DOE/EIA-0226 (2004/03)

Electric Power Monthly
March 2004

With Data for December 2003

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

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

Contacts

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

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

Telephone: (202)287-1753 FAX: (202)287-1585
Internet e-mail address: jorge.luna-camara@eia.doe.gov

or the following subject specialists:

Subject	Contact	Phone Number	E-Mail
Executive Summary	Jorge Luna-Camara	202-287-1753	jorge.luna-camara@eia.doe.gov
New Generating Units	Kenneth McClevey	202-287-1732	kenneth.mcclevey@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation	Melvin E. Johnson	202-287-1754	melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Electric Utility Consumption of Fuels	Melvin E. Johnson	202-287-1754	melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Electric Utility Stocks of Fuels	Melvin E. Johnson	202-287-1754	melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Electric Utility Fossil-Fuel Receipts	Stephen Scott	202-287-1737	stephen.scott@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Electric Utility Fossil-Fuel Costs	Stephen Scott	202-287-1737	stephen.scott@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Nonutility Fossil Fuels Receipts	Rebecca McNerney	202-287-1913	rebecca.mcnerney@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Nonutility Fossil Fuels Costs	Rebecca McNerney	202-287-1913	rebecca.mcnerney@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Retail Sales of Electricity	Charlene Harris-Russell	202-287-1747	charlene.harris-russell@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Nonutility Net Generation	Channele Carner	202-287-1928	channele.carner@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Nonutility Consumption of Fuels	Channele Carner	202-287-1928	channele.carner@eia.doe.gov
U.S. Nonutility Stocks of Fuels	Channele Carner	202-287-1928	channele.carner@eia.doe.gov
Sampling and Estimation Methodologies	James Knaub, Jr.	202-287-1733	james.knaub@eia.doe.gov

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

Quality

The Energy Information Administration is committed to quality products and quality service. To ensure that this report meets the highest standards for quality, please forward your comments or suggestions about this publication to Jorge Luna-Camara at (202-287-1753), or e-mail: jorge.luna-camara@eia.doe.gov.

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

Preface

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

Background

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

Data Sources

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

Contents

Table Index

Executive Summary

Generation and Consumption of Fuels for Electricity Generation, December 2003

Generation and Consumption of Fuels. Total generation of electric power in December 2003 was 331.0 terawatthours, almost 1.9 percent more than 324.8 terawatthours generated in December 2002. Gas-fired generation, which is generally used to meet peak and intermediate loads, was down by 7.1 percent compared to December 2002 (from 46.1 to 42.8 terawatthours). Consumption of natural gas for electric power generation decreased 6.3 percent from December 2002 to December 2003. Nuclear-powered and coal-fired generation are typically used to meet baseload demand; nuclear-powered generation in December 2003 declined 0.4 percent compared to December 2002. Coal-fired generation increased 2.8 percent, from 172.2 to 177.0 terawatthours.

During the month, 66.4 percent of electric power generation was produced at utility power plants, 29.4 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 December 2003, compared to 21.8 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 51.7 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.

For year-to-date 2003 compared to 2002, total net generation showed virtually no change (decrease of 0.3 percent, or 10.5 terawatthours). Year-to-date, nuclear generation is down 2.1 percent (16.3 terawatthours) and natural gas generation is down 8.9 percent (61.8 terawatthours). The majority of the decreases in nuclear-powered and natural gas-fired generation was taken up by coal-fired generation (a 1.9-percent increase, or 37.1 terawatthours), petroleum-fired generation (a 25.0-percent increase, or 23.7 terawatthours) and hydroelectric generation (a 4.2-percent increase, or 10.8 terawatthours).

Fuels Costs and Receipts, November 2003

Natural gas prices throughout the United States were lower in November than previously estimated by the Energy Information Administration in its November *Short Term Energy Outlook*. Prices spiked sharply in futures trading at the end of the first week in December as some cold weather moved across the Eastern United States and gas storage levels declined faster than expected. Natural gas storage levels were still above average in November.

Crude oil prices remained strong in November, varying between $29.00 and $33.00 per barrel for West Texas Intermediate.

The average price paid for natural gas by electricity generators in November of $4.67 per MMBtu was 4.6 percent lower than the price of $4.90 per MMBtu in October. The average price paid for fuel oil of $3.51 per MMBtu was 7.9 percent lower that the price of $3.81 per MMBtu in October. The average price of coal to electricity generators in November of $1.25 per MMBtu was down 0.6 percent.

Year to date, all three fuels were running above the prices paid during the same time period last year. While coal prices were only 1.2 percent higher, fuel oil and natural gas prices increased significantly, 33.8 percent and 55.4 percent, respectively.

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

Sales: December 2003 retail electricity sales were 4.1 percent higher compared to December 2002. All sector sales increased for this reporting period. Residential sector sales increased by 4.4 percent, the commercial sector sales grew 4.0 percent, and the industrial sector sales grew 3.3 percent. Year-to-date 2003 electricity sales were slightly higher (1.1 percent or 37.4 terawatthours) than comparable 2002 sales.

Revenue: Electricity revenues showed an overall increase of 6.4 percent in December 2003 over December 2002. The residential and the commercial sectors each increased by 7.5 and 6.5 percent respectively. The industrial sector revenues also increased by 4.3 percent over December 2002. For the year-to-date 2003 compared to 2002, electricity revenues show an overall 3.8 percent increase. The largest revenue increase is in the West South Central Census Division, which is heavily dependent on natural gas (as noted above, the price of natural gas to power generators is significantly higher in 2003 than in 2002).

Prices: The overall price of retail electricity showed an increase of 2.3 percent for December 2003, compared to December 2002. Residential and commercial sector prices grew by 3.0 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively over December 2002 prices. Over the same period, the industrial sector price increased by 1.1 percent. The price rise was a reflection of higher national energy prices across most of the United States. In 2003, electricity retail prices were 2.6 percent above comparable 2002 prices.

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

December

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]	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	% Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
Net Generation (Million kWh)											
Coal[4]	176,975	172,190	2.8	137,818	133,281	37,201	36,950	89	88	1,867	1,872
Petroleum[5]	9,752	8,112	20.2	5,328	4,505	3,885	3,115	43	65	497	426
Natural Gas[6]	42,810	46,100	-7.1	12,605	12,212	23,859	27,271	284	339	6,062	6,277
Other Gases[7]	1,229	1,025	19.8	1	20	102	166	*	--	1,125	840
Nuclear	68,612	68,905	-.4	43,220	43,601	25,392	25,305	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	23,430	20,989	11.6	20,542	18,903	2,281	1,555	6	1	601	529
Other Renewables[9]	7,766	7,153	8.6	312	345	4,677	4,165	168	121	2,609	2,522
Other Energy Sources[10]	393	360	9.2	--	--	9	121	*	7	384	231
All Energy Sources	**330,967**	**324,834**	**1.9**	**219,826**	**212,868**	**97,405**	**98,648**	**590**	**622**	**13,146**	**12,697**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	91,078	87,752	3.8	70,137	67,367	19,872	19,224	44	41	1,025	1,120
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	17,182	14,442	19.0	9,134	7,631	6,893	5,568	116	135	1,039	1,108
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	365,868	390,357	-6.3	116,992	118,023	189,031	217,700	2,408	2,466	57,437	52,168
Fuel Stocks (end-of-month)											
Coal (1000 tons)[11]	122,366	144,357	-15.2	100,434	116,952	20,937	24,761	114	328	882	2,315
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	53,803	55,160	-2.5	29,046	31,243	23,443	21,247	74	267	1,240	2,404

November

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	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	% Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
Receipts											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	73,287	77,306	-5.2	54,169	60,260	17,914	15,869	27	34	1,177	1,143
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	10,963	10,714	2.3	7,086	6,276	3,389	3,943	--	10	488	484
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[12]	349,300	368,775	-5.3	89,755	95,005	174,901	209,743	49	524	84,595	63,502
Cost (cents/million Btu)[13]											
Coal[4]	125.47	125.06	.3	123.81	122.22	129.27	134.49	W	W	W	W
Petroleum[5]	350.67	395.62	-11.4	347.54	369.51	358.13	441.15	W	W	W	W
Natural Gas[12]	467.12	423.23	10.4	493.60	435.81	457.23	419.90	520.25	382.74	457.71	415.73

December

Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Retail Price per Kilowatthour

Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	All Sectors
Retail Sales (Million kWh)[14]					
Dec 2003	113,903	91,592	80,612	9,176	295,283
Dec 2002	109,085	88,076	78,032	8,546	283,738
Percent Change	4.4	4.0	3.3	7.4	4.1
Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)					
Dec 2003	9,502	7,146	3,852	609	21,109
Dec 2002	8,840	6,706	3,694	593	19,833
Percent Change	7.5	6.5	4.3	2.7	6.4
Average Retail Price (Cents/kWh)					
Dec 2003	8.34	7.80	4.78	6.64	7.15
Dec 2002	8.10	7.61	4.73	6.94	6.99
Percent Change	3.0	2.5	1.1	-4.3	2.3

[1] The electric power sector (electric utilities and independent power producers) comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat to the public (i.e., NAICS 22 plants.). The Independent Power Producer category includes the NAICS-22 CHP plants.

[2] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) with NAICS other than 22, 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. As a result of changes in definitions and estimation methodologies, year-to-year comparisons are not appropriate.

[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. As a result of changes in definitions and estimation methodologies, year-to-year comparisons are not appropriate.

[11] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, excludes waste coal.

[12] Natural Gas receipts and costs include blast furnace gas and other gases in 2003. Blast furnace gas and other gases are not included in 2002.

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

[14] Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

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

January through December

Net Generation and Consumption of Fuels

Items	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector[1]				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[2]		Industrial[3]	
	2003	2002	% Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Net Generation (Million kWh)											
Coal[4]	1,970,273	1,933,130	1.9	1,543,430	1,514,670	404,577	395,943	1,033	992	21,233	21,525
Petroleum[5]	118,256	94,567	25.0	70,317	59,125	42,206	30,608	499	431	5,235	4,403
Natural Gas[6]	629,207	691,006	-8.9	196,305	229,639	354,342	378,044	4,252	4,310	74,308	79,013
Other Gases[7]	10,937	11,463	-4.6	6	206	1,224	1,763	*	*	9,707	9,493
Nuclear	763,725	780,064	-2.1	474,509	507,380	289,215	272,684	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric[8]	266,339	255,586	4.2	239,669	234,868	20,951	16,880	98	13	5,621	3,825
Other Renewables[9]	84,174	86,922	-3.2	2,550	3,569	50,779	51,022	1,897	1,585	28,948	30,747
Other Energy Sources[10]	5,078	5,714	-11.1	--	--	590	2,056	8	84	4,481	3,574
All Energy Sources	**3,847,990**	**3,858,452**	**-.3**	**2,526,786**	**2,549,457**	**1,163,884**	**1,149,001**	**7,785**	**7,415**	**149,534**	**152,580**
Consumption of Fossil Fuels											
Coal (1000 tons)[4]	1,014,307	987,583	2.7	786,418	767,803	215,791	207,448	501	477	11,596	11,855
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	208,436	168,597	23.6	119,967	99,219	75,856	56,935	1,161	834	11,453	11,608
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[6]	5,379,802	6,126,062	-12.2	1,870,248	2,259,684	2,817,947	3,148,595	35,244	32,545	656,362	685,239

January through November

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]	810,949	811,043	*	624,960	631,747	173,846	166,522	339	368	11,804	12,406
Petroleum (1000 bbls)[5]	153,977	108,723	41.6	91,882	69,751	56,116	34,082	236	72	5,743	4,818
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf)[11]	4,479,321	5,204,864	-13.9	1,238,624	1,531,902	2,396,310	2,898,677	9,467	17,724	834,920	756,561
Cost (cents/million Btu)[12]											
Coal[4]	127.23	125.78	1.2	124.49	122.11	136.04	137.95	W	W	W	W
Petroleum[5]	439.22	328.23	33.8	415.99	320.09	485.63	346.68	W	W	W	W
Natural Gas[11]	541.34	348.45	55.4	562.85	360.54	533.51	347.28	480.76	342.15	530.81	328.58

January through December

Retail Sales, Retail Revenue and Average Retail Price per Kilowatthour

Items	Total U.S. Electric Power Industry				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	All Sectors
Retail Sales (Million kWh)[13]					
2003	1,279,907	1,119,250	991,359	109,452	3,499,968
2002[R]	1,266,959	1,116,248	972,168	107,146	3,462,521
Percent Change[R]	1.0	.3	2.0	2.2	1.1
Retail Revenue (Million Dollars)					
2003	111,443	90,983	49,062	7,603	259,091
2002[R]	107,229	87,706	47,485	7,208	249,629
Percent Change[R]	3.9	3.7	3.3	5.5	3.8
Average Retail Price (Cents/kWh)					
2003	8.71	8.13	4.95	6.95	7.40
2002[R]	8.46	7.86	4.88	6.73	7.21
Percent Change[R]	3.0	3.4	1.4	3.3	2.6

[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. As a result of changes in definitions and estimation methodologies, year-to-year comparisons are not appropriate.

[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. As a result of changes in definitions and estimation methodologies, year-to-year comparisons are not appropriate.

[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.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

R = Revised.

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

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

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

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

All Combined Heat and Power Producers[1]

Items	Total Fuel Consumption		Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation		Fuel Consumption for Useful Thermal Output		Fuel Stocks End-of-Month	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	22,632	21,830	20,941	20,384	1,691	1,446	21,932	36,948
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	9,666	8,501	8,048	6,811	1,618	1,689	24,757	23,918
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	315,806	346,411	248,876	272,334	66,930	74,076	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	246,084	237,341	227,889	219,780	18,195	17,561	21,932	36,948
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	106,560	84,190	88,470	69,378	18,090	14,812	24,757	23,918
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	4,268,869	4,726,403	3,509,554	3,866,378	759,316	860,024	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	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	20,064	19,416	19,872	19,224	191	192	20,937	34,303
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	6,999	5,677	6,893	5,568	107	109	23,443	21,247
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	212,405	242,100	189,031	217,700	23,374	24,400	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	217,864	209,703	215,791	207,448	2,073	2,255	20,937	34,303
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	77,340	57,777	75,856	56,935	1,483	841	23,443	21,247
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	3,059,546	3,412,213	2,817,947	3,148,595	241,599	263,619	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	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	137	134	44	41	93	94	114	328
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	163	181	116	135	47	46	74	267
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	5,117	6,009	2,408	2,466	2,709	3,543	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	1,492	1,405	501	477	991	929	114	328
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	1,709	1,250	1,161	834	549	416	74	267
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	70,980	73,980	35,244	32,545	35,736	41,435	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	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
Current Month								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	2,431	2,279	1,025	1,120	1,407	1,160	882	2,317
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	2,504	2,643	1,039	1,108	1,465	1,535	1,240	2,404
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	98,285	98,302	57,437	52,168	40,847	46,133	NA	NA
Year to Date								
Coal (1000 tons) [2]	26,728	26,232	11,596	11,855	15,131	14,377	882	2,317
Petroleum (1000 bbls) [3]	27,511	25,163	11,453	11,608	16,058	13,555	1,240	2,404
Natural Gas (1000 Mcf) [4]	1,138,343	1,240,209	656,362	685,239	481,981	554,970	NA	NA

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

NA = Not available.

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

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

Table ES3. New and Planned 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 2004							
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	Bayside Power	FL	2	899	NG	CC
February 2004							
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	ST
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
Year-to-Date Capacity of New Units	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**2,567**	**--**	**--**
Year-to-Date Capacity of Retired Units	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Year-to-Date U.S. Capacity	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**955,773**	**--**	**--**
Planned Units							
2004							
March	--	--	--	--	284		
April	--	--	--	--	3,625		
May	--	--	--	--	3,493		
June	--	--	--	--	7,192		
July	--	--	--	--	562		
September	--	--	--	--	288		
December	--	--	--	--	3,375		
2005							
January	--	--	--	--	1,770		
February	--	--	--	--	1,598		

[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 December 2003
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**1,594,011**	**126,621**	**372,765**	**10,383**	**576,862**	**289,358**	**64,372**	**3,616**	**3,037,988**
1991	**1,590,623**	**119,752**	**381,553**	**11,336**	**612,565**	**284,453**	**68,779**	**4,739**	**3,073,799**
1992	**1,621,206**	**100,154**	**404,074**	**13,270**	**618,776**	**248,911**	**73,770**	**3,720**	**3,083,882**
1993	**1,690,070**	**112,788**	**414,927**	**12,956**	**610,291**	**276,458**	**76,213**	**3,487**	**3,197,191**
1994	**1,690,694**	**105,901**	**460,219**	**13,319**	**640,440**	**256,748**	**76,535**	**3,667**	**3,247,522**
1995	**1,709,426**	**74,554**	**496,058**	**13,870**	**673,402**	**308,108**	**73,965**	**4,104**	**3,353,487**
1996	**1,795,196**	**81,411**	**455,056**	**14,356**	**674,729**	**344,074**	**75,796**	**3,571**	**3,444,188**
1997	**1,845,016**	**92,555**	**479,399**	**13,351**	**628,644**	**352,413**	**77,183**	**3,612**	**3,492,172**
1998	**1,873,516**	**128,800**	**531,257**	**13,492**	**673,702**	**318,868**	**77,088**	**3,571**	**3,620,295**
1999	**1,881,087**	**118,061**	**556,396**	**14,126**	**728,254**	**313,439**	**79,423**	**4,024**	**3,694,810**
2000	**1,966,265**	**111,221**	**601,038**	**13,955**	**753,893**	**270,034**	**80,906**	**4,794**	**3,802,105**
2001									
January	177,287	18,112	42,389	718	68,707	18,263	6,635	381	332,493
February	149,735	10,342	37,967	676	61,272	16,766	5,850	332	282,940
March	155,269	11,733	44,364	769	62,141	19,704	6,386	341	300,707
April	140,671	10,863	45,843	698	56,003	17,217	6,422	362	278,079
May	151,593	10,390	50,934	785	61,512	18,553	6,353	371	300,492
June	162,616	11,823	57,603	733	68,023	19,954	6,580	362	327,694
July	179,060	11,042	73,030	840	69,166	17,208	6,872	394	357,614
August	183,116	14,229	78,410	848	68,389	18,199	6,913	428	370,533
September	154,158	7,342	60,181	767	63,378	14,328	6,356	417	306,929
October	148,931	6,534	56,376	737	60,461	14,619	6,644	431	294,734
November	144,117	5,931	44,491	699	62,342	14,602	6,305	448	278,934
December	157,402	6,539	47,541	770	67,431	18,724	6,667	423	305,496
Total	**1,903,956**	**124,880**	**639,129**	**9,039**	**768,826**	**208,138**	**77,985**	**4,690**	**3,736,644**
2002									
January	164,358	6,690	48,413	923	70,926	21,045	7,244	343	319,941
February	143,049	5,664	44,308	760	61,658	19,605	6,379	402	281,826
March	151,486	8,217	51,214	904	63,041	20,325	7,003	359	302,549
April	142,305	7,834	49,146	890	58,437	23,662	7,152	423	289,848
May	151,406	8,127	50,275	910	63,032	26,124	7,437	363	307,675
June	164,668	7,796	65,631	1,009	66,372	27,350	7,737	461	341,023
July	183,195	9,913	83,917	1,071	70,421	24,473	7,767	786	381,542
August	179,955	9,737	84,477	1,117	70,778	20,149	7,744	629	374,586
September	165,366	8,075	68,161	1,053	64,481	16,310	7,238	595	331,279
October	159,099	8,116	54,201	908	60,493	16,490	7,183	569	307,059
November	156,054	6,287	45,161	894	61,520	19,064	6,884	426	296,290
December	172,190	8,112	46,100	1,025	68,905	20,989	7,153	360	324,834
Total	**1,933,130**	**94,567**	**691,006**	**11,463**	**780,064**	**255,586**	**86,922**	**5,714**	**3,858,452**
2003									
January	180,632	12,338	48,684	908	69,211	18,954	6,432	344	337,504
February	156,063	10,560	43,291	730	60,942	18,856	6,038	256	296,735
March	154,690	10,323	45,901	900	59,933	23,552	7,254	533	303,087
April	141,676	8,148	43,341	734	56,776	24,448	7,100	498	282,721
May	149,296	7,971	47,854	757	62,194	29,309	6,709	460	304,550
June	161,009	10,968	51,899	863	64,181	27,720	7,006	397	324,042
July	182,761	12,102	74,809	898	69,653	23,926	7,214	419	371,782
August	185,595	12,345	80,665	818	69,024	22,019	6,910	552	377,929
September	163,589	8,716	54,833	830	63,584	17,430	6,449	369	315,800
October	159,162	8,599	50,604	1,037	60,016	17,677	7,165	451	304,711
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**
Year to Date									
2001	**1,903,956**	**124,880**	**639,129**	**9,039**	**768,826**	**208,138**	**77,985**	**4,690**	**3,736,644**
2002	**1,933,130**	**94,567**	**691,006**	**11,463**	**780,064**	**255,586**	**86,922**	**5,714**	**3,858,452**
2003	**1,970,273**	**118,256**	**629,207**	**10,937**	**763,725**	**266,339**	**84,174**	**5,078**	**3,847,990**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December									
2002	**1,933,130**	**94,567**	**691,006**	**11,463**	**780,064**	**255,586**	**86,922**	**5,714**	**3,858,452**
2003	**1,970,273**	**118,256**	**629,207**	**10,937**	**763,725**	**266,339**	**84,174**	**5,078**	**3,847,990**

[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. As a result of changes in definitions and estimation methodologies, year-to-year comparisons are not appropriate.
[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. As a result of changes in definitions and estimation methodologies, year-to-year comparisons are not appropriate.

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**1,559,606**	**117,017**	**264,089**	**--**	**576,862**	**279,926**	**10,651**	**--**	**2,808,151**
1991	**1,551,167**	**111,463**	**264,172**	**--**	**612,565**	**275,519**	**10,137**	**--**	**2,825,023**
1992	**1,575,895**	**88,916**	**263,872**	**--**	**618,776**	**239,559**	**10,200**	**--**	**2,797,219**
1993	**1,639,151**	**99,539**	**258,915**	**--**	**610,291**	**265,063**	**9,565**	**--**	**2,882,525**
1994	**1,635,493**	**91,039**	**291,115**	**--**	**640,440**	**243,693**	**8,933**	**--**	**2,910,712**
1995	**1,652,914**	**60,844**	**307,306**	**--**	**673,402**	**293,653**	**6,409**	**--**	**2,994,529**
1996	**1,737,453**	**67,346**	**262,730**	**--**	**674,729**	**327,970**	**7,214**	**--**	**3,077,442**
1997	**1,787,806**	**77,753**	**283,625**	**--**	**628,644**	**337,234**	**7,462**	**--**	**3,122,523**
1998	**1,807,480**	**110,158**	**309,222**	**--**	**673,702**	**304,403**	**7,206**	**--**	**3,212,171**
1999	**1,767,679**	**86,929**	**296,381**	**--**	**725,036**	**293,932**	**3,716**	**--**	**3,173,674**
2000	**1,696,619**	**72,180**	**290,715**	**--**	**705,433**	**248,195**	**2,241**	**--**	**3,015,383**
2001									
January	143,856	11,374	15,553	--	48,876	16,591	217	--	236,467
February	121,453	5,985	13,533	--	43,547	15,099	184	--	199,802
March	127,005	6,742	16,649	--	43,477	17,865	206	--	211,942
April	115,801	6,822	20,528	--	39,042	15,107	199	--	197,499
May	125,839	6,968	22,552	--	43,312	16,682	153	--	215,508
June	134,020	7,753	25,724	--	47,850	18,097	178	--	233,622
July	147,094	7,215	34,660	--	48,447	15,816	168	--	253,400
August	149,494	8,929	34,997	--	48,266	17,032	183	--	258,901
September	126,403	5,204	25,258	--	43,857	13,343	171	--	214,236
October	121,985	4,245	23,085	--	41,177	13,634	181	--	204,307
November	117,870	3,746	15,778	--	41,415	13,555	155	--	192,518
December	129,326	3,925	16,117	--	44,941	17,278	157	--	211,742
Total	**1,560,146**	**78,908**	**264,434**	**--**	**534,207**	**190,100**	**2,152**	**--**	**2,629,946**
2002									
January	129,338	4,153	15,216	20	46,960	19,703	294	--	215,684
February	112,211	3,242	13,839	8	40,348	18,000	280	--	187,929
March	118,374	5,088	16,419	15	42,230	18,413	293	--	200,833
April	111,068	5,274	16,989	10	39,054	21,390	253	--	194,038
May	120,365	5,698	17,955	17	40,469	23,663	270	--	208,436
June	130,586	5,212	23,657	17	42,988	25,210	269	--	227,940
July	144,203	5,839	29,533	18	46,101	22,975	293	--	248,962
August	141,107	5,811	29,270	17	45,960	18,973	312	--	241,449
September	129,328	5,319	23,321	19	41,859	15,243	319	--	215,408
October	123,870	5,161	17,926	14	39,233	15,173	329	--	201,705
November	120,938	3,824	13,302	31	38,577	17,222	311	--	194,205
December	133,281	4,505	12,212	20	43,601	18,903	345	--	212,868
Total	**1,514,670**	**59,125**	**229,639**	**206**	**507,380**	**234,868**	**3,569**	**--**	**2,549,457**
2003									
January	139,501	6,204	13,994	1	42,871	17,153	209	--	219,933
February	120,558	4,899	12,299	1	37,995	17,349	189	--	193,289
March	120,068	5,515	13,460	1	36,786	21,143	220	--	197,193
April	111,086	4,694	14,341	1	34,524	21,836	198	--	186,681
May	119,945	5,805	16,841	*	37,483	26,148	213	--	206,434
June	128,091	7,390	17,735	*	39,157	25,373	187	--	217,934
July	143,686	7,531	24,580	*	44,171	22,071	219	--	242,259
August	144,742	7,360	26,020	*	43,465	19,945	206	--	241,738
September	129,152	5,847	17,051	*	39,977	15,806	194	--	208,026
October	124,866	5,956	13,806	*	37,740	15,678	197	--	198,244
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**
Year to Date									
2001	**1,560,146**	**78,908**	**264,434**	**--**	**534,207**	**190,100**	**2,152**	**--**	**2,629,946**
2002	**1,514,670**	**59,125**	**229,639**	**206**	**507,380**	**234,868**	**3,569**	**--**	**2,549,457**
2003	**1,543,430**	**70,317**	**196,305**	**6**	**474,509**	**239,669**	**2,550**	**--**	**2,526,786**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December									
2002	**1,514,670**	**59,125**	**229,639**	**206**	**507,380**	**234,868**	**3,569**	**--**	**2,549,457**
2003	**1,543,430**	**70,317**	**196,305**	**6**	**474,509**	**239,669**	**2,550**	**--**	**2,526,786**

[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. As a result of changes in definitions and estimation methodologies, year-to-year comparisons are not appropriate.
[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. As a result of changes in definitions and estimation methodologies, year-to-year comparisons are not appropriate.

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**12,503**	**1,847**	**45,397**	**621**	**--**	**6,319**	**26,471**	**12**	**93,171**
1991	**17,679**	**1,335**	**53,602**	**719**	**--**	**5,959**	**30,842**	**403**	**110,538**
1992	**21,818**	**3,322**	**70,403**	**1,212**	**--**	**6,280**	**33,640**	**480**	**137,154**
1993	**26,313**	**5,886**	**83,307**	**967**	**--**	**8,425**	**36,067**	**408**	**161,372**
1994	**30,783**	**7,638**	**94,574**	**1,092**	**--**	**6,934**	**36,753**	**239**	**178,013**
1995	**33,142**	**7,302**	**111,873**	**1,927**	**--**	**9,033**	**36,213**	**213**	**199,702**
1996	**34,520**	**7,437**	**116,028**	**1,341**	**--**	**10,101**	**37,072**	**201**	**206,699**
1997	**32,955**	**8,726**	**115,971**	**1,533**	**--**	**9,375**	**38,228**	**63**	**206,852**
1998	**42,713**	**12,053**	**140,070**	**2,315**	**--**	**8,997**	**38,937**	**159**	**245,245**
1999	**90,938**	**24,610**	**176,615**	**1,607**	**3,218**	**14,635**	**44,548**	**139**	**356,309**
2000	**246,492**	**33,012**	**227,263**	**2,028**	**48,460**	**17,604**	**47,162**	**125**	**622,146**
2001									
January	31,447	6,022	19,707	40	19,831	1,431	3,789	--	82,269
February	26,606	3,832	18,103	42	17,725	1,425	3,436	--	71,169
March	26,447	4,465	20,804	45	18,664	1,495	3,837	--	75,758
April	23,233	3,594	18,886	43	16,961	1,820	3,820	--	68,356
May	24,204	2,965	21,731	51	18,200	1,570	3,936	--	72,658
June	26,868	3,660	25,130	51	20,173	1,559	4,085	--	81,526
July	30,047	3,373	30,886	59	20,719	1,145	4,205	--	90,434
August	31,559	4,842	35,696	57	20,123	847	4,128	--	97,251
September	26,047	1,722	27,754	47	19,521	738	3,816	--	79,646
October	25,234	1,836	26,062	44	19,284	775	3,849	--	77,084
November	24,603	1,774	21,716	46	20,927	846	3,725	--	73,637
December	26,386	2,157	24,031	60	22,490	1,176	4,022	--	80,320
Total	**322,681**	**40,241**	**290,506**	**586**	**234,619**	**14,826**	**46,648**	**--**	**950,107**
2002									
January	33,182	2,112	25,611	182	23,966	1,045	4,286	102	90,487
February	29,219	2,058	23,694	98	21,310	1,326	3,723	119	81,547
March	31,350	2,738	27,457	146	20,810	1,634	4,312	43	88,490
April	29,430	2,190	25,711	120	19,383	1,954	4,155	144	83,088
May	29,281	2,068	25,246	111	22,564	2,174	4,477	161	86,081
June	32,150	2,216	35,029	123	23,384	1,884	4,594	233	99,613
July	36,799	3,665	46,858	180	24,319	1,223	4,586	387	118,018
August	36,855	3,539	47,666	185	24,818	898	4,582	359	118,902
September	34,169	2,384	38,060	162	22,622	820	4,171	181	102,568
October	33,324	2,530	30,006	157	21,260	974	4,034	106	92,391
November	33,234	1,993	25,434	134	22,943	1,393	3,937	101	89,169
December	36,950	3,115	27,271	166	25,305	1,555	4,165	121	98,648
Total	**395,943**	**30,608**	**378,044**	**1,763**	**272,684**	**16,880**	**51,022**	**2,056**	**1,149,001**
2003									
January	39,024	5,449	27,064	111	26,340	1,382	3,861	47	103,277
February	33,709	5,122	24,479	96	22,947	1,140	3,678	6	91,177
March	32,733	4,290	25,626	98	23,147	1,876	4,382	80	92,231
April	28,813	3,049	22,961	122	22,251	2,187	4,364	67	83,815
May	27,623	1,736	25,127	105	24,711	2,600	4,055	39	85,997
June	31,149	3,110	27,549	94	25,024	1,841	4,318	46	93,131
July	37,085	4,098	43,364	92	25,482	1,347	4,460	57	115,985
August	38,858	4,535	47,471	89	25,559	1,568	4,272	131	122,483
September	32,748	2,499	32,033	94	23,607	1,193	4,010	35	96,218
October	32,479	2,155	30,134	112	22,276	1,587	4,307	47	93,097
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**
Year to Date									
2001	**322,681**	**40,241**	**290,506**	**586**	**234,619**	**14,826**	**46,648**	**--**	**950,107**
2002	**395,943**	**30,608**	**378,044**	**1,763**	**272,684**	**16,880**	**51,022**	**2,056**	**1,149,001**
2003	**404,577**	**42,206**	**354,342**	**1,224**	**289,215**	**20,951**	**50,779**	**590**	**1,163,884**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December									
2002	**395,943**	**30,608**	**378,044**	**1,763**	**272,684**	**16,880**	**51,022**	**2,056**	**1,149,001**
2003	**404,577**	**42,206**	**354,342**	**1,224**	**289,215**	**20,951**	**50,779**	**590**	**1,163,884**

[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. As a result of changes in definitions and estimation methodologies, year-to-year comparisons are not appropriate.
[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. As a result of changes in definitions and estimation methodologies, year-to-year comparisons are not appropriate.

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

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

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

(Thousand Megawatthours)

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**796**	**589**	**3,272**	**121**	**--**	**138**	**922**	**--**	**5,837**
1991	**775**	**413**	**3,213**	**116**	**--**	**131**	**1,010**	**1**	**5,659**
1992	**749**	**302**	**3,867**	**105**	**--**	**122**	**1,082**	**1**	**6,228**
1993	**864**	**334**	**4,471**	**100**	**--**	**100**	**1,132**	*	**7,000**
1994	**850**	**417**	**4,929**	**115**	**--**	**93**	**1,216**	**--**	**7,619**
1995	**998**	**379**	**5,162**	**--**	**--**	**118**	**1,575**	*	**8,232**
1996	**1,051**	**369**	**5,249**	*	**--**	**126**	**2,235**	*	**9,030**
1997	**1,040**	**427**	**4,725**	**3**	**--**	**120**	**2,385**	*	**8,701**
1998	**985**	**383**	**4,879**	**7**	**--**	**120**	**2,373**	**--**	**8,748**
1999	**995**	**434**	**4,607**	*	**--**	**115**	**2,412**	*	**8,563**
2000	**1,097**	**432**	**4,262**	*	**--**	**100**	**2,012**	*	**7,903**
2001									
January	88	61	361	--	--	6	112	--	629
February	86	39	311	*	--	6	106	--	548
March	83	38	321	--	--	7	104	--	553
April	65	32	331	--	--	7	116	*	550
May	73	33	334	--	--	7	129	*	575
June	84	33	344	*	--	7	130	--	598
July	101	36	455	--	--	5	136	--	732
August	115	39	525	--	--	4	130	*	814
September	84	31	388	--	--	4	129	--	636
October	72	36	384	--	--	4	127	*	622
November	68	29	327	--	--	4	120	*	548
December	77	32	354	--	--	5	144	*	611
Total	**995**	**438**	**4,434**	*	**--**	**66**	**1,482**	*	**7,416**
2002									
January	85	35	355	--	--	1	114	8	597
February	70	36	291	--	--	1	94	7	500
March	84	32	338	*	--	1	111	6	573
April	66	27	328	--	--	1	118	8	546
May	69	27	314	*	--	1	146	8	566
June	83	30	378	--	--	1	142	8	642
July	101	38	448	--	--	1	146	8	743
August	102	37	490	--	--	1	158	8	797
September	88	34	392	--	--	1	154	8	676
October	78	31	344	--	--	1	139	8	600
November	78	38	294	--	--	1	143	*	554
December	88	65	339	--	--	1	121	7	622
Total	**992**	**431**	**4,310**	*	**--**	**13**	**1,585**	**84**	**7,415**
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**
Year to Date									
2001	**995**	**438**	**4,434**	*	**--**	**66**	**1,482**	*	**7,416**
2002	**992**	**431**	**4,310**	*	**--**	**13**	**1,585**	**84**	**7,415**
2003	**1,033**	**499**	**4,252**	*	**--**	**98**	**1,897**	**8**	**7,785**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December									
2002	**992**	**431**	**4,310**	*	**--**	**13**	**1,585**	**84**	**7,415**
2003	**1,033**	**499**	**4,252**	*	**--**	**98**	**1,897**	**8**	**7,785**

[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. As a result of changes in definitions and estimation methodologies, year-to-year comparisons are not appropriate.
[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. As a result of changes in definitions and estimation methodologies, year-to-year comparisons are not appropriate.

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Other Gases[3]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[4]	Other Renewables[5]	Other[6]	Total
1990	**21,107**	**7,169**	**60,007**	**9,641**	**--**	**2,975**	**26,328**	**3,604**	**130,830**
1991	**21,002**	**6,540**	**60,567**	**10,501**	**--**	**2,844**	**26,791**	**4,336**	**132,579**
1992	**22,743**	**7,615**	**65,933**	**11,953**	**--**	**2,950**	**28,847**	**3,239**	**143,280**
1993	**23,742**	**7,028**	**68,234**	**11,890**	**--**	**2,871**	**29,450**	**3,079**	**146,294**
1994	**23,568**	**6,808**	**69,600**	**12,112**	**--**	**6,028**	**29,633**	**3,428**	**151,178**
1995	**22,372**	**6,030**	**71,717**	**11,943**	**--**	**5,304**	**29,768**	**3,890**	**151,025**
1996	**22,172**	**6,260**	**71,049**	**13,015**	**--**	**5,878**	**29,274**	**3,370**	**151,017**
1997	**23,214**	**5,649**	**75,078**	**11,814**	**--**	**5,685**	**29,107**	**3,549**	**154,097**
1998	**22,337**	**6,206**	**77,085**	**11,170**	**--**	**5,349**	**28,572**	**3,412**	**154,132**
1999	**21,474**	**6,088**	**78,793**	**12,519**	**--**	**4,758**	**28,747**	**3,885**	**156,264**
2000	**22,056**	**5,597**	**78,798**	**11,927**	**--**	**4,135**	**29,491**	**4,669**	**156,673**
2001									
January	1,895	654	6,767	678	--	234	2,518	381	13,128
February	1,590	486	6,019	633	--	235	2,124	332	11,421
March	1,734	489	6,590	724	--	338	2,238	341	12,454
April	1,572	416	6,099	655	--	283	2,288	362	11,674
May	1,477	424	6,317	734	--	293	2,135	371	11,751
June	1,644	377	6,405	682	--	291	2,188	362	11,949
July	1,818	419	7,030	781	--	242	2,364	394	13,048
August	1,949	419	7,191	791	--	316	2,472	428	13,566
September	1,625	386	6,782	720	--	243	2,240	417	12,412
October	1,640	417	6,845	693	--	206	2,488	431	12,721
November	1,576	381	6,670	653	--	198	2,305	448	12,230
December	1,614	425	7,040	710	--	265	2,345	423	12,822
Total	**20,135**	**5,293**	**79,755**	**8,454**	**--**	**3,145**	**27,703**	**4,690**	**149,175**
2002									
January	1,752	390	7,231	721	--	296	2,550	232	13,173
February	1,548	327	6,484	653	--	279	2,282	276	11,850
March	1,677	359	7,001	743	--	276	2,287	310	12,654
April	1,741	343	6,118	759	--	317	2,627	271	12,176
May	1,691	333	6,761	781	--	287	2,545	194	12,592
June	1,848	338	6,567	868	--	255	2,733	220	12,829
July	2,092	371	7,079	873	--	273	2,742	390	13,820
August	1,891	350	7,051	915	--	277	2,691	263	13,438
September	1,782	339	6,388	872	--	247	2,594	406	12,628
October	1,827	395	5,925	737	--	343	2,682	455	12,363
November	1,804	432	6,131	730	--	447	2,493	325	12,361
December	1,872	426	6,277	840	--	529	2,522	231	12,697
Total	**21,525**	**4,403**	**79,013**	**9,493**	**--**	**3,825**	**30,747**	**3,574**	**152,580**
2003									
January	2,017	587	7,250	797	--	413	2,229	297	13,591
February	1,710	462	6,220	633	--	362	2,049	249	11,685
March	1,804	476	6,460	802	--	524	2,484	451	13,001
April	1,696	381	5,698	610	--	414	2,365	428	11,593
May	1,663	406	5,472	652	--	539	2,272	421	11,425
June	1,686	436	6,150	769	--	499	2,334	351	12,225
July	1,890	434	6,468	805	--	498	2,370	360	12,825
August	1,892	407	6,748	729	--	497	2,270	421	12,963
September	1,602	343	5,465	736	--	428	2,093	334	11,001
October	1,738	461	6,342	926	--	407	2,489	404	12,766
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**
Year to Date									
2001	**20,135**	**5,293**	**79,755**	**8,454**	**--**	**3,145**	**27,703**	**4,690**	**149,175**
2002	**21,525**	**4,403**	**79,013**	**9,493**	**--**	**3,825**	**30,747**	**3,574**	**152,580**
2003	**21,233**	**5,235**	**74,308**	**9,707**	**--**	**5,621**	**28,948**	**4,481**	**149,534**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December									
2002	**21,525**	**4,403**	**79,013**	**9,493**	**--**	**3,825**	**30,747**	**3,574**	**152,580**
2003	**21,233**	**5,235**	**74,308**	**9,707**	**--**	**5,621**	**28,948**	**4,481**	**149,534**

[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. As a result of changes in definitions and estimation methodologies, year-to-year comparisons are not appropriate.
[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. As a result of changes in definitions and estimation methodologies, year-to-year comparisons are not appropriate.

