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- Oxygenate data
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- *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*
  Updated on Wednesdays (Thursdays in the event of a holiday) at 9 a.m.
- *Petroleum Supply Monthly*
  Updated between the 23rd and 26th of the month.
- *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*
  Updated on the 20th of the month.
- *Natural Gas Monthly*
  Updated on the 20th of the month.
- *Weekly Coal Production*
  Updated on Fridays by noon.
- *Quarterly Coal Report*
  Updated 40 days after the end of the quarter.
- *Electric Power Monthly*
  Updated during the first week of the month.
- *Monthly Energy Review*
  Updated the last week of the month.
- *Short-Term Energy Outlook*
  Updated 60 days after the end of the quarter.
- *Winter Fuels Report* (October through April)
  Propane inventory data updated Wednesdays at 5 p.m. All other data updated Thursdays (Friday in event of a holiday) at 5 p.m.

Preface

The *Electric Power Monthly (EPM)* presents monthly electricity statistics for a wide audience including Congress, Federal and State agencies, the electric utility industry, and the general public. The purpose of this publication is to provide energy decisionmakers with accurate and timely information that may be used in forming various perspectives on electric issues that lie ahead. 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 Coal and Electric Data and Renewables 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, Census division, and U.S. levels for net generation, fossil fuel consumption and stocks, quantity and quality of fossil fuels, cost of fossil fuels, electricity sales, revenue, and average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold. Data on net generation, fuel consumption, fuel stocks, quantity and cost of fossil fuels are also displayed for the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) regions.

The EIA publishes statistics in the *EPM* on net generation by energy source; consumption, stocks, quantity, quality, and cost of fossil fuels; and capability of new generating units by company and plant.

Coverage of Sources

The *EPM* contains information from six data sources: Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions"; Form EIA-900, "Monthly Nonutility Sales for Resale Report"; Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report"; and Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report". Copies of these forms and their instructions may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center. A brief summary of these forms follows; Appendix B, "Technical Notes," contains a more detailed description.

Form EIA-759 is used to collect monthly data on net generation; consumption of coal, petroleum, and natural gas; and end-of-the-month stocks of coal and petroleum for each plant by fuel-type combination. As of the January 1996 reporting period and as part of EIA's continuing effort to reduce respondent burden, information on the Form EIA-759 is collected monthly from a cutoff model sample of plants with generating unit nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (approximately 360 electric utilities).

FERC Form 423, a restricted-universe census, is used to collect data from electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts (approximately 230 electric utilities). The FERC established the threshold of 50 or more megawatts. Data collected on the FERC Form 423 include quantity, quality, delivered cost, origin, mine type, fuel type, supplier, and purchase type of fossil fuel receipts.

Form EIA-826 is used to collect sales and revenue data for the residential, commercial, industrial, and other sectors. Other sales and revenue data collected include public street and highway lighting, other sales and revenue to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales. Respondents to Form EIA-826 are based on a statistically chosen sample and include approximately 260 investor-owned and publicly owned electric utilities from a universe of approximately 3,250 utilities. The sample, which is evaluated annually, was designed to obtain estimates of electricity sales, revenue, and revenue per kilowatthour for all U.S. electric utilities by end-use sector. These estimates are provided at the State, Census division, and U.S. levels. Estimates of coefficients of variation, which indicate possible error caused by sampling, are also published at each level.

Data on quantity, quality, and cost of fossil fuels lag data on net generation, fuel consumption, fuel stocks, electricity sales, and average revenue per kilowatthour by 1 month. This difference in reporting appears in the State, Census division, and U.S. level tables. However, for purposes of comparison, plant-level data are presented for the earlier month.

Form EIA-900. The Form EIA-900, "Monthly Nonutility Sales for Resale Report," is used to collect monthly data from a sample of nonutility power producers on sales for resale of electricity. The respondents (approximately 380) to the form represent a cutoff model sample of facilities reporting on the Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." Respondents with a facility nameplate capacity of 50 megawatts or more are selected.

Form EIA-861 is a survey of electric utilities in the United States, its territories, and Puerto Rico. The survey is used to collect information from the uni-

verse of electric utilities (approximately 3,250). Data collected on Form EIA-861 include information on the production, sales, revenue from sales, and trade of electricity.

Form EIA-860 is used to collect data annually from all electric utilities in the United States and Puerto Rico that operate power plants or plan to operate a power plant within 10 years of the reporting year. Generator-specific information is reported by approximately 900 respondents.

Contents

Tables

Illustrations

Page

U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management: Trends and Analysis

Introduction

Growing competition in the electric power industry is raising questions regarding the future of utility demand-side management (DSM) programs. This article[1] addresses changes in the growth and character of electric utility DSM and how growing competition and the imminent restructuring of the electric power industry may affect utility DSM practices.

From 1989 through 1993, data collected by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) showed a steady increase in utility DSM spending and in energy and demand savings. The most recent data collected (1994) show that the industry is reducing DSM spending and experiencing a reduction in the rate of growth in energy savings. In 1994, utilities reported modest reductions in energy savings and potential peak reductions. However, utility projections for 1995 show approximately a 40-percent reduction in the growth of energy savings and lower potential peak load reductions from DSM programs.

Among other factors, the potential for restructuring in the electric power industry could affect utilities' interest in energy savings. In a deregulated market for generation services, vertically integrated utilities will have an interest in selling more energy at higher prices. DSM programs that reduce consumption may place downward pressure on prices. Restructuring also may create new types of DSM activities. A growing number of utilities are experimenting with two-way communication systems that provide customers flexible time-of-use or real-time pricing and energy information services.

Background

The Development of Utility DSM

Electric utility DSM refers to programs implemented by utilities to modify customer load profiles. Such programs have a variety of objectives.

- Energy-efficiency programs reduce energy use, both during peak and off-peak periods, typically without affecting the quality of services provided. Such programs substitute technologically more advanced equipment to produce the same (or a higher) level of end-use services (e.g., lighting, heating, cooling, drive power, or building shell) with less electricity.

- Peak load reduction programs focus on reducing load during periods of peak power consumption on a utility's system or in selected areas of the transmission and distribution grid. This category includes interruptible load tariffs, time-of-use rates, direct load control, and other load management programs.

- Load shape flexibility can be achieved by programs that modify prices, cycle equipment, or interrupt service in response to specific changes in power costs or resource availability. These approaches include real-time pricing and time-of-use rates for pricing periods that have flexible hours. They also may include interruptible load tariffs, direct load control, and other load management programs when those activities are not limited to peak load periods.

- Load building programs are designed to increase use of electrical equipment or shift electricity consumption from peak to off-peak hours thereby increasing total electricity sales. This category includes valley filling programs that increase load during off-peak periods and programs that introduce new electric technologies and processes.

The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) identified and helped to focus attention on the benefits of "increased conservation of electric energy" and "load management techniques."[2] A series of studies over the last 18 years identified and quantified a large potential to increase the efficiency of energy use.[3] Responding to this potential, State regulators supported and utilities implemented rebate and other DSM programs. Many DSM programs are

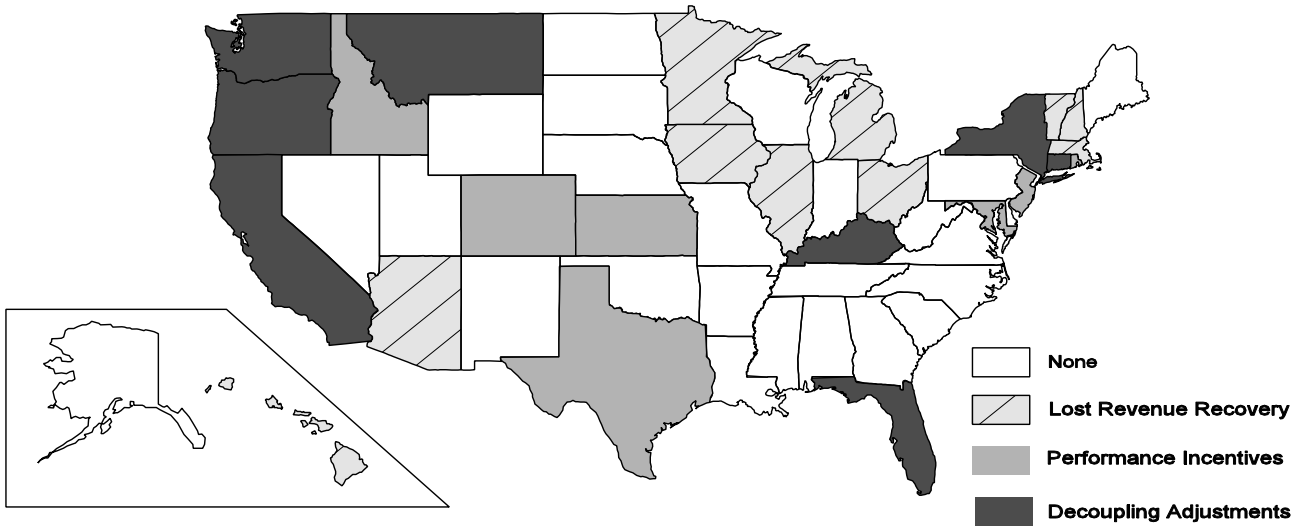
viewed as resources because they capture cost-effective energy savings that would not otherwise be achieved. Most DSM programs are planned in an integrated resource planning (IRP) framework in which utilities compare the benefits and costs of DSM with the cost of additional generation. Utility IRP's are subject to State regulatory review. Approximately half of the State regulatory commissions seek to reduce disincentives to utilities implementing DSM programs that result from conventional rate design practices. Given conventional rate designs, volumetric rates often are set above utilities' short-run marginal costs.[4] As a result, when utilities lose potential sales as a result of consumers using energy more efficiently, revenues and profits go down. State commissions address this problem by using: (1) net lost revenue adjustment mechanisms that allow utilities to recover revenues lost as a result of conservation programs net of any cost savings; (2) revenue decoupling that separates utilities' profitability from the levels of actual sales; or (3) DSM performance incentives that are paid to utilities based on the savings achieved[5] (Figure FE1).

Electric energy savings and load reductions cannot actually be measured by metering and therefore must be estimated. Utilities report estimates of energy savings and peak load reductions based on engineering methodologies, statistical analysis of energy usage, and/or other estimation techniques. The estimated energy effects are subject to subsequent verification, as required by many State public service commissions. An EIA report[6] concluded that while estimated savings in some cases exceeded subsequently verified results, a large variance between estimated and verified savings was not found. The estimated data on DSM programs are reported to EIA annually on Schedule V, "Demand-Side Management Information," of the Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." For reporting purposes, DSM programs are categorized as energy efficiency, direct load control, interruptible load, other load management, other DSM programs, or load-building activities. Large utilities[7] report for each program category and customer class estimated data for:

- **Incremental energy effects and incremental peak load reductions**—the effects caused by new program participants and new DSM programs during a given year. Incremental effects are "annualized"; that is, they are reported as if they were in effect for the entire year.

- **Current and projected annual energy effects and peak load reductions**—the total effects and peak load reductions caused by all participants (new and existing) in all DSM programs (new and existing) that are in effect during a given year. This includes the energy effects caused by programs initiated in prior years that are still in effect and programs that were terminated, but are still producing energy effects and/or peak load reductions. These data are reported for the reporting year, next year, and fifth year following the reporting year.

Figure FE1. Rate Mechanisms Addressing Disincentives to Energy-Efficiency Programs



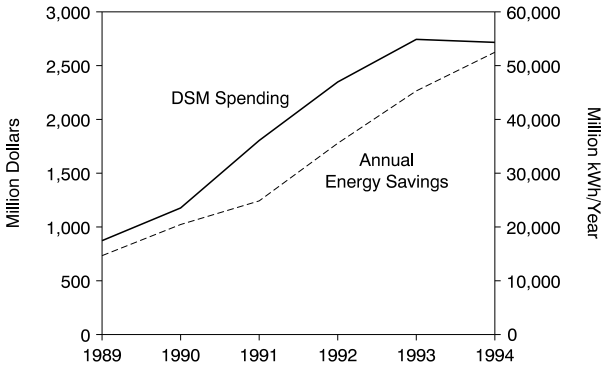
Sources: Science Applications International Corporation; M. Reid, et al., *Incentives for Demand-Side Management,* (Washington, DC: National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, October, 1993).

- **Current and projected annual costs**—the costs of DSM programs for the reporting year, the next year, and fifth year following the reporting year.[8]

In addition, the type of energy-efficiency end-uses and programs offered in each customer class are collected.

From 1989 through 1993, utility DSM programs exhibited steady or accelerating growth in energy savings and utility expenditures (Figure FE2). The largest share of utility expenditures and energy savings was associated with energy-efficiency programs. These programs supplied substantial peak load reductions, although large potential peak load reductions also occurred as a result of interruptible load programs.

Figure FE2. DSM Estimated Annual Energy Savings and Spending, 1989-1994



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

Competition in the Electric Power Industry

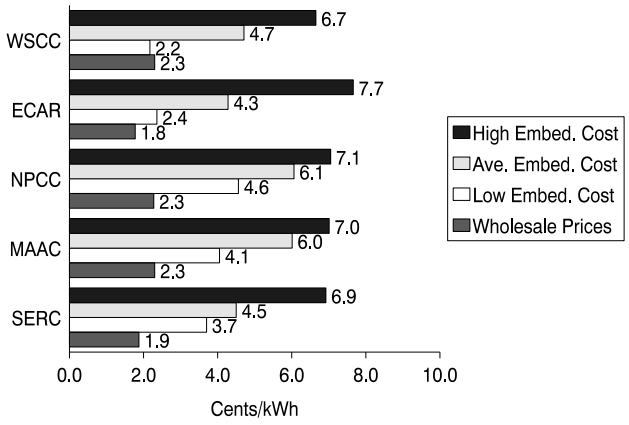
Growing competition is becoming a major influence in the generation segment of the electric power industry. By the early 1990's, the exhaustion of economies-of-scale for large baseload generation,[9] efficient modular generation technologies (particularly combined-cycle units and aero-derivative turbines), low natural gas prices, and emerging information and control technologies began to make competition possible. Changing regulatory policies facilitated competition among generation suppliers. By the end of 1992, competitive bidding for new power supplies was approved in 20 States and was under consideration in 9 others.[10] Also, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approved "market-based" pricing for some wholesale power sales,[11] and Congress broadened the scope of wholesale competition with the passage of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT).[12]

From 1989 to 1993, the number of qualifying facilities and other independent power production facilities (5 megawatts or more nameplate capacity) increased from 825 to 1,341, and their installed generating capacity increased from 36.6 to 59.1 gigawatts.[13] In 1992, for the first time, generating capacity added by independent power producers exceeded capacity added by traditional electric utilities.[14]

Within this context of technological and regulatory change, proposals are being made by the members of the industry, regulators, and consumers to restructure the industry, potentially deregulating generation and allowing retail customers access to competitive generation markets. Three factors contribute significantly to the consideration of restructuring:

- *Demand, primarily by industrial and large commercial customers, for lower prices and retail access:* Differentials between embedded generation costs and wholesale spot prices for generation create the perception that consumer prices can be lower if customers gain access to wholesale power markets. Figure FE3 provides a comparison of the generating costs embedded in utility rates (highest cost utility, regional average, and least cost utility) and wholesale peak period spot prices for selected North American Electric Reliability Council regions.[15] For most utilities, the embedded cost of generation that is built into their rates exceeds the wholesale spot price.[16]

Figure FE3. Utility Embedded Generating Costs and Wholesale Market Prices



Sources: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Form 1, "Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licensees and Others" (1994); and McGraw-Hill *Power Marketers Week* (1994).

Moreover, within any given region, there are significant differentials between the generation costs of high and low cost utilities. These differentials do not imply that utilities have been imprudent, but they do contribute to the perception that retail prices include uneconomic generation costs.

- *Implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 1992:* EPACT provided Federal regulators the authority to order utilities to provide transmission access for the purpose of facilitating competition in wholesale power markets. FERC's implementation of EPACT is illustrated by (1) its expansive notice of proposed rulemaking on wholesale competition;[17] (2) its transmission access and pricing policy statement establishing a "golden rule" of comparability between transmission pricing for a utility's own sales and transmission pricing for third parties;[18] (3) its Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on Stranded Costs which addresses the treatment of historically incurred costs that cannot be recovered at market prices;[19] (4) its encouragement for the formation of regional transmission groups; and (5) its requirement that transmission utilities, power pools, or electric reliability councils submit data on their transmission capabilities.[20]

- *The perception that competitive generation markets can work and produce economic efficiency benefits:* Interest in electric industry restructuring is supported by the successful privatization or restructuring of electric utilities in the United Kingdom, Norway, New Zealand, Australia, Chile, and Argentina,[21] and the relative success of restructuring in the natural gas, telecommunications, and other U.S. industries.[22]

Electric industry restructuring is currently receiving active legislative or regulatory consideration in approximately three-quarters of the States.[23] The consideration of restructuring is focused on competition in the generation portion of the electric power industry. A retail access plan was approved by the California Public Utilities Commission. Modest retail wheeling experiments, in which large customers will be able to purchase generation services directly from competitive generation suppliers, were approved in Michigan and New Hampshire.

"Full retail competition" will mean that consumers may choose their generation suppliers and that there will be competition in generation services, in financial contracts used to hedge the risk of future volatility in generation prices, and perhaps in certain services related to coordinating the operation of generating units. Electric distribution, transmission, and at least certain dispatch and coordination services historically have been and will continue to be regulated.

Distinguishing functions of the industry in which there will be competition from those in which competition will be limited is important to understanding the potential opportunities for DSM in a restructured electric power industry. If restructuring proceeds, energy-efficiency incentive programs could be supported through non-bypassable charges paid by the customers of regulated transmission and distribution companies. Other DSM services could be paid for by participating customers and provided by competitive energy service companies or packaged with generation and financial services by competing power marketers. The packaging of energy management, generation, and financial hedging services might emerge as the basis for an independent retail business involving new participants in a competitive retail access market structure. However, this article will examine the narrower issue of impacts on electric utility DSM activity.

Trends in Utility DSM

The latest data on DSM activities filed by electric utilities on Form EIA-861 are for 1994. Those filings also provided projected data for 1995 and 1999 for large utilities with sales to ultimate consumers or sales for resale greater than or equal to 120,000 megawatthours (MWh). Additionally, several utilities provided qualitative information on how increasing competition in the electric power industry is affecting their DSM programs.

The 1994 Program Year

Data compiled from responses on Form EIA-861 revealed moderate changes in utility DSM activity during the 1994 program year. Incremental energy savings decreased 8.4 percent from the 1993 level of 8,980 million kilowatthours (kWh) to 8,229 million kWh in 1994. Incremental potential peak load reductions decreased 17 percent from 7,137 megawatts (MW) in 1993 to 5,904 MW in 1994.[24] For the first time since EIA began tracking DSM activity, utility DSM expenditures decreased approximately 1 percent from $2.74 billion in 1993 to $2.72 billion in 1994. In 1993, utilities projected that 1994 DSM spending would exceed $3 billion.

A portion of the decreases in incremental energy savings and potential peak load reductions was anticipated in the utilities' 1993 projections of 1994

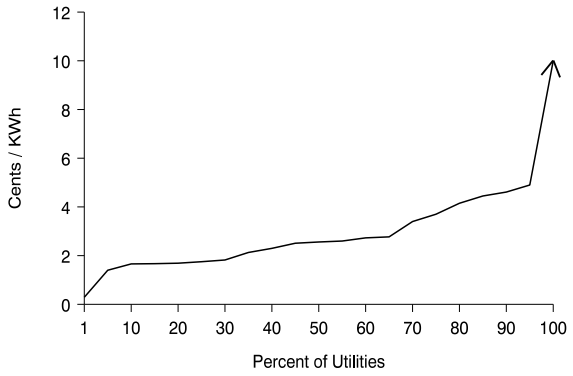
annual energy effects and peak load reductions. Annual energy savings in 1994 were 52,483 million kWh. In 1993, utilities projected 1994 annual energy savings of 52,655 million kWh. Annual potential peak load reductions in 1994 were 42,917 MW, exceeding the utilities' projections for 1994 of 42,220 MW. 1994 energy effects approached or exceeded the 1993 projections for 1994, suggesting that the reported decreases in incremental energy effects and peak load reductions represent a change in DSM activity, and are not the result of program evaluations completed since the filing of the prior year's Form EIA-861 data.

Most of the decreases in incremental energy savings occurred in energy-efficiency programs. However, all other program categories showed large percentage decreases in incremental energy savings. Interruptible load programs had the largest decreases in incremental potential peak load reductions, and percentage decreases in incremental potential peak load reductions also occurred in interruptible load, direct load control, and other load management programs. Other DSM programs showed an increase in incremental potential peak load reductions (Table FE1).

Energy-efficiency programs accounted for 70.6 percent of direct DSM spending in 1994. The 1994 data continue to indicate that the cost to utilities of most energy-efficiency programs is competitive with or below the cost of new generating capacity. The cost of conserved energy in cents per kWh saved is a convenient index for making approximate comparisons between the cost of energy-efficiency programs and generic supply-side resources. The cost of conserved energy is the average life cycle cost of an efficiency measure or program expressed in cents per kWh saved over the life of the measures installed. Figure FE4 presents the average cost per kWh saved for the energy-efficiency programs of large utilities.[25] The DSM programs of 63 percent of reporting utilities had average costs of conserved energy under 3 cents per kWh (Figure FE4).

The modest reductions in 1994 DSM savings and expenditures might be explained by the fact that interest in restructuring accelerated rapidly after the issuance of the California Blue Book in April 1994, one of the first proposals for deregulation of generation and significant retail access.[26] By April, many utilities had already set DSM program budgets for 1994. The full impact of

Figure FE4. Average Cost of Conserved Energy for Energy Efficiency Programs



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

Table FE1. Incremental Energy Effects and Potential Peak Load Reductions by Program Type

Program Type	Incremental Energy Savings (Gwh/Year)		Change In Incremental Energy Savings (percent)	Incremental Potential Peak Load Reductions (MW)		Change In Incremental Potential Peak Load Reductions (percent)
	1993	1994	1993-1994	1993	1994	1993-1994
Energy Efficiency	8,472	8,054	-5	1,839	1,751	-5
Direct Load Control	25	15	-40	1,297	884	-32
Interruptible Load	75	12	-84	3,536	2,822	-20
Other Load Management	19	7	-63	371	282	-24
Other DSM	389	141	-64	94	165	+76
Total	**8,980**	**8,229**	**-8**	**7,137**	**5,904**	**-17**

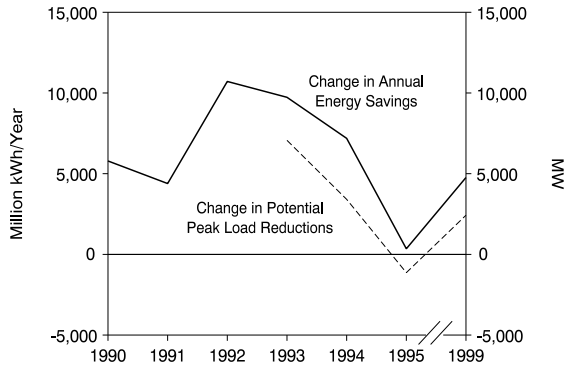
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

concerns about restructuring on DSM activity may be observed first in data for the 1995 program year.

Projections for the 1995 Program Year

The utilities' projections of annual energy effects and peak load reductions for 1995 suggest that substantial reductions in DSM activity could be under way (Figure FE5). There are, however, some important caveats regarding the reported data. Large utilities are asked to report projected annual energy savings, annual peak load reductions, and program costs for 1995 and 1999. "Annual effects" for 1995 and 1999 represent the continuing impacts of past, current, and projected years' participation in DSM programs. Year-to-year changes in annual effects can approximate modifications in DSM programs, though they may be influenced by factors unrelated to DSM activity for that year (i.e., large customers going out of business, revisions as the result of evaluation of DSM programs, or economic factors). Utilities currently do not report projected incremental effects, which would more closely track the impacts of planned DSM activity occurring in the year that the data are reported.

Figure FE5. Year-to-Year Change: Annual Energy Savings and Potential Peak Load Reductions



Note: Potential peak load reductions data not available for 1990-1993.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

Annual energy savings in 1995 are projected to equal 52,831 million kWh per year, 0.7 percent above the annual energy savings reported for 1994. Annual 1995 potential peak load reductions are projected to decline by 2.6 percent from 1994 levels to 41,784 MW.

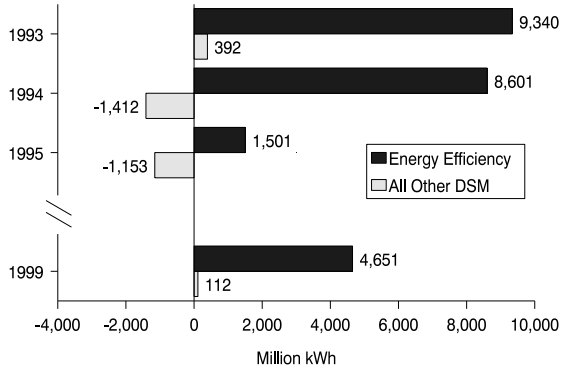
The projections of annual effects represent the cumulative impacts of all prior DSM activity and new activity in 1995. The stagnation of annual effects in 1995 is a major departure from the year-to-year growth reported in prior years.

The reduced growth in annual effects is partially attributable to the reporting practices of utilities. Significant declines in annual energy savings from 1994 to 1995 were noted on a number of individual utility reports. This was unexpected because "annual" energy savings reflect the cumulative effects of prior program years. These utilities were contacted for clarification of their reported data. In some cases, utilities had stopped including annual energy savings of measures that remained in place, but were installed under DSM programs that were terminated. The extent of this under-reporting of annual energy savings for 1995 could be as great as 3,500 million kWh. Even assuming under-reporting of this magnitude, the rate of growth in annual energy savings in 1995 would decline by 40 percent. Utilities that reported significant decreases in potential peak load reductions also were contacted. Under-reporting of the continuing effects of terminated energy-efficiency programs had a much smaller impact on potential peak load reductions. Even after correcting for possible under-reporting, potential peak load reductions declined in 1995. The remaining decreases in growth of annual effects after adjusting for reporting issues suggest that when 1995 data are reported later this year, significant decreases may be observed in incremental energy savings and peak load reductions.

DSM spending is projected to fall at a much slower rate than the growth in annual energy and peak load effects. DSM spending for 1995 is projected to decline from 1994 levels by 4.5 percent to $2.6 billion. This modest decline suggests that utilities are retaining the capability to implement DSM programs. Another possible explanation is that DSM budgets are perhaps being reassigned to customer service functions that are as of yet not clearly defined.

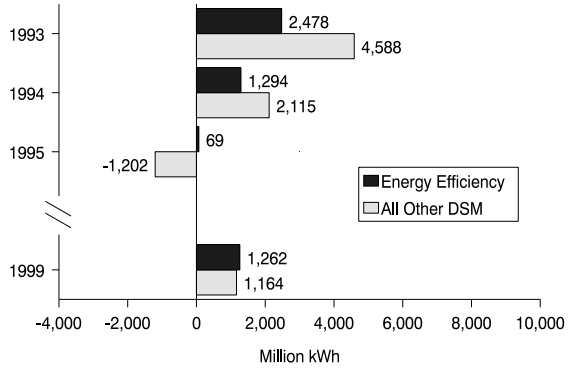
Annual energy savings from energy-efficiency programs are projected to continue growing, although at a slower rate, from 49,720 million kWh per year in 1994 to 51,221 million kWh in 1995. The reductions in DSM are not limited to energy-efficiency programs. Annual peak load reductions from energy-efficiency programs are expected to increase from 11,662 MW to 11,731 MW. For interruptible load programs and other DSM, utilities project reductions in annual peak load and energy effects in 1995. For direct load control programs, decreased potential peak load reductions are projected for 1995 (Figure FE6 and Figure FE7).

Figure FE6. Annual Changes in Annual Energy Savings



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

Figure FE7. Annual Change in Annual Potential Peak Load Reductions



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

These findings show a greater decline in energy savings and peak load reductions than suggested by an earlier study.[27] The study projected that the 1994 to 1998 decline in the rate of growth of cumulative energy savings would be less dramatic than the decline in DSM expenditures and that the growth in cumulative peak load reductions would come closer to matching recent historical experience. The study, completed in early 1995, relied on a smaller survey of 37 selected utilities and 22 State regulatory commissions. Each of the 37 utilities included in the survey spent at least $5 million on DSM in 1994, making them among the largest in the industry. The study did not regard the sample as representative of all U.S. utilities.

Possible explanations for a decline in DSM activity in 1995, supported by the qualitative data provided by electric utilities, include:

- Low avoided costs may make some DSM options no longer cost-effective. This explanation is consistent with the increase in annual effects that is projected for 1999, when some utilities will require additional capacity.

- To reduce rate impacts of DSM programs, utilities may be lowering energy savings targets or placing more emphasis on benefit/cost tests that measure rate impacts, as opposed to reductions in customer or societal costs. For many utilities, negative rate impacts are primarily the result of revenue losses created by existing rate design practices whenever sales decline.

- Some utilities report that they are shifting from rebate, low-cost loans, and other financial incentive programs to information and conventional financial programs. Information and conventional financing programs simply may be less effective than rebate and financial incentive programs in achieving savings over and above the savings that naturally occur in the absence of DSM programs.

The annual effects projected for 1995 raise serious questions about utilities' commitments to cost-effective DSM opportunities. In a qualitative assessment of the impact of increasing competition on their DSM programs, several utilities suggested that, to date, competition is having little or no impact on their current DSM activities. Other utilities indicated that programs were being cut and that they were reducing or eliminating programs that incorporated rebates or other financial incentives. Additional data collection and analysis are needed to fully explain the decline in the growth of annual effects projected for 1995.

Projections for the 1999 Program Year

Year-to-year growth in annual effects is predicted by electric utilities to rebound to some extent by 1999. Projections exhibit growth in both annual energy savings and annual potential peak load reductions, compared with 1994 and 1995. This may reflect that some utilities are approaching the time when new capacity will be required.

The projected growth in annual energy savings is open to question, however, because of possible under-reporting of energy savings from terminated DSM programs. It is difficult to estimate to what extent under-reporting affects 1999 data, given that some

previously installed measures may reach the end of their useful lives between 1995 and 1999. To the extent under-reporting had a greater impact on 1995 than on 1999 projections, the represented data may overstate the average annual 1995 to 1999 rate of growth in annual energy savings. As was the case for 1995, only projected "annual effects" data are available to represent 1999 energy savings and peak load reductions.

Utilities projected 1999 annual energy savings of 71,883 million kWh per year and potential peak load reductions of 51,487 MW. This represents an 8.0 percent average annual rate of growth in energy savings, and a 5.4 percent average annual rate of growth in potential peak load reductions from reported 1995 levels. These projections are lower than the projections made by the same utilities in 1993 for 1998 energy savings (88,978 million kWh in 1998) and potential peak load reductions (55,163 MW in 1998). Projected annual energy savings for energy-efficiency programs increased from 51,221 million kWh for 1995 to 69,825 million kWh for 1999.

DSM spending is projected to continue to decline, from $2.6 billion in 1995 to $2.5 billion in 1999. During the same period, utilities project a 13-percent reduction in direct utility expenditures on energy-efficiency programs.

The electric power industry has entered a period of rapid change. Predicting DSM effects 5 years into the future can be difficult. The extent to which changes have been fully or accurately anticipated by utilities in their 1999 DSM projections can be uncertain.

Summary of DSM Trends 1994 to 1999

The major trends in DSM data reported on Form EIA-861 for 1994 are:

- In 1994, utilities experienced moderate reductions in DSM activity.
- For 1995, utilities projected substantial reductions in the growth of annual energy savings and lower potential peak load reductions. These reductions are partially explained by data reporting issues.
- Although energy savings and peak load reductions from energy-efficiency programs were impacted, other types of DSM programs were affected to a comparable or greater extent by reductions in DSM activity in 1994 and reductions projected for 1995.
- DSM spending is projected to decline moderately, suggesting that utilities intend to retain a DSM capability.
- Utilities are projecting growth in annual energy savings and annual potential peak load reductions for 1999, although that growth will be at a more modest rate than over the last 5 years.

The Effects of Competition and Restructuring on Utility DSM

The restructuring of the electric power industry may change electric utility DSM. Utilities that anticipate little growth in the use of DSM resources attribute this to increasing competition in the electric power industry.[28] The fundamental characteristics of a restructured industry are:

- Generation revenues will be based on market prices for generation services, instead of through cost-of-service regulation.
- Customers increasingly will have access to flexible prices that reflect fluctuations in spot-market prices for generation.

These are characteristics of most models of a restructured electric power industry. The economic forces released by such changes could have significant impacts on 3 types of electric utility DSM: energy efficiency, load building, and real-time pricing and other flexible load-shape programs.

Energy Efficiency in a Competitive Electric Power Market

Energy-efficiency programs were designed in an IRP framework in which regulators required utilities to consider the benefits and costs of substituting such programs for the acquisition of new generation resources. In a deregulated competitive market, generating capacity will likely be added or retired based upon its marketability. Resource planning will become a competitive business function. This change is leading some commentators to question the continuing role of energy-efficiency programs. The resulting debate focuses on three issues:

- The ability of markets to capture cost-effective energy-efficiency opportunities.

- The costs of energy-efficiency programs in a competitive electric power market and the benefits of the programs to consumers and society.

- The rate impacts of energy-efficiency programs.

The Ability of Markets to Capture Cost-Effective Energy-Efficiency Opportunities

Technology-based evaluations suggest that many cost-effective energy-efficiency improvements are not rapidly adopted in the marketplace. For example, in 1990, the Electric Power Research Institute estimated that 20 percent of total U.S. electricity consumption could be saved with energy-efficiency measures costing less than 3.5 cents per kWh saved.[29] Others suggest much higher potential savings.[30] Given the measures considered in such studies, it appears that consumers acting on their own do not adopt many commercially available and cost-effective efficiency measures. This finding is consistent with a second group of studies of actual consumer purchasing practices indicating that residential consumers act as if they severely discount the value of future energy savings when making energy-efficiency investments.[31] A third group of studies examining commercial and industrial customer behavior found that such customers seldom undertake major energy-efficiency investments with more than a 2-year simple payback.[32] For many measures, a 2-year payback implies that energy-efficiency investments have to produce an after tax return on investment of 30 percent or higher.

Economists, technologists, and social science researchers are engaged in a debate concerning the source of this non-cost-effective consumer behavior.[33] Such behavior may be the result of barriers to the adoption of efficiency measures which represent real costs of efficiency improvements or failures of markets to operate efficiently. Energy-efficiency programs that remedy or offset genuine market failures could increase overall economic efficiency in comparison to competitive market outcomes. Three primary perspectives are being advanced in this debate.

First, some economists argue that there must be "hidden costs" associated with the adoption of efficiency measures.[34] In some cases, this argument is offered as a simple tautology: markets are presumed to operate efficiently; therefore, the failure of markets to adopt efficiency measures must be attributable to some cost not considered in conventional benefit/cost analysis. At this level, the hidden cost position adds little to the debate since the answer is assumed in the premise of the argument. There may be hidden costs such as minor inconveniences or differences in performance associated with the adoption of some efficiency measures. There may also be hidden benefits such as small improvements in performance or conveniences that are not considered in conventional benefit/cost studies. The hidden cost hypothesis is at best incomplete in that there are cases, such as efficient lighting ballasts, refrigerators, personal computers, and televisions, in which there is little or no possibility of hidden costs, yet cost-effective efficiency measures are not widely adopted.[35]

Second, some commentators relate the efficiency gap to uncertainty about future energy prices or other market conditions.[36] In the face of uncertainty, an efficient consumer may put off making deferrable investments. Most energy-efficiency improvements are made as part of a decision to invest in new equipment or a new building. If decisions to adopt efficiency measures are not made at the time a building is designed or equipment purchased, the opportunity is effectively lost. For example, it is not practical to change the orientation of a building to reduce summer heat gains after it is built. Nor can the consumer obtain a more efficient refrigerator without purchasing a new one. The opportunity to make energy-efficiency improvements exists when a building or appliance is acquired. Such efficiency investments are not deferrable. In these circumstances, efficient consumers must make decisions at the time of purchase based on the expected outcome of their choices regardless of the extent of uncertainty about market conditions.

A third view advanced by other economists, supported by social science researchers, and implicit in the positions of many technologists is that part of the efficiency gap may result from market failures related to the nature of the information involved in evaluating energy-efficiency investments. Economists identify two types of market failures in consumer evaluations of energy-efficiency investments:

- Information on the energy use of many products and services is not readily available or evident to many consumers when making energy efficient investments.[37] This also contributes to the difficulty of communicating the benefits of energy-efficient investments.[38] Energy use can be a low priority for some commercial and industrial establishments where energy costs represent approximately 3 percent of their total costs.

- Consumers may lack the expertise necessary to gather, process, and apply information to make

optimal energy-efficient choices.[39] Additionally, recent experiments in economics show that consumers tend to repeat prior decisions when faced with unfamiliar choices and to avoid cost minimizing choices that have higher first costs.[40] In the market, such behavior impedes the commercialization of new energy-efficient technologies.

Such market failures may disproportionately impact the acceptance of new technology, limiting the ability of suppliers to achieve economies of scale, reduce product prices, and make energy-efficient technologies more competitive and widely available. They also may contribute to a more general market failure—new technology frequently has spillover benefits, making it difficult for the original developer to capture the full value of development and commercialization.

To the extent that market failures retard the commercialization of energy-efficient technologies, utility or government energy-efficiency programs can play an essential role in pulling new technologies into the market place.

The Benefits and Costs of Energy Efficiency in a Competitive Generation Market

Short-term prices are significantly below the avoided costs of generating capacity assumed in DSM benefit/cost analysis just a few years ago. This could result in the discontinuance of DSM programs that are no longer cost-effective. This may account for part of the reduction in DSM activity. Increased competition is expected to improve the productivity and production efficiency of existing generation, delay retirement of some existing capacity, and lead to pricing that could flatten the difference between peak and off-peak loads. These effects can perpetuate surpluses and temporarily hold down market prices for generation. Given short-term capacity surpluses, the benefits of efficiency and other new resources could be more limited than assumed earlier in the decade. Even in the short-term, however, prices will not be uniformly low for all hours and locations. In the long run, restructuring might produce higher prices for generation services. In a restructured industry, the marketability of power can govern the addition of new capacity. New generating capacity will not be added until prices have risen sufficiently above the cost of new facilities to ensure generation suppliers a reasonable return at variable and uncertain market prices.[41] Additionally, utilities are discovering that targeting DSM to optimize or defer transmission and distribution capacity investments can produce substantial benefits, not previously considered in DSM benefit/cost analysis.[42]

One of the benefits of energy efficiency is that reduced consumption avoids environmental impacts associated with electric generation. In the last few years, a series of studies were completed that attempt to place damage cost valuations on emissions from electric power plants. Some of these studies have tried to quantify externality values. However, they do not include estimates of environmental damage associated with global climate change.[43] If concerns about climate change and other environmental impacts of electric generation grow, this could lead to renewed interest in energy efficiency, one of the few low-cost approaches to reducing carbon dioxide emissions.

Overall, utility energy-efficiency programs are successful. In 1994, the mean utility cost for efficiency programs fell to 2.9 cents per kWh saved. A number of utilities were able to achieve substantial energy savings at costs below 2 cents per kWh saved[44] (Figure FE4). Some analysts question the costs of energy-efficiency rebate programs and the apparent disparity between high and low cost programs.[45] They point out that utility accounting, measurement, and reporting practices vary and that in some cases, customer costs are not included in reported program costs. More recent and detailed reviews of utility program evaluations adjust for inconsistent practices in response to these concerns.

In a detailed analysis of verified savings achieved, 20 utility commercial lighting programs were reviewed. All 20 programs were found to be cost-effective when compared to program-specific avoided costs.[46] A more comprehensive review of evaluations for 40 large commercial programs that accounted for one-third of 1992 utility DSM spending was recently completed for the Department of Energy. Most of these programs, which account for 88 percent of utility and consumer spending on programs included in the study, were cost-effective. For all the programs analyzed, the savings weighted average ratio of total resource benefits to total resource costs was 3.2 to 1.[47] Eight programs had total resource costs at or below 2½ cents per kWh. There are examples of programs, particularly smaller programs, that are not cost-effective. Overall, however, utilities demonstrate a capability to undertake highly cost-effective large energy-efficiency programs.

These results are significant because: (1) they reflect only the direct effects of utility conservation programs and ignore secondary impacts on the availability of new

technology and market behavior; and (2) large-scale utility energy-efficiency programs are relatively new and their performance continues to improve.

Some recent utility programs focused on creating a lasting transformation in regional or national energy markets by bringing new technologies into the marketplace or changing standard practices. For example, a national consortium of 24 utilities sponsored the "Golden Carrot" Super-Efficient Refrigerator Program that awarded $30 million in manufacturer incentives to the manufacturer introducing and marketing the most efficient new refrigerators. Whirlpool Corporation's winning bid resulted in the introduction, in 1994, of CFC-free refrigerators that used 29.4 percent less energy than the 1993 Federal Appliance Efficiency Standard. The objective of such programs is to introduce new technologies and practices that subsequently could retain and expand market share without the need for continuing financial incentives. Such programs can reduce utility costs per kWh saved. They also begin to address the equity questions that are raised because participants may benefit more than non-participants from rebate programs. By changing the products available in the market place, such programs produce benefits both for direct participants and other customers who may later take advantage of the availability of improved technology.

Rate Impacts of Energy-Efficiency Programs

Utilities and regulators cite the rate impacts of energy-efficiency programs as a reason for reducing savings targets or avoiding reliance on large rebates. These rate impacts reflect the net impact of revenue losses associated with reduced utility sales, direct and indirect program costs to the utility, and the supply cost savings associated with reduced demand and energy consumption. For many utilities, the largest contributing factor is the revenue loss that occurs under conventional rate design practices. In a regulated environment, conventional rate design practices lead to energy and demand charges substantially in excess of utilities' short-run marginal costs. The difference between a utility's energy charges and marginal costs reflects a contribution to the recovery of the utility's fixed costs. When conservation programs reduce sales, conventional rate designs result in a net revenue loss to the utility. Utilities must adjust rates to recover the net lost revenues by spreading the recovery of fixed costs over a reduced sales volume.

As utilities move into a competitive environment, their energy charges will inevitably fall towards marginal costs. This already is evident in the rates that many utilities are offering their largest customers and will be essential to the utilities' ability to compete for incremental sales. As the industry continues to move towards restructuring, rates are likely to be unbundled with the price of competitive services separated from other components of the customers' bills and pushed towards their marginal costs. Any remaining fixed costs could be recovered through a fixed access, customer, or demand charge. A series of studies documented that changing rate design practices could dramatically reduce negative rate impacts, in some cases even producing a reduction in average rates over the life of the efficiency measures.[48] These studies suggest that large rate impacts from efficiency programs are a short-term consideration and could be substantially mitigated through optional rate designs and cost allocation practices. As competition increases, more efficient rate design practices will greatly reduce the rate impacts that have been associated with efficiency programs.

Consumer and Utility Interests in Energy Efficiency Programs

In evaluating whether the projected reductions in 1995 energy-efficiency programs represent a transitional or a longer-term phenomenon, it is useful to consider how restructuring may affect consumer and utility interests in energy-efficiency programs.

In a competitive market, the effects of significant efficiency programs will be to reduce demand and to lower the market price of generation services. These benefits would accrue to all electricity consumers in relevant market areas. Given that generation revenues in a fully competitive market will be recovered at market prices, instead of on a cost-of-service basis, the interests of utilities in operating such programs will change. In the regulated environment, utilities have an obligation to serve, including the obligation to build or acquire generation resources. Energy-efficiency programs offer an attractive way to avoid the need for investment in new capacity. In a fully competitive environment, the obligation to serve could become an obligation to provide access to the transmission and distribution grid. In a competitive market for generation services, it is in the vertically integrated utility's interest, as competitive generation supplier, to sell more generation services at a higher market price.[49] Efficiency programs will bring this interest into conflict with the utility's traditional service objective of helping customers reduce their total energy bills. Energy-efficiency programs typically reduce energy consumption and may place downward pressure on the price of generation. This downward pressure on generation prices could reduce utility profits. This shift in the

interests of local utilities might help to explain reductions in savings from DSM programs.

Policymakers who wish to retain a broader set of efficiency programs face two challenges. First, a means of financing such programs that does not penalize the local utility in comparison to other generation suppliers has to be identified. Several commentators suggest a system-benefits charge to be paid by all consumers seeking to access the transmission and distribution grid.[50] Such charges might take the form of fixed access fees, usage-based charges, or an "uplift" equal to a percentage of electricity costs. Some States have adopted analogous universal service charges to address public policy objectives in competitive telecommunications markets. Such charges would be non-bypassable and competitively neutral, paid by all consumers with access to the grid regardless of their choice of generation supplier.

Second, policymakers have to address reluctance on the part of local utilities to implement programs that reduce demand and potentially reduce market prices for their generation. Several options are being discussed including divestiture of local distribution utilities' interests in competitive generation, establishment of conservation trusts, creation of separate conservation utilities, and/or an expanded competitive bidding process that allows product manufacturers, vendors, and others to compete for incentives to support technology commercialization and market transformation. These options avoid the situation in which only the incumbent generation supplier could offer efficiency programs paid for by all consumers.

Customer Service and Load Building Programs

Electric utilities' competitive interest in expanding sales does not mean that all energy efficiency and DSM opportunities will be ignored. When asked about the impacts of growing competition on DSM activities, several utilities indicated that they will increasingly focus on offering energy services to customers. Packaging generation with efficient electric devices, in some cases, may help utilities attract and retain customers. Some utilities are effective in using energy-efficiency programs as a way to attract or retain industrial customers.[51] Many utilities are utilizing DSM to compete with natural gas or to market electro-technologies. In 1994, the annual energy effects of load building programs were projected to double from 3,059 gigawatthours (GWh) in 1995 to 6,251 GWh in 1999.[52]

Real-Time Pricing and Other Flexible Load-Shape Programs

Under current regulation, most customers are served under rates based on average embedded costs.[53] Customers receive a single, high level of service reliability. And, for most customers, the same rate applies throughout the year or large periods during the year, regardless of the actual cost to the utility of generating electricity in any given hour or of distributing electricity to any particular portion of the transmission and distribution grid. As a result, consumers have little opportunity to control their electricity costs by matching their preferences regarding the cost, timing, and reliability of service to the price and character of the services purchased. New communication technologies are making it practical to provide consumers variable price signals and a range of other demand-side services.

Time-of-use pricing, real-time pricing, and other flexible load-shape programs can take advantage of the substantial variation in generation prices by time and location that is expected in a competitive market. Utilities have started offering real-time pricing to their largest customers and residential pilot programs that involve automated energy management, two-way communication systems, and time-of-use prices. Spot-market prices will fluctuate based on load levels, the availability of major generating units, and transmission constraints. In some cases, generation prices could fluctuate from less than 2 cents to as much as 15 cents per kWh on a significant number of days per year. During capacity shortages, prices could increase to 50 cents per kWh or higher, reflecting the cost of building new generation to serve peak loads and the price signals that might be required to match demand to available supply.

In a restructured industry where consumers choose their generation suppliers, some utilities, generation suppliers, and intermediary supply coordinators could be expected to package energy and information services. The packaging of energy and telecommunications services makes it possible to expand the DSM and other services available to consumers, including:

- *Time-of-Use and Real-Time Pricing:* Communication linkages can be used to send out variable price signals or schedule time periods when low, moderate, or high price levels will be in effect. The technology used to receive and respond to such price signals will be automated energy management systems that implement

predetermined consumer preferences regarding tradeoffs between cost and comfort or convenience.

- *Customer-Influenced Load Management:*
  Two-way communications permit utilities to determine the effects of load management at the premise and end-use levels. Utilities could offer load control services that include a customer override option, with billing dependent upon whether the option was exercised.

- *Energy Information Services:*
  Communication and information management systems can be used to provide customers with an array of energy information services, including:

  – Continuously updated breakdowns of monthly energy use by major appliance or end use and variable pricing category.

  – Comparisons of energy use by appliance or end use in the current and prior periods.

  – Projections of the monthly electricity bill based on partial month data.

  – Comparisons of energy use to typical neighborhood profiles.

  – DSM recommendations, including estimates of energy cost impacts of potential efficiency improvements.

Benefits from automated meter reading, remote connect/disconnect services, electronic billing, automated bill payment, theft or tampering detection, distribution automation, and non-energy services also may contribute to the cost-effectiveness of energy-related two-way communication systems.

In some cases, energy information services may be provided as part of a broad band communication network that also makes available cable TV, telephone, internet, security system, video-on-demand, medical alert, and other telecommunications services. But, a choice of communication technologies, including use of existing telephone lines, wireless, and hybrid fiber optic/coaxial cable systems, will permit energy information services to develop at a pace that is independent of the construction of broad band telecommunication networks.

There is significant interest within the industry in packaging flexible pricing, load management, energy information, and other services. The extent to which such approaches become cost-effective for small consumers will depend upon the degree of variation in spot prices, the number of hours per year in which spot prices are high, the willingness of customers to pay for energy information and other services, and the ability of manufacturers to continue to lower the cost of communication and energy management systems.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it appears that in 1994 DSM programs were impacted by increasing competition in the electric power industry, while decreases in potential peak load reductions and in the growth of annual energy savings were projected for most DSM programs for 1995. A part of the reported reduction in the growth in the annual energy savings was caused by under-reporting of energy savings from past installations of energy-efficiency measures that continue to provide savings, but were installed under programs that are no longer in existence. EIA is addressing this problem in its 1995 survey. After correcting for major instances of under-reporting, the growth in annual energy savings projected for 1995 remained below that achieved in prior years.

Reduced growth in energy savings and peak load reductions may be a reflection of a number of factors: lower avoided costs; concerns regarding competition and rate impacts; and regulatory uncertainty during a transition toward a competitive environment. Another factor may be the conflict between integrated utilities' financial interests as suppliers of competitively priced generation and the potential of DSM programs to reduce load and market prices for generation. Electric utilities' long-term projections show a resumption of growth in annual energy savings and peak load reductions by 1999. Projected DSM spending levels suggest that utilities plan to retain a substantial portion of their capability to implement DSM programs.

As the industry considers major restructuring, the scope and character of electric utility DSM are likely to change. Market interventions designed to accelerate the commercialization of new energy-efficient technologies or practices may continue to be justified as a means of reducing market failures. However, the trends evident in the Form EIA-861 data raise questions as to whether new program and institutional options should be considered to address this objective. At the same time, restructuring could greatly expand other demand-side

activities including the use of real time pricing, time-of-use pricing, automated energy management, energy information services, and other services designed to expand the ability of customers to respond to changing price signals. Providing service packages that include generation, management of the price risks associated with competitive generation markets, and demand-side services could help attract and retain customers in a competitive market. The future of DSM will be determined by the choices that consumers, utilities, other service providers, regulators, and legislators make during the transition to competitive electric power markets.

NOTES

[1] Paul Centolella's support and contribution to the Electric Operating and Financial Data Branch in preparing this article are greatly appreciated.

[2] The 1978 Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act, Public Law 95-617, 16 U.S.C. 2601 and 2621(d)(6).

[3] M. D. Levine, et al., *Mitigation Options for Human Settlements*, International Panel on Climate Change Working Group II, Chapter III-D (August 23, 1994); A. Rosenfeld, et al., "Conserved Energy Supply Curves for U.S. Buildings," *Contemporary Policy Issues* (January 1993), p. 45; Alliance to Save Energy, American Council for Energy Efficient Economy, Natural Resource Defense Council, and Union of Concerned Scientists, *America's Energy Choices: Investing in a Strong Economy and a Clean Environment, Technical Appendices* (Cambridge, MA, 1991); National Academy of Sciences, *Policy Implications of Greenhouse Warming: Report of the Mitigation Panel* (Washington, DC: National Academy Press 1991); Office of Technology Assessment, U.S. Congress, *Changing by Degrees: Steps to Reduce Greenhouse Gases*, OTA-O-482 (Washington, DC, 1991); Barakat and Chamberlin, Inc., *Efficient Electricity Use: Estimates of Maximum Energy Savings*, EPRI, CU-6747 (1990); R. Carlsmith, et al, *Energy Efficiency: How Far Can We Go?* (Oak Ridge, TN: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 1990); U.S. Dept. of Energy, Office of Conservation, *Energy Conservation Multi-Year Plan 1990-1994* (August 1988); H. Geller, et al, *Pacific Gas & Electric Residential Conservation Power Plant Study* (February 1986); A. Meier, et al, *Supplying Energy Through Greater Efficiency: The Potential for Conservation in California's Residential Sector* (1983); Solar Energy Research Institute, *A New Prosperity -- Building a Sustainable Energy Future* (Andover, MA: Brick House Publishing, 1981); The National Research Council, *Alternative Energy Demand Futures to 2010* (1979).

[4] Marginal Cost is the cost of producing a small additional increment of power. Short-run marginal costs reflect the cost of delivering that increment of power from existing generating capacity.

[5] The 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, 42 U.S.C. §7651c, and the Energy Policy Act of 1992, 16 U.S.C. §2621(d)(8), contain specific provisions designed to encourage States to adopt ratemaking mechanisms that remove the disincentives to effective implementation of energy-efficiency programs. EPACT also requires State utility commissions to consider standards that will require utilities to employ integrated resource planning .

[6] Energy Information Administration, "Evaluation and Verification of Demand-Side Management Programs," *U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management 1993*, DOE/EIA-0589(93) (Washington, DC, July 1995).

[7] Large utilities are those with sales to ultimate consumers or sales for resale greater than or equal to 120,000 megawatthours per year.

[8] Electric utilities report estimates of savings and peak load reductions. These reports are subject to a quality assurance review performed by EIA. The reports for major utilities are compared to utility filings with the utilities' State regulators. Utilities are contacted for clarifications when reporting issues are identified. Utilities were asked to indicate whether energy savings or peak load reductions are subject to verification. For prior years, estimated savings have subsequently been compared to program evaluation results. While estimated savings in some cases exceeded subsequently verified results, a large variance between estimated and verified savings was not found (U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management, 1993, "Estimation and Verification of Demand-Side Management Programs"). Utilities report actual peak load reductions for energy-efficiency programs and both potential peak load reductions and actual peak load reductions for direct load control, interruptible load, other load management, and other DSM programs. Potential peak reductions reflect the installed load reduction capability of the utility. Actual effects reflect the load reductions achieved from programs in place at the time the utility experiences its annual peak load. For purposes of this paper, the sum of actual peak load reductions from energy-efficiency programs and potential peak load reductions from direct load control, interruptible load, other load management, and other DSM programs will be referred to as potential peak load reductions. Incremental energy savings are reported on an annualized basis, as if savings had been achieved for a full calendar year regardless of the date during the year on which individual measures were installed.

[9] From the turn of the century until about 1970, electric utilities were able to reduce generation costs by building larger generating units -- some as large as 1,300 megawatts. Thereafter, further increases in maximum unit size failed to provide economic advantages given technical, construction lead time, and reliability constraints. (R. Hirsh, *Technology and Transformation in the American Electric Utility Industry* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press 1989).) Today the optimum size for new generating capacity may be 150 megawatts or less. (C. Bayless, "Less is More: Why Gas Turbines Will Transform Electric Utilities," *Public Utilities Fortnightly*, (December 1, 1994) p.21.)

[10] National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, *Utility Regulatory Policy in the United States and Canada: Compilation 1992-1993* (Washington, DC, 1993), p. 421.

[11] *In Re TECO Power Services and Tampa Electric Company*, 52 FERC ¶61,191 (1990); *In Re Ocean State Power II*, 59 FERC ¶61,360 at 62,323-4 (1992).

[12] Energy Policy Act of 1992, Pub. L. No. 102-486, Stat. 2776 (1992).

[13] Energy Information Administration Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

[14] Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual 1992*, DOE/EIA-0348(92) (Washington, DC, January 1994), p. 12.

[15] Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 1 "Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licensees and Others" (1994) and McGraw-Hill, *Power Markets Week*. (1994).

[16] Spot-market prices during peak and mid-peak periods are low because they reflect the current surpluses of generating capacity in many parts of the country. The generation costs built into utility rates are higher because they are based on the utility's embedded or historical costs and reflect surplus capacity, high cost plants completed in the 1980's and early 1990's, and other fixed or already incurred costs.

[17] Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, *Promoting Wholesale Competition through Open Access Non-Discrimination Transmission Services by Public Utilities and Recovery of Stranded Costs by Public Utilities and Transmitting Utilities*, Docket Nos. RM95-8-000 and RM94-7-001, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (March 29, 1995).

[18] Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, *Inquiry Concerning the Commission's Pricing Policy for Transmission Services Provided by Public Utilities under the Federal Power Act*, 69 FERC ¶61,086 (1994).

[19] Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, *Recovery of Stranded Costs by Public Utilities and Transmitting Utilities*, Notice of Public Proposed Rulemaking, 59 *Federal Register* 35274 (July 11, 1994).

[20] Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, *New Reporting Requirement Implementing Section 213(b) of the Federal Power Act and Supporting Expanded Regulatory Responsibilities under the Energy Policy Act of 1992, and Conforming and Other Changes to Form No. FERC-714*, FERC Docket No. RM 93-10-000, Final Rule (September 30, 1993).

[21] E. Kahn & S. Stoft, *Organization of Bulk Power Markets* (Berkeley, CA: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory 1996).

[22] C. Winston, "Economic Deregulation: Days of Reckoning for Microeconomists," *Journal of Economic Literature*, 31 (9) (September 1993) pp. 1,263-1,289.

[23] Legislative Energy Advisory Program, *Quarterly Legislative Letter* (December 1, 1995).

[24] For purposes of this article, actual peak load reductions from energy-efficiency programs are included in potential peak load reductions.

[25] This calculation of the cost of conserved energy is based upon 1994 reported incremental savings from efficiency programs, direct costs of efficiency programs, the allocation of indirect costs in proportion to direct costs by DSM program type, a conservative assumption of a 10-year average life, and discounting the value of future savings at a 5-percent real discount rate. Cost of conserved energy was calculated as follows:

$$CCE = \frac{PV(IC)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{S_i}{(1 + d)^{n-1}} \right)}$$

Where CCE = cost of conserved energy; PV(IC) = The present value of incremental program cost, for purposes of this calculation average 1994 program costs were assumed to approximate PV(IC) to the utility for programs installed in that year. (assumes all dollars are spent in initial year of program and no future maintenance costs); S_i = Net energy savings resulting from the program expressed as kWh saved in year "i", for purposes of this calculation 1994 incremental energy savings were assumed to approximate S_i for programs installed during the year; n = the number of years in which installed programs are expected to contribute to net energy savings, which may equal the useful life of the programs installed, for purposes of this calculation a 10-year average life was assumed; and d = the discount rate.

[26] *In the Matter of the Order Instituting Rulemaking on the Commission's Proposed Policies Governing Restructuring California's Electric Services Industry and Reforming Regulation*, Docket No. R. 94-04-031 (April 20, 1994).

[27] M. Schweitzer and M. Pye, *Key Factors Responsible for Changes in Electric-Utility DSM Usage* (Oak Ridge, TN: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Sept. 1995).

[28] M. Schweitzer and M. Pye, *Key Factors Responsible for Changes in Electric-Utility DSM Usage* (Oak Ridge, TN: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Sept. 1995).

[29] A. Fickett, C. Gellings, & A. Lovins, "Efficient Use of Electricity," *Scientific American* (1990).

[30] See Endnote 3.

[31] Berkovec, J. et al., *Heating System and Appliance Choice*, Working Paper, MIT Energy Laboratory, Report #MIT-EL 83-004WP (January 1983); Cole, H. and R. Fuller, *Residential Energy Decision Making: An Overview with Emphasis on Individual Discount Rates and Responsiveness to Household Income and Prices*, Hillman Assoc., U.S. Department of Energy (February, 1981); Corum, K. and D. O'Neal, *Investment in Energy-Efficiency Houses: An Estimate of Discount Rates Implicit in New Home Construction Practices*, Energy, Volume 7, No. 4 (1982), pp. 389-400; Dubin, J., *Econometrics Theory and Estimation of the Demand for Consumer Durable Goods and Their Utilization: Appliance Choice and the Demand for Electricity*, MIT Energy Laboratory Discussion Paper No. 23, MIT-EP 82-035WP (May 1982); Gately, D., *Individual Discount Rates and the Purchase and Utilization of Energy-Using Durables: Comment*, Bell Journal of Economics, Volume 11, No. 1 (Spring 1980), pp. 373-374; Goett, A. and Moss, W., *Implicit Discount Rates in Residential Customer Choices*, Investments in Conservation Measures, EM-5587, Research Project 2574-1, Electric Power Research Institute, Palo Alto, CA (February 1988); Hausman, J., *Individual Discount Rates and the Purchase and Utilization of Energy-Using Durables*, Bell Journal of Economics, Volume 10, No. 1 (Spring 1979), pp. 33-54; McRae, D., *Rational Models for Consumer Energy Conservation*, Burby and Marsden (eds.), Energy and Housing, Cambridge: Oelgeschleger, Gunn, and Hain, Publishers, Inc. (1980); Meier, A. and J. Whittier, *Consumer Discount Rates Implied by Purchases of Energy-Efficient Refrigerators*, Energy, Volume 8, No. 12 (1983), pp. 957-962; Ruderman, H., et al., *The Behavior of the Market for Energy Efficiency in Residential Appliances Including Heating and Cooling Equipment*, LBL-15304, Energy Analysis Program, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (September 1984).

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[39] Sanstad and Hawarth, "'Normal' Markets, Market Imperfections and Energy Efficiency."

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[47] J. Eto et al., *Where Did the Money Go? The Cost and Performance of the Largest Commercial Sector DSM Programs.* (Berkeley, CA: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, December ,1995).

[48] P. Centolella, Direct Testimony, *In the Matter of Georgia Power Company's Application for Approval of an Integrated Resource Plan* (1995); Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, *1993 Update to the 1991 IERP* (June 1993); E. Hirst and S. Hadley, *Price Impacts of Electric-Utility DSM Programs*, ORNL/CON-402 (November 1994) pp. 16-17.

[49] Utilities that do not own generation may avoid this conflict in objectives.

[50] See for example: P. Centolella, Testimony, *In the Matter of the Obligation of the Association of Business Advocating Tariff Equity for Approval of an Experimental Retail Wheeling Tariff for Consumers Power Company*, Case No. U-10143R, Michigan Public Service Commission (1994); R. Cavanagh, *Usage Based System Benefit Charges: The New Regulatory Imperative for Avoiding Stranded Benefits* (February 1995).

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[52] It is possible that reductions in forecasted savings from efficiency programs could reflect some utilities reporting under the category of energy efficiency the net load impacts of programs designed to both attract load and improve the efficiency of customers currently using electricity. EIA has added instructions to the 1995 Form EIA-861 that address this issue.

[53] "Embedded costs" are the sum of current operating expenses, depreciation and amortization expenses associated with historical investments, and a reasonable return on the undepreciated and unamortized capital account balances associated with historical investments.

U.S. Electric Power At A Glance

Final 1995 Values

Beginning with the May 1996 issue of the **Electric Power Monthly,** 1995 data for receipts and costs of fuels delivered to electric utility plants are final. Data for 1996 are preliminary. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact **Mr Kenneth McClevey at (202) 426-1144 or by FAX at (202)426-1289.**

Monthly Update

Nonutility Sales for Resale -- February 1996

Total estimated sales of electricity for resale by nonutility power producers in the United States were approximately 17 billion kilowatthours for February 1996, a decrease of 3 billion kilowatthours (17 percent), compared with the previous month.

Utility Generation and Retail Sales -- February 1996

Generation. Total U.S. net generation of electricity was 245 billion kilowatthours, 17 billion kilowatthours (8 percent) above the amount reported in February 1995. The energy source with the largest quantitative increase in generation was coal, compared with February of last year. Generation from coal-fired plants during the month was 9 billion kilowatthours, or 7 percent, above the level reported a year ago.

Sales. Total sales of electricity to ultimate consumers in the United States during February 1996 were 255 billion kilowatthours, 16 billion kilowatthours (7 percent) higher than the level reported last year at this time. Retail sales of electricity in all end-use sectors were higher, compared with the levels reported during February 1995. U.S. sales of electricity to the residential sector showed the largest kilowatthour increase, 9 billion kilowatthours (10 percent) followed by the commercial sector, which was 4 billion kilowatthours higher (7 percent). In the industrial sector, sales of electricity were 2 billion kilowatthours (3 percent) higher, compared with a year ago at this time.

At the Census division level, residential sales in the South Atlantic and West South Central Census Divisions showed the largest kilowatthour increases, at 2 billion kilowatthours each (10 and 20 percent, respectively). Combined, these Census divisions accounted for 46 percent of the 9 billion kilowatthour increase in residential sales of electricity, compared with February 1995. The increase in sales to residential consumers accounted for 56 percent of the 16 billion kilowatthour increase in total U.S. sales of electricity to ultimate consumers.

Utility Fuel Receipts, Costs, and Quality -- January 1996

January 1996 receipts of coal at electric utilities 25 megawatts and larger totaled 68 million short tons, down 3 million short tons from the prior month and January 1995 levels. The decrease in coal receipts occurred despite record coal consumption of 77 million short tons for the month. This resulted in end-of-January stocks of bituminous coal falling to 108 million short tons, their lowest level since October 1994. Receipts of petroleum in January 1996 totaled nearly 15 million barrels, more than double the amount received in January 1995. Often, receipts of petroleum are higher in January due in-part to a reduction in the amount of gas available for electric generation during the winter months (gas often competes with petroleum as a baseload fuel), and to a seasonal increase in electricity demand during this period. Most of the petroleum delivered to electric utilities in January was received at power plants in New York, Florida, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Hawaii.

Receipts of gas in January for plants 25 megawatts and larger were 155 billion cubic feet (Bcf), down from the 189 Bcf reported in January 1995. This decrease in gas receipts was due in-part to an increase in hydroelectric generation in the Pacific Contiguous Census Division which reduced the need for gas-fired electric generation in this Census division. A substantial increase in the cost of gas as compared with the prior year period was also a limiting factor for receipts. It should also be noted that during the winter months, especially during periods of extremely cold weather, gas shipments to electric utilities under interruptible contracts are often either reduced or curtailed. This is primarily due to an increase in demand by residential and commercial customers which are given priority (for heating purposes) over electric utilities in distribution.

Electricity Supply and Demand Forecast for 1996[1]

The EIA prepares a short-term forecast for electricity that is published in the *Short-Term Energy Outlook*. This page provides that forecast for the current year along with explanations behind the forecast.[2]

- In 1996 total electricity demand is expected to continue to grow, but at slower rates than the 2.7 percent seen in 1995. This is due partly to the expectation of somewhat slower economic growth, as well as the assumption of normal weather, which means fewer cooling degree days than in 1995.
- Residential demand growth for electricity in 1996 is projected at 2.1 percent compared with 1995. Normal weather this year implies higher demand in the first quarter and sharply lower demand in the summer compared to the 1995 situation.
- Commercial sector demand is projected to rise by 2.5 percent in 1996 due primarily to expanding employment. Industrial demand is projected to grow by 1.3 percent in 1996 reflecting the continuing growth in industrial output.
- U.S. utilities are expected to generate about 1.2 percent more electricity in 1996. Nonutility generation is expected to increase at even faster rates of 6.0 percent in 1996, as a result of capacity additions.
- Hydropower generation by electric utilities is expected to decrease in 1996 from the high 1995 levels. This is because the improvements in streamflow in the Pacific Northwest from prior drought conditions is not expected to be repeated.
- Nuclear power generation is expected to rise in 1996, as Watts Bar 1 goes on-line and Browns Ferry 3 returns to service.
- Net imports of electricity from Canada are forecast to be somewhat lower than in 1995 because of expected growth in Canadian electricity demand and strong U.S. exports to Canada in the Pacific Northwest area.

[1]Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook: 1st Quarter 1996*, DOE/EIA-0202 (96/1Q) (Washington, DC, February 1996).

[2]Further questions on this section may be directed to Rebecca McNerney at 202-426-1251 or via Internet at rmcnerne@eia.doe.gov.

Electricity Supply and Demand
(Billion Kilowatthours)

	1996				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Year
Supply					
Net Utility Generation					
Coal	*425.0*	*391.5*	*451.3*	*420.5*	*1688.3*
Petroleum	*15.0*	*16.4*	*21.7*	*16.5*	*69.7*
Natural Gas	*62.1*	*74.9*	*105.2*	*69.2*	*311.5*
Nuclear	*172.7*	*156.4*	*182.4*	*164.8*	*676.2*
Hydroelectric	*74.2*	*75.8*	*64.2*	*61.8*	*276.0*
Geothermal and Other [a]	*2.0*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*7.6*
Subtotal	*751.1*	*716.9*	*826.7*	*734.6*	*3029.3*
Nonutility Generation [b]					
Coal	*15.6*	*17.3*	*16.6*	*15.9*	*65.4*
Petroleum	*4.0*	*4.6*	*4.3*	*4.1*	*16.9*
Natural Gas	*48.2*	*53.3*	*51.4*	*49.1*	*201.9*
Other Gaseous Fuels [c]	*3.0*	*3.3*	*3.2*	*3.0*	*12.5*
Hydroelectric	*3.5*	*3.9*	*3.7*	*3.6*	*14.7*
Geothermal and Other [d]	*19.9*	*22.0*	*21.3*	*20.3*	*83.5*
Subtotal	*94.2*	*104.2*	*100.5*	*96.0*	*394.9*
Total Generation	*845.3*	*821.1*	*927.2*	*830.6*	*3424.2*
Net Imports	*8.1*	*9.6*	*11.1*	*9.2*	*38.0*
Total Supply	*853.4*	*830.7*	*938.4*	*839.7*	*3462.2*
Losses and Unaccounted for [e]	*49.2*	*70.6*	*65.2*	*64.0*	*249.0*
Demand					
Electric Utility Sales					
Residential	*287.2*	*231.3*	*297.9*	*247.8*	*1064.1*
Commercial	*209.6*	*208.9*	*242.2*	*209.4*	*870.1*
Industrial	*244.8*	*254.2*	*266.7*	*255.7*	*1021.4*
Other	*24.5*	*23.6*	*25.8*	*24.0*	*97.9*
Subtotal	*766.1*	*718.0*	*832.5*	*736.9*	*3053.6*
Nonutility Gener. for Own Use [b]	*38.1*	*42.1*	*40.6*	*38.8*	*159.6*
Total Demand	*804.2*	*760.1*	*873.2*	*775.7*	*3213.2*
Memo:					
Nonutility Sales to Electric Utilities [b]	*56.1*	*62.1*	*59.9*	*57.2*	*235.3*

[a]Other includes generation from wind, wood, waste, and solar sources.

[b]Electricity from nonutility sources, including cogenerators and small power producers. Quarterly numbers for nonutility net sales, own use, and generation by fuel source supplied by the Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels, Energy Information Administration (EIA), based on annual data reported to EIA on Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

[c]Includes refinery still gas and other process or waste gases, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[d]Includes geothermal, solar, wind, wood, waste, nuclear, hydrogen, sulfur, batteries, chemicals and spent sulfite liquor.

[e]Balancing item, mainly transmission and distribution losses.

