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With Data for January 2004

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Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels
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Quality

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

Preface

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

Background

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

Data Sources

The *EPM* contains information from the following data sources: Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue With State Distributions Report;" Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report;" Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report;" Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Data Report;" Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power 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 C, "Technical Notes."

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Executive Summary

Generation and Consumption of Fuels for Electricity Generation, January 2004

Generation and Consumption of Fuels. Total generation of electric power in January 2004 was 344.4 terawatthours, a 2.0 percent increase over the 337.5 terawatthours generated in January 2003. Hydroelectric plants provided the bulk of the increase, generating 18.6 percent more power than in January 2003. Generation from petroleum-fired plants was also higher than in January 2003, increasing by 20.7 percent. Consumption of coal and petroleum for electric power generation increased by 1.4 and 18.7 percent, respectively, from January 2003 to January 2004, while natural gas consumption fell 7.7 percent from a year ago.

During the month, 65.6 percent of electric power generation was produced at utility power plants, 30.5 percent by independent power producers, and the remainder at industrial and commercial combined heat and power plants. Utility-operated power plants consumed 77.0 percent of the coal for electric power generation in January 2004, compared to 21.9 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 53.9 percent of the gas compared to 32.0 percent by utilities. The balance of coal and gas consumption is attributable to combined heat and power plants.

Fuel Costs and Receipts, December 2003

The Energy Information Administration's Short Term Energy Outlook reported that natural gas spot prices in the United States exhibited strong volatility in December, starting the month at around $5.00 per million Btu, spiking to roughly $7.00 per million Btu in the middle of the month, then falling to $5.50 toward the month's end as warmer-than-normal weather eased demand. Natural gas storage levels were reported to be slightly above average for December.

Average crude oil prices moved up again in December, with West Texas Intermediate (WTI) prices averaging an estimated $32.10 per barrel compared to $31.11 in November. U.S. petroleum demand in 2003 grew an estimated 1.4 percent and is expected to grow in 2004. An anticipated acceleration in growth is due to continued strong economic growth, high natural gas prices, and the continued use of fuel oil as a substitute in electricity production and industrial processes.

The average price paid for natural gas by electricity generators in December was $5.24 per MMBtu. This was 12.2 percent higher than November's price of $4.67 per MMBtu, and 15.7 percent higher than the December 2002 price of $4.53. The average price paid for fuel oil was $3.90 per MMBtu in December, an 11.2 percent increase when compared with the $3.51 per MMBtu price in November. The comparison with December 2002 ($3.88 per MMBtu) shows a less than one-percent increase. The average price of coal to electricity generators in December was $1.25 per MMBtu, unchanged from November. Compared with December 2002, the December 2003 coal price was 2.3 percent higher.

For 2003 as a whole, all three fuels exceeded their 2002 average price levels. Coal prices were slightly higher at a 1.2 percent increase from 2002, while fuel oil and natural gas prices rose sharply by 30.2 and 51.7 percent, respectively.

Retail Sales, Revenue, and Average Retail Price, January 2004

Prior to January 2004, data were reported for the "other" sector, which included transportation. Beginning with January 2004 the "other" sector was eliminated and its component parts were classified into the commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors. Because January was the first month for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.

Sales: January 2004 retail electricity sales were less than 1 percent lower than January 2003, decreasing 1,119 terawatthours. Although the residential and commercial sectors increased by 1.3 and 6.3 percent respectively, the industrial sector declined less than 1 percent from a year ago.

Revenue: Electricity revenues showed an overall increase of 1.8 percent in January 2004 over January 2003. The residential and the commercial sectors each increased by 4.5 and 4.9 percent respectively. The revenues for the industrial sector also increased by 3.6 percent over January 2003.

Prices: The overall price of retail electricity showed an overall increase of 2.1 percent for January 2004, compared to January 2003. The residential sector price grew by 3.3 percent, while the commercial sector price decreased slightly over 1 percent. Over the same period, the industrial sector price increased by 4.1 percent.

Table ES1.A. Total Electric Power Industry Summary Statistics, 2004 and 2003

January

Net Generation and Consumption of Fuels

Items	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector[1]				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[2]		Industrial[3]	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	% Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
Net Generation (Million kWh)											
Coal[4]	181,842	180,632	.7	141,308	139,501	38,508	39,024	97	90	1,929	2,017
Petroleum[5]	14,896	12,338	20.7	6,092	6,204	8,060	5,449	102	98	642	587
Natural Gas[6]	45,585	48,684	-6.4	13,172	13,994	26,179	27,064	297	376	5,937	7,250
Other Gases[7]	1,262	908	39.0	*	1	144	111	--	*	1,118	797
Nuclear	70,789	69,211	2.3	45,179	42,871	25,610	26,340	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	22,475	18,954	18.6	19,951	17,153	2,006	1,382	4	6	514	413
Other Renewables[9]	7,267	6,432	13.0	295	209	4,363	3,861	138	133	2,470	2,229
Other Energy Sources[10]	302	344	-12.2	--	--	22	47	*	*	280	297
All Energy Sources	**344,419**	**337,504**	**2.0**	**225,998**	**219,933**	**104,893**	**103,277**	**639**	**703**	**12,890**	**13,591**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	93,288	92,030	1.4	71,797	70,475	20,384	20,425	48	48	1,059	1,082
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	26,038	21,941	18.7	10,375	10,643	14,243	9,879	207	228	1,212	1,192
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	376,416	407,786	-7.7	120,568	131,815	202,741	210,863	2,589	3,165	50,518	61,943
Fuel Stocks (end-of-month)											
Coal (1000 tons)[11]	116,477	137,099	-15.0	96,062	113,149	18,475	22,622	186	149	1,754	1,179
Petroleum (1000 bbls)	50,836	39,169	29.8	30,124	26,778	18,930	11,272	181	85	1,602	1,033

December

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	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	% Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
Receipts											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	77,194	73,245	5.4	59,667	56,000	16,225	15,960	27	31	1,275	1,253
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	14,065	12,128	16.0	8,343	7,443	5,052	4,154	*	19	670	512
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[12]	378,547	402,873	-6.0	79,959	102,832	204,839	227,631	686	531	93,063	71,879
Cost (cents/million Btu)											
Coal[4]	124.84	122.04	2.3	122.21	118.43	133.00	132.53	W	W	W	W
Petroleum[5]	389.83	388.40	.4	383.47	372.34	408.64	416.62	W	W	W	W
Natural Gas[12]	524.32	453.03	15.7	564.80	471.62	519.32	455.47	508.45	420.43	494.42	419.03

Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Retail Price per Kilowatthour

Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry								
	Retail Sales (Million kWh)[13]			Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)			Average Retail Price (Cents/kWh)		
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	% Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	% Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	% Change
Residential	126,944	125,307	1.3	10,458	10,005	4.5	8.24	7.98	3.3
Commercial	99,595	93,712	6.3	7,646	7,286	4.9	7.68	7.77	-1.2
Industrial	80,082	80,351	-.3	3,891	3,754	3.6	4.86	4.67	4.1
Transportation[14]	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--
Other[15]	NA	8,743	--	NA	584	--	NA	6.68	--
All Sectors[16]	306,994	308,113	-.4	22,013	21,629	1.8	7.17	7.02	2.1

[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, lignite and synthetic coal, excludes waste coal.
[12] Natural gas receipts and costs include blast furnace gas and other gases in 2003. Blast furnace gas and other gases are not included in 2002.
[13] 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.
[14] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.
[15] Beginning with January 2004 the other sector was eliminated and its component parts were reclassified into the commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.
[16] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

NA = Not available.

* = 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 and 2004 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;" Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and 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 2004 and 2003

January

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]	
	2004	2003	% Change	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
Net Generation (Million kWh)											
Coal[4]	181,842	180,632	.7	141,308	139,501	38,508	39,024	97	90	1,929	2,017
Petroleum[5]	14,896	12,338	20.7	6,092	6,204	8,060	5,449	102	98	642	587
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Other Gases[7]	1,262	908	39.0	*	1	144	111	--	*	1,118	797
Nuclear	70,789	69,211	2.3	45,179	42,871	25,610	26,340	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	22,475	18,954	18.6	19,951	17,153	2,006	1,382	4	6	514	413
Other Renewables[9]	7,267	6,432	13.0	295	209	4,363	3,861	138	133	2,470	2,229
Other Energy Sources[10]	302	344	-12.2	--	--	22	47	*	*	280	297
All Energy Sources	**344,419**	**337,504**	**2.0**	**225,998**	**219,933**	**104,893**	**103,277**	**639**	**703**	**12,890**	**13,591**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	93,288	92,030	1.4	71,797	70,475	20,384	20,425	48	48	1,059	1,082
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	26,038	21,941	18.7	10,375	10,643	14,243	9,879	207	228	1,212	1,192
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	376,416	407,786	-7.7	120,568	131,815	202,741	210,863	2,589	3,165	50,518	61,943

January through December

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]	888,143	884,287	.4	684,627	687,747	190,071	182,482	365	399	13,079	13,659
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	168,042	120,851	39.1	100,225	77,194	61,168	38,236	237	91	6,412	5,330
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[11]	4,857,868	5,607,737	-13.4	1,318,583	1,634,734	2,601,148	3,126,308	10,154	18,256	927,983	828,439
Cost (cents/million Btu)[12]											
Coal[4]	127.03	125.48	1.2	124.30	121.81	135.78	137.48	W	W	W	W
Petroleum[5]	435.11	334.29	30.2	413.29	325.13	479.34	354.37	W	W	W	W
Natural Gas[11]	540.04	355.96	51.7	562.97	367.54	532.40	355.15	482.63	344.42	527.33	336.44

Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Retail Price per Kilowatthour

Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry								
	Retail Sales (Million kWh)[13]			Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)			Average Retail Price (Cents/kWh)		
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	% Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	% Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	% Change
Residential	126,944	125,307	1.3	10,458	10,005	4.5	8.24	7.98	3.3
Commercial	99,595	93,712	6.3	7,646	7,286	4.9	7.68	7.77	-1.2
Industrial	80,082	80,351	-.3	3,891	3,754	3.6	4.86	4.67	4.1
Transportation[14]	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--
Other[15]	NA	8,743	--	NA	584	--	NA	6.68	--
All Sectors[16]	306,994	308,113	-.4	22,013	21,629	1.8	7.17	7.02	2.1

[1] The electric power sector (electric utilities and independent power producers) comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat to the public (i.e., NAICS 22 plants.). The Independent Power Producer category includes the NAICS-22 CHP plants.
[2] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[3] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
[4] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[5] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[6] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[7] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[8] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[9] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy and wind.
[10] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.
[11] Natural gas receipts and costs include blast furnace gas and other gases in 2003. Blast furnace gas and other gases are not included in 2002.
[12] Average cost of fuel delivered to electric generating plants; cost values are weighted values.
[13] Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.
[14] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.
[15] Beginning with January 2004 the other sector was eliminated and its component parts were reclassified into the commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.
[16] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

NA = Not available.

* = 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;" Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and 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, 2004 and 2003

All Combined Heat and Power Producers[1]

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	23,506	23,264	21,491	21,555	2,015	1,709	20,415	23,950
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	18,012	13,149	15,662	11,299	2,350	1,850	20,712	12,390
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	316,200	347,789	255,848	275,971	60,352	71,818	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	23,506	23,264	21,491	21,555	2,015	1,709	20,415	23,950
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	18,012	13,149	15,662	11,299	2,350	1,850	20,712	12,390
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	316,200	347,789	255,848	275,971	60,352	71,818	NA	NA

Independent Power Producer Combined Heat and Power Producers

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	20,590	20,634	20,384	20,425	205	209	18,475	22,622
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	14,450	10,122	14,243	9,879	207	242	18,930	11,272
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	221,388	235,237	202,741	210,863	18,646	24,374	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	20,590	20,634	20,384	20,425	205	209	18,475	22,622
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	14,450	10,122	14,243	9,879	207	242	18,930	11,272
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	221,388	235,237	202,741	210,863	18,646	24,374	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	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	157	146	48	48	109	98	186	149
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	338	322	207	228	131	94	181	85
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	5,682	6,489	2,589	3,165	3,093	3,323	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	157	146	48	48	109	98	186	149
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	338	322	207	228	131	94	181	85
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	5,682	6,489	2,589	3,165	3,093	3,323	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	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	2,760	2,484	1,059	1,082	1,700	1,402	1,754	1,179
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	3,223	2,705	1,212	1,192	2,012	1,514	1,602	1,033
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	89,131	106,063	50,518	61,943	38,613	44,121	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	2,760	2,484	1,059	1,082	1,700	1,402	1,754	1,179
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	3,223	2,705	1,212	1,192	2,012	1,514	1,602	1,033
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	89,131	106,063	50,518	61,943	38,613	44,121	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 2003 and 2004 are preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table ES3. Planned and New U.S. Electric Generating Units by Operating Company, Plant and Month, 2004 - 2005

Year/Month/Company	Producer Type	Plant	State	Generating Unit ID	Net Summer Capacity (megawatts) [1]	Energy Source	Prime Mover
New Units							
January							
Calpine Construction F Corp LP	IPP	Morgan Energy Center	AL	CTG1	181	NG	CT
Glendale City of	Elec. Utility	Grayson	CA	9	42	NG	GT
Macon City of	Elec. Utility	Sub 2 Generating Station	MO	2	2	DFO	IC
Merck & Co Inc	CHP	Merck Rahway Power Plant	NJ	GEN9	10	NG	ST
Pasadena City of	Elec. Utility	Glenarm	CA	GT3	51	NG	GT
Pasadena City of	Elec. Utility	Glenarm	CA	GT4	51	NG	GT
South Carolina Pub Serv Auth	Elec. Utility	John S Rainey	SC	CT3A	71	NG	GT
South Carolina Pub Serv Auth	Elec. Utility	John S Rainey	SC	CT3B	71	NG	GT
South Carolina Pub Serv Auth	Elec. Utility	John S Rainey	SC	CT4A	71	NG	GT
Tampa Electric Co	Elec. Utility	H.L. Culbreath Bayside	FL	2A	163	NG	CT
Tampa Electric Co	Elec. Utility	H.L. Culbreath Bayside	FL	2C	163	NG	CT
Tampa Electric Co	Elec. Utility	H.L. Culbreath Bayside	FL	2D	163	NG	CT
Tampa Electric Co	Elec. Utility	H.L. Culbreath Bayside	FL	2ST	383	NG	CA
February							
Boulder City of	IPP	Boulder City Lakewood Hydro	CO	1	3	WAT	HY
Katco Funding LP	IPP	Plaquemine Cogeneration Plant	LA	G500	170	NG	CT
Katco Funding LP	IPP	Plaquemine Cogeneration Plant	LA	G600	170	NG	CT
Katco Funding LP	IPP	Plaquemine Cogeneration Plant	LA	G700	170	NG	CT
Katco Funding LP	IPP	Plaquemine Cogeneration Plant	LA	G800	170	NG	CT
Katco Funding LP	IPP	Plaquemine Cogeneration Plant	LA	ST5	168	NG	CA
Lincoln Electric System	Elec. Utility	Salt Valley	NE	3	38	NG	GT
Lower Mount Bethel Energy LLC	IPP	Lower Mount Bethel Energy	PA	G3	216	NG	CA
Marceline City of	Elec. Utility	Marceline	MO	5	2	DFO	IC
Marceline City of	Elec. Utility	Marceline	MO	6	2	DFO	IC
Merck & Co Inc-West Point	CHP	West Point	PA	GEN9	1	NG	IC
Merck & Co Inc-West Point	CHP	West Point	PA	GN10	1	NG	IC
Milford Power Co LLC	IPP	Milford Power Project	CT	CA01	232	NG	CS
March							
Hendricks Regional Health	CHP	Hendricks Regional Health	IN	GEO4	1	DFO	IC
Hendricks Regional Health	CHP	Hendricks Regional Health	IN	GEO5	1	DFO	IC
Traer City of	Elec. Utility	East Generation	IA	6	2	DFO	IC
Traer City of	Elec. Utility	East Generation	IA	7	2	DFO	IC
Year-to-Date Capacity of New Units	--	--	--	--	**2,775**	--	--
Year-to-Date Capacity of Retired Units	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Year-to-Date U.S. Capacity	--	--	--	--	**955,980**	--	--
Planned							
2004							
April	--	--	--	--	3,629		
May	--	--	--	--	3,499		
June	--	--	--	--	6,913		
July	--	--	--	--	573		
August	--	--	--	--	22		
September	--	--	--	--	288		
November	--	--	--	--	3		
December	--	--	--	--	3,373		
2005							
January	--	--	--	--	1,770		
February	--	--	--	--	1,598		
March	--	--	--	--	2,205		

[1] Net summer capacity is estimated.

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

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

Chapter 1. Net Generation

Table 1.1. Net Generation by Energy Source: Total (All Sectors), 1990 through January 2004
(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	**1,903,956**	**124,880**	**639,129**	**9,039**	**768,826**	**208,138**	**77,985**	**4,690**	**3,736,644**
2002									
January	164,358	6,690	48,413	923	70,926	21,045	7,244	343	319,941
February	143,049	5,664	44,308	760	61,658	19,605	6,379	402	281,826
March	151,486	8,217	51,214	904	63,041	20,325	7,003	359	302,549
April	142,305	7,834	49,146	890	58,437	23,662	7,152	423	289,848
May	151,406	8,127	50,275	910	63,032	26,124	7,437	363	307,675
June	164,668	7,796	65,631	1,009	66,372	27,350	7,737	461	341,023
July	183,195	9,913	83,917	1,071	70,421	24,473	7,767	786	381,542
August	179,955	9,737	84,477	1,117	70,778	20,149	7,744	629	374,586
September	165,366	8,075	68,161	1,053	64,481	16,310	7,238	595	331,279
October	159,099	8,116	54,201	908	60,493	16,490	7,183	569	307,059
November	156,054	6,287	45,161	894	61,520	19,064	6,884	426	296,290
December	172,190	8,112	46,100	1,025	68,905	20,989	7,153	360	324,834
Total	**1,933,130**	**94,567**	**691,006**	**11,463**	**780,064**	**255,586**	**86,922**	**5,714**	**3,858,452**
2003									
January	180,632	12,338	48,684	908	69,211	18,954	6,432	344	337,504
February	156,063	10,560	43,291	730	60,942	18,856	6,038	256	296,735
March	154,690	10,323	45,901	900	59,933	23,552	7,254	533	303,087
April	141,676	8,148	43,341	734	56,776	24,448	7,100	498	282,721
May	149,296	7,971	47,854	757	62,194	29,309	6,709	460	304,550
June	161,009	10,968	51,899	863	64,181	27,720	7,006	397	324,042
July	182,761	12,102	74,809	898	69,653	23,926	7,214	419	371,782
August	185,595	12,345	80,665	818	69,024	22,019	6,910	552	377,929
September	163,589	8,716	54,833	830	63,584	17,430	6,449	369	315,800
October	159,162	8,599	50,604	1,037	60,016	17,677	7,165	451	304,711
November	158,824	6,434	44,515	1,233	59,600	19,019	8,133	406	298,165
December	176,975	9,752	42,810	1,229	68,612	23,430	7,766	393	330,967
Total	**1,970,273**	**118,256**	**629,207**	**10,937**	**763,725**	**266,339**	**84,174**	**5,078**	**3,847,990**
2004									
January	181,842	14,896	45,585	1,262	70,789	22,475	7,267	302	344,419
Total	**181,842**	**14,896**	**45,585**	**1,262**	**70,789**	**22,475**	**7,267**	**302**	**344,419**
Year to Date									
2002	**164,358**	**6,690**	**48,413**	**923**	**70,926**	**21,045**	**7,244**	**343**	**319,941**
2003	**180,632**	**12,338**	**48,684**	**908**	**69,211**	**18,954**	**6,432**	**344**	**337,504**
2004	**181,842**	**14,896**	**45,585**	**1,262**	**70,789**	**22,475**	**7,267**	**302**	**344,419**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January									
2003	**1,949,405**	**100,215**	**691,276**	**11,448**	**778,349**	**253,495**	**86,110**	**5,716**	**3,876,015**
2004	**1,971,483**	**120,815**	**626,109**	**11,291**	**765,303**	**269,860**	**85,009**	**5,036**	**3,854,905**

[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 and 2004 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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;" Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report;" and predecessor forms.

Table 1.2. Net Generation by Energy Source: Electric Utilities, 1990 through January 2004
(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	**1,560,146**	**78,908**	**264,434**	**--**	**534,207**	**190,100**	**2,152**	**--**	**2,629,946**
2002									
January	129,338	4,153	15,216	20	46,960	19,703	294	--	215,684
February	112,211	3,242	13,839	8	40,348	18,000	280	--	187,929
March	118,374	5,088	16,419	15	42,230	18,413	293	--	200,833
April	111,068	5,274	16,989	10	39,054	21,390	253	--	194,038
May	120,365	5,698	17,955	17	40,469	23,663	270	--	208,436
June	130,586	5,212	23,657	17	42,988	25,210	269	--	227,940
July	144,203	5,839	29,533	18	46,101	22,975	293	--	248,962
August	141,107	5,811	29,270	17	45,960	18,973	312	--	241,449
September	129,328	5,319	23,321	19	41,859	15,243	319	--	215,408
October	123,870	5,161	17,926	14	39,233	15,173	329	--	201,705
November	120,938	3,824	13,302	31	38,577	17,222	311	--	194,205
December	133,281	4,505	12,212	20	43,601	18,903	345	--	212,868
Total	**1,514,670**	**59,125**	**229,639**	**206**	**507,380**	**234,868**	**3,569**	**--**	**2,549,457**
2003									
January	139,501	6,204	13,994	1	42,871	17,153	209	--	219,933
February	120,558	4,899	12,299	1	37,995	17,349	189	--	193,289
March	120,068	5,515	13,460	1	36,786	21,143	220	--	197,193
April	111,086	4,694	14,341	1	34,524	21,836	198	--	186,681
May	119,945	5,805	16,841	*	37,483	26,148	213	--	206,434
June	128,091	7,390	17,735	*	39,157	25,373	187	--	217,934
July	143,686	7,531	24,580	*	44,171	22,071	219	--	242,259
August	144,742	7,360	26,020	*	43,465	19,945	206	--	241,738
September	129,152	5,847	17,051	*	39,977	15,806	194	--	208,026
October	124,866	5,956	13,806	*	37,740	15,678	197	--	198,244
November	123,917	3,786	13,574	*	37,120	16,625	206	--	195,230
December	137,818	5,328	12,605	1	43,220	20,542	312	--	219,826
Total	**1,543,430**	**70,317**	**196,305**	**6**	**474,509**	**239,669**	**2,550**	**--**	**2,526,786**
2004									
January	141,308	6,092	13,172	*	45,179	19,951	295	--	225,998
Total	**141,308**	**6,092**	**13,172**	*	**45,179**	**19,951**	**295**	**--**	**225,998**
Year to Date									
2002	**129,338**	**4,153**	**15,216**	**20**	**46,960**	**19,703**	**294**	**--**	**215,684**
2003	**139,501**	**6,204**	**13,994**	**1**	**42,871**	**17,153**	**209**	**--**	**219,933**
2004	**141,308**	**6,092**	**13,172**	*	**45,179**	**19,951**	**295**	**--**	**225,998**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January									
2003	**1,524,833**	**61,176**	**228,418**	**187**	**503,290**	**232,318**	**3,483**	**--**	**2,553,705**
2004	**1,545,237**	**70,204**	**195,483**	**5**	**476,818**	**242,468**	**2,636**	**--**	**2,532,852**

[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 and 2004 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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 January 2004
(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	**322,681**	**40,241**	**290,506**	**586**	**234,619**	**14,826**	**46,648**	**--**	**950,107**
2002									
January	33,182	2,112	25,611	182	23,966	1,045	4,286	102	90,487
February	29,219	2,058	23,694	98	21,310	1,326	3,723	119	81,547
March	31,350	2,738	27,457	146	20,810	1,634	4,312	43	88,490
April	29,430	2,190	25,711	120	19,383	1,954	4,155	144	83,088
May	29,281	2,068	25,246	111	22,564	2,174	4,477	161	86,081
June	32,150	2,216	35,029	123	23,384	1,884	4,594	233	99,613
July	36,799	3,665	46,858	180	24,319	1,223	4,586	387	118,018
August	36,855	3,539	47,666	185	24,818	898	4,582	359	118,902
September	34,169	2,384	38,060	162	22,622	820	4,171	181	102,568
October	33,324	2,530	30,006	157	21,260	974	4,034	106	92,391
November	33,234	1,993	25,434	134	22,943	1,393	3,937	101	89,169
December	36,950	3,115	27,271	166	25,305	1,555	4,165	121	98,648
Total	**395,943**	**30,608**	**378,044**	**1,763**	**272,684**	**16,880**	**51,022**	**2,056**	**1,149,001**
2003									
January	39,024	5,449	27,064	111	26,340	1,382	3,861	47	103,277
February	33,709	5,122	24,479	96	22,947	1,140	3,678	6	91,177
March	32,733	4,290	25,626	98	23,147	1,876	4,382	80	92,231
April	28,813	3,049	22,961	122	22,251	2,187	4,364	67	83,815
May	27,623	1,736	25,127	105	24,711	2,600	4,055	39	85,997
June	31,149	3,110	27,549	94	25,024	1,841	4,318	46	93,131
July	37,085	4,098	43,364	92	25,482	1,347	4,460	57	115,985
August	38,858	4,535	47,471	89	25,559	1,568	4,272	131	122,483
September	32,748	2,499	32,033	94	23,607	1,193	4,010	35	96,218
October	32,479	2,155	30,134	112	22,276	1,587	4,307	47	93,097
November	33,155	2,278	24,675	109	22,480	1,949	4,396	25	89,068
December	37,201	3,885	23,859	102	25,392	2,281	4,677	9	97,405
Total	**404,577**	**42,206**	**354,342**	**1,224**	**289,215**	**20,951**	**50,779**	**590**	**1,163,884**
2004									
January	38,508	8,060	26,179	144	25,610	2,006	4,363	22	104,893
Total	**38,508**	**8,060**	**26,179**	**144**	**25,610**	**2,006**	**4,363**	**22**	**104,893**
Year to Date									
2002	**33,182**	**2,112**	**25,611**	**182**	**23,966**	**1,045**	**4,286**	**102**	**90,487**
2003	**39,024**	**5,449**	**27,064**	**111**	**26,340**	**1,382**	**3,861**	**47**	**103,277**
2004	**38,508**	**8,060**	**26,179**	**144**	**25,610**	**2,006**	**4,363**	**22**	**104,893**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January									
2003	**401,784**	**33,945**	**379,496**	**1,692**	**275,059**	**17,217**	**50,596**	**2,001**	**1,161,791**
2004	**404,061**	**44,817**	**353,457**	**1,258**	**288,485**	**21,575**	**51,281**	**565**	**1,165,499**

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

Notes: • See Glossary for definitions. • Values for 2003 and 2004 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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 January 2004

(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	**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**	**7,415**
2003									
January	90	98	376	*	--	6	133	*	703
February	86	77	293	*	--	6	122	*	584
March	85	42	356	*	--	9	168	2	662
April	81	23	341	*	--	12	172	2	632
May	66	23	415	*	--	22	169	*	694
June	83	32	466	*	--	6	166	*	752
July	100	39	396	*	--	10	165	2	713
August	103	44	427	*	--	9	162	*	745
September	87	27	284	*	--	4	152	*	554
October	79	27	322	*	--	4	172	*	604
November	82	26	293	*	--	5	147	*	552
December	89	43	284	*	--	6	168	*	590
Total	**1,033**	**499**	**4,252**	*	**--**	**98**	**1,897**	**8**	**7,785**
2004									
January	97	102	297	--	--	4	138	*	639
Total	**97**	**102**	**297**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**138**	*	**639**
Year to Date									
2002	**85**	**35**	**355**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**114**	**8**	**597**
2003	**90**	**98**	**376**	*	**--**	**6**	**133**	*	**703**
2004	**97**	**102**	**297**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**138**	*	**639**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January									
2003	**998**	**494**	**4,331**	*	**--**	**18**	**1,604**	**76**	**7,521**
2004	**1,040**	**503**	**4,173**	*	**--**	**95**	**1,902**	**8**	**7,721**

[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 and 2004 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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;" Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report;" and predecessor forms.

Table 1.5. Net Generation by Energy Source: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Sector, 1990 through January 2004

(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	**20,135**	**5,293**	**79,755**	**8,454**	**--**	**3,145**	**27,703**	**4,690**	**149,175**
2002									
January	1,752	390	7,231	721	--	296	2,550	232	13,173
February	1,548	327	6,484	653	--	279	2,282	276	11,850
March	1,677	359	7,001	743	--	276	2,287	310	12,654
April	1,741	343	6,118	759	--	317	2,627	271	12,176
May	1,691	333	6,761	781	--	287	2,545	194	12,592
June	1,848	338	6,567	868	--	255	2,733	220	12,829
July	2,092	371	7,079	873	--	273	2,742	390	13,820
August	1,891	350	7,051	915	--	277	2,691	263	13,438
September	1,782	339	6,388	872	--	247	2,594	406	12,628
October	1,827	395	5,925	737	--	343	2,682	455	12,363
November	1,804	432	6,131	730	--	447	2,493	325	12,361
December	1,872	426	6,277	840	--	529	2,522	231	12,697
Total	**21,525**	**4,403**	**79,013**	**9,493**	**--**	**3,825**	**30,747**	**3,574**	**152,580**
2003									
January	2,017	587	7,250	797	--	413	2,229	297	13,591
February	1,710	462	6,220	633	--	362	2,049	249	11,685
March	1,804	476	6,460	802	--	524	2,484	451	13,001
April	1,696	381	5,698	610	--	414	2,365	428	11,593
May	1,663	406	5,472	652	--	539	2,272	421	11,425
June	1,686	436	6,150	769	--	499	2,334	351	12,225
July	1,890	434	6,468	805	--	498	2,370	360	12,825
August	1,892	407	6,748	729	--	497	2,270	421	12,963
September	1,602	343	5,465	736	--	428	2,093	334	11,001
October	1,738	461	6,342	926	--	407	2,489	404	12,766
November	1,669	345	5,973	1,124	--	440	3,384	381	13,315
December	1,867	497	6,062	1,125	--	601	2,609	384	13,146
Total	**21,233**	**5,235**	**74,308**	**9,707**	**--**	**5,621**	**28,948**	**4,481**	**149,534**
2004									
January	1,929	642	5,937	1,118	--	514	2,470	280	12,890
Total	**1,929**	**642**	**5,937**	**1,118**	**--**	**514**	**2,470**	**280**	**12,890**
Year to Date									
2002	**1,752**	**390**	**7,231**	**721**	**--**	**296**	**2,550**	**232**	**13,173**
2003	**2,017**	**587**	**7,250**	**797**	**--**	**413**	**2,229**	**297**	**13,591**
2004	**1,929**	**642**	**5,937**	**1,118**	**--**	**514**	**2,470**	**280**	**12,890**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January									
2003	**21,790**	**4,599**	**79,032**	**9,569**	**--**	**3,942**	**30,426**	**3,639**	**152,997**
2004	**21,145**	**5,291**	**72,995**	**10,028**	**--**	**5,722**	**29,189**	**4,464**	**148,833**

[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 2003 and 2004 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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;" Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report;" and predecessor forms.