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**11,321**	**11,363**	**-.4**	**745**	**655**	**9,870**	**9,991**	**70**	**79**	**636**	**639**
Connecticut	2,688	2,487	8.1	NM	NM	2,666	2,457	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	1,951	1,955	-.2	NM	NM	1,380	1,425	18	15	553	515
Massachusetts	4,023	4,091	-1.7	53	91	3,895	3,915	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,729	1,629	6.1	632	523	1,064	1,038	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	372	678	-45.1	NM	NM	367	672	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	558	523	6.6	57	38	497	483	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**35,517**	**35,862**	**-1.0**	**6,706**	**6,863**	**28,126**	**28,281**	**91**	**89**	**594**	**628**
New Jersey	4,567	5,383	-15.2	154	150	4,306	5,112	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	12,228	11,664	4.8	3,757	3,685	8,242	7,729	NM	NM	180	209
Pennsylvania	18,722	18,815	-.5	2,795	3,029	15,578	15,439	NM	NM	317	308
East North Central	**55,660**	**54,176**	**2.7**	**37,926**	**36,725**	**16,649**	**16,486**	**NM**	**NM**	**999**	**869**
Illinois	16,569	15,940	3.9	2,005	1,545	14,278	14,098	NM	NM	270	264
Indiana	10,914	10,518	3.8	9,712	9,473	873	762	NM	NM	308	263
Michigan	9,936	10,010	-.7	8,830	8,816	921	1,063	37	32	149	99
Ohio	12,872	12,730	1.1	12,330	12,220	498	477	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	5,370	4,978	7.9	5,050	4,670	79	85	NM	NM	230	210
West North Central	**26,625**	**26,401**	**.8**	**25,773**	**25,680**	**516**	**298**	**NM**	**NM**	**306**	**384**
Iowa	3,471	3,798	-8.6	3,215	3,569	126	110	NM	NM	119	105
Kansas	4,277	4,050	5.6	4,227	4,017	47	32	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	4,893	4,764	2.7	4,401	4,373	335	144	NM	NM	148	236
Missouri	7,883	7,547	4.4	7,850	7,507	7	12	8	11	NM	NM
Nebraska	2,834	2,853	-.6	2,828	2,846	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,867	2,839	1.0	2,853	2,817	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	398	550	-27.7	398	550	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**67,448**	**65,314**	**3.3**	**54,522**	**52,179**	**10,686**	**10,848**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,174**	**2,231**
Delaware	409	464	-11.9	6	5	331	427	--	--	73	32
District of Columbia	-1	4	-122.1	--	--	-1	4	--	--	--	--
Florida	16,226	15,414	5.3	14,339	13,795	1,355	1,271	NM	NM	523	339
Georgia	11,053	10,044	10.1	10,450	9,026	84	162	NM	NM	518	856
Maryland	4,856	4,719	2.9	NM	NM	4,806	4,666	NM	NM	44	50
North Carolina	11,932	11,094	7.6	11,045	10,186	446	489	NM	NM	432	409
South Carolina	7,376	8,403	-12.2	7,191	8,263	7	9	NM	NM	173	130
Virginia	7,468	6,527	14.4	6,154	5,317	1,029	921	NM	NM	244	252
West Virginia	8,130	8,646	-6.0	5,334	5,584	2,630	2,900	--	--	167	163
East South Central	**32,015**	**30,925**	**3.5**	**29,349**	**28,688**	**1,629**	**1,357**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,027**	**870**
Alabama	11,517	11,830	-2.6	10,797	11,267	226	130	--	--	494	434
Kentucky	8,401	7,739	8.6	7,378	6,855	981	854	--	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	3,299	3,274	.7	2,702	2,825	419	370	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	8,798	8,082	8.9	8,472	7,742	NM	NM	NM	NM	315	329
West South Central	**45,481**	**44,903**	**1.3**	**22,739**	**22,101**	**17,136**	**17,549**	**NM**	**NM**	**5,566**	**5,212**
Arkansas	3,952	3,653	8.2	3,613	3,347	134	131	NM	NM	204	174
Louisiana	7,754	7,340	5.6	3,476	3,990	2,276	1,484	NM	NM	2,001	1,863
Oklahoma	4,879	4,256	14.6	4,055	3,868	692	269	NM	NM	130	118
Texas	28,896	29,654	-2.6	11,595	10,897	14,034	15,664	NM	NM	3,231	3,057
Mountain	**27,119**	**27,488**	**-1.3**	**23,372**	**23,332**	**3,543**	**3,980**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	7,016	8,449	-17.0	6,662	7,028	323	1,394	NM	NM	30	26
Colorado	4,148	3,958	4.8	3,686	3,665	444	277	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	547	516	5.9	433	419	NM	NM	--	--	76	58
Montana	2,434	2,111	15.3	588	653	1,839	1,452	--	--	7	6
Nevada	2,966	2,779	6.7	2,309	2,114	658	666	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,877	2,416	19.1	2,770	2,352	91	50	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	3,241	3,184	1.8	3,187	3,139	33	43	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	3,889	4,074	-4.5	3,737	3,962	119	59	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**28,214**	**26,799**	**5.3**	**17,615**	**15,517**	**8,867**	**9,509**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,569**	**1,596**
California	14,768	14,535	1.6	6,439	5,657	6,731	7,257	NM	NM	1,442	1,449
Oregon	4,426	3,887	13.9	3,545	3,187	818	644	NM	NM	63	55
Washington	9,020	8,376	7.7	7,631	6,673	1,318	1,608	NM	NM	64	92
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,566**	**1,602**	**-2.2**	**1,079**	**1,128**	**384**	**349**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	649	649	*	559	526	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	917	953	-3.7	520	602	361	325	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**330,967**	**324,834**	**1.9**	**219,826**	**212,868**	**97,405**	**98,648**	**590**	**622**	**13,146**	**12,697**

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**127,545**	**124,327**	**2.6**	**7,378**	**16,438**	**112,508**	**99,889**	**790**	**879**	**6,870**	**7,122**
Connecticut	30,375	31,311	-3.0	NM	NM	30,086	30,931	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	20,375	22,535	-9.6	NM	NM	14,227	16,218	186	180	5,958	6,137
Massachusetts	47,939	42,016	14.1	501	1,157	46,547	39,872	494	575	396	413
New Hampshire	17,487	15,953	9.6	6,232	12,276	10,973	3,405	NM	NM	253	242
Rhode Island	5,312	7,057	-24.7	NM	NM	5,253	6,998	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	6,058	5,456	11.0	601	2,971	5,422	2,465	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**399,042**	**405,484**	**-1.6**	**73,233**	**75,573**	**317,755**	**320,839**	**1,042**	**1,128**	**7,012**	**7,943**
New Jersey	56,317	61,569	-8.5	1,867	1,569	52,980	57,617	NM	NM	1,317	2,265
New York	136,962	139,592	-1.9	41,467	43,466	93,029	93,486	499	567	1,967	2,073
Pennsylvania	205,763	204,323	.7	29,899	30,537	171,746	169,736	390	443	3,729	3,606
East North Central	**630,569**	**637,052**	**-1.0**	**426,682**	**424,309**	**192,169**	**200,523**	**1,104**	**1,263**	**10,614**	**10,957**
Illinois	192,396	188,054	2.3	21,554	17,150	167,765	167,633	NM	NM	2,853	2,882
Indiana	121,957	125,608	-2.9	113,426	112,030	5,262	9,901	224	242	3,045	3,435
Michigan	110,531	117,889	-6.2	96,615	100,452	11,758	15,168	500	477	1,658	1,792
Ohio	145,697	147,069	-.9	138,857	139,904	6,372	6,723	NM	NM	449	434
Wisconsin	59,988	58,431	2.7	56,229	54,774	1,012	1,098	NM	NM	2,609	2,413
West North Central	**300,425**	**294,304**	**2.1**	**290,803**	**285,529**	**4,704**	**4,368**	**391**	**411**	**4,527**	**3,996**
Iowa	41,863	42,528	-1.6	39,499	40,052	1,077	1,085	NM	NM	1,156	1,263
Kansas	46,789	47,188	-.8	46,234	46,692	453	479	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	55,019	52,778	4.2	49,631	48,569	2,383	1,758	NM	NM	2,883	2,327
Missouri	87,261	81,162	7.5	86,167	79,797	783	1,039	120	140	NM	NM
Nebraska	30,432	31,618	-3.8	30,360	31,550	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	31,224	31,306	-.3	31,074	31,147	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	7,839	7,722	1.5	7,839	7,722	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**784,246**	**775,207**	**1.2**	**635,762**	**629,913**	**126,111**	**119,886**	**791**	**688**	**21,582**	**24,720**
Delaware	6,517	6,002	8.6	115	171	5,890	5,271	--	--	512	560
District of Columbia	74	262	-71.7	--	--	74	262	--	--	--	--
Florida	204,844	203,353	.7	182,339	182,347	17,690	16,489	NM	NM	4,715	4,407
Georgia	125,370	126,512	-.9	116,557	111,856	3,867	5,282	NM	NM	4,943	9,372
Maryland	53,421	48,279	10.6	NM	NM	52,823	47,664	NM	NM	524	575
North Carolina	129,502	124,468	4.0	118,483	115,598	6,055	5,186	110	106	4,853	3,578
South Carolina	94,361	96,563	-2.3	92,180	93,689	392	1,049	NM	NM	1,738	1,823
Virginia	75,411	75,006	.5	61,985	62,880	10,394	8,902	501	456	2,531	2,767
West Virginia	94,747	94,762	*	64,057	63,342	28,924	29,782	--	--	1,767	1,639
East South Central	**365,806**	**364,043**	**.5**	**333,066**	**331,571**	**20,197**	**21,798**	**NM**	**NM**	**12,423**	**10,561**
Alabama	137,306	132,921	3.3	127,757	123,739	3,744	3,816	--	--	5,805	5,365
Kentucky	91,804	92,107	-.3	80,731	80,162	10,566	11,369	9	--	498	576
Mississippi	44,766	42,901	4.3	36,195	35,099	5,832	6,406	NM	NM	2,720	1,370
Tennessee	91,930	96,114	-4.4	88,384	92,571	NM	NM	NM	NM	3,400	3,249
West South Central	**572,634**	**587,393**	**-2.5**	**279,272**	**298,601**	**227,550**	**223,373**	**1,074**	**538**	**64,738**	**64,881**
Arkansas	46,690	47,612	-1.9	41,728	42,873	2,749	2,551	NM	NM	2,205	2,179
Louisiana	88,749	94,971	-6.6	41,830	54,922	23,043	18,591	555	32	23,321	21,426
Oklahoma	59,833	59,183	1.1	49,776	51,218	8,633	6,592	NM	NM	1,401	1,346
Texas	377,362	385,629	-2.1	145,939	149,587	193,125	195,639	488	471	37,811	39,932
Mountain	**319,207**	**318,135**	**.3**	**268,461**	**271,650**	**48,350**	**44,224**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,116**	**2,020**
Arizona	90,979	94,132	-3.3	77,857	81,710	12,747	12,107	NM	NM	357	296
Colorado	46,037	45,600	1.0	41,205	41,510	4,569	3,827	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	9,274	9,787	-5.2	7,768	8,164	835	926	--	--	672	697
Montana	25,915	25,474	1.7	6,028	6,726	19,809	18,675	--	--	78	72
Nevada	31,791	32,089	-.9	23,670	25,009	8,121	7,080	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	32,917	30,662	7.4	32,022	29,926	674	536	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	38,396	36,608	4.9	37,652	36,072	461	496	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	43,897	43,784	.3	42,259	42,532	1,134	576	--	--	505	676
Pacific Contiguous	**330,350**	**334,074**	**-1.1**	**199,725**	**202,889**	**110,356**	**110,166**	**2,032**	**1,997**	**18,236**	**19,022**
California	183,582	184,210	-.3	79,937	74,588	85,135	90,521	1,906	1,958	16,605	17,142
Oregon	49,804	47,099	5.7	39,408	39,732	9,629	6,560	NM	NM	763	802
Washington	96,964	102,765	-5.6	80,381	88,568	15,593	13,086	NM	NM	868	1,078
Pacific Noncontiguous	**18,113**	**18,430**	**-1.7**	**12,353**	**12,985**	**4,184**	**3,933**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,415**	**1,356**
Alaska	7,210	6,767	6.5	5,860	5,472	NM	NM	NM	NM	939	895
Hawaii	10,903	11,663	-6.5	6,493	7,513	3,934	3,689	--	--	476	461
U.S. Total	**3,847,990**	**3,858,452**	**-.3**	**2,526,786**	**2,549,457**	**1,163,884**	**1,149,001**	**7,785**	**7,415**	**149,534**	**152,580**

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**1,533**	**1,948**	**-21.3**	**404**	**358**	**1,090**	**1,557**	**--**	**--**	**40**	**33**
Connecticut	361	376	-4.1	--	--	361	376	--	--	--	--
Maine	58	48	20.1	--	--	22	17	--	--	36	30
Massachusetts	711	1,166	-39.1	--	--	707	1,163	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	404	358	12.9	404	358	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**13,524**	**14,079**	**-3.9**	**1,680**	**1,987**	**11,648**	**11,911**	**NM**	**NM**	**193**	**179**
New Jersey	769	963	-20.1	164	151	605	811	--	--	--	--
New York	2,118	2,218	-4.5	155	177	1,907	1,986	NM	NM	54	52
Pennsylvania	10,638	10,899	-2.4	1,361	1,658	9,137	9,114	NM	NM	139	127
East North Central	**40,153**	**38,166**	**5.2**	**32,266**	**31,057**	**7,457**	**6,718**	**NM**	**NM**	**389**	**354**
Illinois	8,401	7,266	15.6	1,983	1,523	6,226	5,553	NM	NM	189	189
Indiana	10,285	10,010	2.8	9,541	9,283	723	709	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	5,884	5,820	1.1	5,761	5,752	42	4	17	17	NM	NM
Ohio	11,839	11,687	1.3	11,348	11,217	466	452	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	3,743	3,383	10.7	3,633	3,282	--	--	NM	NM	106	97
West North Central	**20,993**	**21,007**	**-.1**	**20,604**	**20,653**	**146**	**10**	**NM**	**NM**	**227**	**322**
Iowa	2,884	3,164	-8.8	2,752	3,047	NM	NM	NM	NM	112	96
Kansas	3,293	3,026	8.9	3,293	3,026	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	3,160	3,220	-1.9	2,938	3,026	134	--	--	--	87	194
Missouri	6,847	6,746	1.5	6,823	6,720	--	--	8	10	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,922	1,855	3.6	1,917	1,851	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,728	2,665	2.3	2,720	2,653	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	160	331	-51.8	160	331	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**38,060**	**36,975**	**2.9**	**30,436**	**29,248**	**7,187**	**7,265**	**NM**	**NM**	**428**	**454**
Delaware	260	365	-28.8	--	--	252	358	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	5,607	5,981	-6.3	5,072	5,485	508	475	--	--	26	21
Georgia	7,114	6,253	13.8	7,030	6,118	--	--	--	--	84	135
Maryland	2,898	2,706	7.1	--	--	2,874	2,677	--	--	23	28
North Carolina	7,144	6,397	11.7	6,763	6,035	295	285	NM	NM	76	68
South Carolina	3,550	3,132	13.4	3,500	3,100	--	--	--	--	50	31
Virginia	3,578	3,702	-3.4	2,788	2,992	703	624	--	--	86	86
West Virginia	7,909	8,440	-6.3	5,282	5,517	2,553	2,846	--	--	74	78
East South Central	**20,594**	**19,443**	**5.9**	**19,475**	**18,335**	**943**	**953**	**NM**	**NM**	**171**	**151**
Alabama	6,181	6,235	-.9	6,126	6,195	19	20	--	--	36	19
Kentucky	7,627	7,132	6.9	7,010	6,504	617	628	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,433	1,543	-7.2	1,125	1,239	308	305	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	5,352	4,532	18.1	5,213	4,396	--	--	NM	NM	135	132
West South Central	**20,789**	**20,312**	**2.3**	**14,782**	**13,936**	**5,705**	**6,092**	**--**	**--**	**303**	**285**
Arkansas	2,350	1,816	29.4	2,342	1,807	--	--	--	--	8	9
Louisiana	2,231	2,311	-3.4	1,140	1,237	1,086	1,073	--	--	6	1
Oklahoma	3,342	3,374	-.9	3,139	3,158	154	174	--	--	49	42
Texas	12,866	12,812	.4	8,162	7,734	4,465	4,845	--	--	240	232
Mountain	**19,549**	**18,501**	**5.7**	**17,789**	**17,279**	**1,691**	**1,177**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	3,497	3,556	-1.7	3,468	3,537	--	--	--	--	30	19
Colorado	3,272	3,175	3.0	3,244	3,157	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	1,599	1,157	38.2	31	31	1,568	1,126	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,699	1,498	13.4	1,699	1,498	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,549	2,166	17.7	2,549	2,166	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	3,131	3,004	4.2	3,091	2,970	31	34	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	3,795	3,939	-3.7	3,708	3,919	64	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**1,583**	**1,574**	**.5**	**364**	**411**	**1,173**	**1,113**	**NM**	**NM**	**45**	**49**
California	205	208	-1.1	--	--	163	165	--	--	42	42
Oregon	365	416	-12.3	364	411	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	1,013	951	6.5	--	--	1,009	948	NM	NM	2	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**198**	**184**	**7.6**	**19**	**18**	**161**	**153**	**NM**	**NM**	**5**	**--**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	19	18	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	143	129	10.9	--	--	139	129	--	--	5	--
U.S. Total	**176,975**	**172,190**	**2.8**	**137,818**	**133,281**	**37,201**	**36,950**	**89**	**88**	**1,867**	**1,872**

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

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

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

Table 1.7.B. Net Generation from Coal by State, Year-to-Date through December 2003 and 2002
(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**19,685**	**19,056**	**3.3**	**3,923**	**3,722**	**15,296**	**14,940**	**--**	**--**	**466**	**394**
Connecticut	4,187	3,227	29.8	--	--	4,187	3,227	--	--	--	--
Maine	642	604	6.3	--	--	219	242	--	--	423	362
Massachusetts	10,932	11,503	-5.0	--	--	10,889	11,471	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	3,923	3,722	5.4	3,923	3,722	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**148,792**	**146,751**	**1.4**	**19,386**	**19,035**	**127,152**	**125,491**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,221**	**2,191**
New Jersey	9,195	9,605	-4.3	1,748	1,417	7,447	8,188	--	--	--	--
New York	23,752	23,239	2.2	1,694	1,682	21,395	20,815	NM	NM	635	713
Pennsylvania	115,845	113,906	1.7	15,944	15,936	98,310	96,488	NM	NM	1,586	1,478
East North Central	**450,385**	**443,805**	**1.5**	**368,428**	**357,685**	**77,462**	**81,410**	**496**	**478**	**3,998**	**4,232**
Illinois	91,129	86,685	5.1	21,092	16,897	68,122	67,819	NM	NM	1,879	1,960
Indiana	115,023	117,660	-2.2	110,889	109,441	3,904	7,986	178	196	NM	NM
Michigan	67,800	66,700	1.7	66,497	65,390	385	259	237	230	682	821
Ohio	134,601	132,953	1.2	129,293	127,373	5,042	5,332	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	41,832	39,807	5.1	40,657	38,584	9	15	NM	NM	1,125	1,167
West North Central	**234,350**	**224,923**	**4.2**	**230,141**	**221,441**	**525**	**112**	**199**	**214**	**3,485**	**3,157**
Iowa	35,585	35,372	.6	34,312	34,033	NM	NM	NM	NM	1,051	1,132
Kansas	35,110	35,369	-.7	35,110	35,369	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	35,680	33,920	5.2	33,152	32,201	401	--	--	--	2,128	1,719
Missouri	74,206	67,435	10.0	73,930	67,148	--	--	102	118	NM	NM
Nebraska	20,954	19,944	5.1	20,908	19,900	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	29,384	29,612	-.8	29,298	29,519	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	3,431	3,272	4.9	3,431	3,272	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**417,439**	**420,099**	**-.6**	**336,365**	**339,901**	**76,594**	**74,735**	**101**	**92**	**4,379**	**5,372**
Delaware	3,495	3,464	.9	--	--	3,410	3,382	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	62,705	65,926	-4.9	57,229	60,997	5,296	4,766	--	--	180	163
Georgia	78,776	78,828	-.1	77,941	77,288	--	--	--	--	834	1,540
Maryland	29,832	28,712	3.9	--	--	29,520	28,366	--	--	311	346
North Carolina	74,788	75,188	-.5	70,629	71,223	3,270	3,085	101	92	788	788
South Carolina	37,882	36,948	2.5	37,423	36,491	--	--	--	--	459	457
Virginia	37,527	38,082	-1.5	29,644	31,099	6,976	5,916	*	--	907	1,067
West Virginia	92,436	92,951	-.6	63,499	62,802	28,121	29,220	--	--	815	929
East South Central	**235,611**	**229,875**	**2.5**	**223,197**	**217,503**	**10,439**	**10,554**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,923**	**1,779**
Alabama	76,814	72,042	6.6	76,201	71,631	219	218	--	--	394	192
Kentucky	84,086	83,274	1.0	76,392	75,308	7,694	7,966	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	19,779	14,853	33.2	17,228	12,484	2,526	2,369	--	--	25	--
Tennessee	54,932	59,706	-8.0	53,376	58,081	--	--	NM	NM	1,504	1,586
West South Central	**230,785**	**222,961**	**3.5**	**161,665**	**158,949**	**65,695**	**60,787**	**--**	**--**	**3,425**	**3,226**
Arkansas	23,521	23,098	1.8	23,422	22,987	--	--	--	--	99	112
Louisiana	23,048	22,051	4.5	11,160	12,259	11,819	9,767	--	--	70	26
Oklahoma	36,676	35,965	2.0	34,200	33,444	1,959	1,996	--	--	518	524
Texas	147,539	141,847	4.0	92,883	90,260	51,918	49,023	--	--	2,738	2,564
Mountain	**214,249**	**208,770**	**2.6**	**195,871**	**192,461**	**17,601**	**15,696**	**--**	**--**	**776**	**613**
Arizona	38,094	38,227	-.3	37,740	37,957	--	--	--	--	354	269
Colorado	36,115	35,388	2.1	35,808	35,135	307	253	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	16,667	15,338	8.7	322	286	16,345	15,052	--	--	--	--
Nevada	16,118	16,413	-1.8	16,118	16,413	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	28,813	26,903	7.1	28,813	26,903	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	36,016	34,488	4.4	35,579	34,081	337	391	--	--	100	16
Wyoming	42,350	41,923	1.0	41,491	41,685	613	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**16,783**	**14,768**	**13.6**	**4,286**	**3,769**	**11,968**	**10,458**	**NM**	**NM**	**523**	**535**
California	2,332	2,328	.2	--	--	1,846	1,832	--	--	486	496
Oregon	4,297	3,780	13.7	4,286	3,769	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	10,154	8,661	17.2	--	--	10,122	8,626	NM	NM	25	28
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,195**	**2,121**	**3.5**	**168**	**204**	**1,845**	**1,760**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	558	575	-3.0	168	204	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	1,637	1,546	5.9	--	--	1,598	1,519	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**1,970,273**	**1,933,130**	**1.9**	**1,543,430**	**1,514,670**	**404,577**	**395,943**	**1,033**	**992**	**21,233**	**21,525**

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**1,560**	**1,231**	**26.8**	**240**	**196**	**1,200**	**913**	**27**	**28**	**94**	**94**
Connecticut	239	53	354.1	NM	NM	234	50	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	250	188	33.4	--	*	178	119	*	*	72	69
Massachusetts	875	836	4.7	52	60	787	744	20	15	NM	NM
New Hampshire	190	149	27.6	186	135	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,365**	**1,905**	**24.1**	**1,073**	**914**	**1,237**	**946**	**NM**	**NM**	**46**	**39**
New Jersey	31	61	-48.8	1	9	18	44	NM	NM	13	8
New York	1,972	1,513	30.3	1,064	904	887	596	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	361	330	9.3	8	1	332	306	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**185**	**186**	**-.7**	**98**	**144**	**49**	**9**	**NM**	**NM**	**36**	**31**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	46	8	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	15	25	-40.5	13	12	NM	NM	NM	NM	2	13
Michigan	50	101	-50.9	46	101	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	25	19	26.6	22	18	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	45	29	57.7	15	10	1	--	NM	NM	30	18
West North Central	**185**	**133**	**39.0**	**180**	**130**	**2**	*****	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	10	3	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	65	52	23.5	64	52	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Minnesota	92	67	37.3	90	66	1	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	7	4	62.6	6	3	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	5	5	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	4	*	NM	4	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**3,274**	**2,949**	**11.0**	**2,770**	**2,338**	**319**	**419**	**NM**	**NM**	**181**	**168**
Delaware	36	55	-34.3	5	5	7	39	--	--	24	11
District of Columbia	-1	4	-122.1	--	--	-1	4	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,121	1,956	8.4	2,020	1,917	77	29	--	--	24	10
Georgia	108	123	-12.5	23	8	*	2	NM	NM	85	113
Maryland	198	322	-38.5	NM	NM	195	320	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	NM	NM	--	13	13	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	49	24	109.0	34	15	*	--	NM	NM	15	8
Virginia	706	390	81.1	653	341	39	16	NM	NM	NM	NM
West Virginia	22	37	-41.0	20	36	1	1	--	--	1	*
East South Central	**599**	**284**	**110.4**	**219**	**48**	**363**	**221**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alabama	29	26	11.3	14	13	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	368	237	55.2	6	16	361	221	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	185	1	NM	184	1	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	16	21	-19.8	14	19	--	--	--	--	3	2
West South Central	**498**	**334**	**49.0**	**107**	**45**	**351**	**255**	**NM**	**NM**	**39**	**34**
Arkansas	47	50	-5.1	43	41	--	--	--	--	4	8
Louisiana	223	130	71.7	33	*	187	126	--	--	3	4
Oklahoma	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	5	4
Texas	222	150	48.1	31	3	164	129	NM	NM	27	17
Mountain	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**32**	**16**	**11**	**43**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	17	4	354.5	17	2	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	2	1	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	*	NM	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	10	43	-77.5	NM	NM	10	43	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1	1	-18.0	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	5	4	--	*	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**259**	**175**	**47.9**	**4**	**5**	**190**	**151**	**NM**	**NM**	**65**	**19**
California	245	170	44.6	3	4	189	151	NM	NM	NM	NM
Oregon	3	*	NM	1	*	--	--	NM	NM	3	--
Washington	11	6	95.7	*	*	1	*	--	--	10	5
Pacific Noncontiguous	**784**	**852**	**-8.0**	**605**	**670**	**163**	**157**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	91	76	19.9	85	68	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	693	777	-10.7	519	602	163	156	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**9,752**	**8,112**	**20.2**	**5,328**	**4,505**	**3,885**	**3,115**	**43**	**65**	**497**	**426**

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**13,386**	**11,084**	**20.8**	**2,297**	**838**	**9,924**	**8,993**	**252**	**263**	**912**	**989**
Connecticut	2,155	2,338	-7.8	NM	NM	2,108	2,307	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	1,964	1,229	59.7	--	1	1,293	433	3	4	667	791
Massachusetts	7,144	6,800	5.1	282	220	6,507	6,246	172	189	NM	NM
New Hampshire	2,039	650	213.8	1,977	596	10	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	6	6	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**24,779**	**14,997**	**65.2**	**9,927**	**7,677**	**14,194**	**6,831**	**NM**	**NM**	**569**	**431**
New Jersey	1,455	731	99.2	209	203	1,074	464	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	18,801	11,534	63.0	9,684	7,435	8,892	3,905	NM	NM	146	141
Pennsylvania	4,523	2,733	65.5	35	39	4,229	2,463	NM	NM	254	226
East North Central	**3,338**	**2,755**	**21.2**	**1,813**	**2,140**	**1,116**	**197**	**NM**	**NM**	**389**	**407**
Illinois	1,152	223	417.2	NM	NM	1,080	188	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	459	617	-25.6	408	471	4	*	NM	NM	44	142
Michigan	834	1,103	-24.4	799	1,091	14	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	399	389	2.5	377	381	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	494	423	16.9	183	163	3	2	NM	NM	299	253
West North Central	**2,181**	**1,819**	**19.9**	**2,130**	**1,792**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	953	509	87.1	952	509	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Minnesota	863	653	32.2	840	640	12	5	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	158	529	-70.1	156	528	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	46	36	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	16	5	223.7	16	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**50,595**	**43,362**	**16.7**	**41,922**	**37,183**	**6,947**	**4,415**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,629**	**1,717**
Delaware	1,478	950	55.7	102	154	1,185	550	--	--	191	246
District of Columbia	74	262	-71.7	--	--	74	262	--	--	--	--
Florida	37,113	33,681	10.2	35,579	32,449	1,373	1,096	--	--	161	136
Georgia	1,189	1,205	-1.3	292	234	78	22	NM	NM	817	946
Maryland	3,375	2,282	47.9	NM	NM	3,325	2,249	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	751	592	26.8	442	376	92	15	NM	NM	215	199
South Carolina	388	300	29.0	238	206	18	--	NM	NM	130	94
Virginia	5,980	3,793	57.7	5,014	3,455	770	206	NM	NM	NM	NM
West Virginia	248	298	-16.6	210	279	32	15	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**5,230**	**3,680**	**42.1**	**2,242**	**596**	**2,824**	**2,956**	**NM**	**NM**	**162**	**128**
Alabama	310	312	-.5	186	184	NM	NM	--	--	118	105
Kentucky	2,953	3,068	-3.8	138	135	2,815	2,933	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,642	30	NM	1,621	26	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	325	270	20.5	297	250	NM	NM	--	--	25	19
West South Central	**5,918**	**3,693**	**60.2**	**2,404**	**241**	**3,113**	**3,225**	**NM**	**NM**	**398**	**222**
Arkansas	288	160	80.5	262	136	--	--	--	--	26	24
Louisiana	2,937	1,865	57.5	1,013	68	1,882	1,765	--	--	42	31
Oklahoma	159	50	218.8	112	10	--	--	NM	NM	46	39
Texas	2,534	1,621	56.3	1,016	26	1,231	1,460	NM	NM	283	131
Mountain	**728**	**703**	**3.6**	**235**	**223**	**473**	**470**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	55	57	-4.5	53	51	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	19	23	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	*	78.5	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	402	470	-14.3	NM	NM	400	469	--	--	--	--
Nevada	19	25	-25.2	19	25	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	52	33	55.7	48	31	1	1	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	116	54	117.2	NM	NM	64	*	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	43	40	7.9	41	39	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**2,830**	**2,041**	**38.7**	**103**	**56**	**1,851**	**1,753**	**NM**	**NM**	**876**	**223**
California	2,702	1,961	37.8	51	44	1,843	1,738	NM	NM	807	169
Oregon	48	7	623.2	44	6	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Washington	NM	NM	--	8	6	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**9,271**	**10,429**	**-11.1**	**7,245**	**8,378**	**1,747**	**1,760**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	866	962	-10.1	756	875	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	8,405	9,467	-11.2	6,489	7,503	1,744	1,758	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**118,256**	**94,567**	**25.0**	**70,317**	**59,125**	**42,206**	**30,608**	**499**	**431**	**5,235**	**4,403**

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**3,281**	**3,805**	**-13.8**	**1**	**25**	**3,115**	**3,518**	**NM**	**NM**	**141**	**228**
Connecticut	393	606	-35.1	--	--	378	580	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	821	1,133	-27.5	--	--	706	981	NM	NM	115	152
Massachusetts	1,705	1,408	21.0	1	16	1,674	1,347	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	9	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	357	611	-41.6	--	--	357	611	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	*	*	-4.9	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**3,132**	**4,040**	**-22.5**	**360**	**520**	**2,525**	**3,199**	**NM**	**NM**	**210**	**276**
New Jersey	1,116	1,299	-14.1	*	2	1,031	1,195	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	1,638	2,470	-33.7	360	518	1,185	1,823	NM	NM	78	113
Pennsylvania	378	271	39.4	NM	NM	309	180	NM	NM	58	71
East North Central	**1,439**	**1,625**	**-11.4**	**303**	**358**	**1,018**	**1,125**	**NM**	**NM**	**99**	**101**
Illinois	166	190	-12.3	NM	NM	99	98	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	288	213	35.3	125	150	142	46	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	782	1,056	-25.9	51	127	715	907	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	NM	NM	--	13	19	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	173	138	25.9	99	51	48	67	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**319**	**218**	**46.2**	**218**	**149**	**73**	**32**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	13	15	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	64	53	21.2	61	52	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	147	84	75.9	66	41	66	20	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	75	40	85.5	66	28	7	12	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	8	13	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	3	1	267.5	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**5,863**	**4,755**	**23.3**	**4,719**	**3,478**	**934**	**1,118**	**NM**	**NM**	**194**	**151**
Delaware	72	30	138.2	*	*	72	30	--	--	--	*
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	5,028	3,954	27.2	4,477	3,375	435	492	NM	NM	NM	NM
Georgia	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	82	158	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	54	105	-48.2	NM	NM	51	99	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	155	177	-12.2	44	24	110	150	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	78	29	164.6	77	24	--	4	NM	NM	1	1
Virginia	323	258	25.0	106	46	169	179	NM	NM	NM	NM
West Virginia	23	11	109.0	*	*	16	4	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**1,587**	**1,608**	**-1.3**	**1,115**	**1,268**	**303**	**162**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alabama	946	818	15.6	658	603	191	93	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	NM	NM	--	17	15	2	5	--	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	592	711	-16.7	438	629	110	64	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	NM	NM	--	2	20	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**16,094**	**17,134**	**-6.1**	**3,034**	**3,732**	**9,003**	**9,409**	**NM**	**NM**	**4,021**	**3,953**
Arkansas	163	149	9.3	7	4	134	129	NM	NM	NM	NM
Louisiana	3,028	2,846	6.4	740	1,177	919	219	NM	NM	1,367	1,447
Oklahoma	1,346	817	64.8	809	679	492	95	NM	NM	43	41
Texas	11,556	13,322	-13.3	1,477	1,872	7,458	8,966	NM	NM	2,588	2,449
Mountain	**2,881**	**3,742**	**-23.0**	**1,493**	**1,414**	**1,334**	**2,257**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	686	1,572	-56.4	362	182	323	1,384	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	778	735	5.7	361	474	402	246	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	1	1	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	3	1	469.8	3	*	--	--	--	--	1	*
Nevada	1,088	1,015	7.2	528	465	560	550	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	254	226	12.3	201	168	38	44	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	7	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	2	13	1	15	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**7,852**	**8,798**	**-10.7**	**1,049**	**970**	**5,554**	**6,452**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,127**	**1,239**
California	6,572	7,307	-10.1	738	642	4,624	5,327	NM	NM	1,090	1,204
Oregon	844	795	6.2	101	205	708	560	NM	NM	34	29
Washington	437	697	-37.3	209	123	222	565	NM	NM	3	6
Pacific Noncontiguous	**364**	**375**	**-3.1**	**314**	**298**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	364	375	-3.1	314	298	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**42,810**	**46,100**	**-7.1**	**12,605**	**12,212**	**23,859**	**27,271**	**284**	**339**	**6,062**	**6,277**

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**43,898**	**44,775**	**-2.0**	**219**	**827**	**41,243**	**41,217**	**325**	**411**	**2,111**	**2,320**
Connecticut	5,872	8,868	-33.8	--	--	5,655	8,539	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	10,145	13,504	-24.9	--	--	8,443	11,817	NM	NM	1,702	1,687
Massachusetts	22,668	15,869	42.8	217	729	22,004	14,558	292	356	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	96	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	5,144	6,310	-18.5	--	--	5,141	6,304	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	2	3	-38.0	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**47,308**	**64,236**	**-26.4**	**7,780**	**10,896**	**36,332**	**48,852**	**477**	**587**	**2,718**	**3,901**
New Jersey	14,656	19,069	-23.1	30	96	13,418	16,771	NM	NM	1,061	2,088
New York	27,177	38,451	-29.3	7,748	10,798	18,368	26,431	NM	NM	903	968
Pennsylvania	5,475	6,716	-18.5	NM	NM	4,546	5,650	NM	NM	754	845
East North Central	**21,816**	**32,558**	**-33.0**	**4,635**	**5,974**	**15,460**	**24,604**	**272**	**488**	**1,449**	**1,492**
Illinois	4,142	9,079	-54.4	NM	NM	3,010	7,928	NM	NM	601	616
Indiana	3,278	3,782	-13.3	1,705	1,707	1,264	1,821	NM	NM	300	248
Michigan	10,849	15,853	-31.6	1,123	2,336	9,517	13,051	NM	NM	191	447
Ohio	1,340	1,767	-24.2	312	797	986	941	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	2,208	2,076	6.3	1,139	973	683	865	NM	NM	326	157
West North Central	**6,978**	**7,987**	**-12.6**	**5,016**	**6,044**	**1,519**	**1,497**	**NM**	**NM**	**308**	**298**
Iowa	401	555	-27.7	279	407	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	1,383	1,789	-22.7	1,282	1,772	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	2,055	1,592	29.1	1,132	897	735	457	NM	NM	92	134
Missouri	2,614	3,544	-26.2	1,810	2,478	783	1,039	14	18	NM	NM
Nebraska	413	413	-.1	404	404	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	109	86	27.6	109	86	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**85,874**	**86,398**	**-.6**	**64,477**	**63,623**	**19,404**	**20,321**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,836**	**2,225**
Delaware	1,309	1,443	-9.3	13	17	1,295	1,339	--	--	1	87
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	66,559	63,164	5.4	58,161	54,883	7,327	7,065	NM	NM	1,011	1,146
Georgia	5,018	6,889	-27.2	907	1,189	3,766	5,239	--	--	346	461
Maryland	2,794	2,214	26.2	NM	NM	2,752	2,162	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	3,574	3,561	.4	1,322	1,936	2,227	1,600	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	2,102	4,498	-53.3	1,770	3,466	320	988	NM	NM	11	43
Virginia	4,238	4,387	-3.4	2,299	2,128	1,514	1,754	NM	NM	336	353
West Virginia	279	241	15.8	4	3	204	174	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**23,516**	**34,719**	**-32.3**	**14,607**	**24,506**	**6,675**	**7,916**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,175**	**2,229**
Alabama	12,264	15,904	-22.9	7,735	11,242	3,307	3,248	--	--	1,222	1,414
Kentucky	467	1,374	-66.0	231	693	58	470	9	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	10,368	16,971	-38.9	6,443	12,530	3,292	4,024	NM	NM	614	392
Tennessee	417	470	-11.3	198	40	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**250,093**	**269,986**	**-7.4**	**63,555**	**81,969**	**136,320**	**137,134**	**1,030**	**516**	**49,188**	**50,367**
Arkansas	3,582	4,603	-22.2	599	1,756	2,749	2,508	NM	NM	230	336
Louisiana	40,180	47,901	-16.1	13,531	25,086	8,505	6,109	555	32	17,590	16,674
Oklahoma	21,004	21,049	-.2	13,872	15,954	6,629	4,595	NM	NM	481	473
Texas	185,328	196,433	-5.7	35,553	39,173	118,437	123,922	450	454	30,887	32,883
Mountain	**44,352**	**44,413**	**-.1**	**18,852**	**21,156**	**24,635**	**22,287**	**NM**	**NM**	**621**	**733**
Arizona	16,974	17,293	-1.8	4,212	5,238	12,747	12,020	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	8,712	9,028	-3.5	4,369	5,322	4,125	3,443	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	252	329	-23.3	61	76	NM	NM	--	--	48	82
Montana	25	17	52.8	18	7	1	1	--	--	7	9
Nevada	12,804	12,211	4.9	5,784	6,311	7,020	5,900	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	3,630	3,442	5.5	2,940	2,728	472	516	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	1,568	1,380	13.6	1,347	1,268	38	88	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	385	713	-46.0	120	206	90	148	--	--	175	360
Pacific Contiguous	**101,225**	**102,156**	**-.9**	**13,867**	**11,692**	**72,752**	**74,215**	**1,555**	**1,625**	**13,051**	**14,624**
California	83,853	89,624	-6.4	9,712	8,808	60,065	65,186	1,515	1,593	12,561	14,037
Oregon	10,858	7,813	39.0	1,977	1,799	8,465	5,611	NM	NM	411	397
Washington	6,514	4,719	38.0	2,177	1,084	4,222	3,419	NM	NM	78	190
Pacific Noncontiguous	**4,096**	**3,778**	**8.4**	**3,246**	**2,953**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**850**	**825**
Alaska	4,096	3,778	8.4	3,246	2,953	--	--	--	--	850	825
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**629,207**	**691,006**	**-8.9**	**196,305**	**229,639**	**354,342**	**378,044**	**4,252**	**4,310**	**74,308**	**79,013**

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**75**	**55**	**35.7**	--	--	*	**1**	--	--	**75**	**55**
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	NM	NM
New York	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	57	47	19.8	--	--	*	*	--	--	56	47
East North Central	**295**	**263**	**11.8**	--	--	**NM**	**NM**	--	--	**284**	**251**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Indiana	243	228	6.6	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	243	228
Michigan	--	1	-100.0	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Ohio	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**NM**	**NM**	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	*	-100.0	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**89**	**53**	**68.1**	--	--	**34**	**22**	--	--	**55**	**31**
Delaware	41	14	200.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	41	14
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1	1	-29.2	--	--	*	*	--	--	*	1
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	34	22	51.1	--	--	34	22	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	*	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	*	-100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	14	16	-13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	16
East South Central	**NM**	**NM**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**NM**	**NM**
Alabama	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	2	-100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Tennessee	*	*	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
West South Central	**564**	**499**	**12.9**	--	**20**	**26**	**82**	--	--	**537**	**398**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	288	198	44.9	--	20	--	--	--	--	288	179
Oklahoma	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Texas	269	295	-8.6	--	--	26	82	--	--	243	213
Mountain	**NM**	**NM**	--	**1**	*	**1**	**19**	--	--	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	1	*	70.8	1	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	1	2	-60.5	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	17	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**189**	**120**	**56.7**	--	--	**31**	**29**	**NM**	**NM**	**158**	**91**
California	158	91	73.6	--	--	*	--	NM	NM	158	91
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	31	29	4.5	--	--	31	29	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**NM**	**NM**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**1,229**	**1,025**	**19.8**	**1**	**20**	**102**	**166**	*	--	**1,125**	**840**