Notes: •Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. •Historical data are printed in bold, forecasts are in italic. •The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. •Mid World Oil Price Case.

Sources: **Historical data**: Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035(95/12); *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226(95/11); **Projections**: Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Table 1. New Electric Generating Units by Operating Company, Plant, and State, and Retirements and Total Capability at U.S. Electric Utilities, 1996

Month/ Company	Plant	State	Generating Unit Number	Net Summer Capability[1] (megawatts)	Energy Source	Unit Type Code
January						
None	—	—	—	—	—	—
February						
None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Capability of Newly Added Units	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Capability of Retired Units	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total Capability	—	—	—	**705,328.1**	—	—

1 Net summer capability is estimated.

NM = This value is not available due to insufficient data, inadequate anticipated data/model performance, the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •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 *Inventory of Power Plants in the United States 1997* (DOE/EIA - 0095(97)).

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

Table 2. U.S. Electric Power Summary Statistics

Items	February 1996[12]	January 1996[12]	February 1995[12]	Year to Date		
				1996[12]	1995[12]	Difference (percent)
Nonutility						
Sales for Resale (Million kWh)	17,111	20,581	—	37,692	—	—
Coefficient of Variation (percent)	1.9	3.0	—	—	—	—
Electric Utility						
Net Generation (Million kWh)						
Coal	137,321	152,369	128,447	289,689	270,859	7.0
Petroleum[1]	8,255	7,953	7,042	16,209	11,201	44.7
Gas	13,330	15,997	16,422	29,327	35,760	–18.0
Nuclear Power	55,978	62,942	51,858	118,919	115,200	3.2
Hydroelectric (Pumped Storage)[2]	–471	–465	77	–936	–344	172.3
Renewable Hydroelectric (Conventional)	30,400	29,357	23,878	59,758	47,591	25.6
Geothermal	361	354	296	715	705	1.4
Biomass	136	148	105	285	232	23.0
Wind	*	*	*	1	*	695.1
Photovoltaic	*	*	*	*	*	74.1
All Energy Sources	245,311	268,656	228,127	513,966	481,204	6.8
Consumption						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	69,129	76,802	63,782	145,930	135,213	7.9
Petroleum (1,000 barrels)[3]	14,417	13,504	11,773	27,921	18,786	48.6
Gas (1,000 Mcf)	136,572	167,635	168,274	304,207	366,942	–17.1
Stocks (end-of-month)						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	115,553	117,728	129,745	—	—	—
Petroleum (1,000 barrels)[4]	45,036	49,259	55,937	—	—	—
Retail Sales (Million kWh)[5]						
Residential	95,704	108,088	86,778	203,792	183,425	11.1
Commercial	69,112	71,926	64,861	141,038	133,207	5.9
Industrial	81,678	81,914	79,337	163,591	161,156	1.5
Other[6]	8,209	8,412	7,827	16,621	15,941	4.3
All Sectors	254,703	270,340	238,802	525,043	493,729	6.3
Revenue (Million Dollars)[5]						
Residential	7,501	8,418	6,960	15,919	14,560	9.3
Commercial	5,115	5,269	4,867	10,384	9,886	5.0
Industrial	3,684	3,688	3,639	7,372	7,333	.5
Other[6]	534	545	515	1,079	1,040	3.8
All Sectors	16,834	17,920	15,981	34,754	32,819	5.9
Average Revenue/kWh (Cents)[5] [7]						
Residential	7.84	7.79	8.02	7.81	7.94	–1.60
Commercial	7.40	7.33	7.50	7.36	7.42	–.80
Industrial	4.51	4.50	4.59	4.51	4.55	–.90
Other[6]	6.51	6.48	6.58	6.49	6.52	–.50
All Sectors	6.61	6.63	6.69	6.62	6.65	–.50

	January 1996[12]	December 1995[12]	January 1995[12]	Year to Date		
				1996[12]	1995[12]	Difference (percent)
Receipts						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	67,615	70,281	70,206	67,615	70,206	–3.7
Petroleum (1,000 barrels)[8]	14,540	7,905	6,113	14,540	6,113	137.9
Gas (1,000 Mcf)[9]	154,830	166,010	188,545	154,830	188,545	–17.9
Cost (cents/million Btu)[10]						
Coal	129.0	127.7	133.1	129.0	133.1	–3.1
Petroleum[11]	337.1	305.7	282.7	337.1	282.7	19.3
Gas[9]	281.2	255.3	209.2	281.2	209.2	34.4

See next page for footnotes.

1 Includes petroleum coke.

2 Represents total pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping. Pumping energy used at pumped storage plants for February 1996 was 2,048 million kilowatthours.

3 The February 1996 petroleum coke consumption was 47,420 short tons.

4 The February 1996 petroleum coke stocks were 56,994 short tons.

5 Estimates for retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month. Net generation data are for the calendar month. Retail sales and associated retail revenue data accumulated from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class, represent consumption occurring in and outside of the calendar month. This among other reasons (i.e., sales data may include purchases of electricity from nonutilities or imported electricity), is why the monthly retail sales and generation data are not directly comparable.

6 Includes public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

7 Based on unrounded values. Retail revenue and retail average revenue per kilowatthour do not include taxes, such as sales and excise taxes that are assessed on the consumer and collected through the utility. See technical notes for a discussion on 1) the sample design as of January 1993 estimates and 2) data precision.

8 The January 1996 petroleum coke receipts were 71,081 short tons.

9 Includes small amounts of coke-oven, refinery, and blast-furnace gas.

10 Average cost of fuel delivered to electric generating plants; cost values are weighted values.

11 January 1996 petroleum coke cost was 67.4 cents per million Btu.

12 Values for generation, consumption, stocks, sales, revenue, and average revenue per kWh are final for 1995 and are preliminary for 1996. As of January 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample for the Forms EIA-759 and EIA-900. See technical notes for a discussion on these sample designs.

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

NM = This value may not be applicable or the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: • * means the absolute value of the number is less than 0.5. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding. •kWh=kilowatthours, and Mcf=thousand cubic feet. •Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Sources: •Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report''; Form EIA-826, ''Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions''; Form EIA-900, ''Nonutility Sales for Resale Report.'' •Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, ''Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants.''

U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation

Modifications to the 1996 Form EIA-759

As of the January 1996 reporting period, the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," was changed to collect data from a cutoff model sample of plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more. Information collected on the Form EIA-759 includes net generation of electricity, and consumption and stocks of fossil fuels. As a result, note that former Tables 10, 11, 13, 14, 24, 25, 27, and 28 were eliminated. The data will be made available on an annual basis. For additional information, see the technical notes; should you have any questions, please contact **Mr. Melvin E. Johnson at (202)426-1172 or by FAX at (202)426-0003.**

Notice: The Form EIA-759 estimates for January 1996 have been adjusted to include small unpublished totals in some State-level estimates. This adjustment affected some aggregate estimates at the Census division level for generation by fuel type, stocks, and consumption by 2 percent or less. Previously published estimates at the national level were not affected by this adjustment.

Table 3. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation by Month and Energy Source, January 1994 Through February 1996

Period	All Energy Sources (Million) (Kilowatthours)	Share of Total U.S. Net Generation (percent)					
		Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Gas	Hydroelectric	Nuclear	Other[3]
1994							
January	261,697	58.4	5.6	6.4	7.6	21.7	0.3
February	225,011	58.3	4.3	6.5	8.5	22.1	.3
March	231,544	57.7	3.4	7.9	9.6	21.1	.3
April	214,817	55.7	3.6	9.4	10.8	20.1	.3
May	227,703	55.5	3.1	9.1	10.7	21.3	.3
June	263,859	55.9	3.7	11.7	8.9	19.6	.3
July	278,149	54.7	3.3	12.5	7.9	21.3	.3
August	274,645	55.1	2.2	13.5	7.0	21.9	.3
September	237,663	55.6	2.1	12.1	6.5	23.4	.3
October	227,972	56.9	2.0	11.4	7.2	22.2	.3
November	224,745	55.0	2.0	10.1	7.9	24.6	.3
December	242,906	55.8	2.0	8.4	8.6	24.9	.3
Total	**2,910,712**	**56.2**	**3.1**	**10.0**	**8.4**	**22.0**	**.3**
1995 [4]							
January	253,077	56.3	1.6	7.6	9.2	25.0	.2
February	228,127	56.3	3.1	7.2	10.5	22.7	.2
March	233,675	54.3	1.3	10.2	11.8	22.2	.2
April	217,381	54.6	1.5	10.1	10.8	22.7	.2
May	236,381	53.3	1.9	10.4	11.2	23.0	.2
June	256,083	53.9	1.7	11.1	11.1	22.0	.2
July	292,827	54.1	2.5	13.2	8.9	21.2	.2
August	304,709	54.7	2.7	14.6	7.5	20.2	.2
September	245,574	55.1	2.0	12.4	7.7	22.7	.2
October	234,409	56.0	1.5	9.8	9.1	23.2	.3
November	234,117	57.2	1.5	8.2	10.3	22.5	.3
December	258,170	56.8	2.7	6.4	10.6	23.2	.3
Total	**2,994,529**	**55.2**	**2.0**	**10.3**	**9.8**	**22.5**	**.2**
1996 [5]							
January	268,656	56.7	3.0	6.0	10.8	23.4	.2
February	245,311	56.0	3.4	5.4	12.2	22.8	.2
Total	**513,966**	**56.4**	**3.2**	**5.7**	**11.4**	**23.1**	**.2**
Year to Date							
1996 [5]	**513,966**	**56.4**	**3.2**	**5.7**	**11.4**	**23.1**	**.2**
1995 [4]	**481,204**	**56.3**	**2.3**	**7.4**	**9.8**	**23.9**	**.2**
1994	**486,709**	**58.3**	**5.0**	**6.4**	**8.0**	**21.9**	**.3**

1 Includes lignite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and anthracite.
2 Includes fuel oil Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6, crude oil, kerosene, and petroleum coke.
3 Includes geothermal, wood, wind, waste, and solar.
4 Data for 1995 and prior years are final.
5 As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 4. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation by Nonrenewable Energy Source, 1990 Through February 1996

(Million Kilowatthours)

Period	All Nonrenewable Energy Sources	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Gas	Nuclear	Hydroelectric[3] (Pumped Storage)
1990	**2,514,066**	**1,559,606**	**117,017**	**264,089**	**576,862**	**–3,508**
1991	**2,534,825**	**1,551,167**	**111,463**	**264,172**	**612,565**	**–4,541**
1992	**2,543,283**	**1,575,895**	**88,916**	**263,872**	**618,776**	**–4,177**
1993	**2,603,861**	**1,639,151**	**99,539**	**258,915**	**610,291**	**–4,036**
1994						
January	240,631	152,752	14,600	16,847	56,847	–415
February	204,871	131,138	9,655	14,523	49,821	–267
March	208,385	133,528	7,960	18,177	48,969	–250
April	190,618	119,755	7,674	20,235	43,192	–238
May	202,379	126,454	6,991	20,676	48,525	–266
June	239,426	147,440	9,887	30,744	51,751	–397
July	255,227	152,182	9,317	34,857	59,123	–252
August	254,591	151,389	6,064	37,195	60,104	–160
September	221,203	132,059	5,027	28,803	55,628	–314
October	210,575	129,637	4,566	25,936	50,703	–267
November	205,812	123,604	4,480	22,774	55,280	–326
December	220,990	135,556	4,815	20,348	60,497	–226
Total	**2,654,708**	**1,635,493**	**91,039**	**291,115**	**640,440**	**–3,378**
1995 [4]						
January	228,830	142,412	4,159	19,339	63,342	–421
February	203,846	128,447	7,042	16,422	51,858	77
March	205,991	126,970	3,080	23,844	51,880	217
April	193,518	118,786	3,315	22,062	49,321	33
May	209,532	126,013	4,390	24,662	54,387	81
June	226,853	138,089	4,422	28,394	56,381	–433
July	266,172	158,378	7,252	38,756	62,037	–251
August	280,776	166,700	8,257	44,402	61,661	–245
September	225,962	135,241	4,850	30,479	55,690	–297
October	211,552	131,318	3,500	23,076	54,293	–635
November	209,054	133,899	3,521	19,261	52,708	–335
December	229,654	146,662	7,056	16,609	59,844	–516
Total	**2,691,742**	**1,652,914**	**60,844**	**307,306**	**673,402**	**–2,725**
1996 [5]						
January	238,796	152,369	7,953	15,997	62,942	–465
February	214,413	137,321	8,255	13,330	55,978	–471
Total	**453,208**	**289,689**	**16,209**	**29,327**	**118,919**	**–936**
Year to Date						
1996 [5]	**453,208**	**289,689**	**16,209**	**29,327**	**118,919**	**–936**
1995 [4]	**432,677**	**270,859**	**11,201**	**35,760**	**115,200**	**–344**
1994	**445,501**	**283,890**	**24,255**	**31,370**	**106,668**	**–682**

1 Includes lignite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and anthracite.
2 Includes fuel oil Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6, crude oil, kerosene, and petroleum coke.
3 Pumping energy used for pumped storage plants for February 1996 was 2,048 million kilowatthours.
4 Data for 1995 and prior years are final.
5 As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 5. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation by Renewable Energy Source, 1990 Through February 1996

(Thousand Kilowatthours)

Period	All Renewable Energy Sources	Hydroelectric Conventional	Geothermal	Biomass	Wind	Photovoltaic
1990	**294,085,003**	**283,433,659**	**8,581,228**	**2,067,270**	**398**	**2,448**
1991	**290,197,798**	**280,060,621**	**8,087,055**	**2,046,499**	**285**	**3,338**
1992	**253,936,260**	**243,736,029**	**8,103,809**	**2,092,945**	**308**	**3,169**
1993	**278,663,780**	**269,098,329**	**7,570,999**	**1,990,407**	**243**	**3,802**
1994						
January	21,066,251	20,258,223	631,143	176,704	—	181
February	20,140,911	19,413,366	574,024	153,358	9	154
March	23,159,312	22,411,409	578,172	169,329	49	353
April	24,199,072	23,456,903	592,245	149,544	37	343
May	25,323,108	24,595,178	581,268	146,272	33	357
June	24,433,359	23,757,193	522,236	153,494	33	403
July	22,921,657	22,189,729	553,276	178,256	17	379
August	20,053,604	19,279,511	609,686	164,114	12	281
September	16,459,934	15,745,020	563,736	150,796	28	354
October	17,396,566	16,634,690	578,334	183,112	32	398
November	18,933,616	18,184,704	572,099	176,572	44	197
December	21,916,223	21,145,012	584,418	186,706	15	72
Total	**256,003,613**	**247,070,938**	**6,940,637**	**1,988,257**	**309**	**3,472**
1995 [1]						
January	24,246,610	23,712,095	408,244	126,210	20	41
February	24,280,485	23,878,479	296,467	105,386	82	71
March	27,683,337	27,240,939	325,805	116,438	16	139
April	23,863,670	23,431,269	281,802	150,172	24	403
May	26,848,211	26,489,575	254,790	101,878	1,433	535
June	29,229,644	28,819,636	280,587	127,033	1,748	640
July	26,655,041	26,192,961	305,013	154,322	2,174	571
August	23,932,804	23,243,629	524,471	162,237	1,914	553
September	19,611,834	19,095,775	366,999	146,640	2,009	411
October	22,856,677	22,074,849	618,565	162,080	900	283
November	25,063,034	24,353,876	554,325	154,196	439	198
December	28,515,481	27,844,757	527,736	142,586	338	64
Total	**302,786,828**	**296,377,840**	**4,744,804**	**1,649,178**	**11,097**	**3,909**
1996 [2]						
January	29,859,988	29,357,264	353,697	148,487	461	79
February	30,898,039	30,400,275	360,814	136,484	350	116
Total	**60,758,027**	**59,757,539**	**714,511**	**284,971**	**811**	**195**
Year to Date						
1996 [2]	**60,758,027**	**59,757,539**	**714,511**	**284,971**	**811**	**195**
1995 [1]	**48,527,095**	**47,590,574**	**704,711**	**231,596**	**102**	**112**
1994	**41,207,162**	**39,671,589**	**1,205,167**	**330,062**	**9**	**335**

1 Data for 1995 and prior years are final.

2 As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 6. Electric Utility Net Generation by NERC Region and Hawaii

(Million Kilowatthours)

NERC Region and Hawaii	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	44,102	48,328	41,191	92,429	85,596	8.0
ERCOT	15,686	16,921	13,749	32,608	29,605	10.1
MAAC	16,612	18,071	16,544	34,683	34,574	.3
MAIN	18,809	21,029	17,470	39,838	37,864	5.2
MAPP (U.S.)	12,961	14,112	12,079	27,074	25,454	6.4
NPCC (U.S.)	15,749	17,246	14,264	32,996	29,737	11.0
SERC	56,951	62,654	52,942	119,605	110,447	8.3
SPP	21,533	23,473	20,424	45,006	43,782	2.8
WSCC (U.S.)	42,025	45,772	38,592	87,797	82,284	6.7
Contiguous U.S.	**244,429**	**267,606**	**227,254**	**512,035**	**479,344**	**6.8**
ASCC	367	424	402	974	869	12.1
Hawaii	459	499	471	957	991	–3.4
U.S. Total	**245,311**	**268,656**	**228,127**	**513,951**	**481,204**	**6.8**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

NM = This estimated value is not available due to insufficient data, or inadequate anticipated data/model performance; information may not be applicable; or the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •See Glossary for explanation of acronyms. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 7. Electric Utility Net Generation by Census Division and State

(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)
New England	**6,979**	**7,511**	**6,155**	**14,489**	**12,914**	**12.2**
Connecticut	2,244	2,521	2,011	4,765	4,345	9.7
Maine	727	558	284	1,285	692	85.7
Massachusetts	2,208	2,344	2,107	4,552	4,262	6.8
New Hampshire	1,108	1,369	1,317	2,477	2,685	–7.7
Rhode Island	207	230	1	438	1	29,886.5
Vermont	484	488	435	972	929	4.6
Middle Atlantic	**24,425**	**26,726**	**23,217**	**51,151**	**48,933**	**4.5**
New Jersey	1,347	1,548	1,975	2,895	4,603	–37.1
New York	8,262	9,162	7,515	17,424	15,635	11.4
Pennsylvania	14,816	16,016	13,727	30,832	28,695	7.4
East North Central	**44,572**	**49,299**	**42,368**	**93,871**	**88,737**	**5.8**
Illinois	11,869	13,508	11,494	25,377	24,838	2.2
Indiana	8,926	9,813	8,708	18,739	17,857	4.9
Michigan	8,126	8,583	7,232	16,709	15,221	9.8
Ohio	11,294	12,736	11,319	24,030	22,826	5.3
Wisconsin	4,357	4,659	3,616	9,016	7,994	12.8
West North Central	**19,934**	**22,119**	**18,792**	**42,053**	**39,992**	**5.2**
Iowa	3,053	3,131	2,698	6,185	5,788	6.9
Kansas	2,592	3,500	2,693	6,092	5,810	4.9
Minnesota	3,255	3,744	3,519	6,999	7,309	–4.2
Missouri	5,575	5,872	5,301	11,447	11,352	.8
Nebraska	2,350	2,459	1,684	4,809	3,528	36.3
North Dakota	2,497	2,655	2,380	5,152	5,075	1.5
South Dakota	612	757	518	1,368	1,130	21.1
South Atlantic	**49,072**	**53,521**	**46,895**	**102,593**	**98,133**	**4.5**
Delaware	653	675	817	1,328	1,490	–10.9
District of Columbia	20	27	6	47	11	317.2
Florida	10,855	11,530	10,047	22,385	20,998	6.6
Georgia	7,161	7,995	7,248	15,156	15,819	–4.2
Maryland	4,234	4,307	3,644	8,542	7,411	15.3
North Carolina	7,933	8,431	7,983	16,364	15,602	4.9
South Carolina	6,545	7,401	5,960	13,946	13,311	4.8
Virginia	4,461	5,155	4,605	9,616	9,335	3.0
West Virginia	7,211	7,999	6,585	15,210	14,155	7.5
East South Central	**26,158**	**28,867**	**22,984**	**55,025**	**47,659**	**15.5**
Alabama	9,396	10,585	7,355	19,981	15,019	33.0
Kentucky	7,357	8,456	6,722	15,813	14,401	9.8
Mississippi	2,102	2,075	2,278	4,177	4,584	–8.9
Tennessee	7,302	7,750	6,629	15,053	13,656	10.2
West South Central	**30,433**	**32,900**	**27,398**	**63,333**	**58,943**	**7.4**
Arkansas	3,418	3,348	2,522	6,766	5,557	21.8
Louisiana	4,136	4,161	4,366	8,298	9,386	–11.6
Oklahoma	3,398	3,923	3,318	7,321	7,032	4.1
Texas	19,481	21,468	17,191	40,948	36,969	10.8
Mountain	**19,380**	**22,017**	**19,089**	**41,397**	**41,537**	**–.3**
Arizona	4,830	5,834	4,584	10,664	11,058	–3.6
Colorado	2,536	2,982	2,506	5,518	5,442	1.4
Idaho	1,191	1,091	546	2,282	1,059	115.5
Montana	1,771	2,544	2,055	4,314	4,366	–1.2
Nevada	1,524	1,347	1,445	2,871	2,908	–1.3
New Mexico	1,977	1,773	2,294	3,750	4,596	–18.4
Utah	2,438	2,887	2,406	5,325	5,162	3.2
Wyoming	3,113	3,559	3,253	6,672	6,947	–4.0
Pacific Contiguous	**23,475**	**24,649**	**20,357**	**48,123**	**42,496**	**13.2**
California	8,864	8,316	9,169	17,181	19,318	–11.1
Oregon	4,180	4,801	3,863	8,981	7,803	15.1
Washington	10,430	11,531	7,325	21,961	15,375	42.8
Pacific Noncontiguous	**882**	**1,049**	**872**	**1,931**	**1,860**	**3.8**
Alaska	423	550	402	974	869	12.1
Hawaii	459	499	471	957	991	–3.4
U.S. Total	**245,311**	**268,656**	**228,127**	**513,966**	**481,204**	**6.8**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

NM = The percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 8. Electric Utility Net Generation from Coal by Census Division and State
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Year to Date				
				Coal Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)	1996 [1]	1995 [2]
New England	**1,404**	**1,542**	**1,435**	**2,947**	**2,916**	**1.1**	**20.3**	**22.6**
Connecticut	213	208	223	421	417	1.1	8.8	9.6
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	870	976	868	1,846	1,837	.5	40.6	43.1
New Hampshire	321	358	343	679	663	2.5	27.4	24.7
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**10,982**	**11,558**	**10,471**	**22,540**	**21,600**	**4.4**	**44.1**	**44.1**
New Jersey	598	735	454	1,334	821	62.5	46.1	17.8
New York	1,836	1,956	1,850	3,792	3,568	6.3	21.8	22.8
Pennsylvania	8,548	8,866	8,166	17,414	17,211	1.2	56.8	60.0
East North Central	**33,093**	**35,884**	**31,193**	**68,977**	**64,071**	**7.7**	**73.5**	**72.2**
Illinois	5,186	5,496	4,950	10,682	10,178	4.9	42.1	41.0
Indiana	8,838	9,736	8,607	18,573	17,654	5.2	99.1	98.9
Michigan	5,319	5,879	5,234	11,197	10,838	3.3	67.0	71.2
Ohio	10,633	11,434	9,903	22,068	19,829	11.3	91.8	86.9
Wisconsin	3,118	3,340	2,498	6,458	5,572	15.9	71.6	69.7
West North Central	**16,133**	**17,078**	**14,450**	**33,211**	**30,732**	**8.1**	**79.0**	**76.8**
Iowa	2,606	2,620	2,349	5,226	4,963	5.3	84.5	85.8
Kansas	2,511	2,544	1,800	5,055	3,944	28.2	83.7	67.9
Minnesota	2,375	2,726	2,283	5,101	4,698	8.6	72.9	64.3
Missouri	4,718	4,981	4,257	9,699	9,217	5.2	84.7	81.2
Nebraska	1,364	1,494	1,299	2,858	2,694	6.1	59.7	76.4
North Dakota	2,300	2,422	2,202	4,722	4,696	.6	91.7	92.5
South Dakota	259	291	260	550	519	6.0	40.2	46.0
South Atlantic	**27,987**	**31,591**	**26,271**	**59,577**	**55,453**	**7.4**	**58.1**	**56.5**
Delaware	353	283	441	636	823	–22.7	47.9	55.2
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	5,188	5,663	4,536	10,851	10,039	8.1	48.5	47.8
Georgia	3,821	4,640	4,335	8,461	9,547	–11.4	55.8	60.3
Maryland	2,609	2,596	1,936	5,206	4,140	25.7	60.9	55.9
North Carolina	4,557	5,556	4,351	10,113	8,434	19.9	61.8	54.1
South Carolina	2,025	2,420	1,912	4,445	4,072	9.2	31.9	30.6
Virginia	2,287	2,499	2,236	4,786	4,367	9.6	50.4	46.8
West Virginia	7,147	7,933	6,524	15,079	14,031	7.5	99.1	99.1
East South Central	**17,742**	**20,240**	**15,999**	**37,982**	**33,449**	**13.6**	**69.0**	**70.2**
Alabama	5,307	6,347	4,299	11,654	9,013	29.3	58.3	60.0
Kentucky	7,001	8,065	6,397	15,066	13,769	9.4	95.3	95.6
Mississippi	758	777	891	1,535	1,691	–9.2	36.8	36.9
Tennessee	4,676	5,051	4,412	9,727	8,975	8.4	64.6	65.7
West South Central	**16,312**	**18,560**	**13,810**	**34,872**	**29,725**	**17.3**	**55.1**	**50.4**
Arkansas	2,056	1,915	1,408	3,971	3,319	19.6	58.7	59.7
Louisiana	1,513	1,872	1,498	3,386	3,081	9.9	40.8	32.8
Oklahoma	2,630	2,981	2,457	5,611	5,002	12.2	76.6	71.1
Texas	10,113	11,792	8,446	21,905	18,322	19.6	53.5	49.6
Mountain	**13,186**	**15,172**	**14,625**	**28,358**	**31,602**	**–10.3**	**68.5**	**76.1**
Arizona	1,630	2,292	2,208	3,922	5,307	–26.1	36.8	48.0
Colorado	2,427	2,857	2,394	5,284	5,192	1.8	95.8	95.4
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	804	1,154	1,449	1,958	2,981	–34.3	45.4	68.3
Nevada	1,124	946	1,049	2,071	2,264	–8.5	72.1	77.9
New Mexico	1,821	1,630	2,017	3,451	4,069	–15.2	92.0	88.5
Utah	2,329	2,782	2,283	5,111	4,899	4.3	96.3	94.9
Wyoming	3,051	3,509	3,225	6,560	6,889	–4.8	98.3	99.2
Pacific Contiguous	**458**	**717**	**176**	**1,174**	**1,263**	**–7.0**	**2.4**	**3.0**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	–5	–6	–6	–12	341	NM	–.1	4.4
Washington	463	723	182	1,186	922	28.6	5.4	6.0
Pacific Noncontiguous	**23**	**27**	**18**	**50**	**48**	**5.4**	**2.6**	**2.6**
Alaska	23	27	18	50	48	5.4	6.4	5.5
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**137,321**	**152,369**	**128,447**	**289,689**	**270,859**	**7.0**	**56.4**	**56.3**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

NM = This value is not available due to insufficient data, inadequate anticipated data/model performance, the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •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. •Coal includes lignite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and anthracite.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 9. Electric Utility Net Generation from Petroleum by Census Division and State
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Year to Date				
				Petroleum Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)	1996 [1]	1995 [2]
New England	**1,197**	**1,415**	**1,374**	**2,612**	**2,314**	**12.9**	**18.0**	**17.9**
Connecticut	351	308	424	659	656	.4	13.8	15.1
Maine	37	166	125	203	173	17.7	15.8	25.0
Massachusetts	690	792	700	1,482	1,282	15.7	32.6	30.1
New Hampshire	102	139	123	240	200	20.4	9.7	7.4
Rhode Island	16	10	1	26	1	1659.2	5.9	100.0
Vermont	NM	NM	1	—	2	—	—	.2
Middle Atlantic	**2,433**	**2,625**	**2,216**	**5,058**	**3,087**	**63.9**	**9.9**	**6.3**
New Jersey	146	168	160	314	192	63.1	10.8	4.2
New York	1,748	1,934	1,559	3,682	2,285	61.1	21.1	14.6
Pennsylvania	539	524	497	1,062	609	74.5	3.5	2.1
East North Central	**253**	**157**	**125**	**410**	**233**	**76.2**	**.4**	**.3**
Illinois	113	73	31	186	49	278.9	.7	.2
Indiana	30	13	12	42	26	60.6	.2	.1
Michigan	61	34	56	95	98	–2.7	.6	.6
Ohio	25	27	14	52	38	35.3	.2	.2
Wisconsin	24	11	12	35	21	65.3	.4	.3
West North Central	**119**	**119**	**111**	**238**	**239**	**–.5**	**.6**	**.6**
Iowa	NM	26	2	26	4	550.8	.4	.1
Kansas	44	6	6	50	12	318.4	.8	.2
Minnesota	50	63	42	113	89	26.5	1.6	1.2
Missouri	13	10	54	22	123	–81.7	.2	1.1
Nebraska	1	NM	1	1	1	–36.2	*	*
North Dakota	8	15	5	23	9	161.6	.4	.2
South Dakota	*	*	*	1	1	–18.0	*	.1
South Atlantic	**2,668**	**2,402**	**2,482**	**5,070**	**3,737**	**35.7**	**4.9**	**3.8**
Delaware	181	201	142	382	214	78.7	28.7	14.3
District of Columbia	20	27	6	47	11	317.2	100.0	100.0
Florida	1,895	1,719	1,553	3,614	2,555	41.4	16.1	12.2
Georgia	64	44	10	108	16	584.4	.7	.1
Maryland	279	264	342	543	459	18.3	6.4	6.2
North Carolina	44	31	13	74	25	198.2	.5	.2
South Carolina	17	7	5	23	10	129.7	.2	.1
Virginia	152	88	396	240	415	–42.1	2.5	4.4
West Virginia	17	22	15	39	32	19.1	.3	.2
East South Central	**423**	**220**	**43**	**643**	**87**	**642.9**	**1.2**	**.2**
Alabama	36	23	11	59	24	139.5	.3	.2
Kentucky	23	14	17	37	30	26.2	.2	.2
Mississippi	350	170	*	520	2	26297.3	12.4	*
Tennessee	14	13	14	27	31	–10.2	.2	.2
West South Central	**546**	**59**	**13**	**605**	**29**	**2021.5**	**1.0**	*****
Arkansas	33	9	4	43	4	1006.8	.6	.1
Louisiana	159	11	2	170	10	1660.0	2.1	.1
Oklahoma	43	2	*	45	1	7198.7	.6	*
Texas	310	37	7	347	14	2315.3	.8	*
Mountain	**16**	**NM**	**16**	**16**	**36**	**–54.7**	*****	**.1**
Arizona	4	4	7	8	12	–31.2	.1	.1
Colorado	NM	NM	*	—	*	—	—	*
Idaho	*	—	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Montana	1	1	1	2	2	8.6	.1	.1
Nevada	*	1	1	1	6	–82.9	*	.2
New Mexico	3	2	1	6	2	211.1	.2	*
Utah	3	3	3	5	7	–19.0	.1	.1
Wyoming	3	3	4	7	7	–6.8	.1	.1
Pacific Contiguous	**86**	**316**	**123**	**402**	**302**	**33.2**	**.8**	**.7**
California	85	314	122	399	300	32.9	2.3	1.6
Oregon	—	1	*	1	1	43.1	*	*
Washington	1	1	1	2	1	86.1	*	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**515**	**624**	**538**	**1,139**	**1,139**	*****	**59.0**	**61.3**
Alaska	NM	NM	68	—	149	—	—	17.2
Hawaii	458	498	470	956	990	–3.5	99.8	99.9
U.S. Total	**8,255**	**7,953**	**7,042**	**16,209**	**11,201**	**44.7**	**3.2**	**2.3**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

NM = This value is not available due to insufficient data, inadequate anticipated data/model performance, the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation. •Totals may not equal sum of components petro- because of independent rounding. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding. •Includes fuel oil Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6, crude oil, kerosene, and leum coke.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 10. Electric Utility Net Generation from Gas by Census Division and State
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Year to Date				
				Gas Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)	1996 [1]	1995 [2]
New England	**339**	**317**	**213**	**657**	**437**	**50.4**	**4.5**	**3.4**
Connecticut	2	2	127	4	270	–98.6	.1	6.2
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	146	95	85	241	163	47.6	5.3	3.8
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	1	NM	*	.1
Rhode Island	192	220	—	412	—	—	94.1	—
Vermont	—	—	1	—	3	NM	—	.3
Middle Atlantic	**481**	**591**	**1,539**	**1,073**	**3,262**	**–67.1**	**2.1**	**6.7**
New Jersey	146	237	194	384	383	.2	13.2	8.3
New York	324	323	1,202	646	2,615	–75.3	3.7	16.7
Pennsylvania	11	32	143	43	264	–83.7	.1	.9
East North Central	**142**	**242**	**333**	**384**	**548**	**–29.9**	**.4**	**.6**
Illinois	31	85	169	116	270	–56.9	.5	1.1
Indiana	30	34	50	64	100	–36.7	.3	.6
Michigan	55	83	67	138	108	27.8	.8	.7
Ohio	6	11	17	18	20	–13.9	.1	.1
Wisconsin	19	29	29	49	49	–.9	.5	.6
West North Central	**94**	**194**	**181**	**287**	**334**	**–14.0**	**.7**	**.8**
Iowa	8	29	5	37	14	158.9	.6	.2
Kansas	NM	123	89	123	176	–30.1	2.0	3.0
Minnesota	15	19	47	35	85	–59.1	.5	1.2
Missouri	10	12	34	22	46	–52.2	.2	.4
Nebraska	NM	NM	5	—	12	—	—	.3
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
South Dakota	*	*	1	*	1	NM	*	.1
South Atlantic	**1,737**	**2,168**	**2,084**	**3,905**	**4,241**	**–7.9**	**3.8**	**4.3**
Delaware	119	191	234	310	453	–31.6	23.3	30.4
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1,551	1,838	1,462	3,388	3,070	10.4	15.1	14.6
Georgia	2	1	5	3	11	–75.9	*	.1
Maryland	2	9	105	11	157	–92.8	.1	2.1
North Carolina	2	2	1	4	*	NM	*	*
South Carolina	*	*	*	1	1	–23.2	*	*
Virginia	59	124	274	183	544	–66.3	1.9	5.8
West Virginia	2	3	2	5	5	–11.2	*	*
East South Central	**162**	**237**	**612**	**399**	**1,254**	**–68.2**	**.7**	**2.6**
Alabama	12	7	24	20	51	–61.4	.1	.3
Kentucky	5	16	6	21	12	67.4	.1	.1
Mississippi	145	214	582	358	1,192	–69.9	8.6	26.0
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	**8,199**	**9,214**	**7,632**	**17,413**	**16,843**	**3.4**	**27.5**	**28.6**
Arkansas	32	17	25	49	52	–5.5	.7	.9
Louisiana	1,366	1,418	1,511	2,784	3,438	–19.0	33.6	36.6
Oklahoma	670	854	700	1,524	1,612	–5.4	20.8	22.9
Texas	6,130	6,925	5,397	13,056	11,741	11.2	31.9	31.8
Mountain	**448**	**551**	**727**	**999**	**1,356**	**–26.4**	**2.4**	**3.3**
Arizona	44	96	73	140	179	–22.0	1.3	1.6
Colorado	20	14	14	33	40	–16.3	.6	.7
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2	3	*	5	1	265.4	.1	*
Nevada	239	304	316	543	504	7.7	18.9	17.3
New Mexico	135	126	259	261	490	–46.7	7.0	10.7
Utah	NM	NM	64	—	140	—	—	2.7
Wyoming	*	1	1	1	2	–42.7	*	*
Pacific Contiguous	**1,477**	**2,207**	**2,888**	**3,683**	**7,022**	**–47.5**	**7.7**	**16.5**
California	1,474	2,201	2,697	3,674	6,449	–43.0	21.4	33.4
Oregon	*	—	170	*	479	NM	*	6.1
Washington	3	6	22	9	94	–90.4	*	.6
Pacific Noncontiguous	**251**	**276**	**213**	**527**	**463**	**13.8**	**27.3**	**24.9**
Alaska	251	276	213	527	463	13.8	66.7	53.3
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**13,330**	**15,997**	**16,422**	**29,327**	**35,760**	**–18.0**	**5.7**	**7.4**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

NM = This value is not available due to insufficient data, inadequate anticipated data/model performance, the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •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.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 11. Electric Utility Hydroelectric Net Generation by Census Division and State
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Year to Date				
				Hydroelectric Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)	1996 [1]	1995 [2]
New England	**550**	**493**	**354**	**1,043**	**815**	**28.0**	**7.2**	**6.3**
Connecticut	50	38	28	88	82	8.0	1.9	1.9
Maine	182	175	159	357	322	11.0	27.8	46.5
Massachusetts	38	22	19	60	53	13.7	1.3	1.2
New Hampshire	119	122	73	241	185	30.1	9.7	6.9
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	109	80	74	189	173	8.9	19.5	18.7
Middle Atlantic	**2,231**	**2,004**	**2,028**	**4,235**	**4,471**	**–5.3**	**8.3**	**9.1**
New Jersey	–7	–5	–6	–12	–16	NM	–.4	–.3
New York	2,068	1,976	1,934	4,045	4,218	–4.1	23.2	27.0
Pennsylvania	168	31	100	37	269	–86.2	.1	.9
East North Central	**341**	**366**	**204**	**707**	**457**	**54.7**	**.8**	**.5**
Illinois	4	3	3	7	7	3.0	*	*
Indiana	29	31	39	59	76	–22.0	.3	.4
Michigan	70	66	44	136	107	27.3	.8	.7
Ohio	20	30	19	50	38	32.6	.2	.2
Wisconsin	156	165	98	322	229	40.1	3.6	2.9
West North Central	**853**	**940**	**788**	**1,793**	**1,701**	**5.4**	**4.3**	**4.3**
Iowa	80	75	69	155	144	7.4	2.5	2.5
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	84	56	44	140	96	45.8	2.0	1.3
Missouri	40	26	175	66	333	–80.3	.6	2.9
Nebraska	105	96	71	202	149	35.3	4.2	4.2
North Dakota	188	218	173	407	370	9.9	7.9	7.3
South Dakota	352	466	256	817	609	34.2	59.7	53.9
South Atlantic	**2,181**	**1,402**	**1,575**	**3,582**	**3,177**	**12.8**	**3.5**	**3.2**
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	15	22	16	37	40	–6.1	.2	.2
Georgia	718	484	513	1,202	955	25.9	7.9	6.0
Maryland	217	159	104	376	328	14.7	4.4	4.4
North Carolina	635	412	473	1,047	906	15.6	6.4	5.8
South Carolina	427	273	394	699	806	–13.3	5.0	6.1
Virginia	122	10	31	9	56	–83.3	.1	.6
West Virginia	46	41	43	87	87	.9	.6	.6
East South Central	**2,851**	**2,843**	**2,362**	**5,694**	**4,556**	**25.0**	**10.3**	**9.6**
Alabama	1,511	1,412	1,232	2,923	2,272	28.6	14.6	15.1
Kentucky	328	361	301	690	590	17.0	4.4	4.1
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	1,012	1,069	829	2,081	1,694	22.8	13.8	12.4
West South Central	**235**	**278**	**614**	**513**	**1,426**	**–64.0**	**.8**	**2.4**
Arkansas	114	135	305	249	715	–65.2	3.7	12.9
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	55	86	161	141	417	–66.1	1.9	5.9
Texas	60	49	149	109	294	–63.0	.3	.8
Mountain	**3,267**	**3,559**	**1,954**	**6,826**	**3,998**	**70.7**	**16.5**	**9.6**
Arizona	710	748	542	1,458	1,047	39.3	13.7	9.5
Colorado	87	110	97	198	210	–5.8	3.6	3.9
Idaho	1,191	1,091	546	2,282	1,058	115.6	100.0	100.0
Montana	964	1,385	605	2,349	1,380	70.1	54.4	31.6
Nevada	161	96	80	257	134	91.7	8.9	4.6
New Mexico	18	14	18	32	35	–9.4	.9	.8
Utah	84	78	41	161	85	90.4	3.0	1.6
Wyoming	58	46	24	104	49	113.6	1.6	.7
Pacific Contiguous	**17,545**	**16,994**	**13,973**	**34,539**	**26,436**	**30.6**	**71.8**	**62.2**
California	3,956	2,242	3,658	6,198	6,439	–3.7	36.1	33.3
Oregon	4,186	4,807	3,699	8,992	6,982	28.8	100.1	89.5
Washington	9,307	9,968	6,616	19,275	13,015	48.1	87.8	84.7
Pacific Noncontiguous	**94**	**121**	**104**	**215**	**209**	**2.5**	**11.1**	**11.3**
Alaska	93	120	103	213	208	2.3	26.9	24.0
Hawaii	1	1	1	2	1	21.1	.2	.1
U.S. Total	**29,929**	**28,893**	**23,956**	**58,821**	**47,247**	**24.5**	**11.4**	**9.8**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

NM = This value is not available due to insufficient data, inadequate anticipated data/model performance, the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation. •Pumping energy used at pumped storage plants for February 1996 was 2,048 million kilowatthours. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 12. Electric Utility Nuclear-Powered Net Generation by Census Division and State
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Year to Date				
				Nuclear Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)	1996 [1]	1995 [2]
New England	**3,501**	**3,756**	**2,735**	**7,258**	**6,345**	**14.4**	**50.1**	**49.1**
Connecticut	1,596	1,936	1,177	3,532	2,853	23.8	74.1	65.6
Maine	508	217	—	725	198	266.8	56.4	28.5
Massachusetts	464	459	434	923	928	–.6	20.3	21.8
New Hampshire	566	751	778	1,317	1,636	–19.5	53.2	60.9
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	368	393	346	761	731	4.1	78.4	78.7
Middle Atlantic	**8,298**	**9,947**	**6,960**	**18,245**	**16,509**	**10.5**	**35.7**	**33.7**
New Jersey	463	413	1,172	875	3,222	–72.8	30.2	70.0
New York	2,285	2,972	967	5,256	2,945	78.5	30.2	18.8
Pennsylvania	5,550	6,563	4,821	12,113	10,342	17.1	39.5	36.0
East North Central	**10,767**	**12,691**	**10,493**	**23,458**	**23,380**	**.3**	**25.0**	**26.3**
Illinois	6,521	7,851	6,338	14,372	14,333	.3	56.6	57.7
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	2,621	2,522	1,831	5,143	4,071	26.3	30.8	26.7
Ohio	610	1,233	1,366	1,843	2,901	–36.5	7.7	12.7
Wisconsin	1,016	1,085	958	2,101	2,075	1.2	23.3	26.0
West North Central	**2,706**	**3,752**	**3,230**	**6,458**	**6,915**	**–6.6**	**15.4**	**17.3**
Iowa	355	380	271	735	660	11.5	11.9	11.4
Kansas	–16	828	797	812	1,678	–51.6	13.4	28.9
Minnesota	702	848	1,075	1,550	2,275	–31.9	22.1	31.1
Missouri	792	839	780	1,632	1,633	–.1	14.3	14.4
Nebraska	872	857	306	1,729	669	158.5	36.1	19.0
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**14,500**	**15,958**	**14,482**	**30,458**	**31,525**	**–3.4**	**29.7**	**32.1**
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	2,206	2,288	2,479	4,494	5,294	–15.1	20.1	25.2
Georgia	2,556	2,826	2,385	5,382	5,291	1.7	35.5	33.4
Maryland	1,126	1,280	1,156	2,406	2,327	3.4	28.2	31.4
North Carolina	2,695	2,429	3,145	5,124	6,236	–17.8	31.3	40.0
South Carolina	4,077	4,701	3,649	8,778	8,422	4.2	62.9	63.3
Virginia	1,840	2,434	1,668	4,274	3,955	8.1	45.0	42.4
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	**4,980**	**5,327**	**3,968**	**10,307**	**8,313**	**24.0**	**18.7**	**17.4**
Alabama	2,530	2,796	1,789	5,326	3,658	45.6	26.7	24.4
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	849	914	805	1,764	1,699	3.8	42.2	37.1
Tennessee	1,601	1,617	1,374	3,217	2,956	8.8	21.4	21.6
West South Central	**5,148**	**4,796**	**5,328**	**9,944**	**10,921**	**–8.9**	**15.7**	**18.5**
Arkansas	1,183	1,272	781	2,455	1,467	67.3	36.3	26.4
Louisiana	1,097	860	1,355	1,958	2,857	–31.5	23.6	30.4
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	2,868	2,664	3,192	5,532	6,596	–16.1	13.5	17.8
Mountain	**2,443**	**2,693**	**1,753**	**5,136**	**4,514**	**13.8**	**12.4**	**10.9**
Arizona	2,443	2,693	1,753	5,136	4,514	13.8	48.2	40.8
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	**3,634**	**4,020**	**2,908**	**7,654**	**6,778**	**12.9**	**15.9**	**16.0**
California	3,001	3,221	2,410	6,222	5,456	14.0	36.2	28.2
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	633	800	497	1,433	1,322	8.4	6.5	8.6
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**55,978**	**62,942**	**51,858**	**118,919**	**115,200**	**3.2**	**23.1**	**23.9**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

NM = This value is not available due to insufficient data, inadequate anticipated data/model performance, the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •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.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 13. Electric Utility Net Generation from Other Energy Sources by Census Division and State
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Year to Date				
				Other Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)	1996 [1]	1995 [2]
New England	**–13**	**–13**	**44**	**–26**	**88**	**NM**	**–0.2**	**0.7**
Connecticut	32	30	32	61	68	–10.5	1.3	1.6
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	7	14	12	20	20	2.8	2.1	2.1
Middle Atlantic	—	—	**3**	—	**4**	—	—	*****
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	2	1	3	3	4	–28.9	*	*
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East North Central	**–25**	**–41**	**21**	**–66**	**48**	**NM**	**–.1**	**.1**
Illinois	15	*	2	15	2	705.8	.1	*
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	23	29	20	52	47	12.0	.6	.6
West North Central	**30**	**36**	**31**	**66**	**70**	**–6.0**	**.2**	**.2**
Iowa	2	1	1	3	2	28.8	.1	*
Kansas	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Minnesota	29	32	28	61	65	–7.1	.9	.9
Missouri	3	5	*	7	*	NM	.1	*
Nebraska	1	1	2	2	2	–32.6	*	.1
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	**–7**	**–7**	*****	**–14**	*****	**NM**	*****	*****
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Mountain	**20**	**26**	**15**	**46**	**31**	**46.6**	**.1**	**.1**
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	15	17	15	32	31	.5	.6	.6
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	**275**	**395**	**289**	**671**	**694**	**–3.3**	**1.4**	**1.6**
California	348	339	282	687	674	2.0	4.0	3.5
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	23	34	7	57	20	183.6	.3	.1
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**498**	**503**	**402**	**1,000**	**937**	**6.8**	**.2**	**.2**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

NM = This value is not available due to insufficient data, inadequate anticipated data/model performance, the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •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. •Other energy sources include geothermal, wood, wind, waste, and solar.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

U.S. Electric Utility Consumption of Fossil Fuels

Table 14. U.S. Electric Utility Consumption of Fossil Fuels, 1986 Through February 1996

Period	Coal (thousand short tons)				Petroleum (thousand barrels)			Petroleum Coke (thousand short tons)	Gas (thousand Mcf)
	Anthracite[1]	Bituminous[2]	Lignite	Total	Light	Heavy	Total		
1986	**829**	**616,134**	**68,093**	**685,056**	**14,326**	**216,156**	**230,482**	**313**	**2,602,370**
1987	**972**	**647,824**	**69,098**	**717,894**	**15,367**	**184,011**	**199,378**	**348**	**2,844,051**
1988	**1,063**	**681,048**	**76,260**	**758,372**	**18,769**	**229,327**	**248,096**	**409**	**2,635,613**
1989	**1,049**	**688,504**	**77,335**	**766,888**	**25,491**	**241,960**	**267,451**	**517**	**2,787,012**
1990	**1,031**	**694,317**	**78,201**	**773,549**	**14,823**	**181,231**	**196,054**	**819**	**2,787,332**
1991	**994**	**691,275**	**79,999**	**772,268**	**13,729**	**171,157**	**184,886**	**722**	**2,789,014**
1992	**986**	**698,626**	**80,248**	**779,860**	**11,556**	**135,779**	**147,335**	**999**	**2,765,608**
1993	**951**	**732,736**	**79,821**	**813,508**	**13,168**	**149,287**	**162,454**	**1220**	**2,682,440**
1994									
January	82	69,022	7,257	76,362	3,709	20,743	24,452	112	169,983
February	98	58,843	6,514	65,455	1,397	14,697	16,094	88	149,156
March	100	59,696	6,303	66,098	1,014	12,026	13,040	93	185,924
April	88	54,246	5,706	60,040	1,041	11,585	12,626	71	203,934
May	89	56,482	6,513	63,084	1,164	10,346	11,510	59	216,022
June	87	66,162	6,881	73,130	1,871	14,775	16,646	71	318,528
July	98	69,428	6,964	76,489	1,530	14,062	15,592	76	362,444
August	92	68,713	6,877	75,682	1,021	8,992	10,013	65	382,114
September	93	59,873	6,479	66,445	870	7,346	8,216	62	295,956
October	107	58,011	6,330	64,447	811	6,634	7,444	62	263,958
November	90	55,542	6,245	61,877	863	6,432	7,294	59	231,242
December	100	61,084	6,977	68,161	1,048	7,029	8,077	57	207,886
Total	**1,123**	**737,102**	**79,045**	**817,270**	**16,338**	**134,666**	**151,004**	**875**	**2,987,146**
1995 [3]									
January	75	64,253	7,103	71,431	1,057	5,955	7,012	64	198,669
February	82	57,970	5,729	63,782	1,316	10,457	11,773	61	168,274
March	83	57,795	5,692	63,569	907	4,276	5,183	52	245,111
April	77	53,889	5,144	59,110	918	4,673	5,591	36	228,889
May	86	57,067	5,502	62,655	1,133	6,121	7,255	59	257,620
June	72	62,422	6,849	69,342	1,195	6,262	7,457	68	297,007
July	67	72,082	7,539	79,688	1,879	10,507	12,385	57	406,758
August	79	76,043	7,599	83,720	2,853	11,446	14,299	80	468,021
September	87	61,631	6,906	68,624	903	6,964	7,867	66	316,096
October	86	59,747	6,492	66,326	932	4,747	5,680	74	239,680
November	93	60,843	6,249	67,185	1,051	4,812	5,863	83	197,926
December	93	66,206	7,275	73,574	1,421	10,364	11,785	62	172,457
Total	**978**	**749,950**	**78,078**	**829,007**	**15,565**	**86,584**	**102,150**	**761**	**3,196,507**
1996 [4]									
January	87	69,433	7,282	76,802	2,094	11,410	13,504	62	167,635
February	79	62,580	6,470	69,129	2,560	11,857	14,417	47	136,572
Total	**166**	**132,013**	**13,751**	**145,930**	**4,654**	**23,267**	**27,921**	**109**	**304,207**
Year to Date									
1996 [4]	**166**	**132,013**	**13,751**	**145,930**	**4,654**	**23,267**	**27,921**	**109**	**304,207**
1995 [3]	**314**	**244,447**	**25,665**	**270,426**	**4,747**	**32,824**	**37,571**	**250**	**733,885**
1994	**360**	**255,731**	**27,542**	**283,633**	**10,211**	**70,880**	**81,091**	**399**	**638,279**

1 Includes anthracite silt stored off-site.
2 Includes subbituminous coal.
3 Data for 1995 and prior years are final.
4 As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Mcf=thousand cubic feet.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report,'' and predecessor forms.

Table 15. Electric Utility Consumption of Coal by NERC Region and Hawaii

(Thousand Short Tons)

NERC Region and Hawaii	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	17,252	18,965	16,139	36,217	33,411	8.4
ERCOT	5,842	6,925	4,756	12,767	10,607	20.4
MAAC	3,505	3,677	3,143	7,182	6,533	9.9
MAIN	5,548	6,054	4,953	11,602	10,562	9.8
MAPP (U.S.)	6,864	7,417	6,450	14,282	13,515	5.7
NPCC (U.S.)	1,479	1,606	1,525	3,085	3,015	2.3
SERC	12,921	14,888	11,846	27,808	24,791	12.2
SPP	8,599	9,101	7,285	17,700	15,638	13.2
WSCC (U.S.)	7,096	8,141	7,667	15,238	17,094	–10.9
Contiguous U.S.	**69,106**	**76,775**	**63,764**	**145,881**	**135,165**	**7.9**
ASCC	23	27	18	50	48	4.9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**69,129**	**76,802**	**63,782**	**145,930**	**135,213**	**7.9**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

NM = This estimated value is not available due to insufficient data, or inadequate anticipated data/model performance; information may not be applicable; or the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding. •Coal includes lignite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and anthracite.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 16. Electric Utility Consumption of Petroleum by NERC Region and Hawaii

(Thousand Barrels)

NERC Region and Hawaii	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	352	260	252	612	501	22.2
ERCOT	545	66	35	611	47	1204.0
MAAC	2,134	2,119	2,024	4,253	2,621	62.2
MAIN	385	139	98	524	157	232.4
MAPP (U.S.)	44	67	29	111	55	101.4
NPCC (U.S.)	4,992	5,627	4,833	10,619	7,703	37.9
SERC	3,807	3,263	3,299	7,070	5,112	38.3
SPP	1,055	345	33	1,400	69	1937.2
WSCC (U.S.)	179	503	232	682	549	24.2
Contiguous U.S.	**13,494**	**12,388**	**10,836**	**25,882**	**16,814**	**53.9**
ASCC	—	—	120	373	245	51.9
Hawaii	798	869	817	1,667	1,726	–3.4
U.S. Total	**14,417**	**13,504**	**11,773**	**27,921**	**18,786**	**48.6**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

NM = This estimated value is not available due to insufficient data, or inadequate anticipated data/model performance; information may not be applicable; or the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 17. Electric Utility Consumption of Gas by NERC Region and Hawaii

(Million Cubic Feet)

NERC Region and Hawaii	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	2,747	3,772	2,587	6,520	4,909	32.8
ERCOT	48,186	51,989	42,221	100,176	91,070	10.0
MAAC	2,366	5,232	6,724	7,598	12,762	–40.5
MAIN	653	1,640	2,882	2,292	4,748	–51.7
MAPP (U.S.)	566	747	794	1,313	1,631	–19.5
NPCC (U.S.)	6,381	6,168	14,409	12,549	31,594	–60.3
SERC	16,980	20,039	18,049	37,018	37,358	–.9
SPP	34,749	44,873	43,303	79,622	95,348	–16.5
WSCC (U.S.)	21,370	30,336	35,137	51,705	82,450	–37.3
Contiguous U.S.	**133,998**	**164,795**	**166,104**	**298,794**	**361,870**	**–17.4**
ASCC	2,574	2,840	2,170	5,414	5,073	6.7
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**136,572**	**167,635**	**168,274**	**304,207**	**366,942**	**–17.1**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

NM = This estimated value is not available due to insufficient data, or inadequate anticipated data/model performance; information may not be applicable; or the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 18. Electric Utility Consumption of Coal by Census Division and State

(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)
New England	**553**	**603**	**554**	**1,156**	**1,123**	**3**
Connecticut	82	81	85	163	159	2.5
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	336	374	332	710	699	1.6
New Hampshire	135	148	137	283	265	6.7
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**4,425**	**4,663**	**4,157**	**9,087**	**8,595**	**6**
New Jersey	242	295	172	538	310	73.6
New York	730	780	744	1,510	1,437	5.1
Pennsylvania	3,453	3,587	3,241	7,039	6,848	2.8
East North Central	**15,910**	**17,412**	**14,846**	**33,321**	**30,647**	**9**
Illinois	2,710	2,955	2,622	5,665	5,427	4.4
Indiana	4,388	4,917	4,290	9,305	8,825	5.4
Michigan	2,548	2,820	2,441	5,368	5,045	6.4
Ohio	4,456	4,759	4,089	9,215	8,183	12.6
Wisconsin	1,808	1,961	1,404	3,769	3,168	19.0
West North Central	**10,571**	**11,205**	**9,434**	**21,777**	**20,061**	**9**
Iowa	1,647	1,726	1,460	3,372	3,094	9.0
Kansas	1,594	1,632	1,147	3,227	2,515	28.3
Minnesota	1,582	1,740	1,470	3,322	3,028	9.7
Missouri	2,760	2,888	2,431	5,648	5,260	7.4
Nebraska	850	935	813	1,786	1,665	7.2
North Dakota	1,981	2,105	1,883	4,086	4,029	1.4
South Dakota	157	179	231	336	469	–28.5
South Atlantic	**11,386**	**12,831**	**10,459**	**24,217**	**22,052**	**10**
Delaware	153	122	188	275	354	–22.3
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	2,078	2,268	1,850	4,346	4,074	6.7
Georgia	1,898	2,254	1,833	4,152	4,040	2.8
Maryland	976	988	730	1,964	1,552	26.5
North Carolina	1,774	2,148	1,639	3,923	3,201	22.6
South Carolina	789	931	770	1,720	1,615	6.5
Virginia	931	990	848	1,921	1,708	12.5
West Virginia	2,787	3,129	2,600	5,916	5,507	7.4
East South Central	**7,553**	**8,663**	**6,822**	**16,216**	**14,210**	**14**
Alabama	2,265	2,686	1,862	4,951	3,875	27.7
Kentucky	3,039	3,519	2,753	6,558	5,910	11.0
Mississippi	342	348	433	691	824	–16.2
Tennessee	1,907	2,110	1,774	4,017	3,601	11.6
West South Central	**11,120**	**12,700**	**9,399**	**23,819**	**20,489**	**16**
Arkansas	1,183	1,131	866	2,314	2,042	13.4
Louisiana	1,010	1,246	1,003	2,256	2,089	8.0
Oklahoma	1,592	1,807	1,490	3,399	3,051	11.4
Texas	7,335	8,516	6,039	15,851	13,308	19.1
Mountain	**7,258**	**8,209**	**7,961**	**15,467**	**17,168**	**–10**
Arizona	867	1,181	1,101	2,048	2,652	–22.8
Colorado	1,279	1,526	1,261	2,805	2,722	3.1
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	535	737	917	1,272	1,886	–32.6
Nevada	574	459	514	1,033	1,133	–8.9
New Mexico	1,051	958	1,185	2,009	2,387	–15.8
Utah	1,044	1,188	1,002	2,231	2,149	3.8
Wyoming	1,908	2,161	1,982	4,068	4,239	–4.0
Pacific Contiguous	**331**	**489**	**132**	**820**	**819**	*
California	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	214	NM
Washington	331	489	132	820	605	35.5
Pacific Noncontiguous	**23**	**27**	**18**	**50**	**48**	**5**
Alaska	23	27	18	50	48	4.9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**69,129**	**76,802**	**63,782**	**145,930**	**135,213**	**8**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

NM = This value is not available due to insufficient data, inadequate anticipated data/model performance, the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding. •Coal includes lignite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and anthracite.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 19. Electric Utility Consumption of Petroleum by Census Division and State
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)
New England	**2,052**	**2,377**	**2,279**	**4,430**	**3,908**	**13**
Connecticut	625	532	692	1,156	1,099	5.2
Maine	76	289	219	365	319	14.2
Massachusetts	1,153	1,297	1,150	2,450	2,124	15.3
New Hampshire	179	247	213	427	359	19.0
Rhode Island	15	11	1	26	2	1,127.2
Vermont	4	2	4	6	5	24.8
Middle Atlantic	**4,225**	**4,465**	**3,712**	**8,690**	**5,175**	**68**
New Jersey	298	305	334	604	407	48.5
New York	2,938	3,247	2,554	6,185	3,794	63.0
Pennsylvania	989	913	824	1,902	974	95.1
East North Central	**648**	**317**	**264**	**965**	**514**	**88**
Illinois	346	123	71	469	119	293.5
Indiana	61	25	23	86	54	59.3
Michigan	142	98	120	240	221	8.8
Ohio	66	61	35	127	98	29.1
Wisconsin	34	9	16	43	22	93.9
West North Central	**154**	**104**	**54**	**258**	**98**	**163**
Iowa	6	12	6	18	13	41.1
Kansas	83	16	13	99	24	302.3
Minnesota	10	20	3	29	9	229.5
Missouri	36	28	14	64	24	160.3
Nebraska	2	2	2	5	4	18.3
North Dakota	15	26	15	41	21	97.5
South Dakota	2	2	2	3	3	12.9
South Atlantic	**4,557**	**4,131**	**4,172**	**8,688**	**6,332**	**37**
Delaware	293	350	236	643	358	79.4
District of Columbia	48	64	26	112	46	142.9
Florida	3,110	2,841	2,536	5,951	4,192	42.0
Georgia	144	94	21	238	34	594.4
Maryland	521	501	633	1,023	872	17.4
North Carolina	108	69	27	177	53	234.1
South Carolina	48	15	12	63	22	184.6
Virginia	258	146	655	403	701	–42.4
West Virginia	27	51	27	78	54	44.1
East South Central	**679**	**378**	**72**	**1,057**	**155**	**582**
Alabama	69	44	20	114	43	162.3
Kentucky	51	34	28	84	54	57.5
Mississippi	531	277	1	808	4	20,861.4
Tennessee	28	23	24	51	54	–6.4
West South Central	**997**	**109**	**50**	**1,106**	**80**	**1,279**
Arkansas	61	16	7	77	11	617.2
Louisiana	301	19	5	320	16	1879.7
Oklahoma	81	3	*	85	1	7163.7
Texas	554	70	38	624	52	1098.2
Mountain	**34**	**30**	**31**	**64**	**70**	**–8**
Arizona	8	8	13	15	22	–31.1
Colorado	6	2	1	8	2	348.4
Idaho	*	—	*	*	*	NM
Montana	2	3	1	5	5	9.4
Nevada	1	2	2	3	12	–74.5
New Mexico	6	5	1	11	4	186.8
Utah	5	4	6	9	11	–18.6
Wyoming	7	6	7	13	14	–4.8
Pacific Contiguous	**147**	**476**	**201**	**622**	**482**	**29**
California	144	472	199	617	478	29.1
Oregon	*	1	*	1	2	–15.6
Washington	2	2	2	4	2	88.9
Pacific Noncontiguous	**924**	**1,116**	**937**	**2,040**	**1,971**	**3**
Alaska	126	247	120	373	245	51.9
Hawaii	798	869	817	1,667	1,726	–3.4
U.S. Total	**14,417**	**13,504**	**11,773**	**27,921**	**18,786**	**49**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

NM = This value is not available due to insufficient data, inadequate anticipated data/model performance, the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding. •Data do not include petroleum coke. •The February 1996 petroleum coke consumption was 47,420 short tons.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 20. Electric Utility Consumption of Gas by Census Division and State
(Million Cubic Feet)

Census Division and State	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)
New England	**2,986**	**2,653**	**2,237**	**5,638**	**4,701**	**19.9**
Connecticut	27	26	1,353	53	2,870	–98.2
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1,435	952	871	2,387	1,777	34.3
New Hampshire	*	*	*	1	17	–96.4
Rhode Island	1,523	1,674	—	3,197	—	—
Vermont	—	1	13	1	37	–98.2
Middle Atlantic	**4,803**	**6,029**	**15,931**	**10,832**	**34,291**	**–68.4**
New Jersey	1,291	2,171	2,224	3,462	4,507	–23.2
New York	3,392	3,514	12,171	6,907	26,893	–74.3
Pennsylvania	120	344	1,535	464	2,892	–84.0
East North Central	**3,333**	**5,273**	**5,404**	**8,606**	**9,557**	**–10.0**
Illinois	421	1,296	2,472	1,717	4,087	–58.0
Indiana	337	373	547	710	1,099	–35.4
Michigan	2,214	2,981	1,736	5,195	3,371	54.1
Ohio	90	187	246	277	312	–11.3
Wisconsin	271	436	404	707	688	2.7
West North Central	**1,286**	**2,243**	**2,346**	**3,530**	**4,422**	**–20.2**
Iowa	162	176	78	338	192	75.8
Kansas	701	1,568	1,214	2,269	2,448	–7.3
Minnesota	200	229	577	428	1,050	–59.2
Missouri	134	146	390	280	557	–49.8
Nebraska	80	NM	68	80	152	–47.4
North Dakota	—	*	*	*	*	NM
South Dakota	10	1	19	11	22	–48.3
South Atlantic	**15,551**	**19,947**	**17,857**	**35,498**	**36,132**	**–1.8**
Delaware	939	2,657	1,782	3,596	3,543	1.5
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	13,992	16,097	12,634	30,089	26,237	14.7
Georgia	15	13	82	29	161	–82.1
Maryland	69	109	1,191	178	1,852	–90.4
North Carolina	9	35	13	44	13	234.7
South Carolina	5	4	3	10	10	–4.5
Virginia	505	998	2,128	1,504	4,259	–64.7
West Virginia	16	33	23	49	57	–13.9
East South Central	**3,019**	**4,146**	**7,655**	**7,164**	**15,951**	**–55.1**
Alabama	125	92	244	217	528	–59.0
Kentucky	56	186	79	242	157	54.5
Mississippi	2,838	3,868	7,331	6,705	15,267	–56.1
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	**82,871**	**94,915**	**78,651**	**177,785**	**173,033**	**2.7**
Arkansas	NM	NM	239	—	542	—
Louisiana	14,146	14,863	16,135	29,009	36,543	–20.6
Oklahoma	6,910	8,610	6,975	15,519	15,931	–2.6
Texas	61,382	71,184	55,302	132,566	120,017	10.5
Mountain	**4,383**	**6,402**	**7,433**	**10,785**	**14,222**	**–24.2**
Arizona	550	1,025	783	1,576	1,908	–17.4
Colorado	305	193	209	498	540	–7.7
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	23	43	4	66	16	320.5
Nevada	2,488	3,113	3,000	5,601	4,908	14.1
New Mexico	861	1,883	2,660	2,744	5,115	–46.4
Utah	NM	NM	771	—	1,715	—
Wyoming	5	7	6	12	20	–42.8
Pacific Contiguous	**15,768**	**23,188**	**28,590**	**38,957**	**69,560**	**–44.0**
California	15,742	23,123	26,826	38,866	64,083	–39.4
Oregon	—	—	1,536	—	4,384	NM
Washington	26	65	228	91	1,093	–91.6
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,573**	**2,839**	**2,170**	**5,412**	**5,073**	**6.7**
Alaska	2,573	2,839	2,170	5,412	5,073	6.7
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**136,572**	**167,635**	**168,274**	**304,207**	**366,942**	**–17.1**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

NM = This value is not available due to insufficient data, inadequate anticipated data/model performance, the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Fossil-Fuel Stocks at U.S. Electric Utilities

Table 21. U.S. Electric Utility Stocks of Coal and Petroleum, 1986 Through February 1996

Period	Coal (thousand short tons)				Petroleum (thousand barrels)			Petroleum Coke (thousand short tons)
	Anthracite[1]	Bituminous[2]	Lignite	Total	Light	Heavy	Total	
1986	**7,099**	**148,665**	**6,042**	**161,806**	**16,269**	**56,841**	**73,111**	**40**
1987	**6,940**	**156,670**	**7,187**	**170,797**	**15,759**	**55,069**	**70,827**	**51**
1988	**6,561**	**133,434**	**6,512**	**146,507**	**15,099**	**54,187**	**69,285**	**86**
1989	**6,403**	**122,967**	**6,490**	**135,860**	**13,824**	**47,446**	**61,270**	**105**
1990	**6,499**	**142,650**	**7,016**	**156,166**	**16,471**	**67,030**	**83,501**	**94**
1991	**6,513**	**145,367**	**5,996**	**157,876**	**16,357**	**58,636**	**74,993**	**70**
1992	**6,215**	**142,156**	**5,759**	**154,130**	**15,714**	**56,135**	**71,849**	**67**
1993	**5,639**	**98,560**	**7,142**	**111,341**	**15,674**	**46,769**	**62,443**	**89**
1994								
January	5,576	86,043	6,676	98,294	15,127	42,781	57,908	83
February	5,496	85,523	6,720	97,739	15,289	44,764	60,053	73
March	5,420	92,333	7,433	105,186	15,024	45,750	60,774	89
April	5,360	100,161	7,803	113,324	14,937	44,221	59,158	103
May	5,309	107,716	7,518	120,543	15,170	46,104	61,274	78
June	5,275	105,668	7,449	118,391	15,541	44,719	60,259	63
July	5,214	96,502	7,704	109,419	15,323	44,259	59,582	37
August	5,173	95,932	7,679	108,783	15,509	46,420	61,929	25
September	5,133	99,793	7,388	112,314	15,586	47,111	62,697	35
October	5,080	104,432	7,161	116,673	15,930	45,971	61,902	33
November	4,903	110,569	7,856	123,328	16,128	46,475	62,603	51
December	4,879	115,325	6,693	126,897	16,644	46,342	62,986	69
1995 [3]								
January	4,849	114,978	6,309	126,136	16,298	45,036	61,334	75
February	4,791	118,668	6,286	129,745	16,016	39,922	55,937	95
March	4,748	124,915	6,115	135,778	15,608	41,032	56,641	128
April	4,711	131,439	6,215	142,365	15,447	38,859	54,306	162
May	4,656	136,845	6,369	147,869	15,574	38,280	53,854	173
June	4,634	132,567	6,184	143,385	15,793	39,810	55,603	144
July	4,608	119,991	5,712	130,311	15,589	37,561	53,151	117
August	4,591	111,183	5,412	121,185	15,454	35,135	50,589	98
September	4,551	113,604	5,073	123,227	15,340	37,397	52,737	90
October	4,514	117,156	5,145	126,814	15,569	37,861	53,429	71
November	4,396	120,042	5,238	129,676	15,466	38,916	54,383	42
December	4,325	116,749	5,231	126,304	15,392	35,102	50,495	65
1996 [4]								
January	4,243	108,151	5,334	117,728	14,876	34,383	49,259	61
February	4,090	105,817	5,646	115,553	14,322	30,715	45,036	57

1 Anthracite includes anthracite silt stored off-site.
2 Bituminous coal includes subbituminous coal.
3 Data for 1995 and prior years are final.
4 As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Prior to 1993, values represent December end-of-month stocks. For 1993 forward, values represent end-of-month stocks.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report,'' and predecessor forms.

