1	1	2	3	1
Louisiana	1	1	*	1	*
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	1	3	1
Mountain	**1**	**1**	**1**	**37**	**1**
Arizona	*	1	2	46	2
Colorado	2	2	4	27	2
Idaho	1	1	1	7	1
Montana	1	1	8	34	2
Nevada	*	3	*	6	1
New Mexico	2	3	5	31	3
Utah	1	2	1	18	1
Wyoming	1	1	6	32	2
Pacific Contiguous	*	**1**	**5**	**21**	**1**
California	*	1	3	31	1
Oregon	1	3	4	13	1
Washington	1	4	6	4	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**9**	*
Alaska	1	1	1	11	1
Hawaii	0	*	0	5	*

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

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

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.•Estimates for 2003 are preliminary.•It should be noted that such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high relative standard error.

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

Table A8.B. Relative Standard Error for Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date through October 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	*	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	2	*
Maine	*	*	*	1	*
Massachusetts	*	*	1	1	*
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	1	*	*	2	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**1**	**6**	*
New Jersey	*	*	*	*	*
New York	*	*	1	4	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	*	1	*
Michigan	*	*	*	2	*
Ohio	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	*	*	1	1	*
West North Central	*	*	**3**	**9**	*
Iowa	1	1	1	4	1
Kansas	1	1	1	3	*
Minnesota	1	*	1	4	*
Missouri	*	*	1	2	*
Nebraska	1	1	10	15	1
North Dakota	1	*	27	22	2
South Dakota	1	1	10	40	2
South Atlantic	*	**1**	*	**1**	*
Delaware	*	*	*	1	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	1	1	1	*
Georgia	*	1	*	3	*
Maryland	*	*	*	1	*
North Carolina	*	1	*	1	*
South Carolina	*	*	*	1	*
Virginia	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	*	*	*	**1**	*
Alabama	*	1	1	3	*
Kentucky	*	*	*	*	*
Mississippi	1	1	1	3	*
Tennessee	*	*	1	1	*
West South Central	**1**	**1**	*	**2**	*
Arkansas	1	1	1	2	1
Louisiana	1	1	*	1	*
Oklahoma	1	1	1	*	*
Texas	1	1	*	2	*
Mountain	*	*	**1**	**29**	**1**
Arizona	*	*	1	36	1
Colorado	1	1	3	20	1
Idaho	1	1	*	5	*
Montana	1	*	4	24	1
Nevada	*	2	*	4	*
New Mexico	1	2	3	23	2
Utah	1	1	1	16	1
Wyoming	1	1	3	23	1
Pacific Contiguous	*	**1**	**2**	**13**	**1**
California	*	1	2	19	1
Oregon	1	1	2	8	1
Washington	1	2	4	3	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**4**	*
Alaska	*	1	1	5	*
Hawaii	0	*	0	3	*

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

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

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Relative Standard Error is designed to indicate error due to sampling. However, nonsampling error is important for all surveys, census or sample. See Technical Notes for further information.•Estimates for 2003 are preliminary.•It should be noted that such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high relative standard error.