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	*	9	-99.5	--	--	*	9	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	9	-100.0	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--
Maine	*	*	-4.2	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	767	659	16.4	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	763	655
New Jersey	NM	NM	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	NM	NM
New York	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	604	569	6.3	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	601	567
East North Central	2,611	3,456	-24.4	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	2,514	3,285
Illinois	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Indiana	2,164	3,006	-28.0	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	2,161	3,001
Michigan	2	10	-78.3	--	--	2	10	--	--	--	--
Ohio	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	NM	NM	--	2	*	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	*	*	104.0	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	642	840	-23.6	--	--	256	506	--	--	386	334
Delaware	235	146	60.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	235	146
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	14	13	8.7	--	--	1	1	--	--	14	12
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	256	505	-49.3	--	--	256	505	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	*	1	-93.3	--	--	*	1	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	*	*	-76.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	137	175	-21.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	137	175
East South Central	139	162	-14.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	139	162
Alabama	136	113	21.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	136	113
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	*	38	-99.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	38
Tennessee	3	12	-77.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	12
West South Central	4,718	4,621	2.1	--	203	496	697	--	--	4,222	3,720
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1,921	1,498	28.3	--	203	--	--	--	--	1,921	1,294
Oklahoma	81	71	13.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	81	71
Texas	2,716	3,053	-11.0	--	--	496	697	--	--	2,220	2,356
Mountain	NM	NM	--	4	3	22	64	--	--	NM	NM
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	4	3	38.7	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	20	19	1.8	--	--	20	19	--	--	--	--
Nevada	2	45	-94.5	--	--	2	45	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	1,963	1,553	26.4	--	--	349	313	NM	NM	1,614	1,240
California	1,615	1,240	30.2	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	1,614	1,240
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	348	313	11.3	--	--	348	313	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	10,937	11,463	-4.6	6	206	1,224	1,763	*	*	9,707	9,493

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**3,250**	**3,007**	**8.1**	**--**	**--**	**3,250**	**3,007**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	1,490	1,260	18.2	--	--	1,490	1,260	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	508	491	3.5	--	--	508	491	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	862	862	.1	--	--	862	862	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	389	394	-1.3	--	--	389	394	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**13,077**	**12,880**	**1.5**	**1,633**	**1,612**	**11,444**	**11,268**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	2,534	2,946	-14.0	--	--	2,534	2,946	--	--	--	--
New York	3,776	3,101	21.8	369	369	3,407	2,732	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	6,767	6,833	-1.0	1,264	1,243	5,503	5,591	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**12,859**	**13,254**	**-3.0**	**5,036**	**4,876**	**7,824**	**8,378**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	7,824	8,378	-6.6	--	--	7,824	8,378	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	2,945	2,802	5.1	2,945	2,802	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	925	928	-.3	925	928	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1,165	1,145	1.7	1,165	1,145	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**4,131**	**4,146**	**-.4**	**4,131**	**4,146**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	370	429	-13.8	370	429	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	808	888	-9.0	808	888	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,233	1,163	6.0	1,233	1,163	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	872	741	17.7	872	741	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	849	926	-8.3	849	926	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**16,816**	**17,375**	**-3.2**	**15,515**	**16,083**	**1,301**	**1,292**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,737	2,987	-8.4	2,737	2,987	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	3,073	2,535	21.2	3,073	2,535	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	1,301	1,292	.7	--	--	1,301	1,292	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	3,749	3,679	1.9	3,749	3,679	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	3,413	4,959	-31.2	3,413	4,959	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	2,544	1,923	32.3	2,544	1,923	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,047**	**6,245**	**-3.2**	**6,047**	**6,245**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	2,974	2,858	4.1	2,974	2,858	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	955	956	-.1	955	956	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,118	2,430	-12.9	2,118	2,430	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**6,072**	**5,476**	**10.9**	**4,498**	**4,117**	**1,574**	**1,360**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	1,034	1,353	-23.6	1,034	1,353	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1,563	1,556	.4	1,563	1,556	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	3,475	2,567	35.4	1,901	1,207	1,574	1,360	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**2,292**	**2,813**	**-18.5**	**2,292**	**2,813**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	2,292	2,813	-18.5	2,292	2,813	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**4,068**	**3,710**	**9.7**	**4,068**	**3,710**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	3,237	2,873	12.7	3,237	2,873	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	831	837	-.7	831	837	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**68,612**	**68,905**	**-.4**	**43,220**	**43,601**	**25,392**	**25,305**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**34,776**	**33,944**	**2.5**	**--**	**9,967**	**34,776**	**23,977**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	16,078	14,918	7.8	--	--	16,078	14,918	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	4,978	5,769	-13.7	--	--	4,978	5,769	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	9,276	9,295	-.2	--	7,600	9,276	1,695	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	4,444	3,963	12.2	--	2,367	4,444	1,595	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**144,749**	**146,572**	**-1.2**	**16,483**	**17,422**	**128,266**	**129,151**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	29,709	30,866	-3.7	--	--	29,709	30,866	--	--	--	--
New York	40,679	39,617	2.7	3,864	3,827	36,815	35,791	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	74,361	76,089	-2.3	12,619	13,595	61,742	62,494	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**143,377**	**145,261**	**-1.3**	**48,644**	**54,401**	**94,733**	**90,860**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	94,733	90,860	4.3	--	--	94,733	90,860	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	27,954	31,087	-10.1	27,954	31,087	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	8,475	10,865	-22.0	8,475	10,865	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	12,215	12,449	-1.9	12,215	12,449	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**43,988**	**45,812**	**-4.0**	**43,988**	**45,812**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	3,988	4,574	-12.8	3,988	4,574	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	8,890	9,042	-1.7	8,890	9,042	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	13,414	13,685	-2.0	13,414	13,685	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	9,700	8,390	15.6	9,700	8,390	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	7,997	10,122	-21.0	7,997	10,122	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**194,067**	**197,239**	**-1.6**	**180,377**	**185,111**	**13,691**	**12,128**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	30,979	33,704	-8.1	30,979	33,704	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	33,257	31,108	6.9	33,257	31,108	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	13,691	12,128	12.9	--	--	13,691	12,128	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	40,907	39,627	3.2	40,907	39,627	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	50,418	53,326	-5.5	50,418	53,326	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	24,816	27,346	-9.3	24,816	27,346	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**66,732**	**69,490**	**-4.0**	**66,732**	**69,490**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	31,677	31,857	-.6	31,677	31,857	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	10,902	10,059	8.4	10,902	10,059	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	24,153	27,574	-12.4	24,153	27,574	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**64,253**	**67,482**	**-4.8**	**46,504**	**50,914**	**17,749**	**16,568**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	14,689	14,559	.9	14,689	14,559	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	16,126	17,305	-6.8	16,126	17,305	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	33,437	35,618	-6.1	15,689	19,050	17,749	16,568	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**28,573**	**30,862**	**-7.4**	**28,573**	**30,862**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	28,573	30,862	-7.4	28,573	30,862	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**43,208**	**43,401**	**-.4**	**43,208**	**43,401**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	35,594	34,352	3.6	35,594	34,352	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	7,615	9,048	-15.8	7,615	9,048	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**763,725**	**780,064**	**-2.1**	**474,509**	**507,380**	**289,215**	**272,684**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

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

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

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

Table 1.12.A. Net Generation from Hydroelectric Power by State, December 2003 and 2002

(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**896**	**487**	**84.0**	**78**	**52**	**642**	**341**	*	*	**175**	**94**
Connecticut	73	54	35.6	NM	NM	70	52	--	--	--	--
Maine	468	209	124.4	NM	NM	314	132	--	--	154	76
Massachusetts	33	14	135.0	NM	NM	31	-2	*	*	NM	NM
New Hampshire	190	122	55.6	42	21	131	85	--	--	17	15
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Vermont	132	89	49.2	34	14	96	74	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**2,746**	**2,300**	**19.4**	**1,960**	**1,831**	**775**	**461**	**NM**	**NM**	**11**	**8**
New Jersey	-9	-11	-21.1	-12	-12	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New York	2,484	2,115	17.5	1,809	1,716	665	391	NM	NM	11	8
Pennsylvania	270	196	37.7	163	127	107	69	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**243**	**287**	**-15.4**	**196**	**254**	**21**	**12**	**NM**	**NM**	**24**	**21**
Illinois	15	12	32.0	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Indiana	33	29	11.2	33	29	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	38	41	-6.0	24	33	11	6	--	--	NM	NM
Ohio	21	38	-45.4	21	38	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	136	167	-18.9	113	147	NM	NM	NM	NM	21	19
West North Central	**612**	**558**	**9.7**	**581**	**552**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**23**	**2**
Iowa	67	72	-6.9	65	71	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Kansas	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	66	44	49.8	40	40	NM	NM	--	--	23	2
Missouri	67	8	727.5	67	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	51	55	-7.5	51	55	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	127	160	-20.5	127	160	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	231	218	5.9	231	218	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,692**	**1,552**	**9.0**	**1,067**	**1,018**	**359**	**260**	**NM**	**NM**	**266**	**273**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	23	19	21.6	23	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	316	357	-11.5	311	355	NM	NM	--	--	5	2
Maryland	304	211	44.1	--	--	304	211	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	668	647	3.2	476	436	NM	NM	NM	NM	189	209
South Carolina	172	168	2.2	165	163	7	5	NM	NM	--	--
Virginia	71	18	291.3	64	15	7	3	--	--	NM	NM
West Virginia	139	132	5.2	28	30	40	39	--	--	71	62
East South Central	**2,593**	**2,901**	**-10.6**	**2,492**	**2,793**	**2**	**1**	**--**	**--**	**100**	**107**
Alabama	1,024	1,598	-35.9	1,024	1,598	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	343	320	7.1	343	320	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	2	1	46.0	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,224	982	24.7	1,125	875	--	--	--	--	100	107
West South Central	**400**	**316**	**26.8**	**318**	**252**	**82**	**64**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	187	141	32.2	187	141	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	78	61	28.6	--	--	78	61	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	108	31	250.7	108	31	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	27	83	-67.1	24	80	3	3	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**2,027**	**2,087**	**-2.9**	**1,738**	**1,778**	**289**	**309**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	522	490	6.6	522	490	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	75	28	164.0	73	27	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	457	442	3.3	432	418	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Montana	815	903	-9.7	554	621	261	282	--	--	--	--
Nevada	82	150	-45.7	81	150	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	38	33	15.8	37	32	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	23	26	-12.2	23	26	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**12,072**	**10,353**	**16.6**	**11,971**	**10,232**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
California	2,403	2,074	15.9	2,347	2,013	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Oregon	3,109	2,592	19.9	3,079	2,571	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Washington	6,560	5,687	15.4	6,545	5,648	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**149**	**148**	**.6**	**141**	**142**	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	140	142	-1.5	140	142	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	NM	NM	--	*	*	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**23,430**	**20,989**	**11.6**	**20,542**	**18,903**	**2,281**	**1,555**	**6**	**1**	**601**	**529**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**6,584**	**5,372**	**22.6**	**704**	**895**	**4,698**	**3,461**	**6**	**4**	**1,176**	**1,012**
Connecticut	539	325	65.9	NM	NM	514	304	--	--	--	--
Maine	3,423	2,768	23.7	NM	NM	2,375	1,831	--	--	1,044	937
Massachusetts	159	20	691.1	NM	NM	140	-197	6	4	11	6
New Hampshire	1,289	1,141	13.0	331	263	858	825	--	--	100	53
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Vermont	1,169	1,115	4.8	342	404	807	695	--	--	21	16
Middle Atlantic	**26,060**	**25,546**	**2.0**	**19,656**	**20,544**	**6,349**	**4,935**	**NM**	**NM**	**55**	**67**
New Jersey	-93	-134	-30.5	-120	-146	27	12	--	--	--	--
New York	24,002	24,127	-.5	18,478	19,725	5,469	4,335	NM	NM	55	67
Pennsylvania	2,151	1,553	38.5	1,298	965	853	587	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**3,327**	**4,177**	**-20.4**	**2,811**	**3,762**	**231**	**169**	**NM**	**NM**	**276**	**247**
Illinois	162	129	26.1	59	57	100	72	NM	NM	--	--
Indiana	424	411	3.1	424	411	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	370	634	-41.6	220	522	115	82	--	--	35	29
Ohio	399	488	-18.3	399	488	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1,971	2,515	-21.6	1,709	2,283	17	14	NM	NM	240	218
West North Central	**9,220**	**10,010**	**-7.9**	**8,897**	**9,915**	**89**	**49**	**--**	**--**	**234**	**45**
Iowa	796	946	-15.9	776	937	20	10	--	--	--	--
Kansas	34	13	169.3	--	--	34	13	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	961	809	18.8	692	737	35	27	--	--	234	45
Missouri	448	1,198	-62.6	448	1,198	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	980	1,097	-10.7	980	1,097	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	1,724	1,593	8.2	1,724	1,593	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	4,276	4,354	-1.8	4,276	4,354	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**18,568**	**7,622**	**143.6**	**12,451**	**3,929**	**3,217**	**2,124**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,897**	**1,560**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	263	184	42.7	263	184	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	4,208	2,068	103.5	4,160	2,037	NM	NM	--	--	44	29
Maryland	2,647	1,661	59.4	--	--	2,647	1,661	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	7,314	3,517	108.0	5,183	2,436	14	11	NM	NM	2,115	1,062
South Carolina	2,365	247	859.2	2,310	185	54	61	NM	NM	--	--
Virginia	273	-1,121	-124.4	212	-1,148	59	26	--	--	NM	NM
West Virginia	1,499	1,066	40.6	323	236	440	363	--	--	736	467
East South Central	**27,195**	**20,139**	**35.0**	**26,265**	**19,471**	**13**	**12**	**--**	**--**	**917**	**656**
Alabama	11,959	8,825	35.5	11,959	8,825	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	3,948	4,025	-1.9	3,948	4,025	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	13	12	9.7	--	--	13	12	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	11,275	7,278	54.9	10,358	6,622	--	--	--	--	917	656
West South Central	**5,958**	**7,261**	**-17.9**	**5,142**	**6,322**	**816**	**939**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arkansas	2,754	3,436	-19.8	2,754	3,436	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	778	891	-12.8	--	--	778	891	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	1,592	1,810	-12.0	1,592	1,810	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	834	1,123	-25.8	796	1,076	38	47	--	--	--	--
Mountain	**28,368**	**30,450**	**-6.8**	**24,612**	**26,599**	**3,756**	**3,851**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	7,238	7,551	-4.2	7,238	7,551	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	977	989	-1.2	946	968	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	8,364	8,769	-4.6	7,706	8,088	658	681	--	--	--	--
Montana	8,730	9,567	-8.7	5,686	6,433	3,044	3,134	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1,761	2,268	-22.4	1,748	2,259	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	221	265	-16.5	221	265	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	487	458	6.3	475	452	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	592	584	1.4	592	584	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**139,251**	**143,475**	**-2.9**	**137,441**	**141,983**	**1,729**	**1,314**	**79**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
California	35,383	30,900	14.5	34,249	29,996	1,133	904	--	--	--	--
Oregon	33,480	34,413	-2.7	33,100	34,158	379	255	--	--	--	--
Washington	70,389	78,162	-9.9	70,091	77,829	216	156	79	--	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,808**	**1,534**	**17.9**	**1,691**	**1,448**	**52**	**26**	**--**	**--**	**65**	**60**
Alaska	1,689	1,439	17.3	1,689	1,439	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	120	95	26.0	2	9	52	26	--	--	65	60
U.S. Total	**266,339**	**255,586**	**4.2**	**239,669**	**234,868**	**20,951**	**16,880**	**98**	**13**	**5,621**	**3,825**

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**801**	**832**	**-3.7**	**22**	**24**	**574**	**603**	**20**	**17**	**186**	**188**
Connecticut	133	139	-4.5	--	--	133	139	--	--	--	--
Maine	355	378	-6.2	--	--	160	176	17	15	177	188
Massachusetts	190	174	9.5	--	--	188	172	2	2	NM	NM
New Hampshire	79	92	-14.6	--	--	71	91	--	--	8	1
Rhode Island	9	9	-.4	--	--	9	9	--	--	--	--
Vermont	35	39	-10.6	22	24	12	15	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**595**	**601**	**-1.0**	**--**	**--**	**497**	**496**	**42**	**36**	**56**	**70**
New Jersey	117	116	1.1	--	--	116	115	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	229	247	-7.3	--	--	191	202	22	17	15	28
Pennsylvania	249	238	4.4	--	--	190	179	19	18	39	41
East North Central	**448**	**393**	**13.9**	**28**	**36**	**268**	**231**	**24**	**17**	**128**	**109**
Illinois	81	64	27.6	--	--	74	57	NM	NM	7	7
Indiana	13	12	6.5	--	--	8	7	NM	NM	2	3
Michigan	237	189	25.4	3	1	153	146	18	13	63	30
Ohio	12	12	1.0	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	105	116	-10.0	25	35	29	17	NM	NM	49	63
West North Central	**376**	**328**	**14.8**	**59**	**49**	**287**	**251**	**NM**	**NM**	**27**	**23**
Iowa	119	104	14.0	6	4	112	99	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	44	31	43.2	*	--	44	31	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	192	182	5.4	34	37	130	121	NM	NM	26	23
Missouri	16	8	108.1	15	7	--	--	*	*	NM	NM
Nebraska	4	2	91.6	2	1	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	1	*	6.9	1	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,442**	**1,533**	**-5.9**	**15**	**14**	**551**	**471**	**37**	**16**	**839**	**1,032**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	516	401	28.7	11	12	334	275	NM	NM	167	110
Georgia	313	584	-46.5	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	311	583
Maryland	66	60	10.1	--	--	47	44	NM	NM	18	15
North Carolina	164	151	8.2	--	--	38	42	--	--	126	109
South Carolina	114	91	25.2	2	1	--	--	NM	NM	107	90
Virginia	247	236	4.7	--	--	110	99	26	12	110	125
West Virginia	23	9	143.9	3	*	20	9	--	--	--	*
East South Central	**589**	**439**	**34.2**	**2**	*****	**18**	**19**	**NM**	**NM**	**568**	**419**
Alabama	356	293	21.6	--	--	15	16	--	--	342	277
Kentucky	31	14	117.5	2	--	--	--	--	--	29	14
Mississippi	131	59	121.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	131	59
Tennessee	70	72	-3.3	1	*	NM	NM	NM	NM	65	68
West South Central	**949**	**679**	**39.7**	*****	*****	**389**	**220**	**4**	**1**	**556**	**459**
Arkansas	161	129	25.6	--	--	--	--	NM	NM	161	128
Louisiana	289	215	34.5	--	--	6	6	--	--	283	209
Oklahoma	70	24	189.3	--	--	45	--	--	--	25	24
Texas	429	312	37.5	*	*	338	214	3	*	87	97
Mountain	**309**	**253**	**22.2**	**27**	**32**	**217**	**174**	**3**	*****	**62**	**46**
Arizona	2	14	-83.5	2	4	--	10	NM	NM	--	--
Colorado	20	17	16.9	6	6	11	11	3	--	--	--
Idaho	59	44	32.4	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	56	40
Montana	6	6	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	6
Nevada	95	98	-3.0	--	--	95	98	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	53	5	910.3	--	--	53	5	--	--	--	--
Utah	18	22	-15.2	17	21	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	55	46	19.6	2	2	54	44	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**2,189**	**2,056**	**6.5**	**159**	**189**	**1,823**	**1,663**	**35**	**30**	**172**	**173**
California	1,946	1,802	8.0	114	125	1,699	1,552	35	30	98	94
Oregon	106	84	26.0	--	*	80	63	--	--	26	21
Washington	137	170	-19.4	45	65	44	48	--	--	48	58
Pacific Noncontiguous	**68**	**40**	**69.9**	**NM**	**NM**	**53**	**37**	**--**	**--**	**14**	**3**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	*	--	--	--	1
Hawaii	68	39	74.8	*	*	53	37	--	--	14	2
U.S. Total	**7,766**	**7,153**	**8.6**	**312**	**345**	**4,677**	**4,165**	**168**	**121**	**2,609**	**2,522**

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**9,212**	**9,495**	**-3.0**	**234**	**187**	**6,570**	**6,704**	**207**	**201**	**2,201**	**2,403**
Connecticut	1,544	1,626	-5.0	--	--	1,544	1,626	--	--	--	--
Maine	4,201	4,430	-5.2	--	--	1,896	1,895	182	175	2,123	2,359
Massachusetts	2,053	2,051	.1	--	--	2,028	2,025	25	26	NM	NM
New Hampshire	892	925	-3.5	--	--	828	885	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	102	98	4.1	--	--	102	98	--	--	--	--
Vermont	420	366	14.8	234	187	171	175	--	--	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	**6,549**	**6,711**	**-2.4**	**--**	**--**	**5,456**	**5,576**	**444**	**448**	**649**	**687**
New Jersey	1,319	1,330	-.8	--	--	1,304	1,315	NM	NM	13	13
New York	2,461	2,623	-6.2	--	--	2,087	2,209	234	230	140	184
Pennsylvania	2,768	2,757	.4	--	--	2,064	2,052	208	215	496	490
East North Central	**5,039**	**4,791**	**5.2**	**351**	**347**	**2,893**	**2,889**	**307**	**287**	**1,487**	**1,267**
Illinois	805	845	-4.8	--	--	718	766	NM	NM	80	74
Indiana	136	132	3.2	--	--	86	89	34	36	16	7
Michigan	2,723	2,501	8.8	23	25	1,725	1,767	245	227	729	482
Ohio	137	151	-9.4	1	--	62	66	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	1,238	1,161	6.6	326	322	301	202	22	18	589	619
West North Central	**3,618**	**3,655**	**-1.0**	**630**	**524**	**2,556**	**2,703**	**38**	**38**	**394**	**389**
Iowa	1,005	1,017	-1.2	66	46	929	961	11	11	NM	NM
Kansas	420	467	-10.1	*	--	419	467	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	2,006	2,077	-3.4	401	409	1,202	1,269	18	18	385	380
Missouri	133	66	100.2	122	55	--	--	3	3	8	9
Nebraska	43	21	101.8	30	8	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	7	*	NM	6	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	6	6	-5.8	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**14,828**	**17,947**	**-17.4**	**171**	**166**	**5,980**	**5,654**	**434**	**313**	**8,244**	**11,814**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	5,186	5,143	.8	128	129	3,673	3,558	NM	NM	1,346	1,416
Georgia	2,923	6,415	-54.4	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	2,903	6,396
Maryland	827	777	6.5	--	--	633	593	NM	NM	168	174
North Carolina	1,960	1,818	7.8	--	--	452	474	--	--	1,508	1,344
South Carolina	1,207	1,244	-3.0	22	16	--	--	46	--	1,139	1,229
Virginia	2,577	2,518	2.3	--	--	1,075	1,001	322	263	1,180	1,254
West Virginia	148	31	372.0	21	22	127	9	--	--	--	1
East South Central	**7,348**	**5,855**	**25.5**	**24**	**4**	**215**	**243**	**8**	**5**	**7,101**	**5,603**
Alabama	4,116	3,750	9.8	--	--	182	209	--	--	3,935	3,541
Kentucky	350	365	-4.2	22	--	--	--	--	--	328	365
Mississippi	2,061	937	120.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,061	937
Tennessee	821	802	2.3	2	4	33	33	8	5	777	760
West South Central	**9,085**	**8,681**	**4.7**	**2**	**2**	**3,028**	**2,898**	**40**	**17**	**6,015**	**5,764**
Arkansas	1,786	1,585	12.7	--	--	--	--	NM	NM	1,781	1,581
Louisiana	2,988	2,863	4.4	--	--	61	59	--	--	2,927	2,804
Oklahoma	315	239	31.9	--	--	45	--	--	--	270	239
Texas	3,996	3,993	.1	2	2	2,922	2,839	34	12	1,037	1,140
Mountain	**2,729**	**2,705**	**.9**	**314**	**347**	**1,848**	**1,856**	**36**	**4**	**530**	**498**
Arizona	45	142	-67.9	42	50	--	88	NM	NM	--	--
Colorado	189	169	12.1	58	60	98	109	32	--	--	--
Idaho	493	508	-2.9	--	--	NM	NM	--	--	459	435
Montana	71	63	12.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	71	63
Nevada	1,073	1,127	-4.8	--	--	1,073	1,127	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	201	19	938.1	--	--	201	19	--	--	--	--
Utah	209	229	-8.6	198	218	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	446	447	-.3	16	19	430	428	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**25,037**	**26,556**	**-5.7**	**821**	**1,989**	**21,694**	**22,112**	**383**	**272**	**2,140**	**2,183**
California	22,052	23,681	-6.9	331	1,388	20,233	20,860	383	272	1,106	1,160
Oregon	1,120	1,087	3.1	--	*	784	694	--	--	336	393
Washington	1,864	1,788	4.2	490	601	677	558	--	--	698	629
Pacific Noncontiguous	**729**	**527**	**38.4**	**NM**	**NM**	**540**	**387**	**--**	**--**	**185**	**138**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	1	--	--	--	11
Hawaii	727	514	41.3	2	2	540	386	--	--	185	127
U.S. Total	**84,174**	**86,922**	**-3.2**	**2,550**	**3,569**	**50,779**	**51,022**	**1,897**	**1,585**	**28,948**	**30,747**

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	*	53	-99.4	--	--	--	52	--	--	*	1
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	*	1	-75.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	1
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	52	--	--	--	--	52	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	3	2	109.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	2
New Jersey	*	2	-99.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	2
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
East North Central	39	2	NM	--	--	*	*	*	--	39	2
Illinois	*	*	NM	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--
Indiana	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	--
Michigan	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--
Ohio	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Wisconsin	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
West North Central	3	4	-20.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	4
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	3	4	-20.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	4
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	212	121	74.8	--	--	1	--	--	--	212	121
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	193	116	66.9	--	--	1	--	--	--	193	116
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	19	6	238.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	6
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	*	1	-40.8	--	--	--	*	--	--	*	*
Alabama	*	*	-83.1	--	--	--	*	--	--	*	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	*	*	-14.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
West South Central	116	152	-23.5	--	--	6	68	--	--	110	84
Arkansas	10	15	-32.7	--	--	--	2	--	--	10	12
Louisiana	54	23	135.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	54	23
Oklahoma	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Texas	52	114	-54.8	--	--	6	66	--	--	45	48
Mountain	16	13	28.6	--	--	2	--	--	--	15	13
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	8	7	13.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	7
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	7	6	16.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	6
Pacific Contiguous	2	13	-83.6	--	--	--	1	*	7	2	4
California	2	13	-83.6	--	--	--	1	*	7	2	4
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	393	360	9.2	--	--	9	121	*	7	384	231

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

Table 1.14.B. Net Generation from Other Energy Sources by State, Year-to-Date through December 2003 and 2002

(Thousand Megawatthours)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**4**	**591**	**-99.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**587**	**--**	**--**	**4**	**4**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	4	4	-2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	587	--	--	--	--	587	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**38**	**12**	**233.2**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**36**	**12**
New Jersey	*	12	-99.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	12
New York	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	--
East North Central	**677**	**249**	**171.4**	**--**	**--**	**176**	**222**	*	*	**501**	**27**
Illinois	1	1	61.0	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Indiana	473	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	473	--
Michigan	*	*	-5.6	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	--
Ohio	175	249	-29.8	--	--	175	222	--	--	--	27
Wisconsin	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	--
West North Central	**39**	**42**	**-8.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**39**	**42**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	39	42	-8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	39	42
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**2,233**	**1,700**	**31.3**	**--**	**--**	**22**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**2,211**	**1,698**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,025	1,536	31.8	--	--	22	2	--	--	2,004	1,534
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	207	164	26.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	207	164
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**35**	**122**	**-71.1**	**--**	**--**	**30**	**118**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**3**
Alabama	30	118	-74.5	--	--	30	118	--	--	*	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	5	3	50.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	3
West South Central	**1,824**	**2,707**	**-32.6**	**--**	**--**	**334**	**1,125**	**--**	**--**	**1,490**	**1,582**
Arkansas	69	171	-59.5	--	--	--	44	--	--	69	127
Louisiana	771	597	29.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	771	597
Oklahoma	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--
Texas	979	1,939	-49.5	--	--	334	1,081	--	--	645	858
Mountain	**176**	**166**	**6.1**	**--**	**--**	**13**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**163**	**166**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	88	90	-1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	88	90
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	13	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	75	77	-1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	77
Pacific Contiguous	**52**	**125**	**-58.4**	**--**	**--**	**13**	**1**	**8**	**84**	**31**	**40**
California	52	125	-58.4	--	--	13	1	8	84	31	40
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**5,078**	**5,714**	**-11.1**	**--**	**--**	**590**	**2,056**	**8**	**84**	**4,481**	**3,574**

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2. Consumption of Fossil Fuels

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

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**792,457**	**218,997**	**3,691,563**
1991	**793,666**	**203,669**	**3,764,778**
1992	**805,140**	**172,241**	**3,899,718**
1993	**842,153**	**192,462**	**3,928,653**
1994	**848,796**	**183,618**	**4,367,148**
1995	**860,594**	**132,578**	**4,737,871**
1996	**907,209**	**144,626**	**4,312,458**
1997	**931,949**	**159,715**	**4,564,770**
1998	**946,295**	**222,640**	**5,081,384**
1999	**949,802**	**207,871**	**5,321,984**
2000	**994,933**	**195,228**	**5,691,481**
2001			
January	89,136	32,164	380,142
February	76,002	18,020	347,939
March	78,613	20,256	402,383
April	71,022	19,039	422,486
May	77,344	17,931	473,896
June	82,959	20,555	532,482
July	92,001	18,829	678,341
August	93,954	24,532	732,863
September	79,751	12,659	552,780
October	76,327	11,191	509,011
November	74,073	10,271	389,977
December	81,509	11,224	410,005
Total	**972,691**	**216,672**	**5,832,305**
2002			
January	83,186	12,003	423,766
February	72,845	10,069	380,881
March	76,541	14,594	447,756
April	72,379	13,657	439,403
May	77,322	14,258	452,798
June	84,412	14,209	589,291
July	93,763	17,730	776,565
August	92,604	17,688	759,216
September	84,932	14,333	605,500
October	81,613	14,333	475,151
November	80,234	11,282	385,378
December	87,752	14,442	390,357
Total	**987,583**	**168,597**	**6,126,062**
2003			
January	92,030	21,941	407,786
February	79,659	18,679	364,952
March	79,600	18,203	390,993
April	72,784	14,732	365,031
May	77,505	14,299	416,749
June	83,468	18,960	451,515
July	94,233	21,097	646,150
August	95,573	21,642	696,521
September	84,466	15,001	467,900
October	81,518	15,236	432,282
November	82,392	11,465	374,054
December	91,078	17,182	365,868
Total	**1,014,307**	**208,436**	**5,379,802**
Year to Date			
2001	**972,691**	**216,672**	**5,832,305**
2002	**987,583**	**168,597**	**6,126,062**
2003	**1,014,307**	**208,436**	**5,379,802**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December			
2002	**987,583**	**168,597**	**6,126,062**
2003	**1,014,307**	**208,436**	**5,379,802**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**773,549**	**200,152**	**2,787,332**
1991	**772,268**	**188,494**	**2,789,014**
1992	**779,860**	**152,329**	**2,765,608**
1993	**813,508**	**168,556**	**2,682,440**
1994	**817,270**	**155,377**	**2,987,146**
1995	**829,007**	**105,956**	**3,196,507**
1996	**874,681**	**116,680**	**2,732,107**
1997	**900,361**	**132,147**	**2,968,453**
1998	**910,867**	**187,461**	**3,258,054**
1999	**894,120**	**151,868**	**3,113,419**
2000	**859,335**	**125,788**	**3,043,094**
2001			
January	73,363	20,280	156,993
February	62,598	10,240	143,268
March	65,101	11,317	171,278
April	59,019	11,512	210,339
May	64,936	11,739	233,213
June	69,113	13,044	260,189
July	76,352	11,966	353,858
August	77,714	15,072	359,381
September	65,983	8,655	255,222
October	63,130	7,083	229,563
November	61,267	6,112	154,920
December	67,694	6,436	158,063
Total	**806,269**	**133,456**	**2,686,287**
2002			
January	65,580	7,018	148,293
February	56,877	5,436	135,922
March	59,499	8,388	160,938
April	55,926	8,713	170,117
May	60,775	9,520	181,097
June	66,216	8,646	232,524
July	73,074	9,825	297,000
August	72,262	9,986	287,812
September	65,930	8,959	228,057
October	62,803	8,686	174,856
November	61,493	6,410	125,045
December	67,367	7,631	118,023
Total	**767,803**	**99,219**	**2,259,684**
2003			
January	70,475	10,643	131,815
February	61,252	8,559	115,308
March	61,138	9,347	128,481
April	56,547	8,059	133,514
May	61,206	10,039	160,746
June	65,572	12,540	170,370
July	73,453	12,648	236,785
August	73,880	12,501	250,461
September	65,886	9,858	163,680
October	63,207	10,199	136,190
November	63,665	6,441	125,906
December	70,137	9,134	116,992
Total	**786,418**	**119,967**	**1,870,248**
Year to Date			
2001	**806,269**	**133,456**	**2,686,287**
2002	**767,803**	**99,219**	**2,259,684**
2003	**786,418**	**119,967**	**1,870,248**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December			
2002	**767,803**	**99,219**	**2,259,684**
2003	**786,418**	**119,967**	**1,870,248**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**7,752**	**4,593**	**359,957**
1991	**10,385**	**2,316**	**427,042**
1992	**13,530**	**5,390**	**559,355**
1993	**16,343**	**10,478**	**661,800**
1994	**18,844**	**14,010**	**771,337**
1995	**18,847**	**13,707**	**897,266**
1996	**19,719**	**13,489**	**927,703**
1997	**18,648**	**15,056**	**934,742**
1998	**23,259**	**21,986**	**1,157,759**
1999	**43,768**	**42,477**	**1,530,355**
2000	**123,378**	**58,158**	**1,970,977**
2001			
January	14,752	10,475	166,646
February	12,549	6,743	153,697
March	12,560	7,912	175,314
April	11,131	6,562	159,562
May	11,582	5,245	185,360
June	12,895	6,654	216,891
July	14,641	5,957	264,141
August	15,229	8,589	309,133
September	12,809	3,186	237,739
October	12,279	3,190	219,151
November	11,931	3,320	178,105
December	12,895	3,830	190,466
Total	**155,254**	**71,663**	**2,456,206**
2002			
January	16,616	3,910	211,421
February	15,095	3,761	187,851
March	16,114	5,128	224,281
April	15,451	4,087	213,926
May	15,592	3,852	208,711
June	17,177	4,622	296,779
July	19,500	6,812	413,267
August	19,281	6,660	405,515
September	18,028	4,333	318,115
October	17,731	4,507	245,774
November	17,639	3,695	205,255
December	19,224	5,568	217,700
Total	**207,448**	**56,935**	**3,148,595**
2003			
January	20,425	9,879	210,863
February	17,414	9,030	193,133
March	17,444	7,828	203,825
April	15,266	5,791	178,841
May	15,329	3,140	204,036
June	16,925	5,343	223,445
July	19,712	7,367	350,816
August	20,606	8,189	383,600
September	17,665	4,306	252,479
October	17,350	3,832	237,148
November	17,781	4,258	190,728
December	19,872	6,893	189,031
Total	**215,791**	**75,856**	**2,817,947**
Year to Date			
2001	**155,254**	**71,663**	**2,456,206**
2002	**207,448**	**56,935**	**3,148,595**
2003	**215,791**	**75,856**	**2,817,947**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December			
2002	**207,448**	**56,935**	**3,148,595**
2003	**215,791**	**75,856**	**2,817,947**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**417**	**953**	**27,544**
1991	**403**	**576**	**26,806**
1992	**371**	**429**	**32,674**
1993	**404**	**672**	**37,435**
1994	**404**	**694**	**40,828**
1995	**569**	**649**	**42,700**
1996	**656**	**645**	**42,380**
1997	**630**	**790**	**38,975**
1998	**440**	**802**	**40,693**
1999	**481**	**931**	**39,045**
2000	**514**	**823**	**37,029**
2001			
January	41	144	2,737
February	46	88	2,471
March	46	89	2,545
April	35	74	2,607
May	40	77	2,739
June	44	75	2,807
July	56	80	3,829
August	65	91	4,463
September	49	72	3,285
October	36	84	3,173
November	35	68	2,681
December	38	82	2,909
Total	**532**	**1,023**	**36,248**
2002			
January	46	67	2,621
February	30	64	2,120
March	42	56	2,730
April	36	49	2,539
May	36	51	2,411
June	39	56	2,824
July	41	71	3,334
August	46	73	3,693
September	44	62	2,980
October	39	59	2,616
November	37	92	2,210
December	41	135	2,466
Total	**477**	**834**	**32,545**
2003			
January	48	228	3,165
February	41	186	2,411
March	40	90	2,808
April	36	53	2,688
May	33	46	3,293
June	43	71	3,708
July	50	100	3,322
August	51	100	3,548
September	44	56	2,414
October	36	57	2,906
November	35	58	2,575
December	44	116	2,408
Total	**501**	**1,161**	**35,244**
Year to Date			
2001	**532**	**1,023**	**36,248**
2002	**477**	**834**	**32,545**
2003	**501**	**1,161**	**35,244**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December			
2002	**477**	**834**	**32,545**
2003	**501**	**1,161**	**35,244**

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

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

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

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

Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)[3]
1990	**10,740**	**13,299**	**516,729**
1991	**10,610**	**12,283**	**521,916**
1992	**11,379**	**14,093**	**542,081**
1993	**11,898**	**12,755**	**546,978**
1994	**12,279**	**13,537**	**567,836**
1995	**12,171**	**12,265**	**601,397**
1996	**12,153**	**13,813**	**610,268**
1997	**12,311**	**11,723**	**622,599**
1998	**11,728**	**12,392**	**624,878**
1999	**11,432**	**12,595**	**639,165**
2000	**11,706**	**10,459**	**640,381**
2001			
January	980	1,265	53,766
February	809	949	48,503
March	906	937	53,246
April	837	892	49,978
May	786	871	52,583
June	907	782	52,595
July	951	826	56,512
August	947	781	59,886
September	909	746	56,534
October	882	834	57,124
November	840	770	54,271
December	883	876	58,566
Total	**10,636**	**10,530**	**653,565**
2002			
January	943	1,008	61,431
February	843	808	54,988
March	887	1,022	59,807
April	966	807	52,820
May	919	835	60,579
June	980	885	57,164
July	1,147	1,022	62,964
August	1,015	969	62,196
September	930	979	56,348
October	1,041	1,080	51,905
November	1,064	1,084	52,869
December	1,120	1,108	52,168
Total	**11,855**	**11,608**	**685,239**
2003			
January	1,082	1,192	61,943
February	952	904	54,100
March	978	938	55,879
April	934	829	49,988
May	937	1,075	48,673
June	929	1,006	53,992
July	1,018	983	55,227
August	1,036	852	58,912
September	871	781	49,328
October	925	1,148	56,038
November	910	708	54,845
December	1,025	1,039	57,437
Total	**11,596**	**11,453**	**656,362**
Year to Date			
2001	**10,636**	**10,530**	**653,565**
2002	**11,855**	**11,608**	**685,239**
2003	**11,596**	**11,453**	**656,362**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December			
2002	**11,855**	**11,608**	**685,239**
2003	**11,596**	**11,453**	**656,362**