Table 1.6.A. Net Generation by State, January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Percent Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	**12,442**	**11,430**	**8.9**	**913**	**726**	**10,750**	**9,930**	**123**	**71**	**657**	**703**
Connecticut	3,074	2,731	12.6	NM	NM	3,048	2,705	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	2,001	2,104	-4.9	NM	NM	1,442	1,468	15	12	543	624
Massachusetts	4,613	3,887	18.7	180	40	4,284	3,758	90	44	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,721	1,608	7.0	669	623	1,016	968	NM	NM	30	11
Rhode Island	478	572	-16.4	NM	NM	468	565	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	555	528	5.0	59	59	492	466	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**38,129**	**37,174**	**2.6**	**6,945**	**6,492**	**30,432**	**29,955**	**100**	**86**	**652**	**641**
New Jersey	5,115	5,587	-8.4	233	222	4,722	5,221	NM	NM	149	130
New York	13,272	12,159	9.2	3,735	3,633	9,299	8,310	53	44	185	172
Pennsylvania	19,742	19,429	1.6	2,978	2,637	16,411	16,424	36	29	317	339
East North Central	**57,983**	**57,010**	**1.7**	**39,181**	**38,486**	**17,668**	**17,485**	**101**	**88**	**1,033**	**952**
Illinois	17,313	17,541	-1.3	2,097	1,982	14,923	15,275	30	20	263	264
Indiana	11,756	11,200	5.0	10,577	10,570	843	327	21	18	315	285
Michigan	10,345	9,957	3.9	8,805	8,594	1,351	1,232	34	35	155	96
Ohio	13,340	13,321	.1	12,798	12,738	454	543	NM	NM	86	38
Wisconsin	5,229	4,990	4.8	4,905	4,601	96	108	14	13	214	268
West North Central	**27,382**	**27,109**	**1.0**	**26,590**	**26,324**	**462**	**268**	**37**	**36**	**293**	**482**
Iowa	3,826	3,800	.7	3,591	3,626	107	56	13	12	115	106
Kansas	4,272	4,379	-2.4	4,241	4,282	29	31	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	5,035	4,730	6.4	4,588	4,311	296	135	11	10	140	273
Missouri	7,900	7,843	.7	7,842	7,768	29	45	12	11	NM	NM
Nebraska	2,892	2,872	.7	2,886	2,865	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,845	2,898	-1.8	2,830	2,884	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	612	587	4.2	612	587	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**71,352**	**69,519**	**2.6**	**57,086**	**55,209**	**12,195**	**12,433**	**58**	**120**	**2,013**	**1,758**
Delaware	998	763	30.7	NM	NM	903	704	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	16	10	59.3	--	--	16	10	--	--	--	--
Florida	16,257	15,646	3.9	14,639	13,940	1,144	1,399	NM	NM	465	299
Georgia	11,171	10,859	2.9	10,451	9,965	237	444	NM	NM	483	450
Maryland	5,239	5,137	2.0	NM	NM	5,190	5,086	2	2	40	44
North Carolina	12,204	12,121	.7	11,184	11,073	600	606	13	10	407	431
South Carolina	8,956	9,062	-1.2	8,719	8,885	NM	NM	NM	NM	193	131
Virginia	7,500	7,187	4.4	6,099	5,625	1,192	1,268	28	98	181	196
West Virginia	9,011	8,734	3.2	5,964	5,699	2,875	2,871	--	--	173	164
East South Central	**32,542**	**32,904**	**-1.1**	**29,532**	**30,755**	**1,991**	**1,122**	**9**	**10**	**1,010**	**1,017**
Alabama	11,723	12,031	-2.6	10,786	11,210	435	305	--	--	501	516
Kentucky	9,082	8,782	3.4	8,018	8,016	1,019	717	--	--	45	49
Mississippi	3,392	3,663	-7.4	2,696	3,444	534	93	2	2	160	125
Tennessee	8,346	8,427	-1.0	8,032	8,085	NM	NM	7	8	303	327
West South Central	**46,968**	**48,638**	**-3.4**	**23,750**	**22,884**	**17,563**	**19,571**	**NM**	**NM**	**5,618**	**6,109**
Arkansas	4,416	3,884	13.7	4,045	3,432	171	240	NM	NM	199	211
Louisiana	7,692	7,663	.4	3,543	3,733	1,825	2,012	NM	NM	2,323	1,885
Oklahoma	4,909	4,648	5.6	3,927	4,146	853	366	NM	NM	128	134
Texas	29,952	32,443	-7.7	12,236	11,573	14,714	16,954	NM	NM	2,968	3,879
Mountain	**28,132**	**26,476**	**6.3**	**23,670**	**23,345**	**4,267**	**2,918**	**NM**	**NM**	**180**	**190**
Arizona	8,445	7,193	17.4	7,490	6,831	922	334	NM	NM	32	26
Colorado	4,214	3,879	8.6	3,714	3,628	486	227	9	16	NM	NM
Idaho	717	539	33.0	539	437	118	43	--	--	61	59
Montana	2,306	2,009	14.8	422	372	1,879	1,630	--	--	NM	NM
Nevada	2,506	2,591	-3.3	1,863	2,059	643	532	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,729	2,811	-2.9	2,632	2,748	81	46	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	3,257	3,338	-2.4	3,197	3,277	40	36	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	3,956	4,116	-3.9	3,813	3,993	97	70	--	--	47	54
Pacific Contiguous	**27,887**	**25,723**	**8.4**	**17,226**	**14,664**	**9,201**	**9,282**	**143**	**178**	**1,317**	**1,599**
California	14,083	14,036	.3	6,235	5,586	6,545	6,844	138	168	1,165	1,438
Oregon	4,796	4,462	7.5	3,680	3,335	1,044	1,051	NM	NM	72	77
Washington	9,008	7,224	24.7	7,311	5,744	1,612	1,387	NM	NM	80	84
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,601**	**1,520**	**5.4**	**1,106**	**1,048**	**363**	**313**	**NM**	**NM**	**117**	**140**
Alaska	701	680	3.1	578	550	NM	NM	NM	NM	85	88
Hawaii	900	840	7.2	528	499	339	288	--	--	32	52
U.S. Total	**344,419**	**337,504**	**2.0**	**225,998**	**219,933**	**104,893**	**103,277**	**639**	**703**	**12,890**	**13,591**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.6.B. Net Generation by State, Year-to-Date through January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	2004	2003	Percent Change	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
New England	**12,442**	**11,430**	**8.9**	**913**	**726**	**10,750**	**9,930**	**123**	**71**	**657**	**703**
Connecticut	3,074	2,731	12.6	NM	NM	3,048	2,705	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	2,001	2,104	-4.9	NM	NM	1,442	1,468	15	12	543	624
Massachusetts	4,613	3,887	18.7	180	40	4,284	3,758	90	44	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,721	1,608	7.0	669	623	1,016	968	NM	NM	30	11
Rhode Island	478	572	-16.4	NM	NM	468	565	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	555	528	5.0	59	59	492	466	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**38,129**	**37,174**	**2.6**	**6,945**	**6,492**	**30,432**	**29,955**	**100**	**86**	**652**	**641**
New Jersey	5,115	5,587	-8.4	233	222	4,722	5,221	NM	NM	149	130
New York	13,272	12,159	9.2	3,735	3,633	9,299	8,310	53	44	185	172
Pennsylvania	19,742	19,429	1.6	2,978	2,637	16,411	16,424	36	29	317	339
East North Central	**57,983**	**57,010**	**1.7**	**39,181**	**38,486**	**17,668**	**17,485**	**101**	**88**	**1,033**	**952**
Illinois	17,313	17,541	-1.3	2,097	1,982	14,923	15,275	30	20	263	264
Indiana	11,756	11,200	5.0	10,577	10,570	843	327	21	18	315	285
Michigan	10,345	9,957	3.9	8,805	8,594	1,351	1,232	34	35	155	96
Ohio	13,340	13,321	.1	12,798	12,738	454	543	NM	NM	86	38
Wisconsin	5,229	4,990	4.8	4,905	4,601	96	108	14	13	214	268
West North Central	**27,382**	**27,109**	**1.0**	**26,590**	**26,324**	**462**	**268**	**37**	**36**	**293**	**482**
Iowa	3,826	3,800	.7	3,591	3,626	107	56	13	12	115	106
Kansas	4,272	4,379	-2.4	4,241	4,282	29	31	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	5,035	4,730	6.4	4,588	4,311	296	135	11	10	140	273
Missouri	7,900	7,843	.7	7,842	7,768	29	45	12	11	NM	NM
Nebraska	2,892	2,872	.7	2,886	2,865	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,845	2,898	-1.8	2,830	2,884	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	612	587	4.2	612	587	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**71,352**	**69,519**	**2.6**	**57,086**	**55,209**	**12,195**	**12,433**	**58**	**120**	**2,013**	**1,758**
Delaware	998	763	30.7	NM	NM	903	704	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	16	10	59.3	--	--	16	10	--	--	--	--
Florida	16,257	15,646	3.9	14,639	13,940	1,144	1,399	NM	NM	465	299
Georgia	11,171	10,859	2.9	10,451	9,965	237	444	NM	NM	483	450
Maryland	5,239	5,137	2.0	NM	NM	5,190	5,086	2	2	40	44
North Carolina	12,204	12,121	.7	11,184	11,073	600	606	13	10	407	431
South Carolina	8,956	9,062	-1.2	8,719	8,885	NM	NM	NM	NM	193	131
Virginia	7,500	7,187	4.4	6,099	5,625	1,192	1,268	28	98	181	196
West Virginia	9,011	8,734	3.2	5,964	5,699	2,875	2,871	--	--	173	164
East South Central	**32,542**	**32,904**	**-1.1**	**29,532**	**30,755**	**1,991**	**1,122**	**9**	**10**	**1,010**	**1,017**
Alabama	11,723	12,031	-2.6	10,786	11,210	435	305	--	--	501	516
Kentucky	9,082	8,782	3.4	8,018	8,016	1,019	717	--	--	45	49
Mississippi	3,392	3,663	-7.4	2,696	3,444	534	93	2	2	160	125
Tennessee	8,346	8,427	-1.0	8,032	8,085	NM	NM	7	8	303	327
West South Central	**46,968**	**48,638**	**-3.4**	**23,750**	**22,884**	**17,563**	**19,571**	**NM**	**NM**	**5,618**	**6,109**
Arkansas	4,416	3,884	13.7	4,045	3,432	171	240	NM	NM	199	211
Louisiana	7,692	7,663	.4	3,543	3,733	1,825	2,012	NM	NM	2,323	1,885
Oklahoma	4,909	4,648	5.6	3,927	4,146	853	366	NM	NM	128	134
Texas	29,952	32,443	-7.7	12,236	11,573	14,714	16,954	NM	NM	2,968	3,879
Mountain	**28,132**	**26,476**	**6.3**	**23,670**	**23,345**	**4,267**	**2,918**	**NM**	**NM**	**180**	**190**
Arizona	8,445	7,193	17.4	7,490	6,831	922	334	NM	NM	32	26
Colorado	4,214	3,879	8.6	3,714	3,628	486	227	9	16	NM	NM
Idaho	717	539	33.0	539	437	118	43	--	--	61	59
Montana	2,306	2,009	14.8	422	372	1,879	1,630	--	--	NM	NM
Nevada	2,506	2,591	-3.3	1,863	2,059	643	532	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,729	2,811	-2.9	2,632	2,748	81	46	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	3,257	3,338	-2.4	3,197	3,277	40	36	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	3,956	4,116	-3.9	3,813	3,993	97	70	--	--	47	54
Pacific Contiguous	**27,887**	**25,723**	**8.4**	**17,226**	**14,664**	**9,201**	**9,282**	**143**	**178**	**1,317**	**1,599**
California	14,083	14,036	.3	6,235	5,586	6,545	6,844	138	168	1,165	1,438
Oregon	4,796	4,462	7.5	3,680	3,335	1,044	1,051	NM	NM	72	77
Washington	9,008	7,224	24.7	7,311	5,744	1,612	1,387	NM	NM	80	84
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,601**	**1,520**	**5.4**	**1,106**	**1,048**	**363**	**313**	**NM**	**NM**	**117**	**140**
Alaska	701	680	3.1	578	550	NM	NM	NM	NM	85	88
Hawaii	900	840	7.2	528	499	339	288	--	--	32	52
U.S. Total	**344,419**	**337,504**	**2.0**	**225,998**	**219,933**	**104,893**	**103,277**	**639**	**703**	**12,890**	**13,591**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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 2003 and 2004 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.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.7.A. Net Generation from Coal by State, January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Percent Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	**1,733**	**1,891**	**-8.3**	**376**	**363**	**1,344**	**1,490**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Connecticut	401	392	2.5	--	--	401	392	--	--	--	--
Maine	30	49	-39.1	--	--	20	15	--	--	NM	NM
Massachusetts	926	1,087	-14.8	--	--	922	1,083	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	376	363	3.8	376	363	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**13,738**	**14,431**	**-4.8**	**1,976**	**1,632**	**11,545**	**12,587**	**4**	**3**	**213**	**209**
New Jersey	800	1,046	-23.5	213	208	587	838	--	--	--	--
New York	2,109	2,312	-8.8	143	144	1,894	2,097	4	3	69	68
Pennsylvania	10,829	11,074	-2.2	1,620	1,280	9,065	9,653	1	*	144	141
East North Central	**41,877**	**41,045**	**2.0**	**33,510**	**33,199**	**7,901**	**7,424**	**43**	**38**	**422**	**385**
Illinois	9,032	8,755	3.2	2,066	1,944	6,762	6,626	NM	NM	201	182
Indiana	11,076	10,689	3.6	10,382	10,402	673	265	16	17	NM	NM
Michigan	5,783	5,999	-3.6	5,658	5,894	41	40	18	13	65	52
Ohio	12,290	12,258	.3	11,816	11,739	424	494	NM	NM	49	25
Wisconsin	3,696	3,344	10.5	3,589	3,219	NM	NM	5	4	101	121
West North Central	**21,284**	**21,292**	*****	**20,904**	**20,920**	**143**	**12**	**20**	**20**	**216**	**341**
Iowa	3,190	3,235	-1.4	3,062	3,116	NM	NM	9	9	107	98
Kansas	3,203	3,270	-2.0	3,203	3,270	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	3,268	3,101	5.4	3,056	2,887	131	--	--	--	80	213
Missouri	6,747	6,722	.4	6,720	6,695	--	--	11	11	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,856	1,898	-2.2	1,851	1,893	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,681	2,741	-2.2	2,673	2,733	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	338	326	3.7	338	326	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**39,336**	**38,739**	**1.5**	**31,238**	**30,772**	**7,625**	**7,563**	**13**	**10**	**460**	**394**
Delaware	486	401	21.2	--	--	478	393	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	5,727	5,512	3.9	5,217	5,088	483	424	--	--	27	--
Georgia	7,196	6,666	8.0	7,115	6,592	--	--	--	--	82	75
Maryland	2,955	2,950	.2	--	--	2,931	2,924	--	--	24	26
North Carolina	7,285	7,252	.5	6,897	6,843	299	321	13	10	77	78
South Carolina	3,707	3,535	4.9	3,663	3,493	--	--	--	--	44	43
Virginia	3,176	3,866	-17.9	2,432	3,107	628	688	NM	NM	115	71
West Virginia	8,803	8,557	2.9	5,914	5,650	2,806	2,813	--	--	83	93
East South Central	**21,284**	**21,147**	**.6**	**20,126**	**20,226**	**966**	**725**	**3**	**5**	**189**	**190**
Alabama	6,092	6,510	-6.4	6,029	6,454	21	18	--	--	42	38
Kentucky	8,277	8,331	-.6	7,648	7,623	629	707	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,655	1,333	24.2	1,336	1,333	317	--	--	--	2	--
Tennessee	5,260	4,973	5.8	5,113	4,816	--	--	3	5	144	152
West South Central	**21,623**	**21,221**	**1.9**	**15,298**	**14,419**	**6,023**	**6,460**	**--**	**--**	**302**	**342**
Arkansas	2,401	1,739	38.0	2,389	1,730	--	--	--	--	12	9
Louisiana	2,178	2,243	-2.9	1,119	1,064	1,055	1,150	--	--	NM	NM
Oklahoma	3,305	3,326	-.6	3,101	3,082	161	195	--	--	43	50
Texas	13,739	13,912	-1.2	8,688	8,543	4,807	5,115	--	--	244	254
Mountain	**19,208**	**19,137**	**.4**	**17,469**	**17,589**	**1,670**	**1,482**	**--**	**--**	**69**	**66**
Arizona	3,636	3,329	9.2	3,604	3,304	--	--	--	--	32	25
Colorado	3,285	3,153	4.2	3,258	3,124	27	29	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	1,632	1,448	12.7	NM	NM	1,605	1,418	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,365	1,468	-7.0	1,365	1,468	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,375	2,568	-7.5	2,375	2,568	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	3,144	3,188	-1.4	3,097	3,144	38	34	--	--	9	9
Wyoming	3,764	3,976	-5.3	3,742	3,952	--	--	--	--	21	24
Pacific Contiguous	**1,575**	**1,534**	**2.7**	**393**	**364**	**1,137**	**1,121**	**NM**	**NM**	**44**	**48**
California	214	221	-3.2	--	--	175	176	--	--	39	45
Oregon	394	365	8.0	393	364	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	966	948	2.0	--	--	962	945	NM	NM	3	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**183**	**195**	**-6.1**	**17**	**17**	**154**	**160**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**4**
Alaska	53	55	-3.3	17	17	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	130	140	-7.1	--	--	130	136	--	--	--	4
U.S. Total	**181,842**	**180,632**	**.7**	**141,308**	**139,501**	**38,508**	**39,024**	**97**	**90**	**1,929**	**2,017**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.7.B. Net Generation from Coal by State, Year-to-Date through January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	2004	2003	Percent Change	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
New England	**1,733**	**1,891**	**-8.3**	**376**	**363**	**1,344**	**1,490**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Connecticut	401	392	2.5	--	--	401	392	--	--	--	--
Maine	30	49	-39.1	--	--	20	15	--	--	NM	NM
Massachusetts	926	1,087	-14.8	--	--	922	1,083	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	376	363	3.8	376	363	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**13,738**	**14,431**	**-4.8**	**1,976**	**1,632**	**11,545**	**12,587**	**4**	**3**	**213**	**209**
New Jersey	800	1,046	-23.5	213	208	587	838	--	--	--	--
New York	2,109	2,312	-8.8	143	144	1,894	2,097	4	3	69	68
Pennsylvania	10,829	11,074	-2.2	1,620	1,280	9,065	9,653	1	*	144	141
East North Central	**41,877**	**41,045**	**2.0**	**33,510**	**33,199**	**7,901**	**7,424**	**43**	**38**	**422**	**385**
Illinois	9,032	8,755	3.2	2,066	1,944	6,762	6,626	NM	NM	201	182
Indiana	11,076	10,689	3.6	10,382	10,402	673	265	16	17	NM	NM
Michigan	5,783	5,999	-3.6	5,658	5,894	41	40	18	13	65	52
Ohio	12,290	12,258	.3	11,816	11,739	424	494	NM	NM	49	25
Wisconsin	3,696	3,344	10.5	3,589	3,219	NM	NM	5	4	101	121
West North Central	**21,284**	**21,292**	*	**20,904**	**20,920**	**143**	**12**	**20**	**20**	**216**	**341**
Iowa	3,190	3,235	-1.4	3,062	3,116	NM	NM	9	9	107	98
Kansas	3,203	3,270	-2.0	3,203	3,270	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	3,268	3,101	5.4	3,056	2,887	131	--	--	--	80	213
Missouri	6,747	6,722	.4	6,720	6,695	--	--	11	11	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,856	1,898	-2.2	1,851	1,893	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,681	2,741	-2.2	2,673	2,733	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	338	326	3.7	338	326	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**39,336**	**38,739**	**1.5**	**31,238**	**30,772**	**7,625**	**7,563**	**13**	**10**	**460**	**394**
Delaware	486	401	21.2	--	--	478	393	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	5,727	5,512	3.9	5,217	5,088	483	424	--	--	27	--
Georgia	7,196	6,666	8.0	7,115	6,592	--	--	--	--	82	75
Maryland	2,955	2,950	.2	--	--	2,931	2,924	--	--	24	26
North Carolina	7,285	7,252	.5	6,897	6,843	299	321	13	10	77	78
South Carolina	3,707	3,535	4.9	3,663	3,493	--	--	--	--	44	43
Virginia	3,176	3,866	-17.9	2,432	3,107	628	688	NM	NM	115	71
West Virginia	8,803	8,557	2.9	5,914	5,650	2,806	2,813	--	--	83	93
East South Central	**21,284**	**21,147**	**.6**	**20,126**	**20,226**	**966**	**725**	**3**	**5**	**189**	**190**
Alabama	6,092	6,510	-6.4	6,029	6,454	21	18	--	--	42	38
Kentucky	8,277	8,331	-.6	7,648	7,623	629	707	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,655	1,333	24.2	1,336	1,333	317	--	--	--	2	--
Tennessee	5,260	4,973	5.8	5,113	4,816	--	--	3	5	144	152
West South Central	**21,623**	**21,221**	**1.9**	**15,298**	**14,419**	**6,023**	**6,460**	**--**	**--**	**302**	**342**
Arkansas	2,401	1,739	38.0	2,389	1,730	--	--	--	--	12	9
Louisiana	2,178	2,243	-2.9	1,119	1,064	1,055	1,150	--	--	NM	NM
Oklahoma	3,305	3,326	-.6	3,101	3,082	161	195	--	--	43	50
Texas	13,739	13,912	-1.2	8,688	8,543	4,807	5,115	--	--	244	254
Mountain	**19,208**	**19,137**	**.4**	**17,469**	**17,589**	**1,670**	**1,482**	**--**	**--**	**69**	**66**
Arizona	3,636	3,329	9.2	3,604	3,304	--	--	--	--	32	25
Colorado	3,285	3,153	4.2	3,258	3,124	27	29	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	1,632	1,448	12.7	NM	NM	1,605	1,418	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,365	1,468	-7.0	1,365	1,468	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,375	2,568	-7.5	2,375	2,568	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	3,144	3,188	-1.4	3,097	3,144	38	34	--	--	9	9
Wyoming	3,764	3,976	-5.3	3,742	3,952	--	--	--	--	21	24
Pacific Contiguous	**1,575**	**1,534**	**2.7**	**393**	**364**	**1,137**	**1,121**	**NM**	**NM**	**44**	**48**
California	214	221	-3.2	--	--	175	176	--	--	39	45
Oregon	394	365	8.0	393	364	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	966	948	2.0	--	--	962	945	NM	NM	3	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**183**	**195**	**-6.1**	**17**	**17**	**154**	**160**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**4**
Alaska	53	55	-3.3	17	17	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	130	140	-7.1	--	--	130	136	--	--	--	4
U.S. Total	**181,842**	**180,632**	**.7**	**141,308**	**139,501**	**38,508**	**39,024**	**97**	**90**	**1,929**	**2,017**

[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: • Values for 2003 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.8.A. Net Generation from Petroleum by State, January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Percent Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	**2,952**	**1,948**	**51.5**	**440**	**286**	**2,221**	**1,514**	**83**	**28**	**208**	**120**
Connecticut	635	381	66.7	NM	NM	626	374	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	533	382	39.4	--	--	377	302	NM	NM	NM	NM
Massachusetts	1,498	920	62.8	175	38	1,216	837	66	16	NM	NM
New Hampshire	271	251	7.9	261	241	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**4,719**	**2,949**	**60.0**	**1,228**	**1,106**	**3,399**	**1,751**	**11**	**14**	**NM**	**NM**
New Jersey	454	393	15.8	NM	NM	400	346	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	3,339	1,823	83.2	1,196	1,078	2,111	707	10	12	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	925	734	26.1	3	2	888	698	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**478**	**455**	**5.0**	**247**	**192**	**186**	**222**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	190	226	-15.9	NM	NM	184	219	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	50	58	-14.9	47	46	NM	NM	NM	NM	3	9
Michigan	138	100	37.0	132	99	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	38	29	28.8	35	27	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	NM	NM	--	29	16	NM	NM	*	2	NM	NM
West North Central	**234**	**212**	**10.1**	**225**	**206**	**4**	**1**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	108	112	-3.2	108	112	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Minnesota	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	4	--	2	1	NM	NM
Missouri	17	15	12.5	17	15	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	*	1	--	--
North Dakota	4	4	2.2	4	3	--	--	--	--	1	2
South Dakota	10	1	820.6	10	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**4,459**	**5,092**	**-12.4**	**3,002**	**3,613**	**1,263**	**1,266**	**NM**	**NM**	**193**	**170**
Delaware	358	293	22.2	NM	NM	284	261	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	16	10	59.3	--	--	16	10	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,098	2,719	-22.8	2,010	2,525	65	186	--	--	23	7
Georgia	74	206	-64.1	11	65	NM	NM	NM	NM	62	88
Maryland	672	519	29.4	NM	NM	665	514	*	*	NM	NM
North Carolina	89	174	-48.8	44	95	11	42	NM	NM	34	36
South Carolina	91	62	46.8	66	40	8	10	NM	NM	17	11
Virginia	1,028	1,082	-4.9	818	847	205	185	NM	NM	5	8
West Virginia	33	29	15.4	24	21	8	6	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**566**	**118**	**381.2**	**158**	**89**	**387**	**7**	**NM**	**NM**	**20**	**21**
Alabama	25	59	-57.9	10	43	NM	NM	--	--	15	16
Kentucky	399	24	NM	11	17	387	7	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	121	8	NM	120	6	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	21	27	-22.3	17	23	--	*	--	--	NM	NM
West South Central	**394**	**509**	**-22.6**	**NM**	**NM**	**284**	**348**	**NM**	**NM**	**24**	**42**
Arkansas	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	3	1
Louisiana	237	192	23.4	57	28	177	156	--	--	NM	NM
Oklahoma	6	39	-85.7	1	35	--	--	NM	NM	5	4
Texas	139	229	-39.5	18	8	107	192	NM	NM	14	29
Mountain	**108**	**59**	**83.1**	**69**	**15**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	3	1	153.1	3	1	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	38	40	--	--	--	--
Nevada	52	1	NM	52	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	4	4	11.1	4	4	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	4	2	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**188**	**249**	**-24.6**	**16**	**4**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
California	NM	NM	--	3	4	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Oregon	14	1	NM	9	1	--	--	NM	NM	4	--
Washington	NM	NM	--	4	*	NM	NM	--	*	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**800**	**747**	**7.1**	**621**	**573**	**144**	**115**	**NM**	**NM**	**33**	**55**
Alaska	112	101	9.9	93	75	1	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	689	646	6.7	528	498	144	114	--	--	17	33
U.S. Total	**14,896**	**12,338**	**20.7**	**6,092**	**6,204**	**8,060**	**5,449**	**102**	**98**	**642**	**587**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.8.B. Net Generation from Petroleum by State,Year-to-Date through January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	2004	2003	Percent Change	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
New England	**2,952**	**1,948**	**51.5**	**440**	**286**	**2,221**	**1,514**	**83**	**28**	**208**	**120**
Connecticut	635	381	66.7	NM	NM	626	374	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	533	382	39.4	--	--	377	302	NM	NM	NM	NM
Massachusetts	1,498	920	62.8	175	38	1,216	837	66	16	NM	NM
New Hampshire	271	251	7.9	261	241	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**4,719**	**2,949**	**60.0**	**1,228**	**1,106**	**3,399**	**1,751**	**11**	**14**	**NM**	**NM**
New Jersey	454	393	15.8	NM	NM	400	346	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	3,339	1,823	83.2	1,196	1,078	2,111	707	10	12	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	925	734	26.1	3	2	888	698	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**478**	**455**	**5.0**	**247**	**192**	**186**	**222**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	190	226	-15.9	NM	NM	184	219	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	50	58	-14.9	47	46	NM	NM	NM	NM	3	9
Michigan	138	100	37.0	132	99	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	38	29	28.8	35	27	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	NM	NM	--	29	16	NM	NM	*	2	NM	NM
West North Central	**234**	**212**	**10.1**	**225**	**206**	**4**	**1**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	108	112	-3.2	108	112	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Minnesota	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	4	--	2	1	NM	NM
Missouri	17	15	12.5	17	15	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	*	1	--	--
North Dakota	4	4	2.2	4	3	--	--	--	--	1	2
South Dakota	10	1	820.6	10	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**4,459**	**5,092**	**-12.4**	**3,002**	**3,613**	**1,263**	**1,266**	**NM**	**NM**	**193**	**170**
Delaware	358	293	22.2	NM	NM	284	261	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	16	10	59.3	--	--	16	10	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,098	2,719	-22.8	2,010	2,525	65	186	--	--	23	7
Georgia	74	206	-64.1	11	65	NM	NM	NM	NM	62	88
Maryland	672	519	29.4	NM	NM	665	514	*	*	NM	NM
North Carolina	89	174	-48.8	44	95	11	42	NM	NM	34	36
South Carolina	91	62	46.8	66	40	8	10	NM	NM	17	11
Virginia	1,028	1,082	-4.9	818	847	205	185	NM	NM	5	8
West Virginia	33	29	15.4	24	21	8	6	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**566**	**118**	**381.2**	**158**	**89**	**387**	**7**	**NM**	**NM**	**20**	**21**
Alabama	25	59	-57.9	10	43	NM	NM	--	--	15	16
Kentucky	399	24	NM	11	17	387	7	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	121	8	NM	120	6	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	21	27	-22.3	17	23	--	*	--	--	NM	NM
West South Central	**394**	**509**	**-22.6**	**NM**	**NM**	**284**	**348**	**NM**	**NM**	**24**	**42**
Arkansas	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	3	1
Louisiana	237	192	23.4	57	28	177	156	--	--	NM	NM
Oklahoma	6	39	-85.7	1	35	--	--	NM	NM	5	4
Texas	139	229	-39.5	18	8	107	192	NM	NM	14	29
Mountain	**108**	**59**	**83.1**	**69**	**15**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	3	1	153.1	3	1	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	38	40	--	--	--	--
Nevada	52	1	NM	52	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	4	4	11.1	4	4	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	4	2	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**188**	**249**	**-24.6**	**16**	**4**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
California	NM	NM	--	3	4	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Oregon	14	1	NM	9	1	--	--	NM	NM	4	--
Washington	NM	NM	--	4	*	NM	NM	--	*	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**800**	**747**	**7.1**	**621**	**573**	**144**	**115**	**NM**	**NM**	**33**	**55**
Alaska	112	101	9.9	93	75	1	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	689	646	6.7	528	498	144	114	--	--	17	33
U.S. Total	**14,896**	**12,338**	**20.7**	**6,092**	**6,204**	**8,060**	**5,449**	**102**	**98**	**642**	**587**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.9.A. Net Generation from Natural Gas by State, January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Percent Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	**3,074**	**3,240**	**-5.1**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,922**	**2,889**	**NM**	**NM**	**124**	**320**
Connecticut	364	344	5.7	--	--	349	326	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	735	1,113	-34.0	--	--	640	824	NM	NM	94	289
Massachusetts	1,513	1,223	23.8	NM	NM	1,475	1,185	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	458	555	-17.4	--	--	458	554	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	*	*	1.4	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,281**	**3,504**	**-6.4**	**301**	**498**	**2,705**	**2,731**	**51**	**41**	**223**	**234**
New Jersey	1,029	1,104	-6.7	NM	NM	900	988	NM	NM	117	102
New York	1,667	2,153	-22.6	298	496	1,286	1,587	22	14	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	584	247	136.8	NM	NM	519	156	19	14	NM	NM
East North Central	**2,109**	**2,010**	**4.9**	**378**	**354**	**1,612**	**1,455**	**37**	**28**	**82**	**173**
Illinois	287	329	-12.7	21	29	209	234	27	14	NM	NM
Indiana	321	224	43.7	140	100	163	54	2	1	NM	NM
Michigan	1,249	1,204	3.7	72	139	1,160	1,049	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	53	48	10.3	37	9	12	35	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	198	205	-3.7	107	77	69	84	7	5	NM	NM
West North Central	**511**	**492**	**3.9**	**391**	**296**	**90**	**102**	**10**	**10**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	36	23	56.4	28	14	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	47	135	-64.9	45	70	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	211	121	74.2	134	46	60	57	7	8	NM	NM
Missouri	190	200	-5.1	160	155	29	45	*	*	NM	NM
Nebraska	17	11	56.4	16	10	NM	NM	1	*	NM	NM
North Dakota	1	*	451.9	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	1	*
South Dakota	8	1	693.1	8	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**6,428**	**5,737**	**12.0**	**5,047**	**3,984**	**1,226**	**1,537**	**NM**	**NM**	**149**	**182**
Delaware	142	51	178.7	NM	NM	141	51	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	4,759	3,984	19.4	4,389	3,384	269	482	NM	NM	95	113
Georgia	290	442	-34.4	20	25	234	389	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	60	98	-39.1	NM	NM	57	95	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	444	362	22.7	196	158	247	201	*	*	NM	NM
South Carolina	246	319	-23.0	220	287	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Virginia	474	467	1.7	222	130	247	281	--	28	NM	NM
West Virginia	13	14	-8.0	*	*	5	7	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**1,931**	**2,842**	**-32.1**	**1,130**	**2,280**	**614**	**372**	**6**	**4**	**181**	**185**
Alabama	1,315	1,343	-2.1	802	969	396	273	--	--	117	101
Kentucky	43	63	-31.4	28	45	3	3	--	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	542	1,340	-59.5	286	1,191	215	93	2	2	NM	NM
Tennessee	30	95	-67.9	14	74	*	4	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**16,457**	**19,526**	**-15.7**	**3,189**	**3,974**	**9,068**	**10,705**	**NM**	**NM**	**4,166**	**4,777**
Arkansas	199	286	-30.5	NM	NM	171	240	NM	NM	16	30
Louisiana	3,063	3,214	-4.7	820	1,077	496	614	NM	NM	1,746	1,489
Oklahoma	1,390	1,168	19.0	671	947	671	171	NM	NM	47	48
Texas	11,806	14,858	-20.5	1,687	1,935	7,729	9,680	NM	NM	2,357	3,209
Mountain	**3,402**	**2,361**	**44.1**	**1,402**	**1,259**	**1,936**	**1,020**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	1,289	493	161.7	366	157	922	334	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	832	641	29.9	374	438	445	185	9	13	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Nevada	900	835	7.8	379	406	521	428	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	276	224	23.5	231	162	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	50	92	-45.6	39	76	--	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**7,994**	**8,581**	**-6.8**	**999**	**1,021**	**6,006**	**6,252**	**115**	**141**	**874**	**1,167**
California	6,029	6,818	-11.6	555	646	4,522	4,915	113	136	840	1,121
Oregon	1,161	1,154	.5	210	138	919	977	NM	NM	32	39
Washington	804	608	32.2	235	237	566	360	NM	NM	2	7
Pacific Noncontiguous	**399**	**393**	**1.4**	**330**	**327**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**69**	**66**
Alaska	399	393	1.4	330	327	--	--	--	--	69	66
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**45,585**	**48,684**	**-6.4**	**13,172**	**13,994**	**26,179**	**27,064**	**297**	**376**	**5,937**	**7,250**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.9.B. Net Generation from Natural Gas by State,Year-to-Date through January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	2004	2003	Percent Change	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
New England	**3,074**	**3,240**	**-5.1**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,922**	**2,889**	**NM**	**NM**	**124**	**320**
Connecticut	364	344	5.7	--	--	349	326	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	735	1,113	-34.0	--	--	640	824	NM	NM	94	289
Massachusetts	1,513	1,223	23.8	NM	NM	1,475	1,185	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	458	555	-17.4	--	--	458	554	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	*	*	1.4	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,281**	**3,504**	**-6.4**	**301**	**498**	**2,705**	**2,731**	**51**	**41**	**223**	**234**
New Jersey	1,029	1,104	-6.7	NM	NM	900	988	NM	NM	117	102
New York	1,667	2,153	-22.6	298	496	1,286	1,587	22	14	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	584	247	136.8	NM	NM	519	156	19	14	NM	NM
East North Central	**2,109**	**2,010**	**4.9**	**378**	**354**	**1,612**	**1,455**	**37**	**28**	**82**	**173**
Illinois	287	329	-12.7	21	29	209	234	27	14	NM	NM
Indiana	321	224	43.7	140	100	163	54	2	1	NM	NM
Michigan	1,249	1,204	3.7	72	139	1,160	1,049	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	53	48	10.3	37	9	12	35	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	198	205	-3.7	107	77	69	84	7	5	NM	NM
West North Central	**511**	**492**	**3.9**	**391**	**296**	**90**	**102**	**10**	**10**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	36	23	56.4	28	14	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	47	135	-64.9	45	70	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	211	121	74.2	134	46	60	57	7	8	NM	NM
Missouri	190	200	-5.1	160	155	29	45	*	*	NM	NM
Nebraska	17	11	56.4	16	10	NM	NM	1	*	NM	NM
North Dakota	1	*	451.9	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	1	*
South Dakota	8	1	693.1	8	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**6,428**	**5,737**	**12.0**	**5,047**	**3,984**	**1,226**	**1,537**	**NM**	**NM**	**149**	**182**
Delaware	142	51	178.7	NM	NM	141	51	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	4,759	3,984	19.4	4,389	3,384	269	482	NM	NM	95	113
Georgia	290	442	-34.4	20	25	234	389	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	60	98	-39.1	NM	NM	57	95	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	444	362	22.7	196	158	247	201	*	*	NM	NM
South Carolina	246	319	-23.0	220	287	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Virginia	474	467	1.7	222	130	247	281	--	28	NM	NM
West Virginia	13	14	-8.0	*	*	5	7	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**1,931**	**2,842**	**-32.1**	**1,130**	**2,280**	**614**	**372**	**6**	**4**	**181**	**185**
Alabama	1,315	1,343	-2.1	802	969	396	273	--	--	117	101
Kentucky	43	63	-31.4	28	45	3	3	--	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	542	1,340	-59.5	286	1,191	215	93	2	2	NM	NM
Tennessee	30	95	-67.9	14	74	*	4	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**16,457**	**19,526**	**-15.7**	**3,189**	**3,974**	**9,068**	**10,705**	**NM**	**NM**	**4,166**	**4,777**
Arkansas	199	286	-30.5	NM	NM	171	240	NM	NM	16	30
Louisiana	3,063	3,214	-4.7	820	1,077	496	614	NM	NM	1,746	1,489
Oklahoma	1,390	1,168	19.0	671	947	671	171	NM	NM	47	48
Texas	11,806	14,858	-20.5	1,687	1,935	7,729	9,680	NM	NM	2,357	3,209
Mountain	**3,402**	**2,361**	**44.1**	**1,402**	**1,259**	**1,936**	**1,020**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	1,289	493	161.7	366	157	922	334	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	832	641	29.9	374	438	445	185	9	13	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Nevada	900	835	7.8	379	406	521	428	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	276	224	23.5	231	162	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	50	92	-45.6	39	76	--	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**7,994**	**8,581**	**-6.8**	**999**	**1,021**	**6,006**	**6,252**	**115**	**141**	**874**	**1,167**
California	6,029	6,818	-11.6	555	646	4,522	4,915	113	136	840	1,121
Oregon	1,161	1,154	.5	210	138	919	977	NM	NM	32	39
Washington	804	608	32.2	235	237	566	360	NM	NM	2	7
Pacific Noncontiguous	**399**	**393**	**1.4**	**330**	**327**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**69**	**66**
Alaska	399	393	1.4	330	327	--	--	--	--	69	66
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**45,585**	**48,684**	**-6.4**	**13,172**	**13,994**	**26,179**	**27,064**	**297**	**376**	**5,937**	**7,250**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.10.A. Net Generation from Other Gases by State, January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Percent Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Maine	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**69**	**58**	**18.2**	**--**	**--**	*	*	**--**	**--**	**69**	**58**
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
New York	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	53	44	20.3	--	--	*	*	--	--	53	44
East North Central	**308**	**235**	**31.0**	**--**	**--**	**12**	**8**	**--**	**--**	**296**	**227**
Illinois	23	23	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	23
Indiana	263	200	31.9	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	263	199
Michigan	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Ohio	21	12	79.2	--	--	12	8	--	--	9	4
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**5**	**4**	**9.5**	*	*	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**4**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	*	*	-45.8	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	5	4	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	4
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**55**	**66**	**-15.8**	**--**	**--**	**29**	**33**	**--**	**--**	**26**	**32**
Delaware	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1	4	-83.9	--	--	*	*	--	--	1	4
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	29	33	-11.5	--	--	29	33	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	13	10	39.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	10
East South Central	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alabama	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
West South Central	**618**	**375**	**64.9**	**--**	**--**	**72**	**38**	**--**	**--**	**546**	**336**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	270	76	255.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	270	76
Oklahoma	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Texas	341	291	17.2	--	--	72	38	--	--	269	252
Mountain	**18**	**5**	**295.9**	*	*	**18**	**4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	*
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	*	*	-77.9	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	2	2	-24.7	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--
Nevada	16	1	NM	--	--	16	1	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**178**	**151**	**17.5**	**--**	**--**	**12**	**27**	**--**	*	**165**	**125**
California	165	125	32.6	--	--	NM	NM	--	*	165	125
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	12	26	-53.7	--	--	12	26	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**1,262**	**908**	**39.0**	*	**1**	**144**	**111**	**--**	*	**1,118**	**797**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.10.B. Net Generation from Other Gases by State, Year-to-Date through January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	2004	2003	Percent Change	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
New England	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Maine	*	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**69**	**58**	**18.2**	**--**	**--**	*	*	**--**	**--**	**69**	**58**
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
New York	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	53	44	20.3	--	--	*	*	--	--	53	44
East North Central	**308**	**235**	**31.0**	**--**	**--**	**12**	**8**	**--**	**--**	**296**	**227**
Illinois	23	23	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	23
Indiana	263	200	31.9	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	263	199
Michigan	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Ohio	21	12	79.2	--	--	12	8	--	--	9	4
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**5**	**4**	**9.5**	*	*	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**4**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	*	*	-45.8	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	5	4	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	4
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**55**	**66**	**-15.8**	**--**	**--**	**29**	**33**	**--**	**--**	**26**	**32**
Delaware	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1	4	-83.9	--	--	*	*	--	--	1	4
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	29	33	-11.5	--	--	29	33	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	13	10	39.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	10
East South Central	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alabama	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
West South Central	**618**	**375**	**64.9**	**--**	**--**	**72**	**38**	**--**	**--**	**546**	**336**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	270	76	255.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	270	76
Oklahoma	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Texas	341	291	17.2	--	--	72	38	--	--	269	252
Mountain	**18**	**5**	**295.9**	*	*	**18**	**4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	*
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	*	*	-77.9	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	2	2	-24.7	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--
Nevada	16	1	NM	--	--	16	1	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**178**	**151**	**17.5**	**--**	**--**	**12**	**27**	**--**	*	**165**	**125**
California	165	125	32.6	--	--	NM	NM	--	*	165	125
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	12	26	-53.7	--	--	12	26	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**1,262**	**908**	**39.0**	*	**1**	**144**	**111**	**--**	*	**1,118**	**797**

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[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
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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 "*".)
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Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.11.A. Net Generation from Nuclear Energy, by State January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Percent Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	**3,282**	**3,200**	**2.6**	**--**	**--**	**3,282**	**3,200**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	1,515	1,448	4.6	--	--	1,515	1,448	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	513	497	3.2	--	--	513	497	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	861	861	*	--	--	861	861	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	393	394	-.4	--	--	393	394	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**13,295**	**13,630**	**-2.5**	**1,621**	**1,625**	**11,675**	**12,004**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	2,733	2,943	-7.1	--	--	2,733	2,943	--	--	--	--
New York	3,609	3,726	-3.1	369	369	3,240	3,357	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	6,952	6,961	-.1	1,252	1,256	5,701	5,705	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**12,457**	**12,668**	**-1.7**	**4,752**	**4,529**	**7,705**	**8,139**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	7,705	8,139	-5.3	--	--	7,705	8,139	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	2,907	2,454	18.5	2,907	2,454	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	881	927	-5.0	881	927	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	964	1,149	-16.1	964	1,149	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**4,304**	**4,309**	**-.1**	**4,304**	**4,309**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	437	426	2.5	437	426	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	884	831	6.4	884	831	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,229	1,243	-1.1	1,229	1,243	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	819	873	-6.2	819	873	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	936	936	*	936	936	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**18,340**	**17,352**	**5.7**	**17,094**	**16,060**	**1,246**	**1,293**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,996	2,914	2.8	2,996	2,914	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	3,045	3,063	-.6	3,045	3,063	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	1,246	1,293	-3.6	--	--	1,246	1,293	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	3,733	3,622	3.1	3,733	3,622	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	4,716	4,971	-5.1	4,716	4,971	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	2,604	1,490	74.8	2,604	1,490	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**5,907**	**6,138**	**-3.8**	**5,907**	**6,138**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	2,968	2,812	5.6	2,968	2,812	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	954	913	4.5	954	913	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,985	2,413	-17.7	1,985	2,413	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**6,439**	**5,653**	**13.9**	**4,736**	**3,949**	**1,703**	**1,704**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	1,395	1,392	.2	1,395	1,392	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1,547	1,564	-1.1	1,547	1,564	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	3,498	2,697	29.7	1,794	993	1,703	1,704	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**2,888**	**2,819**	**2.4**	**2,888**	**2,819**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	2,888	2,819	2.4	2,888	2,819	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**3,877**	**3,441**	**12.7**	**3,877**	**3,441**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	3,079	2,611	17.9	3,079	2,611	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	799	831	-3.9	799	831	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**70,789**	**69,211**	**2.3**	**45,179**	**42,871**	**25,610**	**26,340**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.11.B. Net Generation from Nuclear Energy by State, Year-to-Date through January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	2004	2003	Percent Change	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
New England	**3,282**	**3,200**	**2.6**	**--**	**--**	**3,282**	**3,200**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	1,515	1,448	4.6	--	--	1,515	1,448	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	513	497	3.2	--	--	513	497	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	861	861	*	--	--	861	861	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	393	394	-.4	--	--	393	394	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**13,295**	**13,630**	**-2.5**	**1,621**	**1,625**	**11,675**	**12,004**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	2,733	2,943	-7.1	--	--	2,733	2,943	--	--	--	--
New York	3,609	3,726	-3.1	369	369	3,240	3,357	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	6,952	6,961	-.1	1,252	1,256	5,701	5,705	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**12,457**	**12,668**	**-1.7**	**4,752**	**4,529**	**7,705**	**8,139**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	7,705	8,139	-5.3	--	--	7,705	8,139	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	2,907	2,454	18.5	2,907	2,454	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	881	927	-5.0	881	927	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	964	1,149	-16.1	964	1,149	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**4,304**	**4,309**	**-.1**	**4,304**	**4,309**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	437	426	2.5	437	426	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	884	831	6.4	884	831	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,229	1,243	-1.1	1,229	1,243	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	819	873	-6.2	819	873	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	936	936	*	936	936	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**18,340**	**17,352**	**5.7**	**17,094**	**16,060**	**1,246**	**1,293**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,996	2,914	2.8	2,996	2,914	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	3,045	3,063	-.6	3,045	3,063	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	1,246	1,293	-3.6	--	--	1,246	1,293	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	3,733	3,622	3.1	3,733	3,622	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	4,716	4,971	-5.1	4,716	4,971	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	2,604	1,490	74.8	2,604	1,490	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**5,907**	**6,138**	**-3.8**	**5,907**	**6,138**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	2,968	2,812	5.6	2,968	2,812	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	954	913	4.5	954	913	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,985	2,413	-17.7	1,985	2,413	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**6,439**	**5,653**	**13.9**	**4,736**	**3,949**	**1,703**	**1,704**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	1,395	1,392	.2	1,395	1,392	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1,547	1,564	-1.1	1,547	1,564	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	3,498	2,697	29.7	1,794	993	1,703	1,704	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**2,888**	**2,819**	**2.4**	**2,888**	**2,819**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	2,888	2,819	2.4	2,888	2,819	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**3,877**	**3,441**	**12.7**	**3,877**	**3,441**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	3,079	2,611	17.9	3,079	2,611	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	799	831	-3.9	799	831	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**70,789**	**69,211**	**2.3**	**45,179**	**42,871**	**25,610**	**26,340**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.12.A. Net Generation from Hydroelectric Power by State, January 2004 and 2003

