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Cover Photo:

Lightning, the raw form of electricity, provides a backdrop for the harnessed form carried over transmission lines.

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- *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.

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(as of June 1996)

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Form EIA-759: Monthly Power Plant Report		X		X		X
Form EIA-767: Steam-Electric Operation and Design Report		X				X
Form EIA-826: Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions		X		X		X
Form EIA-860: Annual Electric Generator Report		X		X		X
Form EIA-861: Annual Electric Utility Report		X		X		X
FERC Form 1: Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licensees, and Others		X				X
FERC Form 423: Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants		X				X
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Preface

The *Electric Power Monthly (EPM)* presents monthly electricity statistics for a wide audience including Congress, Federal and State agencies, the electric 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.

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Upgrading Transmission Capacity for Wholesale Electric Power Trade

by Arthur H. Fuldner[1]

On April 24, 1996, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued a final rule, Order No. 888,[2] in response to provisions of the Energy Policy Act (EPACT) of 1992. Order No. 888 opens wholesale electric power sales to competition. It requires utilities that own, control, or operate transmission lines to file nondiscriminatory open access tariffs that offer others the same electricity transmission service they provide themselves. The second final rule, Order No. 889,[3] issued on the same date, requires a real-time information system to assure that transmission owners and their affiliates do not have an unfair competitive advantage in using transmission to sell power. It is expected that Orders No. 888 and No. 889 and other actions taken by State Public Service Commissions to promote competition in the electric power industry will result in increased demands for transmission services.

EPACT states that when transmission capacity is constrained, an electric utility must offer to enlarge its transmission capacity, if necessary, to provide transmission services. However, obtaining approval to site and build new transmission capacity is becoming more difficult due to environmental concerns, potential health effects of electric and magnetic fields (EMF), special interest groups' concerns, and the concern that property values would decline along transmission line routes. Currently, 10,126.8 line miles of transmission additions are planned for the United States, Canada, and the northern portion of Baja California, Mexico, for 1995 through 2004 (Table FE1) and are in different stages of planning and/or construction. Many of these lines may be delayed for many years or may never be constructed.

Due to the problems associated with constructing new transmission lines, it is important to examine the possible options for increasing the transmission capability on present sites and making maximum use of existing transmission systems through upgrades. When feasible, upgrades are an attractive alternative, because the costs and leadtimes are less than those for constructing new transmission lines. This article describes to policy makers and regulators the bulk electric power system and identifies the thermal, voltage, and operating constraints on a system's capability to transmit power from one area to another. Some of the potential remedies for these constraints through upgrades are presented along with a comparison of the cost to upgrade compared to the costs for new transmission lines.

Description of the Bulk Electric Power System

The basic elements of an electric power system are shown in Figure FE1. (Note that the figure does not include all types of electric generation.) The electric generating plants or stations, transmission lines, and high voltage or bulk power substations that constitute the bulk power system are shown above the dashed line. Subtransmission and distribution systems and sites where the electricity is consumed is shown below the dashed line. Transmission lines and distribution lines are categorized by their voltage rating. Transmission lines are generally defined as 115 kilovolts (kV) and higher (765 kV is the highest installed). Subtransmission systems are 69 kV to 138 kV. Distribution systems, that furnish power to retail customers, are less than 69 kV.

The transmission system usually designates the highest voltage or voltages used on a given system and carries

[1]Mr. Fuldner is an operations research analyst with the Coal and Electric Analysis Branch in the Energy Information Administration's Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels. Comments may be directed to Mr. Fuldner at 202/426-1125 or via Internet at afuldner@eia.doe.gov.

[2]"Promoting Wholesale Competition Through Open Access Non-discriminatory Transmission Services by Public Utilities; Recovery of Stranded Costs by Public Utilities and Transmitting Utilities," Docket Nos. RM95-8-000 and RM94-7-001, Order No. 888, April 24, 1996.

[3]"Open Access Same-Time Information System (formerly Real-time Information Networks) and Standards of Conduct," Docket No. RM95-9-000, Order No. 889, April 24, 1996.

Table FE1. Total Proposed Transmission Line Additions for All NERC Regions, 1995-2004
(Line Length Miles)

Operating Voltage (kV)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000[b,c]	2001	2002[d]	2003	2004	Total
≤ 161[a]	28.0	319.6	120.3	119.9	99.9	93.0	0.0	47.2	37.5	82.7	948.1
230	569.5	398.9	417.2	478.9	430.7	354.1	55.2	370.9	70.0	68.9	3,214.3
345	123.6	435.1	72.1	202.2	114.3	314.9	187.7	804.5	22.7	420.3	2,697.4
500	464.0	131.0	0.0	212.0	759.0	670.0	32.0	181.0	36.0	667.0	3,152.0
765	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	115.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	115.0
Total Additions	1,185.1	1,284.6	609.6	1,013.0	1,518.9	1,432.0	274.9	1,403.6	166.2	1,238.9	10,126.8

[a]161 operating voltage includes 69 kV, 115 kV, 138 kV, and 161 kV.
[b]Year 2000 "230 operating voltage" total also includes 51 miles from "240 operating voltage" from Western Systems Coordinating Council (WSCC) region.
[c]Year 2000 "500 operating voltage" total also includes 275 miles from "525 operating voltage" from WSCC region.
[d]Year 2002 "230 operating voltage" total also includes 45 miles from "240 operating voltage" from WSCC region.
kV = kilovolts.
NERC = North American Electric Reliability Council.
Note: All United States, Canada, and the northern portion of Baja California, Mexico, transmission lines are included in these projections.
Source: Coordinated Bulk Power Supply Program, Reliability Council Reports of 9 Regions, U.S. Department of Energy Form OE-411, "Coordinated Bulk Power Supply Program," April 1, 1995.

electric energy from the power plants to the distribution system. Most transmission systems use overhead alternating current (AC) lines; however, some overhead direct current transmission systems and underground and submarine cable exist as well. Power transformers are used in generating stations to raise the voltage of the produced power from the generation voltage to transmission voltage; in distribution substations to reduce the voltage of the power delivered to the distribution system voltage; and elsewhere to connect together transmission systems designed at different voltages.

The bulk-power substation supplies power to the subtransmission system, the part of the system between transmission and distribution systems. The distribution system carries the electricity to the residential and commercial customers and some of the smaller industrial customers.

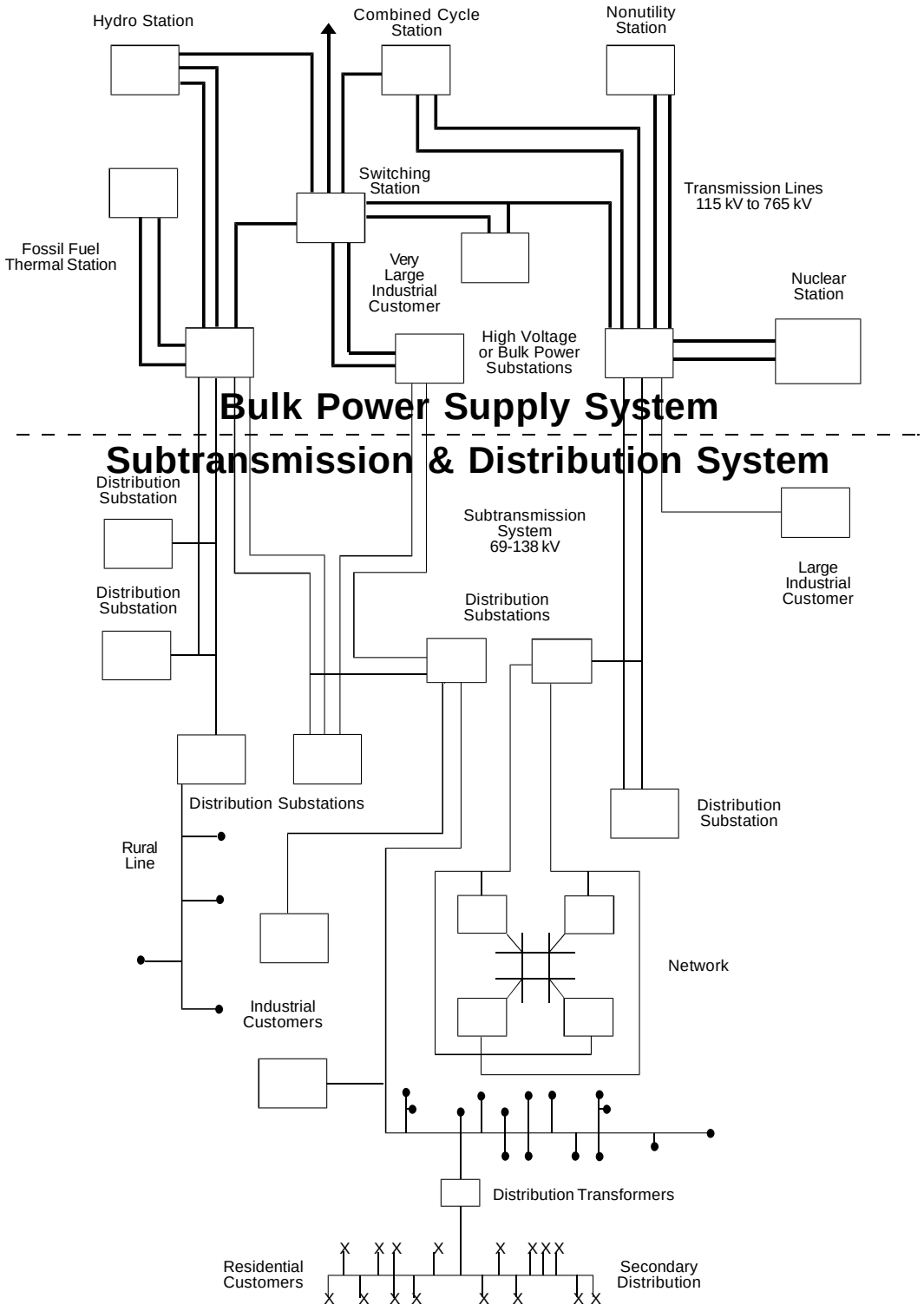
Switching stations and substations are used to transform the electrical energy to a different voltage, transfer electrical energy from one line to another, and to redirect the flow of power whenever a fault occurs on the transmission line or other equipment in the system, so system operation can be preserved. Circuit breakers disconnect the flow of power from the faulted equipment protecting it from further damage.

A control center coordinates the operation of bulk power system components and is responsible for operating the power system within a geographic region called a control area. One or more utilities make up a control area. A control center is connected to other control centers with transmission tie lines. Through proper communications (metering and telemetry), the control center is constantly informed of generating plant output, transmission lines and ties to neighboring systems, and system conditions. A control center uses this information to ensure reliability by following reliability criteria and to maintain its interchange schedule with other control centers.

For the bulk power system to operate reliably, it must be designed and operated based on the following principles:

- The total generation at any moment must be kept equal to total electricity consumption and losses on the system including transmission and distribution.
- The electricity is allowed to flow through the transmission system in accordance with physical laws and cannot be directed to flow through specific lines.
- The system must be designed with reserve capacity in generation and transmission to allow for uninterrupted service when contingencies occur.

Figure FE1. Basic Elements of a Modern Power System Showing Several Types of Electric Generation



kV = Kilovolts.
Source: Homer M. Rustebakhe, ed., *Electric Utility Systems and Practices* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1983), p. 14.

Constraints on the Transmission System

The amount of power on a transmission line is the product of the voltage and the current and a hard-to-control factor called the "power factor."[4] Additional power can be transmitted reliably if there is sufficient available transfer capability on all lines in the system over which the power would flow to accommodate the increase and certain contingencies or failures that could occur on the system. There are three types of constraints that limit the power transfer capability of the transmission system: thermal/current constraints, voltage constraints, and system operating constraints.

Thermal/Current Constraints

Thermal limitations are the most common constraints that limit the capability of a transmission line, cable, or transformer to carry power. The transmission line resists the flow of electrons through it, causing heat to be produced. The actual temperatures occurring in the transmission line equipment depend on the current, that is the rate of flow of the electrons, and also on ambient weather conditions, such as temperature, wind speed, and wind direction, because the weather effects the dissipation of the heat into the air.[5] The thermal ratings for transmission lines, however, are usually expressed in terms of current flows, rather than actual temperatures for ease of measurement.

Thermal limits are imposed because overheating leads to two possible problems: (1) the transmission line loses strength because of overheating which can reduce the expected life of the line, and (2) the transmission line expands and sags in the center of each span between the supporting towers. If the temperature is repeatedly too high, an overhead line will permanently stretch and may cause its clearance from the ground to be less than required for safety reasons. Because this overheating is a gradual process, higher current flows can be allowed for limited time periods. A "normal" thermal rating for a line is the current flow level it can support indefinitely. Emergency ratings are levels the line can support for specific periods, for example, several hours.

Underground cables and power transformers are also limited by thermal constraints. Operating underground cables at excess temperatures shortens their service lives considerably due to damage to their insulation. Power transformers are likewise designed to operate at a maximum temperature rise to protect insulation.

Voltage Constraints

Voltage, a pressure-like quantity, is a measure of the electromotive force necessary to maintain a flow of electricity on a transmission line. Voltage fluctuations can occur due to variations in electricity demand and to failures on transmission or distribution lines. Constraints on the maximum voltage levels are set by the design of the transmission line. If the maximum is exceeded, short circuits, radio interference, and noise may occur. Also, transformers and other equipment at the substations and/or customer facilities may be damaged or destroyed. Minimum voltage constraints also exist based on the power requirements of the customers. Low voltages cause inadequate operation of customer's equipment and may damage motors.

Voltage on a transmission line tends to "drop" from the sending end to the receiving end. The voltage drop along the AC line is almost directly proportional to reactive power flows and line reactance[6]. The line reactance increases with the length of the line. Capacitors and inductive reactors are installed, as needed, on lines to, in part, control the amount of voltage drop. This is important because voltage levels and current levels determine the power that can be delivered to the customers.

System Operating Constraints

The operating constraints of bulk power systems stem primarily from concerns with security and reliability. These concerns are related to maintaining the power flows in the transmission and distribution lines of a network. Power flow patterns redistribute when demands change, when generation patterns change, or when the transmission or distribution system is altered due to a circuit being switched or put out of service.

Power Flows in Networks

When one utility, or control area, transmits power to another, the resulting power flows along all paths

[4]The ratio of real power (kilowatt) to apparent power (kilovoltampere) for any given load and time.

[5]CSA Energy Consultants, "Existing Electric Transmission and Distribution Upgrade Possibilities," unpublished report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (Arlington, VA, July 18, 1995), pp. 12-13.

[6]Reactive power is a phenomenon associated with AC power characterized by the existence of a time difference between voltage and current variations and depends on the power dispatch and the power requirements of the system. Reactance is a characteristic of the design and length of the line.

joining the two areas, regardless of ownership of the lines. The amount of power flowing on each path of the transmission system depends on the impedance[7] of the various paths. The impedance of a transmission line depends on the line's length and design details for the line. A low impedance path attracts a greater part of the total transfer than a path with a high impedance.

When utilities enter into a wholesale power transaction with other utilities, nonutilities, or customers they designate a pro forma "contract path" of transmission lines or systems through which the power is expected to flow. The actual power flows from the transactions, however, do not necessarily follow the contract path but may flow through parallel paths in other transmission systems depending on the loading conditions at the time when the transfer occurs. These are referred to as "parallel path flows." When transmission systems are directly or indirectly interconnected with each other at more than one point, power flows can travel into the other systems' networks and return, thus forming "loop flows." Both loop flows and parallel path flows may limit the amount of power these other systems can transfer for their own purpose.

Preventive Operation for System Security

Constraints on the transmission capabilities also occur due to preventive operating procedures for system security. The bulk power system is designed and operated to provide continuity of service in the case of possible contingencies such as: loss of a generation unit, loss of a transmission line, or a failure of any other single component of the system. "Preventive" operating procedures means operating the system in such a way as to avoid service interruptions as a result of certain component outages. It is recognized as good utility practice and regarded by the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) as the primary means of preventing disturbances in one area from causing service failures in another.[8] NERC provides standards and operating guidelines for overall coordination of utility procedures in the United States, Canada, and parts of Mexico.

The NERC guidelines recommend making it an operational requirement that systems be able to handle any single contingency. The ability to handle multiple contingencies should be an operational requirement when practical, according to NERC. The adoption of the NERC guidelines has increased the operating security of the interconnected systems and reduced the frequency with which major disturbances occur.

The NERC preventive operating requirements include running sufficient generation capability to provide operating reserves in excess of demand and limiting power transfers on the transmission system. The system then operates so that each element remains below normal thermal limits under normal conditions and under emergency limits during contingencies. The reserve capacity can then be used to handle contingencies.[9]

System Stability

Power systems stability problems represent other system operating constraints. Generally they are grouped into two types:

- Maintaining synchronization among the generators of the system
- Preventing the collapse of voltages.

In a synchronous, interconnected operating system, all generators rotate in unison at a speed that produces a consistent frequency. In the United States, this frequency is 60 cycles per second. When a disturbance (fault) occurs in the transmission system, the power requirements from the generators change. The fault may reduce the power requirements from the generator; however, the mechanical power driving the turbine stays constant, causing the generator to accelerate. Removing the fault alters the power flow and the turbine slows down. This results in oscillations in the speed at which the generator rotates and in the frequency of the power flows in the system. Unless natural conditions or control systems damp out the oscillations, the system is unstable. This is referred to as transient instability and may lead to a complete collapse of the system. To avoid transient instability, power transfers between areas are limited to levels determined by system contingency studies.[10] Steady-state instability can occur if too much power is transferred over a transmission line or part of a system

[7]Impedance is the opposition to the power flow on an AC circuit.

[8]CSA Energy Consultants, "Existing Electric Transmission and Distribution Upgrade Possibilities," unpublished report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (Arlington, VA, July 18, 1995), p. 17.

[9]Power Technologies, Inc., "Technical Background and Considerations in Proposed Increased Wheeling, Transmission Access and Non-Utility Generation," (Schenectady, New York, March 30, 1988), pp. 4-25 to 4-26.

[10]Power Technologies, Inc., "Technical Background and Considerations in Proposed Increased Wheeling, Transmission Access and Non-Utility Generation," (Schenectady, New York, March 30, 1988), pp. 4-23-24.

to the point that the synchronizing forces are no longer effective. Steady-state instability is an unusual occurrence because it is easily preventable; however, it acts as a constraint on transmission power transfers.[11] Small-signal instability, also called dynamic instability, usually occurs when normal variations in generation or consumption are too small to be considered disturbances, but initiate oscillations at low frequencies. These conditions can lead to large voltage and frequency fluctuations, resulting in loss of overall system stability.[12]

Voltage instability occurs when the transmission system is not adequately designed to handle reactive power flows. Large amounts of reactive power flows on long transmission lines result in severe drops in voltage at the consumption end, causing the consuming entities to draw increasing currents. The increased currents cause additional reactive power flows and voltage losses in the system, leading to still lower voltages at the consumption end. As the process continues, the voltages collapse further, requiring users to be disconnected to prevent serious damage. Finally, the system partially or fully collapses.[13]

Upgrade Remedies for Constraints on the Transmission System

The constraints, that have been described, limit a system's ability to transfer power and, therefore, lower the utilization rates of the existing transmission network. This section of the report will discuss upgrade possibilities to increase the transfer capability of existing transmission lines so that additional power can be transmitted reliably from one area of a system to another, or from one entire system to another. Remedies for constraints related to thermal limits, voltage-related limits, other options to increase power transfer, and system operating procedures will be explained and the typical costs of these remedies provided. The typical cost of building a new transmission line (Table FE2) is also included for comparison. Note that actual costs for a specific project could be somewhat higher or lower than those shown in the table. Right-of-way costs, that is the cost of land and the legal right to use and service the land on which the transmission line would be located, are not included in the table because they vary significantly depending on the location and the territory being traversed. New line costs are substantial, however, even without the inclusion of the costs of rights-of-way.

Remedies for Thermal Constraints on Components

Many options are available for reducing the limitations on power transfers due to the thermal rating of overhead transmission lines. Available measures are much more limited for underground cables and transformers. A review of the process used to set the present thermal rating for a transmission line may reveal ways to increase the rating at little or no cost. In the past, it was common practice to use approximations and simplifications to determine thermal ratings for lines, with the result that the lowest possible rating and greatest reliability were selected. Modern methods for computing thermal ratings for different conditions may allow higher ratings without any physical changes to the line.[14]

In addition, power flow limits for lines based on reaching a maximum temperature can be calculated in real-time using data on the ambient weather conditions on the line and power flow information available to the control center. Some utilities measure the temperature of the line using detectors located on the transmission lines and transmit it to the control center. One estimate for such a system, including sensors and ground installation, was $70,000 per location.[15]

Since the thermal limit of a transmission line is based on the component that would be the first to overheat, a substantial increase in the overall thermal rating of the line can sometimes result from replacing an inexpensive element. The replacement of a disconnect switch or circuit breaker is much less costly than major work to replace a line or to build a new line. The parts being replaced can often be used somewhere else on the system.

[11]CSA Energy Consultants, "Existing Electric Transmission and Distribution Upgrade Possibilities," unpublished report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (Arlington, VA, July 18, 1995), pp. 20-21.

[12]CSA Energy Consultants, "Existing Electric Transmission and Distribution Upgrade Possibilities," unpublished report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (Arlington, VA, July 18, 1995), p. 21.

[13]CSA Energy Consultants, "Existing Electric Transmission and Distribution Upgrade Possibilities," unpublished report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (Arlington, VA, July 18, 1995), p. 21.

[14]CSA Energy Consultants, "Existing Electric Transmission and Distribution Upgrade Possibilities," unpublished report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (Arlington, VA, July 18, 1995), p. 26.

[15]CSA Energy Consultants, "Existing Electric Transmission and Distribution Upgrade Possibilities," unpublished report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (Arlington, VA, July 18, 1995), p. 30.

Table FE2. Typical Costs and Capacity of New Transmission Lines
(1995 Dollars)

Voltage	Type of Supporting Tower and Number of Circuits	Size of Power Line	Normal Rating MW	Cost per Circuit per Mile[a]
		Above Ground		
60 kV	wood pole, single	4/0 AWG	32	$120,000
60 kV	wood pole, single	397.5 kcmil	56	$125,000
60 kV	wood pole, single	715.5 kcmil	79	$130,000
115 kV	wood pole, single	4/0 AWG	6	$130,000
115 kV	wood pole, single	397.5 kcmil	108	$135,000
115 kV	wood pole, single	715.5 kcmil	151	$140,000
115 kV	steel pole, single	715.5 kcmil	151	$250,000
115 kV	steel pole, single	715.5 kcmil, bundled	302	$400,000
115 kV	steel pole, double	715.5 kcmil	151	$160,000
115 kV	steel pole, double	715.5 kcmil, bundled	302	$250,000
230 kV	steel pole, single	1,113 kcmil	398	$360,000
230 kV	steel pole, single	1,113 kcmil, bundled	796	$530,000
230 kV	steel pole, single	2,300 kcmil, bundled	1,060	$840,000
230 kV	steel pole, double	1,113 kcmil	398	$230,000
230 kV	steel pole, double	1,113 kcmil, bundled	796	$350,000
230 kV	steel pole, double	2,300 kcmil, bundled	1,060	$550,000
		Underground		
115 kV	underground cable	200 MVA	180	$3,300,000
230 kV	underground cable	400 MVA	360	$3,700,000

[a]These costs do not include right-of-way costs.
AWG = American wire gauge.
kcmil = One kcmil is 1,000 circular mils, a measure of wire cross-area.
kV = Kilovolts.
MVA = Megavolt amperes.
MW = Megawatts.
Source: CSA Energy Consultants, "Existing Electric Transmission and Distribution Upgrade Possibilities," (Arlington, VA, July 18, 1995), p. 9.

It may be acceptable to increase allowable temperatures and plan for a decrease in the life of the lines. This approach may produce sags in the line such that the allowable clearance to the ground is not maintained. If inadequate clearances occur at a limited number of spans on the line, it may be economically justifiable to rebuild the towers, increasing their height to restore sag clearances, or to fence the affected parts of the right-of-way to make them inaccessible. If the excessive sag occurs throughout the line, however, increasing the height of towers would be very expensive. Sometimes it is possible to re-tension the line or span to increase the clearance to the ground.

It may also be possible to increase the transfer capability of the line by monitoring the line sag to allow higher temperatures/currents. There are two possible approaches—one direct and another indirect. The direct approach involves calculating the actual sag of the line at its mid-span using actual information provided by special sensors on the towers about the horizontal tension and ambient temperature. Using this method, the control center calculates the actual limit on the current that the line can handle under actual conditions. The indirect method entails transmitting temperatures and wind velocity and locations of the critical sag sites to the control center by radio or

telephone. With this information, the control center calculates what the sag is and determines any dangerous trend.

The most obvious, but also most expensive method for alleviating the thermal constraints on a line is to replace the lines with larger ones (conductors) through "restringing" or to add one or more lines, forming "bundled" lines. This approach requires consideration of the tower structures that support power lines. The towers are designed to hold the weight of the existing lines and the weight of any possible ice formations. They require lateral strength to withstand the sometimes very substantial forces of winds blowing perpendicular to the direction of the line. Replacing lines with larger ones, or bundling them, usually requires substantial reinforcement of the tower structures and, possibly, the concrete footings of the towers. Restringing or bundling lines to increase the transfer capability also requires enhancing substation equipment so that it does not become a limiting factor. Substation enhancements cost approximately $600,000 per substation.[16]

Other typical cost estimates for restringing transmission lines with larger conductors are:

- 60 kV line, to 397.5 kcmil:[17] $40,000 per mile
- 115 kV line, to 715.5 kcmil: $80,000 per mile
- 230 kV line, to 1,113 kcmil: $120,000 per mile.

The normal thermal ratings of the restringed lines would be approximately 55 MW, 150 MW, and 400 MW, respectively.

Some typical costs of bundling lines are:

- 115 kV line, 715.5 kcmil: $130,000 per mile
- 230 kV line, 1,113 kcmil: $200,000 per mile
- 230 kV line, 2,300 kcmil: $260,000 per mile.

Bundling these lines would approximately double their normal thermal ratings, for an increase of approximately 150 MW, 400 MW, and 500 MW, respectively.[18]

Remedies for Voltage Constraints for Individual Lines

The standard voltages for electric utility lines in the United States are currently 34.5 kV, 46 kV, 69 kV, 115 kV, 138 kV, 161 kV, 230 kV, 345 kV, 500 kV, 765 kV, and 1,100 kV (not yet commercially installed). Each of these line types can carry 5 percent more or less voltage for normal operation. Upgrades to change line voltages can be divided into two categories: increases within a voltage class and changes to a different voltage class.

Increasing the operating voltage within a voltage class is a technique that has been used for decades. If the system does not reach the upper voltage limit during light loads under normal operation, normal operating voltage can be increased without major configuration changes to the lines. It is necessary, however, to increase the voltages of the generators, and to make some adjustments to the settings of the transformer, or possibly some transformer replacements, in order to produce the new operating voltage. Coordination with neighboring systems is required to prevent additional reactive power flows because of the increased voltage into the neighboring system.

Other remedies for voltage problems that limit transfer capabilities involve controlling reactive power flows. There are two types of reactive power sources, capacitors, and reactors, which generate and absorb reactive power flows, respectively. The installation of capacitors or reactors at strategic locations of the transmission or distribution system, is a remedy often used to control reactive power flows and therefore increase power transfers. Shunt capacitor installation costs are shown below:

- 115 kV, 50 megavolt amperes reactive (MVAR): New installation, $1,000,000; additional step (more capacitors) in existing installation, $500,000
- 230 kV, 63 MVAR: New installation, $2,000,000; additional step, $700,000
- 500 kV, 100 MVAR: New installation, $3,000,000
- 500 kV, 200 MVAR: New installation, $5,000,000.

[16]CSA Energy Consultants, "Existing Electric Transmission and Distribution Upgrade Possibilities," unpublished report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (Arlington, VA, July 18, 1995), p. 28.

[17]One kcmil is 1,000 circular mils, a measure of wire cross-area.

[18]CSA Energy Consultants, "Existing Electric Transmission and Distribution Upgrade Possibilities," unpublished report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (Arlington, VA, July 18, 1995), p. 28.

Typical costs of shunt reactors on the transmission line are:

- 230 kV, 87.9 MVAR: New installation, $2,000,000
- 500 kV, 100 MVAR: New installation, $3,000,000.[19]

Voltage changes to a higher voltage class usually require substantial reconstruction of the transmission lines. Higher voltages require greater clearances between the lines, and between grounded objects including the towers. Increasing the string of insulators and making other changes drive up the weight and transverse loadings of the towers. These changes require additional strength in the construction of the towers and their footings. Typical estimates for converting steel tower transmission lines from one voltage class to another are:

- 60 kV to 115 kV: $50,000 per mile
- 115 kV to 230 kV: $500,000 per mile
- 230 kV to 500 kV: $800,000 per mile.

Voltage class conversions increase normal thermal ratings which depend on the conductor size. The following are typical values of increases that can be achieved:

- 60 kV to 115 kV, 397.5 kcmil conductors: from 56 MW to 108 MW;
- 115 kV to 230 kV, 715.5 kcmil conductors: from 151 MW to 302 MW; and
- 230 kV to 500 kV, 1,113 kcmil conductors: from 400 MW to 865 MW.[20]

Rebuilding a line to higher voltage requires further expense for substation equipment. If the connected networks remain at the older voltage, rebuilding a line to higher voltage would require a transformer at either end to provide connection to the rest of the system. Rebuilding a line for higher voltage class is not cost-effective unless a number of circuits are converted at the same time.

Other Options to Increase Power Transfer

Other methods of mitigating power transfer constraints due to individual components include: converting single circuit towers to multiple-circuit towers and converting alternating current (AC) lines to high-voltage direct current (HVDC) lines. Most transmission circuits for 230 kV and below are built on two-circuit tower lines. Circuits for higher voltages are generally built on single-circuit towers. Substantial increases in either right-of-way width or in tower height are required for conversion of a single-circuit line to a double-circuit line. Estimates of the costs of conversion are given on Table FE3.

The conversion of an AC line to HVDC, or the replacement of an AC line, is a consideration when large

Table FE3. Estimates for Converting Single-Circuit Tower Lines to Double Circuit

Conversion to	Cost per Mile (New Tower Assembly Not Required)	Cost per Mile (New Tower Assembly Required)
60 kV (397.5 kcmil, unbundled)	$40,000	NA
115 kV (715.5 kcmil, unbundled)	$80,000	$320,000
115 kV (715.5 kcmil, bundled)	$130,000	$500,000
230 kV (1,113 kcmil, unbundled)	$120,000	$460,000
230 kV (1,113 kcmil, bundled)	$200,000	$700,000
230 kV (2,300 kcmil, bundled)	$260,000	$1,100,000

kcmil = One kcmil is 1,000 circular mils, a measure of wire cross-area.
kV = Kilovolts.
NA = Not applicable.
Source: CSA Energy Consultants, *Existing Electric Transmission and Distribution Upgrade Possibilities*, July 18, 1995, p. 35.

[19]CSA Energy Consultants, "Existing Electric Transmission and Distribution Upgrade Possibilities," unpublished report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (Arlington, VA, July 18, 1995), p. 32.

[20]CSA Energy Consultants, "Existing Electric Transmission and Distribution Upgrade Possibilities," unpublished report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (Arlington, VA, July 18, 1995), p. 34.

amounts of power are transmitted over long distances. HVDC lines are connected to AC systems through converter systems at each end. The power is converted from AC to DC at the sending end and back to AC at the receiving end. HVDC circuits have some advantages over AC circuits for transferring large amounts of power. HVDC circuits can be controlled to carry a specific amount of power without regard to the operation of the AC circuits to which they are connected. If HVDC lines are operating in parallel with AC lines, the outage of a parallel AC line does not overload the DC line. However, the outage of the HVDC line does increase the loading on the parallel AC lines. HVDC circuits have resistance but do not have reactance associated with AC, so they have less voltage drop than AC circuits. HVDC circuits have a major disadvantage as they require converter stations at each end of the circuit that are very expensive, making HVDC uneconomical except when power is transmitted for long distances. HVDC circuits also do not have the system instability problems that AC circuits have.

Remedies for System Operating Constraints

Changing Power Flows

As previously mentioned, the distribution of power flows through a transmission network depends on the impedance of the different lines. If the power flows over the system can be changed so that the loading on a critical line is reduced, larger power transfers can be permitted. Sometimes the power flows through a transmission system can be improved by changing the connections of lines at various substations to increase power flow through some lines and reduce it in others. Some reconfigurations, such as closing some circuit breakers and opening others, require no investment. Other reconfigurations require small investments such as the addition of some circuit breakers or the reconnection of a line from one bus in a substation to another.

There frequently are multiple paths between sections of the transmission system. A single line often becomes overloaded before the others. Some devices can also be used to address this problem and change the power flows; the phase-angle regulator (PAR) is the device most often used. PAR is also referred to as a power-angle regulator, or phase shifter. A PAR looks like a transformer and induces a circulating power flow through the regulated line and back through all lines that are more or less in parallel with it. The distribution of the current flows over the lines is changed, but the total power transfer is not. The use of PARs has increased in recent years; however, their installations are relatively costly. A 230-kV, 300-MVA PAR with a phase angle capability of plus or minus 60 degrees is estimated at $30,000,000.[21]

The power flow can also be altered by reducing the impedance of the line by inserting a series capacitor or increasing the impedance by inserting a series reactor (actually a coil). Series capacitors are often used on long transmission lines to reduce impedance, thus reducing the voltage drop along the line and decreasing the amount of losses due to reactive power. Capacitors increase the flow of power on the line on which they are inserted and reduce the power flow on other parallel lines. A 500 kV, 570 million volt amperes reactive (MVAR) capacitor installation was recently estimated at $10,000,000.[22] Series reactors reduce the power flowing through a line which otherwise would be overloaded, but are used less often than capacitors. Series reactors are often used to limit short circuit currents. They have one disadvantage in that they increase the voltage drop on the line reducing power transfer capability.

Change in Operating Philosophies

The "preventive" operating procedure, discussed under system operating constraints, ensures that no action is required in the event of a system contingency other than clearing the fault. When contingencies arise, the system is capable of responding without lines overheating, voltage problems, and instability. This approach is different from "corrective" operation, which requires immediate action, such as switching circuits or other actions, after a contingency occurs, so the system performance will be adequate. Corrective operation is less reliable than preventive operation, but allows greater power transfers during normal operations. Corrective measures between systems sometimes become so complex that when a certain contingency occurs, the system fails.

Changing the power flows over the system to reduce the loading on the critical line after a contingency occurs increases the power transfers that can be made under normal conditions. The improvement in the

[21]CSA Energy Consultants, "Existing Electric Transmission and Distribution Upgrade Possibilities," unpublished report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (Arlington, VA, July 18, 1995), p. 42.

[22]CSA Energy Consultants, "Existing Electric Transmission and Distribution Upgrade Possibilities," unpublished report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (Arlington, VA, July 18, 1995), p. 43.

power flows must be compared against the cost of system failures when the corrective measures do not work. Technologies are being developed to move toward corrective, rather than preventive methods. Technologies, developed as a part of a Flexible AC Transmission System, (FACTS), can be used to help mitigate current preventive system operating constraints. The FACTS concept uses new power-electronics switches and other devices to provide faster and finer controls of equipment to change the way the system power flows divide over the system under normal conditions or during contingencies. A FACTS device can be used to reduce the flow on the overloaded line and increase the utilization of the alternative paths excess capacity. This allows for increased transfer capability in existing transmission and distribution systems under normal conditions. Some FACTS applications are presently feasible and in service while others are in various stages of development.

Increasing Stability Limits

Various schemes are available to increase the ability to withstand power system transient instability. These measures reduce the power mismatch between generation and consumption levels in different regions of the power system. The following describes some technologies for generators and their controls that influence the transient stability performance of the power system.

The new relatively small simple cycle and combined-cycle turbines, which are dispersed throughout the power system, can improve the stability of the system because of their fast response. These generators have little inertia and fast-acting mechanical drives, allowing them to change their generation level rapidly compared with older fossil-fuel steam plants. Dispersed generation usually reduces both power transfers between regions of the power system and power imbalance in each region. Dispersed generation also allows for a more uniform distribution of overall system inertia. Finally, the faster response of the generators can better follow demand variations in their region.

Transient stability can also be maintained by two generator control systems. The automatic voltage regulator (AVR) control system is responsible for maintaining a fixed voltage from the generator regardless of demand levels. AVR's contribute to keeping the power system within stability limits in the face of faults. The governor control system regulates the mechanical power output of the generator's mechanical drive or turbine. If the generator rotor speed drops in a steam power plant, the governor increases the steam flow to the turbine, which increases the mechanical power delivered to the generator. Conversely, an increase in rotor speed is countered with a reduction in steam flow and turbine mechanical power. The control systems help to maintain the synchronous speed of generators in a region and improve the stability performance of the overall system.

Transient stability in systems with more than one long transmission line can be increased by inserting one or more switching stations. For example, if one of a pair of long lines is lost due to a fault, the path of these two lines now has an impedance twice (200 percent) what it was before one line failed. This can have a serious effect on the stability of the system. If a switching station is installed on both lines and a fault occurs on one line, the two lines will now have 150 percent of the original impedance when the fault is cleared. This is a substantial contribution to the stability of the system and allows a substantial increase in the transfer of power.

Transient instability is a major concern of system operators because it is the most common source of instability and because changes in operating conditions produce the greatest variation in stability constraints. If system limitations can be calculated for actual conditions rather than off line, the system can be operated closer to actually needed limitations. These calculations require on-line data that provide immediate measurements of actual loading, generation, and transmission system status. Some utilities perform their off-line dynamic security studies every day based on the operating conditions forecast for the next day. The results of these studies, which are usually performed overnight, are provided to the control center for operating the power system the next day. On-line dynamic security assessment eliminates all conservative assumptions about future operating conditions because actual data on system operating conditions are used. This on-line assessment can increase the actual transfer capability of a power system.[23]

Conclusion

Utilities are expecting increased competition in the future and are looking for ways to lower their costs. The option to increase transmission capacity by upgrading the existing lines is of interest because it can

[23]CSA Energy Consultants, "Existing Electric Transmission and Distribution Upgrade Possibilities," unpublished report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (Arlington, VA, July 18, 1995), pp. 49-50.

be done at considerably less cost than constructing a new transmission line and with a shorter lead time. Also, constructing new transmission lines is becoming more difficult with environmental concerns, potential health effects of EMF, and possibly declining property values over transmission line routes. The transfer capability of a system may be increased if the thermal, voltage, or system operating constraints of the existing transmission lines can be removed with some of the upgrade remedies described herein. As restructuring of the electric power industry for increased competition continues, along with increases of wholesale trade, it is expected that the future operators of the transmission system, whether they are independent system operators (ISOs), regional transmission groups (RTGs), power pools, or utilities, will be interested in increasing the utilization rates of the existing transmission lines using some of the options described in this article.

U.S. Electric Power At A Glance

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 18 billion kilowatthours for March 1996, an increase of 1 billion kilowatthours (5 percent), compared with the previous month.

Utility Generation and Retail Sales -- March 1996

Generation. Total U.S. net generation of electricity was 247 billion kilowatthours, 14 billion kilowatthours (6 percent) above the amount reported in March 1995. Generation from all major energy sources (except gas) were at higher levels during the month, compared with the corresponding period in 1995. Temperatures, that were colder than those of 1995 by 29 percent, and colder than normal by 14 percent, across the Nation contributed to the higher generation levels in March 1996.

Sales. Total U.S. retail sales of electricity during March 1996 were 248 billion kilowatthours, 12 billion kilowatthours (5 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 March 1995. Residential sales increased by 7 billion kilowatthours (9 percent) followed by the commercial sector, which increased by 3 billion kilowatthours (5 percent). In the industrial sector, sales of electricity were 1 billion kilowatthours (1 percent) higher, compared with a year ago at this time.

At the Census division level, residential kilowatthour sales increased the most in the South Atlantic Census Division, 3 billion kilowatthours or 14 percent, followed by the East North Central, Pacific Contiguous, Middle Atlantic, and East South Central Census Divisions, which increased by 1 billion kilowatthours, each. Except for the Pacific Contiguous Census Division, these increases in sales to residential consumers were due in large part to temperatures that were colder (based on number of heating-degree days) than last year at this time. Temperatures during March 1996, in the South Atlantic, East North Central, Middle Atlantic, and East South Central Census Divisions were colder by 55, 34, 29 and 61 percent, respectively, compared with a year ago.

First quarter generation and sales. Total U.S. net generation of electricity during the first quarter of 1996, was 761 billion kilowatthours, an increase of 47 billion kilowatthours (7 percent) compared to the same quarter last year. Total sales of electricity to ultimate consumers in the United States during the first quarter of 1996, were 773 billion kilowatthours, an increase of 43 billion kilowatthours (6 percent), compared with a year ago during the same time period. March 1996 year-to-date sales of electricity to ultimate consumers increased in all end-use sectors. Year-to-date residential sales increased by 28 billion kilowatthours, followed by commercial sector sales which increased by 11 billion kilowatthours, and industrial sales which increased by 4 billion kilowatthours (10, 5, and 1 percent, respectively).

Total U.S. retail sales of electricity exceeded net-generation of electricity, during the first 3 months of 1996, by 11 million kilowatthours (1 percent). The major factor contributing to this difference was electric utility purchases of electricity from nonutility power producers, which were 56 million kilowatthours, during this time period. Also contributing to this difference, but to a lesser extent, were net imports of electricity to the United States, which were estimated to be 7 million kilowatthours, during 1st quarter 1996.

Fuel Receipts, Costs, and Quality -- February 1996

February 1996 receipts of coal at electric utilities totaled 67 million short tons, up 1 million short tons from February 1995 levels. This higher level of coal receipts was due to record coal consumption of 77 million short tons in January. Nationally, receipts of coal in February were below consumption levels, resulting in end-of-February stocks of bituminous coal falling to 106 million short tons, their lowest level since October 1994.

Receipts of petroleum totaled 7 million barrels, down more than 50 percent from the January 1996 level of 15 million barrels, but in-line with the level of monthly purchases reported in 1995. Heavy oil receipts for February were well below consumption levels for the month, causing end-of-February stocks to fall to 31 million barrels, the lowest level of inventory since data collection began in January 1980. This drop in oil receipts is significant because it shows the extent to which electric utilities have shifted away from petroleum as a baseload fuel. Today, most of the fuel oil delivered to electric utilities is received for use at power plants in New York, Massachusetts, Florida, and Hawaii.

Receipts of gas in February were 132 billion cubic feet (Bcf), down from the 164 Bcf reported in February 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.

Over the past decade, electric power produced by nonutility power producers re-emerged as an increasing part of U.S. electricity generation. In the 1970's, the energy crisis, inflation, and the high cost of nuclear power resulted in increased electricity rates and reduced investment in new capacity. These factors led to a re-examination of alternative sources of power, such as nonutility electric power, stimulating the passage of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) of 1978 and other legislation encouraging growth in the nonutility industry.

For nonutilities (with a nameplate rating of 1 megawatt and greater), the final 1994 and estimated 1995 for year-end nameplate capacity, gross generation, and sales to electric utilities are:

Nonutility Power Producers	Final 1994	Estimated 1995
Nameplate Capacity (gigawatts)	68	71
Gross Generation (gigawatthours)	354,925	376,475
Sales to Electric Utilities (gigawatthours)	204,688	219,653

Source: Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." Estimates were derived using the following procedure. For facilities that have filed for 1995 and 1994, a growth factor for each data element was calculated [Growth Factor equals (current year's data divided by last year's data)]. For facilities that have not filed to date, their last year's data were multiplied by the growth factor of the corresponding data element to derive estimates for the current year. More information concerning nonutility power producers will be provided in the Electric Power Annual Volume II (DOE/EIA-348), scheduled for release in November 1996. For more information, contact Ms. Betty Williams at (202) 426-1269 or E-mail BWilliam@EIA.DOE.GOV.

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 1.7 percent in 1996 due primarily to expanding employment. Industrial demand is projected to grow by 0.7 percent in 1996 reflecting the continuing growth in industrial output.
- U.S. utilities are expected to generate about 1.1 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, even though there was significantly above-normal snowfall and rainfall in January and February. This is because the improvements in streamflow in the Pacific Northwest during 1995 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: 2nd Quarter 1996*, DOE/EIA-0202 (96/2Q) (Washington, DC, April 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	*426.6*	*381.9*	*446.0*	*415.8*	*1670.2*
Petroleum	*16.0*	*14.8*	*20.0*	*15.9*	*66.6*
Natural Gas	*62.8*	*73.8*	*106.8*	*70.3*	*313.7*
Nuclear	*166.6*	*166.5*	*185.9*	*167.9*	*686.9*
Hydroelectric	*76.7*	*78.0*	*65.0*	*64.1*	*283.7*
Geothermal and Other [a]	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*7.5*
Subtotal	*750.6*	*716.7*	*825.5*	*735.7*	*3028.6*
Nonutility Generation [b]					
Coal	*15.6*	*17.3*	*16.6*	*15.9*	*65.4*
Petroleum	*4.0*	*4.5*	*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	*844.8*	*821.0*	*926.1*	*831.7*	*3423.5*
Net Imports	*7.9*	*9.4*	*10.8*	*7.5*	*35.6*
Total Supply	*852.7*	*830.3*	*936.9*	*839.1*	*3459.0*
Losses and Unaccounted for [e]	*49.2*	*70.5*	*65.0*	*63.8*	*248.5*
Demand					
Electric Utility Sales					
Residential	*286.4*	*232.4*	*299.0*	*248.9*	*1066.8*
Commercial	*209.4*	*208.7*	*241.4*	*209.1*	*868.5*
Industrial	*245.0*	*253.1*	*265.2*	*254.6*	*1017.9*
Other	*24.6*	*23.5*	*25.7*	*23.9*	*97.7*
Subtotal	*765.4*	*717.7*	*831.3*	*736.5*	*3050.9*
Nonutility Gener. for Own Use [b]	*38.1*	*42.1*	*40.6*	*38.8*	*159.6*
Total Demand	*803.5*	*759.9*	*871.9*	*775.3*	*3210.5*
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: 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[R]						
Independence City of	Independence	IA	8.9	3.7	Petroleum	IC
Thorne Bay City of	Thorne Bay	AK	4	0.5	Petroleum	IC
February						
None	–-	–-	–-	–-	–-	–-
March						
None	–-	–-	–-	–-	–-	–-
Total Capability of Newly Added Units	–-	–-	–-	**4.2**	–-	–-
Total Capability of Retired Units	–-	–-	–-	**.6**	–-	–-
U.S. Total Capability	–-	–-	–-	**705,331.7**	–-	–-

1 Net summer capability is estimated.
R Revised.

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)). •Unit Type Codes are: IC=Internal Combustion.

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

Table 2. U.S. Electric Power Summary Statistics

Items	March 1996[1]	February 1996[1]	March 1995[1]	Year to Date		
				1996[1]	1995[1]	Difference (percent)
Nonutility						
Sales for Resale (Million kWh)	18,028	17,111	—	55,720	—	—
Coefficient of Variation (percent)	1.0	1.9	—	—	—	—
Electric Utility						
Net Generation (Million kWh)						
Coal	137,805	137,321	126,970	427,495	397,829	7.5
Petroleum[2]	6,181	8,255	3,080	22,390	14,282	56.8
Gas	15,225	13,330	23,844	44,551	59,605	–25.3
Nuclear Power	55,474	55,978	51,880	174,393	167,080	4.4
Hydroelectric (Pumped Storage)[3]	–89	–471	217	–1,025	–127	706.0
Renewable						
Hydroelectric (Conventional)	32,376	30,400	27,241	92,134	74,832	23.1
Geothermal	339	361	326	1,053	1,031	2.2
Biomass	159	136	116	444	348	27.7
Wind	1	*	*	1	*	1084.7
Photovoltaic	*	*	*	1	*	121.1
All Energy Sources	247,471	245,311	233,675	761,438	714,878	6.5
Consumption						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	68,838	69,129	63,569	214,769	198,782	8.0
Petroleum (1,000 barrels)[4]	10,532	14,417	5,183	38,454	23,968	60.4
Gas (1,000 Mcf)	156,110	136,572	245,111	460,317	612,053	–24.8
Stocks (end-of-month)						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	117,477	115,553	135,778	—	—	—
Petroleum (1,000 barrels)[5]	42,440	45,036	56,641	—	—	—
Retail Sales (Million kWh)[6]						
Residential	86,708	95,704	79,536	290,500	262,961	10.5
Commercial	68,844	69,112	65,753	209,882	198,960	5.5
Industrial	84,096	81,678	82,976	247,687	244,131	1.5
Other[7]	7,995	8,209	7,852	24,616	23,793	3.5
All Sectors	247,643	254,703	236,117	772,686	729,845	5.9
Revenue (Million Dollars)[6]						
Residential	7,036	7,501	6,483	22,956	21,043	9.1
Commercial	5,141	5,115	4,959	15,525	14,845	4.6
Industrial	3,782	3,684	3,783	11,153	11,116	.3
Other[7]	529	534	519	1,607	1,558	3.2
All Sectors	16,488	16,834	15,744	51,242	48,563	5.5
Average Revenue/kWh (Cents)[6] [8]						
Residential	8.12	7.84	8.15	7.90	8.0	–1.3
Commercial	7.47	7.40	7.54	7.40	7.5	–.8
Industrial	4.50	4.51	4.56	4.50	4.5	–1.1
Other[7]	6.61	6.51	6.60	6.53	6.5	–.3
All Sectors	6.66	6.61	6.67	6.63	6.6	–.3

	February 1996[1]	January 1996[1]	February 1995[1]	Year to Date		
				1996[1]	1995[1]	Difference (percent)
Receipts						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	66,567	67,615	65,789	134,182	135,995	–1.3
Petroleum (1,000 barrels)[9]	7,021	14,540	6,535	21,561	12,648	70.5
Gas (1,000 Mcf)[10]	131,639	154,830	163,665	286,469	352,210	–18.7
Cost (cents/million Btu)[11]						
Coal	129.3	129.0	133.5	129.2	133.3	–3.1
Petroleum[12]	300.6	337.1	263.1	325.3	272.5	19.4
Gas[10]	293.1	281.2	197.1	286.7	203.6	40.8

See next page for footnotes.

1 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.

2 Includes petroleum coke.

3 Represents total pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping. Pumping energy used at pumped storage plants for March 1996 was 1,919 million kilowatthours.

4 The March 1996 petroleum coke consumption was 38,718 short tons.

5 The March 1996 petroleum coke stocks were 52,512 short tons.

6 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.

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

8 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.

9 The February 1996 petroleum coke receipts were 95,584 short tons.

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

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

12 February 1996 petroleum coke cost was 72.6 cents per million Btu.

* = 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

Table 3. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation by Month and Energy Source, January 1994 Through March 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
March	247,471	55.7	2.5	6.2	13.0	22.4	.2
Total	**761,438**	**56.1**	**2.9**	**5.9**	**12.0**	**22.9**	**.2**
Year to Date							
1996 [5]	**761,438**	**56.1**	**2.9**	**5.9**	**12.0**	**22.9**	**.2**
1995 [4]	**714,878**	**55.6**	**2.0**	**8.3**	**10.4**	**23.4**	**.2**
1994	**718,252**	**58.1**	**4.5**	**6.9**	**8.5**	**21.7**	**.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 March 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
March	214,596	137,805	6,181	15,225	55,474	–89
Total	**667,804**	**427,495**	**22,390**	**44,551**	**174,393**	**–1,025**
Year to Date						
1996 [5]	**667,804**	**427,495**	**22,390**	**44,551**	**174,393**	**–1,025**
1995 [4]	**638,668**	**397,829**	**14,282**	**59,605**	**167,080**	**–127**
1994	**653,886**	**417,418**	**32,216**	**49,547**	**155,638**	**–932**

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 March 1996 was 1,919 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 March 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
March	32,875,125	32,376,136	338,586	159,456	587	360
Total	**93,633,152**	**92,133,675**	**1,053,097**	**444,427**	**1,398**	**555**
Year to Date						
1996 [2]	**93,633,152**	**92,133,675**	**1,053,097**	**444,427**	**1,398**	**555**
1995 [1]	**76,210,432**	**74,831,513**	**1,030,516**	**348,034**	**118**	**251**
1994	**64,366,474**	**62,082,998**	**1,783,339**	**499,391**	**58**	**688**

[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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	44,611	44,102	40,731	137,041	126,327	8.5
ERCOT	15,426	15,686	15,333	48,033	44,938	6.9
MAAC	16,779	16,612	17,121	51,462	51,696	–.5
MAIN	19,027	18,809	17,000	58,865	54,864	7.3
MAPP (U.S.)	13,080	12,961	12,264	40,154	37,718	6.5
NPCC (U.S.)	15,546	15,749	13,674	48,541	43,412	11.8
SERC	57,672	56,951	52,698	177,277	163,145	8.7
SPP	21,591	21,533	21,724	66,597	65,506	1.7
WSCC (U.S.)	42,770	42,025	42,202	130,567	124,486	4.9
Contiguous U.S.	**246,502**	**244,429**	**232,748**	**758,537**	**712,091**	**6.5**
ASCC	393	367	427	1,449	1,296	11.8
Hawaii	494	459	500	1,451	1,491	–2.7
U.S. Total	**247,471**	**245,311**	**233,675**	**761,438**	**714,878**	**6.5**

[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. •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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)
New England	**6,634**	**6,979**	**5,799**	**21,123**	**18,713**	**12.9**
Connecticut	1,702	2,244	1,994	6,468	6,340	2.0
Maine	833	727	218	2,119	910	132.8
Massachusetts	1,951	2,208	1,921	6,503	6,183	5.2
New Hampshire	1,321	1,108	1,354	3,798	4,039	–6.0
Rhode Island	309	207	*	747	2	38,937.0
Vermont	517	484	311	1,489	1,239	20.1
Middle Atlantic	**24,715**	**24,425**	**23,732**	**75,866**	**72,664**	**4.4**
New Jersey	1,045	1,347	2,641	3,940	7,244	–45.6
New York	8,365	8,262	7,270	25,789	22,905	12.6
Pennsylvania	15,305	14,816	13,821	46,137	42,515	8.5
East North Central	**44,195**	**44,572**	**42,567**	**138,066**	**131,304**	**5.1**
Illinois	11,578	11,869	10,952	36,955	35,791	3.3
Indiana	8,438	8,926	8,498	27,176	26,354	3.1
Michigan	7,930	8,126	7,912	24,639	23,133	6.5
Ohio	11,878	11,294	11,361	35,908	34,187	5.0
Wisconsin	4,371	4,357	3,844	13,388	11,839	13.1
West North Central	**20,174**	**19,934**	**18,690**	**62,227**	**58,682**	**6.0**
Iowa	2,761	3,053	2,348	8,946	8,136	9.9
Kansas	2,481	2,592	3,000	8,573	8,810	–2.7
Minnesota	3,399	3,255	3,535	10,398	10,844	–4.1
Missouri	5,685	5,575	4,682	17,133	16,034	6.9
Nebraska	2,308	2,350	2,080	7,117	5,607	26.9
North Dakota	2,742	2,497	2,356	7,893	7,431	6.2
South Dakota	799	612	689	2,167	1,819	19.1
South Atlantic	**50,222**	**49,072**	**45,159**	**152,815**	**143,292**	**6.6**
Delaware	699	653	759	2,027	2,249	–9.9
District of Columbia	2	20	6	49	17	186.6
Florida	10,710	10,855	9,877	33,095	30,874	7.2
Georgia	7,312	7,161	7,681	22,468	23,500	–4.4
Maryland	4,166	4,234	3,379	12,707	10,791	17.8
North Carolina	7,949	7,933	7,189	24,312	22,791	6.7
South Carolina	7,001	6,545	6,077	20,947	19,389	8.0
Virginia	4,826	4,461	4,274	14,442	13,609	6.1
West Virginia	7,558	7,211	5,918	22,768	20,073	13.4
East South Central	**26,530**	**26,158**	**23,373**	**81,554**	**71,032**	**14.8**
Alabama	9,518	9,396	7,574	29,499	22,593	30.6
Kentucky	7,962	7,357	6,814	23,775	21,215	12.1
Mississippi	2,290	2,102	1,992	6,467	6,576	–1.7
Tennessee	6,760	7,302	6,993	21,813	20,648	5.6
West South Central	**30,425**	**30,433**	**30,450**	**93,758**	**89,394**	**4.9**
Arkansas	3,613	3,418	2,591	10,379	8,148	27.4
Louisiana	3,810	4,136	4,665	12,107	14,051	–13.8
Oklahoma	3,461	3,398	3,914	10,782	10,946	–1.5
Texas	19,542	19,481	19,280	60,490	56,248	7.5
Mountain	**19,580**	**19,380**	**20,385**	**60,977**	**61,922**	**–1.5**
Arizona	4,768	4,830	4,979	15,433	16,037	–3.8
Colorado	2,601	2,536	2,784	8,119	8,226	–1.3
Idaho	1,482	1,191	589	3,764	1,647	128.5
Montana	1,678	1,771	2,096	5,993	6,461	–7.3
Nevada	1,499	1,524	1,328	4,370	4,236	3.2
New Mexico	2,112	1,977	2,561	5,862	7,158	–18.1
Utah	2,237	2,438	2,593	7,562	7,754	–2.5
Wyoming	3,203	3,113	3,456	9,876	10,403	–5.1
Pacific Contiguous	**24,027**	**23,475**	**22,593**	**72,151**	**65,088**	**10.9**
California	9,574	8,864	10,643	26,754	29,961	–10.7
Oregon	4,471	4,180	3,950	13,452	11,753	14.5
Washington	9,983	10,430	8,000	31,944	23,375	36.7
Pacific Noncontiguous	**969**	**882**	**927**	**2,901**	**2,787**	**4.1**
Alaska	475	423	427	1,449	1,296	11.8
Hawaii	494	459	500	1,452	1,491	–2.7
U.S. Total	**247,471**	**245,311**	**233,675**	**761,438**	**714,878**	**6.5**

[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.