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**673**	**803**	**-16.1**	**161**	**143**	**489**	**643**	**--**	**--**	**23**	**16**
Connecticut	188	184	2.2	--	--	188	184	--	--	--	--
Maine	29	21	37.8	--	--	7	6	--	--	22	15
Massachusetts	295	454	-35.0	--	--	294	453	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	161	143	12.2	161	143	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**5,885**	**6,056**	**-2.8**	**679**	**787**	**5,110**	**5,187**	**NM**	**NM**	**94**	**80**
New Jersey	309	395	-21.9	67	70	241	325	--	--	--	--
New York	850	888	-4.3	68	73	763	796	NM	NM	18	18
Pennsylvania	4,726	4,773	-1.0	544	643	4,106	4,067	NM	NM	76	63
East North Central	**20,296**	**19,061**	**6.5**	**15,786**	**15,025**	**4,312**	**3,803**	**NM**	**NM**	**181**	**222**
Illinois	4,962	4,222	17.5	1,137	840	3,730	3,264	NM	NM	93	118
Indiana	5,068	4,826	5.0	4,691	4,470	365	345	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	3,029	2,965	2.2	2,970	2,941	21	2	6	5	NM	NM
Ohio	5,000	4,899	2.1	4,793	4,695	196	192	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	2,236	2,149	4.0	2,195	2,078	--	--	NM	NM	40	69
West North Central	**13,418**	**13,432**	**-.1**	**13,195**	**13,148**	**85**	**6**	**NM**	**NM**	**131**	**270**
Iowa	1,838	2,010	-8.6	1,774	1,891	NM	NM	NM	NM	54	109
Kansas	2,112	1,934	9.2	2,112	1,934	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,884	1,915	-1.6	1,752	1,790	78	--	--	--	53	125
Missouri	3,996	3,934	1.6	3,984	3,924	--	--	4	6	NM	NM
Nebraska	1,166	1,131	3.1	1,164	1,123	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	2,315	2,299	.7	2,301	2,276	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	108	209	-48.4	108	209	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**15,576**	**14,957**	**4.1**	**12,425**	**11,814**	**2,929**	**2,946**	**NM**	**NM**	**219**	**196**
Delaware	114	157	-27.0	--	--	112	154	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	2,281	2,511	-9.2	2,055	2,311	200	193	--	--	27	8
Georgia	3,152	2,625	20.1	3,107	2,565	--	--	--	--	45	60
Maryland	1,134	1,063	6.7	--	--	1,126	1,052	--	--	8	11
North Carolina	2,814	2,504	12.4	2,645	2,344	130	123	NM	NM	37	35
South Carolina	1,399	1,207	15.9	1,367	1,186	--	--	--	--	32	21
Virginia	1,480	1,523	-2.8	1,131	1,229	310	267	--	--	40	27
West Virginia	3,201	3,366	-4.9	2,121	2,179	1,052	1,157	--	--	28	30
East South Central	**9,585**	**8,844**	**8.4**	**8,844**	**8,144**	**669**	**649**	**NM**	**NM**	**70**	**50**
Alabama	2,906	2,879	1.0	2,871	2,855	10	11	--	--	25	13
Kentucky	3,556	3,264	9.0	3,240	2,944	317	320	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	833	789	5.6	490	470	343	319	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,290	1,912	19.7	2,243	1,874	--	--	NM	NM	45	38
West South Central	**14,025**	**13,453**	**4.3**	**9,448**	**8,817**	**4,333**	**4,407**	**--**	**--**	**244**	**228**
Arkansas	1,432	1,141	25.5	1,423	1,130	--	--	--	--	9	11
Louisiana	1,507	1,513	-.4	809	810	697	702	--	--	2	*
Oklahoma	2,055	2,018	1.8	1,948	1,920	78	81	--	--	30	17
Texas	9,031	8,781	2.9	5,268	4,957	3,559	3,624	--	--	204	200
Mountain	**10,510**	**10,027**	**4.8**	**9,366**	**9,241**	**1,101**	**747**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	1,780	1,801	-1.2	1,766	1,796	--	--	--	--	14	5
Colorado	1,738	1,708	1.7	1,724	1,698	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	1,031	725	42.1	31	31	1,000	694	--	--	--	--
Nevada	792	763	3.8	792	763	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1,440	1,246	15.6	1,440	1,246	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,397	1,383	1.0	1,349	1,340	43	43	--	--	NM	NM
Wyoming	2,328	2,394	-2.8	2,263	2,366	45	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**979**	**1,015**	**-3.6**	**214**	**231**	**750**	**765**	**NM**	**NM**	**15**	**18**
California	88	95	-7.8	--	--	74	82	--	--	14	14
Oregon	214	234	-8.2	214	231	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	677	686	-1.4	--	--	676	683	NM	NM	1	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**129**	**103**	**25.0**	**19**	**18**	**93**	**72**	**NM**	**NM**	**4**	**--**
Alaska	NM	NM	--	19	18	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	69	57	21.1	--	--	65	57	--	--	4	--
U.S. Total	**91,078**	**87,752**	**3.8**	**70,137**	**67,367**	**19,872**	**19,224**	**44**	**41**	**1,025**	**1,120**

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

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

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**8,316**	**7,866**	**5.7**	**1,595**	**1,527**	**6,470**	**6,150**	**--**	**--**	**251**	**190**
Connecticut	2,013	1,467	37.2	--	--	2,013	1,467	--	--	--	--
Maine	303	260	16.8	--	--	68	80	--	--	236	180
Massachusetts	4,405	4,613	-4.5	--	--	4,390	4,603	--	--	NM	NM
New Hampshire	1,595	1,527	4.5	1,595	1,527	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**64,923**	**63,573**	**2.1**	**7,794**	**7,793**	**56,085**	**54,793**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,030**	**967**
New Jersey	3,828	3,958	-3.3	779	661	3,049	3,297	--	--	--	--
New York	9,874	9,283	6.4	746	705	8,901	8,341	NM	NM	216	230
Pennsylvania	51,220	50,332	1.8	6,269	6,427	44,134	43,155	NM	NM	815	737
East North Central	**226,953**	**221,458**	**2.5**	**179,951**	**173,079**	**44,826**	**46,201**	**206**	**169**	**1,970**	**2,008**
Illinois	53,240	50,059	6.4	11,761	9,346	40,434	39,805	NM	NM	1,031	907
Indiana	56,981	57,719	-1.3	54,800	53,620	2,061	3,977	81	66	NM	NM
Michigan	34,492	33,759	2.2	33,882	33,236	184	129	92	85	335	308
Ohio	57,380	56,019	2.4	55,112	53,553	2,142	2,281	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	24,861	23,901	4.0	24,396	23,323	5	8	NM	NM	443	553
West North Central	**150,698**	**144,559**	**4.2**	**148,203**	**142,336**	**308**	**60**	**95**	**108**	**2,092**	**2,054**
Iowa	22,537	22,085	2.0	21,905	21,378	NM	NM	NM	NM	528	613
Kansas	22,580	22,660	-.4	22,580	22,660	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	21,358	20,251	5.5	19,812	19,088	241	--	--	--	1,304	1,163
Missouri	43,970	39,853	10.3	43,834	39,703	--	--	58	74	NM	NM
Nebraska	12,750	12,243	4.1	12,725	12,210	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
North Dakota	25,329	25,416	-.3	25,173	25,247	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	2,174	2,051	6.0	2,174	2,051	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**171,689**	**172,446**	**-.4**	**138,077**	**139,146**	**31,540**	**30,752**	**27**	**24**	**2,046**	**2,524**
Delaware	1,549	1,569	-1.3	--	--	1,519	1,541	--	--	NM	NM
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	26,353	28,117	-6.3	24,120	25,948	2,095	1,940	--	--	138	230
Georgia	33,826	33,309	1.6	33,398	32,637	--	--	--	--	429	672
Maryland	11,881	11,365	4.5	--	--	11,763	11,226	--	--	119	139
North Carolina	29,764	29,789	-.1	27,883	27,953	1,435	1,390	27	24	419	422
South Carolina	15,053	14,627	2.9	14,798	14,341	--	--	--	--	254	287
Virginia	15,602	15,569	.2	12,154	12,557	3,090	2,615	*	--	358	398
West Virginia	37,661	38,100	-1.2	25,723	25,711	11,637	12,040	--	--	300	349
East South Central	**108,189**	**105,435**	**2.6**	**100,713**	**97,990**	**6,636**	**6,636**	**NM**	**NM**	**819**	**802**
Alabama	35,846	33,669	6.5	35,458	33,416	117	106	--	--	271	147
Kentucky	38,536	38,605	-.2	34,700	34,533	3,836	4,071	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	10,054	7,869	27.8	7,366	5,410	2,683	2,459	--	--	6	--
Tennessee	23,753	25,293	-6.1	23,189	24,630	--	--	NM	NM	542	656
West South Central	**155,164**	**148,374**	**4.6**	**103,334**	**100,922**	**49,097**	**44,877**	**--**	**--**	**2,734**	**2,574**
Arkansas	14,399	14,275	.9	14,310	14,165	--	--	--	--	89	110
Louisiana	15,487	14,632	5.8	7,802	7,882	7,661	6,740	--	--	24	9
Oklahoma	21,836	21,603	1.1	20,612	20,342	943	996	--	--	281	264
Texas	103,443	97,864	5.7	60,610	58,532	40,493	37,141	--	--	2,340	2,191
Mountain	**116,153**	**113,290**	**2.5**	**104,056**	**102,656**	**11,630**	**10,098**	**--**	**--**	**467**	**535**
Arizona	19,529	19,442	.5	19,378	19,328	--	--	--	--	151	114
Colorado	19,399	19,279	.6	19,251	19,139	147	140	--	--	--	--
Idaho	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	10,927	9,746	12.1	319	283	10,608	9,463	--	--	--	--
Nevada	7,365	7,885	-6.6	7,365	7,885	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	16,539	15,197	8.8	16,539	15,197	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	16,265	15,650	3.9	15,788	15,149	430	495	--	--	48	7
Wyoming	26,086	26,001	.3	25,416	25,675	445	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**10,872**	**9,386**	**15.8**	**2,533**	**2,155**	**8,170**	**7,050**	**NM**	**NM**	**164**	**177**
California	962	1,081	-11.0	--	--	815	924	--	--	147	157
Oregon	2,539	2,161	17.5	2,533	2,155	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Washington	7,371	6,145	20.0	--	--	7,355	6,126	NM	NM	11	14
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,350**	**1,196**	**12.9**	**162**	**200**	**1,031**	**830**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	607	489	24.1	162	200	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--
Hawaii	743	707	5.1	--	--	718	684	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**1,014,307**	**987,583**	**2.7**	**786,418**	**767,803**	**215,791**	**207,448**	**501**	**477**	**11,596**	**11,855**

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**2,599**	**2,060**	**26.2**	**422**	**347**	**1,945**	**1,478**	**83**	**82**	**149**	**153**
Connecticut	411	100	313.4	NM	NM	403	99	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	401	307	30.8	--	*	296	195	1	1	105	111
Massachusetts	1,419	1,345	5.5	83	97	1,247	1,183	56	30	NM	NM
New Hampshire	346	290	19.6	335	247	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**4,334**	**3,311**	**30.9**	**1,959**	**1,495**	**2,224**	**1,728**	**NM**	**NM**	**133**	**78**
New Jersey	133	141	-6.0	2	18	66	106	NM	NM	64	17
New York	3,521	2,491	41.4	1,943	1,476	1,535	991	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pennsylvania	680	679	.1	13	1	623	631	NM	NM	NM	NM
East North Central	**399**	**339**	**17.6**	**221**	**273**	**113**	**17**	**NM**	**NM**	**63**	**48**
Illinois	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	108	14	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	29	36	-19.0	26	23	NM	NM	NM	NM	3	12
Michigan	108	182	-40.4	99	182	*	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	58	37	58.0	52	33	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	87	62	39.2	38	26	1	--	NM	NM	47	35
West North Central	**342**	**239**	**42.7**	**333**	**235**	**3**	*****	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	22	8	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	113	90	26.2	113	90	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Minnesota	164	119	38.4	159	117	3	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	16	10	63.1	16	9	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	9	8	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	12	*	NM	12	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**5,474**	**5,025**	**8.9**	**4,510**	**3,915**	**550**	**764**	**NM**	**NM**	**405**	**314**
Delaware	78	92	-15.0	9	9	14	71	--	--	55	12
District of Columbia	*	13	-99.0	--	--	*	13	--	--	--	--
Florida	3,498	3,300	6.0	3,303	3,212	136	53	--	--	59	35
Georgia	230	189	21.9	49	17	*	4	NM	NM	181	168
Maryland	340	574	-40.7	NM	NM	334	569	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	NM	NM	--	32	33	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	95	80	18.3	57	37	*	--	NM	NM	38	43
Virginia	1,114	620	79.6	1,020	541	63	37	NM	NM	NM	NM
West Virginia	40	64	-37.1	35	62	2	2	--	--	4	*
East South Central	**1,155**	**569**	**102.9**	**367**	**94**	**750**	**438**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alabama	62	57	8.7	29	26	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	761	466	63.3	14	28	747	438	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	303	3	NM	299	1	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	29	43	-33.1	26	39	--	--	--	--	3	4
West South Central	**1,009**	**748**	**34.9**	**206**	**76**	**699**	**520**	**NM**	**NM**	**103**	**151**
Arkansas	80	103	-22.5	71	69	--	--	--	--	9	34
Louisiana	437	245	78.3	76	*	349	239	--	--	12	5
Oklahoma	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	9	8
Texas	483	392	23.4	60	7	350	281	NM	NM	73	104
Mountain	**NM**	**NM**	**--**	**62**	**32**	**27**	**100**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	33	6	471.0	33	4	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	4	5	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	*	NM	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	24	100	-75.5	NM	NM	24	100	--	--	--	--
Nevada	2	3	-24.4	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	NM	NM	--	8	6	--	*	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**489**	**600**	**-18.4**	**10**	**14**	**358**	**292**	**NM**	**NM**	**122**	**293**
California	468	586	-20.1	8	13	356	292	NM	NM	NM	NM
Oregon	4	*	854.9	1	*	--	--	NM	NM	3	--
Washington	17	13	29.7	1	*	1	*	--	--	15	13
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,290**	**1,416**	**-8.9**	**1,044**	**1,151**	**223**	**231**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	159	138	15.3	151	124	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	1,131	1,278	-11.5	893	1,027	222	231	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**17,182**	**14,442**	**19.0**	**9,134**	**7,631**	**6,893**	**5,568**	**116**	**135**	**1,039**	**1,108**

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

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

(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**23,176**	**18,546**	**25.0**	**4,061**	**1,579**	**16,828**	**14,847**	**690**	**595**	**1,598**	**1,525**
Connecticut	3,759	3,872	-2.9	NM	NM	3,664	3,870	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	3,328	1,988	67.4	--	2	2,185	750	10	11	1,134	1,225
Massachusetts	12,182	11,165	9.1	487	373	10,952	10,216	395	301	NM	NM
New Hampshire	3,647	1,299	180.8	3,489	1,152	19	1	NM	NM	NM	NM
Rhode Island	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	8	11	NM	NM	NM	NM
Vermont	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**43,801**	**27,225**	**60.9**	**16,907**	**13,141**	**25,385**	**13,091**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,349**	**914**
New Jersey	3,254	1,692	92.3	419	382	2,275	1,160	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	32,007	20,099	59.3	16,429	12,691	15,144	7,002	NM	NM	292	334
Pennsylvania	8,540	5,435	57.1	60	68	7,965	4,929	NM	NM	502	432
East North Central	**6,782**	**5,290**	**28.2**	**3,846**	**4,184**	**2,219**	**393**	**NM**	**NM**	**685**	**693**
Illinois	2,310	453	409.6	NM	NM	2,163	373	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	898	1,112	-19.2	818	940	7	2	NM	NM	70	169
Michigan	1,689	2,155	-21.7	1,629	2,144	11	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	893	681	31.0	838	656	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	993	888	11.8	456	363	6	3	NM	NM	514	512
West North Central	**4,053**	**3,373**	**20.1**	**3,949**	**3,316**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	1,665	923	80.3	1,664	923	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Minnesota	1,593	1,177	35.3	1,540	1,145	20	7	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	336	989	-66.0	334	987	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM	--	--
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	96	68	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	44	18	143.7	44	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**86,130**	**71,899**	**19.8**	**69,616**	**60,489**	**12,651**	**8,026**	**NM**	**NM**	**3,664**	**3,315**
Delaware	2,563	1,656	54.8	184	256	1,937	984	--	--	442	416
District of Columbia	199	620	-68.0	--	--	199	620	--	--	--	--
Florida	61,167	55,002	11.2	58,346	52,775	2,450	1,903	--	--	371	323
Georgia	2,572	2,170	18.6	622	484	150	50	NM	NM	1,796	1,632
Maryland	6,167	4,108	50.1	NM	NM	6,079	4,047	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Carolina	1,737	1,262	37.7	1,001	782	203	30	NM	NM	529	447
South Carolina	855	727	17.5	479	399	35	--	NM	NM	337	327
Virginia	10,421	5,884	77.1	8,537	5,311	1,539	367	NM	NM	NM	NM
West Virginia	450	471	-4.5	366	427	58	24	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**10,277**	**8,446**	**21.7**	**4,022**	**1,080**	**5,813**	**7,025**	**NM**	**NM**	**436**	**339**
Alabama	735	642	14.5	396	329	NM	NM	--	--	325	283
Kentucky	6,080	7,249	-16.1	288	254	5,792	6,995	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	2,753	68	NM	2,695	54	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	709	487	45.6	643	443	NM	NM	--	--	59	44
West South Central	**11,407**	**7,770**	**46.8**	**4,379**	**441**	**5,865**	**6,500**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,157**	**823**
Arkansas	493	324	52.3	453	249	--	--	--	--	40	75
Louisiana	5,292	3,332	58.9	1,794	114	3,400	3,171	--	--	98	47
Oklahoma	269	88	204.7	189	20	--	--	NM	NM	79	67
Texas	5,353	4,026	33.0	1,943	57	2,465	3,329	NM	NM	940	635
Mountain	**1,566**	**1,505**	**4.1**	**449**	**427**	**1,084**	**1,060**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	109	109	-.3	106	100	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	NM	NM	--	39	52	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Idaho	*	*	87.2	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	983	1,058	-7.1	NM	NM	977	1,056	--	--	--	--
Nevada	37	49	-25.3	37	49	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	92	59	57.1	85	53	3	2	--	--	NM	NM
Utah	183	96	91.8	NM	NM	86	*	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	86	80	7.3	80	76	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**5,982**	**7,121**	**-16.0**	**239**	**132**	**3,616**	**3,413**	**NM**	**NM**	**2,126**	**3,574**
California	5,766	6,956	-17.1	124	107	3,600	3,385	NM	NM	2,040	3,461
Oregon	106	16	578.6	100	14	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Washington	NM	NM	--	15	11	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pacific Noncontiguous	**15,261**	**17,422**	**-12.4**	**12,497**	**14,429**	**2,369**	**2,569**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	1,569	1,760	-10.8	1,393	1,604	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Hawaii	13,692	15,662	-12.6	11,104	12,825	2,360	2,566	--	--	NM	NM
U.S. Total	**208,436**	**168,597**	**23.6**	**119,967**	**99,219**	**75,856**	**56,935**	**1,161**	**834**	**11,453**	**11,608**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**25,460**	**29,149**	**-12.7**	**14**	**259**	**23,867**	**26,514**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,366**	**2,038**
Connecticut	3,749	4,374	-14.3	--	--	3,599	4,118	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	6,007	8,096	-25.8	--	--	4,887	6,650	NM	NM	1,120	1,445
Massachusetts	12,925	11,150	15.9	12	153	12,656	10,625	NM	NM	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	*	103	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	2,729	5,143	-46.9	--	--	2,725	5,121	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	3	3	-7.2	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**28,500**	**33,861**	**-15.8**	**3,802**	**5,096**	**22,402**	**26,124**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,892**	**2,309**
New Jersey	11,097	11,124	-.2	2	27	10,345	10,156	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	14,411	20,705	-30.4	3,798	5,067	9,683	14,452	NM	NM	747	1,039
Pennsylvania	2,992	2,033	47.2	NM	NM	2,373	1,515	NM	NM	501	438
East North Central	**13,629**	**14,625**	**-6.8**	**3,422**	**4,040**	**8,865**	**8,944**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,196**	**1,415**
Illinois	1,883	2,137	-11.9	NM	NM	1,142	1,063	NM	NM	NM	NM
Indiana	2,666	2,127	25.3	1,117	1,341	1,314	590	NM	NM	NM	NM
Michigan	6,708	8,282	-19.0	650	1,570	5,840	6,629	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ohio	NM	NM	--	183	283	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	1,956	1,661	17.8	1,336	711	381	575	NM	NM	NM	NM
West North Central	**3,646**	**2,671**	**36.5**	**2,535**	**1,862**	**609**	**222**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Iowa	NM	NM	--	225	229	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	801	683	17.3	778	672	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	1,592	877	81.5	810	461	543	134	NM	NM	NM	NM
Missouri	643	420	53.1	566	331	65	87	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nebraska	NM	NM	--	98	143	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	57	25	128.4	57	25	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**45,352**	**38,887**	**16.6**	**35,742**	**27,840**	**7,610**	**9,144**	**NM**	**NM**	**1,876**	**1,855**
Delaware	661	329	100.6	5	*	656	329	--	--	--	*
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	38,196	31,774	20.2	33,781	26,807	3,439	3,994	NM	NM	NM	NM
Georgia	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	686	1,246	--	--	NM	NM
Maryland	507	986	-48.6	NM	NM	469	910	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	1,293	1,334	-3.0	488	275	789	1,032	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	464	290	59.8	443	242	--	36	NM	NM	19	11
Virginia	2,709	2,294	18.1	828	405	1,424	1,554	NM	NM	NM	NM
West Virginia	256	187	36.5	5	3	146	42	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**15,050**	**16,149**	**-6.8**	**11,370**	**12,770**	**1,952**	**1,277**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Alabama	7,477	7,050	6.1	5,397	4,843	1,063	764	--	--	NM	NM
Kentucky	NM	NM	--	257	213	26	38	--	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	6,977	8,156	-14.5	5,676	7,434	863	475	NM	NM	NM	NM
Tennessee	NM	NM	--	40	281	*	*	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**143,309**	**147,243**	**-2.7**	**33,571**	**40,816**	**69,320**	**73,951**	**NM**	**NM**	**40,036**	**32,150**
Arkansas	1,162	1,301	-10.7	103	61	787	898	NM	NM	NM	NM
Louisiana	29,291	26,093	12.3	8,509	12,980	6,454	1,770	NM	NM	14,306	11,318
Oklahoma	11,958	8,214	45.6	8,012	7,147	3,531	670	NM	NM	396	372
Texas	100,897	111,635	-9.6	16,947	20,627	58,547	70,613	NM	NM	25,065	20,119
Mountain	**24,275**	**31,150**	**-22.1**	**13,440**	**13,373**	**10,237**	**16,975**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**	**NM**
Arizona	5,507	12,156	-54.7	3,163	2,020	2,336	10,098	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	6,089	6,048	.7	2,597	3,858	3,393	2,124	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	NM	NM	--	13	18	NM	NM	--	--	NM	NM
Montana	44	9	369.0	34	4	--	--	--	--	10	6
Nevada	8,938	8,457	5.7	4,812	4,346	4,126	4,111	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,801	2,339	19.8	2,342	1,827	288	283	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	NM	NM	--	NM	NM	--	90	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	NM	NM	--	28	152	11	167	--	--	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	**62,648**	**72,648**	**-13.8**	**9,710**	**8,849**	**44,169**	**54,550**	**NM**	**NM**	**7,921**	**8,286**
California	52,455	61,553	-14.8	7,158	6,212	36,910	46,382	NM	NM	7,555	8,013
Oregon	6,848	5,649	21.2	952	1,585	5,545	3,886	NM	NM	346	165
Washington	3,344	5,446	-38.6	1,600	1,052	1,714	4,282	NM	NM	19	108
Pacific Noncontiguous	**3,999**	**3,974**	**.6**	**3,384**	**3,118**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**NM**	**NM**
Alaska	3,999	3,974	.6	3,384	3,118	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**365,868**	**390,357**	**-6.3**	**116,992**	**118,023**	**189,031**	**217,700**	**2,408**	**2,466**	**57,437**	**52,168**

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

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

(Thousand Mcf)

Census Division and State	Total (All Sectors)			Electric Power Sector				Combined Heat and Power Producers			
				Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers		Commercial[1]		Industrial[2]	
	2003	2002	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**330,179**	**351,877**	**-6.2**	**2,119**	**8,125**	**305,541**	**317,283**	**2,542**	**3,937**	**19,977**	**22,532**
Connecticut	44,383	67,289	-34.0	--	--	42,224	64,053	NM	NM	NM	NM
Maine	73,973	97,411	-24.1	--	--	58,102	80,672	NM	NM	15,871	16,720
Massachusetts	170,866	130,970	30.5	2,088	6,992	165,024	118,642	2,174	3,288	NM	NM
New Hampshire	NM	NM	--	1	1,096	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
Rhode Island	40,250	54,145	-25.7	--	--	40,191	53,915	NM	NM	--	--
Vermont	30	37	-17.9	30	37	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**413,901**	**584,475**	**-29.2**	**80,999**	**114,144**	**303,876**	**430,113**	**4,949**	**4,362**	**24,077**	**35,857**
New Jersey	122,679	171,937	-28.6	393	1,169	111,173	149,548	NM	NM	9,591	19,944
New York	247,703	359,601	-31.1	80,577	112,954	156,421	234,806	NM	NM	8,949	9,608
Pennsylvania	43,520	52,938	-17.8	NM	NM	36,282	45,759	NM	NM	5,537	6,305
East North Central	**204,867**	**310,493**	**-34.0**	**52,121**	**71,183**	**135,376**	**219,253**	**2,121**	**2,831**	**15,249**	**17,226**
Illinois	40,732	90,226	-54.9	NM	NM	30,042	77,357	NM	NM	6,080	8,896
Indiana	30,288	37,678	-19.6	15,084	15,117	12,520	19,586	NM	NM	2,628	2,890
Michigan	94,847	137,521	-31.0	14,351	30,379	77,323	104,075	NM	NM	2,966	2,907
Ohio	14,908	22,500	-33.7	4,202	10,650	10,036	11,260	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wisconsin	24,092	22,568	6.8	15,183	13,125	5,455	6,974	NM	NM	3,031	1,999
West North Central	**75,524**	**82,426**	**-8.4**	**54,771**	**64,132**	**12,349**	**11,107**	**NM**	**NM**	**5,962**	**6,001**
Iowa	7,718	9,160	-15.7	4,493	5,250	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kansas	16,977	21,554	-21.2	15,711	21,389	--	--	NM	NM	NM	NM
Minnesota	22,937	15,054	52.4	13,192	9,351	6,213	3,131	NM	NM	1,659	1,933
Missouri	21,098	30,283	-30.3	14,713	21,944	6,129	7,966	179	280	NM	NM
Nebraska	5,029	4,994	.7	4,918	4,931	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	NM	NM	--	*	1	--	--	--	--	NM	NM
South Dakota	1,743	1,265	37.8	1,743	1,265	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**689,599**	**748,085**	**-7.8**	**510,787**	**536,391**	**160,106**	**184,764**	**NM**	**NM**	**17,502**	**25,161**
Delaware	11,215	18,041	-37.8	167	239	11,038	17,221	--	--	9	581
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	529,194	532,558	-.6	457,703	458,228	63,546	61,993	NM	NM	7,532	11,855
Georgia	42,009	62,828	-33.1	9,183	13,423	28,567	43,091	--	--	4,259	6,314
Maryland	21,562	22,627	-4.7	NM	NM	21,017	21,951	--	--	NM	NM
North Carolina	29,208	31,995	-8.7	11,993	18,674	16,947	13,074	NM	NM	NM	NM
South Carolina	16,629	37,261	-55.4	13,378	27,373	3,056	9,237	NM	NM	172	638
Virginia	36,305	39,630	-8.4	18,311	18,421	13,913	16,345	NM	NM	3,344	3,624
West Virginia	3,477	3,145	10.5	43	33	2,021	1,852	--	--	NM	NM
East South Central	**220,180**	**316,624**	**-30.5**	**145,425**	**230,943**	**48,391**	**56,123**	**NM**	**NM**	**25,895**	**28,846**
Alabama	102,651	131,531	-22.0	63,750	88,241	24,010	23,650	--	--	14,892	19,641
Kentucky	5,397	14,663	-63.2	3,042	8,537	638	5,175	98	--	NM	NM
Mississippi	107,084	163,712	-34.6	75,961	133,580	23,520	25,288	NM	NM	7,465	4,453
Tennessee	5,048	6,718	-24.9	2,672	585	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
West South Central	**2,196,134**	**2,422,378**	**-9.3**	**675,026**	**877,361**	**1,074,369**	**1,115,742**	**8,845**	**4,445**	**437,894**	**424,831**
Arkansas	27,874	42,745	-34.8	6,936	20,036	17,746	17,884	NM	NM	3,164	4,793
Louisiana	380,789	466,936	-18.4	154,855	277,054	65,230	46,749	4,166	298	156,538	142,835
Oklahoma	193,970	199,093	-2.6	140,049	160,797	48,963	33,463	NM	NM	4,694	4,517
Texas	1,593,500	1,713,605	-7.0	373,186	419,474	942,431	1,017,646	4,386	3,799	273,498	272,686
Mountain	**378,020**	**394,191**	**-4.1**	**183,130**	**210,983**	**185,640**	**172,202**	**NM**	**NM**	**7,776**	**9,850**
Arizona	133,766	145,303	-7.9	42,582	55,198	91,059	89,898	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colorado	72,698	77,146	-5.8	35,782	45,031	35,495	30,700	NM	NM	NM	NM
Idaho	3,253	4,838	-32.8	755	941	NM	NM	--	--	1,297	2,238
Montana	340	245	39.1	252	103	7	13	--	--	82	129
Nevada	109,094	106,474	2.5	55,907	62,748	53,187	43,726	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	37,489	37,051	1.2	31,816	30,411	3,241	3,554	NM	NM	NM	NM
Utah	17,186	15,573	10.4	14,674	14,363	490	1,075	NM	NM	NM	NM
Wyoming	4,194	7,562	-44.5	1,363	2,187	960	1,576	--	--	1,872	3,798
Pacific Contiguous	**824,908**	**874,148**	**-5.6**	**129,690**	**114,719**	**592,299**	**642,010**	**11,197**	**12,144**	**91,721**	**105,275**
California	695,782	776,884	-10.4	96,930	89,454	501,179	576,793	10,832	12,033	86,842	98,604
Oregon	78,556	59,531	32.0	15,603	15,632	58,879	39,294	NM	NM	4,014	4,529
Washington	50,570	37,733	34.0	17,158	9,633	32,241	25,923	NM	NM	866	2,142
Pacific Noncontiguous	**46,120**	**41,365**	**11.5**	**35,809**	**31,704**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**10,311**	**9,660**
Alaska	46,120	41,365	11.5	35,809	31,704	--	--	--	--	10,311	9,660
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**5,379,802**	**6,126,062**	**-12.2**	**1,870,248**	**2,259,684**	**2,817,947**	**3,148,595**	**35,244**	**32,545**	**656,362**	**685,239**

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 3. Fossil-Fuel Stocks for Electricity Generation

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

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

[1] The electric power sector comprises electricity only and combined-heat-and-power plants with the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity or electricity and heat to the public.
[2] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite.
[3] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

NA = Not available.

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**2,054**	**1,034**	**98.6**	**236**	**344**	**1,818**	**690**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	1,635	527	210.4	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	418	507	-17.5	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**4,727**	**7,480**	**-36.8**	**1,191**	**1,656**	**3,536**	**5,824**
New Jersey	522	850	-38.6	W	W	W	W
New York	805	851	-5.5	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	3,400	5,779	-41.2	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**32,825**	**37,373**	**-12.2**	**26,874**	**31,669**	**5,950**	**5,704**
Illinois	6,784	7,048	-3.7	W	W	W	W
Indiana	9,280	9,284	*	W	W	W	W
Michigan	7,310	9,048	-19.2	W	W	W	W
Ohio	5,035	6,775	-25.7	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	4,415	5,220	-15.4	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**20,751**	**23,446**	**-11.5**	**20,475**	**23,418**	**276**	**28**
Iowa	3,940	4,486	-12.2	W	W	W	W
Kansas	4,056	5,192	-21.9	W	W	W	W
Minnesota	2,218	2,194	1.1	W	W	W	W
Missouri	6,211	6,878	-9.7	W	W	W	W
Nebraska	2,564	2,827	-9.3	W	W	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	1,763	1,870	-5.7	W	W	W	W
South Atlantic	**19,077**	**24,265**	**-21.4**	**16,099**	**20,537**	**2,978**	**3,728**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	1,313	1,810	-27.5	W	W	W	W
Florida	3,649	5,290	-31.0	W	W	W	W
Georgia	3,893	3,842	1.3	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	3,502	3,658	-4.3	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	1,512	3,115	-51.5	W	W	W	W
Virginia	1,373	2,083	-34.1	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	3,835	4,467	-14.2	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**12,347**	**12,736**	**-3.1**	**11,343**	**11,703**	**1,003**	**1,032**
Alabama	3,178	2,646	20.1	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	5,958	6,518	-8.6	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	736	740	-.6	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	2,476	2,832	-12.6	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**17,549**	**21,077**	**-16.7**	**13,779**	**15,024**	**3,770**	**6,053**
Arkansas	1,756	2,075	-15.3	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	2,540	3,634	-30.1	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	3,177	4,289	-25.9	W	W	W	W
Texas	10,076	11,079	-9.1	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**10,726**	**13,094**	**-18.1**	**10,173**	**12,457**	**554**	**638**
Arizona	2,305	3,318	-30.5	W	W	W	W
Colorado	2,379	2,779	-14.4	W	W	W	W
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana, New Mexico[2]	1,353	1,435	-5.7	W	W	W	W
Nevada	727	828	-12.2	W	W	W	W
Utah	2,137	3,180	-32.8	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	1,825	1,554	17.4	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**1,314**	**1,208**	**8.8**	**264**	**144**	**1,050**	**1,064**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	1,314	1,208	8.8	264	144	1,050	1,064
U.S. Total	**121,371**	**141,714**	**-14.4**	**100,434**	**116,952**	**20,937**	**24,761**

[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.
* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure (e.g., for values with no decimals, the smallest unit is "1" and values under 0.5 are shown as "*".)
Notes: •See Glossary for definitions.•Values for 2003 are estimated based on a sample; they are preliminary data - see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-906.•Values for 2002 are final.•Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.•Percent difference is calculated before rounding.•Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.•Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

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

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector[1]			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Percent Change	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**3,967**	**2,865**	**38.5**	**884**	**729**	**3,083**	**2,136**
Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont[2]	2,652	1,640	61.7	W	W	W	W
Massachusetts	1,316	1,225	7.4	W	W	W	W
Middle Atlantic	**8,316**	**8,081**	**2.9**	**2,545**	**2,706**	**5,770**	**5,375**
New Jersey	807	1,775	-54.5	W	W	W	W
New York	5,103	4,617	10.5	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	2,405	1,689	42.4	W	W	W	W
East North Central	**3,844**	**3,878**	**-.9**	**2,148**	**2,177**	**1,696**	**1,702**
Illinois	1,606	1,715	-6.3	W	W	W	W
Indiana	379	428	-11.6	W	W	W	W
Michigan	993	1,034	-3.9	W	W	W	W
Ohio	516	390	32.5	W	W	W	W
Wisconsin	350	312	12.1	W	W	W	W
West North Central	**2,078**	**2,335**	**-11.0**	**2,064**	**2,318**	**14**	**17**
Iowa	99	155	-36.4	W	W	W	W
Kansas	862	989	-12.8	W	W	W	W
Minnesota	406	331	22.7	W	W	W	W
Missouri	371	436	-14.8	W	W	W	W
Nebraska	219	273	-19.8	W	W	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota[2]	121	151	-20.0	W	W	W	W
South Atlantic	**19,523**	**17,954**	**8.7**	**13,246**	**14,656**	**6,277**	**3,298**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland[2]	2,215	1,641	35.0	W	W	W	W
Florida	12,295	11,473	7.2	W	W	W	W
Georgia	824	991	-16.9	W	W	W	W
North Carolina	914	802	14.0	W	W	W	W
South Carolina	767	626	22.5	W	W	W	W
Virginia	2,309	2,304	.2	W	W	W	W
West Virginia	200	117	71.0	W	W	W	W
East South Central	**6,954**	**8,297**	**-16.2**	**1,751**	**1,927**	**5,203**	**6,369**
Alabama	218	294	-25.9	W	W	W	W
Kentucky	5,342	6,572	-18.7	W	W	W	W
Mississippi	761	662	14.9	W	W	W	W
Tennessee	633	768	-17.5	W	W	W	W
West South Central	**3,844**	**4,150**	**-7.4**	**3,333**	**3,147**	**511**	**1,003**
Arkansas	159	166	-4.1	W	W	W	W
Louisiana	1,488	1,226	21.4	W	W	W	W
Oklahoma	496	527	-5.9	W	W	W	W
Texas	1,701	2,231	-23.8	W	W	W	W
Mountain	**1,156**	**1,344**	**-14.0**	**1,032**	**1,155**	**124**	**189**
Arizona	397	455	-12.7	W	W	W	W
Colorado	166	172	-3.9	W	W	W	W
Idaho	*	*	1.7	W	W	W	W
Montana, New Mexico[2]	166	259	-35.8	W	W	W	W
Nevada	372	385	-3.3	W	W	W	W
Utah	32	35	-8.8	W	W	W	W
Wyoming	23	38	-39.8	W	W	W	W
Pacific[3]	**2,807**	**3,586**	**-21.7**	**2,043**	**2,427**	**764**	**1,159**
California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska[2]	2,807	3,586	-21.7	2,043	2,427	764	1,159
U.S. Total	**52,489**	**52,490**	*	**29,046**	**31,243**	**23,443**	**21,247**

[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.