Table 22. Electric Utility Stocks of Coal by NERC Region and Hawaii

(Thousand Short Tons)

NERC Region and Hawaii	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
ECAR	27,986	28,003	33,980	–0.1	–17.6
ERCOT	7,456	7,177	7,172	3.9	4.0
MAAC	8,142	8,386	10,221	–2.9	–20.3
MAIN	9,048	9,632	9,645	–6.1	–6.2
MAPP (U.S.)	10,023	10,406	11,878	–3.7	–15.6
NPCC (U.S.)	1,760	1,734	2,073	1.5	–15.1
SERC	17,886	17,747	23,948	.8	–25.3
SPP	18,193	18,276	15,451	–.5	17.7
WSCC (U.S.)	15,059	16,367	15,377	–8.0	–2.1
Contiguous U.S.	**115,552**	**117,727**	**129,744**	**–1.8**	**–10.9**
ASCC	1	1	1	33.3	–26.3
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**115,553**	**117,728**	**129,745**	**–1.8**	**–10.9**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

NM = This estimated value is not available due to insufficient data, or inadequate anticipated data/model performance; information may not be applicable; or the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding. •Coal includes lignite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and anthracite. •Stocks are end-of-month stocks at electric utilities.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 23. Electric Utility Stocks of Petroleum by NERC Region and Hawaii

(Thousand Barrels)

NERC Region and Hawaii	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
ECAR	1,509	1,455	1,716	3.7	–12.1
ERCOT	4,011	4,545	4,952	–11.8	–19.0
MAAC	5,910	6,423	6,948	–8.0	–14.9
MAIN	1,017	1,238	1,320	–17.9	–23.0
MAPP (U.S.)	647	623	774	3.9	–16.4
NPCC (U.S.)	9,304	11,594	10,592	–19.8	–12.2
SERC	8,303	9,317	11,822	–10.9	–29.8
SPP	3,413	3,723	4,398	–8.3	–22.4
WSCC (U.S.)	10,035	9,433	12,413	6.4	–19.2
Contiguous U.S.	**44,149**	**48,351**	**54,936**	**–8.7**	**–19.6**
ASCC	—	—	198	–.3	4.4
Hawaii	681	700	804	–2.8	–15.3
U.S. Total	**45,036**	**49,259**	**55,937**	**–8.6**	**–19.5**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

NM = This estimated value is not available due to insufficient data, or inadequate anticipated data/model performance; information may not be applicable; or the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding. •Data do not include petroleum coke. •Stocks are end-of-month stocks at electric utilities.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 24. Electric Utility Stocks of Coal by Census Division and State

(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
New England	**861**	**744**	**962**	**16**	**–11**
Connecticut	112	139	167	–19.5	–33.1
Maine	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	496	354	479	40.1	3.7
New Hampshire	253	251	317	.6	–20.1
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**10,045**	**10,278**	**11,767**	**–2**	**–15**
New Jersey	601	685	648	–12.2	–7.2
New York	728	821	871	–11.3	–16.4
Pennsylvania	8,715	8,772	10,248	–.6	–15.0
East North Central	**26,894**	**27,637**	**31,774**	**–3**	**–15**
Illinois	4,919	5,007	4,692	–1.7	4.8
Indiana	8,011	7,632	10,288	5.0	–22.1
Michigan	6,211	6,767	6,067	–8.2	2.4
Ohio	4,848	5,017	7,672	–3.4	–36.8
Wisconsin	2,905	3,214	3,056	–9.6	–4.9
West North Central	**15,971**	**16,654**	**17,183**	**–4**	**–7**
Iowa	3,212	3,517	3,514	–8.7	–8.6
Kansas	3,714	3,809	2,764	–2.5	34.4
Minnesota	1,460	1,518	2,546	–3.8	–42.7
Missouri	4,060	4,385	4,192	–7.4	–3.1
Nebraska	1,512	1,496	1,621	1.1	–6.7
North Dakota	1,845	1,779	2,345	3.7	–21.3
South Dakota	168	150	202	11.9	–16.6
South Atlantic	**17,056**	**16,965**	**22,705**	**1**	**–25**
Delaware	265	314	405	–15.8	–34.7
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	2,846	2,882	3,813	–1.2	–25.4
Georgia	3,874	3,717	4,970	4.2	–22.1
Maryland	766	807	1,193	–5.1	–35.8
North Carolina	2,312	2,160	4,078	7.0	–43.3
South Carolina	1,689	1,720	2,291	–1.8	–26.3
Virginia	967	1,023	1,736	–5.4	–44.3
West Virginia	4,337	4,342	4,218	–.1	2.8
East South Central	**9,216**	**9,177**	**11,187**	*****	**–18**
Alabama	2,934	2,927	3,898	.2	–24.7
Kentucky	4,044	4,069	4,911	–.6	–17.6
Mississippi	629	667	702	–5.7	–10.5
Tennessee	1,609	1,513	1,676	6.3	–4.0
West South Central	**19,355**	**18,770**	**17,611**	**3**	**10**
Arkansas	2,613	2,473	2,096	5.7	24.7
Louisiana	2,433	2,323	2,036	4.7	19.5
Oklahoma	3,304	3,313	2,594	–.3	27.4
Texas	11,005	10,662	10,886	3.2	1.1
Mountain	**14,191**	**15,360**	**15,347**	**–8**	**–8**
Arizona	3,187	3,057	3,389	4.2	–6.0
Colorado	3,701	3,689	3,269	.3	13.2
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	544	520	509	4.5	6.8
Nevada	1,371	1,345	1,150	2.0	19.3
New Mexico	943	982	1,412	–4.0	–33.2
Utah	1,806	1,057	2,858	70.9	–36.8
Wyoming	2,639	4,710	2,762	–44.0	–4.4
Pacific Contiguous	**1,964**	**2,142**	**1,208**	**–8**	**63**
California	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	399	399	395	*	1.0
Washington	1,565	1,743	813	–10.2	92.6
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1**	**1**	**1**	**33**	**–26**
Alaska	1	1	1	33.3	–26.3
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**115,553**	**117,728**	**129,745**	**–2**	**–11**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

NM = This value is not available due to insufficient data, inadequate anticipated data/model performance, the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding. •Coal includes lignite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and anthracite. •Stocks are end-of-month stocks at electric utilities.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Table 25. Electric Utility Stocks of Petroleum by Census Division and State
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [2]	February 1995 [2]	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
New England	**3,521**	**4,128**	**3,851**	**–15**	**–9**
Connecticut	1,040	1,201	1,427	–13.4	–27.1
Maine	362	247	296	46.8	22.4
Massachusetts	1,620	2,267	1,668	–28.5	–2.8
New Hampshire	445	357	423	24.8	5.2
Rhode Island	24	22	3	11.3	667.3
Vermont	29	35	33	–14.6	–11.9
Middle Atlantic	**9,200**	**11,520**	**11,041**	**–20**	**–17**
New Jersey	1,639	1,824	1,979	–10.2	–17.2
New York	5,779	7,462	6,736	–22.6	–14.2
Pennsylvania	1,782	2,234	2,326	–20.2	–23.4
East North Central	**2,153**	**2,283**	**2,660**	**–6**	**–19**
Illinois	832	1,015	1,115	–18.0	–25.3
Indiana	127	121	143	5.3	–10.9
Michigan	680	569	780	19.5	–12.8
Ohio	334	362	392	–7.6	–14.7
Wisconsin	179	216	232	–17.3	–22.7
West North Central	**1,428**	**1,474**	**1,630**	**–3**	**–12**
Iowa	162	160	181	1.3	–10.6
Kansas	525	604	603	–13.2	–13.1
Minnesota	147	141	127	4.7	16.0
Missouri	322	321	368	.4	–12.5
Nebraska	132	131	215	.4	–38.8
North Dakota	44	33	48	34.0	–8.3
South Dakota	96	85	88	13.9	9.8
South Atlantic	**10,261**	**11,126**	**13,747**	**–8**	**–25**
Delaware	470	383	729	22.7	–35.6
District of Columbia	118	114	85	3.2	38.5
Florida	5,285	5,955	7,903	–11.2	–33.1
Georgia	421	439	536	–4.3	–21.6
Maryland	2,002	1,955	1,918	2.4	4.4
North Carolina	339	389	282	–12.8	20.5
South Carolina	273	307	346	–11.2	–21.2
Virginia	1,239	1,454	1,774	–14.8	–30.2
West Virginia	115	130	174	–11.5	–33.9
East South Central	**1,447**	**1,629**	**2,042**	**–11**	**–29**
Alabama	202	206	173	–2.0	16.8
Kentucky	176	211	180	–16.6	–2.0
Mississippi	634	755	1,023	–16.0	–38.0
Tennessee	435	457	666	–4.9	–34.7
West South Central	**6,149**	**6,802**	**7,563**	**–10**	**–19**
Arkansas	234	225	267	4.0	–12.4
Louisiana	1,159	1,278	1,382	–9.3	–16.2
Oklahoma	493	500	608	–1.5	–19.0
Texas	4,264	4,799	5,306	–11.1	–19.6
Mountain	**1,152**	**1,149**	**1,265**	*****	**–9**
Arizona	455	456	468	–.4	–2.8
Colorado	170	168	184	1.1	–7.6
Idaho	*	*	*	NM	NM
Montana	16	14	19	16.6	–14.9
Nevada	380	381	407	–.2	–6.6
New Mexico	75	77	107	–2.6	–29.8
Utah	35	28	38	22.4	–7.8
Wyoming	21	25	43	–15.2	–50.9
Pacific Contiguous	**8,838**	**8,239**	**11,136**	**7**	**–21**
California	8,274	7,675	10,563	7.8	–21.7
Oregon	229	229	228	–.1	.3
Washington	336	336	345	*	–2.7
Pacific Noncontiguous	**887**	**907**	**1,002**	**–2**	**–11**
Alaska	NM	NM	198	—	—
Hawaii	681	700	804	–2.8	–15.3
U.S. Total	**45,036**	**49,259**	**55,937**	**–9**	**–19**

[1] As of 1996, values shown represent preliminary estimates based on a cutoff model sample of generating plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more (this includes all nonhydroelectric plants that use renewable fuel sources and all nuclear plants). See the Technical Notes for a detailed description of the estimation procedure.

[2] Data for 1995 are final.

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

NM = This value is not available due to insufficient data, inadequate anticipated data/model performance, the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding. •Data do not include petroleum coke. •The February 1996 petroleum coke stocks were 56,994 short tons. •Stocks are end-of-month stocks at electric utilities.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels at U.S. Electric Utilities

Table 26. U.S. Electric Utility Receipts of and Average Cost for Fossil Fuels, 1985 Through January 1996

Period	Coal [1]		Petroleum				Gas		All Fossil Fuels [2]
			Heavy Oil [3]		Total				
	Receipts (thousand short tons)	Cost (cents/ 10^6 Btu)	Receipts (thousand barrels)	Cost (cents/ 10^6 Btu)	Receipts (thousand barrels)	Cost (cents/ 10^6 Btu)	Receipts (thousand Mcf)	Cost (cents/ 10^6 Btu)	Cost (cents/ 10^6 Btu)
1986	**686,964**	**157.9**	**220,585**	**240.1**	**228,522**	**243.7**	**2,387,622**	**235.1**	**175.0**
1987	**721,298**	**150.6**	**187,300**	**297.6**	**194,578**	**301.1**	**2,605,191**	**224.0**	**170.5**
1988	**727,775**	**146.6**	**230,234**	**240.5**	**236,924**	**243.9**	**2,362,721**	**226.3**	**164.3**
1989	**753,217**	**144.5**	**237,668**	**284.6**	**246,422**	**289.3**	**2,472,506**	**235.5**	**167.5**
1990	**786,627**	**145.5**	**202,281**	**331.9**	**209,350**	**338.4**	**2,490,979**	**232.1**	**168.9**
1991	**769,923**	**144.7**	**163,106**	**246.5**	**169,625**	**254.8**	**2,630,818**	**215.3**	**160.3**
1992	**775,963**	**141.2**	**138,537**	**247.5**	**144,390**	**255.1**	**2,637,678**	**232.8**	**159.0**
1993	**769,152**	**138.5**	**141,719**	**236.2**	**147,902**	**243.3**	**2,574,523**	**256.0**	**159.5**
1994									
January	62,611	135.9	16,700	228.6	17,781	238.0	160,361	261.5	156.7
February	64,409	136.8	16,554	266.2	17,543	274.4	142,783	273.5	159.0
March	72,960	135.9	12,796	221.6	13,318	227.7	179,910	261.5	153.1
April	67,380	138.1	9,904	213.1	10,400	220.9	199,349	238.2	153.6
May	71,130	138.3	13,291	224.8	13,892	231.3	211,907	240.6	155.2
June	70,066	137.4	13,461	237.3	14,333	246.1	302,900	219.2	156.4
July	67,619	135.3	14,215	263.2	14,771	267.9	347,984	221.9	158.9
August	75,308	135.4	11,135	256.9	11,562	262.1	360,874	210.3	153.8
September	69,922	135.8	8,495	232.5	8,966	240.2	283,747	195.7	148.8
October	69,323	134.8	4,689	239.8	5,187	253.9	252,845	191.6	145.6
November	68,846	133.3	6,313	245.2	6,852	256.9	221,118	206.8	146.3
December	72,354	129.7	7,630	258.1	8,336	268.6	200,126	213.9	143.8
Total	**831,929**	**135.5**	**135,184**	**240.9**	**142,940**	**248.8**	**2,863,904**	**223.0**	**152.6**
1995 [4]									
January	70,206	133.1	5,565	273.1	6,113	282.7	188,545	209.2	145.4
February	65,789	133.5	6,150	256.2	6,535	263.1	163,665	197.1	143.7
March	69,059	133.8	5,040	258.9	5,448	267.4	233,533	189.0	144.3
April	66,167	133.7	2,849	266.2	3,221	280.3	222,256	194.5	144.1
May	68,564	133.7	5,864	279.0	6,213	285.8	245,676	202.1	147.3
June	64,543	133.3	8,476	274.3	9,083	282.0	281,987	202.8	150.4
July	67,734	130.4	8,367	250.8	8,838	257.2	376,158	186.1	146.1
August	73,242	130.9	9,284	237.0	10,029	247.7	424,284	179.4	145.1
September	70,938	131.8	9,036	234.7	9,432	241.3	302,928	189.5	145.1
October	70,140	129.6	5,553	242.5	6,060	253.8	228,644	204.1	142.6
November	70,196	130.2	4,773	250.5	5,414	268.8	189,641	218.9	143.3
December	70,281	127.7	7,259	295.8	7,905	305.7	166,010	255.3	146.1
Total	**826,860**	**131.8**	**78,216**	**258.6**	**84,292**	**267.9**	**3,023,327**	**198.4**	**145.3**
1996 [4]									
January	67,615	129.0	13,855	332.4	14,540	337.1	154,830	281.2	155.6
Total	**67,615**	**129.0**	**13,855**	**332.4**	**14,540**	**337.1**	**154,830**	**281.2**	**155.6**
Year-to-Date									
1996 [4]	**67,615**	**129.0**	**13,855**	**332.4**	**14,540**	**337.1**	**154,830**	**281.2**	**155.6**
1995 [4]	**70,206**	**133.1**	**5,565**	**273.1**	**6,113**	**282.7**	**188,545**	**209.2**	**145.4**
1994	**62,611**	**135.9**	**16,700**	**228.6**	**17,781**	**238.0**	**160,361**	**261.5**	**156.7**

1 Includes lignite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and anthracite.

2 The weighted average for all fossil fuels includes both heavy oil and light oil (Fuel Oil No. 2, kerosene, and jet fuel) prices. Data do not include petroleum coke.

3 Heavy oil includes Fuel Oil Nos. 4, 5, and 6, and topped crude fuel oil.

4 Data for 1996 are preliminary. Data for 1995 are final.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •As of 1991, data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1986-1990 are for steam-electric plants with a generator nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Mcf=thousand cubic feet. •Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, ''Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants,'' and predecessor forms.

Table 27. Electric Utility Receipts of Coal by NERC Region and Hawaii

(Thousand Short Tons)

NERC Region and Hawaii	January 1996 [1]	December 1995 [1]	January 1995 [1]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	15,334	16,638	16,091	15,334	16,091	–4.7
ERCOT	7,274	6,791	6,684	7,274	6,684	8.8
MAAC	3,111	3,370	3,055	3,111	3,055	1.8
MAIN	5,621	6,089	5,221	5,621	5,221	7.7
MAPP (U.S.)	5,972	6,121	6,850	5,972	6,850	–12.8
NPCC (U.S.)	1,032	1,146	1,106	1,032	1,106	–6.7
SERC	12,904	13,488	13,237	12,904	13,237	–2.5
SPP	7,789	8,228	8,119	7,789	8,119	–4.1
WSCC (U.S.)	8,578	8,410	9,843	8,578	9,843	–12.8
Contiguous U.S.	**67,615**	**70,281**	**70,206**	**67,615**	**70,206**	**–3.7**
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**67,615**	**70,281**	**70,206**	**67,615**	**70,206**	**–3.7**

[1] Data for 1996 are preliminary. Data for 1995 are final.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Includes lignite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and anthracite.

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

Table 28. Average Cost of Coal Delivered to Electric Utilities by NERC Region and Hawaii

(Cents/Million Btu)

NERC Region and Hawaii	January 1996 [1]	December 1995 [1]	January 1995 [1]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	126.9	128.5	133.5	126.9	133.5	–5.0
ERCOT	120.3	116.6	123.7	120.3	123.7	–2.8
MAAC	142.8	143.8	144.8	142.8	144.8	–1.3
MAIN	137.9	133.6	145.4	137.9	145.4	–5.1
MAPP (U.S.)	88.3	85.6	93.2	88.3	93.2	–5.3
NPCC (U.S.)	151.9	154.7	153.2	151.9	153.2	–.8
SERC	146.2	146.6	154.1	146.2	154.1	–5.1
SPP	126.6	123.0	128.2	126.6	128.2	–1.3
WSCC (U.S.)	116.4	106.8	114.3	116.4	114.3	1.9
Contiguous U.S.	**129.0**	**127.7**	**133.1**	**129.0**	**133.1**	**–3.1**
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Average	**129.0**	**127.7**	**133.1**	**129.0**	**133.1**	**–3.1**

[1] Data for 1996 are preliminary. Data for 1995 are final.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Includes lignite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and anthracite. •Monetary values are expressed in monetary terms.

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

Table 29. Electric Utility Receipts of Petroleum by NERC Region and Hawaii

(Thousand Barrels)

NERC Region and Hawaii	January 1996 [1]	December 1995 [1]	January 1995 [1]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	194	379	190	194	190	2.5
ERCOT	18	11	30	18	30	–40.2
MAAC	2,953	1,217	950	2,953	950	210.7
MAIN	40	300	34	40	34	17.0
MAPP (U.S.)	31	18	10	31	10	214.2
NPCC (U.S.)	7,424	4,340	3,787	7,424	3,787	96.0
SERC	2,798	1,113	670	2,798	670	317.8
SPP	323	22	22	323	22	1377.2
WSCC (U.S.)	21	27	45	21	45	–52.9
Contiguous U.S.	**13,802**	**7,427**	**5,738**	**13,802**	**5,738**	**140.5**
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	738	479	375	738	375	96.9
U.S. Total	**14,540**	**7,905**	**6,113**	**14,540**	**6,113**	**137.9**

[1] Data for 1996 are preliminary. Data for 1995 are final.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts.

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

Table 30. Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered to Electric Utilities by NERC Region and Hawaii

(Cents/Million Btu)

NERC Region and Hawaii	January 1996 [1]	December 1995 [1]	January 1995 [1]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	376.5	348.9	370.4	376.5	370.4	1.6
ERCOT	422.7	412.7	395.2	422.7	395.2	7.0
MAAC	360.7	323.5	295.9	360.7	295.9	21.9
MAIN	416.1	292.0	362.8	416.1	362.8	14.7
MAPP (U.S.)	431.8	422.3	391.3	431.8	391.3	10.3
NPCC (U.S.)	344.2	303.3	274.7	344.2	274.7	25.3
SERC	303.3	276.4	271.3	303.3	271.3	11.8
SPP	223.6	384.9	281.7	223.6	281.7	–20.6
WSCC (U.S.)	500.6	502.1	400.4	500.6	400.4	25.0
Contiguous U.S.	**337.7**	**305.6**	**283.0**	**337.7**	**283.0**	**19.3**
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	326.9	306.8	278.1	326.9	278.1	17.5
U.S. Average	**337.1**	**305.7**	**282.7**	**337.1**	**282.7**	**19.3**

[1] Data for 1996 are preliminary. Data for 1995 are final.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Monetary values are expressed in monetary terms.

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

Table 31. Electric Utility Receipts of Gas by NERC Region and Hawaii

(Million Cubic Feet)

NERC Region and Hawaii	January 1996 [1]	December 1995 [1]	January 1995 [1]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	2,454	3,542	1,978	2,454	1,978	24.1
ERCOT	47,914	40,521	47,061	47,914	47,061	1.8
MAAC	3,959	4,322	5,497	3,959	5,497	–28.0
MAIN	588	3,396	1,872	588	1,872	–68.6
MAPP (U.S.)	509	763	650	509	650	–21.6
NPCC (U.S.)	7,591	13,665	17,019	7,591	17,019	–55.4
SERC	16,827	17,759	16,013	16,827	16,013	5.1
SPP	41,441	48,908	51,118	41,441	51,118	–18.9
WSCC (U.S.)	32,150	31,824	46,128	32,150	46,128	–30.3
Contiguous U.S.	**153,434**	**164,700**	**187,336**	**153,434**	**187,336**	**–18.1**
ASCC	1,397	1,310	1,209	1,397	1,209	15.5
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**154,830**	**166,010**	**188,545**	**154,830**	**188,545**	**–17.9**

[1] Data for 1996 are preliminary. Data for 1995 are final.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts.

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

Table 32. Average Cost of Gas Delivered to Electric Utilities by NERC Region and Hawaii

(Cents/Million Btu)

NERC Region and Hawaii	January 1996 [1]	December 1995 [1]	January 1995 [1]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	306.0	259.2	261.5	306.0	261.5	17.0
ERCOT	250.7	246.5	211.5	250.7	211.5	18.5
MAAC	375.6	327.7	228.3	375.6	228.3	64.5
MAIN	309.8	246.4	165.8	309.8	165.8	86.9
MAPP (U.S.)	248.7	221.0	226.9	248.7	226.9	9.6
NPCC (U.S.)	378.5	294.7	235.2	378.5	235.2	60.9
SERC	374.4	303.4	203.1	374.4	203.1	84.3
SPP	287.8	248.5	187.0	287.8	187.0	53.9
WSCC (U.S.)	243.4	232.0	225.7	243.4	225.7	7.9
Contiguous U.S.	**282.9**	**256.6**	**210.0**	**282.9**	**210.0**	**34.7**
ASCC	93.7	82.7	85.0	93.7	85.0	10.2
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Average	**281.2**	**255.3**	**209.2**	**281.2**	**209.2**	**34.4**

[1] Data for 1996 are preliminary. Data for 1995 are final.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Monetary values are expressed in monetary terms.

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

Table 33. Electric Utility Receipts of Coal by Type, Census Division, and State, January 1996

Census Division and State	Anthracite		Bituminous		Subbituminous		Lignite		Total	
	(thousand short tons)	(billion Btu)	(thousand short tons)	(billion Btu)	(thousand short tons)	(billion Btu)	(thousand short tons)	(billion Btu)	(thousand short tons)	(billion Btu)
New England	—	—	**425**	**10,887**	—	—	—	—	**425**	
Connecticut	—	—	56	1,457	—	—	—	—	56	1,457
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	299	7,591	—	—	—	—	299	7,591
New Hampshire	—	—	69	1,840	—	—	—	—	69	1,840
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**12**	**193**	**3,923**	**98,705**	—	—	—	—	**3,935**	**98,898**
New Jersey	—	—	176	4,697	—	—	—	—	176	4,697
New York	—	—	607	15,844	—	—	—	—	607	15,844
Pennsylvania	12	193	3,140	78,163	—	—	—	—	3,152	78,356
East North Central	—	—	**8,923**	**207,851**	**5,353**	**93,006**	—	—	**14,275**	**300,857**
Illinois	—	—	1,323	28,896	1,397	24,616	—	—	2,720	53,512
Indiana	—	—	2,657	58,917	1,629	28,217	—	—	4,286	87,134
Michigan	—	—	712	18,085	741	13,017	—	—	1,453	31,102
Ohio	—	—	4,008	96,377	—	—	—	—	4,008	96,377
Wisconsin	—	—	221	5,575	1,586	27,156	—	—	1,807	32,731
West North Central	—	—	**708**	**15,717**	**7,228**	**124,300**	**2,041**	**26,767**	**9,977**	**166,784**
Iowa	—	—	61	1,351	1,266	21,202	—	—	1,327	22,553
Kansas	—	—	210	4,592	1,359	22,768	—	—	1,568	27,360
Minnesota	—	—	2	54	1,353	24,008	—	—	1,355	24,062
Missouri	—	—	435	9,719	2,064	35,772	—	—	2,499	45,491
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	1,038	17,931	—	—	1,038	17,931
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,041	26,767	2,041	26,767
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	149	2,620	—	—	149	2,620
South Atlantic	—	—	**9,841**	**245,457**	**621**	**10,788**	—	—	**10,462**	**256,245**
Delaware	—	—	78	2,044	—	—	—	—	78	2,044
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	1,815	44,810	—	—	—	—	1,815	44,810
Georgia	—	—	1,447	36,039	621	10,788	—	—	2,068	46,827
Maryland	—	—	768	19,733	—	—	—	—	768	19,733
North Carolina	—	—	1,540	38,115	—	—	—	—	1,540	38,115
South Carolina	—	—	607	15,561	—	—	—	—	607	15,561
Virginia	—	—	926	23,250	—	—	—	—	926	23,250
West Virginia	—	—	2,658	65,906	—	—	—	—	2,658	65,906
East South Central	—	—	**7,501**	**177,606**	**376**	**6,627**	—	—	**7,877**	**184,233**
Alabama	—	—	2,002	48,647	262	4,483	—	—	2,264	53,130
Kentucky	—	—	3,247	74,708	—	—	—	—	3,247	74,708
Mississippi	—	—	177	4,334	114	2,143	—	—	291	6,478
Tennessee	—	—	2,076	49,917	—	—	—	—	2,076	49,917
West South Central	—	—	**192**	**4,109**	**6,731**	**115,494**	**5,162**	**66,081**	**12,085**	**185,684**
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	1,165	20,165	—	—	1,165	20,165
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	856	14,770	315	4,301	1,171	19,071
Oklahoma	—	—	11	280	1,274	21,773	—	—	1,284	22,052
Texas	—	—	182	3,829	3,436	58,787	4,847	61,780	8,465	124,396
Mountain	—	—	**3,001**	**65,962**	**5,095**	**91,456**	**25**	**324**	**8,121**	**157,742**
Arizona	—	—	684	14,086	560	11,257	—	—	1,245	25,343
Colorado	—	—	515	11,257	1,044	19,165	—	—	1,560	30,421
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	720	12,258	25	324	745	12,582
Nevada	—	—	421	9,496	27	516	—	—	448	10,012
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	970	17,736	—	—	970	17,736
Utah	—	—	1,178	27,143	—	—	—	—	1,178	27,143
Wyoming	—	—	202	3,980	1,773	30,525	—	—	1,975	34,505
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	—	—	**457**	**7,208**	—	—	**457**	**7**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	457	7,208	—	—	457	7,208
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**12**	**193**	**34,514**	**826,293**	**25,860**	**448,878**	**7,228**	**93,172**	**67,615**	**1,368,537**

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1996 are preliminary.

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

Table 34. Receipts and Average Cost of Coal Delivered to Electric Utilities by Census Division and State

Census Division and State	January 1996 Receipts		January 1995 Receipts		Year to Date			
	(thousand short tons)	(billion Btu)	(thousand short tons)	(billion Btu)	Receipts (billion Btu)		Average Cost (cents/million Btu)[1]	
					1996	1995	1996	1995
New England	**425**	**10,887**	**458**	**11,827**	**10,887**	**11,827**	**165.5**	**168.8**
Connecticut	56	1,457	55	1,438	1,457	1,438	190.6	185.9
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	300	7,591	251	6,400	7,591	6,400	163.3	175.3
New Hampshire	69	1,840	151	3,988	1,840	3,988	154.8	152.2
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**3,935**	**98,898**	**3,972**	**99,227**	**98,898**	**99,227**	**139.7**	**141.9**
New Jersey	176	4,697	168	4,529	4,697	4,529	178.0	193.0
New York	607	15,844	649	16,960	15,844	16,960	142.5	142.3
Pennsylvania	3,152	78,356	3,155	77,739	78,356	77,739	136.8	138.9
East North Central	**14,275**	**300,857**	**14,404**	**311,944**	**300,857**	**311,944**	**134.1**	**141.3**
Illinois	2,720	53,512	2,679	54,244	53,512	54,244	168.7	173.4
Indiana	4,286	87,134	4,396	91,800	87,134	91,800	119.4	125.1
Michigan	1,453	31,102	1,492	34,337	31,102	34,337	135.3	149.3
Ohio	4,008	96,377	4,221	102,011	96,377	102,011	138.3	144.4
Wisconsin	1,807	32,731	1,616	29,553	32,731	29,553	103.3	112.2
West North Central	**9,977**	**166,784**	**10,723**	**179,265**	**166,784**	**179,265**	**91.9**	**95.8**
Iowa	1,327	22,553	1,469	25,100	22,553	25,100	94.1	93.1
Kansas	1,568	27,360	1,381	24,244	27,360	24,244	100.6	105.0
Minnesota	1,355	24,062	1,927	33,822	24,062	33,822	108.3	119.2
Missouri	2,499	45,491	2,570	47,518	45,491	47,518	95.3	98.2
Nebraska	1,038	17,931	1,046	18,103	17,931	18,103	72.3	74.7
North Dakota	2,041	26,767	2,133	28,125	26,767	28,125	73.8	70.4
South Dakota	149	2,620	197	2,352	2,620	2,352	91.7	110.8
South Atlantic	**10,462**	**256,245**	**10,980**	**269,084**	**256,245**	**269,084**	**151.7**	**158.0**
Delaware	78	2,044	130	3,377	2,044	3,377	156.8	164.3
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1,815	44,810	2,096	51,299	44,810	51,299	183.8	182.1
Georgia	2,068	46,827	2,256	51,580	46,827	51,580	157.2	168.5
Maryland	768	19,733	748	19,206	19,733	19,206	154.5	153.9
North Carolina	1,540	38,115	1,596	39,719	38,115	39,719	159.1	171.9
South Carolina	607	15,561	833	21,255	15,561	21,255	147.8	155.1
Virginia	926	23,250	620	15,872	23,250	15,872	143.4	145.4
West Virginia	2,658	65,906	2,701	66,776	65,906	66,776	124.4	127.9
East South Central	**7,877**	**184,233**	**8,012**	**188,532**	**184,233**	**188,532**	**122.6**	**129.8**
Alabama	2,264	53,130	2,231	52,779	53,130	52,779	151.9	156.5
Kentucky	3,247	74,708	3,399	79,523	74,708	79,523	105.6	113.7
Mississippi	291	6,478	465	9,822	6,478	9,822	149.4	146.3
Tennessee	2,076	49,917	1,917	46,408	49,917	46,408	113.5	123.7
West South Central	**12,085**	**185,684**	**11,815**	**182,844**	**185,684**	**182,844**	**132.4**	**135.0**
Arkansas	1,165	20,165	1,200	20,856	20,165	20,856	155.0	169.3
Louisiana	1,171	19,071	1,081	17,453	19,071	17,453	146.5	153.9
Oklahoma	1,284	22,052	1,692	28,979	22,052	28,979	102.6	101.4
Texas	8,465	124,396	7,842	115,556	124,396	115,556	131.9	134.4
Mountain	**8,121**	**157,742**	**9,162**	**177,170**	**157,742**	**177,170**	**114.6**	**112.5**
Arizona	1,245	25,343	1,526	31,044	25,343	31,044	153.5	143.5
Colorado	1,560	30,421	1,442	28,934	30,421	28,934	106.1	107.1
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	745	12,582	969	16,588	12,582	16,588	71.5	65.4
Nevada	448	10,012	636	13,885	10,012	13,885	169.5	139.1
New Mexico	970	17,736	1,131	20,293	17,736	20,293	155.6	153.1
Utah	1,178	27,143	1,158	26,440	27,143	26,440	99.4	115.1
Wyoming	1,975	34,505	2,299	39,986	34,505	39,986	84.1	80.4
Pacific Contiguous	**457**	**7,208**	**681**	**11,961**	**7,208**	**11,961**	**156.7**	**140.3**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	244	4,385	—	4,385	—	112.0
Washington	457	7,208	437	7,577	7,208	7,577	156.7	156.7
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**67,615**	**1,368,537**	**70,206**	**1,431,855**	**1,368,537**	**1,431,855**	**129.0**	**133.1**

[1] Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Notes: •Data for 1996 are preliminary. Data for 1995 are final. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Coal includes lignite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and anthracite.

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

Table 35. Receipts and Average Cost of Coal Delivered to Electric Utilities by Type of Purchase, Mining Method, Census Division, and State, January 1996

Census Division and State	Type of Purchase						Type of Mining					
	Contract			Spot			Strip and Auger			Underground		
	Receipts	Average Cost[1]		Receipts	Average Cost[1]		Receipts	Average Cost[1]		Receipts	Average Cost[1]	
	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ short ton)
New England	**397**	**165.3**	**42.56**	**28**	**168.6**	**40.19**	**202**	**158.3**	**40.00**	**223**	**171.8**	**44.59**
Connecticut	56	190.6	49.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	190.6	49.58
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	271	162.8	41.52	28	168.6	40.19	202	158.3	40.00	98	173.5	44.27
New Hampshire	69	154.8	41.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	154.8	41.00
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**3,036**	**145.4**	**36.72**	**899**	**119.9**	**29.67**	**1,175**	**128.8**	**31.46**	**2,760**	**144.1**	**36.66**
New Jersey	162	180.7	48.26	14	147.2	39.23	54	176.2	45.30	122	178.8	48.52
New York	573	142.6	37.33	34	141.0	34.81	28	137.1	33.44	579	142.7	37.37
Pennsylvania	2,301	143.5	35.75	851	118.6	29.31	1,093	126.2	30.73	2,059	142.3	35.75
East North Central	**11,037**	**141.5**	**29.59**	**3,239**	**109.6**	**23.73**	**9,727**	**130.7**	**26.01**	**4,549**	**140.2**	**33.07**
Illinois	2,389	173.4	33.80	331	136.8	28.74	1,706	191.6	35.29	1,015	136.1	29.64
Indiana	3,151	125.7	25.22	1,135	102.7	21.63	3,382	111.6	22.07	905	144.9	32.47
Michigan	1,148	140.4	31.10	306	112.4	20.93	1,092	130.8	26.10	361	145.8	37.59
Ohio	2,982	149.1	35.85	1,027	106.8	25.70	1,895	136.8	32.27	2,113	139.6	34.12
Wisconsin	1,367	99.6	17.41	440	113.4	22.73	1,652	99.0	17.24	155	134.8	34.34
West North Central	**8,598**	**93.7**	**15.59**	**1,379**	**80.9**	**13.96**	**9,631**	**90.8**	**14.99**	**346**	**115.8**	**25.79**
Iowa	1,143	95.5	16.25	184	85.7	14.41	1,287	92.7	15.59	40	128.7	29.03
Kansas	1,109	110.5	19.24	459	76.6	13.45	1,460	98.4	16.83	108	123.4	27.25
Minnesota	1,280	108.7	19.31	75	101.5	18.10	1,353	108.2	19.20	2	171.3	41.84
Missouri	2,166	95.7	17.59	333	92.5	15.84	2,304	94.0	16.78	195	108.3	24.14
Nebraska	710	74.4	12.92	328	67.5	11.55	1,038	72.3	12.49	—	—	—
North Dakota	2,041	73.8	9.67	—	—	—	2,041	73.8	9.67	—	—	—
South Dakota	149	91.7	16.12	—	—	—	149	91.7	16.12	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**7,170**	**158.9**	**39.76**	**3,292**	**134.9**	**31.46**	**4,445**	**153.8**	**36.39**	**6,016**	**150.2**	**37.71**
Delaware	59	158.8	41.67	19	150.6	39.17	31	165.5	42.21	47	151.3	40.30
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1,419	193.6	47.83	397	148.5	36.54	659	182.6	43.96	1,156	184.4	46.17
Georgia	976	165.4	41.69	1,092	148.1	30.15	1,409	150.4	32.43	658	169.8	42.39
Maryland	482	153.2	39.29	286	156.8	40.34	324	150.5	37.98	445	157.4	40.93
North Carolina	1,114	164.9	40.78	426	143.9	35.68	769	160.0	39.49	771	158.2	39.26
South Carolina	422	151.4	39.11	185	139.2	34.97	90	153.6	38.87	518	146.8	37.67
Virginia	763	142.5	35.80	163	147.5	36.91	417	144.2	36.00	509	142.7	35.99
West Virginia	1,934	136.5	34.05	724	91.6	22.32	746	134.5	32.97	1,913	120.6	30.02
East South Central	**5,498**	**129.0**	**30.01**	**2,380**	**108.2**	**25.61**	**3,478**	**122.1**	**28.07**	**4,400**	**123.0**	**29.16**
Alabama	1,720	162.4	38.03	544	118.8	28.10	1,201	141.1	32.16	1,063	163.3	39.59
Kentucky	2,227	108.0	24.59	1,020	100.4	23.64	1,850	109.6	25.38	1,397	100.2	22.84
Mississippi	222	155.4	33.85	69	131.8	31.33	128	137.1	26.75	163	157.2	38.37
Tennessee	1,329	116.3	28.06	747	108.7	25.96	298	118.9	28.86	1,777	112.6	27.04
West South Central	**11,279**	**132.7**	**20.15**	**806**	**129.4**	**23.16**	**12,085**	**132.4**	**20.35**	—	—	—
Arkansas	1,154	155.2	26.88	11	128.4	21.66	1,165	155.0	26.83	—	—	—
Louisiana	1,171	146.5	23.84	—	—	—	1,171	146.5	23.84	—	—	—
Oklahoma	1,054	107.7	18.48	230	79.4	13.71	1,284	102.6	17.62	—	—	—
Texas	7,900	130.4	18.84	565	148.9	27.04	8,465	131.9	19.39	—	—	—
Mountain	**7,670**	**116.2**	**22.54**	**451**	**87.9**	**17.32**	**6,400**	**116.1**	**21.47**	**1,721**	**110.0**	**25.18**
Arizona	1,059	159.3	32.62	186	119.1	23.46	1,245	153.5	31.26	—	—	—
Colorado	1,533	107.1	20.88	27	53.0	10.75	1,253	104.4	19.65	307	112.1	24.99
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	745	71.5	12.07	—	—	—	745	71.5	12.07	—	—	—
Nevada	448	169.5	37.85	—	—	—	212	180.2	38.92	236	160.5	36.89
New Mexico	970	155.6	28.44	—	—	—	970	155.6	28.44	—	—	—
Utah	1,117	101.7	23.40	61	56.8	13.45	—	—	—	1,178	99.4	22.89
Wyoming	1,798	85.3	14.84	177	72.4	13.22	1,975	84.1	14.69	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	**457**	**156.7**	**24.71**	—	—	—	**457**	**156.7**	**24.71**	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	457	156.7	24.71	—	—	—	457	156.7	24.71	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	**55,141**	**132.4**	**26.30**	**12,474**	**115.2**	**25.25**	**47,600**	**124.2**	**23.03**	**20,015**	**137.7**	**33.43**

[1] Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1996 are preliminary.

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

Table 36. Receipts and Average Cost of Coal Delivered to Electric Utilities by Sulfur Content, Census Division, and State, January 1996

Census Division and State	0.5% or Less			More than 0.5% up to 1.0%			More than 1.0% up to 1.5%		
	Receipts	Average Cost[1]		Receipts	Average Cost[1]		Receipts	Average Cost[1]	
	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ short ton)
New England	—	—	—	**355**	**167.7**	**42.68**	**7**	**158.0**	**42.30**
Connecticut	—	—	—	56	190.6	49.58	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	299	163.3	41.39	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	158.0	42.30
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**10**	**132.5**	**20.61**	**434**	**169.9**	**43.37**	**244**	**135.3**	**34.63**
New Jersey	—	—	—	121	182.3	49.54	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	125	191.1	48.70	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	10	132.5	20.61	188	146.4	35.87	244	135.3	34.63
East North Central	**5,327**	**131.5**	**23.09**	**2,998**	**147.9**	**34.82**	**967**	**132.9**	**31.72**
Illinois	1,486	199.7	36.52	423	158.3	33.36	—	—	—
Indiana	1,629	108.8	18.84	263	165.6	38.46	544	121.0	26.97
Michigan	716	107.4	18.84	521	163.4	40.47	104	151.6	39.12
Ohio	—	—	—	1,577	140.0	33.80	319	144.3	37.41
Wisconsin	1,495	96.0	16.42	214	125.1	27.04	—	—	—
West North Central	**6,570**	**90.7**	**15.66**	**2,772**	**86.4**	**12.69**	**230**	**93.2**	**14.79**
Iowa	1,287	92.7	15.59	40	128.7	29.03	—	—	—
Kansas	1,498	98.8	17.01	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	825	107.2	19.14	528	109.8	19.30	—	—	—
Missouri	1,922	85.8	14.88	198	99.2	18.52	46	130.9	30.63
Nebraska	1,038	72.3	12.49	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	1,857	73.4	9.56	184	77.4	10.83
South Dakota	—	—	—	149	91.7	16.12	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**660**	**155.7**	**27.83**	**4,812**	**162.7**	**40.62**	**2,553**	**154.0**	**38.91**
Delaware	—	—	—	37	167.9	43.12	31	149.3	39.80
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	39	193.5	49.76	663	194.9	48.54	555	179.8	45.25
Georgia	621	152.1	26.43	815	167.8	41.81	594	147.8	36.86
Maryland	—	—	—	375	145.9	37.06	310	164.6	42.87
North Carolina	—	—	—	1,320	162.5	40.18	220	138.6	34.51
South Carolina	—	—	—	108	160.9	41.50	422	144.5	37.03
Virginia	—	—	—	662	142.6	35.62	264	145.2	36.95
West Virginia	—	—	—	831	155.8	39.19	157	126.4	30.75
East South Central	**726**	**122.0**	**25.01**	**1,836**	**157.5**	**38.60**	**1,032**	**119.5**	**29.41**
Alabama	289	114.5	20.64	1,088	176.1	43.01	87	144.8	35.61
Kentucky	159	124.5	29.25	601	123.8	30.44	495	112.8	27.26
Mississippi	114	140.7	26.44	60	208.4	51.48	42	135.4	32.32
Tennessee	163	119.2	27.63	86	123.1	30.80	409	120.6	30.40
West South Central	**7,815**	**146.6**	**24.46**	**869**	**93.1**	**12.50**	**2,890**	**97.2**	**12.92**
Arkansas	1,165	155.0	26.83	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	856	150.1	25.89	62	138.6	18.24	253	132.8	18.29
Oklahoma	1,274	102.5	17.53	2	146.5	33.89	—	—	—
Texas	4,520	156.7	25.54	805	89.4	12.00	2,637	93.7	12.41
Mountain	**3,638**	**117.9**	**22.75**	**4,483**	**111.9**	**21.85**	—	—	—
Arizona	560	169.7	34.08	684	140.6	28.94	—	—	—
Colorado	1,498	107.7	20.93	61	70.5	15.11	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	25	102.7	13.16	720	70.6	12.03	—	—	—
Nevada	248	161.7	36.36	200	179.3	39.70	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	970	155.6	28.44	—	—	—
Utah	363	166.3	37.54	816	70.4	16.37	—	—	—
Wyoming	943	59.2	9.89	1,032	105.1	19.08	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	—	**457**	**156.7**	**24.71**	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	457	156.7	24.71	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	**24,745**	**123.5**	**21.68**	**19,016**	**139.0**	**29.45**	**7,923**	**130.0**	**26.49**

[1] Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1996 are preliminary.

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

Table 36. Receipts and Average Cost of Coal Delivered to Electric Utilities by Sulfur Content, Census Division, and State, January 1996 (Continued)

Census Division and State	More than 1.5% up to 2.0%			More than 2.0% up to 3.0%			More than 3.0%			All Purchases	
	Receipts	Average Cost[1]		Receipts	Average Cost[1]		Receipts	Average Cost[1]			
	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ short ton)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ short ton)
New England	**33**	**163.3**	**42.97**	**30**	**144.8**	**38.55**	—	—	—	**165.5**	**42.41**
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190.6	49.58
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163.3	41.39
New Hampshire	33	163.3	42.97	30	144.8	38.55	—	—	—	154.8	41.00
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**1,338**	**137.3**	**34.42**	**1,481**	**125.6**	**31.97**	**428**	**169.2**	**40.36**	**139.7**	**35.11**
New Jersey	—	—	—	55	168.1	43.17	—	—	—	178.0	47.54
New York	246	132.1	34.58	236	128.3	33.81	—	—	—	142.5	37.19
Pennsylvania	1,092	138.6	34.38	1,190	123.1	31.08	428	169.2	40.36	136.8	34.01
East North Central	**738**	**129.4**	**31.18**	**1,555**	**122.9**	**27.65**	**2,691**	**130.4**	**29.50**	**134.1**	**28.26**
Illinois	—	—	—	519	122.2	26.32	292	131.7	28.15	168.7	33.18
Indiana	369	135.2	29.97	510	110.8	24.61	972	117.7	25.67	119.4	24.27
Michigan	106	114.0	30.06	7	159.4	39.87	—	—	—	135.3	28.96
Ohio	166	124.0	32.01	520	134.2	31.81	1,427	138.1	32.38	138.3	33.25
Wisconsin	98	136.5	35.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	103.3	18.71
West North Central	**2**	**171.3**	**41.84**	**25**	**124.8**	**28.50**	**378**	**131.3**	**29.14**	**91.9**	**15.36**
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94.1	16.00
Kansas	—	—	—	7	128.3	31.83	63	130.6	28.71	100.6	17.55
Minnesota	2	171.3	41.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	108.3	19.24
Missouri	—	—	—	18	123.2	27.19	315	131.4	29.22	95.3	17.35
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72.3	12.49
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73.8	9.67
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.7	16.12
South Atlantic	**1,010**	**132.6**	**32.95**	**508**	**170.1**	**40.39**	**919**	**95.9**	**23.61**	**151.7**	**37.15**
Delaware	10	141.0	37.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	156.8	41.06
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	63	159.8	39.11	445	178.2	41.94	50	150.9	39.49	183.8	45.37
Georgia	38	133.8	32.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	157.2	35.60
Maryland	76	158.0	40.16	7	127.3	34.31	—	—	—	154.5	39.69
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159.1	39.37
South Carolina	78	146.7	37.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	147.8	37.85
Virginia	*	150.7	40.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	143.4	36.00
West Virginia	746	126.0	31.23	56	114.8	28.75	869	92.6	22.69	124.4	30.85
East South Central	**1,120**	**128.9**	**30.98**	**1,625**	**103.8**	**24.27**	**1,539**	**95.3**	**21.06**	**122.6**	**28.68**
Alabama	554	137.2	32.97	74	127.2	30.72	172	104.9	25.07	151.9	35.65
Kentucky	26	112.9	27.77	622	100.0	22.92	1,344	93.5	20.42	105.6	24.29
Mississippi	28	126.4	29.84	47	115.9	29.25	—	—	—	149.4	33.25
Tennessee	512	120.9	29.05	882	103.6	24.43	23	115.4	28.39	113.5	27.31
West South Central	**503**	**126.0**	**12.51**	—	—	—	**9**	**104.1**	**28.04**	**132.4**	**20.35**
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155.0	26.83
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146.5	23.84
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	104.1	28.04	102.6	17.62
Texas	503	126.0	12.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	131.9	19.39
Mountain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**114.6**	**22.25**
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153.5	31.26
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106.1	20.70
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71.5	12.07
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169.5	37.85
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155.6	28.44
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99.4	22.89
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84.1	14.69
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**156.7**	**24.71**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156.7	24.71
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	**4,743**	**132.6**	**30.53**	**5,224**	**122.6**	**29.13**	**5,964**	**118.8**	**27.17**	**129.0**	**26.11**

[1] Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

* = Less than 0.05.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1996 are preliminary.

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

Table 37. Electric Utility Receipts of Petroleum by Type, Census Division, and State, January 1996

Census Division and State	No. 2 Fuel Oil		No. 4 Fuel Oil[1]		No. 5 Fuel Oil[1]		No. 6 Fuel Oil		Total	
	(thousand barrels)	(billion Btu)	(thousand barrels)	(billion Btu)	(thousand barrels)	(billion Btu)	(thousand barrels)	(billion Btu)	(thousand barrels)	(billion Btu)
New England	**25**	**147**	—	—	—	—	**2,694**	**17,220**	**2,719**	**17,367**
Connecticut	7	43	—	—	—	—	538	3,463	545	3,506
Maine	1	8	—	—	—	—	211	1,333	213	1,341
Massachusetts	5	26	—	—	—	—	1,857	11,837	1,861	11,864
New Hampshire	3	20	—	—	—	—	88	586	91	607
Rhode Island	7	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	39
Vermont	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
Middle Atlantic	**181**	**1,058**	—	—	—	—	**6,186**	**38,898**	**6,368**	**39,957**
New Jersey	3	19	—	—	—	—	497	3,079	500	3,099
New York	61	361	—	—	—	—	4,643	29,143	4,705	29,503
Pennsylvania	117	678	—	—	—	—	1,046	6,676	1,163	7,355
East North Central	**123**	**712**	—	—	—	—	**52**	**322**	**175**	**1,034**
Illinois	34	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	197
Indiana	37	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	216
Michigan	21	119	—	—	—	—	52	322	72	441
Ohio	29	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	165
Wisconsin	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14
West North Central	**48**	**282**	—	—	—	—	**11**	**70**	**59**	**352**
Iowa	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17
Kansas	13	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	78
Minnesota	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17
Missouri	4	24	—	—	—	—	11	70	15	94
Nebraska	*	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	2
North Dakota	24	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	144
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**187**	**1,093**	**39**	**235**	—	—	**3,870**	**24,583**	**4,096**	**25,911**
Delaware	17	103	—	—	—	—	343	2,194	360	2,297
District of Columbia	4	23	39	235	—	—	—	—	43	259
Florida	30	177	—	—	—	—	2,561	16,277	2,591	16,454
Georgia	40	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	234
Maryland	39	225	—	—	—	—	867	5,493	906	5,718
North Carolina	13	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	77
South Carolina	7	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	40
Virginia	17	101	—	—	—	—	100	619	117	720
West Virginia	19	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	113
East South Central	**56**	**323**	—	—	—	—	**258**	**1,646**	**313**	**1,970**
Alabama	17	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	99
Kentucky	16	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	94
Mississippi	8	50	—	—	—	—	258	1,646	266	1,696
Tennessee	14	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	81
West South Central	**43**	**249**	—	—	—	—	**8**	**51**	**51**	**300**
Arkansas	15	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	86
Louisiana	7	41	—	—	—	—	8	51	15	92
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	21	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	122
Mountain	**21**	**124**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**21**	**124**
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
Nevada	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13
New Mexico	4	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	23
Utah	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	18
Wyoming	10	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	58
Pacific Contiguous	*****	*****	—	—	—	—	—	—	*****	*****
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	**738**	**4,621**	**738**	**4**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	738	4,621	738	4,621
U.S. Total	**685**	**3,988**	**39**	**235**	—	—	**13,816**	**87,412**	**14,540**	**91,635**

[1] Blend of No. 2 Fuel Oil and No. 6 Fuel Oil.

* The absolute value of the number is less than 0.5.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1996 are preliminary.

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

Table 38. Receipts and Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered to Electric Utilities by Census Division and State

Census Division and State	January 1996 Receipts		January 1995 Receipts		Year to Date			
	(thousand barrels)	(billion Btu)	(thousand barrels)	(billion Btu)	Receipts (billion Btu)		Average Cost (cents/million Btu)[1]	
					1996	1995	1996	1995
New England	**2,719**	**17,367**	**2,087**	**13,298**	**17,367**	**13,298**	**329.4**	**272.5**
Connecticut	545	3,506	347	2,239	3,506	2,239	360.2	274.2
Maine	213	1,341	59	371	1,341	371	311.8	295.1
Massachusetts	1,861	11,864	1,417	8,975	11,864	8,975	328.7	276.4
New Hampshire	91	607	264	1,714	607	1,714	198.9	244.7
Rhode Island	7	39	—	—	39	—	355.6	—
Vermont	2	12	—	—	12	—	513.0	—
Middle Atlantic	**6,368**	**39,957**	**2,028**	**12,717**	**39,957**	**12,717**	**357.3**	**282.6**
New Jersey	500	3,099	199	1,242	3,099	1,242	377.7	294.5
New York	4,705	29,503	1,700	10,688	29,503	10,688	352.9	277.5
Pennsylvania	1,163	7,355	130	788	7,355	788	366.2	332.2
East North Central	**175**	**1,034**	**170**	**994**	**1,034**	**994**	**359.8**	**349.4**
Illinois	34	197	33	190	197	190	418.8	362.8
Indiana	37	216	36	206	216	206	436.1	366.7
Michigan	72	441	48	288	441	288	274.1	294.6
Ohio	29	165	52	298	165	298	414.9	381.1
Wisconsin	2	14	2	11	14	11	403.4	366.8
West North Central	**59**	**352**	**19**	**117**	**352**	**117**	**382.4**	**318.7**
Iowa	3	17	1	8	17	8	418.4	371.5
Kansas	13	78	4	22	78	22	374.1	370.4
Minnesota	3	17	2	11	17	11	467.0	409.1
Missouri	15	94	8	48	94	48	295.0	218.7
Nebraska	*	2	*	2	2	2	469.1	390.5
North Dakota	25	144	4	25	144	25	428.5	398.5
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**4,096**	**25,911**	**1,286**	**8,109**	**25,911**	**8,109**	**318.5**	**280.8**
Delaware	360	2,297	141	897	2,297	897	350.3	255.8
District of Columbia	43	259	40	240	259	240	408.8	323.5
Florida	2,591	16,454	559	3,573	16,454	3,573	297.0	251.5
Georgia	40	234	8	45	234	45	447.9	387.2
Maryland	906	5,718	448	2,826	5,718	2,826	347.5	298.1
North Carolina	13	77	19	110	77	110	427.0	379.5
South Carolina	7	40	2	13	40	13	446.9	413.7
Virginia	117	720	38	223	720	223	353.6	366.5
West Virginia	19	113	31	180	113	180	513.6	455.4
East South Central	**313**	**1,970**	**62**	**360**	**1,970**	**360**	**227.2**	**397.3**
Alabama	17	99	25	147	99	147	393.0	379.4
Kentucky	16	94	26	150	94	150	449.2	413.1
Mississippi	266	1,696	3	17	1,696	17	197.4	400.7
Tennessee	14	81	8	45	81	45	390.9	401.7
West South Central	**51**	**300**	**40**	**237**	**300**	**237**	**395.8**	**365.6**
Arkansas	15	86	1	6	86	6	459.2	411.5
Louisiana	15	92	9	57	92	57	302.0	270.9
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	21	122	30	174	122	174	421.7	395.2
Mountain	**21**	**124**	**44**	**264**	**124**	**264**	**500.7**	**397.5**
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2	12	1	6	12	6	441.2	501.1
Nevada	2	13	14	87	13	87	473.3	299.2
New Mexico	4	23	4	23	23	23	517.9	442.9
Utah	3	18	8	46	18	46	543.2	525.7
Wyoming	10	58	17	102	58	102	499.4	407.7
Pacific Contiguous	*	*	**1**	**6**	*	**6**	**460.0**	**523.7**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	*	*	1	6	*	6	460.0	523.7
Pacific Noncontiguous	**738**	**4,621**	**375**	**2,360**	**4,621**	**2,360**	**326.9**	**278.1**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	738	4,621	375	2,360	4,621	2,360	326.9	278.1
U.S. Total	**14,540**	**91,635**	**6,113**	**38,462**	**91,635**	**38,462**	**337.1**	**282.7**

[1] Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

* Less than 0.5.

Notes: •Data for 1996 are preliminary. Data for 1995 are final. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •The •3 •4 petroleum coke receipts were •7 short tons and the cost was •8 cents per million Btu.

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

Table 39. Receipts and Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered to Electric Utilities by Type of Purchase, Census Division, and State, January 1996

Census Division and State	Fuel Oil No. 6 by Type of Purchase						Averaged Cost of Fuel Oils[1]					
	Contract			Spot			No. 2		No. 4-No. 5		No. 6	
	Receipts	Average Cost[1]		Receipts	Average Cost[1]							
	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ bbl)	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ bbl)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ bbl)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ bbl)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ bbl)
New England	**2,152**	**329.8**	**21.08**	**541**	**323.8**	**20.72**	**423.1**	**24.60**	—	—	**328.6**	**21.00**
Connecticut	395	367.4	23.43	143	337.5	22.33	438.4	25.44	—	—	359.2	23.13
Maine	—	—	—	211	311.3	19.63	409.3	23.87	—	—	311.3	19.63
Massachusetts	1,670	328.6	20.96	187	327.0	20.71	439.6	25.66	—	—	328.4	20.94
New Hampshire	88	190.2	12.70	—	—	—	451.7	26.14	—	—	190.2	12.70
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	355.6	20.75	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	513.0	29.63	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**4,504**	**352.3**	**22.17**	**1,683**	**360.7**	**22.63**	**455.9**	**26.61**	—	—	**354.6**	**22.30**
New Jersey	497	377.3	23.37	—	—	—	442.0	25.76	—	—	377.3	23.37
New York	3,634	348.7	21.95	1,009	362.4	22.50	457.8	26.86	—	—	351.6	22.07
Pennsylvania	372	355.1	22.73	674	358.2	22.83	455.4	26.50	—	—	357.1	22.79
East North Central	—	—	—	**52**	**221.9**	**13.86**	**422.3**	**24.44**	—	—	**221.9**	**13.86**
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	418.8	24.43	—	—	—	—
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	436.1	25.16	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	52	221.9	13.86	415.5	24.03	—	—	221.9	13.86
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	414.9	23.88	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	403.4	23.72	—	—	—	—
West North Central	—	—	—	**11**	**220.7**	**14.44**	**422.6**	**24.66**	—	—	**220.7**	**14.44**
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	418.4	24.45	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	374.1	21.83	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	467.0	26.91	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	11	220.7	14.44	510.0	29.37	—	—	220.7	14.44
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	469.1	27.22	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	428.5	25.10	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**2,003**	**309.8**	**19.80**	**1,866**	**314.4**	**19.85**	**445.3**	**25.97**	**403.9**	**24.36**	**312.0**	**19.82**
Delaware	343	346.4	22.19	—	—	—	433.4	25.60	—	—	346.4	22.19
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	458.0	26.75	403.9	24.36	—	—
Florida	936	266.3	17.11	1,625	312.6	19.75	439.5	25.56	—	—	295.5	18.78
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	447.9	26.05	—	—	—	—
Maryland	725	349.4	22.13	142	315.6	20.00	435.7	25.45	—	—	343.8	21.78
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	427.0	24.77	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	446.9	25.99	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	100	343.3	21.34	416.6	24.42	—	—	343.3	21.34
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	513.6	29.78	—	—	—	—
East South Central	—	—	—	**258**	**190.2**	**12.14**	**415.6**	**24.18**	—	—	**190.2**	**12.14**
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	393.0	22.86	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	449.2	26.17	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	258	190.2	12.14	437.4	25.56	—	—	190.2	12.14
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	390.9	22.67	—	—	—	—
West South Central	—	—	—	**8**	**186.7**	**11.92**	**438.2**	**25.55**	—	—	**186.7**	**11.92**
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	459.2	26.54	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	8	186.7	11.92	442.8	26.58	—	—	186.7	11.92
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	421.7	24.50	—	—	—	—
Mountain	—	—	—	—	—	—	**500.7**	**29.08**	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	441.2	26.13	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	473.3	26.56	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	517.9	29.59	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	543.2	31.94	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	499.4	29.23	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	**460.0**	**26.66**	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	460.0	26.66	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	**738**	**326.9**	**20.47**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**326.9**	**20.47**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	738	326.9	20.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	326.9	20.47
U. S. Total	**9,397**	**336.0**	**21.28**	**4,419**	**324.3**	**20.47**	**440.5**	**25.65**	**403.9**	**24.36**	**332.3**	**21.02**

[1] Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1996 are preliminary.

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

Table 40. Receipts and Average Cost of Heavy Oil Delivered to Electric Utilities by Sulfur Content, Census Division, and State, January 1996

Census Division and State	0.3% or Less			More than 0.3% up to 0.5%			More than 0.5% up to 1.0%		
	Receipts	Average Cost[1]		Receipts	Average Cost[1]		Receipts	Average Cost[1]	
	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ bbl)	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ bbl)	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ bbl)
New England	**17**	**438.1**	**27.36**	**147**	**392.2**	**24.79**	**1,861**	**339.3**	**21.72**
Connecticut	—	—	—	113	392.5	24.85	425	350.6	22.68
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	347.6	21.75
Massachusetts	17	438.1	27.36	34	391.1	24.60	1,325	335.0	21.41
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**2,843**	**368.8**	**22.84**	**610**	**375.6**	**23.81**	**2,076**	**337.7**	**21.53**
New Jersey	484	377.3	23.36	—	—	—	13	379.0	24.02
New York	2,358	367.1	22.73	148	376.8	23.35	1,479	335.3	21.38
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	462	375.3	23.96	584	342.7	21.87
East North Central	—	—	—	**17**	**181.0**	**10.83**	**19**	**223.8**	**14.27**
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	17	181.0	10.83	19	223.8	14.27
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West North Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2,316**	**322.3**	**20.**
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	343	346.4	22.19
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	403.9	24.36
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,210	296.6	18.78
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	725	349.4	22.13
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	**8**	**186.7**	**11.92**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	8	186.7	11.92	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	**738**	**326.9**	**20.47**	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	738	326.9	20.47	—	—	—
U. S. Total	**2,868**	**368.7**	**22.84**	**1,512**	**351.5**	**22.13**	**6,271**	**332.2**	**21.16**

[1] Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Fuel Oil No. 2 has been omitted from this table. •Oil and petroleum are used interchangeably in this report.•Data for 1996 are preliminary.

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

Table 40. Receipts and Average Cost of Heavy Oil Delivered to Electric Utilities by Sulfur Content, Census Division, and State, January 1996 (Continued)

Census Division and State	More than 1.0% up to 2.0%			More than 2.0% up to 3.0%			More than 3.0%			All Purchases	
	Receipts	Average Cost[1]		Receipts	Average Cost[1]		Receipts	Average Cost[1]			
	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ bbl)	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ bbl)	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ bbl)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ bbl)
New England	**270**	**299.6**	**19.03**	**311**	**294.2**	**18.66**	**88**	**190.2**	**12.70**	**328.6**	**21.00**
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	359.2	23.13
Maine	101	271.9	17.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	311.3	19.63
Massachusetts	170	316.1	20.05	311	294.2	18.66	—	—	—	328.4	20.94
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	190.2	12.70	190.2	12.70
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**658**	**328.9**	**20.95**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**22.30**	
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	377.3	23.37
New York	658	328.9	20.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	351.6	22.07
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357.1	22.79
East North Central	**16**	**262.0**	**16.71**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**13.86**	
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	16	262.0	16.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	221.9	13.86
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West North Central	**11**	**220.7**	**14.44**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**14.44**	
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	11	220.7	14.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	220.7	14.44
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**1,348**	**308.3**	**19.57**	**245**	**251.2**	**16.23**	—	—	—	**312.9**	**19.87**
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346.4	22.19
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	403.9	24.36
Florida	1,106	304.3	19.35	245	251.2	16.23	—	—	—	295.5	18.78
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	142	315.6	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	343.8	21.78
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	100	343.3	21.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	343.3	21.34
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	—	—	—	**258**	**190.2**	**12.14**	—	—	—	**12.14**	
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	258	190.2	12.14	—	—	—	190.2	12.14
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**186.7**	**11.92**
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186.7	11.92
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**326.9**	**20.47**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	326.9	20.47
U. S. Total	**2,303**	**312.4**	**19.86**	**814**	**248.2**	**15.87**	**88**	**190.2**	**12.70**	**332.4**	**21.03**

[1] Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Fuel Oil No. 2 has been omitted from this table. •Oil and petroleum are used interchangeably in this report.•Data for 1996 are preliminary.

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

Table 41. Electric Utility Receipts of Gas by Type, Census Division, and State, January 1996

Census Division and State	Natural		Blast-Furnance[1]		Refinery		Total	
	(thousand Mcf)	(billion Btu)	(thousand Mcf)	(billion Btu)	(thousand Mcf)	(billion Btu)	(thousand Mcf)	(billion Btu)
New England	**4,073**	**4,193**	—	—	—	—	**4,073**	**4,193**
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	991	1,022	—	—	—	—	991	1,022
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	3,081	3,170	—	—	—	—	3,081	3,170
Vermont	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Middle Atlantic	**6,117**	**6,002**	—	—	—	—	**6,117**	**6,002**
New Jersey	2,285	2,061	—	—	—	—	2,285	2,061
New York	3,519	3,618	—	—	—	—	3,519	3,618
Pennsylvania	314	323	—	—	—	—	314	323
East North Central	**1,322**	**1,350**	**1,668**	**202**	—	—	**2,990**	**1,552**
Illinois	402	410	—	—	—	—	402	410
Indiana	313	320	—	—	—	—	313	320
Michigan	284	290	1,668	202	—	—	1,952	492
Ohio	104	107	—	—	—	—	104	107
Wisconsin	220	224	—	—	—	—	220	224
West North Central	**1,783**	**1,766**	—	—	—	—	**1,783**	**1,766**
Iowa	152	152	—	—	—	—	152	152
Kansas	1,258	1,240	—	—	—	—	1,258	1,240
Minnesota	155	155	—	—	—	—	155	155
Missouri	132	133	—	—	—	—	132	133
Nebraska	86	86	—	—	—	—	86	86
North Dakota	*	*	—	—	—	—	*	*
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**17,822**	**18,013**	—	—	**90**	**95**	**17,912**	**18,108**
Delaware	1,331	1,372	—	—	—	—	1,331	1,372
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	15,483	15,598	—	—	—	—	15,483	15,598
Georgia	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	10
Maryland	82	85	—	—	—	—	82	85
North Carolina	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
South Carolina	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Virginia	903	934	—	—	90	95	993	1,029
West Virginia	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
East South Central	**1,742**	**1,799**	—	—	—	—	**1,742**	**1,799**
Alabama	92	95	—	—	—	—	92	95
Kentucky	74	76	—	—	—	—	74	76
Mississippi	1,576	1,628	—	—	—	—	1,576	1,628
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	**87,936**	**90,233**	—	—	—	—	**87,936**	**90,233**
Arkansas	275	306	—	—	—	—	275	306
Louisiana	12,914	13,346	—	—	—	—	12,914	13,346
Oklahoma	8,068	8,327	—	—	—	—	8,068	8,327
Texas	66,679	68,254	—	—	—	—	66,679	68,254
Mountain	**5,387**	**5,509**	—	—	—	—	**5,387**	**5,509**
Arizona	1,005	1,025	—	—	—	—	1,005	1,025
Colorado	66	67	—	—	—	—	66	67
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	15	16	—	—	—	—	15	16
Nevada	3,068	3,144	—	—	—	—	3,068	3,144
New Mexico	1,224	1,249	—	—	—	—	1,224	1,249
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
Pacific Contiguous	**24,682**	**25,435**	—	—	—	—	**24,682**	**25,435**
California	23,421	24,161	—	—	—	—	23,421	24,161
Oregon	1,260	1,274	—	—	—	—	1,260	1,274
Washington	*	*	—	—	—	—	*	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,210**	**2,211**	—	—	—	—	**2,210**	**2,211**
Alaska	2,210	2,211	—	—	—	—	2,210	2,211
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**153,072**	**156,511**	**1,668**	**202**	**90**	**95**	**154,830**	**156,808**

[1] Includes coke oven gas.

* The absolute value of the number is less than 0.5.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1996 are preliminary. •Mcf=thousand cubic feet.

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

Table 42. Receipts and Average Cost of Gas Delivered to Electric Utilities by Census Division and State

Census Division and State	January 1996 Receipts		January 1995 Receipts		Year to Date			
	(thousand Mcf)	(billion Btu)	(thousand Mcf)	(billion Btu)	Receipts (billion Btu)		Average Cost (cents/million Btu)[1]	
					1996	1995	1996	1995
New England	**4,073**	**4,193**	**2,333**	**2,379**	**4,193**	**2,379**	**327.9**	**239.5**
Connecticut	—	—	1,541	1,559	—	1,559	—	228.4
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	991	1,022	750	778	1,022	778	627.5	264.8
New Hampshire	—	—	18	18	—	18	—	182.2
Rhode Island	3,081	3,170	—	—	3,170	—	231.3	—
Vermont	1	1	24	24	1	24	301.4	183.3
Middle Atlantic	**6,117**	**6,002**	**17,898**	**18,366**	**6,002**	**18,366**	**392.6**	**230.5**
New Jersey	2,285	2,061	1,946	2,002	2,061	2,002	306.3	190.5
New York	3,519	3,618	14,686	15,059	3,618	15,059	437.1	234.6
Pennsylvania	314	323	1,267	1,305	323	1,305	444.3	245.1
East North Central	**2,990**	**1,552**	**3,770**	**2,816**	**1,552**	**2,816**	**296.3**	**193.6**
Illinois	402	410	1,655	1,683	410	1,683	312.6	160.9
Indiana	313	320	496	505	320	505	331.1	247.7
Michigan	1,952	492	1,378	384	492	384	257.6	228.8
Ohio	104	107	35	36	107	36	383.7	390.5
Wisconsin	220	224	206	208	224	208	260.2	228.1
West North Central	**1,783**	**1,766**	**1,631**	**1,617**	**1,766**	**1,617**	**242.3**	**199.2**
Iowa	152	152	128	128	152	128	334.9	287.4
Kansas	1,258	1,240	969	952	1,240	952	231.0	184.8
Minnesota	155	155	366	367	155	367	209.7	209.2
Missouri	132	133	125	126	133	126	309.1	182.7
Nebraska	86	86	44	43	86	43	196.1	216.4
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	*	334.8	345.3
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**17,912**	**18,108**	**17,636**	**17,882**	**18,108**	**17,882**	**381.4**	**210.9**
Delaware	1,331	1,372	1,761	1,818	1,372	1,818	449.5	247.4
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	15,483	15,598	13,198	13,301	15,598	13,301	383.9	192.6
Georgia	10	10	1	1	10	1	708.4	778.4
Maryland	82	85	546	566	85	566	579.4	266.7
North Carolina	5	5	—	—	5	—	294.9	—
South Carolina	4	4	7	7	4	7	409.9	334.9
Virginia	993	1,029	2,050	2,117	1,029	2,117	232.5	274.1
West Virginia	4	4	73	73	4	73	500.0	363.1
East South Central	**1,742**	**1,799**	**5,653**	**5,870**	**1,799**	**5,870**	**392.8**	**174.1**
Alabama	92	95	264	269	95	269	360.2	214.9
Kentucky	74	76	45	46	76	46	387.3	257.2
Mississippi	1,576	1,628	5,345	5,555	1,628	5,555	395.0	171.4
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	**87,936**	**90,233**	**91,918**	**94,423**	**90,233**	**94,423**	**265.4**	**200.7**
Arkansas	275	306	288	324	306	324	181.8	135.1
Louisiana	12,914	13,346	17,854	18,586	13,346	18,586	360.1	180.4
Oklahoma	8,068	8,327	8,412	8,652	8,327	8,652	302.8	239.4
Texas	66,679	68,254	65,364	66,862	68,254	66,862	242.7	201.6
Mountain	**5,387**	**5,509**	**6,435**	**6,569**	**5,509**	**6,569**	**209.8**	**190.4**
Arizona	1,005	1,025	986	1,006	1,025	1,006	265.3	163.9
Colorado	66	67	146	147	67	147	177.9	174.3
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	15	16	7	7	16	7	174.3	640.4
Nevada	3,068	3,144	1,902	1,964	3,144	1,964	194.1	182.9
New Mexico	1,224	1,249	2,628	2,631	1,249	2,631	202.9	184.1
Utah	—	—	751	798	—	798	—	250.7
Wyoming	8	8	15	16	8	16	646.2	735.3
Pacific Contiguous	**24,682**	**25,435**	**39,393**	**40,394**	**25,435**	**40,394**	**254.4**	**230.5**
California	23,421	24,161	36,484	37,453	24,161	37,453	260.8	236.6
Oregon	1,260	1,274	2,908	2,940	1,274	2,940	131.5	152.2
Washington	*	*	1	1	*	1	474.0	428.0
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,210**	**2,211**	**1,877**	**1,906**	**2,211**	**1,906**	**132.4**	**130.1**
Alaska	2,210	2,211	1,877	1,906	2,211	1,906	132.4	130.1
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**154,830**	**156,808**	**188,545**	**192,223**	**156,808**	**192,223**	**281.2**	**209.2**

[1] Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

* Less than 0.5.