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

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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Year to Date				
				Coal Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)	1996 [1]	1995 [2]
New England	**1,296**	**1,404**	**1,204**	**4,243**	**4,121**	**3.0**	**20.1**	**22.0**
Connecticut	210	213	221	631	638	–1.0	9.8	10.1
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	806	870	680	2,652	2,516	5.4	40.8	40.7
New Hampshire	280	321	304	959	967	–.8	25.3	23.9
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**10,463**	**10,982**	**9,514**	**33,003**	**31,114**	**6.1**	**43.5**	**42.8**
New Jersey	407	598	287	1,741	1,108	57.1	44.2	15.3
New York	1,614	1,836	1,672	5,407	5,240	3.2	21.0	22.9
Pennsylvania	8,441	8,548	7,555	25,856	24,766	4.4	56.2	58.3
East North Central	**33,732**	**33,093**	**31,900**	**102,709**	**95,971**	**7.0**	**74.4**	**73.1**
Illinois	5,638	5,186	5,477	16,319	15,655	4.2	44.2	43.7
Indiana	8,381	8,838	8,407	26,954	26,060	3.4	99.2	98.9
Michigan	5,413	5,319	5,340	16,610	16,178	2.7	67.4	69.9
Ohio	11,213	10,633	9,835	33,280	29,663	12.2	92.7	86.8
Wisconsin	3,088	3,118	2,842	9,546	8,414	13.5	71.3	71.1
West North Central	**15,960**	**16,133**	**14,442**	**49,171**	**45,174**	**8.8**	**79.0**	**77.0**
Iowa	2,298	2,606	2,253	7,524	7,216	4.3	84.1	88.7
Kansas	2,419	2,511	2,261	7,474	6,205	20.4	88.3	70.4
Minnesota	2,241	2,375	2,164	7,342	6,862	7.0	70.6	63.3
Missouri	4,772	4,718	3,847	14,470	13,064	10.8	84.5	81.5
Nebraska	1,390	1,364	1,414	4,248	4,108	3.4	59.8	73.3
North Dakota	2,554	2,300	2,220	7,275	6,916	5.2	92.2	93.1
South Dakota	287	259	283	838	803	4.3	38.7	44.1
South Atlantic	**29,535**	**27,987**	**24,383**	**89,112**	**79,836**	**11.6**	**58.3**	**55.7**
Delaware	341	353	411	977	1,235	–20.8	48.2	54.9
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	4,983	5,188	3,890	15,834	13,929	13.7	47.8	45.1
Georgia	4,916	3,821	5,061	13,377	14,608	–8.4	59.5	62.2
Maryland	2,642	2,609	2,095	7,847	6,235	25.9	61.8	57.8
North Carolina	4,696	4,557	3,247	14,809	11,681	26.8	60.9	51.3
South Carolina	2,037	2,025	1,651	6,482	5,723	13.3	30.9	29.5
Virginia	2,438	2,287	2,173	7,224	6,540	10.5	50.5	48.1
West Virginia	7,482	7,147	5,855	22,561	19,886	13.5	99.1	99.1
East South Central	**18,390**	**17,742**	**16,301**	**56,372**	**49,749**	**13.3**	**69.1**	**70.0**
Alabama	5,557	5,307	4,656	17,211	13,669	25.9	58.3	60.5
Kentucky	7,579	7,001	6,482	22,645	20,252	11.8	95.2	95.5
Mississippi	834	758	568	2,369	2,260	4.8	36.6	34.4
Tennessee	4,420	4,676	4,594	14,147	13,569	4.3	64.9	65.7
West South Central	**15,175**	**16,312**	**13,467**	**50,047**	**43,191**	**15.9**	**53.4**	**48.3**
Arkansas	2,087	2,056	1,346	6,058	4,665	29.8	58.4	57.3
Louisiana	805	1,513	1,126	4,191	4,207	–.4	34.6	29.9
Oklahoma	2,662	2,630	2,579	8,273	7,582	9.1	76.7	69.3
Texas	9,621	10,113	8,416	31,526	26,738	17.9	52.1	47.5
Mountain	**12,784**	**13,186**	**15,475**	**41,142**	**47,077**	**–12.6**	**67.5**	**76.0**
Arizona	1,641	1,630	2,360	5,563	7,666	–27.4	36.0	47.8
Colorado	2,486	2,427	2,610	7,770	7,802	–.4	95.7	94.9
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	515	804	1,514	2,473	4,496	–45.0	41.3	69.6
Nevada	1,059	1,124	846	3,130	3,110	.6	71.6	73.4
New Mexico	1,870	1,821	2,284	5,321	6,353	–16.2	90.8	88.8
Utah	2,106	2,329	2,441	7,217	7,339	–1.7	95.7	94.7
Wyoming	3,107	3,051	3,421	9,668	10,310	–6.2	97.9	99.1
Pacific Contiguous	**446**	**458**	**254**	**1,620**	**1,517**	**6.8**	**2.2**	**2.3**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	–5	–5	–5	–17	336	NM	–.1	2.9
Washington	451	463	259	1,637	1,182	38.5	5.1	5.1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**26**	**23**	**30**	**77**	**78**	**–1.2**	**2.6**	**2.8**
Alaska	26	23	30	77	78	–1.2	6.5	6.0
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**137,805**	**137,321**	**126,970**	**427,495**	**397,829**	**7.5**	**56.1**	**55.6**

[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 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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Year to Date				
				Petroleum Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)	1996 [1]	1995 [2]
New England	**681**	**1,197**	**733**	**3,293**	**3,046**	**8.1**	**15.6**	**16.3**
Connecticut	155	351	189	814	845	–3.7	12.6	13.3
Maine	13	37	23	216	196	10.6	10.2	21.5
Massachusetts	457	690	485	1,939	1,767	9.8	29.8	28.6
New Hampshire	55	102	36	295	236	25.4	7.8	5.8
Rhode Island	1	16	*	27	2	1297.4	3.6	100.0
Vermont	NM	NM	*	—	2	—	—	.2
Middle Atlantic	**1,659**	**2,433**	**535**	**6,717**	**3,621**	**85.5**	**8.9**	**5.0**
New Jersey	42	146	7	356	199	78.7	9.0	2.7
New York	1,276	1,748	435	4,958	2,720	82.3	19.2	11.9
Pennsylvania	341	539	93	1,403	702	99.9	3.1	1.7
East North Central	**212**	**253**	**114**	**622**	**346**	**79.7**	**.5**	**.3**
Illinois	120	113	42	306	91	236.5	.8	.3
Indiana	15	30	14	57	40	43.2	.2	.2
Michigan	35	61	32	130	130	.2	.5	.6
Ohio	32	25	15	84	53	58.9	.2	.2
Wisconsin	10	24	11	45	32	38.0	.3	.3
West North Central	**58**	**119**	**83**	**295**	**322**	**–8.2**	**.5**	**.5**
Iowa	NM	NM	2	26	6	349.8	.3	.1
Kansas	21	44	3	71	15	380.3	.8	.2
Minnesota	16	50	43	129	132	–2.7	1.2	1.2
Missouri	8	13	30	30	154	–80.2	.2	1.0
Nebraska	NM	1	1	1	2	–52.8	*	*
North Dakota	9	8	4	32	13	148.8	.4	.2
South Dakota	2	*	*	2	1	284.4	.1	*
South Atlantic	**2,434**	**2,668**	**881**	**7,504**	**4,618**	**62.5**	**4.9**	**3.2**
Delaware	153	181	49	535	263	103.6	26.4	11.7
District of Columbia	2	20	6	49	17	186.6	100.0	100.0
Florida	2,053	1,895	697	5,667	3,252	74.2	17.1	10.5
Georgia	34	64	10	142	26	443.8	.6	.1
Maryland	106	279	39	648	498	30.2	5.1	4.6
North Carolina	28	44	17	102	42	143.4	.4	.2
South Carolina	15	17	4	38	14	176.4	.2	.1
Virginia	28	152	49	269	464	–42.1	1.9	3.4
West Virginia	16	17	10	54	42	28.1	.2	.2
East South Central	**434**	**423**	**34**	**1,077**	**121**	**792.0**	**1.3**	**.2**
Alabama	26	36	11	85	35	140.4	.3	.2
Kentucky	13	23	7	50	36	37.5	.2	.2
Mississippi	355	350	2	875	4	24872.8	13.5	.1
Tennessee	41	14	15	68	46	49.3	.3	.2
West South Central	**99**	**546**	**23**	**704**	**52**	**1265.0**	**.8**	**.1**
Arkansas	11	33	4	54	7	623.6	.5	.1
Louisiana	42	159	2	212	12	1713.6	1.8	.1
Oklahoma	*	43	1	45	2	2111.5	.4	*
Texas	45	310	16	393	30	1192.0	.6	.1
Mountain	**18**	**16**	**26**	**35**	**62**	**–43.8**	**.1**	**.1**
Arizona	5	4	4	13	16	–20.9	.1	.1
Colorado	NM	NM	1	—	1	—	—	*
Idaho	—	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Montana	1	1	1	3	3	7.7	.1	*
Nevada	*	*	5	2	11	–86.7	*	.3
New Mexico	2	3	3	8	5	63.0	.1	.1
Utah	5	3	5	10	11	–11.6	.1	.1
Wyoming	5	3	7	12	15	–17.4	.1	.1
Pacific Contiguous	**11**	**86**	**113**	**414**	**415**	**–.3**	**.6**	**.6**
California	11	85	111	410	412	–.3	1.5	1.4
Oregon	—	—	*	1	1	10.5	*	*
Washington	*	1	1	2	2	3.0	*	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**575**	**515**	**540**	**1,713**	**1,679**	**2.0**	**59.1**	**60.3**
Alaska	NM	NM	40	—	189	—	—	14.6
Hawaii	493	458	500	1,448	1,490	–2.8	99.8	99.9
U.S. Total	**6,181**	**8,255**	**3,080**	**22,390**	**14,282**	**56.8**	**2.9**	**2.0**

[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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Year to Date				
				Gas Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)	1996 [1]	1995 [2]
New England	**458**	**339**	**520**	**1,115**	**957**	**16.5**	**5.3**	**5.1**
Connecticut	2	2	186	6	455	–98.7	.1	7.2
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	148	146	333	388	496	–21.7	6.0	8.0
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	2	NM	*	*
Rhode Island	308	192	—	720	—	—	96.4	—
Vermont	—	—	1	—	4	NM	—	.3
Middle Atlantic	**620**	**481**	**2,208**	**1,693**	**5,470**	**–69.1**	**2.2**	**7.5**
New Jersey	45	146	267	429	649	–34.0	10.9	9.0
New York	554	324	1,792	1,200	4,407	–72.8	4.7	19.2
Pennsylvania	21	11	150	64	414	–84.5	.1	1.0
East North Central	**172**	**142**	**500**	**556**	**1,048**	**–47.0**	**.4**	**.8**
Illinois	68	31	324	184	594	–69.0	.5	1.7
Indiana	20	30	35	84	135	–37.7	.3	.5
Michigan	54	55	100	192	208	–7.6	.8	.9
Ohio	4	6	14	21	35	–38.6	.1	.1
Wisconsin	25	19	26	74	76	–2.7	.5	.6
West North Central	**117**	**94**	**192**	**405**	**526**	**–23.1**	**.7**	**.9**
Iowa	12	8	9	49	23	109.7	.5	.3
Kansas	NM	NM	73	123	249	–50.6	1.5	2.8
Minnesota	33	15	28	68	113	–39.6	.7	1.0
Missouri	7	10	67	29	113	–74.1	.2	.7
Nebraska	11	NM	15	11	27	–58.9	.2	.5
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
South Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
South Atlantic	**2,082**	**1,737**	**3,415**	**5,987**	**7,655**	**–21.8**	**3.9**	**5.3**
Delaware	204	119	299	514	752	–31.6	25.4	33.4
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1,843	1,551	2,799	5,231	5,869	–10.9	15.8	19.0
Georgia	5	2	4	8	14	–44.8	*	.1
Maryland	5	2	29	16	185	–91.3	.1	1.7
North Carolina	*	2	6	4	6	–29.9	*	*
South Carolina	1	*	66	1	67	–98.2	*	.3
Virginia	22	59	211	205	754	–72.8	1.4	5.5
West Virginia	1	2	2	6	7	–16.9	*	*
East South Central	**207**	**162**	**654**	**606**	**1,908**	**–68.3**	**.7**	**2.7**
Alabama	13	12	28	33	79	–58.2	.1	.3
Kentucky	9	5	5	29	17	71.0	.1	.1
Mississippi	182	145	621	541	1,812	–70.2	8.4	27.6
Tennessee	3	—	—	3	—	—	*	—
West South Central	**9,489**	**8,199**	**12,122**	**26,901**	**28,965**	**–7.1**	**28.7**	**32.4**
Arkansas	103	32	170	152	222	–31.8	1.5	2.7
Louisiana	1,429	1,366	2,034	4,214	5,472	–23.0	34.8	38.9
Oklahoma	762	670	1,044	2,287	2,656	–13.9	21.2	24.3
Texas	7,194	6,130	8,874	20,250	20,615	–1.8	33.5	36.7
Mountain	**548**	**448**	**751**	**1,547**	**2,107**	**–26.6**	**2.5**	**3.4**
Arizona	58	44	94	198	274	–27.6	1.3	1.7
Colorado	24	20	35	57	75	–23.5	.7	.9
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	3	2	1	8	2	274.7	.1	*
Nevada	237	239	306	779	809	–3.7	17.8	19.1
New Mexico	219	135	236	479	725	–33.9	8.2	10.1
Utah	NM	NM	79	—	219	—	—	2.8
Wyoming	1	*	1	2	3	–41.7	*	*
Pacific Contiguous	**1,265**	**1,477**	**3,245**	**4,949**	**10,267**	**–51.8**	**6.9**	**15.8**
California	1,261	1,474	3,060	4,936	9,510	–48.1	18.4	31.7
Oregon	–1	*	173	–1	652	NM	*	5.5
Washington	5	3	12	14	106	–86.9	*	.5
Pacific Noncontiguous	**266**	**251**	**237**	**794**	**701**	**13.3**	**27.4**	**25.1**
Alaska	266	251	237	794	701	13.3	67.1	54.1
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**15,225**	**13,330**	**23,844**	**44,551**	**59,605**	**–25.3**	**5.9**	**8.3**

[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 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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Year to Date				
				Hydroelectric Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)	1996 [1]	1995 [2]
New England	**578**	**498**	**554**	**1,513**	**1,369**	**10.6**	**7.2**	**7.3**
Connecticut	55	50	43	143	125	14.5	2.2	2.0
Maine	236	182	195	593	517	14.8	28.0	56.8
Massachusetts	45	38	53	105	105	*	1.6	1.7
New Hampshire	126	119	151	366	336	8.9	9.6	8.3
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	116	109	112	305	285	7.0	20.5	23.0
Middle Atlantic	**2,466**	**2,229**	**2,456**	**6,697**	**6,926**	**–3.3**	**8.8**	**9.5**
New Jersey	–8	–7	–9	–20	–24	NM	–.5	–.3
New York	2,270	2,068	2,307	6,314	6,525	–3.2	24.5	28.5
Pennsylvania	204	168	157	241	426	–43.5	.5	1.0
East North Central	**294**	**278**	**350**	**867**	**807**	**7.5**	**.6**	**.6**
Illinois	NM	4	4	7	11	–37.6	*	*
Indiana	22	29	43	81	119	–32.1	.3	.5
Michigan	85	70	86	221	193	14.7	.9	.8
Ohio	13	20	21	63	59	7.3	.2	.2
Wisconsin	171	156	195	493	425	16.0	3.7	3.6
West North Central	**1,005**	**849**	**924**	**2,791**	**2,626**	**6.3**	**4.5**	**4.5**
Iowa	92	80	86	247	230	7.1	2.8	2.8
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	63	84	73	203	169	20.2	2.0	1.6
Missouri	28	40	141	94	474	–80.3	.5	3.0
Nebraska	132	105	85	334	234	42.6	4.7	4.2
North Dakota	179	188	132	586	502	16.8	7.4	6.8
South Dakota	510	352	406	1,327	1,015	30.7	61.2	55.8
South Atlantic	**1,925**	**2,181**	**1,837**	**5,508**	**5,014**	**9.8**	**3.6**	**3.5**
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	16	15	20	53	59	–10.2	.2	.2
Georgia	638	718	673	1,840	1,628	13.0	8.2	6.9
Maryland	291	217	220	667	548	21.7	5.2	5.1
North Carolina	443	635	453	1,490	1,359	9.7	6.1	6.0
South Carolina	410	427	368	1,109	1,174	–5.5	5.3	6.1
Virginia	68	122	55	78	110	–29.6	.5	.8
West Virginia	60	46	50	147	137	7.2	.6	.7
East South Central	**2,786**	**2,851**	**2,496**	**8,480**	**7,052**	**20.3**	**10.4**	**9.9**
Alabama	1,550	1,511	1,316	4,473	3,588	24.7	15.2	15.9
Kentucky	362	328	320	1,052	910	15.6	4.4	4.3
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	874	1,012	860	2,955	2,554	15.7	13.5	12.4
West South Central	**204**	**228**	**893**	**703**	**2,319**	**–69.7**	**.8**	**2.6**
Arkansas	117	114	414	366	1,129	–67.6	3.5	13.9
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	36	55	289	177	706	–74.9	1.6	6.5
Texas	51	60	190	160	484	–67.0	.3	.9
Mountain	**4,053**	**3,272**	**2,336**	**10,893**	**6,334**	**72.0**	**17.9**	**10.2**
Arizona	904	710	741	2,362	1,787	32.1	15.3	11.1
Colorado	91	87	138	289	348	–17.1	3.6	4.2
Idaho	1,482	1,191	589	3,764	1,647	128.5	100.0	100.0
Montana	1,160	964	580	3,509	1,960	79.0	58.6	30.3
Nevada	203	161	172	460	306	50.4	10.5	7.2
New Mexico	21	18	39	53	74	–28.5	.9	1.0
Utah	103	84	52	264	137	93.2	3.5	1.8
Wyoming	90	58	26	194	75	159.8	2.0	.7
Pacific Contiguous	**18,874**	**17,449**	**15,492**	**53,340**	**41,928**	**27.2**	**73.9**	**64.4**
California	4,908	3,956	4,785	11,107	11,224	–1.0	41.5	37.5
Oregon	4,477	4,186	3,782	13,469	10,764	25.1	100.1	91.6
Washington	9,489	9,307	6,924	28,764	19,939	44.3	90.0	85.3
Pacific Noncontiguous	**102**	**94**	**120**	**317**	**330**	**–4.0**	**10.9**	**11.8**
Alaska	100	93	120	313	328	–4.6	26.5	25.3
Hawaii	2	1	—	3	1	156.2	.2	.1
U.S. Total	**32,287**	**29,929**	**27,458**	**91,109**	**74,704**	**22.0**	**12.0**	**10.4**

[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. •Pumping energy used at pumped storage plants for March 1996 was 1,919 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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Year to Date				
				Nuclear Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)	1996 [1]	1995 [2]
New England	**3,570**	**3,501**	**2,752**	**10,828**	**9,097**	**19.0**	**51.3**	**48.6**
Connecticut	1,239	1,596	1,325	4,771	4,178	14.2	73.8	65.9
Maine	584	508	—	1,309	198	562.3	61.8	21.7
Massachusetts	495	464	371	1,418	1,299	9.2	21.8	21.0
New Hampshire	860	566	863	2,177	2,499	–12.9	57.3	61.9
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	393	368	193	1,154	924	24.9	77.6	74.5
Middle Atlantic	**9,506**	**8,298**	**9,017**	**27,751**	**25,526**	**8.7**	**36.6**	**35.1**
New Jersey	559	463	2,089	1,434	5,312	–73.0	36.4	73.3
New York	2,649	2,285	1,063	7,905	4,008	97.2	30.7	17.5
Pennsylvania	6,298	5,550	5,865	18,412	16,207	13.6	40.0	38.1
East North Central	**9,749**	**10,767**	**9,681**	**33,207**	**33,060**	**.4**	**24.1**	**25.2**
Illinois	5,740	6,521	5,101	20,112	19,434	3.5	54.4	54.3
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	2,343	2,621	2,353	7,486	6,424	16.5	30.4	27.8
Ohio	616	610	1,476	2,459	4,377	–43.8	6.8	12.8
Wisconsin	1,050	1,016	750	3,151	2,825	11.5	23.5	23.9
West North Central	**2,996**	**2,706**	**3,017**	**9,454**	**9,932**	**–4.8**	**15.2**	**16.9**
Iowa	358	355	–3	1,093	657	66.4	12.2	8.1
Kansas	–13	–16	663	799	2,341	–65.9	9.4	26.6
Minnesota	1,012	702	1,197	2,562	3,472	–26.2	24.6	32.0
Missouri	867	792	595	2,498	2,228	12.1	14.6	13.9
Nebraska	772	872	565	2,500	1,233	102.7	35.2	22.0
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**14,247**	**14,500**	**14,643**	**44,705**	**46,169**	**–3.2**	**29.3**	**32.2**
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1,815	2,206	2,471	6,309	7,765	–18.8	19.1	25.2
Georgia	1,719	2,556	1,933	7,101	7,224	–1.7	31.6	30.7
Maryland	1,123	1,126	997	3,528	3,324	6.1	27.8	30.8
North Carolina	2,782	2,695	3,467	7,907	9,703	–18.5	32.5	42.6
South Carolina	4,539	4,077	3,989	13,317	12,412	7.3	63.6	64.0
Virginia	2,269	1,840	1,787	6,543	5,741	14.0	45.7	42.2
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	**4,712**	**4,980**	**3,889**	**15,019**	**12,202**	**23.1**	**18.4**	**17.2**
Alabama	2,371	2,530	1,563	7,697	5,222	47.4	26.1	23.1
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	919	849	802	2,682	2,500	7.3	41.5	38.0
Tennessee	1,423	1,601	1,524	4,640	4,480	3.6	21.3	21.7
West South Central	**5,458**	**5,148**	**3,945**	**15,402**	**14,866**	**3.6**	**16.4**	**16.6**
Arkansas	1,295	1,183	658	3,750	2,125	76.5	36.1	26.1
Louisiana	1,533	1,097	1,503	3,491	4,361	–19.9	28.8	31.0
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	2,630	2,868	1,784	8,162	8,381	–2.6	13.5	14.9
Mountain	**2,161**	**2,443**	**1,780**	**7,297**	**6,294**	**15.9**	**12.0**	**10.2**
Arizona	2,161	2,443	1,780	7,297	6,294	15.9	47.3	39.2
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	**3,075**	**3,634**	**3,156**	**10,730**	**9,934**	**8.0**	**14.9**	**15.3**
California	3,066	3,001	2,376	9,288	7,833	18.6	34.7	26.1
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	9	633	780	1,441	2,102	–31.4	4.5	9.0
Pacific Noncontiguous	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**55,474**	**55,978**	**51,880**	**174,393**	**167,080**	**4.4**	**22.9**	**23.4**

[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.

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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Year to Date				
				Other Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)	1996 [1]	1995 [2]
New England	**50**	**38**	**36**	**131**	**124**	**6.2**	**0.6**	**0.7**
Connecticut	42	32	31	103	99	3.6	1.6	1.6
Maine	*	—	—	*	—	—	*	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	8	7	5	28	25	15.2	1.9	2.0
Middle Atlantic	**2**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**6**	**–19.0**	*****	*****
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	2	2	2	5	6	–19.0	*	*
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East North Central	**38**	**38**	**24**	**105**	**72**	**45.3**	**.1**	**.1**
Illinois	10	15	3	24	5	371.4	.1	*
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	28	23	20	80	67	19.9	.6	.6
West North Central	**39**	**34**	**32**	**112**	**102**	**9.1**	**.2**	**.2**
Iowa	1	2	2	4	4	6.3	*	*
Kansas	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Minnesota	33	29	29	94	95	–1.2	.9	.9
Missouri	3	3	1	11	1	807.9	.1	*
Nebraska	2	1	—	3	2	34.1	*	*
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	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	**NM**	*****	*****
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Mountain	**16**	**15**	**16**	**48**	**48**	**–.5**	**.1**	**.1**
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	16	15	16	48	48	–.5	.6	.6
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	**355**	**371**	**333**	**1,099**	**1,027**	**7.0**	**1.5**	**1.6**
California	326	348	310	1,013	983	3.1	3.8	3.3
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	29	23	23	86	44	97.2	.3	.2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**499**	**498**	**442**	**1,499**	**1,379**	**8.7**	**.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 March 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
March	88	62,312	6,439	68,838	1,705	8,827	10,532	39	156,110
Total	**254**	**194,325**	**20,190**	**214,769**	**6,360**	**32,094**	**38,454**	**148**	**460,317**
Year to Date									
1996 [4]	**254**	**194,325**	**20,190**	**214,769**	**6,360**	**32,094**	**38,454**	**148**	**460,317**
1995 [3]	**240**	**180,018**	**18,524**	**198,782**	**3,280**	**20,688**	**23,968**	**177**	**612,053**
1994	**280**	**187,561**	**20,074**	**207,915**	**6,119**	**47,466**	**53,586**	**293**	**505,064**

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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	17,594	17,252	15,596	53,810	49,007	9.8
ERCOT	5,454	5,842	4,711	18,222	15,317	19.0
MAAC	3,316	3,505	3,029	10,498	9,563	9.8
MAIN	5,949	5,548	5,317	17,550	15,879	10.5
MAPP (U.S.)	6,700	6,864	6,473	20,982	19,988	5.0
NPCC (U.S.)	1,358	1,479	1,382	4,443	4,396	1.1
SERC	13,540	12,921	11,583	41,348	36,375	13.7
SPP	7,928	8,599	7,304	25,629	22,942	11.7
WSCC (U.S.)	6,971	7,096	8,146	22,209	25,239	–12.0
Contiguous U.S.	**68,811**	**69,106**	**63,541**	**214,691**	**198,706**	**8.0**
ASCC	28	23	28	78	76	2.2
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**68,838**	**69,129**	**63,569**	**214,769**	**198,782**	**8.0**

[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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	275	352	180	887	680	30.3
ERCOT	71	545	25	682	72	847.7
MAAC	1,180	2,134	304	5,433	2,926	85.7
MAIN	275	385	96	799	254	214.8
MAPP (U.S.)	40	44	29	152	84	79.9
NPCC (U.S.)	3,276	4,992	1,969	13,895	9,672	43.7
SERC	3,658	3,807	1,369	10,728	6,481	65.5
SPP	674	1,055	29	2,074	98	2018.8
WSCC (U.S.)	67	179	234	749	783	–4.3
Contiguous U.S.	**9,516**	**13,494**	**4,236**	**35,398**	**21,050**	**68.2**
ASCC	—	—	71	535	317	68.8
Hawaii	854	798	876	2,521	2,601	–3.1
U.S. Total	**10,532**	**14,417**	**5,183**	**38,454**	**23,968**	**60.4**

[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.

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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	2,535	2,747	3,523	9,054	8,432	7.4
ERCOT	55,533	48,186	73,141	155,709	164,211	–5.2
MAAC	2,539	2,366	7,376	10,137	20,138	–49.7
MAIN	1,246	653	4,502	3,539	9,250	–61.7
MAPP (U.S.)	844	566	702	2,157	2,332	–7.5
NPCC (U.S.)	9,607	6,381	24,407	22,156	56,001	–60.4
SERC	19,239	16,980	32,677	56,258	70,035	–19.7
SPP	42,002	34,749	56,599	121,624	151,947	–20.0
WSCC (U.S.)	19,801	21,370	39,604	71,506	122,054	–41.4
Contiguous U.S.	**153,347**	**133,998**	**242,531**	**452,141**	**604,401**	**–25.2**
ASCC	2,763	2,574	2,580	8,177	7,652	6.9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**156,110**	**136,572**	**245,111**	**460,317**	**612,053**	**–24.8**

[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.

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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)
New England	**501**	**553**	**479**	**1,657**	**1,602**	**3.4**
Connecticut	81	82	87	244	246	–.7
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	307	336	269	1,017	968	5.0
New Hampshire	113	135	123	396	388	2.1
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**4,214**	**4,425**	**3,823**	**13,302**	**12,419**	**7.1**
New Jersey	158	242	117	696	427	63.0
New York	648	730	673	2,158	2,111	2.2
Pennsylvania	3,408	3,453	3,033	10,448	9,881	5.7
East North Central	**16,181**	**15,910**	**15,185**	**49,502**	**45,833**	**8.0**
Illinois	2,965	2,710	2,875	8,630	8,302	3.9
Indiana	4,138	4,388	4,173	13,442	12,998	3.4
Michigan	2,657	2,548	2,530	8,025	7,574	6.0
Ohio	4,631	4,456	4,041	13,846	12,224	13.3
Wisconsin	1,790	1,808	1,566	5,558	4,733	17.4
West North Central	**10,343**	**10,571**	**9,425**	**32,120**	**29,486**	**8.9**
Iowa	1,443	1,647	1,406	4,816	4,500	7.0
Kansas	1,538	1,594	1,422	4,765	3,938	21.0
Minnesota	1,378	1,582	1,421	4,701	4,449	5.7
Missouri	2,734	2,760	2,134	8,382	7,393	13.4
Nebraska	870	850	891	2,656	2,556	3.9
North Dakota	2,203	1,981	1,898	6,288	5,927	6.1
South Dakota	176	157	253	512	722	–29.1
South Atlantic	**12,059**	**11,386**	**9,778**	**36,276**	**31,829**	**14.0**
Delaware	143	153	180	418	534	–21.7
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	2,019	2,078	1,603	6,365	5,678	12.1
Georgia	2,409	1,898	2,209	6,561	6,249	5.0
Maryland	987	976	781	2,951	2,333	26.5
North Carolina	1,826	1,774	1,238	5,749	4,439	29.5
South Carolina	810	789	632	2,530	2,247	12.6
Virginia	940	931	789	2,862	2,497	14.6
West Virginia	2,925	2,787	2,345	8,841	7,852	12.6
East South Central	**7,803**	**7,553**	**6,954**	**24,019**	**21,165**	**13.5**
Alabama	2,367	2,265	2,018	7,317	5,893	24.2
Kentucky	3,264	3,039	2,763	9,822	8,673	13.2
Mississippi	380	342	294	1,071	1,118	–4.3
Tennessee	1,792	1,907	1,879	5,809	5,480	6.0
West South Central	**10,246**	**11,120**	**9,322**	**34,065**	**29,811**	**14.3**
Arkansas	1,220	1,183	826	3,534	2,867	23.3
Louisiana	502	1,010	867	2,757	2,956	–6.7
Oklahoma	1,595	1,592	1,571	4,994	4,622	8.0
Texas	6,929	7,335	6,058	22,780	19,366	17.6
Mountain	**7,130**	**7,258**	**8,402**	**22,597**	**25,570**	**–11.6**
Arizona	896	867	1,159	2,945	3,811	–22.7
Colorado	1,326	1,279	1,369	4,131	4,091	1.0
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	356	535	973	1,628	2,859	–43.1
Nevada	543	574	403	1,575	1,536	2.5
New Mexico	1,106	1,051	1,325	3,115	3,712	–16.1
Utah	941	1,044	1,080	3,172	3,229	–1.8
Wyoming	1,962	1,908	2,092	6,030	6,331	–4.8
Pacific Contiguous	**334**	**331**	**173**	**1,153**	**992**	**16.3**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	214	NM
Washington	334	331	173	1,153	778	48.3
Pacific Noncontiguous	**28**	**23**	**28**	**78**	**76**	**2.2**
Alaska	28	23	28	78	76	2.2
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**68,838**	**69,129**	**63,569**	**214,769**	**198,782**	**8.0**

[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: •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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)
New England	**1,148**	**2,052**	**1,222**	**5,578**	**5,130**	**8.7**
Connecticut	286	625	311	1,442	1,410	2.3
Maine	31	76	48	396	367	8.0
Massachusetts	728	1,153	792	3,177	2,916	9.0
New Hampshire	100	179	70	527	428	23.1
Rhode Island	2	15	1	28	3	848.3
Vermont	1	4	1	7	6	16.7
Middle Atlantic	**2,820**	**4,225**	**875**	**11,510**	**6,050**	**90.3**
New Jersey	112	298	24	716	431	66.1
New York	2,124	2,938	747	8,309	4,540	83.0
Pennsylvania	584	989	104	2,486	1,078	130.6
East North Central	**487**	**648**	**221**	**1,451**	**735**	**97.4**
Illinois	262	346	81	731	201	264.5
Indiana	29	61	26	115	80	43.2
Michigan	98	142	75	338	296	14.2
Ohio	88	66	32	215	130	65.2
Wisconsin	9	34	6	53	29	83.1
West North Central	**103**	**154**	**39**	**361**	**137**	**162.5**
Iowa	3	6	5	21	18	17.4
Kansas	43	83	7	142	31	352.5
Minnesota	11	10	6	40	15	169.6
Missouri	22	36	12	86	36	136.5
Nebraska	2	2	2	7	6	26.0
North Dakota	16	15	7	56	28	101.8
South Dakota	5	2	*	9	3	148.4
South Atlantic	**4,034**	**4,557**	**1,528**	**12,722**	**7,861**	**61.8**
Delaware	258	293	85	901	443	103.4
District of Columbia	7	48	30	119	76	57.5
Florida	3,287	3,110	1,149	9,238	5,341	73.0
Georgia	79	144	30	316	64	394.7
Maryland	230	521	84	1,253	956	31.1
North Carolina	60	108	40	237	93	155.9
South Carolina	33	48	9	97	31	211.7
Virginia	53	258	86	457	787	–42.0
West Virginia	26	27	17	104	71	46.1
East South Central	**690**	**679**	**66**	**1,747**	**221**	**692.0**
Alabama	57	69	19	171	63	173.1
Kentucky	31	51	16	115	69	65.6
Mississippi	530	531	3	1,338	7	19,889.5
Tennessee	72	28	28	123	82	49.8
West South Central	**168**	**997**	**45**	**1,274**	**125**	**921.8**
Arkansas	20	61	8	97	19	407.2
Louisiana	73	301	5	393	21	1772.3
Oklahoma	1	81	3	86	4	2227.3
Texas	74	554	29	699	81	763.7
Mountain	**38**	**34**	**48**	**102**	**118**	**–13.5**
Arizona	9	8	8	24	30	–17.9
Colorado	2	6	2	10	4	180.5
Idaho	—	*	*	*	*	NM
Montana	2	2	2	7	6	7.4
Nevada	2	1	9	5	21	–76.2
New Mexico	4	6	6	15	10	55.7
Utah	9	5	8	18	20	–10.1
Wyoming	10	7	13	23	27	–15.6
Pacific Contiguous	**28**	**147**	**192**	**651**	**674**	**–3.4**
California	28	144	189	645	667	–3.3
Oregon	*	*	*	1	2	–30.5
Washington	1	2	3	5	5	–2.9
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,017**	**924**	**947**	**3,056**	**2,918**	**4.7**
Alaska	162	126	71	535	317	68.9
Hawaii	855	798	876	2,522	2,601	–3.1
U.S. Total	**10,532**	**14,417**	**5,183**	**38,454**	**23,968**	**60.4**

[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: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding. •Data do not include petroleum coke. •The March 1996 petroleum coke consumption was 38,718 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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [2]	Difference (percent)
New England	**3,908**	**2,986**	**5,813**	**9,546**	**10,514**	**–9.2**
Connecticut	28	27	1,969	81	4,839	–98.3
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1,485	1,435	3,824	3,872	5,602	–30.9
New Hampshire	*	*	*	1	18	–95.5
Rhode Island	2,395	1,523	—	5,592	—	—
Vermont	—	—	19	1	56	–98.8
Middle Atlantic	**6,410**	**4,803**	**23,180**	**17,242**	**57,471**	**–70.0**
New Jersey	483	1,291	3,007	3,944	7,513	–47.5
New York	5,703	3,392	18,594	12,609	45,487	–72.3
Pennsylvania	225	120	1,579	689	4,471	–84.6
East North Central	**3,600**	**3,333**	**7,851**	**12,206**	**17,408**	**–29.9**
Illinois	856	421	4,034	2,573	8,122	–68.3
Indiana	233	337	362	943	1,460	–35.4
Michigan	2,100	2,214	2,895	7,296	6,265	16.4
Ohio	58	90	225	335	537	–37.6
Wisconsin	353	271	336	1,060	1,024	3.5
West North Central	**1,608**	**1,286**	**2,701**	**5,138**	**7,123**	**–27.9**
Iowa	NM	162	126	338	318	6.1
Kansas	NM	701	1,209	2,269	3,658	–38.0
Minnesota	351	200	356	780	1,406	–44.6
Missouri	111	134	803	391	1,360	–71.3
Nebraska	NM	80	205	80	358	–77.6
North Dakota	—	—	*	*	*	NM
South Dakota	6	10	1	18	23	–21.4
South Atlantic	**18,068**	**15,551**	**31,327**	**53,566**	**67,459**	**–20.6**
Delaware	1,742	939	2,358	5,338	5,902	–9.6
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	15,876	13,992	26,012	45,965	52,249	–12.0
Georgia	98	15	82	127	243	–47.8
Maryland	126	69	448	303	2,300	–86.8
North Carolina	3	9	74	47	87	–45.6
South Carolina	9	5	695	18	705	–97.4
Virginia	201	505	1,639	1,704	5,898	–71.1
West Virginia	13	16	20	62	77	–19.2
East South Central	**3,592**	**3,019**	**7,956**	**10,757**	**23,907**	**–55.0**
Alabama	134	125	321	350	848	–58.7
Kentucky	119	56	54	361	211	70.9
Mississippi	3,311	2,838	7,581	10,016	22,848	–56.2
Tennessee	29	—	—	29	—	—
West South Central	**96,369**	**82,871**	**123,776**	**274,155**	**296,809**	**–7.6**
Arkansas	1,181	NM	1,738	1,181	2,280	–48.2
Louisiana	15,080	14,146	21,518	44,089	58,060	–24.1
Oklahoma	7,490	6,910	10,292	23,009	26,223	–12.3
Texas	72,619	61,382	90,229	205,185	210,245	–2.4
Mountain	**6,005**	**4,383**	**7,687**	**16,790**	**21,909**	**–23.4**
Arizona	649	550	969	2,225	2,877	–22.7
Colorado	317	305	419	815	958	–15.0
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	37	23	9	103	25	318.7
Nevada	2,474	2,488	2,922	8,075	7,830	3.1
New Mexico	2,383	861	2,450	5,128	7,566	–32.2
Utah	NM	NM	904	—	2,619	—
Wyoming	8	5	14	20	34	–41.4
Pacific Contiguous	**13,785**	**15,768**	**32,240**	**52,742**	**101,800**	**–48.2**
California	13,728	15,742	30,550	52,594	94,633	–44.4
Oregon	—	—	1,582	—	5,966	NM
Washington	57	26	108	148	1,201	–87.6
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,763**	**2,573**	**2,580**	**8,175**	**7,652**	**6.8**
Alaska	2,763	2,573	2,580	8,175	7,652	6.8
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**156,110**	**136,572**	**245,111**	**460,317**	**612,053**	**–24.8**

[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.

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 March 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
March	4,128	107,770	5,579	117,477	13,526	28,914	42,440	53

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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
ECAR	28,257	27,986	35,340	1.0	–20.0
ERCOT	7,941	7,456	7,877	6.5	.8
MAAC	8,571	8,142	10,210	5.3	–16.1
MAIN	9,352	9,048	9,984	3.4	–6.3
MAPP (U.S.)	10,360	10,023	11,925	3.4	–13.1
NPCC (U.S.)	1,638	1,760	2,209	–6.9	–25.8
SERC	18,028	17,886	25,920	.8	–30.4
SPP	17,934	18,193	16,028	–1.4	11.9
WSCC (U.S.)	15,395	15,059	16,284	2.2	–5.5
Contiguous U.S.	**117,476**	**115,552**	**135,777**	**1.7**	**–13.5**
ASCC	1	1	1	—	–25.9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**117,477**	**115,553**	**135,778**	**1.7**	**–13.5**

[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. •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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
ECAR	1,430	1,509	1,664	–5.2	–14.1
ERCOT	3,954	4,011	4,916	–1.4	–19.6
MAAC	5,931	5,910	6,990	.4	–15.1
MAIN	1,001	1,017	1,334	–1.5	–24.9
MAPP (U.S.)	648	647	767	.2	–15.5
NPCC (U.S.)	8,549	9,304	11,494	–8.1	–25.6
SERC	7,642	8,303	11,976	–8.0	–36.2
SPP	3,043	3,413	4,382	–10.9	–30.6
WSCC (U.S.)	9,320	10,035	12,261	–7.1	–24.0
Contiguous U.S.	**41,519**	**44,149**	**55,784**	**–6.0**	**–25.6**
ASCC	—	—	183	–4.1	8.1
Hawaii	723	681	674	6.2	7.3
U.S. Total	**42,440**	**45,036**	**56,641**	**–5.8**	**–25.1**

[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.

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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
New England	**829**	**861**	**1,052**	**–3.7**	**–21.3**
Connecticut	113	112	149	.9	–24.3
Maine	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	433	496	588	–12.8	–26.4
New Hampshire	283	253	316	12.0	–10.4
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**10,188**	**10,045**	**11,932**	**1.4**	**–14.6**
New Jersey	617	601	657	2.6	–6.2
New York	656	728	961	–9.9	–31.7
Pennsylvania	8,916	8,715	10,313	2.3	–13.6
East North Central	**27,469**	**26,894**	**32,473**	**2.1**	**–15.4**
Illinois	4,769	4,919	4,662	–3.1	2.3
Indiana	8,671	8,011	10,678	8.2	–18.8
Michigan	6,215	6,211	6,289	.1	–1.2
Ohio	4,651	4,848	7,705	–4.1	–39.6
Wisconsin	3,163	2,905	3,139	8.9	.8
West North Central	**16,067**	**15,971**	**17,923**	**.6**	**–10.4**
Iowa	3,596	3,212	3,845	12.0	–6.5
Kansas	3,388	3,714	2,750	–8.8	23.2
Minnesota	1,532	1,460	2,339	4.9	–34.5
Missouri	4,037	4,060	4,818	–.6	–16.2
Nebraska	1,592	1,512	1,633	5.3	–2.5
North Dakota	1,768	1,845	2,346	–4.2	–24.6
South Dakota	154	168	193	–8.1	–19.8
South Atlantic	**16,956**	**17,056**	**24,638**	**–.6**	**–31.2**
Delaware	251	265	357	–5.2	–29.7
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	2,696	2,846	4,309	–5.3	–37.4
Georgia	3,717	3,874	5,440	–4.0	–31.7
Maryland	909	766	1,210	18.6	–24.9
North Carolina	2,376	2,312	4,355	2.8	–45.4
South Carolina	1,773	1,689	2,510	5.0	–29.3
Virginia	899	967	1,655	–7.0	–45.7
West Virginia	4,334	4,337	4,800	–.1	–9.7
East South Central	**9,560**	**9,216**	**11,741**	**3.7**	**–18.6**
Alabama	3,001	2,934	4,150	2.3	–27.7
Kentucky	4,078	4,044	4,972	.8	–18.0
Mississippi	601	629	794	–4.3	–24.3
Tennessee	1,880	1,609	1,825	16.9	3.1
West South Central	**19,932**	**19,355**	**18,565**	**3.0**	**7.4**
Arkansas	2,432	2,613	2,179	–6.9	11.6
Louisiana	2,708	2,433	2,270	11.3	19.3
Oklahoma	3,274	3,304	2,666	–.9	22.8
Texas	11,518	11,005	11,449	4.7	.6
Mountain	**14,483**	**14,191**	**15,875**	**2.1**	**–8.8**
Arizona	3,261	3,187	3,665	2.3	–11.0
Colorado	3,681	3,701	3,538	–.5	4.0
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	527	544	506	–3.0	4.3
Nevada	1,527	1,371	1,147	11.3	33.1
New Mexico	893	943	1,329	–5.3	–32.8
Utah	1,943	1,806	2,918	7.6	–33.4
Wyoming	2,650	2,639	2,771	.4	–4.4
Pacific Contiguous	**1,992**	**1,964**	**1,580**	**1.4**	**26.1**
California	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	399	399	497	*	–19.7
Washington	1,593	1,565	1,083	1.7	47.1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1**	**1**	**1**	**—**	**–25.9**
Alaska	1	1	1	—	–25.9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**117,477**	**115,553**	**135,778**	**1.7**	**–13.5**

[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.

* = 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	March 1996 [1]	February 1996 [2]	March 1995 [2]	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
New England	**3,431**	**3,521**	**4,393**	**–2.6**	**–21.9**
Connecticut	964	1,040	1,631	–7.3	–40.9
Maine	330	362	249	–8.8	32.7
Massachusetts	1,468	1,620	1,845	–9.4	–20.4
New Hampshire	630	445	631	41.4	–.1
Rhode Island	11	24	4	–54.1	178.9
Vermont	28	29	34	–3.5	–15.9
Middle Atlantic	**8,777**	**9,200**	**11,305**	**–4.6**	**–22.4**
New Jersey	1,493	1,639	1,940	–8.9	–23.0
New York	5,117	5,779	7,097	–11.5	–27.9
Pennsylvania	2,168	1,782	2,269	21.6	–4.5
East North Central	**2,104**	**2,153**	**2,659**	**–2.3**	**–20.9**
Illinois	810	832	1,129	–2.7	–28.2
Indiana	128	127	150	.7	–15.0
Michigan	679	680	768	–.1	–11.6
Ohio	288	334	377	–13.9	–23.6
Wisconsin	199	179	236	11.2	–15.5
West North Central	**1,359**	**1,428**	**1,613**	**–4.8**	**–15.8**
Iowa	162	162	176	.3	–7.7
Kansas	483	525	581	–7.9	–16.9
Minnesota	149	147	122	.9	22.0
Missouri	305	322	381	–5.4	–19.9
Nebraska	130	132	218	–1.1	–40.3
North Dakota	38	44	48	–13.2	–21.7
South Dakota	92	96	87	–4.6	5.1
South Atlantic	**9,460**	**10,261**	**14,032**	**–7.8**	**–32.6**
Delaware	324	470	572	–31.1	–43.4
District of Columbia	113	118	57	–3.9	97.0
Florida	5,180	5,285	8,163	–2.0	–36.5
Georgia	391	421	516	–6.9	–24.2
Maryland	1,903	2,002	2,213	–5.0	–14.0
North Carolina	292	339	261	–13.8	11.9
South Carolina	239	273	341	–12.4	–30.0
Virginia	894	1,239	1,734	–27.8	–48.4
West Virginia	123	115	173	7.2	–28.7
East South Central	**1,087**	**1,447**	**2,013**	**–24.9**	**–46.0**
Alabama	178	202	162	–11.7	10.0
Kentucky	164	176	176	–6.9	–6.6
Mississippi	374	634	1,022	–41.0	–63.4
Tennessee	371	435	653	–14.6	–43.2
West South Central	**6,023**	**6,149**	**7,524**	**–2.1**	**–19.9**
Arkansas	233	234	259	–.3	–9.9
Louisiana	1,095	1,159	1,381	–5.5	–20.7
Oklahoma	492	493	614	–.1	–19.8
Texas	4,203	4,264	5,271	–1.4	–20.3
Mountain	**1,156**	**1,152**	**1,242**	**.4**	**–6.9**
Arizona	450	455	461	–1.1	–2.5
Colorado	168	170	183	–1.1	–8.0
Idaho	*	*	*	NM	NM
Montana	15	16	21	–5.3	–26.2
Nevada	388	380	398	2.1	–2.6
New Mexico	76	75	106	1.5	–28.3
Utah	31	35	34	–11.3	–10.1
Wyoming	28	21	38	35.2	–26.5
Pacific Contiguous	**8,122**	**8,838**	**11,003**	**–8.1**	**–26.2**
California	7,558	8,274	10,431	–8.7	–27.5
Oregon	229	229	228	*	.4
Washington	336	336	344	*	–2.5
Pacific Noncontiguous	**921**	**887**	**857**	**3.8**	**7.5**
Alaska	NM	NM	183	—	—
Hawaii	723	681	674	6.2	7.3
U.S. Total	**42,440**	**45,036**	**56,641**	**–5.8**	**–25.1**

[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. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding. •Data do not include petroleum coke. •The March 1996 petroleum coke stocks were 52,512 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 February 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
February	66,567	129.3	6,099	282.5	7,021	300.6	131,639	293.1	148.4
Total	**134,182**	**129.2**	**19,954**	**317.1**	**21,561**	**325.3**	**286,469**	**286.7**	**152.1**
Year-to-Date									
1996 [4]	**134,182**	**129.2**	**19,954**	**317.1**	**21,561**	**325.3**	**286,469**	**286.7**	**152.1**
1995 [4]	**135,995**	**133.3**	**11,714**	**264.2**	**12,648**	**272.5**	**352,210**	**203.6**	**144.6**
1994	**127,020**	**136.4**	**33,255**	**247.3**	**35,325**	**256.1**	**303,144**	**267.2**	**157.8**

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	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [1]	February 1995 [1]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	15,919	15,334	15,257	31,253	31,348	–0.3
ERCOT	6,376	7,274	5,923	13,650	12,607	8.3
MAAC	3,574	3,111	3,034	6,685	6,088	9.8
MAIN	5,190	5,621	5,411	10,811	10,632	1.7
MAPP (U.S.)	5,917	5,972	5,858	11,889	12,708	–6.4
NPCC (U.S.)	1,339	1,032	1,121	2,371	2,228	6.4
SERC	13,223	12,904	12,220	26,127	25,457	2.6
SPP	7,766	7,789	7,599	15,555	15,717	–1.0
WSCC (U.S.)	7,262	8,578	9,367	15,841	19,210	–17.5
Contiguous U.S.	**66,567**	**67,615**	**65,789**	**134,182**	**135,995**	**–1.3**
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**66,567**	**67,615**	**65,789**	**134,182**	**135,995**	**–1.3**

[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. •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	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [1]	February 1995 [1]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	127.8	126.9	131.5	127.4	132.5	–3.9
ERCOT	111.0	120.3	128.2	115.9	125.9	–7.9
MAAC	141.8	142.8	142.1	142.3	143.4	–.8
MAIN	131.7	137.9	148.2	135.0	146.8	–8.1
MAPP (U.S.)	89.3	88.3	96.2	88.8	94.6	–6.1
NPCC (U.S.)	154.2	151.9	155.8	153.2	154.5	–.8
SERC	146.1	146.2	154.3	146.1	154.2	–5.2
SPP	125.5	126.6	128.8	126.0	128.5	–1.9
WSCC (U.S.)	122.4	116.4	112.9	119.2	113.6	4.9
Contiguous U.S.	**129.3**	**129.0**	**133.5**	**129.2**	**133.3**	**–3.1**
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Average	**129.3**	**129.0**	**133.5**	**129.2**	**133.3**	**–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	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [1]	February 1995 [1]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	181	194	160	376	350	7.5
ERCOT	131	18	1	149	31	374.2
MAAC	1,013	2,953	829	3,966	1,780	122.8
MAIN	87	40	43	126	77	64.5
MAPP (U.S.)	26	31	24	56	34	64.9
NPCC (U.S.)	2,066	7,424	2,325	9,490	6,112	55.3
SERC	2,285	2,798	2,626	5,083	3,296	54.2
SPP	724	323	18	1,047	40	2542.6
WSCC (U.S.)	23	21	34	45	79	–43.2
Contiguous U.S.	**6,535**	**13,802**	**6,061**	**20,337**	**11,798**	**72.4**
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	485	738	474	1,223	849	44.1
U.S. Total	**7,021**	**14,540**	**6,535**	**21,561**	**12,648**	**70.5**

[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	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [1]	February 1995 [1]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	408.9	376.5	341.1	392.0	356.9	9.9
ERCOT	357.3	422.7	416.8	365.1	396.1	–7.8
MAAC	326.2	360.7	275.4	351.9	286.3	22.9
MAIN	382.4	416.1	348.7	392.7	354.9	10.7
MAPP (U.S.)	464.2	431.8	420.6	446.5	412.2	8.3
NPCC (U.S.)	284.0	344.2	259.5	331.0	268.9	23.1
SERC	295.9	303.3	248.6	299.9	253.1	18.5
SPP	235.2	223.6	329.9	231.6	303.0	–23.6
WSCC (U.S.)	511.2	500.6	389.4	506.2	395.7	27.9
Contiguous U.S.	**296.5**	**337.7**	**261.0**	**324.4**	**271.6**	**19.4**
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	356.7	326.9	290.1	338.7	284.8	18.9
U.S. Average	**300.6**	**337.1**	**263.1**	**325.3**	**272.5**	**19.4**

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

(Million Cubic Feet)

NERC Region and Hawaii	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [1]	February 1995 [1]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	1,919	2,454	2,333	4,373	4,311	1.4
ERCOT	45,647	47,914	41,990	93,561	89,051	5.1
MAAC	2,270	3,959	6,012	6,228	11,509	–45.9
MAIN	351	588	2,517	939	4,389	–78.6
MAPP (U.S.)	300	509	617	809	1,267	–36.1
NPCC (U.S.)	7,717	7,591	14,478	15,309	31,497	–51.4
SERC	14,503	16,827	15,157	31,330	31,170	.5
SPP	35,875	41,441	44,573	77,316	95,691	–19.2
WSCC (U.S.)	21,811	32,150	34,818	53,962	80,947	–33.3
Contiguous U.S.	**130,394**	**153,434**	**162,496**	**283,827**	**349,832**	**–18.9**
ASCC	1,245	1,397	1,169	2,641	2,378	11.0
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**131,639**	**154,830**	**163,665**	**286,469**	**352,210**	**–18.7**

[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.