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

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

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

Chapter 4. Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels

Table 4.1. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels: Total (All Sectors), January 2001 through November 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
Total	**810,949**	**127.23**	**25.82**	**.99**	**153,977**	**439.22**	**27.21**	**1.50**	**4,479,321**	**541.34**	**225.14**
Year to Date											
2001	**697,435**	**123.25**	**24.73**	**.89**	**118,228**	**375.32**	**23.60**	**1.41**	**2,029,071**	**457.16**	**175.76**
2002	**811,043**	**125.78**	**25.62**	**.94**	**108,723**	**328.23**	**20.38**	**1.65**	**5,204,864**	**348.45**	**185.13**
2003	**810,949**	**127.23**	**25.82**	**.99**	**153,977**	**439.22**	**27.21**	**1.50**	**4,479,321**	**541.34**	**225.14**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in November											
2002	**876,423**	**125.51**	**25.51**	**.94**	**115,113**	**324.22**	**20.13**	**1.65**	**5,328,159**	**347.51**	**148.57**
2003	**884,194**	**126.81**	**25.70**	**.99**	**166,105**	**435.49**	**26.99**	**1.50**	**4,882,194**	**533.84**	**223.97**

[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 November 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
Total	**624,960**	**124.49**	**25.37**	**.92**	**91,882**	**415.99**	**26.03**	**1.57**	**1,238,624**	**562.85**	**174.20**
Year to Date											
2001	**697,435**	**123.25**	**24.73**	**.89**	**118,228**	**375.32**	**23.60**	**1.41**	**2,029,071**	**457.16**	**175.76**
2002	**631,747**	**122.11**	**24.84**	**.87**	**69,751**	**320.09**	**20.03**	**1.68**	**1,531,902**	**360.54**	**153.18**
2003	**624,960**	**124.49**	**25.37**	**.92**	**91,882**	**415.99**	**26.03**	**1.57**	**1,238,624**	**562.85**	**174.20**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in November											
2002	**697,126**	**122.10**	**24.77**	**.87**	**76,141**	**314.75**	**19.69**	**1.68**	**1,655,197**	**356.63**	**147.63**
2003	**680,960**	**124.00**	**25.22**	**.91**	**99,325**	**412.72**	**25.83**	**1.58**	**1,341,456**	**555.84**	**173.73**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. 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 November 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
Total	**173,846**	**136.04**	**27.10**	**1.2**	**56,116**	**485.63**	**29.81**	**1.3**	**2,396,310**	**533.51**	**310.77**
Year to Date											
2002	**166,522**	**137.95**	**28.11**	**1.2**	**34,082**	**346.68**	**21.19**	**1.6**	**2,898,677**	**347.28**	**239.24**
2003	**173,846**	**136.04**	**27.10**	**1.2**	**56,116**	**485.63**	**29.81**	**1.3**	**2,396,310**	**533.51**	**310.77**

[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 November 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
Total	**339**	**W**	**W**	**2.4**	**236**	**W**	**W**	*	**9,467**	**480.76**	**383.56**
Year to Date											
2002	**368**	**W**	**W**	**2.6**	**72**	**W**	**W**	*	**17,724**	**342.15**	**302.20**
2003	**339**	**W**	**W**	**2.4**	**236**	**W**	**W**	*	**9,467**	**480.76**	**383.56**

[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 November 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
Total	**11,804**	**W**	**W**	**1.4**	**5,743**	**W**	**W**	**2.7**	**834,920**	**530.81**	**428.43**
Year to Date											
2002	**12,406**	**W**	**W**	**1.6**	**4,818**	**W**	**W**	**1.9**	**756,561**	**328.58**	**283.96**
2003	**11,804**	**W**	**W**	**1.4**	**5,743**	**W**	**W**	**2.7**	**834,920**	**530.81**	**428.43**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. 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, November 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]	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**659**	**410**	**60.5**	**148**	**144**	**504**	**262**	**--**	**--**	**7**	**5**
Connecticut	52	27	90.3	--	--	52	27	--	--	--	--
Maine	20	16	28.8	--	--	13	11	--	--	7	5
Massachusetts	461	241	91.3	22	17	439	224	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	125	126	-.7	125	126	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**4,310**	**4,532**	**-4.9**	**256**	**208**	**3,937**	**4,234**	**--**	**--**	**117**	**89**
New Jersey	268	446	-40.0	161	74	107	372	--	--	--	--
New York	847	921	-8.0	54	71	739	796	--	--	54	55
Pennsylvania	3,195	3,164	1.0	41	64	3,092	3,066	--	--	63	34
East North Central	**17,975**	**16,910**	**6.3**	**12,225**	**12,875**	**5,424**	**3,735**	**18**	**19**	**307**	**281**
Illinois	6,102	4,366	39.8	774	764	5,102	3,380	--	--	226	222
Indiana	4,372	4,449	-1.7	4,207	4,380	165	69	--	--	--	--
Michigan	2,964	3,006	-1.4	2,922	2,973	24	14	18	19	--	--
Ohio	2,740	3,025	-9.4	2,582	2,729	133	272	--	--	26	24
Wisconsin	1,797	2,064	-12.9	1,741	2,029	--	--	--	--	55	35
West North Central	**11,071**	**12,023**	**-7.9**	**10,929**	**11,812**	**--**	**--**	**9**	**15**	**132**	**196**
Iowa	1,538	1,579	-2.6	1,472	1,516	--	--	--	--	66	63
Kansas	1,768	1,842	-4.1	1,768	1,842	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,622	1,725	-6.0	1,555	1,591	--	--	--	--	67	134
Missouri	3,212	3,329	-3.5	3,203	3,315	--	--	9	15	--	--
Nebraska	683	1,162	-41.2	683	1,162	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	2,067	2,197	-5.9	2,067	2,197	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	181	188	-3.7	181	188	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**11,525**	**13,588**	**-15.2**	**9,055**	**10,784**	**2,311**	**2,674**	**--**	**--**	**159**	**130**
Delaware	99	159	-38.0	--	--	99	159	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,596	2,182	-26.9	1,480	2,027	116	155	--	--	--	--
Georgia	2,371	2,300	3.1	2,337	2,262	--	--	--	--	33	38
Maryland	1,002	964	3.9	--	--	1,002	964	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,303	2,627	-50.4	1,141	2,184	100	381	--	--	62	63
South Carolina	1,059	1,166	-9.2	1,049	1,166	--	--	--	--	10	--
Virginia	1,246	1,256	-.8	1,036	990	196	249	--	--	14	17
West Virginia	2,851	2,933	-2.8	2,012	2,155	798	766	--	--	41	12
East South Central	**7,962**	**8,282**	**-3.9**	**7,142**	**7,772**	**690**	**377**	**--**	**--**	**130**	**133**
Alabama	1,702	2,414	-29.5	1,691	2,402	11	11	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,966	2,470	20.1	2,623	2,470	343	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	781	704	11.0	445	338	336	365	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,513	2,695	-6.7	2,383	2,561	--	--	--	--	130	133
West South Central	**10,469**	**10,987**	**-4.7**	**6,251**	**7,127**	**3,994**	**3,616**	**--**	**--**	**225**	**244**
Arkansas	1,181	1,405	-15.9	1,181	1,405	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	1,018	1,382	-26.3	380	778	634	603	--	--	4	1
Oklahoma	1,670	1,983	-15.8	1,552	1,871	78	66	--	--	40	45
Texas	6,601	6,217	6.2	3,138	3,073	3,281	2,947	--	--	182	197
Mountain	**8,368**	**9,730**	**-14.0**	**7,970**	**9,343**	**363**	**354**	**--**	**--**	**35**	**33**
Arizona	1,416	1,862	-23.9	1,381	1,828	--	--	--	--	35	33
Colorado	1,740	1,359	28.0	1,740	1,359	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	896	878	2.1	533	524	363	354	--	--	--	--
Nevada	876	1,130	-22.5	876	1,130	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	577	1,284	-55.0	577	1,284	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	695	1,246	-44.3	695	1,246	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	2,168	1,971	10.0	2,168	1,971	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**887**	**787**	**12.8**	**193**	**196**	**630**	**558**	**--**	**--**	**65**	**32**
California	142	86	64.9	--	--	78	54	--	--	65	32
Oregon	193	196	-1.7	193	196	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	552	504	9.5	--	--	552	504	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**60**	**59**	**2.4**	**--**	**--**	**60**	**59**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	60	59	2.4	--	--	60	59	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**73,287**	**77,306**	**-5.2**	**54,169**	**60,260**	**17,914**	**15,869**	**27**	**34**	**1,177**	**1,143**

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

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

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

Table 4.6.B. Receipts of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through November 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	**6,752**	**6,611**	**2.1**	**1,553**	**1,524**	**5,116**	**5,023**	**--**	**--**	**83**	**65**
Connecticut	1,392	1,236	12.7	--	--	1,392	1,236	--	--	--	--
Maine	234	198	18.3	--	--	151	133	--	--	83	65
Massachusetts	3,807	3,831	-.6	234	177	3,573	3,654	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	1,319	1,347	-2.1	1,319	1,347	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**46,429**	**47,648**	**-2.6**	**2,294**	**1,978**	**42,952**	**44,529**	**--**	**--**	**1,182**	**1,141**
New Jersey	3,240	3,559	-9.0	993	506	2,248	3,053	--	--	--	--
New York	8,814	7,915	11.4	660	631	7,575	6,671	--	--	579	612
Pennsylvania	34,374	36,174	-5.0	641	841	33,129	34,805	--	--	603	528
East North Central	**179,030**	**168,807**	**6.1**	**137,609**	**129,481**	**38,437**	**35,895**	**210**	**244**	**2,774**	**3,187**
Illinois	44,185	46,225	-4.4	7,166	11,862	35,145	32,115	--	--	1,874	2,248
Indiana	43,919	40,849	7.5	42,487	39,562	1,433	1,287	--	--	--	--
Michigan	30,499	29,971	1.8	30,132	29,560	156	167	210	244	--	--
Ohio	39,033	30,167	29.4	37,065	27,554	1,703	2,326	--	--	265	287
Wisconsin	21,394	21,595	-.9	20,759	20,944	--	--	--	--	635	651
West North Central	**124,147**	**128,213**	**-3.2**	**122,894**	**126,818**	**--**	**--**	**129**	**124**	**1,125**	**1,271**
Iowa	20,060	20,483	-2.1	19,340	19,617	--	--	--	--	720	866
Kansas	17,218	19,146	-10.1	17,218	19,146	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	17,784	16,973	4.8	17,380	16,568	--	--	--	--	405	404
Missouri	36,221	35,499	2.0	36,092	35,375	--	--	129	124	--	--
Nebraska	8,290	11,316	-26.7	8,290	11,316	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	22,700	23,101	-1.7	22,700	23,101	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	1,874	1,695	10.6	1,874	1,695	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**141,612**	**148,142**	**-4.4**	**113,202**	**119,311**	**26,853**	**26,885**	**--**	**--**	**1,557**	**1,946**
Delaware	1,581	1,246	26.9	--	--	1,581	1,246	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	20,718	22,369	-7.4	18,579	20,331	2,139	2,037	--	--	--	--
Georgia	31,129	29,446	5.7	30,798	29,102	--	--	--	--	330	343
Maryland	9,408	10,383	-9.4	--	--	9,408	10,383	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	21,070	24,670	-14.6	19,340	22,345	1,296	1,521	--	--	435	804
South Carolina	10,728	13,769	-22.1	10,549	13,601	--	--	--	--	179	168
Virginia	13,428	13,347	.6	10,319	10,545	2,905	2,600	--	--	203	201
West Virginia	33,550	32,913	1.9	23,616	23,386	9,524	9,098	--	--	409	430
East South Central	**94,044**	**92,394**	**1.8**	**86,382**	**88,508**	**6,129**	**2,392**	**--**	**--**	**1,533**	**1,494**
Alabama	24,542	26,396	-7.0	24,414	26,281	128	115	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	33,858	29,664	14.1	30,592	29,664	3,266	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	8,187	6,964	17.6	5,452	4,687	2,736	2,277	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	27,457	29,369	-6.5	25,924	27,876	--	--	--	--	1,533	1,494
West South Central	**113,277**	**115,235**	**-1.7**	**68,193**	**72,009**	**42,462**	**40,772**	**--**	**--**	**2,622**	**2,454**
Arkansas	12,395	12,635	-1.9	12,395	12,635	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	10,022	14,618	-31.4	5,752	7,322	4,252	7,283	--	--	19	14
Oklahoma	19,017	19,761	-3.8	17,556	18,534	962	799	--	--	499	429
Texas	71,843	68,221	5.3	32,490	33,519	37,249	32,691	--	--	2,104	2,011
Mountain	**94,630**	**94,130**	**.5**	**90,448**	**90,274**	**3,866**	**3,574**	**--**	**--**	**317**	**282**
Arizona	15,737	16,285	-3.4	15,420	16,012	--	--	--	--	317	272
Colorado	16,991	17,447	-2.6	16,991	17,447	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	9,700	9,234	5.1	5,834	5,660	3,866	3,574	--	--	--	--
Nevada	8,012	6,879	16.5	8,012	6,879	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	11,497	9,031	27.3	11,497	9,031	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	12,170	13,436	-9.4	12,170	13,426	--	--	--	--	--	10
Wyoming	20,522	21,818	-5.9	20,522	21,818	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**10,371**	**9,329**	**11.2**	**2,387**	**1,844**	**7,372**	**6,917**	**--**	**--**	**612**	**569**
California	1,188	1,310	-9.3	--	--	577	741	--	--	612	569
Oregon	2,387	1,844	29.4	2,387	1,844	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	6,796	6,175	10.1	--	--	6,796	6,175	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**657**	**535**	**22.8**	**--**	**--**	**657**	**535**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	657	535	22.8	--	--	657	535	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**810,949**	**811,043**	*	**624,960**	**631,747**	**173,846**	**166,522**	**339**	**368**	**11,804**	**12,406**

[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, November 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]	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**1,009**	**1,355**	**-25.5**	**224**	**107**	**703**	**1,113**	**--**	**--**	**82**	**135**
Connecticut	32	384	-91.6	--	--	32	384	--	--	--	--
Maine	190	175	8.2	--	--	108	40	--	--	82	135
Massachusetts	574	689	-16.7	11	*	563	689	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	214	107	99.1	214	107	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,566**	**2,790**	**-8.0**	**1,395**	**1,134**	**1,120**	**1,644**	**--**	**--**	**50**	**12**
New Jersey	73	128	-42.8	50	53	23	74	--	--	--	--
New York	2,342	1,878	24.7	1,345	1,080	990	788	--	--	6	10
Pennsylvania	151	785	-80.8	*	*	107	782	--	--	44	2
East North Central	**404**	**385**	**4.8**	**236**	**273**	**120**	**3**	**--**	**--**	**47**	**108**
Illinois	123	3	NM	4	2	118	2	--	--	--	--
Indiana	99	125	-20.6	99	65	--	--	--	--	1	60
Michigan	40	69	-41.7	40	69	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	45	39	14.7	43	37	2	1	--	--	*	1
Wisconsin	96	148	-35.0	50	101	--	*	--	--	46	48
West North Central	**211**	**170**	**24.3**	**211**	**170**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	*	**--**
Iowa	13	9	49.6	13	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	82	60	36.7	82	60	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	98	89	10.0	97	89	--	--	--	--	*	--
Missouri	4	7	-38.1	4	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	3	3	24.2	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	10	3	313.1	10	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**5,144**	**5,042**	**2.0**	**4,663**	**4,521**	**235**	**327**	**--**	**10**	**246**	**183**
Delaware	85	177	-51.9	--	14	70	83	--	--	15	81
District of Columbia	--	14	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--
Florida	4,247	4,023	5.6	4,227	3,951	6	64	--	--	14	7
Georgia	166	20	721.9	66	10	--	9	--	--	100	1
Maryland	133	150	-11.6	--	--	133	150	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	67	65	3.0	4	34	--	2	--	--	63	29
South Carolina	27	37	-28.9	2	8	--	--	--	--	24	29
Virginia	386	520	-25.8	334	475	25	2	--	10	27	33
West Virginia	35	35	-2.0	30	29	1	2	--	--	4	4
East South Central	**721**	**32**	**NM**	**314**	**28**	**407**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**4**
Alabama	24	10	145.8	24	6	--	--	--	--	--	4
Kentucky	417	8	NM	9	8	407	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	251	3	NM	251	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	30	11	163.5	30	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**644**	**640**	**.6**	**26**	**9**	**572**	**594**	**--**	**--**	**46**	**37**
Arkansas	8	9	-13.1	8	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	333	341	-2.4	12	*	306	332	--	--	15	9
Oklahoma	--	*	--	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	304	290	4.8	6	--	266	262	--	--	31	28
Mountain	**17**	**41**	**-60.0**	**16**	**33**	**1**	**8**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1**
Arizona	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Colorado	1	1	-22.2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	2	10	-82.7	1	3	1	8	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	6	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	8	11	-27.7	8	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	3	2	49.3	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	3	10	-67.4	3	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**78**	**73**	**7.1**	**--**	**--**	**61**	**69**	**--**	**--**	**17**	**3**
California	61	69	-11.7	--	--	61	69	--	--	*	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	17	3	381.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	3
Pacific Noncontiguous	**169**	**185**	**-8.8**	**--**	**--**	**169**	**185**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	169	185	-8.8	--	--	169	185	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**10,963**	**10,714**	**2.3**	**7,086**	**6,276**	**3,389**	**3,943**	**--**	**10**	**488**	**484**

[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 November 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	**21,720**	**13,050**	**66.4**	**7,842**	**754**	**13,579**	**11,006**	**27**	**11**	**272**	**1,280**
Connecticut	3,138	2,484	26.4	--	--	3,138	2,484	--	--	--	--
Maine	2,791	1,689	65.3	--	--	2,519	409	--	--	272	1,280
Massachusetts	13,221	8,136	62.5	5,272	13	7,922	8,113	27	11	--	--
New Hampshire	2,569	741	246.5	2,569	741	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**39,959**	**19,329**	**106.7**	**15,580**	**9,921**	**23,789**	**9,331**	**15**	**--**	**574**	**77**
New Jersey	3,265	1,143	185.7	801	414	2,461	729	--	--	4	--
New York	29,234	15,196	92.4	14,778	9,505	14,366	5,633	15	--	75	58
Pennsylvania	7,459	2,990	149.5	1	2	6,962	2,969	--	--	496	19
East North Central	**6,036**	**4,692**	**28.6**	**3,820**	**3,278**	**1,262**	**208**	**--**	**--**	**953**	**1,206**
Illinois	1,225	204	500.0	33	71	1,192	133	--	--	--	--
Indiana	896	1,144	-21.7	687	601	--	--	--	--	209	543
Michigan	1,857	1,419	30.9	1,857	1,419	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	410	297	37.9	341	239	55	40	--	--	15	18
Wisconsin	1,647	1,627	1.2	902	948	16	35	--	--	729	645
West North Central	**2,785**	**2,619**	**6.3**	**2,785**	**2,619**	**--**	**--**	*	**--**	*	**--**
Iowa	112	82	36.5	112	82	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	1,367	696	96.2	1,367	696	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,158	949	22.1	1,158	949	--	--	--	--	*	--
Missouri	93	841	-88.9	93	841	--	--	*	--	--	--
Nebraska	14	10	46.3	14	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	41	42	-2.3	41	42	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**66,454**	**58,955**	**12.7**	**56,929**	**51,887**	**6,758**	**5,250**	**193**	**62**	**2,574**	**1,756**
Delaware	2,419	2,034	18.9	170	299	1,799	802	--	--	449	933
District of Columbia	198	600	-67.0	--	--	198	600	--	--	--	--
Florida	51,102	48,389	5.6	48,833	46,752	1,890	1,617	--	--	379	21
Georgia	1,131	214	429.4	315	170	63	40	--	--	754	3
Maryland	1,786	1,961	-8.9	--	--	1,786	1,961	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	810	673	20.4	431	289	116	14	--	--	264	370
South Carolina	400	172	132.4	74	84	--	--	--	--	326	88
Virginia	8,163	4,540	79.8	6,764	4,051	834	134	193	62	372	293
West Virginia	445	373	19.5	343	242	73	83	--	--	30	47
East South Central	**6,070**	**456**	**NM**	**2,889**	**435**	**3,140**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**41**	**20**
Alabama	154	96	60.3	113	76	--	--	--	--	41	20
Kentucky	3,346	182	NM	206	182	3,140	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	2,375	31	NM	2,375	31	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	196	147	33.3	196	147	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**7,142**	**6,359**	**12.3**	**1,756**	**397**	**4,859**	**5,651**	**--**	**--**	**527**	**311**
Arkansas	63	62	1.8	63	62	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	4,716	3,352	40.7	1,539	63	3,036	3,230	--	--	141	59
Oklahoma	78	10	654.8	78	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	2,284	2,935	-22.2	75	261	1,824	2,421	--	--	386	252
Mountain	**332**	**570**	**-41.7**	**275**	**443**	**52**	**102**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**24**
Arizona	41	70	-40.8	37	46	--	--	--	--	5	24
Colorado	25	12	114.7	15	12	10	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	79	248	-68.3	40	146	39	102	--	--	--	--
Nevada	55	84	-34.5	55	84	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	54	41	31.6	51	41	3	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	27	33	-20.4	27	33	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	51	82	-37.4	51	82	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**1,673**	**886**	**88.9**	**6**	**16**	**871**	**728**	**--**	**--**	**796**	**142**
California	1,551	727	113.4	--	1	871	726	--	--	680	--
Oregon	6	15	-60.0	6	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	116	144	-19.3	--	--	*	2	--	--	116	142
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,805**	**1,806**	**-.1**	**--**	**--**	**1,805**	**1,806**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	1,805	1,806	-.1	--	--	1,805	1,806	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**153,977**	**108,723**	**41.6**	**91,882**	**69,751**	**56,116**	**34,082**	**236**	**72**	**5,743**	**4,818**

[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, November 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]	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**22,431**	**26,652**	**-15.8**	**383**	**532**	**21,038**	**24,896**	**--**	**--**	**1,010**	**1,224**
Connecticut	4,055	3,633	11.6	--	--	4,055	3,633	--	--	--	--
Maine	6,215	7,745	-19.8	--	--	5,205	6,521	--	--	1,010	1,224
Massachusetts	10,758	9,174	17.3	383	528	10,375	8,646	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	1,403	6,096	-77.0	--	--	1,403	6,096	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	4	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**22,871**	**30,945**	**-26.1**	**2,576**	**3,184**	**19,230**	**26,235**	**--**	**156**	**1,066**	**1,371**
New Jersey	6,458	9,196	-29.8	585	--	5,873	9,196	--	--	--	--
New York	13,176	18,532	-28.9	1,990	3,184	10,682	14,729	--	156	503	464
Pennsylvania	3,237	3,217	.6	--	--	2,674	2,311	--	--	563	906
East North Central	**24,169**	**9,575**	**152.4**	**540**	**680**	**7,910**	**7,659**	**16**	**8**	**15,702**	**1,229**
Illinois	1,754	1,449	21.1	24	50	949	618	--	--	782	782
Indiana	15,778	300	NM	76	29	977	7	--	--	14,725	264
Michigan	5,391	6,765	-20.3	201	460	5,174	6,298	16	8	--	--
Ohio	99	127	-21.9	4	18	91	53	--	--	4	56
Wisconsin	1,146	934	22.7	236	123	719	683	--	--	191	128
West North Central	**2,835**	**1,989**	**42.5**	**2,129**	**1,465**	**673**	**503**	**32**	**4**	**1**	**17**
Iowa	237	199	19.5	237	199	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	760	515	47.4	760	515	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,060	582	82.2	569	140	490	424	--	--	1	17
Missouri	397	537	-26.0	182	455	183	78	32	4	--	--
Nebraska	381	156	143.7	381	156	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**49,479**	**34,386**	**43.9**	**32,535**	**24,445**	**7,117**	**7,839**	**--**	**17**	**9,827**	**2,085**
Delaware	1,380	322	328.2	2	2	423	244	--	--	955	76
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	37,036	29,329	26.3	31,180	24,067	4,858	4,060	--	--	998	1,202
Georgia	462	960	-51.9	46	55	120	667	--	--	296	238
Maryland	77	2,020	-96.2	--	--	77	2,020	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	516	373	38.5	5	1	511	371	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	28	15	85.0	--	3	3	11	--	--	25	2
Virginia	2,683	1,077	149.1	1,302	308	989	395	--	17	392	357
West Virginia	7,297	290	NM	--	8	136	71	--	--	7,161	210
East South Central	**7,030**	**10,332**	**-32.0**	**3,099**	**8,954**	**3,227**	**157**	**1**	**--**	**703**	**1,220**
Alabama	2,330	5,432	-57.1	1,535	4,651	119	25	--	--	676	756
Kentucky	49	72	-32.4	20	72	27	--	1	--	--	--
Mississippi	4,624	4,792	-3.5	1,544	4,232	3,080	132	--	--	--	428
Tennessee	27	37	-25.0	--	--	*	*	--	--	27	36
West South Central	**142,984**	**159,204**	**-10.2**	**31,333**	**33,126**	**65,015**	**79,005**	**--**	**339**	**46,636**	**46,734**
Arkansas	1,744	1,586	10.0	498	485	1,246	1,100	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	30,220	30,262	-.1	10,489	11,939	418	1,846	--	--	19,312	16,477
Oklahoma	8,777	7,017	25.1	7,229	5,746	1,179	815	--	--	369	455
Texas	102,243	120,339	-15.0	13,117	14,955	62,172	75,243	--	339	26,954	29,802
Mountain	**20,392**	**29,369**	**-30.6**	**10,408**	**13,334**	**9,957**	**15,769**	**--**	**--**	**27**	**266**
Arizona	3,424	11,032	-69.0	1,073	2,600	2,335	8,413	--	--	17	19
Colorado	5,176	6,254	-17.2	3,122	3,900	2,054	2,354	--	--	--	--
Idaho	971	180	439.0	--	--	971	180	--	--	--	--
Montana	*	*	-2.8	*	*	*	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	8,408	9,172	-8.3	4,353	4,948	4,055	4,224	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	2,370	2,342	1.2	1,826	1,752	542	589	--	--	2	--
Utah	--	123	--	--	115	--	8	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	43	266	-83.8	34	19	--	--	--	--	9	247
Pacific Contiguous	**55,609**	**64,701**	**-14.1**	**5,252**	**7,664**	**40,736**	**47,680**	**--**	**--**	**9,622**	**9,357**
California	43,846	54,128	-19.0	3,909	6,203	30,872	39,280	--	--	9,065	8,645
Oregon	8,216	7,387	11.2	1,342	1,462	6,377	5,410	--	--	497	515
Washington	3,547	3,186	11.3	--	--	3,487	2,990	--	--	60	197
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,500**	**1,622**	**-7.5**	**1,500**	**1,622**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	1,500	1,622	-7.5	1,500	1,622	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**349,300**	**368,775**	**-5.3**	**89,755**	**95,005**	**174,901**	**209,743**	**49**	**524**	**84,595**	**63,502**

[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 November 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	**276,263**	**315,678**	**-12.5**	**2,971**	**4,811**	**267,589**	**297,932**	**--**	**--**	**5,703**	**12,935**
Connecticut	36,126	54,541	-33.8	--	--	36,126	54,541	--	--	--	--
Maine	60,994	82,626	-26.2	--	--	55,291	69,691	--	--	5,703	12,935
Massachusetts	133,028	115,628	15.1	2,971	3,929	130,057	111,698	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	865	--	--	865	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	46,115	62,001	-25.6	--	--	46,115	62,001	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	17	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**318,067**	**498,464**	**-36.2**	**24,089**	**73,004**	**276,826**	**399,347**	**1,120**	**1,757**	**16,032**	**24,356**
New Jersey	95,892	139,279	-31.2	4,394	--	90,897	129,961	--	--	600	9,318
New York	172,020	303,690	-43.4	19,695	73,004	146,698	223,728	1,120	1,757	4,507	5,202
Pennsylvania	50,155	55,494	-9.6	--	--	39,231	45,659	--	--	10,925	9,836
East North Central	**213,935**	**242,289**	**-11.7**	**12,602**	**22,001**	**112,096**	**206,453**	**105**	**216**	**89,132**	**13,619**
Illinois	31,126	80,488	-61.3	162	3,489	24,890	69,682	--	--	6,074	7,317
Indiana	87,838	15,948	450.8	875	438	5,852	11,955	--	--	81,111	3,555
Michigan	78,260	116,465	-32.8	8,970	15,041	69,185	101,208	105	216	--	--
Ohio	4,243	12,222	-65.3	190	215	3,628	11,216	--	--	425	791
Wisconsin	12,468	17,167	-27.4	2,405	2,818	8,540	12,393	--	--	1,522	1,956
West North Central	**37,736**	**45,955**	**-17.9**	**24,715**	**31,994**	**12,738**	**13,348**	**216**	**504**	**66**	**109**
Iowa	3,402	3,191	6.6	2,431	3,191	971	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	9,015	14,153	-36.3	9,015	14,153	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	9,829	8,225	19.5	4,013	2,700	5,750	5,416	--	--	66	109
Missouri	13,777	18,981	-27.4	7,543	10,545	6,017	7,932	216	504	--	--
Nebraska	1,713	1,405	21.9	1,713	1,405	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	*	*	-46.1	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**546,643**	**566,261**	**-3.5**	**337,447**	**358,109**	**129,516**	**180,166**	**250**	**2,137**	**79,429**	**25,849**
Delaware	20,252	15,522	30.5	220	250	10,581	14,548	--	--	9,451	724
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	390,462	405,807	-3.8	325,176	343,732	55,156	48,270	--	--	10,130	13,806
Georgia	28,275	60,722	-53.4	486	340	25,825	57,168	--	--	1,964	3,214
Maryland	5,185	18,525	-72.0	--	--	5,185	18,525	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	17,537	22,638	-22.5	296	2,422	17,159	20,216	--	--	82	--
South Carolina	1,285	4,736	-72.9	*	37	1,191	3,367	--	--	94	1,333
Virginia	27,327	32,912	-17.0	11,171	11,158	12,465	15,839	250	2,137	3,441	3,778
West Virginia	56,320	5,397	943.5	98	169	1,955	2,234	--	--	54,267	2,994
East South Central	**144,902**	**224,215**	**-35.4**	**74,050**	**164,114**	**25,466**	**45,359**	**106**	**2,322**	**45,280**	**12,421**
Alabama	87,026	80,730	7.8	39,848	62,983	5,284	9,739	--	--	41,893	8,008
Kentucky	1,173	6,546	-82.1	600	779	467	3,445	106	2,322	--	--
Mississippi	56,039	133,823	-58.1	33,602	100,351	19,388	29,357	--	--	3,049	4,115
Tennessee	664	3,116	-78.7	--	--	326	2,818	--	--	338	298
West South Central	**1,966,551**	**2,239,361**	**-12.2**	**504,800**	**618,384**	**949,934**	**1,045,077**	**7,669**	**10,790**	**504,148**	**565,110**
Arkansas	39,652	35,610	11.4	5,831	17,164	33,821	18,446	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	360,231	478,629	-24.7	147,186	231,285	21,962	35,839	3,746	6,787	187,336	204,718
Oklahoma	143,156	166,674	-14.1	120,411	145,278	17,980	16,131	--	--	4,765	5,265
Texas	1,423,511	1,558,448	-8.7	231,371	224,658	876,170	974,660	3,922	4,002	312,047	355,128
Mountain	**298,166**	**319,577**	**-6.7**	**140,917**	**156,050**	**155,421**	**159,009**	**--**	**--**	**1,829**	**4,518**
Arizona	110,949	112,985	-1.8	31,603	40,155	79,241	72,327	--	--	105	503
Colorado	55,256	69,385	-20.4	33,195	38,048	22,061	31,338	--	--	--	--
Idaho	6,914	5,886	17.5	--	--	6,914	5,886	--	--	--	--
Montana	23	23	-.7	13	12	10	11	--	--	--	--
Nevada	87,651	89,611	-2.2	46,911	47,306	40,741	42,305	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	32,260	31,909	1.1	26,246	25,104	5,975	6,344	--	--	39	461
Utah	3,261	6,023	-45.9	2,781	5,224	480	799	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	1,853	3,756	-50.7	167	202	--	--	--	--	1,686	3,554
Pacific Contiguous	**659,898**	**735,514**	**-10.3**	**99,874**	**86,371**	**466,724**	**551,500**	**--**	**--**	**93,300**	**97,643**
California	552,400	647,423	-14.7	88,442	74,976	378,238	484,056	--	--	85,720	88,390
Oregon	71,738	59,865	19.8	11,432	11,395	54,698	43,065	--	--	5,607	5,405
Washington	35,761	28,227	26.7	--	--	33,788	24,378	--	--	1,973	3,849
Pacific Noncontiguous	**17,160**	**17,551**	**-2.2**	**17,160**	**17,063**	**0**	**487**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	17,160	17,551	-2.2	17,160	17,063	0	487	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**4,479,321**	**5,204,864**	**-13.9**	**1,238,624**	**1,531,902**	**2,396,310**	**2,898,677**	**9,467**	**17,724**	**834,920**	**756,561**

[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, November 2003 and 2002
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002[1]	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**W**	**W**	**W**	**181.79**	**183.01**	**W**	**W**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	171.33	171.06	.2	202.60	236.90	169.66	165.77
New Hampshire	178.16	175.70	1.4	178.16	175.70	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**132.29**	**136.07**	**-2.8**	**160.77**	**160.81**	**130.30**	**134.51**
New Jersey	180.85	180.84	*	176.84	208.90	187.03	175.39
New York	156.07	151.51	3.0	142.78	145.76	157.12	151.35
Pennsylvania	121.77	124.40	-2.1	120.83	121.73	121.78	124.31
East North Central	**116.86**	**118.27**	**-1.2**	**119.56**	**117.36**	**109.77**	**121.31**
Illinois	108.27	115.91	-6.6	117.05	116.40	106.83	115.58
Indiana	W	W	W	118.31	115.94	W	W
Michigan	W	W	W	131.95	122.72	W	W
Ohio	W	W	W	116.70	119.56	W	W
Wisconsin	107.03	108.78	-1.6	107.03	108.52	--	--
West North Central	**90.13**	**88.13**	**2.3**	**90.13**	**87.85**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	81.00	88.92	-8.9	81.00	88.39	--	--
Kansas	100.78	97.35	3.5	100.78	97.35	--	--
Minnesota	106.72	107.23	-.5	106.72	106.61	--	--
Missouri	91.63	88.41	3.6	91.63	88.24	--	--
Nebraska	57.83	57.96	-.2	57.83	57.96	--	--
North Dakota	75.62	74.38	1.7	75.62	74.38	--	--
South Dakota	134.25	125.89	6.6	134.25	125.89	--	--
South Atlantic	**160.57**	**160.14**	**.3**	**162.06**	**160.77**	**154.86**	**157.47**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	176.34	W	W	173.67	176.69	210.24	W
Georgia	168.72	168.54	.1	168.72	168.65	--	--
Maryland	164.03	154.96	5.9	--	--	164.03	154.96
North Carolina	W	178.16	W	181.09	176.17	W	189.21
South Carolina	166.68	160.09	4.1	166.68	160.09	--	--
Virginia	167.64	167.09	.3	162.30	158.47	195.24	199.34
West Virginia	127.28	120.95	5.2	132.40	123.58	114.32	113.37
East South Central	**133.13**	**129.39**	**2.9**	**134.32**	**128.97**	**115.90**	**138.58**
Alabama	W	W	W	152.81	143.04	W	W
Kentucky	123.40	120.98	2.0	126.14	120.98	102.03	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	159.09	161.37	W	W
Tennessee	124.81	120.55	3.5	124.81	120.16	--	--
West South Central	**117.12**	**116.13**	**.8**	**112.35**	**115.89**	**125.87**	**117.07**
Arkansas	118.81	123.06	-3.5	118.81	123.06	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	129.22	123.81	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	92.24	92.53	W	W
Texas	120.82	120.49	.3	118.35	125.79	123.65	115.03
Mountain	**W**	**W**	**W**	**108.80**	**105.99**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	119.85	113.22	5.9	119.85	112.74	--	--
Colorado	96.71	95.63	1.1	96.71	95.63	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	57.06	53.11	W	W
Nevada	164.77	141.13	16.8	164.77	141.13	--	--
New Mexico	167.60	142.93	17.3	167.60	142.93	--	--
Utah	110.40	98.01	12.6	110.40	98.01	--	--
Wyoming	77.98	75.28	3.6	77.98	75.28	--	--
Pacific	**163.70**	**165.41**	**-1.0**	**158.08**	**131.28**	**165.26**	**176.27**
California	180.02	185.80	-3.1	--	--	180.02	188.27
Oregon	158.08	131.28	20.4	158.08	131.28	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
U.S. Total	**125.13**	**124.88**	**.2**	**123.81**	**122.22**	**129.27**	**134.49**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

Table 4.9.B. Average Cost of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, Year-to-Date through November 2003 and 2002
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	2003	2002[1]	Percent Change	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**W**	**200.41**	**W**	**173.91**	**185.28**	**W**	**205.35**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	W	W	204.06	221.69	W	W
New Hampshire	168.71	180.76	-6.7	168.71	180.76	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**133.45**	**134.56**	**-.8**	**182.01**	**159.25**	**130.67**	**133.41**
New Jersey	199.86	186.12	7.4	242.90	230.33	180.53	178.87
New York	158.31	152.56	3.8	148.43	153.66	159.22	152.45
Pennsylvania	120.36	125.00	-3.7	121.04	119.91	120.34	125.13
East North Central	**120.47**	**120.35**	**.1**	**120.71**	**119.18**	**119.47**	**125.13**
Illinois	113.53	118.73	-4.4	113.83	117.12	113.46	119.37
Indiana	W	W	W	118.63	115.70	W	W
Michigan	W	W	W	133.45	129.90	W	W
Ohio	W	W	W	118.85	119.37	W	W
Wisconsin	111.73	110.67	1.0	111.73	110.67	--	--
West North Central	**90.40**	**88.16**	**2.5**	**90.40**	**88.16**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	87.02	87.11	-.1	87.02	87.11	--	--
Kansas	102.35	98.40	4.0	102.35	98.40	--	--
Minnesota	107.37	105.50	1.8	107.37	105.50	--	--
Missouri	90.96	89.28	1.9	90.96	89.28	--	--
Nebraska	59.31	58.11	2.1	59.31	58.11	--	--
North Dakota	73.72	74.56	-1.1	73.72	74.56	--	--
South Dakota	134.28	130.19	3.1	134.28	130.19	--	--
South Atlantic	**160.70**	**158.95**	**1.1**	**161.29**	**159.79**	**158.29**	**155.37**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	178.97	176.49	1.4	174.76	173.87	214.88	202.14
Georgia	172.81	167.61	3.1	172.81	167.61	--	--
Maryland	164.55	163.72	.5	--	--	164.55	163.72
North Carolina	W	W	W	175.74	174.64	W	W
South Carolina	160.67	158.60	1.3	160.67	158.60	--	--
Virginia	162.76	168.16	-3.2	153.01	160.21	196.53	199.71
West Virginia	124.73	120.28	3.7	128.37	124.04	115.60	110.56
East South Central	**131.50**	**W**	**W**	**132.36**	**128.00**	**114.92**	**W**
Alabama	W	W	W	147.17	141.31	W	W
Kentucky	121.03	118.49	2.1	122.91	118.49	101.99	--
Mississippi	W	W	W	157.15	164.43	W	W
Tennessee	124.90	120.01	4.1	124.90	120.01	--	--
West South Central	**120.83**	**115.99**	**4.2**	**113.17**	**109.38**	**135.03**	**128.95**
Arkansas	113.76	79.47	43.2	113.76	79.47	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	136.28	129.35	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	95.52	93.90	W	W
Texas	127.25	128.10	-.7	119.12	126.27	135.50	130.22
Mountain	**W**	**W**	**W**	**108.44**	**104.55**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	125.27	124.42	.7	125.27	124.42	--	--
Colorado	96.35	95.45	.9	96.35	95.45	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	61.92	61.03	W	W
Nevada	144.35	133.50	8.1	144.35	133.50	--	--
New Mexico	153.53	151.93	1.1	153.53	151.93	--	--
Utah	102.53	97.86	4.8	102.53	97.86	--	--
Wyoming	77.65	78.95	-1.7	77.65	78.95	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**150.55**	**159.80**	**-5.8**	**125.84**	**133.23**	**157.79**	**166.41**
California	177.08	187.00	-5.3	--	--	177.08	187.00
Oregon	125.84	133.23	-5.6	125.84	133.23	--	--
Washington	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
U.S. Total	**126.96**	**125.42**	**1.2**	**124.49**	**122.11**	**136.04**	**137.95**

[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, November 2003 and 2002
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002[1]	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**401.59**	**407.67**	**-1.5**	**362.11**	**342.23**	**414.42**	**413.01**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	W	396.46	W	476.56	559.50	W	396.43
New Hampshire	356.53	341.92	4.3	356.53	341.92	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**440.45**	**465.10**	**-5.3**	**399.66**	**364.41**	**492.28**	**536.36**
New Jersey	W	W	W	296.76	243.95	W	W
New York	440.40	414.94	6.1	403.50	370.29	491.09	477.41
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	628.40	517.70	W	W
East North Central	**383.44**	**W**	**W**	**329.93**	**297.87**	**474.51**	**W**
Illinois	W	W	W	698.51	681.63	W	W
Indiana	292.98	356.30	-17.8	292.98	415.69	--	--
Michigan	317.48	298.94	6.2	317.48	298.94	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	654.16	576.25	W	W
Wisconsin	98.10	W	W	98.10	110.57	--	W
West North Central	**274.58**	**240.93**	**14.0**	**274.58**	**240.93**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	651.59	840.31	-22.5	651.59	840.31	--	--
Kansas	394.65	336.11	17.4	394.65	336.11	--	--
Minnesota	58.81	50.41	16.7	58.81	50.41	--	--
Missouri	622.46	593.83	4.8	622.46	593.83	--	--
Nebraska	137.61	602.73	-77.2	137.61	602.73	--	--
North Dakota	648.65	616.87	5.2	648.65	616.87	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**332.75**	**384.14**	**-13.4**	**325.26**	**376.16**	**479.99**	**486.81**
Delaware	W	W	W	--	479.51	W	W
District of Columbia	--	W	W	--	--	--	W
Florida	W	W	W	305.81	370.69	W	W
Georgia	583.53	W	W	583.53	528.19	--	W
Maryland	471.62	423.06	11.5	--	--	471.62	423.06
North Carolina	622.17	W	W	622.17	564.90	--	W
South Carolina	646.22	495.61	30.4	646.22	563.96	--	--
Virginia	W	W	W	481.59	387.34	W	W
West Virginia	659.17	588.70	12.0	658.01	604.18	712.17	595.13
East South Central	**W**	**662.89**	**W**	**448.77**	**670.28**	**W**	**--**
Alabama	622.02	600.09	3.7	622.02	621.74	--	--
Kentucky	W	644.48	W	632.03	644.48	W	--
Mississippi	411.19	364.68	12.8	411.19	364.68	--	--
Tennessee	605.58	790.60	-23.4	605.58	790.60	--	--
West South Central	**107.79**	**196.54**	**-45.2**	**546.78**	**556.83**	**86.96**	**186.89**
Arkansas	679.00	553.04	22.8	679.00	553.04	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	472.55	536.30	W	W
Oklahoma	--	653.31	--	--	653.31	--	--
Texas	W	W	W	541.26	--	W	W
Mountain	**W**	**W**	**W**	**751.39**	**616.81**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	--	739.50	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	953.10	898.10	6.1	953.10	898.10	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	728.96	694.76	W	W
Nevada	--	583.20	--	--	583.20	--	--
New Mexico	746.10	552.90	34.9	746.10	552.90	--	--
Utah	751.20	709.04	5.9	751.20	709.04	--	--
Wyoming	732.72	644.06	13.8	732.72	644.06	--	--
Pacific	**449.43**	**443.35**	**1.4**	**--**	**--**	**449.43**	**444.44**
California	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	205.00	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
U.S. Total	**350.93**	**396.43**	**-11.5**	**347.54**	**369.51**	**358.13**	**441.15**

[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.•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 November 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	**497.42**	**363.39**	**36.9**	**510.24**	**367.85**	**489.93**	**363.08**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maine	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Massachusetts	506.13	343.10	47.5	578.34	451.59	457.89	342.94
New Hampshire	371.81	366.45	1.5	371.81	366.45	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**517.34**	**376.43**	**37.4**	**420.30**	**344.23**	**582.48**	**412.65**
New Jersey	613.68	463.76	32.3	435.95	405.04	676.71	499.76
New York	505.23	354.05	42.7	419.46	341.59	594.85	376.37
Pennsylvania	526.76	459.99	14.5	571.91	516.87	526.75	459.96
East North Central	**399.10**	**W**	**W**	**349.51**	**239.27**	**541.17**	**W**
Illinois	W	510.49	W	684.40	444.41	W	546.59
Indiana	301.30	226.03	33.3	301.30	226.03	--	--
Michigan	419.59	266.06	57.7	419.59	266.06	--	--
Ohio	W	W	W	621.66	526.03	W	W
Wisconsin	W	W	W	109.80	113.59	W	W
West North Central	**269.20**	**166.34**	**61.8**	**269.20**	**166.34**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	630.90	559.45	12.8	630.90	559.45	--	--
Kansas	357.98	275.55	29.9	357.98	275.55	--	--
Minnesota	73.64	59.06	24.7	73.64	59.06	--	--
Missouri	471.75	115.08	309.9	471.75	115.08	--	--
Nebraska	432.53	550.37	-21.4	432.53	550.37	--	--
North Dakota	678.31	559.68	21.2	678.31	559.68	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**419.85**	**333.06**	**26.1**	**404.80**	**324.76**	**547.08**	**416.78**
Delaware	W	W	W	559.58	387.66	W	W
District of Columbia	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Florida	389.14	321.21	21.2	385.92	317.28	468.35	436.06
Georgia	651.07	W	W	633.85	536.65	740.11	W
Maryland	519.90	367.75	41.4	--	--	519.90	367.75
North Carolina	W	W	W	648.63	499.28	W	W
South Carolina	665.55	528.30	26.0	665.55	528.30	--	--
Virginia	507.00	W	W	495.21	368.49	615.44	W
West Virginia	695.22	571.37	21.7	692.71	570.66	706.99	577.66
East South Central	**W**	**479.60**	**W**	**438.90**	**479.60**	**W**	**--**
Alabama	576.19	509.41	13.1	576.19	509.41	--	--
Kentucky	W	437.17	W	553.10	437.17	W	--
Mississippi	409.97	427.66	-4.1	409.97	427.66	--	--
Tennessee	634.88	527.33	20.4	634.88	527.33	--	--
West South Central	**268.68**	**122.02**	**120.2**	**593.29**	**236.31**	**145.62**	**114.22**
Arkansas	640.72	550.18	16.5	640.72	550.18	--	--
Louisiana	W	W	W	588.11	471.91	W	W
Oklahoma	558.58	483.79	15.5	558.58	483.79	--	--
Texas	W	W	W	740.23	83.18	W	W
Mountain	**W**	**W**	**W**	**706.34**	**474.88**	**W**	**W**
Arizona	783.87	673.53	16.4	783.87	673.53	--	--
Colorado	W	676.28	W	924.01	676.28	W	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	W	W	W	733.70	212.67	W	W
Nevada	542.10	638.18	-15.1	542.10	638.18	--	--
New Mexico	W	604.55	W	759.21	604.55	W	--
Utah	747.42	543.84	37.4	747.42	543.84	--	--
Wyoming	674.10	543.15	24.1	674.10	543.15	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**435.60**	**380.15**	**14.6**	**652.00**	**573.11**	**435.11**	**378.95**
California	117.34	115.36	1.7	--	591.70	117.34	114.94
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	**442.08**	**328.68**	**34.5**	**415.99**	**320.09**	**485.63**	**346.68**