(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]	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Percent Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	**695**	**371**	**87.6**	**63**	**46**	**480**	**268**	**1**	*	**152**	**56**
Connecticut	44	42	3.9	NM	NM	42	40	--	--	--	--
Maine	395	176	124.7	NM	NM	259	122	--	--	135	54
Massachusetts	11	4	148.0	NM	NM	9	3	1	*	NM	NM
New Hampshire	130	65	99.0	32	19	85	45	--	--	14	1
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Vermont	116	83	39.2	NM	NM	85	57	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**2,505**	**2,097**	**19.5**	**1,820**	**1,631**	**677**	**465**	**--**	**--**	**8**	**1**
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	-12	-12	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New York	2,342	1,942	20.6	1,728	1,546	606	395	--	--	8	1
Pennsylvania	172	166	3.6	104	98	69	68	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**309**	**224**	**38.1**	**273**	**184**	**15**	**17**	**NM**	**NM**	**21**	**23**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	4	7	--	*	--	--
Indiana	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	46	18	162.6	33	7	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Ohio	29	36	-19.2	29	36	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	218	137	58.8	198	115	NM	NM	NM	NM	18	20
West North Central	**745**	**559**	**33.2**	**720**	**541**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**21**	**11**
Iowa	50	58	-13.5	48	56	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Kansas	1	2	-76.0	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	89	51	75.6	67	37	NM	NM	--	--	21	11
Missouri	116	23	413.9	116	23	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	80	19	325.0	80	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	153	148	3.2	153	148	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	256	258	-.9	256	258	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,164**	**1,211**	**-3.9**	**689**	**767**	**249**	**220**	**NM**	**NM**	**225**	**224**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	265	225	18.2	261	221	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	204	182	12.2	--	--	204	182	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	468	524	-10.8	314	356	NM	NM	NM	NM	153	168
South Carolina	59	96	-38.7	54	93	5	4	NM	NM	--	--
Virginia	28	56	-49.0	23	52	6	4	--	--	NM	NM
West Virginia	122	109	11.6	NM	NM	32	30	--	--	68	53
East South Central	**2,292**	**2,114**	**8.4**	**2,209**	**2,021**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**81**	**94**
Alabama	977	932	4.8	977	932	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	329	329	-.2	329	329	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	984	852	15.5	903	759	--	--	--	--	81	94
West South Central	**537**	**512**	**4.9**	**442**	**423**	**95**	**89**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	239	247	-3.0	239	247	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	92	86	7.8	--	--	92	86	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	153	82	86.6	153	82	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	52	97	-46.7	49	94	3	3	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**2,155**	**1,834**	**17.5**	**1,815**	**1,632**	**340**	**202**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	627	548	14.4	627	548	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	77	60	28.9	74	58	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	636	463	37.1	535	435	101	28	--	--	--	--
Montana	629	511	23.0	395	341	234	170	--	--	--	--
Nevada	69	184	-62.6	68	183	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	41	34	20.8	40	33	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	53	19	176.7	53	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**11,924**	**9,895**	**20.5**	**11,783**	**9,777**	**138**	**113**	**2**	**5**	**NM**	**NM**
California	2,565	2,377	7.9	2,487	2,308	78	68	--	--	--	--
Oregon	3,107	2,864	8.5	3,068	2,832	39	32	--	--	--	--
Washington	6,252	4,655	34.3	6,228	4,637	NM	NM	2	5	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**150**	**137**	**9.0**	**138**	**131**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	138	131	5.4	138	131	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**22,475**	**18,954**	**18.6**	**19,951**	**17,153**	**2,006**	**1,382**	**4**	**6**	**514**	**413**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.12.B. Net Generation from Hydroelectric Power by State, Year-to-Date through January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	2004	2003	Percent Change	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
New England	**695**	**371**	**87.6**	**63**	**46**	**480**	**268**	**1**	*	**152**	**56**
Connecticut	44	42	3.9	NM	NM	42	40	--	--	--	--
Maine	395	176	124.7	NM	NM	259	122	--	--	135	54
Massachusetts	11	4	148.0	NM	NM	9	3	1	*	NM	NM
New Hampshire	130	65	99.0	32	19	85	45	--	--	14	1
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Vermont	116	83	39.2	NM	NM	85	57	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**2,505**	**2,097**	**19.5**	**1,820**	**1,631**	**677**	**465**	**--**	**--**	**8**	**1**
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	-12	-12	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New York	2,342	1,942	20.6	1,728	1,546	606	395	--	--	8	1
Pennsylvania	172	166	3.6	104	98	69	68	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**309**	**224**	**38.1**	**273**	**184**	**15**	**17**	**NM**	**NM**	**21**	**23**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	4	7	--	*	--	--
Indiana	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	46	18	162.6	33	7	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Ohio	29	36	-19.2	29	36	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	218	137	58.8	198	115	NM	NM	NM	NM	18	20
West North Central	**745**	**559**	**33.2**	**720**	**541**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**21**	**11**
Iowa	50	58	-13.5	48	56	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Kansas	1	2	-76.0	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	89	51	75.6	67	37	NM	NM	--	--	21	11
Missouri	116	23	413.9	116	23	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	80	19	325.0	80	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	153	148	3.2	153	148	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	256	258	-.9	256	258	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,164**	**1,211**	**-3.9**	**689**	**767**	**249**	**220**	**NM**	**NM**	**225**	**224**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	265	225	18.2	261	221	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	204	182	12.2	--	--	204	182	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	468	524	-10.8	314	356	NM	NM	NM	NM	153	168
South Carolina	59	96	-38.7	54	93	5	4	NM	NM	--	--
Virginia	28	56	-49.0	23	52	6	4	--	--	NM	NM
West Virginia	122	109	11.6	NM	NM	32	30	--	--	68	53
East South Central	**2,292**	**2,114**	**8.4**	**2,209**	**2,021**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**81**	**94**
Alabama	977	932	4.8	977	932	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	329	329	-.2	329	329	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	984	852	15.5	903	759	--	--	--	--	81	94
West South Central	**537**	**512**	**4.9**	**442**	**423**	**95**	**89**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	239	247	-3.0	239	247	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	92	86	7.8	--	--	92	86	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	153	82	86.6	153	82	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	52	97	-46.7	49	94	3	3	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**2,155**	**1,834**	**17.5**	**1,815**	**1,632**	**340**	**202**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	627	548	14.4	627	548	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	77	60	28.9	74	58	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	636	463	37.1	535	435	101	28	--	--	--	--
Montana	629	511	23.0	395	341	234	170	--	--	--	--
Nevada	69	184	-62.6	68	183	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	41	34	20.8	40	33	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	53	19	176.7	53	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**11,924**	**9,895**	**20.5**	**11,783**	**9,777**	**138**	**113**	**2**	**5**	**NM**	**NM**
California	2,565	2,377	7.9	2,487	2,308	78	68	--	--	--	--
Oregon	3,107	2,864	8.5	3,068	2,832	39	32	--	--	--	--
Washington	6,252	4,655	34.3	6,228	4,637	NM	NM	2	5	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**150**	**137**	**9.0**	**138**	**131**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	138	131	5.4	138	131	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**22,475**	**18,954**	**18.6**	**19,951**	**17,153**	**2,006**	**1,382**	**4**	**6**	**514**	**413**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.13.A. Net Generation from Other Renewables by State, January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Percent Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	**705**	**781**	**-9.7**	**29**	**30**	**501**	**569**	**16**	**13**	**159**	**169**
Connecticut	115	125	-8.1	--	--	115	125	--	--	--	--
Maine	309	384	-19.7	--	--	145	206	14	11	150	167
Massachusetts	152	155	-2.4	--	--	149	153	2	2	NM	NM
New Hampshire	78	62	25.2	--	--	70	62	--	--	8	*
Rhode Island	7	9	-15.9	--	--	7	9	--	--	--	--
Vermont	45	46	-1.8	29	30	15	15	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**518**	**503**	**3.0**	**--**	**--**	**429**	**417**	**33**	**28**	**55**	**58**
New Jersey	101	106	-4.7	--	--	100	105	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	197	196	.3	--	--	162	167	18	15	17	15
Pennsylvania	220	200	9.8	--	--	168	145	15	13	37	42
East North Central	**419**	**370**	**13.2**	**21**	**27**	**236**	**219**	**20**	**17**	**142**	**107**
Illinois	67	57	16.9	1	--	59	51	NM	NM	6	6
Indiana	10	8	26.0	--	--	7	6	NM	NM	*	2
Michigan	222	182	22.4	3	2	141	135	15	15	64	30
Ohio	29	12	150.7	--	--	5	5	NM	NM	24	6
Wisconsin	91	112	-18.7	18	26	24	23	NM	NM	48	62
West North Central	**296**	**236**	**25.3**	**44**	**52**	**222**	**147**	**4**	**3**	**26**	**34**
Iowa	99	50	97.9	4	8	94	42	2	1	--	*
Kansas	28	29	-1.6	*	--	28	29	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	155	143	8.3	29	32	100	76	NM	NM	25	34
Missouri	11	10	16.6	10	9	--	--	*	*	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	*	3	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	*	1	-47.8	*	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,403**	**1,169**	**20.0**	**14**	**12**	**557**	**521**	**38**	**34**	**794**	**602**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	510	358	42.6	10	10	326	306	4	3	171	38
Georgia	301	258	16.5	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	299	257
Maryland	73	62	17.2	--	--	58	46	2	2	13	14
North Carolina	165	169	-2.3	--	--	42	41	--	--	124	128
South Carolina	138	78	76.3	NM	NM	--	--	5	--	132	77
Virginia	188	227	-17.0	--	--	106	110	27	28	55	88
West Virginia	27	16	68.5	3	*	24	16	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**556**	**531**	**4.7**	**2**	**2**	**21**	**17**	**NM**	**NM**	**532**	**512**
Alabama	339	360	-5.8	--	--	19	14	--	--	321	346
Kentucky	34	36	-3.4	2	2	--	--	--	--	33	34
Mississippi	117	69	70.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	117	69
Tennessee	65	66	-2.0	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	61	63
West South Central	**814**	**675**	**20.7**	*****	*****	**298**	**180**	**NM**	**NM**	**514**	**491**
Arkansas	159	171	-7.1	--	--	--	--	NM	NM	158	170
Louisiana	254	217	16.8	--	--	5	6	--	--	248	211
Oklahoma	45	24	89.7	--	--	20	--	--	--	25	24
Texas	357	263	35.6	*	*	272	174	NM	NM	83	86
Mountain	**340**	**250**	**36.2**	**27**	**30**	**264**	**171**	**NM**	**NM**	**49**	**46**
Arizona	3	2	47.1	2	2	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
Colorado	17	21	-18.7	6	7	11	11	--	3	--	--
Idaho	51	43	20.0	--	--	7	3	--	--	44	40
Montana	5	6	-22.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	6
Nevada	105	102	3.1	--	--	105	102	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	51	2	NM	--	--	51	2	--	--	--	--
Utah	18	19	-3.7	17	18	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	91	56	61.6	2	3	89	54	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**2,151**	**1,871**	**14.9**	**157**	**57**	**1,774**	**1,584**	**26**	**32**	**194**	**199**
California	1,876	1,646	14.0	111	18	1,638	1,501	26	32	101	96
Oregon	121	78	53.9	--	--	87	42	--	--	34	37
Washington	155	147	5.2	46	39	50	42	--	--	59	66
Pacific Noncontiguous	**65**	**47**	**38.6**	*****	*****	**60**	**36**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**11**
Alaska	*	*	6.4	NM	NM	*	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	65	47	38.7	*	*	60	36	--	--	5	11
U.S. Total	**7,267**	**6,432**	**13.0**	**295**	**209**	**4,363**	**3,861**	**138**	**133**	**2,470**	**2,229**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.13.B. Net Generation from Other Renewables by State, Year-to-Date through January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	2004	2003	Percent Change	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
New England	**705**	**781**	**-9.7**	**29**	**30**	**501**	**569**	**16**	**13**	**159**	**169**
Connecticut	115	125	-8.1	--	--	115	125	--	--	--	--
Maine	309	384	-19.7	--	--	145	206	14	11	150	167
Massachusetts	152	155	-2.4	--	--	149	153	2	2	NM	NM
New Hampshire	78	62	25.2	--	--	70	62	--	--	8	*
Rhode Island	7	9	-15.9	--	--	7	9	--	--	--	--
Vermont	45	46	-1.8	29	30	15	15	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**518**	**503**	**3.0**	**--**	**--**	**429**	**417**	**33**	**28**	**55**	**58**
New Jersey	101	106	-4.7	--	--	100	105	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	197	196	.3	--	--	162	167	18	15	17	15
Pennsylvania	220	200	9.8	--	--	168	145	15	13	37	42
East North Central	**419**	**370**	**13.2**	**21**	**27**	**236**	**219**	**20**	**17**	**142**	**107**
Illinois	67	57	16.9	1	--	59	51	NM	NM	6	6
Indiana	10	8	26.0	--	--	7	6	NM	NM	*	2
Michigan	222	182	22.4	3	2	141	135	15	15	64	30
Ohio	29	12	150.7	--	--	5	5	NM	NM	24	6
Wisconsin	91	112	-18.7	18	26	24	23	NM	NM	48	62
West North Central	**296**	**236**	**25.3**	**44**	**52**	**222**	**147**	**4**	**3**	**26**	**34**
Iowa	99	50	97.9	4	8	94	42	2	1	--	*
Kansas	28	29	-1.6	*	--	28	29	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	155	143	8.3	29	32	100	76	NM	NM	25	34
Missouri	11	10	16.6	10	9	--	--	*	*	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	*	3	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	*	1	-47.8	*	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,403**	**1,169**	**20.0**	**14**	**12**	**557**	**521**	**38**	**34**	**794**	**602**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	510	358	42.6	10	10	326	306	4	3	171	38
Georgia	301	258	16.5	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	299	257
Maryland	73	62	17.2	--	--	58	46	2	2	13	14
North Carolina	165	169	-2.3	--	--	42	41	--	--	124	128
South Carolina	138	78	76.3	NM	NM	--	--	5	--	132	77
Virginia	188	227	-17.0	--	--	106	110	27	28	55	88
West Virginia	27	16	68.5	3	*	24	16	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**556**	**531**	**4.7**	**2**	**2**	**21**	**17**	**NM**	**NM**	**532**	**512**
Alabama	339	360	-5.8	--	--	19	14	--	--	321	346
Kentucky	34	36	-3.4	2	2	--	--	--	--	33	34
Mississippi	117	69	70.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	117	69
Tennessee	65	66	-2.0	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	61	63
West South Central	**814**	**675**	**20.7**	*****	*****	**298**	**180**	**NM**	**NM**	**514**	**491**
Arkansas	159	171	-7.1	--	--	--	--	NM	NM	158	170
Louisiana	254	217	16.8	--	--	5	6	--	--	248	211
Oklahoma	45	24	89.7	--	--	20	--	--	--	25	24
Texas	357	263	35.6	*	*	272	174	NM	NM	83	86
Mountain	**340**	**250**	**36.2**	**27**	**30**	**264**	**171**	**NM**	**NM**	**49**	**46**
Arizona	3	2	47.1	2	2	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
Colorado	17	21	-18.7	6	7	11	11	--	3	--	--
Idaho	51	43	20.0	--	--	7	3	--	--	44	40
Montana	5	6	-22.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	6
Nevada	105	102	3.1	--	--	105	102	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	51	2	NM	--	--	51	2	--	--	--	--
Utah	18	19	-3.7	17	18	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	91	56	61.6	2	3	89	54	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**2,151**	**1,871**	**14.9**	**157**	**57**	**1,774**	**1,584**	**26**	**32**	**194**	**199**
California	1,876	1,646	14.0	111	18	1,638	1,501	26	32	101	96
Oregon	121	78	53.9	--	--	87	42	--	--	34	37
Washington	155	147	5.2	46	39	50	42	--	--	59	66
Pacific Noncontiguous	**65**	**47**	**38.6**	*****	*****	**60**	**36**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**11**
Alaska	*	*	6.4	NM	NM	*	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	65	47	38.7	*	*	60	36	--	--	5	11
U.S. Total	**7,267**	**6,432**	**13.0**	**295**	**209**	**4,363**	**3,861**	**138**	**133**	**2,470**	**2,229**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.14.A. Net Generation from Other Energy Sources by State, January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Percent Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	*	*	**6.9**	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	*	*	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**4**	**3**	**69.4**	--	--	**2**	--	--	--	**3**	**3**
New Jersey	*	*	16.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	4	3	69.5	--	--	2	--	--	--	3	3
East North Central	**26**	**3**	**882.9**	--	--	--	*	*	*	**26**	**3**
Illinois	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Indiana	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	--
Michigan	*	*	.0	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
West North Central	**4**	**5**	**-8.0**	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**	**5**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	4	5	-8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	5
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**168**	**153**	**9.3**	--	--	**1**	--	--	--	**167**	**153**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	149	136	9.7	--	--	1	--	--	--	148	136
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	19	18	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	18
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	*	*	**-88.1**	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Alabama	*	*	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
West South Central	**85**	**168**	**-49.1**	--	--	**20**	**47**	--	--	**65**	**120**
Arkansas	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--
Louisiana	53	72	-26.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	53	72
Oklahoma	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
Texas	21	96	-77.8	--	--	20	47	--	--	1	49
Mountain	**13**	**12**	**6.8**	--	--	--	--	--	--	**13**	**12**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	7	6	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	6
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	6	5	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	5
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**1**	**6.4**	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**	**1**
California	1	1	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**302**	**344**	**-12.2**	--	--	**22**	**47**	*	*	**280**	**297**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 1.14.B. Net Generation from Other Energy Sources by State, Year-to-Date through January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	2004	2003	Percent Change	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
New England	*	*	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	*	*	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	4	3	69.4	--	--	2	--	--	--	3	3
New Jersey	*	*	16.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	4	3	69.5	--	--	2	--	--	--	3	3
East North Central	26	3	882.9	--	--	--	*	*	*	26	3
Illinois	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
Indiana	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	--
Michigan	*	*	.0	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
West North Central	4	5	-8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	5
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	4	5	-8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	5
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	168	153	9.3	--	--	1	--	--	--	167	153
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	149	136	9.7	--	--	1	--	--	--	148	136
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	19	18	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	18
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	*	*	-88.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Alabama	*	*	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
West South Central	85	168	-49.1	--	--	20	47	--	--	65	120
Arkansas	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--
Louisiana	53	72	-26.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	53	72
Oklahoma	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
Texas	21	96	-77.8	--	--	20	47	--	--	1	49
Mountain	13	12	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	12
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	7	6	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	6
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	6	5	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	5
Pacific Contiguous	1	1	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
California	1	1	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	302	344	-12.2	--	--	22	47	*	*	280	297

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Chapter 2. Consumption of Fossil Fuels

Table 2.1. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Total (All Sectors), 1990 through January 2004

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	**972,691**	**216,672**	**5,832,305**
2002			
January	83,186	12,003	423,766
February	72,845	10,069	380,881
March	76,541	14,594	447,756
April	72,379	13,657	439,403
May	77,322	14,258	452,798
June	84,412	14,209	589,291
July	93,763	17,730	776,565
August	92,604	17,688	759,216
September	84,932	14,333	605,500
October	81,613	14,333	475,151
November	80,234	11,282	385,378
December	87,752	14,442	390,357
Total	**987,583**	**168,597**	**6,126,062**
2003			
January	92,030	21,941	407,786
February	79,659	18,679	364,952
March	79,600	18,203	390,993
April	72,784	14,732	365,031
May	77,505	14,299	416,749
June	83,468	18,960	451,515
July	94,233	21,097	646,150
August	95,573	21,642	696,521
September	84,466	15,001	467,900
October	81,518	15,236	432,282
November	82,392	11,465	374,054
December	91,078	17,182	365,868
Total	**1,014,307**	**208,436**	**5,379,802**
2004			
January	93,288	26,038	376,416
Total	**93,288**	**26,038**	**376,416**
Year to Date			
2002	**83,186**	**12,003**	**423,766**
2003	**92,030**	**21,941**	**407,786**
2004	**93,288**	**26,038**	**376,416**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January			
2003	**996,427**	**178,535**	**6,110,082**
2004	**1,015,565**	**212,533**	**5,348,432**

[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 and 2004 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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;" Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report;" and predecessor forms.

Table 2.2. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Electric Utilities, 1990 through January 2004

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	**806,269**	**133,456**	**2,686,287**
2002			
January	65,580	7,018	148,293
February	56,877	5,436	135,922
March	59,499	8,388	160,938
April	55,926	8,713	170,117
May	60,775	9,520	181,097
June	66,216	8,646	232,524
July	73,074	9,825	297,000
August	72,262	9,986	287,812
September	65,930	8,959	228,057
October	62,803	8,686	174,856
November	61,493	6,410	125,045
December	67,367	7,631	118,023
Total	**767,803**	**99,219**	**2,259,684**
2003			
January	70,475	10,643	131,815
February	61,252	8,559	115,308
March	61,138	9,347	128,481
April	56,547	8,059	133,514
May	61,206	10,039	160,746
June	65,572	12,540	170,370
July	73,453	12,648	236,785
August	73,880	12,501	250,461
September	65,886	9,858	163,680
October	63,207	10,199	136,190
November	63,665	6,441	125,906
December	70,137	9,134	116,992
Total	**786,418**	**119,967**	**1,870,248**
2004			
January	71,797	10,375	120,568
Total	**71,797**	**10,375**	**120,568**
Year to Date			
2002	**65,580**	**7,018**	**148,293**
2003	**70,475**	**10,643**	**131,815**
2004	**71,797**	**10,375**	**120,568**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January			
2003	**772,698**	**102,843**	**2,243,205**
2004	**787,740**	**119,699**	**1,859,001**

[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 and 2004 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • Values for prior years are final. • Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. • Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data. • Mcf = thousand cubic feet.

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

Table 2.3. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Independent Power Producers, 1990 through January 2004

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	**155,254**	**71,663**	**2,456,206**
2002			
January	16,616	3,910	211,421
February	15,095	3,761	187,851
March	16,114	5,128	224,281
April	15,451	4,087	213,926
May	15,592	3,852	208,711
June	17,177	4,622	296,779
July	19,500	6,812	413,267
August	19,281	6,660	405,515
September	18,028	4,333	318,115
October	17,731	4,507	245,774
November	17,639	3,695	205,255
December	19,224	5,568	217,700
Total	**207,448**	**56,935**	**3,148,595**
2003			
January	20,425	9,879	210,863
February	17,414	9,030	193,133
March	17,444	7,828	203,825
April	15,266	5,791	178,841
May	15,329	3,140	204,036
June	16,925	5,343	223,445
July	19,712	7,367	350,816
August	20,606	8,189	383,600
September	17,665	4,306	252,479
October	17,350	3,832	237,148
November	17,781	4,258	190,728
December	19,872	6,893	189,031
Total	**215,791**	**75,856**	**2,817,947**
2004			
January	20,384	14,243	202,741
Total	**20,384**	**14,243**	**202,741**
Year to Date			
2002	**16,616**	**3,910**	**211,421**
2003	**20,425**	**9,879**	**210,863**
2004	**20,384**	**14,243**	**202,741**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January			
2003	**211,257**	**62,905**	**3,148,037**
2004	**215,750**	**80,220**	**2,809,825**

[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 and 2004 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • Values for prior years are final. • Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. • Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling/transferring plants to the nonutility sector. This affects comparisons of current and historical data. • Mcf = thousand cubic feet.

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

Table 2.4. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers, 1990 through January 2004

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	**532**	**1,023**	**36,248**
2002			
January	46	67	2,621
February	30	64	2,120
March	42	56	2,730
April	36	49	2,539
May	36	51	2,411
June	39	56	2,824
July	41	71	3,334
August	46	73	3,693
September	44	62	2,980
October	39	59	2,616
November	37	92	2,210
December	41	135	2,466
Total	**477**	**834**	**32,545**
2003			
January	48	228	3,165
February	41	186	2,411
March	40	90	2,808
April	36	53	2,688
May	33	46	3,293
June	43	71	3,708
July	50	100	3,322
August	51	100	3,548
September	44	56	2,414
October	36	57	2,906
November	35	58	2,575
December	44	116	2,408
Total	**501**	**1,161**	**35,244**
2004			
January	48	207	2,589
Total	**48**	**207**	**2,589**
Year to Date			
2002	**46**	**67**	**2,621**
2003	**48**	**228**	**3,165**
2004	**48**	**207**	**2,589**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January			
2003	**479**	**996**	**33,089**
2004	**500**	**1,140**	**34,668**

[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 and 2004 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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;" Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report;" and predecessor forms.

Table 2.5. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers, 1990 through January 2004

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	**10,636**	**10,530**	**653,565**
2002			
January	943	1,008	61,431
February	843	808	54,988
March	887	1,022	59,807
April	966	807	52,820
May	919	835	60,579
June	980	885	57,164
July	1,147	1,022	62,964
August	1,015	969	62,196
September	930	979	56,348
October	1,041	1,080	51,905
November	1,064	1,084	52,869
December	1,120	1,108	52,168
Total	**11,855**	**11,608**	**685,239**
2003			
January	1,082	1,192	61,943
February	952	904	54,100
March	978	938	55,879
April	934	829	49,988
May	937	1,075	48,673
June	929	1,006	53,992
July	1,018	983	55,227
August	1,036	852	58,912
September	871	781	49,328
October	925	1,148	56,038
November	910	708	54,845
December	1,025	1,039	57,437
Total	**11,596**	**11,453**	**656,362**
2004			
January	1,059	1,212	50,518
Total	**1,059**	**1,212**	**50,518**
Year to Date			
2002	**943**	**1,008**	**61,431**
2003	**1,082**	**1,192**	**61,943**
2004	**1,059**	**1,212**	**50,518**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January			
2003	**11,994**	**11,791**	**685,751**
2004	**11,574**	**11,473**	**644,937**

[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 and 2004 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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;" Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report;" and predecessor forms.

Table 2.6.A. Consumption of Coal for Electricity Generation by State, January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Percent Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	**734**	**793**	**-7.4**	**154**	**145**	**571**	**624**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Connecticut	197	185	6.5	--	--	197	185	--	--	--	--
Maine	13	25	-48.3	--	--	6	3	--	--	NM	NM
Massachusetts	370	437	-15.5	--	--	368	436	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	154	145	6.2	154	145	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**6,027**	**6,298**	**-4.3**	**792**	**649**	**5,127**	**5,558**	**1**	**1**	**107**	**90**
New Jersey	327	427	-23.4	90	90	237	337	--	--	--	--
New York	841	932	-9.8	61	63	756	845	1	1	23	23
Pennsylvania	4,858	4,939	-1.6	640	496	4,134	4,376	*	*	84	67
East North Central	**21,013**	**20,406**	**3.0**	**16,275**	**15,963**	**4,495**	**4,220**	**18**	**19**	**225**	**203**
Illinois	5,208	5,044	3.2	1,146	1,073	3,963	3,859	NM	NM	97	112
Indiana	5,458	5,163	5.7	5,115	5,021	332	132	7	6	NM	NM
Michigan	2,953	2,991	-1.3	2,880	2,941	19	19	8	10	46	21
Ohio	5,258	5,185	1.4	5,052	4,963	180	210	NM	NM	25	12
Wisconsin	2,137	2,023	5.7	2,082	1,966	NM	NM	1	2	53	55
West North Central	**13,653**	**13,687**	**-.3**	**13,431**	**13,475**	**85**	**6**	**10**	**10**	**127**	**197**
Iowa	2,022	2,033	-.5	1,964	1,981	NM	NM	3	4	49	41
Kansas	2,041	2,105	-3.1	2,041	2,105	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,956	1,858	5.3	1,823	1,728	79	--	--	--	54	130
Missouri	3,979	3,970	.2	3,965	3,956	--	--	7	6	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,155	1,151	.3	1,153	1,149	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,281	2,372	-3.9	2,266	2,357	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	218	198	10.0	218	198	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**16,230**	**15,662**	**3.6**	**12,890**	**12,368**	**3,124**	**3,136**	**4**	**3**	**212**	**156**
Delaware	205	180	14.2	--	--	202	177	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,364	2,333	1.3	2,139	2,164	207	169	--	--	18	--
Georgia	3,231	2,723	18.7	3,184	2,683	--	--	--	--	47	39
Maryland	1,158	1,212	-4.4	--	--	1,149	1,212	--	--	9	--
North Carolina	2,895	2,836	2.1	2,715	2,653	135	137	4	3	41	43
South Carolina	1,468	1,372	6.9	1,444	1,354	--	--	--	--	23	19
Virginia	1,303	1,564	-16.7	983	1,246	281	294	NM	NM	39	24
West Virginia	3,605	3,444	4.7	2,424	2,267	1,150	1,148	--	--	31	28
East South Central	**9,699**	**9,459**	**2.5**	**8,934**	**9,038**	**681**	**322**	**3**	**2**	**81**	**97**
Alabama	2,759	2,980	-7.4	2,724	2,940	10	10	--	--	25	31
Kentucky	3,751	3,804	-1.4	3,427	3,492	324	312	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	922	550	67.5	574	550	347	--	--	--	1	--
Tennessee	2,268	2,124	6.8	2,209	2,056	--	--	3	2	55	66
West South Central	**14,455**	**14,270**	**1.3**	**9,800**	**9,286**	**4,412**	**4,724**	**--**	**--**	**244**	**261**
Arkansas	1,461	1,087	34.4	1,457	1,075	--	--	--	--	4	12
Louisiana	1,472	1,496	-1.6	788	745	683	741	--	--	NM	NM
Oklahoma	2,011	1,983	1.4	1,901	1,862	84	91	--	--	26	30
Texas	9,513	9,704	-2.0	5,655	5,604	3,645	3,891	--	--	213	209
Mountain	**10,368**	**10,350**	**.2**	**9,270**	**9,329**	**1,066**	**983**	**--**	**--**	**31**	**38**
Arizona	1,851	1,705	8.5	1,832	1,697	--	--	--	--	18	8
Colorado	1,757	1,671	5.1	1,744	1,657	13	14	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	1,031	953	8.2	NM	NM	1,005	923	--	--	--	--
Nevada	644	680	-5.2	644	680	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,346	1,450	-7.2	1,346	1,450	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,445	1,470	-1.7	1,392	1,420	48	45	--	--	4	5
Wyoming	2,290	2,416	-5.2	2,285	2,394	--	--	--	--	5	22
Pacific Contiguous	**1,001**	**983**	**1.9**	**235**	**206**	**743**	**762**	**NM**	**NM**	**22**	**14**
California	108	96	12.9	--	--	87	83	--	--	21	13
Oregon	236	206	14.5	235	206	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	657	681	-3.5	--	--	656	680	NM	NM	1	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**109**	**123**	**-10.8**	**17**	**17**	**81**	**91**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**2**
Alaska	47	60	-21.4	17	17	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	62	63	-.7	--	--	62	61	--	--	--	2
U.S. Total	**93,288**	**92,030**	**1.4**	**71,797**	**70,475**	**20,384**	**20,425**	**48**	**48**	**1,059**	**1,082**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 2.6.B. Consumption of Coal for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through January 2004 and 2003

(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]	
	2004	2003	Percent Change	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
New England	**734**	**793**	**-7.4**	**154**	**145**	**571**	**624**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Connecticut	197	185	6.5	--	--	197	185	--	--	--	--
Maine	13	25	-48.3	--	--	6	3	--	--	NM	NM
Massachusetts	370	437	-15.5	--	--	368	436	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	154	145	6.2	154	145	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**6,027**	**6,298**	**-4.3**	**792**	**649**	**5,127**	**5,558**	**1**	**1**	**107**	**90**
New Jersey	327	427	-23.4	90	90	237	337	--	--	--	--
New York	841	932	-9.8	61	63	756	845	1	1	23	23
Pennsylvania	4,858	4,939	-1.6	640	496	4,134	4,376	*	*	84	67
East North Central	**21,013**	**20,406**	**3.0**	**16,275**	**15,963**	**4,495**	**4,220**	**18**	**19**	**225**	**203**
Illinois	5,208	5,044	3.2	1,146	1,073	3,963	3,859	NM	NM	97	112
Indiana	5,458	5,163	5.7	5,115	5,021	332	132	7	6	NM	NM
Michigan	2,953	2,991	-1.3	2,880	2,941	19	19	8	10	46	21
Ohio	5,258	5,185	1.4	5,052	4,963	180	210	NM	NM	25	12
Wisconsin	2,137	2,023	5.7	2,082	1,966	NM	NM	1	2	53	55
West North Central	**13,653**	**13,687**	**-.3**	**13,431**	**13,475**	**85**	**6**	**10**	**10**	**127**	**197**
Iowa	2,022	2,033	-.5	1,964	1,981	NM	NM	3	4	49	41
Kansas	2,041	2,105	-3.1	2,041	2,105	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,956	1,858	5.3	1,823	1,728	79	--	--	--	54	130
Missouri	3,979	3,970	.2	3,965	3,956	--	--	7	6	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,155	1,151	.3	1,153	1,149	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,281	2,372	-3.9	2,266	2,357	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	218	198	10.0	218	198	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**16,230**	**15,662**	**3.6**	**12,890**	**12,368**	**3,124**	**3,136**	**4**	**3**	**212**	**156**
Delaware	205	180	14.2	--	--	202	177	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,364	2,333	1.3	2,139	2,164	207	169	--	--	18	--
Georgia	3,231	2,723	18.7	3,184	2,683	--	--	--	--	47	39
Maryland	1,158	1,212	-4.4	--	--	1,149	1,212	--	--	9	--
North Carolina	2,895	2,836	2.1	2,715	2,653	135	137	4	3	41	43
South Carolina	1,468	1,372	6.9	1,444	1,354	--	--	--	--	23	19
Virginia	1,303	1,564	-16.7	983	1,246	281	294	NM	NM	39	24
West Virginia	3,605	3,444	4.7	2,424	2,267	1,150	1,148	--	--	31	28
East South Central	**9,699**	**9,459**	**2.5**	**8,934**	**9,038**	**681**	**322**	**3**	**2**	**81**	**97**
Alabama	2,759	2,980	-7.4	2,724	2,940	10	10	--	--	25	31
Kentucky	3,751	3,804	-1.4	3,427	3,492	324	312	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	922	550	67.5	574	550	347	--	--	--	1	--
Tennessee	2,268	2,124	6.8	2,209	2,056	--	--	3	2	55	66
West South Central	**14,455**	**14,270**	**1.3**	**9,800**	**9,286**	**4,412**	**4,724**	**--**	**--**	**244**	**261**
Arkansas	1,461	1,087	34.4	1,457	1,075	--	--	--	--	4	12
Louisiana	1,472	1,496	-1.6	788	745	683	741	--	--	NM	NM
Oklahoma	2,011	1,983	1.4	1,901	1,862	84	91	--	--	26	30
Texas	9,513	9,704	-2.0	5,655	5,604	3,645	3,891	--	--	213	209
Mountain	**10,368**	**10,350**	**.2**	**9,270**	**9,329**	**1,066**	**983**	**--**	**--**	**31**	**38**
Arizona	1,851	1,705	8.5	1,832	1,697	--	--	--	--	18	8
Colorado	1,757	1,671	5.1	1,744	1,657	13	14	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	1,031	953	8.2	NM	NM	1,005	923	--	--	--	--
Nevada	644	680	-5.2	644	680	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,346	1,450	-7.2	1,346	1,450	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,445	1,470	-1.7	1,392	1,420	48	45	--	--	4	5
Wyoming	2,290	2,416	-5.2	2,285	2,394	--	--	--	--	5	22
Pacific Contiguous	**1,001**	**983**	**1.9**	**235**	**206**	**743**	**762**	**NM**	**NM**	**22**	**14**
California	108	96	12.9	--	--	87	83	--	--	21	13
Oregon	236	206	14.5	235	206	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	657	681	-3.5	--	--	656	680	NM	NM	1	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**109**	**123**	**-10.8**	**17**	**17**	**81**	**91**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**2**
Alaska	47	60	-21.4	17	17	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	62	63	-.7	--	--	62	61	--	--	--	2
U.S. Total	**93,288**	**92,030**	**1.4**	**71,797**	**70,475**	**20,384**	**20,425**	**48**	**48**	**1,059**	**1,082**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 2.7.A. Consumption of Petroleum for Electricity Generation by State, January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Percent Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	**4,861**	**3,316**	**46.6**	**745**	**515**	**3,626**	**2,482**	**172**	**90**	**318**	**229**
Connecticut	1,080	652	65.7	NM	NM	1,060	638	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	857	652	31.4	--	--	639	490	NM	NM	NM	NM
Massachusetts	2,386	1,526	56.4	275	75	1,923	1,352	108	49	NM	NM
New Hampshire	492	448	9.7	463	425	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**8,249**	**5,192**	**58.9**	**2,073**	**1,837**	**5,999**	**3,178**	**21**	**24**	**NM**	**NM**
New Jersey	992	715	38.9	NM	NM	894	626	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	5,585	3,089	80.8	2,016	1,786	3,506	1,231	18	20	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	1,672	1,388	20.4	5	4	1,599	1,321	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**1,007**	**927**	**8.6**	**534**	**414**	**374**	**443**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	382	451	-15.3	NM	NM	369	436	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	98	115	-14.6	94	96	NM	NM	NM	NM	4	13
Michigan	282	204	38.5	265	201	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	98	70	40.9	92	66	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	NM	NM	--	73	40	NM	NM	*	4	NM	NM
West North Central	**453**	**391**	**15.9**	**434**	**378**	**8**	**2**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	202	190	6.7	202	189	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Minnesota	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	7	--	7	3	NM	NM
Missouri	37	34	8.6	37	34	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	*	1	--	--
North Dakota	8	8	1.8	7	5	--	--	--	--	1	3
South Dakota	21	3	516.8	21	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**7,621**	**9,036**	**-15.7**	**4,922**	**6,073**	**2,294**	**2,486**	**NM**	**NM**	**405**	**386**
Delaware	623	458	35.9	NM	NM	480	408	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	44	34	31.0	--	--	44	34	--	--	--	--
Florida	3,467	4,530	-23.5	3,304	4,189	119	328	--	--	44	12
Georgia	173	432	-60.0	25	138	NM	NM	NM	NM	147	195
Maryland	1,258	1,161	8.3	NM	NM	1,246	1,152	*	1	NM	NM
North Carolina	194	421	-53.9	95	223	21	81	NM	NM	78	117
South Carolina	146	144	1.7	106	104	16	19	NM	NM	24	21
Virginia	1,659	1,802	-8.0	1,300	1,347	352	357	NM	NM	6	9
West Virginia	58	55	6.3	42	36	15	11	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**1,118**	**253**	**341.1**	**280**	**181**	**802**	**16**	**NM**	**NM**	**34**	**55**
Alabama	53	128	-58.6	27	84	NM	NM	--	--	26	44
Kentucky	827	49	NM	25	34	802	15	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	199	16	NM	197	12	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	38	60	-36.6	32	52	--	1	--	--	NM	NM
West South Central	**765**	**981**	**-22.0**	**NM**	**NM**	**545**	**668**	**NM**	**NM**	**64**	**109**
Arkansas	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	4	*
Louisiana	419	359	16.7	103	49	313	296	--	--	NM	NM
Oklahoma	10	62	-83.1	2	55	--	--	NM	NM	8	7
Texas	312	478	-34.7	32	17	232	372	NM	NM	48	88
Mountain	**252**	**132**	**90.6**	**129**	**30**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	12	2	399.7	12	2	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	120	96	--	--	--	--
Nevada	90	3	NM	90	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	7	7	11.9	6	6	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	9	4	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**363**	**472**	**-23.2**	**28**	**7**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
California	NM	NM	--	6	5	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Oregon	19	2	NM	15	2	--	--	NM	NM	4	--
Washington	NM	NM	--	8	*	NM	NM	--	*	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,349**	**1,240**	**8.8**	**1,074**	**1,005**	**224**	**153**	**NM**	**NM**	**49**	**77**
Alaska	196	179	9.3	166	137	2	2	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	1,153	1,061	8.7	908	868	222	151	--	--	23	42
U.S. Total	**26,038**	**21,941**	**18.7**	**10,375**	**10,643**	**14,243**	**9,879**	**207**	**228**	**1,212**	**1,192**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 2.7.B. Consumption of Petroleum for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through January 2004 and 2003