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	February 1996 [1]	January 1996 [1]	February 1995 [1]	Year to Date		
				1996 [1]	1995 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	380.1	306.0	239.7	339.7	248.4	36.7
ERCOT	240.6	250.7	197.9	245.8	205.1	19.8
MAAC	360.2	375.6	219.9	369.7	223.9	65.1
MAIN	314.1	309.8	156.9	311.4	160.7	93.8
MAPP (U.S.)	272.1	248.7	210.1	257.3	218.7	17.7
NPCC (U.S.)	324.8	378.5	213.7	351.4	225.4	55.9
SERC	284.6	374.4	206.6	332.9	204.8	62.5
SPP	368.6	287.8	173.7	325.5	180.8	80.0
WSCC (U.S.)	272.2	243.4	215.8	255.1	221.4	15.2
Contiguous U.S.	**295.0**	**282.9**	**197.9**	**288.5**	**204.4**	**41.1**
ASCC	93.4	93.7	83.7	93.5	84.4	10.9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Average	**293.1**	**281.2**	**197.1**	**286.7**	**203.6**	**40.8**

[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, February 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	**—**	**—**	**658**	**16,676**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**658**	**16,676**
Connecticut	—	—	55	1,438	—	—	—	—	55	1,438
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	488	12,228	—	—	—	—	488	12,228
New Hampshire	—	—	115	3,010	—	—	—	—	115	3,010
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**23**	**366**	**4,345**	**109,197**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**4,368**	**109,563**
New Jersey	—	—	156	4,119	—	—	—	—	156	4,119
New York	—	—	682	17,766	—	—	—	—	682	17,766
Pennsylvania	23	366	3,508	87,313	—	—	—	—	3,531	87,678
East North Central	**—**	**—**	**9,557**	**224,398**	**4,568**	**79,602**	**—**	**—**	**14,125**	**304,000**
Illinois	—	—	1,394	30,646	1,215	21,479	—	—	2,609	52,126
Indiana	—	—	3,052	68,685	1,409	24,499	—	—	4,461	93,184
Michigan	—	—	718	18,244	515	9,071	—	—	1,233	27,315
Ohio	—	—	4,208	102,113	—	—	—	—	4,208	102,113
Wisconsin	—	—	186	4,709	1,428	24,554	—	—	1,614	29,262
West North Central	**—**	**—**	**624**	**13,813**	**7,130**	**123,175**	**2,015**	**26,528**	**9,769**	**163,515**
Iowa	—	—	62	1,397	1,305	22,120	—	—	1,367	23,516
Kansas	—	—	225	4,943	1,251	21,089	—	—	1,476	26,032
Minnesota	—	—	16	355	1,391	24,838	—	—	1,408	25,192
Missouri	—	—	321	7,119	2,136	37,013	—	—	2,457	44,132
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	883	15,237	—	—	883	15,237
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,015	26,528	2,015	26,528
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	163	2,879	—	—	163	2,879
South Atlantic	**—**	**—**	**10,891**	**272,289**	**560**	**9,768**	**—**	**—**	**11,452**	**282,057**
Delaware	—	—	99	2,618	—	—	—	—	99	2,618
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	2,172	53,380	—	—	—	—	2,172	53,380
Georgia	—	—	1,407	35,133	560	9,768	—	—	1,967	44,901
Maryland	—	—	922	23,853	—	—	—	—	922	23,853
North Carolina	—	—	1,856	46,203	—	—	—	—	1,856	46,203
South Carolina	—	—	763	19,509	—	—	—	—	763	19,509
Virginia	—	—	894	22,540	—	—	—	—	894	22,540
West Virginia	—	—	2,778	69,053	—	—	—	—	2,778	69,053
East South Central	**—**	**—**	**7,328**	**174,252**	**402**	**7,073**	**—**	**—**	**7,730**	**181,324**
Alabama	—	—	1,982	48,466	289	4,933	—	—	2,271	53,399
Kentucky	—	—	3,072	71,067	—	—	—	—	3,072	71,067
Mississippi	—	—	191	4,729	113	2,140	—	—	305	6,869
Tennessee	—	—	2,082	49,989	—	—	—	—	2,082	49,989
West South Central	**—**	**—**	**189**	**4,029**	**6,421**	**110,364**	**4,594**	**58,731**	**11,204**	**173,124**
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	1,128	19,623	—	—	1,128	19,623
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	768	13,199	313	4,349	1,081	17,549
Oklahoma	—	—	17	426	1,513	25,917	—	—	1,530	26,343
Texas	—	—	173	3,603	3,012	51,625	4,281	54,382	7,465	109,610
Mountain	**—**	**—**	**2,502**	**55,278**	**4,585**	**82,321**	**20**	**265**	**7,107**	**137,863**
Arizona	—	—	341	7,537	649	12,522	—	—	990	20,059
Colorado	—	—	483	10,439	782	14,640	—	—	1,266	25,079
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	539	9,157	20	265	559	9,421
Nevada	—	—	574	12,729	27	516	—	—	601	13,245
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	1,010	18,585	—	—	1,010	18,585
Utah	—	—	864	19,884	—	—	—	—	864	19,884
Wyoming	—	—	240	4,688	1,577	26,901	—	—	1,817	31,589
Pacific Contiguous	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**155**	**2,366**	**—**	**—**	**155**	**2,366**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	155	2,366	—	—	155	2,366
Pacific Noncontiguous	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**23**	**366**	**36,094**	**869,932**	**23,821**	**414,669**	**6,629**	**85,523**	**66,567**	**1,370,489**

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	February 1996 Receipts		February 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	**658**	**16,676**	**480**	**12,428**	**27,563**	**24,256**	**169.1**	**170.5**
Connecticut	55	1,438	69	1,807	2,895	3,246	190.9	186.2
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	488	12,228	298	7,631	19,819	14,031	168.8	175.3
New Hampshire	115	3,010	113	2,990	4,850	6,978	157.4	153.7
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**4,368**	**109,563**	**3,793**	**95,158**	**208,461**	**194,385**	**140.3**	**140.3**
New Jersey	156	4,119	104	2,881	8,816	7,410	177.1	181.6
New York	682	17,766	641	16,755	33,610	33,715	140.2	143.0
Pennsylvania	3,531	87,678	3,048	75,522	166,035	153,260	138.4	137.7
East North Central	**14,125**	**304,000**	**14,027**	**302,969**	**604,857**	**614,913**	**133.3**	**141.2**
Illinois	2,609	52,126	2,881	57,918	105,638	112,161	162.9	175.3
Indiana	4,461	93,184	4,214	87,742	180,318	179,542	120.4	124.2
Michigan	1,233	27,315	1,270	28,826	58,417	63,163	136.1	147.9
Ohio	4,208	102,113	4,184	101,311	198,491	203,322	137.4	143.4
Wisconsin	1,614	29,262	1,479	27,172	61,994	56,725	103.9	112.6
West North Central	**9,769**	**163,515**	**9,602**	**161,766**	**330,299**	**341,030**	**91.3**	**97.5**
Iowa	1,367	23,516	1,510	25,549	46,069	50,649	93.6	98.6
Kansas	1,476	26,032	1,267	22,130	53,392	46,375	99.2	106.7
Minnesota	1,408	25,192	1,441	25,399	49,254	59,221	109.2	119.5
Missouri	2,457	44,132	2,557	47,783	89,623	95,301	93.4	100.2
Nebraska	883	15,237	949	16,261	33,169	34,364	73.1	75.0
North Dakota	2,015	26,528	1,695	22,405	53,294	50,530	72.9	70.9
South Dakota	163	2,879	184	2,238	5,498	4,590	91.8	110.8
South Atlantic	**11,452**	**282,057**	**10,384**	**256,239**	**538,301**	**525,323**	**150.3**	**158.1**
Delaware	99	2,618	166	4,321	4,662	7,698	155.3	166.5
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	2,172	53,380	1,862	45,773	98,190	97,072	178.8	183.9
Georgia	1,967	44,901	2,076	48,169	91,728	99,749	154.9	169.4
Maryland	922	23,853	726	18,662	43,586	37,868	152.6	153.0
North Carolina	1,856	46,203	1,527	38,154	84,318	77,873	156.3	171.2
South Carolina	763	19,509	789	20,231	35,070	41,485	147.4	155.3
Virginia	894	22,540	692	17,688	45,790	33,560	143.8	144.1
West Virginia	2,778	69,053	2,546	63,241	134,959	130,017	124.8	127.8
East South Central	**7,730**	**181,324**	**7,318**	**172,618**	**365,557**	**361,151**	**123.4**	**129.0**
Alabama	2,271	53,399	1,922	45,666	106,529	98,445	153.0	156.8
Kentucky	3,072	71,067	3,074	71,958	145,775	151,481	106.1	113.5
Mississippi	305	6,869	372	7,897	13,347	17,719	148.2	148.8
Tennessee	2,082	49,989	1,951	47,097	99,906	93,505	113.8	121.2
West South Central	**11,204**	**173,124**	**10,815**	**169,528**	**358,809**	**352,373**	**130.2**	**135.8**
Arkansas	1,128	19,623	1,191	20,673	39,787	41,529	154.1	165.8
Louisiana	1,081	17,549	1,074	17,450	36,620	34,903	150.5	153.7
Oklahoma	1,530	26,343	1,610	27,512	48,396	56,492	101.3	100.9
Texas	7,465	109,610	6,940	103,893	234,006	219,449	128.9	136.3
Mountain	**7,107**	**137,863**	**8,703**	**168,474**	**295,605**	**345,644**	**116.4**	**111.7**
Arizona	990	20,059	1,292	26,439	45,402	57,483	155.0	140.4
Colorado	1,266	25,079	1,356	26,879	55,500	55,813	106.2	104.4
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	559	9,421	902	15,363	22,003	31,951	78.7	66.8
Nevada	601	13,245	614	13,587	23,257	27,473	149.5	138.8
New Mexico	1,010	18,585	1,212	21,661	36,321	41,954	155.0	149.9
Utah	864	19,884	1,177	26,992	47,027	53,432	108.0	116.9
Wyoming	1,817	31,589	2,151	37,552	66,094	77,538	84.3	80.5
Pacific Contiguous	**155**	**2,366**	**664**	**11,555**	**9,574**	**23,517**	**203.4**	**141.3**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	216	3,869	—	8,254	—	112.0
Washington	155	2,366	448	7,686	9,574	15,263	203.4	157.1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**66,567**	**1,370,489**	**65,789**	**1,350,737**	**2,739,026**	**2,782,591**	**129.2**	**133.3**

[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, February 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	**539**	**170.6**	**43.56**	**119**	**175.2**	**42.96**	**171**	**151.3**	**36.56**	**487**	**178.0**	**45.87**
Connecticut	55	191.3	50.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	191.3	50.02
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	377	171.0	43.06	111	176.0	43.36	163	150.9	36.54	325	182.3	46.44
New Hampshire	107	158.8	42.03	7	162.0	36.85	7	162.0	36.85	107	158.8	42.03
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**3,304**	**145.5**	**36.66**	**1,064**	**126.4**	**31.30**	**1,311**	**131.4**	**32.15**	**3,057**	**144.9**	**36.73**
New Jersey	148	177.6	47.00	8	145.2	38.97	40	171.2	43.53	115	177.6	47.68
New York	626	136.2	35.66	56	160.7	39.91	31	139.9	33.71	651	138.0	36.11
Pennsylvania	2,530	146.0	36.30	1,001	124.3	30.76	1,239	129.8	31.74	2,291	145.2	36.35
East North Central	**10,703**	**139.8**	**29.68**	**3,422**	**110.5**	**24.81**	**9,328**	**129.7**	**26.38**	**4,797**	**137.0**	**32.63**
Illinois	2,166	164.6	32.30	443	123.3	26.75	1,554	180.2	33.74	1,056	127.6	27.85
Indiana	3,216	129.6	26.62	1,245	101.5	22.11	3,311	113.7	22.89	1,150	140.7	32.49
Michigan	1,000	140.3	31.34	232	122.5	26.17	879	137.5	28.35	354	136.2	35.35
Ohio	3,057	146.1	35.38	1,151	111.8	27.26	2,080	133.9	31.85	2,129	139.3	34.43
Wisconsin	1,264	101.4	17.85	349	114.6	22.99	1,505	100.9	17.72	109	138.4	36.16
West North Central	**8,099**	**93.5**	**15.55**	**1,670**	**78.2**	**13.46**	**9,442**	**89.2**	**14.75**	**327**	**125.1**	**28.09**
Iowa	1,057	95.2	16.38	309	85.5	14.72	1,305	90.6	15.36	62	130.9	29.68
Kansas	950	113.2	20.16	526	69.3	11.99	1,337	95.2	16.35	139	117.8	25.88
Minnesota	1,282	109.7	19.62	126	112.5	20.29	1,402	109.7	19.60	5	171.3	40.96
Missouri	2,014	93.7	17.04	442	79.9	13.57	2,335	88.9	15.75	122	128.0	29.26
Nebraska	616	77.1	13.37	267	67.5	11.49	883	74.2	12.80	—	—	—
North Dakota	2,015	72.1	9.48	—	—	—	2,015	72.1	9.48	—	—	—
South Dakota	163	91.9	16.23	—	—	—	163	91.9	16.23	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**7,563**	**156.3**	**39.19**	**3,889**	**134.3**	**31.93**	**5,142**	**150.2**	**35.90**	**6,309**	**148.3**	**37.39**
Delaware	69	159.7	41.92	30	141.2	37.70	23	162.5	42.14	76	151.5	40.19
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1,535	185.4	45.42	637	148.9	36.87	911	168.7	40.15	1,261	178.6	44.91
Georgia	761	161.7	41.00	1,207	145.5	30.87	1,337	146.3	31.80	630	163.7	41.12
Maryland	552	149.0	38.51	370	153.9	39.86	444	150.7	38.40	478	151.3	39.65
North Carolina	1,410	157.4	39.14	446	143.3	35.82	983	152.0	37.74	873	156.3	39.03
South Carolina	550	150.5	38.84	212	138.0	34.50	133	155.0	39.38	630	145.4	37.26
Virginia	759	142.9	35.97	135	151.7	38.63	391	146.0	36.55	503	142.9	36.23
West Virginia	1,926	139.7	35.00	852	91.7	22.38	921	135.8	33.56	1,857	120.0	29.92
East South Central	**5,792**	**129.2**	**30.17**	**1,938**	**109.5**	**26.03**	**3,386**	**120.3**	**27.55**	**4,344**	**127.2**	**30.37**
Alabama	1,913	160.2	37.49	358	122.0	29.44	1,054	139.3	31.15	1,217	165.8	40.62
Kentucky	2,176	109.3	25.06	896	100.8	23.81	1,890	109.5	25.48	1,182	102.2	23.43
Mississippi	220	151.5	33.35	84	136.4	32.68	130	136.1	26.87	174	153.7	37.87
Tennessee	1,482	115.2	27.77	600	111.2	26.40	311	118.1	28.19	1,771	113.3	27.23
West South Central	**10,899**	**127.7**	**19.61**	**305**	**129.2**	**24.73**	**11,204**	**127.8**	**19.75**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Arkansas	1,117	153.4	26.69	11	129.4	21.73	1,128	153.2	26.64	—	—	—
Louisiana	1,081	154.9	25.14	—	—	—	1,081	154.9	25.14	—	—	—
Oklahoma	1,530	100.1	17.24	—	—	—	1,530	100.1	17.24	—	—	—
Texas	7,172	125.4	18.17	294	129.2	24.85	7,465	125.6	18.44	—	—	—
Mountain	**6,884**	**119.7**	**23.20**	**223**	**84.2**	**16.93**	**5,827**	**117.2**	**21.85**	**1,280**	**123.8**	**28.25**
Arizona	906	160.2	32.50	84	120.7	23.98	990	156.9	31.78	—	—	—
Colorado	1,230	107.6	21.29	36	61.1	12.80	994	104.7	20.12	272	111.2	24.45
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	559	88.4	14.88	—	—	—	559	88.4	14.88	—	—	—
Nevada	601	134.4	29.61	—	—	—	456	122.4	26.52	145	169.6	39.30
New Mexico	1,010	154.4	28.39	—	—	—	1,010	154.4	28.39	—	—	—
Utah	822	123.1	28.31	42	57.4	13.46	—	—	—	864	119.8	27.59
Wyoming	1,756	85.2	14.80	61	68.1	11.98	1,817	84.6	14.71	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	**151**	**351.1**	**53.29**	**4**	**176.0**	**33.50**	**155**	**345.6**	**52.79**	**—**	**—**	**—**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	151	351.1	53.29	4	176.0	33.50	155	345.6	52.79	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	**53,933**	**132.6**	**26.71**	**12,634**	**117.0**	**26.27**	**45,966**	**123.2**	**23.24**	**20,601**	**139.8**	**34.19**

[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, February 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	**16**	**198.9**	**51.90**	**528**	**173.5**	**43.51**	**44**	**163.0**	**43.26**
Connecticut	—	—	—	55	191.3	50.02	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	16	198.9	51.90	466	171.4	42.84	7	157.2	42.53
New Hampshire	—	—	—	7	162.0	36.85	37	164.0	43.39
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**21**	**130.4**	**20.48**	**342**	**172.8**	**44.04**	**369**	**134.8**	**34.98**
New Jersey	—	—	—	103	181.3	48.95	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	82	193.1	49.57	21	144.0	35.27
Pennsylvania	21	130.4	20.48	156	155.2	37.87	348	134.3	34.96
East North Central	**4,561**	**131.0**	**23.03**	**3,261**	**143.2**	**34.15**	**1,040**	**133.1**	**32.28**
Illinois	1,323	187.8	34.15	368	157.0	34.68	—	—	—
Indiana	1,409	114.1	19.84	373	151.7	36.81	530	121.9	27.72
Michigan	503	109.3	19.25	434	165.1	40.83	127	148.8	38.55
Ohio	—	—	—	1,899	135.5	32.80	371	141.7	36.77
Wisconsin	1,326	97.6	16.76	186	124.5	26.07	13	135.3	28.75
West North Central	**6,742**	**91.2**	**15.89**	**2,535**	**82.9**	**11.99**	**250**	**94.3**	**14.67**
Iowa	1,315	91.1	15.49	40	128.7	29.04	—	—	—
Kansas	1,422	97.1	16.93	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	1,029	109.4	19.65	374	110.4	19.46	—	—	—
Missouri	2,092	85.1	14.89	148	94.4	16.67	45	133.2	31.16
Nebraska	883	74.2	12.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	1,810	71.1	9.31	205	79.9	11.05
South Dakota	—	—	—	163	91.9	16.23	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**711**	**156.9**	**29.12**	**5,513**	**157.5**	**39.44**	**2,861**	**148.9**	**37.70**
Delaware	—	—	—	42	166.1	43.27	49	144.3	38.53
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	151	171.4	38.94	856	180.8	45.08	515	176.4	44.48
Georgia	560	151.8	26.47	839	160.5	40.07	531	141.6	35.38
Maryland	—	—	—	400	147.6	37.71	389	154.8	40.31
North Carolina	—	—	—	1,594	156.2	38.92	262	140.7	34.82
South Carolina	—	—	—	129	151.1	38.96	559	146.0	37.38
Virginia	—	—	—	646	142.9	35.89	248	147.6	37.61
West Virginia	—	—	—	1,007	151.1	37.79	307	121.1	29.99
East South Central	**640**	**121.1**	**23.70**	**2,164**	**156.0**	**38.37**	**797**	**121.4**	**29.78**
Alabama	289	111.1	18.99	1,191	180.7	44.14	88	149.2	36.06
Kentucky	98	127.8	29.71	766	121.2	29.75	320	109.1	26.73
Mississippi	113	140.2	26.47	51	211.6	53.05	84	136.4	32.68
Tennessee	140	119.1	26.94	157	123.0	31.89	304	122.2	30.35
West South Central	**7,390**	**143.2**	**23.95**	**1,324**	**79.0**	**10.56**	**1,633**	**91.6**	**12.30**
Arkansas	1,128	153.2	26.64	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	768	159.7	27.45	60	138.4	19.43	253	140.7	19.50
Oklahoma	1,513	99.9	17.10	5	141.8	33.66	—	—	—
Texas	3,981	154.2	25.11	1,258	75.5	10.04	1,380	82.3	10.97
Mountain	**3,146**	**112.0**	**21.83**	**3,929**	**124.3**	**24.00**	**32**	**70.4**	**14.56**
Arizona	364	180.4	36.51	627	143.3	29.03	—	—	—
Colorado	1,200	108.2	21.35	35	76.3	16.54	32	70.4	14.56
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	20	101.5	13.16	539	88.0	14.95	—	—	—
Nevada	155	173.1	38.71	446	120.7	26.45	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	1,010	154.4	28.39	—	—	—
Utah	534	126.6	29.40	329	108.5	24.64	—	—	—
Wyoming	873	55.4	8.96	943	108.3	20.03	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	**4**	**176.0**	**33.50**	**151**	**351.1**	**53.29**	**—**	**—**	**—**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	4	176.0	33.50	151	351.1	53.29	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	**23,231**	**121.0**	**21.31**	**19,748**	**140.8**	**30.21**	**7,026**	**132.2**	**29.06**

[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, February 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	**53**	**159.4**	**42.16**	**17**	**145.0**	**38.57**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**171.4**	**43.45**
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191.3	50.02
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172.1	43.13
New Hampshire	53	159.4	42.16	17	145.0	38.57	—	—	—	158.9	41.70
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**1,562**	**136.9**	**34.09**	**1,495**	**128.8**	**32.83**	**579**	**169.9**	**40.92**	**140.9**	**35.35**
New Jersey	8	144.8	38.89	44	168.4	42.45	—	—	—	176.0	46.60
New York	286	132.2	34.50	292	128.4	33.70	—	—	—	138.1	36.00
Pennsylvania	1,268	138.0	33.97	1,158	127.4	32.24	579	169.9	40.92	139.9	34.73
East North Central	**942**	**128.1**	**31.15**	**1,856**	**119.2**	**26.92**	**2,464**	**130.8**	**29.71**	**132.4**	**28.50**
Illinois	—	—	—	594	119.3	25.97	324	120.5	26.05	157.0	31.36
Indiana	471	133.4	29.70	798	109.3	24.29	880	120.9	26.59	121.4	25.36
Michigan	160	113.6	29.94	9	154.7	38.73	—	—	—	137.0	30.36
Ohio	223	126.4	33.29	456	134.3	32.54	1,260	139.6	32.83	136.6	33.16
Wisconsin	89	135.1	35.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	104.6	18.96
West North Central	**5**	**171.3**	**40.96**	**97**	**122.5**	**27.60**	**140**	**138.5**	**30.93**	**90.8**	**15.19**
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	134.0	28.76	93.0	16.00
Kansas	—	—	—	21	120.3	28.25	33	107.4	23.95	97.8	17.25
Minnesota	5	171.3	40.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	110.0	19.68
Missouri	—	—	—	76	123.2	27.43	96	149.7	33.57	91.4	16.42
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.2	12.80
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72.1	9.48
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.9	16.23
South Atlantic	**818**	**137.7**	**34.61**	**511**	**155.8**	**37.72**	**1,038**	**106.1**	**26.00**	**149.1**	**36.72**
Delaware	8	151.6	39.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	154.0	40.65
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	78	158.3	39.23	426	163.5	39.02	145	174.4	42.09	174.6	42.91
Georgia	38	131.8	32.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	152.4	34.79
Maryland	97	159.0	41.48	36	126.5	33.85	—	—	—	151.0	39.05
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154.0	38.34
South Carolina	75	148.5	37.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	147.1	37.63
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144.3	36.37
West Virginia	523	129.2	32.36	49	114.7	29.16	892	95.1	23.38	125.2	31.13
East South Central	**1,091**	**121.3**	**29.47**	**1,690**	**105.4**	**24.77**	**1,347**	**98.3**	**21.72**	**124.2**	**29.14**
Alabama	441	126.3	30.77	176	122.6	30.79	86	98.3	23.78	154.1	36.22
Kentucky	79	122.8	28.87	594	98.6	22.76	1,214	97.1	21.22	106.7	24.69
Mississippi	—	—	—	57	115.6	29.54	—	—	—	147.1	33.16
Tennessee	572	117.2	28.55	863	105.5	24.60	46	126.0	31.04	114.0	27.38
West South Central	**846**	**102.5**	**11.67**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**11**	**104.7**	**28.04**	**127.8**	**19.75**
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153.2	26.64
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154.9	25.14
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	104.7	28.04	100.1	17.24
Texas	846	102.5	11.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	125.6	18.44
Mountain	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**118.6**	**23.00**
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156.9	31.78
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106.2	21.05
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88.4	14.88
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134.4	29.61
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154.4	28.39
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119.8	27.59
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84.6	14.71
Pacific Contiguous	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**345.6**	**52.79**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345.6	52.79
Pacific Noncontiguous	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	**5,319**	**129.4**	**29.22**	**5,666**	**121.3**	**28.86**	**5,578**	**122.7**	**28.28**	**129.3**	**26.63**

[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 37. Electric Utility Receipts of Petroleum by Type, Census Division, and State, February 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	**28**	**162**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**928**	**5,977**	**957**	**6,138**
Connecticut	4	21	—	—	—	—	428	2,740	432	2,761
Maine	1	4	—	—	—	—	190	1,208	191	1,212
Massachusetts	3	16	—	—	—	—	46	290	49	306
New Hampshire	5	31	—	—	—	—	264	1,738	270	1,769
Rhode Island	16	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	91
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**93**	**542**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,521**	**9,662**	**1,615**	**10,204**
New Jersey	7	42	—	—	—	—	46	287	53	329
New York	4	25	—	—	—	—	1,105	7,011	1,109	7,036
Pennsylvania	82	475	—	—	—	—	371	2,364	453	2,840
East North Central	**129**	**750**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**86**	**531**	**216**	**1,281**
Illinois	21	121	—	—	—	—	61	374	82	495
Indiana	55	318	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	318
Michigan	27	157	—	—	—	—	25	157	53	314
Ohio	23	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	136
Wisconsin	3	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	19
West North Central	**46**	**270**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**19**	**120**	**65**	**389**
Iowa	5	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	27
Kansas	11	66	—	—	—	—	12	77	23	143
Minnesota	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
Missouri	11	65	—	—	—	—	7	43	18	107
Nebraska	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
North Dakota	16	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	96
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**265**	**1,546**	**81**	**489**	**—**	**—**	**2,428**	**15,453**	**2,774**	**17,487**
Delaware	31	184	—	—	—	—	273	1,751	304	1,936
District of Columbia	—	—	81	489	—	—	—	—	81	489
Florida	33	194	—	—	—	—	2,023	12,860	2,056	13,054
Georgia	97	565	—	—	—	—	12	75	109	640
Maryland	32	184	—	—	—	—	120	766	152	951
North Carolina	27	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	158
South Carolina	8	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	48
Virginia	18	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	105
West Virginia	18	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	107
East South Central	**71**	**412**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**478**	**3,108**	**549**	**3,520**
Alabama	22	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	129
Kentucky	10	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	57
Mississippi	35	203	—	—	—	—	478	3,108	513	3,311
Tennessee	4	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	23
West South Central	**265**	**1,559**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**72**	**463**	**337**	**2,022**
Arkansas	14	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	80
Louisiana	50	299	—	—	—	—	72	463	122	762
Oklahoma	62	366	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	366
Texas	140	814	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	814
Mountain	**20**	**119**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**20**	**119**
Arizona	7	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	42
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	4	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	23
Utah	4	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	26
Wyoming	4	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	23
Pacific Contiguous	**3**	**18**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**18**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	18
Pacific Noncontiguous	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**485**	**3,034**	**485**	**3,034**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	485	3,034	485	3,034
U.S. Total	**921**	**5,378**	**81**	**489**	**—**	**—**	**6,018**	**38,347**	**7,021**	**44,214**

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

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	February 1996 Receipts		February 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	**957**	**6,138**	**1,199**	**7,700**	**23,506**	**20,999**	**318.3**	**265.2**
Connecticut	432	2,761	359	2,337	6,267	4,576	334.9	261.1
Maine	191	1,212	173	1,078	2,553	1,449	303.2	274.9
Massachusetts	49	306	384	2,446	12,169	11,421	329.7	273.9
New Hampshire	270	1,769	284	1,839	2,376	3,552	224.0	238.5
Rhode Island	16	91	—	—	130	—	463.9	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	12	—	513.0	—
Middle Atlantic	**1,615**	**10,204**	**1,827**	**11,479**	**50,161**	**24,197**	**346.0**	**276.8**
New Jersey	53	329	217	1,360	3,427	2,602	373.9	293.2
New York	1,109	7,036	1,126	7,067	36,539	17,755	339.2	273.3
Pennsylvania	453	2,840	484	3,052	10,194	3,840	361.3	282.0
East North Central	**216**	**1,281**	**147**	**876**	**2,315**	**1,871**	**374.6**	**335.9**
Illinois	82	495	32	188	692	378	391.6	348.3
Indiana	55	318	20	115	534	321	427.6	369.3
Michigan	53	314	67	414	755	702	294.0	283.5
Ohio	23	136	22	126	301	424	438.3	379.0
Wisconsin	3	19	6	34	33	45	420.1	406.3
West North Central	**65**	**389**	**39**	**227**	**741**	**344**	**383.2**	**360.6**
Iowa	5	27	4	25	44	34	450.7	385.1
Kansas	23	143	6	37	221	59	349.9	378.9
Minnesota	2	12	5	29	29	41	473.1	399.5
Missouri	18	107	8	47	202	95	320.7	241.8
Nebraska	1	3	3	16	6	18	467.8	381.6
North Dakota	17	96	12	73	240	98	441.1	436.5
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**2,774**	**17,487**	**2,751**	**17,537**	**43,398**	**25,646**	**309.8**	**259.6**
Delaware	304	1,936	10	58	4,233	955	323.9	261.5
District of Columbia	81	489	—	—	747	240	372.0	323.5
Florida	2,056	13,054	2,553	16,322	29,507	19,895	289.6	246.2
Georgia	109	640	10	58	874	103	458.9	384.4
Maryland	152	951	123	780	6,669	3,607	344.4	291.8
North Carolina	27	158	15	88	235	198	421.7	377.9
South Carolina	8	48	4	21	88	35	439.0	405.2
Virginia	18	105	5	32	825	255	361.8	371.4
West Virginia	18	107	30	178	220	358	529.7	434.2
East South Central	**549**	**3,520**	**56**	**327**	**5,490**	**686**	**221.9**	**393.4**
Alabama	22	129	17	98	228	245	416.1	375.6
Kentucky	10	57	20	116	151	266	459.3	405.8
Mississippi	513	3,311	*	1	5,007	18	202.1	402.5
Tennessee	4	23	19	111	104	157	400.8	398.8
West South Central	**337**	**2,022**	**9**	**51**	**2,322**	**288**	**346.4**	**367.0**
Arkansas	14	80	2	13	166	18	433.3	400.7
Louisiana	122	762	5	31	853	88	286.8	299.5
Oklahoma	62	366	—	—	366	—	389.9	—
Texas	140	814	1	8	936	182	368.2	396.1
Mountain	**20**	**119**	**31**	**182**	**244**	**446**	**510.4**	**389.1**
Arizona	7	42	12	70	42	70	534.4	389.3
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1	6	2	12	18	18	417.5	451.7
Nevada	—	—	9	56	13	144	473.3	299.4
New Mexico	4	23	—	—	46	23	523.0	442.9
Utah	4	26	3	16	44	63	564.7	511.5
Wyoming	4	23	5	27	81	129	488.1	411.5
Pacific Contiguous	**3**	**18**	**3**	**18**	**18**	**24**	**448.4**	**517.4**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	3	18	3	18	18	24	448.4	517.4
Pacific Noncontiguous	**485**	**3,034**	**474**	**2,977**	**7,655**	**5,336**	**338.7**	**284.8**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	485	3,034	474	2,977	7,655	5,336	338.7	284.8
U.S. Total	**7,021**	**44,214**	**6,535**	**41,374**	**135,849**	**79,836**	**325.3**	**272.5**

[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 February 1996 petroleum coke receipts were 95,584 short tons and the cost was 72.6 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, February 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	**665**	**276.2**	**17.82**	**264**	**296.7**	**19.00**	**476.9**	**27.45**	**—**	**—**	**282.0**	**18.15**
Connecticut	400	298.0	19.09	28	355.4	22.50	436.2	25.27	—	—	301.7	19.31
Maine	—	—	—	190	292.9	18.63	497.4	29.00	—	—	292.9	18.63
Massachusetts	38	353.2	22.29	8	429.1	26.80	441.6	25.60	—	—	366.2	23.07
New Hampshire	226	225.9	14.80	38	248.6	16.63	421.7	24.41	—	—	229.2	15.07
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	509.7	29.19	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**977**	**273.3**	**17.43**	**544**	**331.9**	**20.93**	**441.6**	**25.71**	**—**	**—**	**294.1**	**18.68**
New Jersey	46	317.4	20.03	—	—	—	482.9	27.89	—	—	317.4	20.03
New York	907	271.3	17.31	198	324.0	20.01	527.4	30.41	—	—	280.5	17.80
Pennsylvania	25	267.3	16.72	346	336.3	21.46	433.4	25.26	—	—	331.7	21.14
East North Central	**—**	**—**	**—**	**86**	**328.0**	**20.13**	**427.9**	**24.79**	**—**	**—**	**328.0**	**20.13**
Illinois	—	—	—	61	365.5	22.40	428.2	24.96	—	—	365.5	22.40
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	421.8	24.40	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	25	238.6	14.70	405.6	23.49	—	—	238.6	14.70
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	466.9	27.01	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	432.5	25.36	—	—	—	—
West North Central	**12**	**297.3**	**19.07**	**7**	**223.5**	**14.63**	**434.0**	**25.27**	**—**	**—**	**271.0**	**17.51**
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	470.5	27.23	—	—	—	—
Kansas	12	297.3	19.07	—	—	—	382.7	22.40	—	—	297.3	19.07
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	481.6	27.76	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	7	223.5	14.63	422.0	24.44	—	—	223.5	14.63
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	466.8	27.08	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	459.7	26.85	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**1,085**	**271.5**	**17.31**	**1,343**	**284.5**	**18.07**	**463.0**	**27.03**	**352.6**	**21.28**	**278.6**	**17.73**
Delaware	273	277.1	17.79	—	—	—	440.7	26.01	—	—	277.1	17.79
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	352.6	21.28	—	—
Florida	711	265.9	16.92	1,311	284.5	18.08	440.0	25.60	—	—	277.9	17.67
Georgia	—	—	—	12	296.3	18.60	485.1	28.22	—	—	296.3	18.60
Maryland	101	295.5	18.83	19	276.3	17.49	464.4	27.15	—	—	292.4	18.62
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	419.1	24.34	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	432.5	25.14	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	418.5	24.58	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	546.6	32.05	—	—	—	—
East South Central	**—**	**—**	**—**	**478**	**189.8**	**12.33**	**438.6**	**25.58**	**—**	**—**	**189.8**	**12.33**
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	433.9	25.42	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	475.8	27.77	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	478	189.8	12.33	431.4	25.06	—	—	189.8	12.33
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	435.1	25.49	—	—	—	—
West South Central	**—**	**—**	**—**	**72**	**189.4**	**12.22**	**383.5**	**22.52**	**—**	**—**	**189.4**	**12.22**
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	405.4	23.79	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	72	189.4	12.22	433.2	25.95	—	—	189.4	12.22
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	389.9	22.93	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	360.2	20.98	—	—	—	—
Mountain	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**520.6**	**30.49**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	534.4	31.67	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	370.0	21.91	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	528.0	30.16	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	579.3	33.79	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	458.8	27.05	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**448.3**	**26.35**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	448.3	26.35	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	**485**	**356.7**	**22.30**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**356.7**	**22.30**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	485	356.7	22.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	356.7	22.30
U. S. Total	**3,224**	**285.7**	**18.21**	**2,794**	**276.9**	**17.64**	**431.2**	**25.17**	**352.6**	**21.28**	**281.6**	**17.94**

[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, February 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	**8**	**429.1**	**26.80**	**135**	**334.1**	**21.15**	**477**	**297.0**	**19.09**
Connecticut	—	—	—	106	325.3	20.65	322	294.0	18.88
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	322.7	20.54
Massachusetts	8	429.1	26.80	29	366.2	23.00	9	312.2	20.01
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	248.6	16.63
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**237**	**323.5**	**20.05**	**327**	**328.5**	**20.93**	**662**	**287.7**	**18.36**
New Jersey	39	320.8	20.23	—	—	—	7	298.6	18.86
New York	198	324.0	20.01	39	342.2	21.56	572	278.7	17.81
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	288	326.7	20.85	83	349.4	22.13
East North Central	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6**	**181.0**	**10.81**	**80**	**338.8**	**20.83**
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	365.5	22.40
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	6	181.0	10.81	19	256.0	15.92
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West North Central	**12**	**297.3**	**19.07**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	12	297.3	19.07	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**—**	**—**	**—**	**12**	**296.3**	**18.60**	**1,051**	**295.5**	**18.68**
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	277.1	17.79
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	352.6	21.28
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	597	296.7	18.71
Georgia	—	—	—	12	296.3	18.60	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	295.5	18.83
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	**443**	**189.9**	**12.36**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	443	189.9	12.36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	**20**	**188.4**	**12.47**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**52**	**189.8**	**12.12**
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	20	188.4	12.47	—	—	—	52	189.8	12.12
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	**—**	**—**	**—**	**485**	**356.7**	**22.30**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	485	356.7	22.30	—	—	—
U. S. Total	**719**	**236.8**	**15.16**	**965**	**342.1**	**21.56**	**2,323**	**292.7**	**18.60**

[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, February 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	**309**	**233.3**	**15.17**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**282.0**	**18.15**
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	301.7	19.31
Maine	83	254.3	16.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	292.9	18.63
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	366.2	23.07
New Hampshire	226	225.9	14.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	229.2	15.07
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**296**	**247.7**	**15.80**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**294.1**	**18.68**
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	317.4	20.03
New York	296	247.7	15.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	280.5	17.80
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331.7	21.14
East North Central	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**328.0**	**20.13**
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365.5	22.40
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238.6	14.70
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West North Central	**1**	**235.7**	**15.36**	**6**	**221.3**	**14.50**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**271.0**	**17.51**
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	297.3	19.07
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	1	235.7	15.36	6	221.3	14.50	—	—	—	223.5	14.63
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**1,069**	**279.9**	**17.82**	**376**	**243.0**	**15.58**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**280.9**	**17.85**
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277.1	17.79
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	352.6	21.28
Florida	1,050	279.9	17.83	376	243.0	15.58	—	—	—	277.9	17.67
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296.3	18.60
Maryland	19	276.3	17.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	292.4	18.62
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	**—**	**—**	**—**	**35**	**187.9**	**12.01**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**189.8**	**12.33**
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	35	187.9	12.01	—	—	—	189.8	12.33
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**189.4**	**12.22**
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	189.4	12.22
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**356.7**	**22.30**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	356.7	22.30
U. S. Total	**1,675**	**265.4**	**16.97**	**417**	**238.0**	**15.26**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**282.5**	**17.99**

[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, February 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	**4,288**	**4,424**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**4,288**	**4,424**
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1,491	1,543	—	—	—	—	1,491	1,543
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	2,797	2,881	—	—	—	—	2,797	2,881
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**4,755**	**4,893**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**4,755**	**4,893**
New Jersey	1,224	1,267	—	—	—	—	1,224	1,267
New York	3,429	3,520	—	—	—	—	3,429	3,520
Pennsylvania	102	105	—	—	—	—	102	105
East North Central	**892**	**912**	**1,231**	**135**	**—**	**—**	**2,123**	**1,047**
Illinois	201	205	—	—	—	—	201	205
Indiana	311	319	—	—	—	—	311	319
Michigan	234	239	1,231	135	—	—	1,465	375
Ohio	58	60	—	—	—	—	58	60
Wisconsin	88	89	—	—	—	—	88	89
West North Central	**977**	**975**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**977**	**975**
Iowa	136	136	—	—	—	—	136	136
Kansas	571	568	—	—	—	—	571	568
Minnesota	123	123	—	—	—	—	123	123
Missouri	106	106	—	—	—	—	106	106
Nebraska	41	41	—	—	—	—	41	41
North Dakota	*	*	—	—	—	—	*	*
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**15,197**	**15,357**	**—**	**—**	**67**	**75**	**15,264**	**15,432**
Delaware	940	975	—	—	—	—	940	975
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	13,687	13,793	—	—	—	—	13,687	13,793
Georgia	16	17	—	—	—	—	16	17
Maryland	59	61	—	—	—	—	59	61
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
Virginia	444	459	—	—	67	75	511	534
West Virginia	47	47	—	—	—	—	47	47
East South Central	**969**	**1,003**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**969**	**1,003**
Alabama	96	99	—	—	—	—	96	99
Kentucky	29	30	—	—	—	—	29	30
Mississippi	844	874	—	—	—	—	844	874
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	**80,902**	**83,628**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**80,902**	**83,628**
Arkansas	476	512	—	—	—	—	476	512
Louisiana	15,413	16,315	—	—	—	—	15,413	16,315
Oklahoma	6,403	6,640	—	—	—	—	6,403	6,640
Texas	58,610	60,161	—	—	—	—	58,610	60,161
Mountain	**4,585**	**4,677**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**4,585**	**4,677**
Arizona	493	503	—	—	—	—	493	503
Colorado	264	275	—	—	—	—	264	275
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	10	11	—	—	—	—	10	11
Nevada	2,478	2,541	—	—	—	—	2,478	2,541
New Mexico	1,320	1,325	—	—	—	—	1,320	1,325
Utah	16	17	—	—	—	—	16	17
Wyoming	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
Pacific Contiguous	**15,845**	**16,336**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**15,845**	**16,336**
California	15,598	16,084	—	—	—	—	15,598	16,084
Oregon	247	252	—	—	—	—	247	252
Washington	*	*	—	—	—	—	*	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,929**	**1,930**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,929**	**1,930**
Alaska	1,929	1,930	—	—	—	—	1,929	1,930
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**130,341**	**134,136**	**1,231**	**135**	**67**	**75**	**131,639**	**134,346**

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	February 1996 Receipts		February 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	**4,288**	**4,424**	**2,412**	**2,463**	**8,617**	**4,842**	**303.2**	**224.2**
Connecticut	—	—	1,362	1,378	—	2,937	—	216.1
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1,491	1,543	1,036	1,072	2,565	1,850	465.4	238.2
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	182.2
Rhode Island	2,797	2,881	—	—	6,051	—	234.5	—
Vermont	—	—	13	13	1	37	301.4	186.0
Middle Atlantic	**4,755**	**4,893**	**15,206**	**15,615**	**10,895**	**33,981**	**376.5**	**222.2**
New Jersey	1,224	1,267	1,686	1,738	3,328	3,740	294.5	179.8
New York	3,429	3,520	12,067	12,381	7,138	27,440	409.5	225.6
Pennsylvania	102	105	1,452	1,496	428	2,801	463.9	245.8
East North Central	**2,123**	**1,047**	**4,703**	**3,902**	**2,599**	**6,718**	**318.3**	**187.6**
Illinois	201	205	2,319	2,356	615	4,040	314.4	156.1
Indiana	311	319	507	519	639	1,024	359.7	245.3
Michigan	1,465	375	1,532	675	866	1,059	299.3	226.2
Ohio	58	60	223	229	167	265	369.5	234.9
Wisconsin	88	89	121	123	313	330	266.9	232.2
West North Central	**977**	**975**	**1,865**	**1,859**	**2,741**	**3,476**	**249.3**	**186.8**
Iowa	136	136	85	85	289	214	338.6	293.4
Kansas	571	568	855	844	1,808	1,796	236.2	175.2
Minnesota	123	123	495	498	278	865	210.8	201.4
Missouri	106	106	393	394	239	521	309.7	156.5
Nebraska	41	41	37	37	127	80	203.3	204.5
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	*	335.0	345.7
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**15,264**	**15,432**	**17,280**	**17,507**	**33,540**	**35,390**	**339.3**	**212.6**
Delaware	940	975	1,782	1,841	2,347	3,658	448.4	245.7
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	13,687	13,793	12,114	12,220	29,391	25,520	335.6	195.1
Georgia	16	17	11	11	27	13	563.6	410.9
Maryland	59	61	1,101	1,139	146	1,704	600.4	240.3
North Carolina	—	—	23	24	5	24	294.9	330.9
South Carolina	5	5	3	3	10	10	417.3	345.8
Virginia	511	534	2,173	2,197	1,563	4,314	218.2	270.7
West Virginia	47	47	73	73	51	145	293.1	357.3
East South Central	**969**	**1,003**	**5,195**	**5,383**	**2,802**	**11,253**	**511.6**	**165.8**
Alabama	96	99	236	241	194	510	315.4	204.6
Kentucky	29	30	51	52	106	98	376.6	243.4
Mississippi	844	874	4,908	5,091	2,502	10,646	532.5	163.3
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	**80,902**	**83,628**	**80,092**	**82,081**	**173,861**	**176,504**	**278.5**	**194.8**
Arkansas	476	512	262	297	818	622	481.7	129.8
Louisiana	15,413	16,315	16,025	16,667	29,661	35,253	372.1	175.1
Oklahoma	6,403	6,640	6,970	7,176	14,967	15,827	345.3	233.7
Texas	58,610	60,161	56,835	57,941	128,415	124,802	247.8	195.7
Mountain	**4,585**	**4,677**	**7,019**	**7,253**	**10,187**	**13,822**	**220.0**	**174.7**
Arizona	493	503	775	791	1,528	1,797	280.9	163.9
Colorado	264	275	59	60	342	207	169.6	169.5
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	10	11	1	1	27	8	241.8	1,035.4
Nevada	2,478	2,541	2,999	3,088	5,685	5,052	204.0	164.3
New Mexico	1,320	1,325	2,612	2,709	2,574	5,340	209.0	163.1
Utah	16	17	568	597	17	1,395	1,921.0	253.8
Wyoming	5	5	6	6	14	22	1,273.5	968.7
Pacific Contiguous	**15,845**	**16,336**	**28,115**	**28,843**	**41,771**	**69,238**	**268.8**	**229.1**
California	15,598	16,084	26,687	27,399	40,244	64,852	273.8	234.2
Oregon	247	252	1,427	1,443	1,526	4,383	135.3	154.3
Washington	*	*	1	2	1	3	470.4	417.1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,929**	**1,930**	**1,780**	**1,774**	**4,141**	**3,680**	**131.0**	**129.7**
Alaska	1,929	1,930	1,780	1,774	4,141	3,680	131.0	129.7
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**131,639**	**134,346**	**163,665**	**166,679**	**291,155**	**358,903**	**286.7**	**203.6**

[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, February 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	**4,200**	**270.7**	**2.79**	**16**	**432.6**	**4.42**	**72**	**782.9**	**8.06**	**4,288**	**279.9**	**2.89**
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1,475	357.3	3.70	16	432.6	4.42	—	—	—	1,491	358.1	3.71
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	2,725	223.7	2.30	—	—	—	72	782.9	8.06	2,797	238.0	2.45
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**801**	**414.6**	**4.23**	**2,753**	**382.9**	**3.96**	**1,201**	**257.9**	**2.64**	**4,755**	**356.8**	**3.67**
New Jersey	—	—	—	1,220	274.0	2.84	3	736.7	7.68	1,224	275.3	2.85
New York	783	416.9	4.25	1,449	464.2	4.79	1,198	256.5	2.62	3,429	381.1	3.91
Pennsylvania	18	316.5	3.26	84	568.2	5.87	—	—	—	102	524.0	5.41
East North Central	**89**	**316.5**	**3.25**	**1,892**	**326.5**	**1.40**	**143**	**509.1**	**5.17**	**2,123**	**350.9**	**1.73**
Illinois	61	315.5	3.24	69	307.0	3.11	71	330.6	3.38	201	318.0	3.25
Indiana	—	—	—	311	388.3	3.98	—	—	—	311	388.3	3.98
Michigan	2	394.9	3.95	1,410	279.6	.63	53	798.7	7.99	1,465	354.2	.91
Ohio	26	313.1	3.21	14	356.3	3.68	18	378.6	3.90	58	344.2	3.54
Wisconsin	—	—	—	88	283.9	2.88	—	—	—	88	283.9	2.88
West North Central	**40**	**414.3**	**4.10**	**925**	**255.6**	**2.55**	**12**	**246.9**	**2.46**	**977**	**262.0**	**2.62**
Iowa	30	462.5	4.72	106	308.5	3.08	—	—	—	136	342.6	3.44
Kansas	5	270.0	2.16	566	247.3	2.46	*	224.6	2.25	571	247.5	2.46
Minnesota	2	426.6	4.35	121	209.5	2.10	—	—	—	123	212.2	2.13
Missouri	—	—	—	95	317.9	3.20	11	247.6	2.47	106	310.6	3.12
Nebraska	4	193.0	1.93	37	220.7	2.22	—	—	—	41	218.1	2.19
North Dakota	—	—	—	*	335.4	3.56	—	—	—	*	335.4	3.56
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**14,165**	**286.9**	**2.89**	**517**	**339.4**	**3.53**	**582**	**317.5**	**3.30**	**15,264**	**289.9**	**2.93**
Delaware	940	446.8	4.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	940	446.8	4.63
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	13,225	275.2	2.77	395	309.0	3.23	67	1,257.6	12.58	13,687	280.9	2.83
Georgia	—	—	—	16	476.3	4.90	—	—	—	16	476.3	4.90
Maryland	—	—	—	54	568.9	5.91	5	1,286.2	13.36	59	629.7	6.54
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	5	423.5	4.35	—	—	—	5	423.5	4.35
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	511	190.6	1.99	511	190.6	1.99
West Virginia	—	—	—	47	275.0	2.75	—	—	—	47	275.0	2.75
East South Central	**—**	**—**	**—**	**944**	**734.4**	**7.60**	**25**	**352.8**	**3.62**	**969**	**724.5**	**7.50**
Alabama	—	—	—	96	272.7	2.82	—	—	—	96	272.7	2.82
Kentucky	—	—	—	4	323.7	3.24	25	352.8	3.62	29	349.3	3.57
Mississippi	—	—	—	844	788.6	8.16	—	—	—	844	788.6	8.16
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	**58,156**	**259.1**	**2.67**	**11,842**	**378.4**	**3.90**	**10,905**	**377.3**	**3.96**	**80,902**	**292.7**	**3.03**
Arkansas	201	151.5	1.71	155	210.7	2.21	120	2,216.1	22.54	476	660.8	7.11
Louisiana	7,421	286.4	3.01	3,076	560.6	5.87	4,917	413.8	4.46	15,413	381.9	4.04
Oklahoma	4,504	419.8	4.36	1,899	347.8	3.59	—	—	—	6,403	398.6	4.13
Texas	46,030	239.3	2.46	6,712	305.4	3.12	5,868	308.1	3.17	58,610	253.7	2.60
Mountain	**1,234**	**228.7**	**2.32**	**3,124**	**230.7**	**2.36**	**227**	**269.7**	**2.77**	**4,585**	**232.1**	**2.37**
Arizona	416	242.0	2.47	63	817.9	8.33	14	140.6	1.44	493	312.7	3.19
Colorado	113	160.3	1.65	150	172.9	1.83	—	—	—	264	167.6	1.75
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	10	342.6	3.66	*	562.6	6.60	—	—	—	10	344.1	3.68
Nevada	—	—	—	2,265	210.4	2.16	213	278.3	2.86	2,478	216.2	2.22
New Mexico	695	230.3	2.32	625	197.5	1.98	—	—	—	1,320	214.8	2.16
Utah	—	—	—	16	1,921.0	20.25	—	—	—	16	1,921.0	20.25
Wyoming	—	—	—	5	2,275.6	23.99	—	—	—	5	2,275.6	23.99
Pacific Contiguous	**247**	**154.4**	**1.58**	**3,936**	**262.2**	**2.69**	**11,662**	**303.9**	**3.14**	**15,845**	**291.3**	**3.00**
California	—	—	—	3,936	262.1	2.68	11,662	303.9	3.14	15,598	293.4	3.03
Oregon	247	154.4	1.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	247	154.4	1.58
Washington	—	—	—	*	467.0	4.90	—	—	—	*	467.0	4.90
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,929**	**129.4**	**1.29**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,929**	**129.4**	**1.29**
Alaska	1,929	129.4	1.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,929	129.4	1.29
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	**80,860**	**262.4**	**2.69**	**25,949**	**348.8**	**3.43**	**24,829**	**336.8**	**3.50**	**131,639**	**293.1**	**2.99**

[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 March 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	—
March	86,708	—	68,844	—	84,096	—	7,995	—	247,643	—
Year to Date										
1996 [4]	**290,500**	**—**	**209,882**	**—**	**247,687**	**—**	**24,616**	**—**	**772,686**	**—**
1995 [4]	**262,961**	**—**	**198,960**	**—**	**244,131**	**—**	**23,793**	**—**	**729,845**	**—**
1994 [4]	**272,642**	**—**	**195,528**	**—**	**235,483**	**—**	**23,468**	**—**	**727,121**	**—**

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, March 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	**3,417**	**3,342**	**3,468**	**3,520**	**2,048**	**2,091**	**129**	**134**	**9,062**	**9,087**
Connecticut	966	892	929	942	496	496	32	33	2,422	2,363
Maine	338	348	236	255	403	385	11	12	988	999
Massachusetts	1,413	1,409	1,691	1,713	737	794	59	60	3,900	3,977
New Hampshire	311	300	270	264	182	172	11	11	774	747
Rhode Island	204	215	202	210	104	116	14	14	524	554
Vermont	185	178	139	137	126	127	3	4	453	446
Middle Atlantic	**9,469**	**8,790**	**9,947**	**9,490**	**7,052**	**7,142**	**1,237**	**1,204**	**27,705**	**26,626**
New Jersey	1,881	1,766	2,473	2,402	1,154	1,137	43	43	5,551	5,348
New York	3,467	3,347	4,425	4,259	1,971	2,120	1,034	1,022	10,896	10,748
Pennsylvania	4,121	3,677	3,049	2,829	3,927	3,886	160	139	11,258	10,530
East North Central	**13,216**	**12,242**	**11,411**	**10,755**	**17,568**	**18,171**	**1,293**	**1,251**	**43,488**	**42,419**
Illinois	3,076	2,881	3,128	2,897	3,388	3,382	732	675	10,325	9,835
Indiana	2,258	2,074	1,465	1,407	3,508	3,523	45	44	7,276	7,048
Michigan	2,381	2,285	2,581	2,521	2,706	2,786	75	78	7,742	7,670
Ohio	3,910	3,484	2,939	2,763	6,055	6,507	385	400	13,289	13,153
Wisconsin	1,591	1,519	1,298	1,168	1,910	1,973	55	54	4,855	4,713
West North Central	**6,458**	**5,962**	**4,740**	**4,772**	**6,198**	**6,245**	**445**	**496**	**17,840**	**17,474**
Iowa	926	934	496	830	1,206	1,381	106	175	2,734	3,320
Kansas	753	722	799	777	767	742	28	31	2,347	2,273
Minnesota	1,400	1,280	815	724	2,213	2,194	61	59	4,488	4,257
Missouri	2,087	1,818	1,778	1,651	1,213	1,182	85	74	5,163	4,726
Nebraska	633	603	488	463	486	444	93	86	1,700	1,596
North Dakota	354	317	187	162	172	162	46	41	759	682
South Dakota	305	287	177	164	140	140	27	29	649	620
South Atlantic	**20,793**	**18,225**	**14,656**	**13,677**	**13,748**	**13,253**	**1,583**	**1,541**	**50,780**	**46,697**
Delaware	300	277	239	230	282	280	5	5	826	791
District of Columbia	125	115	648	608	24	23	31	28	829	774
Florida	6,302	5,427	4,361	4,258	1,469	1,324	380	397	12,512	11,406
Georgia	2,681	2,312	2,241	2,062	2,651	2,591	100	101	7,673	7,065
Maryland	2,127	1,847	1,149	1,050	1,652	1,499	66	68	4,994	4,464
North Carolina	3,488	3,171	2,389	2,185	2,815	2,835	171	158	8,862	8,349
South Carolina	1,688	1,611	1,087	1,023	2,305	2,278	64	60	5,145	4,972
Virginia	3,168	2,674	2,033	1,803	1,601	1,523	757	717	7,558	6,717
West Virginia	914	793	509	459	949	900	8	8	2,380	2,160
East South Central	**7,499**	**6,735**	**3,328**	**3,098**	**10,581**	**9,632**	**440**	**515**	**21,849**	**19,981**
Alabama	1,762	1,639	1,025	932	2,731	2,664	58	57	5,576	5,292
Kentucky	1,756	1,464	854	790	3,519	2,704	251	232	6,379	5,191
Mississippi	1,068	981	591	559	1,256	1,237	51	51	2,965	2,828
Tennessee	2,914	2,652	858	817	3,076	3,027	80	175	6,928	6,671
West South Central	**10,086**	**9,589**	**7,711**	**7,431**	**11,815**	**11,348**	**1,322**	**1,273**	**30,934**	**29,641**
Arkansas	952	916	529	520	1,139	1,045	45	40	2,665	2,522
Louisiana	1,617	1,463	1,170	1,085	2,449	2,307	184	172	5,419	5,027
Oklahoma	1,194	1,180	895	840	940	955	179	176	3,208	3,151
Texas	6,324	6,029	5,117	4,985	7,287	7,041	913	885	19,642	18,941
Mountain	**4,669**	**4,371**	**4,437**	**4,206**	**5,124**	**5,215**	**550**	**537**	**14,781**	**14,329**
Arizona	1,211	1,110	1,216	1,159	980	937	172	152	3,580	3,358
Colorado	1,054	983	1,167	1,033	757	796	95	69	3,073	2,881
Idaho	607	572	348	336	621	647	23	24	1,599	1,578
Montana	363	348	257	262	468	513	25	44	1,112	1,167
Nevada	460	415	375	351	701	685	51	57	1,588	1,507
New Mexico	341	339	401	400	469	446	103	114	1,314	1,299
Utah	438	419	459	446	577	581	67	65	1,541	1,511
Wyoming	195	186	215	218	550	611	14	12	975	1,027
Pacific Contiguous	**10,719**	**9,903**	**8,738**	**8,396**	**9,622**	**9,536**	**977**	**881**	**30,055**	**28,715**
California	5,539	5,218	5,762	5,619	5,162	5,265	592	537	17,055	16,639
Oregon	1,686	1,557	1,173	1,035	1,328	1,290	56	39	4,242	3,921
Washington	3,494	3,128	1,803	1,742	3,132	2,981	329	305	8,757	8,155
Pacific Noncontiguous	**381**	**377**	**408**	**407**	**340**	**343**	**20**	**21**	**1,149**	**1,148**
Alaska	159	161	190	190	48	45	15	16	412	412
Hawaii	222	216	218	218	292	298	5	5	737	736
U.S. Total	**86,708**	**79,536**	**68,844**	**65,753**	**84,096**	**82,976**	**7,995**	**7,852**	**247,643**	**236,117**