[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, November 2003 and 2002
(Cents per Million Btu)

Census Division and State	Electric Power Sector			Electric Utilities		Independent Power Producers	
	Nov 2003	Nov 2002[1]	Percent Change	Nov 2003	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2002
New England	**485.50**	**456.15**	**6.4**	**515.61**	**461.12**	**484.96**	**456.36**
Connecticut	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Maine	492.78	467.49	5.4	--	--	492.78	469.41
Massachusetts	469.49	414.52	13.3	515.61	460.95	467.79	411.67
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Vermont	--	483.60	--	--	483.60	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**523.23**	**489.29**	**6.9**	**520.78**	**502.19**	**523.56**	**488.22**
New Jersey	553.80	502.76	10.2	512.90	--	557.66	502.76
New York	513.12	483.57	6.1	523.12	502.19	511.25	479.64
Pennsylvania	489.21	480.91	1.7	--	--	489.21	484.12
East North Central	**392.38**	**398.11**	**-1.4**	**463.95**	**698.71**	**387.89**	**367.64**
Illinois	500.92	472.25	6.1	557.70	483.02	499.44	461.98
Indiana	W	W	W	504.69	494.04	W	W
Michigan	W	367.30	W	336.60	797.77	W	335.38
Ohio	607.48	574.01	5.8	654.15	597.67	605.32	614.11
Wisconsin	W	W	W	521.43	477.63	W	W
West North Central	**491.28**	**460.39**	**6.7**	**490.13**	**440.41**	**494.91**	**519.21**
Iowa	564.89	513.53	10.0	564.89	513.53	--	--
Kansas	431.28	411.26	4.9	431.28	411.26	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	531.80	484.91	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	560.98	426.76	W	W
Nebraska	464.53	445.49	4.3	464.53	445.49	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**537.74**	**443.75**	**21.2**	**561.22**	**462.80**	**435.51**	**385.37**
Delaware	W	W	W	486.46	409.50	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	536.94	440.31	21.9	560.31	457.95	394.51	339.15
Georgia	526.73	404.30	30.3	476.70	229.03	545.87	409.67
Maryland	W	438.39	W	--	--	W	438.39
North Carolina	W	W	W	608.30	585.77	W	W
South Carolina	W	W	W	--	480.39	W	W
Virginia	W	W	W	585.01	873.28	W	W
West Virginia	612.69	577.28	6.1	--	902.69	612.69	645.43
East South Central	**446.28**	**435.82**	**2.4**	**451.38**	**434.18**	**441.36**	**489.76**
Alabama	425.41	W	W	422.10	449.27	468.99	W
Kentucky	W	479.02	W	617.56	479.02	W	--
Mississippi	452.24	W	W	478.66	416.68	439.05	W
Tennessee	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**450.08**	**409.22**	**10.0**	**472.14**	**433.63**	**439.21**	**399.32**
Arkansas	W	W	W	468.80	416.70	W	W
Louisiana	W	W	W	482.38	443.75	W	W
Oklahoma	W	W	W	521.18	476.69	W	W
Texas	438.22	401.30	9.2	437.07	409.25	438.47	398.71
Mountain	**419.37**	**373.69**	**12.2**	**417.08**	**406.06**	**421.75**	**346.80**
Arizona	475.89	370.72	28.4	516.95	391.31	456.96	364.31
Colorado	303.43	292.74	3.7	213.10	317.63	434.35	254.98
Idaho	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Montana	W	500.80	W	737.50	500.80	W	--
Nevada	474.31	432.05	9.8	532.20	479.28	411.41	376.99
New Mexico	W	W	W	418.24	412.64	W	W
Utah	--	W	W	--	345.50	--	W
Wyoming	437.50	374.68	16.8	437.50	556.30	--	--
Pacific	**457.69**	**424.36**	**7.9**	**405.01**	**370.96**	**466.17**	**434.04**
California	479.57	443.89	8.0	443.44	420.93	483.98	447.91
Oregon	435.95	365.59	19.2	450.69	344.36	432.85	373.12
Washington	369.80	367.55	.6	--	--	369.80	363.11
Alaska	264.02	202.45	30.4	264.02	202.45	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**469.50**	**424.25**	**10.7**	**493.60**	**435.81**	**457.23**	**419.90**

[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 November 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	**581.13**	**374.81**	**55.1**	**638.46**	**384.66**	**580.49**	**374.65**
Connecticut	W	377.82	W	--	--	W	377.82
Maine	586.01	373.94	56.7	--	--	586.01	373.94
Massachusetts	531.61	335.92	58.3	638.46	389.74	529.17	334.02
New Hampshire	--	362.08	--	--	362.08	--	--
Rhode Island	W	445.37	W	--	--	W	445.37
Vermont	--	383.74	--	--	383.74	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**611.78**	**391.34**	**56.3**	**641.53**	**374.81**	**609.15**	**394.33**
New Jersey	634.12	397.25	59.6	548.35	--	638.27	397.25
New York	609.35	391.22	55.8	662.50	374.81	602.10	396.57
Pennsylvania	564.48	375.22	50.4	--	--	564.48	375.22
East North Central	**472.07**	**343.52**	**37.4**	**596.50**	**366.64**	**458.52**	**341.06**
Illinois	584.02	333.28	75.2	658.87	340.58	583.52	332.91
Indiana	585.88	322.97	81.4	632.18	377.50	578.96	320.97
Michigan	404.59	350.33	15.5	591.76	369.32	381.32	347.49
Ohio	597.84	366.30	63.2	743.40	502.94	590.29	363.69
Wisconsin	574.15	340.97	68.4	583.93	372.99	571.38	333.64
West North Central	**542.13**	**330.66**	**64.0**	**539.07**	**332.90**	**548.09**	**325.30**
Iowa	W	379.44	W	586.18	379.44	W	--
Kansas	520.28	306.29	69.9	520.28	306.29	--	--
Minnesota	W	W	W	566.32	383.90	W	W
Missouri	W	W	W	514.32	336.04	W	W
Nebraska	619.70	373.47	65.9	619.70	373.47	--	--
North Dakota	745.26	247.91	200.6	745.26	247.91	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**591.46**	**384.69**	**53.8**	**623.78**	**398.83**	**508.86**	**356.54**
Delaware	W	W	W	646.39	352.32	W	W
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	592.82	390.20	51.9	622.54	396.49	421.36	345.43
Georgia	558.75	358.07	56.0	520.62	301.13	559.46	358.41
Maryland	778.87	397.28	96.1	--	--	778.87	397.28
North Carolina	W	341.71	W	593.21	419.44	W	332.25
South Carolina	W	W	W	709.98	501.61	W	W
Virginia	W	412.14	W	660.54	469.98	W	371.67
West Virginia	993.57	398.32	149.4	1074.93	431.00	989.56	395.90
East South Central	**561.13**	**329.40**	**70.4**	**574.92**	**331.15**	**520.90**	**323.09**
Alabama	565.70	334.53	69.1	569.27	336.54	538.22	321.50
Kentucky	W	W	W	686.23	418.84	W	W
Mississippi	554.96	325.96	70.3	579.76	327.06	512.35	322.24
Tennessee	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
West South Central	**538.99**	**331.99**	**62.4**	**555.83**	**341.10**	**529.87**	**326.55**
Arkansas	490.18	345.86	41.7	546.90	352.35	480.55	339.84
Louisiana	578.64	345.66	67.4	586.30	348.36	526.55	328.09
Oklahoma	557.25	338.85	64.5	573.10	343.64	450.35	295.19
Texas	532.30	327.57	62.5	527.67	331.06	533.54	326.76
Mountain	**486.98**	**331.61**	**46.9**	**505.47**	**377.93**	**470.28**	**286.92**
Arizona	507.40	307.89	64.8	524.47	315.59	500.61	303.63
Colorado	432.43	239.88	80.3	416.31	255.41	455.01	222.46
Idaho	W	W	W	--	--	W	W
Montana	W	W	W	557.18	425.96	W	W
Nevada	510.47	440.10	16.0	574.37	549.07	436.75	319.85
New Mexico	W	W	W	494.25	316.39	W	W
Utah	W	W	W	270.37	455.17	W	W
Wyoming	340.52	391.66	-13.1	340.52	391.66	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**504.60**	**357.43**	**41.2**	**461.76**	**360.71**	**515.20**	**356.81**
California	534.55	366.67	45.8	511.20	399.62	539.94	361.60
Oregon	443.05	325.51	36.1	431.11	294.94	445.54	333.61
Washington	353.68	W	W	--	--	353.68	W
Alaska	225.43	W	W	225.43	232.82	.00	W
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**543.55**	**351.88**	**54.5**	**562.85**	**360.54**	**533.51**	**347.28**

[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, November 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**659**	**.8**	**6.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	52	1.4	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	20	.7	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	461	.7	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	125	1.1	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,906**	**2.0**	**10.7**	**133**	**.3**	**5.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	268	1.1	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	714	2.2	8.1	133	.3	5.2	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,924	2.1	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**8,312**	**2.0**	**8.7**	**9,663**	**.3**	**4.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	1,686	1.3	7.3	4,416	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Indiana	2,971	2.0	8.7	1,401	.2	4.5	--	--	--
Michigan	803	1.3	8.8	2,161	.3	4.5	--	--	--
Ohio	2,740	2.6	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	113	1.1	8.1	1,684	.3	4.9	--	--	--
West North Central	**202**	**2.4**	**8.6**	**8,803**	**.3**	**5.8**	**2,066**	**.7**	**9.5**
Iowa	21	3.5	8.8	1,517	.3	5.2	--	--	--
Kansas	31	5.5	19.4	1,736	.4	5.1	--	--	--
Minnesota	27	.9	6.7	1,595	.5	6.8	--	--	--
Missouri	123	1.8	6.2	3,089	.3	6.3	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	683	.3	4.6	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	1	.8	9.4	2,066	.7	9.5
South Dakota	--	--	--	181	.4	4.7	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**10,636**	**1.2**	**10.2**	**553**	**.3**	**5.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	99	1.0	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,596	1.4	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	1,818	1.0	10.4	553	.3	5.3	--	--	--
Maryland	731	1.1	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,303	.9	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1,059	1.2	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,246	1.0	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	2,785	1.6	11.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,858**	**1.7**	**10.9**	**530**	**.4**	**7.8**	**336**	**.5**	**16.1**
Alabama	1,702	1.2	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,673	2.3	12.1	111	.4	6.3	--	--	--
Mississippi	445	.6	8.8	--	--	--	336	.5	16.1
Tennessee	2,038	1.5	9.7	419	.4	8.2	--	--	--
West South Central	**91**	**2.4**	**15.8**	**7,054**	**.3**	**5.1**	**3,325**	**1.3**	**18.7**
Arkansas	--	--	--	1,181	.3	4.6	--	--	--
Louisiana	4	.6	14.4	856	.4	5.5	159	.8	13.7
Oklahoma	87	2.5	15.8	1,582	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	3,435	.3	5.2	3,166	1.4	18.9
Mountain	**2,913**	**.5**	**9.8**	**5,430**	**.5**	**9.3**	**25**	**.6**	**7.1**
Arizona	749	.5	9.3	667	.8	17.3	--	--	--
Colorado	475	.5	9.9	1,265	.3	5.5	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	871	.6	8.2	25	.6	7.1
Nevada	876	.5	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	577	.8	18.8	--	--	--
Utah	695	.5	11.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	119	.8	5.3	2,049	.4	6.8	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**142**	**.5**	**8.3**	**745**	**.9**	**12.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	142	.5	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	193	.3	4.5	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	552	1.1	15.9	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**60**	**.5**	**4.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	60	.5	4.5	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**32,720**	**1.5**	**9.9**	**32,970**	**.4**	**6.1**	**5,751**	**1.1**	**15.2**

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, November 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**148**	**1.1**	**6.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	22	.6	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	125	1.1	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**256**	**1.4**	**8.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	161	1.0	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	54	2.1	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	41	2.3	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**6,789**	**2.1**	**9.1**	**5,436**	**.3**	**4.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	371	2.3	10.3	403	.3	4.9	--	--	--
Indiana	2,971	2.0	8.7	1,236	.2	4.6	--	--	--
Michigan	760	1.3	8.8	2,161	.3	4.5	--	--	--
Ohio	2,582	2.6	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	105	1.0	8.0	1,636	.3	4.9	--	--	--
West North Central	**172**	**2.2**	**8.6**	**8,691**	**.3**	**5.8**	**2,066**	**.7**	**9.5**
Iowa	--	--	--	1,472	.3	5.2	--	--	--
Kansas	31	5.5	19.4	1,736	.4	5.1	--	--	--
Minnesota	27	.9	6.7	1,528	.5	6.9	--	--	--
Missouri	114	1.6	6.1	3,089	.3	6.3	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	683	.3	4.6	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	1	.8	9.4	2,066	.7	9.5
South Dakota	--	--	--	181	.4	4.7	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**8,502**	**1.1**	**10.2**	**553**	**.3**	**5.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,480	1.5	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	1,784	1.0	10.4	553	.3	5.3	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,141	.9	11.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1,049	1.2	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,036	1.0	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	2,012	1.0	12.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**6,612**	**1.7**	**10.9**	**530**	**.4**	**7.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	1,691	1.2	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	2,512	2.2	12.0	111	.4	6.3	--	--	--
Mississippi	445	.6	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,964	1.5	9.8	419	.4	8.2	--	--	--
West South Central	**--**	**--**	**--**	**5,472**	**.3**	**5.0**	**779**	**1.3**	**18.1**
Arkansas	--	--	--	1,181	.3	4.6	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	222	.3	5.4	159	.8	13.7
Oklahoma	--	--	--	1,552	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	2,517	.3	5.1	620	1.5	19.3
Mountain	**2,913**	**.5**	**9.8**	**5,032**	**.5**	**9.4**	**25**	**.6**	**7.1**
Arizona	749	.5	9.3	632	.8	17.5	--	--	--
Colorado	475	.5	9.9	1,265	.3	5.5	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	508	.6	8.6	25	.6	7.1
Nevada	876	.5	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	577	.8	18.8	--	--	--
Utah	695	.5	11.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	119	.8	5.3	2,049	.4	6.8	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**193**	**.3**	**4.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	193	.3	4.5	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**25,393**	**1.5**	**10.0**	**25,906**	**.4**	**6.1**	**2,870**	**.9**	**11.9**

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

Sources: 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, November 2003

(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**504**	**.7**	**6.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	52	1.4	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	13	.7	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	439	.7	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**2,552**	**2.1**	**11.1**	**133**	**.3**	**5.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	107	1.2	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	606	2.2	8.1	133	.3	5.2	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,840	2.2	12.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**1,291**	**.8**	**6.6**	**4,133**	**.3**	**4.8**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	1,134	.7	6.2	3,968	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	165	.3	3.8	--	--	--
Michigan	24	1.2	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	133	1.5	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**1,975**	**1.8**	**10.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	99	1.0	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	116	1.0	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	731	1.1	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	100	.9	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	196	.8	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	733	3.2	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**172**	**3.1**	**12.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**336**	**.5**	**16.1**
Alabama	11	.7	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	161	3.2	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	336	.5	16.1
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**78**	**2.7**	**17.0**	**1,552**	**.3**	**5.3**	**2,364**	**1.3**	**18.8**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	634	.4	5.5	--	--	--
Oklahoma	78	2.7	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	917	.3	5.2	2,364	1.3	18.8
Mountain	**--**	**--**	**--**	**363**	**.6**	**7.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	363	.6	7.7	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**78**	**.5**	**8.5**	**552**	**1.1**	**15.9**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	78	.5	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	552	1.1	15.9	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**60**	**.5**	**4.5**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	60	.5	4.5	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**6,650**	**1.7**	**9.7**	**6,793**	**.4**	**6.0**	**2,700**	**1.2**	**18.5**

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

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

Table 4.15. Receipts and Quality of Coal by Rank Delivered for Electricity Generation: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers by State, November 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	**18**	**1.2**	**8.4**	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	18	1.2	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West North Central	**9**	**3.6**	**8.3**	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	9	3.6	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mountain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
California	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**27**	**2.0**	**8.4**	--	--	--	--	--	--

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, November 2003
(Thousand Tons)

Census Division and State	Bituminous			Subbituminous			Lignite		
	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %	Receipts	Sulfur %	Ash %
New England	**7**	**.7**	**6.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	7	.7	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**98**	**1.4**	**8.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	54	1.5	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	44	1.2	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
East North Central	**214**	**3.1**	**8.8**	**93**	**.3**	**5.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Illinois	181	3.0	8.6	45	.4	4.5	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	26	3.8	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	7	2.9	9.0	48	.3	6.6	--	--	--
West North Central	**21**	**3.5**	**8.8**	**112**	**.3**	**5.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Iowa	21	3.5	8.8	45	.3	4.8	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	67	.3	5.1	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**159**	**1.0**	**8.1**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	33	.8	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	62	.8	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	10	.8	8.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	14	.9	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	41	1.3	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	**74**	**.9**	**6.7**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	74	.9	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
West South Central	**13**	**.5**	**8.2**	**30**	**.2**	**6.5**	**182**	**1.7**	**19.5**
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	4	.6	14.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	9	.4	5.7	30	.2	6.5	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	182	1.7	19.5
Mountain	**--**	**--**	**--**	**35**	**.5**	**14.3**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Arizona	--	--	--	35	.5	14.3	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	**65**	**.4**	**8.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
California	65	.4	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Noncontiguous	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	**650**	**1.7**	**8.1**	**271**	**.3**	**6.6**	**182**	**1.7**	**19.5**

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

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

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

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

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**924,019**	**751,027**	**945,522**	**91,988**	**2,712,555**
1991	**955,417**	**765,664**	**946,583**	**94,339**	**2,762,003**
1992	**935,939**	**761,271**	**972,714**	**93,442**	**2,763,365**
1993	**994,781**	**794,573**	**977,164**	**94,944**	**2,861,462**
1994	**1,008,482**	**820,269**	**1,007,981**	**97,830**	**2,934,563**
1995	**1,042,501**	**862,685**	**1,012,693**	**95,407**	**3,013,287**
1996	**1,082,512**	**887,445**	**1,033,631**	**97,539**	**3,101,127**
1997	**1,075,880**	**928,633**	**1,038,197**	**102,901**	**3,145,610**
1998	**1,130,109**	**979,401**	**1,051,203**	**103,518**	**3,264,231**
1999	**1,144,923**	**1,001,996**	**1,058,217**	**106,952**	**3,312,087**
2000	**1,192,446**	**1,055,232**	**1,064,239**	**109,496**	**3,421,414**
2001					
January	128,464	91,407	80,245	9,167	309,283
February	101,026	82,072	79,349	8,636	271,083
March	93,568	84,477	80,533	8,730	267,307
April	82,937	81,538	79,824	8,525	252,823
May	81,539	87,955	82,736	9,038	261,269
June	98,689	96,153	82,616	10,075	287,533
July	119,819	102,863	80,766	10,355	313,803
August	128,472	106,234	84,259	11,024	329,988
September	105,385	97,267	80,133	10,925	293,709
October	85,207	89,818	80,569	9,660	265,255
November	81,188	83,539	77,774	8,902	251,404
December	96,354	85,830	75,421	8,717	266,322
Total	**1,202,647**	**1,089,154**	**964,224**	**113,756**	**3,369,781**
2002					
January	117,742	89,366	76,600	8,315	292,023
February	97,309	82,526	76,413	8,028	264,275
March	95,919	85,055	78,122	8,010	267,105
April	86,103	85,549	78,918	8,009	258,578
May	87,494	90,819	82,242	8,501	269,055
June	107,853	98,638	82,432	9,306	298,230
July	133,389	108,091	85,724	10,064	337,268
August	133,951	107,439	86,739	10,183	338,312
September	114,951	100,138	84,107	10,266	309,462
October	94,237	95,188	83,783	9,456	282,665
November	88,926	85,363	79,057	8,464	261,810
December	109,085	88,076	78,032	8,546	283,738
Total	**1,266,959**	**1,116,248**	**972,168**	**107,146**	**3,462,521**
2003					
January	125,307	93,712	80,351	8,743	308,113
February	112,021	84,886	77,901	8,327	283,136
March	100,154	86,482	78,914	8,265	273,816
April	84,102	83,470	80,561	7,924	256,057
May	88,340	89,391	82,495	8,581	268,807
June	100,912	94,911	84,296	9,353	289,472
July	130,254	106,961	86,064	10,232	333,510
August	133,889	108,218	88,825	10,550	341,481
September	113,506	99,408	84,526	9,939	307,379
October	90,044	93,497	85,438	9,525	278,504
November	87,474	86,722	81,374	8,838	264,408
December	113,903	91,592	80,612	9,176	295,283
Total	**1,279,907**	**1,119,250**	**991,359**	**109,452**	**3,499,968**
Year to Date					
2001	**1,202,647**	**1,089,154**	**964,224**	**113,756**	**3,369,781**
2002	**1,266,959**	**1,116,248**	**972,168**	**107,146**	**3,462,521**
2003	**1,279,907**	**1,119,250**	**991,359**	**109,452**	**3,499,968**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December					
2002	**1,266,959**	**1,116,248**	**972,168**	**107,146**	**3,462,521**
2003	**1,279,907**	**1,119,250**	**991,359**	**109,452**	**3,499,968**

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

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

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

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

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**72,378**	**55,117**	**44,857**	**5,891**	**178,243**
1991	**76,828**	**57,655**	**45,737**	**6,138**	**186,359**
1992	**76,848**	**58,343**	**46,993**	**6,296**	**188,480**
1993	**82,814**	**61,521**	**47,357**	**6,528**	**198,220**
1994	**84,552**	**63,396**	**48,069**	**6,689**	**202,706**
1995	**87,610**	**66,365**	**47,175**	**6,567**	**207,717**
1996	**90,503**	**67,829**	**47,536**	**6,741**	**212,609**
1997	**90,704**	**70,497**	**47,023**	**7,110**	**215,334**
1998	**93,360**	**72,575**	**47,050**	**6,863**	**219,848**
1999	**93,483**	**72,771**	**46,846**	**6,796**	**219,896**
2000	**98,209**	**78,405**	**49,369**	**7,179**	**233,163**
2001					
January	10,001	6,732	4,000	608	21,341
February	8,176	6,192	3,834	596	18,799
March	7,815	6,504	3,925	607	18,851
April	7,063	6,302	3,885	595	17,844
May	7,236	6,806	4,127	640	18,810
June	8,961	7,789	4,283	714	21,747
July	10,850	8,629	4,424	748	24,651
August	11,592	8,875	4,554	791	25,813
September	9,423	8,001	4,205	756	22,384
October	7,588	7,453	4,039	706	19,786
November	6,923	6,480	3,694	626	17,724
December	8,043	6,591	3,603	611	18,847
Total	**103,671**	**86,354**	**48,573**	**7,999**	**246,597**
2002					
January	9,527	6,652	3,663	547	20,390
February	7,971	6,325	3,682	543	18,521
March	7,836	6,541	3,773	544	18,693
April	7,216	6,512	3,757	550	18,034
May	7,564	7,056	3,932	577	19,129
June	9,406	7,944	4,114	636	22,100
July	11,752	8,923	4,441	670	25,786
August	11,729	8,808	4,431	669	25,638
September	9,951	8,056	4,160	673	22,841
October	8,023	7,651	4,098	638	20,410
November	7,414	6,530	3,741	568	18,252
December	8,840	6,706	3,694	593	19,833
Total	**107,229**	**87,706**	**47,485**	**7,208**	**249,629**
2003					
January	10,005	7,286	3,754	584	21,629
February	8,961	6,589	3,758	575	19,883
March	8,322	6,777	3,862	594	19,555
April	7,417	6,704	3,919	571	18,611
May	7,947	7,285	4,055	616	19,903
June	9,291	8,091	4,270	668	22,320
July	11,921	9,203	4,546	714	26,384
August	12,305	9,227	4,684	732	26,948
September	10,106	8,157	4,245	697	23,206
October	8,017	7,641	4,237	653	20,548
November	7,649	6,878	3,878	590	18,995
December	9,502	7,146	3,852	609	21,109
Total	**111,443**	**90,983**	**49,062**	**7,603**	**259,091**
Year to Date					
2001	**103,671**	**86,354**	**48,573**	**7,999**	**246,597**
2002	**107,229**	**87,706**	**47,485**	**7,208**	**249,629**
2003	**111,443**	**90,983**	**49,062**	**7,603**	**259,091**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December					
2002	**107,229**	**87,706**	**47,485**	**7,208**	**249,629**
2003	**111,443**	**90,983**	**49,062**	**7,603**	**259,091**

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

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

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

Table 5.3. Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Customers: Total by Sector, 1990 through December 2003
(Cents per kilowatthour)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
1990	**7.83**	**7.34**	**4.74**	**6.40**	**6.57**
1991	**8.04**	**7.53**	**4.83**	**6.51**	**6.75**
1992	**8.21**	**7.66**	**4.83**	**6.74**	**6.82**
1993	**8.32**	**7.74**	**4.85**	**6.88**	**6.93**
1994	**8.38**	**7.73**	**4.77**	**6.84**	**6.91**
1995	**8.40**	**7.69**	**4.66**	**6.88**	**6.89**
1996	**8.36**	**7.64**	**4.60**	**6.91**	**6.86**
1997	**8.43**	**7.59**	**4.53**	**6.91**	**6.85**
1998	**8.26**	**7.41**	**4.48**	**6.63**	**6.74**
1999	**8.16**	**7.26**	**4.43**	**6.35**	**6.64**
2000	**8.24**	**7.43**	**4.64**	**6.56**	**6.81**
2001					
January	7.78	7.36	4.99	6.63	6.90
February	8.09	7.54	4.83	6.91	6.93
March	8.35	7.70	4.87	6.95	7.05
April	8.52	7.73	4.87	6.98	7.06
May	8.87	7.74	4.99	7.09	7.20
June	9.08	8.10	5.18	7.08	7.56
July	9.06	8.39	5.48	7.23	7.86
August	9.02	8.35	5.40	7.18	7.82
September	8.94	8.23	5.25	6.92	7.62
October	8.91	8.30	5.01	7.31	7.46
November	8.53	7.76	4.75	7.04	7.05
December	8.35	7.68	4.78	7.00	7.08
Average	**8.62**	**7.93**	**5.04**	**7.03**	**7.32**
2002					
January	8.09	7.44	4.78	6.58	6.98
February	8.19	7.66	4.82	6.76	7.01
March	8.17	7.69	4.83	6.79	7.00
April	8.38	7.61	4.76	6.86	6.97
May	8.64	7.77	4.78	6.79	7.11
June	8.72	8.05	4.99	6.83	7.41
July	8.81	8.26	5.18	6.66	7.65
August	8.76	8.20	5.11	6.57	7.58
September	8.66	8.05	4.95	6.56	7.38
October	8.51	8.04	4.89	6.75	7.22
November	8.34	7.65	4.73	6.71	6.97
December	8.10	7.61	4.73	6.94	6.99
Average	**8.46**	**7.86**	**4.88**	**6.73**	**7.21**
2003					
January	7.98	7.77	4.67	6.68	7.02
February	8.00	7.76	4.82	6.90	7.02
March	8.31	7.84	4.89	7.19	7.14
April	8.82	8.03	4.86	7.20	7.27
May	9.00	8.15	4.92	7.17	7.40
June	9.21	8.52	5.07	7.15	7.71
July	9.15	8.60	5.28	6.98	7.91
August	9.19	8.53	5.27	6.94	7.89
September	8.90	8.21	5.02	7.01	7.55
October	8.90	8.17	4.96	6.85	7.38
November	8.74	7.93	4.77	6.67	7.18
December	8.34	7.80	4.78	6.64	7.15
Average	**8.71**	**8.13**	**4.95**	**6.95**	**7.40**
Year to Date					
2001	**8.62**	**7.93**	**5.04**	**7.03**	**7.32**
2002	**8.46**	**7.86**	**4.88**	**6.73**	**7.21**
2003	**8.71**	**8.13**	**4.95**	**6.95**	**7.40**
Rolling 12 Months Ending in December					
2002	**8.46**	**7.86**	**4.88**	**6.73**	**7.21**
2003	**8.71**	**8.13**	**4.95**	**6.95**	**7.40**

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**4,395**	**4,405**	**4,311**	**4,230**	**1,850**	**1,665**	**148**	**207**	**10,704**	**10,507**
Connecticut	1,307	1,267	1,015	1,046	375	400	55	52	2,752	2,765
Maine	404	444	342	350	268	96	5	3	1,019	893
Massachusetts	1,798	1,792	2,146	2,032	797	727	63	96	4,804	4,648
New Hampshire	413	451	359	374	165	195	12	43	950	1,062
Rhode Island	268	254	285	265	110	104	9	27	672	649
Vermont	204	204	164	166	135	139	4	4	507	513
Middle Atlantic	**11,166**	**11,425**	**11,799**	**11,979**	**6,224**	**6,450**	**1,391**	**1,286**	**30,579**	**31,142**
New Jersey	2,341	2,616	2,954	2,998	911	891	53	61	6,259	6,566
New York	4,043	3,981	5,210	5,121	1,589	1,946	1,226	1,098	12,068	12,145
Pennsylvania	4,782	4,831	3,635	3,863	3,724	3,614	112	129	12,252	12,437
East North Central	**16,900**	**16,803**	**13,241**	**13,442**	**16,327**	**15,814**	**1,509**	**1,488**	**47,977**	**47,547**
Illinois	4,009	4,016	3,562	3,605	3,017	2,733	766	972	11,354	11,326
Indiana	2,927	2,952	1,608	1,801	3,875	3,889	238	56	8,648	8,698
Michigan	3,110	3,041	3,065	3,155	2,869	2,575	83	91	9,128	8,862
Ohio	4,849	4,774	3,380	3,252	4,449	4,609	358	307	13,035	12,943
Wisconsin	2,005	2,021	1,626	1,629	2,117	2,010	64	62	5,812	5,722
West North Central	**8,510**	**8,358**	**6,800**	**6,509**	**6,453**	**6,092**	**515**	**566**	**22,278**	**21,524**
Iowa	1,141	1,101	690	710	1,369	1,312	139	209	3,339	3,333
Kansas	1,045	961	1,073	1,068	824	819	34	29	2,976	2,877
Minnesota	1,895	1,813	1,633	1,643	1,855	1,764	58	64	5,441	5,284
Missouri	2,863	2,992	2,209	1,939	1,281	1,238	110	103	6,462	6,272
Nebraska	828	770	616	578	725	600	100	95	2,269	2,043
North Dakota	382	380	306	318	259	225	41	38	987	961
South Dakota	356	339	273	254	141	133	NM	NM	804	760
South Atlantic	**28,171**	**27,790**	**19,648**	**19,095**	**14,250**	**14,080**	**1,891**	**1,936**	**63,960**	**62,901**
Delaware	343	362	301	322	323	252	5	8	972	943
District of Columbia	145	179	624	659	25	23	26	29	820	889
Florida	8,545	8,181	6,337	6,033	1,537	1,557	498	466	16,917	16,237
Georgia	4,320	4,208	3,158	2,984	2,667	2,603	143	140	10,288	9,936
Maryland	2,416	2,616	1,416	1,534	2,293	2,280	87	67	6,212	6,497
North Carolina	4,748	4,612	3,205	3,093	2,460	2,399	166	168	10,579	10,272
South Carolina	2,474	2,402	1,434	1,397	2,458	2,534	70	73	6,436	6,407
Virginia	4,122	4,126	2,568	2,413	1,582	1,501	888	979	9,160	9,019
West Virginia	1,056	1,105	606	629	904	938	8	8	2,575	2,679
East South Central	**9,686**	**10,044**	**5,740**	**5,634**	**10,248**	**10,045**	**487**	**495**	**26,161**	**26,218**
Alabama	2,624	2,648	1,485	1,480	2,642	2,530	65	65	6,816	6,722
Kentucky	2,406	2,504	1,231	1,194	3,724	3,858	279	268	7,640	7,824
Mississippi	1,348	1,347	960	876	1,281	1,259	56	58	3,646	3,539
Tennessee	3,308	3,546	2,063	2,084	2,600	2,409	87	105	8,059	8,143
West South Central	**14,325**	**12,027**	**10,508**	**8,495**	**12,851**	**12,352**	**1,575**	**1,277**	**39,259**	**34,152**
Arkansas	1,280	1,203	879	705	1,385	1,353	46	42	3,589	3,303
Louisiana	2,071	1,940	1,619	1,415	2,270	2,452	186	194	6,147	6,000
Oklahoma	1,884	1,543	1,188	960	1,115	1,050	380	304	4,568	3,857
Texas	9,090	7,341	6,822	5,402	8,080	7,496	963	737	24,955	20,977
Mountain	**7,008**	**6,354**	**6,313**	**6,076**	**5,390**	**5,317**	**NM**	**518**	**19,564**	**18,264**
Arizona	2,022	1,829	1,734	1,666	929	927	NM	180	4,988	4,601
Colorado	1,535	1,391	1,581	1,508	898	848	129	96	4,143	3,843
Idaho	773	742	474	443	529	495	27	27	1,803	1,706
Montana	445	427	364	350	369	375	21	20	1,199	1,171
Nevada	773	691	598	592	904	921	52	38	2,327	2,242
New Mexico	542	456	582	531	484	456	NM	98	1,858	1,541
Utah	693	597	715	722	595	674	61	52	2,065	2,045
Wyoming	224	222	265	263	681	623	11	8	1,180	1,116
Pacific Contiguous	**13,268**	**11,445**	**12,755**	**12,154**	**6,619**	**5,808**	**769**	**743**	**33,411**	**30,149**
California	7,681	6,378	9,234	8,668	4,037	3,495	413	NM	21,365	18,924
Oregon	1,945	1,837	1,265	1,303	928	1,045	38	42	4,176	4,228
Washington	3,642	3,231	2,257	2,179	1,654	1,249	317	286	7,870	6,946
Pacific Noncontiguous	**475**	**437**	**478**	**461**	**402**	**393**	**37**	**27**	**1,391**	**1,318**
Alaska	215	190	211	201	84	81	31	22	541	494
Hawaii	259	247	267	260	318	312	5	4	849	823
U.S. Total	**113,903**	**109,085**	**91,592**	**88,076**	**80,612**	**78,032**	**9,176**	**8,546**	**295,283**	**283,738**

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

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

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

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

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

(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**46,455**	**44,411**	**51,639**	**49,285**	**23,275**	**20,769**	**1,577**	**2,149**	**122,946**	**116,614**
Connecticut	13,185	12,459	12,863	12,532	5,194	5,367	579	548	31,821	30,906
Maine	4,206	4,486	3,891	3,950	3,356	1,160	57	40	11,510	9,636
Massachusetts	19,667	18,548	25,352	23,680	9,656	9,077	659	1,105	55,334	52,410
New Hampshire	4,253	4,045	4,174	4,014	2,253	2,288	142	143	10,822	10,490
Rhode Island	2,998	2,826	3,424	3,164	1,279	1,285	94	269	7,795	7,544
Vermont	2,147	2,047	1,935	1,946	1,537	1,592	46	45	5,665	5,629
Middle Atlantic	**123,779**	**122,292**	**140,530**	**141,292**	**81,436**	**80,672**	**15,884**	**14,555**	**361,629**	**358,811**
New Jersey	27,333	27,183	36,264	35,684	11,319	11,016	546	578	75,461	74,460
New York	46,898	46,234	61,603	60,493	23,217	24,290	13,965	12,547	145,684	143,564
Pennsylvania	49,547	48,876	42,664	45,115	46,900	45,367	1,374	1,430	140,484	140,787
East North Central	**178,554**	**183,121**	**161,861**	**164,452**	**205,600**	**203,719**	**16,759**	**18,111**	**562,773**	**569,403**
Illinois	43,043	45,030	43,975	44,957	38,710	35,802	9,520	11,876	135,248	137,666
Indiana	30,594	31,568	20,925	21,790	47,260	47,481	1,339	589	100,118	101,429
Michigan	33,875	34,336	36,986	37,969	35,418	34,046	861	960	107,140	107,311
Ohio	49,523	50,612	40,806	40,593	57,657	60,855	4,274	3,940	152,260	155,999
Wisconsin	21,520	21,575	19,169	19,144	26,554	25,534	764	746	68,007	66,999
West North Central	**94,178**	**94,154**	**82,448**	**82,298**	**78,971**	**75,402**	**6,354**	**7,737**	**261,951**	**259,591**
Iowa	13,011	12,921	8,669	8,803	17,066	16,548	1,752	2,626	40,498	40,898
Kansas	12,693	12,745	13,754	13,392	10,243	10,195	417	381	37,107	36,714
Minnesota	20,770	20,451	19,346	19,457	22,607	21,515	681	740	63,404	62,162
Missouri	31,374	31,684	26,773	26,796	15,632	15,341	1,233	1,179	75,011	75,001
Nebraska	8,884	8,956	7,371	7,384	8,585	7,563	1,321	1,758	26,162	25,661
North Dakota	3,691	3,664	3,406	3,404	3,078	2,636	509	516	10,683	10,219
South Dakota	3,756	3,733	3,128	3,062	1,760	1,604	442	538	9,086	8,937
South Atlantic	**319,134**	**315,929**	**242,233**	**246,960**	**178,114**	**167,735**	**23,347**	**22,700**	**762,827**	**753,324**
Delaware	4,131	4,020	3,793	3,994	3,858	3,452	88	90	11,871	11,557
District of Columbia	1,754	1,901	8,544	8,474	285	282	381	409	10,964	11,066
Florida	111,726	108,164	79,092	77,561	19,334	18,959	6,080	5,789	216,231	210,474
Georgia	47,936	48,600	39,023	38,887	34,533	34,603	1,766	1,699	123,258	123,789
Maryland[2]	26,315	25,770	16,113	23,578	27,052	16,740	860	841	70,341	66,928
North Carolina	49,530	49,854	39,722	39,277	31,807	31,381	2,236	2,174	123,295	122,686
South Carolina	26,633	26,787	18,295	18,157	31,328	31,926	930	950	77,185	77,819
Virginia	40,719	40,389	30,523	29,993	19,304	19,489	10,926	10,669	101,473	100,541
West Virginia	10,389	10,444	7,129	7,039	10,613	10,902	78	78	28,209	28,463
East South Central	**110,082**	**111,964**	**73,532**	**72,707**	**123,542**	**123,294**	**6,004**	**6,053**	**313,160**	**314,019**
Alabama	29,652	30,022	19,824	19,666	33,212	32,615	802	764	83,490	83,067
Kentucky	24,621	25,347	14,757	14,745	42,625	43,812	3,375	3,362	85,378	87,267
Mississippi	17,739	17,844	12,635	11,773	15,085	15,021	782	815	46,240	45,452
Tennessee	38,071	38,752	26,316	26,523	32,619	31,845	1,045	1,113	98,052	98,233
West South Central	**188,052**	**185,047**	**132,215**	**128,833**	**154,462**	**161,697**	**18,454**	**16,465**	**493,184**	**492,042**
Arkansas	15,721	15,527	10,553	9,304	16,451	16,887	657	731	43,382	42,450
Louisiana	28,392	28,157	20,473	18,686	27,102	29,662	2,535	2,756	78,502	79,261
Oklahoma	20,574	19,927	13,618	13,097	13,157	12,898	4,259	3,564	51,608	49,485
Texas	123,365	121,435	87,571	87,746	97,752	102,251	11,003	9,414	319,691	320,846
Mountain	**80,679**	**77,034**	**78,059**	**77,507**	**65,124**	**63,722**	**10,896**	**8,101**	**234,758**	**226,364**
Arizona	28,154	26,413	23,124	22,371	10,898	11,026	4,096	2,791	66,272	62,601
Colorado	15,933	15,425	18,780	18,438	10,453	10,672	1,673	1,401	46,839	45,937
Idaho	7,109	7,056	5,666	6,963	8,129	6,352	354	329	21,258	20,700
Montana	4,098	4,030	4,058	3,707	3,743	4,511	280	326	12,180	12,575
Nevada	10,304	9,702	7,855	7,538	11,380	11,373	600	592	30,138	29,204
New Mexico	5,595	5,238	7,075	7,000	5,202	5,316	2,684	1,653	20,556	19,207
Utah	7,221	6,938	8,304	8,463	7,561	7,019	1,081	846	24,167	23,267
Wyoming	2,266	2,232	3,198	3,027	7,757	7,453	129	162	13,349	12,874
Pacific Contiguous	**134,012**	**128,176**	**149,200**	**147,506**	**76,010**	**70,299**	**9,869**	**11,014**	**369,091**	**356,996**
California	84,094	78,556	109,011	108,295	48,237	41,124	5,885	7,274	247,227	235,249
Oregon	17,744	17,554	15,090	14,902	11,063	12,296	505	503	44,402	45,255
Washington	32,174	32,066	25,099	24,310	16,710	16,880	3,479	3,237	77,462	76,492
Pacific Noncontiguous	**4,982**	**4,831**	**7,532**	**5,406**	**4,825**	**4,858**	**308**	**262**	**17,648**	**15,357**
Alaska	2,030	1,932	4,303	2,238	1,066	1,088	244	207	7,643	5,465
Hawaii	2,952	2,898	3,229	3,168	3,760	3,770	64	55	10,005	9,892
U.S. Total	**1,279,907**	**1,266,959**	**1,119,250**	**1,116,248**	**991,359**	**972,168**	**109,452**	**107,146**	**3,499,968**	**3,462,521**

