Energy Information Administration

Electric Power Monthly

June 1988

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ELECTRIC POWER MONTHLY

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The *Electric Power Monthly* is prepared by the Electric Power Division; Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels; Energy Information Administration (EIA); Department of Energy.

The purpose of this publication is to provide timely information on U.S. electric utilities' net generation, fuel consumption, fuel stocks, capacity of new plants, fuel receipts, fuel costs, electricity sales, and retail prices of electricity. A description of the survey design and methodology can be found in the Technical Notes of the *Electric Power Quarterly* and the *Electric Power Annual*. The *Electric Power Quarterly* contains monthly plant-level detail. The *Electric Power Annual* contains 5 years of data.

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June 1988

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

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Summary

Introduction

The *Electric Power Monthly (EPM)* focuses on the electric utility industry in the United States. Detailed, plant-level data are contained in the *Electric Power Quarterly*. More information can be obtained by writing or calling the National Energy Information Center, EI-231; Forrestal Building; Washington, DC 20585; (202) 586-8800.

The data in this report are presented for a wide audience including Congress, Federal and State agencies, the electric utility industry, and the general public. The Energy Information Administration (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.

Coverage of Sources

The *Electric Power Monthly* contains information from three data sources: the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; and the Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions."

The Form EIA-759 collects data from all operators of electric utility generating plants (except those having plants solely on standby), approximately 800 of the more than 3,200 electric utilities in the United States. To reduce the reporting burden for utilities, the FERC Form 423 and Form EIA-826 data are based on samples, which cover less than 100 percent of all central station generating utilities. The FERC Form 423 collects data from steam-electric power generating plants with a combined installed nameplate capacity of 50 megawatts or larger (approximately 230 electric utilities). The 50-megawatt threshold was established by FERC.

The Form EIA-826 collects sales and revenue data in the residential, commercial, industrial, and other sectors of the economy. Other sales data collected include public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales. Respondents to the Form EIA-826 were statistically chosen and include approximately 225 privately and publicly owned electric utilities from a universe of more than 3,200 utilities. The sample selection for the Form EIA-826 is evaluated annually. Currently, the Form EIA-826 data account for approximately 83 percent of the electricity sales in the United

States. Sources of data are described in more detail in the Technical Notes of the *Electric Power Annual* (DOE/EIA-0348).

Monthly Highlights

Total net generation by electric utilities in the United States for the month of June 1988 was 232,183 gigawatthours, 3 percent higher than the amount reported a year ago. Although temperatures (measured by cooling degree days) for June 1988 were 9 percent warmer than normal, they were 3 percent cooler than for June 1987. A large portion of that higher demand for electricity was met by nuclear-powered generation. Net generation from nuclear power during June 1988 (44,079 gigawatthours) was only 1 percent below the record set in January of this year, and 21 percent above that reported in June 1987 (36,560 gigawatthours). The only energy source other than nuclear that reported higher levels of net generation during June 1988 was coal, up 2 percent over the same period last year.

Warmer-than-normal temperatures did, however, have an affect on various parts of the country. For example, on Wednesday, June 22, 1988, unseasonably high temperatures forced the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland Interconnection (PJM) into a system-wide 5-percent voltage reduction for 2 hours. Contributing to that reduction in voltage was the shutdown of the Three Mile Island, Unit 1, for refueling and the closing of the Peach Bottom Units 2 and 3 by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Three Mile Island, Unit 1, normally provides the PJM system with about 800 megawatts while the two Peach Bottom units, combined, provide approximately 2,100 megawatts.¹

The drought has affected hydroelectric power production across many areas of the country. During June 1988, hydroelectric net generation (18,829 gigawatthours) was 10 percent below the amount reported for the same period last year. The June 1988 hydroelectric output was the lowest level for the month of June since the drought year of 1977. Only the Pacific Contiguous Census Division reported a higher level of hydroelectric net generation (4 percent) during June 1988 compared with the same period last year. During June 1988, 64 percent of the total U.S. hydroelectric net generation was produced by the utilities in this division.

¹King Publishing Group, "Utilities Turn To Voltage Cuts To Beat Heat," *The Energy Daily*, (June 24, 1988), p.1.

Year-to-Date Highlights

Water shortages in many regions of the Nation caused by the drought have contributed to a decline in hydroelectric net generation at electric utilities. During the first half of 1988, hydroelectric net generation was 120,054 gigawatthours, 12 percent less than the same period in 1987. As a consequence of the reduction in hydroelectric generation, some utilities in the Southeast and Northwest sections of the country have been forced to rely more heavily on fossil-fueled steam capacity or to purchase power from neighboring utilities.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), which is the Nation's largest supplier of electricity, began as a hydroelectric facility. In 1987, according to the TVA, hydroelectric units provided about 10 percent of the power for the seven southeastern States that the TVA serves. The TVA also indicates that stream flow in the Tennessee River and its tributaries is only 20 percent of normal, cutting hydroelectric generation in half and

forcing TVA to spend millions of dollars extra to produce power. That additional cost, which the TVA has absorbed totally, resulted from replacing low-cost hydroelectric generation with higher cost coal-fired generation and power purchases. During the first half of 1988, 7.6 percent of TVA's total net generation was produced by hydroelectric generation, compared with 14.9 percent during the first half of 1987. Its coal-fired plants produced 91 percent of TVA's total net generation for the first half of 1988 compared with 85 percent during the same period last year. TVA's coal inventories have declined to 7.6 million short tons as of the end of June 1988, compared with 10.7 million short tons at the end of June 1987.