[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, March 1996

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	**0.5**	**2.5**	**0.7**	**3.3**	**0.5**
Connecticut	.3	.3	.4	.3	.2
Maine	.2	.3	.1	2.9	.1
Massachusetts	1.2	5.1	1.9	7.3	1.1
New Hampshire	1.0	.1	1.0	1.6	.8
Rhode Island	.5	.1	.5	.5	.3
Vermont	1.1	.1	1.3	1.4	.4
Middle Atlantic	**1.3**	**.7**	**1.1**	**1.4**	**.6**
New Jersey	.4	.2	.4	.1	.1
New York	1.8	.8	2.5	.7	.8
Pennsylvania	2.5	2.0	1.6	10.1	1.2
East North Central	**.7**	**.6**	**1.6**	**.9**	**.7**
Illinois	1.6	.2	1.5	1.4	1.2
Indiana	2.8	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.1
Michigan	1.2	2.5	8.1	3.7	2.7
Ohio	.9	.7	2.5	1.0	1.4
Wisconsin	.9	.5	.6	2.3	.5
West North Central	**.8**	**1.2**	**.8**	**2.7**	**.6**
Iowa	2.6	11.3	1.7	3.5	2.2
Kansas	1.7	1.0	.5	1.1	.8
Minnesota	2.7	.7	1.8	2.5	2.0
Missouri	1.1	.3	.6	4.1	.5
Nebraska	2.2	.5	1.9	11.6	.9
North Dakota	1.6	1.1	1.4	3.3	.8
South Dakota	2.2	2.6	1.5	4.3	1.0
South Atlantic	**.9**	**.4**	**.6**	**1.0**	**.6**
Delaware	.5	.4	.2	2.5	.4
District of Columbia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Florida	2.3	.4	2.4	3.4	1.8
Georgia	.9	.5	.2	6.8	.6
Maryland	1.9	1.3	.4	2.6	.9
North Carolina	1.7	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.3
South Carolina	2.0	.9	1.1	2.3	.9
Virginia	2.5	.3	.2	.9	1.1
West Virginia	.5	.2	.1	1.1	.3
East South Central	**2.3**	**1.4**	**2.0**	**2.7**	**1.5**
Alabama	5.9	3.5	1.5	4.7	1.6
Kentucky	3.1	.5	5.9	1.2	4.3
Mississippi	1.4	1.4	2.0	3.4	1.4
Tennessee	4.3	3.4	1.0	13.7	2.0
West South Central	**1.4**	**.5**	**.7**	**2.3**	**.6**
Arkansas	1.3	1.4	.8	2.5	.7
Louisiana	1.1	.6	.6	4.4	.5
Oklahoma	1.8	2.7	1.7	.3	.7
Texas	2.2	.6	1.1	3.3	.9
Mountain	**.7**	**.6**	**.7**	**2.7**	**.5**
Arizona	.6	.4	2.9	1.3	.5
Colorado	.8	.8	1.4	6.3	.2
Idaho	3.1	5.6	2.0	20.2	2.3
Montana	3.2	3.1	3.1	6.8	3.4
Nevada	4.3	1.1	.8	2.1	2.5
New Mexico	2.2	1.3	2.1	11.2	.9
Utah	.3	.8	.6	3.3	.8
Wyoming	2.2	1.6	.9	23.0	1.8
Pacific Contiguous	**1.0**	**.9**	**1.4**	**2.5**	**.4**
California	1.3	1.4	1.1	3.7	.4
Oregon	1.1	1.7	5.5	16.3	1.1
Washington	2.0	.4	3.2	1.7	1.0
Pacific Noncontiguous	**.5**	**.4**	**.8**	**9.9**	**.4**
Alaska	.8	.7	3.4	12.9	.8
Hawaii	.5	.5	.8	1.3	.4
U.S. Average	**.4**	**.3**	**.5**	**.7**	**.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, January Through March 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	**11,301**	**10,698**	**10,694**	**10,471**	**6,178**	**6,112**	**387**	**414**	**28,560**	**27,696**
Connecticut	3,220	2,937	2,767	2,704	1,425	1,402	101	101	7,513	7,144
Maine	1,080	1,050	765	744	1,154	1,151	33	35	3,032	2,981
Massachusetts	4,676	4,502	5,240	5,153	2,339	2,321	168	193	12,423	12,169
New Hampshire	1,018	962	843	815	550	523	34	32	2,444	2,331
Rhode Island	697	673	651	648	326	335	42	43	1,716	1,698
Vermont	609	575	429	408	385	380	9	11	1,432	1,373
Middle Atlantic	**30,500**	**27,974**	**30,271**	**28,567**	**20,580**	**20,954**	**3,778**	**3,746**	**85,129**	**81,242**
New Jersey	6,058	5,605	7,489	7,097	3,345	3,324	137	140	17,029	16,166
New York	11,010	10,422	13,546	12,911	5,914	6,232	3,230	3,224	33,700	32,789
Pennsylvania	13,433	11,948	9,236	8,559	11,321	11,398	411	382	34,400	32,287
East North Central	**43,725**	**40,571**	**34,599**	**32,867**	**52,380**	**53,163**	**3,988**	**3,828**	**134,692**	**130,429**
Illinois	10,365	9,706	9,499	9,038	10,374	10,242	2,306	2,152	32,544	31,138
Indiana	7,769	7,065	4,547	4,332	10,477	10,309	144	140	22,937	21,846
Michigan	7,679	7,220	7,783	7,400	8,036	8,088	238	236	23,736	22,944
Ohio	12,879	11,895	8,902	8,440	17,781	18,857	1,132	1,134	40,694	40,325
Wisconsin	5,033	4,686	3,868	3,656	5,712	5,668	169	166	14,781	14,176
West North Central	**21,376**	**19,628**	**14,558**	**14,544**	**18,391**	**18,185**	**1,362**	**1,477**	**55,687**	**53,835**
Iowa	3,028	2,958	1,731	2,533	3,522	3,932	335	495	8,616	9,918
Kansas	2,456	2,241	2,468	2,333	2,295	2,200	94	95	7,312	6,869
Minnesota	4,614	4,270	2,365	2,266	6,584	6,391	180	177	13,742	13,104
Missouri	6,973	6,219	5,365	4,987	3,581	3,423	237	225	16,157	14,854
Nebraska	2,107	1,941	1,512	1,403	1,454	1,301	284	269	5,358	4,915
North Dakota	1,194	1,077	579	528	530	525	146	129	2,449	2,259
South Dakota	1,004	921	538	494	424	413	87	87	2,052	1,915
South Atlantic	**71,720**	**61,918**	**44,723**	**41,531**	**39,355**	**38,822**	**4,840**	**4,612**	**160,638**	**146,883**
Delaware	1,016	879	744	685	832	846	15	14	2,606	2,424
District of Columbia	443	393	1,866	1,843	67	69	90	88	2,466	2,392
Florida	21,017	18,181	13,243	12,638	4,218	3,954	1,171	1,124	39,649	35,898
Georgia	8,969	7,862	6,820	6,183	7,565	7,345	304	298	23,658	21,688
Maryland	7,215	6,041	3,508	3,306	4,829	4,661	209	208	15,762	14,216
North Carolina	12,657	10,872	7,393	6,676	7,868	8,174	505	460	28,423	26,182
South Carolina	6,388	5,585	3,534	3,174	6,711	6,621	200	192	16,833	15,572
Virginia	11,017	9,422	6,060	5,566	4,467	4,437	2,323	2,204	23,867	21,630
West Virginia	2,998	2,683	1,555	1,460	2,798	2,715	25	24	7,376	6,882
East South Central	**26,908**	**23,400**	**10,145**	**9,376**	**30,799**	**28,976**	**1,413**	**1,385**	**69,264**	**63,136**
Alabama	6,503	5,671	3,062	2,697	7,898	7,672	167	163	17,631	16,202
Kentucky	6,264	5,303	2,611	2,466	9,830	8,369	742	702	19,448	16,840
Mississippi	3,698	3,167	1,782	1,643	3,711	3,628	156	148	9,347	8,587
Tennessee	10,441	9,259	2,691	2,570	9,359	9,306	348	372	22,838	21,507
West South Central	**34,883**	**30,764**	**23,658**	**22,411**	**35,712**	**34,174**	**3,974**	**3,811**	**98,227**	**91,160**
Arkansas	3,357	2,998	1,662	1,567	3,452	3,198	138	132	8,610	7,895
Louisiana	5,412	4,698	3,578	3,306	7,708	7,335	557	543	17,255	15,882
Oklahoma	4,104	3,726	2,650	2,494	2,757	2,792	520	513	10,030	9,525
Texas	22,010	19,342	15,768	15,044	21,796	20,849	2,758	2,623	62,332	57,859
Mountain	**15,341**	**14,271**	**13,376**	**12,497**	**15,601**	**15,028**	**1,721**	**1,577**	**46,039**	**43,374**
Arizona	4,109	3,924	3,660	3,493	2,930	2,682	504	432	11,203	10,531
Colorado	3,348	3,086	3,521	3,176	2,344	2,445	272	220	9,485	8,926
Idaho	2,032	1,853	1,080	972	1,931	1,822	79	73	5,121	4,721
Montana	1,175	1,058	809	774	1,457	1,443	141	136	3,581	3,412
Nevada	1,516	1,399	1,090	1,018	2,035	1,957	173	164	4,815	4,538
New Mexico	1,134	1,067	1,184	1,124	1,401	1,294	305	322	4,024	3,806
Utah	1,397	1,307	1,379	1,300	1,787	1,655	203	193	4,766	4,456
Wyoming	629	578	653	641	1,717	1,729	44	37	3,043	2,985
Pacific Contiguous	**33,553**	**32,593**	**26,633**	**25,508**	**27,654**	**27,723**	**3,090**	**2,878**	**90,929**	**88,703**
California	17,463	17,362	17,633	16,985	14,491	15,230	1,868	1,794	51,455	51,371
Oregon	5,439	5,014	3,349	3,120	3,853	3,804	179	145	12,820	12,084
Washington	10,650	10,217	5,651	5,402	9,309	8,690	1,044	940	26,655	25,248
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,194**	**1,144**	**1,225**	**1,187**	**1,038**	**994**	**63**	**63**	**3,520**	**3,388**
Alaska	537	504	591	570	146	130	49	49	1,323	1,253
Hawaii	657	640	634	617	892	864	14	14	2,197	2,135
U.S. Total	**290,500**	**262,961**	**209,882**	**198,960**	**247,687**	**244,131**	**24,616**	**23,793**	**772,686**	**729,845**

[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 March 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	—
March	7,036	—	5,141	—	3,782	—	529	—	16,488	—
Year to Date										
1996 [3]	**22,956**	**—**	**15,525**	**—**	**11,153**	**—**	**1,607**	**—**	**51,242**	**—**
1995 [3]	**21,043**	**—**	**14,845**	**—**	**11,116**	**—**	**1,558**	**—**	**48,563**	**—**
1994 [3]	**21,516**	**—**	**14,583**	**—**	**10,918**	**—**	**1,548**	**—**	**48,565**	**—**

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, March 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	**410**	**381**	**335**	**339**	**159**	**163**	**18**	**18**	**922**	**900**
Connecticut	116	102	95	94	39	38	5	5	255	239
Maine	43	44	29	30	31	31	2	2	104	107
Massachusetts	164	154	148	152	54	59	8	8	374	373
New Hampshire	41	39	30	29	17	16	1	1	89	85
Rhode Island	27	23	18	20	8	10	2	2	55	54
Vermont	20	19	14	14	9	9	*	*	44	42
Middle Atlantic	**1,072**	**985**	**990**	**941**	**432**	**440**	**113**	**109**	**2,607**	**2,474**
New Jersey	217	202	243	238	96	92	8	7	563	539
New York	478	448	499	473	103	113	89	86	1,168	1,121
Pennsylvania	377	335	249	229	234	235	16	15	876	814
East North Central	**1,077**	**1,010**	**821**	**788**	**772**	**795**	**83**	**85**	**2,753**	**2,677**
Illinois	297	291	227	224	167	182	46	48	738	744
Indiana	152	139	88	83	140	134	4	4	385	360
Michigan	202	187	210	201	141	146	4	4	557	537
Ohio	316	288	223	215	253	259	24	25	816	787
Wisconsin	109	106	72	64	72	74	4	4	258	248
West North Central	**434**	**402**	**280**	**280**	**257**	**255**	**26**	**25**	**998**	**961**
Iowa	70	69	33	48	44	51	5	6	152	174
Kansas	57	55	53	52	36	36	4	3	150	146
Minnesota	99	89	49	44	93	92	4	4	245	229
Missouri	132	116	97	91	49	46	5	5	283	259
Nebraska	35	34	25	24	21	16	5	5	86	78
North Dakota	21	19	11	10	8	8	2	2	42	38
South Dakota	21	20	11	11	6	6	1	1	40	38
South Atlantic	**1,594**	**1,391**	**972**	**892**	**606**	**577**	**102**	**98**	**3,274**	**2,959**
Delaware	25	23	16	15	13	13	1	1	54	53
District of Columbia	8	7	40	36	1	1	2	2	51	46
Florida	512	427	300	279	75	68	27	28	915	802
Georgia	199	168	170	154	118	112	9	8	496	442
Maryland	159	140	72	67	77	69	6	5	314	281
North Carolina	275	251	153	140	130	128	12	11	570	530
South Carolina	129	120	72	65	89	87	4	4	294	275
Virginia	229	203	120	110	64	63	41	39	454	414
West Virginia	58	52	30	28	38	37	1	1	127	117
East South Central	**448**	**408**	**200**	**194**	**377**	**363**	**26**	**28**	**1,051**	**993**
Alabama	108	104	60	62	90	100	3	3	261	270
Kentucky	97	83	44	42	98	88	12	11	251	223
Mississippi	73	65	43	39	55	51	4	4	175	160
Tennessee	170	155	53	50	135	124	6	10	364	340
West South Central	**717**	**692**	**515**	**507**	**488**	**463**	**84**	**81**	**1,805**	**1,743**
Arkansas	72	71	35	34	48	45	3	3	158	153
Louisiana	125	100	88	75	114	92	15	12	342	279
Oklahoma	70	72	43	40	31	31	8	7	152	150
Texas	451	449	350	358	295	294	58	60	1,154	1,160
Mountain	**342**	**324**	**285**	**278**	**198**	**213**	**30**	**30**	**854**	**844**
Arizona	102	98	90	89	47	48	9	8	248	243
Colorado	77	73	70	63	34	36	7	6	188	178
Idaho	34	30	16	16	16	18	1	1	67	65
Montana	22	21	14	14	15	16	2	2	53	53
Nevada	34	31	25	25	27	32	2	3	88	90
New Mexico	31	31	32	33	21	20	6	6	90	90
Utah	30	29	27	27	19	22	3	3	79	80
Wyoming	11	11	11	11	19	22	1	1	42	45
Pacific Contiguous	**893**	**845**	**697**	**696**	**459**	**483**	**44**	**42**	**2,094**	**2,066**
California	622	605	547	555	319	349	28	28	1,517	1,536
Oregon	98	83	58	53	47	45	3	3	206	184
Washington	173	157	92	88	93	89	13	12	371	345
Pacific Noncontiguous	**48**	**47**	**46**	**45**	**33**	**32**	**3**	**3**	**131**	**126**
Alaska	17	18	18	18	4	4	2	2	41	42
Hawaii	31	29	28	27	29	28	1	1	89	84
U.S. Total	**7,036**	**6,483**	**5,141**	**4,959**	**3,782**	**3,783**	**529**	**519**	**16,488**	**15,744**

[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, March 1996

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	**0.3**	**3.1**	**1.3**	**3.1**	**0.6**
Connecticut	.6	.6	.3	.8	.6
Maine	.0	.2	.4	1.1	.3
Massachusetts	.4	7.1	3.7	6.9	1.3
New Hampshire	.2	.1	.3	1.3	.1
Rhode Island	.3	.5	1.7	.3	.3
Vermont	2.8	3.7	1.8	1.3	2.9
Middle Atlantic	**1.5**	**.7**	**.9**	**2.1**	**.8**
New Jersey	.3	.2	.4	.1	.1
New York	1.7	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.0
Pennsylvania	3.7	1.8	1.4	5.7	1.9
East North Central	**1.0**	**.8**	**1.7**	**.7**	**.9**
Illinois	2.6	.5	1.2	.8	1.5
Indiana	3.5	1.4	1.6	2.8	1.9
Michigan	1.5	2.6	8.3	4.7	3.2
Ohio	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.1
Wisconsin	.9	.5	1.0	1.3	.7
West North Central	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**3.5**	**.9**
Iowa	1.9	5.0	2.9	2.9	1.6
Kansas	1.1	.9	.9	5.9	.9
Minnesota	2.4	1.2	.8	3.2	1.2
Missouri	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.1	2.8
Nebraska	2.5	.4	9.5	16.7	2.7
North Dakota	.9	1.0	.7	5.2	.8
South Dakota	2.9	.8	1.4	4.0	1.6
South Atlantic	**.7**	**.6**	**.7**	**.8**	**.5**
Delaware	.5	.4	1.4	.8	.3
District of Columbia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Florida	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.9	.8
Georgia	2.1	1.3	1.3	4.1	1.9
Maryland	2.9	3.6	1.1	.6	2.0
North Carolina	.8	2.2	2.6	1.4	1.9
South Carolina	1.5	.9	1.4	1.5	1.0
Virginia	1.8	.4	.5	1.3	.7
West Virginia	.8	.5	.2	3.4	.3
East South Central	**2.5**	**2.0**	**1.3**	**2.5**	**1.6**
Alabama	6.1	5.2	3.2	1.8	4.3
Kentucky	5.5	2.9	3.3	2.1	3.3
Mississippi	2.6	1.5	1.9	2.7	1.6
Tennessee	4.2	3.7	1.4	9.2	2.3
West South Central	**2.4**	**.9**	**1.0**	**2.3**	**1.2**
Arkansas	.8	.2	.8	1.4	.4
Louisiana	1.2	1.5	.5	2.4	1.0
Oklahoma	2.1	1.9	3.5	.6	.8
Texas	3.9	1.3	1.7	3.3	1.9
Mountain	**.7**	**.9**	**.8**	**2.9**	**.7**
Arizona	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.5	1.9
Colorado	.4	1.3	1.8	5.1	.7
Idaho	2.0	6.3	4.3	12.4	2.5
Montana	1.2	2.3	5.6	5.2	4.0
Nevada	3.8	.8	1.6	5.6	2.5
New Mexico	1.2	1.1	3.4	11.6	1.2
Utah	.3	.3	.1	1.3	.3
Wyoming	1.9	1.8	.8	12.1	1.8
Pacific Contiguous	**.3**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**1.1**
California	.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	1.5
Oregon	.8	1.4	5.6	6.0	.8
Washington	1.2	2.2	3.6	2.8	.9
Pacific Noncontiguous	**.4**	**.4**	**.7**	**7.1**	**.3**
Alaska	.9	.3	3.6	9.0	.7
Hawaii	.3	.7	.7	1.7	.2
U.S. Average	**.4**	**.4**	**.5**	**.7**	**.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 51. Estimated Revenue from Electric Utility Retail Sales to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, January Through March 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	**1,318**	**1,227**	**1,064**	**1,027**	**504**	**499**	**53**	**54**	**2,939**	**2,807**
Connecticut	385	333	290	270	114	110	14	14	804	726
Maine	137	134	92	89	93	95	5	6	328	324
Massachusetts	510	494	473	468	185	183	23	25	1,191	1,170
New Hampshire	134	126	94	90	51	50	5	4	284	270
Rhode Island	80	75	65	64	28	30	5	5	177	174
Vermont	72	65	49	46	32	31	1	2	155	143
Middle Atlantic	**3,391**	**3,098**	**2,987**	**2,804**	**1,255**	**1,284**	**342**	**335**	**7,975**	**7,521**
New Jersey	694	634	744	703	274	269	23	23	1,734	1,629
New York	1,495	1,382	1,504	1,411	309	339	277	271	3,585	3,402
Pennsylvania	1,202	1,082	739	690	673	676	42	42	2,656	2,490
East North Central	**3,466**	**3,255**	**2,463**	**2,341**	**2,305**	**2,304**	**253**	**243**	**8,487**	**8,142**
Illinois	976	905	693	656	517	517	147	137	2,332	2,216
Indiana	499	452	269	252	413	395	13	12	1,194	1,111
Michigan	647	594	624	584	422	426	12	11	1,704	1,615
Ohio	1,002	938	659	641	739	751	71	71	2,471	2,401
Wisconsin	343	365	219	207	213	215	12	11	786	798
West North Central	**1,387**	**1,289**	**840**	**839**	**748**	**739**	**86**	**75**	**3,061**	**2,943**
Iowa	224	215	104	144	126	145	22	17	476	521
Kansas	180	167	162	153	108	107	11	8	461	434
Minnesota	320	294	143	135	275	264	13	12	750	705
Missouri	417	385	286	272	143	135	16	15	862	807
Nebraska	112	107	77	72	54	47	15	15	258	240
North Dakota	67	62	34	32	23	23	5	5	130	122
South Dakota	67	61	35	31	19	18	4	4	125	115
South Atlantic	**5,357**	**4,649**	**2,905**	**2,696**	**1,721**	**1,710**	**306**	**299**	**10,289**	**9,354**
Delaware	82	73	49	46	39	39	2	2	171	160
District of Columbia	30	25	110	106	2	3	6	5	148	139
Florida	1,690	1,422	906	825	216	204	83	81	2,895	2,532
Georgia	630	555	497	461	328	324	25	25	1,480	1,364
Maryland	528	453	217	208	224	218	17	17	986	896
North Carolina	970	849	461	426	361	370	34	32	1,826	1,677
South Carolina	468	409	221	199	258	254	12	11	960	873
Virginia	772	694	354	339	182	187	124	124	1,433	1,343
West Virginia	187	170	89	87	111	111	2	2	389	370
East South Central	**1,591**	**1,384**	**622**	**582**	**1,136**	**1,090**	**82**	**77**	**3,431**	**3,132**
Alabama	404	353	194	181	284	290	10	9	891	833
Kentucky	342	289	136	129	287	264	34	32	799	714
Mississippi	241	204	128	115	159	152	14	13	542	482
Tennessee	603	539	165	157	407	384	24	23	1,198	1,103
West South Central	**2,361**	**2,196**	**1,532**	**1,524**	**1,425**	**1,388**	**243**	**242**	**5,561**	**5,350**
Arkansas	241	227	107	103	140	136	9	9	497	475
Louisiana	400	327	259	228	335	284	44	36	1,038	875
Oklahoma	230	219	125	119	92	92	22	20	469	449
Texas	1,490	1,423	1,041	1,075	858	876	168	177	3,556	3,550
Mountain	**1,106**	**1,046**	**863**	**822**	**624**	**622**	**92**	**87**	**2,685**	**2,577**
Arizona	338	332	273	269	144	138	25	23	781	762
Colorado	245	230	210	189	106	111	20	17	580	547
Idaho	108	95	50	46	51	50	4	4	212	194
Montana	73	65	49	46	55	55	7	6	185	172
Nevada	109	104	73	72	83	90	7	8	273	273
New Mexico	100	95	94	91	60	57	18	19	272	262
Utah	97	90	80	77	66	61	9	8	252	236
Wyoming	36	35	33	33	58	61	3	2	130	131
Pacific Contiguous	**2,831**	**2,759**	**2,114**	**2,080**	**1,337**	**1,390**	**143**	**136**	**6,424**	**6,365**
California	1,969	1,980	1,646	1,645	914	992	92	90	4,620	4,707
Oregon	314	267	173	160	138	133	10	9	635	569
Washington	549	512	294	275	285	264	41	38	1,169	1,090
Pacific Noncontiguous	**148**	**141**	**135**	**130**	**99**	**91**	**9**	**8**	**390**	**370**
Alaska	58	56	54	54	12	11	7	6	131	127
Hawaii	90	85	80	76	87	80	2	2	259	243
U.S. Total	**22,956**	**21,043**	**15,525**	**14,845**	**11,153**	**11,116**	**1,607**	**1,558**	**51,242**	**48,563**

[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 March 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	—
March	8.12	—	7.47	—	4.50	—	6.61	—	6.66	—
Year-to-Date Average										
1996 Average[3]	**7.90**	**—**	**7.40**	**—**	**4.50**	**—**	**6.53**	**—**	**6.63**	**—**
1995 Average[3]	**8.00**	**—**	**7.46**	**—**	**4.55**	**—**	**6.55**	**—**	**6.65**	**—**
1994 Average[3]	**7.89**	**—**	**7.46**	**—**	**4.64**	**—**	**6.60**	**—**	**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, March 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	**12.0**	**11.4**	**9.6**	**9.6**	**7.8**	**7.8**	**14.0**	**13.1**	**10.2**	**9.9**
Connecticut	12.0	11.4	10.3	10.0	7.9	7.7	14.7	14.0	10.5	10.1
Maine	12.7	12.6	12.2	11.9	7.7	8.1	16.4	15.8	10.6	10.7
Massachusetts	11.6	11.0	8.7	8.9	7.4	7.4	13.7	13.3	9.6	9.4
New Hampshire	13.2	13.0	11.1	10.9	9.3	9.6	12.7	8.4	11.6	11.4
Rhode Island	13.1	10.8	9.1	9.4	7.7	8.3	12.2	11.0	10.4	9.7
Vermont	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.9	7.4	6.9	15.8	13.8	9.7	9.3
Middle Atlantic	**11.3**	**11.2**	**9.9**	**9.9**	**6.1**	**6.2**	**9.1**	**9.0**	**9.4**	**9.3**
New Jersey	11.5	11.4	9.8	9.9	8.3	8.1	17.6	17.5	10.1	10.1
New York	13.8	13.4	11.3	11.1	5.2	5.3	8.6	8.4	10.7	10.4
Pennsylvania	9.2	9.1	8.2	8.1	6.0	6.0	9.9	11.1	7.8	7.7
East North Central	**8.1**	**8.3**	**7.2**	**7.3**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**6.4**	**6.8**	**6.3**	**6.3**
Illinois	9.7	10.1	7.3	7.7	4.9	5.4	6.3	7.1	7.1	7.6
Indiana	6.7	6.7	6.0	5.9	4.0	3.8	9.3	9.0	5.3	5.1
Michigan	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	7.2	7.0
Ohio	8.1	8.3	7.6	7.8	4.2	4.0	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.0
Wisconsin	6.9	7.0	5.6	5.5	3.8	3.8	7.2	7.3	5.3	5.3
West North Central	**6.7**	**6.7**	**5.9**	**5.9**	**4.1**	**4.1**	**5.9**	**5.1**	**5.6**	**5.5**
Iowa	7.6	7.4	6.6	5.8	3.6	3.7	4.7	3.3	5.5	5.2
Kansas	7.5	7.6	6.7	6.6	4.7	4.9	13.0	9.0	6.4	6.4
Minnesota	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.1	4.2	4.2	7.3	6.9	5.5	5.4
Missouri	6.3	6.4	5.5	5.5	4.0	3.9	6.0	6.7	5.5	5.5
Nebraska	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.1	4.2	3.5	5.5	5.7	5.1	4.9
North Dakota	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.3	4.5	4.6	4.1	3.8	5.5	5.6
South Dakota	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.5	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.4	6.1	6.1
South Atlantic	**7.7**	**7.6**	**6.6**	**6.5**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**6.4**	**6.4**	**6.4**	**6.3**
Delaware	8.2	8.4	6.5	6.7	4.6	4.8	12.3	12.3	6.5	6.6
District of Columbia	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.9	3.7	3.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.9
Florida	8.1	7.9	6.9	6.5	5.1	5.1	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.0
Georgia	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.4	4.5	4.3	8.5	8.4	6.5	6.3
Maryland	7.5	7.6	6.2	6.3	4.7	4.6	8.5	8.1	6.3	6.3
North Carolina	7.9	7.9	6.4	6.4	4.6	4.5	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.3
South Carolina	7.6	7.4	6.6	6.3	3.9	3.8	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.5
Virginia	7.2	7.6	5.9	6.1	4.0	4.1	5.4	5.4	6.0	6.2
West Virginia	6.4	6.5	5.8	6.1	4.0	4.1	8.7	9.7	5.3	5.4
East South Central	**6.0**	**6.1**	**6.0**	**6.3**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**5.9**	**5.5**	**4.8**	**5.0**
Alabama	6.1	6.4	5.9	6.7	3.3	3.8	5.8	5.7	4.7	5.1
Kentucky	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.3	2.8	3.2	4.7	4.6	3.9	4.3
Mississippi	6.8	6.7	7.3	7.1	4.4	4.1	8.7	8.4	5.9	5.6
Tennessee	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	4.4	4.1	7.9	5.7	5.3	5.1
West South Central	**7.1**	**7.2**	**6.7**	**6.8**	**4.1**	**4.1**	**6.4**	**6.3**	**5.8**	**5.9**
Arkansas	7.5	7.7	6.6	6.5	4.2	4.3	6.7	7.3	5.9	6.1
Louisiana	7.7	6.9	7.5	6.9	4.7	4.0	8.1	6.7	6.3	5.6
Oklahoma	5.9	6.1	4.8	4.8	3.2	3.3	4.5	3.9	4.7	4.8
Texas	7.1	7.4	6.8	7.2	4.1	4.2	6.3	6.7	5.9	6.1
Mountain	**7.3**	**7.4**	**6.4**	**6.6**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**5.5**	**5.6**	**5.8**	**5.9**
Arizona	8.4	8.8	7.4	7.7	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.2	6.9	7.2
Colorado	7.3	7.4	6.0	6.1	4.5	4.5	7.0	8.6	6.1	6.2
Idaho	5.6	5.3	4.6	4.7	2.6	2.7	5.0	5.2	4.2	4.1
Montana	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.5	3.3	3.1	6.1	4.6	4.8	4.5
Nevada	7.3	7.6	6.7	7.0	3.8	4.6	4.1	4.7	5.5	6.0
New Mexico	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.1	4.4	4.5	6.1	5.7	6.8	6.9
Utah	6.9	6.9	5.8	6.0	3.2	3.7	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.3
Wyoming	5.8	5.9	5.1	5.1	3.4	3.6	5.9	6.2	4.3	4.4
Pacific Contiguous	**8.3**	**8.5**	**8.0**	**8.3**	**4.8**	**5.1**	**4.5**	**4.8**	**7.0**	**7.2**
California	11.2	11.6	9.5	9.9	6.2	6.6	4.8	5.1	8.9	9.2
Oregon	5.8	5.3	5.0	5.2	3.5	3.5	5.8	6.9	4.8	4.7
Washington	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**12.7**	**12.3**	**11.3**	**11.1**	**9.8**	**9.3**	**14.5**	**13.0**	**11.4**	**11.0**
Alaska	10.9	11.1	9.4	9.6	8.3	8.3	15.0	13.4	10.1	10.2
Hawaii	14.0	13.3	12.9	12.4	10.1	9.5	12.8	12.0	12.1	11.5
U.S. Average	**8.12**	**8.15**	**7.47**	**7.54**	**4.50**	**4.56**	**6.61**	**6.60**	**6.66**	**6.67**

[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, March 1996

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	**0.5**	**0.9**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**0.5**
Connecticut	.3	.3	.6	.7	.4
Maine	.2	.4	.3	1.9	.3
Massachusetts	1.1	2.3	3.8	3.4	1.0
New Hampshire	.8	.2	.9	.6	.9
Rhode Island	.8	.4	1.1	.2	.1
Vermont	3.8	3.7	.6	1.6	3.1
Middle Atlantic	**.5**	**.7**	**.4**	**1.5**	**.4**
New Jersey	.3	.2	.3	.0	.1
New York	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.0
Pennsylvania	1.3	.8	.2	4.4	.7
East North Central	**.5**	**.3**	**.5**	**.5**	**.4**
Illinois	1.1	.3	.4	.6	.4
Indiana	.8	.5	.9	2.0	.9
Michigan	.3	.3	1.2	2.0	.6
Ohio	.9	.7	.8	.8	1.1
Wisconsin	.2	.3	.6	3.4	.3
West North Central	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**2.7**	**1.0**
Iowa	1.0	6.3	1.7	6.3	1.2
Kansas	.6	.5	.5	6.4	.4
Minnesota	.8	.7	1.3	1.5	1.0
Missouri	3.1	2.7	3.6	8.2	3.1
Nebraska	.6	.8	8.7	7.5	2.4
North Dakota	.8	.7	1.4	6.3	.5
South Dakota	1.1	3.3	.4	3.3	1.5
South Atlantic	**.4**	**.5**	**.4**	**.4**	**.4**
Delaware	.1	.1	1.5	1.7	.4
District of Columbia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Florida	.9	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.3
Georgia	1.4	.8	1.2	2.8	1.3
Maryland	1.0	2.3	.7	2.3	1.2
North Carolina	.9	.4	.3	.6	.3
South Carolina	.5	.9	.5	1.0	.5
Virginia	.7	.7	.6	.4	.5
West Virginia	.3	.3	.1	2.3	.1
East South Central	**.6**	**.7**	**2.2**	**.9**	**1.4**
Alabama	.8	1.7	4.4	3.7	2.7
Kentucky	2.4	2.4	5.7	1.0	4.5
Mississippi	1.4	.0	.8	4.2	.6
Tennessee	.2	.3	.9	4.6	.5
West South Central	**1.1**	**.7**	**.5**	**1.1**	**.7**
Arkansas	1.3	1.5	.3	1.3	.9
Louisiana	.8	1.4	.7	6.0	.8
Oklahoma	.4	.8	1.8	.3	.4
Texas	1.8	.9	.7	.9	1.1
Mountain	**.5**	**.8**	**1.0**	**1.3**	**.7**
Arizona	1.1	2.1	4.2	1.5	2.2
Colorado	.8	.5	.4	4.3	.7
Idaho	2.3	.7	2.4	10.4	1.3
Montana	2.0	.8	2.5	2.1	.3
Nevada	.6	.3	.8	7.5	.3
New Mexico	1.1	2.4	4.1	2.0	1.8
Utah	.4	1.1	.8	2.5	1.2
Wyoming	.6	.6	.4	11.4	.6
Pacific Contiguous	**1.1**	**2.3**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**1.3**
California	1.3	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.9
Oregon	1.5	1.8	.0	10.3	.3
Washington	2.6	2.0	.4	3.7	1.4
Pacific Noncontiguous	**.3**	**.4**	**.2**	**9.3**	**.3**
Alaska	.7	.9	1.0	12.1	.8
Hawaii	.3	.1	.1	.5	.2
U.S. Average	**.3**	**.4**	**.4**	**.5**	**.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, January Through March 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	**11.7**	**11.5**	**9.9**	**9.8**	**8.2**	**8.2**	**13.8**	**13.1**	**10.3**	**10.1**
Connecticut	12.0	11.3	10.5	10.0	8.0	7.9	13.8	13.4	10.7	10.2
Maine	12.7	12.8	12.1	12.0	8.1	8.2	16.4	16.2	10.8	10.9
Massachusetts	10.9	11.0	9.0	9.1	7.9	7.9	13.8	12.8	9.6	9.6
New Hampshire	13.2	13.1	11.1	11.0	9.3	9.5	13.6	13.4	11.6	11.6
Rhode Island	11.5	11.1	10.0	9.9	8.5	9.0	11.3	10.9	10.3	10.2
Vermont	11.7	11.3	11.5	11.2	8.4	8.2	15.7	13.8	10.8	10.4
Middle Atlantic	**11.1**	**11.1**	**9.9**	**9.8**	**6.1**	**6.1**	**9.0**	**8.9**	**9.4**	**9.3**
New Jersey	11.4	11.3	9.9	9.9	8.2	8.1	16.5	16.3	10.2	10.1
New York	13.6	13.3	11.1	10.9	5.2	5.4	8.6	8.4	10.6	10.4
Pennsylvania	9.0	9.1	8.0	8.1	5.9	5.9	10.3	10.9	7.7	7.7
East North Central	**7.9**	**8.0**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**4.4**	**4.3**	**6.3**	**6.4**	**6.3**	**6.2**
Illinois	9.4	9.3	7.3	7.3	5.0	5.0	6.4	6.4	7.2	7.1
Indiana	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.8	3.9	3.8	8.8	8.6	5.2	5.1
Michigan	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.9	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.8	7.2	7.0
Ohio	7.8	7.9	7.4	7.6	4.2	4.0	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.0
Wisconsin	6.8	7.8	5.7	5.7	3.7	3.8	6.8	6.9	5.3	5.6
West North Central	**6.5**	**6.6**	**5.8**	**5.8**	**4.1**	**4.1**	**6.3**	**5.1**	**5.5**	**5.5**
Iowa	7.4	7.3	6.0	5.7	3.6	3.7	6.6	3.5	5.5	5.3
Kansas	7.3	7.4	6.6	6.6	4.7	4.9	11.4	8.2	6.3	6.3
Minnesota	6.9	6.9	6.0	5.9	4.2	4.1	7.0	6.8	5.5	5.4
Missouri	6.0	6.2	5.3	5.5	4.0	4.0	6.6	6.6	5.3	5.4
Nebraska	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.1	3.7	3.6	5.3	5.5	4.8	4.9
North Dakota	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.7	5.3	5.4
South Dakota	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.3	6.1	6.0
South Atlantic	**7.5**	**7.5**	**6.5**	**6.5**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**6.3**	**6.5**	**6.4**	**6.4**
Delaware	8.1	8.3	6.6	6.7	4.7	4.7	12.5	12.2	6.6	6.6
District of Columbia	6.8	6.3	5.9	5.7	3.5	3.8	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.8
Florida	8.0	7.8	6.8	6.5	5.1	5.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.1
Georgia	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	4.3	4.4	8.4	8.4	6.3	6.3
Maryland	7.3	7.5	6.2	6.3	4.6	4.7	8.2	7.9	6.3	6.3
North Carolina	7.7	7.8	6.2	6.4	4.6	4.5	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.4
South Carolina	7.3	7.3	6.3	6.3	3.9	3.8	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6
Virginia	7.0	7.4	5.8	6.1	4.1	4.2	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.2
West Virginia	6.2	6.3	5.8	6.0	4.0	4.1	8.4	9.3	5.3	5.4
East South Central	**5.9**	**5.9**	**6.1**	**6.2**	**3.7**	**3.8**	**5.8**	**5.6**	**5.0**	**5.0**
Alabama	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.7	3.6	3.8	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.1
Kentucky	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	2.9	3.2	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.2
Mississippi	6.5	6.4	7.2	7.0	4.3	4.2	8.8	8.5	5.8	5.6
Tennessee	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.1	4.3	4.1	6.8	6.2	5.2	5.1
West South Central	**6.8**	**7.1**	**6.5**	**6.8**	**4.0**	**4.1**	**6.1**	**6.3**	**5.7**	**5.9**
Arkansas	7.2	7.6	6.5	6.5	4.1	4.3	6.6	6.9	5.8	6.0
Louisiana	7.4	7.0	7.2	6.9	4.3	3.9	7.9	6.7	6.0	5.5
Oklahoma	5.6	5.9	4.7	4.8	3.4	3.3	4.2	3.8	4.7	4.7
Texas	6.8	7.4	6.6	7.1	3.9	4.2	6.1	6.7	5.7	6.1
Mountain	**7.2**	**7.3**	**6.5**	**6.6**	**4.0**	**4.1**	**5.4**	**5.5**	**5.8**	**5.9**
Arizona	8.2	8.5	7.5	7.7	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.4	7.0	7.2
Colorado	7.3	7.5	6.0	6.0	4.5	4.5	7.2	7.9	6.1	6.1
Idaho	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.7	2.6	2.7	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.1
Montana	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	3.8	3.8	5.0	4.7	5.2	5.0
Nevada	7.2	7.4	6.7	7.0	4.1	4.6	4.1	4.6	5.7	6.0
New Mexico	8.8	8.9	8.0	8.1	4.3	4.4	6.0	5.8	6.8	6.9
Utah	6.9	6.8	5.8	5.9	3.7	3.7	4.5	4.3	5.3	5.3
Wyoming	5.8	6.0	5.1	5.1	3.4	3.5	5.8	6.0	4.3	4.4
Pacific Contiguous	**8.4**	**8.5**	**7.9**	**8.2**	**4.8**	**5.0**	**4.6**	**4.7**	**7.1**	**7.2**
California	11.3	11.4	9.3	9.7	6.3	6.5	4.9	5.0	9.0	9.2
Oregon	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.1	3.6	3.5	5.7	6.0	5.0	4.7
Washington	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	3.1	3.0	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.3
Pacific Noncontiguous	**12.4**	**12.3**	**11.0**	**11.0**	**9.5**	**9.2**	**13.9**	**12.7**	**11.1**	**10.9**
Alaska	10.7	11.0	9.2	9.5	8.2	8.3	14.4	13.0	9.9	10.1
Hawaii	13.7	13.3	12.7	12.3	9.7	9.3	12.5	12.0	11.8	11.4
U.S. Average	**7.90**	**8.00**	**7.40**	**7.46**	**4.50**	**4.55**	**6.53**	**6.55**	**6.63**	**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, February 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	**256,696**	**5**	**1,204**	**2,095**	**—**	**—**	**112**	*****	**8**	**240**	*****
Gantt (AL)	—	—	—	1,151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowman (AL)	256,696	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	240	—
McIntosh-CAES (AL)	—	—	1,285	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
McWilliams (AL)	—	—	–81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Point A (AL)	—	—	—	944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland (FL)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Alabama Power Co	**3,943,667**	**28,539**	**11,108**	**814,851**	**1,117,338**	**—**	**1,676**	**56**	**117**	**2,013**	**95**
Bankhead Dam (AL)	—	—	—	29,062	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barry (AL)	751,844	—	1,864	—	—	—	302	—	17	337	5
Chickasaw (AL)	—	—	–169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Farley (AL)	—	—	—	—	1,117,338	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gadsden New (AL)	30,061	168	354	—	—	—	19	*	5	33	1
Gaston, E C (AL)	563,885	2,103	—	—	—	—	239	4	—	709	13
Gorgas (AL)	739,242	996	—	—	—	—	296	2	—	359	5
Greene County (AL)	285,927	355	—	—	—	—	115	1	—	111	2
Greene County (AL)	—	15,600	1,403	—	—	—	—	33	16	—	59
H Neely Henry Dam (AL)	—	—	—	32,175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harris (AL)	—	—	—	39,938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holt Dam (AL)	—	—	—	27,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan (AL)	—	—	—	51,221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lay Dam (AL)	—	—	—	105,852	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewis Smith Dam (AL)	—	—	—	54,299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Logan Martin Dam (AL)	—	—	—	68,671	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martin Dam (AL)	—	—	—	83,563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miller (AL)	1,572,708	9,317	7,656	—	—	—	705	17	79	464	10
Mitchell Dam (AL)	—	—	—	89,449	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurlow Dam (AL)	—	—	—	43,242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walter Bouldin Dam (AL)	—	—	—	126,745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weiss Dam (AL)	—	—	—	39,616	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yates Dam (AL)	—	—	—	23,818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska Elec Lgt & Pwr Co	**—**	**484**	**—**	**3,905**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**7**
Annex Creek (AK)	—	—	—	2,088	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auke Bay (AK)	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Gold Creek (AK)	—	21	—	117	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Lemon Creek (AK)	—	447	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Salmon Creek (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon Creek 2 (AK)	—	—	—	1,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska Power Admn	**—**	**—**	**—**	**38,497**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Eklutna (AK)	—	—	—	11,819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snettisham (AK)	—	—	—	26,678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alexandria (City of)	**—**	**2,900**	**108**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6**	**5**	**—**	**6**
Hunter, D G (LA)	—	2,900	108	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	6
Amer Mun Power-Ohio Inc	**120,835**	**—**	**293**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**78**	**—**	**4**	**77**	**—**
Richard Gorsuch (OH)	120,835	—	293	—	—	—	78	—	4	77	—
Ames (City of)	**25,441**	**222**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**19**	*****	**—**	**12**	**3**
Ames (IA)	25,441	222	—	—	—	—	19	*	—	12	1
Ames Gt (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Anchorage (City of)	**—**	**30**	**72,457**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**690**	**—**	**38**
Anchorage (AK)	—	30	153	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	2
GMS 2 (AK)	—	—	72,304	—	—	—	—	—	688	—	36
Appalachian Power Co	**2,275,282**	**9,448**	**—**	**84,930**	**—**	**—**	**866**	**15**	**—**	**1,857**	**28**
Amos, John E (WV)	1,059,806	2,920	—	—	—	—	399	5	—	1,153	8
Buck (VA)	—	—	—	4,416	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Byllesby 2 (VA)	—	—	—	3,103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claytor (VA)	—	—	—	32,677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinch River (VA)	360,458	523	—	—	—	—	137	1	—	218	1
Glen Lyn (VA)	147,242	1,379	—	—	—	—	58	2	—	74	5
Kanawha River (WV)	152,110	202	—	—	—	—	61	*	—	54	1
Leesville (VA)	—	—	—	8,239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	—	—	7,749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marmet (WV)	—	—	—	7,352	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountaineer (WV)	555,666	4,424	—	—	—	—	210	7	—	359	12
Niagara (VA)	—	—	—	1,497	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reusens (VA)	—	—	—	5,475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith Mountain (VA)	—	—	—	4,214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winfield (WV)	—	—	—	10,208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona Elec Pwr Coop Inc	**87,374**	**—**	**1,230**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**46**	**—**	**14**	**322**	**—**
Apache Station (AZ)	87,374	—	1,230	—	—	—	46	—	14	322	—
Arizona Public Service Co	**961,090**	**985**	**41,982**	**1,680**	**2,442,971**	**—**	**553**	**2**	**483**	**952**	**154**
Childs (AZ)	—	—	—	1,680	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholla (AZ)	219,480	983	122	—	—	—	117	2	1	780	4
Fairview (AZ)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	7
Four Corners (NM)	741,610	—	3,759	—	—	—	436	—	39	172	—
Irving (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocotillo (AZ)	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	34
Palo Verde (AZ)	—	—	—	—	2,442,971	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phoenix (AZ)	—	—	17,264	—	—	—	—	—	177	—	23
Saguaro (AZ)	—	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	34
Yucca (AZ)	—	—	379	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	52
Yuma Axis (AZ)	—	—	20,154	—	—	—	—	—	255	—	*
Arkansas Elec Coop Corp	**—**	**28,621**	**174**	**13,741**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**49**	**2**	**—**	**19**
Bailey (AR)	—	19,167	174	—	—	—	—	33	2	—	6
Clyde Ellis (AR)	—	—	—	4,991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dam 9 (AR)	—	—	—	8,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitzhugh (AR)	—	3,041	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4
Mc Clellan (AR)	—	6,413	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	10
Arkansas Power & Light Co	**1,822,131**	**3,835**	**33,538**	**3,182**	**1,183,240**	**—**	**1,033**	**10**	**408**	**2,209**	**200**
Arkansas Nuclear One(AR)	—	—	—	—	1,183,240	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blytheville (AR)	—	2,159	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	24
Carpenter (AR)	—	—	—	1,851	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Couch, Harvey (AR)	—	—	26,309	—	—	—	—	—	306	—	5
Independence (AR)	935,463	470	—	—	—	—	526	1	—	743	29
L Catherine (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lynch, Cecil (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mablevale (AR)	—	162	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Moses, Ham (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remmel (AR)	—	—	—	1,331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ritchie, R E (AR)	—	—	7,229	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	116
White Bluff (AR)	886,668	1,044	—	—	—	—	507	2	—	1,465	25
Associated Elec Coop	**1,411,338**	**288**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**831**	**1**	**—**	**1,319**	**14**
New Madrid (MO)	714,064	189	—	—	—	—	418	*	—	598	1
Thomas Hill (MO)	697,274	99	—	—	—	—	413	*	—	721	5
Unionville (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Atlantic City Elec Co	**178,984**	**20,419**	**2,174**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**78**	**40**	**29**	**79**	**363**
Carlls Corner (NJ)	—	37	2	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	13
Cedar (NJ)	—	–407	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	19
Cumberland St (NJ)	—	110	7	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	16
Deepwater (NJ)	35,233	5,572	407	—	—	—	15	9	4	34	55
England, B L (NJ)	143,751	15,509	—	—	—	—	63	27	—	45	102
Mantu Depot (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74
Mantu Depot (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Mickleton Street (NJ)	—	—	470	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Middle (NJ)	—	–812	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	13
Missouri Avenue (NJ)	—	–25	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
Sherman Avenue (NJ)	—	435	1,288	—	—	—	—	1	17	—	15
Austin (City of)	**20,661**	**—**	**885**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6**	**—**	**6**	**22**	**—**
Northeast Station (MN)	20,661	—	885	—	—	—	6	—	6	22	—
Austin (City of)	**—**	**18,403**	**138,043**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**33**	**1,482**	**—**	**165**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	18,403	110,384	—	—	17	—	33	1,148	—	96
Holly Street (TX)	—	—	27,659	—	—	—	—	—	333	—	70
Baltimore Gas & Elec Co	**1,218,657**	**44,649**	**1,097**	**—**	**1,126,144**	**—**	**472**	**88**	**56**	**349**	**423**
Brandon (MD)	771,818	1,530	—	—	—	—	307	3	—	164	3
Calvert Cliffs (MD)	—	—	—	—	1,126,144	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crane, C P (MD)	170,240	600	—	—	—	—	66	1	—	94	4
Gould Street (MD)	—	5,899	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	35
Notch Cliff (MD)	—	—	298	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Perryman (MD)	—	3,726	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	89
Philadelphia Road (MD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	12
Riverside (MD)	—	209	127	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	26
Wagner, H A (MD)	276,599	32,685	535	—	—	—	99	64	43	91	254
Westport (MD)	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Basin Elec Power Coop	**1,823,055**	**2,704**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,322**	**5**	**—**	**1,645**	**27**
Antelope Valley (ND)	515,978	1,446	—	—	—	—	431	3	—	98	2
Laramie River (WY)	988,602	774	—	—	—	—	623	1	—	1,437	4
Leland Olds (ND)	318,475	484	—	—	—	—	267	1	—	110	3
Sprit Mound (SD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Big Rivers Electric Corp	**892,522**	**26**	**338**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**413**	**3**	**4**	**874**	**21**
Coleman (KY)	250,865	19	338	—	—	—	117	*	4	118	2
Green (KY)	206,327	1,017	—	—	—	—	99	2	—	309	1
Henderson Ii (KY)	192,869	117	—	—	—	—	87	*	—	—	1
Reid, Robert (KY)	—	–1,427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228	9
Wilson (KY)	242,461	300	—	—	—	—	110	1	—	218	8
Black Hills Pwr and Lt Co	**100,728**	**387**	**505**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**81**	**1**	**7**	**13**	**19**
French, Ben (SD)	14,137	156	505	—	—	—	12	1	7	1	19
Kirk (SD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neil Simpson 2 (WY)	51,943	216	—	—	—	—	37	1	—	—	*
Osage (WY)	21,200	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	13	—
Simpson, Neil (WY)	13,448	15	—	—	—	—	11	*	—	—	*
Boston Edison Co	**—**	**201,719**	**144,560**	**—**	**463,698**	**—**	**—**	**335**	**1,416**	**—**	**519**
Edgar (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Framingham (MA)	—	241	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
L Street (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mystic (MA)	—	201,263	—	—	—	—	—	334	—	—	450
New Boston (MA)	—	—	144,560	—	—	—	—	—	1,416	—	60
Pilgrim (MA)	—	—	—	—	463,698	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Medway (MA)	—	215	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Braintree (City of)	**—**	**985**	**120**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**1**	**—**	**—**
Potter Station (MA)	—	985	120	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Brazos Elec Pwr Coop Inc	**—**	**4,998**	**122,377**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**10**	**1,247**	**—**	**127**
Miller, R W (TX)	—	4,219	120,148	—	—	—	—	8	1,216	—	120
North Texas (TX)	—	779	2,229	—	—	—	—	2	31	—	8
Brazos River Authority	**—**	**—**	**—**	**505**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
M Shepppard (TX)	—	—	—	505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brownsville (City of)	**—**	**694**	**9,682**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**144**	**—**	**22**
Brownsville (TX)	—	694	9,682	—	—	—	—	2	144	—	22
Bryan (City of)	**—**	**136**	**176**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**4**	**—**	**6**
Bryan (OH)	—	136	176	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	6
Bryan (City of)	**—**	**691**	**41,801**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**447**	**—**	**60**
Bryan (TX)	—	286	4,210	—	—	—	—	1	53	—	33
Dansby (TX)	—	405	37,591	—	—	—	—	1	395	—	27
Burbank (City of)	**—**	**—**	**6,780**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**102**	**—**	**35**
Magnolia (CA)	—	—	–157	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	33
Olive (CA)	—	—	6,937	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**—**	**4**
Burlington (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
J C McNeil (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	6,594	—	2	—	—	2
Cajun Elec Power Coop Inc	**664,827**	**2,831**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**431**	**5**	**—**	**1,263**	**21**
Big Cajun 1 (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Big Cajun 2 (LA)	664,827	2,831	—	—	—	—	431	5	—	1,263	8
California (State of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**508,139**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Alamo (CA)	—	—	—	1,814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bottle Rock (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	–52	—	—	—	—	—
Devil Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	18,359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edw Hyatt (CA)	—	—	—	447,947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mojave Siphon (CA)	—	—	—	–78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Luis (CA)	—	—	—	–42,331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thermal Div (CA)	—	—	—	1,820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thermalito (CA)	—	—	—	62,557	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W E Warne (CA)	—	—	—	18,051	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardinal Operating Co	**793,374**	**254**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**318**	*****	**—**	**240**	**16**
Cardinal (OH)	793,374	254	—	—	—	—	318	*	—	240	16
Carolina Power & Light Co	**2,362,136**	**21,551**	**–215**	**115,964**	**1,689,296**	**—**	**952**	**58**	*****	**1,103**	**140**
Asheville (NC)	239,948	133	—	—	—	—	92	*	—	120	1
Blewett (NC)	—	950	—	16,294	—	—	—	3	—	—	7
Brunswick (NC)	—	—	—	—	576,040	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Fear (NC)	166,759	1,847	—	—	—	—	66	5	—	75	9
Darlington County (SC)	—	8,357	–215	—	—	—	—	26	*	—	66
Harris (NC)	—	—	—	—	607,777	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lee (NC)	119,320	2,679	—	—	—	—	48	7	—	60	13
Marshall (NC)	—	—	—	3,387	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo (NC)	289,984	1,011	—	—	—	—	122	2	—	160	4
Morehead (NC)	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Robinson, H B (SC)	74,044	649	—	—	505,479	—	31	2	—	62	2
Roxboro (NC)	1,225,314	2,559	—	—	—	—	487	4	—	484	13
Sutton (NC)	205,965	1,335	—	—	—	—	86	4	—	115	11
Tillery (NC)	—	—	—	33,132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walters (NC)	—	—	—	63,151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weatherspoon (NC)	40,802	1,933	—	—	—	—	19	6	—	27	14
Carthage (City of)	**—**	**–10**	**–86**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	*****	**—**	**1**
Carthage (MO)	—	–10	–86	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Cedar Falls (City of)	**–196**	**—**	**–82**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	*****	**1**	**21**	**3**
Cedar Falls Gt (IA)	–196	—	–35	—	—	—	*	—	1	21	—
Streeter (IA)	—	—	–47	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Cent NE Pub Pwr & Ir Dist	**—**	**—**	**—**	**28,620**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Jeffrey Canyon (NE)	—	—	—	8,646	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson No 1 (NE)	—	—	—	7,358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson No 2 (NE)	—	—	—	9,428	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsley (NE)	—	—	—	3,188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Elec Pwr Coop	**33,248**	**6**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**16**	*****	**—**	**37**	*****
Chamois (MO)	33,248	6	—	—	—	—	16	*	—	37	*
Central Hudson Gas & Elec	**207,605**	**235,005**	**611**	**15,111**	**—**	**—**	**80**	**373**	**12**	**88**	**531**
Coxsackie (NY)	—	78	38	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	2
Danskammer (NY)	207,605	—	410	—	—	—	80	—	10	88	10
Dashville (NY)	—	—	—	844	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Falls (NY)	—	—	—	934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neversink (NY)	—	—	—	5,220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roseton (NY)	—	234,927	163	—	—	—	—	373	2	—	516
South Cairo (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sturgeon Pool (NY)	—	—	—	8,113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Ill Public Ser Co	**985,688**	**1,269**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**471**	**3**	**—**	**1,008**	**55**
Coffeen (IL)	319,332	295	—	—	—	—	162	1	—	316	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	40,903	227	—	—	—	—	20	*	—	33	1
Hutsonville (IL)	35,675	225	—	—	—	—	17	*	—	21	1
Meredosia (IL)	99,567	–269	—	—	—	—	46	1	—	69	44
Newton (IL)	490,211	791	—	—	—	—	225	1	—	569	5
Central Iowa Power Coop	**21,113**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**12**	**—**	**—**	**62**	**4**
Fair Station (IA)	21,113	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	62	—
Summit Lake (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Central Illinois Light Co	**530,649**	**746**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**238**	**1**	**—**	**176**	**1**
Duck Creek (IL)	207,617	37	—	—	—	—	97	*	—	74	1
E D Edwards (IL)	323,032	709	—	—	—	—	141	1	—	102	1
Midwest Grain (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling Avenue (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Louisiana Elec Co	**536,001**	**44,362**	**115,213**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**390**	**82**	**1,159**	**1,002**	**148**
Coughlin (LA)	—	11,037	10,136	—	—	—	—	22	112	—	37
Dolet Hills (LA)	251,128	—	642	—	—	—	214	—	7	552	—
Franklin (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rodemacher (LA)	284,873	21,479	16,057	—	—	—	176	37	165	450	76
Teche (LA)	—	11,846	88,378	—	—	—	—	23	874	—	36
Central Maine Power Co	**—**	**37,335**	**—**	**162,702**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**76**	**—**	**—**	**356**
Andro Lower (ME)	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Androscoggin 3 (ME)	—	—	—	2,417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aroostook Valley (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automatic (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bar Mills (ME)	—	—	—	1,907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bates Lower (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bates Upper (ME)	—	—	—	–2,852	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonny Eagle (ME)	—	—	—	6,226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunswick (ME)	—	—	—	7,754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. E. Monty (ME)	—	—	—	12,385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape (ME)	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	6
Cataract (ME)	—	—	—	4,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continental Mills (ME)	—	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Rips (ME)	—	—	—	3,705	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Halifax (ME)	—	—	—	712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gulf Island (ME)	—	—	—	15,104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harris (ME)	—	—	—	34,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Mill (ME)	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hiram (ME)	—	—	—	6,336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islesboro (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Gorham (ME)	—	—	—	1,227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland (ME)	—	—	—	1,704	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peaks Island (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice Rips (ME)	—	—	—	1,003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shawmut (ME)	—	—	—	4,642	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skelton (ME)	—	—	—	12,135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smelt Hill (AK)	—	—	—	252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union Gas (ME)	—	—	—	858	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Buxton (ME)	—	—	—	4,107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Channel (MA)	—	—	—	–20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston (ME)	—	—	—	3,088	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Williams (ME)	—	—	—	9,434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyman Hydro (ME)	—	—	—	31,472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyman, W F (ME)	—	37,299	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	350
Central Operating Co	**540,689**	**1,193**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**206**	**2**	**—**	**116**	**15**
Sporn, Phil (WV)	540,689	1,193	—	—	—	—	206	2	—	116	15
Central Power & Light Co	**409,406**	**17,833**	**629,257**	**4,640**	**—**	**—**	**218**	**35**	**6,449**	**439**	**447**
Bates, J L (TX)	—	—	26,942	—	—	—	—	—	281	—	39
Coleto Creek (TX)	409,406	2	—	—	—	—	218	*	—	439	5
Davis, Barney M (TX)	—	12,222	254,110	—	—	—	—	19	2,537	—	121
Eagle Pass (TX)	—	—	—	4,640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill, Lon C (TX)	—	—	97,245	—	—	—	—	—	1,032	—	60