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

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

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

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

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

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**518**	**485**	**443**	**412**	**148**	**150**	**22**	**22**	**1,130**	**1,070**
Connecticut	144	134	99	97	30	31	5	5	279	266
Maine	51	52	36	38	11	12	1	1	99	103
Massachusetts	214	196	221	198	69	69	11	10	515	473
New Hampshire	49	52	37	38	16	19	2	3	103	113
Rhode Island	34	26	31	23	10	8	2	2	78	60
Vermont	26	26	19	18	11	12	1	1	56	57
Middle Atlantic	**1,240**	**1,225**	**1,188**	**1,170**	**381**	**379**	**107**	**117**	**2,916**	**2,891**
New Jersey	249	258	251	253	76	67	11	9	587	586
New York	550	525	629	615	90	96	84	94	1,353	1,330
Pennsylvania	441	442	308	303	215	216	13	14	977	974
East North Central	**1,299**	**1,269**	**928**	**927**	**717**	**724**	**84**	**89**	**3,028**	**3,009**
Illinois	303	299	250	256	128	132	37	53	718	741
Indiana	195	193	98	104	150	150	14	5	457	453
Michigan	259	252	222	222	135	136	8	8	624	618
Ohio	372	356	250	240	207	215	19	17	849	827
Wisconsin	169	169	109	107	97	92	5	5	381	372
West North Central	**575**	**560**	**384**	**353**	**259**	**245**	**31**	**31**	**1,249**	**1,189**
Iowa	90	86	42	43	54	47	8	10	195	185
Kansas	74	69	64	63	37	37	3	3	178	171
Minnesota	138	129	96	90	77	72	4	4	315	295
Missouri	177	183	115	93	47	52	7	6	346	335
Nebraska	48	46	33	31	30	23	6	5	118	105
North Dakota	22	23	17	18	NM	NM	2	1	49	51
South Dakota	25	24	17	15	6	6	1	1	49	47
South Atlantic	**2,182**	**2,045**	**1,316**	**1,198**	**599**	**560**	**133**	**122**	**4,231**	**3,925**
Delaware	28	29	21	20	12	12	1	1	62	62
District of Columbia	11	12	38	43	1	1	1	2	51	59
Florida	747	654	468	400	86	80	39	34	1,341	1,167
Georgia	295	275	201	185	104	97	12	11	612	568
Maryland	172	178	99	91	79	70	12	7	363	346
North Carolina	374	360	208	198	111	109	12	11	705	678
South Carolina	191	178	98	90	96	94	5	5	391	366
Virginia	301	292	150	138	66	61	50	51	566	542
West Virginia	63	67	33	34	43	36	1	1	139	137
East South Central	**649**	**631**	**385**	**354**	**385**	**350**	**33**	**32**	**1,451**	**1,368**
Alabama	189	178	105	98	106	90	5	5	405	370
Kentucky	137	134	67	62	112	109	13	12	329	317
Mississippi	98	94	69	60	56	53	6	5	229	212
Tennessee	225	225	144	135	111	99	9	10	489	468
West South Central	**1,147**	**899**	**743**	**570**	**638**	**530**	**102**	**81**	**2,630**	**2,081**
Arkansas	87	81	46	37	53	50	3	3	189	171
Louisiana	152	138	111	99	122	114	13	15	398	366
Oklahoma	111	96	62	53	43	40	16	14	231	203
Texas	797	584	524	381	421	326	70	49	1,812	1,341
Mountain	**529**	**475**	**416**	**388**	**249**	**245**	**47**	**33**	**1,239**	**1,141**
Arizona	153	137	120	114	47	45	12	10	332	305
Colorado	123	101	102	82	44	38	9	7	278	228
Idaho	45	48	25	26	18	20	1	1	89	96
Montana	33	30	23	23	16	14	2	2	74	69
Nevada	70	66	53	53	57	60	3	3	184	181
New Mexico	45	38	43	39	23	20	15	7	126	105
Utah	46	39	39	38	23	26	3	3	111	105
Wyoming	14	15	10	15	20	22	1	1	45	52
Pacific Contiguous	**1,293**	**1,197**	**1,280**	**1,274**	**431**	**468**	**48**	**65**	**3,052**	**3,004**
California	927	865	1,058	1,053	328	356	30	46	2,342	2,320
Oregon	137	129	80	85	41	50	3	4	260	268
Washington	230	200	142	134	62	63	15	15	449	413
Pacific Noncontiguous	**69**	**63**	**64**	**59**	**46**	**43**	**4**	**3**	**183**	**168**
Alaska	26	22	23	19	7	6	4	3	60	50
Hawaii	43	41	41	39	38	37	1	1	123	118
U.S. Total	**9,502**	**8,840**	**7,146**	**6,706**	**3,852**	**3,694**	**609**	**593**	**21,109**	**19,833**

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

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

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

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

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

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**5,434**	**4,963**	**5,209**	**4,887**	**1,834**	**1,770**	**229**	**226**	**12,705**	**11,845**
Connecticut	1,493	1,366	1,252	1,172	424	412	58	57	3,227	3,007
Maine	541	537	361	414	119	130	14	13	1,034	1,095
Massachusetts	2,267	2,034	2,617	2,400	843	796	108	108	5,835	5,338
New Hampshire	509	476	427	405	214	202	18	17	1,168	1,100
Rhode Island	349	289	334	280	112	103	22	22	817	693
Vermont	275	262	217	216	122	126	9	9	623	612
Middle Atlantic	**14,359**	**13,847**	**14,993**	**14,328**	**4,822**	**4,863**	**1,405**	**1,376**	**35,578**	**34,414**
New Jersey	2,931	2,821	3,281	3,166	889	862	101	81	7,202	6,930
New York	6,675	6,278	8,059	7,540	1,216	1,254	1,144	1,136	17,093	16,208
Pennsylvania	4,753	4,747	3,653	3,623	2,716	2,747	160	159	11,282	11,276
East North Central	**14,574**	**14,763**	**11,951**	**11,837**	**9,354**	**9,329**	**1,003**	**1,103**	**36,882**	**37,032**
Illinois	3,610	3,778	3,507	3,367	1,890	1,792	517	660	9,525	9,597
Indiana	2,149	2,183	1,274	1,303	1,863	1,877	95	57	5,381	5,420
Michigan	2,874	2,845	2,705	2,794	1,671	1,684	97	100	7,347	7,423
Ohio	4,091	4,193	3,141	3,119	2,685	2,845	229	225	10,147	10,383
Wisconsin	1,850	1,765	1,324	1,253	1,245	1,131	64	60	4,483	4,209
West North Central	**6,998**	**6,939**	**5,018**	**4,943**	**3,428**	**3,185**	**411**	**443**	**15,854**	**15,509**
Iowa	1,107	1,079	577	578	714	672	112	129	2,511	2,458
Kansas	987	977	888	841	478	462	41	35	2,393	2,315
Minnesota	1,590	1,531	1,181	1,143	993	900	53	54	3,817	3,630
Missouri	2,187	2,238	1,550	1,576	677	679	78	73	4,493	4,565
Nebraska	603	603	420	415	357	294	89	112	1,469	1,424
North Dakota	241	234	200	199	127	105	21	19	588	557
South Dakota	283	276	202	191	82	73	17	20	584	560
South Atlantic	**25,894**	**24,965**	**16,385**	**15,882**	**7,670**	**7,119**	**1,581**	**1,457**	**51,530**	**49,424**
Delaware	355	350	278	279	162	177	11	10	806	815
District of Columbia	145	149	624	626	14	14	12	27	796	815
Florida	9,604	8,823	5,616	5,150	1,059	991	470	430	16,749	15,394
Georgia	3,712	3,706	2,570	2,513	1,392	1,366	150	141	7,824	7,726
Maryland	2,047	1,986	1,258	1,436	1,025	650	120	86	4,450	4,158
North Carolina	4,098	4,085	2,618	2,559	1,492	1,474	154	146	8,362	8,263
South Carolina	2,108	2,069	1,241	1,177	1,255	1,229	64	61	4,667	4,537
Virginia	3,179	3,146	1,794	1,761	818	805	590	549	6,381	6,262
West Virginia	647	651	387	381	453	415	8	8	1,495	1,455
East South Central	**7,444**	**7,352**	**4,794**	**4,602**	**4,752**	**4,580**	**401**	**383**	**17,390**	**16,917**
Alabama	2,164	2,138	1,352	1,305	1,326	1,244	56	57	4,898	4,745
Kentucky	1,430	1,431	808	782	1,359	1,353	163	155	3,760	3,721
Mississippi	1,357	1,299	905	804	669	661	78	71	3,009	2,835
Tennessee	2,493	2,483	1,729	1,712	1,399	1,322	103	99	5,724	5,616
West South Central	**16,285**	**14,246**	**9,963**	**8,617**	**8,021**	**7,240**	**1,340**	**1,039**	**35,609**	**31,142**
Arkansas	1,157	1,126	602	528	687	678	48	48	2,495	2,380
Louisiana	2,255	2,000	1,511	1,242	1,509	1,310	202	194	5,477	4,746
Oklahoma	1,534	1,341	909	753	607	491	238	180	3,288	2,765
Texas	11,338	9,778	6,941	6,095	5,217	4,761	852	616	24,348	21,251
Mountain	**6,442**	**6,065**	**5,348**	**5,149**	**3,264**	**3,095**	**580**	**452**	**15,634**	**14,760**
Arizona	2,350	2,185	1,687	1,629	584	573	169	127	4,791	4,514
Colorado	1,273	1,137	1,215	1,045	533	483	118	93	3,139	2,758
Idaho	447	465	312	398	324	276	19	17	1,102	1,156
Montana	311	291	262	242	168	167	23	23	765	724
Nevada	927	915	695	683	834	824	39	39	2,495	2,460
New Mexico	483	445	530	505	252	238	157	103	1,422	1,292
Utah	491	471	466	474	284	269	47	40	1,288	1,255
Wyoming	158	156	181	173	285	264	8	10	632	602
Pacific Contiguous	**13,268**	**13,403**	**16,254**	**16,788**	**5,386**	**5,805**	**611**	**693**	**35,520**	**36,690**
California	10,009	10,136	13,761	14,321	4,152	4,454	400	486	28,322	29,398
Oregon	1,252	1,249	955	982	517	581	43	48	2,766	2,859
Washington	2,007	2,018	1,539	1,485	716	770	168	160	4,431	4,433
Pacific Noncontiguous	**745**	**686**	**1,068**	**674**	**533**	**499**	**43**	**38**	**2,389**	**1,897**
Alaska	256	233	580	227	81	83	34	29	951	572
Hawaii	489	453	488	447	452	415	9	9	1,438	1,325
U.S. Total	**111,443**	**107,229**	**90,983**	**87,706**	**49,062**	**47,485**	**7,603**	**7,208**	**259,091**	**249,629**

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

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

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

Table 5.6.A. Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by Sector, by State, December 2003 and 2002

(Cents per kilowatthour)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2002
New England	**11.79**	**11.02**	**10.27**	**9.75**	**7.99**	**9.01**	**14.59**	**10.49**	**10.56**	**10.18**
Connecticut	11.03	10.56	9.76	9.24	8.04	7.73	9.36	9.54	10.12	9.63
Maine	12.63	11.72	10.49	10.91	4.21	11.99	26.60	32.58	9.76	11.51
Massachusetts	11.90	10.92	10.32	9.75	8.66	9.45	17.16	10.69	10.72	10.18
New Hampshire	11.78	11.60	10.19	10.14	9.80	9.74	12.65	7.99	10.85	10.60
Rhode Island	12.81	10.38	10.94	8.88	9.37	8.09	22.77	8.18	11.59	9.31
Vermont	12.69	12.72	11.32	11.08	8.13	8.44	18.57	19.77	11.08	11.08
Middle Atlantic	**11.11**	**10.72**	**10.07**	**9.77**	**6.13**	**5.88**	**7.68**	**9.08**	**9.54**	**9.28**
New Jersey	10.63	9.86	8.48	8.43	8.39	7.50	20.22	14.51	9.37	8.93
New York	13.61	13.19	12.07	12.01	5.68	4.94	6.82	8.58	11.21	10.95
Pennsylvania	9.22	9.15	8.49	7.83	5.76	5.98	11.19	10.58	7.97	7.83
East North Central	**7.69**	**7.55**	**7.01**	**6.90**	**4.39**	**4.58**	**5.54**	**5.95**	**6.31**	**6.33**
Illinois	7.57	7.46	7.01	7.09	4.24	4.84	4.87	5.49	6.33	6.54
Indiana	6.67	6.54	6.08	5.79	3.87	3.87	5.77	8.67	5.28	5.20
Michigan	8.34	8.27	7.23	7.04	4.69	5.28	9.88	9.01	6.83	6.97
Ohio	7.67	7.45	7.40	7.37	4.65	4.66	5.35	5.63	6.51	6.39
Wisconsin	8.43	8.36	6.72	6.55	4.60	4.57	8.21	7.86	6.55	6.50
West North Central	**6.76**	**6.70**	**5.64**	**5.42**	**4.01**	**4.03**	**6.00**	**5.47**	**5.60**	**5.52**
Iowa	7.90	7.83	6.12	6.05	3.93	3.55	6.00	4.60	5.83	5.56
Kansas	7.08	7.14	5.98	5.88	4.43	4.50	9.14	10.10	5.98	5.95
Minnesota	7.30	7.10	5.89	5.47	4.13	4.10	7.10	6.58	5.79	5.58
Missouri	6.20	6.11	5.19	4.82	3.67	4.23	6.01	5.87	5.35	5.33
Nebraska	5.85	6.04	5.35	5.33	4.16	3.80	5.97	5.65	5.18	5.16
North Dakota	5.70	6.03	5.53	5.62	3.28	3.70	3.75	3.65	4.93	5.25
South Dakota	6.95	7.03	6.06	6.06	4.50	4.50	3.70	NM	6.08	6.12
South Atlantic	**7.75**	**7.36**	**6.70**	**6.27**	**4.21**	**3.98**	**7.01**	**6.31**	**6.61**	**6.24**
Delaware	8.15	8.01	7.04	6.34	3.77	4.79	14.97	10.15	6.38	6.59
District of Columbia	7.52	6.99	6.14	6.53	4.63	4.34	3.30	6.89	6.25	6.58
Florida	8.74	7.99	7.39	6.63	5.62	5.13	7.87	7.30	7.93	7.19
Georgia	6.83	6.53	6.36	6.18	3.90	3.74	8.21	7.72	5.95	5.71
Maryland	7.13	6.81	7.00	5.96	3.46	3.06	14.36	9.82	5.85	5.32
North Carolina	7.89	7.81	6.50	6.39	4.51	4.54	7.11	6.77	6.67	6.60
South Carolina	7.72	7.39	6.86	6.41	3.91	3.70	7.32	6.67	6.07	5.71
Virginia	7.29	7.09	5.83	5.71	4.15	4.07	5.62	5.24	6.18	6.01
West Virginia	5.93	6.06	5.38	5.34	4.79	3.80	9.00	9.00	5.41	5.11
East South Central	**6.70**	**6.29**	**6.70**	**6.29**	**3.75**	**3.49**	**6.72**	**6.37**	**5.55**	**5.22**
Alabama	7.21	6.71	7.06	6.64	4.01	3.55	7.11	7.19	5.94	5.51
Kentucky	5.68	5.34	5.43	5.19	3.01	2.82	4.68	4.51	4.30	4.05
Mississippi	7.28	7.00	7.18	6.81	4.36	4.23	10.56	9.19	6.28	6.00
Tennessee	6.79	6.36	6.98	6.46	4.26	4.10	10.44	9.09	6.06	5.75
West South Central	**8.01**	**7.47**	**7.07**	**6.71**	**4.96**	**4.29**	**6.46**	**6.37**	**6.70**	**6.09**
Arkansas	6.81	6.75	5.22	5.27	3.79	3.71	6.83	5.97	5.25	5.18
Louisiana	7.33	7.12	6.87	6.97	5.36	4.66	7.03	7.92	6.47	6.10
Oklahoma	5.90	6.21	5.18	5.48	3.84	3.84	4.11	4.65	5.06	5.26
Texas	8.77	7.96	7.68	7.06	5.21	4.35	7.25	6.69	7.26	6.39
Mountain	**7.54**	**7.48**	**6.58**	**6.39**	**4.61**	**4.61**	**5.48**	**6.29**	**6.34**	**6.25**
Arizona	7.56	7.51	6.93	6.83	5.03	4.80	NM	5.34	6.65	6.63
Colorado	8.03	7.23	6.45	5.42	4.86	4.49	7.20	7.29	6.71	5.92
Idaho	5.82	6.47	5.18	5.92	3.48	4.14	5.39	5.57	4.96	5.64
Montana	7.32	7.14	6.41	6.48	4.39	3.80	8.80	7.93	6.17	5.88
Nevada	9.07	9.55	8.89	8.88	6.36	6.52	6.54	7.35	7.91	8.09
New Mexico	8.24	8.39	7.41	7.38	4.77	4.42	6.08	7.16	6.79	6.79
Utah	6.70	6.59	5.44	5.22	3.88	3.82	4.57	4.77	5.39	5.15
Wyoming	6.11	6.74	3.93	5.61	2.92	3.57	6.52	6.28	3.78	4.70
Pacific Contiguous	**9.75**	**10.45**	**10.03**	**10.48**	**6.51**	**8.06**	**6.24**	**8.77**	**9.13**	**9.96**
California	12.07	13.57	11.45	12.15	8.12	10.17	7.19	NM	10.96	12.26
Oregon	7.02	7.01	6.31	6.55	4.39	4.76	8.35	9.97	6.23	6.34
Washington	6.30	6.20	6.30	6.16	3.78	5.04	4.76	5.36	5.71	5.94
Pacific Noncontiguous	**14.57**	**14.42**	**13.36**	**12.69**	**11.34**	**10.90**	**12.03**	**12.76**	**13.15**	**12.73**
Alaska	12.03	11.55	10.90	9.62	8.66	7.25	11.60	11.70	11.05	10.06
Hawaii	16.67	16.64	15.30	15.10	12.05	11.87	14.62	18.03	14.50	14.35
U.S. Total	**8.34**	**8.10**	**7.80**	**7.61**	**4.78**	**4.73**	**6.64**	**6.94**	**7.15**	**6.99**

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

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

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

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

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

(Cents per kilowatthour)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
New England	**11.70**	**11.18**	**10.09**	**9.91**	**7.88**	**8.52**	**14.49**	**10.50**	**10.33**	**10.16**
Connecticut	11.32	10.96	9.74	9.35	8.16	7.68	10.01	10.36	10.14	9.73
Maine	12.85	11.98	9.29	10.47	3.53	11.24	24.26	32.82	8.99	11.36
Massachusetts	11.53	10.97	10.32	10.14	8.74	8.77	16.35	9.79	10.55	10.18
New Hampshire	11.98	11.77	10.24	10.09	9.49	8.83	12.53	12.07	10.80	10.49
Rhode Island	11.63	10.21	9.75	8.84	8.76	8.04	23.92	8.09	10.48	9.19
Vermont	12.79	12.78	11.22	11.10	7.97	7.90	19.02	19.26	11.00	10.87
Middle Atlantic	**11.60**	**11.32**	**10.67**	**10.14**	**5.92**	**6.03**	**8.84**	**9.45**	**9.84**	**9.59**
New Jersey	10.72	10.38	9.05	8.87	7.86	7.83	18.53	14.04	9.54	9.31
New York	14.23	13.58	13.08	12.46	5.24	5.16	8.19	9.05	11.73	11.29
Pennsylvania	9.59	9.71	8.56	8.03	5.79	6.06	11.65	11.10	8.03	8.01
East North Central	**8.16**	**8.06**	**7.38**	**7.20**	**4.55**	**4.58**	**5.99**	**6.09**	**6.55**	**6.50**
Illinois	8.39	8.39	7.98	7.49	4.88	5.01	5.43	5.56	7.04	6.97
Indiana	7.02	6.91	6.09	5.98	3.94	3.95	7.10	9.75	5.37	5.34
Michigan	8.48	8.28	7.31	7.36	4.72	4.95	11.30	10.43	6.86	6.92
Ohio	8.26	8.29	7.70	7.68	4.66	4.68	5.37	5.70	6.66	6.66
Wisconsin	8.60	8.18	6.91	6.54	4.69	4.43	8.38	8.08	6.59	6.28
West North Central	**7.43**	**7.37**	**6.09**	**6.01**	**4.34**	**4.22**	**6.47**	**5.72**	**6.05**	**5.97**
Iowa	8.51	8.35	6.65	6.56	4.19	4.06	6.42	4.92	6.20	6.01
Kansas	7.78	7.67	6.45	6.28	4.66	4.53	9.88	9.30	6.45	6.31
Minnesota	7.66	7.49	6.10	5.88	4.39	4.19	7.77	7.36	6.02	5.84
Missouri	6.97	7.06	5.79	5.88	4.33	4.42	6.33	6.20	5.99	6.09
Nebraska	6.78	6.73	5.70	5.62	4.16	3.89	6.74	6.37	5.61	5.55
North Dakota	6.52	6.39	5.88	5.85	4.12	3.98	4.03	3.68	5.51	5.45
South Dakota	7.54	7.40	6.46	6.24	4.63	4.54	3.81	3.63	6.42	6.26
South Atlantic	**8.11**	**7.90**	**6.76**	**6.43**	**4.31**	**4.24**	**6.77**	**6.42**	**6.76**	**6.56**
Delaware	8.60	8.70	7.34	6.98	4.19	5.11	12.42	10.62	6.79	7.05
District of Columbia	8.27	7.82	7.30	7.38	5.09	4.95	3.23	6.60	7.26	7.37
Florida	8.60	8.16	7.10	6.64	5.48	5.23	7.74	7.43	7.75	7.31
Georgia	7.74	7.63	6.59	6.46	4.03	3.95	8.48	8.31	6.35	6.24
Maryland	7.78	7.71	7.81	6.09	3.79	3.88	14.00	10.18	6.33	6.21
North Carolina	8.27	8.19	6.59	6.51	4.69	4.70	6.91	6.70	6.78	6.74
South Carolina	7.91	7.72	6.79	6.48	4.00	3.85	6.87	6.44	6.05	5.83
Virginia	7.81	7.79	5.88	5.87	4.24	4.13	5.40	5.15	6.29	6.23
West Virginia	6.23	6.23	5.43	5.41	4.27	3.81	10.49	10.01	5.30	5.11
East South Central	**6.76**	**6.57**	**6.52**	**6.33**	**3.85**	**3.71**	**6.68**	**6.32**	**5.55**	**5.39**
Alabama	7.30	7.12	6.82	6.63	3.99	3.82	7.04	7.46	5.87	5.71
Kentucky	5.81	5.65	5.48	5.30	3.19	3.09	4.84	4.61	4.40	4.26
Mississippi	7.65	7.28	7.16	6.83	4.43	4.40	10.02	8.76	6.51	6.24
Tennessee	6.55	6.41	6.57	6.45	4.29	4.15	9.87	8.92	5.84	5.72
West South Central	**8.66**	**7.70**	**7.54**	**6.69**	**5.19**	**4.48**	**7.26**	**6.31**	**7.22**	**6.33**
Arkansas	7.36	7.25	5.71	5.68	4.18	4.01	7.32	6.52	5.75	5.61
Louisiana	7.94	7.10	7.38	6.64	5.57	4.42	7.97	7.05	6.98	5.99
Oklahoma	7.46	6.73	6.67	5.75	4.62	3.81	5.58	5.06	6.37	5.59
Texas	9.19	8.05	7.93	6.95	5.34	4.66	7.74	6.55	7.62	6.62
Mountain	**7.98**	**7.87**	**6.85**	**6.64**	**5.01**	**4.86**	**5.33**	**5.57**	**6.66**	**6.52**
Arizona	8.35	8.27	7.30	7.28	5.36	5.20	4.13	4.56	7.23	7.21
Colorado	7.99	7.37	6.47	5.67	5.10	4.52	7.03	6.64	6.70	6.00
Idaho	6.29	6.59	5.50	5.71	3.99	4.34	5.45	5.18	5.19	5.58
Montana	7.60	7.23	6.46	6.53	4.50	3.70	8.33	7.14	6.28	5.75
Nevada	9.00	9.43	8.85	9.06	7.32	7.25	6.49	6.54	8.28	8.42
New Mexico	8.63	8.50	7.49	7.22	4.85	4.48	5.86	6.23	6.92	6.73
Utah	6.80	6.79	5.61	5.60	3.76	3.84	4.34	4.69	5.33	5.39
Wyoming	6.99	6.97	5.66	5.71	3.67	3.55	6.17	5.93	4.73	4.68
Pacific Contiguous	**9.90**	**10.46**	**10.89**	**11.38**	**7.09**	**8.26**	**6.19**	**6.29**	**9.62**	**10.28**
California	11.90	12.90	12.62	13.22	8.61	10.83	6.80	6.68	11.46	12.50
Oregon	7.05	7.12	6.33	6.59	4.67	4.72	8.47	9.44	6.23	6.32
Washington	6.24	6.29	6.13	6.11	4.29	4.56	4.84	4.94	5.72	5.80
Pacific Noncontiguous	**14.96**	**14.20**	**14.18**	**12.46**	**11.04**	**10.26**	**13.87**	**14.63**	**13.54**	**12.35**
Alaska	12.62	12.05	13.48	10.13	7.60	7.65	13.79	14.04	12.44	10.46
Hawaii	16.57	15.63	15.12	14.11	12.01	11.02	14.20	16.85	14.37	13.39
U.S. Total	**8.71**	**8.46**	**8.13**	**7.86**	**4.95**	**4.88**	**6.95**	**6.73**	**7.40**	**7.21**

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

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

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

Appendices

A. Relative Standard Error

B. Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences

C. Technical Notes

D. Estimating and Presenting Power Sector Fuel Use

Appendix A
Relative Standard Error

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

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Connecticut	0	4	7	0	0	7	1	--	1
Maine	0	6	8	0	--	4	3	0	4
Massachusetts	3	3	2	--	0	3	2	--	1
New Hampshire	0	4	343	--	0	4	8	--	1
Rhode Island	--	212	1	--	--	145	0	--	3
Vermont	--	290	0	--	0	10	4	--	2
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**3**	**31**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	13	6	125	0	6	5	--	1
New York	2	1	3	115	0	1	4	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	3	8	31	0	2	3	--	*
East North Central	*	**17**	**5**	**9**	**0**	**5**	**4**	**0**	*
Illinois	1	57	25	66	0	45	9	--	1
Indiana	*	9	7	1	--	0	7	--	*
Michigan	1	13	4	0	0	5	3	--	1
Ohio	*	9	98	69	0	0	39	--	*
Wisconsin	1	24	17	--	0	14	14	0	1
West North Central	*	**7**	**15**	**145**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	*
Iowa	2	53	97	--	0	4	2	--	2
Kansas	0	11	41	--	0	90	0	--	1
Minnesota	1	6	23	--	0	14	3	0	1
Missouri	1	44	7	0	0	6	6	--	*
Nebraska	1	245	67	0	0	*	32	--	1
North Dakota	1	92	1,885	150	--	0	33	--	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**5**	**2**	**0**	**0**	*	**2**	**--**	*
Delaware	10	25	0	0	--	--	--	--	7
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	*	1	0	0	0	3	--	*
Georgia	*	21	54	--	0	1	3	--	1
Maryland	0	45	23	0	0	0	3	--	2
North Carolina	*	51	16	0	0	*	6	--	*
South Carolina	*	17	8	0	0	1	4	--	*
Virginia	1	20	21	0	0	1	5	--	2
West Virginia	*	1	43	0	--	6	0	--	*
East South Central	*	**4**	**7**	**94**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**--**	*
Alabama	*	47	7	97	0	0	3	--	1
Kentucky	*	0	75	--	--	0	4	--	*
Mississippi	1	9	16	0	0	0	9	--	3
Tennessee	1	7	159	0	0	0	6	--	1
West South Central	*	**3**	**2**	**5**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Arkansas	0	1	12	--	0	4	1	0	1
Louisiana	0	*	8	3	0	0	2	0	3
Oklahoma	0	137	2	126	--	0	3	--	1
Texas	*	6	2	9	0	32	1	--	1
Mountain	*	**67**	**4**	**143**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**--**	**1**
Arizona	0	40	2	--	0	0	48	--	*
Colorado	1	776	10	0	--	5	14	--	2
Idaho	354	0	141	--	--	6	6	--	8
Montana	2	10	0	0	--	1	0	--	2
Nevada	0	0	0	0	--	5	7	--	*
New Mexico	*	164	25	--	--	55	5	--	2
Utah	*	113	114	--	--	23	11	--	2
Wyoming	1	72	205	446	--	9	9	--	1
Pacific Contiguous	**2**	**19**	**4**	*	**0**	*	**1**	**--**	**1**
California	9	20	5	*	0	1	1	--	2
Oregon	3	4	1	--	--	1	15	--	1
Washington	2	39	3	0	0	*	4	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**29**	**13**	**14**	**166**	**--**	**13**	**7**	**--**	**8**
Alaska	102	22	14	--	--	11	213	--	13
Hawaii	6	14	0	166	--	116	7	--	11

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	*	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	*
Connecticut	0	4	2	0	0	4	1	--	1
Maine	0	5	3	0	--	1	2	0	2
Massachusetts	1	2	1	--	0	1	1	--	*
New Hampshire	0	4	100	--	0	2	8	--	1
Rhode Island	--	139	1	--	--	68	0	--	2
Vermont	--	95	0	--	0	4	7	--	1
Middle Atlantic	*	1	1	26	0	*	1	--	*
New Jersey	0	7	2	115	0	2	1	--	1
New York	1	1	1	108	0	*	1	--	*
Pennsylvania	*	3	2	24	0	1	1	--	*
East North Central	*	4	3	9	0	2	3	0	*
Illinois	*	9	13	62	0	16	4	--	*
Indiana	*	5	3	4	--	0	2	--	*
Michigan	*	6	2	0	0	2	3	--	*
Ohio	*	6	9	68	0	0	26	--	*
Wisconsin	*	17	6	--	0	4	9	0	*
West North Central	*	5	5	136	0	*	2	0	*
Iowa	1	58	23	--	0	1	2	--	1
Kansas	0	4	9	--	0	31	0	--	*
Minnesota	*	5	11	--	0	4	4	0	1
Missouri	*	20	4	0	0	2	3	--	*
Nebraska	*	70	26	0	0	*	11	--	*
North Dakota	*	72	544	141	--	0	14	--	*
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	1	*	6	0	*	1	--	*
Delaware	4	5	5	15	--	--	--	--	3
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	*	*	*	0	0	0	2	--	*
Georgia	*	8	4	--	0	*	4	--	*
Maryland	0	9	2	0	0	0	3	--	1
North Carolina	*	6	4	0	0	*	4	--	*
South Carolina	*	5	1	0	0	*	2	--	*
Virginia	*	7	3	0	0	*	4	--	1
West Virginia	*	3	15	0	--	2	1	--	*
East South Central	*	1	2	17	0	0	3	--	*
Alabama	*	11	3	18	0	0	4	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	22	--	--	0	7	--	*
Mississippi	*	2	2	0	0	0	7	--	1
Tennessee	*	8	27	0	0	0	8	--	*
West South Central	*	1	*	2	0	1	1	0	*
Arkansas	0	1	2	--	0	1	1	0	*
Louisiana	*	*	1	2	0	0	3	0	1
Oklahoma	0	11	1	40	--	0	9	--	*
Texas	*	3	*	4	0	4	1	--	*
Mountain	*	11	1	75	0	*	2	--	*
Arizona	0	24	1	--	0	0	13	--	*
Colorado	*	141	4	0	--	1	8	--	1
Idaho	108	0	39	--	--	1	9	--	2
Montana	1	2	0	0	--	*	0	--	1
Nevada	0	0	*	0	--	1	2	--	*
New Mexico	*	33	8	--	--	14	7	--	1
Utah	*	43	14	--	--	7	5	--	1
Wyoming	*	40	15	419	--	1	5	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	1	7	1	*	0	*	1	--	*
California	4	7	1	*	0	*	1	--	1
Oregon	1	15	*	--	--	*	9	--	*
Washington	1	75	1	0	0	*	4	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	9	3	9	53	--	4	5	--	3
Alaska	33	25	9	--	--	3	110	--	7
Hawaii	2	2	0	53	--	33	5	--	2

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

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

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

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

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

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**10**	**37**	**--**	**0**	**16**	**0**	**--**	**4**
Connecticut	--	1,160	--	--	--	182	--	--	184
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	429	--	--	429
Massachusetts	--	46	45	--	--	692	--	--	45
New Hampshire	0	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	*
Rhode Island	--	454	--	--	--	--	--	--	454
Vermont	--	290	0	--	--	35	0	--	22
Middle Atlantic	**0**	*	*	**--**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York	0	*	*	--	0	1	--	--	*
Pennsylvania	0	10	246	--	0	2	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**29**	**3**	**--**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**--**	*
Illinois	4	1,210	66	--	--	83	0	--	4
Indiana	*	9	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Michigan	*	9	4	--	0	5	0	--	*
Ohio	*	4	2	--	0	0	0	--	*
Wisconsin	*	14	1	--	0	17	0	--	*
West North Central	*	**5**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
Iowa	1	49	5	--	0	2	13	--	*
Kansas	0	7	23	--	0	--	0	--	*
Minnesota	1	4	6	--	0	10	0	--	1
Missouri	0	44	3	0	0	6	0	--	*
Nebraska	0	291	24	0	0	*	0	--	*
North Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**6**	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Delaware	--	32	0	--	--	--	--	--	31
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	*	*	--	0	0	0	--	*
Georgia	*	18	95	--	0	1	--	--	*
Maryland	--	2,806	310	--	--	--	--	--	2,771
North Carolina	0	7	42	--	0	1	--	--	*
South Carolina	0	*	0	--	0	1	0	--	*
Virginia	1	20	35	--	0	1	0	--	2
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
East South Central	*	*	**3**	**--**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	0	6	--	0	0	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi	1	1	1	--	0	--	--	--	*
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
West South Central	*	**3**	*	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	1	0	--	0	4	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	1	1	0	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	1,335	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas	1	10	1	--	0	36	0	--	1
Mountain	*	**17**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
Colorado	0	14	3	0	--	1	0	--	*
Idaho	--	0	0	--	--	2	--	--	2
Montana	0	1,881	0	--	--	1	--	--	1
Nevada	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico	*	0	15	--	--	55	--	--	1
Utah	0	113	56	--	--	21	0	--	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	--	--	9	0	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
California	--	0	2	--	0	1	*	--	*
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington	0	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**3**	**2**	**--**	**--**	**11**	**110**	**--**	**2**
Alaska	0	24	2	--	--	11	213	--	5
Hawaii	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	--	0

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

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

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

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

Table A2.B. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Electric Utilities by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through December 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**4**	**10**	**--**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**--**	**1**
Connecticut	--	735	--	--	--	61	--	--	78
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	143	--	--	143
Massachusetts	--	28	10	--	--	231	--	--	16
New Hampshire	0	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	*
Rhode Island	--	288	--	--	--	--	--	--	288
Vermont	--	95	0	--	--	13	0	--	8
Middle Atlantic	**0**	*	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	**--**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New York	0	*	1	--	0	*	--	--	*
Pennsylvania	0	20	521	--	0	1	--	--	*
East North Central	*	**6**	**11**	**--**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**--**	*
Illinois	1	199	135	--	--	31	0	--	3
Indiana	*	3	1	--	--	0	--	--	*
Michigan	*	5	10	--	0	2	0	--	*
Ohio	*	2	5	--	0	0	0	--	*
Wisconsin	*	10	3	--	0	4	0	--	*
West North Central	*	**4**	**5**	**0**	**0**	*	**1**	**--**	*
Iowa	*	56	11	--	0	1	7	--	*
Kansas	0	4	9	--	0	--	0	--	*
Minnesota	*	3	16	--	0	2	0	--	*
Missouri	0	18	5	0	0	2	0	--	*
Nebraska	0	54	26	0	0	*	0	--	*
North Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
South Atlantic	*	**1**	*	**--**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Delaware	--	15	0	--	--	--	--	--	14
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	*	*	--	0	0	0	--	*
Georgia	*	13	13	--	0	*	--	--	*
Maryland	--	651	655	--	--	--	--	--	638
North Carolina	0	2	11	--	0	*	--	--	*
South Carolina	0	1	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Virginia	*	8	2	--	0	*	0	--	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0
East South Central	*	*	**2**	**--**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	0	4	--	0	0	--	--	*
Kentucky	*	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	*
Mississippi	*	1	*	--	0	--	--	--	*
Tennessee	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0
West South Central	*	**1**	*	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**--**	*
Arkansas	0	1	0	--	0	1	--	--	*
Louisiana	0	*	*	0	0	--	--	--	*
Oklahoma	0	5	*	--	--	0	--	--	*
Texas	*	3	*	--	0	4	0	--	*
Mountain	*	**21**	**2**	**0**	**0**	*	**0**	**--**	*
Arizona	0	0	1	--	0	0	*	--	*
Colorado	0	13	2	0	--	*	0	--	*
Idaho	--	0	0	--	--	1	--	--	1
Montana	0	397	0	--	--	*	--	--	*
Nevada	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
New Mexico	*	0	8	--	--	14	--	--	1
Utah	0	93	12	--	--	6	0	--	*
Wyoming	0	0	0	--	--	1	0	--	*
Pacific Contiguous	**0**	**0**	**1**	**--**	**0**	*	*	**--**	*
California	--	0	1	--	0	*	*	--	*
Oregon	0	0	0	--	--	*	0	--	*
Washington	0	0	0	--	0	*	0	--	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**3**	**10**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**55**	**--**	**3**
Alaska	0	24	10	--	--	3	110	--	7
Hawaii	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	--	0

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	*	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	--	**1**
Connecticut	0	*	1	0	0	4	1	--	*
Maine	0	1	9	0	--	4	5	--	5
Massachusetts	0	*	1	--	0	3	2	--	*
New Hampshire	--	673	--	--	0	5	8	--	1
Rhode Island	--	0	0	--	--	145	0	--	*
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	5	0	--	1
Middle Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**3**	--	*
New Jersey	0	5	3	0	0	60	5	--	1
New York	2	1	3	--	0	3	5	--	1
Pennsylvania	1	*	3	0	0	2	3	--	*
East North Central	*	**3**	**5**	**110**	**0**	**35**	**6**	--	*
Illinois	*	0	9	--	0	53	9	--	*
Indiana	1	251	10	499	--	--	39	--	2
Michigan	0	0	4	0	--	49	4	--	3
Ohio	4	76	182	113	--	--	54	--	7
Wisconsin	0	6	42	--	--	129	46	--	31
West North Central	**22**	**36**	**35**	--	--	**56**	**1**	--	**8**
Iowa	276	305	--	--	--	117	2	--	26
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	90	0	--	6
Minnesota	0	0	39	--	--	89	2	--	8
Missouri	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska	--	--	3,095	--	--	--	143	--	313
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	*	**5**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	--	*
Delaware	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	0	1	0	--	--	2	--	1
Georgia	--	0	45	--	--	173	147	--	44
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	--	*
North Carolina	4	441	5	0	--	83	12	--	3
South Carolina	--	0	0	--	--	43	--	--	43
Virginia	0	43	11	0	--	41	5	--	3
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	20	0	--	*
East South Central	**0**	**1**	**4**	--	--	**0**	**10**	--	**1**
Alabama	0	256	4	--	--	--	0	--	4
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	7	--	--	0	--	--	2
Tennessee	--	0	0	--	--	--	63	--	63
West South Central	**0**	*	**3**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	--	**2**
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	2,574	0	--	*
Louisiana	0	0	23	--	--	0	0	--	9
Oklahoma	0	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Texas	0	*	3	0	0	40	1	--	1
Mountain	**2**	**47**	**4**	**0**	--	**10**	**4**	--	**2**
Arizona	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colorado	67	637	12	--	--	377	25	--	12
Idaho	--	--	235	--	--	101	80	--	91
Montana	2	0	0	0	--	2	--	--	2
Nevada	--	0	0	0	--	575	7	--	1
New Mexico	--	0	22	--	--	--	5	--	10
Utah	0	604	0	--	--	607	199	--	14
Wyoming	0	--	0	--	--	--	9	--	4
Pacific Contiguous	**2**	**21**	**4**	**0**	--	**52**	**1**	--	**3**
California	8	21	5	0	--	58	1	--	3
Oregon	--	--	1	--	--	67	19	--	3
Washington	2	25	5	0	--	154	8	--	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**28**	**6**	**0**	--	--	**119**	**3**	--	**12**
Alaska	198	312	--	--	--	--	--	--	197
Hawaii	7	6	0	--	--	119	3	--	4