The largest percentage declines in coal stocks took place in Tennessee, Wyoming, New Hampshire, and Nevada, which showed declines of 26, 41, 27, and 22 percent, respectively. Tennessee's coal-fired plants, operated by the TVA, had stockpiles of 4.7 million short tons as of the end of June 1988, compared to 6.4 million short tons a year earlier.

Table 1. Newly Added Units by Company, Plant, and State

Company	Plant	State	Unit Number	Net Summer Capability ¹ (megawatts)	Energy Source	Month
Monroe City of	Monroe	MO	8-10	4 4	Petroleum	January
Dahlberg Light & Power Co	Solon Diesel	WI	1	9	Petroleum	January
Manti City of	Manti Upper	UT	HC2	1 0	Water	January
Dahlberg Light & Power Co	Solon Diesel	WI	2	9	Petroleum	February
Kaukauna City of	Combined Locks	WI	HC1-HC2	7 0	Water	February
Upper Peninsula Power Co	Hoist	MI	1-3	5 4	Water	February
Upper Peninsula Power Co	McClure	MI	1-2	10 1	Water	February
Upper Peninsula Power Co	AuTrain	MI	1-2	1 0	Water	February
Upper Peninsula Power Co	Cataract	MI	1	2 5	Water	February
Alaska Village Elec Coop Inc	Emmonak	AK	5	5	Petroleum	March
Hawaii Electric Light Co Inc	Keahole	HI	23	2 3	Petroleum	March
Houston Lighting & Power Co	South Texas	TX	1	1,239 0	Uranium	March
Sacramento Municipal Util Dist	Coldwater Creek	CA	GE1	59 0	Gas	March
Allegheny Electric Coop Inc	Raystown	PA	1-2	22 7	Water	April
Bangor Hydro-Electric Co	West Enfield	ME	1-2	13 3	Water	April
Lower Colorado River Authority	Sam Seymour	TX	3	400 9	Coal	April
Newberry City of	Newberry	MI	4	2 0	Petroleum	April
Soda Springs City of	Soda Springs	ID	5	3	Water	April
Springville City of	Bartholomew	UT	2	1 0	Water	April
Commonwealth Edison Co	Braidwood	IL	2	1107 0	Uranium	May
Hydro Development Group Inc	Dexter	NY	7-8	2 5	Water	May
Jacksonville Electric Auth	St Johns River Pwr	FL	2	629 0	Coal	May
Naknek Electric Assn Inc	Naknek	AK	NA1-NA2	2 1	Petroleum	May
Texas Utilities Generating Co	Morgan Creek	TX	NA1-NA6	440 0	Gas	May
Austin City of	Decker Creek	TX	GT1,GT3,GT4	140 7	Gas	June
Byran City of	Byran	OH	7	16 5	Gas	June
Cushing City of	Cushing	OK	11	5 9	Petroleum	June
Maui Electric Co Ltd	Maalaea	HI	12	11 7	Petroleum	June
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	Oswegatchie	NY	N1	2	Water	June
Owensville City of	Owensville	MO	6	1 3	Petroleum	June
Total	-	-	-	4,131.1	-	-

¹ Net summer capability is estimated

Notes •These newly added units represent only those units that became operable in January-June 1988 •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding

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

Figure 1. Net Generation by Energy Source, June 1988

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

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

Table 2. U.S. Summary Statistics

Items	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987 ¹	Year-to-Date Comparison		
				1988	1987 ¹	Percent Difference
Net Generation (GWh)						
Coal	131,755	114,993	129,351	739,076	698,179	5.9
Petroleum ²	9,758	7,194	10,655	62,086	59,148	5.0
Gas	26,757	23,154	27,090	121,697	121,188	.4
Hydroelectric Power ³	18,829	21,230	20,863	120,054	136,976	-12.4
Nuclear Power	44,079	40,650	36,560	255,613	218,261	17.1
Other Sources ⁴	1,004	922	1,071	5,856	6,040	-3.0
Total	232,183	208,144	225,589	1,304,381	1,239,792	5.2
Consumption						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	65,168	56,343	63,500	363,160	342,195	6.1
Petroleum (1,000 barrels) ⁵	16,661	12,059	17,790	103,772	99,735	4.0
Gas (1,000 Mcf)	280,274	239,132	283,554	1,258,239	1,266,564	-.7
Stocks (end-of-month)						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	161,212	165,847	163,361	-	-	-
Petroleum (1,000 barrels) ⁶	68,850	68,715	63,869	-	-	-
Sales by class of service (GWh)⁷						
Residential	68,218	57,566	68,842	428,515	410,419	4.4
Commercial	61,567	54,379	59,068	339,934	319,482	6.4
Industrial	74,690	72,471	72,568	430,062	409,981	4.9
Other ⁸	6,917	6,410	7,308	39,893	42,828	-6.9
Total	211,392	190,826	207,786	1,238,405	1,182,710	4.7
Retail Electricity Prices by class of service (Cents/kWh)⁹						
Residential	7.86	7.58	7.83	-	-	-
Commercial	7.19	6.96	7.11	-	-	-
Industrial	4.66	4.43	4.80	-	-	-
Other ⁸	5.94	5.90	6.77	-	-	-
Total	6.44	6.13	6.50	-	-	-
	May 1988	April 1988	May 1987 ¹	Year-to-Date Comparison		
				1988	1987 ¹	Percent Difference
Receipts¹⁰						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	57,719	55,960	56,426	287,521	279,088	3.0
Petroleum (1,000 barrels) ¹¹	12,398	12,781	12,684	85,042	77,232	10.1
Gas (1,000 Mcf) ¹²	220,114	184,967	227,405	912,011	924,869	-1.4
Cost (cents/million Btu)¹³						
Coal	149.6	150.0	154.4	148.9	153.1	-2.8
Petroleum ¹⁴	250.7	236.0	304.1	251.4	297.4	-15.5
Gas ¹²	206.8	212.3	221.2	226.0	229.1	-1.4