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	—	18,666	—	—	—	—	—	189	—	50
La Palma (TX)	—	3,981	68,696	—	—	—	—	9	713	—	47
Laredo (TX)	—	1,628	49,602	—	—	—	—	7	547	—	16
Nueces Bay (TX)	—	—	84,842	—	—	—	—	—	839	—	58
Victoria (TX)	—	—	29,154	—	—	—	—	—	312	—	51
Chanute (City of)	**—**	**65**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**—**	**—**	**1**
Chanute (KS)	—	–25	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Chanute 2 (KS)	—	–33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Chanute 3 (KS)	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Chelan Pub Util Dist # 1	**—**	**—**	**—**	**936,356**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Chelan (WA)	—	—	—	36,989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock Island (WA)	—	—	—	291,329	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rocky Reach (WA)	—	—	—	608,038	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chillicothe (City of)	**2,361**	**20**	**11**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	*****	*****	**5**	**7**
Beardmore (MO)	2,361	20	11	—	—	—	2	*	*	5	7
Chugach Elec Assn Inc	**—**	**—**	**174,897**	**19,246**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,835**	**—**	**10**
Beluga (AK)	—	—	164,149	—	—	—	—	—	1,657	—	—
Bernice Lake (AK)	—	—	10,294	—	—	—	—	—	169	—	3
Bradley Lake (AK)	—	—	—	17,823	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooper Lake (AK)	—	—	—	1,423	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International (AK)	—	—	267	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7
Soldotna (AK)	—	—	187	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Cincinnati Gas Elec Co	**2,197,992**	**13,944**	**–87**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**878**	**39**	**7**	**967**	**137**
Beckjord, Walter C (OH)	469,880	3,913	—	—	—	—	190	7	—	169	30
Dicks Creek (OH)	—	55	–185	—	—	—	—	*	5	—	5
East Bend (KY)	348,175	660	—	—	—	—	140	1	—	158	6
Miami Fort (OH)	631,258	2,122	—	—	—	—	253	4	—	205	23
W. H. Zimmer ( )	748,679	2,901	—	—	—	—	295	5	—	436	18
Woodsdale (OH)	—	4,293	98	—	—	—	—	23	3	—	56
Citizens Utilities Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**
Valencia (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Clarksdale (City of)	**—**	**4,964**	**751**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**11**	**5**	**—**	**9**
South (MS)	—	4,964	751	—	—	—	—	11	5	—	9
Third St (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland (City of)	**—**	**—**	**57**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**3**	**—**	**1**
Collinwood (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	1
Lake Road (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West 41st Street (OH)	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	*	3	—	—
Cleveland Elec Illum Co	**1,130,520**	**396**	**—**	**—**	**–3,444**	**—**	**456**	**5**	**—**	**243**	**28**
Ashtabula (OH)	171,190	366	—	—	—	—	80	1	—	41	1
Avon Lake (OH)	358,793	607	—	—	—	—	147	2	—	72	10
Eastlake (OH)	601,280	754	—	—	—	—	229	2	—	130	7
Lake Shore (OH)	–743	–1,331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Perry (OH)	—	—	—	—	–3,444	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffeyville (City of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Coffeyville (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado Springs(City of)	**250,810**	**109**	**405**	**1,600**	**—**	**—**	**122**	*****	**5**	**346**	**44**
Drake, Martin (CO)	119,214	—	477	—	—	—	62	—	5	78	5
George Birdsal (CO)	—	—	–72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Manitou (CO)	—	—	—	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ray D. Nixon (CO)	131,596	109	—	—	—	—	60	*	—	268	5
Ruxton (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia (City of)	**9,664**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**—**
Columbia (MO)	9,664	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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	**650,965**	**1,283**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**279**	**2**	**—**	**444**	**7**
Conesville (OH)	621,854	1,204	—	—	—	—	263	2	—	421	6
Picway (OH)	29,111	79	—	—	—	—	16	*	—	23	*
Commonwealth Ed Co Ind	**160,573**	**—**	**3,700**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**93**	**—**	**39**	**50**	**—**
State Line (IN)	160,573	—	3,700	—	—	—	93	—	39	50	—
Commonwealth Edison Co	**1,501,599**	**96,988**	**25,578**	**1,260**	**5,876,634**	**—**	**855**	**325**	**342**	**2,674**	**700**
Bloom (IL)	—	202	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	15
Braidwood (IL)	—	—	—	—	1,573,727	—	—	—	—	—	—
Byron (IL)	—	—	—	—	1,535,707	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calumet (IL)	—	635	27	—	—	—	—	1	*	—	14
Collins (IL)	—	74,058	4,528	—	—	—	—	274	104	—	563
Crawford (IL)	182,142	2,244	6,416	—	—	—	116	6	80	83	13
Dixon (IL)	—	—	—	1,260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dresden (IL)	—	—	—	—	515,924	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Junction (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Fisk Street (IL)	—	8,699	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	24
Joliet (IL)	—	444	377	—	—	—	—	1	5	200	10
Joliet 7 & 8 (IL)	222,817	—	4,231	—	—	—	130	—	44	548	—
Kincaid (IL)	328,192	—	466	—	—	—	162	—	5	231	—
Lasalle (IL)	—	—	—	—	506,350	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lombard (IL)	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	15
Powerton (IL)	381,604	—	2,150	—	—	—	228	—	23	790	—
Quad-cities (IL)	—	—	—	—	670,658	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabrooke (IL)	—	1,116	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	10
Waukegan (IL)	118,625	2,835	7,315	—	—	—	77	7	80	499	15
Will County (IL)	268,219	6,755	—	—	—	—	143	11	—	322	4
Zion (IL)	—	—	—	—	1,074,268	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commonwealth Energy Sys	**—**	**295,382**	**385**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**467**	**3**	**—**	**111**
Airport Diesel (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackstone Street (MA)	—	101	3	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	3
Canal (MA)	—	294,168	—	—	—	—	—	465	—	—	63
Kendall Square (MA)	—	1,069	382	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	42
Oak Bluffs (MA)	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
West Tisbury (MA)	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Conn Yankee Atomic Pwr Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**408,405**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Haddam Neck (CT)	—	—	—	—	408,405	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut Lgt & Pwr Co	**—**	**212,797**	**2,260**	**45,552**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**408**	**27**	**—**	**1,037**
Bantam (CT)	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branford (CT)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Bulls Bridge (CT)	—	—	—	3,996	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cos Cob (CT)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	6
Devon (CT)	—	35,352	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	152
Falls Village (CT)	—	—	—	5,099	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin (CT)	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Middletown (CT)	—	73,464	—	—	—	—	—	165	—	—	387
Montville (CT)	—	41,704	2,260	—	—	—	—	79	27	—	188
Norwalk Harbor (CT)	—	61,977	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	280
Robertsville (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rocky River (CT)	—	—	—	–368	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotland (CT)	—	—	—	555	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepaug (CT)	—	—	—	19,442	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Meadow (CT)	—	161	—	—	—	31,569	—	*	—	—	21
Stevenson (CT)	—	—	—	14,659	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taftville (CT)	—	—	—	1,013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torrington (CT)	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Tunnel (CT)	—	–11	—	1,032	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Consol Edison Co N Y Inc	**—**	**466,779**	**126,209**	**—**	**342,026**	**—**	**—**	**840**	**1,488**	**—**	**2,582**
Arthur Kill (NY)	—	—	–1,515	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	19
Astoria (NY)	—	246,124	51,321	—	—	—	—	405	547	—	189
Buchanan (NY)	—	256	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
East River (NY)	—	–155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190
Gowanus (NY)	—	9,865	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	61

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	11,229	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	115
Indian Point (NY)	—	50	—	—	342,026	—	—	*	—	—	1
Narrows (NY)	—	6,544	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	62
Oil Storage (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,592
Oil Storage (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241
Ravenswood (NY)	—	184,724	33,615	—	—	—	—	352	389	—	81
Waterside (NY)	—	5,372	42,788	—	—	—	—	12	536	—	—
59Th Street (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
74Th Street (NY)	—	2,770	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	4
Consumers Power Co	**1,418,153**	**38,716**	**6,362**	**–25,832**	**542,129**	**—**	**602**	**84**	**85**	**540**	**167**
Alcona (MI)	—	—	—	2,115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allegan Dam (MI)	—	—	—	966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Rock Point (MI)	—	—	—	—	–417	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campbell, J H (MI)	733,945	1,011	—	—	—	—	297	2	—	184	5
Cobb, B C (MI)	157,439	271	686	—	—	—	80	*	7	195	—
Cooke (MI)	—	—	—	2,043	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croton (MI)	—	—	—	4,209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Five Channels (MI)	—	—	—	1,781	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foote (MI)	—	—	—	2,132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaylord (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardy (MI)	—	—	—	9,128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hodenpyl (MI)	—	—	—	3,548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karn, D E (MI)	248,336	36,633	5,189	—	—	—	104	81	70	79	158
Loud (MI)	—	—	—	1,444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ludington (MI)	—	—	—	–62,903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mio (MI)	—	—	—	1,202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morrow, B E (MI)	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Palisades (MI)	—	—	—	—	542,546	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rogers (MI)	—	—	—	2,920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straits (MI)	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Thetford (MI)	—	—	406	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Tippy, C W (MI)	—	—	—	4,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weadock, J C (MI)	122,089	728	—	—	—	—	55	1	—	34	—
Webber (MI)	—	—	—	983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whiting, J R (MI)	156,344	73	—	—	—	—	65	*	—	49	3
Cooperative Power Asso	**658,843**	**129**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**597**	*****	**—**	**830**	**18**
Bonifacius (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Coal Creek (ND)	658,843	129	—	—	—	—	597	*	—	830	16
Corn belt Power Coop	**4,720**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**—**	*****	**9**	**—**
Humboldt (IA)	–68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisdom, Earl F (IA)	4,788	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	*	9	—
Crawfordsville (City of)	**2,436**	**—**	**18**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**—**	*****	**2**	**1**
Crawfordsville (IN)	2,436	—	18	—	—	—	2	—	*	2	1
Dairyland Power Coop	**304,547**	**1,046**	**—**	**5,238**	**—**	**—**	**169**	**2**	**—**	**717**	**5**
Alma (WI)	34,222	37	—	—	—	—	19	*	—	155	*
Flambeau (WI)	—	—	—	5,238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genoa (WI)	146,193	728	—	—	—	—	66	1	—	428	3
J P Madgett (WI)	124,132	281	—	—	—	—	84	1	—	133	2
Dayton Pwr & Lgt Co (The)	**1,785,004**	**2,670**	**2,864**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**744**	**5**	**34**	**824**	**52**
Frank M Tait (OH)	—	363	1,394	—	—	—	—	1	19	—	12
Hutchings (OH)	80,388	—	1,466	—	—	—	37	—	14	26	1
Killen Station (OH)	329,180	1,737	—	—	—	—	134	3	—	109	30
Monument (OH)	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Sidney (OH)	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Stuart, J M (OH)	1,375,436	4	—	—	—	—	572	*	—	688	2
Yankee Street (OH)	—	490	4	—	—	—	—	1	*	—	5
Delmarva Power & Light Co	**352,942**	**184,238**	**118,550**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**153**	**306**	**927**	**265**	**535**
Bayview (VA)	—	235	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Christiana (DE)	—	349	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12
Crisfield (MD)	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	7
Edge Moor (DE)	118,961	128,071	9,264	—	—	—	49	202	96	38	333
Hay Road (DE)	—	82	109,286	—	—	—	—	*	831	—	94
Indian River (DE)	233,981	18,365	—	—	—	—	104	29	—	226	6
Madison Street (DE)	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Tasley (VA)	—	262	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
Vienna (MD)	—	36,762	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	67
West Substation (DE)	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Denton (City of)	**—**	**538**	**16,943**	**668**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**200**	**—**	**26**
Lewisdale (TX)	—	—	—	668	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roberts (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spencer (TX)	—	538	16,943	—	—	—	—	1	200	—	26
Deseret Gen & Trans Coop	**185,926**	**113**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**86**	*****	**—**	**145**	**4**
Bonanza (UT)	185,926	113	—	—	—	—	86	*	—	145	4
Detroit (City of)	**—**	**10,802**	**10,997**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**28**	**140**	**—**	**77**
Mistersky (MI)	—	10,802	10,997	—	—	—	—	28	140	—	77
Detroit Edison Co (The)	**3,416,479**	**9,715**	**26,428**	**—**	**605,085**	**—**	**1,694**	**25**	**1,925**	**4,824**	**391**
Beacon Heating (MI)	—	—	9,192	—	—	—	—	—	638	—	6
Belle River (MI)	402,830	110	—	—	—	—	225	*	—	—	12
Central Storage (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,068	—
Colfax (MI)	—	–47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Conners Creek (MI)	—	–18	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Dayton (MI)	—	–51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Enrico Fermi (MI)	—	—	—	—	605,085	—	—	*	—	—	6
Greenwood (MI)	—	5,975	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	289
Hancock (MI)	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Harbor Beach (MI)	11,710	282	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	30	*
Marysville (MI)	2,715	—	665	—	—	—	3	—	15	21	—
Monroe (MI)	1,822,572	2,048	—	—	—	—	838	4	—	1,287	10
Northeast (MI)	—	–11	–52	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	2
Oliver (MI)	—	–58	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Placid (MI)	—	–46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Putnam (MI)	—	–37	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
River Rouge (MI)	133,174	–50	15,801	—	—	—	61	*	1,260	10	1
Slocum (MI)	—	–53	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
St. Clair (MI)	681,459	873	792	—	—	—	381	2	9	1,299	46
Superior (MI)	—	–23	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Trenton Channel (MI)	362,019	866	—	—	—	—	180	2	—	110	13
Wilmott (MI)	—	–45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Douglas Pub Util Dist #1	**—**	**—**	**—**	**458,307**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Wells (WA)	—	—	—	458,307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dover (City of)	**—**	**33,561**	**762**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**60**	**13**	**—**	**13**
Mckee Run (DE)	—	33,140	762	—	—	—	—	59	13	—	8
Van Sant (DE)	—	421	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Dover (City of)	**6,700**	**—**	**390**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5**	**—**	**6**	*****	*****
Dover (OH)	6,700	—	390	—	—	—	5	—	6	*	*
Duke Power Co	**2,331,574**	**24,565**	**574**	**258,792**	**4,453,358**	**—**	**880**	**65**	**9**	**1,334**	**250**
Allen (NC)	199,343	1,308	—	—	—	—	79	2	—	245	1
Bad Creek (SC)	—	—	—	–33,196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belews Creek (NC)	623,888	393	—	—	—	—	228	1	—	313	6
Boyds Mill (SC)	—	—	—	716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridgewater (NC)	—	—	—	9,664	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buck (NC)	54,236	293	—	—	—	—	24	3	—	106	15
Buzzard Roost (SC)	—	525	—	8,443	—	—	—	2	—	—	29
Catawba (NC)	—	—	—	—	1,167,517	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar Creek (SC)	—	—	—	20,337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cliffside (NC)	240,488	656	—	—	—	—	93	1	—	160	2
Cowans Ford (NC)	—	—	—	32,983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dan River (NC)	49,183	–30	—	—	—	—	22	2	—	53	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	—	—	16,387	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing Creek (SC)	—	—	—	27,026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaston Shoals (SC)	—	—	—	3,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Falls (SC)	—	—	—	12,870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hollidays Bridge (SC)	—	—	—	614	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idols (NC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jocassee (SC)	—	—	—	2,268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keowee (SC)	—	—	—	9,995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lee (SC)	62,386	33	—	—	—	—	26	4	—	63	13
Lincoln (NC)	—	18,575	574	—	—	—	—	43	9	—	155
Lookout Shoals (NC)	—	—	—	12,285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall (NC)	968,720	2,517	—	—	—	—	351	4	—	317	6
Mc Guire (NC)	—	—	—	—	1,511,583	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain Island (NC)	—	—	—	22,596	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconee (SC)	—	—	—	—	1,774,258	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford (NC)	—	—	—	16,823	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhodhiss (NC)	—	—	—	9,479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverbend (NC)	133,330	295	—	—	—	—	56	4	—	78	16
Rocky Creek (SC)	—	—	—	5,198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saluda (SC)	—	—	—	1,180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spencer Mountain (NC)	—	—	—	217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stice Shoals (NC)	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turner Shoals (NC)	—	—	—	2,163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuxedo (NC)	—	—	—	2,590	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wateree (SC)	—	—	—	37,489	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wylie (SC)	—	—	—	28,044	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99 Islands (SC)	—	—	—	9,030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duquesne Lgt Co	**524,314**	**556**	**4,404**	**—**	**1,121,569**	**—**	**220**	**4**	**44**	**353**	**22**
Beaver Valley (PA)	—	—	—	—	1,121,569	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunot Island (PA)	—	–88	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	21
Cheswick (PA)	310,229	—	4,404	—	—	—	126	—	44	202	—
Elrama (PA)	214,085	644	—	—	—	—	94	1	—	151	1
Phillips, F (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kentucky Power Coop	**581,916**	**9,720**	**955**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**240**	**20**	**11**	**455**	**46**
Cooper (KY)	154,547	93	—	—	—	—	62	*	—	95	*
Dale (KY)	87,175	196	—	—	—	—	41	*	—	44	*
Smith (KY)	—	8,493	955	—	—	—	—	18	11	—	42
Spurlock, H L (KY)	340,194	938	—	—	—	—	136	2	—	317	3
Easton (City of)	**—**	**3,497**	**293**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6**	**3**	**—**	**16**
Easton (MD)	—	1,321	254	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	9
Easton No. 2 (MD)	—	2,176	39	—	—	—	—	4	*	—	7
Edison Sault Electric Co	**—**	**–3**	**—**	**16,453**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**—**	**—**	*****
Edison Sault (MI)	—	—	—	16,453	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manistique (MI)	—	–3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
El Paso Electric Co	**—**	**—**	**181,404**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,981**	**—**	**70**
Copper (TX)	—	—	1,808	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	6
Newman (TX)	—	—	152,986	—	—	—	—	—	1,629	—	33
Rio Grande (NM)	—	—	26,610	—	—	—	—	—	325	—	31
Electric Energy Inc	**684,062**	**159**	**2**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**415**	*****	*****	**509**	**1**
Joppa Steam (IL)	684,062	159	2	—	—	—	415	*	*	509	1
Empire District Elec Co	**143,651**	**5,418**	**1,439**	**4,822**	**—**	**—**	**90**	**17**	**29**	**170**	**59**
Asbury (MO)	104,694	93	—	—	—	—	67	*	—	119	1
Energy Center (MO)	—	4,418	1,084	—	—	—	—	13	16	—	34
Ozark Beach (MO)	—	—	—	4,822	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverton (KS)	38,957	1,011	355	—	—	—	23	3	6	51	9
State Line (MO)	—	–104	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	14
Entergy Services Inc	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**849,403**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Grand Gulf (MS)	—	—	—	—	849,403	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**44,937**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Carmen (OR)	—	—	—	33,310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaburg (OR)	—	—	—	6,398	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walterville (OR)	—	—	—	5,229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willamette (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks (City of)	**10,101**	**3**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**11**	*****	**—**	**1**	**1**
Chena (AK)	10,101	3	—	—	—	—	11	*	—	1	1
Fairmont (City of)	**–31**	**–27**	**–12**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	*****	**2**	**1**
Fairmont (MN)	–31	–27	–12	—	—	—	—	*	*	2	1
Farmington (City of)	**—**	**—**	**16,270**	**9,030**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**117**	**—**	**—**
Animas (NM)	—	—	16,270	—	—	—	—	—	117	—	—
Navajo (NM)	—	—	—	9,030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayetteville (City of)	**—**	**6,761**	**1,670**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**17**	**—**	**—**	**50**
Pod #2 (NC)	—	6,761	1,670	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	50
Fitchburg Gas & Elec Lgt	**—**	**66**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**—**	**—**	**2**
Fitchburg (MA)	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Florida Power & Light Co	**—**	**1,357,133**	**1,308,645**	**—**	**1,887,945**	**—**	**—**	**2,174**	**11,333**	**—**	**3,027**
Cape Canaveral (FL)	—	175,620	27,846	—	—	—	—	267	313	—	317
Cutler (FL)	—	—	8,571	—	—	—	—	—	169	—	—
Fort Meyers (FL)	—	105,564	—	—	—	—	—	173	—	—	324
Lauderdale (FL)	—	3,363	489,842	—	—	—	—	9	4,022	—	74
Manatee (FL)	—	205,432	—	—	—	—	—	342	—	—	518
Martin (FL)	—	329,990	680,516	—	—	—	—	517	5,624	—	480
Port Everglades (FL)	—	181,499	902	—	—	—	—	298	48	—	442
Putnam (FL)	—	4	85,664	—	—	—	—	*	922	—	39
Riviera (FL)	—	166,617	3,658	—	—	—	—	263	54	—	186
Sanford (FL)	—	78,949	2,922	—	—	—	—	129	55	—	409
St. Lucie (FL)	—	—	—	—	1,099,175	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey Point (FL)	—	110,095	8,724	—	788,770	—	—	176	125	—	237
Florida Power Corporation	**1,282,213**	**362,871**	**28,858**	**—**	**318,333**	**—**	**486**	**608**	**298**	**345**	**821**
Anclote (FL)	—	172,281	—	—	—	—	—	271	—	—	195
Avon Park (FL)	—	206	190	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	6
Bartow Nth (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142
Bartow Sth (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Bartow Sth (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bartow, P L (FL)	—	126,806	3,322	—	—	—	—	202	32	—	111
Bayboro (FL)	—	9,578	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	26
Crystal River (FL)	1,282,213	4,011	—	—	318,333	—	486	7	—	345	14
Debary (FL)	—	11,603	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	124
Higgins (FL)	—	1,285	183	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	11
Intercession City (FL)	—	17,335	295	—	—	—	—	38	4	—	99
Port St. Joe (FL)	—	179	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Rio Pinar (FL)	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Suwannee River (FL)	—	14,278	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	60
Turner, G E (FL)	—	5,129	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	28
Univ Proj (FL)	—	52	24,868	—	—	—	—	*	256	—	1
Fort Pierce (City of)	**—**	**2,111**	**9,070**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5**	**120**	**—**	**23**
King (FL)	—	2,111	9,070	—	—	—	—	5	120	—	23
Freeport (Village of)	**—**	**2,060**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5**	**—**	**—**	**5**
Plant No 1 (NY)	—	444	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Plant No 2 (NY)	—	1,616	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Fremont (City of)	**20,660**	**41**	**312**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**15**	*****	**4**	**28**	**1**
Lon Wright (NE)	20,660	41	312	—	—	—	15	*	4	28	1
Fulton (City of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**
Fulton (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gainesville (City of)	**124,367**	**6,111**	**4,584**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**51**	**11**	**69**	**57**	**39**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	124,367	4,229	4,682	—	—	—	51	8	64	57	18
Kelly, J R (FL)	—	1,882	–98	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	21
Gardner (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardner (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garland Mun Utils (City)	—	**6,025**	**93,719**	—	—	—	—	**11**	**1,014**	—	**100**
Newman, C E (TX)	—	735	828	—	—	—	—	2	14	—	18
Olinger, Ray (TX)	—	5,290	92,891	—	—	—	—	8	1,000	—	82
Georgia Power Co	**3,793,276**	**47,259**	**197**	**292,182**	**2,555,508**	—	**1,886**	**107**	**2**	**3,793**	**310**
Arkwright (GA)	14,932	630	123	—	—	—	8	1	1	51	10
Atkinson (GA)	—	5,996	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	64
Barnett Shoals (GA)	—	—	—	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bartlett Ferry (GA)	—	—	—	87,395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowen (GA)	1,257,533	949	—	—	—	—	490	2	—	933	13
Burton (GA)	—	—	—	2,541	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estatoah (GA)	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flint River (GA)	—	—	—	1,861	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goat Rock (GA)	—	—	—	14,175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hammond (GA)	206,179	695	—	—	—	—	83	1	—	140	2
Harllee Branch (GA)	490,198	868	—	—	—	—	195	1	—	572	3
Hatch, Edwin I. (GA)	—	—	—	—	991,826	—	—	—	—	—	—
Langdale (GA)	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lloyd Shoals (GA)	—	—	—	8,063	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mcdonough, J (GA)	142,369	5,054	74	—	—	—	62	8	1	120	—
Mcmanus (GA)	—	7,052	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	101
Mitchell, W (GA)	4,285	3,898	—	—	—	—	3	10	—	47	20
Morgan Falls (GA)	—	—	—	8,689	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nacoochee (GA)	—	—	—	1,717	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Highlands (GA)	—	—	—	22,269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oliver Dam (GA)	—	—	—	34,821	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverview (GA)	—	—	—	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robins (GA)	—	9,351	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	17
Scherer (GA)	942,253	657	—	—	—	—	756	2	—	1,128	11
Sinclair Dam (GA)	—	—	—	20,236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallulah Falls (GA)	—	—	—	25,096	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terrora (GA)	—	—	—	6,457	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tugalo (GA)	—	—	—	17,671	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vogtle (GA)	—	—	—	—	1,563,682	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallace Dam (GA)	—	—	—	31,763	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wansley (GA)	575,962	3,449	—	—	—	—	226	6	—	420	22
Wilson (GA)	—	7,503	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	46
Yates (GA)	159,565	1,157	—	—	—	—	62	2	—	382	2
Yonah (GA)	—	—	—	8,522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glencoe (City of)	—	**145**	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	**1**
Glencoe (MN)	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Glendale (City of)	—	—	**4,872**	—	—	—	—	—	**77**	—	**50**
Grayson (CA)	—	—	4,872	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	50
Golden Valley Elec Assn	**13,000**	**36,979**	—	—	—	—	**12**	**63**	—	—	**4**
Fairbanks (AK)	—	189	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Healy (AK)	13,000	233	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	1
North Pole (AK)	—	36,557	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	2
Grand Haven (City of)	**29,294**	—	—	—	—	—	**16**	*	—	**20**	**10**
Harbor Avenue (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
J B Simms (MI)	29,294	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	20	—
Grand Island (City of)	**37,246**	—	**192**	—	—	—	**24**	—	**6**	**64**	**56**
Burdick, C W (NE)	—	—	192	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	56
Platte (NE)	37,246	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	64	—
Grand River Dam Authority	**545,988**	**3**	**1,697**	**–2,143**	—	—	**341**	*	**18**	**451**	**1**
GRDA No 1 (OK)	545,988	3	1,697	—	—	—	341	*	18	451	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	—	—	1,348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pensacola (OK)	—	—	—	3,748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salina (OK)	—	—	—	–7,239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grant Pub Util Dist #2	**—**	**—**	**—**	**938,737**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Pec Hdwks (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Priest Rapids (WA)	—	—	—	463,562	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quincy Chut (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanapum (WA)	—	—	—	475,175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Mountain Power Corp	**—**	**618**	**—**	**13,324**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**—**	**12**
Berlin (VT)	—	583	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
Bolton Falls (VT)	—	—	—	3,516	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carthusians (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colchester (VT)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Essex Junction 19 (VT)	—	10	—	4,156	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Gorge 18 (VT)	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshfield 6 (VT)	—	—	—	950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex 2 (VT)	—	—	—	1,231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vergennes 9 (VT)	—	21	—	389	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Waterbury 22 (VT)	—	—	—	2,589	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Danville 15 (VT)	—	—	—	480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenville (City of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Steam (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steam (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenwood Utils (City of)	**1,819**	**—**	**27**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**—**	*****	**10**	**6**
Henderson (MS)	1,219	—	27	—	—	—	1	—	*	9	4
Wright (MS)	600	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1	2
Gulf Power Company	**393,972**	**2,130**	**5,915**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**176**	**4**	**65**	**349**	**6**
Crist (FL)	178,636	183	5,915	—	—	—	80	*	65	251	2
Scholz (FL)	11,441	41	—	—	—	—	5	*	—	27	*
Smith (FL)	203,895	1,906	—	—	—	—	91	3	—	70	4
Gulf States Utilities Co	**312,483**	**39,074**	**1,240,063**	**2,226**	**332,595**	**—**	**189**	**79**	**11,687**	**168**	**345**
Lewis Creek (TX)	—	—	196,101	—	—	—	—	—	2,091	—	34
Louisiana 1 (LA)	—	—	103,402	—	—	—	—	—	810	—	—
Louisiana 2 (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neches (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nelson, R S (LA)	312,483	3,908	181,706	—	—	—	189	7	1,805	168	59
River Bend (LA)	—	—	—	—	332,595	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabine (TX)	—	—	542,495	—	—	—	—	—	4,314	—	2
Toledo Bend (TX)	—	—	—	2,226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willow Glen (LA)	—	35,166	216,359	—	—	—	—	72	2,667	—	250
GPU Nuclear Corp	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,042,897**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Oyster Creek (NJ)	—	—	—	—	472,590	—	—	—	—	—	—
Three Mile Island (PA)	—	—	—	—	570,307	—	—	—	—	—	—
GPU Service Corporation	**3,236,162**	**10,172**	**2,085**	**–7,892**	**—**	**—**	**1,266**	**18**	**20**	**1,664**	**56**
Blossburg (PA)	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Conemaugh (PA)	956,986	1,164	1,986	—	—	—	365	2	18	596	6
Deep Creek (MD)	—	—	—	4,334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homer City (PA)	1,012,309	4,444	—	—	—	—	392	7	—	342	9
Keystone (PA)	894,429	254	—	—	—	—	344	1	—	538	8
Piney (PA)	—	—	—	8,549	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seneca (PA)	—	—	—	–20,775	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seward (PA)	99,780	335	—	—	—	—	43	1	—	58	1
Shawville (PA)	246,995	2,852	—	—	—	—	107	5	—	102	8
Warren (PA)	25,663	762	—	—	—	—	15	2	—	29	8
Wayne (PA)	—	361	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	16
Hamilton (City of)	**21,691**	**5**	**2,280**	**11,025**	**—**	**—**	**11**	*****	**28**	**4**	**3**
Hamilton (OH)	21,691	5	2,280	—	—	—	11	*	28	4	3
Hamilton Hydro (OH)	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vanceburg Hydro (KY)	—	—	—	11,013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	**36,837**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**24**	**—**	*****	**52**	**9**
Don Henry (NE)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	2
Hastings (NE)	36,837	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	52	4
North Denver (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hawaii Electric Light Co	**—**	**41,982**	**—**	**762**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**94**	**—**	**—**	**73**
Kanoelehua (HI)	—	1,112	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Keahole (HI)	—	7,420	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	8
Puma (HI)	—	16,277	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	16
Puueo (HI)	—	—	—	363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipman (HI)	—	3,268	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	7
W. H. Hill (HI)	—	12,665	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	36
Waiau (HI)	—	—	—	399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waimea (HI)	—	1,240	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Hawaiian Elec Co Inc	**—**	**316,386**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**533**	**—**	**—**	**438**
Honolulu (HI)	—	11,949	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	39
Kahe (HI)	—	216,252	—	—	—	—	—	354	—	—	164
Oil Storage (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
Waiau (HI)	—	88,185	—	—	—	—	—	152	—	—	115
Henderson (City of)	**6,745**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**4**	*****	**—**	**4**	*****
Henderson (KY)	6,745	1	—	—	—	—	4	*	—	4	*
Hetch Hetchy Water & Pwr	**—**	**—**	**—**	**221,382**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Holm, Dion R (CA)	—	—	—	102,958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkwood, Robert C (CA)	—	—	—	76,910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moccasin (CA)	—	—	—	40,178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moccasin Low (CA)	—	—	—	1,336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hibbing (City of)	**2,891**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**4**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**—**
Hibbing (MN)	2,891	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
Holland (City of)	**15,795**	**4**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**8**	*****	**—**	**67**	**3**
James De Young (MI)	15,795	4	—	—	—	—	8	*	—	67	*
48 Street (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
6Th Street (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Holyoke (City of)	**—**	**–160**	**–208**	**632**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**1**	**—**	**18**
Cabot-Holyoke (MA)	—	–160	–208	632	—	—	—	*	1	—	18
Holyoke Wtr Pwr Co	**71,693**	**249**	**—**	**19,377**	**—**	**—**	**28**	*****	**—**	**50**	*****
Boatlock (MA)	—	—	—	976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical (MA)	—	—	—	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hadley Falls (MA)	—	—	—	16,340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holbrook, Beebe (MA)	—	—	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mt Tom (MA)	71,693	249	—	—	—	—	28	*	—	50	*
Riverside (MA)	—	—	—	1,576	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skinner (MA)	—	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homestead (City of)	**—**	**230**	**2,077**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**15**	**—**	**2**
G W Ivey (FL)	—	230	2,077	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	2
Hoosier Energy Rural	**661,226**	**957**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**305**	**2**	**—**	**410**	**7**
Merom (IN)	564,252	686	—	—	—	—	261	1	—	373	7
Ratts (IN)	96,974	271	—	—	—	—	45	*	—	37	*
Houma (City of)	**—**	**112**	**5,626**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**82**	**—**	*****
Houma (LA)	—	112	5,626	—	—	—	—	*	82	—	*
Houston Lighting & Pwr Co	**1,742,011**	**68,641**	**1,259,613**	**—**	**1,663,010**	**—**	**1,196**	**113**	**12,785**	**1,925**	**223**
Bertron, Sam (TX)	—	—	32,454	—	—	—	—	—	411	—	52
Cedar Bayou (TX)	—	64,455	356,072	—	—	—	—	104	3,557	—	59
Clarke, Hiram (TX)	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Deepwater (TX)	—	—	5,578	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	—
Greens Bayou (TX)	—	4,186	89,971	—	—	—	—	9	937	—	112
Limestone (TX)	729,907	—	7,848	—	—	—	580	—	81	697	—
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, February 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)	1,012,104	—	39,007	—	—	—	616	—	443	1,228	—
Robinson, P H (TX)	—	—	349,481	—	—	—	—	—	3,499	—	—
San Jacinto (TX)	—	—	119,261	—	—	—	—	—	1,355	—	—
South Texas (TX)	—	—	—	—	1,663,010	—	—	—	—	—	—
Webster (TX)	—	—	14,300	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	—
Wharton, T H (TX)	—	—	245,636	—	—	—	—	—	2,252	—	—
Hutchinson (City of)	**—**	**10**	**20**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**1**	**—**	**2**
Plant No. 1 (MN)	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Plant No. 2 (MN)	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
I E S Utilities Co	**658,944**	**263**	**5,003**	**486**	**355,494**	**—**	**427**	**1**	**89**	**795**	**37**
Ames (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anamosa (IA)	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arnold, Duane (IA)	—	—	—	—	355,494	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington (IA)	69,938	112	—	—	—	—	44	*	—	120	1
Centerville (IA)	—	–54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Grinnell (IA)	—	—	–91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Iowa Falls (IA)	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maquoketa (IA)	—	—	—	392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshalltown (IA)	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	16
Ottumwa (IA)	428,489	21	—	—	—	—	272	*	—	561	11
Prairie Creek (IA)	76,745	15	86	—	—	—	52	*	1	71	1
Sutherland (IA)	72,423	—	3,916	—	—	—	46	—	45	41	—
6Th Street (IA)	11,349	75	1,092	—	—	1,927	13	*	42	2	2
Idaho Power Co	**—**	**19**	**—**	**1,032,177**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**—**	**—**	*****
American Falls (ID)	—	—	—	41,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bliss (ID)	—	—	—	42,777	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brownlee (ID)	—	—	—	321,202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cascade (ID)	—	—	—	7,664	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clear Lake (ID)	—	—	—	1,162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hells Canyon (OR)	—	—	—	262,203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Malad (ID)	—	—	—	9,699	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	34,603	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milner (ID)	—	—	—	39,034	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxbow (OR)	—	—	—	127,662	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon (ID)	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Shoshone Falls (ID)	—	—	—	8,763	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strike, C J (ID)	—	—	—	58,242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swan Falls (ID)	—	—	—	15,574	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thousand Springs (ID)	—	—	—	4,546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twin Falls (ID)	—	—	—	28,510	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Malad (ID)	—	—	—	5,174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	12,225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	11,638	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois Power Co	**1,226,602**	**1,652**	**3,347**	**—**	**643,986**	**—**	**588**	**3**	**30**	**170**	**14**
Baldwin (IL)	925,431	842	—	—	—	14,637	448	2	—	—	3
Clinton (IL)	—	—	—	—	643,986	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havana (IL)	112,401	810	691	—	—	—	58	2	8	41	1
Hennepin (IL)	133,157	—	444	—	—	—	63	—	4	39	*
Oglesby (IL)	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
Stallings (IL)	—	—	–230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermilion (IL)	–210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	*
Wood River (IL)	55,823	—	2,382	—	—	8	20	—	17	89	1
Imperial Irrigation Dist	**—**	**—**	**—**	**20,281**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**149**
Brawley (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Coachella (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Double Weir (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop No 1 (CA)	—	—	—	1,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop No. 5 (CA)	—	—	—	1,147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 2 (CA)	—	—	—	3,595	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 3 (CA)	—	—	—	3,343	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 4 (CA)	—	—	—	7,595	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E Highline (CA)	—	—	—	523	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	—	—	2,326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rockwood (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Turnip (CA)	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independence (City of)	**–487**	**–237**	**–45**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**1**	**66**	**15**
Blue Valley (MO)	–487	—	–50	—	—	—	—	*	1	40	8
Jackson Square (MO)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Missouri City (MO)	—	–247	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	26	3
Station H (MO)	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	1
Station I (MO)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Indiana Michigan Power Co	**1,927,760**	**2,844**	**—**	**8,074**	**1,474,039**	**—**	**1,036**	**5**	**—**	**1,985**	**34**
Berrien Springs (MI)	—	—	—	2,015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buchanan (MI)	—	—	—	1,578	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constantine (MI)	—	—	—	363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cook, Donald C. (MI)	—	—	—	—	1,474,039	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elkhart (IN)	—	—	—	1,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth Street (IN)	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Mottville (MI)	—	—	—	526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rockport (IN)	1,521,553	2,067	—	—	—	—	882	4	—	1,787	29
Tanners Creek (IN)	406,207	767	—	—	—	—	154	1	—	198	5
Twin Branch (IN)	—	—	—	2,442	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana Mun Power Agency	**—**	**18**	**65**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**1**	**—**	**5**
Anderson (IN)	—	18	65	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	5
Indiana-Kentucky El Corp	**833,480**	**299**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**404**	**1**	**—**	**868**	**4**
Clifty Creek (IN)	833,480	299	—	—	—	—	404	1	—	868	4
Indianapolis Pwr & Lgt Co	**1,236,372**	**4,447**	**18**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**577**	**12**	*****	**1,161**	**30**
Perry K (IN)	–1,477	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	4
Perry W (IN)	—	–56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Petersburg (IN)	935,111	845	—	—	—	—	434	2	—	712	4
Pritchard, H T (IN)	53,497	418	—	—	—	—	28	1	—	135	3
Stout, Elmer W (IN)	249,241	3,240	18	—	—	—	115	9	*	240	17
Indianola (City of)	**—**	**–38**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**9**
Indianola (IA)	—	–38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Interstate Power Co	**177,872**	**900**	**9,290**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**103**	**2**	**105**	**226**	**23**
Dubuque (IA)	19,523	–10	39	—	—	—	12	*	1	28	*
Fox Lake (MN)	12,409	560	9,251	—	—	—	6	1	105	4	20
Hills (MN)	—	–4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Kapp, M L (IA)	85,545	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	44	—
Lansing (IA)	60,395	487	—	—	—	—	45	1	—	151	1
Lime Creek (IA)	—	–100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Montgomery (MN)	—	–11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
New Albin (IA)	—	–8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Rushford (MN)	—	–14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Iola (City of)	**—**	**123**	**129**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**4**	**—**	**1**
Iola (KS)	—	123	129	—	—	—	—	*	4	—	1
Jacksonville (City of)	**819,272**	**80,818**	**553**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**306**	**141**	**6**	**348**	**716**
Kennedy, J D (FL)	—	4,876	165	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	104
Northside (FL)	—	68,324	—	—	—	—	—	116	—	—	413
Southside (FL)	—	6,527	388	—	—	—	—	12	4	—	189
St. Johns River	819,272	1,091	—	—	—	—	306	2	—	348	9
Jamestown (City of)	**18,620**	**62**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**11**	*****	**—**	**5**	*****
Carlson, S A (NY)	18,620	62	—	—	—	—	11	*	—	5	*
Jersey Central Pwr & Lgt	**—**	**57,735**	**12,900**	**–7,306**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**122**	**174**	**—**	**361**
Forked River (NJ)	—	436	131	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	15
Gardner, Glen (NJ)	—	516	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	17
Gilbert (NJ)	—	33,400	12,065	—	—	—	—	53	146	—	216

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	21,123	704	—	—	—	—	60	26	—	51
Werner (NJ)	—	2,260	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	62
Yards Creek (NJ)	—	—	—	−7,306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas City (City of)	**202,214**	**371**	**320**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**125**	**1**	**4**	**318**	**10**
Kaw (KS)	33,043	7	191	—	—	—	19	*	2	30	1
Nearman Creek (KS)	132,745	304	—	—	—	—	86	1	—	236	3
Quindaro (KS)	36,426	60	129	—	—	—	20	*	2	52	7
Kansas City Pwr & Lgt Co	**1,582,458**	**4,401**	**6,166**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,003**	**10**	**67**	**1,464**	**72**
Grand Ave (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawthorn (MO)	192,272	—	6,166	—	—	—	121	—	67	157	—
Iatan (MO)	411,264	—	—	—	—	—	238	—	—	297	10
La Cygne (KS)	752,676	3,216	—	—	—	—	502	6	—	801	16
Montrose (MO)	226,246	630	—	—	—	—	142	1	—	209	9
Northeast (MO)	—	555	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	37
Kauai Electric Company	**—**	**24,159**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**42**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Port Allen (HI)	—	24,159	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—
Kennett (City of)	**—**	**60**	**9**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	*****	**—**	**4**
Kennett (MO)	—	60	9	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	4
Kentucky Power Co	**656,880**	**501**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**270**	**1**	**—**	**206**	**9**
Big Sandy (KY)	656,880	501	—	—	—	—	270	1	—	206	9
Kentucky Utilities Co	**1,394,032**	**3,910**	**1,037**	**11,262**	**—**	**—**	**595**	**11**	**14**	**852**	**71**
Brown, E W (KY)	340,824	3,242	1,026	—	—	—	151	8	14	155	49
Dix Dam (KY)	—	—	—	10,551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghent (KY)	983,399	488	—	—	—	—	411	2	—	622	10
Green River (KY)	55,757	91	—	—	—	—	26	*	—	51	1
Haefling (KY)	—	73	11	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	5
Lock 7 (KY)	—	—	—	711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pineville (KY)	5,593	1	—	—	—	—	3	*	—	6	*
Tyrone (KY)	8,459	15	—	—	—	—	4	*	—	17	6
Key West (City of)	**—**	**465**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**—**	**35**
Big Pine (FL)	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Cudjoe (FL)	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Key West (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock Island (FL)	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	33
Stock Island D 1 (FL)	—	−22	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
Kings River Conserv Dist	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Pine Flat (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kissimmee (City of)	**—**	**−24**	**1,117**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**16**	**—**	**18**
Cane Island (FL)	—	—	1,199	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	10
Kissimmee (FL)	—	−24	−82	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	9
Kodiak Electric Assn Inc	**—**	**315**	**—**	**10,640**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**1**
Kodiac A (AK)	—	313	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Port Lions (AK)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Terror Lake AK)	—	—	—	10,640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KG&E - Western Resources	**—**	**34,295**	**17,532**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**59**	**217**	**—**	**200**
Evans, Gordon (KS)	—	22,431	4,819	—	—	—	—	35	47	—	53
Gill, Murray (KS)	—	11,864	12,713	—	—	—	—	23	170	—	146
Neosho (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KPL - Western Resources	**1,314,745**	**1,551**	**341**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**824**	**4**	**11**	**2,364**	**147**
Abilene (KS)	—	−3	−1	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	15
Hutchinson (KS)	—	257	−420	—	—	—	—	1	*	—	96
Jeffrey (KS)	1,031,989	1,300	—	—	—	—	680	2	—	1,992	27
Lawrence (KS)	190,036	—	173	—	—	—	97	—	2	289	2
Tecumseh (KS)	92,720	−3	589	—	—	—	48	*	8	82	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	**—**	**499**	**4,636**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**58**	**—**	**121**
Doc Bonin (LA)	—	499	4,677	—	—	—	—	1	58	—	121
Rodemacher (LA)	—	—	–41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Worth (City of)	**—**	**1,413**	**2,186**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**23**	**—**	**8**
Smith, Tom G (FL)	—	1,413	2,186	—	—	—	—	3	23	—	8
Lakeland (City of)	**210,209**	**8,186**	**26,886**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**80**	**18**	**266**	**66**	**132**
Larsen Memorial (FL)	—	1,773	24,043	—	—	—	—	4	230	—	34
Mcintosh, C D (FL)	210,209	6,413	2,843	—	—	—	80	14	36	66	98
Lamar (City of)	**—**	**—**	**6,540**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**91**	**—**	**6**
Lamar (CO)	—	—	6,540	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	6
Lansing (City of)	**122,397**	**326**	**—**	**149**	**—**	**—**	**51**	**1**	**—**	**134**	**1**
Eckert Station (MI)	39,538	279	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	16	1
Erickson (MI)	82,859	47	—	—	—	—	32	*	—	118	*
Moores Park (MI)	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lea County Elec Coop	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
North Lovington (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon (City of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**
Lebanon (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lincoln (City of)	**—**	**—**	**40**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**13**
Lincoln J Street (NE)	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	2
Rokeby (NE)	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	11
Logansport (City of)	**8,957**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5**	*****	**—**	**5**	**2**
Logansport (IN)	8,957	1	—	—	—	—	5	*	—	5	2
Long Island Lighting Co	**—**	**570,304**	**113,672**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**941**	**1,211**	**—**	**1,506**
Barrett, E F (NY)	—	16,921	32,331	—	—	—	—	31	352	—	120
Brookhaven (NY)	—	3,196	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	36
East Hampton (NY)	—	–23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Far Rockway (NY)	—	—	–321	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
Glenwood (NY)	—	69	2,736	—	—	—	—	*	53	—	23
Holbrook (NY)	—	3,204	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	81
Montauk (NY)	—	–6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Northport (NY)	—	408,268	78,926	—	—	—	—	666	804	—	850
Port Jefferson (NY)	—	138,573	—	—	—	—	—	226	—	—	362
Shoreham (NY)	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	15
Southhampton (NY)	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Southold (NY)	—	–8	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
West Babylon (NY)	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
Los Angeles (City of)	**804,506**	**1,351**	**87,321**	**52,474**	**—**	**—**	**333**	**2**	**1,117**	**1,054**	**766**
Big Pine Creek (CA)	—	—	—	724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castaic (CA)	—	—	—	–13,379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Control Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	6,485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottonwood (CA)	—	—	—	573	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Division Creek (CA)	—	—	—	449	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foothill (CA)	—	—	—	4,317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiwee (CA)	—	—	—	1,598	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harbor (CA)	—	—	–2,327	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	14
Haynes (CA)	—	—	36,461	—	—	—	—	—	445	—	431
Intermountain (UT)	804,506	1,351	—	—	—	—	333	2	—	1,054	16
Middle Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	6,447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleasant Valley (CA)	—	—	—	560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Fernando (CA)	—	—	—	4,117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisquito 1 (CA)	—	—	—	23,641	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisquito 2 (CA)	—	—	—	9,960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sawtelle (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scattergood (CA)	—	—	54,095	—	—	1,579	—	—	672	—	293
Upper Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	6,049	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valley (CA)	—	—	–908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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	**—**	**—**	**405**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7**	**—**	**—**
Plaquemine (LA)	—	—	405	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Louisiana Pwr & Light Co	**—**	**50,729**	**619,949**	**—**	**764,628**	**—**	**—**	**90**	**6,146**	**—**	**476**
Buras (LA)	—	705	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Litle Gypsy (LA)	—	6,362	155,130	—	—	—	—	11	1,521	—	89
Monroe (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nine Mile Point (LA)	—	10,468	376,909	—	—	—	—	18	3,622	—	250
Sterlington (LA)	—	4,378	16,680	—	—	—	—	7	167	—	20
Thibodaux (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford (LA)	—	—	—	—	764,628	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford (LA)	—	28,816	71,230	—	—	—	—	52	835	—	115
Louisville Gas & Elec Co	**1,077,600**	**5,225**	**2,393**	**10,092**	**—**	**—**	**499**	**9**	**28**	**363**	**23**
Cane Run (KY)	158,339	43	2,119	—	—	—	78	*	24	110	2
Mill Creek (KY)	601,778	5,180	162	—	—	—	274	9	2	166	17
Ohio Falls (KY)	—	—	—	10,092	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paddys Run (KY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trimble County (KY)	317,483	2	—	—	—	—	147	*	—	87	4
Waterside (KY)	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Zorn (KY)	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Lower Colorado River Auth	**842,283**	**1,318**	**265,846**	**10,352**	**—**	**—**	**489**	**3**	**2,504**	**1,259**	**164**
Austin (TX)	—	—	—	872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buchanan (TX)	—	—	—	2,237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granite Shoals (TX)	—	—	—	1,734	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inks (TX)	—	—	—	1,121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mansfield (TX)	—	—	—	3,336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marble Falls (TX)	—	—	—	1,052	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sam K Seymour,jr (TX)	842,283	1,318	—	—	—	—	489	3	—	1,259	7
Sim Gideon (TX)	—	—	138,444	—	—	—	—	—	1,227	—	77
T. C. Ferguson (TX)	—	—	127,402	—	—	—	—	—	1,276	—	81
Lubbock (City of)	**—**	**—**	**45,209**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**589**	**—**	**—**
Holly Ave (TX)	—	—	33,050	—	—	—	—	—	332	—	—
LP&L Co GEN	—	—	12,159	—	—	—	—	—	257	—	—
Plant 2 (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madison Gas & Elec Co	**24,511**	**137**	**2,028**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**14**	*****	**28**	**10**	**6**
Blount Street (WI)	24,511	—	1,772	—	—	420	14	—	23	10	2
Fitchburg (WI)	—	23	38	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Nine Springs (WI)	—	—	–21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Sycamore (WI)	—	114	239	—	—	—	—	*	4	—	2
Maine Public Service Co	**—**	**–43**	**—**	**587**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**—**	**—**	**4**
Caribou (ME)	—	–45	—	427	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Flos Inn (ME)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Houlton (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Squa Pan (ME)	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine Yankee Atomic Pwr C	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**507,623**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Maine Yankee (ME)	—	—	—	—	507,623	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitowoc (City of)	**10,870**	**8,524**	**338**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6**	*****	**4**	**32**	**1**
Manitowoc (WI)	10,870	8,524	338	—	—	—	6	*	4	32	1
Marquette (City of)	**18,462**	**9**	**—**	**1,944**	**—**	**—**	**13**	*****	**—**	**14**	**4**
Plant Four (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Plant Two (MI)	—	—	—	1,510	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russell, Frank J (MI)	—	—	—	434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shiras (MI)	18,462	9	—	—	—	—	13	*	—	14	1
Marshall (City of)	**5,809**	**—**	**477**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**4**	**—**	**9**	**1**	**1**
Marshall (MO)	5,809	—	477	—	—	—	4	—	9	1	1
Mass Mun Wholesale Elec	**—**	**16,109**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**28**	**—**	**—**	**74**
Stonybrook (MA)	—	16,109	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	74