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
Connecticut	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	--	*
Maine	0	2	4	0	--	2	4	--	2
Massachusetts	0	*	*	--	0	1	1	--	*
New Hampshire	--	35	--	--	0	3	2	--	*
Rhode Island	--	0	1	--	--	68	0	--	1
Vermont	--	--	--	--	0	2	0	--	*
Middle Atlantic	*	**1**	**1**	**76**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
New Jersey	0	4	1	0	0	28	1	--	*
New York	1	1	1	--	0	1	1	--	*
Pennsylvania	*	1	1	108	0	1	1	--	*
East North Central	*	**1**	**2**	**101**	**0**	**12**	**3**	**--**	*
Illinois	*	0	3	--	0	18	4	--	*
Indiana	5	19	4	468	--	--	15	--	4
Michigan	0	0	2	0	--	17	4	--	2
Ohio	1	80	11	106	--	--	19	--	3
Wisconsin	0	20	12	--	--	45	11	--	9
West North Central	**20**	**146**	**7**	**--**	**--**	**19**	**1**	**--**	**3**
Iowa	84	607	--	--	--	41	2	--	11
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	31	0	--	2
Minnesota	0	0	15	--	--	31	1	--	5
Missouri	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nebraska	--	--	904	--	--	--	54	--	115
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	*	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
Delaware	4	2	5	--	--	--	--	--	2
District of Columbia	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Florida	0	*	2	0	--	--	1	--	1
Georgia	--	49	3	--	--	81	72	--	3
Maryland	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	--	*
North Carolina	1	8	1	0	--	39	6	--	1
South Carolina	--	0	0	--	--	20	--	--	3
Virginia	0	7	4	0	--	19	3	--	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	--	--	7	1	--	*
East South Central	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	**--**	**0**	**3**	**--**	*
Alabama	0	128	1	--	--	--	0	--	1
Kentucky	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	0	--	1	--	--	0	--	--	*
Tennessee	--	763	53	--	--	--	25	--	50
West South Central	*	**2**	*	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**--**	*
Arkansas	--	0	0	--	--	894	0	--	*
Louisiana	0	1	3	--	--	0	0	--	1
Oklahoma	0	--	1	--	--	--	0	--	1
Texas	*	4	*	2	0	13	1	--	*
Mountain	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**--**	**3**	**3**	**--**	**1**
Arizona	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Colorado	24	125	6	--	--	69	14	--	6
Idaho	--	--	69	--	--	14	130	--	17
Montana	1	0	0	0	--	*	--	--	1
Nevada	--	0	1	0	--	105	2	--	1
New Mexico	--	0	5	--	--	--	7	--	4
Utah	0	7	0	--	--	111	97	--	4
Wyoming	0	--	0	--	--	--	6	--	2
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**9**	**1**	**1**	**--**	**10**	**1**	**--**	**1**
California	4	9	1	281	--	10	*	--	1
Oregon	--	--	*	--	--	19	12	--	1
Washington	1	78	1	0	--	28	7	--	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**8**	**2**	**0**	**--**	**--**	**48**	**2**	**--**	**4**
Alaska	61	622	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
Hawaii	2	1	0	--	--	48	2	--	1

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

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

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	--	47	121	--	--	0	8	--	44
Connecticut	--	230	511	--	--	--	--	--	441
Maine	--	0	35,810	--	--	--	9	--	9
Massachusetts	--	22	123	--	--	0	0	--	60
New Hampshire	--	285	--	--	--	--	--	--	285
Rhode Island	--	244	1,796	--	--	--	--	--	245
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	548	124	107	--	--	8,112	3	--	48
New Jersey	--	321	232	--	--	--	213	--	223
New York	596	131	128	--	--	8,112	4	--	55
Pennsylvania	1,402	203	215	--	--	--	0	--	81
East North Central	82	141	164	--	--	171	11	--	53
Illinois	532	297	213	--	--	261	136	--	187
Indiana	129	409	964	--	--	--	60	--	108
Michigan	0	717	315	--	--	--	5	--	14
Ohio	1,301	452	829	--	--	--	1,079	--	669
Wisconsin	474	188	365	--	--	226	77	--	220
West North Central	171	349	244	--	--	--	59	--	120
Iowa	316	587	675	--	--	--	110	--	256
Kansas	--	0	4,035	--	--	--	--	--	4,035
Minnesota	--	596	283	--	--	--	85	--	217
Missouri	0	482	76	--	--	--	0	--	6
Nebraska	--	308	1,177	--	--	--	143	--	412
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	117	1,496	361	--	--	174	25	--	123
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	705	--	--	--	105	--	385
Georgia	--	7,683	0	--	--	--	--	--	7,683
Maryland	--	680	--	--	--	--	78	--	78
North Carolina	117	2,005	2,525	--	--	200	--	--	139
South Carolina	--	9,731	3,498	--	--	356	92	--	228
Virginia	0	1,577	430	--	--	--	27	--	174
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	424	10,499	579	--	--	--	124	--	326
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	--	10,499	1,264	--	--	--	--	--	1,331
Tennessee	424	--	513	--	--	--	124	--	304
West South Central	--	5,842	145	--	--	--	38	--	136
Arkansas	--	--	3,182	--	--	--	281	--	949
Louisiana	--	--	1,180	--	--	--	--	--	1,180
Oklahoma	--	11,161	1,168	--	--	--	--	--	1,216
Texas	--	6,855	138	--	--	--	0	--	130
Mountain	--	16,661	350	--	--	--	36	--	296
Arizona	--	16,661	1,441	--	--	--	346	--	1,128
Colorado	--	--	431	--	--	--	0	--	343
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	772	--	--	--	--	--	772
Utah	--	--	1,271	--	--	--	--	--	1,271
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	1,175	12,180	93	9,316	--	230	21	--	71
California	--	14,453	94	9,316	--	--	21	--	73
Oregon	--	1,529	1,316	--	--	--	--	--	1,286
Washington	1,175	0	580	--	--	230	--	--	242
Pacific Noncontiguous	257	184	--	--	--	--	--	--	248
Alaska	257	184	--	--	--	--	--	--	248
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

Table A4.B. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Commercial Combined Heat and Power Producers by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through December 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	--	45	36	--	--	0	3	--	21
Connecticut	--	457	149	--	--	--	--	--	147
Maine	--	0	10,457	--	--	--	4	--	4
Massachusetts	--	24	37	--	--	0	0	--	23
New Hampshire	--	220	--	--	--	--	--	--	220
Rhode Island	--	182	524	--	--	--	--	--	175
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	168	122	36	--	--	3,815	1	--	20
New Jersey	--	640	68	--	--	--	80	--	67
New York	182	130	55	--	--	3,815	2	--	28
Pennsylvania	429	401	63	--	--	--	0	--	28
East North Central	23	266	49	--	--	59	4	--	16
Illinois	163	591	62	--	--	91	51	--	56
Indiana	41	627	246	--	--	--	23	--	35
Michigan	0	1,430	120	--	--	--	2	--	5
Ohio	398	901	242	--	--	--	1,762	--	205
Wisconsin	150	375	107	--	--	79	31	--	70
West North Central	47	234	67	--	--	--	21	--	35
Iowa	97	202	197	--	--	--	41	--	77
Kansas	--	0	829	--	--	--	--	--	829
Minnesota	--	445	83	--	--	--	32	--	71
Missouri	0	894	11	--	--	--	0	--	12
Nebraska	--	613	344	--	--	--	54	--	190
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	41	59	73	--	--	82	12	--	18
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	145	--	--	--	51	--	90
Georgia	--	1,020	0	--	--	--	--	--	1,020
Maryland	--	1,355	--	--	--	--	90	--	95
North Carolina	41	545	519	--	--	94	--	--	45
South Carolina	--	1,371	719	--	--	167	48	--	66
Virginia	0	51	65	--	--	--	12	--	16
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East South Central	130	1,394	136	--	--	--	47	--	87
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mississippi	--	1,394	260	--	--	--	--	--	258
Tennessee	130	--	150	--	--	--	47	--	90
West South Central	--	776	16	--	--	--	19	--	15
Arkansas	--	--	654	--	--	--	137	--	246
Louisiana	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	9
Oklahoma	--	1,482	240	--	--	--	--	--	239
Texas	--	910	32	--	--	--	0	--	30
Mountain	--	2,212	72	--	--	--	23	--	63
Arizona	--	2,212	296	--	--	--	168	--	240
Colorado	--	--	89	--	--	--	17	--	74
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	159	--	--	--	--	--	159
Utah	--	--	261	--	--	--	--	--	261
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Contiguous	359	1,615	22	2,950	--	42	10	--	17
California	--	1,919	23	2,950	--	--	10	--	18
Oregon	--	3,047	384	--	--	--	--	--	384
Washington	359	6,627	129	--	--	42	--	--	51
Pacific Noncontiguous	79	288	--	--	--	--	--	--	77
Alaska	79	288	--	--	--	--	--	--	77
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**47**	**22**	**28**	**--**	**--**	**8**	**3**	**0**	**8**
Connecticut	--	259	206	--	--	--	--	--	170
Maine	0	21	8	--	--	8	2	0	4
Massachusetts	478	60	251	--	--	92	184	--	98
New Hampshire	--	201	343	--	--	27	49	--	56
Rhode Island	--	1,097	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,097
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	69	121	--	62
Middle Atlantic	**28**	**29**	**30**	**32**	**--**	**33**	**6**	**--**	**15**
New Jersey	--	35	67	125	--	--	101	--	53
New York	36	50	48	115	--	33	17	--	24
Pennsylvania	36	51	21	31	--	--	5	--	18
East North Central	**28**	**35**	**44**	**8**	**--**	**25**	**5**	**0**	**12**
Illinois	33	320	76	66	--	--	37	--	27
Indiana	431	8	78	0	--	--	0	--	8
Michigan	87	143	141	--	--	88	3	--	40
Ohio	193	677	496	80	--	--	55	--	113
Wisconsin	43	36	63	--	--	26	12	0	22
West North Central	**36**	**537**	**167**	**150**	**--**	**34**	**16**	**0**	**29**
Iowa	46	764	276	--	--	--	1,562	--	46
Kansas	--	15,102	944	--	--	--	--	--	960
Minnesota	43	517	114	--	--	34	16	0	27
Missouri	236	1,127	1,043	--	--	--	123	--	221
Nebraska	465	--	1,704	--	--	--	--	--	451
North Dakota	341	447	1,885	150	--	--	468	--	191
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**10**	**18**	**45**	**0**	**--**	**1**	**3**	**--**	**5**
Delaware	340	37	0	0	--	--	--	--	38
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0	42	51	0	--	--	6	--	12
Georgia	19	23	176	--	--	47	3	--	12
Maryland	0	834	435	--	--	--	0	--	29
North Carolina	16	81	997	--	--	*	7	--	6
South Carolina	29	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	8
Virginia	28	136	66	--	--	220	6	--	15
West Virginia	13	13	150	0	--	3	--	--	8
East South Central	**25**	**113**	**66**	**94**	**--**	**0**	**3**	**--**	**12**
Alabama	48	102	50	97	--	--	3	--	11
Kentucky	--	--	189	--	--	--	4	--	58
Mississippi	0	900	212	0	--	--	9	--	52
Tennessee	29	48	196	0	--	0	6	--	15
West South Central	**1**	**17**	**5**	**5**	**--**	**--**	**1**	**0**	**4**
Arkansas	0	0	82	--	--	--	0	0	9
Louisiana	0	0	10	3	--	--	3	0	7
Oklahoma	0	0	33	126	--	--	9	--	13
Texas	2	25	6	10	--	--	3	--	5
Mountain	**76**	**2,245**	**202**	**446**	**--**	**--**	**5**	**--**	**52**
Arizona	0	8,809	11,520	--	--	--	--	--	16
Colorado	--	3,195	719	--	--	--	--	--	811
Idaho	354	0	60	--	--	--	5	--	33
Montana	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	4,406	407	--	--	--	--	--	406
Utah	118	--	417	--	--	--	--	--	237
Wyoming	198	1,036	400	446	--	--	41	--	140
Pacific Contiguous	**33**	**41**	**18**	**0**	**--**	**1,315**	**6**	**--**	**13**
California	26	50	19	0	--	--	9	--	14
Oregon	850	0	0	--	--	--	7	--	17
Washington	0	44	0	--	--	1,315	7	--	9
Pacific Noncontiguous	**0**	**620**	**106**	**166**	**--**	**275**	**32**	**--**	**122**
Alaska	--	63	106	--	--	--	--	--	97
Hawaii	0	880	--	166	--	275	32	--	266

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

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

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

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

Table A5.B. Relative Standard Error for Net Generation by Fuel Type: Industrial Combined Heat and Power Producers by Census Division and State, Year-to-Date through December 2003
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas[3]	Other Gases[4]	Nuclear	Hydro-electric[5]	Other Renewables[6]	Other[7]	Total
New England	**13**	**18**	**8**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**4**	**0**	**4**
Connecticut	--	194	60	--	--	--	--	--	60
Maine	0	12	2	--	--	2	2	0	2
Massachusetts	146	59	58	--	--	43	69	--	39
New Hampshire	--	246	100	--	--	16	115	--	46
Rhode Island	--	819	--	--	--	--	--	--	819
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	33	197	--	87
Middle Atlantic	**8**	**25**	**9**	**26**	**--**	**21**	**4**	**--**	**5**
New Jersey	--	56	17	117	--	--	38	--	17
New York	10	22	16	108	--	21	18	--	10
Pennsylvania	10	40	7	24	--	--	2	--	7
East North Central	**8**	**22**	**13**	**8**	**--**	**8**	**7**	**0**	**4**
Illinois	8	80	22	62	--	--	14	--	9
Indiana	132	15	25	4	--	--	0	--	4
Michigan	28	181	45	--	--	31	5	--	13
Ohio	59	324	138	83	--	--	89	--	41
Wisconsin	14	24	18	--	--	8	19	0	8
West North Central	**8**	**260**	**36**	**141**	**--**	**12**	**21**	**0**	**7**
Iowa	16	1,523	77	--	--	--	2,551	--	16
Kansas	--	1,352	58	--	--	--	--	--	58
Minnesota	6	422	45	--	--	12	21	0	5
Missouri	72	2,246	305	--	--	--	46	--	67
Nebraska	131	--	498	--	--	--	--	--	127
North Dakota	103	334	550	141	--	--	186	--	80
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic	**4**	**9**	**14**	**9**	**--**	*	**2**	**--**	**2**
Delaware	104	37	0	15	--	--	--	--	23
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	14	25	18	0	--	--	4	--	5
Georgia	8	10	41	--	--	22	4	--	4
Maryland	0	623	127	--	--	--	0	--	11
North Carolina	6	21	202	--	--	*	5	--	2
South Carolina	12	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	3
Virginia	10	55	21	--	--	104	8	--	6
West Virginia	13	99	58	0	--	1	--	--	7
East South Central	**8**	**27**	**15**	**17**	**--**	**0**	**3**	**--**	**3**
Alabama	17	29	13	18	--	--	4	--	4
Kentucky	--	--	62	--	--	--	7	--	21
Mississippi	0	123	39	0	--	--	7	--	10
Tennessee	9	39	59	0	--	0	9	--	5
West South Central	*	**4**	**1**	**3**	**--**	**--**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Arkansas	0	0	26	--	--	--	1	0	3
Louisiana	10	3	3	2	--	--	3	0	2
Oklahoma	0	0	9	40	--	--	11	--	4
Texas	1	5	2	4	--	--	2	--	1
Mountain	**22**	**319**	**36**	**419**	**--**	**--**	**3**	**--**	**14**
Arizona	0	487	391	--	--	--	--	--	3
Colorado	--	424	148	--	--	--	--	--	144
Idaho	108	0	29	--	--	--	4	--	13
Montana	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	768	85	--	--	--	--	--	84
Utah	42	--	86	--	--	--	--	--	56
Wyoming	61	784	33	419	--	--	16	--	33
Pacific Contiguous	**10**	**14**	**4**	**0**	**--**	**241**	**5**	**--**	**3**
California	9	13	4	0	--	--	8	--	3
Oregon	260	229	4	--	--	--	10	--	7
Washington	0	92	0	--	--	241	9	--	10
Pacific Noncontiguous	**53**	**88**	**18**	**53**	**--**	**48**	**18**	**--**	**20**
Alaska	--	125	18	--	--	--	--	--	20
Hawaii	53	116	--	53	--	48	18	--	42

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

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

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**3**	*
Connecticut	*	*	0	3	*
Maine	*	*	0	2	*
Massachusetts	*	1	2	2	1
New Hampshire	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	0	*	*
Vermont	1	1	1	5	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**0**	*	*
New Jersey	*	*	1	1	*
New York	*	*	1	*	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	0	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Illinois	*	*	1	*	1
Indiana	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan	*	1	1	5	*
Ohio	1	*	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1	3	5	1
West North Central	**1**	**1**	**3**	**13**	**1**
Iowa	1	4	5	20	1
Kansas	1	3	5	10	1
Minnesota	1	2	3	11	1
Missouri	1	*	6	5	2
Nebraska	1	4	7	26	5
North Dakota	1	3	31	32	8
South Dakota	1	4	12	68	6
South Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Delaware	*	1	1	2	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	2	1	3	3	1
Georgia	2	1	1	8	1
Maryland	1	1	0	3	1
North Carolina	2	1	1	4	1
South Carolina	2	1	1	3	1
Virginia	1	*	1	1	1
West Virginia	*	*	0	1	*
East South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Alabama	2	1	3	11	1
Kentucky	1	1	2	1	1
Mississippi	2	4	2	8	1
Tennessee	1	1	3	2	2
West South Central	**1**	**4**	**2**	**6**	**1**
Arkansas	1	3	5	6	1
Louisiana	1	3	0	2	1
Oklahoma	1	3	2	1	1
Texas	1	5	1	7	1
Mountain	**3**	**3**	**7**	**60**	**4**
Arizona	4	3	9	82	6
Colorado	9	6	22	44	11
Idaho	1	2	1	40	1
Montana	1	3	3	38	4
Nevada	1	13	0	8	1
New Mexico	11	11	28	50	16
Utah	6	6	4	47	7
Wyoming	1	3	2	43	3
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**4**	**4**	**20**	**1**
California	1	5	3	36	1
Oregon	2	3	5	23	2
Washington	3	4	10	11	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	**0**	**27**	*
Alaska	1	1	2	31	1
Hawaii	0	*	0	9	*

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**0**	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	0	1	*
Maine	*	*	0	1	*
Massachusetts	*	*	1	1	*
New Hampshire	*	*	0	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	0	*	*
Vermont	*	*	1	2	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	**1**	**7**	*
New Jersey	*	*	0	*	*
New York	*	*	3	5	1
Pennsylvania	*	*	0	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**0**	*	*
Illinois	*	*	0	*	*
Indiana	*	*	0	1	*
Michigan	*	*	0	1	*
Ohio	*	*	0	*	*
Wisconsin	*	*	1	1	*
West North Central	*	*	**2**	**5**	*
Iowa	*	1	2	5	*
Kansas	*	1	1	3	*
Minnesota	*	1	1	3	*
Missouri	*	*	1	1	*
Nebraska	*	1	5	11	1
North Dakota	*	1	23	13	2
South Dakota	1	1	8	27	1
South Atlantic	*	*	**0**	*	*
Delaware	*	*	0	*	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	*	*	1	1	*
Georgia	1	*	0	2	*
Maryland	*	*	0	1	*
North Carolina	*	*	0	1	*
South Carolina	*	*	0	1	*
Virginia	*	*	0	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	0	*	*
East South Central	*	*	**0**	*	*
Alabama	*	*	1	2	*
Kentucky	*	*	0	*	*
Mississippi	*	1	1	2	*
Tennessee	*	*	1	*	*
West South Central	*	**1**	**0**	**2**	*
Arkansas	*	1	1	1	*
Louisiana	*	1	0	1	*
Oklahoma	*	1	1	*	*
Texas	*	1	0	2	*
Mountain	**1**	*	**1**	**34**	**1**
Arizona	*	*	1	40	1
Colorado	2	1	3	25	2
Idaho	*	1	0	10	*
Montana	*	*	2	14	1
Nevada	*	1	0	5	*
New Mexico	2	2	5	31	3
Utah	1	1	1	22	1
Wyoming	*	1	1	18	1
Pacific Contiguous	*	**1**	**1**	**12**	*
California	*	1	1	20	*
Oregon	1	1	2	6	1
Washington	1	1	5	3	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	**0**	**5**	*
Alaska	*	*	0	6	*
Hawaii	0	*	0	4	*

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**2**	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	1	1	*
Maine	*	*	1	*	*
Massachusetts	*	*	3	1	1
New Hampshire	*	*	1	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	1	*	*
Vermont	1	1	2	2	1
Middle Atlantic	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	*	*	1	*	*
New York	*	*	1	*	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	**1**	**1**	*
Illinois	1	*	1	*	*
Indiana	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan	*	1	2	3	*
Ohio	1	*	1	1	1
Wisconsin	*	1	3	3	*
West North Central	**1**	**1**	**5**	**7**	**1**
Iowa	1	3	6	15	1
Kansas	1	3	5	5	1
Minnesota	1	2	4	4	1
Missouri	1	*	4	2	1
Nebraska	2	4	16	18	6
North Dakota	2	3	60	13	7
South Dakota	3	4	17	28	6
South Atlantic	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Delaware	*	1	2	1	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	2	1	4	3	2
Georgia	4	1	2	7	3
Maryland	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	3	1	2	4	2
South Carolina	3	1	1	4	2
Virginia	2	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Alabama	3	1	4	9	2
Kentucky	1	1	1	*	1
Mississippi	1	3	3	5	1
Tennessee	1	1	2	1	1
West South Central	**1**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**1**
Arkansas	1	3	5	5	1
Louisiana	1	3	1	3	1
Oklahoma	1	3	3	1	1
Texas	1	4	2	4	1
Mountain	**3**	**3**	**7**	**34**	**4**
Arizona	4	3	9	38	5
Colorado	8	5	22	32	10
Idaho	2	2	1	35	1
Montana	2	2	6	15	4
Nevada	1	5	*	6	*
New Mexico	11	11	25	46	15
Utah	7	7	6	40	8
Wyoming	2	4	6	28	4
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**2**	**3**	**9**	**1**
California	1	3	4	12	1
Oregon	2	3	5	18	2
Washington	2	3	11	10	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1**	**1**	*	**25**	**1**
Alaska	1	2	2	30	2
Hawaii	*	*	0	5	*

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

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

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

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

Table A7.B. Relative Standard Error for Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date through December 2003
(Percent)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	**1**	**3**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	3	*
Maine	*	*	*	2	*
Massachusetts	*	*	1	2	*
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	1	*	1	4	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	*	*	*	1	*
New York	*	*	*	*	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	1	1	*
Michigan	*	*	1	3	*
Ohio	*	*	1	1	*
Wisconsin	1	*	1	3	*
West North Central	**1**	*	**3**	**9**	**1**
Iowa	1	1	2	8	1
Kansas	1	1	2	6	1
Minnesota	1	*	1	8	*
Missouri	1	*	3	4	1
Nebraska	2	2	10	17	3
North Dakota	2	2	34	22	4
South Dakota	3	2	9	47	3
South Atlantic	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Delaware	*	*	1	1	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	3	1	1
Georgia	3	1	1	5	2
Maryland	*	*	*	2	*
North Carolina	2	1	1	2	1
South Carolina	2	1	1	2	1
Virginia	1	1	1	*	1
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	**1**	*	**1**	**1**	**1**
Alabama	2	1	3	5	1
Kentucky	1	*	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	1	1	4	1
Tennessee	*	*	1	2	1
West South Central	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**
Arkansas	1	1	2	3	1
Louisiana	1	1	*	2	*
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	1	3	1
Mountain	**1**	**1**	**1**	**38**	**1**
Arizona	1	1	2	56	3
Colorado	2	2	4	19	2
Idaho	1	1	1	15	1
Montana	2	1	4	29	2
Nevada	*	8	*	4	1
New Mexico	2	4	6	13	3
Utah	1	3	2	23	2
Wyoming	2	2	4	28	2
Pacific Contiguous	**1**	**2**	**2**	**14**	**1**
California	*	3	1	26	1
Oregon	1	2	3	13	1
Washington	1	2	6	4	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	**1**	*	**15**	*
Alaska	1	2	2	18	1
Hawaii	0	*	0	3	*

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

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	*	*	*	**1**	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	2	*
Maine	*	*	*	1	*
Massachusetts	*	*	1	1	*
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	*	*	*	2	*
Middle Atlantic	*	*	*	**2**	*
New Jersey	*	*	*	*	*
New York	*	*	*	1	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*
East North Central	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	*	1	*
Michigan	*	*	*	2	*
Ohio	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	*	*	*	1	*
West North Central	*	*	**1**	**5**	*
Iowa	1	1	1	4	*
Kansas	*	1	1	3	*
Minnesota	1	*	1	4	*
Missouri	*	*	2	2	*
Nebraska	1	1	6	10	1
North Dakota	1	1	18	13	2
South Dakota	1	1	5	27	2
South Atlantic	**1**	*	**1**	**1**	**1**
Delaware	*	*	1	1	*
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	3	1
Maryland	*	*	*	1	*
North Carolina	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	1	*	*	1	1
Virginia	1	*	1	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	1	*
East South Central	*	*	*	**1**	*
Alabama	1	1	1	3	1
Kentucky	*	*	*	*	*
Mississippi	1	1	1	2	*
Tennessee	*	*	1	1	*
West South Central	*	**1**	*	**2**	*
Arkansas	1	1	1	2	1
Louisiana	1	1	*	1	*
Oklahoma	1	1	1	*	*
Texas	*	1	*	2	*
Mountain	*	**1**	**1**	**22**	**1**
Arizona	*	1	1	32	1
Colorado	1	1	2	12	1
Idaho	1	1	*	8	*
Montana	1	1	2	17	1
Nevada	*	4	*	3	*
New Mexico	1	2	3	9	2
Utah	1	2	1	13	1
Wyoming	1	1	2	17	1
Pacific Contiguous	*	**1**	**1**	**9**	*
California	*	2	1	16	*
Oregon	1	1	2	7	1
Washington	1	2	4	2	1
Pacific Noncontiguous	*	*	*	**8**	*
Alaska	1	1	1	9	1
Hawaii	0	*	0	2	*

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

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

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

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

Appendix B
Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences

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

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

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

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

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

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Region)	Time	Area	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected [1]	Restoration Time
9/18/03	Potomac Electric Power Company (Pepco) (MAAC)	4:20 PM	District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Maryland	Hurricane Isabel	NA	Over 530,000 peak on 9/19/03	9/28/03, 6:00 PM
9/18/03	PPL Electric Utilities (MAAC)	9:00 PM	All PPL including: Williamsport, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Scranton and Allentown areas	Hurricane Isabel	1,300	425,000	9/21/03, 5:00 PM
October							
10/26/03	San Diego Gas and Electric Company (WECC)	1:44 AM	San Diego County, California	Wild Fire	N/A	108,000 (Dist. And Trans. Combined)	11/18/03, 10:54 AM (Trans. Only)
November							
11/05/03	PJM Interconnection (MAAC)	3:16 PM	Maryland/Virginia border	Tornado	350	1	11/05/03, 3:54 PM
11/12/03	Consumers Energy (ECAR)	5:00 PM	Lower Michigan Peninsula	Wind Storm	75-90	245,000	11/16/03, 6:00 PM
11/12/03	Com Ed (MAIN)	5:00 PM	Northern Illinois	High Winds	Est. 371.1	51,000	11/12/03, 7:00 PM
11/12/03	DTE Energy (ECAR)	6:00 PM	Southeastern Michigan	Storm with High Winds	Est. 75	160,000	11/16/03, 5:00 PM
11/13/03	Baltimore Gas and Electric (MAAC)	6:00 AM	Central Maryland (Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, Hartford County, Montgomery County, Calvert County, Prince George's County, Carroll County and Howard County)	High Winds	375	110,000	11/16/03, 4:00 PM
11/13/03	Niagara Mohawk (NPCC)	7:30 AM	New York	Storm with High Winds	Approx. 180	50,280	11/14/03, 6:30 AM
11/13/03	Potomac Electric Power Company (Pepco) (MAAC)	11:00 AM	Washington, D.C., Montgomery County, Prince Georges County, Md	Major Wind Storm	Est. 400	104,195 at 5:23 PM 11/13/03	11/14/03, 7:30 AM
11/13/03	Dominion-Virginia Power/ North Carolina Power (SERC)	1:40 PM	Northern Virginia, Richmond area, Eastern Virginia	Wind Storm	300	67,000	11/13/03, 3:51 PM
December							
12/01/03	REMVEC (NPCC)	6:16 PM	Cape Cod and part of SE Massachusetts	Wild Fire – Transmission Equipment	630	300,000	12/01/03, 8:11 PM
12/04/03	Puget Sound Energy (WECC)	7:00 AM	Eastern portions of King County and Pierce County	High Winds	175	200,000 (Peak)	12/08/03, 7:00 AM
12/04/03	American Transmission Company, LLC (MAIN)	10:34 PM	Northeast Wisconsin and Central/Western Upper Peninsula of Michigan	Fault on 138 KV line	650	6 (utilities)	12/07/03, 8:30 AM
12/04/03	Wisconsin Electric Power Company (MAIN)	10:15 PM	Upper Peninsula of Michigan and Northeastern Wisconsin	Fault on 138 KV line	500	36,000	12/08/03, 8:30 AM
12/05/03	City of Homestead (FRCC)	4:49 AM	State of Florida - Dade County	Transmission Equipment	27	16,500	12/05/03, 6:25 AM
12/05/03	Upper Peninsula Power Company (MAIN)	7:00 AM	Northeast Wisconsin and Central/Western Upper Peninsula of Michigan	Transmission Equipment	14	2	12/05/03, 8:00 PM
12/20/03	Pacific Gas and Electric (WECC)	3:51 PM	San Francisco, California	Cable Failure	150	120,000	12/21/03, 11:45 PM
12/22/03	Pacific Gas and Electric (WECC)	11:15 AM	Central California Coast	Earthquake	220	109,750	12/22/03, 11:16 AM
12/28/03	Pacific Gas and Electric (WECC)	9:00 PM	Northern California	Winter Storm	160	241,000	1/01/04, 11:30 AM

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

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

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Region)	Time	Area	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected	Restoration Time
January							
1/30/02	Oklahoma Gas & Electric (SPP)	6:00 am	Oklahoma	Ice Storm	500	1,881,134	12:00 pm, February 7
1/29/02	Kansas City Power & Light (SPP)	Evening	Metropolitan Kansas City Area	Ice Storm	500-600	270,000	NA
1/30/02	Missouri Public Service (SPP)	4:00 pm	Missouri	Ice Storm	210	95,000	9:00 pm, February 10
February							
2/27/02	San Diego Gas & Electric (WSCC)	10:48 am	California	Interruption of Firm Load	300	255,000	11:35 am, February 27
March							
3/09/02	Consumers Energy Co. (ECAR)	12:00 am	Lower Peninsula of Michigan	Severe Weather	190	190,000	12:00 pm, March 11
April							
4/08/02	Arizona Public Service (WSCC)	3:00 pm	Arizona	Vandalism/ Insulators	0	0	April 9
July							
7/09/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	12:27 pm	California	Interruption of Firm Power	240	1 PG&E	7:54 pm, July 9
7/19/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	11:51 am	California	Interruption of Firm Power (Unit Tripped)	240	1 PG&E	4:30 pm, July 19
7/20/02	Consolidated Edison Co. of New York (NPCC)	12:40 pm	New York	Fire	278	63,500	8:12 pm, July 20
August							
8/02/02	Central Illinois Light Co. (MAIN)	12:43 pm	Illinois	Interruption of Firm Power	232	53,565	6:36 pm, August 2
8/09/02	Lake Worth Utils (SERC)	8:23 am	Florida	Interruption of Firm Power	51	25,000	12:13 pm, August 9
8/25/02	Pacific Gas & Elec. (WSCC)	3:41 am	California	Interruption of Firm Power	120	1 PG&E	9:17 am, August 25
8/28/02	Lakeworth Utils (SERC)	2:09 pm	Florida	Severe Weather	67.6	25,000	3:38 pm, August 28
October							
10/03/02	Entergy Corporation (SPP)	3:33 am	Coastal Areas of Southern Louisiana	Hurricane Lily	NA	242,910	9:00 am, October 4
November							
11/06/02	Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (WSCC)	10:00 pm	Northern and Central California	Winter Storm	270	939,000	Noon November 10
11/17/02	Long Island Power Authority (NPPC)	3:48 pm	Northport, NY Norwalk, CT	Cable Tripped	0	0	Unknown
11/17/02	Northeast Utilities (NPCC)	6:00 am	Northwest and North Central Connecticut	Ice Storm	NA	224,912	8:00 am, November 21
December							
12/03/02	Entergy Corporation (SPP)	6:30 pm	Arkansas	Ice Storm	NA	43,000	8:00 am, December 5
12/11/02	Dominion-Virginia Power/North Carolina Power (SERC)	1:09 pm	Northern Virginia to Fredericksburg Staunton to Harrisonburg	Winter Storm	63	130,000	1:45 pm, December 11
12/14/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	11:00 am	Northern and Central California	Winter Storm	180	1.5 million	4:00 pm, December 18
12/19/02	Pacific Gas & Electric (WSCC)	6:00 am	Northern and Central California	Winter Storm	56	385,000	5:00 pm, December 20
12/25/02	PPL Corporation (MAAC)	5:00 pm	Eastern Pennsylvania	Winter Storm	250	106,000	5:00 am, December 26
12/25/02	Metropolitan Edison Co./First Energy (MAAC)	10:00 am	Reading, York, Hanover, Hamburg Pennsylvania	Winter Storm	NA	95,630	8:30 am, December 27

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

Appendix C

Technical Notes

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

Data Quality

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

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

Reliability of Data

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

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

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

Data Revision Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Sources For Electric Power Monthly

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-423

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FERC Form 423

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-826

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-860

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-861

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-906

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Classification

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

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

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

Transportation and Public Utilities

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

Wholesale Trade

421 to 422

Retail Trade

441 to 454

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

521 to 533

Services

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

92 Public Administration

Table C1. Average Heat Content of Fossil-Fuel Receipts, November 2003

Census Division and State	Coal (Million Btu per Ton)[1]	Petroleum (Million Btu per Barrel)[2]	Natural Gas (Million Btu per Thousand Cubic Feet)[3]
New England	**24.87**	**6.36**	**1.03**
Connecticut	24.49	6.24	1.01
Maine	26.39	6.37	1.04
Massachusetts	24.48	6.33	1.03
New Hampshire	26.20	6.47	--
Rhode Island	--	--	1.03
Vermont	--	--	--
Middle Atlantic	**24.39**	**6.25**	**1.03**
New Jersey	25.88	6.17	1.04
New York	24.62	6.30	1.02
Pennsylvania	24.20	5.56	1.04
East North Central	**20.07**	**5.94**	**1.01**
Illinois	18.02	6.55	1.01
Indiana	21.06	5.62	1.01
Michigan	19.93	5.74	1.01
Ohio	24.66	5.81	1.03
Wisconsin	17.86	5.62	1.01
West North Central	**16.67**	**6.15**	**1.01**
Iowa	17.26	5.87	1.00
Kansas	17.31	6.59	1.01
Minnesota	17.72	5.88	1.01
Missouri	17.69	5.76	1.01
Nebraska	17.25	5.80	1.00
North Dakota	13.07	5.85	--
South Dakota	17.02	--	--
South Atlantic	**24.48**	**6.11**	**1.00**
Delaware	25.64	6.21	1.04
District of Columbia	--	--	--
Florida	24.54	6.11	1.00
Georgia	23.33	5.78	1.02
Maryland	25.32	6.27	1.06
North Carolina	24.71	5.47	1.04
South Carolina	25.26	6.29	1.04
Virginia	25.51	6.28	1.04
West Virginia	24.21	5.89	1.02
East South Central	**22.54**	**5.93**	**1.04**
Alabama	23.79	5.83	1.04
Kentucky	22.78	5.55	1.01
Mississippi	17.89	6.57	1.03
Tennessee	22.87	5.88	1.03
West South Central	**15.77**	**5.87**	**1.03**
Arkansas	17.49	5.90	1.02
Louisiana	16.46	5.91	1.03
Oklahoma	17.70	--	1.03
Texas	14.86	5.82	1.03
Mountain	**19.30**	**5.73**	**1.02**
Arizona	20.48	--	1.01
Colorado	19.61	5.14	1.01
Idaho	--	--	1.02
Montana	16.95	5.49	1.06
Nevada	21.63	--	1.04
New Mexico	19.42	5.71	.99
Utah	21.39	5.88	--
Wyoming	17.62	5.89	1.04
Pacific Contiguous	**17.26**	**5.89**	**1.02**
California	24.11	5.78	1.02
Oregon	16.95	--	1.02
Washington	15.60	6.29	1.03
Pacific Noncontiguous	**22.41**	**5.89**	**1.00**
Alaska	--	--	1.00
Hawaii	22.41	5.89	--
U.S. Total	20.08	6.13	1.02

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table C4. Unit-of-Measure Equivalents for Electricity

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

Source: Energy Information Administration.

Appendix D

Estimating and Presenting Power Sector Fuel Use

I. Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Overview of Key Changes

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

Categorization of Electric Power Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AER 2001

Electric Power Sector		
Electricity Only	CHP	Total

AER 2000

Electric Power Sector		
Electric Utilities	Nonutility Power Producers	Total

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

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

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

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

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

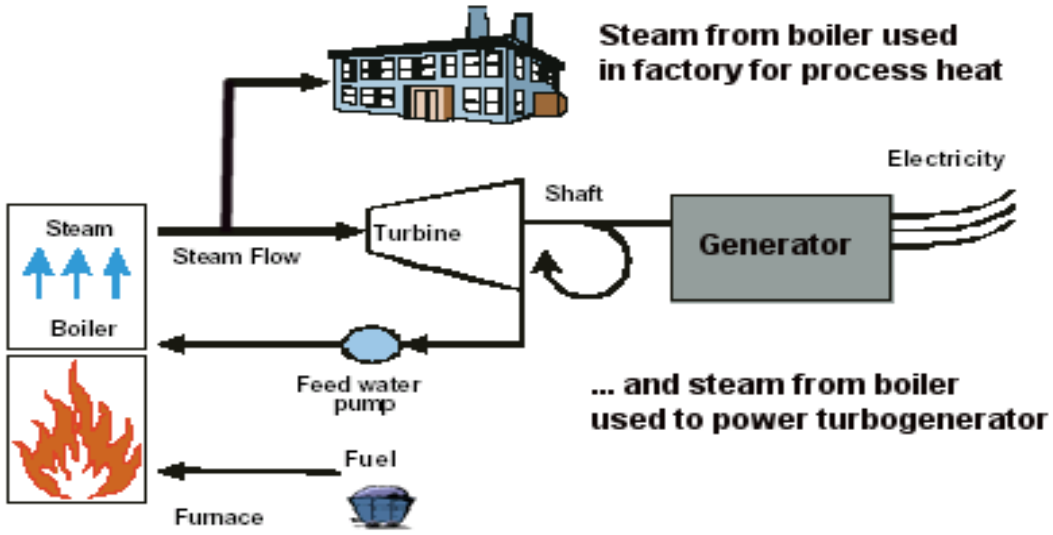
Reporting of CHP Facility Fuel Use

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

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

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

Figure D3. Schematic for Combined Heat and Power Plant



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Electric Power Surveys and Publications

Summary of Key Changes

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

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

Now EIA is organizing data using the following new categories:

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

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

EIA is presenting data for the following categories:

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

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

Efforts to Improve Data

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

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

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

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

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

Allocating CHP Fuel Use

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

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

Electric Power Publication Tables Affected

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

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

---

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

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geothermal: Pertaining to heat within the Earth.

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

Gigawatt (GW): One billion watts.

Gigawatthour (GWh): One billion watthours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kilowatt (kW): One thousand watts.

Kilowatthour (kWh): One thousand watthours.

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

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

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

Mcf: One thousand cubic feet.

Megawatt (MW): One million watts of electricity.

Megawatthour (MWh): One million watthours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Petroleum Coke: See Coke (Petroleum).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Receipts: Purchases of fuel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terrawatt: One trillion watts.

Terrawatthour: One trillion kilowatthours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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