¹ The 1987 values for net generation, consumption, stocks, receipts, and cost are revised and final

² Petroleum coke is included in petroleum

³ Station losses include energy used for pumped storage. Energy used as of June 1988 for pumping was 2,120 gigawatt-hours

⁴ Other energy sources include geothermal, wood, wind, waste, and solar

⁵ The June 1988 petroleum coke consumption was 41,856 short tons

⁶ The June 1988 petroleum coke stocks were 76,755 short tons

⁷ Beginning with January 1986, monthly electricity sales estimates with new expansion factors are based on a statistically derived sample of both publicly and privately owned electric utilities from data reported on Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." Figures for electricity sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month. Data on net generation represent a calendar month whereas data on sales represent the utilities' billing cycles which can vary from 28 to 33 days and which frequently do not correspond exactly to a calendar month.

⁸ Other sales include public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales

⁹ Beginning with January 1986, monthly national price estimates are based on a statistically derived sample of both publicly and privately owned electric utilities from data reported on Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

¹⁰ Includes Alaska and Hawaii

¹¹ The May 1988 petroleum coke receipts were 30,200 short tons

¹² Includes small amounts of coke-oven, refinery, and blast-furnace gas

¹³ Average cost of fuel delivered to electric utility plants of 50-megawatt steam installed nameplate capacity or larger. Includes Alaska and Hawaii. Cost values are weighted values.

¹⁴ May 1988 petroleum coke cost was 103.3 cents per million Btu

Notes: *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *Percent difference is calculated before rounding. *GWh=gigawatt-hours, kWh=kilowatt-hours, and Mcf=thousand cubic feet

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

Net Generation

These power lines are part of
America's network that supplies
electricity for the United States.

Table 3. U.S. Net Generation
(Gigawatthours)

Year and Month	Totals	Percent of Total by Energy Source					
		Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	Gas	Hydroelectric	Nuclear	Other ³
1987⁴							
January	222,749	56.8	5.4	8.0	11.4	17.9	0.5
February	194,034	56.5	5.4	7.8	10.9	18.9	.5
March	201,849	55.4	5.0	9.1	11.5	18.5	.5
April	189,496	55.7	4.2	10.3	11.6	17.7	.5
May	206,074	55.9	4.0	11.3	11.7	16.7	.5
June	225,589	57.3	4.7	12.0	9.2	16.2	.5
July	247,915	57.9	5.1	12.3	8.1	16.2	.4
August	247,645	57.8	4.6	13.0	7.4	16.7	.4
September	213,008	56.7	3.6	12.1	8.5	18.6	.5
October	203,009	58.0	3.4	11.3	8.8	18.0	.5
November	200,258	57.0	4.9	10.5	8.4	18.7	.5
December	220,500	57.2	5.1	8.6	9.6	19.1	.5
1987 Total	2,572,127	56.9	4.6	10.6	9.7	17.7	.5
1988							
January	237,586	57.8	6.7	6.9	9.3	18.8	.4
February	216,813	58.2	5.5	7.6	8.8	19.5	.4
March	213,838	56.1	4.6	9.2	9.1	20.5	.5
April	195,818	55.6	3.8	9.8	9.8	20.5	.5
May	208,144	55.2	3.5	11.1	10.2	19.5	.4
June	232,183	56.7	4.2	11.5	8.1	19.0	.4
Year to Date							
1988	1,304,381	56.7	4.8	9.3	9.2	19.6	.4
1987⁴	1,239,792	56.3	4.8	9.8	11.0	17.6	.5

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

⁴ Data for 1987 are revised and final.

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

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

Norwalk Harbor Station (Connecticut Light and Power Company), a petroleum-fired plant, is located in South Norwalk, Connecticut.

Table 4. U.S. Net Generation by Energy Source
(Gigawatthours)

Year and Month	Totals	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	Gas	Hydroelectric ³	Nuclear	Other ⁴
1978	2,206,331	975,742	365,060	305,391	280,419	276,403	3,315
1979	2,247,372	1,075,037	303,525	329,485	279,783	255,155	4,387
1980	2,286,439	1,161,562	245,994	346,240	276,021	251,116	5,506
1981	2,294,812	1,203,203	206,421	345,777	260,684	272,674	6,054
1982	2,241,211	1,192,004	146,797	305,260	309,213	282,773	5,164
1983	2,310,285	1,259,424	144,499	274,098	332,130	293,677	6,456
1984	2,416,304	1,341,681	119,808	297,394	321,150	327,634	8,638
1985	2,469,841	1,402,128	100,202	291,946	281,149	383,691	10,724
1986	2,487,310	1,385,831	136,585	248,508	290,844	414,038	11,503
1987 ⁵							
January	222,749	126,631	11,927	17,788	25,412	39,975	1,017
February	194,034	109,648	10,502	15,120	21,226	36,598	940
March	201,849	111,920	10,007	18,349	23,248	37,290	1,034
April	189,496	105,474	7,912	19,602	22,025	33,518	965
May	206,074	115,155	8,146	23,239	24,202	34,320	1,012
June	225,589	129,351	10,655	27,090	20,863	36,560	1,071
July	247,915	143,503	12,547	30,512	20,195	40,056	1,103
August	247,645	143,194	11,289	32,262	18,446	41,352	1,101
September	213,008	120,777	7,696	25,678	18,180	39,666	1,011
October	203,009	117,743	6,819	22,985	17,955	36,492	1,015
November	200,258	114,172	9,803	21,005	16,857	37,438	983
December	220,500	126,213	11,189	18,992	21,087	42,006	1,013
1987 Total	2,572,127	1,463,781	118,493	272,621	249,695	455,270	12,267
1988							
January	237,586	137,439	15,960	16,281	22,214	44,658	1,033
February	216,813	126,085	11,920	16,499	19,165	42,246	898
March	213,838	119,858	9,763	19,750	19,514	43,912	1,041
April	195,818	108,945	7,491	19,255	19,102	40,067	959
May	208,144	114,993	7,194	23,154	21,230	40,650	922
June	232,183	131,755	9,758	26,757	18,829	44,079	1,004
Year to Date							
1988	1,304,381	739,076	62,086	121,697	120,054	255,613	5,856
1987 ⁵	1,239,792	698,179	59,148	121,188	136,976	218,261	6,040