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

Appendix B

Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences

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

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Region)	Time	Area Affected	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected	Restoration Date/Time
January							
1/25/03	Cinergy Corporation (ECAR)	2:00 PM	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cyber Threat From Internet	NA	NA	1/26/03, 2:00 am
February							
2/27/03	Duke Energy Corporation (SERC)	11:32 AM	Piedmont, North Carolina	Winter Ice Storm	1,000	over 340,000	3/01/03, 8:00 am
March							
None							
April							
4/03/03	Consumers Energy (ECAR)	7:00 PM	Lower Michigan Peninsula	Ice Storm	300	425,000	4/06/03, 5:00 pm [R]
4/04/03	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation (NPCC)	3:11 AM	New York, Upstate New York	Severe Storm	200-250	160,000	4/05/03, 2:00 pm [R]
4/15/03	Byran Texas Utilities (ERCOT)	11:00 AM	Cities of Bryan, College Station and surrounding areas	Relaying Malfunction	212	68,530	4/15/03, 2:06 pm [R]
4/28/03	American Transmission Company (MAIN)	3:41 PM	County of Waukesha, Wisconsin, Town of Lisbon, Wisconsin	Vandalism	0	0	4/29/03, 12:00 noon [R]
May							
5/02/03	Duke Energy Company/ Duke Power Control Area (SERC)	5:00 PM	Piedmont, North and South Carolina	Severe Thunderstorms	1,500	139,000	5/04/03, 12:00 noon
5/02/03	Southern Company (SERC)	8:00 PM	Central Georgia, Alabama	Severe Thunderstorms	130	102,842 (Georgia) 12,897 (Alabama)	5/03/03, 8:00 am
5/15/03	Center Point Energy (ERCOT)	2:52 AM	North Texas	Interruption of Firm Power	476	192,000	5/15/03, 3:29 am
5/15/03	We Energies (MAIN)	2:00 PM	Upper Michigan Peninsula	Flood	240	2	6/16/03, 2:00 pm
June							
6/15/03	Idaho Power Company Control Area (WSCC)	3:12 PM	Idaho	Public Appeal	0	0	6/16/03, 5:00 pm
6/30/03	Entergy Corporation (SPP)	1:00 PM	Coastal Areas of Southwest Louisiana entire New Orleans metropolitan area	Tropical Storm Bill	NA	179,299	6/30/03, 12:00 am [R]
July							
7/01/03	Arizona Public Service Company (WSCC)	3:15 PM	Phoenix, Arizona	Breaker Failure	1,000	47,000	7/01/03, 3:50 pm [R]
7/02/03	Pacific Gas and Electric Company (WSCC)	1:54 PM	Northern California	Unit Tripped	200	1	7/02/03, 3:59 pm
7/04/03	We Energies (MAIN)	6:00 AM	Southeast Wisconsin	Severe Thunderstorms	150	52,000	7/04/03, 10:00 am [R]
7/04/03	Consumers Energy (ECAR)	9:00 AM	Lower Michigan Peninsula	Severe Thunderstorms	75-90	131,000	7/06/03, 4:00 pm [R]
7/04/03	Cinergy (ECAR)	11:41 PM	Southwest Ohio, Portions of Indiana	Severe Storms	200	55,142	7/06/03, 9:00 pm
7/05/03	Com Ed (MAIN)	3:00 AM	Northern Illinois	Severe Storms	80	130,000	7/05/03, 7:00 am [R]
7/07/03	Com Ed (MAIN)	9:00 AM	Northern Illinois	Severe Thunderstorms	NA	72,000	7/07/03, 3:00 pm [R]
7/08/03	American Electric Power (ECAR)	4:00 AM	Ohio	Severe Thunderstorms	11,000	134,500	7/11/03, 4:00 pm
7/09/03	Dominion Virginia/North Carolina Power (SERC)	5:14 PM	Northern Central and Eastern Virginia	Severe Thunderstorms	120	80,000	7/09/03, 7:09 pm [R]
7/15/03	American Electric Power-Texas Central Company (ERCOT)	8:24 AM	Texas	Hurricane Claudette	230-300	108,000	7/21/03, 10:30 am
7/21/03	PPL Electric Utilities (MAAC)	5:15 PM	Pennsylvania	Severe Storms	500-1000	185,000	7/24/03, 5:33 am
7/28/03	Arizona Public Service (WSCC)	6:55 PM	Arizona	Breaker Closed	440	90,000	7/28/03, 8:35 pm

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

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

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

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Region)	Time	Area	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected	Restoration Time
9/18/03	Potomac Electric Power Company (Pepco) (MAAC)	4:20 PM	District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Maryland	Hurricane Isabel	NA	Over 530,000 peak on 9/19/03	9/28/03, 6:00 pm
9/18/03	PPL Electric Utilties (MAAC)	9:00 PM	All PPL including: Williamsport, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Scranton and Allentown areas	Hurricane Isabel	1,300	425,000	9/21/03, 5:00 pm
October							
10/26/03	San Diego Gas and Electric Company (WECC)	1:44 AM	San Diego County,California	Wild Fire	N/A	108,000 (Dist. And Trans. Combined)	11/18/03, 10:54 am (Trans. Only)

[R] = Revised.
* Information as provided by the respondent. The occurrence is, however, associated with the massive blackout of August 14, 2003. For further information, refer to the *Interim Report: Causes of the August 14 Blackout in the United States and Canada, November 2003* at http://www.energy.gov/engine/content.do.
Note: North American Electric Reliability Council region acronyms are defined in the glossary.
Source: Form EIA-417, "Electric Emergency Incident and Disturbance Report."