Notes: •Data for 1996 are preliminary. Data for 1995 are final. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Includes small quantities of coke-oven, refinery, and blast-furnace gas. •Mcf=thousand cubic feet.

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

Table 43. Receipts and Average Cost of Gas Delivered to Electric Utilities by Type of Purchase, Census Division, and State, January 1996

Census Division and State	Firm Gas			Interruptible Gas			Spot Gas			Total Gas		
	Receipts	Average Cost[1]		Receipts	Average Cost[1]		Receipts	Average Cost[1]		Receipts	Average Cost[1]	
	(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ Mcf)	(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ Mcf)	(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ Mcf)	(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents/ 10^6 Btu)	($/ Mcf)
New England	**3,999**	**324.1**	**3.34**	**4**	**447.1**	**4.59**	**70**	**539.9**	**5.55**	**4,073**	**327.9**	**3.38**
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	980	629.2	6.49	4	447.1	4.59	7	496.4	5.11	991	627.5	6.47
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	3,019	224.8	2.31	—	—	—	62	548.4	5.64	3,081	231.3	2.38
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	301.4	3.06	1	301.4	3.06
Middle Atlantic	**762**	**451.5**	**4.61**	**4,266**	**388.1**	**3.74**	**1,089**	**368.1**	**3.78**	**6,117**	**392.6**	**3.85**
New Jersey	—	—	—	2,274	305.7	2.76	11	410.3	4.28	2,285	306.3	2.76
New York	708	461.8	4.71	1,732	470.1	4.86	1,078	367.7	3.77	3,519	437.1	4.50
Pennsylvania	54	316.5	3.26	260	470.9	4.85	—	—	—	314	444.3	4.58
East North Central	**110**	**376.2**	**3.86**	**2,465**	**274.3**	**1.13**	**415**	**327.9**	**3.34**	**2,990**	**296.3**	**1.54**
Illinois	57	366.8	3.77	70	268.8	2.72	275	312.2	3.18	402	312.6	3.19
Indiana	—	—	—	268	330.8	3.38	45	333.3	3.41	313	331.1	3.39
Michigan	1	394.5	3.94	1,892	243.4	.56	58	359.5	3.59	1,952	257.6	.65
Ohio	52	386.2	3.96	16	361.6	3.72	36	389.6	4.01	104	383.7	3.94
Wisconsin	—	—	—	220	260.2	2.64	—	—	—	220	260.2	2.64
West North Central	**88**	**274.7**	**2.72**	**1,275**	**249.8**	**2.50**	**420**	**211.5**	**2.03**	**1,783**	**242.3**	**2.40**
Iowa	30	388.7	3.98	121	321.2	3.21	—	—	—	152	334.9	3.36
Kansas	8	374.0	2.99	848	243.8	2.44	402	200.4	1.92	1,258	231.0	2.28
Minnesota	2	428.0	4.36	153	207.1	2.08	—	—	—	155	209.7	2.10
Missouri	—	—	—	114	287.3	2.90	18	449.4	4.48	132	309.1	3.11
Nebraska	47	180.0	1.80	38	215.9	2.15	—	—	—	86	196.1	1.96
North Dakota	—	—	—	*	334.8	3.58	—	—	—	*	334.8	3.58
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**16,500**	**387.6**	**3.91**	**399**	**499.0**	**5.21**	**1,013**	**236.6**	**2.45**	**17,912**	**381.4**	**3.86**
Delaware	1,331	449.5	4.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,331	449.5	4.63
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	15,169	382.0	3.85	293	474.7	4.97	21	441.3	4.41	15,483	383.9	3.87
Georgia	—	—	—	10	708.4	7.30	—	—	—	10	708.4	7.30
Maryland	—	—	—	82	579.4	6.01	—	—	—	82	579.4	6.01
North Carolina	—	—	—	5	294.9	3.07	—	—	—	5	294.9	3.07
South Carolina	—	—	—	4	409.9	4.23	—	—	—	4	409.9	4.23
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	993	232.5	2.41	993	232.5	2.41
West Virginia	—	—	—	4	500.0	5.00	—	—	—	4	500.0	5.00
East South Central	—	—	—	**1,672**	**392.6**	**4.05**	**70**	**398.6**	**4.09**	**1,742**	**392.8**	**4.06**
Alabama	—	—	—	92	360.2	3.71	—	—	—	92	360.2	3.71
Kentucky	—	—	—	4	194.2	1.94	70	398.6	4.09	74	387.3	3.96
Mississippi	—	—	—	1,576	395.0	4.08	—	—	—	1,576	395.0	4.08
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	**58,180**	**274.5**	**2.82**	**19,098**	**258.8**	**2.65**	**10,659**	**227.0**	**2.33**	**87,936**	**265.4**	**2.72**
Arkansas	161	155.5	1.79	106	224.1	2.36	8	202.0	2.06	275	181.8	2.02
Louisiana	6,918	373.8	3.85	5,345	347.5	3.60	651	318.0	3.30	12,914	360.1	3.72
Oklahoma	5,552	328.4	3.40	2,516	245.9	2.52	—	—	—	8,068	302.8	3.13
Texas	45,548	253.2	2.60	11,131	218.6	2.22	9,999	221.1	2.26	66,679	242.7	2.48
Mountain	**1,168**	**215.9**	**2.21**	**3,537**	**216.8**	**2.21**	**682**	**163.4**	**1.68**	**5,387**	**209.8**	**2.15**
Arizona	566	221.3	2.26	428	327.0	3.33	11	136.4	1.40	1,005	265.3	2.71
Colorado	48	178.4	1.78	19	176.9	1.84	—	—	—	66	177.9	1.80
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	15	170.7	1.82	*	387.1	4.51	—	—	—	15	174.3	1.86
Nevada	—	—	—	2,397	202.6	2.07	671	163.8	1.68	3,068	194.1	1.99
New Mexico	539	214.8	2.22	685	193.3	1.96	—	—	—	1,224	202.9	2.07
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	8	646.2	6.80	—	—	—	8	646.2	6.80
Pacific Contiguous	**1,227**	**129.3**	**1.31**	**4,061**	**259.4**	**2.65**	**19,393**	**261.1**	**2.70**	**24,682**	**254.4**	**2.62**
California	—	—	—	4,028	259.7	2.66	19,393	261.1	2.70	23,421	260.8	2.69
Oregon	1,227	129.3	1.31	33	214.8	2.17	—	—	—	1,260	131.5	1.33
Washington	—	—	—	*	474.0	4.98	—	—	—	*	474.0	4.98
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,210**	**132.4**	**1.32**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2,210**	**132.4**	**1.32**
Alaska	2,210	132.4	1.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,210	132.4	1.32
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	**84,243**	**293.9**	**3.01**	**36,776**	**278.8**	**2.72**	**33,811**	**252.2**	**2.60**	**154,830**	**281.2**	**2.85**

[1] Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

* = Less than 0.05.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1996 are preliminary. •Mcf=thousand cubic feet.

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

U.S. Electric Utility Sales, Revenue, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour

Table 44. U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity by Sector, 1986 Through February 1996

(Million Kilowatthours)

Period	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Monthly Series[2]	Annual Series[3]	Monthly Series[2]	Annual Series[3]	Monthly Series[2]	Annual Series[3]	Monthly Series[2]	Annual Series[3]	Monthly Series[2]	Annual Series[3]
1986	**817,663**	**819,088**	**641,469**	**630,520**	**808,292**	**830,531**	**83,409**	**88,615**	**2,350,835**	**2,368,753**
1987	**849,613**	**850,410**	**673,707**	**660,433**	**845,266**	**858,233**	**86,854**	**88,196**	**2,455,440**	**2,457,272**
1988	**892,125**	**892,866**	**697,711**	**699,100**	**895,751**	**896,498**	**82,362**	**89,598**	**2,567,949**	**2,578,062**
1989	**903,979**	**905,525**	**725,229**	**725,861**	**926,376**	**925,659**	**91,066**	**89,765**	**2,646,651**	**2,646,809**
1990	**921,473**	**924,019**	**750,835**	**751,027**	**936,428**	**945,522**	**95,936**	**91,988**	**2,704,672**	**2,712,555**
1991	**957,801**	**955,417**	**765,476**	**765,664**	**944,684**	**946,583**	**96,513**	**94,339**	**2,764,474**	**2,762,003**
1992	**934,044**	**935,939**	**763,664**	**761,271**	**965,356**	**972,714**	**94,003**	**93,442**	**2,757,067**	**2,763,365**
1993	**994,380**	**994,781**	**790,225**	**794,573**	**984,111**	**977,164**	**96,065**	**94,944**	**2,864,782**	**2,861,462**
1994 [4]										
January	103,502	—	67,928	—	79,231	—	8,046	—	258,706	—
February	89,432	—	63,815	—	76,758	—	7,746	—	237,750	—
March	79,708	—	63,786	—	79,494	—	7,676	—	230,664	—
April	69,318	—	62,713	—	79,556	—	7,389	—	218,976	—
May	66,991	—	64,174	—	82,362	—	7,403	—	220,931	—
June	83,868	—	73,936	—	85,553	—	8,214	—	251,570	—
July	103,327	—	79,470	—	85,517	—	8,530	—	276,844	—
August	96,486	—	78,336	—	88,378	—	8,441	—	271,641	—
September	85,122	—	74,120	—	86,257	—	8,220	—	253,720	—
October	71,511	—	68,107	—	84,979	—	8,004	—	232,602	—
November	70,901	—	64,226	—	82,534	—	7,728	—	225,388	—
December	85,637	—	66,698	—	81,803	—	7,929	—	242,068	—
Total	**1,005,804**	**1,008,482**	**827,309**	**820,269**	**992,422**	**1,007,961**	**95,326**	**97,830**	**2,920,860**	**2,934,563**
1995 [4]										
January	96,647	—	68,346	—	81,819	—	8,114	—	254,926	—
February	86,778	—	64,861	—	79,337	—	7,827	—	238,802	—
March	79,536	—	65,753	—	82,976	—	7,852	—	236,117	—
April	68,627	—	63,474	—	81,899	—	7,515	—	221,515	—
May	70,136	—	66,351	—	85,122	—	7,614	—	229,223	—
June	84,283	—	74,492	—	87,639	—	8,179	—	254,593	—
July	104,101	—	81,772	—	86,711	—	8,499	—	281,083	—
August	114,992	—	84,413	—	90,357	—	8,766	—	298,527	—
September	93,972	—	76,663	—	86,061	—	8,875	—	265,570	—
October	74,762	—	71,705	—	85,936	—	8,252	—	240,655	—
November	76,986	—	67,394	—	82,735	—	8,002	—	235,116	—
December	92,485	—	69,460	—	82,516	—	8,053	—	252,513	—
Total	**1,043,304**	—	**854,682**	—	**1,013,107**	—	**97,547**	—	**3,008,641**	—
1996 [4]										
January	108,088	—	71,926	—	81,914	—	8,412	—	270,340	—
February	95,704	—	69,112	—	81,678	—	8,209	—	254,703	—
Year to Date										
1996 [4]	**203,792**	—	**141,038**	—	**163,591**	—	**16,621**	—	**525,043**	—
1995 [4]	**183,425**	—	**133,207**	—	**161,156**	—	**15,941**	—	**493,729**	—
1994 [4]	**192,934**	—	**131,742**	—	**155,989**	—	**15,791**	—	**496,456**	—

1 Includes public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.
2 Data are estimates. See technical notes for an explanation of the modification to the sample design as of January 1993 estimates.
3 As of 1984, national retail sales values are based on data reported on the Form EIA-861, ''Annual Electric Utility Report.''
4 Estimates for 1995 and prior years are final and for 1996 are preliminary.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Estimates for retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month. Net generation data are for the calendar month. Retail sales and associated retail revenue data accumulated from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class, represent consumption occurring in and outside of the calendar month. This, among other reasons (i.e., sales data may include purchases of electricity from nonutilities or imported electricity), is why the monthly retail sales and generation data are not directly comparable.

Sources: •**Monthly Estimates:** Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, ''Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions,'' formerly the ''Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement,'' and predecessor forms. •**Annual Series:** Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, ''Annual Electric Utility Report.''

Table 45. Estimated Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, February 1996 and 1995

(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
New England	**3,692**	**3,557**	**3,461**	**3,359**	**2,126**	**1,989**	**133**	**132**	**9,413**	**9,037**
Connecticut	1,062	1,017	860	834	484	454	34	33	2,441	2,337
Maine	372	337	273	235	394	365	11	11	1,050	948
Massachusetts	1,510	1,480	1,696	1,676	819	766	60	60	4,085	3,983
New Hampshire	320	311	272	270	194	171	11	10	797	763
Rhode Island	228	220	219	212	110	110	14	14	571	556
Vermont	199	192	141	132	125	123	3	4	469	451
Middle Atlantic	**9,972**	**9,312**	**9,993**	**9,433**	**6,691**	**6,794**	**1,260**	**1,285**	**27,916**	**26,823**
New Jersey	1,978	1,841	2,409	2,302	1,125	1,071	44	43	5,556	5,257
New York	3,631	3,476	4,517	4,300	1,880	2,029	1,095	1,128	11,123	10,933
Pennsylvania	4,362	3,995	3,067	2,831	3,686	3,694	121	114	11,237	10,633
East North Central	**14,039**	**13,082**	**11,373**	**10,681**	**17,567**	**17,303**	**1,336**	**1,244**	**44,315**	**42,310**
Illinois	3,390	3,146	3,162	3,008	3,513	3,442	798	717	10,862	10,313
Indiana	2,512	2,301	1,503	1,398	3,456	3,326	45	44	7,516	7,069
Michigan	2,454	2,237	2,556	2,338	2,792	2,707	76	72	7,878	7,353
Ohio	4,088	3,953	2,907	2,711	5,882	6,030	364	359	13,241	13,053
Wisconsin	1,595	1,446	1,245	1,226	1,925	1,798	53	52	4,818	4,522
West North Central	**6,886**	**6,233**	**4,723**	**4,599**	**6,024**	**5,802**	**441**	**473**	**18,074**	**17,107**
Iowa	968	888	601	806	1,162	1,257	108	154	2,838	3,106
Kansas	769	687	818	736	741	716	33	31	2,361	2,169
Minnesota	1,494	1,398	771	726	2,158	2,006	56	56	4,478	4,186
Missouri	2,200	1,986	1,672	1,549	1,162	1,089	69	71	5,102	4,695
Nebraska	705	610	494	443	474	421	95	88	1,769	1,563
North Dakota	403	363	186	179	184	179	50	44	824	765
South Dakota	349	303	181	159	142	133	30	28	702	624
South Atlantic	**23,696**	**21,601**	**14,784**	**13,594**	**12,931**	**12,689**	**1,605**	**1,518**	**53,016**	**49,401**
Delaware	353	306	247	228	284	285	5	5	889	824
District of Columbia	147	135	611	616	20	21	28	29	806	801
Florida	6,789	6,589	4,379	4,071	1,366	1,309	418	358	12,951	12,327
Georgia	2,893	2,550	2,229	1,963	2,486	2,300	99	98	7,707	6,911
Maryland	2,407	2,046	1,114	1,108	1,511	1,572	73	68	5,105	4,795
North Carolina	4,290	3,818	2,459	2,217	2,655	2,699	160	149	9,564	8,882
South Carolina	2,206	1,974	1,244	1,072	2,246	2,159	66	66	5,762	5,272
Virginia	3,641	3,291	2,013	1,834	1,458	1,455	748	738	7,861	7,318
West Virginia	972	891	488	484	904	889	8	8	2,372	2,272
East South Central	**9,188**	**7,970**	**3,276**	**3,044**	**10,050**	**9,454**	**473**	**437**	**22,986**	**20,905**
Alabama	2,093	1,829	950	835	2,567	2,548	54	52	5,664	5,263
Kentucky	2,058	1,745	823	797	3,222	2,661	239	230	6,342	5,434
Mississippi	1,279	1,061	588	526	1,218	1,175	53	47	3,138	2,809
Tennessee	3,757	3,335	915	886	3,043	3,070	126	107	7,841	7,398
West South Central	**11,735**	**9,761**	**7,781**	**7,208**	**11,995**	**11,346**	**1,331**	**1,235**	**32,841**	**29,550**
Arkansas	1,150	978	552	516	1,149	1,063	46	45	2,897	2,603
Louisiana	1,782	1,521	1,185	1,074	2,638	2,486	181	189	5,786	5,270
Oklahoma	1,340	1,140	846	793	874	889	171	168	3,231	2,989
Texas	7,463	6,122	5,198	4,825	7,334	6,908	932	833	20,928	18,688
Mountain	**4,941**	**4,489**	**4,373**	**4,051**	**5,172**	**4,797**	**578**	**510**	**15,063**	**13,847**
Arizona	1,326	1,281	1,203	1,146	984	874	160	140	3,674	3,441
Colorado	1,112	1,015	1,169	1,082	770	806	93	76	3,144	2,979
Idaho	659	570	341	296	623	570	26	23	1,649	1,459
Montana	380	312	270	241	470	433	56	43	1,176	1,030
Nevada	461	412	365	318	663	613	66	54	1,554	1,397
New Mexico	358	335	368	353	451	418	98	101	1,275	1,207
Utah	429	386	433	410	591	506	66	61	1,518	1,362
Wyoming	215	179	224	205	619	576	15	12	1,073	971
Pacific Contiguous	**11,166**	**10,415**	**8,948**	**8,514**	**8,782**	**8,846**	**1,032**	**972**	**29,928**	**28,746**
California	5,704	5,561	5,883	5,750	4,508	4,900	617	608	16,711	16,819
Oregon	1,828	1,494	1,093	983	1,249	1,251	58	53	4,228	3,781
Washington	3,634	3,360	1,972	1,780	3,026	2,695	357	311	8,989	8,146
Pacific Noncontiguous	**389**	**357**	**401**	**379**	**339**	**317**	**22**	**20**	**1,150**	**1,074**
Alaska	183	159	200	183	49	40	17	16	449	397
Hawaii	205	198	201	197	291	278	5	5	701	677
U.S. Total	**95,704**	**86,778**	**69,112**	**64,861**	**81,678**	**79,337**	**8,209**	**7,827**	**254,703**	**238,802**

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

Notes: •Estimates for 1995 are final and for 1996 are preliminary. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Estimated retail sales are based on the retail sales by utilities in the sample. •See technical notes for an explanation of the modification to the sample design as of January 1993 estimates.•Estimates for sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month. Net generation data are for the calendar month. Retail sales and associated retail revenue data accumulated from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class, represent consumption occurring in and outside of the calendar month. This, among other reasons (i.e., sales data may include purchases of electricity from nonutilities or imported electricity), is why the monthly retail sales and generation data are not directly comparable.

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

Table 46. Estimated Coefficients of Variation for Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity by Sector, Census Division and State, February 1996

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**1.9**	**0.5**
Connecticut	.6	.1	.2	1.5	.3
Maine	.2	.2	.6	3.4	.1
Massachusetts	1.4	1.5	1.2	4.0	1.0
New Hampshire	1.8	.3	4.3	1.3	1.7
Rhode Island	.3	.1	.3	.2	.1
Vermont	.2	1.4	1.8	.9	.7
Middle Atlantic	**2.3**	**.6**	**2.0**	**.8**	**1.3**
New Jersey	1.0	.3	.4	.4	.6
New York	2.0	1.0	2.0	.7	.7
Pennsylvania	5.0	1.5	3.4	5.6	3.2
East North Central	**.8**	**.8**	**1.6**	**1.2**	**.6**
Illinois	.7	.4	.6	1.9	.8
Indiana	3.2	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.8
Michigan	.1	3.3	8.6	4.0	.4
Ohio	.9	.4	2.7	.8	1.6
Wisconsin	3.6	1.0	.2	6.1	1.5
West North Central	**1.2**	**.6**	**.6**	**3.0**	**.5**
Iowa	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.3	.7
Kansas	2.1	.5	.9	4.2	.7
Minnesota	4.3	2.6	.3	4.2	1.4
Missouri	1.6	.4	.6	5.1	.9
Nebraska	3.5	1.8	1.6	12.0	2.0
North Dakota	3.0	3.9	2.1	4.7	2.8
South Dakota	4.1	1.4	2.5	3.1	3.0
South Atlantic	**1.0**	**.5**	**.4**	**.6**	**.6**
Delaware	.5	.3	1.0	2.4	.8
District of Columbia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Florida	3.0	.8	3.1	.5	2.2
Georgia	1.5	.8	.4	5.8	.7
Maryland	1.6	2.6	.3	.2	.9
North Carolina	1.4	1.5	.9	4.1	1.1
South Carolina	2.0	3.1	.2	1.1	.8
Virginia	1.5	.1	.3	.5	.5
West Virginia	1.0	.4	.2	.5	.3
East South Central	**2.4**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**4.2**	**1.7**
Alabama	3.8	5.6	.7	2.0	2.5
Kentucky	5.3	.9	5.5	1.0	4.3
Mississippi	2.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.4
Tennessee	4.6	4.8	2.8	15.6	3.1
West South Central	**2.5**	**.5**	**.5**	**1.0**	**.9**
Arkansas	1.2	.5	.5	2.4	.8
Louisiana	1.5	.9	.7	4.6	.9
Oklahoma	2.4	1.3	1.8	.7	1.6
Texas	3.9	.6	.8	1.1	1.4
Mountain	**.8**	**.5**	**.6**	**3.9**	**.5**
Arizona	.6	.4	1.6	5.9	.1
Colorado	2.2	.4	1.5	10.7	1.3
Idaho	1.2	5.1	2.3	20.7	1.4
Montana	4.8	2.4	2.2	10.2	3.3
Nevada	3.6	1.0	.9	3.4	2.1
New Mexico	.6	.6	4.0	15.8	1.5
Utah	2.0	1.6	.5	1.0	.4
Wyoming	3.6	2.0	1.5	26.7	2.5
Pacific Contiguous	**1.3**	**.6**	**1.5**	**2.1**	**.8**
California	2.0	.6	2.3	2.9	.4
Oregon	3.5	1.5	5.2	15.7	2.6
Washington	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.3
Pacific Noncontiguous	**.4**	**.5**	**.5**	**11.0**	**.5**
Alaska	.7	1.1	3.3	14.1	1.2
Hawaii	.4	.3	.3	.6	.2
U.S. Average	**.6**	**.3**	**.5**	**.6**	**.3**

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

Notes: •For an explanation of coefficients of variation, see the technical notes. •It should be noted such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high coefficient of variations. •Estimates for 1996 are preliminary.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, ''Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions.''

Table 47. Estimated Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date 1996 and 1995

(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
New England	**7,884**	**7,356**	**7,226**	**6,951**	**4,130**	**4,022**	**258**	**280**	**19,498**	**18,609**
Connecticut	2,254	2,044	1,838	1,762	929	907	70	68	5,091	4,780
Maine	742	703	528	490	750	766	22	23	2,043	1,981
Massachusetts	3,263	3,093	3,549	3,439	1,602	1,527	109	132	8,523	8,192
New Hampshire	707	661	573	551	368	351	23	21	1,670	1,584
Rhode Island	493	458	448	438	222	218	28	29	1,192	1,144
Vermont	424	396	290	271	259	252	6	8	979	927
Middle Atlantic	**21,031**	**19,184**	**20,324**	**19,077**	**13,528**	**13,812**	**2,541**	**2,543**	**57,424**	**54,616**
New Jersey	4,177	3,839	5,016	4,695	2,190	2,187	94	97	11,477	10,818
New York	7,542	7,075	9,122	8,652	3,944	4,113	2,196	2,202	22,804	22,041
Pennsylvania	9,311	8,271	6,187	5,730	7,394	7,512	251	243	23,142	21,756
East North Central	**30,509**	**28,329**	**23,188**	**22,112**	**34,812**	**34,992**	**2,695**	**2,577**	**91,204**	**88,010**
Illinois	7,289	6,825	6,371	6,142	6,986	6,860	1,574	1,477	22,219	21,303
Indiana	5,511	4,991	3,082	2,925	6,969	6,785	99	96	15,661	14,798
Michigan	5,298	4,935	5,203	4,879	5,330	5,302	162	158	15,993	15,274
Ohio	8,969	8,411	5,963	5,677	11,726	12,350	747	733	27,404	27,172
Wisconsin	3,442	3,167	2,570	2,489	3,802	3,695	113	112	9,927	9,463
West North Central	**14,918**	**13,666**	**9,818**	**9,772**	**12,193**	**11,940**	**917**	**982**	**37,847**	**36,360**
Iowa	2,102	2,024	1,235	1,703	2,316	2,551	229	320	5,882	6,598
Kansas	1,703	1,520	1,669	1,556	1,527	1,458	66	63	4,965	4,597
Minnesota	3,214	2,991	1,550	1,542	4,371	4,196	119	118	9,255	8,847
Missouri	4,886	4,401	3,587	3,336	2,368	2,241	152	150	10,994	10,129
Nebraska	1,474	1,338	1,024	940	968	858	192	184	3,658	3,319
North Dakota	840	760	392	366	358	362	100	89	1,690	1,577
South Dakota	699	634	360	330	284	273	60	58	1,403	1,295
South Atlantic	**50,926**	**43,692**	**30,067**	**27,854**	**25,607**	**25,569**	**3,258**	**3,071**	**109,858**	**100,187**
Delaware	716	603	504	455	550	566	10	9	1,780	1,633
District of Columbia	318	277	1,218	1,235	42	46	59	60	1,636	1,618
Florida	14,715	12,755	8,882	8,380	2,750	2,630	791	727	27,137	24,492
Georgia	6,288	5,550	4,579	4,122	4,914	4,755	204	197	15,984	14,623
Maryland	5,089	4,195	2,359	2,255	3,178	3,162	142	140	10,768	9,753
North Carolina	9,170	7,701	5,004	4,491	5,053	5,339	334	301	19,560	17,833
South Carolina	4,699	3,974	2,447	2,151	4,406	4,343	136	131	11,688	10,600
Virginia	7,849	6,748	4,028	3,763	2,866	2,915	1,566	1,488	16,309	14,913
West Virginia	2,084	1,890	1,046	1,001	1,849	1,815	17	16	4,995	4,722
East South Central	**19,408**	**16,664**	**6,817**	**6,277**	**20,217**	**19,343**	**973**	**870**	**47,416**	**43,155**
Alabama	4,741	4,032	2,036	1,765	5,168	5,008	109	106	12,055	10,910
Kentucky	4,509	3,839	1,757	1,675	6,312	5,666	491	470	13,069	11,650
Mississippi	2,630	2,186	1,191	1,084	2,455	2,391	105	97	6,382	5,759
Tennessee	7,528	6,608	1,832	1,753	6,283	6,279	267	197	15,910	14,836
West South Central	**24,797**	**21,175**	**15,947**	**14,981**	**23,897**	**22,825**	**2,652**	**2,537**	**67,293**	**61,519**
Arkansas	2,406	2,081	1,134	1,047	2,312	2,153	93	92	5,945	5,373
Louisiana	3,795	3,235	2,408	2,221	5,259	5,028	374	371	11,836	10,855
Oklahoma	2,910	2,546	1,755	1,654	1,817	1,837	340	337	6,822	6,374
Texas	15,686	13,313	10,650	10,059	14,509	13,808	1,845	1,738	42,690	38,917
Mountain	**10,672**	**9,900**	**8,938**	**8,292**	**10,477**	**9,813**	**1,171**	**1,040**	**31,258**	**29,045**
Arizona	2,898	2,814	2,444	2,333	1,949	1,746	333	280	7,624	7,173
Colorado	2,294	2,102	2,354	2,142	1,587	1,649	177	151	6,412	6,045
Idaho	1,425	1,281	731	636	1,310	1,176	55	50	3,522	3,142
Montana	812	711	552	512	989	930	116	92	2,469	2,245
Nevada	1,056	984	715	667	1,334	1,272	122	107	3,227	3,030
New Mexico	794	728	783	723	931	848	202	208	2,710	2,507
Utah	959	889	920	854	1,210	1,074	136	128	3,225	2,944
Wyoming	434	392	438	423	1,167	1,118	30	25	2,069	1,958
Pacific Contiguous	**22,834**	**22,691**	**17,895**	**17,112**	**18,032**	**18,188**	**2,113**	**1,998**	**60,874**	**59,988**
California	11,924	12,144	11,870	11,366	9,329	9,965	1,276	1,257	34,399	34,731
Oregon	3,754	3,457	2,176	2,086	2,525	2,514	122	107	8,577	8,163
Washington	7,156	7,089	3,849	3,660	6,178	5,709	715	635	17,897	17,093
Pacific Noncontiguous	**813**	**767**	**817**	**780**	**697**	**651**	**44**	**43**	**2,371**	**2,240**
Alaska	378	343	401	381	98	85	34	33	911	841
Hawaii	435	424	415	399	600	566	10	9	1,460	1,399
U.S. Total	**203,792**	**183,425**	**141,038**	**133,207**	**163,591**	**161,156**	**16,621**	**15,941**	**525,043**	**493,729**

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

Notes: •Estimates for 1995 are final and for 1996 are preliminary. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Estimated retail sales and associated retail revenue are based on retail sales by the utilities in the sample. •See technical notes for an explanation of the modification to the sample design as of January 1993 estimates.

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

Table 48. Revenue from U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, 1986 Through February 1996

(Million Dollars)

Period	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Monthly Series[2]	Annual Series	Monthly Series[2]	Annual Series	Monthly Series[2]	Annual Series	Monthly Series[2]	Annual Series	Monthly Series[2]	Annual Series
1986	**NA**	**60,773**	**NA**	**45,386**	**NA**	**40,982**	**NA**	**5,412**	**NA**	**152,553**
1987	**NA**	**63,318**	**NA**	**46,787**	**NA**	**40,949**	**NA**	**5,479**	**NA**	**156,532**
1988	**NA**	**66,790**	**NA**	**49,224**	**NA**	**42,145**	**NA**	**5,551**	**NA**	**163,710**
1989	**NA**	**69,240**	**NA**	**52,228**	**NA**	**43,719**	**NA**	**5,609**	**NA**	**170,797**
1990	**NA**	**72,378**	**NA**	**55,117**	**NA**	**44,857**	**NA**	**5,891**	**NA**	**178,243**
1991	**77,142**	**76,828**	**57,471**	**57,655**	**45,803**	**45,737**	**6,207**	**6,138**	**186,624**	**186,359**
1992	**76,907**	**76,848**	**58,273**	**58,343**	**46,770**	**46,993**	**6,260**	**6,296**	**188,209**	**188,480**
1993	**82,900**	**82,814**	**61,030**	**61,521**	**47,828**	**47,357**	**6,587**	**6,528**	**198,345**	**198,220**
1994 [3]										
January	8,027	—	5,015	—	3,668	—	522	—	17,232	—
February	7,033	—	4,791	—	3,583	—	510	—	15,917	—
March	6,456	—	4,778	—	3,666	—	516	—	15,416	—
April	5,765	—	4,688	—	3,668	—	491	—	14,611	—
May	5,727	—	4,943	—	3,849	—	510	—	15,029	—
June	7,375	—	5,908	—	4,178	—	574	—	18,035	—
July	9,117	—	6,422	—	4,280	—	592	—	20,411	—
August	8,558	—	6,348	—	4,314	—	583	—	19,803	—
September	7,532	—	6,074	—	4,207	—	593	—	18,406	—
October	6,139	—	5,412	—	3,965	—	549	—	16,065	—
November	5,889	—	4,833	—	3,748	—	514	—	14,984	—
December	6,919	—	4,930	—	3,699	—	519	—	16,068	—
Total	**84,538**	**84,552**	**64,142**	**63,396**	**46,825**	**48,069**	**6,472**	**6,689**	**201,978**	**202,706**
1995 [3]										
January	7,599	—	5,019	—	3,694	—	525	—	16,838	—
February	6,960	—	4,867	—	3,639	—	515	—	15,981	—
March	6,483	—	4,959	—	3,783	—	519	—	15,744	—
April	5,782	—	4,765	—	3,720	—	487	—	14,754	—
May	5,992	—	5,078	—	3,890	—	516	—	15,475	—
June	7,362	—	5,928	—	4,250	—	569	—	18,109	—
July	9,175	—	6,602	—	4,323	—	590	—	20,689	—
August	10,110	—	6,719	—	4,527	—	598	—	21,954	—
September	8,066	—	6,019	—	4,149	—	594	—	18,827	—
October	6,477	—	5,636	—	4,074	—	565	—	16,752	—
November	6,370	—	5,126	—	3,759	—	532	—	15,787	—
December	7,424	—	5,119	—	3,720	—	524	—	16,787	—
Total	**87,800**	—	**65,837**	—	**47,528**	—	**6,532**	—	**207,698**	—
1996 [3]										
January	8,418	—	5,269	—	3,688	—	545	—	17,920	—
February	7,501	—	5,115	—	3,684	—	534	—	16,834	—
Year to Date										
1996 [3]	**15,919**	—	**10,384**	—	**7,372**	—	**1,079**	—	**34,754**	—
1995 [3]	**14,560**	—	**9,886**	—	**7,333**	—	**1,040**	—	**32,819**	—
1994 [3]	**15,060**	—	**9,806**	—	**7,252**	—	**1,032**	—	**33,149**	—

1 Includes public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

2 Data are estimates. See technical notes for an explanation of the modification to the sample design as of January 1993 estimates.

3 Estimates for 1995 and prior years are final and for 1996 estimates are preliminary. For further information, see the technical notes.

NA=Data not available.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms. Retail revenue does not include taxes, such as sales and excise taxes, that are assessed on the consumer and collected through the utility. •Estimated retail sales and associated retail revenue are based on retail sales by the utilities in the sample.

Sources: •**Monthly Estimates:** Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, ''Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions,'' formerly the ''Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement,'' and predecessor forms. •**Annual Series:** Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, ''Annual Electric Utility Report.''

Table 49. Estimated Revenue from Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, February 1996 and 1995

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
New England	**434**	**413**	**357**	**336**	**175**	**166**	**18**	**18**	**985**	**933**
Connecticut	127	115	94	84	38	36	5	4	265	238
Maine	47	43	33	29	32	30	2	2	114	104
Massachusetts	167	165	159	156	66	62	8	8	400	391
New Hampshire	43	41	31	30	18	17	2	2	92	90
Rhode Island	26	26	23	22	10	10	2	2	60	60
Vermont	24	22	17	16	11	11	*	1	53	50
Middle Atlantic	**1,106**	**1,028**	**981**	**923**	**409**	**417**	**114**	**115**	**2,610**	**2,483**
New Jersey	227	207	240	227	92	85	8	7	566	527
New York	491	458	496	466	97	113	93	94	1,178	1,130
Pennsylvania	388	364	245	230	219	219	13	13	866	826
East North Central	**1,111**	**1,073**	**817**	**761**	**777**	**753**	**85**	**78**	**2,791**	**2,665**
Illinois	318	294	233	216	176	168	51	45	778	723
Indiana	159	146	89	81	135	128	4	4	387	360
Michigan	207	184	207	187	148	143	4	4	565	518
Ohio	318	309	218	207	247	244	23	23	807	782
Wisconsin	109	140	71	70	72	68	3	4	255	282
West North Central	**444**	**410**	**272**	**268**	**245**	**237**	**28**	**25**	**989**	**940**
Iowa	71	65	34	46	42	46	7	6	155	163
Kansas	56	52	53	49	35	34	3	2	148	137
Minnesota	104	96	47	44	91	84	4	4	247	228
Missouri	129	123	89	85	45	44	5	5	269	256
Nebraska	37	34	25	23	17	16	5	5	84	78
North Dakota	22	21	11	11	8	8	2	2	44	41
South Dakota	23	20	12	10	6	6	1	1	42	37
South Atlantic	**1,765**	**1,617**	**961**	**886**	**563**	**565**	**101**	**99**	**3,390**	**3,167**
Delaware	28	25	16	16	13	13	1	1	58	55
District of Columbia	10	9	37	36	1	1	2	2	49	47
Florida	545	514	301	269	70	68	29	26	946	877
Georgia	204	182	163	149	108	105	8	8	483	444
Maryland	175	152	69	70	70	75	6	5	320	302
North Carolina	327	296	152	141	119	121	11	11	609	569
South Carolina	161	143	75	67	86	83	4	4	326	297
Virginia	254	240	119	111	59	62	40	41	472	454
West Virginia	60	56	28	29	36	36	1	1	125	122
East South Central	**544**	**468**	**204**	**188**	**374**	**355**	**27**	**24**	**1,150**	**1,035**
Alabama	132	113	62	56	95	93	3	3	292	266
Kentucky	113	93	44	42	92	85	11	11	261	230
Mississippi	83	67	42	36	53	49	5	4	182	157
Tennessee	216	194	56	54	134	128	9	7	415	382
West South Central	**763**	**702**	**489**	**497**	**464**	**461**	**78**	**79**	**1,794**	**1,740**
Arkansas	78	73	34	33	45	45	3	3	160	155
Louisiana	133	108	86	76	114	95	15	12	347	292
Oklahoma	76	67	39	38	29	30	7	6	151	142
Texas	477	453	329	351	277	291	53	57	1,135	1,152
Mountain	**357**	**330**	**285**	**268**	**214**	**201**	**31**	**28**	**887**	**827**
Arizona	111	110	91	89	50	46	8	8	261	252
Colorado	81	75	70	66	35	36	7	6	193	183
Idaho	33	29	16	14	17	16	1	1	67	60
Montana	24	19	17	15	19	19	3	2	63	56
Nevada	34	31	25	23	28	28	3	3	89	84
New Mexico	32	29	30	28	19	18	6	6	87	80
Utah	30	26	25	24	25	18	3	3	82	71
Wyoming	12	10	11	10	21	20	1	1	45	42
Pacific Contiguous	**929**	**875**	**707**	**698**	**430**	**454**	**48**	**46**	**2,114**	**2,073**
California	636	629	546	556	290	326	31	30	1,502	1,541
Oregon	106	80	57	51	46	44	3	3	212	178
Washington	188	166	103	91	95	84	14	13	400	354
Pacific Noncontiguous	**47**	**44**	**44**	**42**	**32**	**29**	**3**	**3**	**125**	**117**
Alaska	19	18	18	17	4	4	2	2	43	41
Hawaii	28	26	26	24	28	26	1	1	82	77
U.S. Total	**7,501**	**6,960**	**5,115**	**4,867**	**3,684**	**3,639**	**534**	**515**	**16,834**	**15,981**

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

* Less than 0.5.

Notes: •Estimates for 1995 are final and for 1996 are preliminary. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms. Retail revenue does not include taxes, such as sales and excise taxes, that are assessed on the consumer and collected through the utility. •Estimated retail sales and associated retail revenue are based on retail sales by the utilities in the sample. •See technical notes for an explanation of the modification to the sample design as of January 1993 estimates.

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

Table 50. Estimated Coefficients of Variation for Revenue from Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity by Sector, Census Division, and State, February 1996

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	**0.4**	**1.6**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**0.8**
Connecticut	1.0	.7	.5	1.1	.9
Maine	.1	.5	.4	1.6	.3
Massachusetts	.7	3.5	1.4	1.3	1.9
New Hampshire	1.4	.3	2.8	8.3	1.3
Rhode Island	.3	.3	.2	1.2	.1
Vermont	.8	.6	4.0	2.0	1.4
Middle Atlantic	**2.3**	**.9**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**1.4**
New Jersey	.8	.1	.6	.1	.4
New York	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.1
Pennsylvania	6.2	2.4	2.8	1.7	3.9
East North Central	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**1.1**	**.7**
Illinois	2.6	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.7
Indiana	3.8	1.9	1.0	1.9	2.3
Michigan	.5	3.4	7.9	4.4	1.3
Ohio	1.6	.9	1.7	1.3	.9
Wisconsin	3.2	1.1	.8	14.0	2.0
West North Central	**1.3**	**.9**	**.9**	**3.3**	**.8**
Iowa	1.0	1.4	4.3	4.6	1.5
Kansas	1.8	.7	.9	4.0	.7
Minnesota	3.8	2.2	.5	4.2	1.2
Missouri	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.4
Nebraska	3.7	2.2	3.2	16.6	2.5
North Dakota	2.5	3.3	1.6	3.2	2.4
South Dakota	4.4	1.5	2.8	2.9	2.9
South Atlantic	**1.0**	**.5**	**.5**	**.7**	**.6**
Delaware	.5	.5	.9	.7	.5
District of Columbia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Florida	2.3	.9	2.8	.6	1.3
Georgia	.8	.8	.2	4.1	.4
Maryland	2.5	4.6	1.2	.6	2.0
North Carolina	2.8	1.9	1.7	4.3	2.2
South Carolina	2.5	.7	.5	1.2	.7
Virginia	1.6	.3	.5	.7	.5
West Virginia	.7	.4	.1	2.9	.4
East South Central	**2.6**	**2.3**	**1.3**	**3.9**	**1.7**
Alabama	5.3	6.0	1.6	2.5	4.0
Kentucky	5.5	.7	3.2	1.5	3.2
Mississippi	3.5	1.6	1.6	2.9	1.8
Tennessee	4.5	5.0	2.5	12.3	3.1
West South Central	**1.3**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**2.8**	**.8**
Arkansas	3.1	.5	.7	4.7	1.6
Louisiana	1.7	1.8	.6	3.2	1.5
Oklahoma	2.1	3.3	4.2	.1	2.7
Texas	2.0	1.9	2.7	4.0	1.1
Mountain	**.7**	**.8**	**.9**	**3.2**	**.7**
Arizona	1.3	2.2	2.5	5.3	1.7
Colorado	1.6	.5	2.3	4.2	1.0
Idaho	1.6	5.5	4.3	12.6	2.1
Montana	1.3	1.4	1.4	12.7	1.1
Nevada	3.1	.9	3.4	2.1	2.9
New Mexico	1.8	1.1	1.2	12.5	.6
Utah	2.1	2.7	.8	2.2	.8
Wyoming	3.4	2.1	2.0	13.9	3.0
Pacific Contiguous	**1.0**	**2.4**	**3.5**	**2.6**	**1.3**
California	1.1	3.0	5.1	4.0	1.7
Oregon	4.6	1.5	5.4	6.0	3.0
Washington	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.9
Pacific Noncontiguous	**.8**	**.8**	**.8**	**8.7**	**.7**
Alaska	2.1	1.8	5.3	10.9	2.0
Hawaii	.2	.5	.5	.7	.1
U.S. Average	**.5**	**.5**	**.6**	**.7**	**.4**

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

Notes: •Estimates for 1996 are preliminary. •It should be noted such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high coefficient of variations. •For an explanation of coefficient of variation, see the technical notes.

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

Table 51. Estimated Revenue from Electric Utility Retail Sales to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date 1996 and 1995

(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
New England	**908**	**845**	**729**	**688**	**345**	**336**	**35**	**37**	**2,017**	**1,907**
Connecticut	269	231	195	175	75	72	9	9	548	487
Maine	94	90	63	59	62	64	4	4	223	217
Massachusetts	346	339	325	316	131	124	15	17	818	797
New Hampshire	93	87	64	61	34	33	3	3	194	184
Rhode Island	53	52	46	44	20	20	3	3	123	120
Vermont	51	46	35	32	23	22	1	1	110	102
Middle Atlantic	**2,320**	**2,113**	**1,998**	**1,863**	**823**	**844**	**229**	**227**	**5,369**	**5,047**
New Jersey	477	433	501	465	178	178	15	15	1,171	1,090
New York	1,018	933	1,006	938	206	225	187	185	2,417	2,281
Pennsylvania	825	747	490	461	439	441	26	26	1,781	1,675
East North Central	**2,389**	**2,245**	**1,642**	**1,553**	**1,532**	**1,509**	**170**	**158**	**5,734**	**5,465**
Illinois	678	615	465	432	350	335	100	90	1,594	1,472
Indiana	347	313	181	169	273	261	8	8	809	751
Michigan	444	408	413	383	281	280	8	7	1,147	1,078
Ohio	686	650	436	426	486	493	46	46	1,655	1,614
Wisconsin	233	259	146	143	141	140	8	8	528	550
West North Central	**953**	**888**	**560**	**560**	**491**	**485**	**59**	**50**	**2,063**	**1,982**
Iowa	153	146	71	96	82	94	17	12	324	347
Kansas	123	112	109	102	72	71	7	5	311	289
Minnesota	221	205	94	91	182	172	8	8	505	476
Missouri	285	268	189	181	94	89	11	10	578	548
Nebraska	77	73	51	48	34	31	10	10	172	162
North Dakota	46	43	23	22	15	16	3	3	88	84
South Dakota	46	42	23	21	13	12	3	3	85	77
South Atlantic	**3,763**	**3,258**	**1,933**	**1,804**	**1,115**	**1,132**	**204**	**201**	**7,015**	**6,395**
Delaware	57	50	33	31	26	26	1	1	117	107
District of Columbia	21	18	71	70	1	2	3	4	97	93
Florida	1,178	995	606	546	141	136	56	53	1,980	1,730
Georgia	431	386	327	307	210	212	17	16	984	922
Maryland	369	313	145	142	147	149	11	11	672	615
North Carolina	695	598	308	285	231	242	22	22	1,256	1,147
South Carolina	339	289	150	134	169	168	8	8	666	599
Virginia	543	491	234	229	118	124	84	85	979	929
West Virginia	128	118	60	59	73	74	1	1	263	252
East South Central	**1,143**	**976**	**422**	**388**	**759**	**726**	**56**	**49**	**2,380**	**2,139**
Alabama	296	248	133	119	194	189	7	6	630	563
Kentucky	245	206	92	87	189	177	22	21	548	491
Mississippi	169	138	85	75	104	101	9	8	367	323
Tennessee	433	383	112	107	272	259	17	13	834	763
West South Central	**1,643**	**1,504**	**1,017**	**1,017**	**937**	**925**	**159**	**161**	**3,756**	**3,607**
Arkansas	169	156	72	68	92	91	6	6	340	322
Louisiana	276	227	171	153	220	192	29	25	696	596
Oklahoma	159	148	82	78	62	60	14	13	317	299
Texas	1,039	974	691	717	562	582	110	117	2,402	2,389
Mountain	**764**	**722**	**578**	**544**	**426**	**410**	**62**	**57**	**1,831**	**1,733**
Arizona	236	234	184	180	97	90	17	15	533	519
Colorado	167	157	140	126	72	74	13	11	392	369
Idaho	74	64	34	30	35	32	3	2	145	129
Montana	51	44	35	32	40	39	5	4	132	119
Nevada	75	72	48	47	57	58	5	5	185	183
New Mexico	69	65	62	58	39	37	12	12	182	172
Utah	66	61	53	50	48	40	6	6	173	156
Wyoming	25	24	22	22	39	39	2	1	88	86
Pacific Contiguous	**1,938**	**1,915**	**1,417**	**1,384**	**878**	**906**	**99**	**94**	**4,331**	**4,300**
California	1,346	1,375	1,099	1,091	595	643	63	62	3,104	3,171
Oregon	216	184	115	106	91	88	7	6	429	385
Washington	376	355	202	188	192	175	28	26	798	744
Pacific Noncontiguous	**100**	**94**	**89**	**85**	**65**	**59**	**6**	**5**	**259**	**244**
Alaska	40	38	37	36	8	7	5	4	90	85
Hawaii	59	56	52	49	57	52	1	1	170	159
U.S. Total	**15,919**	**14,560**	**10,384**	**9,886**	**7,372**	**7,333**	**1,079**	**1,040**	**34,754**	**32,819**

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

Notes: •Estimates for 1995 are final and for 1996 are preliminary. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms. Retail revenue does not include taxes, such as sales and excise taxes, that are assessed on the consumer and collected through the utility. •Estimated retail sales and associated retail revenue are based on retail sales by the utilities in the sample. •See technical notes for an explanation of the modification to the sample design as of January 1993 estimates.

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

Table 52. U.S. Electric Utility Average Revenue per Kilowatthour by Sector, 1986 Through February 1996

(Cents)

Period	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	Monthly Series[2]	Annual Series	Monthly Series[2]	Annual Series	Monthly Series[2]	Annual Series	Monthly Series[2]	Annual Series	Monthly Series[2]	Annual Series
1986	**7.4**	**7.42**	**7.1**	**7.20**	**4.9**	**4.93**	**6.6**	**6.11**	**6.4**	**6.44**
1987	**7.4**	**7.45**	**7.0**	**7.08**	**4.7**	**4.77**	**6.6**	**6.21**	**6.3**	**6.37**
1988	**7.5**	**7.48**	**7.1**	**7.04**	**4.6**	**4.70**	**6.0**	**6.20**	**6.3**	**6.35**
1989	**7.6**	**7.65**	**7.2**	**7.20**	**4.7**	**4.72**	**6.2**	**6.25**	**6.4**	**6.45**
1990	**7.8**	**7.83**	**7.3**	**7.34**	**4.8**	**4.74**	**6.2**	**6.40**	**6.6**	**6.57**
1991	**8.0**	**8.04**	**7.5**	**7.53**	**4.8**	**4.83**	**6.4**	**6.51**	**6.8**	**6.75**
1992	**8.23**	**8.21**	**7.63**	**7.66**	**4.84**	**4.83**	**6.66**	**6.74**	**6.83**	**6.82**
1993	**8.34**	**8.32**	**7.72**	**7.74**	**4.86**	**4.85**	**6.86**	**6.88**	**6.92**	**6.93**
1994[3]										
January	7.76	—	**7.38**	—	**4.63**	—	**6.49**	—	**6.66**	—
February	7.86	—	7.51	—	4.67	—	6.58	—	6.69	—
March	8.10	—	7.49	—	4.61	—	6.72	—	6.68	—
April	8.32	—	7.47	—	4.61	—	6.64	—	6.67	—
May	8.55	—	7.70	—	4.67	—	6.89	—	6.80	—
June	8.79	—	7.99	—	4.88	—	6.99	—	7.17	—
July	8.82	—	8.08	—	5.00	—	6.94	—	7.37	—
August	8.87	—	8.10	—	4.88	—	6.91	—	7.29	—
September	8.85	—	8.20	—	4.88	—	7.22	—	7.25	—
October	8.58	—	7.95	—	4.67	—	6.86	—	6.91	—
November	8.31	—	7.53	—	4.54	—	6.65	—	6.65	—
December	8.08	—	7.39	—	4.52	—	6.55	—	6.64	—
Average[3]	**8.41**	**8.38**	**7.75**	**7.73**	**4.72**	**4.77**	**6.79**	**6.84**	**6.92**	**6.91**
1995[3]										
January	7.86	—	7.34	—	4.52	—	6.47	—	6.60	—
February	8.02	—	7.50	—	4.59	—	6.58	—	6.69	—
March	8.15	—	7.54	—	4.56	—	6.60	—	6.67	—
April	8.43	—	7.51	—	4.54	—	6.47	—	6.66	—
May	8.54	—	7.65	—	4.57	—	6.77	—	6.75	—
June	8.73	—	7.96	—	4.85	—	6.96	—	7.11	—
July	8.81	—	8.07	—	4.98	—	6.94	—	7.36	—
August	8.79	—	7.96	—	5.01	—	6.82	—	7.35	—
September	8.58	—	7.85	—	4.82	—	6.69	—	7.09	—
October	8.66	—	7.86	—	4.74	—	6.84	—	6.96	—
November	8.27	—	7.61	—	4.54	—	6.65	—	6.71	—
December	8.03	—	7.37	—	4.51	—	6.51	—	6.65	—
Average[3]	**8.42**	—	**7.70**	—	**4.69**	—	**6.70**	—	**6.90**	—
1996[3]										
January	7.79	—	7.33	—	4.50	—	6.48	—	6.63	—
February	7.84	—	7.40	—	4.51	—	6.51	—	6.61	—
Year-to-Date Average										
1996 Average[3]	**7.81**	—	**7.36**	—	**4.51**	—	**6.49**	—	**6.62**	—
1995 Average[3]	**7.94**	—	**7.42**	—	**4.55**	—	**6.52**	—	**6.65**	—
1994 Average[3]	**7.81**	—	**7.44**	—	**4.65**	—	**6.53**	—	**6.68**	—

1 Includes public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.
2 Data are estimates. See the technical notes for an explanation of the modification to the sample design as of January 1993 estimates.
3 Estimates for 1995 and prior years are final, and 1996 are preliminary.

Notes: •Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms. Retail revenue and average revenue per kilowatthour do not include taxes, such as sales and excise taxes, that are assessed on the consumer and collected through the utility. •These estimates are calculated by dividing retail revenue by retail sales. Revenue may not correspond to retail sales for a particular month because of utility billing and accounting procedures. This could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly average revenue per kilowatthour. •For an explanation of the modifications reflecting data precision, see the technical notes.

Sources: •**Monthly Estimates:** Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, ''Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions,'' formerly the ''Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement,'' and predecessor forms. •**Annual Series:** Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, ''Annual Electric Utility Report.''

Table 53. Estimated Electric Utility Average Revenue per Kilowatthour by Sector, Census Division, and State, February 1996 and 1995

(Cents)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
New England	**11.8**	**11.6**	**10.3**	**10.0**	**8.2**	**8.4**	**13.6**	**13.8**	**10.5**	**10.3**
Connecticut	12.0	11.3	11.0	10.0	7.9	7.8	13.5	13.1	10.8	10.2
Maine	12.7	12.8	11.9	12.3	8.1	8.3	15.9	16.7	10.8	11.0
Massachusetts	11.0	11.1	9.4	9.3	8.1	8.1	13.4	13.4	9.8	9.8
New Hampshire	13.3	13.2	11.2	11.1	9.1	9.7	15.7	19.1	11.6	11.7
Rhode Island	11.5	11.9	10.4	10.2	8.9	9.3	10.7	11.2	10.5	10.7
Vermont	12.2	11.7	12.2	11.9	9.0	9.1	15.6	13.7	11.4	11.1
Middle Atlantic	**11.1**	**11.0**	**9.8**	**9.8**	**6.1**	**6.1**	**9.1**	**8.9**	**9.3**	**9.3**
New Jersey	11.5	11.3	9.9	9.9	8.2	8.0	17.1	17.3	10.2	10.0
New York	13.5	13.2	11.0	10.8	5.2	5.5	8.5	8.3	10.6	10.3
Pennsylvania	8.9	9.1	8.0	8.1	6.0	5.9	10.9	11.6	7.7	7.8
East North Central	**7.9**	**8.2**	**7.2**	**7.1**	**4.4**	**4.3**	**6.4**	**6.3**	**6.3**	**6.3**
Illinois	9.4	9.3	7.4	7.2	5.0	4.9	6.4	6.2	7.2	7.0
Indiana	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.8	3.9	3.9	9.0	9.0	5.1	5.1
Michigan	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.0	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	7.2	7.0
Ohio	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.6	4.2	4.1	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0
Wisconsin	6.8	9.7	5.7	5.7	3.7	3.8	5.8	7.0	5.3	6.2
West North Central	**6.4**	**6.6**	**5.8**	**5.8**	**4.1**	**4.1**	**6.4**	**5.2**	**5.5**	**5.5**
Iowa	7.4	7.3	5.7	5.7	3.6	3.7	6.9	3.6	5.5	5.2
Kansas	7.3	7.5	6.5	6.6	4.7	4.8	10.5	7.7	6.3	6.3
Minnesota	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.1	4.2	4.2	7.3	7.0	5.5	5.5
Missouri	5.9	6.2	5.3	5.5	3.9	4.0	7.5	6.8	5.3	5.5
Nebraska	5.3	5.6	5.0	5.2	3.5	3.7	5.3	5.6	4.7	5.0
North Dakota	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0	4.5	4.4	3.4	3.7	5.3	5.3
South Dakota	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	6.0	6.0
South Atlantic	**7.4**	**7.5**	**6.5**	**6.5**	**4.3**	**4.4**	**6.3**	**6.5**	**6.4**	**6.4**
Delaware	8.0	8.3	6.6	6.8	4.6	4.7	12.3	12.0	6.5	6.6
District of Columbia	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.8	3.5	3.8	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.8
Florida	8.0	7.8	6.9	6.6	5.2	5.2	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.1
Georgia	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.6	4.3	4.6	8.5	8.4	6.3	6.4
Maryland	7.3	7.5	6.2	6.3	4.6	4.7	7.9	8.0	6.3	6.3
North Carolina	7.6	7.8	6.2	6.4	4.5	4.5	6.7	7.2	6.4	6.4
South Carolina	7.3	7.2	6.0	6.2	3.8	3.9	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.6
Virginia	7.0	7.3	5.9	6.1	4.1	4.3	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.2
West Virginia	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.9	4.0	4.1	8.7	9.6	5.3	5.4
East South Central	**5.9**	**5.9**	**6.2**	**6.2**	**3.7**	**3.8**	**5.8**	**5.5**	**5.0**	**4.9**
Alabama	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.7	3.7	3.7	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.0
Kentucky	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	2.9	3.2	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.2
Mississippi	6.5	6.4	7.2	6.9	4.3	4.2	8.8	8.3	5.8	5.6
Tennessee	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.1	4.4	4.2	6.8	6.2	5.3	5.2
West South Central	**6.5**	**7.2**	**6.3**	**6.9**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**5.8**	**6.4**	**5.5**	**5.9**
Arkansas	6.8	7.5	6.2	6.5	3.9	4.2	6.9	6.4	5.5	5.9
Louisiana	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.0	4.3	3.8	8.1	6.6	6.0	5.5
Oklahoma	5.7	5.9	4.7	4.8	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.7	4.7
Texas	6.4	7.4	6.3	7.3	3.8	4.2	5.7	6.9	5.4	6.2
Mountain	**7.2**	**7.3**	**6.5**	**6.6**	**4.1**	**4.2**	**5.3**	**5.6**	**5.9**	**6.0**
Arizona	8.4	8.6	7.6	7.8	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4	7.1	7.3
Colorado	7.3	7.4	6.0	6.1	4.5	4.5	7.2	7.6	6.1	6.1
Idaho	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.7	2.7	2.8	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.1
Montana	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.4
Nevada	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.7	5.7	6.0
New Mexico	8.8	8.7	8.3	7.9	4.3	4.2	5.9	5.9	6.8	6.7
Utah	6.9	6.8	5.8	5.8	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.3	5.4	5.2
Wyoming	5.7	5.8	5.0	5.1	3.4	3.5	5.8	6.0	4.2	4.3
Pacific Contiguous	**8.3**	**8.4**	**7.9**	**8.2**	**4.9**	**5.1**	**4.6**	**4.7**	**7.1**	**7.2**
California	11.1	11.3	9.3	9.7	6.4	6.7	5.0	5.0	9.0	9.2
Oregon	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.1	3.7	3.5	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.7
Washington	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.1	3.1	3.1	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.3
Pacific Noncontiguous	**12.1**	**12.3**	**10.9**	**11.0**	**9.3**	**9.2**	**13.6**	**12.8**	**10.9**	**10.9**
Alaska	10.4	11.1	8.9	9.5	7.8	8.8	14.0	13.1	9.6	10.2
Hawaii	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.3	9.6	9.2	12.4	12.0	11.7	11.3
U.S. Average	**7.84**	**8.02**	**7.40**	**7.50**	**4.51**	**4.59**	**6.51**	**6.58**	**6.61**	**6.69**

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

Notes: •Estimates for 1995 are final and for 1996 are preliminary. •Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms. Retail revenue and retail average revenue per kilowatthour do not include taxes, such as sales and excise taxes, that are assessed on the consumer and collected through the utility. •These estimates are calculated by dividing retail revenue by retail sales. Revenue may not correspond to retail sales for a particular month because of utility billing and accounting procedures. This could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly average revenue per kilowatthour. •See technical notes for an explanation of modifications to 1) the sample design as of January 1993 estimates and 2) reflecting data precision.

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

Table 54. Estimated Coefficients of Variation for Electric Utility Average Revenue per Kilowatthour by Sector, Census Division and State, February 1996

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	**0.4**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**2.1**	**0.4**
Connecticut	.4	.8	.7	.3	.6
Maine	.3	.3	.2	1.8	.3
Massachusetts	.8	2.1	2.5	4.5	.9
New Hampshire	.5	.3	1.5	7.1	.5
Rhode Island	.1	.2	.2	1.0	.2
Vermont	.6	.9	2.6	2.7	1.1
Middle Atlantic	**.6**	**.6**	**.8**	**1.2**	**.4**
New Jersey	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2
New York	1.2	1.1	2.5	1.5	.8
Pennsylvania	1.4	1.1	.7	3.9	.7
East North Central	**.7**	**.4**	**.5**	**.5**	**.5**
Illinois	1.9	.9	.5	.5	1.0
Indiana	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
Michigan	.5	.3	1.4	4.4	.8
Ohio	1.0	.8	.9	1.0	1.3
Wisconsin	.5	.1	.7	8.0	.5
West North Central	**.9**	**.9**	**.7**	**1.5**	**.8**
Iowa	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.3
Kansas	.7	.2	.2	1.5	.2
Minnesota	1.0	.7	.6	1.3	.3
Missouri	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.6	2.9
Nebraska	.8	.4	2.2	7.6	.7
North Dakota	.8	.7	.9	2.3	.8
South Dakota	1.4	1.8	1.3	2.8	1.7
South Atlantic	**.4**	**.5**	**.3**	**.2**	**.3**
Delaware	.1	.3	1.7	1.7	.5
District of Columbia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Florida	.9	1.5	1.9	.4	1.1
Georgia	1.2	.1	.2	1.8	.8
Maryland	1.3	2.1	.9	.6	1.3
North Carolina	1.4	.5	.8	.6	1.1
South Carolina	.7	2.8	.3	.3	.6
Virginia	.2	.4	.6	.3	.1
West Virginia	.5	.2	.1	2.4	.2
East South Central	**.6**	**.4**	**1.8**	**.5**	**1.2**
Alabama	1.6	.4	1.7	3.2	1.5
Kentucky	.7	.8	5.5	.6	4.0
Mississippi	2.5	1.5	.9	1.0	1.8
Tennessee	.3	.0	1.1	3.2	1.0
West South Central	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.8**	**2.8**	**1.4**
Arkansas	3.5	.3	.7	6.6	1.7
Louisiana	1.2	.9	.1	6.4	.7
Oklahoma	.9	2.0	2.4	.5	1.1
Texas	2.2	2.0	3.0	3.7	2.2
Mountain	**.5**	**.7**	**.8**	**1.7**	**.6**
Arizona	.8	1.9	2.8	1.8	1.6
Colorado	.8	.3	.8	8.3	.5
Idaho	.6	.4	2.1	9.3	.8
Montana	3.8	3.9	.8	3.1	2.4
Nevada	.5	.2	2.6	5.3	.8
New Mexico	1.3	.8	4.5	4.0	1.6
Utah	.1	1.0	.3	1.9	.4
Wyoming	.7	.5	.5	13.2	.7
Pacific Contiguous	**.6**	**2.0**	**2.3**	**1.6**	**1.2**
California	1.0	2.4	2.8	1.8	1.5
Oregon	1.2	.5	.8	9.8	.3
Washington	1.9	1.6	.8	2.6	1.6
Pacific Noncontiguous	**.7**	**1.0**	**.3**	**9.2**	**.7**
Alaska	1.7	2.3	2.4	11.7	1.9
Hawaii	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1
U.S. Average	**.3**	**.4**	**.4**	**.6**	**.3**

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

Notes: •Estimates for 1996 are preliminary. •It should be noted such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high coefficient of variations. •For an explanation of coefficient of variation, see the technical notes.

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

Table 55. Estimated Electric Utility Average Revenue per Kilowatthour by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date 1996 and 1995

(Cents)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[1]		All Sectors	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
New England	**11.5**	**11.5**	**10.1**	**9.9**	**8.4**	**8.4**	**13.7**	**13.1**	**10.3**	**10.2**
Connecticut	11.9	11.3	10.6	10.0	8.1	8.0	13.4	13.2	10.8	10.2
Maine	12.7	12.8	12.0	12.0	8.3	8.3	16.3	16.3	10.9	10.9
Massachusetts	10.6	11.0	9.2	9.2	8.2	8.2	13.8	12.6	9.6	9.7
New Hampshire	13.2	13.1	11.1	11.1	9.3	9.5	14.0	15.9	11.6	11.6
Rhode Island	10.8	11.3	10.3	10.1	8.9	9.3	10.9	10.9	10.3	10.5
Vermont	12.1	11.7	12.2	11.9	8.8	8.8	15.6	13.7	11.3	11.0
Middle Atlantic	**11.0**	**11.0**	**9.8**	**9.8**	**6.1**	**6.1**	**9.0**	**8.9**	**9.3**	**9.2**
New Jersey	11.4	11.3	10.0	9.9	8.1	8.1	16.0	15.7	10.2	10.1
New York	13.5	13.2	11.0	10.8	5.2	5.5	8.5	8.4	10.6	10.3
Pennsylvania	8.9	9.0	7.9	8.0	5.9	5.9	10.6	10.8	7.7	7.7
East North Central	**7.8**	**7.9**	**7.1**	**7.0**	**4.4**	**4.3**	**6.3**	**6.1**	**6.3**	**6.2**
Illinois	9.3	9.0	7.3	7.0	5.0	4.9	6.4	6.1	7.2	6.9
Indiana	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.8	3.9	3.9	8.5	8.4	5.2	5.1
Michigan	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.9	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.6	7.2	7.1
Ohio	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.5	4.1	4.0	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.9
Wisconsin	6.8	8.2	5.7	5.7	3.7	3.8	6.7	6.7	5.3	5.8
West North Central	**6.4**	**6.5**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**4.0**	**4.1**	**6.5**	**5.1**	**5.5**	**5.5**
Iowa	7.3	7.2	5.7	5.6	3.6	3.7	7.5	3.6	5.5	5.3
Kansas	7.2	7.3	6.5	6.5	4.7	4.9	10.8	7.9	6.3	6.3
Minnesota	6.9	6.8	6.1	5.9	4.2	4.1	6.9	6.7	5.5	5.4
Missouri	5.8	6.1	5.3	5.4	3.9	4.0	7.0	6.6	5.3	5.4
Nebraska	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.1	3.5	3.6	5.3	5.4	4.7	4.9
North Dakota	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	4.3	4.4	3.4	3.7	5.2	5.3
South Dakota	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.3	6.0	6.0
South Atlantic	**7.4**	**7.5**	**6.4**	**6.5**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**6.3**	**6.6**	**6.4**	**6.4**
Delaware	8.0	8.2	6.6	6.7	4.7	4.6	12.5	12.1	6.6	6.6
District of Columbia	6.8	6.3	5.8	5.7	3.4	3.7	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7
Florida	8.0	7.8	6.8	6.5	5.1	5.2	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.1
Georgia	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.5	4.3	4.5	8.3	8.4	6.2	6.3
Maryland	7.3	7.5	6.2	6.3	4.6	4.7	8.0	7.9	6.2	6.3
North Carolina	7.6	7.8	6.1	6.4	4.6	4.5	6.6	7.2	6.4	6.4
South Carolina	7.2	7.3	6.1	6.2	3.8	3.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6
Virginia	6.9	7.3	5.8	6.1	4.1	4.3	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.2
West Virginia	6.2	6.2	5.7	5.9	4.0	4.1	8.2	9.1	5.3	5.3
East South Central	**5.9**	**5.9**	**6.2**	**6.2**	**3.8**	**3.8**	**5.7**	**5.6**	**5.0**	**5.0**
Alabama	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.7	3.8	3.8	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.2
Kentucky	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	3.0	3.1	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.2
Mississippi	6.4	6.3	7.2	6.9	4.2	4.2	8.8	8.5	5.8	5.6
Tennessee	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.1	4.3	4.1	6.5	6.7	5.2	5.1
West South Central	**6.6**	**7.1**	**6.4**	**6.8**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**6.0**	**6.3**	**5.6**	**5.9**
Arkansas	7.0	7.5	6.4	6.5	4.0	4.2	6.6	6.8	5.7	6.0
Louisiana	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.9	4.2	3.8	7.7	6.7	5.9	5.5
Oklahoma	5.5	5.8	4.7	4.7	3.4	3.3	4.1	3.8	4.7	4.7
Texas	6.6	7.3	6.5	7.1	3.9	4.2	6.0	6.7	5.6	6.1
Mountain	**7.2**	**7.3**	**6.5**	**6.6**	**4.1**	**4.2**	**5.3**	**5.5**	**5.9**	**6.0**
Arizona	8.1	8.3	7.5	7.7	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.5	7.0	7.2
Colorado	7.3	7.5	5.9	5.9	4.6	4.5	7.3	7.5	6.1	6.1
Idaho	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.7	2.6	2.7	4.7	5.0	4.1	4.1
Montana	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.2	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.3
Nevada	7.1	7.4	6.7	7.0	4.2	4.6	4.0	4.6	5.7	6.0
New Mexico	8.7	8.9	7.9	8.1	4.2	4.4	5.9	5.8	6.7	6.9
Utah	6.9	6.8	5.8	5.9	3.9	3.7	4.5	4.3	5.4	5.3
Wyoming	5.7	6.1	5.1	5.1	3.4	3.5	5.7	5.9	4.3	4.4
Pacific Contiguous	**8.5**	**8.4**	**7.9**	**8.1**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**7.1**	**7.2**
California	11.3	11.3	9.3	9.6	6.4	6.5	5.0	4.9	9.0	9.1
Oregon	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.1	3.6	3.5	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.7
Washington	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.1	3.1	3.1	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.4
Pacific Noncontiguous	**12.2**	**12.3**	**10.9**	**10.9**	**9.3**	**9.1**	**13.7**	**12.6**	**10.9**	**10.9**
Alaska	10.6	11.0	9.1	9.5	8.1	8.4	14.1	12.8	9.8	10.1
Hawaii	13.6	13.3	12.6	12.3	9.5	9.2	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.3
U.S. Average	**7.81**	**7.94**	**7.36**	**7.42**	**4.51**	**4.55**	**6.49**	**6.52**	**6.62**	**6.65**

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

Notes: •For an explanation of coefficients of variation, see the technical notes. •It should be noted such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high coefficient of variations. •Estimates for 1995 are final and for 1996 are preliminary.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, ''Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions.''