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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	**—**	**75,316**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**128**	**—**	**—**	**170**
Cook (HI)	—	2,872	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	9
Kahului (HI)	—	15,352	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	51
Lanai City (HI)	—	801	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	*
Maalaea (HI)	—	54,971	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	—	109
Miki Basin (HI)	—	1,320	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2
Mcpherson (City of)	**—**	**1,144**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**—**	**36**
Plant No. 2 (KS)	—	1,144	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	36
Medina Electric Coop Inc	**—**	**1,516**	**2,032**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**24**	**—**	**18**
Pearsall (TX)	—	1,516	2,032	—	—	—	—	3	24	—	18
Merced Irrigation Dist	**—**	**—**	**—**	**35,010**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Canal Creek (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer (CA)	—	—	—	30,336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfield (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mcswain (CA)	—	—	—	4,674	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parker (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Edison Co	**288,236**	**11,485**	**709**	**6,217**	**—**	**—**	**115**	**23**	**8**	**72**	**71**
Hamilton (PA)	—	129	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Hunterstown (PA)	—	221	113	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	8
Mountain (PA)	—	695	95	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	6
Orrtanna (PA)	—	255	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Portland (PA)	169,048	8,788	393	—	—	—	67	16	4	56	31
Shawnee (PA)	—	217	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Titus (PA)	119,188	772	108	—	—	—	49	1	1	16	4
Tolna (PA)	—	408	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Yorkhaven (PA)	—	—	—	6,217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan So Cent Pwr Agen	**23,345**	**84**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**13**	*****	**—**	**42**	**3**
Project I (MI)	23,345	84	—	—	—	—	13	*	—	42	3
MidAmerican Energy	**1,600,888**	**1,026**	**3,036**	**778**	**—**	**—**	**1,007**	**3**	**63**	**1,995**	**69**
Coralville (IA)	—	—	–108	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	*
Council Bluffs (IA)	405,035	594	524	—	—	—	263	1	6	662	7
Electrifarm (IA)	—	100	24	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	11
Louisa (IA)	380,253	374	298	—	—	—	237	1	3	397	9
Moline (IL)	—	–44	–44	778	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Neal, George (IA)	776,921	146	807	—	—	—	471	*	8	862	4
Parr (IA)	—	–14	–14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Pleasant Hill (IA)	—	–68	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	19
River Hills (IA)	—	—	–84	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Riverside (IA)	38,679	—	1,696	—	—	—	37	—	29	75	—
Sycamore (IA)	—	–62	–63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Minden (City of)	**—**	**—**	**55**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**1**	**—**	*****
Minden (LA)	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Minnesota Power & Lgt Co	**643,438**	**565**	**—**	**74,729**	**—**	**—**	**388**	**1**	**—**	**376**	**7**
Blanchard (MN)	—	—	—	7,306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boswell (MN)	606,210	490	—	—	—	—	360	1	—	353	7
Fond Du Lac (MN)	—	—	—	4,719	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hibbard, M L (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knife Falls (MN)	—	—	—	798	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laskin (MN)	37,228	75	—	—	—	—	29	*	—	23	*
Little Falls (MN)	—	—	—	2,560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pillager (MN)	—	—	—	678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prairie River (MN)	—	—	—	279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scanlon (MN)	—	—	—	685	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sylvan (MN)	—	—	—	754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thompson (MN)	—	—	—	54,787	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winton (MN)	—	—	—	2,163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnkota Power Coop Inc	**420,869**	**5,992**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**364**	**10**	**—**	**444**	**10**
Grand Forks (ND)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harwood (ND)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Young, Milton R (ND)	420,869	5,992	—	—	—	—	364	10	—	444	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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	**591,086**	**17,303**	**95,588**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**268**	**33**	**2,301**	**448**	**72**
Daniel, Victor J Jr. (MS)	234,626	320	—	—	—	—	127	1	—	346	4
Eaton (MS)	—	2,606	1,115	—	—	—	—	5	16	—	4
Standard Oil (MS)	—	—	85,809	—	—	—	—	—	2,145	—	—
Sweatt (MS)	—	818	2,261	—	—	—	—	2	35	—	33
Watson (MS)	356,460	13,559	6,403	—	—	—	141	25	104	102	30
Mississippi Pwr & Lgt Co	**—**	**324,291**	**46,079**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**481**	**503**	**—**	**522**
Andrus (MS)	—	302,572	—	—	—	—	—	443	—	—	298
Brown, Rex (MS)	—	–17	5,907	—	—	—	—	*	84	—	5
Delta (MS)	—	625	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	47
Natchez (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilson, B (MS)	—	21,111	40,172	—	—	—	—	36	419	—	172
Mo Basin Mun Pwr Agency	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**4**
Watertown (SD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Modesto Irrigation Dist	**—**	**–32**	**–200**	**1,672**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**14**
McClure (CA)	—	–32	–32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
New Hogan (CA)	—	—	—	1,674	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone Drop (CA)	—	—	—	–2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodland (CA)	—	—	–168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Monongahela Power Co	**2,504,265**	**2,614**	**1,607**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**998**	**4**	**16**	**1,821**	**20**
Albright (WV)	113,098	167	—	—	—	—	52	*	—	118	2
Fort Martin (WV)	514,668	2,235	—	—	—	—	191	4	—	444	3
Harrison (WV)	1,126,968	—	976	—	—	—	437	—	9	644	3
Pleasants (WV)	630,875	—	404	—	—	—	267	—	4	559	11
Rivesville (WV)	12,507	212	—	—	—	—	7	*	—	33	1
Willow Island (WV)	106,149	—	227	—	—	—	44	—	2	22	*
Montana Dakota Utils Co	**307,458**	**170**	**1,205**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**261**	*****	**15**	**290**	**6**
Coyote (ND)	257,095	170	—	—	—	—	212	*	—	238	4
Glendive (MT)	—	—	404	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1
Heskett (ND)	30,046	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	40	—
Lewis & Clark (MT)	20,317	—	6	—	—	—	20	—	*	12	—
Miles City (MT)	—	—	802	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1
Williston (ND)	—	—	–7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana Power Co (The)	**783,683**	**972**	**854**	**356,298**	**—**	**—**	**515**	**2**	**8**	**532**	**13**
Black Eagle (MT)	—	—	—	11,404	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochrane (MT)	—	—	—	31,289	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colstrip (MT)	715,462	972	—	—	—	—	474	2	—	489	12
Corette, J E (MT)	68,221	—	854	—	—	—	41	—	8	43	—
Frank Bird (MT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hauser Lake (MT)	—	—	—	11,526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holter (MT)	—	—	—	29,797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerr (MT)	—	—	—	128,546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Diesel (MT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madison (MT)	—	—	—	5,243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milltown (MT)	—	—	—	3,055	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morony (MT)	—	—	—	30,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mystic Lake (MT)	—	—	—	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rainbow (MT)	—	—	—	22,283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ryan (MT)	—	—	—	39,801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thompson Falls (MT)	—	—	—	42,270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowstone (MT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Montaup Electric Company	**57,922**	**2,656**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**22**	**5**	**—**	**76**	**92**
Somerset (MA)	57,922	2,656	—	—	—	—	22	5	—	76	92
Moorhead (City of)	**—**	**14**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**—**	**2**	*****
Moorhead (MN)	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	2	*
Morgan (City of)	**—**	**—**	**6,910**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**91**	**—**	**—**
Morgan City (LA)	—	—	6,910	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	**122,782**	**—**	**128**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**78**	*****	**2**	**94**	**2**
Muscatine (IA)	122,782	—	128	—	—	—	78	*	2	94	2
N Y State Elec & Gas Corp	**740,542**	**524**	**—**	**21,397**	**—**	**—**	**298**	**1**	**—**	**269**	**10**
Cadyville (NY)	—	—	—	2,181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goudey (NY)	46,933	10	—	—	—	—	18	*	—	20	1
Greenidge (NY)	71,005	192	—	—	—	—	29	*	—	31	1
Harris Lake (NY)	—	–4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Hickling (NY)	17,617	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	22	—
High Falls (NY)	—	—	—	6,929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jennison (NY)	22,022	—	—	—	—	1,709	15	—	—	10	—
Kents Falls (NY)	—	—	—	3,962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keuka (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanicvle (NY)	—	—	—	3,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill C (NY)	—	—	—	1,145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milliken (NY)	179,049	82	—	—	—	—	71	*	—	73	2
Rainbow Falls (NY)	—	—	—	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seneca Falls (NY)	—	—	—	2,529	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset (NY)	403,916	244	—	—	—	—	151	*	—	113	5
Waterloo (NY)	—	—	—	627	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nantahala Pwr & Lgt Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**66,130**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Bear Creek (NC)	—	—	—	5,238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bryson (NC)	—	—	—	592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar Cliff (NC)	—	—	—	3,878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dillsboro (NC)	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin (NC)	—	—	—	611	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mission (NC)	—	—	—	711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nantahala (NC)	—	—	—	30,711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queens Creek (NC)	—	—	—	886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee Creek (NC)	—	—	—	6,288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thorpe (NC)	—	—	—	15,262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuckasegee (NC)	—	—	—	1,871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nantucket Elec Co	**—**	**7,993**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**14**	**—**	**—**	**3**
Nantucket (MA)	—	7,993	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	3
Natchitoches (City of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Natchitoches (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska City (City of)	**—**	**113**	**1,762**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**17**	**—**	**—**
Nebraska City (NE)	—	112	1,758	—	—	—	—	*	16	—	—
Syracuse No 2 (NE)	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—
Nebraska Pub Power Dist	**758,708**	**147**	**1,692**	**18,410**	**533,452**	**—**	**459**	*****	**18**	**712**	**18**
Canaday (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbus (NE)	—	—	—	6,949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooper (NE)	—	—	—	—	533,452	—	—	—	—	—	—
David City (NE)	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Gentleman (NE)	662,107	—	1,573	—	—	—	398	—	17	606	7
Hallam (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	3
Hebron (NE)	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Kearney (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lodgepole (NE)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Lyons (NE)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Madison (NE)	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Mc Cook (NE)	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Minnechaduza (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe (NE)	—	—	—	1,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Platte (NE)	—	—	—	8,549	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ord (NE)	—	4	34	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Schuyler (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheldon (NE)	96,601	—	73	—	—	972	61	—	1	106	—
Spencer (NE)	—	—	—	1,286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sutherland (NE)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Wakefield (NE)	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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	—	—	—	**52,321**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowman (CA)	—	—	—	1,592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago Park (CA)	—	—	—	24,897	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch Flat No.2 (CA)	—	—	—	17,157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rollins (CA)	—	—	—	8,675	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada Power Co	**133,879**	**427**	**14,943**	—	—	—	**100**	**1**	**139**	**480**	**63**
Clark (NV)	—	—	14,068	—	—	—	—	—	128	—	30
Gardner, Reid (NV)	133,879	427	—	—	—	—	100	1	—	480	4
Sun Peak (NV)	—	—	875	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Sunrise (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
New England Power Co	**740,817**	**173,250**	**192,746**	**154,234**	—	—	**286**	**301**	**1,542**	**370**	**709**
Bear Swamp (MA)	—	—	—	−14,647	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellows Falls (VT)	—	—	—	27,165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brayton Point (MA)	592,403	84,554	1,046	—	—	—	222	155	18	224	404
Comerford (NH)	—	—	—	34,548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield No. 2 (MA)	—	—	—	3,222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield No. 3 (MA)	—	—	—	3,707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield No. 4 (MA)	—	—	—	2,824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield No. 5 (MA)	—	—	—	8,039	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fife Brook (MA)	—	—	—	4,509	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester (MA)	—	228	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Harriman (VT)	—	—	—	14,653	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester Street (RI)	—	14,736	191,700	—	—	—	—	13	1,524	—	21
Mcindoes (NH)	—	—	—	6,031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moore (NH)	—	—	—	28,972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newburyport (MA)	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Salem Harbor (MA)	148,414	73,683	—	—	—	—	64	133	—	146	282
Searsburg (VT)	—	—	—	2,707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherman (MA)	—	—	—	3,967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernon (NH)	—	—	—	9,114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernon (VT)	—	—	—	5,183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilder (NH)	—	—	—	5,125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilder (VT)	—	—	—	9,115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans Pub Serv Inc	—	**8,969**	**89,669**	—	—	—	—	**22**	**1,067**	—	**69**
Michoud (LA)	—	8,412	89,669	—	—	—	—	20	1,067	—	67
Paterson, A B (LA)	—	557	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
New Ulm (City of)	**408**	**1**	**1,049**	—	—	—	**1**	*	**36**	**1**	**2**
New Ulm (MN)	408	1	1,049	—	—	—	1	*	36	1	2
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	**684,543**	**81,329**	**672**	**332,934**	**1,210,360**	—	**267**	**137**	**7**	**230**	**442**
Albany (NY)	—	57,861	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	54
Allens Falls (NY)	—	—	—	2,270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwinsville (NY)	—	—	—	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beardslee (NY)	—	—	—	3,715	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beebee Island (NY)	—	—	—	3,416	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfort (NY)	—	—	—	1,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bennetts Bridge (NY)	—	—	—	12,770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black River (NY)	—	—	—	2,708	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blake (NY)	—	—	—	9,224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Browns Falls (NY)	—	—	—	7,675	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chasm (NY)	—	—	—	1,308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colton (NY)	—	—	—	18,629	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferiet (NY)	—	—	—	5,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunkirk (NY)	326,269	756	—	—	—	—	123	1	—	124	1
Eagle (NY)	—	—	—	3,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Norfolk (NY)	—	—	—	2,503	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eel Weir (NY)	—	—	—	1,086	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Effley (NY)	—	—	—	1,438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elmer (NY)	—	—	—	1,079	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ephratah (NY)	—	—	—	1,169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feeder Dam (NY)	—	—	—	2,266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Five Falls (NY)	—	—	—	14,695	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flat Rock (NY)	—	—	—	2,015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin (NY)	—	—	—	951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	—	—	676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenwood (NY)	—	—	—	586	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granby (NY)	—	—	—	5,723	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Island (NY)	—	—	—	2,988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hannawa (NY)	—	—	—	4,443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herrings (NY)	—	—	—	2,152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heuvelton (NY)	—	—	—	477	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Dam (NY)	—	—	—	4,921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Falls (NY)	—	—	—	3,303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higley (NY)	—	—	—	3,426	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hogansburg (NY)	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntley, C R (NY)	358,274	133	—	—	—	—	144	*	—	106	2
Hydraulic Race (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inghams (NY)	—	—	—	2,521	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnsonville (NY)	—	—	—	915	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamargo (NY)	—	—	—	1,225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lighthouse Hill (NY)	—	—	—	3,382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macomb (NY)	—	—	—	508	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minetto (NY)	—	—	—	4,314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moshier (NY)	—	—	—	4,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nine Mile Point (NY)	—	6	—	—	1,210,360	—	—	*	—	—	1
Norfolk (NY)	—	—	—	2,605	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwood (NY)	—	—	—	1,408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Orchard (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswegatchie (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswego (NY)	—	22,573	672	—	—	—	—	40	7	—	384
Oswego Falls Es (NY)	—	—	—	2,682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswego Falls Ws (NY)	—	—	—	745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parishville (NY)	—	—	—	1,317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piercefield (NY)	—	—	—	1,597	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect (NY)	—	—	—	7,954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rainbow (NY)	—	—	—	14,717	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raymondville (NY)	—	—	—	1,296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schaghticoke (NY)	—	—	—	11,028	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Street (NY)	—	—	—	17,164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylerville (NY)	—	—	—	1,007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewalls (NY)	—	—	—	1,326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherman Island (NY)	—	—	—	13,239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
So Glens Falls (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Maple (NY)	—	—	—	4,159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Colton (NY)	—	—	—	12,251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Edwards (NY)	—	—	—	2,141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spier Falls (NY)	—	—	—	29,392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stark (NY)	—	—	—	14,128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewarts Bridge (NY)	—	—	—	14,819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuyvesant Falls (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar Island (NY)	—	—	—	2,746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taylorville (NY)	—	—	—	2,736	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trenton (NY)	—	—	—	14,939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varick (NY)	—	—	—	2,803	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterport (NY)	—	—	—	1,368	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West, E J (NY)	—	—	—	7,422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yaleville (NY)	—	—	—	331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Little Rk (City of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**8,968**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Murray (AR)	—	—	—	8,968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northeast Nucl Energy Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,187,196**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Millstone (CT)	—	—	—	—	1,187,196	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Ind Pub Serv Co	**1,123,968**	**—**	**22,685**	**2,980**	**—**	**—**	**615**	**—**	**256**	**519**	**—**
Bailly (IN)	251,563	—	3,534	—	—	—	118	—	36	43	—
Michigan City (IN)	179,567	—	12,452	—	—	—	101	—	143	81	—
Mitchell, Dean H (IN)	146,134	—	1,107	—	—	—	92	—	13	88	—
Norway (IN)	—	—	—	1,137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakdale (IN)	—	—	—	1,843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schahfer, R. M. (IN)	546,704	—	5,592	—	—	—	304	—	65	307	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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	**1,640,069**	**50,931**	**6,492**	**75,905**	**702,395**	**—**	**1,144**	**11**	**120**	**1,032**	**189**
Angus Anson (SD)	—	20	39	—	—	—	—	*	3	—	33
Apple River (WI)	—	—	—	1,294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bay Front (WI)	2,327	—	5,445	—	—	12,242	1	—	80	12	—
Big Falls (WI)	—	—	—	3,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Dog (MN)	130,576	19	144	—	—	—	80	*	2	52	*
Blue Lake (MN)	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	49
Cedar Falls (WI)	—	—	—	1,508	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chippewa Falls (WI)	—	—	—	6,724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornell (WI)	—	—	—	6,998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dells (WI)	—	—	—	4,540	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flambeau (WI)	—	1,450	339	—	—	—	—	2	23	—	—
French Island (WI)	—	988	5	—	—	5,665	—	3	*	—	26
Granite City (MN)	—	—	–63	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hayward (WI)	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hennepin Island (MN)	—	—	—	6,723	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Bridge (MN)	124,751	—	609	—	—	—	188	—	7	18	3
Holcombe (WI)	—	—	—	7,602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	–2	—	—	—	—	—
Inver Hills (MN)	—	–16	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	32
Jim Falls (WI)	—	—	—	10,664	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Key City (MN)	—	—	–82	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	3
King (MN)	283,365	44,359	41	—	—	—	155	—	*	73	—
Ladysmith (WI)	—	—	—	1,075	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Menomonie (WI)	—	—	—	1,699	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota Valley (MN)	—	–17	–60	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Monticello (MN)	—	—	—	—	345,686	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pathfinder (SD)	—	—	–167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prairie Island (MN)	—	—	—	—	356,709	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redwing (MN)	—	—	89	—	—	10,197	—	—	2	—	—
Riverdale (WI)	—	—	—	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverside (MN)	179,401	2,599	109	—	—	—	111	*	1	46	1
Saxon Falls (MI)	—	—	—	1,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherburne County (MN)	919,649	1,186	—	—	—	—	608	2	—	830	5
St Croix Falls (WI)	—	—	—	6,883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superior Falls (MI)	—	—	—	1,154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thornapple (WI)	—	—	—	747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trego (WI)	—	—	—	515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Faribault (MN)	—	—	–22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheaton (WI)	—	163	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	35
White River (WI)	—	—	—	346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmarth (MN)	—	—	66	—	—	3,995	—	—	2	—	—
Wissota (WI)	—	—	—	12,528	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwestern Pub Serv Co	**—**	**–163**	**–8**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	*****	**—**	**14**
Aberdeen (SD)	—	–31	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	6
Clark (SD)	—	–5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Faulkton (SD)	—	–13	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Highmore (SD)	—	–6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Huron (SD)	—	–42	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	6
Mobile (SD)	—	–7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Redfield (SD)	—	–29	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Webster (SD)	—	–25	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Yankton New (SD)	—	–5	–8	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Oakdale South San Joaquin	**—**	**—**	**—**	**63,763**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Beardsley (CA)	—	—	—	5,533	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donnels (CA)	—	—	—	41,919	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sand Bar (CA)	—	—	—	9,226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tulloch (CA)	—	—	—	7,085	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oglethorpe Power Corp	**—**	**—**	**—**	**–25,044**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Rocky Mountain (GA)	—	—	—	–25,797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallassee (GA)	—	—	—	753	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio Edison Co	**1,210,776**	**2,697**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**505**	**6**	**—**	**560**	**39**
Burger, R E (OH)	173,646	218	—	—	—	—	73	*	—	76	2
Edgewater (OH)	—	259	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	11

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	389	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	15
Niles (OH)	94,338	310	—	—	—	—	44	1	—	51	8
Sammis (OH)	942,792	1,521	—	—	—	—	388	3	—	432	3
West Lorain (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio Power Co	**3,503,156**	**6,452**	**—**	**8,572**	**—**	**—**	**1,445**	**11**	**—**	**1,760**	**69**
Gavin, Gen J M (OH)	1,638,905	1,313	—	—	—	—	719	2	—	1,014	29
Kammer (WV)	411,399	263	—	—	—	—	162	*	—	192	1
Mitchell (WV)	874,351	2,223	—	—	—	—	332	4	—	252	28
Muskingum River (OH)	578,501	2,653	—	—	—	—	232	4	—	302	11
Racine (OH)	—	—	—	8,572	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tidd (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio Valley Elec Corp	**605,341**	**351**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**228**	**1**	**—**	**233**	**1**
Kyger Creek (OH)	605,341	351	—	—	—	—	228	1	—	233	1
Oklahoma Gas & Elec Co	**1,251,905**	**11,620**	**210,457**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**745**	**25**	**2,317**	**2,232**	**333**
Arbuckle (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conoco (OK)	—	—	47,924	—	—	—	—	—	422	—	—
Enid (OK)	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Horseshoe Lake (OK)	—	201	30,786	—	—	—	—	1	319	—	9
Muskogee (OK)	720,191	—	1,294	—	—	—	432	—	19	1,692	7
Mustang (OK)	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	12
Seminole (OK)	—	11,155	130,411	—	—	—	—	21	1,556	—	292
Sooner (OK)	531,714	264	—	—	—	—	313	4	—	540	13
Woodward (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Omaha Public Power Dist	**510,575**	**523**	**2,288**	**—**	**338,526**	**—**	**328**	**1**	**31**	**656**	**29**
Fort Calhoun (NE)	—	—	—	—	338,526	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jones Street (NE)	—	–24	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	17
Nebraska City (NE)	303,228	343	—	—	—	—	186	1	—	385	3
North Omaha (NE)	207,347	—	1,219	—	—	—	142	—	14	271	—
Sarpy (NE)	—	204	1,069	—	—	—	—	1	17	—	9
Orange & Rockland Utl Inc	**65,551**	**143,028**	**8,337**	**18,729**	**—**	**—**	**30**	**236**	**93**	**50**	**533**
Bowline Point (NY)	—	136,537	553	—	—	—	—	224	5	—	442
Grahamsville (NY)	—	—	—	9,223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hillburn (NY)	—	23	1	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	4
Lovett (NY)	65,551	6,439	7,750	—	—	—	30	12	86	50	85
Mongaup (NY)	—	—	—	2,204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio (NY)	—	—	—	4,991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoemaker (NY)	—	29	33	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	3
Swinging Bridge 1 (NY)	—	—	—	1,535	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swinging Bridge 2 (NY)	—	—	—	776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orlando (City of)	**222,891**	**45,003**	**45,331**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**86**	**85**	**503**	**40**	**147**
Indian River (FL)	—	44,901	45,331	—	—	—	—	81	503	—	143
Stanton (FL)	222,891	102	—	—	—	—	86	4	—	40	4
Oroville Wyandotte I Dist	**—**	**—**	**—**	**76,671**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Forbestown (CA)	—	—	—	25,227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelly Ridge (CA)	—	—	—	7,608	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sly Creek (CA)	—	—	—	7,007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodleaf (CA)	—	—	—	36,829	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orrville (City of)	**24,109**	**—**	**63**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**15**	**—**	**1**	**1**	**—**
Orrville (OH)	24,109	—	63	—	—	—	15	—	1	1	—
Ottawa (City of)	**—**	**34**	**137**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**2**	**—**	**1**
Ottawa (KS)	—	34	137	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	1
Otter Tail Power Co	**279,529**	**387**	**—**	**2,192**	**—**	**—**	**166**	**1**	**—**	**188**	**17**
Bemidji (MN)	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Stone (SD)	245,128	374	—	—	—	—	145	1	—	167	5
Dayton Hollow (MN)	—	—	—	674	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoot Lake (MN)	34,401	50	—	478	—	—	21	*	—	21	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	–26	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	8
Lake Preston (SD)	—	–11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Pisgah (MN)	—	—	—	408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port 148 (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taplin Gorge (MN)	—	—	—	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright (MN)	—	—	—	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owatonna (City of)	**—**	**—**	**20**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**—**	**—**
Owatonna (MN)	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Owensboro (City of)	**213,419**	**375**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**98**	**1**	**—**	**121**	**2**
Elmer Smith (KY)	213,419	375	—	—	—	—	98	1	—	121	2
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	**—**	**82,339**	**560,333**	**1,192,283**	**1,488,082**	**—**	**—**	**139**	**5,705**	**—**	**2,522**
Alta (CA)	—	—	—	511	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angels (CA)	—	—	—	688	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balch 1 (CA)	—	—	—	7,505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balch 2 (CA)	—	—	—	27,724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belden (CA)	—	—	—	25,522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black, James B (CA)	—	—	—	83,745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks Creek (CA)	—	—	—	35,363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butt Valley (CA)	—	—	—	2,041	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caribou 1 (CA)	—	—	—	4,903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caribou 2 (CA)	—	—	—	30,061	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centerville (CA)	—	—	—	3,272	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chili Bar (CA)	—	—	—	6,193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coleman (CA)	—	—	—	8,028	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contra Costa (CA)	—	—	88,214	—	—	—	—	—	649	—	500
Cow Creek (CA)	—	—	—	632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crane Valley (CA)	—	—	—	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cresta (CA)	—	—	—	49,127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
De Sabla (CA)	—	—	—	11,163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Creek (CA)	—	—	—	2,107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diablo Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	—	1,488,082	—	—	—	—	—	—
Downieville (CA)	—	–5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Drum 1 (CA)	—	—	—	19,469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drum 2 (CA)	—	—	—	29,814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch Flat (CA)	—	—	—	12,396	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Dorado (CA)	—	—	—	–26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electra (CA)	—	—	—	51,308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haas (CA)	—	—	—	9,966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halsey (CA)	—	—	—	3,540	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton Branch (CA)	—	—	—	3,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hat Creek 1 (CA)	—	—	—	699	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hat Creek 2 (CA)	—	—	—	4,747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helms (CA)	—	—	—	–39,909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hercules St (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Humbolt Bay (CA)	—	—	10,109	—	—	—	—	—	182	—	41
Hunters Point (CA)	—	51	79,838	—	—	—	—	*	879	—	8
Inskip (CA)	—	—	—	5,217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerckhoff (CA)	—	—	—	1,438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerckhoff 2 (CA)	—	—	—	54,944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kern Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	3,117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilarc (CA)	—	—	—	2,128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kings River (CA)	—	—	—	11,090	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lime Saddle (CA)	—	—	—	707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merced Falls (CA)	—	—	—	1,036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile Turbine (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Morro Bay (CA)	—	—	60,792	—	—	—	—	—	651	—	41
Moss Landing (CA)	—	79,273	158,071	—	—	—	—	131	1,604	—	54
Murphys (CA)	—	—	—	2,029	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narrows (CA)	—	—	—	7,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle (CA)	—	—	—	3,715	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Flat (CA)	—	—	—	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland (CA)	—	–69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Phoenix (CA)	—	—	—	1,118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	—	—	33,090	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 3 (CA)	—	—	—	49,546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 4 (CA)	—	—	—	65,486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 5 (CA)	—	—	—	109,604	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 6 (CA)	—	—	—	52,525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 7 (CA)	—	—	—	75,810	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pittsburg (CA)	—	—	75,491	—	—	—	—	—	845	—	1,618
Poe (CA)	—	—	—	83,572	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potrero (CA)	—	3,089	87,818	—	—	—	—	8	896	—	219
Potter Valley (CA)	—	—	—	8,132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PVUSA 1 (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock Creek (CA)	—	—	—	78,530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Springs (CA)	—	—	—	22,455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin No. 1a (CA)	—	—	—	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin No. 2 (CA)	—	—	—	1,528	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin 3 (CA)	—	—	—	1,988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South (CA)	—	—	—	4,885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spaulding No. 1 (CA)	—	—	—	5,236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spaulding No. 2 (CA)	—	—	—	2,140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spaulding No. 3 (CA)	—	—	—	3,774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring Gap (CA)	—	—	—	4,202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stanislaus (CA)	—	—	—	39,575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Geysers (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	271,709	—	—	—	—	—
Tiger Creek (CA)	—	—	—	27,646	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toadtown (CA)	—	—	—	923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tule River (CA)	—	—	—	2,940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volta (CA)	—	—	—	6,203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volta 2 (CA)	—	—	—	727	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Point (CA)	—	—	—	9,431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wise (CA)	—	—	—	3,940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wishon, A G (CA)	—	—	—	9,273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacificorp	**3,775,647**	**4,710**	**10,942**	**610,270**	**—**	**—**	**2,167**	**9**	**200**	**3,360**	**27**
American Fork (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashton (ID)	—	—	—	3,187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver Upper (UT)	—	—	—	578	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bend (OR)	—	—	—	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Fork (MT)	—	—	—	2,497	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blundell (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	14,646	—	—	—	—	—
Bridger, Jim (WY)	988,047	1,153	—	—	—	—	560	2	—	633	11
Carbon (UT)	96,081	148	—	—	—	—	43	*	—	45	*
Centralia (WA)	460,713	1,029	—	—	—	—	328	2	—	1,564	2
Clearwater 1 (OR)	—	—	—	1,602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clearwater 2 (OR)	—	—	—	952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cline Falls (OR)	—	—	—	633	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condit (WA)	—	—	—	2,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copco 1 (CA)	—	—	—	15,642	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copco 2 (CA)	—	—	—	19,819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cove (ID)	—	—	—	998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutler (UT)	—	—	—	7,237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle Point (OR)	—	—	—	–1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Side (OR)	—	—	—	1,914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fall Creek (CA)	—	—	—	1,281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Creek (OR)	—	—	—	7,914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ftn Green (UT)	—	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gadsby (UT)	—	—	513	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Grace (ID)	—	—	—	4,582	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granite (UT)	—	—	—	424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hunter (emery) (UT)	677,070	1,119	—	—	—	—	319	2	—	276	6
Huntington Canyon (UT)	565,511	—	—	—	—	—	263	—	—	285	2
Hydro No. 1 (UT)	—	—	—	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydro No. 2 (UT)	—	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydro No. 3 (UT)	—	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron Gate (CA)	—	—	—	12,901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
John C Boyle (OR)	—	—	—	50,674	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnston, Dave (WY)	360,730	1,156	—	—	—	—	269	2	—	253	2
Last Chance (UT)	—	—	—	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	—	—	17,159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemolo 2 (OR)	—	—	—	17,714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Mountain (UT)	—	—	9,970	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	1
Merwin (WA)	—	—	—	89,032	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naches (WA)	—	—	—	2,175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naches Drop (WA)	—	—	—	484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naughton (WY)	397,651	—	459	—	—	—	213	—	5	303	1
Olmstead (UT)	—	—	—	3,099	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oneida (ID)	—	—	—	1,740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (ID)	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pioneer (UT)	—	—	—	2,814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powerdale (OR)	—	—	—	–20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 1 (OR)	—	—	—	3,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 2 (OR)	—	—	—	24,588	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 3 (OR)	—	—	—	4,792	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 4 (OR)	—	—	—	561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skookumchuck (WA)	—	—	—	470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slide Creek (OR)	—	—	—	10,123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snake Creek (UT)	—	—	—	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda (ID)	—	—	—	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda Springs (OR)	—	—	—	7,631	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Anthony (ID)	—	—	—	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stairs (UT)	—	—	—	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swift No. 2 (WA)	—	—	—	35,117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swift 1 (WA)	—	—	—	127,257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toketee (OR)	—	—	—	27,390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viva (WY)	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallowa Falls (OR)	—	—	—	–6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weber (UT)	—	—	—	2,173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Side (OR)	—	—	—	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyodak (WY)	229,844	105	—	—	—	—	172	*	—	—	2
Yale (WA)	—	—	—	95,232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Painesville (City of)	**9,551**	**28**	**74**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7**	*****	**1**	**8**	**1**
Painesville (OH)	9,551	28	74	—	—	—	7	*	1	8	1
Pasadena (City of)	**—**	**—**	**10,117**	**70**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**137**	**—**	**117**
Azusa (CA)	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broadway (CA)	—	—	10,055	—	—	—	—	—	136	—	104
Glenarm (CA)	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	14
Peabody (City of)	**—**	**4**	**93**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**1**	**—**	**4**
Waters River (MA)	—	4	93	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	4
Pella (City of)	**7,054**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5**	**—**	**—**	*****	**—**
Pella (IA)	7,054	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	*	—
Pend Oreille Pub Util D # 1	**—**	**—**	**—**	**37,736**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Box Canyon (WA)	—	—	—	37,383	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calispel Creek (WA)	—	—	—	353	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania Power Co	**1,361,682**	**1,536**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**554**	**3**	**—**	**1,009**	**52**
Mansfield, Bruce (PA)	1,203,498	1,366	—	—	—	—	484	2	—	957	51
New Castle (PA)	158,184	170	—	—	—	—	70	*	—	52	1
Pennsylvania Pwr & Lgt Co	**1,740,253**	**257,242**	**—**	**68,811**	**1,535,673**	**—**	**719**	**412**	**—**	**4,748**	**1,017**
Allentown (PA)	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Brunner Island (PA)	742,550	2,892	—	—	—	—	280	6	—	317	4
Coal Storage (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,602	—
Fishbach (PA)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Harrisburg (PA)	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Harwood (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Holtwood (PA)	24,459	6,644	—	50,833	—	—	16	1	—	56	*
Jenkins (PA)	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Loch Haven (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Martins Creek (PA)	141,837	198,568	—	—	—	—	62	386	—	10	985
Montour (PA)	663,229	6,427	—	—	—	—	264	17	—	274	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	168,178	42,500	—	—	—	—	96	1	—	489	5
Susquehanna (PA)	—	—	—	—	1,535,673	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallenpaupack (PA)	—	—	—	17,978	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Shore (PA)	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Williamsport (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Peru (City of)	**—**	**–5**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**—**	**—**	**1**
Peru (IL)	—	–5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Peru Utilities	**193**	**11**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	*****	**—**	*****	*****
Peru (IN)	193	11	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*	*
Piqua (City of)	**2,807**	**92**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**4**	*****	**—**	**2**	**3**
Piqua (OH)	2,807	92	—	—	—	—	4	*	—	2	3
Placer County Wtr Agency	**—**	**—**	**—**	**105,955**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
French Meadows (CA)	—	—	—	6,419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hell Hole (WA)	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Fork (CA)	—	—	—	48,093	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxbow (CA)	—	—	—	4,098	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ralston (CA)	—	—	—	47,196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plains El Gen Trans Coop	**149,304**	**—**	**13**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**85**	**—**	*****	**109**	**9**
Algodones (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escalante (NM)	149,304	—	13	—	—	—	85	—	*	109	9
Platte River Power Auth	**160,980**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**96**	**—**	**—**	**112**	**4**
Rawhide (CO)	160,980	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	—	112	4
Ponca (City of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**
Ponca Steam (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ponca Steam (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Portland General Elec Co	**–5,411**	**—**	**–171**	**323,277**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**—**	**399**	**229**
Beaver (OR)	—	—	–171	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	206
Bethel (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Boardman (OR)	–5,411	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	399	9
Bull Run (OR)	—	—	—	3,973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faraday (OR)	—	—	—	14,088	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Fork (OR)	—	—	—	30,862	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Grove (OR)	—	—	—	26,679	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pelton (OR)	—	—	—	64,028	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pelton Re Regulation (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland Hydro Proj 1 (OR)	—	—	—	12,674	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland Hydro Proj 2 (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Mill (OR)	—	—	—	13,344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Round Butte (OR)	—	—	—	151,679	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sullivan (OR)	—	—	—	5,950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potomac Edison Co (The)	**12,751**	**244**	**—**	**4,407**	**—**	**—**	**6**	*****	**—**	**30**	*****
Dam 4 (WV)	—	—	—	579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dam 5 (WV)	—	—	—	661	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luray (VA)	—	—	—	992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millville (WV)	—	—	—	980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport (VA)	—	—	—	803	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shenandoah (VA)	—	—	—	392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith, R P (MD)	12,751	244	—	—	—	—	6	*	—	30	*
Warren (VA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potomac Electric Pwr Co	**1,543,864**	**214,466**	**966**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**566**	**403**	**10**	**461**	**1,614**
Benning (DC)	—	20,052	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	99
Buzzard Point (DC)	—	265	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	19
Chalk Point (MD)	353,342	171,871	966	—	—	—	130	307	10	122	778
Dickerson (MD)	329,851	15,028	—	—	—	—	120	30	—	101	140
Morgantown (MD)	694,966	6,561	—	—	—	—	248	17	—	164	577
Potomac River (VA)	165,705	689	—	—	—	—	69	2	—	73	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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	**—**	**248,328**	**73,914**	**1,643,034**	**400,815**	**—**	**—**	**405**	**579**	**—**	**166**
Ashokan (NY)	—	—	—	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blenheim (NY)	—	—	—	–64,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crescent (NY)	—	—	—	5,201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitzpatrick (NY)	—	—	—	—	400,815	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flynn (NY)	—	26,432	73,674	—	—	—	—	35	576	—	38
Hinckley (NY)	—	—	—	3,137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Point (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kensico (NY)	—	—	—	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewiston (NY)	—	—	—	–18,512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moses Niagara (NY)	—	—	—	1,193,239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moses Power Dam (NY)	—	—	—	519,151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poletti (NY)	—	221,896	240	—	—	—	—	369	2	—	128
Vischer Ferry (NY)	—	—	—	4,176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Princeton (City of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**
Princeton (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pub Serv Co of New Hamp	**321,324**	**101,554**	**20**	**35,972**	**566,386**	**—**	**135**	**179**	*****	**253**	**445**
Amoskeag (NH)	—	—	—	9,773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ayers Island (NH)	—	—	—	4,489	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canaan (VT)	—	—	—	725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastman Falls (NH)	—	—	—	2,622	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garvins Falls (NH)	—	—	—	4,079	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gorham (NH)	—	—	—	894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hooksett (NH)	—	—	—	599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackman (NH)	—	—	—	1,891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost Nation (NH)	—	–17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Merrimack (NH)	268,716	–2	—	—	—	—	103	*	—	203	1
Newington (NH)	—	96,378	—	—	—	—	—	167	—	—	318
Schiller (NH)	52,608	5,212	20	—	—	—	31	12	*	50	124
Seabrook (NH)	—	—	—	—	566,386	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith (NH)	—	—	—	10,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Lake (NH)	—	–17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pub Serv Co of New Mexico	**920,768**	**3,215**	**–297**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**526**	**6**	*****	**661**	**34**
Las Vegas (NM)	—	–17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Reeves (NM)	—	—	–297	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
San Juan (NM)	920,768	3,232	—	—	—	—	526	6	—	661	30
Public Serv Elec & Gas Co	**412,524**	**65,182**	**131,428**	**—**	**–9,689**	**—**	**161**	**128**	**1,088**	**512**	**899**
Bayonne (NJ)	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Bergen (NJ)	—	5,999	121,113	—	—	—	—	9	952	—	109
Burlington (NJ)	—	16,532	–14	—	—	—	—	25	5	—	119
Edison (NJ)	—	25	7	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	105
Essex (NJ)	—	184	415	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	112
Hope Creek (NJ)	—	—	—	—	–4,563	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson (NJ)	271,507	27,539	8,542	—	—	—	110	46	88	138	102
Kearny (NJ)	—	2,212	153	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	108
Linden (NJ)	—	5,443	394	—	—	—	—	20	15	—	134
Mercer (NJ)	141,017	–92	491	—	—	—	51	*	9	374	—
National Park (NJ)	—	–5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Salem (NJ)	—	2	—	—	–5,126	—	—	*	—	—	13
Sewaren (NJ)	—	7,323	327	—	—	—	—	20	5	—	91
Public Service Co of Colo	**1,258,477**	**954**	**8,226**	**6,677**	**—**	**—**	**674**	**2**	**108**	**1,847**	**88**
Alamosa (CO)	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
Ames (CO)	—	—	—	884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arapahoe (CO)	98,989	—	169	—	—	—	53	—	2	94	—
Boulder Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	1,208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cabin Creek (CO)	—	—	—	–5,027	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cameo (CO)	45,660	8	259	—	—	—	26	*	3	29	*
Cherokee (CO)	306,752	—	2,615	—	—	—	134	—	28	429	—
Comanche (CO)	397,184	—	230	—	—	—	242	—	2	325	1
Fort Lupton (CO)	—	1	215	—	—	—	—	*	4	—	14
Fruita (CO)	—	–14	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Georgetown Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hayden (CO)	216,480	545	55	—	—	—	108	1	1	533	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	—	—	2,026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pawnee (CO)	103,609	—	1,324	—	—	—	70	—	14	349	8
Salida No. 1 Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salida No. 2 Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoshone Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	5,565	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacoma (CO)	—	—	—	1,563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valmont (CO)	89,803	150	590	—	—	—	41	*	7	87	9
Zuni (CO)	—	54	2,769	—	—	—	—	*	47	—	46
Public Service Co of Okla	**595,973**	**25,496**	**369,982**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**359**	**46**	**3,741**	**380**	**113**
Comanche (OK)	—	6	117,197	—	—	—	—	*	1,044	—	*
Northeastern (OK)	595,973	—	77,958	—	—	—	359	—	845	380	*
Riverside (OK)	—	25,485	138,038	—	—	—	—	46	1,415	—	62
Southwestern (OK)	—	—	27,809	—	—	—	—	—	329	—	49
Tulsa (OK)	—	1	8,877	—	—	—	—	*	106	—	1
Weleetka (OK)	—	4	103	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	*
Puget Sound Pwr & Lgt Co	**—**	**78**	**1,188**	**122,222**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**14**	**—**	**334**
Crystal Mountain (WA)	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Electron (WA)	—	—	—	3,005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frederickson (WA)	—	—	1,188	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	92
Fredonia (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98
Lower Baker (WA)	—	—	—	42,936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nooksack (WA)	—	—	—	399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snoqualmie (WA)	—	—	—	23,648	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Whidbey (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Upper Baker (WA)	—	—	—	29,528	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White River (WA)	—	—	—	22,706	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitehorn (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
PECO Energy Co	**290,444**	**253,674**	**3,248**	**160,884**	**2,322,647**	**—**	**149**	**522**	**39**	**127**	**528**
Chester (PA)	—	218	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Conowingo (MD)	—	—	—	213,047	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cromby (PA)	58,681	57,139	1,837	—	—	—	24	98	20	35	27
Croydon (PA)	—	15,933	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	66
Delaware (PA)	—	41,920	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	73
Eddystone (PA)	231,763	110,636	1,411	—	—	—	124	247	19	92	281
Falls (PA)	—	129	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	11
Limerick (PA)	—	—	—	—	851,169	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moser (PA)	—	206	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	11
Muddy Run (PA)	—	—	—	–52,163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil Storage (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peach Bottom (PA)	—	—	—	—	1,471,478	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond (PA)	—	935	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	43
Schuylkill (PA)	—	26,329	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	5
Southwark (PA)	—	229	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
PSI Energy, Inc	**2,391,148**	**18,071**	**935**	**22,216**	**—**	**—**	**1,107**	**37**	**9**	**2,653**	**39**
Cayuga (IN)	504,469	889	935	—	—	—	237	2	9	325	11
Connersville (IN)	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	8
Edwardsport (IN)	32,898	101	—	—	—	—	19	*	—	53	3
Gallagher, R (IN)	204,421	2,247	—	—	—	—	95	5	—	181	2
Gibson (IN)	1,393,752	3,183	—	—	—	—	624	5	—	1,837	4
Markland (IN)	—	—	—	22,216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami Wabash (IN)	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Noblesville (IN)	24,909	42	—	—	—	—	14	*	—	33	1
Wabash River (IN)	230,699	11,416	—	—	—	—	118	24	—	224	6
Redding (City of)	**—**	**—**	**3,410**	**1,818**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**60**	**—**	**—**
Redding Power (CA)	—	—	3,410	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—
Whiskeytown (CA)	—	—	—	1,818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond (City of)	**49,142**	**51**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**25**	*****	**—**	**54**	**1**
Whitewater Valley (IN)	49,142	51	—	—	—	—	25	*	—	54	1
Rochester (City of)	**15,229**	**–26**	**802**	**750**	**—**	**—**	**7**	*****	**9**	**9**	**2**
Cascade Creek (MN)	—	–26	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	—	—	750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver Lake (MN)	15,229	—	802	—	—	—	7	—	9	9	—
Rochester Gas & Elec Corp	**119,428**	**309**	**19**	**22,777**	**331,602**	**—**	**45**	**1**	*****	**86**	**2**
Ginna (NY)	—	—	—	—	331,602	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 160 (NY)	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 170 (NY)	—	—	—	335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 172 (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 2 (NY)	—	—	—	3,011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 26 (NY)	—	—	—	384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 3 (NY)	39,823	54	—	—	—	—	15	*	—	2	1
Station 5 (NY)	—	—	—	18,956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 7 (NY)	79,605	255	—	—	—	—	30	*	—	84	1
Station 9 (NY)	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Rockville Ctr(Village of)	**—**	**74**	**160**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**3**	**—**	**2**
Rockville (NY)	—	74	160	—	—	—	—	*	3	—	2
Russell (City of)	**—**	**544**	**1,270**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**15**	**—**	**2**
Russell (KS)	—	544	1,270	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	2
Ruston (City of)	**—**	**—**	**9,483**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**112**	**—**	**—**
Ruston (LA)	—	—	9,483	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	—
Sacramento Mun Util Dist	**—**	**—**	**18,421**	**211,166**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**218**	**—**	**3**
Camino (CA)	—	—	—	44,452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camp Far W (CA)	—	—	—	5,321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carson (CA)	—	—	18,346	—	—	—	—	—	216	—	—
Coldwater Creek (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	30,391	—	—	—	—	—
Hedge PV (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Jaybird (CA)	—	—	—	49,186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jones Fork (CA)	—	—	—	1,714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loon Lake (CA)	—	—	—	3,808	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McClellan (CA)	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	3
Robbs Peak (CA)	—	—	—	7,559	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slab Creek (CA)	—	—	—	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smudgeo (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	44,120	—	—	—	—	—
Solano (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	345	—	—	—	—	—
Solar (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—
Union Valley (CA)	—	—	—	5,898	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Rock (CA)	—	—	—	92,968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Safe Harbor Waterpower Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**150,538**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Safe Harbor (PA)	—	—	—	150,538	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Cloud (City of)	**—**	**14**	**26**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**1**	**—**	**2**
St Cloud (FL)	—	14	26	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	2
Saint Marys (City of)	**5,075**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3**	*****	**—**	*****	*****
Saint Marys (OH)	5,075	1	—	—	—	—	3	*	—	*	*
Salt River Project	**842,011**	**2,496**	**4,899**	**20,092**	**—**	**—**	**433**	**5**	**75**	**1,777**	**283**
Agua Fria (AZ)	—	—	923	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	50
Coronado (AZ)	206,982	1,403	—	—	—	—	115	3	—	799	12
Crosscut (AZ)	—	—	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse Mesa (AZ)	—	—	—	7,428	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kyrene (AZ)	—	2	–220	—	—	—	—	*	3	—	57
Mormon Flat (AZ)	—	—	—	3,931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navajo (AZ)	635,029	1,081	—	—	—	—	319	2	—	978	38
Roosevelt (AZ)	—	—	—	6,085	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Tan (AZ)	—	10	4,196	—	—	—	—	*	52	—	103
South Con (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewart Mtn (AZ)	—	—	—	2,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tnk Frm Stg (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
San Antonio Pub Serv Brd	**685,591**	**28,996**	**87,165**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**428**	**54**	**747**	**1,367**	**337**
Braunig, V H (TX)	—	12,833	19,702	—	—	—	—	23	201	—	196

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	371,456	15,987	—	—	—	—	243	31	—	1,367	141
J K Spruce (TX)	314,135	—	21	—	—	—	185	—	*	—	—
Leon Creek (TX)	—	—	–146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mission Road (TX)	—	—	–145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sommers, O W (TX)	—	176	63,512	—	—	—	—	*	488	—	—
Tuttle, W B (TX)	—	—	4,221	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	—
San Diego Gas & Elec Co	**—**	**530**	**230,261**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**2,507**	**—**	**967**
Division (CA)	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
El Cajon (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encina (CA)	—	410	109,798	—	—	—	—	1	1,280	—	643
Kearny (CA)	—	—	183	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	37
Leased Strg (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miramar (CA)	—	4	42	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	5
Naval Station (CA)	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	13
Naval Training Cnter (CA)	—	2	20	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
North Island (CA)	—	70	78	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	3
Silver Gate (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Bay (CA)	—	—	120,118	—	—	—	—	—	1,222	—	263
San Miguel Elec Coop Inc	**264,315**	**35**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**300**	*****	**—**	**102**	**12**
San Miguel (TX)	264,315	35	—	—	—	—	300	*	—	102	12
Santa Clara (City of)	**—**	**1**	**4,014**	**5,808**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**60**	**—**	**2**
Black Butte (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cogen Plant (CA)	—	—	3,971	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—
Gianera (CA)	—	1	43	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	2
Grizzly (CA)	—	—	—	2,681	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highline (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stony Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	3,127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Savannah Elec & Pwr Co	**28,475**	**16,834**	**1,302**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**12**	**36**	**13**	**78**	**111**
Boulevard (GA)	—	453	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9
McIntosh (GA)	8,424	16,018	—	—	—	—	4	33	—	42	65
Port Wentworth (GA)	20,051	363	1,302	—	—	—	9	1	13	36	36
Riverside (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scana Corporation	**845,080**	**3,553**	**491**	**44,465**	**629,457**	**—**	**325**	**7**	**5**	**778**	**68**
Burton (SC)	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Canadys (SC)	44,610	700	433	—	—	—	18	1	5	179	2
Coit (SC)	—	151	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Columbia Hydro (SC)	—	—	—	4,932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faber Place (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfield County (SC)	—	—	—	–9,301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hagood (SC)	—	583	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	14
Hardeeville (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mcmeekin (SC)	136,954	49	—	—	—	—	52	*	—	96	3
Neal Shoals (SC)	—	—	—	3,174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parr (SC)	—	232	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
Parr Hydro (SC)	—	—	—	6,783	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saluda Hydro (SC)	—	—	—	31,090	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stevens Creek Hydro (GA)	—	—	—	7,787	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urquhart (SC)	51,325	299	58	—	—	—	21	1	1	122	5
V. C. Summer (SC)	—	—	—	—	629,457	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wateree (SC)	303,459	368	—	—	—	—	118	1	—	268	12
Williams (SC)	308,732	1,157	—	—	—	—	116	2	—	113	14
Seattle (City of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**754,690**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Boundary (WA)	—	—	—	462,757	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar Falls (WA)	—	—	—	12,297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diablo (WA)	—	—	—	99,323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gorge (WA)	—	—	—	93,337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Halem (WA)	—	—	—	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ross Dam (WA)	—	—	—	80,283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Fork Tolt (WA)	—	—	—	6,311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seminole Electric Coop	**732,267**	**1,736**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**296**	**3**	**—**	**345**	**8**
Seminole (FL)	732,267	1,736	—	—	—	—	296	3	—	345	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	**6,494**	**—**	**54**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5**	**—**	**1**	*****	*****
Shelby (OH)	6,494	—	54	—	—	—	5	—	1	*	*
Sierra Pacific Power Co	**127,259**	**237**	**215,282**	**4,850**	**—**	**—**	**70**	**1**	**2,265**	**290**	**318**
Battle Mt (NV)	—	–32	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Brunswick (NV)	—	–36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Elko (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fallon (NV)	—	–1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farad (CA)	—	—	—	1,151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fleish (NV)	—	—	—	1,484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Churchill (NV)	—	—	106,140	—	—	—	—	—	1,017	—	117
Gabbs (NV)	—	–16	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Kings Beach (CA)	—	324	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Lahontan (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Valmy (NV)	127,259	68	—	—	—	—	70	*	—	290	3
Portola (CA)	—	–12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Tracy (NV)	—	3	109,142	—	—	—	—	*	1,248	—	196
Valley Road (NV)	—	–34	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Verdi (NV)	—	—	—	1,109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washoe (NV)	—	—	—	1,106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winnemucca (NV)	—	–27	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
26 Foot Drop (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikeston (City of)	**154,993**	**76**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**74**	*****	**—**	**79**	**2**
Coleman, E. P. (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Sikeston (MO)	154,993	76	—	—	—	—	74	*	—	79	2
So Carolina Pub Serv Auth	**1,043,234**	**3,418**	**—**	**72,657**	**—**	**—**	**407**	**8**	**—**	**786**	**94**
Cross (SC)	578,724	1,009	—	—	—	—	223	2	—	218	6
Grainger, Dolphus M (SC)	20,471	19	—	—	—	—	8	*	—	58	*
Hilton Head (SC)	—	769	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	24
Jefferies (SC)	61,163	228	—	16,227	—	—	25	*	—	115	33
Myrtle Beach (SC)	—	558	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	23
Spillway (SC)	—	—	—	1,139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Stephen (SC)	—	—	—	55,291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winyah (SC)	382,876	835	—	—	—	—	150	1	—	395	8
South Miss Elec Pwr Assoc	**165,377**	**3,108**	**2,464**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**73**	**7**	**30**	**171**	**25**
Benndale (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morrow (MS)	165,377	270	—	—	—	—	73	1	—	171	9
Moselle (MS)	—	2,549	2,464	—	—	—	—	5	30	—	15
Paulding (MS)	—	289	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
South Texas Elec Coop Inc	**—**	**–21**	**25**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**2**	**—**	**19**
Rayburn, Sam (TX)	—	–21	25	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	19
Southern Calif Edison Co	**863,220**	**1,992**	**557,088**	**358,076**	**1,512,914**	**—**	**404**	**4**	**5,848**	**600**	**3,658**
Alamitos (CA)	—	—	180,064	—	—	—	—	—	1,816	—	663
Baker Dam (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 1 (CA)	—	—	—	18,742	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 2 (CA)	—	—	—	16,099	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 2a (CA)	—	—	—	48,856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 3 (CA)	—	—	—	54,457	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 4 (CA)	—	—	—	49,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 8 (CA)	—	—	—	24,366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 2 (CA)	—	—	—	3,865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 3 (CA)	—	—	—	3,407	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 4 (CA)	—	—	—	4,772	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 5 (CA)	—	—	—	1,752	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 6 (CA)	—	—	—	1,212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borel (CA)	—	—	—	5,147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cool Water (CA)	—	—	79,873	—	—	—	—	—	831	—	376
Dominguez Hills (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	810
Eastwood (CA)	—	—	—	–228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Segundo (CA)	—	—	52,991	—	—	—	—	—	645	—	30
Ellwood (CA)	—	—	–7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Etiwanda (CA)	—	—	–740	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	291
Fontana (CA)	—	—	—	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	—	828	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Huntington Beach (CA)	—	—	30,506	—	—	—	—	—	366	—	200
Kaweah 1 (CA)	—	—	—	1,225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaweah 2 (CA)	—	—	—	1,357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaweah 3 (CA)	—	—	—	2,893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kern River 1 (CA)	—	—	—	15,193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kern River 3 (CA)	—	—	—	22,997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Beach (CA)	—	—	4,054	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	110
Lundy (CA)	—	—	—	933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lytle Creek (CA)	—	—	—	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mammoth Pool (CA)	—	—	—	65,046	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandalay (CA)	—	50	71,436	—	—	—	—	*	679	—	442
Mill Creek 1 (CA)	—	—	—	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill Creek 2&3 (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill Creek 3 (CA)	—	—	—	504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohave (NV)	863,220	—	8,490	—	—	—	404	—	84	600	—
Ontario 1 (CA)	—	—	—	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario 2 (CA)	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ormond Beach (CA)	—	—	15,021	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	424
Pebbly Beach (CA)	—	1,942	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2
Poole (CA)	—	—	—	2,548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portal (CA)	—	—	—	5,263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redondo Beach (CA)	—	—	114,844	—	—	—	—	—	1,194	—	295
Rush Creek (CA)	—	—	—	3,254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Bernardino (CA)	—	—	–272	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	15
San Gorgonio (CA)	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Gorgonio (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Onofre (CA)	—	—	—	—	1,512,914	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Ana 1 (CA)	—	—	—	805	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Ana 2 (CA)	—	—	—	490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Ana 3 (CA)	—	—	—	504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra (CA)	—	—	—	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tule River (CA)	—	—	—	1,657	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Ill Pwr Coop	**85,272**	**8,245**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**48**	*****	**—**	**291**	**2**
Marion (IL)	85,272	8,245	—	—	—	—	48	*	—	291	2
Southern Indiana G & E Co	**438,499**	**2,873**	**2,458**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**214**	**5**	**31**	**304**	**3**
A. B. Brown (IN)	147,660	2,873	1,717	—	—	—	71	5	18	139	3
Broadway (IN)	—	—	578	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1
Culley (IN)	208,939	—	84	—	—	—	105	—	1	126	—
Northeast (IN)	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Warrick (IN)	81,900	—	57	—	—	—	39	—	1	39	—
Southwestern Elec Pwr Co	**1,379,961**	**15,754**	**186,013**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**936**	**26**	**1,930**	**2,404**	**111**
Arsenal Hill (LA)	—	—	7,852	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	—
Flint Creek (AR)	234,177	1,018	—	—	—	—	150	2	—	405	13
Knox Lee (TX)	—	127	42,641	—	—	—	—	*	415	—	66
Lieberman (LA)	—	9,661	5,415	—	—	—	—	16	56	—	7
Lone Star (TX)	—	—	2,248	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	3
Pirkey (TX)	452,077	—	375	—	—	—	352	—	4	325	—
Welsh (TX)	693,707	1,390	—	—	—	—	434	2	—	1,675	7
Wilkes (TX)	—	3,558	127,482	—	—	—	—	6	1,338	—	14
Southwestern Pub Serv Co	**1,127,960**	**119**	**348,440**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**635**	*****	**3,170**	**1,453**	**87**
Carlsbad (NM)	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cunningham (NM)	—	—	46,671	—	—	—	—	—	134	—	—
Harrington (TX)	672,171	—	512	—	—	—	382	—	5	714	—
Jones (TX)	—	119	176,229	—	—	—	—	*	1,812	—	56
Maddox (NM)	—	—	42,127	—	—	—	—	—	244	—	—
Moore County (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nichols (TX)	—	—	43,728	—	—	—	—	—	524	—	—
Plant X (TX)	—	—	38,699	—	—	—	—	—	443	—	31
Riverview (TX)	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Tolk Station (TX)	455,789	—	333	—	—	—	253	—	3	739	—
Tucumcari (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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	**11,625**	**114**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7**	*****	**—**	**5**	**3**
Pearl Station (IL)	11,625	196	—	—	—	—	7	*	—	5	3
Pittsfield (IL)	—	–82	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Springfield (City of)	**161,165**	**245**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**88**	**1**	**—**	**87**	**6**
Dallman (IL)	158,563	197	—	—	—	—	86	*	—	85	—
Factory (IL)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Lakeside (IL)	2,602	44	—	—	—	—	2	*	—	1	2
Reynolds (IL)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Springfield (City of)	**180,137**	**30**	**947**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**98**	*****	**11**	**117**	**7**
James River (MO)	101,473	30	741	—	—	—	49	*	8	27	4
Main Street (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Southwest (MO)	78,664	—	206	—	—	—	50	—	3	89	3
St Joseph Lgt & Pwr Co	**13,283**	**514**	**226**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**46**	**52**
Lake Road (MO)	13,283	514	226	—	—	—	7	3	4	46	52
Sunflower Elec Coop	**203,026**	**—**	**–29**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**119**	**—**	**3**	**180**	**—**
Garden City (KS)	—	—	–29	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Holcomb (KS)	203,026	—	—	—	—	—	119	—	—	180	—
Superior Wtr Lt Pwr Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Winslow (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacoma (City of)	**2,543**	**—**	**21**	**367,312**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**—**	*****	**1**	**—**
Alder (WA)	—	—	—	29,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cushman 1 (WA)	—	—	—	16,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cushman 2 (WA)	—	—	—	32,356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Grande (WA)	—	—	—	8,807	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayfield (WA)	—	—	—	99,336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mossyrock (WA)	—	—	—	175,244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steam Plant 2 (WA)	2,543	—	21	—	—	4,519	3	—	*	1	—
Wynoochee (WA)	—	—	—	5,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallahassee (City of)	**—**	**4,316**	**82,390**	**2,522**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**8**	**989**	**—**	**69**
Hopkins, Arvah B (FL)	—	2,200	61,953	—	—	—	—	4	724	—	59
Jackson Bluff (FL)	—	—	—	2,522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purdom, S O (FL)	—	2,116	20,437	—	—	—	—	4	265	—	11
Tampa Electric Co	**1,403,290**	**19,914**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**597**	**42**	**—**	**1,295**	**165**
Big Bend (FL)	891,090	4,768	—	—	—	—	374	7	—	329	53
Coal Storage (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	859	—
Gannon, F J (FL)	512,200	2,750	—	—	—	—	223	5	—	108	3
Hookers Point (FL)	—	9,290	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	99
S Dinner Lk (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S Phillips (FL)	—	3,106	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	10
Taunton (City of)	**—**	**3,169**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7**	**—**	**—**	**38**
Cleary, B F (MA)	—	3,169	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	38
Tennessee Valley Auth	**7,613,880**	**24,268**	**—**	**1,818,988**	**3,013,519**	**—**	**3,164**	**45**	**—**	**3,300**	**542**
Allen (TN)	417,390	799	—	—	—	—	176	1	—	127	138
Apalachia (TN)	—	—	—	51,358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue Ridge (GA)	—	—	—	7,577	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boone (TN)	—	—	—	27,973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Browns Ferry (AL)	—	—	—	—	1,413,011	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Run (TN)	596,598	26	—	—	—	—	208	*	—	88	4
Chatuge (NC)	—	—	—	5,514	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cherokee (TN)	—	—	—	56,070	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickamauga (TN)	—	—	—	71,036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colbert (AL)	560,635	5,021	—	—	—	—	232	9	—	214	106
Cumberland (TN)	1,614,440	935	—	—	—	—	680	2	—	715	—
Douglas (TN)	—	—	—	57,723	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fontana (NC)	—	—	—	160,981	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Loudoun (TN)	—	—	—	98,494	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Patrick Henry (TN)	—	—	—	19,154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallatin (TN)	494,527	417	—	—	—	—	199	1	—	187	104