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

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Region)	Time	Area	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected	Restoration Time
January							
1/30/02	Oklahoma Gas & Electric (SPP)	6:00 am	Oklahoma	Ice Storm	500	1,881,134	12:00 pm, February 7
1/29/02	Kansas City Power & Light (SPP)	Evening	Metropolitan Kansas City Area	Ice Storm	500-600	270,000	NA
1/30/02	Missouri Public Service (SPP)	4:00 pm	Missouri	Ice Storm	210	95,000	9:00 pm, February 10
February							
2/27/02	San Diego Gas & Electric (WSCC)	10:48 am	California	Interruption of Firm Load	300	255,000	11:35 am, February 27
March							
3/09/02	Consumers Energy Co. (ECAR)	12:00 am	Lower Peninsula of Michigan	Severe Weather	190	190,000	12:00 pm, March 11
April							
4/08/02	Arizona Public Service (WSCC)	3:00 pm	Arizona	Vandalism/ Insulators	0	0	April 9
July							
7/09/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	12:27 pm	California	Interruption of Firm Power	240	1 PG&E	7:54 pm, July 9
7/19/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	11:51 am	California	Interruption of Firm Power (Unit Tripped)	240	1 PG&E	4:30 pm, July 19
7/20/02	Consolidated Edison Co. of New York (NPCC)	12:40 pm	New York	Fire	278	63,500	8:12 pm, July 20
August							
8/02/02	Central Illinois Light Co. (MAIN)	12:43 pm	Illinois	Interruption of Firm Power	232	53,565	6:36 pm, August 2
8/09/02	Lake Worth Utils (SERC)	8:23 am	Florida	Interruption of Firm Power	51	25,000	12:13 pm, August 9
8/25/02	Pacific Gas & Elec. (WSCC)	3:41 am	California	Interruption of Firm Power	120	1 PG&E	9:17 am, August 25
8/28/02	Lakeworth Utils (SERC)	2:09 pm	Florida	Severe Weather	67.6	25,000	3:38 pm, August 28
October							
10/03/02	Entergy Corporation (SPP)	3:33 am	Coastal Areas of Southern Louisiana	Hurricane Lily	NA	242,910	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.

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-423

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FERC Form 423

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-826

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

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

In 1993, EIA for the first time used a model sample for the Form EIA-826. A stratified-random sample, employing auxiliary data, was used for each of the four previous years.[1] [2] [3] (See previous issues of this publication for details.) The sample for the Form EIA-826 was designed to obtain estimates of electricity sales and revenue per kilowatthour at the State level by end-use sector.

Starting with data for January 2001, the restructuring of the electric power industry was taken into account by forming three schedules on the EIA-826 form. Schedule 1, Part A is for full service utilities that operate as in the past. Schedule 1, Part B is for electric service providers

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

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

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

only, and Schedule 1, Part C is for those utilities providing distribution service for those on Schedule 1, Part B. Also, the Form EIA-826 frame was modified to include all investor-owned electric utilities and a sample of companies from other ownership classes. A new method of estimation was implemented at this same time. (See EPM April 2001, p.1.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-860

Beginning with data collected for the year 2001, the Forms EIA-860A and EIA-860B are obsolete. The infrastructure data collected on those forms are now collected on the Form EIA-860 and the monthly and annual versions of the Form EIA-906.

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

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

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

Beginning with data collected for the year 2001, the infrastructure data collected on the Form EIA-860A and the Form EIA-860B were combined into the new Form EIA-860 and the monthly and annual versions of the Form EIA-906. The Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974

(Public Law 93-275) defines the legislative authority to collect these data.