(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]	
	2004	2003	Percent Change	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
New England	**4,861**	**3,316**	**46.6**	**745**	**515**	**3,626**	**2,482**	**172**	**90**	**318**	**229**
Connecticut	1,080	652	65.7	NM	NM	1,060	638	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	857	652	31.4	--	--	639	490	NM	NM	NM	NM
Massachusetts	2,386	1,526	56.4	275	75	1,923	1,352	108	49	NM	NM
New Hampshire	492	448	9.7	463	425	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**8,249**	**5,192**	**58.9**	**2,073**	**1,837**	**5,999**	**3,178**	**21**	**24**	**NM**	**NM**
New Jersey	992	715	38.9	NM	NM	894	626	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	5,585	3,089	80.8	2,016	1,786	3,506	1,231	18	20	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	1,672	1,388	20.4	5	4	1,599	1,321	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**1,007**	**927**	**8.6**	**534**	**414**	**374**	**443**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Illinois	382	451	-15.3	NM	NM	369	436	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	98	115	-14.6	94	96	NM	NM	NM	NM	4	13
Michigan	282	204	38.5	265	201	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	98	70	40.9	92	66	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	NM	NM	--	73	40	NM	NM	*	4	NM	NM
West North Central	**453**	**391**	**15.9**	**434**	**378**	**8**	**2**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	202	190	6.7	202	189	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Minnesota	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	7	--	7	3	NM	NM
Missouri	37	34	8.6	37	34	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	*	1	--	--
North Dakota	8	8	1.8	7	5	--	--	--	--	1	3
South Dakota	21	3	516.8	21	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**7,621**	**9,036**	**-15.7**	**4,922**	**6,073**	**2,294**	**2,486**	**NM**	**NM**	**405**	**386**
Delaware	623	458	35.9	NM	NM	480	408	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	44	34	31.0	--	--	44	34	--	--	--	--
Florida	3,467	4,530	-23.5	3,304	4,189	119	328	--	--	44	12
Georgia	173	432	-60.0	25	138	NM	NM	NM	NM	147	195
Maryland	1,258	1,161	8.3	NM	NM	1,246	1,152	*	1	NM	NM
North Carolina	194	421	-53.9	95	223	21	81	NM	NM	78	117
South Carolina	146	144	1.7	106	104	16	19	NM	NM	24	21
Virginia	1,659	1,802	-8.0	1,300	1,347	352	357	NM	NM	6	9
West Virginia	58	55	6.3	42	36	15	11	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**1,118**	**253**	**341.1**	**280**	**181**	**802**	**16**	**NM**	**NM**	**34**	**55**
Alabama	53	128	-58.6	27	84	NM	NM	--	--	26	44
Kentucky	827	49	NM	25	34	802	15	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	199	16	NM	197	12	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	38	60	-36.6	32	52	--	1	--	--	NM	NM
West South Central	**765**	**981**	**-22.0**	**NM**	**NM**	**545**	**668**	**NM**	**NM**	**64**	**109**
Arkansas	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	4	*
Louisiana	419	359	16.7	103	49	313	296	--	--	NM	NM
Oklahoma	10	62	-83.1	2	55	--	--	NM	NM	8	7
Texas	312	478	-34.7	32	17	232	372	NM	NM	48	88
Mountain	**252**	**132**	**90.6**	**129**	**30**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	12	2	399.7	12	2	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	120	96	--	--	--	--
Nevada	90	3	NM	90	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	7	7	11.9	6	6	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	9	4	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**363**	**472**	**-23.2**	**28**	**7**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
California	NM	NM	--	6	5	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Oregon	19	2	NM	15	2	--	--	NM	NM	4	--
Washington	NM	NM	--	8	*	NM	NM	--	*	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,349**	**1,240**	**8.8**	**1,074**	**1,005**	**224**	**153**	**NM**	**NM**	**49**	**77**
Alaska	196	179	9.3	166	137	2	2	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	1,153	1,061	8.7	908	868	222	151	--	--	23	42
U.S. Total	**26,038**	**21,941**	**18.7**	**10,375**	**10,643**	**14,243**	**9,879**	**207**	**228**	**1,212**	**1,192**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 2.8.A. Consumption of Natural Gas for Electricity Generation by State, January 2004 and 2003
(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]	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Percent Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	**23,414**	**24,216**	**-3.3**	**NM**	**NM**	**21,957**	**21,188**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,188**	**2,654**
Connecticut	2,813	2,567	9.6	--	--	2,663	2,389	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	5,243	8,131	-35.5	--	--	4,367	5,768	NM	NM	875	2,362
Massachusetts	11,697	9,089	28.7	NM	NM	11,317	8,664	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	3,613	4,372	-17.4	--	--	3,609	4,367	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	1	1	6.2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**26,881**	**28,113**	**-4.4**	**3,101**	**4,988**	**21,731**	**20,706**	**514**	**429**	**1,535**	**1,991**
New Jersey	7,631	8,294	-8.0	NM	NM	6,928	7,243	NM	NM	560	899
New York	14,797	17,908	-17.4	3,063	4,959	10,911	12,234	216	165	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	4,453	1,912	132.9	NM	NM	3,892	1,229	193	138	NM	NM
East North Central	**19,032**	**18,379**	**3.6**	**4,402**	**3,984**	**13,208**	**12,660**	**282**	**280**	**1,140**	**1,455**
Illinois	2,830	3,554	-20.4	221	251	2,060	2,550	183	108	NM	NM
Indiana	2,942	1,719	71.2	1,251	731	1,473	704	8	6	NM	NM
Michigan	10,109	10,501	-3.7	872	1,837	8,893	8,435	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	823	554	48.5	598	157	181	348	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	2,327	2,050	13.5	1,459	1,008	601	623	84	35	NM	NM
West North Central	**5,429**	**5,328**	**1.9**	**4,117**	**3,072**	**797**	**794**	**162**	**188**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	656	536	22.5	439	277	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	603	1,688	-64.3	582	827	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	2,305	1,347	71.2	1,504	592	552	430	134	155	NM	NM
Missouri	1,540	1,596	-3.5	1,289	1,226	245	363	1	1	NM	NM
Nebraska	210	133	57.3	199	124	NM	NM	8	6	NM	NM
North Dakota	11	2	493.4	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	11	2
South Dakota	103	27	284.5	103	27	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**49,025**	**45,248**	**8.3**	**38,654**	**31,194**	**9,019**	**12,397**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,312**	**1,389**
Delaware	929	456	103.9	NM	NM	916	454	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	36,349	30,822	17.9	33,469	26,277	2,135	3,963	NM	NM	707	548
Georgia	2,309	3,463	-33.3	262	308	1,620	2,810	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	568	681	-16.6	NM	NM	531	636	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	3,221	3,137	2.7	1,529	1,156	1,683	1,931	*	3	NM	NM
South Carolina	1,854	2,646	-29.9	1,651	2,334	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Virginia	3,670	3,814	-3.8	1,725	1,115	1,888	2,236	--	229	NM	NM
West Virginia	125	229	-45.2	5	3	46	64	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**16,309**	**26,204**	**-37.8**	**10,271**	**20,893**	**4,002**	**2,923**	**56**	**31**	**1,980**	**2,358**
Alabama	10,386	10,976	-5.4	6,426	7,641	2,571	2,071	--	--	1,389	1,264
Kentucky	524	805	-34.8	374	593	32	35	--	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	5,028	13,237	-62.0	3,275	11,725	1,398	770	29	12	NM	NM
Tennessee	370	1,187	-68.8	196	935	1	47	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**141,645**	**168,868**	**-16.1**	**34,801**	**43,376**	**71,436**	**83,746**	**NM**	**NM**	**35,087**	**41,202**
Arkansas	1,796	2,366	-24.1	NM	NM	1,517	1,677	NM	NM	145	440
Louisiana	28,437	30,442	-6.6	9,473	12,732	3,617	4,512	NM	NM	15,326	12,938
Oklahoma	11,583	11,128	4.1	6,724	9,342	4,289	1,282	NM	NM	558	481
Texas	99,829	124,933	-20.1	18,472	21,056	62,013	76,275	NM	NM	19,057	27,344
Mountain	**27,909**	**18,693**	**49.3**	**12,721**	**11,704**	**14,487**	**6,080**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	9,688	2,496	288.2	3,122	1,680	6,559	806	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	6,577	5,174	27.1	2,998	3,502	3,477	1,553	65	71	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Nevada	7,582	7,007	8.2	3,509	3,846	4,074	3,161	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,876	2,071	38.8	2,494	1,594	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	561	1,036	-45.8	434	856	--	9	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**62,392**	**68,529**	**-9.0**	**8,916**	**9,218**	**46,103**	**50,369**	**893**	**948**	**6,479**	**7,994**
California	48,585	55,764	-12.9	5,650	6,379	35,840	40,811	877	902	6,218	7,672
Oregon	8,205	8,083	1.5	1,496	1,037	6,458	6,802	NM	NM	247	240
Washington	5,602	4,682	19.7	1,770	1,803	3,806	2,756	NM	NM	14	83
Pacific Noncontiguous	**4,381**	**4,205**	**4.2**	**3,533**	**3,365**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**847**	**840**
Alaska	4,381	4,205	4.2	3,533	3,365	--	--	--	--	847	840
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**376,416**	**407,786**	**-7.7**	**120,568**	**131,815**	**202,741**	**210,863**	**2,589**	**3,165**	**50,518**	**61,943**

[1] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of commercial electricity-only plants.
[2] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, which includes a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.
NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error or excessive percentage change.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: • Total includes small amount of waste heat consumption. • See Glossary for definitions. • Values for 2003 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report;"

Table 2.8.B. Consumption of Natural Gas for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through January 2004 and 2003

(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]	
	2004	2003	Percent Change	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
New England	**23,414**	**24,216**	**-3.3**	**NM**	**NM**	**21,957**	**21,188**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,188**	**2,654**
Connecticut	2,813	2,567	9.6	--	--	2,663	2,389	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	5,243	8,131	-35.5	--	--	4,367	5,768	NM	NM	875	2,362
Massachusetts	11,697	9,089	28.7	NM	NM	11,317	8,664	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	3,613	4,372	-17.4	--	--	3,609	4,367	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	1	1	6.2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**26,881**	**28,113**	**-4.4**	**3,101**	**4,988**	**21,731**	**20,706**	**514**	**429**	**1,535**	**1,991**
New Jersey	7,631	8,294	-8.0	NM	NM	6,928	7,243	NM	NM	560	899
New York	14,797	17,908	-17.4	3,063	4,959	10,911	12,234	216	165	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	4,453	1,912	132.9	NM	NM	3,892	1,229	193	138	NM	NM
East North Central	**19,032**	**18,379**	**3.6**	**4,402**	**3,984**	**13,208**	**12,660**	**282**	**280**	**1,140**	**1,455**
Illinois	2,830	3,554	-20.4	221	251	2,060	2,550	183	108	NM	NM
Indiana	2,942	1,719	71.2	1,251	731	1,473	704	8	6	NM	NM
Michigan	10,109	10,501	-3.7	872	1,837	8,893	8,435	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	823	554	48.5	598	157	181	348	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	2,327	2,050	13.5	1,459	1,008	601	623	84	35	NM	NM
West North Central	**5,429**	**5,328**	**1.9**	**4,117**	**3,072**	**797**	**794**	**162**	**188**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	656	536	22.5	439	277	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	603	1,688	-64.3	582	827	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	2,305	1,347	71.2	1,504	592	552	430	134	155	NM	NM
Missouri	1,540	1,596	-3.5	1,289	1,226	245	363	1	1	NM	NM
Nebraska	210	133	57.3	199	124	NM	NM	8	6	NM	NM
North Dakota	11	2	493.4	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	11	2
South Dakota	103	27	284.5	103	27	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**49,025**	**45,248**	**8.3**	**38,654**	**31,194**	**9,019**	**12,397**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,312**	**1,389**
Delaware	929	456	103.9	NM	NM	916	454	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	36,349	30,822	17.9	33,469	26,277	2,135	3,963	NM	NM	707	548
Georgia	2,309	3,463	-33.3	262	308	1,620	2,810	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	568	681	-16.6	NM	NM	531	636	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	3,221	3,137	2.7	1,529	1,156	1,683	1,931	*	3	NM	NM
South Carolina	1,854	2,646	-29.9	1,651	2,334	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Virginia	3,670	3,814	-3.8	1,725	1,115	1,888	2,236	--	229	NM	NM
West Virginia	125	229	-45.2	5	3	46	64	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**16,309**	**26,204**	**-37.8**	**10,271**	**20,893**	**4,002**	**2,923**	**56**	**31**	**1,980**	**2,358**
Alabama	10,386	10,976	-5.4	6,426	7,641	2,571	2,071	--	--	1,389	1,264
Kentucky	524	805	-34.8	374	593	32	35	--	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	5,028	13,237	-62.0	3,275	11,725	1,398	770	29	12	NM	NM
Tennessee	370	1,187	-68.8	196	935	1	47	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**141,645**	**168,868**	**-16.1**	**34,801**	**43,376**	**71,436**	**83,746**	**NM**	**NM**	**35,087**	**41,202**
Arkansas	1,796	2,366	-24.1	NM	NM	1,517	1,677	NM	NM	145	440
Louisiana	28,437	30,442	-6.6	9,473	12,732	3,617	4,512	NM	NM	15,326	12,938
Oklahoma	11,583	11,128	4.1	6,724	9,342	4,289	1,282	NM	NM	558	481
Texas	99,829	124,933	-20.1	18,472	21,056	62,013	76,275	NM	NM	19,057	27,344
Mountain	**27,909**	**18,693**	**49.3**	**12,721**	**11,704**	**14,487**	**6,080**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	9,688	2,496	288.2	3,122	1,680	6,559	806	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	6,577	5,174	27.1	2,998	3,502	3,477	1,553	65	71	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Nevada	7,582	7,007	8.2	3,509	3,846	4,074	3,161	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,876	2,071	38.8	2,494	1,594	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	561	1,036	-45.8	434	856	--	9	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**62,392**	**68,529**	**-9.0**	**8,916**	**9,218**	**46,103**	**50,369**	**893**	**948**	**6,479**	**7,994**
California	48,585	55,764	-12.9	5,650	6,379	35,840	40,811	877	902	6,218	7,672
Oregon	8,205	8,083	1.5	1,496	1,037	6,458	6,802	NM	NM	247	240
Washington	5,602	4,682	19.7	1,770	1,803	3,806	2,756	NM	NM	14	83
Pacific Noncontiguous	**4,381**	**4,205**	**4.2**	**3,533**	**3,365**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**847**	**840**
Alaska	4,381	4,205	4.2	3,533	3,365	--	--	--	--	847	840
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**376,416**	**407,786**	**-7.7**	**120,568**	**131,815**	**202,741**	**210,863**	**2,589**	**3,165**	**50,518**	**61,943**

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

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

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

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

Notes: • Total includes small amount of waste heat consumption. • See Glossary for definitions. • Values for 2003 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Chapter 3. Fossil-Fuel Stocks for Electricity Generation

Table 3.1. Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector, 1990 through January 2004

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	**138,496**	**57,031**	**117,147**	**37,308**	**21,349**	**19,723**
2002						
January	139,400	58,283	114,160	33,763	25,240	24,520
February	143,151	56,353	117,236	32,692	25,915	23,660
March	146,443	53,500	120,400	30,158	26,043	23,341
April	153,375	52,683	124,658	30,407	28,717	22,276
May	155,313	53,047	126,637	30,872	28,676	22,175
June	152,134	55,190	123,590	31,479	28,543	23,711
July	142,634	50,921	115,972	29,267	26,662	21,654
August	137,130	50,820	111,923	29,862	25,207	20,958
September	135,962	48,117	110,993	27,604	24,969	20,512
October	140,800	49,829	115,168	28,652	25,633	21,177
November	144,608	51,767	118,674	29,587	25,934	22,180
December	141,714	52,490	116,952	31,243	24,761	21,247
2003						
January	135,771	38,051	113,149	26,778	22,622	11,272
February	128,828	36,713	105,537	26,027	23,291	10,686
March	131,162	42,385	107,941	26,132	23,222	16,253
April	138,895	45,681	113,077	29,077	25,818	16,604
May	143,884	50,339	115,634	29,429	28,250	20,911
June	142,325	48,250	115,375	28,840	26,950	19,410
July	132,964	49,957	108,393	29,166	24,571	20,791
August	125,725	48,722	101,549	28,593	24,175	20,129
September	122,425	53,309	99,741	29,300	22,684	24,009
October	126,002	54,617	104,350	28,806	21,652	25,811
November	126,200	51,400	104,055	31,017	22,145	20,382
December	121,371	52,489	100,434	29,046	20,937	23,443
2004						
January	114,537	49,053	96,062	30,124	18,475	18,930

[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 and 2004 are estimates based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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 3.2. Stocks of Coal: Electric Power Sector, by State, January 2004 and 2003
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Percent Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	**847**	**665**	**27.4**	**194**	**309**	**653**	**355**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	337	402	-16.1	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	510	263	94.0	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**4,020**	**6,429**	**-37.5**	**1,288**	**1,457**	**2,732**	**4,972**
New Jersey	464	666	-30.4	W	W	W	W
New York	721	624	15.7	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	2,835	5,139	-44.8	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**31,980**	**34,677**	**-7.8**	**26,126**	**29,569**	**5,854**	**5,108**
Illinois	7,980	6,311	26.4	W	W	W	W
Indiana	8,122	9,019	-9.9	W	W	W	W
Michigan	6,499	8,026	-19.0	W	W	W	W
Ohio	5,065	6,204	-18.4	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	4,313	5,116	-15.7	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**19,871**	**22,457**	**-11.5**	**19,594**	**22,457**	**277**	**--**
Iowa	3,639	4,169	-12.7	W	4,169	W	--
Kansas	3,740	4,931	-24.2	W	4,931	W	--
Minnesota	2,112	1,962	7.6	W	1,962	W	--
Missouri	6,244	6,764	-7.7	W	6,764	W	--
Nebraska	2,416	2,822	-14.4	W	2,822	W	--
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	1,719	1,808	-4.9	W	1,808	W	--
South Atlantic	**17,070**	**21,239**	**-19.6**	**14,435**	**17,955**	**2,635**	**3,284**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	1,185	1,440	-17.7	W	W	W	W
Florida	3,664	4,306	-14.9	W	W	W	W
Georgia	3,725	3,538	5.3	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	3,072	3,371	-8.9	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	1,155	2,810	-58.9	W	W	W	W
Virginia	1,198	1,642	-27.0	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	3,072	4,132	-25.7	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**11,274**	**13,667**	**-17.5**	**10,282**	**11,361**	**993**	**2,306**
Alabama	3,148	2,529	24.5	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	5,323	7,187	-25.9	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	652	1,152	-43.4	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	2,151	2,799	-23.1	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**17,523**	**22,854**	**-23.3**	**13,563**	**17,632**	**3,960**	**5,221**
Arkansas	1,559	1,989	-21.6	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	2,343	3,585	-34.6	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	3,110	4,251	-26.8	W	W	W	W
Texas	10,511	13,029	-19.3	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**10,923**	**12,859**	**-15.1**	**10,388**	**12,248**	**535**	**611**
Arizona	2,280	3,100	-26.5	W	W	W	W
Colorado	2,354	2,793	-15.7	W	W	W	W
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana, New Mexico[2]	1,577	1,407	12.1	W	W	W	W
Nevada	836	830	.7	W	W	W	W
Utah	2,009	3,066	-34.5	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	1,867	1,662	12.3	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**1,029**	**926**	**11.2**	**193**	**161**	**836**	**764**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	1,029	926	11.2	193	161	836	764
U.S. Total	**114,537**	**135,771**	**-15.6**	**96,062**	**113,149**	**18,475**	**22,622**

[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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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 and synthetic coal.

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

Table 3.3. Stocks of Petroleum: Electric Power Sector, by State, January 2004 and 2003
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Percent Change	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	**3,260**	**1,948**	**67.3**	**626**	**276**	**2,633**	**1,672**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	2,050	1,250	64.0	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	1,210	698	73.3	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**6,833**	**5,589**	**22.3**	**2,541**	**1,974**	**4,292**	**3,615**
New Jersey	791	847	-6.5	W	W	W	W
New York	4,371	3,634	20.3	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	1,671	1,108	50.7	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**3,654**	**3,195**	**14.4**	**2,156**	**1,863**	**1,498**	**1,331**
Illinois	849	1,260	-32.6	W	W	W	W
Indiana	360	335	7.4	W	W	W	W
Michigan	917	892	2.9	W	W	W	W
Ohio	485	435	11.4	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	1,044	274	281.2	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**2,730**	**2,034**	**34.3**	**2,144**	**2,034**	**586**	**--**
Iowa	119	91	30.7	W	91	W	--
Kansas	792	825	-4.0	W	825	W	--
Minnesota	990	398	148.9	W	398	W	--
Missouri	451	347	30.2	W	347	W	--
Nebraska	257	232	10.7	W	232	W	--
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	121	141	-14.3	W	141	W	--
South Atlantic	**17,374**	**15,253**	**13.9**	**14,015**	**12,659**	**3,359**	**2,594**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	1,828	1,290	41.7	W	W	W	W
Florida	10,558	10,119	4.3	W	W	W	W
Georgia	965	889	8.4	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	960	820	17.0	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	719	525	37.0	W	W	W	W
Virginia	2,186	1,436	52.2	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	159	173	-8.2	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**6,855**	**1,826**	**275.5**	**2,117**	**1,785**	**4,738**	**41**
Alabama	220	236	-6.5	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	4,863	223	NM	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	1,153	640	80.2	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	619	728	-15.0	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**4,191**	**4,146**	**1.1**	**3,369**	**3,025**	**823**	**1,120**
Arkansas	155	162	-4.7	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	1,472	1,246	18.1	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	491	474	3.7	W	W	W	W
Texas	2,074	2,264	-8.4	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**1,086**	**1,217**	**-10.8**	**961**	**1,106**	**125**	**110**
Arizona	403	425	-5.1	W	W	W	W
Colorado	164	167	-2.1	W	W	W	W
Idaho	*	*	6.1	W	W	W	W
Montana, New Mexico[2]	184	173	6.1	W	W	W	W
Nevada	283	385	-26.6	W	W	W	W
Utah	34	31	9.4	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	18	35	-47.8	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**3,071**	**2,845**	**8.0**	**2,195**	**2,056**	**877**	**789**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	3,071	2,845	8.0	2,195	2,056	877	789
U.S. Total	**49,053**	**38,051**	**28.9**	**30,124**	**26,778**	**18,930**	**11,272**

[1] The electric power sector comprises electricity only and combined-heat-and-power plants with the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity or electricity and heat to the public.
[2] 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 and 2004 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design. • 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).
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

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 December 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels[4]
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2001											
January	67,470	122.33	24.73	.92	17,891	457.74	28.61	1.10	134,549	920.74	214.11
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	186.34
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	176.40
August	67,986	123.28	24.71	.90	10,049	331.23	20.84	1.67	277,039	355.79	169.55
September	57,998	123.44	24.53	.86	8,454	316.00	19.73	1.85	207,491	295.47	156.39
October	64,442	121.00	24.15	.90	5,906	287.54	18.00	1.66	165,688	271.49	142.20
November	59,551	123.68	25.00	.89	7,019	268.78	16.85	1.51	111,201	324.05	145.11
December	65,380	122.04	24.11	.87	6,390	256.08	15.92	1.62	123,295	307.63	141.71
Total	**762,815**	**123.15**	**24.68**	**.89**	**124,618**	**369.27**	**23.20**	**1.42**	**2,152,366**	**448.65**	**173.04**
2002[5]											
January	76,217	126.16	25.74	.98	8,973	254.72	15.79	1.71	377,322	300.08	150.53
February	70,778	127.99	26.25	1.01	5,273	242.09	14.87	1.87	364,407	273.57	148.75
March	71,641	125.35	25.64	.96	8,037	267.65	16.52	1.92	419,393	320.44	151.09
April	66,610	125.27	25.45	.92	10,220	316.41	19.68	1.64	409,056	363.82	148.14
May	67,485	125.66	25.50	.92	11,574	329.91	20.65	1.66	418,814	365.14	152.04
June	68,519	126.02	25.48	.90	10,942	334.31	20.95	1.50	522,348	348.62	151.16
July	77,918	124.71	25.28	.91	9,556	328.97	20.37	1.71	662,862	340.97	150.67
August	79,348	125.98	25.73	.94	13,388	346.37	21.45	1.67	668,445	332.97	152.73
September	75,281	126.30	25.81	.93	7,551	338.24	20.69	1.72	547,067	360.61	146.88
October	79,939	125.21	25.49	.93	12,497	374.35	23.31	1.60	446,377	404.23	152.66
November	77,306	125.06	25.46	.96	10,714	395.62	24.66	1.40	368,775	423.23	156.75
December	73,245	122.04	24.38	.92	12,128	388.40	24.22	1.51	402,873	453.03	155.49
Total	**884,287**	**125.48**	**25.52**	**.94**	**120,851**	**334.29**	**20.77**	**1.64**	**5,607,737**	**355.96**	**151.51**
2003											
January	73,639	125.30	25.49	1.08	11,257	437.39	27.07	1.53	354,531	522.83	208.99
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	233.33
September	74,484	126.05	25.41	.98	12,679	374.73	23.11	1.85	429,125	498.58	214.88
October	75,900	126.29	25.45	.95	13,256	380.71	23.48	1.77	374,519	489.63	204.20
November	73,287	125.47	25.20	.97	10,963	350.67	21.49	2.19	349,300	467.12	195.04
December	77,194	124.84	24.94	.95	14,065	389.83	24.01	1.72	378,547	524.32	210.03
Total	**888,143**	**127.03**	**25.74**	**.99**	**168,042**	**435.11**	**26.94**	**1.52**	**4,857,868**	**540.04**	**223.87**
Year to Date											
2001	**762,815**	**123.15**	**24.68**	**.89**	**124,618**	**369.27**	**23.20**	**1.42**	**2,152,366**	**448.65**	**173.04**
2002	**884,287**	**125.48**	**25.52**	**.94**	**120,851**	**334.29**	**20.77**	**1.64**	**5,607,737**	**355.96**	**151.51**
2003	**888,143**	**127.03**	**25.74**	**.99**	**168,042**	**435.11**	**26.94**	**1.52**	**4,857,868**	**540.04**	**223.87**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December											
2002	**884,287**	**125.48**	**25.52**	**.94**	**120,851**	**334.29**	**20.77**	**1.64**	**5,607,737**	**355.96**	**151.51**
2003	**888,143**	**127.03**	**25.74**	**.99**	**168,042**	**435.11**	**26.94**	**1.52**	**4,857,868**	**540.04**	**223.87**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas, whereas values for 2003 do.
[4] Data include blast furnace gas and other gas.
[5] Beginning in 2002, data from the Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report" for independent power producers and combined heat and power producers are included in this data dissemination. Prior to 2002 these data were not collected; the data for 2001 and previous years include only data collected from electric utilities via the FERC Form 423.

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

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

Table 4.2. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Electric Utilities, January 2001 through December 2003

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels[4]
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars/ barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2001											
January	67,470	122.33	24.73	.92	17,891	457.74	28.61	1.10	134,549	920.74	214.11
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	186.34
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	176.40
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	175.35
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	186.43
August	61,125	124.46	25.25	.88	9,328	402.08	25.19	1.79	163,906	522.90	181.45
September	57,382	124.27	25.18	.89	7,626	375.87	23.44	1.78	119,721	533.08	171.07
October	57,068	123.52	25.02	.86	8,001	381.98	23.90	1.72	95,242	522.01	163.44
November	54,169	123.81	25.07	.90	7,086	347.54	21.45	2.24	89,755	493.60	159.05
December	59,667	122.21	24.51	.86	8,343	383.47	23.92	1.71	79,959	564.80	159.83
Total	**684,627**	**124.30**	**25.29**	**.91**	**100,225**	**413.29**	**25.85**	**1.59**	**1,318,583**	**562.97**	**173.00**
Year to Date											
2001	**762,815**	**123.15**	**24.68**	**.89**	**124,618**	**369.27**	**23.20**	**1.42**	**2,152,366**	**448.65**	**173.04**
2002	**687,747**	**121.81**	**24.74**	**.87**	**77,194**	**325.13**	**20.35**	**1.68**	**1,634,734**	**367.54**	**150.35**
2003	**684,627**	**124.30**	**25.29**	**.91**	**100,225**	**413.29**	**25.85**	**1.59**	**1,318,583**	**562.97**	**173.00**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December											
2002	**687,747**	**121.81**	**24.74**	**.87**	**77,194**	**325.13**	**20.35**	**1.68**	**1,634,734**	**367.54**	**150.35**
2003	**684,627**	**124.30**	**25.29**	**.91**	**100,225**	**413.29**	**25.85**	**1.59**	**1,318,583**	**562.97**	**173.00**

[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, whereas values for 2003 do.
[4] Data include blast furnace gas and other gas.

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels[4]
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars /ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars / barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2002											
January	14,999	140.94	29.29	1.2	3,320	278.45	17.17	1.5	205,723	294.16	149.41
February	13,167	143.03	29.63	1.2	1,867	253.75	15.49	1.9	199,150	270.28	147.47
March	13,373	141.58	28.96	1.1	2,827	280.31	17.20	1.8	226,939	323.37	149.85
April	13,945	138.81	28.01	1.1	2,468	296.95	18.20	1.8	218,906	365.95	146.88
May	14,780	138.55	28.09	1.2	3,489	324.97	19.94	1.8	216,070	363.22	150.98
June	15,352	139.14	27.96	1.1	3,253	320.41	19.64	1.8	290,514	348.23	150.14
July	16,020	137.80	27.64	1.1	3,074	356.95	21.61	1.5	384,166	338.92	149.80
August	16,710	133.97	27.19	1.2	4,235	391.34	23.59	1.3	389,329	331.64	151.99
September	15,921	136.72	28.00	1.2	2,035	376.89	22.17	1.6	314,336	359.50	145.23
October	16,388	134.40	27.47	1.1	3,570	407.85	25.38	1.3	243,801	404.86	151.40
November	15,869	134.49	27.47	1.3	3,943	441.15	27.19	1.3	209,743	419.90	155.88
December	15,960	132.53	26.38	1.1	4,154	416.62	25.83	1.2	227,631	455.47	153.82
Total	**182,482**	**137.48**	**27.96**	**1.2**	**38,236**	**354.37**	**21.69**	**1.5**	**3,126,308**	**355.15**	**150.35**
2003											
January	14,030	132.10	26.63	1.1	4,281	488.30	29.95	1.2	188,005	528.83	302.20
February	13,934	142.72	28.88	1.4	6,186	580.05	35.91	1.0	171,338	635.12	350.20
March	15,205	144.53	29.86	1.2	5,885	618.01	38.39	1.0	191,721	683.27	369.23
April	15,443	137.29	27.85	1.3	4,072	486.58	30.64	1.0	178,886	508.49	284.55
May	14,866	141.02	28.31	1.3	5,484	575.18	35.91	.9	203,116	552.56	326.54
June	15,268	135.90	26.82	1.3	6,671	494.65	29.54	.9	211,152	564.12	327.14
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	289.32
October	17,600	134.29	26.52	1.2	4,612	387.95	23.60	1.7	197,997	484.28	269.18
November	17,914	129.27	25.22	1.1	3,389	358.13	21.76	2.0	174,901	457.23	244.61
December	16,225	133.00	26.10	1.2	5,052	408.64	24.79	1.5	204,839	519.32	292.87
Total	**190,071**	**135.78**	**27.02**	**1.2**	**61,168**	**479.34**	**29.40**	**1.3**	**2,601,148**	**532.40**	**309.30**
Year to Date											
2002	**182,482**	**137.48**	**27.96**	**1.2**	**38,236**	**354.37**	**21.69**	**1.5**	**3,126,308**	**355.15**	**150.35**
2003	**190,071**	**135.78**	**27.02**	**1.2**	**61,168**	**479.34**	**29.40**	**1.3**	**2,601,148**	**532.40**	**309.30**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. Natural gas values for 2002 do not include blast furnace gas or other gas, whereas values for 2003 do.
[4] Data include blast furnace gas and other gas.

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels[4]
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars /ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars / barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2002											
January	41	W	W	2.2	19	W	W	*	588	327.90	237.02
February	34	W	W	2.2	8	W	W	*	646	283.50	230.79
March	35	W	W	2.2	5	W	W	--	1,715	342.28	223.84
April	35	W	W	2.5	--	--	--	--	1,228	371.31	207.20
May	32	W	W	2.5	11	W	W	*	593	379.26	233.92
June	28	W	W	2.4	3	W	W	--	887	362.48	220.09
July	32	W	W	3.8	4	W	W	*	4,295	321.42	216.80
August	36	W	W	4.3	13	W	W	--	3,617	323.68	232.06
September	31	W	W	2.0	--	--	--	--	2,652	361.00	210.98
October	30	W	W	2.0	--	--	--	--	979	398.54	212.11
November	34	W	W	2.4	10	W	W	*	524	382.74	228.94
December	31	W	W	2.5	19	W	W	--	531	420.43	257.45
Total	**399**	**W**	**W**	**2.6**	**91**	**W**	**W**	*	**18,256**	**344.42**	**226.65**
2003											
January	45	W	W	2.2	58	W	W	*	825	486.76	378.35
February	32	W	W	2.5	94	W	W	*	634	501.40	466.61
March	29	W	W	2.6	50	W	W	*	986	492.54	463.50
April	30	W	W	2.6	--	--	--	--	1,379	500.53	403.77
May	28	W	W	2.5	--	--	--	--	924	496.43	373.48
June	35	W	W	2.3	34	W	W	*	533	447.07	326.63
July	32	W	W	2.7	*	W	W	*	1,115	481.51	368.80
August	25	W	W	2.9	1	W	W	*	1,748	487.85	414.41
September	33	W	W	2.3	--	--	--	--	665	431.09	309.60
October	22	W	W	2.0	--	--	--	--	608	421.28	322.03
November	27	W	W	2.0	--	--	--	--	49	520.25	231.30
December	27	W	W	2.5	*	W	W	.2	686	508.45	363.69
Total	**365**	**W**	**W**	**2.4**	**237**	**W**	**W**	*	**10,154**	**482.63**	**382.26**
Year to Date											
2002	**399**	**W**	**W**	**2.6**	**91**	**W**	**W**	*	**18,256**	**344.42**	**226.65**
2003	**365**	**W**	**W**	**2.4**	**237**	**W**	**W**	*	**10,154**	**482.63**	**382.26**

[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, whereas values for 2003 do.
[4] Data include blast furnace gas and other gas.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]				Petroleum[2]				Natural Gas[3]		All Fossil Fuels[4]
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost	Average Cost
	(1000 tons)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars /ton)		(1000 barrels)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(dollars / barrel)		(1000 Mcf)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)	(cents/ 10^6 Btu)
2002											
January	1,152	W	W	1.5	537	W	W	1.9	72,701	287.67	160.33
February	1,033	W	W	3.2	470	W	W	1.9	67,000	248.78	160.21
March	1,017	W	W	1.4	544	W	W	1.3	73,314	274.09	162.82
April	1,131	W	W	1.5	462	W	W	2.0	68,258	328.49	160.03
May	1,098	W	W	1.4	368	W	W	2.0	72,191	346.57	162.30
June	1,175	W	W	1.4	358	W	W	1.8	66,392	326.67	161.62
July	1,260	W	W	1.4	384	W	W	2.3	69,414	345.20	159.01
August	1,217	W	W	1.4	369	W	W	2.1	70,803	324.81	159.58
September	1,084	W	W	1.5	392	W	W	1.8	65,762	347.86	166.48
October	1,096	W	W	1.4	448	W	W	1.8	67,222	379.62	168.07
November	1,143	W	W	1.3	484	W	W	1.8	63,502	415.73	165.62
December	1,253	W	W	1.4	512	W	W	1.8	71,879	419.03	171.79
Total	**13,659**	**W**	**W**	**1.6**	**5,330**	**W**	**W**	**1.8**	**828,439**	**336.44**	**163.16**
2003											
January	871	W	W	1.3	397	W	W	1.5	66,559	492.57	412.85
February	806	W	W	1.2	490	W	W	2.3	68,474	550.26	463.46
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	463.40
July	915	W	W	1.1	711	W	W	3.0	86,010	536.14	446.11
August	1,282	W	W	1.4	608	W	W	2.6	53,539	488.02	373.24
September	1,178	W	W	1.4	626	W	W	3.4	71,649	490.14	384.13
October	1,210	W	W	1.4	643	W	W	3.1	80,671	458.33	367.40
November	1,177	W	W	1.3	488	W	W	3.0	84,595	457.71	373.01
December	1,275	W	W	1.4	670	W	W	3.3	93,063	494.42	400.29
Total	**13,079**	**W**	**W**	**1.4**	**6,412**	**W**	**W**	**2.8**	**927,983**	**527.33**	**425.72**
Year to Date											
2002	**13,659**	**W**	**W**	**1.6**	**5,330**	**W**	**W**	**1.8**	**828,439**	**336.44**	**163.16**
2003	**13,079**	**W**	**W**	**1.4**	**6,412**	**W**	**W**	**2.8**	**927,983**	**527.33**	**425.72**

[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, whereas values for 2003 do.
[4] Data include blast furnace gas and other gas.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table 4.6.A. Receipts of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, December 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]	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**528**	**534**	**-1.1**	**208**	**196**	**310**	**329**	**--**	**--**	**10**	**10**
Connecticut	48	42	14.8	--	--	48	42	--	--	--	--
Maine	26	23	11.6	--	--	16	14	--	--	10	10
Massachusetts	323	301	7.4	77	27	246	273	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	131	168	-22.0	131	168	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,881**	**4,269**	**-9.1**	**115**	**209**	**3,618**	**3,967**	**--**	**--**	**148**	**94**
New Jersey	151	390	-61.3	22	92	129	298	--	--	--	--
New York	657	665	-1.3	61	57	542	554	--	--	54	54
Pennsylvania	3,074	3,215	-4.4	32	60	2,947	3,115	--	--	94	40
East North Central	**17,054**	**15,883**	**7.4**	**12,859**	**11,599**	**3,882**	**3,963**	**15**	**17**	**298**	**303**
Illinois	4,569	4,755	-3.9	785	802	3,546	3,713	--	--	237	240
Indiana	4,489	4,436	1.2	4,350	4,326	138	111	--	--	--	--
Michigan	3,130	2,625	19.2	3,080	2,608	35	--	15	17	--	--
Ohio	2,919	2,105	38.7	2,734	1,938	162	140	--	--	24	27
Wisconsin	1,947	1,961	-.7	1,910	1,925	--	--	--	--	37	35
West North Central	**12,775**	**13,232**	**-3.5**	**12,537**	**13,049**	**57**	**--**	**12**	**14**	**170**	**170**
Iowa	1,736	2,061	-15.8	1,632	1,960	--	--	--	--	105	102
Kansas	1,801	1,836	-1.9	1,801	1,836	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	2,067	1,887	9.5	1,945	1,820	57	--	--	--	65	68
Missouri	3,564	3,876	-8.0	3,553	3,863	--	--	12	14	--	--
Nebraska	1,012	1,116	-9.3	1,012	1,116	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	2,470	2,278	8.5	2,470	2,278	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	124	177	-29.9	124	177	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**12,880**	**10,102**	**27.5**	**10,319**	**7,328**	**2,396**	**2,565**	**--**	**--**	**166**	**209**
Delaware	86	200	-57.1	--	--	86	200	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,442	1,753	-17.8	1,249	1,569	193	185	--	--	--	--
Georgia	3,033	1,823	66.4	3,010	1,774	--	--	--	--	24	49
Maryland	928	989	-6.1	--	--	928	989	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,167	178	NM	1,986	--	107	96	--	--	73	82
South Carolina	1,119	1,026	9.1	1,105	1,017	--	--	--	--	14	9
Virginia	1,209	1,237	-2.3	933	948	262	267	--	--	14	23
West Virginia	2,896	2,895	*	2,035	2,020	820	828	--	--	41	47
East South Central	**8,387**	**8,356**	**.4**	**7,502**	**7,864**	**724**	**340**	**--**	**--**	**161**	**152**
Alabama	1,691	2,588	-34.6	1,679	2,575	12	13	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	3,314	2,474	34.0	2,944	2,474	369	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	733	798	-8.3	390	471	343	327	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,650	2,496	6.2	2,489	2,344	--	--	--	--	161	152
West South Central	**11,032**	**11,116**	**-.8**	**6,158**	**7,089**	**4,636**	**3,802**	**--**	**--**	**238**	**225**
Arkansas	1,212	1,093	10.9	1,212	1,093	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	734	1,400	-47.5	448	768	285	629	--	--	1	2
Oklahoma	1,694	2,184	-22.4	1,574	2,094	84	66	--	--	35	23
Texas	7,392	6,440	14.8	2,923	3,134	4,267	3,106	--	--	201	200
Mountain	**9,794**	**8,786**	**11.5**	**9,762**	**8,443**	**--**	**327**	**--**	**--**	**32**	**16**
Arizona	1,662	1,328	25.1	1,630	1,313	--	--	--	--	32	16
Colorado	1,743	1,633	6.7	1,743	1,633	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	608	742	-18.1	608	415	--	327	--	--	--	--
Nevada	838	694	20.7	838	694	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,445	687	110.3	1,445	687	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,159	1,264	-8.2	1,159	1,264	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	2,339	2,438	-4.0	2,339	2,438	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**804**	**905**	**-11.2**	**207**	**224**	**543**	**606**	**--**	**--**	**53**	**75**
California	122	144	-15.7	--	--	69	69	--	--	53	75
Oregon	207	224	-7.4	207	224	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	475	537	-11.6	--	--	475	537	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**58**	**62**	**-5.1**	**--**	**--**	**58**	**62**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	58	62	-5.1	--	--	58	62	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**77,194**	**73,245**	**5.4**	**59,667**	**56,000**	**16,225**	**15,960**	**27**	**31**	**1,275**	**1,253**