Monthly Plant Aggregates: U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Alabama Elec Coop Inc	305,370	–7	102	1,055	—	—	134	—	2	286	3
Gantt (AL)	—	—	—	1,055	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowman (AL)	305,370	—	—	—	—	—	134	—	—	286	—
McIntosh-CAES (AL)	—	—	138	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
McWilliams (AL)	—	—	–36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Point A (AL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland (FL)	—	–7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Alabama Power Co	4,477,528	18,977	7,117	651,978	1,209,912	—	1,878	38	90	2,032	89
Bankhead Dam (AL)	—	—	—	33,722	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barry (AL)	903,145	—	203	—	—	—	361	—	21	304	5
Chickasaw (AL)	—	—	–10	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Farley (AL)	—	—	—	—	1,209,912	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gadsden New (AL)	26,111	119	36	—	—	—	17	*	1	30	*
Gaston, E C (AL)	682,075	2,318	—	—	—	—	281	4	—	730	14
Gorgas (AL)	700,261	1,034	—	—	—	—	284	2	—	384	5
Greene County (AL)	313,035	484	—	—	—	—	126	1	—	149	1
Greene County (AL)	—	12,866	431	—	—	—	—	27	5	—	47
H Neely Henry Dam (AL)	—	—	—	29,348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harris (AL)	—	—	—	27,412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holt Dam (AL)	—	—	—	29,793	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan (AL)	—	—	—	34,852	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lay Dam (AL)	—	—	—	94,173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewis Smith Dam (AL)	—	—	—	29,894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Logan Martin Dam (AL)	—	—	—	60,397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martin Dam (AL)	—	—	—	36,820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miller (AL)	1,852,901	2,156	6,457	—	—	—	810	4	64	435	15
Mitchell Dam (AL)	—	—	—	77,684	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurlow Dam (AL)	—	—	—	28,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walter Bouldin Dam (AL)	—	—	—	120,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weiss Dam (AL)	—	—	—	32,512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yates Dam (AL)	—	—	—	16,551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska Elec Lgt & Pwr Co	—	99	—	3,665	—	—	—	*	—	—	8
Annex Creek (AK)	—	—	—	2,262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auke Bay (AK)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Gold Creek (AK)	—	8	—	123	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Lemon Creek (AK)	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Salmon Creek (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon Creek 2 (AK)	—	—	—	1,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska Power Admn	—	—	—	50,409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eklutna (AK)	—	—	—	17,226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snettisham (AK)	—	—	—	33,183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alexandria (City of)	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11
Hunter, D G (LA)	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11
Amer Mun Power-Ohio Inc	124,932	—	1,161	—	—	—	81	—	17	77	—
Richard Gorsuch (OH)	124,932	—	1,161	—	—	—	81	—	17	77	—
Ames (City of)	18,689	529	—	—	—	—	14	1	—	13	2
Ames (IA)	18,689	529	—	—	—	—	14	1	—	13	*
Ames Gt (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Anchorage (City of)	—	80	85,274	—	—	—	—	*	821	—	39
Anchorage (AK)	—	80	259	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	3
GMS 2 (AK)	—	—	85,015	—	—	—	—	—	820	—	36
Appalachian Power Co	2,891,478	13,654	—	94,826	—	—	1,101	22	—	1,771	40
Amos, John E (WV)	1,551,290	3,752	—	—	—	—	580	6	—	1,088	14
Buck (VA)	—	—	—	4,349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Byllesby 2 (VA)	—	—	—	4,030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claytor (VA)	—	—	—	33,350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinch River (VA)	429,368	513	—	—	—	—	166	1	—	206	1
Glen Lyn (VA)	140,532	2,313	—	—	—	—	55	4	—	66	5
Kanawha River (WV)	159,485	243	—	—	—	—	65	*	—	49	2
Leesville (VA)	—	—	—	12,394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Appalachian Power Co											
London (WV)	—	—	—	5,421	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marmet (WV)	—	—	—	4,553	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountaineer (WV)	610,803	6,833	—	—	—	—	234	11	—	362	18
Niagara (VA)	—	—	—	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reusens (VA)	—	—	—	3,933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith Mountain (VA)	—	—	—	18,524	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winfield (WV)	—	—	—	7,162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona Elec Pwr Coop Inc	104,699	—	1,682	—	—	—	56	—	20	278	—
Apache Station (AZ)	104,699	—	1,682	—	—	—	56	—	20	278	—
Arizona Public Service Co	933,278	367	56,278	1,826	2,693,494	—	539	1	589	951	155
Childs (AZ)	—	—	—	1,826	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholla (AZ)	410,461	356	107	—	—	—	229	1	1	786	4
Fairview (AZ)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	7
Four Corners (NM)	522,817	—	3,786	—	—	—	310	—	41	165	—
Irving (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocotillo (AZ)	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	34
Palo Verde (AZ)	—	—	—	—	2,693,494	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phoenix (AZ)	—	—	30,245	—	—	—	—	—	297	—	24
Saguaro (AZ)	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	35
Yucca (AZ)	—	8	124	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	52
Yuma Axis (AZ)	—	—	21,924	—	—	—	—	—	245	—	—
Arkansas Elec Coop Corp	—	—	22	18,105	—	—	—	—	*	—	31
Bailey (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Clyde Ellis (AR)	—	—	—	4,885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dam 9 (AR)	—	—	—	13,220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitzhugh (AR)	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Mc Clellan (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Arkansas Power & Light Co	1,632,282	8,765	18,707	3,545	1,271,600	—	950	16	239	2,041	189
Arkansas Nuclear One(AR)	—	—	—	—	1,271,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blytheville (AR)	—	356	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	30
Carpenter (AR)	—	—	—	2,460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Couch, Harvey (AR)	—	—	20,131	—	—	—	—	—	239	—	5
Independence (AR)	834,786	4,244	—	—	—	—	475	7	—	664	15
L Catherine (AR)	—	—	–347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lynch, Cecil (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mablevale (AR)	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Moses, Ham (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remmel (AR)	—	—	—	1,085	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ritchie, R E (AR)	—	—	–1,077	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116
White Bluff (AR)	797,496	4,134	—	—	—	—	475	7	—	1,377	22
Associated Elec Coop	1,289,504	772	—	—	—	—	766	1	—	1,365	9
New Madrid (MO)	569,509	635	—	—	—	—	338	1	—	667	1
Thomas Hill (MO)	719,995	137	—	—	—	—	428	*	—	698	*
Unionville (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Atlantic City Elec Co	244,938	31,639	6,356	—	—	—	103	61	81	104	491
Carlls Corner (NJ)	—	38	191	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	13
Cedar (NJ)	—	–352	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	20
Cumberland St (NJ)	—	1,777	3	—	—	—	—	4	*	—	13
Deepwater (NJ)	52,835	2,443	1,257	—	—	—	22	4	13	49	59
England, B L (NJ)	192,103	26,646	—	—	—	—	82	46	—	56	81
Mantu Depot (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
Mantu Depot (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188
Mickleton Street (NJ)	—	—	2,232	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
Middle (NJ)	—	–584	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	14
Missouri Avenue (NJ)	—	162	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
Sherman Avenue (NJ)	—	1,509	2,673	—	—	—	—	3	33	—	11
Austin (City of)	23,006	—	998	—	—	—	6	—	6	28	—
Northeast Station (MN)	23,006	—	998	—	—	—	6	—	6	28	—
Austin (City of)	—	—	87,550	—	—	—	—	—	1,007	—	198

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Austin (City of)											
Decker Creek (TX)	—	—	55,817	—	—	18	—	—	624	—	128
Holly Street (TX)	—	—	31,733	—	—	—	—	—	384	—	70
Baltimore Gas & Elec Co	1,254,782	85,749	6,962	—	1,279,648	—	494	139	85	384	459
Brandon (MD)	755,850	7,860	—	—	—	—	307	14	—	206	3
Calvert Cliffs (MD)	—	—	—	—	1,279,648	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crane, C P (MD)	191,056	1,376	—	—	—	—	75	2	—	102	4
Gould Street (MD)	—	8,809	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	32
Notch Cliff (MD)	—	—	909	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Perryman (MD)	—	3,867	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	91
Philadelphia Road (MD)	—	233	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12
Riverside (MD)	—	402	1,238	—	—	—	—	2	22	—	26
Wagner, H A (MD)	307,876	63,202	4,382	—	—	—	112	94	40	76	291
Westport (MD)	—	—	433	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Basin Elec Power Coop	2,036,443	2,973	—	—	—	—	1,474	6	—	1,698	27
Antelope Valley (ND)	564,188	434	—	—	—	—	470	1	—	103	2
Laramie River (WY)	1,114,039	1,676	—	—	—	—	701	3	—	1,489	5
Leland Olds (ND)	358,216	818	—	—	—	—	304	2	—	107	2
Sprit Mound (SD)	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	18
Big Rivers Electric Corp	994,546	–372	390	—	—	—	465	2	4	863	23
Coleman (KY)	248,802	—	390	—	—	—	118	—	4	145	2
Green (KY)	284,379	389	—	—	—	—	136	1	—	297	1
Henderson Ii (KY)	201,903	236	—	—	—	—	92	*	—	—	1
Reid, Robert (KY)	—	–1,646	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195	11
Wilson (KY)	259,462	649	—	—	—	—	119	1	—	225	8
Black Hills Pwr and Lt Co	106,759	84	8	—	—	—	87	1	*	14	16
French, Ben (SD)	14,058	–106	8	—	—	—	13	*	*	1	16
Kirk (SD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neil Simpson 2 (WY)	58,540	166	—	—	—	—	42	*	—	—	*
Osage (WY)	20,509	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	13	—
Simpson, Neil (WY)	13,652	24	—	—	—	—	11	*	—	—	*
Boston Edison Co	—	268,804	93,684	—	458,955	—	—	458	929	—	853
Edgar (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Framingham (MA)	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
L Street (MA)	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Mystic (MA)	—	249,021	2,596	—	—	—	—	422	28	—	783
New Boston (MA)	—	19,562	91,088	—	—	—	—	35	902	—	60
Pilgrim (MA)	—	—	—	—	458,955	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Medway (MA)	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	7
Braintree (City of)	—	1,580	182	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—
Potter Station (MA)	—	1,580	182	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—
Brazos Elec Pwr Coop Inc	—	424	126,032	—	—	—	—	1	1,658	—	137
Miller, R W (TX)	—	385	123,982	—	—	—	—	1	1,634	—	128
North Texas (TX)	—	39	2,050	—	—	—	—	*	24	—	10
Brazos River Authority	—	—	—	1,222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M Shepppard (TX)	—	—	—	1,222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brownsville (City of)	—	10	9,314	—	—	—	—	*	139	—	12
Brownsville (TX)	—	10	9,314	—	—	—	—	*	139	—	12
Bryan (City of)	—	15	434	—	—	—	—	*	8	—	7
Bryan (OH)	—	15	434	—	—	—	—	*	8	—	7
Bryan (City of)	—	—	46,559	—	—	—	—	—	504	—	62
Bryan (TX)	—	—	7,364	—	—	—	—	—	92	—	34
Dansby (TX)	—	—	39,195	—	—	—	—	—	412	—	28
Burbank (City of)	—	—	7,337	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	35
Magnolia (CA)	—	—	–166	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	33
Olive (CA)	—	—	7,503	—	—	—	—	—	109	—	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Burlington (City of)	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	5
Burlington (VT)	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
J C McNeil (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	13,833	—	1	1	—	4
Cajun Elec Power Coop Inc	841,437	1,733	2,778	—	—	—	540	3	32	1,233	24
Big Cajun 1 (LA)	—	—	2,778	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	13
Big Cajun 2 (LA)	841,437	1,733	—	—	—	—	540	3	—	1,233	11
California (State of)	—	—	—	88,196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alamo (CA)	—	—	—	1,156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bottle Rock (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	–45	—	—	—	—	—
Devil Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	8,917	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edw Hyatt (CA)	—	—	—	169,912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mojave Siphon (CA)	—	—	—	–89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Luis (CA)	—	—	—	–120,351	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thermal Div (CA)	—	—	—	1,777	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thermalito (CA)	—	—	—	19,536	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W E Warne (CA)	—	—	—	7,338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardinal Operating Co	1,029,029	468	—	—	—	—	419	1	—	231	17
Cardinal (OH)	1,029,029	468	—	—	—	—	419	1	—	231	17
Carolina Power & Light Co	2,479,131	6,996	–182	101,290	2,020,401	—	1,000	14	—	1,042	152
Asheville (NC)	244,448	280	—	—	—	—	94	*	—	121	1
Blewett (NC)	—	8	—	15,079	—	—	—	*	—	—	7
Brunswick (NC)	—	—	—	—	852,308	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Fear (NC)	153,322	286	—	—	—	—	60	1	—	72	9
Darlington County (SC)	—	287	–182	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	76
Harris (NC)	—	—	—	—	631,847	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lee (NC)	122,584	945	—	—	—	—	50	2	—	72	12
Marshall (NC)	—	—	—	3,049	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo (NC)	342,778	1,274	—	—	—	—	146	2	—	79	5
Morehead (NC)	—	–19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Robinson, H B (SC)	79,094	83	—	—	536,246	—	33	*	—	50	3
Roxboro (NC)	1,260,878	2,706	—	—	—	—	499	4	—	532	13
Sutton (NC)	233,043	914	—	—	—	—	97	2	—	97	11
Tillery (NC)	—	—	—	29,252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walters (NC)	—	—	—	53,910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weatherspoon (NC)	42,984	232	—	—	—	—	20	1	—	19	13
Carthage (City of)	—	–12	–109	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Carthage (MO)	—	–12	–109	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Cedar Falls (City of)	1,816	—	–35	—	—	—	1	*	*	21	3
Cedar Falls Gt (IA)	1,816	—	18	—	—	—	1	—	*	21	—
Streeter (IA)	—	—	–53	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Cent NE Pub Pwr & Ir Dist	—	—	—	28,853	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jeffrey Canyon (NE)	—	—	—	7,764	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson No 1 (NE)	—	—	—	6,725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson No 2 (NE)	—	—	—	8,917	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsley (NE)	—	—	—	5,447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Elec Pwr Coop	29,913	33	—	—	—	—	17	*	—	42	*
Chamois (MO)	29,913	33	—	—	—	—	17	*	—	42	*
Central Hudson Gas & Elec	206,875	271,283	664	10,411	—	—	80	427	14	109	610
Coxsackie (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Danskammer (NY)	206,875	19	490	—	—	—	80	*	12	109	10
Dashville (NY)	—	—	—	832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Falls (NY)	—	—	—	402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neversink (NY)	—	—	—	3,088	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roseton (NY)	—	271,239	174	—	—	—	—	427	2	—	595
South Cairo (NY)	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Sturgeon Pool (NY)	—	—	—	6,089	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Ill Public Ser Co	991,007	2,949	—	—	—	—	488	7	—	1,127	56
Coffeen (IL)	347,915	199	—	—	—	—	182	*	—	349	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Central Ill Public Ser Co											
Grand Tower (IL)	42,399	226	—	—	—	—	21	*	—	31	1
Hutsonville (IL)	40,121	279	—	—	—	—	21	1	—	18	2
Meredosia (IL)	103,902	–214	—	—	—	—	49	1	—	74	44
Newton (IL)	456,670	2,459	—	—	—	—	215	4	—	655	7
Central Iowa Power Coop	23,919	114	—	—	—	—	14	*	—	73	4
Fair Station (IA)	23,919	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	73	—
Summit Lake (IA)	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Central Illinois Light Co	557,546	822	1,739	—	—	—	243	1	11	195	1
Duck Creek (IL)	221,752	39	—	—	—	—	104	*	—	105	1
E D Edwards (IL)	335,794	783	—	—	—	—	139	1	—	90	1
Midwest Grain (IL)	—	—	1,660	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Sterling Avenue (IL)	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Central Louisiana Elec Co	642,930	—	111,814	—	—	—	472	—	1,152	940	195
Coughlin (LA)	—	—	3,251	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	46
Dolet Hills (LA)	350,242	—	305	—	—	—	289	—	3	454	—
Franklin (LA)	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Rodemacher (LA)	292,688	—	23,521	—	—	—	183	—	273	486	109
Teche (LA)	—	—	84,712	—	—	—	—	—	827	—	40
Central Maine Power Co	—	166,480	—	157,287	—	—	—	288	—	—	240
Andro Lower (ME)	—	—	—	–18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Androscoggin 3 (ME)	—	—	—	2,678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aroostook Valley (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automatic (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bar Mills (ME)	—	—	—	1,070	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bates Lower (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bates Upper (ME)	—	—	—	–38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonny Eagle (ME)	—	—	—	4,445	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunswick (ME)	—	—	—	7,109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. E. Monty (ME)	—	—	—	13,306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape (ME)	—	–68	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	6
Cataract (ME)	—	—	—	3,910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continental Mills (ME)	—	—	—	–20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Rips (ME)	—	—	—	3,305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Halifax (ME)	—	—	—	598	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gulf Island (ME)	—	—	—	12,541	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harris (ME)	—	—	—	23,010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Mill (ME)	—	—	—	–7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hiram (ME)	—	—	—	4,334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islesboro (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Gorham (ME)	—	—	—	1,102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland (ME)	—	—	—	1,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peaks Island (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice Rips (ME)	—	—	—	660	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shawmut (ME)	—	—	—	3,669	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skelton (ME)	—	—	—	8,662	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smelt Hill (AK)	—	—	—	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union Gas (ME)	—	—	—	558	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Buxton (ME)	—	—	—	2,888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Channel (MA)	—	—	—	–19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston (ME)	—	—	—	7,966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Williams (ME)	—	—	—	10,370	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyman Hydro (ME)	—	—	—	43,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyman, W F (ME)	—	166,548	—	—	—	—	—	288	—	—	235
Central Operating Co	597,237	1,232	—	—	—	—	228	2	—	143	15
Sporn, Phil (WV)	597,237	1,232	—	—	—	—	228	2	—	143	15
Central Power & Light Co	426,602	71	681,696	5,024	—	—	212	*	6,900	485	430
Bates, J L (TX)	—	—	12,566	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	39
Coleto Creek (TX)	426,602	70	—	—	—	—	212	*	—	485	5
Davis, Barney M (TX)	—	1	236,274	—	—	—	—	*	2,343	—	130
Eagle Pass (TX)	—	—	—	5,024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill, Lon C (TX)	—	—	80,808	—	—	—	—	—	848	—	59

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Central Power & Light Co											
Joslin, E S (TX)	—	—	36,268	—	—	—	—	—	368	—	50
La Palma (TX)	—	—	73,494	—	—	—	—	—	758	—	18
Laredo (TX)	—	—	39,556	—	—	—	—	—	494	—	20
Nueces Bay (TX)	—	—	172,582	—	—	—	—	—	1,645	—	58
Victoria (TX)	—	—	30,148	—	—	—	—	—	310	—	51
Chanute (City of)	—	29	21	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Chanute (KS)	—	–31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Chanute 2 (KS)	—	–20	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Chanute 3 (KS)	—	80	21	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Chelan Pub Util Dist # 1	—	—	—	1,032,358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelan (WA)	—	—	—	39,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock Island (WA)	—	—	—	315,266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rocky Reach (WA)	—	—	—	677,457	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chillicothe (City of)	3,231	18	11	—	—	—	3	*	*	5	7
Beardmore (MO)	3,231	18	11	—	—	—	3	*	*	5	7
Chugach Elec Assn Inc	—	—	187,265	30,427	—	—	—	—	1,965	—	10
Beluga (AK)	—	—	178,627	—	—	—	—	—	1,805	—	—
Bernice Lake (AK)	—	—	8,386	—	—	—	—	—	136	—	3
Bradley Lake (AK)	—	—	—	28,479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooper Lake (AK)	—	—	—	1,948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International (AK)	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	7
Soldotna (AK)	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Cincinnati Gas Elec Co	2,391,184	12,036	163	—	—	—	960	30	5	990	152
Beckjord, Walter C (OH)	515,434	3,030	—	—	—	—	210	5	—	170	36
Dicks Creek (OH)	—	4	22	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	5
East Bend (KY)	401,015	152	—	—	—	—	166	*	—	158	7
Miami Fort (OH)	578,564	1,282	—	—	—	—	238	2	—	225	27
W. H. Zimmer ( )	896,171	5,342	—	—	—	—	346	9	—	437	23
Woodsdale (OH)	—	2,226	141	—	—	—	—	14	5	—	54
Citizens Utilities Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Valencia (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Clarksdale (City of)	—	—	591	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
South (MS)	—	—	591	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Third St (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland (City of)	—	—	336	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	3
Collinwood (OH)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	1
Lake Road (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West 41st Street (OH)	—	—	335	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2
Cleveland Elec Illum Co	1,163,158	941	—	—	577,443	—	467	6	—	229	31
Ashtabula (OH)	160,762	360	—	—	—	—	77	1	—	41	1
Avon Lake (OH)	376,856	434	—	—	—	—	152	1	—	75	12
Eastlake (OH)	626,442	1,473	—	—	—	—	239	4	—	112	9
Lake Shore (OH)	–902	–1,326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Perry (OH)	—	—	—	—	577,443	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffeyville (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffeyville (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado Springs(City of)	270,886	110	–1	1,652	—	—	134	*	1	355	44
Drake, Martin (CO)	128,421	—	83	—	—	—	69	—	1	88	5
George Birdsal (CO)	—	—	–84	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	34
Manitou (CO)	—	—	—	1,652	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ray D. Nixon (CO)	142,465	110	—	—	—	—	65	*	—	267	5
Ruxton (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia (City of)	9,428	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	2
Columbia (MO)	9,428	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Columbus Southern Pwr Co	809,695	1,122	—	—	—	—	345	2	—	415	5
Conesville (OH)	801,497	1,000	—	—	—	—	340	2	—	385	5
Picway (OH)	8,198	122	—	—	—	—	5	*	—	30	*
Commonwealth Ed Co Ind	86,885	—	3,397	—	—	—	50	—	36	89	—
State Line (IN)	86,885	—	3,397	—	—	—	50	—	36	89	—
Commonwealth Edison Co	1,673,535	41,992	79,986	1,145	7,168,531	—	1,005	102	1,229	2,561	889
Bloom (IL)	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	16
Braidwood (IL)	—	—	—	—	1,685,107	—	—	—	—	—	—
Byron (IL)	—	—	—	—	1,626,486	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calumet (IL)	—	—	158	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15
Collins (IL)	—	26,742	55,350	—	—	—	—	71	919	—	776
Crawford (IL)	218,683	3	4,102	—	—	—	137	*	86	104	12
Dixon (IL)	—	—	—	1,145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dresden (IL)	—	—	—	—	556,192	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Junction (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fisk Street (IL)	—	3,681	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	15
Joliet (IL)	71,338	—	2,530	—	—	—	39	—	28	200	11
Joliet 7 & 8 (IL)	252,769	—	5,089	—	—	—	159	—	57	406	—
Kincaid (IL)	308,641	—	1,396	—	—	—	161	—	17	225	—
Lasalle (IL)	—	—	—	—	1,222,081	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lombard (IL)	—	—	494	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	15
Powerton (IL)	417,975	—	1,556	—	—	—	278	—	18	743	—
Quad-cities (IL)	—	—	—	—	1,119,925	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabrooke (IL)	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
Waukegan (IL)	127,708	2,196	9,311	—	—	—	81	4	98	554	14
Will County (IL)	276,421	9,165	—	—	—	—	150	15	—	330	4
Zion (IL)	—	—	—	—	958,740	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commonwealth Energy Sys	—	357,889	7	—	—	—	—	552	*	—	115
Airport Diesel (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackstone Street (MA)	—	120	7	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	3
Canal (MA)	—	348,215	—	—	—	—	—	537	—	—	65
Kendall Square (MA)	—	9,552	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	45
Oak Bluffs (MA)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
West Tisbury (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Conn Yankee Atomic Pwr Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**420,641**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Haddam Neck (CT)	—	—	—	—	420,641	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut Lgt & Pwr Co	—	186,517	1,647	34,130	—	—	—	334	26	—	1,199
Bantam (CT)	—	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branford (CT)	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Bulls Bridge (CT)	—	—	—	3,391	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cos Cob (CT)	—	290	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Devon (CT)	—	38,543	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	175
Falls Village (CT)	—	—	—	3,666	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin (CT)	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Middletown (CT)	—	42,226	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	—	417
Montville (CT)	—	12,731	1,647	—	—	—	—	31	26	—	227
Norwalk Harbor (CT)	—	91,640	—	—	—	—	—	153	—	—	349
Robertsville (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rocky River (CT)	—	—	—	–2,183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotland (CT)	—	—	—	768	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepaug (CT)	—	—	—	15,459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Meadow (CT)	—	951	—	—	—	29,507	—	2	—	—	21
Stevenson (CT)	—	—	—	11,537	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taftville (CT)	—	—	—	630	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torrington (CT)	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Tunnel (CT)	—	32	—	764	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Consol Edison Co N Y Inc	—	501,222	147,952	—	721,562	—	—	887	1,736	—	3,287
Arthur Kill (NY)	—	—	–1,508	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	19
Astoria (NY)	—	260,570	54,341	—	—	—	—	436	561	—	215
Buchanan (NY)	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
East River (NY)	—	–170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165
Gowanus (NY)	—	5,367	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	57

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Consol Edison Co N Y Inc											
Hudson Avenue (NY)	—	12,399	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	192
Indian Point (NY)	—	20	—	—	721,562	—	—	*	—	—	1
Narrows (NY)	—	8,838	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	61
Oil Storage (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,242
Oil Storage (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240
Ravenswood (NY)	—	207,980	37,341	—	—	—	—	385	429	—	66
Waterside (NY)	—	2,671	57,778	—	—	—	—	6	731	—	—
59Th Street (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
74Th Street (NY)	—	3,528	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4
Consumers Power Co	1,521,423	11,317	5,789	–29,936	308,861	—	657	40	131	785	20
Alcona (MI)	—	—	—	2,206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allegan Dam (MI)	—	—	—	1,023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Rock Point (MI)	—	—	—	—	4,441	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campbell, J H (MI)	771,926	770	—	—	—	—	324	1	—	247	7
Cobb, B C (MI)	169,665	22	653	—	—	—	84	*	6	312	—
Cooke (MI)	—	—	—	2,178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croton (MI)	—	—	—	4,455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Five Channels (MI)	—	—	—	2,063	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foote (MI)	—	—	—	2,788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaylord (MI)	—	—	356	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Hardy (MI)	—	—	—	10,421	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hodenpyl (MI)	—	—	—	3,645	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karn, D E (MI)	323,932	10,224	4,623	—	—	—	139	39	110	92	9
Loud (MI)	—	—	—	1,544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ludington (MI)	—	—	—	–70,126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mio (MI)	—	—	—	1,287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morrow, B E (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Palisades (MI)	—	—	—	—	304,420	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rogers (MI)	—	—	—	2,646	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straits (MI)	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Thetford (MI)	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Tippy, C W (MI)	—	—	—	4,872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weadock, J C (MI)	87,808	189	5	—	—	—	41	*	*	49	—
Webber (MI)	—	—	—	1,062	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whiting, J R (MI)	168,092	112	—	—	—	—	70	*	—	84	3
Cooperative Power Asso	731,001	12	—	—	—	—	662	*	—	803	19
Bonifacius (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Coal Creek (ND)	731,001	12	—	—	—	—	662	*	—	803	17
Corn belt Power Coop	3,024	—	71	—	—	—	2	—	1	12	—
Humboldt (IA)	–76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisdom, Earl F (IA)	3,100	—	71	—	—	—	2	—	1	12	—
Crawfordsville (City of)	2,738	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	1
Crawfordsville (IN)	2,738	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	1
Dairyland Power Coop	344,514	1,502	—	5,083	—	—	192	3	—	804	6
Alma (WI)	29,651	54	—	—	—	—	16	*	—	174	*
Flambeau (WI)	—	—	—	5,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genoa (WI)	153,669	1,388	—	—	—	—	69	2	—	494	3
J P Madgett (WI)	161,194	60	—	—	—	—	107	*	—	136	2
Dayton Pwr & Lgt Co (The)	1,779,878	7,045	2,335	—	—	—	757	12	29	974	57
Frank M Tait (OH)	—	40	635	—	—	—	—	*	9	—	13
Hutchings (OH)	39,304	—	1,700	—	—	—	19	—	20	53	1
Killen Station (OH)	404,213	5,927	—	—	—	—	168	10	—	135	33
Monument (OH)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Sidney (OH)	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Stuart, J M (OH)	1,336,361	976	—	—	—	—	570	2	—	786	2
Yankee Street (OH)	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	6
Delmarva Power & Light Co	283,243	192,914	190,248	—	—	—	122	341	2,650	314	502
Bayview (VA)	—	412	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Christiana (DE)	—	641	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	13
Crisfield (MD)	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Delmarva Power & Light Co											
Delaware City (DE)	—	–6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	7
Edge Moor (DE)	118,914	133,215	16,880	—	—	—	49	218	173	52	319
Hay Road (DE)	—	11,109	173,368	—	—	—	—	27	2,476	—	19
Indian River (DE)	164,329	11,607	—	—	—	—	74	21	—	262	7
Madison Street (DE)	—	–22	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Tasley (VA)	—	305	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11
Vienna (MD)	—	35,574	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	119
West Substation (DE)	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Denton (City of)	—	415	14,062	515	—	—	—	1	188	—	27
Lewisdale (TX)	—	—	—	515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roberts (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spencer (TX)	—	415	14,062	—	—	—	—	1	188	—	27
Deseret Gen & Trans Coop	215,366	155	—	—	—	—	107	*	—	160	2
Bonanza (UT)	215,366	155	—	—	—	—	107	*	—	160	2
Detroit (City of)	—	10,556	15,555	—	—	—	—	26	186	—	105
Mistersky (MI)	—	10,556	15,555	—	—	—	—	26	186	—	105
Detroit Edison Co (The)	3,846,330	10,391	34,653	—	635,753	—	1,895	27	2,423	4,895	401
Beacon Heating (MI)	—	—	9,951	—	—	—	—	—	683	—	6
Belle River (MI)	575,023	789	—	—	—	—	317	1	—	—	11
Central Storage (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,301	—
Colfax (MI)	—	–50	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Conners Creek (MI)	—	–18	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Dayton (MI)	—	–39	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Enrico Fermi (MI)	—	16	—	—	635,753	—	—	*	—	—	6
Greenwood (MI)	—	1,692	54	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	306
Hancock (MI)	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Harbor Beach (MI)	10,867	378	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	36	*
Marysville (MI)	2,782	—	952	—	—	—	3	—	22	24	—
Monroe (MI)	1,846,888	3,901	—	—	—	—	831	7	—	1,571	9
Northeast (MI)	—	19	14	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	2
Oliver (MI)	—	–41	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Placid (MI)	—	–44	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Putnam (MI)	—	–37	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
River Rouge (MI)	284,289	–111	23,136	—	—	—	131	—	1,707	15	1
Slocum (MI)	—	–52	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
St. Clair (MI)	759,758	997	382	—	—	—	425	2	4	1,845	43
Superior (MI)	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Trenton Channel (MI)	366,723	2,964	—	—	—	—	183	5	—	103	11
Wilmott (MI)	—	–40	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Douglas Pub Util Dist #1	—	—	—	531,657	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wells (WA)	—	—	—	531,657	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dover (City of)	—	44,303	484	—	—	—	—	82	8	—	12
Mckee Run (DE)	—	44,065	337	—	—	—	—	81	6	—	9
Van Sant (DE)	—	238	147	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Dover (City of)	7,670	—	490	—	—	—	10	—	7	*	*
Dover (OH)	7,670	—	490	—	—	—	10	—	7	*	*
Duke Power Co	3,236,415	24,126	2,584	205,705	4,437,727	—	1,214	59	31	1,239	294
Allen (NC)	403,901	2,163	—	—	—	—	161	4	—	172	2
Bad Creek (SC)	—	—	—	–33,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belews Creek (NC)	1,101,901	581	—	—	—	—	405	1	—	284	5
Boyds Mill (SC)	—	—	—	547	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridgewater (NC)	—	—	—	7,872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buck (NC)	38,450	154	—	—	—	—	15	2	—	115	16
Buzzard Roost (SC)	—	291	—	7,325	—	—	—	1	—	—	31
Catawba (NC)	—	—	—	—	1,571,973	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar Creek (SC)	—	—	—	18,467	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cliffside (NC)	226,201	804	—	—	—	—	87	1	—	153	2
Cowans Ford (NC)	—	—	—	19,005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dan River (NC)	21,815	87	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	74	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Duke Power Co											
Dearborn (SC)	—	—	—	11,940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing Creek (SC)	—	—	—	22,637	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaston Shoals (SC)	—	—	—	3,627	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Falls (SC)	—	—	—	13,913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hollidays Bridge (SC)	—	—	—	671	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idols (NC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jocassee (SC)	—	—	—	7,288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keowee (SC)	—	—	—	8,744	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lee (SC)	79,461	−41	—	—	—	—	32	2	—	71	14
Lincoln (NC)	—	18,952	2,584	—	—	—	—	41	31	—	198
Lookout Shoals (NC)	—	—	—	10,203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall (NC)	1,269,890	1,049	—	—	—	—	466	2	—	253	5
Mc Guire (NC)	—	—	—	—	944,932	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain Island (NC)	—	—	—	14,148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconee (SC)	—	—	—	—	1,920,822	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford (NC)	—	—	—	15,299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhodhiss (NC)	—	—	—	9,556	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverbend (NC)	94,796	86	—	—	—	—	39	3	—	116	12
Rocky Creek (SC)	—	—	—	4,422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saluda (SC)	—	—	—	999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spencer Mountain (NC)	—	—	—	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stice Shoals (NC)	—	—	—	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turner Shoals (NC)	—	—	—	2,183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuxedo (NC)	—	—	—	2,297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wateree (SC)	—	—	—	29,697	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wylie (SC)	—	—	—	20,272	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99 Islands (SC)	—	—	—	7,604	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duquesne Lgt Co	429,055	−76	3,322	—	1,190,413	—	187	2	35	368	23
Beaver Valley (PA)	—	—	—	—	1,190,413	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunot Island (PA)	—	−1,056	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	20
Cheswick (PA)	233,998	—	3,322	—	—	—	97	—	35	210	—
Elrama (PA)	195,057	980	—	—	—	—	90	2	—	159	2
Phillips, F (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kentucky Power Coop	803,453	5,073	3,940	—	—	—	342	10	47	378	64
Cooper (KY)	170,099	201	—	—	—	—	70	*	—	85	*
Dale (KY)	96,219	405	—	—	—	—	47	1	—	40	*
Smith (KY)	—	4,404	3,940	—	—	—	—	9	47	—	60
Spurlock, H L (KY)	537,135	63	—	—	—	—	226	*	—	253	3
Easton (City of)	—	4,360	490	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	16
Easton (MD)	—	1,610	451	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	9
Easton No. 2 (MD)	—	2,750	39	—	—	—	—	5	*	—	7
Edison Sault Electric Co	—	3	—	18,345	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Edison Sault (MI)	—	—	—	18,345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manistique (MI)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
El Paso Electric Co	—	—	231,488	—	—	—	—	—	2,504	—	70
Copper (TX)	—	—	6,692	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	6
Newman (TX)	—	—	183,201	—	—	—	—	—	1,908	—	33
Rio Grande (NM)	—	—	41,595	—	—	—	—	—	506	—	31
Electric Energy Inc	697,083	143	4	—	—	—	423	*	*	520	1
Joppa Steam (IL)	697,083	143	4	—	—	—	423	*	*	520	1
Empire District Elec Co	171,017	2,235	6,118	2,717	—	—	108	7	89	154	53
Asbury (MO)	129,770	7	—	—	—	—	83	*	—	111	*
Energy Center (MO)	—	2,148	37	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	30
Ozark Beach (MO)	—	—	—	2,717	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverton (KS)	41,247	80	5,304	—	—	—	25	*	84	43	9
State Line (MO)	—	—	777	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	14
Entergy Services Inc	—	—	—	—	914,279	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Gulf (MS)	—	—	—	—	914,279	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Eugene (City of)	—	—	—	47,637	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmen (OR)	—	—	—	31,195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaburg (OR)	—	—	—	9,555	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walterville (OR)	—	—	—	6,887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willamette (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks (City of)	11,082	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	1	1
Chena (AK)	11,082	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	1	1
Fairmont (City of)	–29	–29	–58	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Fairmont (MN)	–29	–29	–58	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Farmington (City of)	—	—	15,335	6,836	—	—	—	—	135	—	—
Animas (NM)	—	—	15,335	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	—
Navajo (NM)	—	—	—	6,836	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayetteville (City of)	—	2	–336	—	—	—	—	*	5	—	55
Pod #2 (NC)	—	2	–336	—	—	—	—	*	5	—	55
Fitchburg Gas & Elec Lgt	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Fitchburg (MA)	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Florida Power & Light Co	—	1,153,577	1,560,266	—	2,052,212	—	—	1,867	13,073	—	3,295
Cape Canaveral (FL)	—	141,399	82,327	—	—	—	—	214	840	—	297
Cutler (FL)	—	—	4,087	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Fort Meyers (FL)	—	82,953	—	—	—	—	—	143	—	—	183
Lauderdale (FL)	—	1,832	543,608	—	—	—	—	5	4,259	—	76
Manatee (FL)	—	217,994	—	—	—	—	—	363	—	—	777
Martin (FL)	—	237,965	706,162	—	—	—	—	381	5,537	—	749
Port Everglades (FL)	—	147,843	20,894	—	—	—	—	242	284	—	481
Putnam (FL)	—	68	112,269	—	—	—	—	*	1,119	—	39
Riviera (FL)	—	118,897	12,692	—	—	—	—	190	158	—	214
Sanford (FL)	—	70,916	14,683	—	—	—	—	123	176	—	271
St. Lucie (FL)	—	—	—	—	1,016,241	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey Point (FL)	—	133,710	63,544	—	1,035,971	—	—	206	688	—	206
Florida Power Corporation	1,380,359	392,091	31,941	—	235,818	—	516	648	345	433	993
Anclote (FL)	—	226,299	—	—	—	—	—	365	—	—	201
Avon Park (FL)	—	106	157	—	—	—	—	*	3	—	5
Bartow Nth (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
Bartow Sth (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Bartow Sth (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bartow, P L (FL)	—	122,377	18	—	—	—	—	188	*	—	182
Bayboro (FL)	—	7,369	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	29
Crystal River (FL)	1,380,359	2,504	—	—	235,818	—	516	4	—	433	14
Debary (FL)	—	10,556	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	134
Higgins (FL)	—	235	561	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	11
Intercession City (FL)	—	8,831	4,395	—	—	—	—	20	54	—	137
Port St. Joe (FL)	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Rio Pinar (FL)	—	144	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Suwannee River (FL)	—	8,863	114	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	74
Turner, G E (FL)	—	4,643	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	35
Univ Proj (FL)	—	—	26,696	—	—	—	—	—	278	—	1
Fort Pierce (City of)	—	591	12,079	—	—	—	—	1	163	—	26
King (FL)	—	591	12,079	—	—	—	—	1	163	—	26
Freeport (Village of)	—	2,471	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4
Plant No 1 (NY)	—	302	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Plant No 2 (NY)	—	2,169	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3
Fremont (City of)	19,694	29	3,757	—	—	—	14	*	47	33	1
Lon Wright (NE)	19,694	29	3,757	—	—	—	14	*	47	33	1
Fulton (City of)	—	2	12	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	5
Fulton (MO)	—	2	12	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	5
Gainesville (City of)	115,057	4,188	13,266	—	—	—	48	8	172	50	50

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Gainesville (City of)											
Deerhaven (FL)	115,057	3,212	12,055	—	—	—	48	7	150	50	26
Kelly, J R (FL)	—	976	1,211	—	—	—	—	2	21	—	25
Gardner (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardner (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garland Mun Utils (City)	—	—	126,982	—	—	—	—	—	1,359	—	111
Newman, C E (TX)	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	20
Olinger, Ray (TX)	—	—	126,682	—	—	—	—	—	1,356	—	91
Georgia Power Co	4,576,851	22,503	609	257,941	2,826,262	—	2,224	45	9	3,623	298
Arkwright (GA)	4,764	60	—	—	—	—	3	*	—	59	11
Atkinson (GA)	—	486	307	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	34
Barnett Shoals (GA)	—	—	—	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bartlett Ferry (GA)	—	—	—	65,907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowen (GA)	1,580,425	599	—	—	—	—	599	1	—	874	13
Burton (GA)	—	—	—	2,640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estatoah (GA)	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flint River (GA)	—	—	—	2,152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goat Rock (GA)	—	—	—	14,184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hammond (GA)	135,048	1,939	—	—	—	—	64	4	—	169	2
Harllee Branch (GA)	597,556	1,131	—	—	—	—	243	2	—	544	3
Hatch, Edwin I. (GA)	—	—	—	—	1,062,860	—	—	—	—	—	—
Langdale (GA)	—	—	—	456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lloyd Shoals (GA)	—	—	—	9,560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mcdonough, J (GA)	213,773	3,355	302	—	—	—	88	5	3	135	—
Mcmanus (GA)	—	1,885	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	99
Mitchell, W (GA)	9,167	2,129	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	52	16
Morgan Falls (GA)	—	—	—	5,877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nacoochee (GA)	—	—	—	1,718	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Highlands (GA)	—	—	—	18,222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oliver Dam (GA)	—	—	—	28,617	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverview (GA)	—	—	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robins (GA)	—	3,691	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	29
Scherer (GA)	1,334,237	316	—	—	—	—	941	1	—	1,010	13
Sinclair Dam (GA)	—	—	—	19,769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallulah Falls (GA)	—	—	—	24,985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terrora (GA)	—	—	—	7,023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tugalo (GA)	—	—	—	17,072	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vogtle (GA)	—	—	—	—	1,763,402	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallace Dam (GA)	—	—	—	30,589	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wansley (GA)	509,071	2,261	—	—	—	—	197	4	—	432	15
Wilson (GA)	—	2,203	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	62
Yates (GA)	192,810	2,448	—	—	—	—	85	5	—	349	2
Yonah (GA)	—	—	—	8,566	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glencoe (City of)	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Glencoe (MN)	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Glendale (City of)	—	—	4,513	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	50
Grayson (CA)	—	—	4,513	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	50
Golden Valley Elec Assn	16,287	41,852	—	—	—	—	14	72	—	—	3
Fairbanks (AK)	—	–31	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Healy (AK)	16,287	321	—	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	1
North Pole (AK)	—	41,562	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	2
Grand Haven (City of)	32,015	—	—	—	—	—	17	*	—	36	10
Harbor Avenue (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
J B Simms (MI)	32,015	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	36	—
Grand Island (City of)	50,104	—	122	—	—	—	32	—	5	59	56
Burdick, C W (NE)	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	56
Platte (NE)	50,104	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	59	—
Grand River Dam Authority	635,335	4	2,654	6,499	—	—	398	*	28	415	1
GRDA No 1 (OK)	635,335	4	2,654	—	—	—	398	*	28	415	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Grand River Dam Authority											
Markham (OK)	—	—	—	3,916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pensacola (OK)	—	—	—	9,555	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salina (OK)	—	—	—	–6,972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grant Pub Util Dist #2	—	—	—	1,150,995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pec Hdwks (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Priest Rapids (WA)	—	—	—	563,764	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quincy Chut (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanapum (WA)	—	—	—	587,231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Mountain Power Corp	—	162	—	9,699	—	—	—	*	—	—	14
Berlin (VT)	—	152	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	11
Bolton Falls (VT)	—	—	—	2,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carthusians (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colchester (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Essex Junction 19 (VT)	—	—	—	2,253	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Gorge 18 (VT)	—	—	—	318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshfield 6 (VT)	—	—	—	1,144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex 2 (VT)	—	—	—	971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vergennes 9 (VT)	—	10	—	518	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Waterbury 22 (VT)	—	—	—	1,785	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Danville 15 (VT)	—	—	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenville (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steam (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steam (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenwood Utils (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6
Henderson (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4
Wright (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Gulf Power Company	525,574	797	1,875	—	—	—	230	1	21	332	7
Crist (FL)	286,654	197	1,875	—	—	—	128	*	21	241	2
Scholz (FL)	718	9	—	—	—	—	1	*	—	32	*
Smith (FL)	238,202	591	—	—	—	—	101	1	—	59	5
Gulf States Utilities Co	388,216	1,998	1,501,952	655	47,120	—	234	3	14,202	150	300
Lewis Creek (TX)	—	—	264,676	—	—	—	—	—	2,812	—	34
Louisiana 1 (LA)	—	—	113,484	—	—	—	—	—	879	—	—
Louisiana 2 (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neches (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nelson, R S (LA)	388,216	349	33,298	—	—	—	234	1	339	150	59
River Bend (LA)	—	—	—	—	47,120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabine (TX)	—	19	893,157	—	—	—	—	*	7,733	—	2
Toledo Bend (TX)	—	—	—	655	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willow Glen (LA)	—	1,630	197,337	—	—	—	—	3	2,439	—	206
GPU Nuclear Corp	—	—	—	—	1,036,743	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oyster Creek (NJ)	—	—	—	—	426,898	—	—	—	—	—	—
Three Mile Island (PA)	—	—	—	—	609,845	—	—	—	—	—	—
GPU Service Corporation	3,625,100	14,319	6,066	8,344	—	—	1,427	26	58	1,557	59
Blossburg (PA)	—	—	328	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Conemaugh (PA)	1,067,727	1,828	5,738	—	—	—	412	3	54	554	5
Deep Creek (MD)	—	—	—	7,596	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homer City (PA)	1,145,152	3,453	—	—	—	—	445	5	—	338	8
Keystone (PA)	1,023,010	3,377	—	—	—	—	397	6	—	512	8
Piney (PA)	—	—	—	8,839	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seneca (PA)	—	—	—	–8,091	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seward (PA)	106,387	336	—	—	—	—	48	1	—	47	1
Shawville (PA)	250,049	2,833	—	—	—	—	106	5	—	80	9
Warren (PA)	32,775	1,508	—	—	—	—	19	4	—	27	10
Wayne (PA)	—	984	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	18
Hamilton (City of)	19,724	6	4,155	18,310	—	—	10	*	53	5	3
Hamilton (OH)	19,724	6	4,155	—	—	—	10	*	53	5	3
Hamilton Hydro (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vanceburg Hydro (KY)	—	—	—	18,310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Hastings (City of)	44,190	10	2	—	—	—	30	*	*	47	9
Don Henry (NE)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	2
Hastings (NE)	44,190	10	—	—	—	—	30	*	—	47	4
North Denver (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hawaii Electric Light Co	—	47,776	—	848	—	—	—	108	—	—	65
Kanoelehua (HI)	—	1,020	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
Keahole (HI)	—	4,528	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	8
Puma (HI)	—	17,156	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	20
Puueo (HI)	—	—	—	509	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipman (HI)	—	3,272	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	6
W. H. Hill (HI)	—	20,616	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	25
Waiau (HI)	—	—	—	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waimea (HI)	—	1,184	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Hawaiian Elec Co Inc	—	341,332	—	—	—	—	—	572	—	—	485
Honolulu (HI)	—	10,070	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	27
Kahe (HI)	—	220,808	—	—	—	—	—	359	—	—	155
Oil Storage (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198
Waiau (HI)	—	110,454	—	—	—	—	—	191	—	—	104
Henderson (City of)	7,626	1	—	—	—	—	6	*	—	3	*
Henderson (KY)	7,626	1	—	—	—	—	6	*	—	3	*
Hetch Hetchy Water & Pwr	—	—	—	110,504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holm, Dion R (CA)	—	—	—	47,614	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkwood, Robert C (CA)	—	—	—	36,393	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moccasin (CA)	—	—	—	26,221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moccasin Low (CA)	—	—	—	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hibbing (City of)	3,795	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	—
Hibbing (MN)	3,795	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	—
Holland (City of)	17,677	20	—	—	—	—	9	*	—	75	3
James De Young (MI)	17,677	20	—	—	—	—	9	*	—	75	*
48 Street (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
6Th Street (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Holyoke (City of)	—	–155	–310	524	—	—	—	*	1	—	17
Cabot-Holyoke (MA)	—	–155	–310	524	—	—	—	*	1	—	17
Holyoke Wtr Pwr Co	79,591	387	—	19,864	—	—	31	1	—	64	*
Boatlock (MA)	—	—	—	1,158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical (MA)	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hadley Falls (MA)	—	—	—	17,364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holbrook, Beebe (MA)	—	—	—	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mt Tom (MA)	79,591	387	—	—	—	—	31	1	—	64	*
Riverside (MA)	—	—	—	1,114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skinner (MA)	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homestead (City of)	—	228	2,056	—	—	—	—	1	18	—	2
G W Ivey (FL)	—	228	2,056	—	—	—	—	1	18	—	2
Hoosier Energy Rural	746,921	926	—	—	—	—	350	2	—	373	8
Merom (IN)	634,556	666	—	—	—	—	298	1	—	341	8
Ratts (IN)	112,365	260	—	—	—	—	52	*	—	32	*
Houma (City of)	—	–23	8,196	—	—	—	—	*	87	—	1
Houma (LA)	—	–23	8,196	—	—	—	—	*	87	—	1
Houston Lighting & Pwr Co	2,488,120	361	1,001,009	—	1,380,380	—	1,779	1	10,379	1,579	430
Bertron, Sam (TX)	—	—	20,436	—	—	—	—	—	276	—	8
Cedar Bayou (TX)	—	119	232,263	—	—	—	—	*	2,431	—	208
Clarke, Hiram (TX)	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Deepwater (TX)	—	—	6,751	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	—
Greens Bayou (TX)	—	242	67,154	—	—	—	—	1	747	—	215
Limestone (TX)	1,056,956	—	5,490	—	—	—	841	—	56	692	—
Oil Storage (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Houston Lighting & Pwr Co											
Parish, W A (TX)	1,431,164	—	56,548	—	—	—	938	—	698	887	—
Robinson, P H (TX)	—	—	208,459	—	—	—	—	—	2,105	—	—
San Jacinto (TX)	—	—	130,536	—	—	—	—	—	1,478	—	—
South Texas (TX)	—	—	—	—	1,380,380	—	—	—	—	—	—
Webster (TX)	—	—	–455	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wharton, T H (TX)	—	—	273,737	—	—	—	—	—	2,498	—	—
Hutchinson (City of)	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Plant No. 1 (MN)	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Plant No. 2 (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
I E S Utilities Co	573,015	23,722	4,564	273	379,995	—	390	5	81	825	28
Ames (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Anamosa (IA)	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arnold, Duane (IA)	—	—	—	—	379,995	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington (IA)	47,860	178	—	—	—	—	27	*	—	141	1
Centerville (IA)	—	–61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Grinnell (IA)	—	—	–139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Iowa Falls (IA)	—	—	—	–4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maquoketa (IA)	—	—	—	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshalltown (IA)	—	1,201	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	12
Ottumwa (IA)	351,350	22,387	—	—	—	—	239	2	—	568	6
Prairie Creek (IA)	85,171	9	60	—	—	—	59	*	1	69	1
Sutherland (IA)	74,613	—	3,787	—	—	—	51	—	49	44	—
6Th Street (IA)	14,021	8	856	—	—	1,202	14	*	32	3	2
Idaho Power Co	—	—	—	1,038,135	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
American Falls (ID)	—	—	—	23,972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bliss (ID)	—	—	—	39,396	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brownlee (ID)	—	—	—	336,973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cascade (ID)	—	—	—	8,052	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clear Lake (ID)	—	—	—	1,316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hells Canyon (OR)	—	—	—	273,706	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Malad (ID)	—	—	—	8,442	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	29,642	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milner (ID)	—	—	—	34,908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxbow (OR)	—	—	—	141,778	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Shoshone Falls (ID)	—	—	—	9,362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strike, C J (ID)	—	—	—	52,352	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swan Falls (ID)	—	—	—	14,587	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thousand Springs (ID)	—	—	—	5,206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twin Falls (ID)	—	—	—	27,481	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Malad (ID)	—	—	—	5,351	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	13,146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	12,465	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois Power Co	1,311,225	1,333	2,374	—	682,738	—	649	4	28	223	16
Baldwin (IL)	939,987	497	—	—	—	—	452	1	—	24	5
Clinton (IL)	—	—	—	—	682,738	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havana (IL)	121,416	822	720	—	—	—	62	2	9	62	2
Hennepin (IL)	116,790	—	55	—	—	—	71	—	1	53	*
Oglesby (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Stallings (IL)	—	—	–68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermilion (IL)	–215	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	*
Wood River (IL)	133,247	—	1,667	—	—	134	64	—	19	81	1
Imperial Irrigation Dist	—	5	—	16,463	—	—	—	*	—	—	149
Brawley (CA)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Coachella (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Double Weir (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop No 1 (CA)	—	—	—	1,512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop No. 5 (CA)	—	—	—	1,024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 2 (CA)	—	—	—	3,327	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 3 (CA)	—	—	—	3,004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 4 (CA)	—	—	—	6,651	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E Highline (CA)	—	—	—	451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Imperial Irrigation Dist											
El Centro (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117
Pilot Knob (CA)	—	—	—	422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rockwood (CA)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	19
Turnip (CA)	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independence (City of)	–478	–198	–56	—	—	—	—	*	3	65	14
Blue Valley (MO)	–478	—	–59	—	—	—	—	*	2	39	8
Jackson Square (MO)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Missouri City (MO)	—	–204	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	26	1
Station H (MO)	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	1
Station I (MO)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Indiana Michigan Power Co	2,083,484	2,164	—	7,581	1,577,037	—	1,158	4	—	1,824	37
Berrien Springs (MI)	—	—	—	1,521	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buchanan (MI)	—	—	—	1,548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constantine (MI)	—	—	—	371	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cook, Donald C. (MI)	—	—	—	—	1,577,037	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elkhart (IN)	—	—	—	1,173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth Street (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Mottville (MI)	—	—	—	517	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rockport (IN)	1,679,094	704	—	—	—	—	986	1	—	1,638	32
Tanners Creek (IN)	404,390	1,460	—	—	—	—	172	3	—	186	5
Twin Branch (IN)	—	—	—	2,451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana Mun Power Agency	—	9	65	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	5
Anderson (IN)	—	9	65	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	5
Indiana-Kentucky El Corp	857,272	51	—	—	—	—	428	*	—	833	4
Clifty Creek (IN)	857,272	51	—	—	—	—	428	*	—	833	4
Indianapolis Pwr & Lgt Co	1,348,669	2,664	585	—	—	—	636	5	12	1,113	25
Perry K (IN)	—	—	–1,370	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	5
Perry W (IN)	—	–60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Petersburg (IN)	1,016,385	189	—	—	—	—	478	1	—	647	5
Pritchard, H T (IN)	49,345	343	—	—	—	—	25	1	—	148	4
Stout, Elmer W (IN)	282,939	2,192	1,955	—	—	—	133	3	12	249	10
Indianola (City of)	—	–46	–1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Indianola (IA)	—	–46	–1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Interstate Power Co	202,106	495	12,279	—	—	—	117	2	133	289	29
Dubuque (IA)	22,479	–10	45	—	—	—	14	*	*	40	*
Fox Lake (MN)	19,693	8	12,140	—	—	—	10	*	132	10	21
Hills (MN)	—	–7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Kapp, M L (IA)	94,222	—	94	—	—	—	44	—	*	44	—
Lansing (IA)	65,712	463	—	—	—	—	49	1	—	195	2
Lime Creek (IA)	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Montgomery (MN)	—	–16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
New Albin (IA)	—	–7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Rushford (MN)	—	–14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Iola (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
Iola (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
Jacksonville (City of)	867,891	79,390	6,072	—	—	—	332	145	68	297	856
Kennedy, J D (FL)	—	1,290	166	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	115
Northside (FL)	—	72,404	5,300	—	—	—	—	130	57	—	530
Southside (FL)	—	4,083	606	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	201
St. Johns River	867,891	1,613	—	—	—	—	332	3	—	297	11
Jamestown (City of)	20,603	25	—	—	—	—	12	*	—	4	*
Carlson, S A (NY)	20,603	25	—	—	—	—	12	*	—	4	*
Jersey Central Pwr & Lgt	—	71,343	33,838	–4,763	—	—	—	123	427	—	485
Forked River (NJ)	—	1,188	31	—	—	—	—	3	*	—	16
Gardner, Glen (NJ)	—	901	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	19
Gilbert (NJ)	—	41,094	33,679	—	—	—	—	57	421	—	271

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Jersey Central Pwr & Lgt											
Sayreville (NJ)	—	23,044	128	—	—	—	—	48	6	—	111
Werner (NJ)	—	5,116	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	68
Yards Creek (NJ)	—	—	—	−4,763	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas City (City of)	218,844	1,498	2,290	—	—	—	137	4	32	361	42
Kaw (KS)	29,875	248	795	—	—	—	18	1	10	26	22
Nearman Creek (KS)	147,607	676	—	—	—	—	95	2	—	292	3
Quindaro (KS)	41,362	574	1,495	—	—	—	23	2	22	44	17
Kansas City Pwr & Lgt Co	1,700,861	2,483	6,145	—	—	—	1,085	6	64	1,603	69
Grand Ave (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawthorn (MO)	216,754	—	6,145	—	—	—	130	—	64	249	—
Iatan (MO)	399,453	911	—	—	—	—	233	2	—	369	5
La Cygne (KS)	887,489	685	—	—	—	—	596	1	—	749	19
Montrose (MO)	197,165	961	—	—	—	—	126	2	—	236	6
Northeast (MO)	—	−74	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	40
Kauai Electric Company	—	24,635	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—
Port Allen (HI)	—	24,635	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—
Kennett (City of)	—	−11	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	5
Kennett (MO)	—	−11	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	5
Kentucky Power Co	613,022	1,639	—	—	—	—	255	3	—	190	7
Big Sandy (KY)	613,022	1,639	—	—	—	—	255	3	—	190	7
Kentucky Utilities Co	1,528,821	3,576	4,672	10,504	—	—	663	10	64	854	75
Brown, E W (KY)	336,623	3,174	4,708	—	—	—	149	8	64	195	52
Dix Dam (KY)	—	—	—	10,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghent (KY)	1,093,809	577	—	—	—	—	465	2	—	596	10
Green River (KY)	80,611	4	—	—	—	—	40	*	—	42	1
Haefling (KY)	—	—	−36	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	5
Lock 7 (KY)	—	—	—	469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pineville (KY)	7,995	2	—	—	—	—	4	*	—	6	*
Tyrone (KY)	9,783	−181	—	—	—	—	5	*	—	16	6
Key West (City of)	—	547	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	37
Big Pine (FL)	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Cudjoe (FL)	—	364	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Key West (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock Island (FL)	—	177	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	35
Stock Island D 1 (FL)	—	−16	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
Kings River Conserv Dist	—	—	—	822	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine Flat (CA)	—	—	—	822	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kissimmee (City of)	—	3	14,798	—	—	—	—	*	139	—	18
Cane Island (FL)	—	—	14,407	—	—	—	—	—	132	—	10
Kissimmee (FL)	—	3	391	—	—	—	—	*	7	—	9
Kodiak Electric Assn Inc	—	1,435	—	10,579	—	—	—	3	—	—	2
Kodiac A (AK)	—	1,435	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Port Lions (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Terror Lake AK)	—	—	—	10,579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KG&E - Western Resources	—	133	57,888	—	—	—	—	*	654	—	256
Evans, Gordon (KS)	—	41	19,624	—	—	—	—	*	227	—	80
Gill, Murray (KS)	—	92	38,264	—	—	—	—	*	427	—	177
Neosho (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KPL - Western Resources	1,189,816	1,750	2,198	—	—	—	753	4	35	2,439	138
Abilene (KS)	—	−1	−6	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	10
Hutchinson (KS)	—	288	−303	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	93
Jeffrey (KS)	869,602	1,463	—	—	—	—	590	3	—	2,052	27
Lawrence (KS)	214,998	—	778	—	—	—	110	—	9	298	2
Tecumseh (KS)	105,216	—	1,729	—	—	—	53	—	21	89	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Lafayette Util Sys (City)	—	—	28,649	—	—	—	—	—	335	—	120
Doc Bonin (LA)	—	—	28,682	—	—	—	—	—	335	—	120
Rodemacher (LA)	—	—	–33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Worth (City of)	—	1,207	2,701	—	—	—	—	3	42	—	9
Smith, Tom G (FL)	—	1,207	2,701	—	—	—	—	3	42	—	9
Lakeland (City of)	199,652	19,323	38,362	—	—	—	81	39	365	80	130
Larsen Memorial (FL)	—	3,494	35,504	—	—	—	—	8	341	—	38
Mcintosh, C D (FL)	199,652	15,829	2,858	—	—	—	81	31	24	80	91
Lamar (City of)	—	—	3,225	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	6
Lamar (CO)	—	—	3,225	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	6
Lansing (City of)	124,790	206	—	156	—	—	50	*	—	137	1
Eckert Station (MI)	38,228	196	—	—	—	—	18	*	—	14	1
Erickson (MI)	86,562	10	—	—	—	—	33	*	—	123	*
Moores Park (MI)	—	—	—	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lea County Elec Coop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Lovington (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lebanon (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lincoln (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Lincoln J Street (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rokeby (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Logansport (City of)	11,279	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	3	2
Logansport (IN)	11,279	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	3	2
Long Island Lighting Co	—	675,778	97,889	—	—	—	—	1,118	1,079	—	1,828
Barrett, E F (NY)	—	31,436	33,810	—	—	—	—	55	360	—	112
Brookhaven (NY)	—	2,137	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	39
East Hampton (NY)	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Far Rockway (NY)	—	—	7,961	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	1
Glenwood (NY)	—	176	14,858	—	—	—	—	1	199	—	20
Holbrook (NY)	—	4,225	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	93
Montauk (NY)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Northport (NY)	—	523,443	41,260	—	—	—	—	854	410	—	1,129
Port Jefferson (NY)	—	114,169	—	—	—	—	—	191	—	—	401
Shoreham (NY)	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	16
Southhampton (NY)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Southold (NY)	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
West Babylon (NY)	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
Los Angeles (City of)	974,326	1,190	85,846	27,628	—	—	400	2	996	114	760
Big Pine Creek (CA)	—	—	—	686	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castaic (CA)	—	—	—	–25,943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Control Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	5,792	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottonwood (CA)	—	—	—	485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Division Creek (CA)	—	—	—	461	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foothill (CA)	—	—	—	3,941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	1,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiwee (CA)	—	—	—	1,184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harbor (CA)	—	—	8,122	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	14
Haynes (CA)	—	—	38,574	—	—	—	—	—	458	—	431
Intermountain (UT)	974,326	1,190	—	—	—	—	400	2	—	114	11
Middle Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	5,654	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleasant Valley (CA)	—	—	—	534	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Fernando (CA)	—	—	—	2,768	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisquito 1 (CA)	—	—	—	18,741	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisquito 2 (CA)	—	—	—	6,767	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sawtelle (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scattergood (CA)	—	—	40,092	—	—	1,682	—	—	442	—	292
Upper Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	5,398	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valley (CA)	—	—	–942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Louisiana Ener & Pwr Auth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Plaquemine (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Louisiana Pwr & Light Co	—	7,135	761,330	—	813,321	—	—	13	7,752	—	553
Buras (LA)	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	2
Litle Gypsy (LA)	—	86	171,907	—	—	—	—	*	1,685	—	97
Monroe (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nine Mile Point (LA)	—	2,758	416,547	—	—	—	—	5	4,100	—	268
Sterlington (LA)	—	13	38,493	—	—	—	—	*	408	—	17
Thibodaux (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford (LA)	—	—	—	—	813,321	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford (LA)	—	4,278	134,364	—	—	—	—	8	1,558	—	169
Louisville Gas & Elec Co	1,196,746	1,277	6,779	18,508	—	—	552	2	71	459	32
Cane Run (KY)	234,955	85	5,976	—	—	—	109	*	63	124	2
Mill Creek (KY)	615,760	1,051	746	—	—	—	281	2	8	231	26
Ohio Falls (KY)	—	—	—	18,508	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paddys Run (KY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trimble County (KY)	346,031	141	—	—	—	—	162	*	—	103	4
Waterside (KY)	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Zorn (KY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Colorado River Auth	974,275	785	262,268	8,500	—	—	567	1	2,818	1,261	167
Austin (TX)	—	—	—	767	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buchanan (TX)	—	—	—	1,287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granite Shoals (TX)	—	—	—	1,991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inks (TX)	—	—	—	734	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mansfield (TX)	—	—	—	2,974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marble Falls (TX)	—	—	—	747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sam K Seymour,jr (TX)	974,275	785	—	—	—	—	567	1	—	1,261	10
Sim Gideon (TX)	—	—	158,623	—	—	—	—	—	1,687	—	77
T. C. Ferguson (TX)	—	—	103,645	—	—	—	—	—	1,131	—	81
Lubbock (City of)	—	—	56,086	—	—	—	—	—	757	—	—
Holly Ave (TX)	—	—	45,042	—	—	—	—	—	527	—	—
LP&L Co GEN	—	—	11,044	—	—	—	—	—	230	—	—
Plant 2 (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madison Gas & Elec Co	24,393	—	2,312	—	—	—	13	—	35	10	6
Blount Street (WI)	24,393	—	2,347	—	—	432	13	—	35	10	2
Fitchburg (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nine Springs (WI)	—	—	–20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Sycamore (WI)	—	—	–15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Maine Public Service Co	—	–122	—	427	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Caribou (ME)	—	–86	—	348	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Flos Inn (ME)	—	–36	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Houlton (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Squa Pan (ME)	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine Yankee Atomic Pwr C	—	—	—	—	217,184	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine Yankee (ME)	—	—	—	—	217,184	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitowoc (City of)	13,498	6,873	82	—	—	—	7	*	1	39	1
Manitowoc (WI)	13,498	6,873	82	—	—	—	7	*	1	39	1
Marquette (City of)	20,608	—	—	1,326	—	—	14	—	—	62	4
Plant Four (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Plant Two (MI)	—	—	—	1,023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russell, Frank J (MI)	—	—	—	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shiras (MI)	20,608	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	62	1
Marshall (City of)	7,305	—	136	—	—	—	5	—	6	2	1
Marshall (MO)	7,305	—	136	—	—	—	5	—	6	2	1
Mass Mun Wholesale Elec	—	39,746	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	77
Stonybrook (MA)	—	39,746	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	77