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 Station losses include energy used for pumped storage. Energy used as of June 1988 was 2,120 million kilowatthours.

⁴ Other energy sources include geothermal, wood, wind, waste, and solar.

⁵ Data for 1987 are revised and final.

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

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

Table 5. Net Generation by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii
(Gigawatthours)

NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987 ¹	Year-to-Date Comparison		
				1988	1987 ¹	Percent Difference
ECAR	39,548	36,032	39,017	230,205	215,188	7.0
ERCOT	16,614	14,541	16,126	83,607	80,383	4.0
MAAC	15,975	14,013	16,177	92,582	92,198	.4
MAIN	17,400	14,858	16,216	95,443	86,847	9.9
MAPP (U.S.)	11,934	9,983	10,482	67,467	59,072	14.2
NPCC (U.S.)	17,970	16,675	17,246	109,264	103,460	5.6
SERC	48,668	42,332	48,363	269,357	260,054	3.6
SPP	22,927	19,284	22,419	116,958	112,810	3.7
WSCC (U.S.)	40,230	39,468	38,650	233,815	224,296	4.2
Contiguous U.S.	231,266	207,185	224,694	1,298,698	1,234,309	5.2
Alaska	301	330	307	2,020	2,067	-2.3
Hawaii	616	629	587	3,663	3,416	7.2
Total	232,183	208,144	225,589	1,304,381	1,239,792	5.2

¹ Data for 1987 are revised and final.

Notes: •Beginning in January 1987, NERC region totals are aggregates for the individual electric utility members of the regional reliability councils, their associates, and member utilities. •Prior to January 1987, NERC region totals were aggregates defined by the physical location of the power plants generating electricity. •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 6. Net Generation by Census Division and State
(Gigawatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987 ¹	Year-to-Date Comparison		
				1988	1987 ¹	Percent Difference
New England	7,230	6,925	6,929	45,352	44,036	3.0
Connecticut	3,121	2,541	2,651	16,154	17,561	-8.0
Maine	807	810	438	5,424	3,756	44.4
Massachusetts	2,615	2,485	2,929	17,353	16,891	2.7
New Hampshire	335	581	422	3,388	2,825	19.9
Rhode Island	40	29	62	381	312	22.3
Vermont	311	479	427	2,653	2,693	-1.5
Middle Atlantic	26,110	24,240	25,218	154,595	148,162	4.3
New Jersey	4,185	3,434	4,196	19,948	19,919	1
New York	10,208	9,148	9,874	60,742	56,442	7.6
Pennsylvania	11,717	11,657	11,148	73,905	71,802	2.9
East North Central	40,037	35,233	38,903	228,648	214,858	6.4
Illinois	10,485	8,916	9,366	58,931	50,975	15.6
Indiana	7,235	6,258	7,201	40,980	39,160	4.6
Michigan	7,714	6,926	7,985	45,545	43,969	3.6
Ohio	10,553	9,762	10,252	61,193	59,020	3.7
Wisconsin	4,052	3,372	4,099	21,998	21,734	1.2
West North Central	18,839	16,100	17,186	102,980	92,442	11.4
Iowa	2,819	2,389	2,061	14,727	11,312	30.2
Kansas	2,932	2,367	2,907	14,761	15,467	-4.6
Minnesota	3,125	2,800	2,943	18,583	16,394	13.4
Missouri	5,214	4,610	5,234	28,184	26,005	8.4
Nebraska	1,819	1,295	1,803	9,376	9,160	2.4
North Dakota	2,144	1,906	1,771	13,491	10,778	25.2
South Dakota	786	732	467	3,858	3,328	15.9
South Atlantic	45,467	39,747	44,978	253,012	238,815	5.9
Delaware	772	495	780	4,445	4,228	5.2
District of Columbia	91	13	52	158	74	112.6
Florida	11,316	10,081	10,928	59,653	51,735	15.3
Georgia	7,863	6,370	7,331	39,942	40,054	-3
Maryland	3,228	2,827	3,021	18,857	16,197	16.4
North Carolina	5,959	5,455	6,231	38,727	37,688	2.8
South Carolina	6,144	5,353	6,164	30,958	31,789	-2.6
Virginia	3,564	3,007	3,828	21,605	21,026	2.8
West Virginia	6,529	6,146	6,643	38,667	36,025	7.3
East South Central	19,373	16,409	19,846	107,699	106,154	1.5
Alabama	6,156	4,776	6,491	31,579	35,356	-10.7
Kentucky	6,517	5,439	6,236	36,955	32,893	12.3
Mississippi	2,270	2,050	2,437	11,533	10,611	8.7
Tennessee	4,430	4,145	4,681	27,633	27,294	1.2
West South Central	33,183	28,439	32,243	167,863	160,734	4.4
Arkansas	3,259	2,862	3,720	16,518	17,597	-6.1
Louisiana	5,326	4,405	4,419	27,317	22,765	20.0
Oklahoma	4,148	3,315	4,097	21,206	20,598	3.0
Texas	20,450	17,857	20,007	102,822	99,774	3.1
Mountain	20,518	18,803	18,257	114,661	100,158	14.5
Arizona	5,693	4,621	5,103	27,877	23,654	17.9
Colorado	2,678	2,533	2,346	15,529	13,974	11.1
Idaho	631	734	664	3,289	3,961	-17.0
Montana	1,740	1,716	1,000	12,059	7,810	54.4
Nevada	1,806	1,819	1,432	9,943	8,903	11.7
New Mexico	2,422	2,088	2,196	12,232	12,143	7
Utah	2,503	2,742	2,341	15,222	12,044	26.4
Wyoming	3,045	2,551	3,175	18,509	17,668	4.8
Pacific Contiguous	20,508	21,288	21,133	123,888	128,950	-3.9
California	10,392	10,050	11,339	60,078	62,081	-3.2
Oregon	3,251	3,871	2,892	21,533	22,126	-2.7
Washington	6,865	7,367	6,903	42,277	44,743	-5.5
Pacific Noncontiguous	917	959	895	5,682	5,483	3.6
Alaska	307	330	307	2,020	2,067	-2.3
Hawaii	616	629	587	3,663	3,416	7.2
Total	232,183	208,144	225,589	1,304,381	1,239,792	5.2