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

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

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

Form EIA-861

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-906

As of January 2001, Form EIA-906 superseded Forms EIA-759 and 900. The Form EIA-906 is used to collect monthly plant-level data on generation, fuel consumption, stocks, fuel heat content, and useful thermal output from electric utilities and nonutilities from a model-based sample of approximately 260 electric utilities and 900 nonutilities. Fuel consumption for combined heat and power facilities is apportioned between fuel for generation

of electricity and fuel for production of useful thermal output, by assuming they are additive. Fuel usage for these facilities is assumed to have an efficiency of 80 percent. The consumption for useful thermal output is obtained by dividing the reported or estimated value for useful thermal output by 0.8. This value is then subtracted from total fuel consumption by facility to arrive at the fuel consumption to be associated with the generation of electricity. Consumption values that are imputed, either because observed data failed edit, or because data were not collected (not part of a sample) are not imputed by regression directly. Historical ratios for generation to consumption are applied to the imputed generation numbers to arrive at the consumption values to be used. The form is also used to collect these statistics from the rest of the frame on an annual basis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Relative Standard Error. The relative standard error (RSE) statistic, usually given as a percent, describes the magnitude of sampling error that might reasonably be incurred. The RSE is the square root of the estimated variance, divided by the variable of interest. The variable

of interest may be the ratio of two variables, or a single variable. (See footnotes number 4, 5, and 6.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Classification

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

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
111 Agriculture production-crops
112 Agriculture production, livestock and animal specialties
115 Agricultural services
114 Fishing, hunting, and trapping
113 Forestry
Mining
2122 Metal mining
2121 Coal mining
211 Oil and gas extraction
2123 Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals except fuels
Construction
23
Manufacturing
311 Food and kindred products
3122 Tobacco products
314 Textile and mill products
315 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials
321 Lumber and wood products, except furniture
337 Furniture and fixtures
322 Paper and allied products (other than 322122 or 32213)

322122 Paper mills, except building paper
32213 Paperboard mills
323 Printing and publishing
325 Chemicals and allied products (other than 325188, 325211, 32512, or 325311)
325188 Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
325211 Plastics materials and resins
32512 Industrial organic chemicals
325311 Nitrogenous fertilizers
324 Petroleum refining and related industries (other than 32411)
32411 Petroleum refining
326 Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products
316 Leather and leather products
327 Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products (other than 32731)
32731 Cement, hydraulic
331 Primary metal industries (other than 331111 or 331312)
331111 Blast furnaces and steel mills
331312 Primary aluminum
332 Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment
333 Industrial and commercial equipment and components except computer equipment
335 Electronic and other electrical equipment and components except computer equipment
336 Transportation equipment
3345 Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments, photographic, medical, and optical goods, watches and clocks
339 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

Transportation and Public Utilities

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

Wholesale Trade

421 to 422

Retail Trade

441 to 454

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

521 to 533

Services

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

92 Public Administration

Table C1. Average Heat Content of Fossil-Fuel Receipts, September 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	**24.01**	**6.32**	**1.03**
Connecticut	21.14	6.29	1.02
Maine	26.39	6.35	1.04
Massachusetts	23.91	6.26	1.03
New Hampshire	26.33	6.40	--
Rhode Island	--	--	1.03
Vermont	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**24.06**	**6.22**	**1.03**
New Jersey	26.13	5.72	1.04
New York	24.33	6.27	1.02
Pennsylvania	23.84	6.26	1.04
East North Central	**20.56**	**5.98**	**1.01**
Illinois	18.38	6.25	1.01
Indiana	21.19	5.76	1.01
Michigan	20.14	6.19	1.01
Ohio	24.63	5.81	1.04
Wisconsin	17.90	5.67	1.00
West North Central	**16.80**	**6.18**	**1.01**
Iowa	17.37	5.87	1.00
Kansas	17.15	6.61	1.02
Minnesota	17.78	5.52	1.01
Missouri	17.73	5.76	1.01
Nebraska	17.17	5.80	1.00
North Dakota	13.14	5.88	1.04
South Dakota	17.04	--	--
South Atlantic	**24.38**	**6.24**	**1.04**
Delaware	25.54	6.18	1.04
District of Columbia	--	6.05	--
Florida	24.65	6.26	1.04
Georgia	23.43	5.75	1.03
Maryland	24.91	6.08	1.03
North Carolina	24.73	5.89	1.03
South Carolina	25.27	6.34	1.03
Virginia	25.59	6.36	1.03
West Virginia	24.29	5.89	1.02
East South Central	**22.25**	**5.86**	**1.05**
Alabama	21.09	5.96	1.05
Kentucky	23.00	5.55	1.02
Mississippi	19.56	6.57	1.04
Tennessee	23.39	5.88	1.03
West South Central	**15.90**	**5.95**	**1.03**
Arkansas	17.61	5.88	1.04
Louisiana	16.48	6.02	1.03
Oklahoma	17.73	--	1.03
Texas	15.11	5.89	1.03
Mountain	**19.46**	**5.82**	**1.02**
Arizona	20.16	5.91	1.02
Colorado	19.50	5.64	1.02
Idaho	--	--	1.02
Montana	17.04	5.72	1.15
Nevada	22.88	--	1.04
New Mexico	18.06	5.71	1.00
Utah	22.88	5.88	1.07
Wyoming	17.62	5.82	1.00
Pacific Contiguous	**16.99**	**5.07**	**1.02**
California	24.41	5.00	1.02
Oregon	16.75	--	1.02
Washington	15.50	6.29	1.02
Pacific Noncontiguous	**23.14**	**5.87**	**1.00**
Alaska	--	--	1.00
Hawaii	23.14	5.87	--
U.S. Total	20.16	6.17	1.03