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Maui Electric Co Ltd	—	84,046	—	—	—	—	—	145	—	—	151
Cook (HI)	—	3,050	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	9
Kahului (HI)	—	18,979	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	54
Lanai City (HI)	—	1,003	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	*
Maalaea (HI)	—	59,736	—	—	—	—	—	93	—	—	88
Miki Basin (HI)	—	1,278	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	*
Mcpherson (City of)	—	503	54	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	37
Plant No. 2 (KS)	—	503	54	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	37
Medina Electric Coop Inc	—	—	2,802	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	21
Pearsall (TX)	—	—	2,802	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	21
Merced Irrigation Dist	—	—	—	272	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canal Creek (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer (CA)	—	—	—	298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfield (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mcswain (CA)	—	—	—	–26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parker (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Edison Co	249,346	11,910	1,777	6,466	—	—	103	25	27	75	85
Hamilton (PA)	—	606	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Hunterstown (PA)	—	1,079	198	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	8
Mountain (PA)	—	213	871	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	6
Orrtanna (PA)	—	689	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
Portland (PA)	133,528	7,212	246	—	—	—	54	13	3	61	47
Shawnee (PA)	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Titus (PA)	115,818	718	462	—	—	—	50	1	5	14	4
Tolna (PA)	—	993	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6
Yorkhaven (PA)	—	—	—	6,466	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan So Cent Pwr Agen	23,556	188	—	—	—	—	14	*	—	42	3
Project I (MI)	23,556	188	—	—	—	—	14	*	—	42	3
MidAmerican Energy	1,686,208	384	22,772	705	—	—	1,117	2	86	2,127	72
Coralville (IA)	—	–54	–54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Council Bluffs (IA)	379,899	288	324	—	—	—	295	1	4	712	9
Electrifarm (IA)	—	112	669	—	—	—	—	*	17	—	12
Louisa (IA)	393,799	240	834	—	—	—	244	*	8	441	9
Moline (IL)	—	–44	–44	705	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Neal, George (IA)	865,289	128	2,439	—	—	—	535	*	26	882	5
Parr (IA)	—	–30	–17	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	6
Pleasant Hill (IA)	—	–181	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	20
River Hills (IA)	—	—	–120	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Riverside (IA)	47,221	—	18,816	—	—	—	43	—	30	92	—
Sycamore (IA)	—	–75	–75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Minden (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Minden (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Minnesota Power & Lgt Co	672,571	1,027	—	46,438	—	—	409	2	—	379	6
Blanchard (MN)	—	—	—	5,922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boswell (MN)	635,623	751	—	—	—	—	381	1	—	338	6
Fond Du Lac (MN)	—	—	—	5,267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hibbard, M L (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knife Falls (MN)	—	—	—	957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laskin (MN)	36,948	276	—	—	—	—	28	1	—	40	*
Little Falls (MN)	—	—	—	2,742	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pillager (MN)	—	—	—	710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prairie River (MN)	—	—	—	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scanlon (MN)	—	—	—	769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sylvan (MN)	—	—	—	787	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thompson (MN)	—	—	—	26,984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winton (MN)	—	—	—	2,064	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnkota Power Coop Inc	413,230	11,753	—	—	—	—	365	20	—	405	2
Grand Forks (ND)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harwood (ND)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Young, Milton R (ND)	413,230	11,753	—	—	—	—	365	20	—	405	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Minnkota Power Coop Inc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawley (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi Power Co	602,768	2,627	113,470	—	—	—	271	5	2,746	462	66
Daniel, Victor J Jr. (MS)	218,860	808	—	—	—	—	120	1	—	360	3
Eaton (MS)	—	—	1,854	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	10
Standard Oil (MS)	—	—	103,391	—	—	—	—	—	2,585	—	—
Sweatt (MS)	—	—	1,902	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	33
Watson (MS)	383,908	1,819	6,323	—	—	—	151	4	120	102	20
Mississippi Pwr & Lgt Co	—	165,235	95,063	—	—	—	—	267	1,055	—	651
Andrus (MS)	—	164,737	851	—	—	—	—	266	9	—	389
Brown, Rex (MS)	—	−12	2,663	—	—	—	—	*	44	—	5
Delta (MS)	—	406	9,316	—	—	—	—	1	120	—	49
Natchez (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilson, B (MS)	—	104	82,233	—	—	—	—	*	882	—	208
Mo Basin Mun Pwr Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Watertown (SD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Modesto Irrigation Dist	—	−36	16,769	1,083	—	—	—	—	156	—	14
McClure (CA)	—	−36	−36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
New Hogan (CA)	—	—	—	1,085	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone Drop (CA)	—	—	—	−2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodland (CA)	—	—	16,805	—	—	—	—	—	156	—	2
Monongahela Power Co	2,771,515	334	3,273	—	—	—	1,110	1	33	1,736	20
Albright (WV)	89,822	101	—	—	—	—	39	*	—	140	2
Fort Martin (WV)	693,456	62	—	—	—	—	261	*	—	399	3
Harrison (WV)	1,106,409	—	2,835	—	—	—	435	—	28	666	3
Pleasants (WV)	787,839	134	—	—	—	—	335	*	—	466	11
Rivesville (WV)	3,444	37	—	—	—	—	2	*	—	30	1
Willow Island (WV)	90,545	—	438	—	—	—	38	—	5	34	*
Montana Dakota Utils Co	270,432	1,457	1,300	—	—	—	237	3	28	295	5
Coyote (ND)	205,635	1,457	—	—	—	—	174	3	—	245	2
Glendive (MT)	—	—	728	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1
Heskett (ND)	39,433	—	16	—	—	—	38	—	*	38	—
Lewis & Clark (MT)	25,364	—	20	—	—	—	25	—	9	12	—
Miles City (MT)	—	—	544	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	1
Williston (ND)	—	—	−8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana Power Co (The)	1,128,882	1,442	1,601	387,177	—	—	711	3	15	509	11
Black Eagle (MT)	—	—	—	12,316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochrane (MT)	—	—	—	28,578	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colstrip (MT)	1,028,656	1,442	—	—	—	—	649	3	—	465	10
Corette, J E (MT)	100,226	—	1,601	—	—	—	63	—	15	44	—
Frank Bird (MT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hauser Lake (MT)	—	—	—	12,296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holter (MT)	—	—	—	32,220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerr (MT)	—	—	—	142,803	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Diesel (MT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madison (MT)	—	—	—	5,584	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milltown (MT)	—	—	—	1,719	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morony (MT)	—	—	—	29,497	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mystic Lake (MT)	—	—	—	3,620	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rainbow (MT)	—	—	—	23,054	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ryan (MT)	—	—	—	40,654	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thompson Falls (MT)	—	—	—	54,836	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowstone (MT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Montaup Electric Company	63,938	4,346	—	—	—	—	24	7	—	70	96
Somerset (MA)	63,938	4,346	—	—	—	—	24	7	—	70	96
Moorhead (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	*
Moorhead (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	*
Morgan (City of)	—	—	8,498	—	—	—	—	—	109	—	—
Morgan City (LA)	—	—	8,498	—	—	—	—	—	109	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Muscatine (City of)	124,558	204	58	—	—	—	76	*	1	166	2
Muscatine (IA)	124,558	204	58	—	—	—	76	*	1	166	2
N Y State Elec & Gas Corp	819,075	675	—	21,536	—	—	332	1	—	242	7
Cadyville (NY)	—	—	—	2,112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goudey (NY)	49,449	30	—	—	—	—	19	*	—	19	1
Greenidge (NY)	83,387	226	—	—	—	—	34	*	—	24	1
Harris Lake (NY)	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Hickling (NY)	14,694	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	28	—
High Falls (NY)	—	—	—	7,758	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jennison (NY)	27,249	—	—	—	—	1,452	17	—	—	9	—
Kents Falls (NY)	—	—	—	3,998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keuka (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanicvle (NY)	—	—	—	5,292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill C (NY)	—	—	—	923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milliken (NY)	192,972	63	—	—	—	—	78	*	—	67	2
Rainbow Falls (NY)	—	—	—	392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seneca Falls (NY)	—	—	—	853	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset (NY)	451,324	343	—	—	—	—	171	1	—	94	3
Waterloo (NY)	—	—	—	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nantahala Pwr & Lgt Co	—	—	—	55,918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bear Creek (NC)	—	—	—	4,366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bryson (NC)	—	—	—	534	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar Cliff (NC)	—	—	—	3,223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dillsboro (NC)	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin (NC)	—	—	—	650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mission (NC)	—	—	—	683	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nantahala (NC)	—	—	—	23,759	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queens Creek (NC)	—	—	—	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee Creek (NC)	—	—	—	4,689	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thorpe (NC)	—	—	—	15,394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuckasegee (NC)	—	—	—	1,835	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nantucket Elec Co	—	8,726	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	7
Nantucket (MA)	—	8,726	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	7
Natchitoches (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natchitoches (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska City (City of)	—	163	2,553	—	—	—	—	*	26	—	—
Nebraska City (NE)	—	141	2,210	—	—	—	—	*	22	—	—
Syracuse No 2 (NE)	—	22	343	—	—	—	—	*	4	—	—
Nebraska Pub Power Dist	830,487	140	2,337	13,422	494,318	—	506	*	25	681	18
Canaday (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbus (NE)	—	—	—	1,982	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooper (NE)	—	—	—	—	494,318	—	—	—	—	—	—
David City (NE)	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Gentleman (NE)	718,260	—	2,291	—	—	—	435	—	24	579	7
Hallam (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	3
Hebron (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Kearney (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lodgepole (NE)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Lyons (NE)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Madison (NE)	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Mc Cook (NE)	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Minnechaduza (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe (NE)	—	—	—	524	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Platte (NE)	—	—	—	9,590	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ord (NE)	—	30	8	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Schuyler (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheldon (NE)	112,227	—	24	—	—	601	71	—	*	102	—
Spencer (NE)	—	—	—	1,326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sutherland (NE)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Wakefield (NE)	—	14	3	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Nevada Irrigation Dist	—	—	—	34,443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowman (CA)	—	—	—	1,025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago Park (CA)	—	—	—	13,233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch Flat No.2 (CA)	—	—	—	13,140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rollins (CA)	—	—	—	7,045	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada Power Co	252,248	557	64,194	—	—	—	124	1	615	498	64
Clark (NV)	—	—	60,593	—	—	—	—	—	568	—	30
Gardner, Reid (NV)	252,248	557	—	—	—	—	124	1	—	498	5
Sun Peak (NV)	—	—	3,772	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—
Sunrise (NV)	—	—	−171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
New England Power Co	832,613	116,031	222,401	135,163	—	—	319	199	1,696	219	1,000
Bear Swamp (MA)	—	—	—	−15,954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellows Falls (VT)	—	—	—	18,561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brayton Point (MA)	678,318	60,872	1,917	—	—	—	254	108	21	97	559
Comerford (NH)	—	—	—	35,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield No. 2 (MA)	—	—	—	3,090	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield No. 3 (MA)	—	—	—	3,516	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield No. 4 (MA)	—	—	—	2,929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield No. 5 (MA)	—	—	—	7,202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fife Brook (MA)	—	—	—	4,292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester (MA)	—	304	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Harriman (VT)	—	—	—	13,933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester Street (RI)	—	8,810	220,484	—	—	—	—	9	1,675	—	18
Mcindoes (NH)	—	—	—	4,796	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moore (NH)	—	—	—	30,784	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newburyport (MA)	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Salem Harbor (MA)	154,295	46,024	—	—	—	—	65	81	—	122	420
Searsburg (VT)	—	—	—	2,665	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherman (MA)	—	—	—	3,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernon (NH)	—	—	—	5,876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernon (VT)	—	—	—	3,877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilder (NH)	—	—	—	10,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilder (VT)	—	—	—	616	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans Pub Serv Inc	—	18	120,875	—	—	—	—	*	1,420	—	89
Michoud (LA)	—	—	120,875	—	—	—	—	—	1,420	—	87
Paterson, A B (LA)	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
New Ulm (City of)	952	64	1,163	—	—	—	1	*	34	1	2
New Ulm (MN)	952	64	1,163	—	—	—	1	*	34	1	2
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	**694,350**	**90,871**	**1,798**	**245,064**	**1,305,417**	**—**	**268**	**169**	**37**	**291**	**577**
Albany (NY)	—	27,701	711	—	—	—	—	47	24	—	149
Allens Falls (NY)	—	—	—	1,911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwinsville (NY)	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beardslee (NY)	—	—	—	4,661	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beebee Island (NY)	—	—	—	3,210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfort (NY)	—	—	—	1,275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bennetts Bridge (NY)	—	—	—	8,256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black River (NY)	—	—	—	2,828	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blake (NY)	—	—	—	4,324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Browns Falls (NY)	—	—	—	5,340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chasm (NY)	—	—	—	1,659	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colton (NY)	—	—	—	17,082	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferiet (NY)	—	—	—	4,556	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunkirk (NY)	339,838	708	—	—	—	—	130	1	—	122	1
Eagle (NY)	—	—	—	3,581	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Norfolk (NY)	—	—	—	2,203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eel Weir (NY)	—	—	—	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Effley (NY)	—	—	—	1,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elmer (NY)	—	—	—	1,076	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ephratah (NY)	—	—	—	1,140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feeder Dam (NY)	—	—	—	2,237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Five Falls (NY)	—	—	—	7,206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flat Rock (NY)	—	—	—	1,516	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin (NY)	—	—	—	867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp											
Fulton (NY)	—	—	—	517	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenwood (NY)	—	—	—	478	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granby (NY)	—	—	—	4,052	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Island (NY)	—	—	—	3,067	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hannawa (NY)	—	—	—	4,671	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herrings (NY)	—	—	—	1,765	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heuvelton (NY)	—	—	—	285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Dam (NY)	—	—	—	3,231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Falls (NY)	—	—	—	3,380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higley (NY)	—	—	—	2,674	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hogansburg (NY)	—	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntley, C R (NY)	354,512	276	—	—	—	—	137	*	—	169	2
Hydraulic Race (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inghams (NY)	—	—	—	2,484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnsonville (NY)	—	—	—	518	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamargo (NY)	—	—	—	1,392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lighthouse Hill (NY)	—	—	—	2,051	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macomb (NY)	—	—	—	502	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minetto (NY)	—	—	—	3,238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moshier (NY)	—	—	—	4,611	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nine Mile Point (NY)	—	10	—	—	1,305,417	—	—	*	—	—	1
Norfolk (NY)	—	—	—	2,392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwood (NY)	—	—	—	1,168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Orchard (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswegatchie (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswego (NY)	—	62,176	1,087	—	—	—	—	120	13	—	424
Oswego Falls Es (NY)	—	—	—	2,231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswego Falls Ws (NY)	—	—	—	730	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parishville (NY)	—	—	—	1,086	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piercefield (NY)	—	—	—	1,106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect (NY)	—	—	—	4,690	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rainbow (NY)	—	—	—	7,127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raymondville (NY)	—	—	—	1,052	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schaghticoke (NY)	—	—	—	9,526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Street (NY)	—	—	—	15,408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylerville (NY)	—	—	—	607	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewalls (NY)	—	—	—	1,208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherman Island (NY)	—	—	—	8,808	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
So Glens Falls (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Maple (NY)	—	—	—	4,534	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Colton (NY)	—	—	—	6,044	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Edwards (NY)	—	—	—	1,577	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spier Falls (NY)	—	—	—	23,914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stark (NY)	—	—	—	6,430	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewarts Bridge (NY)	—	—	—	7,311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuyvesant Falls (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar Island (NY)	—	—	—	2,890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taylorville (NY)	—	—	—	2,792	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trenton (NY)	—	—	—	9,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varick (NY)	—	—	—	2,731	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterport (NY)	—	—	—	1,056	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West, E J (NY)	—	—	—	3,222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yaleville (NY)	—	—	—	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Little Rk (City of)	—	—	—	16,713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murray (AR)	—	—	—	16,713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northeast Nucl Energy Co	—	—	—	—	1,515,697	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millstone (CT)	—	—	—	—	1,515,697	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Ind Pub Serv Co	1,284,141	—	22,983	3,367	—	—	733	—	260	443	—
Bailly (IN)	261,996	—	260	—	—	—	128	—	3	31	—
Michigan City (IN)	247,138	—	7,762	—	—	—	139	—	84	76	—
Mitchell, Dean H (IN)	126,519	—	1,927	—	—	—	83	—	22	104	—
Norway (IN)	—	—	—	1,384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakdale (IN)	—	—	—	1,983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schahfer, R. M. (IN)	648,488	—	13,034	—	—	—	383	—	151	232	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Northern States Power Co	1,929,189	60,619	12,561	76,106	847,806	—	1,265	16	210	1,068	178
Angus Anson (SD)	—	–40	–103	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	23
Apple River (WI)	—	—	—	1,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bay Front (WI)	2,972	—	6,985	—	—	15,536	3	—	117	5	—
Big Falls (WI)	—	—	—	4,492	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Dog (MN)	134,886	—	408	—	—	—	83	—	4	50	*
Blue Lake (MN)	—	2,863	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	35
Cedar Falls (WI)	—	—	—	2,648	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chippewa Falls (WI)	—	—	—	5,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornell (WI)	—	—	—	6,837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dells (WI)	—	—	—	4,397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flambeau (WI)	—	—	3,973	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—
French Island (WI)	—	–111	5	—	—	6,252	—	—	*	—	29
Granite City (MN)	—	–19	–47	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Hayward (WI)	—	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hennepin Island (MN)	—	—	—	7,482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Bridge (MN)	130,570	286	854	—	—	—	80	1	9	25	3
Holcombe (WI)	—	—	—	7,442	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Inver Hills (MN)	—	2,127	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	39
Jim Falls (WI)	—	—	—	10,252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Key City (MN)	—	—	–88	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	3
King (MN)	302,569	53,768	85	—	—	268	169	—	1	95	—
Ladysmith (WI)	—	—	—	1,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Menomonie (WI)	—	—	—	1,781	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota Valley (MN)	8,204	65	173	—	—	—	4	*	1	—	*
Monticello (MN)	—	—	—	—	406,473	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pathfinder (SD)	—	—	–215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prairie Island (MN)	—	—	—	—	441,333	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redwing (MN)	—	—	228	—	—	8,756	—	—	4	—	—
Riverdale (WI)	—	—	—	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverside (MN)	155,625	1,036	228	—	—	—	96	1	2	41	1
Saxon Falls (MI)	—	—	—	983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherburne County (MN)	1,194,363	457	—	—	—	—	830	1	—	851	7
St Croix Falls (WI)	—	—	—	7,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superior Falls (MI)	—	—	—	1,053	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thornapple (WI)	—	—	—	904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trego (WI)	—	—	—	506	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Faribault (MN)	—	—	–32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheaton (WI)	—	187	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	36
White River (WI)	—	—	—	311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmarth (MN)	—	—	107	—	—	9,522	—	—	*	—	—
Wissota (WI)	—	—	—	10,890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwestern Pub Serv Co	—	–45	–66	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	14
Aberdeen (SD)	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	6
Clark (SD)	—	–10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Faulkton (SD)	—	–21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Highmore (SD)	—	–8	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Huron (SD)	—	—	–51	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	6
Mobile (SD)	—	–7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Redfield (SD)	—	–28	–11	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Webster (SD)	—	–29	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Yankton New (SD)	—	–7	–4	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Oakdale South San Joaquin	—	—	—	32,875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beardsley (CA)	—	—	—	3,413	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donnels (CA)	—	—	—	21,075	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sand Bar (CA)	—	—	—	6,464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tulloch (CA)	—	—	—	1,923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oglethorpe Power Corp	—	—	—	–10,755	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rocky Mountain (GA)	—	—	—	–11,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallassee (GA)	—	—	—	685	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio Edison Co	1,437,355	1,042	–144	—	—	—	584	3	9	381	37
Burger, R E (OH)	171,152	122	—	—	—	—	71	*	—	77	2
Edgewater (OH)	—	20	–144	—	—	—	—	*	9	—	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Ohio Edison Co											
Gorge Steam (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mad River (OH)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	15
Niles (OH)	116,231	103	—	—	—	—	54	*	—	39	7
Sammis (OH)	1,149,972	790	—	—	—	—	459	1	—	264	3
West Lorain (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio Power Co	3,110,140	6,161	—	12,094	—	—	1,303	10	—	1,999	75
Gavin, Gen J M (OH)	1,416,572	1,474	—	—	—	—	628	3	—	1,240	31
Kammer (WV)	429,774	233	—	—	—	—	170	*	—	186	1
Mitchell (WV)	689,190	2,111	—	—	—	—	266	3	—	291	31
Muskingum River (OH)	574,604	2,343	—	—	—	—	238	4	—	282	12
Racine (OH)	—	—	—	12,094	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tidd (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio Valley Elec Corp	746,412	4	—	—	—	—	279	*	—	277	2
Kyger Creek (OH)	746,412	4	—	—	—	—	279	*	—	277	2
Oklahoma Gas & Elec Co	1,453,107	847	243,827	—	—	—	864	2	2,737	2,258	357
Arbuckle (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conoco (OK)	—	—	51,283	—	—	—	—	—	449	—	—
Enid (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horseshoe Lake (OK)	—	—	16,930	—	—	—	—	—	195	—	9
Muskogee (OK)	962,354	—	420	—	—	—	571	—	10	1,677	7
Mustang (OK)	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	12
Seminole (OK)	—	671	175,179	—	—	—	—	1	2,083	—	313
Sooner (OK)	490,753	176	—	—	—	—	293	*	—	581	17
Woodward (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Omaha Public Power Dist	549,855	300	1,216	—	362,258	—	352	1	9	676	28
Fort Calhoun (NE)	—	—	—	—	362,258	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jones Street (NE)	—	–38	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	17
Nebraska City (NE)	350,574	244	—	—	—	—	215	*	—	366	1
North Omaha (NE)	199,281	—	1,216	—	—	—	137	—	9	311	—
Sarpy (NE)	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
Orange & Rockland Utl Inc	88,228	271	16,297	12,211	—	—	39	1	178	64	769
Bowline Point (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	665
Grahamsville (NY)	—	—	—	4,267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hillburn (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Lovett (NY)	88,228	—	16,297	—	—	—	39	—	178	64	97
Mongaup (NY)	—	—	—	1,664	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio (NY)	—	—	—	4,226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoemaker (NY)	—	271	—	—	—	—	—	1	*	—	3
Swinging Bridge 1 (NY)	—	—	—	1,249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swinging Bridge 2 (NY)	—	—	—	805	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orlando (City of)	303,211	50,756	26,757	—	—	—	112	89	290	40	189
Indian River (FL)	—	50,660	26,757	—	—	—	—	88	290	—	184
Stanton (FL)	303,211	96	—	—	—	—	112	1	—	40	5
Oroville Wyandotte I Dist	—	—	—	34,697	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forbestown (CA)	—	—	—	10,973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelly Ridge (CA)	—	—	—	7,912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sly Creek (CA)	—	—	—	1,278	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodleaf (CA)	—	—	—	14,534	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orrville (City of)	25,472	—	45	—	—	—	18	—	1	1	—
Orrville (OH)	25,472	—	45	—	—	—	18	—	1	1	—
Ottawa (City of)	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Ottawa (KS)	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Otter Tail Power Co	329,614	399	—	1,838	—	—	197	1	—	168	16
Bemidji (MN)	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Stone (SD)	277,084	300	—	—	—	—	166	1	—	149	5
Dayton Hollow (MN)	—	—	—	682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoot Lake (MN)	52,530	110	—	462	—	—	31	*	—	18	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Otter Tail Power Co											
Jamestown (ND)	—	–20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	7
Lake Preston (SD)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Pisgah (MN)	—	—	—	398	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port 148 (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taplin Gorge (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright (MN)	—	—	—	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owatonna (City of)	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Owatonna (MN)	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Owensboro (City of)	218,195	663	—	—	—	—	100	2	—	154	2
Elmer Smith (KY)	218,195	663	—	—	—	—	100	2	—	154	2
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	—	311,288	897,353	895,830	1,600,287	—	—	467	9,608	—	2,672
Alta (CA)	—	—	—	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angels (CA)	—	—	—	722	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balch 1 (CA)	—	—	—	6,527	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balch 2 (CA)	—	—	—	14,988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belden (CA)	—	—	—	20,564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black, James B (CA)	—	—	—	53,466	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks Creek (CA)	—	—	—	12,143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butt Valley (CA)	—	—	—	8,526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caribou 1 (CA)	—	—	—	8,973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caribou 2 (CA)	—	—	—	22,696	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centerville (CA)	—	—	—	3,746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chili Bar (CA)	—	—	—	3,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	555	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coleman (CA)	—	—	—	8,397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contra Costa (CA)	—	—	153,166	—	—	—	—	—	1,517	—	500
Cow Creek (CA)	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crane Valley (CA)	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cresta (CA)	—	—	—	34,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
De Sabla (CA)	—	—	—	11,649	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Creek (CA)	—	—	—	1,772	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diablo Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	—	1,600,287	—	—	—	—	—	—
Downieville (CA)	—	–5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Drum 1 (CA)	—	—	—	5,345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drum 2 (CA)	—	—	—	23,159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch Flat (CA)	—	—	—	1,811	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Dorado (CA)	—	—	—	–23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electra (CA)	—	—	—	29,298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haas (CA)	—	—	—	11,975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halsey (CA)	—	—	—	5,928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton Branch (CA)	—	—	—	3,185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hat Creek 1 (CA)	—	—	—	3,491	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hat Creek 2 (CA)	—	—	—	4,604	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helms (CA)	—	—	—	–7,792	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hercules St (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Humbolt Bay (CA)	—	582	12,744	—	—	—	—	2	193	—	41
Hunters Point (CA)	—	153	100,677	—	—	—	—	*	1,111	—	9
Inskip (CA)	—	—	—	5,450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerckhoff (CA)	—	—	—	–31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerckhoff 2 (CA)	—	—	—	5,412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kern Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	5,412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilarc (CA)	—	—	—	1,826	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kings River (CA)	—	—	—	5,940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lime Saddle (CA)	—	—	—	792	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merced Falls (CA)	—	—	—	–12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile Turbine (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Morro Bay (CA)	—	—	79,004	—	—	—	—	—	827	—	41
Moss Landing (CA)	—	309,664	380,010	—	—	—	—	463	4,152	—	205
Murphys (CA)	—	—	—	2,299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narrows (CA)	—	—	—	1,872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle (CA)	—	—	—	6,507	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Flat (CA)	—	—	—	419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland (CA)	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	33
Phoenix (CA)	—	—	—	587	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Pacific Gas & Electric Co											
Pit 1 (CA)	—	—	—	25,582	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 3 (CA)	—	—	—	47,107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 4 (CA)	—	—	—	60,690	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 5 (CA)	—	—	—	104,051	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 6 (CA)	—	—	—	38,185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 7 (CA)	—	—	—	55,634	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pittsburg (CA)	—	—	171,752	—	—	—	—	—	1,809	—	1,618
Poe (CA)	—	—	—	60,910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potrero (CA)	—	850	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	225
Potter Valley (CA)	—	—	—	5,624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PVUSA 1 (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—
Rock Creek (CA)	—	—	—	52,322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Springs (CA)	—	—	—	12,779	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin No. 1a (CA)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin No. 2 (CA)	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin 3 (CA)	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South (CA)	—	—	—	5,292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spaulding No. 1 (CA)	—	—	—	2,402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spaulding No. 2 (CA)	—	—	—	644	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spaulding No. 3 (CA)	—	—	—	3,359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring Gap (CA)	—	—	—	4,776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stanislaus (CA)	—	—	—	41,692	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Geysers (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	256,581	—	—	—	—	—
Tiger Creek (CA)	—	—	—	17,170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toadtown (CA)	—	—	—	876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tule River (CA)	—	—	—	1,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volta (CA)	—	—	—	5,484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volta 2 (CA)	—	—	—	695	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Point (CA)	—	—	—	6,522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wise (CA)	—	—	—	10,122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wishon, A G (CA)	—	—	—	1,676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacificorp	4,616,216	2,916	10,893	665,569	—	—	2,554	5	192	5,732	30
American Fork (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashton (ID)	—	—	—	3,153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver Upper (UT)	—	—	—	631	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bend (OR)	—	—	—	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Fork (MT)	—	—	—	2,895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blundell (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	16,922	—	—	—	—	—
Bridger, Jim (WY)	1,227,814	1,347	—	—	—	—	704	2	—	699	12
Carbon (UT)	116,873	71	—	—	—	—	53	*	—	46	*
Centralia (WA)	720,219	202	—	—	—	—	487	*	—	1,742	2
Clearwater 1 (OR)	—	—	—	5,520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clearwater 2 (OR)	—	—	—	9,856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cline Falls (OR)	—	—	—	686	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condit (WA)	—	—	—	10,804	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copco 1 (CA)	—	—	—	17,262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copco 2 (CA)	—	—	—	21,532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cove (ID)	—	—	—	860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutler (UT)	—	—	—	5,393	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle Point (OR)	—	—	—	1,218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Side (OR)	—	—	—	2,145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fall Creek (CA)	—	—	—	1,064	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Creek (OR)	—	—	—	8,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ftn Green (UT)	—	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gadsby (UT)	—	—	−478	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grace (ID)	—	—	—	4,092	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granite (UT)	—	—	—	414	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hunter (emery) (UT)	937,188	127	—	—	—	—	388	*	—	293	6
Huntington Canyon (UT)	539,035	887	—	—	—	—	241	2	—	444	2
Hydro No. 1 (UT)	—	—	—	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydro No. 2 (UT)	—	—	—	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydro No. 3 (UT)	—	—	—	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron Gate (CA)	—	—	—	14,061	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
John C Boyle (OR)	—	—	—	60,360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnston, Dave (WY)	395,825	154	—	—	—	—	273	*	—	2,233	3
Last Chance (UT)	—	—	—	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Pacificorp											
Lemolo 1 (OR)	—	—	—	13,471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemolo 2 (OR)	—	—	—	17,281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Mountain (UT)	—	—	10,639	—	—	—	—	—	185	—	1
Merwin (WA)	—	—	—	97,153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naches (WA)	—	—	—	2,886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naches Drop (WA)	—	—	—	762	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naughton (WY)	435,320	—	732	—	—	—	228	—	7	276	1
Olmstead (UT)	—	—	—	1,443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oneida (ID)	—	—	—	944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (ID)	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pioneer (UT)	—	—	—	1,985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powerdale (OR)	—	—	—	–27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 1 (OR)	—	—	—	3,322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 2 (OR)	—	—	—	25,577	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 3 (OR)	—	—	—	4,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 4 (OR)	—	—	—	601	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skookumchuck (WA)	—	—	—	579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slide Creek (OR)	—	—	—	11,877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snake Creek (UT)	—	—	—	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda (ID)	—	—	—	–11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda Springs (OR)	—	—	—	8,228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Anthony (ID)	—	—	—	364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stairs (UT)	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swift No. 2 (WA)	—	—	—	38,860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swift 1 (WA)	—	—	—	136,713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toketee (OR)	—	—	—	25,909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viva (WY)	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallowa Falls (OR)	—	—	—	–6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weber (UT)	—	—	—	1,856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Side (OR)	—	—	—	469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyodak (WY)	243,942	128	—	—	—	—	181	*	—	—	2
Yale (WA)	—	—	—	98,849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Painesville (City of)	9,217	18	183	—	—	—	6	*	3	8	1
Painesville (OH)	9,217	18	183	—	—	—	6	*	3	8	1
Pasadena (City of)	—	—	9,738	20	—	—	—	—	131	—	117
Azusa (CA)	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broadway (CA)	—	—	9,717	—	—	—	—	—	131	—	104
Glenarm (CA)	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	14
Peabody (City of)	—	372	25	—	—	—	—	1	*	—	3
Waters River (MA)	—	372	25	—	—	—	—	1	*	—	3
Pella (City of)	6,991	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
Pella (IA)	6,991	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
Pend Oreille Pub Util D # 1	—	—	—	53,441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Box Canyon (WA)	—	—	—	53,086	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calispel Creek (WA)	—	—	—	355	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania Power Co	1,292,985	8,178	—	—	—	—	537	14	—	999	32
Mansfield, Bruce (PA)	1,112,351	8,036	—	—	—	—	457	14	—	964	31
New Castle (PA)	180,634	142	—	—	—	—	80	*	—	35	1
Pennsylvania Pwr & Lgt Co	1,703,469	235,934	—	39,525	1,650,161	—	719	367	—	4,921	1,387
Allentown (PA)	—	740	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5
Brunner Island (PA)	714,613	5,825	—	—	—	—	275	11	—	373	5
Coal Storage (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,619	—
Fishbach (PA)	—	194	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Harrisburg (PA)	—	975	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5
Harwood (PA)	—	233	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Holtwood (PA)	34,553	11,288	—	23,153	—	—	25	1	—	51	*
Jenkins (PA)	—	320	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Loch Haven (PA)	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Martins Creek (PA)	110,929	158,067	—	—	—	—	53	317	—	22	1,351
Montour (PA)	655,028	12,034	—	—	—	—	257	28	—	234	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Pennsylvania Pwr & Lgt Co											
Sunbury (PA)	188,346	45,419	—	—	—	—	110	1	—	622	5
Susquehanna (PA)	—	—	—	—	1,650,161	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallenpaupack (PA)	—	—	—	16,372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Shore (PA)	—	332	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Williamsport (PA)	—	484	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Peru (City of)	—	–45	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Peru (IL)	—	–45	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Peru Utilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*
Peru (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*
Piqua (City of)	3,051	128	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	3
Piqua (OH)	3,051	128	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	3
Placer County Wtr Agency	—	—	—	59,849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Meadows (CA)	—	—	—	–18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hell Hole (WA)	—	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Fork (CA)	—	—	—	28,941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxbow (CA)	—	—	—	3,168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ralston (CA)	—	—	—	27,636	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plains El Gen Trans Coop	135,922	—	269	—	—	—	80	—	3	156	9
Algodones (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escalante (NM)	135,922	—	269	—	—	—	80	—	3	156	9
Platte River Power Auth	165,316	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	—	108	4
Rawhide (CO)	165,316	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	—	108	4
Ponca (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ponca Steam (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ponca Steam (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Portland General Elec Co	–6,290	960	—	289,602	—	—	—	1	—	399	229
Beaver (OR)	—	768	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	206
Bethel (OR)	—	192	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	13
Boardman (OR)	–6,290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	399	9
Bull Run (OR)	—	—	—	14,940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faraday (OR)	—	—	—	29,236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Fork (OR)	—	—	—	34,416	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Grove (OR)	—	—	—	28,699	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pelton (OR)	—	—	—	42,983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pelton Re Regulation (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland Hydro Proj 1 (OR)	—	—	—	16,753	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland Hydro Proj 2 (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Mill (OR)	—	—	—	16,562	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Round Butte (OR)	—	—	—	96,219	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sullivan (OR)	—	—	—	9,794	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potomac Edison Co (The)	11,892	327	—	3,697	—	—	6	1	—	29	*
Dam 4 (WV)	—	—	—	631	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dam 5 (WV)	—	—	—	563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luray (VA)	—	—	—	814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millville (WV)	—	—	—	656	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport (VA)	—	—	—	638	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shenandoah (VA)	—	—	—	315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith, R P (MD)	11,892	327	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	29	*
Warren (VA)	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potomac Electric Pwr Co	1,506,316	165,645	1,407	—	—	—	563	350	19	469	1,474
Benning (DC)	—	25,396	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	95
Buzzard Point (DC)	—	1,399	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	19
Chalk Point (MD)	364,221	108,376	1,407	—	—	—	137	222	19	132	635
Dickerson (MD)	332,841	13,876	—	—	—	—	124	29	—	101	169
Morgantown (MD)	632,894	14,754	—	—	—	—	227	31	—	162	554
Potomac River (VA)	176,360	1,844	—	—	—	—	75	4	—	74	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Power Authy of St of N Y	—	390,995	57,907	1,658,065	589,895	—	—	638	470	—	373
Ashokan (NY)	—	—	—	1,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blenheim (NY)	—	—	—	–59,733	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crescent (NY)	—	—	—	2,773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitzpatrick (NY)	—	—	—	—	589,895	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flynn (NY)	—	44,222	56,449	—	—	—	—	62	455	—	73
Hinckley (NY)	—	—	—	1,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Point (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kensico (NY)	—	—	—	507	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewiston (NY)	—	—	—	–22,371	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moses Niagara (NY)	—	—	—	1,223,260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moses Power Dam (NY)	—	—	—	508,265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poletti (NY)	—	346,773	1,458	—	—	—	—	576	15	—	300
Vischer Ferry (NY)	—	—	—	2,309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Princeton (City of)	—	2	16	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—
Princeton (IL)	—	2	16	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—
Pub Serv Co of New Hamp	358,109	138,610	25	35,361	750,794	—	148	247	*	251	357
Amoskeag (NH)	—	—	—	9,129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ayers Island (NH)	—	—	—	3,581	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canaan (VT)	—	—	—	725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastman Falls (NH)	—	—	—	2,154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garvins Falls (NH)	—	—	—	4,269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gorham (NH)	—	—	—	1,214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hooksett (NH)	—	—	—	769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackman (NH)	—	—	—	1,493	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost Nation (NH)	—	–20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Merrimack (NH)	293,358	149	—	—	—	—	114	*	—	208	1
Newington (NH)	—	134,105	—	—	—	—	—	238	—	—	198
Schiller (NH)	64,751	4,331	25	—	—	—	34	9	*	43	155
Seabrook (NH)	—	—	—	—	750,794	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith (NH)	—	—	—	12,027	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Lake (NH)	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Pub Serv Co of New Mexico	956,172	2,450	–315	—	—	—	560	5	1	661	36
Las Vegas (NM)	—	–38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Reeves (NM)	—	—	–315	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
San Juan (NM)	956,172	2,488	—	—	—	—	560	5	—	661	32
Public Serv Elec & Gas Co	483,165	59,947	196,887	—	–14,318	—	188	111	1,664	573	930
Bayonne (NJ)	—	–32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bergen (NJ)	—	2,950	143,346	—	—	—	—	4	1,158	—	113
Burlington (NJ)	—	25,149	22,730	—	—	—	—	28	146	—	86
Edison (NJ)	—	1,149	190	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	105
Essex (NJ)	—	3,267	1,552	—	—	—	—	8	20	—	103
Hope Creek (NJ)	—	—	—	—	–8,672	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson (NJ)	308,143	4,407	14,221	—	—	—	126	7	149	200	132
Kearny (NJ)	—	4,178	29	—	—	—	—	15	1	—	110
Linden (NJ)	—	6,439	6,935	—	—	—	—	16	79	—	151
Mercer (NJ)	175,022	325	1,419	—	—	—	62	1	14	373	—
National Park (NJ)	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Salem (NJ)	—	2	—	—	–5,646	—	—	*	—	—	13
Sewaren (NJ)	—	12,089	6,465	—	—	—	—	29	95	—	110
Public Service Co of Colo	1,594,869	10	4,634	9,547	—	—	869	*	55	1,854	89
Alamosa (CO)	—	—	–27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ames (CO)	—	—	—	1,097	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arapahoe (CO)	77,581	—	956	—	—	—	41	—	11	120	—
Boulder Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	1,181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cabin Creek (CO)	—	—	—	–3,120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cameo (CO)	44,550	8	562	—	—	—	25	*	7	31	*
Cherokee (CO)	352,948	—	1,897	—	—	—	160	—	20	437	—
Comanche (CO)	422,439	—	977	—	—	—	257	—	10	332	1
Fort Lupton (CO)	—	1	68	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	14
Fruita (CO)	—	—	–17	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
Georgetown Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hayden (CO)	299,906	1	192	—	—	—	149	*	2	481	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Public Service Co of Colo											
Palisade Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	2,145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pawnee (CO)	293,512	—	127	—	—	—	189	—	1	338	8
Salida No. 1 Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salida No. 2 Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoshone Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	6,245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacoma (CO)	—	—	—	1,365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valmont (CO)	103,933	—	54	—	—	—	48	—	2	115	10
Zuni (CO)	—	—	–155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Public Service Co of Okla	640,973	64	465,109	—	—	—	389	*	4,533	387	97
Comanche (OK)	—	8	163,731	—	—	—	—	*	1,388	—	*
Northeastern (OK)	640,973	1	162,770	—	—	—	389	*	1,660	387	*
Riverside (OK)	—	—	79,671	—	—	—	—	—	804	—	46
Southwestern (OK)	—	55	58,453	—	—	—	—	*	674	—	49
Tulsa (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Weleetka (OK)	—	—	484	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	*
Puget Sound Pwr & Lgt Co	—	789	741	166,628	—	—	—	2	9	—	334
Crystal Mountain (WA)	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Electron (WA)	—	—	—	14,471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frederickson (WA)	—	—	741	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	92
Fredonia (WA)	—	489	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	99
Lower Baker (WA)	—	—	—	50,248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nooksack (WA)	—	—	—	849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snoqualmie (WA)	—	—	—	28,407	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Whidbey (WA)	—	152	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Upper Baker (WA)	—	—	—	40,157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White River (WA)	—	—	—	32,496	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitehorn (WA)	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	139
PECO Energy Co	378,701	252,273	19,281	28,488	3,112,821	—	159	477	208	125	607
Chester (PA)	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	6
Conowingo (MD)	—	—	—	151,364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cromby (PA)	84,876	33,980	7,299	—	—	—	36	59	79	19	39
Croydon (PA)	—	21,050	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	83
Delaware (PA)	—	39,696	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	70
Eddystone (PA)	293,825	128,269	11,982	—	—	—	123	225	129	106	329
Falls (PA)	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	11
Limerick (PA)	—	—	—	—	1,502,850	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moser (PA)	—	153	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	11
Muddy Run (PA)	—	—	—	–122,876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil Storage (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peach Bottom (PA)	—	—	—	—	1,609,971	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond (PA)	—	1,712	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	45
Schuylkill (PA)	—	27,045	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	5
Southwark (PA)	—	143	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
PSI Energy, Inc	2,712,231	6,902	3,967	23,634	—	—	1,259	14	39	2,589	32
Cayuga (IN)	573,535	297	3,967	—	—	—	265	1	39	340	10
Connersville (IN)	—	–38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Edwardsport (IN)	47,156	170	—	—	—	—	27	*	—	48	3
Gallagher, R (IN)	182,882	2,241	—	—	—	—	85	5	—	235	2
Gibson (IN)	1,665,586	1,352	—	—	—	—	758	2	—	1,745	6
Markland (IN)	—	—	—	23,634	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami Wabash (IN)	—	–104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Noblesville (IN)	16,920	116	—	—	—	—	9	*	—	47	1
Wabash River (IN)	226,152	2,868	—	—	—	—	115	6	—	175	2
Redding (City of)	—	—	3,594	1,923	—	—	—	—	64	—	—
Redding Power (CA)	—	—	3,594	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	—
Whiskeytown (CA)	—	—	—	1,923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond (City of)	55,087	15	—	—	—	—	29	*	—	54	1
Whitewater Valley (IN)	55,087	15	—	—	—	—	29	*	—	54	1
Rochester (City of)	19,273	–30	596	477	—	—	9	*	7	11	2
Cascade Creek (MN)	—	–30	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Rochester (City of)											
Rochester (MN)	—	—	—	477	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver Lake (MN)	19,273	—	596	—	—	—	9	—	7	11	—
Rochester Gas & Elec Corp	127,186	241	—	16,906	354,741	—	49	*	—	112	3
Ginna (NY)	—	—	—	—	354,741	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 160 (NY)	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 170 (NY)	—	—	—	342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 172 (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 2 (NY)	—	—	—	3,349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 26 (NY)	—	—	—	468	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 3 (NY)	35,204	79	—	—	—	—	14	*	—	2	2
Station 5 (NY)	—	—	—	12,613	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 7 (NY)	91,982	162	—	—	—	—	36	*	—	110	1
Station 9 (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rockville Ctr(Village of)	—	280	126	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Rockville (NY)	—	280	126	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Russell (City of)	—	225	2,583	—	—	—	—	1	29	—	2
Russell (KS)	—	225	2,583	—	—	—	—	1	29	—	2
Ruston (City of)	—	—	19,102	—	—	—	—	—	189	—	—
Ruston (LA)	—	—	19,102	—	—	—	—	—	189	—	—
Sacramento Mun Util Dist	—	—	22,322	83,648	—	—	—	*	252	—	3
Camino (CA)	—	—	—	17,681	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camp Far W (CA)	—	—	—	3,437	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carson (CA)	—	—	22,277	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	—
Coldwater Creek (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	34,229	—	—	—	—	—
Hedge PV (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Jaybird (CA)	—	—	—	20,584	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jones Fork (CA)	—	—	—	443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loon Lake (CA)	—	—	—	−143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McClellan (CA)	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	3
Robbs Peak (CA)	—	—	—	1,353	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slab Creek (CA)	—	—	—	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smudgeo (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	46,010	—	—	—	—	—
Solano (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	445	—	—	—	—	—
Solar (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Union Valley (CA)	—	—	—	2,416	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Rock (CA)	—	—	—	37,726	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Safe Harbor Waterpower Co	—	—	—	100,833	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Safe Harbor (PA)	—	—	—	100,833	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Cloud (City of)	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
St Cloud (FL)	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Saint Marys (City of)	4,495	13	—	—	—	—	3	*	—	*	*
Saint Marys (OH)	4,495	13	—	—	—	—	3	*	—	*	*
Salt River Project	1,221,596	3,178	40,067	19,484	—	—	590	6	427	1,701	282
Agua Fria (AZ)	—	—	20,218	—	—	—	—	—	220	—	50
Coronado (AZ)	355,417	1,147	—	—	—	—	180	2	—	745	9
Crosscut (AZ)	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse Mesa (AZ)	—	—	—	8,468	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kyrene (AZ)	—	—	849	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	57
Mormon Flat (AZ)	—	—	—	4,582	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navajo (AZ)	866,179	2,013	—	—	—	—	410	4	—	956	40
Roosevelt (AZ)	—	—	—	4,183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Tan (AZ)	—	18	19,000	—	—	—	—	*	191	—	104
South Con (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewart Mtn (AZ)	—	—	—	2,131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tnk Frm Stg (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
San Antonio Pub Serv Brd	768,725	68	6,668	—	—	—	455	*	121	1,480	391
Braunig, V H (TX)	—	—	−797	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	219

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
San Antonio Pub Serv Brd											
Deely, J T (TX)	425,716	52	—	—	—	—	265	*	—	1,480	172
J K Spruce (TX)	343,009	—	18	—	—	—	190	—	*	—	—
Leon Creek (TX)	—	—	−144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mission Road (TX)	—	—	−160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sommers, O W (TX)	—	16	8,046	—	—	—	—	*	120	—	—
Tuttle, W B (TX)	—	—	−295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Diego Gas & Elec Co	—	431	255,598	—	—	—	—	1	2,718	—	969
Division (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Cajon (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encina (CA)	—	182	99,228	—	—	—	—	*	1,115	—	645
Kearny (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	37
Leased Strg (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miramar (CA)	—	28	144	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	5
Naval Station (CA)	—	40	50	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	13
Naval Training Cnter (CA)	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
North Island (CA)	—	98	7	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	3
Silver Gate (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Bay (CA)	—	83	156,135	—	—	—	—	*	1,599	—	263
San Miguel Elec Coop Inc	281,214	246	—	—	—	—	315	*	—	130	8
San Miguel (TX)	281,214	246	—	—	—	—	315	*	—	130	8
Santa Clara (City of)	—	—	4,975	3,440	—	—	—	—	74	—	2
Black Butte (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cogen Plant (CA)	—	—	4,975	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	2
Gianera (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grizzly (CA)	—	—	—	997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highline (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stony Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	2,443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Savannah Elec & Pwr Co	64,188	21,552	465	—	—	—	31	49	5	90	141
Boulevard (GA)	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	11
McIntosh (GA)	57,737	21,260	—	—	—	—	28	48	—	45	88
Port Wentworth (GA)	6,451	195	465	—	—	—	3	*	5	45	42
Riverside (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scana Corporation	992,733	1,758	416	34,401	672,058	—	380	3	4	823	70
Burton (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Canadys (SC)	92,155	297	152	—	—	—	37	1	2	197	4
Coit (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Columbia Hydro (SC)	—	—	—	4,922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faber Place (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfield County (SC)	—	—	—	−10,573	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hagood (SC)	—	376	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	13
Hardeeville (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mcmeekin (SC)	136,952	210	—	—	—	—	53	*	—	63	3
Neal Shoals (SC)	—	—	—	2,992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parr (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Parr Hydro (SC)	—	—	—	8,331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saluda Hydro (SC)	—	—	—	20,732	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stevens Creek Hydro (GA)	—	—	—	7,997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urquhart (SC)	42,400	354	264	—	—	—	17	1	3	143	5
V. C. Summer (SC)	—	—	—	—	672,058	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wateree (SC)	379,249	484	—	—	—	—	145	1	—	260	12
Williams (SC)	341,977	37	—	—	—	—	129	*	—	159	15
Seattle (City of)	—	—	—	706,879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boundary (WA)	—	—	—	388,732	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar Falls (WA)	—	—	—	18,186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diablo (WA)	—	—	—	90,630	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gorge (WA)	—	—	—	103,104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Halem (WA)	—	—	—	1,385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ross Dam (WA)	—	—	—	97,573	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Fork Tolt (WA)	—	—	—	7,269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seminole Electric Coop	807,816	1,924	—	—	—	—	318	3	—	378	6
Seminole (FL)	807,816	1,924	—	—	—	—	318	3	—	378	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Shelby (City of)	4,430	—	2,051	—	—	—	5	—	44	*	*
Shelby (OH)	4,430	—	2,051	—	—	—	5	—	44	*	*
Sierra Pacific Power Co	142,604	63	230,848	3,731	—	—	75	1	2,396	271	318
Battle Mt (NV)	—	–31	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Brunswick (NV)	—	–31	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Elko (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fallon (NV)	—	–1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farad (CA)	—	—	—	967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fleish (NV)	—	—	—	1,428	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Churchill (NV)	—	—	117,296	—	—	—	—	—	1,118	—	117
Gabbs (NV)	—	–17	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Kings Beach (CA)	—	–54	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Lahontan (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Valmy (NV)	142,604	242	—	—	—	—	75	*	—	271	3
Portola (CA)	—	–3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Tracy (NV)	—	19	113,552	—	—	—	—	*	1,278	—	196
Valley Road (NV)	—	–33	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Verdi (NV)	—	—	—	345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washoe (NV)	—	—	—	991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winnemucca (NV)	—	–28	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
26 Foot Drop (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikeston (City of)	166,021	57	—	—	—	—	81	*	—	83	1
Coleman, E. P. (MO)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Sikeston (MO)	166,021	54	—	—	—	—	81	*	—	83	1
So Carolina Pub Serv Auth	1,269,404	4,422	—	51,194	—	—	485	8	—	776	113
Cross (SC)	638,853	880	—	—	—	—	244	2	—	199	6
Grainger, Dolphus M (SC)	10,149	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	66	*
Hilton Head (SC)	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	22
Jefferies (SC)	117,808	2,378	—	15,928	—	—	49	4	—	122	51
Myrtle Beach (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	24
Spillway (SC)	—	—	—	1,220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Stephen (SC)	—	—	—	34,046	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winyah (SC)	502,594	1,079	—	—	—	—	188	2	—	389	10
South Miss Elec Pwr Assoc	174,357	2,496	4,514	—	—	—	77	5	56	193	32
Benndale (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morrow (MS)	174,357	222	—	—	—	—	77	*	—	193	10
Moselle (MS)	—	2,266	4,514	—	—	—	—	5	56	—	20
Paulding (MS)	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
South Texas Elec Coop Inc	—	18	–85	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	19
Rayburn, Sam (TX)	—	18	–85	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	19
Southern Calif Edison Co	551,720	2,266	902,169	354,977	1,620,504	—	260	4	9,047	575	2,909
Alamitos (CA)	—	—	198,264	—	—	—	—	—	1,910	—	664
Baker Dam (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 1 (CA)	—	—	—	48,197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 2 (CA)	—	—	—	43,748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 2a (CA)	—	—	—	48,041	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 3 (CA)	—	—	—	60,599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 4 (CA)	—	—	—	29,870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 8 (CA)	—	—	—	33,743	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 2 (CA)	—	—	—	3,268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 3 (CA)	—	—	—	2,730	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 4 (CA)	—	—	—	4,324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 5 (CA)	—	—	—	1,460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 6 (CA)	—	—	—	1,096	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borel (CA)	—	—	—	5,357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cool Water (CA)	—	—	172,158	—	—	—	—	—	1,743	—	376
Dominguez Hills (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastwood (CA)	—	—	—	5,087	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Segundo (CA)	—	—	85,802	—	—	—	—	—	918	—	26
Ellwood (CA)	—	—	–8	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Etiwanda (CA)	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	291
Fontana (CA)	—	—	—	597	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Southern Calif Edison Co											
Highgrove (CA)	—	—	–149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntington Beach (CA)	—	77	48,912	—	—	—	—	*	529	—	200
Kaweah 1 (CA)	—	—	—	1,379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaweah 2 (CA)	—	—	—	1,269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaweah 3 (CA)	—	—	—	2,663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kern River 1 (CA)	—	—	—	14,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kern River 3 (CA)	—	—	—	14,010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Beach (CA)	—	—	6,060	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	110
Lundy (CA)	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lytle Creek (CA)	—	—	—	327	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mammoth Pool (CA)	—	—	—	20,995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandalay (CA)	—	130	96,752	—	—	—	—	*	892	—	441
Mill Creek 1 (CA)	—	—	—	409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill Creek 2&3 (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill Creek 3 (CA)	—	—	—	834	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohave (NV)	551,720	—	9,020	—	—	—	260	—	103	575	—
Ontario 1 (CA)	—	—	—	261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario 2 (CA)	—	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ormond Beach (CA)	—	—	111,855	—	—	—	—	—	1,083	—	473
Pebbly Beach (CA)	—	2,059	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2
Poole (CA)	—	—	—	2,585	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portal (CA)	—	—	—	565	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redondo Beach (CA)	—	—	173,781	—	—	—	—	—	1,758	—	295
Rush Creek (CA)	—	—	—	3,462	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Bernardino (CA)	—	—	–368	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	31
San Gorgonio (CA)	—	—	—	279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Gorgonio (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Onofre (CA)	—	—	—	—	1,620,504	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Ana 1 (CA)	—	—	—	510	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Ana 2 (CA)	—	—	—	456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Ana 3 (CA)	—	—	—	485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra (CA)	—	—	—	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tule River (CA)	—	—	—	1,777	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Ill Pwr Coop	79,276	25,098	—	—	—	—	48	*	—	305	2
Marion (IL)	79,276	25,098	—	—	—	—	48	*	—	305	2
Southern Indiana G & E Co	543,041	81	2,590	—	—	—	261	*	24	308	3
A. B. Brown (IN)	235,331	81	1,790	—	—	—	113	*	18	127	2
Broadway (IN)	—	—	489	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Culley (IN)	209,479	—	257	—	—	—	103	—	3	132	*
Northeast (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warrick (IN)	98,231	—	54	—	—	—	46	—	1	48	—
Southwestern Elec Pwr Co	1,401,681	2,535	284,088	—	—	—	945	4	2,817	2,391	115
Arsenal Hill (LA)	—	—	7,788	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—
Flint Creek (AR)	282,545	431	—	—	—	—	181	1	—	432	4
Knox Lee (TX)	—	19	108,718	—	—	—	—	*	1,040	—	66
Lieberman (LA)	—	—	4,992	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	20
Lone Star (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Pirkey (TX)	418,533	—	921	—	—	—	323	—	9	316	—
Welsh (TX)	700,603	2,085	—	—	—	—	441	4	—	1,643	7
Wilkes (TX)	—	—	161,669	—	—	—	—	—	1,632	—	3
Southwestern Pub Serv Co	1,323,320	173	341,915	—	—	—	746	*	4,441	1,415	87
Carlsbad (NM)	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Cunningham (NM)	—	—	11,956	—	—	—	—	—	497	—	—
Harrington (TX)	695,987	—	892	—	—	—	397	—	9	709	—
Jones (TX)	—	161	209,562	—	—	—	—	*	2,497	—	56
Maddox (NM)	—	—	52,828	—	—	—	—	—	696	—	—
Moore County (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nichols (TX)	—	—	25,586	—	—	—	—	—	298	—	—
Plant X (TX)	—	—	40,678	—	—	—	—	—	437	—	31
Riverview (TX)	—	—	162	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tolk Station (TX)	627,333	—	1	—	—	—	349	—	*	706	—
Tucumcari (NM)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Soyland Power Coop Inc	6,676	132	—	—	—	—	4	*	—	4	4
Pearl Station (IL)	6,676	200	—	—	—	—	4	*	—	4	3
Pittsfield (IL)	—	–68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Springfield (City of)	180,340	–397	—	—	—	—	93	*	—	69	7
Dallman (IL)	180,340	44	—	—	—	—	93	*	—	66	—
Factory (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lakeside (IL)	—	–441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Reynolds (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Springfield (City of)	198,839	6	853	—	—	—	108	*	10	194	8
James River (MO)	106,612	6	445	—	—	—	50	*	5	43	4
Main Street (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Southwest (MO)	92,227	—	408	—	—	—	58	—	4	150	3
St Joseph Lgt & Pwr Co	31,706	932	272	—	—	—	16	3	7	54	56
Lake Road (MO)	31,706	932	272	—	—	—	16	3	7	54	56
Sunflower Elec Coop	206,473	—	1,787	—	—	—	122	—	30	216	—
Garden City (KS)	—	—	1,787	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—
Holcomb (KS)	206,473	—	—	—	—	—	122	—	—	216	—
Superior Wtr Lt Pwr Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winslow (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacoma (City of)	2,654	—	25	435,055	—	—	2	—	*	1	—
Alder (WA)	—	—	—	32,814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cushman 1 (WA)	—	—	—	21,621	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cushman 2 (WA)	—	—	—	40,543	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Grande (WA)	—	—	—	46,581	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayfield (WA)	—	—	—	109,657	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mossyrock (WA)	—	—	—	177,770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steam Plant 2 (WA)	2,654	—	25	—	—	5,616	2	—	*	1	—
Wynoochee (WA)	—	—	—	6,069	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallahassee (City of)	—	645	89,195	1,712	—	—	—	1	1,069	—	78
Hopkins, Arvah B (FL)	—	—	58,377	—	—	—	—	—	667	—	63
Jackson Bluff (FL)	—	—	—	1,712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purdom, S O (FL)	—	645	30,818	—	—	—	—	1	402	—	15
Tampa Electric Co	1,464,203	11,890	—	—	—	—	631	26	—	1,271	186
Big Bend (FL)	1,030,130	2,812	—	—	—	—	448	5	—	410	45
Coal Storage (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	738	—
Gannon, F J (FL)	434,073	2,746	—	—	—	—	183	5	—	123	3
Hookers Point (FL)	—	5,005	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	123
S Dinner Lk (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S Phillips (FL)	—	1,327	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	15
Taunton (City of)	—	1,344	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	42
Cleary, B F (MA)	—	1,344	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	42
Tennessee Valley Auth	8,918,655	19,060	—	1,744,528	3,202,702	—	3,756	33	—	3,133	573
Allen (TN)	422,570	1,548	—	—	—	—	183	3	—	137	138
Apalachia (TN)	—	—	—	54,856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue Ridge (GA)	—	—	—	3,143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boone (TN)	—	—	—	22,141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Browns Ferry (AL)	—	—	—	—	1,586,048	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Run (TN)	409,317	4,002	—	—	—	—	149	6	—	129	3
Chatuge (NC)	—	—	—	4,023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cherokee (TN)	—	—	—	44,621	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickamauga (TN)	—	—	—	80,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colbert (AL)	702,255	2,948	—	—	—	—	295	5	—	177	115
Cumberland (TN)	1,620,172	2,193	—	—	—	—	711	4	—	694	—
Douglas (TN)	—	—	—	38,623	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fontana (NC)	—	—	—	58,024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Loudoun (TN)	—	—	—	93,778	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Patrick Henry (TN)	—	—	—	16,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallatin (TN)	553,632	1,577	—	—	—	—	221	3	—	140	104

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Tennessee Valley Auth											
Great Falls (TN)	—	—	—	26,817	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntersville (AL)	—	—	—	76,334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hiwassee (NC)	—	—	—	28,739	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnsonville (TN)	666,955	3,329	—	—	—	—	313	6	—	110	212
Kentucky (KY)	—	—	—	104,456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston (TN)	895,406	619	—	—	—	—	347	1	—	166	—
Melton Hill (TN)	—	—	—	21,561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nickajack (TN)	—	—	—	64,227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norris (TN)	—	—	—	47,677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottely (GA)	—	—	—	4,424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocoee 1 (TN)	—	—	—	11,494	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocoee 2 (TN)	—	—	—	14,385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocoee 3 (TN)	—	—	—	21,386	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paradise (KY)	1,598,030	538	—	—	—	—	660	1	—	513	1
Pickwick (TN)	—	—	—	155,687	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raccoon Mountain (TN)	—	—	—	–40,047	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequoyah (TN)	—	—	—	—	1,616,654	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sevier, John (TN)	483,732	102	—	—	—	—	186	*	—	138	—
Shawnee (KY)	704,072	1,473	—	—	—	—	312	3	—	497	—
South Holston (TN)	—	—	—	17,340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tims Ford (TN)	—	—	—	14,415	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watauga (TN)	—	—	—	18,993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watts Bar (TN)	–284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watts Bar (TN)	—	—	—	113,127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheeler (AL)	—	—	—	216,139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widows Creek (AL)	862,798	731	—	—	—	—	379	1	—	433	—
Wilbur (TN)	—	—	—	3,713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilson (AL)	—	—	—	408,002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas Mun Power Agency	180,245	2	1,762	—	—	—	237	*	21	73	7
Gibbons Creek (TX)	180,245	2	1,762	—	—	—	237	*	21	73	7
Texas Utilities Elec Co	3,533,210	32,282	2,332,197	—	1,283,531	—	2,969	61	23,947	1,838	2,259
Big Brown (TX)	689,606	—	15,319	—	—	—	583	—	168	251	—
Collin (TX)	—	—	–238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Comanche Peak (TX)	—	—	—	—	1,283,531	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dallas (TX)	—	—	–211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
De Cordova (TX)	—	—	389,747	—	—	—	—	—	3,779	—	194
Eagle Mountain (TX)	—	332	28,781	—	—	—	—	1	391	—	85
Graham (TX)	—	2,803	173,585	—	—	—	—	5	1,786	—	99
Handley (TX)	—	3,299	94,320	—	—	—	—	7	1,127	—	232
Lake Creek (TX)	—	12	53,011	—	—	—	—	*	539	—	115
Lake Hubbard (TX)	—	10,797	97,414	—	—	—	—	21	1,117	—	179
Martin Lake (TX)	1,414,258	1,053	—	—	—	—	1,169	2	—	507	19
Monticello (TX)	1,029,456	7,657	—	—	—	—	930	15	—	359	16
Morgan Creek (TX)	—	—	202,629	—	—	—	—	—	2,055	—	250
Mountain Creek (TX)	—	1,247	170,976	—	—	—	—	2	1,837	—	158
North Lake (TX)	—	1,371	63,341	—	—	—	—	3	687	—	154
North Main (TX)	—	—	–95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parkdale (TX)	—	—	–216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Permian Basin (TX)	—	1,148	258,583	—	—	—	—	2	2,566	—	231
River Crest (TX)	—	—	–198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Sandow (TX)	399,890	627	—	—	—	—	286	1	—	721	—
Stryker Creek (TX)	—	11	145,169	—	—	—	—	*	1,533	—	90
Tradinghouse Creek (TX)	—	—	463,101	—	—	—	—	—	4,633	—	179
Trinidad (TX)	—	—	–138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Valley (TX)	—	1,925	177,317	—	—	—	—	3	1,729	—	100
Texas-New Mexico Power Co	**220,015**	**—**	**563**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**177**	**—**	**6**	**39**	**—**
Lordsburg (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TNP One (TX)	220,015	—	563	—	—	—	177	—	6	39	—
Toledo Edison Co (The)	289,632	115	—	—	655,440	—	111	*	—	63	5
Acme (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bay Shore (OH)	289,632	136	—	—	—	—	111	*	—	63	1
Davis-Besse (OH)	—	—	—	—	655,440	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richland (OH)	—	–18	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Stryker (OH)	—	–3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Traverse (City of)	—	—	—	1,260	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Bayside (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Boardman (MI)	—	—	—	560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown Bridge (MI)	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elk Rapids (MI)	—	—	—	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabin (MI)	—	—	—	242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tri-state G & T Assn Inc	803,820	110	697	—	—	—	410	*	7	1,359	19
Burlington (CO)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	15
Craig (CO)	739,051	—	697	—	—	—	376	—	7	1,336	3
Nucla (CO)	64,769	105	—	—	—	—	35	*	—	23	1
Tucson Electric Power Co	555,512	505	1,955	—	—	—	307	1	30	293	18
De Moss Petrie (AZ)	—	—	230	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Irvington (AZ)	45,644	—	1,525	—	—	—	26	—	22	66	5
North Loop (AZ)	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7
Springerville (AZ)	509,868	505	—	—	—	—	282	1	—	227	3
Turlock Irrigation Dist	—	—	–41	18,315	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hickman (CA)	—	—	—	–3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lagrange (CA)	—	—	—	2,157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Don Pedro (CA)	—	—	—	15,675	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turlock Lake (CA)	—	—	—	–5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uppr Dawson (CA)	—	—	—	491	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walnut (CA)	—	—	–41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Union Electric Co	2,053,307	3,860	3,265	84,411	839,390	—	1,184	15	54	1,474	76
Callaway (MO)	—	—	—	—	839,390	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton (MO)	—	–13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Howard Bend (MO)	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Jefferson City (MO)	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Keokuk (IA)	—	—	—	74,453	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirksville (MO)	—	—	–20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labadie (MO)	860,669	747	—	—	—	—	487	1	—	726	14
Meramec (MO)	104,872	161	3,189	—	—	—	54	1	38	195	9
Mexico (MO)	—	216	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Moberly (MO)	—	323	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Moreau (MO)	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Osage (MO)	—	—	—	12,681	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portable (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Rush Island (MO)	612,975	1,506	—	—	—	—	373	3	—	151	3
Sioux (MO)	474,791	273	—	—	—	4,588	269	*	—	402	1
Taum Sauk (MO)	—	—	—	–2,723	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venice No. 2 (IL)	—	355	162	—	—	—	—	7	16	—	25
Viaduct (MO)	—	—	–66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Gas Imp Co (The)	25,049	389	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	25	*
Hunlock Creek (PA)	25,049	389	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	25	*
United Illuminating Co	208,362	120,572	—	—	—	—	81	197	—	139	2
Bridgeport Harbor (CT)	208,362	1,276	—	—	—	—	81	2	—	139	1
English (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Haven Harbor (CT)	—	119,296	—	—	—	—	—	195	—	—	1
United Power Assn	109,950	489	111	—	—	—	93	1	2	77	6
Cambridge (MN)	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Elk River (MN)	—	302	111	—	—	13,772	—	1	2	—	1
Maple Lake (MN)	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Rock Lake (MN)	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Stanton (ND)	109,950	50	—	—	—	—	93	*	—	77	1
Utilicorp United Inc	249,319	262	533	—	—	—	132	1	10	134	54
Green, Ralph (MO)	—	—	574	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Greenwood (MO)	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	48
Kci (MO)	—	—	–41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada (MO)	—	–23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Sibley (MO)	249,319	227	—	—	—	—	132	*	—	134	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
USBR-Great Plains Region	—	—	—	170,975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcova (WY)	—	—	—	3,890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Thompson (CO)	—	—	—	–16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boysen (WY)	—	—	—	4,913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buffalo Bill (WY)	—	—	—	4,337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canyon Ferry (MT)	—	—	—	40,436	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estes (CO)	—	—	—	5,531	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flatiron (CO)	—	—	—	7,298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fremont Canyon (WY)	—	—	—	9,401	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glendo (WY)	—	—	—	–107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Mountain (CO)	—	—	—	5,425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guernsey (WY)	—	—	—	–53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Mtn (WY)	—	—	—	–41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kortes (WY)	—	—	—	8,103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marys Lake (CO)	—	—	—	1,970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Elbert (CO)	—	—	—	–608	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pilot Butte (WY)	—	—	—	–9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pole Hill (CO)	—	—	—	7,948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seminoe (WY)	—	—	—	8,123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoshone (WY)	—	—	—	331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowtail (MT)	—	—	—	64,103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Lower Colorado Region	—	—	—	369,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davis (AZ)	—	—	—	71,552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoover (NV)	—	—	—	92,920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoover Dam (AZ)	—	—	—	181,127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parker (CA)	—	—	—	23,819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Mid Pacific Region	—	—	—	215,424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Folsom (CA)	—	—	—	32,152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jdge F Carr (CA)	—	—	—	9,743	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keswick (CA)	—	—	—	26,967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewiston (CA)	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Melones (CA)	—	—	—	3,886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nimbus (CA)	—	—	—	4,623	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oneill (CA)	—	—	—	–13,198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shasta (CA)	—	—	—	113,367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring Creek (CA)	—	—	—	24,039	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stampede (CA)	—	—	—	1,095	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinity (CA)	—	—	—	12,590	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Pacific NW Region	—	—	—	3,054,121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anderson Ranch (ID)	—	—	—	5,135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Canyon (ID)	—	—	—	6,224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boise River Div (ID)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandler (WA)	—	—	—	5,759	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Coulee (WA)	—	—	—	2,788,992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Springs (OR)	—	—	—	5,483	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungry Horse (MT)	—	—	—	196,986	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minidoka (ID)	—	—	—	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palisades (ID)	—	—	—	36,836	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roza (WA)	—	—	—	8,469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Rio Grand-Falcon Prj	—	—	—	7,820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amistad (TX)	—	—	—	6,098	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falcon (TX)	—	—	—	1,722	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Upper Colorado Region	—	—	—	**606,768**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue Mesa (CO)	—	—	—	22,843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crystal (CO)	—	—	—	14,353	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Creek (UT)	—	—	—	845	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elephant Butte (NM)	—	—	—	7,525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flaming Gorge (UT)	—	—	—	50,430	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fontenelle (WY)	—	—	—	6,197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glen Canyon (AZ)	—	—	—	474,346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Molina (CO)	—	—	—	1,031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McPhee (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
USBR-Upper Colorado Region											
Morrow Point (CO)	—	—	—	27,492	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Towaoc (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Molina (CO)	—	—	—	1,706	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Blakely Mtn	—	—	—	6,493	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blakely Mountain (AR)	—	—	—	2,535	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Degray (AR)	—	—	—	1,586	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narrows (AR)	—	—	—	2,372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Fort Worth District	—	—	—	9,185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R. D. Willis (TX)	—	—	—	3,273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rayburn, Sam (TX)	—	—	—	2,677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitney (TX)	—	—	—	3,235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Hartwell Power Plant	—	—	—	35,072	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartwell Lake (GA)	—	—	—	35,072	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-J Strom Thur Pwr Plt	—	—	—	59,469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J Strom Thur (SC)	—	—	—	59,469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Kansas City Dist	—	—	—	2,258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry Truman (MO)	—	—	—	1,661	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockton (MO)	—	—	—	597	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Little Rock	—	—	—	100,685	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver (AR)	—	—	—	11,454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Shoals (AR)	—	—	—	11,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dardanelle (AR)	—	—	—	41,422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greers Ferry Lake (AR)	—	—	—	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfork (AR)	—	—	—	3,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ozark (AR)	—	—	—	22,754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Table Rock (MO)	—	—	—	10,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Mobile District	—	—	—	228,851	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allatoona (GA)	—	—	—	13,777	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buford (GA)	—	—	—	22,415	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carters (GA)	—	—	—	24,207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George, Walter F (GA)	—	—	—	62,009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jones Bluff (AL)	—	—	—	35,622	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millers Ferry (AL)	—	—	—	22,791	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Point (GA)	—	—	—	27,494	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodruff, J (FL)	—	—	—	20,536	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Nashville	—	—	—	424,628	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barkley (KY)	—	—	—	70,745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Center Hill (TN)	—	—	—	60,658	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheatham (TN)	—	—	—	18,057	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cordell Hull (TN)	—	—	—	46,728	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dale Hollow (TN)	—	—	—	17,413	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laurel (KY)	—	—	—	17,324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Hickory (TN)	—	—	—	73,116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Priest, J P (TN)	—	—	—	11,761	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolf Creek (KY)	—	—	—	108,826	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-North Pacific Div	—	—	—	7,046,548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albeni Falls (ID)	—	—	—	21,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Cliff (OR)	—	—	—	14,561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonneville (OR)	—	—	—	574,811	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chief Joseph (WA)	—	—	—	1,449,829	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cougar (OR)	—	—	—	16,989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalles (WA)	—	—	—	886,292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Day, John (OR)	—	—	—	1,332,749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit (OR)	—	—	—	70,495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dexter (OR)	—	—	—	11,260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dworshak (ID)	—	—	—	231,801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foster (OR)	—	—	—	13,593	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Peter (OR)	—	—	—	55,005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
USCE-North Pacific Div											
Hills Creek (OR)	—	—	—	21,012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Harbor (WA)	—	—	—	283,036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libby (MT)	—	—	—	381,748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Goose (WA)	—	—	—	278,107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lookout Point (OR)	—	—	—	62,134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost Creek (OR)	—	—	—	38,751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Granite (WA)	—	—	—	282,992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Monumental (WA)	—	—	—	269,868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mcnary (OR)	—	—	—	749,615	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Omaha District	—	—	—	873,414	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Bend (SD)	—	—	—	92,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Peck (MT)	—	—	—	135,449	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Randall (SD)	—	—	—	117,039	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garrison (ND)	—	—	—	218,373	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gavins Point (NE)	—	—	—	53,949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oahe (SD)	—	—	—	256,186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-R B Russell	—	—	—	34,322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R B Russell Proj (GA)	—	—	—	34,322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-St Louis Dist	—	—	—	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarence Canyon (MO)	—	—	—	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Tulsa District	—	—	—	92,007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broken Bow (OK)	—	—	—	2,047	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denison (TX)	—	—	—	12,286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eufaula (OK)	—	—	—	19,722	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Gibson (OK)	—	—	—	5,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerr, Robert S (OK)	—	—	—	23,692	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keystone (OK)	—	—	—	10,744	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenkiller Ferry (OK)	—	—	—	10,934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Webbers Falls (OK)	—	—	—	7,012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Wilmington	—	—	—	55,197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerr, John H (VA)	—	—	—	51,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philpott Lake (VA)	—	—	—	3,777	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vero Beach (City of)	—	1,894	38,234	—	—	—	—	4	336	—	66
Municipal Plant (FL)	—	1,894	38,234	—	—	—	—	4	336	—	66
Vineland (City of)	7,443	4,645	—	—	—	—	4	11	—	8	13
Down, Howard (NJ)	7,443	4,303	—	—	—	—	4	10	—	8	10
West (NJ)	—	342	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Virginia (City of)	5,270	—	2,400	—	—	—	3	—	23	*	—
Virginia (MN)	5,270	—	2,400	—	—	—	3	—	23	*	—
Virginia Elec & Power Co	2,876,835	89,635	124,408	–48,085	2,433,856	—	1,169	162	999	1,163	1,474
Bath County (VA)	—	—	—	–131,698	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bremo Bluff (VA)	125,785	699	—	—	—	—	52	1	—	67	3
Chesapeake (VA)	304,132	1,263	—	—	—	—	118	2	—	89	25
Chesterfield (VA)	735,898	8,529	113,118	—	—	—	290	14	894	158	82
Clover (VA)	220,151	4,115	—	—	—	—	88	7	—	222	4
Cushaw (VA)	—	—	—	1,503	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darbytown (VA)	—	3,998	763	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	61
Gaston (NC)	—	—	—	40,342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gravel Neck (VA)	—	908	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	71
Kitty Hawk (NC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Low Moor (VA)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	11
Mt Storm (WV)	1,099,994	3,193	—	—	—	—	440	5	—	469	27
North Anna (VA)	—	—	—	522	1,210,726	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Branch (WV)	24,333	4,087	—	—	—	—	35	22	—	17	2
Northern Neck (VA)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	13
Possum Point (VA)	194,841	11	—	—	—	—	78	*	—	43	364
Roanoke Rapids (NC)	—	—	—	41,246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surry (VA)	—	—	—	—	1,223,130	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Virginia Elec & Power Co											
Yktn Term A (VA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	521
Yorktown (VA)	171,701	62,824	10,527	—	—	—	68	102	96	98	220
1st Energy (VA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
Vt Yankee Nuclear Pr Corp	—	—	—	—	393,016	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vt. Yankee (VT)	—	—	—	—	393,016	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wash Pub Pwr Supply Systm .	**—**	**—**	**—**	**14,670**	**799,679**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Packwood (WA)	—	—	—	14,670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WNP-2 (WA)	—	—	—	—	799,679	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington Wtr Pwr Co(The	—	—	5,041	412,382	—	—	—	—	56	—	—
Cabinet Gorge (ID)	—	—	—	116,993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kettle Fls (WA)	—	—	2	—	—	28,728	—	—	*	—	—
Little Falls (WA)	—	—	—	23,654	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Lake (WA)	—	—	—	57,342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meyers Falls (WA)	—	—	—	543	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe Street (WA)	—	—	—	10,701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nine Mile (WA)	—	—	—	11,493	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northeast (WA)	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Noxon Rapids (MT)	—	—	—	175,762	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Falls (ID)	—	—	—	8,970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rathdrum (WA)	—	—	5,023	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—
Upper Falls (WA)	—	—	—	6,924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waverly (City of)	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
East Hydro (IA)	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Plant (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Plant (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Skeets 1 (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
West Penn Power Co	1,163,330	776	1,452	22,217	—	—	439	1	16	702	42
Armstrong (PA)	190,184	382	—	—	—	—	78	1	—	83	1
Hatfields Ferry (PA)	927,675	394	—	—	—	—	341	1	—	513	4
Lake Lynn (WV)	—	—	—	22,217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitchell (PA)	45,471	—	1,452	—	—	—	20	—	16	106	37
Springdale (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Texas Utilities Co	477,674	154	274,876	—	—	—	295	*	2,899	405	261
Abilene (TX)	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Fort Phantom (TX)	—	—	122,648	—	—	—	—	—	1,267	—	100
Ft Stockton (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Pauline (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Oak Creek (TX)	—	—	31,484	—	—	—	—	—	336	—	28
Oklaunion (TX)	477,674	122	—	—	—	—	295	*	—	405	9
Paint Creek (TX)	—	32	20,643	—	—	—	—	*	248	—	80
Presidio (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rio Pecos (TX)	—	—	44,109	—	—	—	—	—	523	—	1
San Angelo (TX)	—	—	55,986	—	—	—	—	—	523	—	19
Vernon (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Western Farmers Elec Coop	252,090	692	139,297	—	—	—	156	1	1,262	252	37
Anadarko (OK)	—	545	129,298	—	—	—	—	1	1,148	—	36
Hugo (OK)	252,090	147	—	—	—	—	156	*	—	252	1
Mooreland (OK)	—	—	9,999	—	—	—	—	—	114	—	—
Western Mass Elec Co	—	1,457	52	–7,384	—	—	—	4	1	—	63
Cabot (MA)	—	—	—	22,572	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cobble Mountain (MA)	—	—	—	2,738	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doreen (MA)	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Dwight (MA)	—	—	—	336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardners Falls (MA)	—	—	—	1,264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Orchard (MA)	—	—	—	1,025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northfield Mountain (MA)	—	—	—	–38,327	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Putts Bridge (MA)	—	—	—	630	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Bridge (MA)	—	—	—	969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turners Falls (MA)	—	—	—	1,409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Western Mass Elec Co											
West Springfield (MA)	—	1,365	52	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	61
Woodland Road (MA)	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
WestPlains Energy	21,958	778	46,082	—	—	—	13	1	642	13	68
Cimarron River (KS)	—	—	−744	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
Clark, W N (CO)	21,958	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13	—
Clifton (KS)	—	—	−141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judson Large (KS)	—	—	42,284	—	—	—	—	—	532	—	43
Mullergren, Arthur (KS)	—	—	−233	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	22
Pueblo (CO)	—	−24	4,916	—	—	—	—	*	80	—	3
Rocky Ford (CO)	—	802	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	*
Willmar (City of)	2,891	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—
Wilmar (MN)	2,891	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—
Winfield (City of)	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Winfield (KS)	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Winfield (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winnetka (Village of)	—	14	112	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	1
Winnetka (IL)	—	14	112	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	1
Wisconsin Electric Pwr Co	1,545,849	1,705	13,130	37,288	700,892	—	864	4	176	1,877	77
Appleton (WI)	—	—	—	1,380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Quinnesec 61 (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Quinnesec 92 (MI)	—	—	—	8,962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brule (MI)	—	—	—	804	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chalk Hill (MI)	—	—	—	3,082	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concord (WI)	—	—	4,033	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	11
Germantown (WI)	—	539	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11
Hemlock Falls (MI)	—	—	—	1,256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsford (MI)	—	—	—	2,620	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Paint (MI)	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigamme Falls (MI)	—	—	—	3,797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconto Falls (WI)	—	—	—	526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil Storage (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Paris (WI)	—	—	3,589	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	24
Peavy Falls (MI)	—	—	—	6,268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine (WI)	—	—	—	1,225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleasant Prairie (WI)	767,180	602	1,718	—	—	—	483	1	18	538	5
Point Beach (WI)	—	18	—	—	700,892	—	—	*	—	—	4
Port Washington (WI)	87,003	1	1,334	—	—	—	44	*	18	155	3
Presque Isle (MI)	258,201	541	—	—	—	—	144	1	—	648	6
South Oak Creek (WI)	348,901	—	2,284	—	—	—	146	—	24	326	3
Sturgeon (MI)	—	—	—	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twin Falls (MI)	—	—	—	3,179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valley (WI)	84,564	4	172	—	—	—	47	*	2	210	*
Way (MI)	—	—	—	751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weyauwega (WI)	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Rapids (MI)	—	—	—	2,978	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin Pub Serv Corp	423,977	74	3,004	27,434	384,419	—	266	*	43	180	32
Alexander (WI)	—	—	—	2,502	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caldron Falls (WI)	—	—	—	1,024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle River (WI)	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Grand Rapids (MI)	—	—	—	3,673	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grandfather Falls (WI)	—	—	—	10,759	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hat Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Falls (WI)	—	—	—	1,066	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jersey (WI)	—	—	—	335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson Falls (WI)	—	—	—	654	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kewaunee (WI)	—	—	—	—	384,419	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merrill (WI)	—	—	—	302	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otter Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peshtigo (WI)	—	—	—	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potato Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	371	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulliam (WI)	152,020	—	1,666	—	—	—	100	—	21	83	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) / Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Wisconsin Pub Serv Corp											
Sandstone Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomahawk (WI)	—	—	—	1,225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wausau (WI)	—	—	—	3,384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Marinette (WI)	—	9	486	—	—	—	—	*	10	—	12
Weston (WI)	271,957	1	852	—	—	—	166	*	12	97	19
Wisconsin Pwr & Lgt Co	1,242,632	1,078	739	19,956	—	—	759	2	13	945	30
Blackhawk (WI)	—	—	—	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia (WI)	672,895	539	—	—	—	—	414	1	—	564	3
Dewey, Nelson (WI)	94,735	19	—	—	—	1,287	56	*	—	132	*
Edgewater (WI)	421,469	424	—	—	—	2,461	257	1	—	198	1
Janesville (WI)	—	—	—	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbourn (WI)	—	—	—	5,651	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NA 1 (WI)	—	—	336	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	16
Portable (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prairie Du Sac (WI)	—	—	—	13,265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock River (WI)	53,533	96	403	—	—	2,858	33	*	5	51	6
Shawano (WI)	—	—	—	425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheepskin (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Wolf Creek Nuclear Corp	—	—	—	—	828,168	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolf Creek (KS)	—	—	—	—	828,168	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolverine Pwr supply Coop	18,865	259	15,824	614	—	—	10	1	164	51	8
Advance (MI)	18,865	145	—	—	—	—	10	*	—	51	*
Beaver Island (MI)	—	–5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Johnson, George (MI)	—	3	254	—	—	—	—	*	5	—	1
Kleber (MI)	—	—	—	452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottville (MI)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Tower (MI)	—	–20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Tower Hydro (MI)	—	—	—	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vandyke, Claude (MI)	—	38	15,570	—	—	—	—	*	160	—	1
Vestaburg (MI)	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Winder, C A (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyandotte (City of)	15,005	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	21	—
Wyandotte (MI)	15,005	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	21	—
Yazoo Pub Serv Comm (City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yazoo (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuba County Water Agency	—	—	—	144,575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Power (CA)	—	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Colgate (CA)	—	—	—	115,814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Narrows (CA)	—	—	—	28,668	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Other energy sources include geothermal, solar, wood, wind, and waste.