¹ Data for 1987 are revised and final

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 ¹

Table 7. Net Generation by Coal
(Gigawatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987 ¹	Year-to-Date Comparison				
				Coal Generation			Percent of Total Generation	
				1988	1987 ¹	Percent Difference	1988	1987 ¹
New England	1,051	1,220	1,430	8,353	7,366	13.4	18.4	16.7
Connecticut	167	175	192	1,106	747	48.0	6.8	4.3
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	791	787	1,083	5,785	5,562	4.0	33.3	32.9
New Hampshire	93	257	155	1,462	1,057	38.4	43.2	37.4
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	NM	0	0
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic	10,752	9,907	10,460	66,027	61,487	7.4	42.7	41.5
New Jersey	470	220	837	2,842	3,217	-11.6	14.2	16.2
New York	1,821	1,752	1,570	11,084	9,159	21.0	18.2	16.2
Pennsylvania	8,461	7,935	8,053	52,101	49,111	6.1	70.5	68.4
East North Central	30,839	26,950	31,383	172,753	177,676	-2.8	75.6	82.7
Illinois	4,959	3,820	5,549	26,100	31,901	-18.2	44.3	62.6
Indiana	7,130	6,183	7,118	40,454	38,715	4.5	98.7	98.9
Michigan	5,757	5,336	6,273	33,911	35,712	-5.0	74.5	81.2
Ohio	10,157	9,254	9,528	56,672	55,877	1.4	92.6	94.7
Wisconsin	2,836	2,357	2,915	15,615	15,471	0.9	71.0	71.2
West North Central	13,802	11,261	12,693	75,507	67,493	11.9	73.3	73.0
Iowa	2,372	1,871	1,912	11,822	9,941	18.9	80.3	87.9
Kansas	1,815	1,414	2,025	10,007	10,635	-5.9	67.8	68.8
Minnesota	1,925	1,556	1,811	11,843	10,113	17.1	63.7	61.7
Missouri	4,320	3,676	4,365	22,508	21,385	5.3	79.9	82.2
Nebraska	1,152	757	970	5,654	4,867	16.2	60.3	53.1
North Dakota	1,975	1,737	1,599	12,393	9,739	27.2	91.9	90.4
South Dakota	244	250	9	1,280	813	57.4	33.2	24.4
South Atlantic	27,444	23,436	28,233	153,612	147,667	4.0	60.7	61.8
Delaware	505	289	509	2,964	2,740	8.2	66.7	64.8
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	5,123	4,893	4,974	28,722	24,872	15.5	48.1	48.1
Georgia	5,885	5,305	6,320	31,400	32,308	-2.8	78.6	80.7
Maryland	2,082	1,926	1,737	11,419	10,147	12.5	60.6	62.6
North Carolina	3,332	2,285	3,867	21,322	21,538	-1.0	55.1	57.1
South Carolina	2,141	1,385	2,258	10,039	11,430	-12.2	32.4	36.0
Virginia	1,881	1,270	1,978	9,437	8,971	5.2	43.7	42.7
West Virginia	6,496	6,082	6,589	38,310	35,662	7.4	99.1	99.0
East South Central	15,984	13,911	16,170	89,215	82,471	8.2	82.8	77.7
Alabama	4,762	3,851	4,869	22,814	23,807	-4.2	72.2	67.3
Kentucky	6,353	5,267	5,984	35,620	31,179	14.2	96.4	94.8
Mississippi	1,013	1,050	1,176	5,906	4,627	27.6	51.2	43.6
Tennessee	3,856	3,743	4,140	24,875	22,857	8.8	90.0	83.7
West South Central	16,024	14,022	14,919	82,665	75,758	9.1	49.2	47.1
Arkansas	1,614	1,588	1,915	8,892	9,389	-5.3	53.8	53.4
Louisiana	1,640	1,639	1,206	9,237	6,230	48.3	33.8	27.4
Oklahoma	2,407	1,801	2,048	11,101	10,221	8.6	52.3	49.6
Texas	10,363	8,994	9,750	53,435	49,917	7.0	52.0	50.0
Mountain	15,305	13,894	13,452	86,890	73,771	17.8	75.8	73.7
Arizona	2,850	2,045	2,413	13,541	10,567	28.1	48.6	44.7
Colorado	2,297	2,295	2,130	13,587	12,775	6.4	87.5	91.4
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	1,102	1,032	381	7,507	3,687	103.6	62.2	47.2
Nevada	1,489	1,502	1,161	8,154	6,877	18.6	82.0	77.3
New Mexico	2,184	1,868	2,029	11,202	11,158	0.4	91.6	91.9
Utah	2,423	2,676	2,254	14,767	11,416	29.3	97.0	94.8
Wyoming	2,960	2,476	3,085	18,133	17,290	4.9	98.0	97.9
Pacific Contiguous	538	373	586	3,908	4,370	-10.6	3.2	3.4
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-1	-2	-1	-18	-16	NM	-1	-1
Washington	540	375	588	3,926	4,387	-10.5	9.3	9.8
Pacific Noncontiguous	15	20	25	147	120	23.0	2.6	2.2
Alaska	15	20	25	147	120	23.0	7.3	5.8
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	131,755	114,993	129,351	739,076	698,179	5.9	56.7	56.3