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

Table 4.6.B. Receipts of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through December 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	**7,280**	**7,146**	**1.9**	**1,761**	**1,719**	**5,427**	**5,352**	**--**	**--**	**93**	**74**
Connecticut	1,440	1,278	12.7	--	--	1,440	1,278	--	--	--	--
Maine	260	221	17.6	--	--	167	147	--	--	93	74
Massachusetts	4,130	4,132	*	311	204	3,819	3,927	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	1,450	1,515	-4.3	1,450	1,515	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**50,310**	**51,917**	**-3.1**	**2,409**	**2,187**	**46,570**	**48,496**	**--**	**--**	**1,331**	**1,234**
New Jersey	3,391	3,948	-14.1	1,014	598	2,376	3,351	--	--	--	--
New York	9,471	8,580	10.4	720	689	8,117	7,225	--	--	634	666
Pennsylvania	37,448	39,389	-4.9	674	901	36,077	37,920	--	--	697	568
East North Central	**196,084**	**184,689**	**6.2**	**150,469**	**141,080**	**42,319**	**39,858**	**225**	**261**	**3,072**	**3,490**
Illinois	48,754	50,981	-4.4	7,951	12,664	38,691	35,828	--	--	2,111	2,489
Indiana	48,408	45,285	6.9	46,837	43,888	1,571	1,398	--	--	--	--
Michigan	33,629	32,596	3.2	33,212	32,168	192	167	225	261	--	--
Ohio	41,952	32,272	30.0	39,799	29,492	1,865	2,465	--	--	288	315
Wisconsin	23,341	23,555	-.9	22,669	22,869	--	--	--	--	672	686
West North Central	**136,922**	**141,445**	**-3.2**	**135,430**	**139,866**	**57**	**--**	**140**	**138**	**1,295**	**1,440**
Iowa	21,796	22,545	-3.3	20,972	21,577	--	--	--	--	825	968
Kansas	19,019	20,982	-9.4	19,019	20,982	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	19,852	18,860	5.3	19,325	18,388	57	--	--	--	470	472
Missouri	39,785	39,375	1.0	39,645	39,237	--	--	140	138	--	--
Nebraska	9,302	12,432	-25.2	9,302	12,432	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	25,170	25,378	-.8	25,170	25,378	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	1,998	1,872	6.7	1,998	1,872	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**154,492**	**158,244**	**-2.4**	**123,520**	**126,639**	**29,249**	**29,449**	**--**	**--**	**1,723**	**2,155**
Delaware	1,667	1,446	15.3	--	--	1,667	1,446	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	22,160	24,122	-8.1	19,828	21,900	2,332	2,222	--	--	--	--
Georgia	34,162	31,269	9.3	33,808	30,876	--	--	--	--	354	392
Maryland	10,336	11,371	-9.1	--	--	10,336	11,371	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	23,238	24,848	-6.5	21,327	22,345	1,403	1,617	--	--	508	886
South Carolina	11,848	14,795	-19.9	11,654	14,619	--	--	--	--	194	177
Virginia	14,637	14,584	.4	11,252	11,493	3,167	2,867	--	--	217	224
West Virginia	36,445	35,808	1.8	25,652	25,406	10,344	9,926	--	--	450	476
East South Central	**102,431**	**100,750**	**1.7**	**93,884**	**96,372**	**6,854**	**2,733**	**--**	**--**	**1,693**	**1,645**
Alabama	26,233	28,984	-9.5	26,093	28,855	141	128	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	37,171	32,138	15.7	33,536	32,138	3,635	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	8,920	7,762	14.9	5,841	5,158	3,078	2,604	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	30,107	31,865	-5.5	28,414	30,220	--	--	--	--	1,693	1,645
West South Central	**124,309**	**126,351**	**-1.6**	**74,351**	**79,098**	**47,099**	**44,574**	**--**	**--**	**2,860**	**2,679**
Arkansas	13,607	13,728	-.9	13,607	13,728	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	10,756	16,018	-32.9	6,200	8,090	4,536	7,912	--	--	20	16
Oklahoma	20,711	21,945	-5.6	19,130	20,628	1,046	865	--	--	535	452
Texas	79,235	74,661	6.1	35,413	36,653	41,516	35,797	--	--	2,305	2,211
Mountain	**104,424**	**102,916**	**1.5**	**100,210**	**98,717**	**3,866**	**3,901**	**--**	**--**	**349**	**298**
Arizona	17,399	17,613	-1.2	17,050	17,325	--	--	--	--	349	288
Colorado	18,734	19,080	-1.8	18,734	19,080	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	10,308	9,976	3.3	6,442	6,075	3,866	3,901	--	--	--	--
Nevada	8,850	7,573	16.9	8,850	7,573	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	12,942	9,718	33.2	12,942	9,718	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	13,330	14,699	-9.3	13,330	14,689	--	--	--	--	--	10
Wyoming	22,862	24,256	-5.8	22,862	24,256	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**11,175**	**10,235**	**9.2**	**2,594**	**2,068**	**7,916**	**7,523**	**--**	**--**	**665**	**644**
California	1,310	1,454	-9.9	--	--	645	811	--	--	665	644
Oregon	2,594	2,068	25.4	2,594	2,068	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	7,270	6,712	8.3	--	--	7,270	6,712	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**715**	**597**	**19.9**	**--**	**--**	**715**	**597**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	715	597	19.9	--	--	715	597	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**888,143**	**884,287**	**.4**	**684,627**	**687,747**	**190,071**	**182,482**	**365**	**399**	**13,079**	**13,659**

[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.•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, December 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]	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**4,280**	**2,201**	**94.5**	**2,288**	**489**	**1,970**	**1,578**	**--**	**--**	**22**	**134**
Connecticut	251	68	266.4	--	--	251	68	--	--	--	--
Maine	129	407	-68.3	--	--	106	273	--	--	22	134
Massachusetts	3,560	1,251	184.6	1,948	15	1,613	1,236	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	340	474	-28.2	340	474	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,592**	**2,464**	**5.2**	**1,118**	**995**	**1,426**	**1,450**	*****	**--**	**48**	**19**
New Jersey	111	55	101.7	108	1	3	54	--	--	--	--
New York	2,102	2,118	-.8	1,010	993	1,092	1,108	*	--	*	17
Pennsylvania	379	291	30.3	*	*	331	289	--	--	48	2
East North Central	**329**	**351**	**-6.1**	**220**	**215**	**28**	**16**	**--**	**--**	**82**	**120**
Illinois	27	18	54.7	3	3	24	15	--	--	--	--
Indiana	78	100	-21.6	74	32	--	--	--	--	4	67
Michigan	89	94	-5.3	89	94	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	48	8	536.6	44	5	3	1	--	--	1	1
Wisconsin	87	132	-34.1	10	80	*	--	--	--	76	52
West North Central	**374**	**319**	**17.2**	**374**	**319**	**1**	**--**	**--**	**--**	*****	**--**
Iowa	16	88	-81.6	16	88	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	157	102	53.5	157	102	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	167	118	41.9	166	118	1	--	--	--	*	--
Missouri	8	4	93.7	8	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	*	*	-6.4	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	26	7	250.7	26	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**4,654**	**5,816**	**-20.0**	**3,890**	**5,295**	**355**	**326**	**--**	**19**	**409**	**177**
Delaware	134	82	62.8	*	1	112	11	--	--	21	70
District of Columbia	28	14	93.1	--	--	28	14	--	--	--	--
Florida	3,283	4,443	-26.1	3,197	4,424	24	4	--	--	62	14
Georgia	245	17	NM	46	11	20	6	--	--	178	1
Maryland	63	271	-76.8	--	--	63	271	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	122	40	204.1	21	--	57	16	--	--	44	24
South Carolina	59	30	96.0	10	2	--	--	--	--	49	29
Virginia	677	855	-20.9	577	800	49	1	--	19	50	36
West Virginia	44	64	-30.8	39	58	2	2	--	--	4	4
East South Central	**798**	**48**	**NM**	**330**	**45**	**443**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**26**	**2**
Alabama	32	10	229.6	6	7	--	--	--	--	26	2
Kentucky	453	25	NM	10	25	443	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	296	*	NM	296	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	18	13	40.5	18	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**711**	**596**	**19.4**	**92**	**6**	**557**	**536**	**--**	**--**	**63**	**53**
Arkansas	8	2	288.5	8	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	389	282	37.9	42	--	326	266	--	--	22	17
Oklahoma	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	294	311	-5.4	23	4	231	270	--	--	41	37
Mountain	**33**	**88**	**-62.1**	**33**	**79**	**--**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**6**
Arizona	11	6	76.1	11	--	--	--	--	--	1	6
Colorado	1	3	-50.6	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	4	--	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	55	--	--	55	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	9	7	25.5	9	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	5	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	12	8	56.6	12	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**107**	**72**	**50.0**	**--**	**--**	**89**	**71**	**--**	**--**	**19**	*****
California	89	71	24.5	--	--	89	71	--	--	*	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	19	*	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**185**	**175**	**6.0**	**--**	**--**	**185**	**175**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	185	175	6.0	--	--	185	175	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**14,065**	**12,128**	**16.0**	**8,343**	**7,443**	**5,052**	**4,154**	*****	**19**	**670**	**512**

[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 December 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	**26,000**	**15,251**	**70.5**	**10,129**	**1,243**	**15,549**	**12,583**	**27**	**11**	**294**	**1,414**
Connecticut	3,389	2,552	32.8	--	--	3,389	2,552	--	--	--	--
Maine	2,920	2,096	39.3	--	--	2,626	682	--	--	294	1,414
Massachusetts	16,781	9,387	78.8	7,220	27	9,534	9,349	27	11	--	--
New Hampshire	2,910	1,215	139.4	2,910	1,215	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**42,551**	**21,793**	**95.3**	**16,698**	**10,916**	**25,214**	**10,781**	**16**	**--**	**623**	**96**
New Jersey	3,376	1,198	181.9	908	416	2,464	782	--	--	4	--
New York	31,336	17,315	81.0	15,788	10,499	15,457	6,741	16	--	75	75
Pennsylvania	7,838	3,281	138.9	2	2	7,293	3,258	--	--	544	21
East North Central	**6,365**	**5,043**	**26.2**	**4,040**	**3,493**	**1,290**	**224**	**--**	**--**	**1,035**	**1,326**
Illinois	1,252	222	464.6	36	74	1,216	148	--	--	--	--
Indiana	975	1,244	-21.7	761	633	--	--	--	--	213	610
Michigan	1,946	1,513	28.7	1,946	1,513	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	458	305	50.3	384	245	58	42	--	--	16	19
Wisconsin	1,734	1,759	-1.4	912	1,028	16	35	--	--	806	696
West North Central	**3,160**	**2,939**	**7.5**	**3,158**	**2,939**	**1**	**--**	*	**--**	*	**--**
Iowa	128	170	-24.5	128	170	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	1,523	798	90.8	1,523	798	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,325	1,066	24.3	1,324	1,066	1	--	--	--	*	--
Missouri	101	845	-88.0	101	845	--	--	*	--	--	--
Nebraska	15	10	44.2	15	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	67	49	35.9	67	49	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**71,109**	**64,772**	**9.8**	**60,819**	**57,182**	**7,114**	**5,576**	**193**	**80**	**2,983**	**1,933**
Delaware	2,552	2,116	20.6	170	300	1,912	813	--	--	470	1,003
District of Columbia	226	614	-63.2	--	--	226	614	--	--	--	--
Florida	54,386	52,832	2.9	52,030	51,176	1,915	1,621	--	--	441	35
Georgia	1,376	231	497.0	362	181	82	46	--	--	932	4
Maryland	1,849	2,232	-17.2	--	--	1,849	2,232	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	932	713	30.8	451	289	172	30	--	--	308	394
South Carolina	459	202	127.0	84	86	--	--	--	--	375	116
Virginia	8,840	5,395	63.8	7,341	4,850	884	135	193	80	422	329
West Virginia	489	436	12.1	381	300	74	85	--	--	34	51
East South Central	**6,868**	**503**	**NM**	**3,219**	**481**	**3,583**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**67**	**23**
Alabama	186	106	75.8	119	83	--	--	--	--	67	23
Kentucky	3,798	207	NM	216	207	3,583	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	2,671	31	NM	2,671	31	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	214	160	33.8	214	160	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**7,853**	**6,955**	**12.9**	**1,847**	**403**	**5,416**	**6,187**	**--**	**--**	**589**	**365**
Arkansas	71	64	10.5	71	64	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	5,106	3,634	40.5	1,581	63	3,362	3,496	--	--	163	76
Oklahoma	98	10	847.9	98	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	2,578	3,246	-20.6	98	265	2,055	2,691	--	--	426	289
Mountain	**365**	**657**	**-44.4**	**308**	**522**	**52**	**104**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**31**
Arizona	53	76	-30.8	47	46	--	--	--	--	5	31
Colorado	26	14	84.4	17	14	10	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	79	252	-68.8	40	148	39	104	--	--	--	--
Nevada	55	139	-60.4	55	139	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	63	48	30.7	59	48	3	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	27	38	-30.8	27	38	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	63	89	-29.4	63	89	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**1,781**	**958**	**86.0**	**6**	**16**	**960**	**800**	**--**	**--**	**815**	**143**
California	1,640	798	105.4	--	1	960	798	--	--	680	--
Oregon	6	15	-60.0	6	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	135	144	-6.6	--	--	*	2	--	--	135	143
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,990**	**1,980**	**.5**	**--**	**--**	**1,990**	**1,980**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	1,990	1,980	.5	--	--	1,990	1,980	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**168,042**	**120,851**	**39.1**	**100,225**	**77,194**	**61,168**	**38,236**	**237**	**91**	**6,412**	**5,330**

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.8.A. Receipts of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, December 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]	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2004	Dec 2002	Dec 2004	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**20,268**	**29,413**	**-31.1**	*	**226**	**19,298**	**28,149**	**0**	**0**	**970**	**1,039**
Connecticut	3,349	3,915	-14.5	--	--	3,349	3,915	0	0	0	0
Maine	4,890	7,224	-32.3	--	--	3,920	6,185	0	0	970	1,039
Massachusetts	10,150	12,760	-20.5	*	128	10,149	12,633	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	98	-100.0	0	98	--	--	--	--	0	0
Rhode Island	1,880	5,416	-65.3	--	--	1,880	5,416	0	0	--	--
Vermont	0	0	NM	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**21,814**	**30,896**	**-29.4**	**1,358**	**2,381**	**19,480**	**26,700**	**195**	**157**	**782**	**1,658**
New Jersey	6,529	9,218	-29.2	0	0	6,529	9,204	0	0	0	14
New York	11,514	18,485	-37.7	1,358	2,381	9,480	15,466	195	157	482	481
Pennsylvania	3,771	3,193	18.1	0	0	3,471	2,030	0	0	300	1,162
East North Central	**27,649**	**13,547**	**104.1**	**422**	**1,081**	**9,514**	**11,328**	**33**	**36**	**17,680**	**1,102**
Illinois	1,883	1,892	-.5	26	36	1,211	1,212	0	0	646	644
Indiana	18,336	252	NM	62	8	1,433	4	0	0	16,842	241
Michigan	6,250	9,961	-37.3	110	864	6,106	9,062	33	36	0	0
Ohio	51	155	-67.3	15	15	24	80	0	0	11	61
Wisconsin	1,129	1,286	-12.2	208	158	740	970	0	0	181	157
West North Central	**2,196**	**2,200**	**-.2**	**1,434**	**1,462**	**743**	**737**	**16**	**0**	**3**	**1**
Iowa	216	227	-5.2	216	227	--	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	546	420	29.9	546	420	--	--	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	888	705	25.9	207	76	678	628	0	0	3	1
Missouri	522	283	84.9	443	173	64	109	16	0	0	0
Nebraska	24	564	-95.8	24	564	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	NM	0	0	--	--	--	--	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	NM	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**42,957**	**36,037**	**19.2**	**26,474**	**24,202**	**7,362**	**9,864**	**0**	**4**	**9,121**	**1,967**
Delaware	1,589	406	291.1	4	3	663	330	--	--	922	74
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	31,230	28,337	10.2	26,212	23,775	4,034	3,531	0	0	985	1,031
Georgia	659	1,684	-60.9	0	1	417	1,533	0	0	242	150
Maryland	515	2,571	-80.0	0	0	515	2,571	--	--	0	0
North Carolina	150	356	-58.0	9	31	141	325	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	16	36	-57.3	0	*	1	29	0	0	15	7
Virginia	2,021	2,305	-12.3	250	382	1,457	1,464	0	4	313	455
West Virginia	6,778	342	NM	0	10	134	82	--	--	6,644	249
East South Central	**6,842**	**23,081**	**-70.4**	**3,980**	**21,023**	**2,094**	**732**	**0**	**0**	**767**	**1,326**
Alabama	3,210	6,163	-47.9	1,059	5,090	1,428	250	--	--	723	823
Kentucky	44	51	-14.9	17	51	26	0	--	--	0	0
Mississippi	3,544	16,826	-78.9	2,904	15,882	640	473	0	0	0	471
Tennessee	44	41	6.5	0	0	0	10	0	0	44	31
West South Central	**172,473**	**165,664**	**4.1**	**29,889**	**31,370**	**89,210**	**79,569**	**443**	**335**	**52,930**	**54,390**
Arkansas	2,229	1,578	41.3	95	52	2,134	1,526	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	30,161	30,372	-.7	8,745	10,584	1,487	1,323	0	0	19,929	18,466
Oklahoma	11,420	8,783	30.0	7,398	7,008	3,658	1,284	0	0	363	492
Texas	128,663	124,930	3.0	13,651	13,726	81,931	75,437	443	335	32,638	35,433
Mountain	**27,196**	**26,399**	**3.0**	**10,274**	**8,294**	**16,891**	**17,712**	**0**	**0**	**30**	**393**
Arizona	13,165	10,716	22.9	3,071	1,267	10,073	9,306	0	0	21	144
Colorado	4,404	6,414	-31.3	2,941	3,779	1,463	2,635	0	0	0	0
Idaho	638	852	-25.1	0	0	638	852	--	--	0	0
Montana	*	*	-43.8	*	*	0	0	--	--	0	0
Nevada	6,371	5,961	6.9	2,203	1,642	4,167	4,319	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,601	2,204	18.0	2,042	1,604	550	599	0	0	9	0
Utah	0	0	NM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Wyoming	16	252	-93.7	16	3	0	0	--	--	0	249
Pacific Contiguous	**55,395**	**67,749**	**-18.2**	**4,369**	**4,906**	**40,246**	**52,840**	**0**	**0**	**10,780**	**10,003**
California	48,098	56,968	-15.6	3,744	4,906	34,099	42,808	0	0	10,254	9,254
Oregon	4,876	7,312	-33.3	624	0	3,738	6,729	0	0	514	582
Washington	2,421	3,469	-30.2	0	0	2,409	3,302	0	0	12	167
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,759**	**7,887**	**-77.7**	**1,759**	**7,887**	**0**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**0**
Alaska	1,759	7,887	-77.7	1,759	7,887	0	0	--	--	0	0
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--
U.S. Total	**378,547**	**402,873**	**-6.0**	**79,959**	**102,832**	**204,839**	**227,631**	**686**	**531**	**93,063**	**71,879**

[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, whereas values for 2003 do.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report;" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 4.8.B. Receipts of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through December 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	**296,531**	**345,091**	**-14.1**	**2,971**	**5,037**	**286,886**	**326,080**	**--**	**--**	**6,673**	**13,974**
Connecticut	39,475	58,457	-32.5	--	--	39,475	58,457	--	--	--	--
Maine	65,883	89,850	-26.7	--	--	59,210	75,875	--	--	6,673	13,974
Massachusetts	143,178	128,388	11.5	2,971	4,057	140,207	124,331	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	963	--	--	963	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	47,994	67,417	-28.8	--	--	47,994	67,417	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	17	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**339,881**	**529,360**	**-35.8**	**25,446**	**75,385**	**296,306**	**426,047**	**1,315**	**1,914**	**16,813**	**26,014**
New Jersey	102,421	148,497	-31.0	4,394	--	97,426	139,164	--	--	600	9,332
New York	183,534	322,176	-43.0	21,052	75,385	156,178	239,194	1,315	1,914	4,989	5,683
Pennsylvania	53,926	58,687	-8.1	--	--	42,702	47,689	--	--	11,224	10,998
East North Central	**241,584**	**255,836**	**-5.6**	**13,023**	**23,083**	**121,611**	**217,781**	**138**	**251**	**106,812**	**14,721**
Illinois	33,009	82,380	-59.9	189	3,525	26,101	70,894	--	--	6,719	7,961
Indiana	106,174	16,200	555.4	936	446	7,285	11,959	--	--	97,953	3,795
Michigan	84,510	126,426	-33.2	9,080	15,905	75,292	110,270	138	251	--	--
Ohio	4,294	12,377	-65.3	205	230	3,652	11,296	--	--	436	852
Wisconsin	13,597	18,452	-26.3	2,613	2,976	9,280	13,363	--	--	1,704	2,113
West North Central	**39,932**	**48,155**	**-17.1**	**26,149**	**33,456**	**13,481**	**14,086**	**232**	**504**	**69**	**110**
Iowa	3,618	3,418	5.8	2,647	3,418	971	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	9,561	14,573	-34.4	9,561	14,573	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	10,717	8,930	20.0	4,219	2,776	6,428	6,044	--	--	69	110
Missouri	14,299	19,263	-25.8	7,986	10,718	6,082	8,041	232	504	--	--
Nebraska	1,737	1,970	-11.8	1,737	1,970	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	*	*	-46.1	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**589,600**	**602,298**	**-2.1**	**363,921**	**382,311**	**136,878**	**190,030**	**250**	**2,141**	**88,550**	**27,816**
Delaware	21,841	15,928	37.1	224	253	11,244	14,877	--	--	10,373	798
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	421,692	434,145	-2.9	351,387	367,507	59,190	51,800	--	--	11,115	14,837
Georgia	28,934	62,406	-53.6	486	341	26,242	58,701	--	--	2,205	3,364
Maryland	5,700	21,096	-73.0	--	--	5,700	21,096	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	17,687	22,994	-23.1	304	2,453	17,300	20,541	--	--	82	--
South Carolina	1,301	4,773	-72.7	*	37	1,192	3,396	--	--	109	1,340
Virginia	29,347	35,217	-16.7	11,421	11,541	13,922	17,303	250	2,141	3,754	4,233
West Virginia	63,098	5,739	999.4	98	179	2,089	2,316	--	--	60,911	3,244
East South Central	**151,743**	**247,296**	**-38.6**	**78,029**	**185,137**	**27,560**	**46,091**	**106**	**2,322**	**46,048**	**13,746**
Alabama	90,236	86,893	3.9	40,907	68,074	6,712	9,988	--	--	42,616	8,831
Kentucky	1,217	6,597	-81.6	617	831	494	3,445	106	2,322	--	--
Mississippi	59,583	150,648	-60.5	36,506	116,233	20,028	29,829	--	--	3,049	4,586
Tennessee	708	3,157	-77.6	--	--	326	2,828	--	--	382	329
West South Central	**2,139,023**	**2,405,025**	**-11.1**	**534,689**	**649,755**	**1,039,144**	**1,124,645**	**8,111**	**11,124**	**557,078**	**619,500**
Arkansas	41,881	37,188	12.6	5,927	17,216	35,955	19,972	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	390,392	509,001	-23.3	155,931	241,869	23,449	37,162	3,746	6,787	207,266	223,183
Oklahoma	154,576	175,457	-11.9	127,809	152,286	21,639	17,415	--	--	5,128	5,756
Texas	1,552,175	1,683,379	-7.8	245,022	238,383	958,102	1,050,097	4,365	4,337	344,685	390,561
Mountain	**325,362**	**345,976**	**-6.0**	**151,191**	**164,344**	**172,312**	**176,721**	**--**	**--**	**1,859**	**4,911**
Arizona	124,114	123,700	.3	34,674	41,421	89,313	81,632	--	--	126	647
Colorado	59,661	75,799	-21.3	36,136	41,826	23,524	33,973	--	--	--	--
Idaho	7,552	6,738	12.1	--	--	7,552	6,738	--	--	--	--
Montana	23	23	-1.3	13	13	10	11	--	--	--	--
Nevada	94,022	95,571	-1.6	49,114	48,947	44,908	46,624	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	34,861	34,113	2.2	28,288	26,708	6,525	6,944	--	--	48	461
Utah	3,261	6,023	-45.9	2,781	5,224	480	799	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	1,869	4,008	-53.4	183	204	--	--	--	--	1,686	3,803
Pacific Contiguous	**715,293**	**803,263**	**-11.0**	**104,243**	**91,277**	**506,970**	**604,339**	**--**	**--**	**104,080**	**107,646**
California	600,497	704,391	-14.8	92,186	79,882	412,337	526,865	--	--	95,974	97,644
Oregon	76,614	67,176	14.1	12,057	11,395	58,436	49,794	--	--	6,121	5,987
Washington	38,182	31,696	20.5	--	--	36,197	27,680	--	--	1,985	4,015
Pacific Noncontiguous	**18,919**	**25,438**	**-25.6**	**18,919**	**24,951**	**0**	**487**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	18,919	25,438	-25.6	18,919	24,951	0	487	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**4,857,868**	**5,607,737**	**-13.4**	**1,318,583**	**1,634,734**	**2,601,148**	**3,126,308**	**10,154**	**18,256**	**927,983**	**828,439**

[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, whereas values for 2003 do.

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, December 2003 and 2002
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002[1]	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**W**	**W**	**W**	**189.28**	**184.80**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	164.02	W	204.42	237.10	W	156.42
New Hampshire	180.87	176.35	2.6	180.87	176.35	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**133.76**	**134.99**	**-.9**	**148.45**	**182.18**	**133.27**	**132.36**
New Jersey	W	198.61	W	191.49	245.38	W	184.32
New York	W	154.66	W	147.45	144.40	W	155.74
Pennsylvania	124.35	122.55	1.5	120.30	120.49	124.40	122.59
East North Central	**119.73**	**119.02**	**.6**	**119.92**	**119.76**	**119.04**	**116.58**
Illinois	113.60	112.34	1.1	113.54	112.92	113.61	112.21
Indiana	W	W	W	118.93	116.78	W	W
Michigan	W	136.11	W	130.67	136.11	W	--
Ohio	W	W	W	117.10	120.48	W	W
Wisconsin	111.59	104.91	6.4	111.59	104.91	--	--
West North Central	**W**	**86.56**	**W**	**87.91**	**86.56**	**W**	**--**
Iowa	76.24	82.55	-7.6	76.24	82.55	--	--
Kansas	98.78	97.20	1.6	98.78	97.20	--	--
Minnesota	W	104.28	W	104.83	104.28	W	--
Missouri	92.58	88.23	4.9	92.58	88.23	--	--
Nebraska	58.06	57.63	.8	58.06	57.63	--	--
North Dakota	73.62	71.87	2.4	73.62	71.87	--	--
South Dakota	135.21	122.96	10.0	135.21	122.96	--	--
South Atlantic	**161.94**	**154.59**	**4.8**	**163.47**	**154.14**	**155.60**	**155.86**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	170.42	172.26	-1.1	164.20	168.74	209.62	201.43
Georgia	171.71	170.82	.5	171.71	170.82	--	--
Maryland	158.67	160.13	-.9	--	--	158.67	160.13
North Carolina	W	W	W	182.87	--	W	W
South Carolina	167.62	157.49	6.4	167.62	157.49	--	--
Virginia	168.06	168.97	-.5	159.53	159.13	197.94	203.27
West Virginia	126.89	120.85	5.0	131.87	124.74	114.48	111.27
East South Central	**128.23**	**132.23**	**-3.0**	**129.00**	**132.07**	**117.57**	**139.95**
Alabama	W	W	W	138.77	144.64	W	W
Kentucky	124.27	122.97	1.1	126.74	122.97	103.95	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	158.94	164.57	W	W
Tennessee	120.71	122.06	-1.1	120.71	122.06	--	--
West South Central	**113.53**	**116.76**	**-2.8**	**111.09**	**116.22**	**117.23**	**117.93**
Arkansas	119.86	131.95	-9.2	119.86	131.95	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	116.36	125.16	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	94.65	90.07	W	W
Texas	115.07	122.07	-5.7	115.89	127.03	114.44	116.06
Mountain	**106.98**	**W**	**W**	**106.98**	**102.31**	**--**	**W**
Arizona	130.62	127.77	2.2	130.62	127.77	--	--
Colorado	95.00	91.35	4.0	95.00	91.35	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	63.83	W	W	63.83	58.63	--	W
Nevada	137.74	137.43	.2	137.74	137.43	--	--
New Mexico	126.38	164.74	-23.3	126.38	164.74	--	--
Utah	108.05	93.52	15.5	108.05	93.52	--	--
Wyoming	82.06	74.79	9.7	82.06	74.79	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**153.49**	**163.11**	**-5.9**	**119.75**	**130.12**	**164.61**	**174.26**
California	184.30	184.06	.1	--	--	184.30	184.06
Oregon	119.75	130.12	-8.0	119.75	130.12	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
U.S. Total	**124.48**	**121.55**	**2.4**	**122.21**	**118.43**	**133.00**	**132.53**

[1] Data shown for electric utilities are collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the FERC Form 423.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • See Glossary for definitions. • Data for 2002 are 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 December 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	**189.21**	**198.77**	**-4.8**	**175.75**	**185.23**	**194.09**	**203.44**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	191.95	W	204.15	223.84	W	190.27
New Hampshire	169.84	180.27	-5.8	169.84	180.27	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**133.48**	**134.60**	**-.8**	**180.42**	**161.44**	**130.87**	**133.32**
New Jersey	199.12	187.35	6.3	241.79	232.64	180.59	179.35
New York	158.76	152.71	4.0	148.35	152.90	159.73	152.70
Pennsylvania	120.68	124.80	-3.3	121.01	119.95	120.67	124.92
East North Central	**120.40**	**120.24**	**.1**	**120.64**	**119.23**	**119.43**	**124.29**
Illinois	113.53	118.14	-3.9	113.81	116.85	113.47	118.63
Indiana	W	W	W	118.66	115.81	W	W
Michigan	W	W	W	133.20	130.39	W	W
Ohio	W	W	W	118.73	119.44	W	W
Wisconsin	111.72	110.19	1.4	111.72	110.19	--	--
West North Central	**W**	**88.01**	**W**	**90.17**	**88.01**	**W**	**--**
Iowa	86.19	86.70	-.6	86.19	86.70	--	--
Kansas	102.01	98.29	3.8	102.01	98.29	--	--
Minnesota	W	105.38	W	107.12	105.38	W	--
Missouri	91.11	89.18	2.2	91.11	89.18	--	--
Nebraska	59.18	58.07	1.9	59.18	58.07	--	--
North Dakota	73.71	74.32	-.8	73.71	74.32	--	--
South Dakota	134.34	129.51	3.7	134.34	129.51	--	--
South Atlantic	**160.80**	**158.68**	**1.3**	**161.47**	**159.46**	**158.07**	**155.41**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	178.41	176.18	1.3	174.10	173.50	214.45	202.09
Georgia	172.71	167.79	2.9	172.71	167.79	--	--
Maryland	164.02	163.41	.4	--	--	164.02	163.41
North Carolina	W	W	W	176.41	174.64	W	W
South Carolina	161.32	158.52	1.8	161.32	158.52	--	--
Virginia	163.20	168.23	-3.0	153.54	160.12	196.64	200.04
West Virginia	124.90	120.32	3.8	128.65	124.09	115.51	110.62
East South Central	**131.24**	**W**	**W**	**132.09**	**128.33**	**115.20**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	146.66	141.61	W	W
Kentucky	121.32	118.83	2.1	123.25	118.83	102.19	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	157.27	164.44	W	W
Tennessee	124.53	120.17	3.6	124.53	120.17	--	--
West South Central	**120.18**	**116.06**	**3.6**	**113.00**	**109.98**	**133.27**	**128.05**
Arkansas	114.30	83.60	36.7	114.30	83.60	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	134.83	128.95	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	95.45	93.50	W	W
Texas	126.11	127.60	-1.2	118.86	126.33	133.30	129.06
Mountain	**W**	**W**	**W**	**108.30**	**104.35**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	125.78	124.67	.9	125.78	124.67	--	--
Colorado	96.22	95.10	1.2	96.22	95.10	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	62.10	60.86	W	W
Nevada	143.75	133.86	7.4	143.75	133.86	--	--
New Mexico	150.49	152.88	-1.6	150.49	152.88	--	--
Utah	103.01	97.49	5.7	103.01	97.49	--	--
Wyoming	78.10	78.53	-.6	78.10	78.53	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**150.77**	**160.09**	**-5.8**	**125.35**	**132.89**	**158.28**	**167.05**
California	177.84	186.74	-4.8	--	--	177.84	186.74
Oregon	125.35	132.89	-5.7	125.35	132.89	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
U.S. Total	**126.75**	**125.10**	**1.3**	**124.30**	**121.81**	**135.78**	**137.48**

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

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002[1]	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**433.67**	**417.68**	**3.8**	**445.80**	**379.47**	**419.35**	**429.58**
Connecticut	466.25	W	W	--	--	466.25	W
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	454.60	467.65	W	W
New Hampshire	395.65	376.83	5.0	395.65	376.83	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**469.94**	**456.41**	**3.0**	**375.18**	**398.76**	**546.34**	**497.41**
New Jersey	W	W	W	297.14	618.76	W	W
New York	474.96	446.08	6.5	383.34	398.34	561.86	490.17
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	707.40	2188.40	W	W
East North Central	**455.88**	**W**	**W**	**440.36**	**318.76**	**575.02**	**W**
Illinois	573.39	W	W	709.36	730.58	555.86	W
Indiana	260.61	342.40	-23.9	260.61	342.40	--	--
Michigan	441.95	389.99	13.3	441.95	389.99	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	668.24	670.47	W	W
Wisconsin	W	176.46	W	621.96	176.46	W	--
West North Central	**W**	**297.62**	**W**	**280.55**	**297.62**	**W**	**--**
Iowa	667.00	597.22	11.7	667.00	597.22	--	--
Kansas	363.52	253.44	43.4	363.52	253.44	--	--
Minnesota	W	68.22	W	69.66	68.22	W	--
Missouri	621.96	607.83	2.3	621.96	607.83	--	--
Nebraska	748.32	660.42	13.3	748.32	660.42	--	--
North Dakota	692.27	646.71	7.0	692.27	646.71	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**364.99**	**373.61**	**-2.3**	**344.13**	**367.52**	**601.01**	**473.33**
Delaware	546.31	W	W	398.07	694.40	546.52	W
District of Columbia	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Florida	W	W	W	314.24	353.26	W	W
Georgia	W	W	W	706.05	611.99	W	W
Maryland	560.57	427.69	31.1	--	--	560.57	427.69
North Carolina	W	W	W	659.53	--	W	W
South Carolina	655.23	582.43	12.5	655.23	582.43	--	--
Virginia	W	W	W	438.34	422.27	W	W
West Virginia	729.52	650.69	12.1	730.56	652.30	706.63	608.32
East South Central	**W**	**649.19**	**W**	**423.00**	**649.19**	**W**	**--**
Alabama	642.22	631.96	1.6	642.22	631.96	--	--
Kentucky	W	657.81	W	653.31	657.81	W	--
Mississippi	401.61	527.10	-23.8	401.61	527.10	--	--
Tennessee	624.09	641.83	-2.8	624.09	641.83	--	--
West South Central	**133.14**	**95.64**	**39.2**	**553.19**	**606.34**	**62.09**	**89.90**
Arkansas	634.24	544.96	16.4	634.24	544.96	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	468.93	--	W	W
Oklahoma	670.19	--	--	670.19	--	--	--
Texas	W	W	W	596.86	636.00	W	W
Mountain	**773.05**	**W**	**W**	**773.05**	**582.61**	**--**	**W**
Arizona	820.79	--	--	820.79	--	--	--
Colorado	954.90	834.94	14.4	954.90	834.94	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	W	W	--	654.68	--	W
Nevada	--	542.10	-100.0	--	542.10	--	--
New Mexico	773.42	670.34	15.4	773.42	670.34	--	--
Utah	--	640.50	-100.0	--	640.50	--	--
Wyoming	711.63	659.14	8.0	711.63	659.14	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**459.56**	**439.24**	**4.6**	**--**	**--**	**459.56**	**439.24**
California	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
U.S. Total	**392.80**	**388.10**	**1.2**	**383.47**	**372.34**	**408.64**	**416.62**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table 4.10.B. Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through December 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	**486.87**	**371.54**	**31.0**	**495.70**	**372.43**	**481.04**	**371.45**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	491.24	354.77	38.5	544.94	460.18	450.32	354.47
New Hampshire	374.59	370.51	1.1	374.59	370.51	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**514.44**	**385.50**	**33.5**	**417.25**	**349.21**	**580.42**	**424.27**
New Jersey	602.81	467.96	28.8	419.16	405.67	676.81	503.57
New York	503.19	365.34	37.7	417.13	346.97	592.52	395.58
Pennsylvania	525.22	464.90	13.0	579.84	606.77	525.21	464.83
East North Central	**401.68**	**W**	**W**	**354.38**	**244.12**	**541.88**	**W**
Illinois	W	524.49	W	686.67	456.10	W	559.65
Indiana	297.39	231.84	28.3	297.39	231.84	--	--
Michigan	420.59	273.79	53.6	420.59	273.79	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	626.87	529.21	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	115.77	118.43	W	W
West North Central	**W**	**180.82**	**W**	**270.54**	**180.82**	**W**	**--**
Iowa	635.46	579.00	9.8	635.46	579.00	--	--
Kansas	358.55	272.70	31.5	358.55	272.70	--	--
Minnesota	W	60.06	W	73.12	60.06	W	--
Missouri	483.62	117.50	311.6	483.62	117.50	--	--
Nebraska	440.73	554.77	-20.6	440.73	554.77	--	--
North Dakota	683.73	572.85	19.4	683.73	572.85	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**416.48**	**336.68**	**23.7**	**400.99**	**328.71**	**549.66**	**420.12**
Delaware	W	W	W	559.44	388.65	W	W
District of Columbia	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Florida	384.92	323.90	18.8	381.60	320.38	471.08	436.41
Georgia	658.43	W	W	643.01	541.11	727.37	W
Maryland	521.25	375.00	39.0	--	--	521.25	375.00
North Carolina	668.98	W	W	649.13	499.28	721.04	W
South Carolina	664.31	529.30	25.5	664.31	529.30	--	--
Virginia	502.75	W	W	490.75	377.37	615.88	W
West Virginia	698.25	585.81	19.2	696.54	586.39	706.98	579.93
East South Central	**W**	**495.61**	**W**	**437.25**	**495.61**	**W**	**--**
Alabama	579.55	520.10	11.4	579.55	520.10	--	--
Kentucky	W	464.62	W	557.73	464.62	W	--
Mississippi	409.04	427.74	-4.4	409.04	427.74	--	--
Tennessee	633.99	536.34	18.2	633.99	536.34	--	--
West South Central	**256.81**	**119.85**	**114.3**	**591.36**	**241.99**	**137.12**	**112.11**
Arkansas	640.03	550.02	16.4	640.03	550.02	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	584.96	471.91	W	W
Oklahoma	578.51	483.79	19.6	578.51	483.79	--	--
Texas	W	W	W	699.20	92.12	W	W
Mountain	**718.64**	**W**	**W**	**713.38**	**491.23**	**750.98**	**W**
Arizona	792.32	673.53	17.6	792.32	673.53	--	--
Colorado	W	704.57	W	926.36	704.57	W	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	733.70	219.92	W	W
Nevada	542.10	600.20	-9.7	542.10	600.20	--	--
New Mexico	W	613.93	W	761.27	613.93	W	--
Utah	747.42	556.40	34.3	747.42	556.40	--	--
Wyoming	681.14	553.00	23.2	681.14	553.00	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**437.83**	**385.37**	**13.6**	**652.00**	**573.11**	**437.39**	**384.31**
California	118.39	114.40	3.5	--	591.70	118.39	114.02
Oregon	652.00	572.32	13.9	652.00	572.32	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
U.S. Total	**438.02**	**334.67**	**30.9**	**413.29**	**325.13**	**479.34**	**354.37**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002[1]	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**658.24**	**548.56**	**20.0**	**679.50**	**588.03**	**658.24**	**548.24**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maine	674.55	618.92	9.0	--	--	674.55	618.92
Massachusetts	628.56	491.69	27.8	679.50	563.64	628.56	490.96
New Hampshire	--	619.00	-100.0	--	619.00	--	--
Rhode Island	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**627.78**	**513.47**	**22.3**	**616.34**	**547.36**	**628.59**	**510.44**
New Jersey	670.96	506.27	32.5	--	--	670.96	506.27
New York	558.97	510.53	9.5	616.34	547.36	550.68	504.81
Pennsylvania	771.62	571.52	35.0	--	--	771.62	571.52
East North Central	**392.57**	**400.54**	**-2.0**	**564.47**	**472.18**	**385.07**	**393.69**
Illinois	583.29	549.47	6.2	637.40	531.65	582.07	550.01
Indiana	W	W	W	389.38	480.62	W	W
Michigan	W	370.58	W	624.54	468.64	W	361.20
Ohio	1333.49	W	W	706.72	536.89	1720.94	W
Wisconsin	W	481.40	W	566.80	471.02	W	483.10
West North Central	**577.68**	**497.25**	**16.2**	**590.65**	**493.98**	**552.55**	**503.77**
Iowa	631.10	487.22	29.5	631.10	487.22	--	--
Kansas	501.69	413.58	21.3	501.69	413.58	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	700.21	719.75	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	628.27	503.30	W	W
Nebraska	589.25	524.27	12.4	589.25	524.27	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**572.87**	**528.90**	**8.3**	**593.46**	**566.52**	**499.05**	**436.11**
Delaware	W	W	W	437.69	540.80	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	565.67	532.96	6.1	589.68	563.92	410.84	324.22
Georgia	644.27	489.33	31.7	--	640.90	644.27	489.23
Maryland	W	552.72	W	--	--	W	552.72
North Carolina	W	W	W	644.52	569.78	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	--	469.11	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	995.36	723.78	W	W
West Virginia	724.93	673.45	7.6	--	839.60	724.93	653.99
East South Central	**642.51**	**499.12**	**28.7**	**621.43**	**500.17**	**682.73**	**469.26**
Alabama	W	W	W	606.37	460.25	W	W
Kentucky	W	511.22	W	604.88	511.22	W	--
Mississippi	643.65	W	W	627.07	513.19	718.61	W
Tennessee	--	W	W	--	--	--	W
West South Central	**489.63**	**428.20**	**14.4**	**558.69**	**458.08**	**466.16**	**416.28**
Arkansas	W	W	W	1003.10	471.41	W	W
Louisiana	W	W	W	596.80	470.29	W	W
Oklahoma	572.08	466.94	22.5	610.93	480.66	493.03	391.72
Texas	463.98	418.10	11.0	502.57	437.05	457.47	414.61
Mountain	**540.37**	**401.59**	**34.6**	**563.74**	**399.48**	**526.29**	**402.56**
Arizona	W	448.91	W	558.37	472.54	W	445.67
Colorado	495.16	315.22	57.1	499.28	348.32	487.30	271.45
Idaho	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Montana	877.50	610.30	43.8	877.50	610.30	--	--
Nevada	553.86	412.40	34.3	696.76	416.77	478.60	410.75
New Mexico	W	W	W	522.05	439.23	W	W
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	120.80	1998.70	-94.0	120.80	1998.70	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**523.29**	**437.52**	**19.6**	**411.72**	**298.61**	**539.89**	**470.67**
California	545.86	484.03	12.8	468.72	459.18	554.10	486.86
Oregon	W	393.37	W	489.12	--	W	393.37
Washington	W	419.08	W	--	--	W	419.08
Alaska	263.53	197.57	33.4	263.53	197.57	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**532.18**	**460.52**	**15.6**	**564.80**	**471.62**	**519.32**	**455.47**

[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, whereas values for 2003 do.