* Less than 0.05.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Net generation for jointly owned units is reported by the operator. •Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation. •Station losses include energy used for pumped storage. •Generation is included for plants in test status. •Nuclear generation is included for those plants with an operating license issued authorizing fuel loading/low power testing prior to receipt of full power amendment. •Central storage is a common area for fuel stocks not assigned to specific plants. •Mcf=thousand cubic feet and bbls=barrels. •Data for 1995 are final. •Holding Companies are: **AEP** is American Electric Power, **APS** is Allegheny Power System, **ACE** is Atlantic City Electric, **CSW** is Central & South West Corporation, **CES** is Commonwealth Energy System, **DMV** is Delmarva, **EU** is Eastern Utilities Associates Company, **GPS** is General Public Utilities, **MSU** is Middle South Utilities, **NEES** is New England Electric System, **NU** is Northeast Utilities, **SC** is Southern Company, **TU** is Texas Utilities.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Monthly Plant Aggregates: U.S. Electric Utility Receipts, Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Alabama Electric Coop Inc	**102**	**136.9**	**32.79**	**1.83**	**1**	**389.8**	**21.36**	**0.05**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Lowman (AL)	102	136.9	32.79	1.83	1	389.8	21.36	.05	—	—	—	100	*	—
Alabama Power Co	**1,570**	**166.5**	**38.70**	**.94**	**11**	**404.6**	**23.71**	**—**	**92**	**360.2**	**3.71**	**100**	*****	*****
Barry (AL)	163	187.6	45.40	.82	—	—	—	—	21	293.0	3.16	99	—	1
Gadsden (AL)	12	188.7	47.45	1.75	*	423.5	24.86	—	1	386.7	3.97	99	*	*
Gaston (AL)	230	165.3	40.15	.85	2	416.3	24.24	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gorgas 2 and 3 (AL)	453	159.1	38.56	1.49	1	422.5	24.82	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Greene (AL)	88	141.3	34.58	1.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
James Miller (AL)	624	170.3	36.92	.51	7	397.2	23.31	—	70	381.0	3.87	99	*	1
Alexandria City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**323.0**	**3.37**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Alexandria-Hunter (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	323.0	3.37	—	—	100
American Municipal Power	**80**	**91.3**	**21.00**	**5.05**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**17**	**370.2**	**3.85**	**99**	**—**	**1**
Gorsuch (OH)	80	91.3	21.00	5.05	—	—	—	—	17	370.2	3.85	99	—	1
Ames City of	**14**	**143.2**	**25.00**	**.20**	*****	**456.8**	**26.34**	**.20**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**99**	**1**	**—**
Ames (IA)	14	143.2	25.00	.20	*	456.8	26.34	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
Anchorage City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**813**	**199.0**	**1.99**	**—**	**—**	**100**
George Sullivan (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	813	199.0	1.99	—	—	100
Appalachian Power Co	**786**	**154.8**	**38.77**	**.77**	**17**	**491.5**	**28.54**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**99**	**1**	**—**
Amos (WV)	445	160.4	40.59	.82	2	585.7	34.11	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Clinch River (VA)	136	132.8	32.33	.67	1	448.2	26.46	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Glen Lyn (VA)	47	137.9	34.52	.87	4	420.2	24.49	—	—	—	—	98	2	—
Kanawha River (WV)	44	157.6	39.03	.85	1	601.4	34.91	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Mountaineer (WV)	113	164.1	41.04	.64	10	496.9	28.76	—	—	—	—	98	2	—
Arizona Electric Pwr Coop Inc	**95**	**137.5**	**27.63**	**.44**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**11**	**136.4**	**1.40**	**99**	**—**	**1**
Apache (AZ)	95	137.5	27.63	.44	—	—	—	—	11	136.4	1.40	99	—	1
Arizona Public Service Co	**605**	**144.8**	**27.12**	**.59**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**592**	**222.2**	**2.27**	**95**	**—**	**5**
Cholla (AZ)	289	148.5	29.66	.45	—	—	—	—	1	314.3	3.21	100	—	*
Four Corners (NM)	316	140.9	24.79	.71	—	—	—	—	46	276.0	2.81	99	—	1
Phoenix (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290	218.0	2.22	—	—	100
Yucca (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	217.0	2.21	—	—	100
Arkansas Power & Light Co	**1,031**	**154.2**	**26.79**	**.35**	**15**	**459.2**	**26.54**	**.10**	**275**	**181.8**	**2.02**	**98**	*****	**2**
Couch (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267	181.2	2.02	—	—	100
Independence (AR)	450	143.7	24.99	.23	7	465.5	26.87	.21	—	—	—	99	1	—
Ritchie (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	202.0	2.06	—	—	100
Whitebluff (AR)	581	162.4	28.19	.44	8	453.1	26.23	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Associated Electric Coop Inc	**804**	**82.5**	**14.40**	**.21**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Hill (MO)	409	71.9	12.54	.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Madrid (MO)	395	93.4	16.32	.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Atlantic City Electric Co	**62**	**169.1**	**43.38**	**2.26**	**1**	**477.1**	**27.95**	**.09**	**11**	**410.3**	**4.28**	**99**	*****	**1**
Deepwater (NJ)	7	177.7	45.08	.68	*	500.9	28.54	—	11	410.3	4.28	94	*	6
England (NJ)	55	168.1	43.17	2.46	1	475.2	27.90	.10	—	—	—	99	1	—
Austin City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,129**	**241.3**	**2.44**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Decker Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	671	237.3	2.40	—	—	100
Holly (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	458	247.2	2.50	—	—	100
Baltimore Gas & Electric Co	**394**	**146.5**	**37.20**	**.80**	**119**	**357.1**	**22.61**	**.92**	**63**	**493.0**	**5.11**	**92**	**7**	**1**
Brandon Shores (MD)	240	144.9	36.11	.69	8	451.0	26.42	.17	—	—	—	99	1	—
Crane (MD)	38	152.8	40.24	1.35	1	421.7	24.70	.17	—	—	—	99	1	—
Gould St (MD)	—	—	—	—	14	366.2	23.24	.99	1	491.7	5.09	—	99	1
Riverside (MD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	468.4	4.85	—	—	100
Wagner (MD)	116	147.5	38.45	.85	96	348.0	22.18	.98	40	506.5	5.25	82	17	1

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Basin Electric Power Coop	**1,378**	**62.2**	**9.26**	**0.50**	**5**	**439.9**	**25.48**	**0.34**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Antelope Valley (ND)	478	71.6	9.63	.58	*	405.3	23.47	.34	—	—	—	100	*	—
Laramie River (WY)	642	50.9	8.44	.39	4	451.8	26.16	.34	—	—	—	100	*	—
Leland Olds (ND)	258	79.6	10.61	.64	1	414.4	24.00	.34	—	—	—	100	*	—
Big Rivers Electric Corp	**461**	**108.5**	**24.72**	**3.00**	**2**	**393.5**	**22.81**	**—**	**4**	**194.2**	**1.94**	**100**	*****	*****
Coleman (KY)	80	100.8	22.79	2.29	—	—	—	—	4	194.2	1.94	100	—	*
R D Green (KY)	146	98.1	21.81	3.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Wilson (KY)	107	149.8	34.41	3.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Black Hills Corp	**39**	**53.2**	**8.54**	**.79**	*****	**457.0**	**27.41**	**.04**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Neal Simpson II (WY)	39	53.2	8.54	.79	*	457.0	27.41	.04	—	—	—	100	*	—
Boston Edison Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**650**	**339.4**	**21.71**	**.97**	**959**	**638.2**	**6.58**	**—**	**81**	**19**
Mystic (MA)	—	—	—	—	650	339.4	21.71	.97	29	362.8	3.78	—	99	1
New Boston (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	930	646.8	6.67	—	—	100
Braintree City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**4**	**450.0**	**4.63**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Potter Station (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	450.0	4.63	—	—	100
Brazos Electric Power Coop Inc	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,690**	**225.7**	**2.28**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Miller (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,663	225.7	2.28	—	—	100
North Texas (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	222.4	2.43	—	—	100
Bryan City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**496**	**222.4**	**2.30**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Bryan (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	222.1	2.28	—	—	100
Dansby (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	410	222.5	2.31	—	—	100
Burbank City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**111**	**327.0**	**3.38**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Magnolia-Olive (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	327.0	3.38	—	—	100
Burlington City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**513.0**	**29.63**	**.16**	**1**	**301.4**	**3.06**	**—**	**92**	**8**
J C McNeil (VT)	—	—	—	—	2	513.0	29.63	.16	1	301.4	3.06	—	92	8
Cajun Electric Power Coop Inc	**439**	**156.5**	**26.76**	**.45**	**2**	**378.2**	**22.24**	**—**	**32**	**261.4**	**2.70**	**99**	*****	*****
Big Cajun No.1 (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	261.4	2.70	—	—	100
Big Cajun No.2 (LA)	439	156.5	26.76	.45	2	378.2	22.24	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cambridge Electric Light Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**51**	**406.7**	**25.52**	**.43**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**
Kendall Square (MA)	—	—	—	—	51	406.7	25.52	.43	—	—	—	—	100	—
Canal Electric Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**661**	**330.2**	**21.07**	**.86**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**
Canal (MA)	—	—	—	—	661	330.2	21.07	.86	—	—	—	—	100	—
Cardinal Operating Co	**215**	**144.9**	**35.06**	**1.43**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Cardinal (OH)	215	144.9	35.06	1.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Carolina Power & Light Co	**842**	**158.5**	**39.28**	**.90**	**8**	**439.1**	**25.45**	**.20**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Asheville (NC)	70	123.2	31.28	1.06	1	445.1	25.80	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cape Fear (NC)	95	152.2	37.93	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lee (NC)	28	166.1	42.50	.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Mayo (NC)	126	188.8	45.62	.64	1	434.4	25.18	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Robinson (SC)	29	147.9	34.51	1.51	*	473.8	27.46	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Roxboro (NC)	388	160.0	39.59	.86	5	435.3	25.23	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sutton (NC)	98	148.9	37.92	.98	1	452.4	26.22	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Weatherspoon (NC)	8	143.7	32.97	1.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Cedar Falls City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**417.0**	**4.17**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Streeter (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	417.0	4.17	—	—	100
Central Electric Pwr Coop-MO	**19**	**119.8**	**25.80**	**2.62**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Chamois (MO)	19	119.8	25.80	2.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Central Hudson Gas & Elec Corp	**60**	**200.6**	**51.33**	**0.67**	**570**	**335.2**	**21.33**	**1.01**	**14**	**371.0**	**3.80**	**30**	**70**	*
Danskammer (NY)	60	200.6	51.33	.67	—	—	—	—	12	354.9	3.63	99	—	1
Roseton (NY)	—	—	—	—	570	335.2	21.33	1.01	2	483.4	4.95	—	100	*
Central Illinois Light Co	**173**	**162.2**	**36.80**	**2.70**	**1**	**430.7**	**24.90**	**.05**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*	**—**
Duck Creek (IL)	88	167.2	35.77	3.47	*	420.7	24.30	.04	—	—	—	100	*	—
Edwards (IL)	85	157.6	37.87	1.91	1	431.2	24.93	.05	—	—	—	100	*	—
Central Illinois Pub Serv Co	**375**	**166.3**	**35.39**	**1.44**	**10**	**439.0**	**25.51**	**.21**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**99**	**1**	**—**
Coffeen (IL)	168	176.0	35.88	.90	1	471.1	27.14	.02	—	—	—	100	*	—
Grand Tower (IL)	20	89.6	19.69	2.99	1	439.3	25.39	.04	—	—	—	99	1	—
Hutsonville (IL)	15	109.8	23.14	2.46	1	451.8	25.93	.02	—	—	—	99	1	—
Meredosia (IL)	30	148.2	32.79	2.05	1	452.0	25.99	.03	—	—	—	99	1	—
Newton (IL)	141	176.2	38.93	1.63	7	432.7	25.26	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Central Iowa Power Coop	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	[2] **438.4**	**4.49**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Fair Station (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	[2] 438.4	4.49	—	—	100
Central Louisiana Elec Co Inc	**529**	**135.8**	**20.60**	**.76**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,150**	**339.5**	**3.61**	**87**	**—**	**13**
Coughlin (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	365.0	3.83	—	—	100
Dolet Hills (LA)	315	133.9	18.28	.95	—	—	—	—	3	365.0	3.75	100	—	*
Rodemacher (LA)	214	137.9	24.02	.49	—	—	—	—	273	365.0	3.79	93	—	7
Teche (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	826	329.9	3.54	—	—	100
Central Maine Power Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**213**	**311.8**	**19.66**	**1.27**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**
Wyman (ME)	—	—	—	—	213	311.8	19.66	1.27	—	—	—	—	100	—
Central Operating Co	**144**	**126.3**	**30.64**	**1.34**	**3**	**509.2**	**29.15**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**99**	**1**	**—**
Sporn (WV)	144	126.3	30.64	1.34	3	509.2	29.15	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Central Power & Light Co	**239**	**161.5**	**32.36**	**.38**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6,945**	**213.0**	**2.19**	**40**	**—**	**60**
Bates (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	214.0	2.23	—	—	100
Coleto Creek (TX)	239	161.5	32.36	.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Davis (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,357	214.6	2.19	—	—	100
Hill (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	855	211.6	2.17	—	—	100
Joslin (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370	212.7	2.20	—	—	100
La Palma (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	765	204.4	2.10	—	—	100
Laredo (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	465	207.2	2.22	—	—	100
Nueces Bay (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,690	216.2	2.20	—	—	100
Victoria (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	308	218.3	2.26	—	—	100
Chugach Electric Assn Inc	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,397**	**93.7**	**.94**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Beluga (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,397	93.7	.94	—	—	100
Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co	**883**	**114.0**	**27.64**	**2.47**	**16**	**406.6**	**23.32**	**.27**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*	**—**
Beckjord (OH)	185	122.4	29.57	1.09	5	402.5	23.18	.40	—	—	—	99	1	—
East Bend (KY)	157	108.0	26.27	3.01	*	415.8	23.77	.34	—	—	—	100	*	—
Miami Fort (OH)	202	149.5	36.43	.88	2	422.2	24.13	.04	—	—	—	100	*	—
Zimmer (OH)	338	90.8	21.95	3.93	9	404.8	23.19	.25	—	—	—	99	1	—
Cleveland Electric Illum Co	**448**	**157.0**	**40.45**	**2.02**	**4**	**399.7**	**23.02**	**.31**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*	**—**
Ashtabula (OH)	73	182.2	45.95	3.94	1	419.6	24.20	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Avon Lake (OH)	144	154.1	39.67	.85	3	393.1	22.62	.31	—	—	—	100	*	—
Eastlake (OH)	231	151.1	39.20	2.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Colorado Springs City of	**114**	**128.1**	**27.72**	**.45**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**359.7**	**3.56**	**100**	**—**	*
Drake (CO)	52	169.9	36.00	.42	—	—	—	—	1	359.7	3.56	100	—	*
Nixon (CO)	62	94.5	20.79	.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Columbia City of	**4**	**204.2**	**55.09**	**.68**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Columbia (MO)	4	204.2	55.09	.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Columbus & Southern Ohio El Co	**323**	**147.4**	**35.05**	**2.76**	*	**436.1**	**25.58**	—	—	—	—	**100**	*	—
Conesville (OH)	313	148.8	35.42	2.75	*	469.7	27.53	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Picway (OH)	10	103.9	23.47	3.11	*	385.9	22.66	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Commonwealth Edison Co	**1,115**	**243.8**	**44.57**	**.36**	**20**	**406.0**	**23.80**	**0.18**	**356**	**308.8**	**3.14**	**98**	**1**	**2**
Collins (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214	329.7	3.36	—	—	100
Crawford (IL)	71	251.0	45.77	.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Fisk Storage (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	251.0	2.57	—	—	100
Joliet (IL)	279	244.2	44.53	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kincaid (IL)	107	162.7	35.94	.40	—	—	—	—	17	256.1	2.55	99	—	1
Powerton (IL)	231	286.8	49.82	.29	—	—	—	—	19	246.8	2.47	100	—	*
State Line (IN)	41	267.9	51.59	.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
State Line Storage (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	333.3	3.41	—	—	100
Waukegan (IL)	219	220.9	38.53	.43	4	411.1	24.00	.19	—	—	—	99	1	—
Will County (IL)	167	269.1	48.61	.35	16	404.7	23.75	.18	—	—	—	97	3	—
Connecticut Light & Power Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**348**	**359.5**	**23.25**	**.65**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**
Devon (CT)	—	—	—	—	77	330.6	22.06	.71	—	—	—	—	100	—
Middletown (CT)	—	—	—	—	113	392.6	24.85	.45	—	—	—	—	100	—
Montville (CT)	—	—	—	—	39	329.1	21.94	.75	—	—	—	—	100	—
Norwalk Harbor (CT)	—	—	—	—	120	358.2	22.94	.77	—	—	—	—	100	—
Consolidated Edison Co-NY Inc	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2,126**	**366.2**	**22.69**	**.29**	**1,723**	**477.0**	**4.93**	**—**	**88**	**12**
Arthur Kill (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	477.1	4.93	—	—	100
Astoria (NY)	—	—	—	—	452	367.5	22.81	.29	555	477.0	4.93	—	83	17
East River (NY)	—	—	—	—	157	346.3	21.57	.27	—	—	—	—	100	—
Ravenswood (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	424	477.0	4.93	—	—	100
Storage Facility #3	—	—	—	—	151	373.7	23.21	.28	—	—	—	—	100	—
Storage Facility #4	—	—	—	—	511	365.8	22.62	.30	—	—	—	—	100	—
Storage Facility #5	—	—	—	—	397	363.0	22.47	.28	—	—	—	—	100	—
Storage Facility #6	—	—	—	—	458	372.7	23.03	.28	—	—	—	—	100	—
Waterside (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	728	477.0	4.93	—	—	100
Consumers Power Co	**358**	**150.6**	**33.63**	**.65**	**60**	**244.2**	**15.10**	**.76**	**58**	**359.5**	**3.59**	**95**	**4**	**1**
Campbell (MI)	226	154.9	34.56	.62	2	422.4	24.48	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Karn-Weadock (MI)	60	155.8	37.90	.90	52	221.9	13.86	.80	58	359.5	3.59	79	18	3
Weadock (MI)	37	112.8	19.79	.20	6	392.6	22.76	.50	—	—	—	95	5	—
Whiting (MI)	36	145.0	35.02	.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Coop Power Assn	**642**	**78.4**	**9.73**	**.72**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Coal Creek (ND)	642	78.4	9.73	.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Dairyland Power Coop	**59**	**141.9**	**24.38**	**.33**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Dayton Power & Light Co	**462**	**140.5**	**32.84**	**.79**	**2**	**398.6**	**23.16**	**.29**	**20**	**406.1**	**4.14**	**100**	*	*
Hutchings (OH)	6	133.7	32.21	.80	—	—	—	—	20	406.1	4.14	87	—	13
Killen (OH)	75	140.2	33.83	.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Stuart (OH)	381	140.7	32.66	.82	2	398.6	23.16	.29	—	—	—	100	*	—
Delmarva Power & Light Co	**78**	**156.8**	**41.06**	**1.13**	**419**	**334.5**	**21.33**	**1.26**	**1,323**	**449.5**	**4.63**	**34**	**44**	**22**
Edgemoor (DE)	24	162.8	41.56	.74	260	338.6	21.78	.93	173	362.3	3.74	25	68	7
Hay Road (DE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,150	462.6	4.77	—	—	100
Indian River (DE)	54	154.3	40.84	1.30	17	433.4	25.60	.25	—	—	—	93	7	—
Vienna (MD)	—	—	—	—	142	315.6	20.00	1.98	—	—	—	—	100	—
Denton City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**183**	**226.5**	**2.34**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Spencer (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183	226.5	2.34	—	—	100
Deseret Generation & Tran Coop	**125**	**188.2**	**39.22**	**.42**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Bonanza (UT)	125	188.2	39.22	.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Detroit City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**174**	**388.0**	**4.02**	—	—	**100**
Mistersky (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	388.0	4.02	—	—	100
Detroit Edison Co	**1,000**	**126.8**	**26.40**	**0.62**	**12**	**428.9**	**24.76**	**0.26**	**1,718**	**140.3**	**.21**	**98**	*	**1**
Belle River (MI)	—	—	—	—	*	434.2	25.04	.29	—	—	—	—	100	—
Greenwood (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	203.0	2.06	—	—	100
Harbor Beach (MI)	—	—	—	—	1	440.8	25.24	.30	—	—	—	—	100	—
Marysville (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	399.0	3.98	—	—	100
Monroe (MI)	656	125.3	26.24	.65	7	429.5	24.77	.27	—	—	—	100	*	—
River Rouge (MI)	136	125.4	26.26	.52	—	—	—	—	1,691	110.1	.15	93	—	7
St Clair (MI)	37	117.4	20.68	.34	—	—	—	—	4	399.0	4.04	99	—	1
Trenton Channel (MI)	171	135.1	28.38	.67	4	424.7	24.63	.24	—	—	—	99	1	—
Dover City of	—	—	—	—	**83**	**371.3**	**23.48**	**.86**	**8**	**452.1**	**4.71**	—	**98**	**2**
Mckee Run (DE)	—	—	—	—	83	371.3	23.48	.86	8	452.1	4.71	—	98	2
Duke Power Co	**727**	**159.3**	**39.28**	**.83**	**9**	**419.9**	**24.44**	**.30**	—	—	—	**100**	*	—
Allen (NC)	151	166.6	40.75	.80	3	420.0	24.41	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Belews Creek (NC)	130	163.7	41.21	.69	1	428.5	24.78	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Buck (NC)	14	147.6	35.22	1.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Cliffside (NC)	63	173.6	43.73	.96	2	399.7	23.24	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Lee (SC)	—	—	—	—	3	430.3	25.15	.30	—	—	—	—	100	—
Marshall (NC)	369	152.7	37.39	.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Duquesne Light Co	**212**	**137.5**	**34.98**	**1.82**	**3**	**435.3**	**25.15**	**.09**	**37**	**317.6**	**3.30**	**99**	*	**1**
Cheswick (PA)	118	115.6	29.85	1.65	—	—	—	—	37	317.6	3.30	99	—	1
Elrama (PA)	94	165.9	41.42	2.05	3	435.3	25.15	.09	—	—	—	99	1	—
East Kentucky Power Coop	**232**	**117.2**	**29.32**	**.96**	**1**	**426.3**	**24.81**	**.14**	—	—	—	**100**	*	—
Cooper (KY)	82	114.3	28.54	1.27	*	471.0	27.42	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Dale (KY)	41	114.7	28.28	.82	1	411.3	23.94	.12	—	—	—	100	*	—
Spurlock (KY)	109	120.3	30.29	.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
El Paso Electric Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2,412**	**198.2**	**2.03**	—	—	**100**
Newman (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,907	200.9	2.05	—	—	100
Rio Grande (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	505	188.0	1.93	—	—	100
Electric Energy Inc	**417**	**86.3**	**14.95**	**.27**	*	**465.7**	**26.74**	**.10**	**45**	**344.0**	**3.56**	**99**	*	**1**
Joppa (IL)	417	86.3	14.95	.27	*	465.7	26.74	.10	45	344.0	3.56	99	*	1
Empire District Electric Co	**101**	**108.4**	**19.92**	**.54**	—	—	—	—	**3**	**253.5**	**2.53**	**100**	—	*
Asbury (MO)	93	106.3	19.01	.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Riverton (KS)	7	128.3	31.83	2.57	—	—	—	—	3	253.5	2.53	98	—	2
Fayetteville Public Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**5**	**294.9**	**3.07**	—	—	**100**
Butler Warner (NC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	294.9	3.07	—	—	100
Florida Power & Light Co	—	—	—	—	**2,078**	**305.6**	**19.34**	**1.30**	**13,057**	**388.6**	**3.89**	—	**50**	**50**
Cape Canaveral (FL)	—	—	—	—	308	323.8	20.47	1.96	840	388.6	3.89	—	70	30
Cutler (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	388.6	3.89	—	—	100
Fort Myers (FL)	—	—	—	—	192	285.4	18.07	1.95	—	—	—	—	100	—
Lauderdale (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,250	388.6	3.89	—	—	100
Manatee (FL)	—	—	—	—	356	268.9	17.20	.99	—	—	—	—	100	—
Martin (FL)	—	—	—	—	351	298.7	18.96	.89	5,537	388.6	3.89	—	29	71
Port Everglades (FL)	—	—	—	—	439	312.8	19.74	1.04	277	388.6	3.89	—	91	9
Putnam (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,119	388.6	3.89	—	—	100
Riviera (FL)	—	—	—	—	122	277.3	17.61	1.80	158	388.6	3.89	—	83	17
Sanford (FL)	—	—	—	—	70	340.9	21.68	1.90	176	388.6	3.89	—	72	28
Turkey Point (FL)	—	—	—	—	239	356.0	22.13	.99	688	388.6	3.89	—	68	32
Florida Power Corp	**332**	**179.5**	**45.49**	**.78**	**486**	**256.2**	**16.55**	**1.85**	**14**	[2] **814.8**	**8.55**	**73**	**27**	*
Anclote (FL)	—	—	—	—	9	435.4	25.31	.09	—	—	—	—	100	—
Bartow (FL)	—	—	—	—	229	245.0	15.86	2.32	12	382.1	4.02	—	99	1
Crystal River (FL)	253	182.2	46.40	.81	6	463.2	26.93	.09	—	—	—	99	1	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Florida Power Corp														
IMT Transfer (LA)	79	170.8	42.58	0.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Storage Facility #1	—	—	—	—	227	250.2	16.27	1.50	—	—	—	—	100	—
Suwannee (FL)	—	—	—	—	14	349.7	22.02	1.84	1 [2]	5,093.0	52.00	—	99	1
Fort Pierce City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**163**	**325.7**	**3.42**	**—**	**—**	**100**
H D King (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	325.7	3.42	—	—	100
Fremont City of	**21**	**91.1**	**16.13**	**.33**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**47**	**180.0**	**1.80**	**89**	**—**	**11**
Wright (NE)	21	91.1	16.13	.33	—	—	—	—	47	180.0	1.80	89	—	11
Gainesville City of	**45**	**165.0**	**43.55**	**.61**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**173**	**447.5**	**4.68**	**87**	**—**	**13**
Deerhaven (FL)	45	165.0	43.55	.61	—	—	—	—	152	447.5	4.69	88	—	12
Jr Kelly (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	447.3	4.67	—	—	100
Garland City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,376**	**210.0**	**2.12**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Newman (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	222.8	2.27	—	—	100
Olinger (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,371	210.0	2.12	—	—	100
Georgia Power Co	**2,048**	**157.4**	**35.66**	**.79**	**39**	**448.7**	**26.10**	**.50**	**2** [2]	**1,269.6**	**13.09**	**100**	*****	*****
Arkwright (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	808.4	8.33	—	—	100
Bowen (GA)	517	146.3	36.65	.96	1	417.1	24.26	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Hammond (GA)	81	147.4	36.98	.96	4	460.4	26.78	.50	—	—	—	99	1	—
Harllee Branch (GA)	241	150.2	36.96	1.14	2	451.8	26.28	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Mcdonough (GA)	75	132.7	33.16	.80	—	—	—	—	* [2]	3,342.8	34.50	100	—	*
Mcmanus (GA)	—	—	—	—	20	454.8	26.46	.50	—	—	—	—	100	—
Mitchell (GA)	—	—	—	—	1	403.0	23.44	.50	—	—	—	—	100	—
Scherer (GA)	892	167.4	33.04	.51	3	449.6	26.15	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Wansley (GA)	195	175.1	43.45	1.00	3	424.8	24.71	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Yates (GA)	45	149.4	37.35	1.15	5	447.9	26.05	.50	—	—	—	97	3	—
Glendale City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**77**	**308.0**	**3.18**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Glendale (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	308.0	3.18	—	—	100
Grand Haven City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**394.5**	**3.94**	**—**	**—**	**100**
J B Simms (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	394.5	3.94	—	—	100
Grand Island City of	**29**	**69.4**	**11.75**	**.32**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5**	**177.0**	**1.80**	**99**	**—**	**1**
Burdick (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	177.0	1.80	—	—	100
Platte (NE)	29	69.4	11.75	.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Grand River Dam Authority	**337**	**90.0**	**15.31**	**.46**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**28**	**256.6**	**2.60**	**100**	**—**	*****
GRDA No 1 (OK)	337	90.0	15.31	.46	—	—	—	—	28	256.6	2.60	100	—	*
Greenville City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**35**	**201.0**	**2.07**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Power Lane (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	201.0	2.07	—	—	100
Gulf Power Co	**253**	**222.7**	**54.46**	**1.11**	**1**	**428.2**	**24.91**	**.45**	**21**	**441.3**	**4.41**	**100**	*****	*****
Crist (FL)	144	231.8	56.82	.92	1	428.3	24.91	.45	21	441.3	4.41	99	*	1
Scholtz (FL)	9	144.3	36.40	3.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Smith (FL)	101	216.8	52.72	1.19	1	428.2	24.91	.45	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gulf States Utilities Co	**203**	**149.4**	**25.97**	**.50**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**10,962**	**243.2**	**2.53**	**24**	**—**	**76**
Lewis Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,681	222.9	2.35	—	—	100
Nelson (LA)	203	149.4	25.97	.50	—	—	—	—	356	279.5	2.93	90	—	10
Sabine (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,630	244.0	2.53	—	—	100
Willow Glen (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295	365.5	3.75	—	—	100
Hamilton City of	**8**	**136.5**	**32.80**	**.71**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**52**	**386.2**	**3.96**	**79**	**—**	**21**
Hamilton (OH)	8	136.5	32.80	.71	—	—	—	—	52	386.2	3.96	79	—	21
Hastings City of	**17**	**70.7**	**11.64**	**.40**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Hastings (NE)	17	70.7	11.64	.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Hawaiian Electric Co Inc	—	—	—	—	**738**	**326.9**	**20.47**	**0.46**	—	—	—	—	**100**	—
Honolulu (HI)	—	—	—	—	18	335.9	21.00	.50	—	—	—	—	100	—
Kahe (HI)	—	—	—	—	67	318.2	19.96	.46	—	—	—	—	100	—
Storage Facility #1	—	—	—	—	457	329.5	20.61	.47	—	—	—	—	100	—
Waiau (HI)	—	—	—	—	196	323.1	20.29	.45	—	—	—	—	100	—
Holyoke Water Power Co	—	—	—	—	*	**469.7**	**27.18**	**.27**	—	—	—	—	**100**	—
Mount Tom (MA)	—	—	—	—	*	469.7	27.18	.27	—	—	—	—	100	—
Hoosier Energy R E C Inc	**326**	**116.0**	**25.32**	**3.33**	*	**473.9**	**27.47**	**.05**	—	—	—	**100**	*	—
Frank E Ratts (IN)	52	135.0	29.78	1.32	*	473.9	27.47	.05	—	—	—	100	*	—
Merom (IN)	274	112.3	24.47	3.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Houston Lighting & Power Co	**1,761**	**156.2**	**23.89**	**.69**	—	—	—	—	**6,794**	**220.5**	**2.24**	**80**	—	**20**
Bertron (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285	214.3	2.21	—	—	100
Cedar Bayou (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,553	219.6	2.25	—	—	100
Deepwater (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	215.6	2.25	—	—	100
Green Bayou (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	215.0	2.21	—	—	100
Limestone (TX)	809	108.7	14.24	1.04	—	—	—	—	68	203.1	1.69	99	—	1
Parish (TX)	952	187.0	32.09	.40	—	—	—	—	704	216.1	2.18	96	—	4
Robinson (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	815	224.0	2.33	—	—	100
Storage Facility #2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	820	241.8	2.42	—	—	100
Wharton (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,384	215.4	2.19	—	—	100
Illinois Power Co	**553**	**114.6**	**24.93**	**2.39**	**1**	**441.2**	**25.43**	**.30**	**30**	[2] **362.6**	**3.70**	**100**	*	*
Baldwin (IL)	370	106.6	22.63	2.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Havana (IL)	53	138.0	31.58	.46	1	441.2	25.43	.30	10	287.4	2.87	99	1	1
Hennepin (IL)	49	110.8	23.51	3.02	—	—	—	—	1	[2] 3,146.6	32.32	100	—	*
Wood River (IL)	80	134.9	32.05	.61	—	—	—	—	19	300.1	3.09	99	—	1
Independence City of	—	—	—	—	**1**	**771.3**	**44.50**	**.30**	**2**	**508.0**	**5.08**	—	**75**	**25**
Blue Valley (MO)	—	—	—	—	1	771.3	44.50	.30	2	508.0	5.08	—	75	25
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co	**975**	**110.6**	**19.47**	**.35**	**3**	**496.9**	**29.09**	—	—	—	—	**100**	*	—
Rockport (IN)	908	107.1	18.46	.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tanners Creek (IN)	66	146.7	33.33	.86	3	496.9	29.09	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corp	**460**	**98.3**	**18.70**	**.88**	*	**491.3**	**28.25**	**.44**	—	—	—	**100**	*	—
Clifty Creek (IN)	460	98.3	18.70	.88	*	491.3	28.25	.44	—	—	—	100	*	—
Indianapolis Power & Light Co	**525**	**100.2**	**22.20**	**2.26**	**2**	**422.8**	**24.73**	**.03**	—	—	—	**100**	*	—
Petersburg (IN)	404	96.7	21.39	2.54	2	422.8	24.73	.03	—	—	—	100	*	—
Pritchard (IN)	15	111.1	24.78	.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Stout (IN)	106	111.9	24.93	1.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Interstate Power Co	**40**	**128.7**	**29.03**	**.59**	**2**	**383.0**	**22.52**	—	**133**	**204.8**	**2.05**	**86**	**1**	**13**
Dubuque (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	339.3	3.39	—	—	100
Fox Lake (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	204.0	2.04	—	—	100
Kapp (IA)	40	128.7	29.03	.59	—	—	—	—	*	386.6	3.95	100	—	*
Lansing (IA)	—	—	—	—	2	383.0	22.52	—	—	—	—	—	100	—
IES Utilities	**398**	**95.9**	**16.02**	**.37**	**1**	**492.1**	**28.50**	—	**82**	**314.0**	**3.14**	**99**	*	**1**
Burlington (IA)	21	99.2	16.78	.31	1	492.1	28.50	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Ottumwa (IA)	252	99.0	16.46	.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Praire Creek (IA)	80	93.0	15.79	.32	—	—	—	—	1	638.0	6.38	100	—	*
Sutherland (IA)	45	82.2	13.65	.35	—	—	—	—	49	274.7	2.75	94	—	6
6th St (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	364.1	3.64	—	—	100
Jacksonville Electric Auth	**247**	**167.9**	**41.51**	**1.09**	**2**	**445.1**	**25.98**	**.35**	—	—	—	**100**	*	—
St Johns River (FL)	247	167.9	41.51	1.09	2	445.1	25.98	.35	—	—	—	100	*	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Jamestown City of	**12**	**130.6**	**32.92**	**2.05**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Samuel A Carlson (NY)	12	130.6	32.92	2.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Jersey Central Power&Light Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**76**	**447.2**	**27.64**	**0.25**	**424**	**345.3**	**3.55**	**—**	**52**	**48**
Gilbert (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421	345.3	3.55	—	—	100
Sayreville (NJ)	—	—	—	—	63	443.4	27.40	.25	4	344.8	3.55	—	99	1
Werner (NJ)	—	—	—	—	13	465.2	28.74	.25	—	—	—	—	100	—
Kansas City City of	**106**	**98.2**	**17.66**	**.44**	**3**	**353.4**	**20.48**	**.50**	**32**	**228.4**	**2.25**	**98**	**1**	**2**
Kaw (KS)	6	131.8	26.74	.49	*	352.8	20.45	.50	10	235.8	2.33	91	1	8
Nearman (KS)	74	81.9	13.85	.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Quindaro (KS)	25	129.6	26.73	.45	2	353.4	20.48	.50	22	225.0	2.22	94	2	4
Kansas City Power & Light Co	**735**	**79.7**	**13.96**	**.61**	**8**	**404.5**	**23.42**	**.15**	**64**	**267.9**	**2.68**	**99**	*****	*****
Hawthorne (MO)	42	89.7	15.83	.26	—	—	—	—	64	267.9	2.68	92	—	8
Iatan (MO)	166	79.7	13.93	.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
La Cygne (KS)	459	76.6	13.45	.80	8	404.5	23.42	.15	—	—	—	99	1	—
Montrose (MO)	68	94.1	16.35	.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kansas Gas & Electric Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**654**	**253.8**	**2.42**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Evans (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	227	324.6	3.07	—	—	100
Gill (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427	216.9	2.08	—	—	100
Kansas Power & Light Co	**834**	**111.9**	**19.42**	**.41**	**3**	**307.9**	**18.48**	**.05**	**28**	**375.2**	**3.76**	**100**	*****	*****
Jeffrey Energy Cnt (KS)	726	109.6	18.26	.40	3	307.9	18.48	.05	—	—	—	100	*	—
Lawrence (KS)	83	122.2	27.00	.49	—	—	—	—	9	514.4	5.12	100	—	*
Tecumseh (KS)	25	127.2	28.07	.49	—	—	—	—	19	311.0	3.13	97	—	3
Kentucky Power Co	**317**	**108.2**	**26.17**	**1.21**	**3**	**390.0**	**22.71**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Big Sandy (KY)	317	108.2	26.17	1.21	3	390.0	22.71	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Kentucky Utilities Co	**535**	**116.5**	**27.99**	**1.36**	**5**	**494.1**	**29.05**	**.40**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Brown (KY)	110	120.5	28.60	1.25	2	479.7	28.21	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
Ghent (KY)	384	116.7	28.19	1.28	3	504.2	29.65	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
Green River (KY)	37	102.2	23.82	2.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tyrone (KY)	4	119.3	31.11	.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lafayette City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**335**	**343.2**	**3.60**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Bonin (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	335	343.2	3.60	—	—	100
Lake Worth City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**373.0**	**21.87**	**.14**	**42**	**821.0**	**8.64**	**—**	**18**	**82**
Tom G Smith (FL)	—	—	—	—	2	373.0	21.87	.14	42	821.0	8.64	—	18	82
Lakeland City of	**67**	**175.6**	**45.09**	**1.43**	**10**	**332.7**	**20.89**	**2.40**	**375**	**304.5**	**3.20**	**79**	**3**	**18**
Larsen Mem (FL)	—	—	—	—	10	332.7	20.89	2.40	341	304.5	3.20	—	15	85
Plant 3-Mcintosh (FL)	67	175.6	45.09	1.43	—	—	—	—	34	304.5	3.22	98	—	2
Lansing City of	**63**	**161.9**	**42.08**	**.88**	*****	**421.0**	**24.40**	**.30**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Eckert (MI)	15	163.6	42.34	.87	*	421.0	24.40	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Erickson (MI)	49	161.4	42.00	.89	*	421.0	24.40	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Long Island Lighting Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,479**	**335.3**	**21.38**	**.91**	**1,078**	**367.7**	**3.77**	**—**	**90**	**10**
Barrett (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	359	372.0	3.85	—	—	100
Far Rockaway (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	365.0	3.77	—	—	100
Glenwood (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	199	381.1	3.93	—	—	100
Northport (NY)	—	—	—	—	1,181	337.8	21.53	.91	410	358.0	3.63	—	95	5
Port Jefferson (NY)	—	—	—	—	298	325.4	20.77	.92	—	—	—	—	100	—
Los Angeles City of	**265**	**150.2**	**35.44**	**.47**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**995**	**293.4**	**3.02**	**86**	**—**	**14**
Harbor (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	293.4	3.03	—	—	100
Haynes (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	458	293.4	3.04	—	—	100
Intermountain (UT)	265	150.2	35.44	.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Scattergood (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442	293.4	3.01	—	—	100

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Louisiana Power & Light Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**13**	**290.6**	**18.19**	**—**	**8,780**	**371.2**	**3.81**	**—**	**1**	**99**
Little Gypsy (LA)	—	—	—	—	*	469.1	28.32	—	1,862	371.8	3.83	—	*	100
Nine Mile (LA)	—	—	—	—	5	469.1	28.41	—	4,925	367.9	3.77	—	1	99
Sterlington (LA)	—	—	—	—	*	448.8	25.95	—	401	330.2	3.43	—	*	100
Waterford (LA)	—	—	—	—	8	186.7	11.92	—	1,592	391.3	4.00	—	3	97
Louisville Gas & Electric Co	**411**	**99.3**	**22.14**	**3.11**	*****	**550.8**	**32.39**	**0.25**	**70**	**398.6**	**4.09**	**99**	*****	**1**
Cane Run (KY)	103	113.8	26.06	3.11	*	495.7	29.15	.25	63	398.6	4.09	97	*	3
Mill Creek (KY)	224	98.2	21.99	3.01	*	578.3	34.00	.25	8	398.6	4.09	100	*	*
Trimble County (KY)	83	82.9	17.71	3.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lower Colorado River Authority	**552**	**102.0**	**17.69**	**.32**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2,700**	**197.3**	**2.02**	**78**	**—**	**22**
Gideon (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,568	196.1	2.02	—	—	100
S Seymour-Fayette (TX)	552	102.0	17.69	.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
T C Ferguson (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,132	198.9	2.03	—	—	100
Lubbock City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**611**	**191.9**	**1.95**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Holly Ave (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	611	191.9	1.95	—	—	100
Madison Gas & Electric Co	**7**	**142.6**	**32.01**	**1.62**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**36**	**257.1**	**2.57**	**81**	**—**	**19**
Blount (WI)	7	142.6	32.01	1.62	—	—	—	—	36	257.1	2.57	81	—	19
Massachusetts Mun Wholes El Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**305.0**	**3.05**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Stonybrook (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	305.0	3.05	—	—	100
Medina Electric Coop Inc	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**35**	**245.0**	**2.74**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Pearsall (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	245.0	2.74	—	—	100
Metropolitan Edison Co	**52**	**139.4**	**36.89**	**1.68**	**1**	**485.0**	**27.70**	**.30**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**99**	**1**	**—**
Portland (PA)	29	137.2	36.15	1.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Titus (PA)	23	142.3	37.85	1.52	1	485.0	27.70	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Michigan South Central Pwr Agy	**3**	**170.2**	**41.20**	**2.82**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Project I (MI)	3	170.2	41.20	2.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
MidAmerican Energy	**875**	**90.4**	**15.24**	**.38**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**68**	**359.9**	**3.63**	**100**	**—**	*****
Council Bluffs (IA)	249	88.5	14.77	.39	—	—	—	—	4	348.1	3.43	100	—	*
George Neal 1-4 (IA)	398	75.3	12.83	.39	—	—	—	—	26	354.5	3.51	100	—	*
Louisa (IA)	197	116.3	19.45	.37	—	—	—	—	8	276.2	2.84	100	—	*
Riverside (IA)	31	139.6	23.24	.39	—	—	—	—	30	388.4	3.98	94	—	6
Minnesota Power & Light Co	**354**	**109.0**	**20.01**	**.53**	**3**	**471.3**	**27.12**	**.20**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Boswell Energy Center (MN)	354	109.0	20.01	.53	2	457.2	26.31	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Laskin Energy Center (MN)	—	—	—	—	1	513.6	29.56	.20	—	—	—	—	100	—
Minnkota Power Coop Inc	**365**	**60.4**	**7.96**	**.80**	**20**	**428.6**	**25.20**	**.40**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**98**	**2**	**—**
Young (ND)	365	60.4	7.96	.80	20	428.6	25.20	.40	—	—	—	98	2	—
Mississippi Power & Light Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**265**	**196.2**	**12.50**	**2.19**	**1,335**	**400.8**	**4.15**	**—**	**55**	**45**
Brown (MS)	—	—	—	—	*	448.4	26.10	—	76	337.1	3.53	—	*	100
Delta (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	378.6	3.92	—	—	100
Gerald Andrus (MS)	—	—	—	—	265	196.0	12.49	2.19	50	301.3	3.14	—	97	3
Wilson (MS)	—	—	—	—	*	437.4	25.30	.27	1,013	415.0	4.28	—	*	100
Mississippi Power Co	**231**	**131.8**	**28.49**	**1.20**	**2**	**428.1**	**24.87**	**—**	**184**	**372.8**	**3.81**	**96**	*****	**4**
Daniel (MS)	114	140.7	26.44	.43	2	428.1	24.87	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Eaton (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	442.7	4.56	—	—	100
Sweatt (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	382.9	3.95	—	—	100
Watson (MS)	117	125.1	30.48	1.96	—	—	—	—	120	349.3	3.55	96	—	4
Monongahela Power Co	**1,018**	**103.6**	**25.75**	**3.19**	**1**	**509.8**	**30.19**	**.30**	**4**	**500.0**	**5.00**	**100**	*****	*****

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Monongahela Power Co														
Albright (WV)	59	96.3	23.76	1.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Ft Martin (WV)	184	136.7	35.11	1.80	*	531.0	31.45	0.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Harrison (WV)	402	108.2	27.03	3.44	*	490.9	29.07	.30	2	500.0	5.00	100	*	*
Pleasants (WV)	353	80.8	19.65	3.99	*	545.0	32.27	.30	1	500.0	5.00	100	*	*
Rivesville (WV)	9	113.8	27.37	1.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Willow Island (WV)	9	108.7	27.55	1.40	—	—	—	—	*	500.0	5.00	100	—	*
Montana Power Co	**720**	**70.6**	**12.03**	**.65**	**2**	**441.2**	**26.13**	**—**	**15**	**170.7**	**1.82**	**100**	*****	*****
Colstrip (MT)	660	71.6	12.15	.65	2	441.2	26.13	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Corette (MT)	60	60.6	10.66	.61	—	—	—	—	15	170.7	1.82	99	—	1
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co	**243**	**84.4**	**11.69**	**.95**	**3**	**435.4**	**24.97**	**.30**	*****	**363.9**	**4.08**	**100**	*****	*****
Coyote (ND)	184	77.4	10.83	1.02	3	435.4	24.97	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Heskett (ND)	34	109.9	15.24	.94	—	—	—	—	*	334.8	3.58	100	—	*
Lewis and Clark (MT)	25	102.7	13.16	.46	—	—	—	—	*	387.1	4.51	100	—	*
Morgan City City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**110**	**345.0**	**3.66**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Morgan City (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	345.0	3.66	—	—	100
Muscatine City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**274.6**	**2.80**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Muscatine (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	274.6	2.80	—	—	100
Nebraska Public Power District	**652**	**74.2**	**13.02**	**.32**	*****	**469.1**	**27.22**	**—**	**24**	**193.9**	**1.94**	**100**	*****	*****
Gerald Gentleman (NE)	564	74.3	13.02	.32	*	469.1	27.22	—	24	190.7	1.91	100	*	*
Sheldon (NE)	88	73.9	13.00	.31	—	—	—	—	*	482.6	4.83	100	—	*
Nevada Power Co	**155**	**142.3**	**33.05**	**.46**	**2**	**473.3**	**26.56**	**.17**	**568**	**150.3**	**1.54**	**86**	*****	**14**
Clark (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	568	150.3	1.54	—	—	100
Gardner (NV)	155	142.3	33.05	.46	2	473.3	26.56	.17	—	—	—	100	*	—
New England Power Co	**299**	**163.3**	**41.39**	**.73**	**488**	**302.6**	**19.17**	**2.00**	**3,109**	**231.8**	**2.39**	**55**	**22**	**23**
Brayton (MA)	185	169.8	42.69	.73	287	297.4	18.86	1.92	28	289.6	2.98	72	28	*
Manchester St (RI)	—	—	—	—	7	355.6	20.75	.04	3,081	231.3	2.38	—	1	99
Salem Harbor (MA)	115	153.0	39.30	.74	194	308.6	19.59	2.18	—	—	—	71	29	—
New Orleans Public Service Inc	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,411**	**355.6**	**3.68**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Michoud (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,411	355.6	3.68	—	—	100
New York State Elec & Gas Corp	**262**	**129.9**	**34.05**	**1.97**	**2**	**572.8**	**32.96**	**.14**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Goudey (NY)	20	134.7	35.34	2.13	*	520.4	29.94	.14	—	—	—	100	*	—
Greenidge (NY)	34	135.2	36.28	2.32	2	579.6	33.35	.14	—	—	—	99	1	—
Jennison (NY)	16	156.2	38.78	.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kintigh (NY)	145	125.6	32.99	1.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Milliken (NY)	46	128.3	33.49	2.00	*	564.2	32.46	.14	—	—	—	100	*	—
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	**221**	**132.0**	**34.56**	**1.84**	**90**	**293.5**	**18.74**	**1.16**	**57**	**515.3**	**5.30**	**90**	**9**	**1**
Albany (NY)	—	—	—	—	88	288.2	18.45	1.18	17	409.5	4.21	—	97	3
Dunkirk (NY)	115	126.6	33.18	2.00	1	557.0	32.29	.47	—	—	—	100	*	—
Huntley (NY)	106	137.9	36.04	1.67	1	483.4	27.91	.49	—	—	—	100	*	—
Oswego (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	559.0	5.75	—	—	100
Northern Indiana Pub Serv Co	**697**	**136.2**	**26.85**	**1.36**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**247**	**333.6**	**3.41**	**98**	**—**	**2**
Bailly (IN)	126	133.9	29.13	2.97	—	—	—	—	3	655.2	6.70	100	—	*
Michigan City (IN)	127	139.5	26.66	.42	—	—	—	—	84	358.3	3.67	97	—	3
Mitchell (IN)	67	143.4	27.00	.40	—	—	—	—	22	343.8	3.52	98	—	2
Rollin Schahfer (IN)	377	134.8	26.12	1.31	—	—	—	—	138	310.7	3.18	98	—	2
Northern States Power Co	**978**	**107.7**	**18.85**	**.39**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**133**	**226.9**	**2.32**	**99**	**—**	**1**
Bay Front (WI)	3	145.5	25.52	.20	—	—	—	—	117	226.9	2.32	27	—	73
Black Dog (MN)	59	99.8	17.38	.20	—	—	—	—	4	245.7	2.50	100	—	*

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Northern States Power Co														
High Bridge (MN)	61	102.9	17.95	0.22	—	—	—	—	9	210.9	2.15	99	—	1
King (MN)	136	101.9	17.88	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Riverside (MN)	72	98.0	17.03	.22	—	—	—	—	2	253.1	2.58	100	—	*
Sherburne County (MN)	649	111.0	19.45	.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Ohio Edison Co	**507**	**121.8**	**29.61**	**1.33**	**2**	**427.6**	**24.97**	**0.28**	**12**	**350.0**	**3.62**	**100**	*	*
Burger (OH)	10	80.1	18.82	3.18	*	447.3	26.10	.23	—	—	—	99	1	—
Edgewater (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	350.0	3.62	—	—	100
Niles (OH)	62	102.0	24.57	3.24	*	449.4	26.33	.22	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sammis (OH)	435	125.5	30.59	1.01	1	420.4	24.55	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Ohio Power Co	**1,309**	**142.7**	**33.34**	**2.81**	**5**	**452.5**	**26.07**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*	**—**
Gavin (OH)	711	147.4	33.28	3.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kammer (WV)	169	86.4	20.71	3.28	*	461.4	26.73	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Mitchell (WV)	230	136.8	34.12	.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Muskingum (OH)	199	181.8	43.35	2.61	5	451.8	26.02	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Ohio Valley Electric Corp	**214**	**122.5**	**31.53**	**1.87**	*****	**438.3**	**25.45**	**.30**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*	**—**
Kyger Creek (OH)	214	122.5	31.53	1.87	*	438.3	25.45	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co	**465**	**78.3**	**13.62**	**.30**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2,289**	**391.9**	**4.06**	**77**	**—**	**23**
Horseshoe Lake (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195	395.2	4.10	—	—	100
Muskogee (OK)	404	78.5	13.71	.30	—	—	—	—	10	390.0	4.04	100	—	*
Mustang (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	392.3	4.07	—	—	100
Seminole (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,083	391.6	4.06	—	—	100
Sooner (OK)	61	76.7	13.03	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Omaha Public Power District	**319**	**67.1**	**11.27**	**.42**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**9**	**296.3**	**2.89**	**100**	**—**	*
Nebraska City (NE)	167	68.1	11.33	.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
North Omaha (NE)	152	66.0	11.21	.45	—	—	—	—	9	296.3	2.89	100	—	*
Orange & Rockland Utils Inc	**43**	**199.5**	**51.64**	**.63**	**148**	**376.8**	**23.35**	**.37**	**178**	**566.7**	**5.87**	**50**	**41**	**8**
Bowline (NY)	—	—	—	—	148	376.8	23.35	.37	—	—	—	—	100	—
Lovett (NY)	43	199.5	51.64	.63	—	—	—	—	178	566.7	5.87	86	—	14
Orlando Utilities Comm	**123**	**181.6**	**46.05**	**.99**	**2**	**411.0**	**25.23**	**.60**	**258**	**395.2**	**4.13**	**92**	*	**8**
Indian River (FL)	—	—	—	—	*	480.0	28.07	.18	258	395.2	4.13	—	1	99
Stanton Energy (FL)	123	181.6	46.05	.99	2	398.2	24.67	.68	—	—	—	100	*	—
Orrville City of	**17**	**102.5**	**23.11**	**3.35**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Orrville (OH)	17	102.5	23.11	3.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Otter Tail Power Co	**173**	**95.5**	**16.97**	**.62**	*****	**403.6**	**23.73**	**.31**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*	**—**
Big Stone (SD)	149	91.7	16.12	.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hoot Lake (MN)	24	117.7	22.22	.36	*	403.6	23.73	.31	—	—	—	100	*	—
Owensboro City of	**63**	**93.8**	**20.68**	**3.19**	*****	**460.0**	**26.66**	**.38**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*	**—**
Smith (KY)	63	93.8	20.68	3.19	*	460.0	26.66	.38	—	—	—	100	*	—
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**10,451**	**275.0**	**2.82**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Contra Costa (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,517	275.0	2.84	—	—	100
Humboldt Bay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	275.0	2.82	—	—	100
Hunters Point (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,135	275.0	2.80	—	—	100
Morro Bay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	827	275.0	2.81	—	—	100
Moss Landing (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,152	275.0	2.80	—	—	100
Pittsburg (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,809	275.0	2.85	—	—	100
Potrero (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	819	275.0	2.80	—	—	100
PacifiCorp	**2,540**	**97.0**	**18.61**	**.58**	**9**	**534.5**	**31.43**	**.30**	**8**	[2] **646.2**	**6.80**	**100**	*	*
Carbon (UT)	61	56.8	13.45	.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Centralia (WA)	457	156.7	24.71	.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Emery-Hunter (UT)	336	83.2	18.82	.55	2	542.7	31.91	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Huntington (UT)	392	60.0	14.17	.53	1	544.1	31.99	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
PacifiCorp														
Jim Bridger (WY)	716	106.3	19.78	0.57	4	527.3	31.01	0.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Johnston (WY)	195	73.7	11.49	.42	2	535.7	31.50	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Naughton (WY)	202	123.4	24.31	.56	—	—	—	—	8	[2] 646.2	6.80	100	—	*
Wyodak (WY)	181	67.7	10.81	.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Painesville City of	**6**	**149.2**	**36.26**	**2.77**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**409.0**	**4.09**	**98**	**—**	**2**
Painesville (OH)	6	149.2	36.26	2.77	—	—	—	—	3	409.0	4.09	98	—	2
Pasadena City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**131**	**337.6**	**3.50**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Broadway (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	337.6	3.50	—	—	100
Pennsylvania Electric Co	**1,328**	**126.5**	**30.69**	**1.83**	**11**	**455.3**	**26.54**	**.05**	**54**	**316.5**	**3.26**	**100**	*****	*****
Conemaugh (PA)	355	115.4	28.84	2.21	2	483.5	28.19	.05	54	316.5	3.26	99	*	1
Homer City (PA)	428	125.0	29.02	1.73	3	430.9	25.12	.05	—	—	—	100	*	—
Keystone (PA)	349	145.9	36.14	1.65	5	456.0	26.58	.05	—	—	—	100	*	—
Seward (PA)	34	107.0	25.84	1.48	1	468.3	27.30	.05	—	—	—	99	1	—
Shawville (PA)	139	115.6	28.09	1.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Warren (PA)	23	125.3	30.45	1.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co	**560**	**146.8**	**37.34**	**1.77**	**576**	**349.0**	**22.07**	**.78**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**80**	**20**	**—**
Brunner Island (PA)	171	151.5	39.69	1.69	12	450.3	26.16	.14	—	—	—	98	2	—
Holtwood (PA)	11	130.6	20.19	.47	1	455.4	26.59	.16	—	—	—	97	3	—
Martins Creek (PA)	51	140.0	37.12	1.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Montour (PA)	269	145.8	36.87	1.89	24	485.0	27.91	.11	—	—	—	98	2	—
Storage Facility # 1	—	—	—	—	539	341.3	21.72	.83	—	—	—	—	100	—
Sunbury (PA)	58	145.3	36.01	1.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Pennsylvania Power Co	**437**	**169.4**	**40.76**	**3.70**	**18**	**420.9**	**24.59**	**.25**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**99**	**1**	**—**
Bruce Mansfield (PA)	385	176.9	42.52	4.00	18	420.9	24.59	.25	—	—	—	99	1	—
New Castle (PA)	52	114.3	27.80	1.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Philadelphia Electric Co	**87**	**139.4**	**37.01**	**1.56**	**552**	**379.9**	**24.16**	**.42**	**207**	**504.7**	**5.20**	**38**	**58**	**4**
Cromby (PA)	31	138.4	36.73	1.56	61	381.2	24.39	.53	71	544.8	5.61	64	30	6
Delaware (PA)	—	—	—	—	94	372.8	23.84	.35	—	—	—	—	100	—
Eddystone (PA)	56	140.0	37.16	1.56	348	383.2	24.32	.44	136	483.8	4.98	39	58	4
Schuylkill (PA)	—	—	—	—	49	369.3	23.34	.32	—	—	—	—	100	—
Plains Elec Gen&Trans Coop Inc	**94**	**126.8**	**22.77**	**.68**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**34**	**309.9**	**2.54**	**98**	**—**	**2**
Escalante (NM)	94	126.8	22.77	.68	—	—	—	—	34	309.9	2.54	98	—	2
Platte River Power Authority	**95**	**71.0**	**12.41**	**.23**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Rawhide (CO)	95	71.0	12.41	.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Portland General Electric Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,260**	**131.5**	**1.33**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Beaver (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	214.8	2.17	—	—	100
Coyote Springs (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,227	129.3	1.31	—	—	100
Potomac Edison Co	**5**	**124.9**	**30.61**	**.88**	**1**	**454.2**	**26.90**	**.30**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**98**	**2**	**—**
Smith (MD)	5	124.9	30.61	.88	1	454.2	26.90	.30	—	—	—	98	2	—
Potomac Electric Power Co	**436**	**165.0**	**42.73**	**1.27**	**691**	**356.5**	**22.41**	**.82**	**19**	**864.2**	**9.00**	**72**	**28**	*****
Benning (DC)	—	—	—	—	43	408.8	24.58	.93	—	—	—	—	100	—
Chalk (MD)	142	161.0	41.61	1.41	640	352.0	22.21	.82	19	864.2	9.00	47	52	*
Dickerson (MD)	14	134.7	34.80	1.42	4	458.0	26.74	.20	—	—	—	94	6	—
Morgantown (MD)	213	166.9	43.56	1.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Potomac River (VA)	67	174.3	44.13	.80	4	457.1	26.74	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
Power Authority of State of NY	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**687**	**374.1**	**23.05**	**.29**	**469**	**391.5**	**3.97**	**—**	**90**	**10**
Poletti (NY)	—	—	—	—	630	367.5	22.73	.30	15	375.0	3.89	—	100	*
Richard Flynn (NY)	—	—	—	—	57	451.0	26.49	.20	454	392.0	3.97	—	42	58

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Public Service Co of Colorado	**907**	**103.8**	**19.67**	**0.39**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**59**	**174.9**	**1.75**	**100**	**—**	*****
Arapahoe (CO)	43	140.4	31.11	.47	—	—	—	—	11	184.6	1.82	99	—	1
Cameo (CO)	25	75.3	16.14	.56	—	—	—	—	7	178.4	1.78	99	—	1
Cherokee (CO)	125	112.1	25.47	.46	—	—	—	—	19	178.0	1.76	99	—	1
Comanche (CO)	310	100.2	17.18	.30	—	—	—	—	10	179.2	1.78	100	—	*
Hayden (CO)	131	91.7	19.40	.43	—	—	—	—	2	137.6	1.50	100	—	*
Pawnee (CO)	232	98.5	16.42	.40	—	—	—	—	7	140.0	1.50	100	—	*
Valmont (CO)	41	135.4	30.10	.46	—	—	—	—	2	218.2	2.15	100	—	*
Zuni (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	250.9	2.47	—	—	100
Public Service Co of NH	**69**	**154.8**	**41.00**	**1.96**	**91**	**198.9**	**13.22**	**4.24**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**75**	**25**	**—**
Merrimack (NH)	69	154.8	41.00	1.96	*	428.5	24.80	.27	—	—	—	100	*	—
Newington Station (NH)	—	—	—	—	91	198.4	13.19	4.25	—	—	—	—	100	—
Public Service Co of NM	**560**	**168.0**	**31.46**	**.81**	**4**	**517.9**	**29.59**	**1.00**	**1**	**264.1**	**2.69**	**100**	*****	*****
Reeves (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	264.1	2.69	—	—	100
San Juan (NM)	560	168.0	31.46	.81	4	517.9	29.59	1.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Public Service Co of Oklahoma	**334**	**119.7**	**20.39**	**.45**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**4,476**	**283.7**	**2.93**	**55**	**—**	**45**
Comanche (CS) (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,368	283.7	2.95	—	—	100
Northeastern (OK)	334	119.7	20.39	.45	—	—	—	—	1,650	283.7	2.92	77	—	23
Riverside (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	793	283.7	2.91	—	—	100
Southwestern (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	665	283.7	2.95	—	—	100
Public Service Electric&Gas Co	**108**	**181.5**	**49.55**	**.72**	**11**	**408.6**	**25.78**	**.29**	**1,849**	**295.0**	**2.57**	**64**	**1**	**35**
Bergen (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,438	295.0	2.43	—	—	100
Burlington (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	295.0	3.08	—	—	100
Hudson (NJ)	33	177.3	46.50	.74	—	—	—	—	149	295.0	3.05	85	—	15
Kearny (NJ)	—	—	—	—	11	408.6	25.78	.29	—	—	—	—	100	—
Mercer (NJ)	75	183.3	50.88	.71	—	—	—	—	6	295.0	3.07	100	—	*
Sewaren (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	295.0	3.05	—	—	100
PSI Energy Inc	**1,029**	**131.8**	**29.06**	**1.93**	**31**	**429.7**	**24.73**	**.30**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**99**	**1**	**—**
Cayuga (IN)	245	122.3	26.92	1.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Edwardsport (IN)	23	116.0	26.23	2.27	2	419.7	24.15	.30	—	—	—	98	2	—
Gallagher (IN)	64	122.0	29.29	1.28	5	432.4	24.88	.30	—	—	—	98	2	—
Gibson Station (IN)	615	138.8	30.38	2.25	4	397.6	22.88	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Noblesville (IN)	*	116.6	25.59	2.41	1	459.3	26.43	.30	—	—	—	66	34	—
Wabash River (IN)	83	120.8	26.22	1.36	21	434.4	25.00	.30	—	—	—	94	6	—
Richmond City of	**27**	**153.3**	**34.22**	**2.31**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Whitewater (IN)	27	153.3	34.22	2.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Rochester City of	**2**	**171.3**	**41.84**	**1.51**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7**	**279.5**	**2.85**	**89**	**—**	**11**
Silver Lake (MN)	2	171.3	41.84	1.51	—	—	—	—	7	279.5	2.85	89	—	11
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp	**9**	**134.1**	**35.83**	**2.44**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Russell Station 7 (NY)	9	134.1	35.83	2.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Ruston City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**188**	**309.9**	**3.23**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Steam Plant (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	309.9	3.23	—	—	100
S Mississippi Elec Pwr Assn	**60**	**208.4**	**51.48**	**.70**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**56**	**329.0**	**3.44**	**96**	**—**	**4**
Moselle (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	329.0	3.44	—	—	100
R D Morrow (MS)	60	208.4	51.48	.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Salt River Proj Ag I & P Dist	**581**	**149.7**	**32.29**	**.50**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**428**	**[2] 327.0**	**3.33**	**97**	**—**	**3**
Agua Fria (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218	282.6	2.88	—	—	100
Coronado (AZ)	176	221.1	44.82	.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kyrene (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	[2] 1,319.8	13.51	—	—	100