¹ Data for 1987 are revised and final

NM — Percent difference calculation 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 8. Net Generation by Petroleum
(Gigawatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987 ¹	Year-to-Date Comparison				
				Petroleum Generation			Percent of Total Generation	
				1988	1987 ¹	Percent Difference	1988	1987 ¹
New England	2,396	2,371	2,577	18,882	17,278	9.3	41.6	39.2
Connecticut	772	634	702	5,825	4,809	21.1	36.1	27.4
Maine	166	81	208	1,238	1,166	6.2	22.8	31.0
Massachusetts	1,222	1,424	1,472	10,045	9,819	2.3	57.9	58.1
New Hampshire	201	206	189	1,393	1,261	10.4	41.1	44.6
Rhode Island	33	25	5	368	217	69.2	96.6	69.8
Vermont	2	*	1	13	6	131.1	5	2
Middle Atlantic	3,529	2,190	3,206	22,816	20,325	12.3	14.8	13.7
New Jersey	383	183	293	2,171	1,082	100.6	10.9	5.4
New York	2,415	1,740	2,063	17,368	15,469	12.3	28.6	27.4
Pennsylvania	731	267	850	3,278	3,775	-13.2	4.4	5.3
East North Central	418	106	254	958	1,964	-51.2	.4	.9
Illinois	133	15	140	189	1,282	-85.3	3	2.5
Indiana	62	21	21	186	126	47.6	5	3
Michigan	165	44	57	391	392	-1	9	9
Ohio	43	19	26	157	122	28.3	3	2
Wisconsin	14	8	11	36	43	-16.7	2	2
West North Central	59	57	46	225	165	36.7	.2	.2
Iowa	6	4	9	20	25	-20.2	1	2
Kansas	14	6	7	40	37	10.6	3	2
Minnesota	10	3	4	25	14	75.1	1	1
Missouri	20	7	11	62	38	61.9	2	1
Nebraska	3	34	10	57	38	48.4	6	4
North Dakota	4	1	3	11	9	31.4	1	1
South Dakota	4	2	2	9	3	185.3	2	1
South Atlantic	2,557	1,661	3,864	12,480	13,542	-7.8	4.9	5.7
Delaware	192	194	159	1,324	1,140	16.1	29.8	27.0
District of Columbia	91	13	52	158	74	112.6	100.0	100.0
Florida	1,585	1,271	2,637	8,299	8,988	-7.7	13.9	17.4
Georgia	25	9	37	103	108	-4.8	3	3
Maryland	392	75	464	1,466	1,257	16.6	7.8	7.8
North Carolina	23	15	18	95	107	-11.5	2	3
South Carolina	17	8	5	45	37	22.7	1	1
Virginia	211	62	469	870	1,696	-48.7	4.0	8.1
West Virginia	22	15	24	120	135	-10.7	3	4
East South Central	79	20	24	193	226	-14.8	.2	.2
Alabama	3	3	3	18	16	12.1	1	*
Kentucky	12	13	12	71	63	12.8	2	2
Mississippi	34	-3	-3	32	88	-63.6	3	8
Tennessee	30	7	12	72	60	20.5	3	2
West South Central	24	58	24	784	438	79.1	.5	.3
Arkansas	9	4	*	27	3	883.0	2	*
Louisiana	3	3	4	159	38	320.0	6	2
Oklahoma	2	3	2	12	16	-25.7	1	1
Texas	9	47	18	585	381	53.5	6	4
Mountain	45	80	44	491	377	30.4	.4	.4
Arizona	3	18	17	65	92	-29.0	2	4
Colorado	6	2	1	16	7	118.9	1	1
Idaho	*	*	0	*	*	NM	*	*
Montana	7	2	2	18	5	268.1	2	1
Nevada	11	45	8	308	159	93.1	3.1	1.8
New Mexico	5	4	4	25	20	23.7	2	2
Utah	6	5	7	29	65	-54.7	2	5
Wyoming	7	4	5	30	28	5.9	2	2
Pacific Contiguous	20	5	15	1,447	1,258	15.0	1.2	1.0
California	18	5	15	1,446	1,259	14.9	2.4	2.0
Oregon	-1	-1	*	-4	-4	NM	*	*
Washington	2	1	1	5	3	66.9	*	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	631	645	600	3,809	3,574	6.6	67.0	65.2
Alaska	18	19	16	163	172	-5.4	8.1	8.3
Hawaii	613	626	584	3,646	3,402	7.2	99.6	99.6
Total	9,758	7,194	10,655	62,086	59,148	5.0	4.8	4.8