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

Table 4.11.B. Average Cost of Natural Gas Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through December 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	**586.27**	**389.69**	**50.4**	**638.46**	**393.81**	**585.73**	**389.63**
Connecticut	W	391.97	W	--	--	W	391.97
Maine	591.89	393.88	50.3	--	--	591.89	393.88
Massachusetts	538.52	351.39	53.3	638.46	395.20	536.40	349.96
New Hampshire	--	388.25	--	--	388.25	--	--
Rhode Island	W	455.41	W	--	--	W	455.41
Vermont	--	383.74	--	--	383.74	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**612.82**	**398.42**	**53.8**	**640.18**	**380.31**	**610.43**	**401.60**
New Jersey	636.48	404.44	57.4	548.35	--	640.46	404.44
New York	606.25	397.99	52.3	659.51	380.31	598.95	403.56
Pennsylvania	580.93	383.58	51.5	--	--	580.93	383.58
East North Central	**466.17**	**346.46**	**34.6**	**595.44**	**371.57**	**452.75**	**343.79**
Illinois	583.99	336.92	73.3	655.89	342.55	583.45	336.64
Indiana	574.50	323.11	77.8	616.28	379.36	569.12	321.01
Michigan	395.98	351.93	12.5	592.15	374.72	373.31	348.62
Ohio	605.31	368.03	64.5	740.70	505.15	597.78	365.25
Wisconsin	574.44	350.71	63.8	582.56	378.21	572.14	344.54
West North Central	**544.08**	**338.35**	**60.8**	**541.90**	**339.95**	**548.34**	**334.55**
Iowa	W	386.62	W	589.83	386.62	W	--
Kansas	519.23	309.43	67.8	519.23	309.43	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	572.88	393.10	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	520.71	338.76	W	W
Nebraska	619.28	416.61	48.7	619.28	416.61	--	--
North Dakota	745.26	247.91	200.6	745.26	247.91	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**590.18**	**393.35**	**50.0**	**621.53**	**409.55**	**508.34**	**360.70**
Delaware	W	W	W	642.84	354.47	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	590.78	399.59	47.9	620.04	407.43	420.64	343.97
Georgia	560.08	361.50	54.9	520.62	302.12	560.81	361.84
Maryland	754.90	416.30	81.3	--	--	754.90	416.30
North Carolina	W	343.91	W	594.65	421.36	W	334.53
South Carolina	W	W	W	709.98	501.61	W	W
Virginia	W	415.75	W	667.88	478.38	W	374.28
West Virginia	977.18	408.41	139.3	1074.93	453.34	972.67	405.01
East South Central	**565.77**	**345.34**	**63.8**	**577.27**	**350.31**	**533.09**	**325.40**
Alabama	569.56	343.24	65.9	570.22	345.86	565.46	325.29
Kentucky	W	W	W	683.94	424.58	W	W
Mississippi	560.49	346.68	61.7	583.51	352.41	518.89	324.52
Tennessee	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**535.26**	**338.01**	**58.4**	**555.99**	**346.75**	**524.40**	**332.90**
Arkansas	497.89	351.37	41.7	554.31	352.71	488.74	350.22
Louisiana	580.14	350.96	65.3	586.89	353.70	534.64	333.01
Oklahoma	558.35	345.12	61.8	575.30	349.95	457.59	302.37
Texas	526.87	333.84	57.8	526.28	337.18	527.03	333.07
Mountain	**491.45**	**336.93**	**45.9**	**509.40**	**379.01**	**475.77**	**298.43**
Arizona	513.44	319.92	60.5	527.47	320.39	508.00	319.68
Colorado	437.07	246.28	77.5	423.15	263.85	457.01	226.29
Idaho	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Montana	W	W	W	561.51	430.50	W	W
Nevada	513.39	438.36	17.1	579.81	544.60	440.62	328.27
New Mexico	W	W	W	496.22	323.70	W	W
Utah	W	W	W	270.37	455.17	W	W
Wyoming	321.27	413.98	-22.4	321.27	413.98	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**505.97**	**364.71**	**38.7**	**459.30**	**353.90**	**517.16**	**366.77**
California	535.39	375.91	42.4	509.51	403.28	541.11	371.79
Oregon	448.20	332.98	34.6	434.12	294.94	451.11	341.70
Washington	353.80	W	W	--	--	353.80	W
Alaska	228.98	W	W	228.98	221.68	.00	W
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**542.72**	**359.42**	**51.0**	**562.97**	**367.54**	**532.40**	**355.15**

[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, whereas values for 2003 do.

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

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

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**528**	**.8**	**7.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	48	1.2	11.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	26	.7	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	323	.7	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	131	.9	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,768**	**2.1**	**10.4**	**20**	**.3**	**4.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	151	1.5	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	643	2.1	8.0	20	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,974	2.2	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**8,492**	**1.9**	**8.8**	**8,561**	**.3**	**4.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	1,653	1.3	7.4	2,916	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Indiana	2,943	2.0	8.8	1,546	.2	4.5	--	--	--
Michigan	801	1.2	8.8	2,329	.3	4.6	--	--	--
Ohio	2,919	2.5	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	176	1.1	7.9	1,771	.3	4.9	--	--	--
West North Central	**277**	**2.5**	**9.2**	**10,031**	**.3**	**5.3**	**2,467**	**.7**	**9.2**
Iowa	51	3.5	8.8	1,686	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Kansas	36	5.7	19.3	1,765	.4	5.3	--	--	--
Minnesota	21	1.0	6.5	2,046	.4	6.5	--	--	--
Missouri	170	1.8	7.6	3,394	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	1,012	.3	4.8	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	4	.8	9.4	2,467	.7	9.2
South Dakota	--	--	--	124	.4	4.9	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**11,677**	**1.2**	**10.2**	**973**	**.3**	**5.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	86	1.0	8.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,513	1.5	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,060	1.0	10.4	973	.3	5.2	--	--	--
Maryland	688	1.3	10.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,167	.9	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1,119	1.1	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,209	1.0	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	2,835	1.6	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,145**	**1.8**	**10.9**	**1,617**	**.3**	**5.7**	**343**	**.4**	**16.0**
Alabama	807	1.4	11.3	884	.2	4.7	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,957	2.3	12.1	128	.4	6.3	--	--	--
Mississippi	390	.6	9.1	--	--	--	343	.4	16.0
Tennessee	1,992	1.6	9.5	605	.4	7.1	--	--	--
West South Central	**97**	**2.2**	**15.5**	**6,972**	**.3**	**5.1**	**4,130**	**1.3**	**18.0**
Arkansas	--	--	--	1,212	.3	4.6	--	--	--
Louisiana	1	.6	14.4	542	.4	5.3	191	.8	12.5
Oklahoma	96	2.2	15.5	1,598	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	3,619	.3	5.2	3,940	1.3	18.2
Mountain	**3,391**	**.5**	**10.0**	**6,373**	**.5**	**11.0**	**31**	**.6**	**9.3**
Arizona	696	.5	9.1	966	.7	15.3	--	--	--
Colorado	517	.5	9.6	1,226	.3	5.3	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	577	.6	8.5	31	.6	9.3
Nevada	838	.5	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	1,445	.8	20.2	--	--	--
Utah	1,159	.6	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	181	.9	5.6	2,158	.4	6.7	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**122**	**.6**	**9.2**	**682**	**.8**	**11.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	122	.6	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	207	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	475	1.1	14.3	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**58**	**.4**	**3.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	58	.4	3.8	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**33,498**	**1.5**	**9.9**	**35,288**	**.4**	**6.3**	**6,971**	**1.1**	**14.7**

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

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

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

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**208**	**.8**	**6.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	77	.7	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	131	.9	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**115**	**2.1**	**8.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	22	2.0	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	61	2.0	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	32	2.3	8.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**6,953**	**2.1**	**9.1**	**5,907**	**.3**	**4.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	357	2.2	9.8	428	.3	5.0	--	--	--
Indiana	2,943	2.0	8.8	1,408	.2	4.6	--	--	--
Michigan	751	1.2	8.8	2,329	.3	4.6	--	--	--
Ohio	2,734	2.5	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	168	1.0	7.9	1,742	.3	4.9	--	--	--
West North Central	**215**	**2.3**	**9.4**	**9,855**	**.3**	**5.3**	**2,467**	**.7**	**9.2**
Iowa	--	--	--	1,632	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Kansas	36	5.7	19.3	1,765	.4	5.3	--	--	--
Minnesota	21	1.0	6.5	1,925	.4	6.6	--	--	--
Missouri	158	1.7	7.5	3,394	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	1,012	.3	4.8	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	4	.8	9.4	2,467	.7	9.2
South Dakota	--	--	--	124	.4	4.9	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**9,345**	**1.1**	**10.3**	**973**	**.3**	**5.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,249	1.6	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,037	1.0	10.4	973	.3	5.2	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,986	.9	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1,105	1.1	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	933	1.1	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	2,035	1.0	11.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**5,885**	**1.8**	**10.9**	**1,617**	**.3**	**5.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	795	1.4	11.3	884	.2	4.7	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,817	2.2	12.0	128	.4	6.3	--	--	--
Mississippi	390	.6	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,884	1.6	9.6	605	.4	7.1	--	--	--
West South Central	**--**	**--**	**--**	**5,306**	**.3**	**5.0**	**851**	**1.3**	**18.0**
Arkansas	--	--	--	1,212	.3	4.6	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	257	.3	5.2	191	.8	12.5
Oklahoma	--	--	--	1,574	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	2,262	.3	5.1	661	1.5	19.6
Mountain	**3,391**	**.5**	**10.0**	**6,341**	**.5**	**11.0**	**31**	**.6**	**9.3**
Arizona	696	.5	9.1	934	.7	15.3	--	--	--
Colorado	517	.5	9.6	1,226	.3	5.3	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	577	.6	8.5	31	.6	9.3
Nevada	838	.5	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	1,445	.8	20.2	--	--	--
Utah	1,159	.6	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	181	.9	5.6	2,158	.4	6.7	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**207**	**.3**	**4.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	207	.3	4.7	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**26,112**	**1.4**	**10.0**	**30,207**	**.4**	**6.3**	**3,349**	**.9**	**11.4**

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

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

Table 4.14. Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Independent Power Producers by State, December 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**310**	**.7**	**8.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	48	1.2	11.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	16	.7	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	246	.7	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,532**	**2.2**	**10.6**	**20**	**.3**	**4.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	129	1.4	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	528	2.2	8.1	20	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,875	2.2	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**1,318**	**.8**	**6.9**	**2,564**	**.3**	**4.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	1,121	.7	6.5	2,425	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	138	.3	3.9	--	--	--
Michigan	35	1.3	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	162	1.4	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**--**	**--**	**--**	**57**	**.4**	**4.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	57	.4	4.1	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**2,166**	**1.8**	**9.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	86	1.0	8.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	264	1.1	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	688	1.3	10.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	107	1.0	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	262	.8	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	759	3.2	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**152**	**3.2**	**14.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**343**	**.4**	**16.0**
Alabama	12	.7	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	140	3.4	14.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	343	.4	16.0
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**84**	**2.5**	**16.9**	**1,642**	**.3**	**5.5**	**3,078**	**1.2**	**17.9**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	285	.4	5.4	--	--	--
Oklahoma	84	2.5	16.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	1,357	.3	5.5	3,078	1.2	17.9
Mountain	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**69**	**.7**	**9.5**	**475**	**1.1**	**14.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	69	.7	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	475	1.1	14.3	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**58**	**.4**	**3.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	58	.4	3.8	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**6,631**	**1.7**	**9.7**	**4,815**	**.4**	**5.9**	**3,421**	**1.2**	**17.7**

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

Sources: 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, December 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	**15**	**1.6**	**9.7**	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	15	1.6	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**12**	**3.6**	**8.4**	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	12	3.6	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	**27**	**2.5**	**9.1**	--	--	--	--	--	--

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, December 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**10**	**.7**	**5.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	10	.7	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**122**	**1.2**	**8.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	54	1.3	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	67	1.2	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**207**	**2.9**	**8.5**	**91**	**.3**	**4.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	175	2.9	8.5	62	.4	4.8	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	24	3.4	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	8	2.9	9.0	29	.2	4.5	--	--	--
West North Central	**51**	**3.5**	**8.8**	**119**	**.3**	**4.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	51	3.5	8.8	54	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	65	.2	5.0	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**166**	**.9**	**8.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	24	.7	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	73	.8	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	14	.8	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	14	.9	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	41	1.3	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**108**	**.9**	**7.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	108	.9	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**13**	**.4**	**6.6**	**24**	**.2**	**6.5**	**201**	**1.8**	**19.7**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1	.6	14.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	12	.4	5.7	24	.2	6.5	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	201	1.8	19.7
Mountain	**--**	**--**	**--**	**32**	**.5**	**14.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	--	--	--	32	.5	14.2	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**53**	**.4**	**8.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	53	.4	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**729**	**1.7**	**8.1**	**265**	**.3**	**6.1**	**201**	**1.8**	**19.7**

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 End-Use Sector, 1990 through January 2004
(Million Kilowatthours)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation[1]	Other[2]	All Sectors[3]
1990	**924,019**	**751,027**	**945,522**	**NA**	**91,988**	**2,712,555**
1991	**955,417**	**765,664**	**946,583**	**NA**	**94,339**	**2,762,003**
1992	**935,939**	**761,271**	**972,714**	**NA**	**93,442**	**2,763,365**
1993	**994,781**	**794,573**	**977,164**	**NA**	**94,944**	**2,861,462**
1994	**1,008,482**	**820,269**	**1,007,981**	**NA**	**97,830**	**2,934,563**
1995	**1,042,501**	**862,685**	**1,012,693**	**NA**	**95,407**	**3,013,287**
1996	**1,082,512**	**887,445**	**1,033,631**	**NA**	**97,539**	**3,101,127**
1997	**1,075,880**	**928,633**	**1,038,197**	**NA**	**102,901**	**3,145,610**
1998	**1,130,109**	**979,401**	**1,051,203**	**NA**	**103,518**	**3,264,231**
1999	**1,144,923**	**1,001,996**	**1,058,217**	**NA**	**106,952**	**3,312,087**
2000	**1,192,446**	**1,055,232**	**1,064,239**	**NA**	**109,496**	**3,421,414**
2001	**1,202,647**	**1,089,154**	**964,224**	**NA**	**113,756**	**3,369,781**
2002						
January	117,742	89,366	76,600	NA	8,315	292,023
February	97,309	82,526	76,413	NA	8,028	264,275
March	95,919	85,055	78,122	NA	8,010	267,105
April	86,103	85,549	78,918	NA	8,009	258,578
May	87,494	90,819	82,242	NA	8,501	269,055
June	107,853	98,638	82,432	NA	9,306	298,230
July	133,389	108,091	85,724	NA	10,064	337,268
August	133,951	107,439	86,739	NA	10,183	338,312
September	114,951	100,138	84,107	NA	10,266	309,462
October	94,237	95,188	83,783	NA	9,456	282,665
November	88,926	85,363	79,057	NA	8,464	261,810
December	109,085	88,076	78,032	NA	8,546	283,738
Total	**1,266,959**	**1,116,248**	**972,168**	**NA**	**107,146**	**3,462,521**
2003						
January	125,307	93,712	80,351	NA	8,743	308,113
February	112,021	84,886	77,901	NA	8,327	283,136
March	100,154	86,482	78,914	NA	8,265	273,816
April	84,102	83,470	80,561	NA	7,924	256,057
May	88,340	89,391	82,495	NA	8,581	268,807
June	100,912	94,911	84,296	NA	9,353	289,472
July	130,254	106,961	86,064	NA	10,232	333,510
August	133,889	108,218	88,825	NA	10,550	341,481
September	113,506	99,408	84,526	NA	9,939	307,379
October	90,044	93,497	85,438	NA	9,525	278,504
November	87,474	86,722	81,374	NA	8,838	264,408
December	113,903	91,592	80,612	NA	9,176	295,283
Total	**1,279,907**	**1,119,250**	**991,359**	**NA**	**109,452**	**3,499,968**
2004						
January	126,944	99,595	80,082	NA	NA	306,994
Total	**126,944**	**99,595**	**80,082**	**NA**	**NA**	**306,994**
Year to Date						
2002	**117,742**	**89,366**	**76,600**	**NA**	**8,315**	**292,023**
2003	**125,307**	**93,712**	**80,351**	**NA**	**8,743**	**308,113**
2004	**126,944**	**99,595**	**80,082**	**NA**	**NA**	**306,994**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January						
2003	**1,274,524**	**1,120,593**	**975,919**	**NA**	**107,575**	**3,478,611**
2004	**1,281,544**	**1,125,133**	**991,090**	**NA**	**100,709**	**3,498,848**

[1] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.
[2] Beginning with January 2004 the other sector was eliminated and its component parts were reclassified into the commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.
[3] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

NA = Not available.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.•Sales values for 1996-2004 include energy service provider (power marketer) data.•Values for 2002 and prior years are final.•Values for 2003 and 2004 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 - 2004: 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 End-Use Sector, 1990 through January 2004
(Million Dollars)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation[1]	Other[2]	All Sectors[3]
1990	**72,378**	**55,117**	**44,857**	**NA**	**5,891**	**178,243**
1991	**76,828**	**57,655**	**45,737**	**NA**	**6,138**	**186,359**
1992	**76,848**	**58,343**	**46,993**	**NA**	**6,296**	**188,480**
1993	**82,814**	**61,521**	**47,357**	**NA**	**6,528**	**198,220**
1994	**84,552**	**63,396**	**48,069**	**NA**	**6,689**	**202,706**
1995	**87,610**	**66,365**	**47,175**	**NA**	**6,567**	**207,717**
1996	**90,503**	**67,829**	**47,536**	**NA**	**6,741**	**212,609**
1997	**90,704**	**70,497**	**47,023**	**NA**	**7,110**	**215,334**
1998	**93,360**	**72,575**	**47,050**	**NA**	**6,863**	**219,848**
1999	**93,483**	**72,771**	**46,846**	**NA**	**6,796**	**219,896**
2000	**98,209**	**78,405**	**49,369**	**NA**	**7,179**	**233,163**
2001	**103,671**	**86,354**	**48,573**	**NA**	**7,999**	**246,597**
2002						
January	9,527	6,652	3,663	NA	547	20,390
February	7,971	6,325	3,682	NA	543	18,521
March	7,836	6,541	3,773	NA	544	18,693
April	7,216	6,512	3,757	NA	550	18,034
May	7,564	7,056	3,932	NA	577	19,129
June	9,406	7,944	4,114	NA	636	22,100
July	11,752	8,923	4,441	NA	670	25,786
August	11,729	8,808	4,431	NA	669	25,638
September	9,951	8,056	4,160	NA	673	22,841
October	8,023	7,651	4,098	NA	638	20,410
November	7,414	6,530	3,741	NA	568	18,252
December	8,840	6,706	3,694	NA	593	19,833
Total	**107,229**	**87,706**	**47,485**	**NA**	**7,208**	**249,629**
2003						
January	10,005	7,286	3,754	NA	584	21,629
February	8,961	6,589	3,758	NA	575	19,883
March	8,322	6,777	3,862	NA	594	19,555
April	7,417	6,704	3,919	NA	571	18,611
May	7,947	7,285	4,055	NA	616	19,903
June	9,291	8,091	4,270	NA	668	22,320
July	11,921	9,203	4,546	NA	714	26,384
August	12,305	9,227	4,684	NA	732	26,948
September	10,106	8,157	4,245	NA	697	23,206
October	8,017	7,641	4,237	NA	653	20,548
November	7,649	6,878	3,878	NA	590	18,995
December	9,502	7,146	3,852	NA	609	21,109
Total	**111,443**	**90,983**	**49,062**	**NA**	**7,603**	**259,091**
2004						
January	10,458	7,646	3,891	NA	NA	22,013
Total	**10,458**	**7,646**	**3,891**	**NA**	**NA**	**22,013**
Year to Date						
2002	**9,527**	**6,652**	**3,663**	**NA**	**547**	**20,390**
2003	**10,005**	**7,286**	**3,754**	**NA**	**584**	**21,629**
2004	**10,458**	**7,646**	**3,891**	**NA**	**NA**	**22,013**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January						
2003	**107,707**	**88,340**	**47,576**	**NA**	**7,245**	**250,868**
2004	**111,896**	**91,343**	**49,198**	**NA**	**7,020**	**259,476**

[1] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.
[2] Beginning with January 2004 the other sector was eliminated and its component parts were reclassified into the commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.
[3] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

NA = Not available.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.•Revenue values for 1996-2004 include energy service provider (power marketer) data.•Values for 2002 and prior years are final.•Values for 2003 and 2004 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 - 2004: 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 End-Use Sector, 1990 through January 2004
(Cents per Kilowatthour)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation[1]	Other[2]	All Sectors[3]
1990	**7.83**	**7.34**	**4.74**	**NA**	**6.40**	**6.57**
1991	**8.04**	**7.53**	**4.83**	**NA**	**6.51**	**6.75**
1992	**8.21**	**7.66**	**4.83**	**NA**	**6.74**	**6.82**
1993	**8.32**	**7.74**	**4.85**	**NA**	**6.88**	**6.93**
1994	**8.38**	**7.73**	**4.77**	**NA**	**6.84**	**6.91**
1995	**8.40**	**7.69**	**4.66**	**NA**	**6.88**	**6.89**
1996	**8.36**	**7.64**	**4.60**	**NA**	**6.91**	**6.86**
1997	**8.43**	**7.59**	**4.53**	**NA**	**6.91**	**6.85**
1998	**8.26**	**7.41**	**4.48**	**NA**	**6.63**	**6.74**
1999	**8.16**	**7.26**	**4.43**	**NA**	**6.35**	**6.64**
2000	**8.24**	**7.43**	**4.64**	**NA**	**6.56**	**6.81**
2001	**8.62**	**7.93**	**5.04**	**NA**	**7.03**	**7.32**
2002						
January	8.09	7.44	4.78	NA	6.58	6.98
February	8.19	7.66	4.82	NA	6.76	7.01
March	8.17	7.69	4.83	NA	6.79	7.00
April	8.38	7.61	4.76	NA	6.86	6.97
May	8.64	7.77	4.78	NA	6.79	7.11
June	8.72	8.05	4.99	NA	6.83	7.41
July	8.81	8.26	5.18	NA	6.66	7.65
August	8.76	8.20	5.11	NA	6.57	7.58
September	8.66	8.05	4.95	NA	6.56	7.38
October	8.51	8.04	4.89	NA	6.75	7.22
November	8.34	7.65	4.73	NA	6.71	6.97
December	8.10	7.61	4.73	NA	6.94	6.99
Total	**8.46**	**7.86**	**4.88**	**NA**	**6.73**	**7.21**
2003						
January	7.98	7.77	4.67	NA	6.68	7.02
February	8.00	7.76	4.82	NA	6.90	7.02
March	8.31	7.84	4.89	NA	7.19	7.14
April	8.82	8.03	4.86	NA	7.20	7.27
May	9.00	8.15	4.92	NA	7.17	7.40
June	9.21	8.52	5.07	NA	7.15	7.71
July	9.15	8.60	5.28	NA	6.98	7.91
August	9.19	8.53	5.27	NA	6.94	7.89
September	8.90	8.21	5.02	NA	7.01	7.55
October	8.90	8.17	4.96	NA	6.85	7.38
November	8.74	7.93	4.77	NA	6.67	7.18
December	8.34	7.80	4.78	NA	6.64	7.15
Total	**8.71**	**8.13**	**4.95**	**NA**	**6.95**	**7.40**
2004						
January	8.24	7.68	4.86	NA	NA	7.17
Total	**8.24**	**7.68**	**4.86**	**NA**	**NA**	**7.17**
Year to Date						
2002	**8.09**	**7.44**	**4.78**	**NA**	**6.58**	**6.98**
2003	**7.98**	**7.77**	**4.67**	**NA**	**6.68**	**7.02**
2004	**8.24**	**7.68**	**4.86**	**NA**	**NA**	**7.17**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in January						
2003	**8.45**	**7.88**	**4.87**	**NA**	**6.73**	**7.21**
2004	**8.73**	**8.12**	**4.96**	**NA**	**6.97**	**7.42**

[1] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.
[2] Beginning with January 2004 the other sector was eliminated and its component parts were reclassified into the commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.
[3] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

NA = Not available.

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 1996-2004 include power marketer data.•Values for 2003 and 2004 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 - 2004: 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 End-Use Sector, by State, January 2004 and 2003
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation/Other[1]		All Sectors[2]	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	**4,934**	**4,665**	**4,733**	**4,520**	**1,963**	**1,977**	**NA**	**146**	**11,648**	**11,309**
Connecticut	1,421	1,330	1,189	1,117	414	449	NA	50	3,042	2,945
Maine	466	431	352	335	278	268	NA	5	1,096	1,040
Massachusetts	2,055	1,952	2,312	2,247	822	845	NA	65	5,189	5,109
New Hampshire	459	439	389	363	197	180	NA	12	1,045	995
Rhode Island	302	290	318	287	111	103	NA	10	731	690
Vermont	231	223	174	171	140	132	NA	4	545	530
Middle Atlantic	**12,636**	**12,416**	**13,271**	**12,157**	**6,331**	**6,934**	**NA**	**1,481**	**32,396**	**32,989**
New Jersey	2,623	2,566	3,064	3,090	844	948	NA	53	6,532	6,657
New York	4,437	4,426	6,345	5,314	1,569	2,121	NA	1,306	12,443	13,166
Pennsylvania	5,576	5,425	3,862	3,753	3,917	3,866	NA	123	13,421	13,167
East North Central	**18,628**	**19,003**	**14,524**	**14,055**	**16,255**	**16,505**	**NA**	**1,452**	**49,461**	**51,015**
Illinois	3,968	4,454	3,751	3,837	3,157	3,123	NA	848	10,927	12,263
Indiana	3,400	3,455	1,933	1,901	3,879	3,926	NA	68	9,214	9,350
Michigan	3,359	3,357	3,255	3,181	2,466	2,766	NA	83	9,080	9,387
Ohio	5,701	5,620	3,891	3,504	4,682	4,610	NA	390	14,274	14,125
Wisconsin	2,201	2,117	1,694	1,631	2,072	2,079	NA	62	5,966	5,890
West North Central	**9,538**	**9,311**	**7,336**	**6,849**	**6,345**	**6,428**	**NA**	**535**	**23,218**	**23,123**
Iowa	1,318	1,237	863	713	1,326	1,344	NA	144	3,507	3,439
Kansas	1,105	1,127	1,058	1,084	881	827	NA	33	3,045	3,071
Minnesota	2,084	2,005	1,691	1,625	1,786	1,994	NA	57	5,562	5,682
Missouri	3,260	3,297	2,395	2,211	1,293	1,255	NA	111	6,948	6,874
Nebraska	920	841	699	633	640	626	NA	109	2,259	2,210
North Dakota	451	417	337	311	272	245	NA	44	1,060	1,018
South Dakota	399	386	292	271	147	137	NA	NM	838	830
South Atlantic	**32,680**	**31,946**	**22,221**	**19,487**	**13,578**	**14,539**	**NA**	**1,896**	**68,609**	**67,867**
Delaware	427	413	334	323	277	300	NA	5	1,037	1,041
District of Columbia	202	184	725	694	21	22	NA	35	974	935
Florida	9,563	9,750	6,670	5,920	1,578	1,495	NA	450	17,819	17,615
Georgia	4,976	4,832	3,300	3,163	2,803	2,834	NA	149	11,096	10,978
Maryland	2,935	2,941	1,923	1,447	1,792	2,333	NA	80	6,726	6,802
North Carolina	5,511	5,183	3,430	3,192	2,249	2,426	NA	184	11,191	10,985
South Carolina	2,921	2,772	1,573	1,453	2,418	2,493	NA	80	6,915	6,797
Virginia	4,776	4,666	3,647	2,657	1,571	1,654	NA	905	9,994	9,882
West Virginia	1,369	1,205	620	639	867	982	NA	8	2,856	2,833
East South Central	**11,693**	**11,669**	**6,421**	**6,097**	**10,235**	**10,038**	**NA**	**502**	**28,349**	**28,305**
Alabama	3,113	3,086	1,647	1,616	2,674	2,439	NA	66	7,434	7,207
Kentucky	2,842	2,839	1,539	1,288	3,686	3,793	NA	288	8,067	8,208
Mississippi	1,624	1,638	931	950	1,262	1,218	NA	61	3,817	3,867
Tennessee	4,113	4,107	2,305	2,242	2,613	2,588	NA	87	9,031	9,024
West South Central	**15,182**	**15,715**	**11,147**	**10,238**	**13,096**	**12,462**	**NA**	**1,263**	**39,428**	**39,677**
Arkansas	1,473	1,487	786	820	1,370	1,265	NA	50	3,629	3,622
Louisiana	2,408	2,422	1,691	1,586	2,263	2,447	NA	207	6,362	6,662
Oklahoma	1,781	1,842	1,290	1,033	1,083	1,047	NA	324	4,153	4,246
Texas	9,520	9,964	7,380	6,799	8,380	7,704	NA	681	25,283	25,148
Mountain	**7,250**	**6,773**	**6,461**	**5,810**	**5,567**	**5,025**	**NA**	**586**	**19,278**	**18,193**
Arizona	2,155	2,069	1,811	1,601	857	819	NA	214	4,823	4,703
Colorado	1,420	1,392	1,583	1,458	864	854	NA	80	3,867	3,785
Idaho	914	734	475	446	575	481	NA	28	1,965	1,690
Montana	465	432	372	343	493	294	NA	22	1,331	1,090
Nevada	811	738	602	537	930	831	NA	45	2,343	2,151
New Mexico	521	501	629	518	413	431	NA	118	1,564	1,568
Utah	704	662	698	637	724	654	NA	68	2,126	2,021
Wyoming	258	245	291	270	711	661	NA	NM	1,259	1,186
Pacific Contiguous	**13,899**	**13,351**	**12,801**	**12,094**	**6,307**	**6,061**	**NA**	**855**	**33,020**	**32,360**
California	7,793	7,940	8,916	8,728	3,655	3,862	NA	NM	20,372	21,030
Oregon	2,173	1,924	1,353	1,215	960	894	NA	42	4,487	4,075
Washington	3,933	3,487	2,532	2,150	1,692	1,305	NA	313	8,161	7,255
Pacific Noncontiguous	**505**	**459**	**678**	**2,406**	**405**	**382**	**NA**	**28**	**1,588**	**3,275**
Alaska	238	217	422	2,166	94	92	NA	22	754	2,497
Hawaii	266	243	256	240	311	290	NA	5	833	777
U.S. Total	**126,944**	**125,307**	**99,595**	**93,712**	**80,082**	**80,351**	**NA**	**8,743**	**306,994**	**308,113**

[1] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Beginning with January 2004 the other sector was eliminated and its component parts were reclassified into the commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.

[2] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 and 2004 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 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 End-Use Sector, by State, Year-to-Date through January 2004 and 2003

(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation/Other[1]		All Sectors[2]	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
New England	**4,934**	**4,665**	**4,733**	**4,520**	**1,963**	**1,977**	**NA**	**146**	**11,648**	**11,309**
Connecticut	1,421	1,330	1,189	1,117	414	449	NA	50	3,042	2,945
Maine	466	431	352	335	278	268	NA	5	1,096	1,040
Massachusetts	2,055	1,952	2,312	2,247	822	845	NA	65	5,189	5,109
New Hampshire	459	439	389	363	197	180	NA	12	1,045	995
Rhode Island	302	290	318	287	111	103	NA	10	731	690
Vermont	231	223	174	171	140	132	NA	4	545	530
Middle Atlantic	**12,636**	**12,416**	**13,271**	**12,157**	**6,331**	**6,934**	**NA**	**1,481**	**32,396**	**32,989**
New Jersey	2,623	2,566	3,064	3,090	844	948	NA	53	6,532	6,657
New York	4,437	4,426	6,345	5,314	1,569	2,121	NA	1,306	12,443	13,166
Pennsylvania	5,576	5,425	3,862	3,753	3,917	3,866	NA	123	13,421	13,167
East North Central	**18,628**	**19,003**	**14,524**	**14,055**	**16,255**	**16,505**	**NA**	**1,452**	**49,461**	**51,015**
Illinois	3,968	4,454	3,751	3,837	3,157	3,123	NA	848	10,927	12,263
Indiana	3,400	3,455	1,933	1,901	3,879	3,926	NA	68	9,214	9,350
Michigan	3,359	3,357	3,255	3,181	2,466	2,766	NA	83	9,080	9,387
Ohio	5,701	5,620	3,891	3,504	4,682	4,610	NA	390	14,274	14,125
Wisconsin	2,201	2,117	1,694	1,631	2,072	2,079	NA	62	5,966	5,890
West North Central	**9,538**	**9,311**	**7,336**	**6,849**	**6,345**	**6,428**	**NA**	**535**	**23,218**	**23,123**
Iowa	1,318	1,237	863	713	1,326	1,344	NA	144	3,507	3,439
Kansas	1,105	1,127	1,058	1,084	881	827	NA	33	3,045	3,071
Minnesota	2,084	2,005	1,691	1,625	1,786	1,994	NA	57	5,562	5,682
Missouri	3,260	3,297	2,395	2,211	1,293	1,255	NA	111	6,948	6,874
Nebraska	920	841	699	633	640	626	NA	109	2,259	2,210
North Dakota	451	417	337	311	272	245	NA	44	1,060	1,018
South Dakota	399	386	292	271	147	137	NA	36	838	830
South Atlantic	**32,680**	**31,946**	**22,221**	**19,487**	**13,578**	**14,539**	**NA**	**1,896**	**68,609**	**67,867**
Delaware	427	413	334	323	277	300	NA	5	1,037	1,041
District of Columbia	202	184	725	694	21	22	NA	35	974	935
Florida	9,563	9,750	6,670	5,920	1,578	1,495	NA	450	17,819	17,615
Georgia	4,976	4,832	3,300	3,163	2,803	2,834	NA	149	11,096	10,978
Maryland	2,935	2,941	1,923	1,447	1,792	2,333	NA	80	6,726	6,802
North Carolina	5,511	5,183	3,430	3,192	2,249	2,426	NA	184	11,191	10,985
South Carolina	2,921	2,772	1,573	1,453	2,418	2,493	NA	80	6,915	6,797
Virginia	4,776	4,666	3,647	2,657	1,571	1,654	NA	905	9,994	9,882
West Virginia	1,369	1,205	620	639	867	982	NA	8	2,856	2,833
East South Central	**11,693**	**11,669**	**6,421**	**6,097**	**10,235**	**10,038**	**NA**	**502**	**28,349**	**28,305**
Alabama	3,113	3,086	1,647	1,616	2,674	2,439	NA	66	7,434	7,207
Kentucky	2,842	2,839	1,539	1,288	3,686	3,793	NA	288	8,067	8,208
Mississippi	1,624	1,638	931	950	1,262	1,218	NA	61	3,817	3,867
Tennessee	4,113	4,107	2,305	2,242	2,613	2,588	NA	87	9,031	9,024
West South Central	**15,182**	**15,715**	**11,147**	**10,238**	**13,096**	**12,462**	**NA**	**1,263**	**39,428**	**39,677**
Arkansas	1,473	1,487	786	820	1,370	1,265	NA	50	3,629	3,622
Louisiana	2,408	2,422	1,691	1,586	2,263	2,447	NA	207	6,362	6,662
Oklahoma	1,781	1,842	1,290	1,033	1,083	1,047	NA	324	4,153	4,246
Texas	9,520	9,964	7,380	6,799	8,380	7,704	NA	681	25,283	25,148
Mountain	**7,250**	**6,773**	**6,461**	**5,810**	**5,567**	**5,025**	**NA**	**586**	**19,278**	**18,193**
Arizona	2,155	2,069	1,811	1,601	857	819	NA	214	4,823	4,703
Colorado	1,420	1,392	1,583	1,458	864	854	NA	80	3,867	3,785
Idaho	914	734	475	446	575	481	NA	28	1,965	1,690
Montana	465	432	372	343	493	294	NA	22	1,331	1,090
Nevada	811	738	602	537	930	831	NA	45	2,343	2,151
New Mexico	521	501	629	518	413	431	NA	118	1,564	1,568
Utah	704	662	698	637	724	654	NA	68	2,126	2,021
Wyoming	258	245	291	270	711	661	NA	10	1,259	1,186
Pacific Contiguous	**13,899**	**13,351**	**12,801**	**12,094**	**6,307**	**6,061**	**NA**	**855**	**33,020**	**32,360**
California	7,793	7,940	8,916	8,728	3,655	3,862	NA	500	20,372	21,030
Oregon	2,173	1,924	1,353	1,215	960	894	NA	42	4,487	4,075
Washington	3,933	3,487	2,532	2,150	1,692	1,305	NA	313	8,161	7,255
Pacific Noncontiguous	**505**	**459**	**678**	**2,406**	**405**	**382**	**NA**	**28**	**1,588**	**3,275**
Alaska	238	217	422	2,166	94	92	NA	22	754	2,497
Hawaii	266	243	256	240	311	290	NA	5	833	777
U.S. Total	**126,944**	**125,307**	**99,595**	**93,712**	**80,082**	**80,351**	**NA**	**8,743**	**306,994**	**308,113**

[1] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Beginning with January 2004 the other sector was eliminated and its component parts were reclassified into the commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.