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	—	—	24,018	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntersville (AL)	—	—	—	70,975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hiwassee (NC)	—	—	—	46,942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnsonville (TN)	413,091	11,174	—	—	—	—	206	22	—	206	189
Kentucky (KY)	—	—	—	93,486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston (TN)	744,763	411	—	—	—	—	289	1	—	148	—
Melton Hill (TN)	—	—	—	28,532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nickajack (TN)	—	—	—	56,824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norris (TN)	—	—	—	67,593	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottely (GA)	—	—	—	5,058	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocoee 1 (TN)	—	—	—	13,585	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocoee 2 (TN)	—	—	—	13,668	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocoee 3 (TN)	—	—	—	19,605	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paradise (KY)	1,413,473	334	—	—	—	—	594	1	—	461	—
Pickwick (TN)	—	—	—	132,683	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raccoon Mountain (TN)	—	—	—	−67,127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequoyah (TN)	—	—	—	—	1,600,508	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sevier, John (TN)	396,145	349	—	—	—	—	151	1	—	138	—
Shawnee (KY)	416,867	2,520	—	—	—	—	187	5	—	550	—
South Holston (TN)	—	—	—	27,166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tims Ford (TN)	—	—	—	8,214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watauga (TN)	—	—	—	20,037	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watts Bar (TN)	−262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watts Bar (TN)	—	—	—	116,783	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheeler (AL)	—	—	—	202,261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widows Creek (AL)	546,213	2,282	—	—	—	—	244	4	—	466	—
Wilbur (TN)	—	—	—	3,901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilson (AL)	—	—	—	378,904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas Mun Power Agency	**166,399**	**1**	**480**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**211**	*****	**6**	**76**	**7**
Gibbons Creek (TX)	166,399	1	480	—	—	—	211	*	6	76	7
Texas Utilities Elec Co	**3,122,494**	**154,664**	**1,875,275**	**—**	**1,204,789**	**—**	**2,666**	**278**	**18,823**	**1,990**	**2,017**
Big Brown (TX)	553,264	—	14,456	—	—	—	486	—	160	288	—
Collin (TX)	—	—	−202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Comanche Peak (TX)	—	—	—	—	1,204,789	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dallas (TX)	—	—	−193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
De Cordova (TX)	—	11,754	321,375	—	—	—	—	20	3,030	—	174
Eagle Mountain (TX)	—	4,265	52,970	—	—	—	—	8	638	—	77
Graham (TX)	—	7,406	165,602	—	—	—	—	11	1,550	—	87
Handley (TX)	—	16,226	93,800	—	—	—	—	31	1,030	—	201
Lake Creek (TX)	—	10,779	38,015	—	—	—	—	18	350	—	97
Lake Hubbard (TX)	—	21,372	54,022	—	—	—	—	36	512	—	157
Martin Lake (TX)	1,310,593	336	—	—	—	—	1,065	6	—	509	21
Monticello (TX)	887,533	3,206	—	—	—	—	813	6	—	342	15
Morgan Creek (TX)	—	6,399	205,104	—	—	—	—	11	2,135	—	240
Mountain Creek (TX)	—	—	63,549	—	—	—	—	—	610	—	158
North Lake (TX)	—	8,145	35,916	—	—	—	—	17	422	—	138
North Main (TX)	—	—	−89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parkdale (TX)	—	—	−205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Permian Basin (TX)	—	7,519	216,046	—	—	—	—	12	2,141	—	219
River Crest (TX)	—	—	−40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Sandow (TX)	371,104	177	—	—	—	—	302	*	—	850	—
Stryker Creek (TX)	—	4,109	64,668	—	—	—	—	7	626	—	84
Tradinghouse Creek (TX)	—	37,512	357,194	—	—	—	—	66	3,540	—	113
Trinidad (TX)	—	—	−183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Valley (TX)	—	15,459	193,470	—	—	—	—	29	2,077	—	79
Texas-New Mexico Power Co	**183,090**	**—**	**1,125**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**146**	**—**	**12**	**45**	**—**
Lordsburg (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TNP One (TX)	183,090	—	1,125	—	—	—	146	—	12	45	—
Toledo Edison Co (The)	**193,899**	**161**	**3**	**—**	**613,232**	**—**	**110**	*****	*****	**86**	**5**
Acme (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bay Shore (OH)	193,899	151	—	—	—	—	110	*	—	86	1
Davis-Besse (OH)	—	—	—	—	613,232	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richland (OH)	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Stryker (OH)	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,089**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**13**	**—**
Bayside (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Boardman (MI)	—	—	—	462	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown Bridge (MI)	—	—	—	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elk Rapids (MI)	—	—	—	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabin (MI)	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tri-state G & T Assn Inc	**733,322**	**546**	**585**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**374**	**2**	**5**	**1,387**	**19**
Burlington (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Craig (CO)	679,786	—	585	—	—	—	344	—	5	1,361	3
Nucla (CO)	53,536	546	—	—	—	—	29	2	—	25	1
Tucson Electric Power Co	**481,133**	**564**	**–651**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**271**	**1**	**17**	**308**	**17**
De Moss Petrie (AZ)	—	—	–12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Irvington (AZ)	37,366	—	–566	—	—	—	20	—	17	46	5
North Loop (AZ)	—	—	–73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Springerville (AZ)	443,767	564	—	—	—	—	250	1	—	262	2
Turlock Irrigation Dist	**—**	**—**	**–1**	**92,995**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**3**
Hickman (CA)	—	—	—	–3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lagrange (CA)	—	—	—	2,025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Don Pedro (CA)	—	—	—	90,670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turlock Lake (CA)	—	—	—	–4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uppr Dawson (CA)	—	—	—	307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walnut (CA)	—	—	–1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Union Electric Co	**1,714,459**	**6,770**	**3,341**	**84,041**	**792,122**	**—**	**1,022**	**20**	**60**	**1,446**	**84**
Callaway (MO)	—	—	—	—	792,122	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton (MO)	—	–77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Howard Bend (MO)	—	179	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Jefferson City (MO)	—	405	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Keokuk (IA)	—	—	—	78,455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirksville (MO)	—	—	–23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labadie (MO)	801,568	888	—	—	—	—	463	2	—	639	13
Meramec (MO)	88,737	199	1,264	—	—	—	47	1	16	185	9
Mexico (MO)	—	479	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Moberly (MO)	—	470	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Moreau (MO)	—	530	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Osage (MO)	—	—	—	9,585	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portable (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Rush Island (MO)	597,327	236	—	—	—	—	387	*	—	243	2
Sioux (MO)	226,827	639	—	—	—	2,730	125	1	—	380	1
Taum Sauk (MO)	—	—	—	–3,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venice No. 2 (IL)	—	2,822	2,116	—	—	—	—	10	43	—	36
Viaduct (MO)	—	—	–16	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
United Gas Imp Co (The)	**28,439**	**140**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**18**	*****	**—**	**25**	*****
Hunlock Creek (PA)	28,439	140	—	—	—	—	18	*	—	25	*
United Illuminating Co	**212,793**	**137,421**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**82**	**214**	**—**	**112**	**1**
Bridgeport Harbor (CT)	212,793	421	—	—	—	—	82	1	—	112	1
English (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Haven Harbor (CT)	—	137,000	—	—	—	—	—	213	—	—	*
United Power Assn	**99,028**	**702**	**207**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**81**	**2**	**4**	**85**	**7**
Cambridge (MN)	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Elk River (MN)	—	449	207	—	—	14,351	—	1	4	—	*
Maple Lake (MN)	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Rock Lake (MN)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Stanton (ND)	99,028	130	—	—	—	—	81	*	—	85	1
Utilicorp United Inc	**259,048**	**1,472**	**–73**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**133**	**4**	**—**	**161**	**50**
Green, Ralph (MO)	—	—	–73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenwood (MO)	—	1,316	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	45
Kci (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada (MO)	—	–17	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Sibley (MO)	259,048	173	—	—	—	—	133	*	—	161	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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	—	—	—	**190,691**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcova (WY)	—	—	—	3,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Thompson (CO)	—	—	—	–17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boysen (WY)	—	—	—	4,988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buffalo Bill (WY)	—	—	—	5,596	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canyon Ferry (MT)	—	—	—	38,308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estes (CO)	—	—	—	5,291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flatiron (CO)	—	—	—	10,843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fremont Canyon (WY)	—	—	—	8,230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glendo (WY)	—	—	—	–111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Mountain (CO)	—	—	—	4,940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guernsey (WY)	—	—	—	–33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Mtn (WY)	—	—	—	–30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kortes (WY)	—	—	—	14,148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marys Lake (CO)	—	—	—	1,858	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Elbert (CO)	—	—	—	–1,146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pilot Butte (WY)	—	—	—	–9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pole Hill (CO)	—	—	—	7,783	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seminoe (WY)	—	—	—	14,306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoshone (WY)	—	—	—	1,873	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowtail (MT)	—	—	—	70,247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Lower Colorado Region	—	—	—	**485,655**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davis (AZ)	—	—	—	88,295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoover (NV)	—	—	—	157,094	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoover Dam (AZ)	—	—	—	207,747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parker (CA)	—	—	—	32,519	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Mid Pacific Region	—	—	—	**616,089**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Folsom (CA)	—	—	—	98,237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jdge F Carr (CA)	—	—	—	54,313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keswick (CA)	—	—	—	43,151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewiston (CA)	—	—	—	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Melones (CA)	—	—	—	33,274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nimbus (CA)	—	—	—	7,530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oneill (CA)	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shasta (CA)	—	—	—	255,281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring Creek (CA)	—	—	—	83,562	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stampede (CA)	—	—	—	2,304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinity (CA)	—	—	—	38,213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Pacific NW Region	—	—	—	**2,812,618**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anderson Ranch (ID)	—	—	—	16,137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Canyon (ID)	—	—	—	4,638	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boise River Div (ID)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandler (WA)	—	—	—	–23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Coulee (WA)	—	—	—	2,589,910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Springs (OR)	—	—	—	11,170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungry Horse (MT)	—	—	—	118,260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minidoka (ID)	—	—	—	–139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palisades (ID)	—	—	—	69,050	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roza (WA)	—	—	—	3,615	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Rio Grand-Falcon Prj	—	—	—	**8,406**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amistad (TX)	—	—	—	4,862	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falcon (TX)	—	—	—	3,544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Upper Colorado Region	—	—	—	**500,955**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue Mesa (CO)	—	—	—	14,670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crystal (CO)	—	—	—	10,449	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Creek (UT)	—	—	—	1,334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elephant Butte (NM)	—	—	—	8,749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flaming Gorge (UT)	—	—	—	48,305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fontenelle (WY)	—	—	—	4,675	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glen Canyon (AZ)	—	—	—	391,686	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Molina (CO)	—	—	—	678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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, February 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)	—	—	—	19,283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Towaoc (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Molina (CO)	—	—	—	1,126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Blakely Mtn	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3,231**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Blakely Mountain (AR)	—	—	—	2,486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Degray (AR)	—	—	—	819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narrows (AR)	—	—	—	–74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Fort Worth District	**—**	**—**	**—**	**10,121**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
R. D. Willis (TX)	—	—	—	2,456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rayburn, Sam (TX)	—	—	—	6,033	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitney (TX)	—	—	—	1,632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Hartwell Power Plant	**—**	**—**	**—**	**88,464**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Hartwell Lake (GA)	—	—	—	88,464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-J Strom Thur Pwr Plt	**—**	**—**	**—**	**155,831**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
J Strom Thur (SC)	—	—	—	155,831	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Kansas City Dist	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3,309**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Harry Truman (MO)	—	—	—	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockton (MO)	—	—	—	1,229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Little Rock	**—**	**—**	**—**	**109,469**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Beaver (AR)	—	—	—	10,829	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Shoals (AR)	—	—	—	34,528	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dardanelle (AR)	—	—	—	20,923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greers Ferry Lake (AR)	—	—	—	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfork (AR)	—	—	—	5,443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ozark (AR)	—	—	—	12,585	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Table Rock (MO)	—	—	—	25,002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Mobile District	**—**	**—**	**—**	**303,045**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Allatoona (GA)	—	—	—	35,331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buford (GA)	—	—	—	48,711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carters (GA)	—	—	—	46,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George, Walter F (GA)	—	—	—	77,564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jones Bluff (AL)	—	—	—	24,719	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millers Ferry (AL)	—	—	—	16,795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Point (GA)	—	—	—	40,889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodruff, J (FL)	—	—	—	12,466	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Nashville	**—**	**—**	**—**	**350,539**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Barkley (KY)	—	—	—	61,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Center Hill (TN)	—	—	—	34,406	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheatham (TN)	—	—	—	13,073	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cordell Hull (TN)	—	—	—	43,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dale Hollow (TN)	—	—	—	6,589	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laurel (KY)	—	—	—	7,450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Hickory (TN)	—	—	—	61,276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Priest, J P (TN)	—	—	—	5,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolf Creek (KY)	—	—	—	117,525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-North Pacific Div	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6,159,166**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Albeni Falls (ID)	—	—	—	18,564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Cliff (OR)	—	—	—	10,742	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonneville (OR)	—	—	—	413,850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chief Joseph (WA)	—	—	—	1,344,026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cougar (OR)	—	—	—	12,965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalles (WA)	—	—	—	676,191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Day, John (OR)	—	—	—	1,299,014	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit (OR)	—	—	—	47,609	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dexter (OR)	—	—	—	7,970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dworshak (ID)	—	—	—	250,210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foster (OR)	—	—	—	10,251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Peter (OR)	—	—	—	31,793	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	—	—	10,242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Harbor (WA)	—	—	—	245,124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libby (MT)	—	—	—	16,274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Goose (WA)	—	—	—	351,642	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lookout Point (OR)	—	—	—	49,964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost Creek (OR)	—	—	—	32,796	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Granite (WA)	—	—	—	345,898	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Monumental (WA)	—	—	—	348,751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mcnary (OR)	—	—	—	635,290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Omaha District	**—**	**—**	**—**	**710,891**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Big Bend (SD)	—	—	—	67,865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Peck (MT)	—	—	—	112,560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Randall (SD)	—	—	—	112,841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garrison (ND)	—	—	—	188,472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gavins Point (NE)	—	—	—	58,301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oahe (SD)	—	—	—	170,852	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-R B Russell	**—**	**—**	**—**	**89,027**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
R B Russell Proj (GA)	—	—	—	89,027	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-St Louis Dist	**—**	**—**	**—**	**837**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Clarence Canyon (MO)	—	—	—	837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Tulsa District	**—**	**—**	**—**	**75,560**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Broken Bow (OK)	—	—	—	4,034	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denison (TX)	—	—	—	18,551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eufaula (OK)	—	—	—	8,670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Gibson (OK)	—	—	—	2,302	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerr, Robert S (OK)	—	—	—	15,757	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keystone (OK)	—	—	—	14,393	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenkiller Ferry (OK)	—	—	—	5,571	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Webbers Falls (OK)	—	—	—	6,282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Wilmington	**—**	**—**	**—**	**89,553**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Kerr, John H (VA)	—	—	—	86,772	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philpott Lake (VA)	—	—	—	2,781	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vero Beach (City of)	**—**	**2,542**	**33,029**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6**	**289**	**—**	**60**
Municipal Plant (FL)	—	2,542	33,029	—	—	—	—	6	289	—	60
Vineland (City of)	**6,661**	**3,037**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**9**	**—**	**11**	**16**
Down, Howard (NJ)	6,661	2,910	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	11	8
West (NJ)	—	127	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	8
Virginia (City of)	**4,539**	**—**	**2,228**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**—**	**21**	*****	**—**
Virginia (MN)	4,539	—	2,228	—	—	—	3	—	21	*	—
Virginia Elec & Power Co	**2,662,973**	**151,924**	**58,895**	**93,131**	**1,840,009**	**—**	**1,086**	**256**	**505**	**993**	**1,259**
Bath County (VA)	—	—	—	–38,054	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bremo Bluff (VA)	126,796	108	—	—	—	—	58	*	—	39	4
Chesapeake (VA)	244,054	2,122	—	—	—	—	93	4	—	87	22
Chesterfield (VA)	630,613	26,684	52,174	—	—	—	259	48	439	160	63
Clover (VA)	294,329	5,562	—	—	—	—	129	11	—	197	6
Cushaw (VA)	—	—	—	2,526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darbytown (VA)	—	2,574	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	55
Gaston (NC)	—	—	—	63,256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gravel Neck (VA)	—	3,986	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	63
Kitty Hawk (NC)	—	191	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11
Low Moor (VA)	—	143	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
Mt Storm (WV)	1,048,978	2,711	—	—	—	—	419	5	—	391	30
North Anna (VA)	—	—	—	560	779,818	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Branch (WV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Neck (VA)	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	12
Possum Point (VA)	164,208	52,389	—	—	—	—	66	85	—	50	279
Roanoke Rapids (NC)	—	—	—	64,843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surry (VA)	—	—	—	—	1,060,191	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463
Yorktown (VA)	153,995	55,354	6,721	—	—	—	62	90	67	69	189
1st Energy (VA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
Vt Yankee Nuclear Pr Corp	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**368,016**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Vt. Yankee (VT)	—	—	—	—	368,016	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wash Pub Pwr Supply Systm .	**—**	**—**	**—**	**13,795**	**632,887**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Packwood (WA)	—	—	—	13,795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WNP-2 (WA)	—	—	—	—	632,887	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington Wtr Pwr Co(The	**—**	**—**	**1,968**	**486,032**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**12**	**—**	**—**
Cabinet Gorge (ID)	—	—	—	138,826	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kettle Fls (WA)	—	—	24	—	—	18,313	—	—	3	—	—
Little Falls (WA)	—	—	—	19,583	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Lake (WA)	—	—	—	45,774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meyers Falls (WA)	—	—	—	526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe Street (WA)	—	—	—	7,960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nine Mile (WA)	—	—	—	9,488	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northeast (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noxon Rapids (MT)	—	—	—	248,928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Falls (ID)	—	—	—	8,959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rathdrum (WA)	—	—	1,944	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Upper Falls (WA)	—	—	—	5,988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waverly (City of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**140**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**
East Hydro (IA)	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Plant (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Plant (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Skeets 1 (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
West Penn Power Co	**1,079,538**	**3,709**	**857**	**18,536**	**—**	**—**	**412**	**7**	**9**	**717**	**35**
Armstrong (PA)	186,045	370	—	—	—	—	76	1	—	67	*
Hatfields Ferry (PA)	802,334	461	—	—	—	—	298	1	—	537	4
Lake Lynn (WV)	—	—	—	18,536	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitchell (PA)	91,159	2,878	857	—	—	—	38	5	9	113	31
Springdale (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Texas Utilities Co	**423,906**	**183**	**215,658**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**261**	*****	**2,286**	**351**	**261**
Abilene (TX)	—	—	1,114	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	4
Fort Phantom (TX)	—	—	114,066	—	—	—	—	—	1,160	—	100
Ft Stockton (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Pauline (TX)	—	—	1,141	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	18
Oak Creek (TX)	—	—	28,928	—	—	—	—	—	288	—	28
Oklaunion (TX)	423,906	183	—	—	—	—	261	*	—	351	9
Paint Creek (TX)	—	—	20,115	—	—	—	—	—	211	—	80
Presidio (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rio Pecos (TX)	—	—	47,664	—	—	—	—	—	548	—	1
San Angelo (TX)	—	—	2,630	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	19
Vernon (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Western Farmers Elec Coop	**236,109**	**6,184**	**85,550**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**147**	**10**	**794**	**241**	**38**
Anadarko (OK)	—	6,056	82,541	—	—	—	—	10	760	—	37
Hugo (OK)	236,109	128	—	—	—	—	147	*	—	241	1
Mooreland (OK)	—	—	3,009	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
Western Mass Elec Co	**—**	**3,334**	**161**	**6,685**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7**	**2**	**—**	**64**
Cabot (MA)	—	—	—	29,812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cobble Mountain (MA)	—	—	—	3,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doreen (MA)	—	–15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dwight (MA)	—	—	—	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardners Falls (MA)	—	—	—	1,342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Orchard (MA)	—	—	—	1,611	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northfield Mountain (MA)	—	—	—	–36,344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Putts Bridge (MA)	—	—	—	1,126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Bridge (MA)	—	—	—	2,819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turners Falls (MA)	—	—	—	2,983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	3,362	161	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	62
Woodland Road (MA)	—	–13	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
WestPlains Energy	**19,832**	**–83**	**28,590**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**12**	**1**	**422**	**10**	**70**
Cimarron River (KS)	—	—	1,167	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—
Clark, W N (CO)	19,832	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	10	—
Clifton (KS)	—	—	–53	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
Judson Large (KS)	—	—	23,586	—	—	—	—	—	280	—	43
Mullergren, Arthur (KS)	—	–165	–41	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	21
Pueblo (CO)	—	–22	3,931	—	—	—	—	*	93	—	5
Rocky Ford (CO)	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Willmar (City of)	**2,883**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**4**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**—**
Wilmar (MN)	2,883	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—
Winfield (City of)	**—**	**—**	**1,998**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**25**	**—**	**—**
Winfield (KS)	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Winfield (KS)	—	—	1,945	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Winnetka (Village of)	**—**	**16**	**117**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**2**	**—**	**1**
Winnetka (IL)	—	16	117	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	1
Wisconsin Electric Pwr Co	**1,528,578**	**8,304**	**6,252**	**38,089**	**656,307**	**—**	**835**	**18**	**76**	**1,598**	**44**
Appleton (WI)	—	—	—	1,276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Quinnesec 61 (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Quinnesec 92 (MI)	—	—	—	9,966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brule (MI)	—	—	—	722	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chalk Hill (MI)	—	—	—	3,192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concord (WI)	—	161	56	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	10
Germantown (WI)	—	4,092	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	12
Hemlock Falls (MI)	—	—	—	1,538	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsford (MI)	—	—	—	2,588	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Paint (MI)	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigamme Falls (MI)	—	—	—	3,562	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconto Falls (WI)	—	—	—	505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil Storage (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Paris (WI)	—	2,891	2,209	—	—	—	—	6	32	—	—
Peavy Falls (MI)	—	—	—	6,621	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine (WI)	—	—	—	1,050	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleasant Prairie (WI)	732,422	638	545	—	—	—	450	1	6	564	4
Point Beach (WI)	—	5	—	—	656,307	—	—	*	—	—	4
Port Washington (WI)	66,348	–23	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	119	3
Presque Isle (MI)	243,872	515	—	—	—	—	131	1	—	497	6
South Oak Creek (WI)	408,565	—	3,162	—	—	—	161	—	29	418	3
Sturgeon (MI)	—	—	—	356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twin Falls (MI)	—	—	—	3,285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valley (WI)	77,371	25	280	—	—	—	56	*	5	—	—
Way (MI)	—	—	—	401	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weyauwega (WI)	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Rapids (MI)	—	—	—	2,950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin Pub Serv Corp	**407,202**	**736**	**4,889**	**25,102**	**359,322**	**—**	**254**	**2**	**64**	**134**	**32**
Alexander (WI)	—	—	—	2,301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caldron Falls (WI)	—	—	—	895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle River (WI)	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Grand Rapids (MI)	—	—	—	3,529	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grandfather Falls (WI)	—	—	—	10,004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hat Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Falls (WI)	—	—	—	922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jersey (WI)	—	—	—	299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson Falls (WI)	—	—	—	573	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kewaunee (WI)	—	—	—	—	359,322	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merrill (WI)	—	—	—	266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otter Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peshtigo (WI)	—	—	—	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potato Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulliam (WI)	140,979	14	1,722	—	—	—	93	*	21	81	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, February 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)	—	—	—	644	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomahawk (WI)	—	—	—	1,239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wausau (WI)	—	—	—	2,989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Marinette (WI)	—	667	1,101	—	—	—	—	2	16	—	11
Weston (WI)	266,223	19	2,066	—	—	—	160	*	27	53	19
Wisconsin Pwr & Lgt Co	**1,084,231**	**2,601**	**66**	**17,130**	**—**	**—**	**660**	**6**	**1**	**897**	**31**
Blackhawk (WI)	—	—	—	293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia (WI)	552,240	166	—	—	—	—	343	*	—	551	3
Dewey, Nelson (WI)	102,721	31	—	—	—	1,259	59	*	—	73	*
Edgewater (WI)	391,522	354	—	—	—	1,811	235	1	—	212	1
Janesville (WI)	—	—	—	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbourn (WI)	—	—	—	4,915	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NA 1 (WI)	—	751	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	16
Portable (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prairie Du Sac (WI)	—	—	—	11,303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock River (WI)	37,748	1,065	36	—	—	1,987	23	2	*	61	8
Shawano (WI)	—	—	—	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheepskin (WI)	—	234	30	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
Wolf Creek Nuclear Corp	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**–16,237**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Wolf Creek (KS)	—	—	—	—	–16,237	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolverine Pwr supply Coop	**17,358**	**467**	**5,142**	**575**	**—**	**—**	**9**	**1**	**29**	**41**	**8**
Advance (MI)	17,358	231	—	—	—	—	9	*	—	41	1
Beaver Island (MI)	—	–6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Johnson, George (MI)	—	5	162	—	—	—	—	*	3	—	1
Kleber (MI)	—	—	—	439	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottville (MI)	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Tower (MI)	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Tower Hydro (MI)	—	—	—	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vandyke, Claude (MI)	—	135	4,980	—	—	—	—	*	26	—	*
Vestaburg (MI)	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Winder, C A (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyandotte (City of)	**13,554**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**9**	**—**	**—**	**15**	**—**
Wyandotte (MI)	13,554	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	15	—
Yazoo Pub Serv Comm (City	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Yazoo (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuba County Water Agency	**—**	**—**	**—**	**204,317**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Fish Power (CA)	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Colgate (CA)	—	—	—	167,547	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Narrows (CA)	—	—	—	36,676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[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, February 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	**67**	**135.1**	**32.76**	**2.03**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Lowman (AL)	67	135.1	32.76	2.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Alabama Power Co	**1,684**	**166.9**	**38.65**	**.92**	**18**	**432.8**	**25.36**	**—**	**96**	**272.7**	**2.82**	**99**	*****	*****
Barry (AL)	159	179.6	42.77	.77	—	—	—	—	17	268.9	3.02	100	—	*
Gadsden (AL)	22	187.4	46.85	1.72	1	434.9	25.50	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Gaston (AL)	222	166.2	40.55	.84	3	422.6	24.91	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gorgas 2 and 3 (AL)	462	147.2	35.83	1.48	2	449.3	26.43	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Greene (AL)	85	154.4	37.26	1.66	1	446.8	26.26	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
James Miller (AL)	734	179.0	38.86	.51	11	431.4	25.21	—	79	273.6	2.78	99	*	*
Alexandria City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6**	**377.0**	**21.89**	**0.11**	**5**	**264.0**	**2.76**	**—**	**86**	**14**
Alexandria-Hunter (LA)	—	—	—	—	6	377.0	21.89	.11	5	264.0	2.76	—	86	14
American Municipal Power	**78**	**90.3**	**20.99**	**5.00**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**4**	**362.6**	**3.85**	**100**	**—**	*****
Gorsuch (OH)	78	90.3	20.99	5.00	—	—	—	—	4	362.6	3.85	100	—	*
Ames City of	**18**	**143.3**	**24.99**	**.19**	**1**	**444.8**	**25.65**	**.20**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**98**	**2**	**—**
Ames (IA)	18	143.3	24.99	.19	1	444.8	25.65	.20	—	—	—	98	2	—
Anchorage City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**684**	**195.0**	**1.95**	**—**	**—**	**100**
George Sullivan (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	684	195.0	1.95	—	—	100
Appalachian Power Co	**925**	**148.7**	**37.16**	**.76**	**6**	**553.8**	**32.34**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Amos (WV)	434	155.2	39.03	.81	1	726.0	42.30	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Clinch River (VA)	149	130.6	32.11	.68	1	455.4	26.88	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Glen Lyn (VA)	66	136.8	34.87	.90	3	447.0	26.06	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Kanawha River (WV)	65	139.1	34.37	.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Mountaineer (WV)	210	154.6	38.47	.65	1	770.4	44.73	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Arizona Electric Pwr Coop Inc	**90**	**135.8**	**27.52**	**.46**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**14**	**140.6**	**1.44**	**99**	**—**	**1**
Apache (AZ)	90	135.8	27.52	.46	—	—	—	—	14	140.6	1.44	99	—	1
Arizona Public Service Co	**560**	**142.6**	**25.78**	**.64**	**1**	**492.5**	**28.57**	**.14**	**479**	**246.4**	**2.51**	**95**	*****	**5**
Cholla (AZ)	118	154.1	30.85	.45	1	492.5	28.57	.14	1	288.9	2.95	100	*	*
Four Corners (NM)	442	139.1	24.43	.69	—	—	—	—	63	276.0	2.78	99	—	1
Phoenix (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177	243.0	2.48	—	—	100
Yucca (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238	241.0	2.46	—	—	100
Arkansas Power & Light Co	**1,004**	**155.7**	**27.21**	**.33**	**3**	**452.2**	**26.31**	**.41**	**476**	[2] **660.8**	**7.11**	**97**	*****	**3**
Couch (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	356	176.2	1.93	—	—	100
Independence (AR)	581	143.6	25.08	.22	1	460.8	26.90	.21	—	—	—	100	*	—
Lake Catherine (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	202.0	2.06	—	—	100
Ritchie (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	[2] 2,267.3	23.06	—	—	100
Whitebluff (AR)	423	172.4	30.14	.47	2	448.4	26.05	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Associated Electric Coop Inc	**772**	**82.3**	**14.39**	**.18**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Hill (MO)	424	71.9	12.56	.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Madrid (MO)	348	95.0	16.61	.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Atlantic City Electric Co	**52**	**164.8**	**41.93**	**2.26**	**2**	**482.1**	**28.03**	**.10**	**3**	**736.7**	**7.68**	**99**	**1**	*****
Deepwater (NJ)	—	—	—	—	1	511.8	29.17	.10	3	736.7	7.68	—	50	50
England (NJ)	52	164.8	41.93	2.26	1	464.4	27.33	.10	—	—	—	100	*	—
Austin City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,372**	**209.3**	**2.12**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Decker Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,046	207.4	2.10	—	—	100
Holly (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	327	215.2	2.17	—	—	100
Baltimore Gas & Electric Co	**426**	**145.7**	**37.23**	**.88**	**72**	**275.0**	**17.52**	**.95**	**48**	**483.4**	**5.02**	**96**	**4**	*****
Brandon Shores (MD)	274	145.6	36.81	.69	1	465.1	27.22	.18	—	—	—	100	*	—
Crane (MD)	51	135.8	36.01	1.92	1	444.5	26.01	.18	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gould St (MD)	—	—	—	—	14	257.4	16.44	.97	—	—	—	—	100	—
Riverside (MD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	451.2	4.69	—	—	100
Wagner (MD)	101	151.3	39.01	.88	56	273.5	17.47	.97	43	487.2	5.06	87	12	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, February 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	**1,272**	**63.0**	**9.31**	**0.46**	**5**	**436.4**	**25.27**	**0.34**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Antelope Valley (ND)	426	72.6	9.64	.53	4	437.8	25.35	.34	—	—	—	100	*	—
Laramie River (WY)	575	51.0	8.43	.36	*	468.5	27.13	.34	—	—	—	100	*	—
Leland Olds (ND)	270	79.4	10.65	.57	1	424.9	24.61	.34	—	—	—	100	*	—
Big Rivers Electric Corp	**424**	**108.8**	**25.01**	**2.83**	*****	**437.8**	**25.37**	**—**	**4**	**323.7**	**3.24**	**100**	*****	*****
Coleman (KY)	90	100.6	22.83	2.14	—	—	—	—	4	323.7	3.24	100	—	*
Henderson-Reid (KY)	120	91.6	21.40	2.86	*	437.8	25.37	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
R D Green (KY)	111	95.8	21.75	3.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Wilson (KY)	103	149.5	34.59	3.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Black Hills Corp	**37**	**53.6**	**8.54**	**.75**	**1**	**442.0**	**26.52**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**99**	**1**	**—**
Neal Simpson II (WY)	37	53.6	8.54	.75	1	442.0	26.52	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Boston Edison Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**421.3**	**24.55**	**—**	**1,455**	**359.1**	**3.72**	**—**	*****	**100**
Mystic (MA)	—	—	—	—	1	421.3	24.55	—	—	—	—	—	100	—
New Boston (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,455	359.1	3.72	—	—	100
Braintree City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**13**	**450.0**	**4.63**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Potter Station (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	450.0	4.63	—	—	100
Brazos Electric Power Coop Inc	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,226**	**206.7**	**2.09**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Miller (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,192	207.2	2.09	—	—	100
North Texas (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	190.6	2.10	—	—	100
Bryan City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**496**	**217.7**	**2.24**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Bryan (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	195.9	2.03	—	—	100
Dansby (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435	220.8	2.27	—	—	100
Burbank City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**102**	**399.0**	**4.15**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Magnolia-Olive (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	399.0	4.15	—	—	100
Cajun Electric Power Coop Inc	**461**	**160.5**	**27.28**	**.35**	**3**	**407.6**	**23.97**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Big Cajun No.2 (LA)	461	160.5	27.28	.35	3	407.6	23.97	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cambridge Electric Light Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**37**	**379.7**	**23.82**	**.46**	**3**	**353.3**	**3.53**	**—**	**99**	**1**
Kendall Square (MA)	—	—	—	—	37	379.7	23.82	.46	3	353.3	3.53	—	99	1
Cardinal Operating Co	**327**	**157.2**	**38.92**	**1.55**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Cardinal (OH)	327	157.2	38.92	1.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Carolina Power & Light Co	**1,013**	**158.2**	**39.31**	**.88**	**7**	**447.5**	**25.94**	**.20**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Asheville (NC)	92	123.0	31.14	1.03	*	456.5	26.46	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cape Fear (NC)	69	148.5	36.29	1.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lee (NC)	37	172.1	43.76	.84	*	430.2	24.93	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Mayo (NC)	202	189.4	46.07	.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Robinson (SC)	43	148.0	35.06	1.51	1	455.0	26.37	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Roxboro (NC)	440	156.2	39.09	.83	5	454.6	26.35	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sutton (NC)	104	146.1	36.45	.98	1	401.7	23.28	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Weatherspoon (NC)	26	150.7	39.35	.97	*	425.2	24.64	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cedar Falls City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**341.8**	**3.42**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Streeter (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	341.8	3.42	—	—	100
Central Electric Pwr Coop-MO	**7**	**133.1**	**29.27**	**2.80**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Chamois (MO)	7	133.1	29.27	2.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Central Hudson Gas & Elec Corp	**58**	**198.1**	**51.45**	**.66**	**296**	**247.7**	**15.80**	**1.37**	**11**	**761.4**	**7.80**	**44**	**55**	*****
Danskammer (NY)	58	198.1	51.45	.66	—	—	—	—	10	789.0	8.08	99	—	1
Roseton (NY)	—	—	—	—	296	247.7	15.80	1.37	2	590.4	6.05	—	100	*
Central Illinois Light Co	**219**	**139.5**	**31.19**	**2.68**	**1**	**449.0**	**25.95**	**.05**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Duck Creek (IL)	67	156.3	33.63	3.52	*	418.0	24.18	.04	—	—	—	100	*	—
Edwards (IL)	152	132.5	30.12	2.31	1	450.5	26.04	.05	—	—	—	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, February 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 Illinois Pub Serv Co	**355**	**163.3**	**35.35**	**1.49**	**2**	**467.1**	**26.99**	**0.03**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Coffeen (IL)	136	176.0	36.21	.75	1	450.2	25.84	.03	—	—	—	100	*	—
Grand Tower (IL)	22	89.6	19.85	2.94	*	455.9	26.57	.03	—	—	—	100	*	—
Hutsonville (IL)	20	107.4	24.35	2.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Meredosia (IL)	41	144.4	31.87	1.86	1	491.5	28.41	.02	—	—	—	100	*	—
Newton (IL)	136	177.4	39.69	1.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Central Iowa Power Coop	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**456.8**	**4.67**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Fair Station (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	456.8	4.67	—	—	100
Central Louisiana Elec Co Inc	**454**	**149.9**	**22.51**	**.86**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,159**	**270.6**	**2.86**	**85**	**—**	**15**
Coughlin (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	272.5	2.89	—	—	100
Dolet Hills (LA)	313	140.3	19.49	1.02	—	—	—	—	7	272.5	2.80	100	—	*
Rodemacher (LA)	141	166.8	29.22	.50	—	—	—	—	165	272.5	2.85	93	—	7
Teche (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	875	270.0	2.86	—	—	100
Central Maine Power Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**191**	**293.6**	**18.67**	**.93**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**
Wyman (ME)	—	—	—	—	191	293.6	18.67	.93	—	—	—	—	100	—
Central Operating Co	**179**	**128.1**	**31.27**	**1.37**	**2**	**670.1**	**38.42**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Sporn (WV)	179	128.1	31.27	1.37	2	670.1	38.42	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Central Power & Light Co	**173**	**124.8**	**26.06**	**.36**	**28**	**347.5**	**20.44**	**.31**	**6,522**	**205.2**	**2.11**	**34**	**2**	**64**
Bates (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	202.2	2.10	—	—	100
Coleto Creek (TX)	173	124.8	26.06	.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Davis (TX)	—	—	—	—	10	252.2	14.83	.41	2,582	203.5	2.08	—	2	98
Hill (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,026	196.6	2.01	—	—	100
Joslin (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	218.2	2.26	—	—	100
La Palma (TX)	—	—	—	—	14	403.2	23.71	.27	717	199.5	2.05	—	10	90
Laredo (TX)	—	—	—	—	4	408.9	24.08	.16	536	251.3	2.70	—	4	96
Nueces Bay (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	863	196.6	2.01	—	—	100
Victoria (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	324	195.9	2.03	—	—	100
Chugach Electric Assn Inc	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,245**	**93.4**	**.93**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Beluga (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,245	93.4	.93	—	—	100
Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co	**854**	**109.8**	**26.96**	**2.25**	**12**	**471.5**	**27.03**	**.26**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Beckjord (OH)	190	114.9	28.12	1.22	4	466.5	26.87	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
East Bend (KY)	140	105.5	26.55	2.35	1	480.3	27.46	.37	—	—	—	100	*	—
Miami Fort (OH)	230	130.4	32.22	.99	3	478.9	27.37	.04	—	—	—	100	*	—
Zimmer (OH)	294	92.1	22.29	3.85	5	469.1	26.87	.25	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cleveland Electric Illum Co	**475**	**143.3**	**36.91**	**1.99**	**1**	**445.2**	**25.89**	**.19**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Ashtabula (OH)	83	145.6	36.55	3.81	1	445.2	25.89	.19	—	—	—	100	*	—
Avon Lake (OH)	146	155.9	39.59	.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Eastlake (OH)	246	135.3	35.44	2.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Colorado Springs City of	**113**	**137.5**	**29.55**	**.41**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5**	**359.7**	**3.56**	**100**	**—**	*****
Drake (CO)	52	189.0	39.86	.33	—	—	—	—	5	359.7	3.56	100	—	*
Nixon (CO)	61	95.3	20.79	.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Columbia City of	**6**	**207.9**	**56.34**	**.69**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Columbia (MO)	6	207.9	56.34	.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Columbus & Southern Ohio El Co	**308**	**144.4**	**34.25**	**2.87**	**3**	**479.8**	**28.28**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Conesville (OH)	300	145.4	34.53	2.87	3	485.6	28.63	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Picway (OH)	8	103.9	23.74	3.17	*	383.1	22.51	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Commonwealth Edison Co	**1,015**	**226.4**	**42.41**	**.32**	**77**	**376.0**	**22.82**	**.58**	**144**	**302.3**	**3.08**	**97**	**2**	**1**
Collins (IL)	—	—	—	—	61	365.5	22.40	.68	20	510.6	5.20	—	95	5
Crawford (IL)	91	261.7	48.45	.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Fisk Storage (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	260.4	2.67	—	—	100
Joliet (IL)	269	198.6	35.37	.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kincaid (IL)	167	161.9	35.87	.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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, February 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				
Commonwealth Edison Co															
Powerton (IL)	264	265.6	48.47	0.30	—	—	—	—	26	290.0	2.90		99	—	1
State Line (IN)	54	245.4	47.10	.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		100	—	—
State Line Storage (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	266.1	2.72		—	—	100
Waukegan (IL)	36	245.0	42.89	.36	5	435.9	25.40	0.22	—	—	—		96	4	—
Will County (IL)	134	265.2	46.61	.29	11	409.9	24.01	.18	—	—	—		97	3	—
Connecticut Light & Power Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**218**	**311.9**	**20.03**	**.65**	**—**	**—**	**—**		**—**	**100**	**—**
Devon (CT)	—	—	—	—	37	313.8	20.16	.96	—	—	—		—	100	—
Middletown (CT)	—	—	—	—	106	325.8	20.67	.45	—	—	—		—	100	—
Montville (CT)	—	—	—	—	39	304.6	20.31	.64	—	—	—		—	100	—
Norwalk Harbor (CT)	—	—	—	—	35	276.7	17.66	.93	—	—	—		—	100	—
Consolidated Edison Co-NY Inc	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,473**	**477.0**	**4.93**		**—**	**—**	**100**
Arthur Kill (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	477.1	4.93		—	—	100
Astoria (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	542	477.0	4.93		—	—	100
Ravenswood (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	380	477.0	4.93		—	—	100
Waterside (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	536	477.0	4.93		—	—	100
Consumers Power Co	**395**	**150.6**	**34.13**	**.63**	**37**	**300.3**	**18.16**	**.65**	**53**	**798.7**	**7.99**		**97**	**2**	**1**
Campbell (MI)	234	156.3	36.09	.64	*	445.7	25.83	.50	—	—	—		100	*	—
Karn-Weadock (MI)	51	150.1	36.59	.89	30	274.6	16.75	.68	53	798.7	7.99		84	13	4
Weadock (MI)	80	126.4	24.64	.39	6	426.9	24.74	.50	—	—	—		98	2	—
Whiting (MI)	30	160.1	39.87	.73	*	409.9	23.76	.50	—	—	—		100	*	—
Coop Power Assn	**628**	**72.3**	**9.06**	**.70**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**		**100**	**—**	**—**
Coal Creek (ND)	628	72.3	9.06	.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		100	—	—
Dairyland Power Coop	**81**	**141.6**	**24.27**	**.33**	**2**	**467.9**	**27.51**	**.50**	**—**	**—**	**—**		**99**	**1**	**—**
Genoa No.3 (WI)	—	—	—	—	2	467.9	27.51	.50	—	—	—		—	100	—
Madgett-Alma (WI)	81	141.6	24.27	.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		100	—	—
Dayton Power & Light Co	**592**	**137.9**	**32.50**	**.80**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**14**	**383.5**	**3.91**		**100**	**—**	*****
Hutchings (OH)	11	138.7	34.16	.83	—	—	—	—	14	383.5	3.91		95	—	5
Killen (OH)	109	141.1	34.39	.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		100	—	—
Stuart (OH)	473	137.1	32.03	.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		100	—	—
Delmarva Power & Light Co	**99**	**154.0**	**40.65**	**1.16**	**262**	**287.6**	**18.35**	**.83**	**927**	**446.8**	**4.63**		**50**	**32**	**18**
Edgemoor (DE)	31	161.2	41.89	.76	215	270.1	17.42	.81	96	424.9	4.42		35	60	4
Hay Road (DE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	831	449.3	4.66		—	—	100
Indian River (DE)	68	150.8	40.07	1.35	28	441.1	26.06	.25	—	—	—		92	8	—
Vienna (MD)	—	—	—	—	19	276.3	17.49	1.91	—	—	—		—	100	—
Denton City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**783.4**	**45.96**	**—**	**200**	**228.0**	**2.35**		**—**	*****	**100**
Spencer (TX)	—	—	—	—	*	783.4	45.96	—	200	228.0	2.35		—	*	100
Deseret Generation & Tran Coop	**71**	**171.3**	**39.21**	**.44**	**2**	**673.9**	**39.06**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**		**99**	**1**	**—**
Bonanza (UT)	71	171.3	39.21	.44	2	673.9	39.06	—	—	—	—		99	1	—
Detroit City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**140**	**441.4**	**4.56**		**—**	**—**	**100**
Mistersky (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	441.4	4.56		—	—	100
Detroit Edison Co	**781**	**127.5**	**27.66**	**.78**	**14**	**377.4**	**21.81**	**.18**	**1,270**	**146.0**	**.20**		**99**	*****	**1**
Belle River (MI)	—	—	—	—	2	382.4	22.07	.27	—	—	—		—	100	—
Greenwood (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	203.0	2.07		—	—	100
Harbor Beach (MI)	—	—	—	—	1	384.2	22.15	.20	—	—	—		—	100	—
Marysville (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	375.0	3.74		—	—	100
Monroe (MI)	530	124.2	27.29	.84	4	375.2	21.68	.25	—	—	—		100	*	—
River Rouge (MI)	42	130.5	29.07	.69	—	—	—	—	1,247	111.0	.13		86	—	14
St Clair (MI)	38	116.8	20.50	.32	4	381.4	22.07	—	8	375.0	3.80		96	3	1
Trenton Channel (MI)	171	139.1	30.05	.72	4	372.6	21.55	.24	—	—	—		99	1	—
Dover City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**61**	**309.5**	**19.46**	**.52**	**13**	**450.8**	**4.69**		**—**	**97**	**3**
Mckee Run (DE)	—	—	—	—	61	309.5	19.46	.52	13	450.8	4.69		—	97	3

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, February 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			
Duke Power Co	**904**	**149.4**	**37.21**	**0.83**	**12**	**403.5**	**23.47**	**0.30**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Allen (NC)	131	143.4	36.05	.75	1	399.2	23.19	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Belews Creek (NC)	240	155.5	38.54	.74	1	422.4	24.53	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Buck (NC)	13	135.1	32.77	1.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Cliffside (NC)	99	164.9	42.08	1.00	1	407.4	23.68	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Lee (SC)	18	169.0	43.50	1.26	3	394.2	23.03	.30	—	—	—	96	4	—
Marshall (NC)	385	142.5	35.22	.83	6	405.1	23.53	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Riverbend (NC)	18	161.1	40.70	.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Duquesne Light Co	**203**	**135.6**	**34.59**	**1.62**	**6**	**452.9**	**26.14**	**.25**	**46**	**578.1**	**6.01**	**98**	**1**	**1**
Brunot Is (PA)	—	—	—	—	3	463.4	26.71	.17	—	—	—	—	100	—
Cheswick (PA)	117	116.8	30.32	1.68	—	—	—	—	46	578.1	6.01	98	—	2
Elrama (PA)	86	162.1	40.40	1.53	3	442.4	25.56	.33	—	—	—	99	1	—
East Kentucky Power Coop	**314**	**117.1**	**29.22**	**.92**	**2**	**411.4**	**23.95**	**.14**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Cooper (KY)	71	115.7	28.92	1.29	*	414.0	24.10	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Dale (KY)	44	114.5	28.28	.83	1	418.7	24.37	.12	—	—	—	100	*	—
Spurlock (KY)	199	118.1	29.53	.81	1	406.0	23.63	.12	—	—	—	100	*	—
El Paso Electric Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,952**	**198.9**	**2.04**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Newman (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,628	199.0	2.04	—	—	100
Rio Grande (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	324	198.0	2.03	—	—	100
Electric Energy Inc	**403**	**85.9**	**14.94**	**.26**	**1**	**484.4**	**27.82**	**.10**	**30**	**304.5**	**3.15**	**100**	*****	*****
Joppa (IL)	403	85.9	14.94	.26	1	484.4	27.82	.10	30	304.5	3.15	100	*	*
Empire District Electric Co	**105**	**112.9**	**21.14**	**.64**	**4**	**398.1**	**23.32**	**—**	*****	**224.6**	**2.25**	**99**	**1**	*****
Asbury (MO)	74	107.8	19.52	.49	1	398.0	23.31	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Riverton (KS)	31	124.1	25.05	.99	3	398.1	23.32	—	*	224.6	2.25	97	3	*
Fayetteville Public Works	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**12**	**414.1**	**24.07**	**.03**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**
Butler Warner (NC)	—	—	—	—	12	414.1	24.07	.03	—	—	—	—	100	—
Florida Power & Light Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,630**	**285.0**	**18.07**	**1.61**	**11,344**	**261.9**	**2.62**	**—**	**48**	**52**
Cape Canaveral (FL)	—	—	—	—	351	281.1	17.88	1.83	313	261.9	2.62	—	88	12
Cutler (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	261.9	2.62	—	—	100
Fort Myers (FL)	—	—	—	—	198	279.8	17.67	1.90	—	—	—	—	100	—
Lauderdale (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,017	261.9	2.62	—	—	100
Manatee (FL)	—	—	—	—	110	278.6	17.68	1.00	—	—	—	—	100	—
Martin (FL)	—	—	—	—	243	288.5	18.36	.85	5,642	261.9	2.62	—	22	78
Port Everglades (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	261.9	2.62	—	—	100
Putnam (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	922	261.9	2.62	—	—	100
Riviera (FL)	—	—	—	—	234	227.8	14.63	2.25	54	261.9	2.62	—	97	3
Sanford (FL)	—	—	—	—	261	323.8	20.52	2.00	55	261.9	2.62	—	97	3
Turkey Point (FL)	—	—	—	—	232	310.0	19.31	.99	125	261.9	2.62	—	92	8
Florida Power Corp	**519**	**175.6**	**44.58**	**.78**	**383**	**252.1**	**16.18**	**1.58**	**32**	**173.6**	**1.82**	**84**	**16**	*****
Anclote (FL)	—	—	—	—	7	436.9	25.51	.20	—	—	—	—	100	—
Bartow (FL)	—	—	—	—	121	229.6	14.77	1.91	32	173.6	1.82	—	96	4
Crystal River (FL)	319	177.9	45.38	.83	7	445.1	25.87	.10	—	—	—	100	*	—
IMT Transfer (LA)	200	171.8	43.31	.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Storage Facility # 1	—	—	—	—	235	248.5	16.03	1.49	—	—	—	—	100	—
Suwannee (FL)	—	—	—	—	14	346.9	21.97	1.52	—	—	—	—	100	—
Fort Pierce City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**120**	**322.5**	**3.38**	**—**	**—**	**100**
H D King (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	322.5	3.38	—	—	100
Fremont City of	**13**	**88.3**	**15.15**	**.44**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**4**	**193.0**	**1.93**	**98**	**—**	**2**
Wright (NE)	13	88.3	15.15	.44	—	—	—	—	4	193.0	1.93	98	—	2
Gainesville City of	**58**	**165.7**	**43.44**	**.69**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**69**	**654.2**	**6.85**	**95**	**—**	**5**
Deerhaven (FL)	58	165.7	43.44	.69	—	—	—	—	64	654.2	6.85	96	—	4
Jr Kelly (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	654.2	6.86	—	—	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, February 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			
Garland City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**10**	**512.0**	**28.46**	**—**	**1,035**	**201.9**	**2.04**	**—**	**5**	**95**
Newman (TX)	—	—	—	—	2	512.0	28.46	—	13	247.8	2.43	—	47	53
Olinger (TX)	—	—	—	—	8	512.0	28.46	—	1,022	201.3	2.04	—	4	96
Georgia Power Co	**1,967**	**152.4**	**34.79**	**0.78**	**109**	**463.0**	**27.17**	**0.50**	**4**	**509.6**	**5.24**	**99**	**1**	*****
Arkwright (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	509.6	5.24	—	—	100
Bowen (GA)	578	136.6	33.84	.95	1	496.9	28.90	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Hammond (GA)	39	142.3	35.99	.80	1	464.4	27.01	.50	—	—	—	99	1	—
Harllee Branch (GA)	184	152.4	37.68	.88	2	583.8	33.96	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Mcdonough-Atkinson (GA)	46	132.5	33.34	.82	56	473.4	27.54	.50	—	—	—	78	22	—
Mcmanus (GA)	—	—	—	—	22	368.2	22.34	.50	—	—	—	—	100	—
Mitchell (GA)	—	—	—	—	15	519.2	30.20	.50	—	—	—	—	100	—
Scherer (GA)	799	164.4	32.60	.51	2	478.5	27.83	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Wansley (GA)	223	164.1	40.82	1.18	7	512.5	29.81	.50	—	—	—	99	1	—
Yates (GA)	98	154.3	39.26	.91	2	528.2	30.73	.50	—	—	—	99	1	—
Glendale City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**77**	**308.0**	**3.20**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Glendale (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	308.0	3.20	—	—	100
Grand Haven City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**394.9**	**3.95**	**—**	**—**	**100**
J B Simms (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	394.9	3.95	—	—	100
Grand Island City of	**28**	**69.5**	**11.83**	**.31**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6**	**167.2**	**1.70**	**99**	**—**	**1**
Burdick (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	167.2	1.70	—	—	100
Platte (NE)	28	69.5	11.83	.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Grand River Dam Authority	**317**	**91.0**	**15.60**	**.48**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**18**	**236.2**	**2.40**	**100**	**—**	*****
GRDA No 1 (OK)	317	91.0	15.60	.48	—	—	—	—	18	236.2	2.40	100	—	*
Greenville City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**24**	**192.7**	**1.97**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Power Lane (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	192.7	1.97	—	—	100
Gulf Power Co	**162**	**185.8**	**44.32**	**1.70**	*****	**413.9**	**24.07**	**.45**	**67** [2]	**1,257.6**	**12.58**	**98**	*****	**2**
Crist (FL)	67	232.3	56.48	.94	*	388.5	22.60	.45	67 [2]	1,257.6	12.58	96	*	4
Scholtz (FL)	—	—	—	—	*	451.9	26.29	.45	—	—	—	—	100	—
Smith (FL)	95	152.0	35.76	2.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Gulf States Utilities Co	**166**	**151.4**	**26.42**	**.46**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**12,227** [2]	**358.7**	**3.80**	**18**	**—**	**82**
Lewis Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,980 [2]	226.8	2.38	—	—	100
Nelson (LA)	166	151.4	26.42	.46	—	—	—	—	1,724 [2]	388.6	4.12	61	—	39
Sabine (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,239 [2]	364.5	3.81	—	—	100
Willow Glen (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,284 [2]	400.5	4.32	—	—	100
Hamilton City of	**10**	**135.5**	**33.29**	**.71**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**26**	**313.1**	**3.21**	**90**	**—**	**10**
Hamilton (OH)	10	135.5	33.29	.71	—	—	—	—	26	313.1	3.21	90	—	10
Hastings City of	**30**	**74.7**	**13.23**	**.23**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Hastings (NE)	30	74.7	13.23	.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hawaiian Electric Co Inc	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**485**	**356.7**	**22.30**	**.47**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**
Kahe (HI)	—	—	—	—	70	348.3	21.76	.46	—	—	—	—	100	—
Storage Facility #1	—	—	—	—	369	358.3	22.39	.47	—	—	—	—	100	—
Waiau (HI)	—	—	—	—	46	356.7	22.40	.45	—	—	—	—	100	—
Holyoke Water Power Co	**22**	**186.3**	**49.14**	**.65**	**1**	**445.8**	**25.80**	**.27**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**99**	**1**	**—**
Mount Tom (MA)	22	186.3	49.14	.65	1	445.8	25.80	.27	—	—	—	99	1	—
Hoosier Energy R E C Inc	**341**	**116.7**	**25.54**	**3.30**	*****	**408.5**	**23.68**	**.05**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Frank E Ratts (IN)	49	135.0	30.19	1.32	*	408.5	23.68	.05	—	—	—	100	*	—
Merom (IN)	292	113.5	24.75	3.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Houston Lighting & Power Co	**1,489**	**137.0**	**21.52**	**.59**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**10,265**	**199.0**	**2.05**	**69**	**—**	**31**
Bertron (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	394	202.3	2.09	—	—	100
Cedar Bayou (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,678	199.5	2.07	—	—	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, February 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			
Houston Lighting & Power Co														
Deepwater (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	202.5	2.12	—	—	100
Green Bayou (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	921	200.0	2.05	—	—	100
Limestone (TX)	585	55.4	7.41	0.91	—	—	—	—	76	198.8	2.03	99	—	1
Parish (TX)	904	178.1	30.64	.38	—	—	—	—	467	202.1	2.04	97	—	3
Robinson (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,799	188.8	1.96	—	—	100
Storage Facility #2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	460	216.9	2.17	—	—	100
Webster (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	202.2	2.08	—	—	100
Wharton (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,220	200.9	2.05	—	—	100
Illinois Power Co	**534**	**108.9**	**23.56**	**2.66**	**1**	**465.9**	**26.85**	**0.30**	**31**	**326.2**	**3.33**	**100**	*	*
Baldwin (IL)	423	104.0	22.31	2.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Havana (IL)	37	137.4	31.99	.49	1	465.9	26.85	.30	8	297.3	2.97	98	1	1
Hennepin (IL)	49	115.5	24.44	3.01	—	—	—	—	4	545.2	5.61	100	—	*
Wood River (IL)	25	132.3	30.82	.51	—	—	—	—	19	287.6	2.95	97	—	3
Independence City of	**1**	**120.5**	**26.69**	**3.51**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**402.8**	**4.03**	**95**	**—**	**5**
Blue Valley (MO)	1	120.5	26.69	3.51	—	—	—	—	1	402.8	4.03	95	—	5
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co	**979**	**116.0**	**21.57**	**.52**	**1**	**480.6**	**28.10**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*	**—**
Rockport (IN)	812	108.3	18.67	.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tanners Creek (IN)	167	141.5	35.67	1.64	1	480.6	28.10	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corp	**439**	**120.7**	**25.14**	**1.03**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Clifty Creek (IN)	439	120.7	25.14	1.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Indianapolis Power & Light Co	**616**	**97.7**	**21.75**	**2.25**	**17**	**390.9**	**22.84**	**.04**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**99**	**1**	**—**
Petersburg (IN)	498	93.8	20.83	2.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Pritchard (IN)	16	111.1	24.95	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Stout (IN)	102	114.7	25.78	1.35	17	390.9	22.84	.04	—	—	—	96	4	—
Interstate Power Co	**40**	**128.7**	**29.04**	**.58**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**105**	**205.4**	**2.05**	**90**	**—**	**10**
Dubuque (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	391.6	3.92	—	—	100
Fox Lake (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	204.3	2.04	—	—	100
Kapp (IA)	40	128.7	29.04	.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
IES Utilities	**417**	**88.8**	**14.98**	**.43**	**3**	**481.3**	**27.89**	**—**	**88**	**287.0**	**2.87**	**99**	*	**1**
Burlington (IA)	22	91.9	15.53	.30	*	492.4	28.51	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Ottumwa (IA)	265	83.0	13.85	.38	2	493.3	28.57	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Praire Creek (IA)	87	106.0	18.58	.65	—	—	—	—	1	285.1	2.85	100	—	*
Sutherland (IA)	42	85.0	14.09	.34	—	—	—	—	45	274.5	2.74	94	—	6
6th St (IA)	1	133.8	28.72	3.38	1	414.8	24.13	—	42	300.4	3.00	32	4	63
Jacksonville Electric Auth	**357**	**163.1**	**39.87**	**.93**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5**	**660.9**	**6.99**	**100**	**—**	*
Northside (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	660.9	6.99	—	—	100
St Johns River (FL)	357	163.1	39.87	.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Jamestown City of	**11**	**130.4**	**33.00**	**1.89**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Samuel A Carlson (NY)	11	130.4	33.00	1.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Jersey Central Power&Light Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**153**	**452.4**	**4.67**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Gilbert (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	454.2	4.69	—	—	100
Sayreville (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	415.6	4.28	—	—	100
Kansas City City of	**82**	**110.8**	**21.64**	**.72**	**1**	**393.8**	**22.82**	**.50**	**4**	**301.3**	**2.93**	**99**	*	*
Kaw (KS)	24	127.0	26.74	.45	—	—	—	—	2	83.1	.81	100	—	*
Nearman (KS)	30	84.9	14.17	.40	1	393.8	22.82	.50	—	—	—	99	1	—
Quindaro (KS)	28	119.2	25.37	1.29	—	—	—	—	2	650.4	6.33	100	—	*
Kansas City Power & Light Co	**917**	**76.3**	**13.27**	**.44**	**12**	**415.0**	**23.99**	**.16**	**67**	**268.9**	**2.69**	**99**	*	*
Hawthorne (MO)	56	89.6	15.83	.24	—	—	—	—	67	268.9	2.69	94	—	6
Iatan (MO)	208	79.6	14.00	.31	4	409.4	23.72	.15	—	—	—	99	1	—
La Cygne (KS)	526	69.3	11.99	.58	4	416.3	24.01	.15	—	—	—	100	*	—
Montrose (MO)	127	93.7	16.27	.19	4	419.2	24.23	.18	—	—	—	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, February 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			
Kansas Gas & Electric Co	—	—	—	—	**12**	**297.3**	**19.07**	**0.05**	**217**	**327.8**	**3.25**	**—**	**26**	**74**
Evans (KS)	—	—	—	—	12	297.3	19.07	.05	47	395.8	4.32	—	60	40
Gill (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	306.6	2.95	—	—	100
Kansas Power & Light Co	**754**	**113.3**	**19.96**	**0.42**	**3**	**307.9**	**18.48**	**.05**	**9**	[2] **529.7**	**5.38**	**100**	*****	*****
Jeffrey Energy Cnt (KS)	625	111.8	18.69	.42	3	307.9	18.48	.05	—	—	—	100	*	—
Lawrence (KS)	88	118.6	26.07	.42	—	—	—	—	2	[2] 1,357.1	13.60	100	—	*
Tecumseh (KS)	41	119.2	26.20	.42	—	—	—	—	7	291.2	2.97	99	—	1
Kentucky Power Co	**286**	**107.0**	**25.89**	**1.11**	**2**	**448.0**	**26.22**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Big Sandy (KY)	286	107.0	25.89	1.11	2	448.0	26.22	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Kentucky Utilities Co	**589**	**115.9**	**27.91**	**1.44**	**2**	**529.1**	**31.11**	**.40**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Brown (KY)	111	120.4	28.04	1.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Ghent (KY)	438	115.8	28.16	1.38	2	529.1	31.11	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
Green River (KY)	35	102.3	23.71	2.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tyrone (KY)	6	119.4	31.01	.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lafayette City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**58**	[2] **1,003.7**	**10.53**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Bonin (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	[2] 1,003.7	10.53	—	—	100
Lake Worth City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**373.0**	**21.87**	**.14**	**23**	**349.0**	**3.68**	**—**	**39**	**61**
Tom G Smith (FL)	—	—	—	—	3	373.0	21.87	.14	23	349.0	3.68	—	39	61
Lakeland City of	**67**	**175.5**	**45.08**	**1.43**	**20**	**285.5**	**17.86**	**2.07**	**278**	**351.9**	**3.69**	**81**	**6**	**14**
Larsen Mem (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	274	351.9	3.69	—	—	100
Plant 3-Mcintosh (FL)	67	175.5	45.08	1.43	20	285.5	17.86	2.07	4	351.9	3.69	93	7	*
Lansing City of	**48**	**167.7**	**41.76**	**.89**	*****	**421.0**	**24.40**	**.30**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Eckert (MI)	15	170.5	42.71	.91	*	421.0	24.40	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Erickson (MI)	33	166.3	41.32	.89	*	421.0	24.40	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Long Island Lighting Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**611**	**282.7**	**18.05**	**.89**	**1,198**	**256.5**	**2.62**	**—**	**76**	**24**
Barrett (NY)	—	—	—	—	39	342.2	21.56	.31	338	267.3	2.78	—	41	59
Far Rockaway (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	253.1	2.61	—	—	100
Glenwood (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	252.2	2.60	—	—	100
Northport (NY)	—	—	—	—	386	272.7	17.43	.89	803	252.1	2.56	—	75	25
Port Jefferson (NY)	—	—	—	—	186	291.4	18.59	1.00	—	—	—	—	100	—
Los Angeles City of	**273**	**150.2**	**35.44**	**.47**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,117**	**293.4**	**3.02**	**85**	**—**	**15**
Haynes (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445	293.4	3.04	—	—	100
Intermountain (UT)	273	150.2	35.44	.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Scattergood (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	672	293.4	3.01	—	—	100
Louisiana Power & Light Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**87**	**296.0**	**18.45**	**.66**	**6,953**	[2] **316.1**	**3.31**	**—**	**7**	**93**
Little Gypsy (LA)	—	—	—	—	11	467.5	28.23	—	1,748	[2] 315.4	3.30	—	3	97
Nine Mile (LA)	—	—	—	—	18	467.5	28.31	.30	4,079	[2] 315.8	3.32	—	2	98
Sterlington (LA)	—	—	—	—	7	444.2	25.89	—	216	608.0	6.41	—	15	85
Waterford (LA)	—	—	—	—	52	189.8	12.12	1.00	909	248.3	2.59	—	26	74
Louisville Gas & Electric Co	**403**	**94.5**	**21.03**	**3.28**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**25**	**352.8**	**3.62**	**100**	**—**	*****
Cane Run (KY)	65	108.8	24.45	3.25	—	—	—	—	24	352.8	3.62	98	—	2
Mill Creek (KY)	208	98.0	22.22	3.14	—	—	—	—	2	352.8	3.62	100	—	*
Trimble County (KY)	130	81.2	17.42	3.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lower Colorado River Authority	**486**	**101.4**	**17.65**	**.32**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2,506**	**196.1**	**2.05**	**76**	**—**	**24**
Gideon (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,229	197.6	2.08	—	—	100
S Seymour-Fayette (TX)	486	101.4	17.65	.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
T C Ferguson (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,277	194.7	2.01	—	—	100
Lubbock City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**501**	**205.6**	**2.10**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Holly Ave (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	501	205.6	2.10	—	—	100
Madison Gas & Electric Co	**13**	**135.3**	**28.75**	**1.32**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**27**	**246.2**	**2.46**	**91**	**—**	**9**
Blount (WI)	13	135.3	28.75	1.32	—	—	—	—	27	246.2	2.46	91	—	9