¹ Data for 1987 are revised and final

* = For detailed data, the absolute value of the number is less than 0.5 For percentage calculations, the absolute value of the number is less than 0.05 percent

NM = Percent difference calculation 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 •Includes fuel oil Nos 2, 4, 5, and 6, crude oil, kerosene, and petroleum coke

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

Table 9. Net Generation by Gas
(Gigawatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987 ¹	Year-to-Date Comparison				
				Gas Generation			Percent of Total Generation	
				1988	1987 ¹	Percent Difference	1988	1987 ¹
New England	532	146	491	780	1,268	-38.5	1.7	2.9
Connecticut	29	18	71	47	248	-80.9	.3	1.4
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	494	124	362	718	926	-22.4	4.1	5.5
New Hampshire	1	*	*	1	*	NM	*	*
Rhode Island	8	4	57	13	94	-86.1	3.4	30.2
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic	2,671	2,068	2,950	9,033	8,815	2.5	5.8	5.9
New Jersey	718	345	743	2,193	2,339	-6.3	11.0	11.7
New York	1,918	1,705	2,205	6,713	6,445	4.2	11.1	11.4
Pennsylvania	34	17	2	128	31	312.1	.2	*
East North Central	143	179	88	762	451	68.9	.3	.2
Illinois	62	84	25	210	104	101.5	.4	.2
Indiana	18	14	14	84	58	45.0	.2	.1
Michigan	35	67	22	386	199	94.4	.8	.5
Ohio	3	4	9	19	26	-26.8	*	*
Wisconsin	24	9	18	62	64	-2.9	.3	.3
West North Central	489	179	295	1,079	823	31.2	1.0	.9
Iowa	64	46	61	146	93	57.6	1.0	.8
Kansas	285	94	146	649	422	53.7	4.4	2.7
Minnesota	71	28	48	157	184	-14.5	.8	1.1
Missouri	15	4	13	44	49	-10.0	.2	.2
Nebraska	50	8	26	79	76	5.1	.8	.8
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
South Dakota	4	*	*	4	*	NM	.1	*
South Atlantic	2,030	1,685	1,869	8,209	7,935	3.5	3.2	3.3
Delaware	74	11	112	158	348	-54.7	3.5	8.2
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	1,757	1,570	1,543	7,667	7,096	8.0	12.9	13.7
Georgia	7	2	8	18	27	-31.4	*	.1
Maryland	77	7	130	125	336	-62.8	.7	2.1
North Carolina	8	2	13	14	24	-43.0	*	.1
South Carolina	80	68	7	151	10	1450.5	.5	*
Virginia	27	24	56	59	78	-24.0	.3	.4
West Virginia	*	*	1	17	15	13.2	*	*
East South Central	400	127	491	946	1,441	-34.3	.9	1.4
Alabama	31	6	13	50	30	67.5	.2	.1
Kentucky	2	2	2	13	16	-18.9	*	*
Mississippi	367	119	476	882	1,394	-36.7	7.7	13.1
Tennessee	*	*	-	*	*	NM	*	*
West South Central	14,430	12,642	14,352	68,649	67,163	2.2	40.9	41.8
Arkansas	419	476	536	1,009	1,118	-9.7	6.1	6.4
Louisiana	2,425	2,113	2,137	11,368	9,720	16.9	41.6	42.7
Oklahoma	1,700	1,342	1,724	8,407	8,385	.3	39.6	40.7
Texas	9,885	8,711	9,955	47,865	47,939	-.2	46.6	48.0
Mountain	616	493	492	2,511	2,401	4.6	2.2	2.4
Arizona	248	185	231	857	1,050	-18.4	3.1	4.4
Colorado	38	23	28	335	195	71.3	2.2	1.4
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	*	4	3	15	29	-47.1	.1	.4
Nevada	105	75	84	361	266	35.7	3.6	3.0
New Mexico	222	205	142	932	848	9.9	7.6	7.0
Utah	1	1	2	3	7	-53.2	*	.1
Wyoming	1	1	*	8	6	42.4	*	*
Pacific Contiguous	5,235	5,419	5,854	28,460	29,532	-3.6	23.0	22.9
California	5,235	5,373	5,854	28,309	29,529	-4.1	47.1	47.6
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	*	45	*	151	2	6146.3	.4	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	211	217	208	1,267	1,360	-6.8	22.3	24.8
Alaska	211	217	208	1,267	1,360	-6.8	62.7	65.8
Hawaii	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	-
Total	26,757	23,154	27,090	121,697	121,188	.4	9.3	9.8

¹ Data for 1987 are revised and final.

* - For detailed data, the absolute value of the number is less than 0.5. For percentage calculations, the absolute value of the number is less than 0.05 percent.