[2] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 and 2004 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 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 End-Use Sector, by State, January 2004 and 2003

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation/Other[1]		All Sectors[2]	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	**570**	**506**	**473**	**403**	**157**	**146**	**NA**	**18**	**1,201**	**1,073**
Connecticut	163	140	117	100	35	33	NA	4	317	277
Maine	58	55	36	34	12	12	NA	1	106	102
Massachusetts	231	204	226	191	70	67	NA	8	527	470
New Hampshire	53	51	40	36	18	16	NA	1	111	103
Rhode Island	36	28	34	24	10	8	NA	2	80	62
Vermont	29	28	19	19	11	11	NA	1	60	58
Middle Atlantic	**1,365**	**1,294**	**1,310**	**1,157**	**402**	**397**	**NA**	**122**	**3,087**	**2,970**
New Jersey	276	247	273	258	84	67	NA	8	633	581
New York	594	560	715	592	90	104	NA	100	1,404	1,356
Pennsylvania	495	487	322	307	227	225	NA	14	1,049	1,034
East North Central	**1,424**	**1,415**	**995**	**983**	**723**	**755**	**NA**	**85**	**3,145**	**3,239**
Illinois	302	330	255	291	135	164	NA	47	694	831
Indiana	222	223	115	111	148	154	NA	6	485	493
Michigan	279	280	226	223	122	132	NA	8	628	642
Ohio	433	413	284	253	220	213	NA	20	937	899
Wisconsin	188	170	116	105	98	93	NA	5	402	373
West North Central	**642**	**615**	**409**	**375**	**261**	**252**	**NA**	**31**	**1,312**	**1,273**
Iowa	106	95	54	43	53	53	NA	9	213	199
Kansas	78	80	65	66	38	38	NA	3	181	187
Minnesota	153	143	97	89	79	78	NA	4	329	314
Missouri	199	198	121	112	50	44	NA	6	369	360
Nebraska	53	48	36	32	23	24	NA	6	111	111
North Dakota	26	24	19	17	11	NM	NA	2	56	53
South Dakota	27	27	18	16	7	6	NA	1	51	51
South Atlantic	**2,533**	**2,407**	**1,481**	**1,262**	**597**	**592**	**NA**	**123**	**4,615**	**4,385**
Delaware	33	32	23	22	11	12	NA	1	68	67
District of Columbia	15	14	46	45	1	1	NA	2	62	61
Florida	833	795	503	401	91	79	NA	35	1,428	1,310
Georgia	354	348	219	212	111	112	NA	13	685	684
Maryland	206	196	114	95	79	77	NA	7	401	375
North Carolina	435	408	224	205	105	111	NA	12	765	736
South Carolina	221	209	105	95	94	96	NA	5	421	405
Virginia	353	333	214	152	67	71	NA	48	634	604
West Virginia	82	73	33	35	37	34	NA	1	152	143
East South Central	**764**	**736**	**429**	**387**	**389**	**373**	**NA**	**31**	**1,582**	**1,527**
Alabama	214	210	116	110	107	100	NA	5	437	425
Kentucky	158	153	81	67	111	110	NA	13	349	344
Mississippi	117	113	71	69	57	55	NA	6	244	242
Tennessee	275	259	162	142	114	108	NA	8	551	516
West South Central	**1,199**	**1,140**	**801**	**710**	**661**	**560**	**NA**	**85**	**2,662**	**2,495**
Arkansas	97	98	42	43	51	50	NA	3	190	194
Louisiana	177	165	122	105	123	111	NA	15	422	396
Oklahoma	113	114	70	59	43	42	NA	15	226	229
Texas	812	763	568	502	444	358	NA	52	1,824	1,675
Mountain	**534**	**502**	**425**	**380**	**256**	**235**	**NA**	**34**	**1,215**	**1,151**
Arizona	158	149	124	107	43	40	NA	10	325	306
Colorado	112	105	101	87	44	40	NA	6	257	238
Idaho	52	48	23	27	20	22	NA	1	96	99
Montana	33	30	24	21	20	13	NA	2	78	65
Nevada	73	69	53	51	55	54	NA	3	181	178
New Mexico	43	42	46	38	20	21	NA	7	108	108
Utah	46	43	38	34	26	24	NA	3	110	104
Wyoming	16	16	16	15	28	22	NA	1	60	53
Pacific Contiguous	**1,353**	**1,325**	**1,236**	**1,236**	**398**	**403**	**NA**	**51**	**2,989**	**3,015**
California	951	976	993	1,022	291	297	NA	33	2,235	2,329
Oregon	154	135	88	80	43	46	NA	3	285	264
Washington	249	214	155	134	64	60	NA	14	468	423
Pacific Noncontiguous	**73**	**64**	**88**	**392**	**46**	**41**	**NA**	**3**	**207**	**500**
Alaska	28	25	48	356	7	7	NA	3	83	390
Hawaii	45	39	40	36	39	34	NA	1	124	110
U.S. Total	**10,458**	**10,005**	**7,646**	**7,286**	**3,891**	**3,754**	**NA**	**584**	**22,013**	**21,629**

[1] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Beginning with January 2004 the other sector was eliminated and its component parts were reclassified into the commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.

[2] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 and 2004 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 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 End-Use Sector, by State, Year-to-Date through January 2004 and 2003

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation/Other[1]		All Sectors[2]	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
New England	**570**	**506**	**473**	**403**	**157**	**146**	**NA**	**18**	**1,201**	**1,073**
Connecticut	163	140	117	100	35	33	NA	4	317	277
Maine	58	55	36	34	12	12	NA	1	106	102
Massachusetts	231	204	226	191	70	67	NA	8	527	470
New Hampshire	53	51	40	36	18	16	NA	1	111	103
Rhode Island	36	28	34	24	10	8	NA	2	80	62
Vermont	29	28	19	19	11	11	NA	1	60	58
Middle Atlantic	**1,365**	**1,294**	**1,310**	**1,157**	**402**	**397**	**NA**	**122**	**3,087**	**2,970**
New Jersey	276	247	273	258	84	67	NA	8	633	581
New York	594	560	715	592	90	104	NA	100	1,404	1,356
Pennsylvania	495	487	322	307	227	225	NA	14	1,049	1,034
East North Central	**1,424**	**1,415**	**995**	**983**	**723**	**755**	**NA**	**85**	**3,145**	**3,239**
Illinois	302	330	255	291	135	164	NA	47	694	831
Indiana	222	223	115	111	148	154	NA	6	485	493
Michigan	279	280	226	223	122	132	NA	8	628	642
Ohio	433	413	284	253	220	213	NA	20	937	899
Wisconsin	188	170	116	105	98	93	NA	5	402	373
West North Central	**642**	**615**	**409**	**375**	**261**	**252**	**NA**	**31**	**1,312**	**1,273**
Iowa	106	95	54	43	53	53	NA	9	213	199
Kansas	78	80	65	66	38	38	NA	3	181	187
Minnesota	153	143	97	89	79	78	NA	4	329	314
Missouri	199	198	121	112	50	44	NA	6	369	360
Nebraska	53	48	36	32	23	24	NA	6	111	111
North Dakota	26	24	19	17	11	10	NA	2	56	53
South Dakota	27	27	18	16	7	6	NA	1	51	51
South Atlantic	**2,533**	**2,407**	**1,481**	**1,262**	**597**	**592**	**NA**	**123**	**4,615**	**4,385**
Delaware	33	32	23	22	11	12	NA	1	68	67
District of Columbia	15	14	46	45	1	1	NA	2	62	61
Florida	833	795	503	401	91	79	NA	35	1,428	1,310
Georgia	354	348	219	212	111	112	NA	13	685	684
Maryland	206	196	114	95	79	77	NA	7	401	375
North Carolina	435	408	224	205	105	111	NA	12	765	736
South Carolina	221	209	105	95	94	96	NA	5	421	405
Virginia	353	333	214	152	67	71	NA	48	634	604
West Virginia	82	73	33	35	37	34	NA	1	152	143
East South Central	**764**	**736**	**429**	**387**	**389**	**373**	**NA**	**31**	**1,582**	**1,527**
Alabama	214	210	116	110	107	100	NA	5	437	425
Kentucky	158	153	81	67	111	110	NA	13	349	344
Mississippi	117	113	71	69	57	55	NA	6	244	242
Tennessee	275	259	162	142	114	108	NA	8	551	516
West South Central	**1,199**	**1,140**	**801**	**710**	**661**	**560**	**NA**	**85**	**2,662**	**2,495**
Arkansas	97	98	42	43	51	50	NA	3	190	194
Louisiana	177	165	122	105	123	111	NA	15	422	396
Oklahoma	113	114	70	59	43	42	NA	15	226	229
Texas	812	763	568	502	444	358	NA	52	1,824	1,675
Mountain	**534**	**502**	**425**	**380**	**256**	**235**	**NA**	**34**	**1,215**	**1,151**
Arizona	158	149	124	107	43	40	NA	10	325	306
Colorado	112	105	101	87	44	40	NA	6	257	238
Idaho	52	48	23	27	20	22	NA	1	96	99
Montana	33	30	24	21	20	13	NA	2	78	65
Nevada	73	69	53	51	55	54	NA	3	181	178
New Mexico	43	42	46	38	20	21	NA	7	108	108
Utah	46	43	38	34	26	24	NA	3	110	104
Wyoming	16	16	16	15	28	22	NA	1	60	53
Pacific Contiguous	**1,353**	**1,325**	**1,236**	**1,236**	**398**	**403**	**NA**	**51**	**2,989**	**3,015**
California	951	976	993	1,022	291	297	NA	33	2,235	2,329
Oregon	154	135	88	80	43	46	NA	3	285	264
Washington	249	214	155	134	64	60	NA	14	468	423
Pacific Noncontiguous	**73**	**64**	**88**	**392**	**46**	**41**	**NA**	**3**	**207**	**500**
Alaska	28	25	48	356	7	7	NA	3	83	390
Hawaii	45	39	40	36	39	34	NA	1	124	110
U.S. Total	**10,458**	**10,005**	**7,646**	**7,286**	**3,891**	**3,754**	**NA**	**584**	**22,013**	**21,629**

[1] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Beginning with January 2004 the other sector was eliminated and its component parts were reclassified into the commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.

[2] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

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

Table 5.6.A. Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by End-Use Sector, by State, January 2004 and 2003

(Cents per Kilowatthour)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation/Other[1]		All Sectors[2]	
	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Jan 2003
New England	**11.55**	**10.84**	**9.98**	**8.92**	**7.99**	**7.39**	**NA**	**11.97**	**10.31**	**9.49**
Connecticut	11.49	10.55	9.86	9.00	8.47	7.28	NA	8.03	10.42	9.42
Maine	12.42	12.85	10.24	10.19	4.47	4.34	NA	20.16	9.70	9.83
Massachusetts	11.22	10.43	9.79	8.48	8.51	7.98	NA	12.70	10.15	9.20
New Hampshire	11.63	11.50	10.26	9.78	9.11	8.78	NA	11.78	10.64	10.38
Rhode Island	11.90	9.82	10.59	8.34	9.01	7.31	NA	20.95	10.89	8.99
Vermont	12.56	12.35	11.18	10.87	8.12	8.36	NA	17.86	10.98	10.92
Middle Atlantic	**10.80**	**10.42**	**9.87**	**9.52**	**6.35**	**5.72**	**NA**	**8.25**	**9.53**	**9.00**
New Jersey	10.53	9.64	8.89	8.35	9.99	7.08	NA	15.83	9.69	8.73
New York	13.40	12.65	11.27	11.13	5.76	4.91	NA	7.66	11.29	10.30
Pennsylvania	8.87	8.97	8.35	8.19	5.80	5.83	NA	11.34	7.82	7.85
East North Central	**7.64**	**7.45**	**6.85**	**7.00**	**4.45**	**4.58**	**NA**	**5.85**	**6.36**	**6.35**
Illinois	7.60	7.41	6.79	7.58	4.28	5.25	NA	5.49	6.35	6.78
Indiana	6.53	6.45	5.94	5.85	3.82	3.91	NA	8.15	5.26	5.28
Michigan	8.31	8.33	6.95	7.01	4.97	4.76	NA	9.84	6.91	6.84
Ohio	7.60	7.35	7.29	7.23	4.69	4.62	NA	5.04	6.56	6.36
Wisconsin	8.54	8.04	6.82	6.45	4.74	4.46	NA	8.05	6.73	6.33
West North Central	**6.73**	**6.61**	**5.57**	**5.47**	**4.11**	**3.92**	**NA**	**5.85**	**5.65**	**5.51**
Iowa	8.04	7.66	6.28	6.02	4.02	3.91	NA	5.90	6.09	5.78
Kansas	7.06	7.07	6.10	6.11	4.33	4.54	NA	9.66	5.94	6.08
Minnesota	7.35	7.14	5.72	5.46	4.45	3.89	NA	7.17	5.92	5.52
Missouri	6.09	6.00	5.04	5.05	3.87	3.48	NA	5.56	5.32	5.23
Nebraska	5.71	5.75	5.13	5.00	3.57	3.85	NA	5.84	4.93	5.00
North Dakota	5.86	5.86	5.59	5.47	3.91	4.08	NA	3.73	5.27	5.22
South Dakota	6.82	6.98	6.06	6.05	4.44	4.46	NA	NM	6.14	6.11
South Atlantic	**7.75**	**7.54**	**6.67**	**6.48**	**4.40**	**4.07**	**NA**	**6.50**	**6.73**	**6.46**
Delaware	7.84	7.80	6.91	6.93	4.09	3.96	NA	15.55	6.54	6.46
District of Columbia	7.33	7.50	6.30	6.45	5.58	4.83	NA	4.36	6.40	6.54
Florida	8.72	8.15	7.54	6.78	5.75	5.27	NA	7.69	8.01	7.44
Georgia	7.12	7.20	6.65	6.69	3.96	3.94	NA	8.49	6.18	6.23
Maryland	7.01	6.67	5.92	6.59	4.41	3.29	NA	8.60	5.96	5.52
North Carolina	7.90	7.87	6.54	6.41	4.68	4.56	NA	6.74	6.83	6.70
South Carolina	7.58	7.53	6.69	6.52	3.88	3.86	NA	6.54	6.08	5.96
Virginia	7.38	7.13	5.86	5.72	4.28	4.29	NA	5.34	6.34	6.11
West Virginia	5.96	6.06	5.36	5.45	4.30	3.50	NA	9.32	5.33	5.04
East South Central	**6.54**	**6.30**	**6.68**	**6.35**	**3.80**	**3.72**	**NA**	**6.24**	**5.58**	**5.40**
Alabama	6.89	6.82	7.03	6.82	4.00	4.09	NA	7.18	5.88	5.90
Kentucky	5.56	5.40	5.25	5.20	3.00	2.91	NA	4.52	4.33	4.19
Mississippi	7.19	6.93	7.59	7.21	4.48	4.48	NA	9.73	6.39	6.27
Tennessee	6.69	6.30	7.02	6.31	4.37	4.19	NA	8.76	6.10	5.72
West South Central	**7.90**	**7.25**	**7.19**	**6.93**	**5.05**	**4.50**	**NA**	**6.75**	**6.75**	**6.29**
Arkansas	6.59	6.61	5.35	5.26	3.74	3.93	NA	6.61	5.25	5.37
Louisiana	7.34	6.81	7.21	6.64	5.43	4.54	NA	7.18	6.63	5.95
Oklahoma	6.37	6.16	5.39	5.71	3.99	3.99	NA	4.63	5.44	5.40
Texas	8.53	7.66	7.69	7.38	5.29	4.64	NA	7.64	7.21	6.66
Mountain	**7.37**	**7.41**	**6.57**	**6.55**	**4.60**	**4.68**	**NA**	**5.76**	**6.30**	**6.33**
Arizona	7.35	7.19	6.84	6.70	5.01	4.91	NA	4.69	6.74	6.51
Colorado	7.88	7.52	6.40	5.97	5.09	4.63	NA	8.00	6.65	6.28
Idaho	5.73	6.60	4.87	6.01	3.48	4.64	NA	5.28	4.87	5.87
Montana	7.13	7.03	6.52	6.01	4.08	4.35	NA	8.00	5.83	6.00
Nevada	8.96	9.38	8.73	9.55	5.97	6.53	NA	6.77	7.71	8.27
New Mexico	8.23	8.30	7.27	7.37	4.72	4.79	NA	6.24	6.91	6.87
Utah	6.59	6.52	5.41	5.38	3.61	3.62	NA	4.45	5.19	5.15
Wyoming	6.39	6.53	5.51	5.48	3.89	3.31	NA	5.77	4.78	4.49
Pacific Contiguous	**9.74**	**9.93**	**9.66**	**10.22**	**6.32**	**6.65**	**NA**	**5.98**	**9.05**	**9.32**
California	12.20	12.30	11.13	11.71	7.97	7.69	NA	6.70	10.97	11.07
Oregon	7.09	7.01	6.50	6.57	4.48	5.10	NA	8.19	6.35	6.47
Washington	6.32	6.15	6.14	6.24	3.78	4.61	NA	4.54	5.74	5.83
Pacific Noncontiguous	**14.38**	**13.92**	**12.97**	**16.31**	**11.40**	**10.63**	**NA**	**11.66**	**13.02**	**15.28**
Alaska	11.59	11.33	11.36	16.46	7.95	7.34	NA	11.16	11.01	15.63
Hawaii	16.89	16.23	15.64	15.02	12.43	11.67	NA	13.81	14.84	14.14
U.S. Total	**8.24**	**7.98**	**7.68**	**7.77**	**4.86**	**4.67**	**NA**	**6.68**	**7.17**	**7.02**

[1] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Beginning with January 2004 the other sector was eliminated and its component parts were reclassified into the commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.

[2] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 and 2004 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 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 End-Use Sector, by State, Year-to-Date through January 2004 and 2003

(Cents per Kilowatthour)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation/Other[1]		All Sectors[2]	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
New England	**11.55**	**10.84**	**9.98**	**8.92**	**7.99**	**7.39**	**NA**	**11.97**	**10.31**	**9.49**
Connecticut	11.49	10.55	9.86	9.00	8.47	7.28	NA	8.03	10.42	9.42
Maine	12.42	12.85	10.24	10.19	4.47	4.34	NA	20.16	9.70	9.83
Massachusetts	11.22	10.43	9.79	8.48	8.51	7.98	NA	12.70	10.15	9.20
New Hampshire	11.63	11.50	10.26	9.78	9.11	8.78	NA	11.78	10.64	10.38
Rhode Island	11.90	9.82	10.59	8.34	9.01	7.31	NA	20.95	10.89	8.99
Vermont	12.56	12.35	11.18	10.87	8.12	8.36	NA	17.86	10.98	10.92
Middle Atlantic	**10.80**	**10.42**	**9.87**	**9.52**	**6.35**	**5.72**	**NA**	**8.25**	**9.53**	**9.00**
New Jersey	10.53	9.64	8.89	8.35	9.99	7.08	NA	15.83	9.69	8.73
New York	13.40	12.65	11.27	11.13	5.76	4.91	NA	7.66	11.29	10.30
Pennsylvania	8.87	8.97	8.35	8.19	5.80	5.83	NA	11.34	7.82	7.85
East North Central	**7.64**	**7.45**	**6.85**	**7.00**	**4.45**	**4.58**	**NA**	**5.85**	**6.36**	**6.35**
Illinois	7.60	7.41	6.79	7.58	4.28	5.25	NA	5.49	6.35	6.78
Indiana	6.53	6.45	5.94	5.85	3.82	3.91	NA	8.15	5.26	5.28
Michigan	8.31	8.33	6.95	7.01	4.97	4.76	NA	9.84	6.91	6.84
Ohio	7.60	7.35	7.29	7.23	4.69	4.62	NA	5.04	6.56	6.36
Wisconsin	8.54	8.04	6.82	6.45	4.74	4.46	NA	8.05	6.73	6.33
West North Central	**6.73**	**6.61**	**5.57**	**5.47**	**4.11**	**3.92**	**NA**	**5.85**	**5.65**	**5.51**
Iowa	8.04	7.66	6.28	6.02	4.02	3.91	NA	5.90	6.09	5.78
Kansas	7.06	7.07	6.10	6.11	4.33	4.54	NA	9.66	5.94	6.08
Minnesota	7.35	7.14	5.72	5.46	4.45	3.89	NA	7.17	5.92	5.52
Missouri	6.09	6.00	5.04	5.05	3.87	3.48	NA	5.56	5.32	5.23
Nebraska	5.71	5.75	5.13	5.00	3.57	3.85	NA	5.84	4.93	5.00
North Dakota	5.86	5.86	5.59	5.47	3.91	4.08	NA	3.73	5.27	5.22
South Dakota	6.82	6.98	6.06	6.05	4.44	4.46	NA	3.56	6.14	6.11
South Atlantic	**7.75**	**7.54**	**6.67**	**6.48**	**4.40**	**4.07**	**NA**	**6.50**	**6.73**	**6.46**
Delaware	7.84	7.80	6.91	6.93	4.09	3.96	NA	15.55	6.54	6.46
District of Columbia	7.33	7.50	6.30	6.45	5.58	4.83	NA	4.36	6.40	6.54
Florida	8.72	8.15	7.54	6.78	5.75	5.27	NA	7.69	8.01	7.44
Georgia	7.12	7.20	6.65	6.69	3.96	3.94	NA	8.49	6.18	6.23
Maryland	7.01	6.67	5.92	6.59	4.41	3.29	NA	8.60	5.96	5.52
North Carolina	7.90	7.87	6.54	6.41	4.68	4.56	NA	6.74	6.83	6.70
South Carolina	7.58	7.53	6.69	6.52	3.88	3.86	NA	6.54	6.08	5.96
Virginia	7.38	7.13	5.86	5.72	4.28	4.29	NA	5.34	6.34	6.11
West Virginia	5.96	6.06	5.36	5.45	4.30	3.50	NA	9.32	5.33	5.04
East South Central	**6.54**	**6.30**	**6.68**	**6.35**	**3.80**	**3.72**	**NA**	**6.24**	**5.58**	**5.40**
Alabama	6.89	6.82	7.03	6.82	4.00	4.09	NA	7.18	5.88	5.90
Kentucky	5.56	5.40	5.25	5.20	3.00	2.91	NA	4.52	4.33	4.19
Mississippi	7.19	6.93	7.59	7.21	4.48	4.48	NA	9.73	6.39	6.27
Tennessee	6.69	6.30	7.02	6.31	4.37	4.19	NA	8.76	6.10	5.72
West South Central	**7.90**	**7.25**	**7.19**	**6.93**	**5.05**	**4.50**	**NA**	**6.75**	**6.75**	**6.29**
Arkansas	6.59	6.61	5.35	5.26	3.74	3.93	NA	6.61	5.25	5.37
Louisiana	7.34	6.81	7.21	6.64	5.43	4.54	NA	7.18	6.63	5.95
Oklahoma	6.37	6.16	5.39	5.71	3.99	3.99	NA	4.63	5.44	5.40
Texas	8.53	7.66	7.69	7.38	5.29	4.64	NA	7.64	7.21	6.66
Mountain	**7.37**	**7.41**	**6.57**	**6.55**	**4.60**	**4.68**	**NA**	**5.76**	**6.30**	**6.33**
Arizona	7.35	7.19	6.84	6.70	5.01	4.91	NA	4.69	6.74	6.51
Colorado	7.88	7.52	6.40	5.97	5.09	4.63	NA	8.00	6.65	6.28
Idaho	5.73	6.60	4.87	6.01	3.48	4.64	NA	5.28	4.87	5.87
Montana	7.13	7.03	6.52	6.01	4.08	4.35	NA	8.00	5.83	6.00
Nevada	8.96	9.38	8.73	9.55	5.97	6.53	NA	6.77	7.71	8.27
New Mexico	8.23	8.30	7.27	7.37	4.72	4.79	NA	6.24	6.91	6.87
Utah	6.59	6.52	5.41	5.38	3.61	3.62	NA	4.45	5.19	5.15
Wyoming	6.39	6.53	5.51	5.48	3.89	3.31	NA	5.77	4.78	4.49
Pacific Contiguous	**9.74**	**9.93**	**9.66**	**10.22**	**6.32**	**6.65**	**NA**	**5.98**	**9.05**	**9.32**
California	12.20	12.30	11.13	11.71	7.97	7.69	NA	6.70	10.97	11.07
Oregon	7.09	7.01	6.50	6.57	4.48	5.10	NA	8.19	6.35	6.47
Washington	6.32	6.15	6.14	6.24	3.78	4.61	NA	4.54	5.74	5.83
Pacific Noncontiguous	**14.38**	**13.92**	**12.97**	**16.31**	**11.40**	**10.63**	**NA**	**11.66**	**13.02**	**15.28**
Alaska	11.59	11.33	11.36	16.46	7.95	7.34	NA	11.16	11.01	15.63
Hawaii	16.89	16.23	15.64	15.02	12.43	11.67	NA	13.81	14.84	14.14
U.S. Total	**8.24**	**7.98**	**7.68**	**7.77**	**4.86**	**4.67**	**NA**	**6.68**	**7.17**	**7.02**

[1] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Beginning with January 2004 the other sector was eliminated and its component parts were reclassified into the commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.

[2] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 and 2004 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 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

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, January 2004
(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	**3**	**4**	**3**	**219**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**--**	**1**
Connecticut	0	4	8	220	0	19	6	--	1
Maine	40	16	8	0	--	4	3	--	5
Massachusetts	5	4	4	--	0	10	6	--	2
New Hampshire	7	8	198	--	0	7	10	--	2
Rhode Island	--	191	2	--	--	162	34	--	5
Vermont	--	282	0	--	0	16	9	--	4
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**5**	**17**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**--**	**1**
New Jersey	1	6	9	72	0	68	6	--	2
New York	3	1	6	66	0	2	4	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	3	8	16	0	4	3	--	1
East North Central	*	**8**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**15**	**3**	**--**	*
Illinois	1	3	14	23	0	75	11	--	1
Indiana	*	17	7	5	--	107	8	--	*
Michigan	1	13	4	0	0	26	4	--	1
Ohio	*	14	19	19	0	45	11	--	*
Wisconsin	1	83	10	--	0	21	9	--	1
West North Central	*	**7**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**4**	**0**	*
Iowa	2	53	37	--	0	7	2	--	1
Kansas	1	2	34	--	0	0	0	--	1
Minnesota	1	57	8	--	0	30	8	0	1
Missouri	*	28	3	0	0	9	7	--	*
Nebraska	2	207	40	0	0	23	75	--	1
North Dakota	1	39	2	0	--	0	47	--	1
South Dakota	3	23	16	--	--	0	0	--	2
South Atlantic	*	**3**	**2**	**12**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**--**	*
Delaware	2	18	1	55	--	--	--	--	7
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	*	1	2	0	0	75	3	--	1
Georgia	*	24	13	--	0	9	3	--	*
Maryland	1	12	43	0	0	1	2	--	2
North Carolina	*	6	4	1,088	0	5	4	--	*
South Carolina	1	4	11	1,831	0	15	6	--	1
Virginia	1	3	4	0	0	16	2	--	1
West Virginia	*	9	45	0	--	13	0	--	*
East South Central	*	**3**	**3**	**96**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**--**	*
Alabama	*	4	3	96	0	4	3	--	1
Kentucky	*	19	33	--	--	3	2	--	*
Mississippi	*	2	8	0	0	0	8	--	1
Tennessee	*	20	48	0	0	3	10	--	1
West South Central	*	**44**	**2**	**7**	**0**	**8**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Arkansas	0	372	5	--	0	11	4	0	1
Louisiana	*	3	5	10	0	0	5	0	2
Oklahoma	*	16	3	123	--	15	4	--	1
Texas	*	9	2	8	0	41	1	--	1
Mountain	*	**9**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**--**	**1**
Arizona	0	27	7	--	0	1	46	--	1
Colorado	1	140	7	0	--	21	12	--	2
Idaho	142	3,737	84	--	--	7	4	--	6
Montana	3	1,006	344	0	--	4	46	--	2
Nevada	0	*	6	0	--	8	3	--	2
New Mexico	*	38	15	--	--	54	2	--	2
Utah	1	52	43	0	--	31	5	--	1
Wyoming	1	96	62	--	--	42	7	--	1
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**46**	**3**	**13**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	**1**
California	3	86	4	14	0	3	1	--	2
Oregon	1	3	*	--	--	1	8	--	1
Washington	1	91	5	0	0	1	7	--	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**11**	**16**	**6**	**163**	**--**	**16**	**6**	**--**	**9**
Alaska	36	23	6	--	--	15	33	--	6
Hawaii	3	19	--	163	--	85	6	--	14

[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 2004 are preliminary.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and 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 January 2004
(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	**3**	**4**	**3**	**219**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**--**	**1**
Connecticut	0	4	8	220	0	19	6	--	1
Maine	40	16	8	0	--	4	3	--	5
Massachusetts	5	4	4	--	0	10	6	--	2
New Hampshire	7	8	198	--	0	7	10	--	2
Rhode Island	--	191	2	--	--	162	34	--	5
Vermont	--	282	0	--	0	16	9	--	4
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**5**	**17**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**--**	**1**
New Jersey	1	6	9	72	0	68	6	--	2
New York	3	1	6	66	0	2	4	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	3	8	16	0	4	3	--	1
East North Central	*	**8**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**15**	**3**	**--**	*
Illinois	1	3	14	23	0	75	11	--	1
Indiana	*	17	7	5	--	107	8	--	*
Michigan	1	13	4	0	0	26	4	--	1
Ohio	*	14	19	19	0	45	11	--	*
Wisconsin	1	83	10	--	0	21	9	--	1
West North Central	*	**7**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**4**	**0**	*
Iowa	2	53	37	--	0	7	2	--	1
Kansas	1	2	34	--	0	0	0	--	1
Minnesota	1	57	8	--	0	30	8	0	1
Missouri	*	28	3	0	0	9	7	--	*
Nebraska	2	207	40	0	0	23	75	--	1
North Dakota	1	39	2	0	--	0	47	--	1
South Dakota	3	23	16	--	--	0	0	--	2
South Atlantic	*	**3**	**2**	**12**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**--**	*
Delaware	2	18	1	55	--	--	--	--	7
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	*	1	2	0	0	75	3	--	1
Georgia	*	24	13	--	0	9	3	--	*
Maryland	1	12	43	0	0	1	2	--	2
North Carolina	*	6	4	1,088	0	5	4	--	*
South Carolina	1	4	11	1,831	0	15	6	--	1
Virginia	1	3	4	0	0	16	2	--	1
West Virginia	*	9	45	0	--	13	0	--	*
East South Central	*	**3**	**3**	**96**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**--**	*
Alabama	*	4	3	96	0	4	3	--	1
Kentucky	*	19	33	--	--	3	2	--	*
Mississippi	*	2	8	0	0	0	8	--	1
Tennessee	*	20	48	0	0	3	10	--	1
West South Central	*	**44**	**2**	**7**	**0**	**8**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Arkansas	0	372	5	--	0	11	4	0	1
Louisiana	*	3	5	10	0	0	5	0	2
Oklahoma	*	16	3	123	--	15	4	--	1
Texas	*	9	2	8	0	41	1	--	1
Mountain	*	**9**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**--**	**1**
Arizona	0	27	7	--	0	1	46	--	1
Colorado	1	140	7	0	--	21	12	--	2
Idaho	142	3,737	84	--	--	7	4	--	6
Montana	3	1,006	344	0	--	4	46	--	2
Nevada	0	*	6	0	--	8	3	--	2
New Mexico	*	38	15	--	--	54	2	--	2
Utah	1	52	43	0	--	31	5	--	1
Wyoming	1	96	62	--	--	42	7	--	1
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**46**	**3**	**13**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	**1**
California	3	86	4	14	0	3	1	--	2
Oregon	1	3	*	--	--	1	8	--	1
Washington	1	91	5	0	0	1	7	--	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**11**	**16**	**6**	**163**	**--**	**16**	**6**	**--**	**9**
Alaska	36	23	6	--	--	15	33	--	6
Hawaii	3	19	--	163	--	85	6	--	14

[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 2004 are preliminary.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table A2.A. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Electric Utilities by Census Division and State, January 2004
(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	**7**	**4**	**85**	**--**	**--**	**28**	**0**	**--**	**4**
Connecticut	--	755	--	--	--	218	--	--	210
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	514	--	--	514
Massachusetts	--	3	87	--	--	828	--	--	4
New Hampshire	7	6	411	--	--	20	--	--	5
Rhode Island	--	295	--	--	--	--	--	--	295
Vermont	--	282	0	--	--	55	0	--	27
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**2**	**16**	**--**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**--**	**1**
New Jersey	3	55	104	--	--	--	--	--	6
New York	8	1	16	--	0	1	--	--	1
Pennsylvania	0	29	198	--	0	5	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**8**	**5**	**--**	**0**	**16**	*	**--**	*
Illinois	3	139	46	--	--	150	0	--	3
Indiana	*	20	2	--	--	107	--	--	*
Michigan	1	11	17	--	0	28	0	--	1
Ohio	*	6	16	--	0	45	0	--	*
Wisconsin	1	16	6	--	0	22	*	--	1
West North Central	*	**8**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**14**	**--**	*
Iowa	1	53	24	--	0	5	3	--	1
Kansas	1	1	30	--	0	--	0	--	1
Minnesota	1	108	5	--	0	38	21	--	1
Missouri	*	28	2	0	0	9	0	--	*
Nebraska	2	224	40	0	0	23	31	--	1
North Dakota	1	45	380	--	--	0	0	--	1
South Dakota	3	23	16	--	--	0	0	--	2
South Atlantic	*	**2**	**1**	**--**	**0**	**6**	**9**	**--**	*
Delaware	--	168	123	--	--	--	--	--	163
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	*	1	*	--	0	75	8	--	*
Georgia	*	14	33	--	0	10	--	--	*
Maryland	--	259	250	--	--	--	--	--	257
North Carolina	0	1	4	--	0	8	--	--	*
South Carolina	1	2	1	--	0	16	113	--	*
Virginia	1	3	7	--	0	17	0	--	1
West Virginia	*	11	0	--	--	67	0	--	*
East South Central	*	**2**	**3**	**--**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	*	1	2	--	0	4	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	23	*	--	--	3	0	--	*
Mississippi	1	*	10	--	0	--	--	--	1
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	4	0	--	*
West South Central	*	**58**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	482	66	--	0	11	--	--	1
Louisiana	0	*	1	0	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	26	2	--	--	15	--	--	1
Texas	*	9	2	--	0	43	0	--	*
Mountain	*	**4**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	13	*	--	0	1	47	--	*
Colorado	1	66	2	0	--	21	0	--	1
Idaho	--	3,737	84	--	--	7	--	--	7
Montana	54	1,157	133	--	--	4	--	--	5
Nevada	0	*	3	--	--	7	--	--	1
New Mexico	*	7	6	--	--	54	--	--	1
Utah	1	51	25	--	--	31	0	--	1
Wyoming	1	33	66	--	--	42	0	--	1
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**7**	**5**	**--**	**0**	**1**	*	**--**	**1**
California	--	30	8	--	0	3	*	--	1
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	1	0	--	1
Washington	--	19	13	--	0	1	0	--	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**21**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**15**	**32**	**--**	**12**
Alaska	0	24	2	--	--	15	51	--	5
Hawaii	--	24	--	--	--	306	0	--	24

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[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 2004 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 January 2004
(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	**7**	**4**	**85**	**--**	**--**	**28**	**0**	**--**	**4**
Connecticut	--	755	--	--	--	218	--	--	210
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	514	--	--	514
Massachusetts	--	3	87	--	--	828	--	--	4
New Hampshire	7	6	411	--	--	20	--	--	5
Rhode Island	--	295	--	--	--	--	--	--	295
Vermont	--	282	0	--	--	55	0	--	27
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**2**	**16**	**--**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**--**	**1**
New Jersey	3	55	104	--	--	--	--	--	6
New York	8	1	16	--	0	1	--	--	1
Pennsylvania	0	29	198	--	0	5	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**8**	**5**	**--**	**0**	**16**	*	**--**	*
Illinois	3	139	46	--	--	150	0	--	3
Indiana	*	20	2	--	--	107	--	--	*
Michigan	1	11	17	--	0	28	0	--	1
Ohio	*	6	16	--	0	45	0	--	*
Wisconsin	1	16	6	--	0	22	*	--	1
West North Central	*	**8**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**14**	**--**	*
Iowa	1	53	24	--	0	5	3	--	1
Kansas	1	1	30	--	0	--	0	--	1
Minnesota	1	108	5	--	0	38	21	--	1
Missouri	*	28	2	0	0	9	0	--	*
Nebraska	2	224	40	0	0	23	31	--	1
North Dakota	1	45	380	--	--	0	0	--	1
South Dakota	3	23	16	--	--	0	0	--	2
South Atlantic	*	**2**	**1**	**--**	**0**	**6**	**9**	**--**	*
Delaware	--	168	123	--	--	--	--	--	163
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	*	1	*	--	0	75	8	--	*
Georgia	*	14	33	--	0	10	--	--	*
Maryland	--	259	250	--	--	--	--	--	257
North Carolina	0	1	4	--	0	8	--	--	*
South Carolina	1	2	1	--	0	16	113	--	*
Virginia	1	3	7	--	0	17	0	--	1
West Virginia	*	11	0	--	--	67	0	--	*
East South Central	*	**2**	**3**	**--**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	*	1	2	--	0	4	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	23	*	--	--	3	0	--	*
Mississippi	1	*	10	--	0	--	--	--	1
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	4	0	--	*
West South Central	*	**58**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	482	66	--	0	11	--	--	1
Louisiana	0	*	1	0	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	26	2	--	--	15	--	--	1
Texas	*	9	2	--	0	43	0	--	*
Mountain	*	**4**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	13	*	--	0	1	47	--	*
Colorado	1	66	2	0	--	21	0	--	1
Idaho	--	3,737	84	--	--	7	--	--	7
Montana	54	1,157	133	--	--	4	--	--	5
Nevada	0	*	3	--	--	7	--	--	1
New Mexico	*	7	6	--	--	54	--	--	1
Utah	1	51	25	--	--	31	0	--	1
Wyoming	1	33	66	--	--	42	0	--	1
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**7**	**5**	**--**	**0**	**1**	*	**--**	**1**
California	--	30	8	--	0	3	*	--	1
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	1	0	--	1
Washington	--	19	13	--	0	1	0	--	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**21**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**15**	**32**	**--**	**12**
Alaska	0	24	2	--	--	15	51	--	5
Hawaii	--	24	--	--	--	306	0	--	24

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[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 2004 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, January 2004
(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	**4**	**2**	**3**	**219**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**--**	**1**
Connecticut	0	1	7	220	0	17	6	--	1
Maine	0	2	8	0	--	7	4	--	4
Massachusetts	5	3	3	--	0	10	6	--	2
New Hampshire	--	701	--	--	0	7	11	--	1
Rhode Island	--	181	2	--	--	162	34	--	2
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	12	27	--	2
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**--**	**1**
New Jersey	0	4	8	0	0	68	6	--	2
New York	3	1	6	--	0	5	4	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	2	8	0	0	7	4	--	1
East North Central	**1**	**3**	**4**	**10**	**0**	**39**	**6**	**--**	*****
Illinois	1	1	14	--	0	0	12	--	*
Indiana	*	10,879	13	287	--	--	36	--	3
Michigan	0	637	4	0	--	57	6	--	3
Ohio	2	238	36	0	--	--	44	--	2
Wisconsin	324	366	17	--	--	149	27	--	15
West North Central	**9**	**28**	**17**	**--**	**--**	**77**	**4**	**--**	**5**
Iowa	111	616	--	--	--	136	2	--	13
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	--	0
Minnesota	0	0	25	--	--	120	10	--	6
Missouri	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	9
Nebraska	--	--	1,785	--	--	--	133	--	221
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1**	**7**	**8**	**4**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**--**	**1**
Delaware	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	*
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	3	*	32	0	--	--	3	--	8
Georgia	--	662	13	--	--	194	69	--	13
Maryland	1	12	44	0	0	1	2	--	2
North Carolina	8	32	6	1,088	--	93	7	--	5
South Carolina	--	0	108	--	--	48	--	--	72
Virginia	2	3	3	0	--	46	2	--	2
West Virginia	1	0	10	--	--	19	0	--	1
East South Central	**1**	**21**	**6**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**25**	**--**	**2**
Alabama	30	2,066	9	--	--	--	27	--	8
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	1	--	--	0	--	--	1
Tennessee	--	--	0	--	--	--	58	--	57
West South Central	*****	**19**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**--**	**1**
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	2,973	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	0	16	--	--	0	40	--	4
Oklahoma	0	--	5	--	--	--	0	--	4
Texas	1	21	2	0	0	49	1	--	1
Mountain	**3**	**323**	**7**	**0**	**--**	**9**	**3**	**--**	**3**
Arizona	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	10
Colorado	26	2,500	13	--	--	170	18	--	12
Idaho	--	--	135	--	--	21	0	--	21
Montana	3	0	1,210	0	--	7	--	--	2
Nevada	--	0	11	0	--	261	3	--	9
New Mexico	--	322	103	--	--	--	2	--	39
Utah	23	5,347	--	--	--	275	93	--	23
Wyoming	--	--	150	--	--	--	7	--	14
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**120**	**3**	**13**	**--**	**25**	**2**	**--**	**2**
California	3	155	4	673	--	30	1	--	3
Oregon	--	--	*	--	--	33	11	--	2
Washington	1	79	5	0	--	68	21	--	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**10**	**18**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**124**	**5**	**--**	**8**
Alaska	65	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	63
Hawaii	3	18	--	--	--	124	5	--	8