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table C4. Unit-of-Measure Equivalents for Electricity

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

Source: Energy Information Administration.

Appendix D

Estimating and Presenting Power Sector Fuel Use

I. Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Overview of Key Changes

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

Categorization of Electric Power Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AER 2001

Electric Power Sector		
Electricity Only	CHP	Total

AER 2000

Electric Power Sector		
Electric Utilities	Nonutility Power Producers	Total

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

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

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

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

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

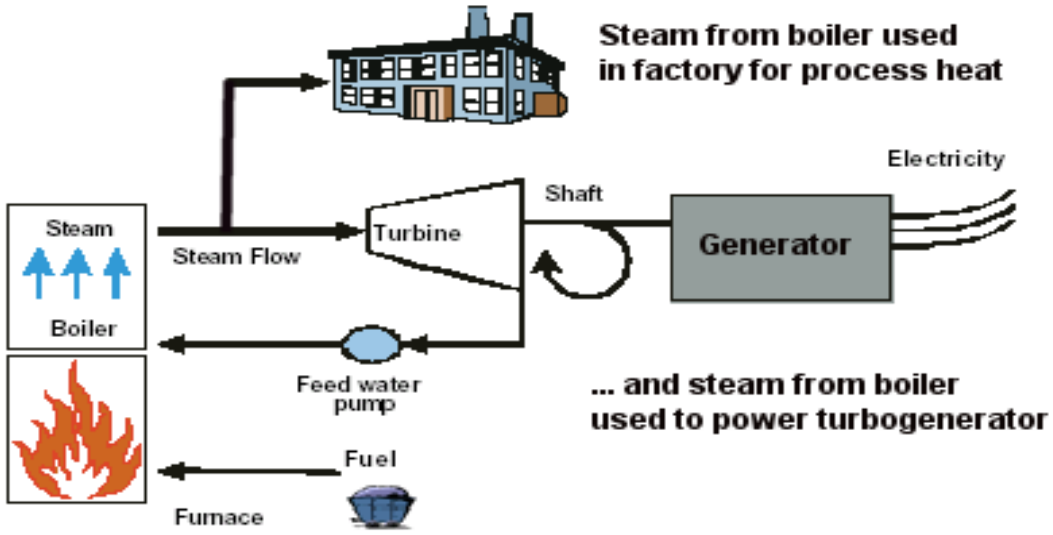
Reporting of CHP Facility Fuel Use

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

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

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

Figure D3. Schematic for Combined Heat and Power Plant



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Electric Power Surveys and Publications

Summary of Key Changes

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

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

Now EIA is organizing data using the following new categories:

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

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

EIA is presenting data for the following categories:

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

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

Efforts to Improve Data

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

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

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

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

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

Allocating CHP Fuel Use

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

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

Electric Power Publication Tables Affected

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

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

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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.