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, February 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			
Manitowoc Public Utilities	*	189.6	47.40	0.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Manitowoc (WI)	*	189.6	47.40	.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Medina Electric Coop Inc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	391.0	3.93	—	—	100
Pearsall (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	391.0	3.93	—	—	100
Metropolitan Edison Co	82	141.3	37.24	1.85	1	446.1	25.48	0.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Portland (PA)	62	137.3	36.19	1.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Titus (PA)	21	153.4	40.35	1.47	1	446.1	25.48	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Michigan South Central Pwr Agy	5	162.4	38.95	2.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Project I (MI)	5	162.4	38.95	2.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
MidAmerican Energy	881	91.0	15.50	.37	—	—	—	—	46	446.4	4.52	100	—	*
Council Bluffs (IA)	212	91.9	15.38	.39	—	—	—	—	6	311.2	3.11	100	—	*
George Neal 1-4 (IA)	457	78.4	13.60	.38	—	—	—	—	8	549.3	5.46	100	—	*
Louisa (IA)	193	117.8	19.61	.35	—	—	—	—	3	277.1	2.77	100	—	*
Riverside (IA)	19	124.5	20.92	.32	—	—	—	—	29	463.2	4.73	92	—	8
Minnesota Power & Light Co	382	108.1	19.92	.47	2	485.5	27.93	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Boswell Energy Center (MN)	371	108.0	19.92	.46	2	479.2	27.58	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Laskin Energy Center (MN)	11	114.6	19.96	.69	*	546.5	31.45	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
Minnkota Power Coop Inc	364	57.8	7.72	.82	10	471.4	27.72	.40	—	—	—	99	1	—
Young (ND)	364	57.8	7.72	.82	10	471.4	27.72	.40	—	—	—	99	1	—
Mississippi Power & Light Co	—	—	—	—	479	190.0	12.35	.19	656	[2] 789.2	8.16	—	82	18
Brown (MS)	—	—	—	—	*	443.8	25.83	.30	126	[2] 1,109.6	11.43	—	*	100
Delta (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	387.7	4.03	—	—	100
Gerald Andrus (MS)	—	—	—	—	443	189.9	12.36	—	—	—	—	—	100	—
Wilson (MS)	—	—	—	—	36	190.9	12.19	2.58	528	[2] 715.0	7.40	—	29	71
Mississippi Power Co	254	132.5	29.21	1.17	34	429.5	24.96	—	158	[2] 805.4	8.36	94	3	3
Daniel (MS)	113	140.2	26.47	.38	1	377.1	21.91	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Eaton (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	938.9	9.75	—	—	100
Sweatt (MS)	—	—	—	—	2	443.4	25.76	—	35	[2] 1,093.1	11.28	—	26	74
Watson (MS)	141	127.7	31.42	1.80	30	430.8	25.03	—	104	686.5	7.15	92	5	3
Monongahela Power Co	1,082	110.3	27.57	3.13	6	458.6	27.16	.30	47	275.0	2.75	100	*	*
Albright (WV)	30	96.0	23.86	1.50	*	456.3	27.02	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Ft Martin (WV)	236	149.7	38.60	1.69	4	454.2	26.90	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Harrison (WV)	414	115.2	28.98	3.52	*	493.6	29.23	.30	27	383.2	3.83	100	*	*
Pleasants (WV)	360	78.0	18.85	3.99	*	490.7	29.06	.30	12	53.8	.54	100	*	*
Rivesville (WV)	10	113.8	27.65	1.05	1	450.6	26.68	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Willow Island (WV)	33	111.8	29.49	1.19	*	506.0	29.97	.30	7	234.7	2.35	99	*	1
Montana Power Co	539	88.0	14.95	.68	1	370.0	21.91	—	10	342.6	3.66	100	*	*
Colstrip (MT)	498	90.4	15.28	.69	1	370.0	21.91	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Corette (MT)	41	60.5	10.89	.54	—	—	—	—	10	342.6	3.66	99	—	1
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co	257	85.2	11.73	1.03	2	454.6	26.07	.30	*	431.8	4.77	100	*	*
Coyote (ND)	205	79.9	11.05	1.11	2	454.6	26.07	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Heskett (ND)	32	109.8	15.27	.88	—	—	—	—	*	335.4	3.56	100	—	*
Lewis and Clark (MT)	20	101.5	13.16	.46	—	—	—	—	*	562.6	6.60	100	—	*
Montaup Electric Co	29	178.0	46.14	.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Somerset (MA)	29	178.0	46.14	.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Morgan City City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	251.0	2.65	—	—	100
Morgan City (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	251.0	2.65	—	—	100
Muscatine City of	10	136.0	33.18	.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Muscatine (IA)	10	136.0	33.18	.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, February 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			
Nebraska Public Power District	**490**	**78.1**	**13.77**	**0.28**	**1**	**466.8**	**27.08**	**—**	**17**	**208.8**	**2.11**	**100**	*****	*****
Gerald Gentleman (NE)	425	78.8	13.88	.28	1	466.8	27.08	—	17	195.7	1.98	100	*	*
Sheldon (NE)	65	73.9	13.02	.31	—	—	—	—	1	476.7	4.77	100	—	*
Nevada Power Co	**82**	**150.3**	**35.23**	**.49**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**129**	**316.0**	**3.25**	**94**	**—**	**6**
Clark (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	316.0	3.25	—	—	100
Gardner (NV)	82	150.3	35.23	.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
New England Power Co	**436**	**171.0**	**42.62**	**.67**	**16**	**509.7**	**29.19**	**0.03**	**2,817**	[2] **237.9**	**2.45**	**78**	**1**	**21**
Brayton (MA)	349	176.3	43.93	.69	—	—	—	—	20	220.3	2.27	100	—	*
Manchester St (RI)	—	—	—	—	16	509.7	29.19	.03	2,797	[2] 238.0	2.45	—	3	97
Salem Harbor (MA)	88	149.8	37.41	.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
New Orleans Public Service Inc	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**20**	**188.4**	**12.47**	**—**	**899**	[2] **891.6**	**9.31**	**—**	**12**	**88**
Michoud (LA)	—	—	—	—	20	188.4	12.47	—	899	[2] 891.6	9.31	—	12	88
New York State Elec & Gas Corp	**296**	**129.6**	**33.79**	**2.08**	**3**	**536.0**	**30.84**	**.14**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Goudey (NY)	17	135.4	35.85	2.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Greenidge (NY)	26	135.2	36.12	2.17	1	513.1	29.52	.14	—	—	—	99	1	—
Jennison (NY)	20	155.6	37.61	.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kintigh (NY)	159	125.5	32.82	2.24	2	546.0	31.42	.14	—	—	—	100	*	—
Milliken (NY)	74	128.6	33.52	1.98	*	527.0	30.32	.14	—	—	—	100	*	—
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	**280**	**132.4**	**34.55**	**1.86**	**1**	**509.1**	**29.49**	**.45**	**77**	**425.8**	**4.38**	**99**	*****	**1**
Albany (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	417.3	4.29	—	—	100
Dunkirk (NY)	130	126.8	33.20	2.01	1	514.3	29.82	.47	—	—	—	100	*	—
Huntley (NY)	151	137.2	35.72	1.73	*	477.5	27.52	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Oswego (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	429.3	4.42	—	—	100
Northern Indiana Pub Serv Co	**683**	**132.4**	**26.57**	**1.53**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**246**	**419.0**	**4.30**	**98**	**—**	**2**
Bailly (IN)	130	134.8	29.74	2.89	—	—	—	—	35	350.8	3.60	99	—	1
Michigan City (IN)	106	146.7	28.35	.45	—	—	—	—	143	456.7	4.69	93	—	7
Mitchell (IN)	76	147.7	27.89	.41	—	—	—	—	13	496.5	5.09	99	—	1
Rollin Schahfer (IN)	370	124.5	24.67	1.59	—	—	—	—	56	346.7	3.56	99	—	1
Northern States Power Co	**997**	**110.1**	**19.42**	**.35**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**9**	**215.3**	**2.19**	**100**	**—**	*****
Black Dog (MN)	82	107.8	19.07	.21	—	—	—	—	2	248.0	2.53	100	—	*
High Bridge (MN)	72	106.8	18.73	.22	—	—	—	—	7	200.3	2.04	99	—	1
King (MN)	136	105.9	18.94	.38	—	—	—	—	1	255.4	2.60	100	—	*
Riverside (MN)	116	99.7	17.53	.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Sherburne County (MN)	590	113.9	20.04	.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Ohio Edison Co	**620**	**121.3**	**29.44**	**1.14**	**3**	**465.0**	**27.15**	**.26**	**12**	**349.9**	**3.62**	**100**	*****	*****
Burger (OH)	19	74.4	18.29	3.60	*	422.8	24.87	.29	—	—	—	100	*	—
Edgewater (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	349.9	3.62	—	—	100
Niles (OH)	46	103.1	25.06	3.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Sammis (OH)	556	124.4	30.17	.90	3	468.4	27.34	.26	—	—	—	100	*	—
Ohio Power Co	**1,206**	**142.0**	**33.60**	**2.66**	**5**	**459.7**	**26.56**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Gavin (OH)	493	149.5	33.66	3.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kammer (WV)	167	86.4	20.97	3.17	1	504.0	29.11	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Mitchell (WV)	294	132.2	32.86	.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Muskingum (OH)	253	177.2	42.72	2.49	5	454.3	26.25	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Ohio Valley Electric Corp	**185**	**124.8**	**32.77**	**1.56**	*****	**475.9**	**27.64**	**.30**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Kyger Creek (OH)	185	124.8	32.77	1.56	*	475.9	27.64	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co	**724**	**81.3**	**14.13**	**.31**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,894**	**451.9**	**4.69**	**87**	**—**	**13**
Horseshoe Lake (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319	453.1	4.70	—	—	100
Muskogee (OK)	453	81.7	14.32	.28	—	—	—	—	19	448.9	4.66	100	—	*
Mustang (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	451.2	4.68	—	—	100
Seminole (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,556	451.7	4.68	—	—	100
Sooner (OK)	271	80.7	13.82	.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, February 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			
Omaha Public Power District	**323**	**67.7**	**11.28**	**0.37**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**14**	**259.9**	**2.57**	**100**	**—**	*****
Nebraska City (NE)	218	67.8	11.28	.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
North Omaha (NE)	105	67.3	11.28	.35	—	—	—	—	14	259.9	2.57	99	—	1
Orange & Rockland Utils Inc	**16**	**192.4**	**49.70**	**.93**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**91**	**543.2**	**5.62**	**81**	**—**	**19**
Bowline (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	998.9	10.33	—	—	100
Lovett (NY)	16	192.4	49.70	.93	—	—	—	—	86	516.7	5.34	82	—	18
Orlando Utilities Comm	**86**	**183.8**	**46.67**	**1.22**	**4**	**402.7**	**24.29**	**0.59**	**470**	**302.8**	**3.17**	**81**	**1**	**18**
Indian River (FL)	—	—	—	—	1	458.0	26.46	.25	470	302.8	3.17	—	1	99
Stanton Energy (FL)	86	183.8	46.67	1.22	3	390.9	23.80	.67	—	—	—	99	1	—
Orrville City of	**14**	**102.5**	**23.29**	**3.10**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Orrville (OH)	14	102.5	23.29	3.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Otter Tail Power Co	**186**	**95.3**	**16.96**	**.56**	*****	**442.1**	**26.00**	**.31**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Big Stone (SD)	163	91.9	16.23	.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hoot Lake (MN)	23	117.5	22.17	.36	*	442.1	26.00	.31	—	—	—	100	*	—
Owensboro City of	**64**	**93.5**	**20.77**	**3.38**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Smith (KY)	64	93.5	20.77	3.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5,905**	**306.0**	**3.14**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Contra Costa (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	849	306.0	3.19	—	—	100
Humboldt Bay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	306.0	3.14	—	—	100
Hunters Point (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	879	306.0	3.11	—	—	100
Morro Bay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	651	306.0	3.13	—	—	100
Moss Landing (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,604	306.0	3.12	—	—	100
Pittsburg (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	845	306.0	3.18	—	—	100
Potrero (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	896	306.0	3.11	—	—	100
PacifiCorp	**1,874**	**115.1**	**21.85**	**.57**	**8**	**457.1**	**26.88**	**.30**	**21** [2]	**2,005.4**	**21.14**	**100**	*****	*****
Carbon (UT)	42	57.4	13.46	.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Centralia (WA)	151	351.1	53.29	.79	3	448.3	26.36	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Emery-Hunter (UT)	302	109.4	24.65	.52	2	463.1	27.23	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gadsby (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 [2]	1,921.0	20.25	—	—	100
Huntington (UT)	175	83.0	19.04	.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Jim Bridger (WY)	494	115.4	22.05	.62	1	456.8	26.86	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Johnston (WY)	298	64.3	9.99	.40	2	464.3	27.30	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Naughton (WY)	240	123.0	24.03	.67	—	—	—	—	5 [2]	2,275.6	23.99	100	—	*
Wyodak (WY)	172	70.1	11.13	.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Painesville City of	**7**	**143.8**	**35.03**	**2.66**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**420.0**	**4.20**	**99**	**—**	**1**
Painesville (OH)	7	143.8	35.03	2.66	—	—	—	—	1	420.0	4.20	99	—	1
Pasadena City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**137**	**327.8**	**3.42**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Broadway (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	327.8	3.42	—	—	100
Pennsylvania Electric Co	**1,430**	**128.0**	**30.99**	**1.84**	**11**	**435.0**	**25.36**	**.05**	**18**	**316.5**	**3.26**	**100**	*****	*****
Conemaugh (PA)	405	119.8	29.88	2.15	3	419.6	24.46	.05	18	316.5	3.26	100	*	*
Homer City (PA)	454	126.7	29.22	1.75	4	431.0	25.13	.05	—	—	—	100	*	—
Keystone (PA)	370	144.9	35.84	1.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Seward (PA)	55	116.4	28.23	1.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Shawville (PA)	128	115.4	28.19	1.79	4	450.5	26.26	.05	—	—	—	99	1	—
Warren (PA)	18	123.5	29.58	1.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co	**676**	**143.6**	**36.28**	**1.80**	**20**	**440.6**	**25.48**	**.11**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**99**	**1**	**—**
Brunner Island (PA)	225	146.8	38.67	1.58	6	433.5	25.15	.13	—	—	—	99	1	—
Holtwood (PA)	22	129.6	20.26	.48	1	443.2	25.85	.16	—	—	—	98	2	—
Martins Creek (PA)	50	130.6	34.62	2.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Montour (PA)	304	142.5	35.78	2.06	13	443.7	25.60	.09	—	—	—	99	1	—
Sunbury (PA)	75	149.6	36.94	1.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Pennsylvania Power Co	**564**	**171.0**	**41.56**	**3.51**	**22**	**407.8**	**23.85**	**.23**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**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, February 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				
Pennsylvania Power Co															
Bruce Mansfield (PA)	476	181.8	44.10	3.87	22	407.8	23.85	0.23	—	—	—		99	1	—
New Castle (PA)	87	112.5	27.64	1.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		100	—	—
Philadelphia Electric Co	**148**	**139.6**	**37.17**	**1.44**	**392**	**337.4**	**21.41**	**.50**	**29**	**607.3**	**6.26**		**61**	**39**	*****
Cromby (PA)	38	138.7	36.80	1.43	86	352.1	22.25	.81	8	605.6	6.26		65	35	1
Delaware (PA)	—	—	—	—	78	281.4	18.02	.35	—	—	—		—	100	—
Eddystone (PA)	110	139.8	37.30	1.45	203	361.5	22.94	.43	21	607.9	6.26		69	30	1
Schuylkill (PA)	—	—	—	—	25	267.3	16.72	.42	—	—	—		—	100	—
Plains Elec Gen&Trans Coop Inc	**42**	**143.3**	**26.23**	**.71**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**307.5**	**2.52**		**100**	**—**	*****
Escalante (NM)	42	143.3	26.23	.71	—	—	—	—	2	307.5	2.52		100	—	*
Platte River Power Authority	**101**	**70.8**	**12.44**	**.17**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**		**100**	**—**	**—**
Rawhide (CO)	101	70.8	12.44	.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		100	—	—
Portland General Electric Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**247**	**154.4**	**1.58**		**—**	**—**	**100**
Coyote Springs (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247	154.4	1.58		—	—	100
Potomac Edison Co	**7**	**122.3**	**30.48**	**.98**	**1**	**446.7**	**26.45**	**.30**	**—**	**—**	**—**		**98**	**2**	**—**
Smith (MD)	7	122.3	30.48	.98	1	446.7	26.45	.30	—	—	—		98	2	—
Potomac Electric Power Co	**557**	**158.2**	**41.21**	**1.25**	**141**	**375.0**	**22.74**	**.77**	**11** [2]	**1,267.7**	**13.17**		**94**	**6**	*****
Benning (DC)	—	—	—	—	81	352.6	21.28	1.00	—	—	—		—	100	—
Chalk (MD)	119	162.8	42.98	1.32	57	403.0	24.64	.47	11 [2]	1,267.7	13.17		90	10	*
Dickerson (MD)	120	133.9	34.74	1.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		100	—	—
Morgantown (MD)	250	163.1	42.60	1.33	3	445.0	26.18	.30	—	—	—		100	*	—
Potomac River (VA)	68	175.4	44.44	.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		100	—	—
Power Authority of State of NY	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**198**	**324.0**	**20.01**	**.28**	**578** [2]	**353.1**	**3.58**		**—**	**68**	**32**
Poletti (NY)	—	—	—	—	198	324.0	20.01	.28	2 [2]	1,441.0	14.77		—	100	*
Richard Flynn (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	576	350.0	3.55		—	—	100
Public Service Co of Colorado	**656**	**102.8**	**20.01**	**.39**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**253**	**163.1**	**1.70**		**98**	**—**	**2**
Araphoe (CO)	27	140.3	30.75	.47	—	—	—	—	5	169.1	1.76		99	—	1
Cameo (CO)	24	75.3	16.16	.57	—	—	—	—	3	177.5	1.77		99	—	1
Cherokee (CO)	126	112.6	24.99	.47	—	—	—	—	64	160.2	1.67		98	—	2
Comanche (CO)	235	100.0	17.14	.29	—	—	—	—	6	163.9	1.71		100	—	*
Hayden (CO)	128	93.8	19.86	.40	—	—	—	—	2	174.2	1.95		100	—	*
Pawnee (CO)	82	85.5	14.30	.41	—	—	—	—	10	177.5	1.90		99	—	1
Valmont (CO)	34	135.6	29.84	.47	—	—	—	—	1	313.0	3.09		100	—	*
Zuni (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	161.6	1.69		—	—	100
Public Service Co of NH	**115**	**158.9**	**41.70**	**1.61**	**270**	**232.6**	**15.25**	**1.66**	**—**	**—**	**—**		**63**	**37**	**—**
Merrimack (NH)	93	158.1	41.98	1.71	*	409.6	23.71	.27	—	—	—		100	*	—
Newington Station (NH)	—	—	—	—	269	232.4	15.24	1.66	—	—	—		—	100	—
Schiller (NH)	22	162.6	40.52	1.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		100	—	—
Public Service Co of NM	**526**	**167.0**	**31.90**	**.82**	**4**	**528.0**	**30.16**	**1.00**	**—**	**—**	**—**		**100**	*****	**—**
San Juan (NM)	526	167.0	31.90	.82	4	528.0	30.16	1.00	—	—	—		100	*	—
Public Service Co of Oklahoma	**352**	**118.3**	**20.18**	**.35**	**62**	**389.9**	**22.93**	**.20**	**3,684**	**396.6**	**4.13**		**59**	**4**	**38**
Comanche (CS) (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,028	396.6	4.17		—	—	100
Northeastern (OK)	352	118.3	20.18	.35	—	—	—	—	833	396.6	4.11		87	—	13
Riverside (OK)	—	—	—	—	62	389.9	22.93	.20	1,394	396.6	4.11		—	20	80
Southwestern (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	324	396.6	4.13		—	—	100
Tulsa (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	396.6	4.12		—	—	100
Public Service Electric&Gas Co	**97**	**180.1**	**48.58**	**.79**	**39**	**320.8**	**20.23**	**.27**	**1,067**	**248.4**	**2.57**		**66**	**6**	**28**
Bergen (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	948	248.4	2.57		—	—	100
Burlington (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	248.4	2.57		—	—	100
Hudson (NJ)	45	175.8	45.65	.84	33	320.9	20.24	.27	88	248.4	2.58		79	14	6
Kearny (NJ)	—	—	—	—	5	319.9	20.18	.27	—	—	—		—	100	—
Mercer (NJ)	52	183.5	51.11	.75	—	—	—	—	6	248.4	2.57		100	—	*
Sewaren (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	248.4	2.55		—	—	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, February 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			
PSI Energy Inc	**1,110**	**129.4**	**28.62**	**1.87**	**37**	**435.0**	**25.03**	**0.30**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**99**	**1**	**—**
Cayuga (IN)	222	121.5	26.92	1.46	2	455.9	26.23	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Edwardsport (IN)	25	80.3	17.80	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Gallagher (IN)	41	117.1	28.72	1.60	5	445.9	25.66	.30	—	—	—	97	3	—
Gibson Station (IN)	716	137.0	30.17	2.05	5	409.0	23.53	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Noblesville (IN)	—	—	—	—	*	434.6	25.01	.30	—	—	—	—	100	—
Wabash River (IN)	106	111.6	24.21	1.49	25	435.6	25.07	.30	—	—	—	94	6	—
Richmond City of	**28**	**155.0**	**34.61**	**2.12**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Whitewater (IN)	28	155.0	34.61	2.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Rochester City of	**5**	**171.3**	**40.96**	**1.52**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**9**	**301.9**	**3.07**	**93**	**—**	**7**
Silver Lake (MN)	5	171.3	40.96	1.52	—	—	—	—	9	301.9	3.07	93	—	7
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp	**20**	**131.9**	**34.89**	**2.30**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Russell Station 7 (NY)	20	131.9	34.89	2.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Ruston City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**111**	**446.0**	**4.68**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Steam Plant (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	446.0	4.68	—	—	100
S Mississippi Elec Pwr Assn	**51**	**211.6**	**53.05**	**.71**	**1**	**557.5**	**32.46**	**—**	**30**	**687.6**	**7.19**	**97**	*****	**2**
Moselle (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	687.6	7.19	—	—	100
R D Morrow (MS)	51	211.6	53.05	.71	1	557.5	32.46	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Salt River Proj Ag I & P Dist	**496**	**152.4**	**32.85**	**.51**	**5**	**548.2**	**32.57**	**.45**	**63**	[2] **817.9**	**8.33**	**99**	*****	**1**
Agua Fria (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	[2] 2,271.7	22.99	—	—	100
Coronado (AZ)	155	225.9	46.03	.44	5	548.2	32.57	.45	—	—	—	99	1	—
Navajo (AZ)	341	121.5	26.85	.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Santan (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	516.7	5.27	—	—	100
San Antonio City of	**333**	**109.8**	**18.26**	**.39**	**53**	**288.2**	**16.89**	**—**	**755**	**281.9**	**2.86**	**84**	**5**	**12**
Braunig (TX)	—	—	—	—	23	287.9	16.87	—	202	282.0	2.87	—	40	60
JT Deely/Spruce (TX)	333	109.8	18.26	.39	—	—	—	—	4	261.5	2.65	100	—	*
Sommers (TX)	—	—	—	—	30	288.4	16.90	—	489	282.1	2.86	—	26	74
Tuttle (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	281.5	2.87	—	—	100
San Diego Gas & Electric Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2,502**	**237.2**	**2.42**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Encina (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,280	234.4	2.39	—	—	100
South Bay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,222	240.2	2.45	—	—	100
San Miguel Electric Coop Inc	**271**	**100.4**	**10.53**	**1.85**	**4**	**340.2**	**19.74**	**.66**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**99**	**1**	**—**
San Miquel (TX)	271	100.4	10.53	1.85	4	340.2	19.74	.66	—	—	—	99	1	—
Savannah Electric & Power Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**410.9**	**23.82**	**.50**	**12**	**464.7**	**4.78**	**—**	**15**	**85**
Kraft (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	464.7	4.78	—	—	100
McIntosh (GA)	—	—	—	—	*	410.9	23.82	.50	—	—	—	—	100	—
Seminole Electric Coop Inc	**318**	**184.7**	**45.92**	**2.80**	**5**	**455.8**	**26.46**	**.29**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Seminole (FL)	318	184.7	45.92	2.80	5	455.8	26.46	.29	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sierra Pacific Power Co	**90**	**195.8**	**42.51**	**.41**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2,265**	**210.4**	**2.16**	**46**	**—**	**54**
Fort Churchill (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,017	210.4	2.17	—	—	100
North Valmy (NV)	90	195.8	42.51	.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tracy (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,248	210.4	2.15	—	—	100
Sikeston City of	**71**	**117.0**	**25.96**	**2.91**	**1**	**420.0**	**24.87**	**.26**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Sikeston (MO)	71	117.0	25.96	2.91	1	420.0	24.87	.26	—	—	—	100	*	—
South Carolina Electric&Gas Co	**280**	**158.6**	**41.01**	**1.24**	**5**	**454.3**	**26.33**	**.20**	**5**	**423.5**	**4.35**	**100**	*****	*****
Canadys (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	426.0	4.38	—	—	100
Hagood (SC)	—	—	—	—	2	436.0	25.27	.20	—	—	—	—	100	—
Mcmeekin (SC)	84	160.0	41.18	1.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Urguhart (SC)	—	—	—	—	*	443.8	25.72	.20	1	404.8	4.17	—	65	35
Wateree (SC)	126	155.3	39.98	1.43	1	475.3	27.55	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Williams (SC)	70	162.9	42.64	.74	1	466.9	27.06	.20	—	—	—	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, February 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			
South Carolina Pub Serv Auth	**422**	**138.3**	**35.39**	**1.19**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Cross (SC)	242	139.1	35.35	1.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Jefferies (SC)	19	135.1	35.23	1.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Winyah (SC)	161	137.6	35.47	1.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Southern California Edison Co	**429**	**118.3**	**25.82**	**.54**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5,841**	**300.6**	**3.13**	**61**	**—**	**39**
Alamitos (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,815	337.3	3.45	—	—	100
Cool Water (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	831	169.2	1.77	—	—	100
El Segundo (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	645	332.9	3.48	—	—	100
Highgrove (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	330.3	3.37	—	—	100
Huntington Beach (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	361	293.3	3.05	—	—	100
Long Beach (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	331.9	3.42	—	—	100
Mandalay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	679	301.8	3.23	—	—	100
Mohave (NV)	429	118.3	25.82	.54	—	—	—	—	84	220.6	2.27	99	—	1
Ormond Beach (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	330.3	3.59	—	—	100
Redondo (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,194	320.8	3.36	—	—	100
San Bernardino (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	330.3	3.36	—	—	100
Southern Illinois Power Coop	**33**	**106.9**	**25.61**	**4.13**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Marion (IL)	33	106.9	25.61	4.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Southern Indiana Gas & Elec Co	**211**	**115.1**	**25.92**	**3.18**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**19**	**290.6**	**2.98**	**100**	**—**	*****
A B Brown (IN)	83	159.8	36.04	3.36	—	—	—	—	17	294.0	3.02	99	—	1
Culley (IN)	98	85.1	19.09	3.28	—	—	—	—	1	251.6	2.58	100	—	*
Warrick (IN)	29	88.3	20.00	2.30	—	—	—	—	1	253.1	2.60	100	—	*
Southwestern Electric Power Co	**940**	**144.0**	**22.22**	**.87**	**26**	**380.3**	**22.59**	**—**	**1,913**	[2] **491.1**	**4.85**	**88**	**1**	**11**
Flint Creek (AR)	124	131.5	22.09	.41	11	394.4	23.19	—	—	—	—	97	3	—
Knox Lee (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472	[2] 835.6	8.58	—	—	100
Lieberman (LA)	—	—	—	—	6	324.1	19.91	—	39	700.0	7.23	—	48	52
Lone Star (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	191.0	1.78	—	—	100
Pirkey (TX)	361	85.1	11.27	1.60	—	—	—	—	3	545.0	6.35	100	—	*
Welsh Station (TX)	455	184.2	30.95	.41	3	385.4	22.66	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Wilkes (TX)	—	—	—	—	6	410.7	24.15	—	1,368	365.8	3.56	—	3	97
Southwestern Public Service Co	**634**	**204.8**	**35.76**	**.30**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3,675**	**207.7**	**2.09**	**75**	**—**	**25**
Cunningham (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	492	204.6	1.98	—	—	100
Harrington (TX)	380	185.0	32.37	.30	—	—	—	—	5	218.0	2.19	100	—	*
Jones (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,792	207.2	2.11	—	—	100
Maddox (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	439	229.1	2.36	—	—	100
Nichols (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	525	200.9	1.99	—	—	100
Plant X (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	419	198.6	2.00	—	—	100
Tolk (TX)	254	234.5	40.83	.29	—	—	—	—	3	218.0	2.17	100	—	*
Springfield City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**11**	**234.6**	**2.38**	**—**	**—**	**100**
James River (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	234.6	2.38	—	—	100
Southwest (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	234.6	2.39	—	—	100
Springfield City of	**103**	**112.3**	**23.83**	**3.24**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Dallman (IL)	102	112.3	23.83	3.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lakeside (IL)	1	112.3	23.83	3.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
St Joseph Light & Power Co	**5**	**133.1**	**30.94**	**3.36**	**7**	**223.5**	**14.63**	**2.06**	**11**	**247.6**	**2.47**	**66**	**27**	**7**
Lakeroad (MO)	5	133.1	30.94	3.36	7	223.5	14.63	2.06	11	247.6	2.47	66	27	7
Sunflower Electric Coop Inc	**83**	**110.0**	**18.73**	**.32**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5**	**270.0**	**2.16**	**100**	**—**	*****
Holcomb (KS)	83	110.0	18.73	.32	—	—	—	—	5	270.0	2.16	100	—	*
Tacoma Public Utilities	**4**	**176.0**	**33.50**	**.50**	*****	**446.0**	**25.85**	**.50**	*****	**467.0**	**4.90**	**99**	*****	*****
Steam No.2 (WA)	4	176.0	33.50	.50	*	446.0	25.85	.50	*	467.0	4.90	99	*	*
Tallahassee City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**989**	**362.1**	**3.78**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Hopkins (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	724	379.0	3.96	—	—	100
Purdom (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	265	316.0	3.30	—	—	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, February 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			
Tampa Electric Co	**604**	**171.5**	**40.50**	**1.58**	**11**	**448.6**	**26.06**	**0.14**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Big Bend (FL)	—	—	—	—	2	444.3	25.83	.18	—	—	—	—	100	—
Davant Transfer (LA)	492	154.7	35.89	1.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Gannon (FL)	112	238.9	60.80	1.12	5	447.3	26.02	.16	—	—	—	99	1	—
Hookers Point (FL)	—	—	—	—	*	421.6	24.44	.10	—	—	—	—	100	—
Polk Station (FL)	—	—	—	—	3	454.9	26.37	.10	—	—	—	—	100	—
Tennessee Valley Authority	**3,453**	**111.7**	**26.26**	**2.34**	**11**	**453.7**	**26.58**	**.50**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Allen (TN)	48	137.0	33.35	2.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Bull Run (TN)	167	117.0	30.04	1.42	1	379.4	22.23	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cahokia (IL)	151	120.1	28.43	.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Colbert (AL)	252	120.8	29.11	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Cumberland (TN)	675	101.6	23.33	2.83	2	448.8	26.30	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gallatin (TN)	246	121.5	28.66	1.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Johnsonville (TN)	342	111.8	26.81	1.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kingston (TN)	302	123.0	31.19	1.34	1	467.7	27.40	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Paradise (KY)	655	93.8	19.73	4.42	*	422.8	24.77	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sevier (TN)	152	124.0	31.14	1.87	1	434.0	25.43	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Shawnee (KY)	196	123.7	29.37	1.09	2	515.5	30.20	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Widows Creek (AL)	268	114.2	28.59	2.23	4	438.6	25.70	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Terrabonne Parrish Con	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**83**	**335.5**	**3.67**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Houma (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	335.5	3.67	—	—	100
Texas Municipal Power Agency	**214**	**146.6**	**13.80**	**1.56**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5**	**315.0**	**3.23**	**100**	**—**	*****
Gibbons Creek (TX)	214	146.6	13.80	1.56	—	—	—	—	5	315.0	3.23	100	—	*
Texas Utilities Electric Co	**2,699**	**89.8**	**11.59**	**.86**	**36**	**427.9**	**24.80**	**—**	**18,794**	**284.8**	**2.91**	**64**	*****	**35**
Big Brown (TX)	523	80.1	10.44	.70	—	—	—	—	160	284.8	3.08	98	—	2
Decordova (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,030	284.8	2.89	—	—	100
Eagle Mountain (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	638	284.8	2.95	—	—	100
Graham (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,550	284.8	2.85	—	—	100
Handley (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,030	284.8	2.91	—	—	100
Lake Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	284.8	3.01	—	—	100
Lake Hubbard (TX)	—	—	—	—	14	444.1	25.74	—	512	284.8	2.85	—	14	86
Martin Lake (TX)	1,068	84.0	11.15	1.10	9	390.3	22.62	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Monticello (TX)	796	110.9	13.40	.50	5	424.2	24.59	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Morgan Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,124	284.8	2.89	—	—	100
Mountain Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	610	284.8	2.90	—	—	100
North Lake (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422	284.8	2.91	—	—	100
Permian Basin (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,125	284.8	2.91	—	—	100
Sandow No 4 (TX)	312	76.6	10.39	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Stryker (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	626	284.8	3.05	—	—	100
Tradinghouse (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,540	284.8	2.94	—	—	100
Valley (TX)	—	—	—	—	8	444.1	25.74	—	2,077	284.8	2.92	—	2	98
Texas-New Mexico Power Co	**151**	**136.0**	**18.84**	**.85**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**12**	**222.0**	**2.27**	**99**	**—**	**1**
TNP One (Tx)	151	136.0	18.84	.85	—	—	—	—	12	222.0	2.27	99	—	1
Toledo Edison Co	**133**	**173.0**	**44.70**	**1.00**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Bay Shore (OH)	133	173.0	44.70	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tri State Gen & Trans Assn, Inc	**397**	**110.0**	**22.55**	**.42**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6**	**196.2**	**2.16**	**100**	**—**	*****
Craig (CO)	365	113.5	23.24	.37	—	—	—	—	6	196.2	2.16	100	—	*
Nucla (CO)	32	70.4	14.56	1.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tucson Electric Power Co	**286**	**175.0**	**31.64**	**.68**	**1**	**485.0**	**29.11**	**.04**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Springerville (AZ)	286	175.0	31.64	.68	1	485.0	29.11	.04	—	—	—	100	*	—
Union Electric Co	**982**	**95.3**	**16.98**	**.60**	**2**	**459.9**	**26.46**	**.29**	**59**	**386.0**	**3.95**	**100**	*****	*****
Labadie (MO)	375	90.8	15.87	.33	1	480.4	27.64	.29	—	—	—	100	*	—
Meramec (MO)	37	131.0	30.65	1.29	—	—	—	—	16	571.2	5.84	98	—	2
Rush Island (MO)	469	79.9	13.39	.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Sioux (MO)	101	150.1	32.72	2.62	1	439.4	25.28	.29	—	—	—	100	*	—
Venice No.2 (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	317.1	3.24	—	—	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, February 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			
United Illuminating Co	**55**	**191.3**	**50.02**	**0.53**	**214**	**293.3**	**18.68**	**1.00**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**51**	**49**	**—**
Bridgeport Harbor (CT)	55	191.3	50.02	.53	1	349.2	21.63	.77	—	—	—	100	*	—
New Haven Hbr (CT)	—	—	—	—	213	293.1	18.67	1.00	—	—	—	—	100	—
United Power Assn	**91**	**71.1**	**9.73**	**.58**	*****	**460.8**	**26.51**	**.40**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Stanton (ND)	91	71.1	9.73	.58	*	460.8	26.51	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
UtiliCorp United Inc	**148**	**92.0**	**18.26**	**.36**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Sibley (MO)	148	92.0	18.26	.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Vero Beach City of	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**289**	**291.8**	**3.06**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Vero Beach (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289	291.8	3.06	—	—	100
Vineland City of	**7**	**198.9**	**54.51**	**.91**	**12**	**376.5**	**22.86**	**.59**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**70**	**30**	**—**
H M Down (NJ)	7	198.9	54.51	.91	12	376.5	22.86	.59	—	—	—	70	30	—
Virginia Electric & Power Co	**957**	**137.6**	**34.49**	**1.25**	**21**	**447.7**	**26.33**	**.14**	**511**	**190.6**	**1.99**	**97**	**1**	**2**
Bremo Bluff (VA)	30	135.7	32.48	.97	1	415.4	24.43	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
Chesapeake Energy (VA)	92	155.2	39.86	1.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Chesterfield (VA)	272	145.5	36.65	1.09	—	—	—	—	439	197.8	2.05	94	—	6
Clover (VA)	111	132.8	33.56	.97	13	408.5	24.02	.10	—	—	—	97	3	—
Mount Storm (WV)	346	124.5	30.63	1.59	8	518.0	30.46	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
Possum Point (VA)	73	149.5	38.74	.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Yorktown (VA)	32	147.6	37.61	1.30	—	—	—	—	72	150.1	1.67	91	—	9
West Penn Power Co	**428**	**134.4**	**34.54**	**2.30**	**1**	**422.9**	**25.04**	**.27**	**9**	**389.5**	**3.89**	**100**	*****	*****
Armstrong (PA)	61	121.0	29.88	1.76	1	414.5	24.55	.27	—	—	—	100	*	—
Hatfield (PA)	322	136.1	35.46	2.29	*	480.3	28.44	.27	—	—	—	100	*	—
Mitchell (PA)	45	139.4	34.20	3.06	—	—	—	—	9	389.5	3.89	99	—	1
West Texas Utilities Co	**200**	**169.9**	**28.45**	**.37**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2,406**	**260.1**	**2.71**	**57**	**—**	**43**
Fort Phantom (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,187	263.8	2.69	—	—	100
Oak Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	309	258.6	2.65	—	—	100
Oklaunion (TX)	200	169.9	28.45	.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Paint Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	353.2	3.56	—	—	100
Rio Pecos (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	611	219.2	2.38	—	—	100
San Angelo (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	278.0	3.29	—	—	100
Western Farmers Elec Coop Inc	**137**	**176.2**	**29.95**	**.34**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**806**	**283.8**	**2.89**	**74**	**—**	**26**
Anadarko (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	769	283.9	2.89	—	—	100
Hugo (OK)	137	176.2	29.95	.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Mooreland (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	283.0	2.88	—	—	100
Western Massachusetts Elec Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**10**	**325.7**	**20.66**	**.88**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**
West Springfield (MA)	—	—	—	—	10	325.7	20.66	.88	—	—	—	—	100	—
WestPlains Energy	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**336**	**187.9**	**1.88**	**—**	**—**	**100**
Cimarron River (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	191.9	1.92	—	—	100
Large (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295	187.3	1.87	—	—	100
Wisconsin Electric Power Co	**698**	**98.5**	**18.66**	**.51**	**3**	**373.9**	**21.82**	**.29**	**33**	**349.0**	**3.57**	**100**	*****	*****
Pleasant Prairie (WI)	476	78.3	13.28	.33	—	—	—	—	14	338.6	3.48	100	—	*
Port Washington (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	405.2	4.12	—	—	100
Presque Isle (MI)	—	—	—	—	1	355.6	20.73	.29	—	—	—	—	100	—
S Oak Creek (WI)	223	130.0	30.17	.88	—	—	—	—	13	343.4	3.51	100	—	*
Storage Facility #1	—	—	—	—	1	392.2	22.91	.29	—	—	—	—	100	—
Valley (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	387.2	3.91	—	—	100
Wisconsin Power & Light Co	**613**	**103.7**	**18.09**	**.39**	*****	**407.1**	**23.94**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	*****	**—**
Columbia (WI)	330	91.3	15.59	.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Edgewater (WI)	249	117.2	20.74	.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Rock River (WI)	33	121.9	23.07	.33	*	407.1	23.94	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Wisconsin Public Service Corp	**208**	**112.3**	**19.82**	**.26**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**28**	**243.2**	**2.47**	**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, February 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			
Wisconsin Public Service Corp														
Pulliam (WI)	91	110.3	19.55	0.23	—	—	—	—	21	243.2	2.47	99	—	1
Weston (WI)	117	113.8	20.02	.29	—	—	—	—	7	243.2	2.48	100	—	*
Wyandotte Municipal Serv Comm	**4**	**147.0**	**38.49**	**2.57**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**—**	**—**
Wyandotte (MI)	4	147.0	38.49	2.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
U.S. Total	**66,567**	**129.3**	**26.63**	**1.13**	**7,021**	**300.6**	**18.93**	**0.93**	**131,639**	[2] **293.1**	**2.99**	**88**	**3**	**9**

1 The February 1996 petroleum coke receipts were 95,584 short tons and the cost was 72.6 cents per million Btu.
2 Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.
3 The entry includes at least one delivery at a price of 1,000 cents per million Btu or greater. High price is frequently caused when fixed costs are averaged into a small quantity.
* 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 and bbl=barrel.•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: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, ''Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants.''

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 the National Energy Information Center, at (202)586-8800 or by FAX at (202)586-0727.

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13. Knaub, J.R., Jr., "Weighted Multiple Regression Estimation for Survey Model Sampling," *InterStat* (http://interstat.stat.vt.edu), May 1996.

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 magnitude 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

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

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

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

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,” has been accepted for 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. It appears at the Web site given above, under May 1996 (Knaub, 13).

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 published on the Internet in a paper entitled "Weighted Multiple Regression Estimation for Survey Model Sampling (Knaub, 13)."

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, February 1996

Census Division and State	Coal[1] (Btu per ton)	Petroleum[1] (Btu per barrel)	Gas[1] (Btu per thousand cubic feet)
New England	**25,351,661**	**6,417,364**	**1,031,665**
Connecticut	26,150,000	6,396,906	—
Maine	—	6,360,287	—
Massachusetts	25,054,134	6,272,272	1,034,788
New Hampshire	26,234,664	6,557,304	—
Rhode Island	—	5,726,872	1,030,000
Vermont	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**25,085,400**	**6,320,139**	**1,028,908**
New Jersey	26,482,228	6,236,654	1,035,468
New York	26,066,528	6,342,804	1,026,471
Pennsylvania	24,834,462	6,274,304	1,032,123
East North Central	**21,522,295**	**5,931,809**	**493,287**
Illinois	19,978,114	6,052,293	1,020,715
Indiana	20,889,306	5,783,434	1,025,607
Michigan	22,155,222	5,969,769	[a] 255,553
Ohio	24,264,232	5,784,339	1,028,022
Wisconsin	18,134,412	5,863,141	1,014,169
West North Central	**16,738,226**	**6,004,369**	**998,362**
Iowa	17,207,804	5,786,584	1,004,314
Kansas	17,634,044	6,141,355	994,466
Minnesota	17,896,514	5,765,024	1,002,716
Missouri	17,962,835	6,069,926	1,004,783
Nebraska	17,251,260	5,801,880	1,003,195
North Dakota	13,162,416	5,840,519	1,060,000
South Dakota	17,660,000	—	—
South Atlantic	**24,630,377**	**6,304,753**	**1,010,973**
Delaware	26,386,932	6,366,403	1,037,245
District of Columbia	—	6,034,224	—
Florida	24,579,066	6,349,161	1,007,760
Georgia	22,822,472	5,867,758	1,029,000
Maryland	25,861,369	6,258,185	1,039,000
North Carolina	24,892,416	5,807,817	—
South Carolina	25,581,504	5,812,350	1,028,235
Virginia	25,210,682	5,873,488	1,045,765
West Virginia	24,856,464	5,862,891	1,000,000
East South Central	**23,457,779**	**6,412,916**	**1,034,719**
Alabama	23,514,122	5,858,704	1,033,855
Kentucky	23,132,666	5,837,107	1,021,907
Mississippi	22,550,058	6,451,950	1,035,259
Tennessee	24,008,846	5,859,000	—
West South Central	**15,451,978**	**5,994,844**	**1,033,699**
Arkansas	17,395,468	5,868,001	1,076,596
Louisiana	16,235,959	6,262,046	1,058,500
Oklahoma	17,219,322	5,880,000	1,037,092
Texas	14,682,620	5,825,850	1,026,459
Mountain	**19,397,168**	**5,857,910**	**1,020,086**
Arizona	20,253,316	5,926,678	1,019,155
Colorado	19,811,902	—	1,043,867
Idaho	—	—	—
Montana	16,841,674	5,922,000	1,068,626
Nevada	22,031,224	—	1,025,639
New Mexico	18,394,926	5,712,000	1,004,348
Utah	23,024,740	5,833,416	1,054,000
Wyoming	17,389,482	5,895,259	1,054,400
Pacific Contiguous	**15,274,792**	**5,879,168**	**1,030,978**
California	—	—	1,031,136
Oregon	—	—	1,021,000
Washington	15,274,792	5,879,168	1,050,000
Pacific Noncontiguous	**—**	**6,251,843**	**1,000,860**
Alaska	—	—	1,000,860
Hawaii	—	6,251,843	—
U.S. Average	**20,588,127**	**6,297,815**	**1,020,570**

[1] Data represents weighted values.

[a] Consists mostly of blast furnace gas which has a heat content of 82,000 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, February and March 1996

(Percent)

State	Coal		Petroleum		Gas		Hydroelectric		Nuclear		Other[1]	
	March	February	March	February	March	February	March	February	March	February	March	February
Alabama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—
Alaska	.0	.0	10.6	10.2	.2	.2	2.9	3.6	—	—	—	—
Arizona	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
Arkansas	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6	2.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
California	—	—	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	.0	.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado	.1	.1	9.6	10.6	.2	.3	.6	.6	—	—	.0	.0
Connecticut	.0	.0	.3	.3	.0	.0	1.4	.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	.9	1.1	.2	.1	.0	.0	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	.0	.0	—	—	.0	.0	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	.0	.0	—	—	.3	.4	—	—	—	—
Illinois	.0	.0	.1	.1	.2	.3	9.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
Indiana	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.2	.0	.0	—	—	—	—
Iowa	.0	.0	15.7	9.5	3.2	2.4	.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kansas	.0	.0	1.4	1.1	7.0	5.8	—	—	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kentucky	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7	1.5	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—	.0	.0	—	—
Maine	—	—	.5	.1	—	—	.6	1.0	.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	.3	.2	4.8	3.1	1.4	1.5	.0	.0	—	—
Minnesota	.0	.0	.3	.1	3.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
Mississippi	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—	.0	.0	—	—
Missouri	.0	.0	1.1	1.3	.7	1.0	.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
Montana	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	.0	.0	6.8	4.1	5.0	5.1	.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	.7	1.0	.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	.4	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
Oklahoma	.0	.0	1.0	1.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	—	—	—	—
Oregon	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—	.0	.0
Pennsylvania	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5	.6	.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	.0	.0	.0	1.2	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0
Utah	.0	.0	1.2	1.8	132.2	114.7	2.1	2.2	—	—	.0	.0
Vermont	—	—	32.5	10.3	.0	.0	2.8	2.8	.0	.0	.0	.0
Virginia	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	1.4	.8	.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	.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	.7	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0
Wyoming	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.2	—	—	—	—

[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.''

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

(Percent)

State	Consumption						Stocks			
	Coal		Petroleum		Gas		Coal		Petroleum	
	March	February	March	February	March	February	March	February	March	February
Alabama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alaska	.0	.0	5.7	9.4	.3	.4	.0	.0	21.3	20.2
Arizona	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Arkansas	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.9	7.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
California	—	—	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—	.0	.0
Colorado	.1	.1	1.1	3.6	.2	.5	.0	.0	.1	.1
Connecticut	.0	.0	.3	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5	.4
Delaware	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
District of Columbia	—	—	.0	.0	—	—	—	—	.0	.0
Florida	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Georgia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Hawaii	—	—	.0	.0	—	—	—	—	.0	.0
Idaho	—	—	.0	.0	—	—	—	—	.0	.0
Illinois	.0	.0	.1	.1	.1	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
Indiana	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
Iowa	.0	.0	1.0	1.6	5.3	2.8	.0	.0	1.7	1.6
Kansas	.0	.0	1.1	1.3	6.0	5.0	.0	.0	.7	.6
Kentucky	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Louisiana	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Maine	—	—	.0	.1	—	—	—	—	.0	.0
Maryland	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Massachusetts	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.3	.0	.0	.1	.0
Michigan	.0	.0	.2	.2	1.6	1.3	.0	.0	.1	.1
Minnesota	.0	.0	.7	1.7	3.1	1.8	.0	.0	.6	.5
Mississippi	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Missouri	.0	.0	.8	1.0	.9	1.0	.0	.0	.1	.1
Montana	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Nebraska	.0	.0	6.7	4.6	5.3	4.4	.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	.6	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.1	.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	.1	.0	.3	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
Oklahoma	.0	.0	1.2	1.1	.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	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Utah	.0	.0	2.3	3.4	77.8	67.8	.0	.0	.4	.4
Vermont	—	—	28.0	14.4	.0	.0	—	—	1.3	1.8
Virginia	.0	.0	.1	.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	.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	.0	.1	.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.''

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.