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

* = 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 2004 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 January 2004
(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	**4**	**2**	**3**	**219**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**--**	**1**
Connecticut	0	1	7	220	0	17	6	--	1
Maine	0	2	8	0	--	7	4	--	4
Massachusetts	5	3	3	--	0	10	6	--	2
New Hampshire	--	701	--	--	0	7	11	--	1
Rhode Island	--	181	2	--	--	162	34	--	2
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	12	27	--	2
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**--**	**1**
New Jersey	0	4	8	0	0	68	6	--	2
New York	3	1	6	--	0	5	4	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	2	8	0	0	7	4	--	1
East North Central	**1**	**3**	**4**	**10**	**0**	**39**	**6**	**--**	*
Illinois	1	1	14	--	0	0	12	--	*
Indiana	*	10,879	13	287	--	--	36	--	3
Michigan	0	637	4	0	--	57	6	--	3
Ohio	2	238	36	0	--	--	44	--	2
Wisconsin	324	366	17	--	--	149	27	--	15
West North Central	**9**	**28**	**17**	**--**	**--**	**77**	**4**	**--**	**5**
Iowa	111	616	--	--	--	136	2	--	13
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	--	0
Minnesota	0	0	25	--	--	120	10	--	6
Missouri	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	9
Nebraska	--	--	1,785	--	--	--	133	--	221
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1**	**7**	**8**	**4**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**--**	**1**
Delaware	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	*
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	3	*	32	0	--	--	3	--	8
Georgia	--	662	13	--	--	194	69	--	13
Maryland	1	12	44	0	0	1	2	--	2
North Carolina	8	32	6	1,088	--	93	7	--	5
South Carolina	--	0	108	--	--	48	--	--	72
Virginia	2	3	3	0	--	46	2	--	2
West Virginia	1	0	10	--	--	19	0	--	1
East South Central	**1**	**21**	**6**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**25**	**--**	**2**
Alabama	30	2,066	9	--	--	--	27	--	8
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	1	--	--	0	--	--	1
Tennessee	--	--	0	--	--	--	58	--	57
West South Central	*	**19**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**--**	**1**
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	2,973	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	0	16	--	--	0	40	--	4
Oklahoma	0	--	5	--	--	--	0	--	4
Texas	1	21	2	0	0	49	1	--	1
Mountain	**3**	**323**	**7**	**0**	**--**	**9**	**3**	**--**	**3**
Arizona	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	10
Colorado	26	2,500	13	--	--	170	18	--	12
Idaho	--	--	135	--	--	21	0	--	21
Montana	3	0	1,210	0	--	7	--	--	2
Nevada	--	0	11	0	--	261	3	--	9
New Mexico	--	322	103	--	--	--	2	--	39
Utah	23	5,347	--	--	--	275	93	--	23
Wyoming	--	--	150	--	--	--	7	--	14
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**120**	**3**	**13**	**--**	**25**	**2**	**--**	**2**
California	3	155	4	673	--	30	1	--	3
Oregon	--	--	*	--	--	33	11	--	2
Washington	1	79	5	0	--	68	21	--	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**10**	**18**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**124**	**5**	**--**	**8**
Alaska	65	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	63
Hawaii	3	18	--	--	--	124	5	--	8

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] Conventional hydroelectric power and hydroelectric pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.
* = 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 2004 are preliminary. • Estimates for 2004 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, January 2004
(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	--	45	71	--	--	0	21	--	33
Connecticut	--	251	295	--	--	--	--	--	210
Maine	--	234	20,657	--	--	--	25	--	30
Massachusetts	--	35	72	--	--	0	0	--	31
New Hampshire	--	265	--	--	--	--	--	--	265
Rhode Island	--	255	1,036	--	--	--	--	--	251
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	0	39	33	--	--	0	16	--	18
New Jersey	--	352	134	--	--	--	197	--	126
New York	0	32	36	--	--	0	22	--	17
Pennsylvania	0	261	36	--	--	--	24	--	22
East North Central	17	200	29	--	--	261	11	--	13
Illinois	214	336	36	--	--	0	126	--	39
Indiana	0	83	32	--	--	--	55	--	8
Michigan	0	786	407	--	--	--	5	--	9
Ohio	524	496	478	--	--	--	806	--	301
Wisconsin	0	0	0	--	--	261	61	--	11
West North Central	0	55	39	--	--	--	40	--	12
Iowa	0	1,323	219	--	--	--	49	--	25
Kansas	--	0	1,661	--	--	--	--	--	1,661
Minnesota	--	17	0	--	--	--	78	--	11
Missouri	0	528	0	--	--	--	0	--	12
Nebraska	--	0	40	--	--	--	132	--	54
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	8	238	101	--	--	195	12	--	14
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	0	98	--	--	--	49	--	64
Georgia	--	506	0	--	--	--	--	--	506
Maryland	--	0	--	--	--	--	47	--	47
North Carolina	0	3,258	0	--	--	224	--	--	5
South Carolina	--	1,337	1,440	--	--	398	43	--	64
Virginia	190	117	--	--	--	--	12	--	13
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	0	1,443	36	--	--	--	115	--	25
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	1,443	0	--	--	--	--	--	49
Tennessee	0	--	54	--	--	--	115	--	29
West South Central	--	740	54	--	--	--	77	--	52
Arkansas	--	--	1,310	--	--	--	131	--	369
Louisiana	--	--	486	--	--	--	--	--	486
Oklahoma	--	1,534	554	--	--	--	--	--	527
Texas	--	845	52	--	--	--	96	--	51
Mountain	--	2,289	88	0	--	--	161	--	86
Arizona	--	2,289	593	--	--	--	161	--	431
Colorado	--	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	318	--	--	--	--	--	318
Utah	--	--	523	0	--	--	--	--	523
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	473	1,181	39	--	--	0	18	--	32
California	--	926	40	--	--	--	18	--	33
Oregon	--	1,675	759	--	--	--	--	--	713
Washington	473	--	334	--	--	0	--	--	134
Pacific Noncontiguous	90	129	--	--	--	--	--	--	81
Alaska	90	129	--	--	--	--	--	--	81
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 2004 are preliminary.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and 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 January 2004
(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	--	45	71	--	--	0	21	--	33
Connecticut	--	251	295	--	--	--	--	--	210
Maine	--	234	20,657	--	--	--	25	--	30
Massachusetts	--	35	72	--	--	0	0	--	31
New Hampshire	--	265	--	--	--	--	--	--	265
Rhode Island	--	255	1,036	--	--	--	--	--	251
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	0	39	33	--	--	0	16	--	18
New Jersey	--	352	134	--	--	--	197	--	126
New York	0	32	36	--	--	0	22	--	17
Pennsylvania	0	261	36	--	--	--	24	--	22
East North Central	17	200	29	--	--	261	11	--	13
Illinois	214	336	36	--	--	0	126	--	39
Indiana	0	83	32	--	--	--	55	--	8
Michigan	0	786	407	--	--	--	5	--	9
Ohio	524	496	478	--	--	--	806	--	301
Wisconsin	0	0	0	--	--	261	61	--	11
West North Central	0	55	39	--	--	--	40	--	12
Iowa	0	1,323	219	--	--	--	49	--	25
Kansas	--	0	1,661	--	--	--	--	--	1,661
Minnesota	--	17	0	--	--	--	78	--	11
Missouri	0	528	0	--	--	--	0	--	12
Nebraska	--	0	40	--	--	--	132	--	54
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	8	238	101	--	--	195	12	--	14
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	0	98	--	--	--	49	--	64
Georgia	--	506	0	--	--	--	--	--	506
Maryland	--	0	--	--	--	--	47	--	47
North Carolina	0	3,258	0	--	--	224	--	--	5
South Carolina	--	1,337	1,440	--	--	398	43	--	64
Virginia	190	117	--	--	--	--	12	--	13
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	0	1,443	36	--	--	--	115	--	25
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	1,443	0	--	--	--	--	--	49
Tennessee	0	--	54	--	--	--	115	--	29
West South Central	--	740	54	--	--	--	77	--	52
Arkansas	--	--	1,310	--	--	--	131	--	369
Louisiana	--	--	486	--	--	--	--	--	486
Oklahoma	--	1,534	554	--	--	--	--	--	527
Texas	--	845	52	--	--	--	96	--	51
Mountain	--	2,289	88	0	--	--	161	--	86
Arizona	--	2,289	593	--	--	--	161	--	431
Colorado	--	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	318	--	--	--	--	--	318
Utah	--	--	523	0	--	--	--	--	523
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	473	1,181	39	--	--	0	18	--	32
California	--	926	40	--	--	--	18	--	33
Oregon	--	1,675	759	--	--	--	--	--	713
Washington	473	--	334	--	--	0	--	--	134
Pacific Noncontiguous	90	129	--	--	--	--	--	--	81
Alaska	90	129	--	--	--	--	--	--	81
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 2004 are preliminary.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table A5.A. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers by Census Division and State, January 2004

(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	**104**	**49**	**37**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**5**	**--**	**17**
Connecticut	--	271	119	--	--	--	--	--	128
Maine	124	56	41	--	--	2	5	--	18
Massachusetts	192	111	120	--	--	103	170	--	82
New Hampshire	--	175	198	--	--	30	37	--	42
Rhode Island	--	1,147	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,147
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	78	90	--	59
Middle Atlantic	**23**	**60**	**29**	**17**	**--**	**37**	**4**	**--**	**14**
New Jersey	--	65	40	72	--	--	94	--	33
New York	46	102	55	66	--	37	11	--	28
Pennsylvania	25	155	62	16	--	--	4	--	17
East North Central	**12**	**131**	**39**	**5**	**--**	**39**	**4**	**--**	**7**
Illinois	18	1,026	78	23	--	--	33	--	16
Indiana	174	18	58	5	--	--	2	--	6
Michigan	36	203	67	--	--	102	7	--	19
Ohio	39	245	215	44	--	--	10	--	24
Wisconsin	21	212	97	--	--	42	9	--	17
West North Central	**21**	**221**	**78**	**0**	**--**	**39**	**12**	**0**	**17**
Iowa	20	943	159	--	--	--	--	--	21
Kansas	--	2,075	389	--	--	--	--	--	384
Minnesota	43	546	68	--	--	39	12	0	26
Missouri	95	1,235	602	--	--	--	114	--	90
Nebraska	187	--	983	--	--	--	--	--	184
North Dakota	137	0	0	0	--	--	433	--	77
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**6**	**36**	**28**	**25**	**--**	**4**	**2**	**--**	**4**
Delaware	137	106	0	55	--	--	--	--	74
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	24	34	34	0	--	--	5	--	8
Georgia	10	38	62	--	--	53	3	--	5
Maryland	0	872	251	--	--	--	0	--	24
North Carolina	12	13	586	--	--	5	5	--	4
South Carolina	12	17	744	1,831	--	--	6	--	5
Virginia	8	34	157	--	--	247	3	--	7
West Virginia	21	95	74	0	--	3	--	--	11
East South Central	**12**	**23**	**25**	**96**	**--**	**8**	**3**	**--**	**5**
Alabama	16	6	18	96	--	--	3	--	5
Kentucky	--	--	114	--	--	--	3	--	31
Mississippi	0	147	89	0	--	--	8	--	22
Tennessee	15	95	117	0	--	8	10	--	9
West South Central	**3**	**13**	**5**	**8**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**0**	**4**
Arkansas	0	4	41	--	--	--	4	0	4
Louisiana	60	76	8	10	--	--	6	0	6
Oklahoma	21	0	18	123	--	--	7	--	12
Texas	1	14	6	10	--	--	4	--	5
Mountain	**16**	**462**	**71**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**7**	**--**	**20**
Arizona	0	1,822	4,743	--	--	--	--	--	3
Colorado	--	439	296	--	--	--	--	--	258
Idaho	142	0	71	--	--	--	5	--	18
Montana	--	--	567	--	--	--	46	--	72
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	1,039	161	--	--	--	--	--	160
Utah	46	--	172	--	--	--	--	--	95
Wyoming	0	1,174	98	--	--	--	38	--	41
Pacific Contiguous	**13**	**79**	**14**	**14**	**--**	**597**	**5**	**--**	**10**
California	10	165	15	14	--	--	10	--	11
Oregon	342	0	0	--	--	--	4	--	6
Washington	0	116	0	--	--	597	7	--	23
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**40**	**34**	**163**	**--**	**124**	**40**	**--**	**24**
Alaska	--	69	34	--	--	--	0	--	30
Hawaii	--	42	--	163	--	124	40	--	38

[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 2004 are preliminary.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and 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 January 2004
(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	**104**	**49**	**37**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**5**	**--**	**17**
Connecticut	--	271	119	--	--	--	--	--	128
Maine	124	56	41	--	--	2	5	--	18
Massachusetts	192	111	120	--	--	103	170	--	82
New Hampshire	--	175	198	--	--	30	37	--	42
Rhode Island	--	1,147	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,147
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	78	90	--	59
Middle Atlantic	**23**	**60**	**29**	**17**	**--**	**37**	**4**	**--**	**14**
New Jersey	--	65	40	72	--	--	94	--	33
New York	46	102	55	66	--	37	11	--	28
Pennsylvania	25	155	62	16	--	--	4	--	17
East North Central	**12**	**131**	**39**	**5**	**--**	**39**	**4**	**--**	**7**
Illinois	18	1,026	78	23	--	--	33	--	16
Indiana	174	18	58	5	--	--	2	--	6
Michigan	36	203	67	--	--	102	7	--	19
Ohio	39	245	215	44	--	--	10	--	24
Wisconsin	21	212	97	--	--	42	9	--	17
West North Central	**21**	**221**	**78**	**0**	**--**	**39**	**12**	**0**	**17**
Iowa	20	943	159	--	--	--	--	--	21
Kansas	--	2,075	389	--	--	--	--	--	384
Minnesota	43	546	68	--	--	39	12	0	26
Missouri	95	1,235	602	--	--	--	114	--	90
Nebraska	187	--	983	--	--	--	--	--	184
North Dakota	137	0	0	0	--	--	433	--	77
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**6**	**36**	**28**	**25**	**--**	**4**	**2**	**--**	**4**
Delaware	137	106	0	55	--	--	--	--	74
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	24	34	34	0	--	--	5	--	8
Georgia	10	38	62	--	--	53	3	--	5
Maryland	0	872	251	--	--	--	0	--	24
North Carolina	12	13	586	--	--	5	5	--	4
South Carolina	12	17	744	1,831	--	--	6	--	5
Virginia	8	34	157	--	--	247	3	--	7
West Virginia	21	95	74	0	--	3	--	--	11
East South Central	**12**	**23**	**25**	**96**	**--**	**8**	**3**	**--**	**5**
Alabama	16	6	18	96	--	--	3	--	5
Kentucky	--	--	114	--	--	--	3	--	31
Mississippi	0	147	89	0	--	--	8	--	22
Tennessee	15	95	117	0	--	8	10	--	9
West South Central	**3**	**13**	**5**	**8**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**0**	**4**
Arkansas	0	4	41	--	--	--	4	0	4
Louisiana	60	76	8	10	--	--	6	0	6
Oklahoma	21	0	18	123	--	--	7	--	12
Texas	1	14	6	10	--	--	4	--	5
Mountain	**16**	**462**	**71**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**7**	**--**	**20**
Arizona	0	1,822	4,743	--	--	--	--	--	3
Colorado	--	439	296	--	--	--	--	--	258
Idaho	142	0	71	--	--	--	5	--	18
Montana	--	--	567	--	--	--	46	--	72
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	1,039	161	--	--	--	--	--	160
Utah	46	--	172	--	--	--	--	--	95
Wyoming	0	1,174	98	--	--	--	38	--	41
Pacific Contiguous	**13**	**79**	**14**	**14**	**--**	**597**	**5**	**--**	**10**
California	10	165	15	14	--	--	10	--	11
Oregon	342	0	0	--	--	--	4	--	6
Washington	0	116	0	--	--	597	7	--	23
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**40**	**34**	**163**	**--**	**124**	**40**	**--**	**24**
Alaska	--	69	34	--	--	--	0	--	30
Hawaii	--	42	--	163	--	124	40	--	38

[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. • Estimates for 2004 are preliminary.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table A6.A. Relative Standard Error for Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by End-Use Sector, Census Division, and State, January 2004
(Percent)

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

[1] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.
[2] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

* = 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 2004 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 End-Use Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date through January 2004
(Percent)

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

[1] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.
[2] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

* = 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 2004 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 End-Use Sector, Census Division, and State, January 2004
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation[1]	All Sectors[2]
New England	*	1	2	NA	*
Connecticut	*	*	1	NA	*
Maine	*	*	1	NA	*
Massachusetts	*	1	3	NA	*
New Hampshire	*	*	2	NA	*
Rhode Island	*	*	1	NA	*
Vermont	1	1	4	NA	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	*	NA	*
New Jersey	*	*	1	NA	*
New York	*	*	1	NA	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	NA	*
East North Central	1	1	*	NA	*
Illinois	1	*	1	NA	1
Indiana	2	1	1	NA	1
Michigan	*	1	1	NA	*
Ohio	1	*	1	NA	1
Wisconsin	1	2	1	NA	1
West North Central	1	2	3	NA	1
Iowa	1	8	3	NA	1
Kansas	3	1	7	NA	2
Minnesota	1	2	2	NA	1
Missouri	2	1	2	NA	1
Nebraska	2	3	14	NA	5
North Dakota	2	2	20	NA	5
South Dakota	3	3	15	NA	6
South Atlantic	1	1	*	NA	1
Delaware	1	1	4	NA	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	NA	0
Florida	1	1	1	NA	1
Georgia	3	1	1	NA	1
Maryland	*	*	1	NA	*
North Carolina	2	1	1	NA	1
South Carolina	2	1	*	NA	1
Virginia	1	1	1	NA	1
West Virginia	1	*	*	NA	*
East South Central	1	*	1	NA	1
Alabama	2	1	1	NA	1
Kentucky	2	1	1	NA	1
Mississippi	3	1	4	NA	2
Tennessee	2	*	1	NA	1
West South Central	2	1	3	NA	1
Arkansas	3	2	6	NA	2
Louisiana	2	1	1	NA	1
Oklahoma	3	1	4	NA	2
Texas	2	1	3	NA	1
Mountain	1	1	2	NA	1
Arizona	1	1	2	NA	1
Colorado	2	2	4	NA	2
Idaho	2	2	4	NA	2
Montana	2	2	11	NA	4
Nevada	*	1	1	NA	*
New Mexico	4	5	5	NA	3
Utah	3	3	1	NA	2
Wyoming	2	2	3	NA	4
Pacific Contiguous	*	1	4	NA	*
California	*	1	3	NA	*
Oregon	1	1	10	NA	2
Washington	1	1	16	NA	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	1	9	1	NA	1
Alaska	2	16	3	NA	2
Hawaii	0	0	0	NA	0

[1] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.
[2] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

* = 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 2004 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 End-Use Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date through January 2004
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation[1]	All Sectors[2]
New England	*	1	2	NA	*
Connecticut	*	*	1	NA	*
Maine	*	*	1	NA	*
Massachusetts	*	1	3	NA	*
New Hampshire	*	*	2	NA	*
Rhode Island	*	*	1	NA	*
Vermont	1	1	4	NA	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	*	NA	*
New Jersey	*	*	1	NA	*
New York	*	*	1	NA	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	NA	*
East North Central	1	1	*	NA	*
Illinois	1	*	1	NA	1
Indiana	2	1	1	NA	1
Michigan	*	1	1	NA	*
Ohio	1	*	1	NA	1
Wisconsin	1	2	1	NA	1
West North Central	1	2	3	NA	1
Iowa	1	8	3	NA	1
Kansas	3	1	7	NA	2
Minnesota	1	2	2	NA	1
Missouri	2	1	2	NA	1
Nebraska	2	3	14	NA	5
North Dakota	2	2	20	NA	5
South Dakota	3	3	15	NA	6
South Atlantic	1	1	*	NA	1
Delaware	1	1	4	NA	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	NA	0
Florida	1	1	1	NA	1
Georgia	3	1	1	NA	1
Maryland	*	*	1	NA	*
North Carolina	2	1	1	NA	1
South Carolina	2	1	*	NA	1
Virginia	1	1	1	NA	1
West Virginia	1	*	*	NA	*
East South Central	1	*	1	NA	1
Alabama	2	1	1	NA	1
Kentucky	2	1	1	NA	1
Mississippi	3	1	4	NA	2
Tennessee	2	*	1	NA	1
West South Central	2	1	3	NA	1
Arkansas	3	2	6	NA	2
Louisiana	2	1	1	NA	1
Oklahoma	3	1	4	NA	2
Texas	2	1	3	NA	1
Mountain	1	1	2	NA	1
Arizona	1	1	2	NA	1
Colorado	2	2	4	NA	2
Idaho	2	2	4	NA	2
Montana	2	2	11	NA	4
Nevada	*	1	1	NA	*
New Mexico	4	5	5	NA	3
Utah	3	3	1	NA	2
Wyoming	2	2	3	NA	4
Pacific Contiguous	*	1	4	NA	*
California	*	1	3	NA	*
Oregon	1	1	10	NA	2
Washington	1	1	16	NA	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	1	9	1	NA	1
Alaska	2	16	3	NA	2
Hawaii	0	0	0	NA	0

[1] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.
[2] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

* = 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 2004 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 End-Use Sector, Census Division, and State, January 2004
(Percent)

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

[1] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated.
[2] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

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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 2004 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 End-Use Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date through January 2004
(Percent)

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

[1] Prior to January 2004 data were reported for the other sector, which includes transportation. Because January was the first time for respondents to submit data for the transportation sector, the quality of the information is still being evaluated. These data will be provided in a subsequent issue of this report.
[2] Beginning with January 2004 data, there are small quantities of data for the transportation sector included.

* = 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 2004 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, 2004

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Region)	Time	Area Affected	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected [1]	Restoration Date/Time
January							
1/01/04	Pacific Gas and Electric Company (WSCC)	7:30 a.m.	Northern California	Winter Storm	170	263,000	1/02/04, 4:00 p.m.
1/07/04	Puget Sound Energy (WECC)	Midnight	King County	Snow Storm	150	145,000	1/10/04, 5:00 p.m.
1/08/04	National Grid (New York) (NPCC)	3:00 p.m.	Lake Placid/Saranac, New York	Public Appeal to Reduce Load	100	18,600	1/10/04, 7:00 p.m.
1/14/04	National Grid (New York) (NPCC)	6:00 a.m.	Lake Placid/Saranac, New York	Public Appeal to Reduce Load	100	18,600	1/17/04, 12:00 noon
1/26/04	South Carolina Electric and Gas (SERC)	10:00 a.m.	Central South Carolina	Ice Storm	500-700	150,000	1/28/04, 8:00 a.m.
1/26/04	Southern Company (SERC)	2:00 p.m.	North and Central area of Georgia	Ice Storm	Less than 150	30,689	1/27/04, 8:00 p.m.
1/26/04	Progress Energy - Carolinas (Carolina Power and Light) (SERC)	4:00 p.m.	Central and Eastern North Carolina and Northern and Eastern South Carolina	Ice Storm	475	9,905	1/29/04, 6:30 a.m.
1/28/04	Baltimore Gas & Electric Company (MAAC)	1:09 p.m.	Harford County, Maryland	Ice Storm	Approx. 300	Approx. 70,000	1/29/04, 5:00 a.m.

[1] = Estimated Values.
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, 2003

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

Table B.2. Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences, 2003
(Continued)

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Region)	Time	Area	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected [1]	Restoration Time
August							
8/14/03	Midwest Independent System Operator (ECAR)	Approximately 3:00 p.m.	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 p.m.
8/14/03	Detroit Edison (ECAR)	4:09 p.m.	Southeastern Michigan including all of Detroit	Unknown *	11,000	2,100,000	8/16/03, 7:00 a.m.
8/14/03	Consumers Power (ECAR)	4:09 p.m.	Southern Lower Michigan and small areas near Flint, Alma, Saginaw, and Lansing Michigan	Unknown *	1,007	101,000	8/16/03, 1:03 p.m.
8/14/03	First Energy Corporation (ECAR)	4:10 p.m.	Northeast, Ohio	Unknown *	7,000	1,203,000	8/16/03, 8:27 p.m.
8/14/03	ISO New England (NPCC)	4:10 p.m.	Southwestern Connecticut and a small portion of Western Massachusetts and Vermont	Unknown *	2,500	NA	8/16/03, 3:45 a.m. Restoration ended; 8/17/03, 7:00 p.m., incident ended
8/14/03	New York Independent System Operator (NPCC)	4:10 p.m.	New York State	Unknown *	22,934	unknown	8/18/03, 12:03 a.m.
8/14/03	Niagara Mohawk (NPCC)	4:10 p.m.	New York- Buffalo to Albany; Ontario, Canada to Pennsylvania	Unknown *	NA	840,137	8/14/03, 11:48 p.m.
8/14/03	PJM Interconnection, LLC (MAAC)	4:10 p.m.	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 a.m.
8/14/03	Consolidated Edison Co of New York (NPCC)	4:11 p.m.	Entire Con Edison System (five boroughs of NYC and Westchester County)	Unknown *	11,202	3,125,350	8/15/03, 9:03 p.m.
8/26/03	Baltimore Gas and Electric (MAAC)	4:00 p.m.	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 p.m.	Washington, D.C., Montgomery County, Prince Georges County, Maryland	Severe Thunderstorms	1,500	153,000	8/31/03, 6:00 p.m.
September							
9/07/03	American Transmission Company, LLC (MAIN)	5:19 a.m.	Upper Michigan Peninsula	Transmission Equipment	310	4 (industrial)	9/07/03, 6:00 p.m.
9/18/03	Dominion-Virginia Power/ North Carolina Power (SERC)	8:20 a.m.	North Eastern North Carolina, Eastern Central , and Northern Virginia	Hurricane Isabel	6,512	1.8 million	9/29/03, 10:42 p.m.
9/18/03	Carolina Power and Light (SERC)	11:45 a.m.	Eastern North Carolina	Hurricane Isabel	peak 1655	peak 320,00 9/18/03 7:00 p.m.	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 p.m.
9/18/03	Allegheny Power (MAAC)	2:00 p.m.	Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and Pennsylvania	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 p.m.	Triangle and Tridad (Greensboro – High Point) Areas North Carolina - Northern Region	Hurricane Isabel	500-700	Under 50,000	9/19/03, 5:00 p.m.

Table B.2. Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences, 2003
(Continued)

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Region)	Time	Area	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected [1]	Restoration Time
9/18/03	Potomac Electric Power Company (Pepco) (MAAC)	4:20 p.m.	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 p.m.
9/18/03	PPL Electric Utilities (MAAC)	9:00 p.m.	All PPL including: Williamsport, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Scranton and Allentown areas	Hurricane Isabel	1,300	425,000	9/21/03, 5:00 p.m.
October							
10/26/03	San Diego Gas and Electric Company (WECC)	1:44 a.m.	San Diego County, California	Wild Fire	N/A	108,000 (Dist. And Trans. Combined)	11/18/03, 10:54 a.m. (Trans. Only)
November							
11/05/03	PJM Interconnection (MAAC)	3:16 p.m.	Maryland/Virginia border	Tornado	350	1	11/05/03, 3:54 p.m.
11/12/03	Consumers Energy (ECAR)	5:00 p.m.	Lower Michigan Peninsula	Wind Storm	75-90	245,000	11/16/03, 6:00 p.m.
11/12/03	Com Ed (MAIN)	5:00 p.m.	Northern Illinois	High Winds	Est. 371.1	51,000	11/12/03, 7:00 p.m.
11/12/03	DTE Energy (ECAR)	6:00 p.m.	Southeastern Michigan	Storm with High Winds	Est. 75	160,000	11/16/03, 5:00 p.m.
11/13/03	Baltimore Gas and Electric (MAAC)	6:00 a.m.	Central Maryland (Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, Harford County, Montgomery County, Calvert County, Prince George's County, Carroll County and Howard County)	High Winds	375	110,000	11/16/03, 4:00 p.m.
11/13/03	Niagara Mohawk (NPCC)	7:30 a.m.	New York	Storm with High Winds	Approx. 180	50,280	11/14/03, 6:30 a.m.
11/13/03	Potomac Electric Power Company (Pepco) (MAAC)	11:00 a.m.	Washington, D.C., Montgomery County, Prince Georges County, Md	Major Wind Storm	Est. 400	104,195 at 5:23 p.m. 11/13/03	11/14/03, 7:30 a.m.
11/13/03	Dominion-Virginia Power/ North Carolina Power (SERC)	1:40 p.m.	Northern Virginia, Richmond area, Eastern Virginia	Wind Storm	300	67,000	11/13/03, 3:51 p.m.
December							
12/01/03	REMVEC (NPCC)	6:16 p.m.	Cape Cod and part of SE Massachusetts	Wild Fire – Transmission Equipment	630	300,000	12/01/03, 8:11 p.m.
12/04/03	Puget Sound Energy (WECC)	7:00 a.m.	Eastern portions of King County and Pierce County	High Winds	175	200,000 (Peak)	12/08/03, 7:00 a.m.
12/04/03	American Transmission Company, LLC (MAIN)	10:34 p.m.	Northeast Wisconsin and Central/Western Upper Peninsula of Michigan	Fault on 138 KV line	650	6 (utilities)	12/07/03, 8:30 a.m.
12/04/03	Wisconsin Electric Power Company (MAIN)	10:15 p.m.	Upper Peninsula of Michigan and Northeastern Wisconsin	Fault on 138 KV line	500	36,000	12/08/03, 8:30 a.m.
12/05/03	City of Homestead (FRCC)	4:49 a.m.	State of Florida - Dade County	Transmission Equipment	27	16,500	12/05/03, 6:25 a.m.
12/05/03	Upper Peninsula Power Company (MAIN)	7:00 a.m.	Northeast Wisconsin and Central/Western Upper Peninsula of Michigan	Transmission Equipment	14	2	12/05/03, 8:00 p.m.
12/20/03	Pacific Gas and Electric (WECC)	3:51 p.m.	San Francisco, California	Cable Failure	150	120,000	12/21/03, 11:45 p.m.
12/22/03	Pacific Gas and Electric (WECC)	11:15 a.m.	Central California Coast	Earthquake	220	109,750	12/22/03, 11:16 a.m.
12/28/03	Pacific Gas and Electric (WECC)	9:00 p.m.	Northern California	Winter Storm	160	241,000	1/01/04, 11:30 a.m.

[1] = Estimated Values.
* 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 a.m.erican 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 (EPM)* 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 years 1995 through 1999 (Table C2). For example, the mean of the 12 monthly absolute errors (absolute differences between preliminary and final monthly data) for utility coal-fired generation in 1999 was 288. That is, on average, the absolute value of the change made each month to utility coal-fired generation was 288 million kilowatthours.

Data Sources For Electric Power Monthly

Data published in the *Electric Power Monthly (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," Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report, and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and 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 generating plants. Similar to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 423, the EIA-423 collects data from approximately 750 unregulated generating plants 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), and commercial and industrial combined heat and power producers.

Formulas and Methodologies. Data for the Form EIA-423 are collected at the plant 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 plant level. For each geographic region, the summation sign, $\sum$, represents the sum of all facilities in that geographic region.

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

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

For gas, units for 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. Plant 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 plant level costs.

FERC Form 423

The 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 average retail price of electricity 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 entity level by end-use sector (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) 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.

Through the year 2002, both the Form EIA-826 and the Form EIA-861 had slightly different definitions of the industrial and commercial economic end-use sectors than in 2004 for the Form EIA-826 and 2003 for the Form EIA-861. Also, they did not have a sector just for transportation, but did have an economic end-use sector labeled "other." With the new definitions for the commercial and industrial sectors, and the newly defined transportation sector, all responses that would formerly have been reported under the "other" sector are now to be reported under one of the sectors that currently exists. This means there is probably a lower correlation, in general, between, say, commercial Form EIA-826 data for 2004 and commercial Form EIA-861 data for 2003 than there was between commercial Form EIA-826 data for 2003 and commercial Form EIA-861 data for 2002 or earlier years, although commercial and industrial definitions have always been somewhat nebulous due to power companies not having complete information on all customers.

The new transportation end-use sector will not likely be well-known until after several years of the annual Form EIA-861 census data have been collected which include that sector. Only the first such census is currently being collected. Thus, we are not certain which respondents in the (Form EIA-861) universe will have transportation responses. The National Transportation Database (NTD) is available for several years, and gives us a point of comparison, but data for Amtrak are not included in the NTD, and that should be a relatively large contribution to the transportation sector totals for sales and for revenue. Data submitted for January 2004 represent the first time respondents were to consider the transportation end-use sector. Therefore, the quality of the information is still being evaluated.

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 (retail price of electricity) is used for estimation of average retail price of electricity 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 average retail price of electricity (formerly known as average 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]

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[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.)

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

The electric revenue used to calculate the average retail price of electricity 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 retail price of electricity 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, retail price of electricity), or a single variable (for example, sales).

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

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

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

Form EIA-860

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Processing and Data System Editing. Approximate 3,000 respondents are requested to provide data on the Form EIA-860 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 6,000 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 retail price of electricity represents the cost per unit of electricity sold and is calculated by dividing retail electric revenue by the corresponding sales of electricity. The average retail price of electricity is calculated for all consumers and for each end-use sector. A ratio estimation

procedure is used for estimation of retail price of electricity at the State level.

The electric revenue used to calculate the average retail price of electricity 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 retail price of electricity 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 collects monthly plant-level data on generation, fuel consumption, stocks, and fuel heat content from electric utilities and nonutilities, excluding combined heat and power plants, from a model-based sample of approximately 260 electric utilities and 371 nonutilities.

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.

In January 2004, collection of data for useful thermal output and combined heat and power plants were discontinued on Form EIA-906.

Data Processing and Data System Editing. In 2004 the Form EIA-906 data were generally received as electronic submissions that were directly 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). These edit checks were performed as the data were provided, and most problems that were encountered were resolved during the reporting process. Those plants that were unable to use the electronic reporting method provided the data in hard copy, typically via fax. These data were manually entered into the computerized database. The data were subjected to the same data edits as those data that were electronically submitted. Resolution of questionable responses was via telephone or email contact with the respondent**.**

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. For information on how these data issues were resolved, see *EPM,* March 2004, page 107.

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.

Form EIA-920

As of January 2004, combined heat and power plants that formerly reported on the Form EIA-906 began reporting on Form EIA-920. The Form EIA-920 is used to collect monthly plant-level data on generation, fuel consumption, stocks, and fuel heat content of combined heat and power plants (CHP) from a model-based sample of approximately 300 combined heat and power plants. The form is also used to collect these statistics from the rest of the frame on an annual basis.

Prior to January 2004, fuel use for the production of electricity was imputed from the total fuel consumption reported by the facilities. Form EIA-920 collects data on both the total fuel consumed for all purposes by the combined heat and power facilities, and, separately, the fuel used to generate electricity.

Instrument and Design History. In January 2004, Form EIA-920 superseded Form EIA-906 for those plants defined as combined heat and power plants; all other plants that generate electricity continue to report on Form EIA-906. The Federal Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-275) defines the legislative authority to collect these data.

In January 2001, Form EIA-906 superseded Forms EIA-759 and EIA-900. 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 further modified to include useful thermal output data. In January 2004, collection of useful thermal output data and data from combined heat and power plants was discontinued on Form EIA-906.

Data Processing and Data System Editing. Approximately one half of the responses to the Form EIA-920 in 2004 were received as electronic submissions. These submissions were directly 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). These edit checks were performed as the data were provided, and most problems that were encountered were resolved during the reporting process. Those plants that were unable to use the electronic reporting medium provided the data in hard copy, typically via fax. These data were manually entered into the computerized database. The data were subjected to the same edits as those that were electronically submitted. Resolution of questionable responses was done via telephone or email contact with the respondent**.**

Useful thermal output (UTO) is the thermal output from a CHP facility applied to a production process other than electricity generation. UTO was previously collected for combined heat and power plants on the Form EIA-906. However, UTO is no longer directly reported. The Form EIA-920 asks for total consumption (COT) and consumption for generation (COG) only by prime mover type (PMT) and energy source (ES). For monthly respondents who have provided their COT and COG values, UTO is derived conveniently from the difference UTO=COT-COG, all expressed in Btu's.

Whenever COG, UTO and COT are imputed, the following procedure is used:

$$COG_t=GEN_{i,t}*HTR_{(t-1)},$$

where $GEN_{i,t}$ is current imputed generation, and $HTR_{(t-1)}$ is previous year's heat rate.

$$UTO_t=GEN_{i,t}*(UTO_{(t-1)}/ GEN_{(t-1)})$$

where current $GEN_{i,t}$ is imputed generation and is multiplied by previous year's steam-to-power ratio, where $UTO_{(t-1)}$ is the pervious year's useful thermal output and $GEN_{(t-1)}$ is the previous year's generation.

$$COT_t=COG_t+UTO_t$$

EIA imputes a monthly value for generation and fuel consumption for all annual respondents.

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-920 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 that 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-920 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-920 are not considered confidential. However, the reported fuel stocks at the end of the reporting period are considered confidential and must adhere to EIA's "Policy on the Disclosure of Individually Identifiable Energy Information in the Possession of the EIA" (45Federal Register 59812 (1980)).

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

Business Classification

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

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
111 Agriculture production-crops
112 Agriculture production, livestock and animal specialties
115 Agricultural services
114 Fishing, hunting, and trapping
113 Forestry
Mining
2122 Metal mining
2121 Coal mining
211 Oil and gas extraction
2123 Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals except fuels
Construction
23
Manufacturing
311 Food and kindred products
3122 Tobacco products
314 Textile and mill products
315 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials
321 Lumber and wood products, except furniture
337 Furniture and fixtures
322 Paper and allied products (other than 322122 or 32213)
322122 Paper mills, except building paper
32213 Paperboard mills
323 Printing and publishing
325 Chemicals and allied products (other than 325188, 325211, 32512, or 325311)
325188 Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
325211 Plastics materials and resins
32512 Industrial organic chemicals
325311 Nitrogenous fertilizers
324 Petroleum refining and related industries (other than 32411)
32411 Petroleum refining
326 Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products
316 Leather and leather products
327 Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products (other than 32731)
32731 Cement, hydraulic
331 Primary metal industries (other than 331111 or 331312)
331111 Blast furnaces and steel mills
331312 Primary aluminum
332 Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment
333 Industrial and commercial equipment and components except computer equipment
335 Electronic and other electrical equipment and components except computer equipment
336 Transportation equipment
3345 Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments, photographic, medical, and optical goods, watches and clocks
339 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
Transportation and Public Utilities
482 Railroad transportation
485 Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transport
484 Motor freight transportation and warehousing
491 United States Postal Service
483 Water transportation
481 Transportation by air
486 Pipelines, except natural gas
487 Transportation services
513 Communications
22 Electric, gas, and sanitary services
2212 Natural gas transmission
2213 Water supply
22132 Sewerage systems
562212 Refuse systems
22131 Irrigation systems
Wholesale Trade
421 to 422
Retail Trade
441 to 454
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
521 to 533

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

Table C1. Average Heat Content of Fossil-Fuel Receipts, December 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	**25.58**	**6.33**	**1.03**
Connecticut	24.47	6.29	1.02
Maine	26.32	6.38	1.05
Massachusetts	25.07	6.32	1.04
New Hampshire	27.10	6.40	--
Rhode Island	--	--	1.03
Vermont	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**24.28**	**6.26**	**1.03**
New Jersey	25.88	6.27	1.04
New York	25.79	6.31	1.03
Pennsylvania	23.87	5.97	1.04
East North Central	**20.31**	**5.80**	**1.01**
Illinois	18.33	6.04	1.01
Indiana	20.86	5.64	1.01
Michigan	20.00	6.00	1.01
Ohio	24.47	5.81	1.03
Wisconsin	17.99	5.65	1.00
West North Central	**16.71**	**6.12**	**1.01**
Iowa	17.30	5.87	1.00
Kansas	17.33	6.61	1.00
Minnesota	17.76	5.75	1.01
Missouri	17.74	5.76	1.03
Nebraska	17.30	5.80	1.00
North Dakota	13.20	5.81	--
South Dakota	17.01	--	--
South Atlantic	**24.26**	**6.10**	**1.04**
Delaware	25.63	6.05	1.04
District of Columbia	--	6.05	--
Florida	24.44	6.12	1.04
Georgia	22.57	5.66	1.03
Maryland	25.49	6.06	1.05
North Carolina	24.82	5.63	1.04
South Carolina	25.20	6.25	1.04
Virginia	25.39	6.27	1.04
West Virginia	24.24	5.90	1.03
East South Central	**21.78**	**5.80**	**1.03**
Alabama	20.50	6.12	1.03
Kentucky	22.79	5.26	1.01
Mississippi	17.37	6.60	1.04
Tennessee	22.54	5.88	1.03
West South Central	**15.80**	**5.88**	**1.03**
Arkansas	17.49	5.89	1.03
Louisiana	16.31	5.94	1.03
Oklahoma	17.75	5.36	1.03
Texas	15.02	5.84	1.03
Mountain	**19.41**	**5.79**	**1.02**
Arizona	20.23	5.86	1.02
Colorado	19.51	5.14	1.02
Idaho	--	--	1.02
Montana	16.95	--	1.02
Nevada	21.51	--	1.04
New Mexico	18.57	5.71	1.00
Utah	22.40	--	--
Wyoming	17.68	5.84	1.06
Pacific Contiguous	**17.49**	**5.77**	**1.02**
California	23.75	5.66	1.02
Oregon	16.85	--	1.02
Washington	16.17	6.29	1.03
Pacific Noncontiguous	**22.16**	**5.99**	**1.00**
Alaska	--	--	1.00
Hawaii	22.16	5.99	--
U.S. Total	19.98	6.16	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.

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 Retail Price of Electricity (formerly known as 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.