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Salt River Proj Ag I & P Dist														
Navajo (AZ)	405	121.2	26.83	0.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Santan (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	293.1	2.99	—	—	100
San Antonio City of	**396**	**110.7**	**18.55**	**.39**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**130**	**215.4**	**2.18**	**98**	**—**	**2**
Braunig (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	217.9	2.21	—	—	100
JT Deely/Spruce (TX)	396	110.7	18.55	.39	—	—	—	—	4	217.9	2.21	100	—	*
Sommers (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	215.2	2.18	—	—	100
San Diego Gas & Electric Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2,714**	**239.2**	**2.44**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Encina (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,115	253.7	2.59	—	—	100
South Bay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,599	229.1	2.33	—	—	100
San Miguel Electric Coop Inc	**259**	**106.1**	**11.05**	**1.84**	**3**	**340.2**	**19.74**	**0.66**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**99**	**1**	**—**
San Miquel (TX)	259	106.1	11.05	1.84	3	340.2	19.74	.66	—	—	—	99	1	—
Savannah Electric & Power Co	**20**	**137.6**	**28.62**	**.91**	**1**	**401.8**	**23.29**	**.50**	**8**	**546.0**	**5.63**	**97**	**1**	**2**
Kraft (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	546.0	5.63	—	—	100
McIntosh (GA)	20	137.6	28.62	.91	1	401.8	23.29	.50	—	—	—	99	1	—
Seminole Electric Coop Inc	**295**	**190.3**	**46.80**	**2.80**	**3**	**455.9**	**26.46**	**.27**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Seminole (FL)	295	190.3	46.80	2.80	3	455.9	26.46	.27	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sierra Pacific Power Co	**108**	**193.2**	**41.92**	**.38**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2,397**	**202.6**	**2.07**	**49**	**—**	**51**
Fort Churchill (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,118	202.6	2.08	—	—	100
North Valmy (NV)	108	193.2	41.92	.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tracy (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,279	202.6	2.07	—	—	100
Sikeston City of	**94**	**90.2**	**19.63**	**3.01**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Sikeston (MO)	94	90.2	19.63	3.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
South Carolina Electric&Gas Co	**287**	**156.9**	**40.35**	**1.13**	**3**	**458.4**	**26.57**	**.20**	**4**	**409.9**	**4.23**	**100**	*****	*****
Canadys (SC)	18	158.7	40.48	1.22	1	467.2	27.08	.20	2	436.2	4.51	98	1	*
Mcmeekin (SC)	62	158.6	40.85	1.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Urguhart (SC)	15	157.3	40.23	1.40	*	434.8	25.20	.20	3	394.3	4.07	99	*	1
Wateree (SC)	101	150.7	38.61	1.29	2	455.5	26.40	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Williams (SC)	91	162.0	41.92	.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
South Carolina Pub Serv Auth	**292**	**138.8**	**35.72**	**1.21**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Cross (SC)	146	138.2	35.56	1.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Jefferies (SC)	27	133.4	34.03	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Winyah (SC)	119	140.6	36.30	1.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Southern California Edison Co	**185**	**179.9**	**39.51**	**.54**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**9,045**	**245.0**	**2.55**	**30**	**—**	**70**
Alamitos (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,910	276.7	2.84	—	—	100
Cool Water (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,743	153.9	1.59	—	—	100
El Segundo (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	918	269.1	2.81	—	—	100
Etiwanda (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	276.7	2.80	—	—	100
Huntington Beach (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	525	250.9	2.61	—	—	100
Long Beach (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	276.7	2.85	—	—	100
Mandalay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	892	236.7	2.51	—	—	100
Mohave (NV)	185	179.9	39.51	.54	—	—	—	—	103	238.5	2.44	97	—	3
Ormond Beach (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,084	276.7	2.95	—	—	100
Redondo (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,758	268.8	2.82	—	—	100
San Bernardino (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	276.7	2.82	—	—	100
Southern Illinois Power Coop	**35**	**102.6**	**23.57**	**3.25**	**1**	**416.8**	**23.75**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**99**	**1**	**—**
Marion (IL)	35	102.6	23.57	3.25	1	416.8	23.75	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Southern Indiana Gas & Elec Co	**206**	**104.9**	**23.53**	**3.08**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**20**	**296.3**	**3.04**	**100**	**—**	*****

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Southern Indiana Gas & Elec Co														
A B Brown (IN)	50	160.3	35.65	3.32	—	—	—	—	17	305.2	3.13	98	—	2
Culley (IN)	119	87.1	19.51	3.15	—	—	—	—	3	249.7	2.56	100	—	*
Warrick (IN)	37	88.1	20.12	2.55	—	—	—	—	1	253.4	2.60	100	—	*
Southwestern Electric Power Co	**909**	**144.0**	**22.34**	**.76**	**3**	**416.0**	**24.46**	**—**	**3,195**	**201.6**	**2.03**	**81**	*****	**19**
Arsenal Hill (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	370.1	3.98	—	—	100
Flint Creek (AR)	134	161.0	27.15	.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Knox Lee (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,289	163.4	1.68	—	—	100
Lieberman (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	170.1	1.75	—	—	100
Pirkey (TX)	331	83.2	11.05	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Welsh Station (TX)	444	174.8	29.31	.38	3	416.0	24.46	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Wilkes (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,737	224.6	2.21	—	—	100
Southwestern Public Service Co	**747**	**200.5**	**34.97**	**.32**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3,548**	**208.4**	**2.11**	**78**	**—**	**22**
Cunningham (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	216.6	2.15	—	—	100
Harrington (TX)	397	183.4	31.87	.33	—	—	—	—	9	250.0	2.51	100	—	*
Jones (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,141	206.3	2.09	—	—	100
Maddox (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	507	201.8	2.09	—	—	100
Nichols (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	209.5	2.11	—	—	100
Plant X (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	460	222.2	2.23	—	—	100
Tolk (TX)	350	219.8	38.49	.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Springfield City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**10**	**374.5**	**3.80**	**—**	**—**	**100**
James River (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	496.1	5.07	—	—	100
Southwest (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	223.6	2.26	—	—	100
Springfield City of	**94**	**112.4**	**23.58**	**3.19**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Dallman (IL)	92	112.4	23.58	3.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lakeside (IL)	2	112.4	23.58	3.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
St Joseph Light & Power Co	**2**	**132.5**	**31.42**	**3.60**	**11**	**220.7**	**14.44**	**1.61**	**18**	**449.4**	**4.48**	**36**	**51**	**13**
Lakeroad (MO)	2	132.5	31.42	3.60	11	220.7	14.44	1.61	18	449.4	4.48	36	51	13
Sunflower Electric Coop Inc	**162**	**111.0**	**18.76**	**.33**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**8**	**374.0**	**2.99**	**100**	**—**	*****
Holcomb (KS)	162	111.0	18.76	.33	—	—	—	—	8	374.0	2.99	100	—	*
Tacoma Public Utilities	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**460.0**	**26.66**	**.50**	*****	**474.0**	**4.98**	**—**	**25**	**75**
Steam No.2 (WA)	—	—	—	—	*	460.0	26.66	.50	*	474.0	4.98	—	25	75
Tallahassee City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,044**	**354.4**	**3.71**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Hopkins (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	646	362.0	3.78	—	—	100
Purdom (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	398	342.0	3.58	—	—	100
Tampa Electric Co	**452**	**173.3**	**41.39**	**1.88**	**7**	**429.6**	**24.94**	**.35**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Big Bend (FL)	—	—	—	—	2	452.1	26.20	.30	—	—	—	—	100	—
Davant Transfer (LA)	370	157.9	37.21	2.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Gannon (FL)	82	238.4	60.26	1.11	5	424.2	24.63	.40	—	—	—	99	1	—
Hookers Point (FL)	—	—	—	—	*	420.5	24.37	.10	—	—	—	—	100	—
Polk Station (FL)	—	—	—	—	*	398.9	23.26	.03	—	—	—	—	100	—
Taunton City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**8**	**395.9**	**25.23**	**1.00**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**
Cleary (MA)	—	—	—	—	8	395.9	25.23	1.00	—	—	—	—	100	—
Tennessee Valley Authority	**3,738**	**109.7**	**25.72**	**2.32**	**23**	**398.8**	**23.13**	**.50**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Allen (TN)	49	116.5	28.31	2.45	2	371.6	21.77	.50	—	—	—	99	1	—
Bull Run (TN)	157	117.8	30.24	1.33	6	383.4	22.06	.50	—	—	—	99	1	—
Cahokia (IL)	249	120.6	28.73	.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Colbert (AL)	271	116.7	27.64	1.32	3	348.6	20.13	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cumberland (TN)	682	97.7	22.76	2.75	4	393.2	22.92	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gallatin (TN)	238	126.0	29.95	1.92	*	402.2	23.50	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Tennessee Valley Authority														
Johnsonville (TN)	305	116.9	27.65	1.75	1	444.7	25.96	0.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Kingston (TN)	268	121.4	30.99	1.40	1	391.8	22.68	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Paradise (KY)	759	85.9	18.18	4.42	1	460.6	26.79	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sevier (TN)	128	126.5	31.30	1.98	1	443.5	25.85	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Shawnee (KY)	312	121.9	29.10	.87	3	472.0	27.26	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Widows Creek (AL)	320	117.1	28.38	2.37	2	390.8	22.84	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Terrabonne Parrish Con	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**87**	**330.0**	**3.53**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Houma (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	330.0	3.53	—	—	100
Texas Municipal Power Agency	**269**	**150.8**	**14.86**	**1.46**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**23**	**245.0**	**2.53**	**99**	**—**	**1**
Gibbons Creek (TX)	269	150.8	14.86	1.46	—	—	—	—	23	245.0	2.53	99	—	1
Texas Utilities Electric Co	**2,986**	**93.2**	**12.10**	**.87**	**15**	**438.9**	**25.44**	**—**	**23,741**	**278.6**	**2.86**	**61**	*****	**39**
Big Brown (TX)	576	68.6	8.99	.80	—	—	—	—	168	278.6	2.92	98	—	2
Decordova (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,721	278.6	2.84	—	—	100
Eagle Mountain (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391	278.6	2.88	—	—	100
Graham (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,786	278.6	2.84	—	—	100
Handley (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,127	278.6	2.86	—	—	100
Lake Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	539	278.6	2.90	—	—	100
Lake Hubbard (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,117	278.6	2.85	—	—	100
Martin Lake (TX)	1,203	90.3	11.98	1.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Monticello (TX)	913	118.8	14.70	.50	15	438.9	25.44	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Morgan Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,977	278.6	2.84	—	—	100
Mountain Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,837	278.6	2.85	—	—	100
North Lake (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	687	278.6	2.81	—	—	100
Permian Basin (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,496	278.6	2.85	—	—	100
Sandow No 4 (TX)	294	78.8	10.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Stryker (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,533	278.6	2.88	—	—	100
Tradinghouse (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,633	278.6	2.87	—	—	100
Valley (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,729	278.6	2.87	—	—	100
Texas-New Mexico Power Co	**193**	**135.2**	**18.72**	**.86**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**13**	**209.0**	**2.12**	**99**	**—**	**1**
TNP One (Tx)	193	135.2	18.72	.86	—	—	—	—	13	209.0	2.12	99	—	1
Toledo Edison Co	**91**	**179.1**	**45.99**	**1.02**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Bay Shore (OH)	91	179.1	45.99	1.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tri State Gen & Trans Assn, Inc	**444**	**111.1**	**22.79**	**.45**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7**	**179.4**	**1.97**	**100**	**—**	*****
Craig (CO)	407	115.2	23.54	.40	—	—	—	—	7	179.4	1.97	100	—	*
Nucla (CO)	37	67.3	14.42	.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tucson Electric Power Co	**279**	**174.5**	**32.01**	**.74**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**20**	**317.8**	**3.26**	**100**	**—**	*****
Irvington (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	317.8	3.26	—	—	100
Springerville (AZ)	279	174.5	32.01	.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Union Electric Co	**1,066**	**106.7**	**19.68**	**.92**	**3**	**405.2**	**23.32**	**.29**	**54**	**280.1**	**2.86**	**100**	*****	*****
Labadie (MO)	531	105.1	19.51	.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Meramec (MO)	46	130.9	30.63	1.29	—	—	—	—	38	283.7	2.90	97	—	3
Rush Island (MO)	383	89.2	14.97	.31	2	412.2	23.72	.29	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sioux (MO)	106	151.0	32.86	2.78	1	391.3	22.52	.29	—	—	—	100	*	—
Venice No.2 (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	271.6	2.78	—	—	100
United Illuminating Co	**56**	**190.6**	**49.58**	**.55**	**197**	**361.5**	**23.01**	**.99**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**54**	**46**	**—**
Bridgeport Harbor (CT)	56	190.6	49.58	.55	2	363.2	22.96	.94	—	—	—	99	1	—
New Haven Hbr (CT)	—	—	—	—	195	361.5	23.01	.99	—	—	—	—	100	—
United Power Assn	**81**	**69.1**	**9.29**	**.66**	*****	**452.6**	**26.04**	**.40**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Stanton (ND)	81	69.1	9.29	.66	*	452.6	26.04	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
UtiliCorp United Inc	**141**	**86.7**	**16.57**	**.34**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Sibley (MO)	141	86.7	16.57	.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, January 1996 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Vero Beach City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**336**	**300.8**	**3.16**	—	—	**100**
Vero Beach (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	336	300.8	3.16	—	—	100
Vineland City of	**6**	**202.1**	**54.50**	**0.87**	**15**	**383.9**	**24.06**	**0.79**	—	—	—	**63**	**37**	—
H M Down (NJ)	6	202.1	54.50	.87	15	383.9	24.06	.79	—	—	—	63	37	—
Virginia Electric & Power Co	**1,171**	**136.9**	**34.12**	**1.32**	**111**	**350.7**	**21.68**	**1.19**	**993**	**232.5**	**2.41**	**94**	**2**	**3**
Bremo Bluff (VA)	28	135.3	32.36	.97	1	381.3	22.42	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
Chesapeake Energy (VA)	111	152.2	38.87	1.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Chesterfield (VA)	250	142.1	35.69	1.13	—	—	—	—	897	240.5	2.49	87	—	13
Clover (VA)	148	132.7	33.60	.91	6	399.0	23.46	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
Mount Storm (WV)	495	128.6	31.51	1.71	3	514.0	30.22	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Possum Point (VA)	74	149.0	38.27	.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Storage Facility #1	—	—	—	—	100	343.3	21.34	1.30	—	—	—	—	100	—
Yorktown (VA)	65	147.7	37.12	1.11	2	381.3	22.42	.20	96	158.7	1.68	94	1	6
West Penn Power Co	**476**	**123.3**	**31.88**	**2.25**	**2**	**435.3**	**25.78**	**.27**	**16**	**387.2**	**3.87**	**100**	*	*
Armstrong (PA)	62	119.1	29.72	1.86	1	442.5	26.20	.27	—	—	—	100	*	—
Hatfield (PA)	384	123.8	32.23	2.27	1	416.3	24.65	.27	—	—	—	100	*	—
Mitchell (PA)	30	126.1	31.89	2.79	*	570.4	33.78	.27	16	387.2	3.87	98	*	2
West Texas Utilities Co	**288**	**161.9**	**27.09**	**.37**	—	—	—	—	**2,624**	**281.8**	**2.84**	**65**	—	**35**
Fort Phantom (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,274	284.5	2.86	—	—	100
Oak Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	329	344.7	3.51	—	—	100
Oklaunion (TX)	288	161.9	27.09	.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Paint Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	278.8	2.73	—	—	100
Rio Pecos (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	398	192.7	1.87	—	—	100
San Angelo (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	380	307.9	3.29	—	—	100
Western Farmers Elec Coop Inc	**148**	**170.5**	**29.18**	**.43**	—	—	—	—	**1,275**	**209.1**	**2.13**	**66**	—	**34**
Anadarko (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,163	209.1	2.13	—	—	100
Hugo (OK)	148	170.5	29.18	.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Mooreland (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	209.4	2.13	—	—	100
Western Massachusetts Elec Co	—	—	—	—	**10**	**357.1**	**22.81**	**.93**	—	—	—	—	**100**	—
West Springfield (MA)	—	—	—	—	10	357.1	22.81	.93	—	—	—	—	100	—
WestPlains Energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**532**	**195.7**	**2.00**	—	—	**100**
Cimarron River (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	262.5	2.62	—	—	100
Large (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	501	192.0	1.97	—	—	100
Mullergren (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	172.5	1.74	—	—	100
Wisconsin Electric Power Co	**900**	**100.6**	**19.10**	**.49**	**1**	**356.5**	**20.73**	**.28**	**38**	**353.4**	**3.61**	**100**	*	*
Pleasant Prairie (WI)	589	77.8	13.17	.33	—	—	—	—	8	354.7	3.63	100	—	*
Port Washington (WI)	44	128.0	31.17	.53	—	—	—	—	2	400.9	4.07	100	—	*
Presque Isle (MI)	25	153.6	28.05	.55	1	356.5	20.73	.28	—	—	—	99	1	—
S Oak Creek (WI)	225	130.7	30.15	.91	—	—	—	—	23	346.2	3.54	100	—	*
Valley (WI)	16	142.8	34.71	.51	—	—	—	—	6	366.3	3.71	99	—	1
Wisconsin Power & Light Co	**591**	**100.6**	**17.19**	**.41**	**2**	**403.4**	**23.72**	—	—	—	—	**100**	*	—
Columbia (WI)	358	91.5	15.58	.45	1	383.6	22.56	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Edgewater (WI)	210	113.7	19.32	.34	1	421.4	24.78	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Rock River (WI)	22	119.8	23.05	.32	*	399.8	23.51	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Wisconsin Public Service Corp	**273**	**113.5**	**19.92**	**.27**	—	—	—	—	**29**	**276.3**	**2.81**	**99**	—	**1**
Pulliam (WI)	106	112.4	19.74	.23	—	—	—	—	21	276.3	2.80	99	—	1
Weston (WI)	167	114.3	20.04	.29	—	—	—	—	8	276.3	2.81	100	—	*
Wyandotte Municipal Serv Comm	**3**	**148.5**	**38.43**	**2.52**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**100**	—	—
Wyandotte (MI)	3	148.5	38.43	2.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Appendix A

Bibliography

Articles

Feature articles on electric power energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles and special focus items have appeared in previous issues.

June 1990. . . . . Petroleum Fuel-Switching Capability in the Electric Utility Industry

April 1991 . . . . . U.S. Wholesale Electricity Transactions

April 1992 . . . . . Electric Utility Demand-Side Management

April 1992 . . . . . Nonutility Power Producers

August 1992. . . . . Performance Optimization and Repowering of Generating Units

February 1993. . . . . .Improvement in Nuclear Power Plant Capacity Factors

October 1993 . . . . . Municipal Solid Waste in the U.S. Energy Supply

November 1993. . . . . .Electric Utility Demand-Side Management and Regulatory Effects

November 1994. . . . . The Impact of Flow Control and Tax Reform on Ownership and Growth in the U.S. Waste-to-Energy Industry

July 1995. . . . . Nonutility Electric Generation: Industrial Power Production

August 1995. . . . . Steam Generator Degradation and Its Impact on Continued Operation of Pressurized Water Reactors in the United States

September 1995 . . . . . New Sources of Nuclear Fuel

November 1995. . . . . Relicensing and Environmental Issues Affecting Hydropower

For additional information or questions regarding availability of article reprints, please contact Mr. William Jeffers of the National Energy Information Center, at (202)586-8800 or by FAX at (202)586-0727.

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Appendix B

Technical Notes

Appendix B

Technical Notes

Sources of Data

The *Electric Power Monthly (EPM)* is prepared by the Coal and Electric Data and Renewables Division, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Department of Energy. Data published in the *EPM* are compiled from six data sources. Four statistical forms are filed monthly and two forms are filed annually by electric utilities. Those forms are: the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report, " the Form EIA-900, "Monthly Nonutility Sales for Resale Report, " the FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants, " the Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions, " the Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report, " and the Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report. "

Form EIA-759

The Form EIA-759 is a cutoff model sample of approximately 360 electric utilities drawn from the frame of all operators of electric utility plants (approximately 700 electric utilities) that generate electric power for public use. Data will be collected on an annual basis from the remaining operators of electric utility plants. The new monthly data collection is from all utilities with at least one plant with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more. (Note: includes all nuclear units). However, the few utilities that generate electricity using renewable fuel sources other than hydroelectric are all included in the sample. The Form EIA-759 is used to collect monthly data on net generation; consumption of coal, petroleum, and natural gas; and end-of-the-month stocks of coal and petroleum for each plant by fuel-type combination. Summary data from the Form EIA-759 are also contained in the *Electric Power Annual (EPA)*, *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, and the *Annual Energy Review (AER)*. These reports present aggregate data estimates for electric utilities at the U.S., Census division, and North American Electric Reliability Council Region (NERC) levels.

Instrument and Design History. Prior to 1936, the Bureau of the Census and the U.S. Geological Survey collected, compiled, and published data on the electric power industry. In 1936, the Federal Power Commission (FPC) assumed all data collection and publication responsibilities for the electric power industry and implemented the FPC Form 4. The Federal Power Act, Sections 311 and 312, and FPC Order 141 define the legislative authority to collect power production data. The Form EIA-759 replaced the FPC Form 4 in January 1982. As of the January 1996 reporting period, the Form EIA-759 was changed to collect data from a cutoff model sample of plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more.

Data Processing. The Form EIA-759, along with a return envelope, is mailed to respondents approximately 4 working days before the end of the month. The completed forms are to be returned to the EIA by the 10th day after the end of the reporting month. After receipt, data from the completed forms are manually logged in and edited before being keypunched for automatic data processing. An edit program checks the data for errors not found during manual editing. The electric utilities are telephoned to obtain data in cases of missing reports and to verify data when questions arise during editing. After all forms are received from the respondents, the final automated edit is submitted. Following verification of the data, text and tables of aggregated data are produced for inclusion in the *EPM*. Following EIA approval of the *EPM*, the data are made available for public use, on a cost-recovery basis, through custom computer runs, data tapes, or in publications.

FERC Form 423

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 423 is a monthly record of delivered-fuel purchases, submitted by approximately 230 electric utilities for each electric generating plant with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. Summary data from the FERC Form 423 are also contained in the *EPA*, *MER*, and the *Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants - Annual*. These reports present aggregated data on electric utilities at the U.S., Census division, and State levels.

Instrument and Design History. 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 only on fossil-steam plants, but was amended in 1974 to include data on internal combustion and combustion turbines. The FERC Form 423 replaced the FPC Form 423 in January 1983. The

FERC Form 423 eliminated peaking units, which were previously collected on the FPC Form 423. In addition, the generator nameplate capacity threshold was changed from 25 megawatts to 50 megawatts. This reduction in coverage eliminated approximately 50 utilities and 250 plants. All historical FPC Form 423 data in this publication were revised to reflect the new generator nameplate capacity threshold of 50 or more megawatts reported on the FERC Form 423. 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.

Data Processing. The FERC processes the data through edits and each month provides the EIA with a diskette containing the data. The EIA reviews the data for accuracy. Beginning with May 1994 data, an additional quality check began in which coal data are compared with data prepared by Resource Data International, Inc., of Boulder, Colorado. Following verification of the data, text and tables of aggregated data are produced for inclusion in the *EPM.* After the *EPM* is cleared by the EIA, the data become available for public use, on a cost-recovery basis, through custom computer runs or in publications.

Form EIA-826

The Form EIA-826 is a monthly collection of data from approximately 260 of the largest primarily investor-owned and publicly owned electric utilities. A model is then applied to estimate for the entire universe of U.S. electric utilities. The electric power sales data are used by the Federal Reserve Board in their economic analyses.

Instrument and Design History. The collection of electric power sales, revenue, and income data 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 replaced the FERC Form 5 in January 1983. In January 1987, the Form EIA-826 was changed to the "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions." It was formerly titled, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." 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 4 previous years. (See previous issues of this publication, and (Knaub, 12) for details.) The current sample for the Form EIA-826, which was designed to obtain estimates of electricity sales and revenue per kilowatthour at the State level by end-use sector, was chosen to be in effect for the January 1993 data.

Frame. The frame for the Form EIA-826 was originally based on the 1989 submission of the Form EIA-861 (Section 1.4), which consisted of approximately 3,250 electric utilities selling retail and/or sales for resale. Note that for the Form EIA-826, the EIA is only interested in retail sales. Updates have been made to the frame to reflect mergers that affect data processing. Some electric utilities serve 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 (residential, commercial, industrial and other) at State, Census division, and the U.S. level. Regressor data came from the Form EIA-861. (Note that estimates at the "State level" are for sales for the entire State, and similarly for "Census division" and "U.S." levels.)

The preponderance of electric power sales to ultimate consumers in each State are made by a few large utilities. Ranking of electric utilities by retail sales on a State-by-State basis revealed a consistent pattern of dominance by a few electric utilities in nearly all 50 States and the District of Columbia. These dominant electric utilities were selected as a model sample. These electric utilities constitute about 8 percent of the population of U.S. electric utilities, but provide three-quarters of the total U.S. retail electricity sales. The procedures used to derive electricity sales, revenue, revenue per kilowatthour, and associated coefficient of variation (CV) estimates are provided in the Form EIA-826 subsection of the Formulas Data Section. See (Knaub, 12) for a study of CV estimates for this survey.

Data Processing. 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 not available, either because it was not part of the sample or because the data are missing, 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.* After the *EPM* receives clearance from the EIA, the data are made available for public use through custom computer runs, data tapes, or in publications (*EPA, AER*) on a cost-recovery basis.

Form EIA-900

The Form EIA-900, "Monthly Nonutility Sales for Resale Report," is a cutoff model sample drawn from the frame for the Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." Members of the Form EIA-867 frame with nameplate capacity greater than or equal to 50 megawatts constitute the sample for the Form EIA-900. Unlike the Form EIA-867 which gathers data on a number of topics, however, the Form EIA-900 currently is used to collect data on only one element, sales by nonutilities for resale through the power grid.

Instrument and Design History. The Form EIA-900 was implemented to collect monthly data, starting with January 1996. The reason for its inception was to fill, in part, a "data gap" that existed on a monthly basis when comparing utility sales to end users (from the Form EIA-826) with utility generation (from the Form EIA-759). This data gap occurred because utility sales data include electricity purchased from nonutilities and because of other factors such as transmission losses and imports/exports. In light of sampling and nonsampling error, a more complete description of events may be gleaned by including results based on the Form EIA-900.

Data Processing. The Form EIA-900 is mailed to all operating Form EIA-867 respondent facilities with more than 50 megawatts of total operating capacity. In 1996, there were approximately 380 respondents for the Form EIA-900. Data submission is allowed by Internet e-mail, postal mail, telephone or facsimile (FAX) transmission. In the near future, the EIA plans to allow touchtone data entry. At first submission, the number for the one datum element collected is compared to a previously submitted number, through the use of an interactive edit. Later, batch edits are applied. One edit is used to compare total sales, generation, line losses and imports/exports to determine if the results are reasonable. Another edit is applied on an individual, annual basis, to compare 12 month totals for the Form EIA-900 submissions to the corresponding Form EIA-867 submissions.

Form EIA-861

The Form EIA-861 is a mandatory census of electric utilities in the United States. The survey is used to collect information on power production and sales data from approximately 3,250 electric utilities. The data collected are used to maintain and update the EIA's electric utility frame data base. This data base supports queries from the Executive Branch, Congress, other public agencies, and the general public. Summary data from the Form EIA-861 are also contained in the *Electric Sales and Revenue;* the *Electric Power Annual;* the *Financial Statistics of Selected Publicly Owned Electric Utilities;* the *Financial Statistics of Selected Investor-Owned Electric Utilities;* the *AER;* and, the *Annual Outlook for U.S. Electric Power*. These reports present aggregate totals for electric utilities on a national level, by State, and by ownership type.

Instrument and Design History. The Form EIA-861 was implemented in January 1985 to collect 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. The Form EIA-861 is mailed to the respondents in February of each year to collect data as of the end of the preceding calendar year. The data are manually edited before being 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; EIA-412, "Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities;" and FERC Form 1, "Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licensees, and Others." Respondents are telephoned to obtain clarification of reported data and to obtain missing data.

Form EIA-860

The Form EIA-860 is a mandatory census of electric utilities in the United States and Puerto Rico that operate power plants or plan to operate a power plant within 10 years of the reporting year. The survey is used to collect data on electric utilities' existing power plants and their 10-year plans for constructing new plants, generating unit additions, modifications, and retirements in existing plants. Data on the survey are collected at the generating unit level. These data are then aggregated to provide totals by energy source (coal, petroleum, gas, water, nuclear, other) and geographic area (State, NERC region, Federal region, Census division). Additionally, at the national level, data are aggregated to provide totals by prime mover. Data from the Form EIA-860 are also summarized in the *Inventory of Power Plants in the United States* and the *EPA,* and as input to publications (AER) and studies by other offices in the Department of Energy.

Instrument and Design History. The Form EIA-860 was implemented in January 1985 to collect data as of year-end 1984. The Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-275) defines the legislative authority to collect these data.

Data Processing. The Form EIA-860 is mailed to approximately 900 respondents in December to collect data as of the end of the preceding calendar year. Data for each respondent are preprinted from the applicable data base. Respondents are instructed to verify all preprinted data and to supply missing data. The data are manually edited before being keypunched for automatic data processing. Computer programs containing additional edit checks are run. Respondents are telephoned to obtain correction or clarification of reported data and to obtain missing data, as a result of the manual and automatic editing process.

Quality of Data

The CNEAF office is responsible for routine data improvement and quality assurance activities. All operations in this office are done in accordance with formal standards established by the EIA. These standards are the measuring rod necessary for quality statistics. Data improvement efforts include verification of data-keyed input by automatic computerized methods, editing by subject matter specialists, and follow-up on nonrespondents. The CNEAF office supports the quality assurance efforts of the data collectors by providing advisory reviews of the structure of information requirements, and of proposed designs for new and revised data collection forms and systems. Once implemented, the actual performance of working

data collection systems is also validated. Computerized respondent data files are checked to identify those who fail to respond to the survey. By law, nonrespondents may be fined or otherwise penalized for not filing a mandatory EIA data form. Before invoking the law, the EIA tries to obtain the required information by encouraging cooperation of nonrespondents.

Completed forms received by the CNEAF office are sorted, screened for completeness of reported information, and keyed onto computer tapes for storage and transfer to random access data bases for computer processing. The information coded on the computer tapes is manually spot-checked against the forms to certify accuracy of the tapes. To ensure the quality standards established by the EIA, formulas that use the past history of data values in the data base 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.

Conceptual problems affecting the quality of data are discussed in the report, *An Assessment of the Quality of Selected EIA Data Series: Electric Power Data*. This report is published by the Energy Information Administration (Office of Statistical Standards). See item 2 in Appendix A.

Data Precision

Monthly sample survey data have both sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling errors may be expected since all data are not collected and, therefore, must be mathematically estimated. (Note that the annual series for a monthly sample is not subject to sampling error because it is a census). Nonsampling errors are the result of incorrect allocation of data (for example, transcriptions or misclassifications) and can be difficult to control and estimate. A study of coefficients of variance and data revisions was conducted so that the appropriate levels of precision, based on the accuracy and completeness of the data from which the estimates are derived, is provided in this report for average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold. It was judged that three significant digits are justified for average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold at the U.S. level except for monthly data prior to 1990 where two significant digits are more appropriate.

Data Editing System

Data from the form surveys are edited on a monthly basis using automated systems. The edit includes both deterministic checks, in which records are checked for the presence of required fields and their validity; and statistical checks, in which estimation techniques are used to validate data according to their behavior in the past and in comparison to other current fields. When all data have passed the edit process, the system builds monthly master files, which are used as input to the *EPM*.

Confidentiality of the Data

In general, the data collected on the forms used for input to this report are not confidential. However, data from the Form EIA-900, "Monthly Sales for Resale," are considered confidential and must adhere to EIA's "Policy on the Disclosure of Individually Identifiable Energy Information in the Possession of the EIA" (45*Federal Register* 59812 (1980)).

Formulas/Methodologies

The following formula is used to calculate percent differences.

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

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

Form EIA-826. The Form EIA-826 data are collected at the utility level by sector and State. When a utility has sales in more than one State, the State data that may be required are dependent upon the sample selection that was done for each State independently. 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. Form EIA-861 data were used as the frame from which the sample was selected, and also as regressor data.

The sample consists of approximately 260 electric utilities. This includes a somewhat larger number of State-service areas for electric utilities. 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 it.

State-level sales and revenue estimates are calculated. Also, a ratio estimation procedure is used for estimation of revenue per kilowatthour at the State level. These estimates are accumulated separately to produce the Census division and U.S. level estimates.

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

The sampling error may be less than the nonsampling error. 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 mag-

nitude of possible nonsampling error may be gleaned by examining the history of revisions to data for a survey (Table B2).

Coefficients of variation are indicators of error due to sampling. (CVs do not account for nonsampling errors, such as errors of misclassification or transposed digits. However, estimates of CVs, although not designed to measure nonsampling error, are affected by them). In fact, large CV estimates found in preliminary work with these data have often indicated nonsampling errors, which were then identified and corrected. 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 CV. Note that reported CVs 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 CV 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 CVs or less.

The basic approach used is shown in (Royall, 6) with additional discussion of variance estimation in (Royall and Cumberland, 7), (Royall and Cumberland, 8), and (Knaub, 5). From (Royall, 6), for sales or revenue for any sector at the State level, if we let x represent an observation from the Form EIA-861, y represents an observation from the Form EIA-826, and $\hat{y}$ represents an estimated value for data not collected, then

$$y_i = bx_i + x_i^{\gamma} e_{o_i},$$

$$\hat{y}_i = \hat{b}x_{i,}$$

$$\hat{b}(\gamma) = \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^{1-2\gamma} y_k\right] \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^{2-2\gamma}\right]$$

Here, n is the Form EIA-826 sample size for that State, and b is the factor ('slope') relating x to y in the linear regression. γ is taken to be 1/2 (see (Knaub, 5)), although more research (Knaub, 9) could refine this. For the Form EIA-826, $\gamma = 1/2$ has certainly been shown to be adequate (see (Knaub, 5), page 878, Table 1). The variance formula for V_d found in (Royall and Cumberland, 7 and 8) performs well for sales and for revenue. For revenue per kilowatthour, the model covariance comes from notes provided by Professor Poduri S.R.S. Rao (Rao, 10) of the University of Rochester and the Energy Information Administration. Aggregate level CV estimates for revenue per kilowatthour are calculated as supported by (Hansen, Hurwitz and Madow, 11). Details are published in (Knaub, 12).

Additional information or clarification can be addressed to the Energy Information Administration as indicated in the "Contacts" section of this publication.

Form EIA-900. The Form EIA-900 data are collected at the facility level, which is roughly the nonutility equivalent of plant level. Like the Form EIA-826, cutoff model sampling and estimation are employed, however, the estimation formula are modified by use of a second regressor. It was found that more variability occurred under the single regressor model than was generally found in the case of the Form EIA-826, but that through the use of nameplate capacity as a second regressor, results were greatly improved. Increasing variance as regressor values increase (heteroscedasticity), a phenomenon which caused us to use a value for gamma greater than zero in the case of the Form EIA-826, is at least as important a consideration here, and further study to increase efficiency may be performed. A paper, "Weighted Multiple Regression Estimation for Survey Model Sampling," is being planned for the 1996 Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods, American Statistical Association. This paper has also been provisionally accepted for near term publication in the Internet statistics journal, *InterStat* at http://interstat.stat.vt.edu/intersta.htm. This paper explains a great deal of the background and methodology involved in providing a satisfactory estimator in this case.

Form EIA-759. Data for the Form EIA-759 are collected at the plant level. Estimates are then provided for geographic levels. Consumption of fuel(s) is converted from quantities (in short tons, barrels, or thousand cubic feet) to Btu at the plant level. End-of-month fuel stocks for a single generating plant may not equal beginning-of-the-month stocks plus receipts less consumption, for many reasons, including the fact that several plants may share the same fuel stock.

Like the Form EIA-900, cutoff model sampling and estimation are employed, using the same multiple regression model. Once again, as described under the corresponding subsection on the Form EIA-900, details of the estimation of totals and variances of totals are to be published on the Internet in a paper entitled "Weighted Multiple Regression Estimation for Survey Model Sampling."

At the fuel and State level (i.e., lowest aggregate level), there are a number of cases where the minimal sample size of three is not met, when using a 25 MW cutoff. Imputation of historic values for the smallest plants is used to supplement actual values for the largest ones. However, at the NERC level, this is not necessary. Data element totals for each NERC region, by fuel type, are estimated using model sampling. These samples are composed solely of data reported for the plants actually in the sample. The national level estimate from this is then considered our best estimate, and all other estimates are apportioned accordingly.

FERC Form 423. Data for the FERC Form 423 are collected at the plant level. These data are then used in the following formulas to produce aggregates and averages for each fuel type at the State, Census division, and U.S. level. For these formulas, receipts and

average heat content are at the plant level. For each geographic region, the summation $\sum$ represents the sum of all plants in that geographic region. Additionally,

- For coal, units for receipts (*R*) are in tons, units for average heat content (*A*) are in Btu per pound, and the unit conversion (*U*) is 2,000 pounds per ton;
- For petroleum, units for receipts (*R*) are in barrels, units for average heat content (*A*) are in Btu per gallon, and the unit conversion (*U*) is 42 gallons per barrel;
- For gas, units for receipts (*R*) are in thousand cubic feet (Mcf), average heat content (*A*) are in Btu per cubic foot, and the unit conversion (*U*) is 1,000 cubic feet per Mcf.

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

where i denotes a plant; R_i = receipts for plant i; A_i = average heat content for receipts at plant i; and, U = unit conversion;

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

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

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

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

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

The weighted average cost in dollars per unit is calculated using the following formula:

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

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

Form EIA-861. Data for the Form EIA-861 are collected at the utility level from all electric utilities in the United States, its territories, and Puerto Rico. These data are then aggregated to provide national-level electricity sales values by consumer class of service.

Form EIA-860. Data from the Form EIA-860 are submitted at the generating unit level and are then aggregated to provide total capacity by energy source and geographic area. In addition, at the national level, data are aggregated by prime mover.

Estimated values for net summer and net winter capability for electric generating units were developed by use of a regression formula. The formula is used to estimate values for existing units where data are missing and for projected units. It was found that a zero-intercept linear regression works very well for estimating capability based on nameplate capacity. The only parameter then is the slope ($\hat{b}$) that is used to relate capacity to capability as follows: $\hat{y} = \hat{b}x$, where $\hat{y}$ is the estimated capability, and x is the known nameplate capacity. There will be a different value for $\hat{b}$ for different prime movers and for summer and winter capabilities and it will also depend upon the age of the generator. For more details see the *Inventory of Power Plants.*

Average Heat Content

Heat content values (Table B1) collected on the FERC Form 423 were used to convert the consumption data from the Form EIA-759 into Btu. Respondents to FERC Form 423 represent a subset of all generating plants (steam plants with a capacity of 50 megawatts or larger), while Form EIA-759 respondents generally represent generating plants with a combined capacity of 25 or more megawatts. The results, therefore, may not be completely representative.

Rounding Rules for Data

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

Data Correction Procedure

The Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels has adopted the following policy with respect to the revision and correction of recurrent data in energy publications:

1. Annual survey data collected by this office 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 revised only after the completion of the 12-month cycle of the data. No revisions are made to the published data before this.
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 greater than one percent difference at the national level. Corrections for differences that are less than the before-mentioned threshold are left to the discretion of the Office Director. Note that in this discussion, changes or revisions are referred to as "errors."

In accordance with policy statement number 3, 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 4 years (Table B2). For example, the mean of the 12 monthly absolute errors (absolute differences between preliminary and final monthly data) for coal-fired generation in 1995 was 49. That is, on average, the absolute value of the change made each month to coal-fired generation was 49 million kilowatthours.

The U.S. total net summer capability, updated monthly in the EPM (Table 1), is based solely on new electric generating units and retirements which come to the attention of the EIA during the year through telephone calls with electric utilities and on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and may not include all activity for the month. Data on net summer capability, including new electric generating units, are collected annually on the Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report." Preliminary data for net summer capability are published in the *Electric Power Annual* (EPA). Final data are published in the *Inventory of Power Plants.* With respect to net summer capability published in the EPM, the EIA examines the accuracy of that data by comparing the annual total value with the final annual total value published in the IPP.

NERC Aggregation

Beginning in January 1986, NERC region totals for the Form EIA-759 are aggregates based on membership of the individual electric utilities in NERC. Prior to January 1986, NERC region totals were aggregates defined by the physical location of the power plants generating electricity.

Use of the Glossary

The terms in the glossary have been defined for general use. Restrictions on the definitions as used in these data collection systems are included in each definition when necessary to define the terms as they are used in this report.

Obtaining Copies of Data

Upon EIA approval of the *EPM*, the data become available for public use on a cost-recovery basis.

Computer listings are obtained by submitting a written request to:

Energy Information Administration, EI-524
Forrestal Building
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

These data are also available monthly on machine-readable tapes. Tapes may be purchased by using Visa, Master Card, or American Express cards as well as money orders or checks payable to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Purchasers may also use NTIS and Government Printing Office depository accounts. To place an order, contact:

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
Office of Data Base Services
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
(703) 487-4650

Data for Table B1 include all quality of fuels. For a detailed breakdown on types of coal, petroleum and gas, see Tables 33, 37, and 41, respectively.

Table B1. Average Heat Content of Fossil-Fuel Receipts, January 1996

Census Division and State	Coal[1] (Btu per ton)	Petroleum[1] (Btu per barrel)	Gas[1] (Btu per thousand cubic feet)
New England	**25,620,143**	**6,387,083**	**1,029,557**
Connecticut	26,012,000	6,431,622	—
Maine	—	6,304,407	—
Massachusetts	25,344,322	6,373,506	1,031,305
New Hampshire	26,493,730	6,643,863	—
Rhode Island	—	5,835,564	1,029,000
Vermont	—	5,775,630	1,015,000
Middle Atlantic	**25,132,703**	**6,274,774**	**981,229**
New Jersey	26,701,846	6,192,206	902,110
New York	26,102,184	6,270,785	1,028,282
Pennsylvania	24,858,434	6,326,461	1,029,682
East North Central	**21,075,264**	**5,923,603**	**518,998**
Illinois	19,671,710	5,833,969	1,019,591
Indiana	20,327,665	5,768,417	1,023,130
Michigan	21,401,687	6,113,937	[a] 252,043
Ohio	24,043,904	5,756,546	1,026,873
Wisconsin	18,113,820	5,880,000	1,016,454
West North Central	**16,716,588**	**5,964,052**	**990,484**
Iowa	16,990,300	5,844,488	1,004,215
Kansas	17,448,474	5,835,348	985,033
Minnesota	17,756,976	5,761,875	1,002,741
Missouri	18,203,959	6,322,690	1,006,975
Nebraska	17,282,088	5,801,880	998,492
North Dakota	13,113,958	5,857,205	1,068,000
South Dakota	17,582,000	—	—
South Atlantic	**24,493,777**	**6,325,440**	**1,010,966**
Delaware	26,181,392	6,380,851	1,031,066
District of Columbia	—	6,012,559	—
Florida	24,686,576	6,350,251	1,007,403
Georgia	22,644,380	5,816,622	1,031,041
Maryland	25,678,421	6,313,568	1,037,390
North Carolina	24,746,822	5,801,473	1,042,000
South Carolina	25,616,232	5,817,309	1,032,372
Virginia	25,107,740	6,163,899	1,037,000
West Virginia	24,791,798	5,797,859	1,000,000
East South Central	**23,387,335**	**6,284,030**	**1,032,533**
Alabama	23,469,650	5,816,719	1,030,301
Kentucky	23,008,927	5,827,470	1,023,589
Mississippi	22,251,776	6,366,747	1,033,085
Tennessee	24,048,750	5,800,404	—
West South Central	**15,364,728**	**5,916,747**	**1,026,123**
Arkansas	17,313,310	5,780,201	1,110,582
Louisiana	16,279,162	6,207,142	1,033,474
Oklahoma	17,171,526	—	1,032,111
Texas	14,695,931	5,808,848	1,023,626
Mountain	**19,423,244**	**5,809,326**	**1,022,781**
Arizona	20,362,402	—	1,019,735
Colorado	19,505,224	—	1,011,507
Idaho	—	—	—
Montana	16,881,933	5,922,000	1,069,480
Nevada	22,333,852	5,612,124	1,024,606
New Mexico	18,282,460	5,712,000	1,020,544
Utah	23,035,760	5,880,000	—
Wyoming	17,470,166	5,852,040	1,052,625
Pacific Contiguous	**15,772,000**	**5,796,000**	**1,030,523**
California	—	—	1,031,573
Oregon	—	—	1,011,000
Washington	15,772,000	5,796,000	1,050,000
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	**6,262,080**	**1,000,632**
Alaska	—	—	1,000,632
Hawaii	—	6,262,080	—
U.S. Average	**20,240,156**	**6,302,197**	**1,012,776**

[1] Data represents weighted values.

[a] Consists mostly of blast furnace gas which has a heat content of 74,000 Btu per thousand cubic feet.

Note: Data for 1996 are preliminary.

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

Table B2. Comparison of Preliminary Versus Final Published Data at the U.S. Level, 1992 Through 1995

Item	Mean Absolute Value of Change			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Generation (million kilowatthours)				
Coal	69	28	34	49
Petroleum	42	3	25	6
Gas	15	18	29	38
Hydroelectric	13	10	6	6
Nuclear	2	0	96	0
Other[1]	0	0	1	0
Total	104	26	113	11
Consumption				
Coal (thousand short tons)	85	53	10	27
Petroleum (thousand barrels)	71	10	13	1
Gas (million cubic feet)	163	327	470	300
Stocks[2]				
Coal (thousand short tons)	345	209	124	310
Petroleum (thousand barrels)	49	203	81	239
Retail Sales (million kilowatthours)				
Residential	65	31	115	64
Commercial	51	59	397	123
Industrial	320	175	806	166
Other[3]	29	96	24	26
Total	409	219	602	344
Revenue (million dollars)				
Residential	4	3	14	8
Commercial	4	3	31	7
Industrial	8	7	51	6
Other[3]	2	5	4	2
Total	14	11	49	22
Average Revenue per Kilowatthour (cents)[4]				
Residential	.02	.03	.01	.01
Commercial	.02	.03	.01	*
Industrial	.02	.03	.02	*
Other[3]	.02	.05	.04	.01
Total	.03	.03	.01	*
Receipts				
Coal (thousand short tons)	59	20	27	34
Petroleum (thousand barrels)	46	15	28	2
Gas (million cubic feet)	147	315	211	227
Cost (cents per million Btu)[4]				
Coal	.35	.14	.08	.10
Petroleum	.01	*	.01	.01
Gas	.34	.06	.04	.15

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 represents weighted values.
* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

Notes: •Change refers to the difference between 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-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report'' and Form EIA-826, ''Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions.''

Table B3. 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.

Table B5. Estimated Coefficients of Variation for Electric Utility Net Generation by State, January and February 1996

(Percent)

State	Coal		Petroleum		Gas		Hydroelectric		Nuclear		Other[1]	
	February	January	February	January	February	January	February	January	February	January	February	January
Alabama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—
Alaska	.0	.0	10.2	11.6	.2	.2	3.6	4.0	—	—	—	—
Arizona	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
Arkansas	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.9	4.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
California	—	—	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	.0	.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado	.1	.0	10.6	121.4	.3	1.6	.6	.4	—	—	.0	.0
Connecticut	.0	.0	.3	.4	.0	.0	.9	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0
Delaware	.0	.0	.1	.1	.0	.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	.0	.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
Georgia	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1	.7	.1	.1	.0	.0	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	.0	.0	—	—	.0	.0	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	.0	.0	—	—	.4	.4	—	—	—	—
Illinois	.0	.0	.1	.1	.3	.1	.2	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Indiana	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.4	.0	.0	—	—	—	—
Iowa	.0	.0	9.5	1.6	2.4	3.6	.1	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kansas	.0	.0	1.1	4.0	5.8	4.7	—	—	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kentucky	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.5	.9	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—	.0	.0	—	—
Maine	—	—	.1	.0	—	—	1.0	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
Maryland	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
Massachusetts	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
Michigan	.0	.0	.2	.3	3.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	.0	.0	—	—
Minnesota	.0	.0	.1	.1	2.0	1.9	1.3	3.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Mississippi	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—	.0	.0	—	—
Missouri	.0	.0	1.3	.8	1.0	.8	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
Montana	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	.0	.0	4.1	7.3	5.1	7.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Nevada	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
New Jersey	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
New Mexico	1.0	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—	—	—
New York	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
North Carolina	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
North Dakota	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—	—	—
Ohio	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.0	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
Oklahoma	.0	.0	1.1	1.4	.1	.1	.0	.0	—	—	—	—
Oregon	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—	.0	.0
Pennsylvania	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6	5.3	.0	.0	—	—
Rhode Island	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.2	.0	.0	—	—
South Dakota	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
Texas	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.9	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
Utah	.0	.0	1.8	1.5	114.7	133.7	2.2	2.6	—	—	.0	.0
Vermont	—	—	10.3	5.5	.0	.0	2.8	3.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Virginia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	6.6	.0	.0	.0	.0
Washington	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
West Virginia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	.0	.0	1.4	.2	1.5	2.1	.8	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0
Wyoming	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.3	—	—	—	—

[1] Includes geothermal, wood, wind, waste, and solar.

Notes: •For an explanation of coefficients of variation, see the technical notes. •Estimates for 1996 are preliminary.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Notice Estimated coefficients of variation for January 1996 estimates greater than 5.0 percent were suppressed. For your convenience, the table has been modified to display those values.

Table B6. Estimated Coefficients of Variation for Electric Utility Fuel Consumption and Stocks by State, January and February 1996

(Percent)

State	Consumption						Stocks			
	Coal		Petroleum		Gas		Coal		Petroleum	
	February	January	February	January	February	January	February	January	February	January
Alabama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alaska	.0	.0	9.4	5.2	.4	.4	.0	.0	20.2	20.7
Arizona	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Arkansas	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.3	9.8	.0	.0	.0	.0
California	—	—	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—	.0	.0
Colorado	.1	.0	3.6	10.6	.5	1.4	.0	.0	.1	.2
Connecticut	.0	.0	.3	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	.4
Delaware	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
District of Columbia	—	—	.0	.0	—	—	—	—	.0	.0
Florida	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Georgia	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0
Hawaii	—	—	.0	.0	—	—	—	—	.0	.0
Idaho	—	—	.0	.0	—	—	—	—	.0	.0
Illinois	.0	.0	.1	.1	.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
Indiana	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
Iowa	.0	.0	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.0	.0	.0	1.6	1.8
Kansas	.0	.0	1.3	3.5	5.0	4.3	.0	.0	.6	.9
Kentucky	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Louisiana	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Maine	—	—	.1	.0	—	—	—	—	.0	.1
Maryland	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Massachusetts	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
Michigan	.0	.0	.2	.2	1.3	.7	.0	.0	.1	.1
Minnesota	.0	.0	1.7	.9	1.8	1.7	.0	.0	.5	.4
Mississippi	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Missouri	.0	.0	1.0	.8	1.0	.9	.0	.0	.1	.2
Montana	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Nebraska	.0	.0	4.6	8.7	4.4	7.1	.0	.0	3.3	3.3
Nevada	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
New Hampshire	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
New Jersey	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
New Mexico	.9	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0
New York	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
North Carolina	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
North Dakota	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Ohio	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0
Oklahoma	.0	.0	1.1	1.5	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
Oregon	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Pennsylvania	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Rhode Island	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
South Carolina	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
South Dakota	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Tennessee	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Texas	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Utah	.0	.0	3.4	2.9	67.8	77.8	.0	.0	.4	.5
Vermont	—	—	14.4	17.6	.0	.0	—	—	1.8	4.1
Virginia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Washington	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
West Virginia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Wisconsin	.0	.0	1.2	.6	1.5	2.3	.1	.0	.3	.3
Wyoming	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

Notes: •For an explanation of coefficients of variation, see the technical notes. •Estimates for 1996 are preliminary.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, ''Monthly Power Plant Report.''

Notice Estimated coefficients of variation for January 1996 estimates greater than 5.0 percent were suppressed. For your convenience, the table has been modified to display those values.

Glossary

Ampere: The unit of measurement of electrical current produced in a circuit by 1 volt acting through a resistance of 1 ohm.

Anthracite: A hard, black lustrous coal, often referred to as hard coal, containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. Comprises three groups classified according to the following ASTM Specification D388-84, on a dry mineral-matter-free basis:

	Fixed Carbon Limits		Volatile Matter	
	GE	LT	GT	LE
Meta-Anthracite	98	-	-	2
Anthracite	92	98	2	8
Semianthracite	86	92	8	14

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 volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.

Baseload: The minimum amount of electric power delivered or required over a given period of time at a steady rate.

Baseload Capacity: The generating equipment normally operated to serve loads on an around-the-clock basis.

Baseload Plant: A plant, usually housing high-efficiency steam-electric units, which is normally operated to take all or part of the minimum load of a system, and which consequently produces electricity at an essentially constant rate and runs continuously. These units are operated to maximize system mechanical and thermal efficiency and minimize system operating costs.

Bcf: The abbreviation for 1 billion cubic feet.

Bituminous Coal: The most common coal. It is dense and black (often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material). Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. It is used for generating electricity, making coke, and space heating. Comprises five groups classified according to the following ASTM Specification D388-84, on a dry mineral-matter-free (mmf) basis for fixed-carbon and volatile matter and a moist mmf basis for calorific value.

	Fixed Carbon Limits		Volatile Matter Limits		Calorific Value Limits	
					Btu/lb	
	GE	LT	GT	LT	GE	LE
LV	78	86	14	22	-	-
MV	69	78	22	31	-	-
HVA	-	69	31	-	14000	-
HVB	-	-	-	-	13000	14000
HVC	-	-	-	-	10500	13000

LV = Low-volatile bituminous coal
MV = Medium-volatile bituminous coal
HVA = High-volatile A bituminous coal
HVB = High-volatile B bituminous coal
HVC = High-volatile C bituminous coal

Boiler: A device for generating steam for power, processing, or heating purposes or for producing hot water for heating purposes or hot water supply. Heat from an external combustion source is transmitted to a fluid contained within the tubes in the boiler shell. This fluid is delivered to an end-use at a desired pressure, temperature, and quality.

Btu (British Thermal Unit): A standard unit for measuring the quantity of heat energy equal to the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water by 1 degree Fahrenheit.

Capability: The maximum load that a generating unit, generating station, or other electrical apparatus can carry under specified conditions for a given period of time without exceeding approved limits of temperature and stress.

Capacity: The full-load continuous rating of a generator, prime mover, or other electric equipment under specified conditions as designated by the manufacturer. It is usually indicated on a nameplate attached to the equipment.

Capacity (Purchased): The amount of energy and capacity available for purchase from outside the system.

Census Divisions: The nine geographic divisions of the United States established by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, for the purpose of statistical analysis. The boundaries of Census divisions coincide with State boundaries. The Pacific Division is subdivided into the Pacific Contiguous and Pacific Noncontiguous areas.

Circuit: A conductor or a system of conductors through which electric current flows.

Coal: A black or brownish-black solid combustible substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without access to air. The rank of coal, which includes anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, is based on fixed carbon, volatile matter, and heating value. Coal rank indicates the progressive alteration from lignite to anthracite. Lignite contains approximately 9 to 17 million Btu per ton. The contents of subbituminous and bituminous coal range from 16 to 24 million Btu per ton and from 19 to 30 million Btu per ton, respectively. Anthracite contains approximately 22 to 28 million Btu per ton.

Coincidental Demand: The sum of two or more demands that occur in the same time interval.

Coincidental Peak Load: The sum of two or more peak loads that occur in the same time interval.

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 factor is 5 barrels (42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton.

Combined Pumped-Storage Plant: A pumped-storage hydroelectric power plant that uses both pumped water and natural streamflow to produce electricity.

Commercial Operation: Commercial operation begins when control of the loading of the generator is turned over to the system dispatcher.

Compressor: A pump or other type of machine using a turbine to compress a gas by reducing the volume.

Consumption (Fuel): The amount of fuel used for gross generation, providing standby service, start-up and/or flame stabilization.

Contract Receipts: Purchases based on a negotiated agreement that generally covers a period of 1 or more years.

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

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate): A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and that remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and shale oil. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable.

Current (Electric): A flow of electrons in an electrical conductor. The strength or rate of movement of the electricity is measured in amperes.

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.

Demand Interval: The time period during which flow of electricity is measured (usually in 15-, 30-, or 60-minute increments.)

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 Utility: An enterprise that is engaged in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electric energy primarily for use by the public and that is the major power supplier within a designated service area. Electric utilities include investor-owned, publicly owned, cooperatively owned, and government-owned (municipals, Federal agencies, State projects, and public power districts) systems.

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 Deliveries: Energy generated by one electric utility system and delivered to another system through one or more transmission lines.

Energy Receipts: Energy generated by one electric utility system and received by another system through one or more transmission lines.

Energy Source: The primary source that provides the power that is converted to electricity through chemical, mechanical, or other means. Energy sources include coal, petroleum and petroleum products, gas, water, uranium, wind, sunlight, geothermal, and other sources.

Fahrenheit: A temperature scale on which the boiling point of water is at 212 degrees above zero on the scale and the freezing point is at 32 degrees above zero at standard atmospheric pressure.

Failure or Hazard: Any electric power supply equipment or facility failure or other event that, in the judgment of the reporting entity, constitutes a hazard to maintaining the continuity of the bulk electric power supply system such that a load reduction action may become necessary and a reportable outage may occur. The imposition of a special operating proce-

dure, the extended purchase of emergency power, other bulk power system actions that may be caused by a natural disaster, a major equipment failure that would impact the bulk power supply, and an environmental and/or regulatory action requiring equipment outages are types of abnormal conditions that should be reported.

Firm Gas: Gas sold on a continuous and generally long-term contract.

Fossil Fuel: Any naturally occurring organic fuel, such as petroleum, coal, and natural gas.

Fossil-Fuel Plant: A plant using coal, petroleum, or gas as its source of energy.

Fuel: Any substance that can be burned to produce heat; also, materials that can be fissioned in a chain reaction to produce heat.

Fuel Emergencies: An emergency that exists when supplies of fuels or hydroelectric storage for generation are at a level or estimated to be at a level that would threaten the reliability or adequacy of bulk electric power supply. The following factors should be taken into account to determine that a fuel emergency exists: (1) Fuel stock or hydroelectric project water storage levels are 50 percent or less of normal for that particular time of the year and a continued downward trend in fuel stock or hydroelectric project water storage level are estimated; or (2) Unscheduled dispatch or emergency generation is causing an abnormal use of a particular fuel type, such that the future supply or stocks of that fuel could reach a level which threatens the reliability or adequacy of bulk electric power supply.

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

Generation (Electricity): The process of producing electric energy by transforming other forms of energy; also, the amount of electric energy produced, expressed in watthours (Wh).

Gross Generation: The total amount of electric energy produced by the generating units at a generating station or stations, measured at the generator terminals.

Net Generation: Gross generation less the electric energy consumed at the generating station for station use.

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

Generator Nameplate Capacity: The full-load continuous rating of a generator, prime mover, or other electric power production equipment under specific conditions as designated by the manufacturer. Installed generator nameplate rating is usually indicated on a nameplate physically attached to the generator.

Geothermal Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The turbine is driven either by steam produced from hot water or by natural steam that derives its energy from heat found in rocks or fluids at various depths beneath the surface of the earth. The energy is extracted by drilling and/or pumping.

Gigawatt (GW): One billion watts.

Gigawatthour (GWh): One billion watthours.

Gross Generation: The total amount of electric energy produced by a generating facility, as measured at the generator terminals.

Heavy Oil: The fuel oils remaining after the lighter oils have been distilled off during the refining process. Except for start-up and flame stabilization, virtually all petroleum used in steam plants is heavy oil.

Horsepower: A unit for measuring the rate of work (or power) equivalent to 33,000 foot-pounds per minute or 746 watts.

Hydroelectric Plant: A plant in which the turbine generators are driven by falling water.

Instantaneous Peak Demand: The maximum demand at the instant of greatest load.

Integrated Demand: The summation of the continuously varying instantaneous demand averaged over a specified interval of time. The information is usually determined by examining a demand meter.

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.

Interruptible Gas: Gas sold to customers with a provision that permits curtailment or cessation of service at the discretion of the distributing company under certain circumstances, as specified in the service contract.

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: A brownish-black coal of low rank with high inherent moisture and volatile matter (used almost exclusively for electric power generation). It is also referred to as brown coal. Comprises two groups classified according to the following ASTM Specifi-

cation D388-84 for calorific values on a moist material-matter-free basis:

	Limits Btu/lb.	
	GE	LT
Lignite A	6300	8300
Lignite B	-	6300

Maximum Demand: The greatest of all demands of the load that has occurred within a specified period of time.

Mcf: One thousand cubic feet.

Megawatt (MW): One million watts.

Megawatthour (MWh): One million watthours.

MMcf: One million cubic feet.

Natural Gas: A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in porous geological formations beneath the earth's surface, often in association with petroleum. The principal constituent is methane.

Net Energy for Load: Net generation of main generating units that are system-owned or system-operated plus energy receipts minus energy deliveries.

Net Generation: Gross generation minus plant use from all electric utility owned plants. The energy required for pumping at a pumped-storage plant is regarded as plant use and must be deducted from the gross generation.

Net Summer Capability: The steady hourly output, which generating equipment is expected to supply to system load exclusive of auxiliary power, as demonstrated by tests at the time of summer peak demand.

Noncoincidental Peak Load: The sum of two or more peak loads on individual systems that do not occur in the same time interval. Meaningful only when considering loads within a limited period of time, such as a day, week, month, a heating or cooling season, and usually for not more than 1 year.

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. NERC consists of nine regional reliability councils and encompasses essentially all the power regional of the contiguous United States, Canada, and Mexico. The NERC Regions are:

ASCC - Alaskan System Coordination Council

ECAR - East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement

ERCOT - Electric Reliability Council of Texas

MAIN - Mid-America Interconnected Network

MAAC - Mid-Atlantic Area Council

MAPP - Mid-Continent Area Power Pool

NPCC - Northeast Power Coordinating Council

SERC - Southeastern Electric Reliability Council

SPP - Southwest Power Pool

WSCC - Western Systems Coordinating Council

Nuclear Fuel: Fissionable materials that have been enriched to such a composition that, when placed in a nuclear reactor, will support a self-sustaining fission chain reaction, producing heat in a controlled manner for process use.

Nuclear Power Plant: A facility in which heat produced in a reactor by the fissioning of nuclear fuel is used to drive a steam turbine.

Off-Peak Gas: Gas that is to be delivered and taken on demand when demand is not at its peak.

Ohm: The unit of measurement of electrical resistance. The resistance of a circuit in which a potential difference of 1 volt produces a current of 1 ampere.

Operable Nuclear Unit: A nuclear unit is "operable" after it completes low-power testing and is granted authorization to operate at full power. This occurs when it receives its full power amendment to its operating license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Other Gas: Includes manufactured gas, coke-oven gas, blast-furnace gas, and refinery gas. Manufactured gas is obtained by distillation of coal, by the thermal decomposition of oil, or by the reaction of steam passing through a bed of heated coal or coke.

Other Generation: Electricity originating from these sources: biomass, fuel cells, geothermal heat, solar power, waste, wind, and wood.

Other Unavailable Capability: Net capability of main generating units that are unavailable for load for reasons other than full-forced outrage or scheduled maintenance. Legal restrictions or other causes make these units unavailable.

Peak Demand: The maximum load during a specified period of time.

Peak Load Plant: A plant usually housing old, low-efficiency steam units; gas turbines; diesels; or pumped-storage hydroelectric equipment normally used during the peak-load periods.

Peaking Capacity: Capacity of generating equipment normally reserved for operation during the hours of highest daily, weekly, or seasonal loads. Some generating equipment may be operated at certain times as peaking capacity and at other times to serve loads on an around-the-clock basis.

Percent Difference: 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 mixture of hydrocarbons existing in the liquid state found in natural underground reservoirs, often associated with gas. Petroleum includes fuel oil No. 2, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6; topped crude; Kerosene; and jet fuel.

Petroleum Coke: See Coke (Petroleum).

Petroleum (Crude Oil): A naturally occurring, oily, flammable liquid composed principally of hydrocarbons. Crude oil is occasionally found in springs or pools but usually is drilled from wells beneath the earth's surface.

Plant: A facility at which are located prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or nuclear energy into electric energy. A plant may contain more than one type of prime mover. Electric utility plants exclude facilities that satisfy the definition of a qualifying facility under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.

Plant Use: The electric energy used in the operation of a plant. Included in this definition is the energy required for pumping at pumped-storage plants.

Plant-Use Electricity: The electric energy used in the operation of a plant. This energy total is subtracted from the gross energy production of the plant; for reporting purposes the plant energy production is then reported as a net figure. The energy required for pumping at pumped-storage plants is, by definition, subtracted, and the energy production for these plants is then reported as a net figure.

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

Price: The amount of money or consideration-in-kind for which a service is bought, sold, or offered for sale.

Prime Mover: The motive force that drives an electric generator (e.g., steam engine, turbine, or water wheel).

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

Pumped-Storage Hydroelectric Plant: A plant that usually generates electric energy during peak-load periods 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.

Pure Pumped-Storage Hydroelectric Plant: A plant that produces power only from water that has previously been pumped to an upper reservoir.

Qualifying Facility (QF): This is a cogenerator or small power producer that meets certain ownership, operating and efficiency criteria established by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) pursuant to the PURPA, and has filed with the FERC for QF status or has self-certified. For additional information, see the Code of Federal Regulation, Title 18, Part 292.

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.

Reserve Margin (Operating): The amount of unused available capability of an electric power system at peak load for a utility system as a percentage of total capability.

Restoration Time: The time when the major portion of the interrupted load has been restored and the emergency is considered to be ended. However, some of the loads interrupted may not have been restored due to local problems.

Restricted-Universe Census: This is the complete enumeration of data from a specifically defined subset of entities including, for example, those that exceed a given level of sales or generator nameplate capacity.

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.

Running and Quick-Start Capability: The net capability of generating units that carry load or have quick-start capability. In general, quick-start capability refers to generating units that can be available for load within a 30-minute period.

Sales: The amount of kilowatthours sold in a given period of time; usually grouped by classes of service, such as residential, commercial, industrial, and other. Other sales include public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

Scheduled Outage: The shutdown of a generating unit, transmission line, or other facility, for inspection or maintenance, in accordance with an advance schedule.

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

Spot Purchases: A single shipment of fuel or volumes of fuel, purchased for delivery within 1 year. Spot purchases are often made by a user to fulfill a certain portion of energy requirements, to meet unan-

ticipated energy needs, or to take advantage of low-fuel prices.

Standby Facility: A facility that supports a utility system and is generally running under no-load. It is available to replace or supplement a facility normally in service.

Standby Service: Support service that is available, as needed, to supplement a consumer, a utility system, or to another utility if a schedule or an agreement authorizes the transaction. The service is not regularly used.

Steam-Electric 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: 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 at separate storage sites.

Subbituminous Coal: Subbituminous coal, or black lignite, is dull black and generally contains 20 to 30 percent moisture. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 16 to 24 million Btu per ton as received and averages about 18 million Btu per ton. Subbituminous coal, mined in the western coal fields, is used for generating electricity and space heating.

Substation: Facility equipment that switches, changes, or regulates electric voltage.

Sulfur: One of the elements present in varying quantities in coal which contributes to environmental degradation when coal is burned. In terms of sulfur content by weight, coal is generally classified as low (less than or equal to 1 percent), medium (greater than 1 percent and less than or equal to 3 percent), and high (greater than 3 percent). Sulfur content is measured as a percent by weight of coal on an "as received" or a "dry" (moisture-free, usually part of a laboratory analysis) basis.

Switching Station: Facility equipment used to tie together two or more electric circuits through switches. The switches are selectively arranged to permit a circuit to be disconnected, or to change the electric connection between the circuits.

System (Electric): Physically connected generation, transmission, and distribution facilities operated as an integrated unit under one central management, or operating supervision.

Transformer: An electrical device for changing the voltage of alternating current.

Transmission: The movement or transfer of electric energy over an interconnected group of lines and associated equipment between points of supply and points at which it is transformed for delivery to consumers, or is delivered to other electric systems. Transmission is considered to end when the energy is transformed for distribution to the consumer.

Transmission System (Electric): An interconnected group of electric transmission lines and associated equipment for moving or transferring electric energy in bulk between points of supply and points at which it is transformed for delivery over the distribution system lines to consumers, or is delivered to other electric systems.

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.

Watt: The electrical unit of power. The rate of energy transfer equivalent to 1 ampere flowing under a pressure of 1 volt at unity power factor.

Watthour (Wh): An electrical energy unit of measure equal to 1 watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for 1 hour.

Wheeling Service: The movement of electricity from one system to another over transmission facilities of intervening systems. Wheeling service contracts can be established between two or more systems.

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