NM = Percent difference calculation 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 10. Net Generation by Hydroelectric Power
(Gigawatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987 ¹	Year-to-Date Comparison				
				Hydroelectric Generation			Percent of Total Generation	
				1988	1987 ¹	Percent Difference	1988	1987 ¹
New England	157	440	343	2,058	2,293	-10.3	4.5	5.2
Connecticut	14	34	17	181	206	-12.4	1.1	1.2
Maine	79	141	163	751	1,000	-25.0	13.8	26.6
Massachusetts	-12	47	12	133	134	-8	8	8
New Hampshire	40	117	78	532	507	5.0	15.7	17.9
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	36	100	73	462	446	3.5	17.4	16.6
Middle Atlantic	1,801	2,265	2,257	13,131	14,733	-10.9	8.5	9.9
New Jersey	-25	-23	-26	-111	-147	NM	-6	-7
New York	1,808	2,101	2,240	12,566	14,149	-11.2	20.7	25.1
Pennsylvania	18	187	43	676	731	-7.5	9	10
East North Central	85	230	189	1,401	1,428	-1.9	.6	.7
Illinois	4	6	6	23	55	-57.9	*	1
Indiana	24	40	48	256	261	-1.9	6	7
Michigan	-7	39	17	272	250	8.8	6	6
Ohio	10	24	23	106	122	-13.0	2	2
Wisconsin	53	121	94	743	739	5	34	34
West North Central	922	1,075	952	6,379	6,247	2.1	6.2	6.8
Iowa	38	86	78	463	521	-11.1	3.1	4.6
Kansas	1	1	*	6	3	85.8	*	*
Minnesota	19	67	56	285	402	-29.2	1.5	2.5
Missouri	29	131	66	1,271	1,025	24.0	4.5	3.9
Nebraska	135	143	127	702	754	-6.9	7.5	8.2
North Dakota	166	168	169	1,087	1,030	5.6	8.1	9.6
South Dakota	535	480	456	2,565	2,512	2.1	66.5	75.5
South Atlantic	367	668	833	4,607	8,550	-46.1	1.8	3.6
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	15	17	20	129	123	5.4	2	2
Georgia	134	135	253	1,149	1,878	-38.8	2.9	4.7
Maryland	65	216	71	964	970	-7	5.1	6.0
North Carolina	195	215	353	1,557	3,135	-50.3	4.0	8.3
South Carolina	1	21	82	567	1,447	-60.8	1.8	4.6
Virginia	-55	13	24	21	784	-97.3	1	3.7
West Virginia	12	49	29	220	213	3.0	6	6
East South Central	685	533	1,264	6,342	11,277	-43.8	5.9	10.6
Alabama	229	205	487	2,784	5,210	-46.6	8.8	14.7
Kentucky	150	158	239	1,250	1,634	-23.5	3.4	5.0
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	306	170	538	2,308	4,432	-47.9	8.4	16.2
West South Central	255	501	763	4,540	4,827	-5.9	2.7	3.0
Arkansas	100	215	181	2,103	1,453	44.7	12.7	8.3
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	39	169	323	1,686	1,976	-14.6	8.0	9.6
Texas	116	117	259	751	1,398	-46.3	7	14
Mountain	2,464	2,560	2,648	14,748	16,965	-13.1	12.9	16.9
Arizona	685	654	882	4,141	5,483	-24.5	14.9	23.2
Colorado	168	163	143	942	917	2.8	6.1	6.6
Idaho	631	734	664	3,289	3,961	-17.0	100.0	100.0
Montana	627	674	610	4,498	4,066	10.6	37.3	52.1
Nevada	200	198	180	1,121	1,600	-29.9	11.3	18.0
New Mexico	12	11	20	74	118	-37.6	6	10
Utah	64	57	66	344	477	-27.8	2.3	4.0
Wyoming	77	71	85	338	344	-1.7	1.8	1.9
Pacific Contiguous	12,034	12,882	11,555	66,398	70,234	-5.5	53.6	54.5
California	2,537	2,077	2,392	11,647	11,934	-2.4	19.4	19.2
Oregon	3,247	3,866	2,896	18,938	19,902	-4.8	88.0	89.9
Washington	6,250	6,939	6,267	35,813	38,398	-6.7	84.7	85.8
Pacific Noncontiguous	59	76	60	450	423	6.4	7.9	7.7
Alaska	57	74	58	442	415	6.5	21.9	20.1
Hawaii	2	2	2	7	8	-6	2	2
Total	18,829	21,230	20,863	120,054	136,976	-12.4	9.2	11.0

¹ Data for 1987 are revised and final

* = For detailed data, the absolute value of the number is less than 0.5 For percentage calculations, the absolute value of the number is less than 0.05 percent

NM = Percent difference calculation not meaningful

Notes •Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation •Station losses included energy used for pumped storage •Energy used as of June 1988 for pumping was 2,120 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 11. Net Generation by Nuclear Power
(Gigawatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987 ¹	Year-to-Date Comparison				
				Nuclear Generation			Percent of Total Generation	
				1988	1987 ¹	Percent Difference	1988	1987 ¹
New England	3,054	2,717	2,066	15,143	15,751	-3.9	33.4	35.8
Connecticut	2,111	1,651	1,668	8,916	11,550	-22.8	55.2	65.8
Maine	562	588	68	3,435	1,590	116.1	63.3	42.3
Massachusetts	119	102	-	671	449	49.3	3.9	2.7
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	262	376	330	2,120	2,162	-1.9	79.9	80.3
Middle Atlantic	7,357	7,810	6,346	43,569	42,802	1.8	28.2	28.9
New Jersey	2,638	2,710	2,350	12,853	13,427	-4.3	64.4	67.4
New York	2,246	1,850	1,796	13,013	11,220	16.0	21.4	19.9
Pennsylvania	2,473	3,251	2,200	17,723	18,155	-2.4	24.0	25.3
East North Central	8,507	7,722	6,944	52,508	33,096	58.7	23.0	15.4
Illinois	5,326	4,991	3,646	32,409	17,633	83.8	55.0	34.6
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	1,763	1,439	1,616	10,584	7,417	42.7	23.2	16.9
Ohio	312	424	635	4,061	2,701	50.3	6.6	4.6
Wisconsin	1,106	867	1,047	5,455	5,345	2.1	24.8	24.6
West North Central	3,549	3,516	3,194	19,689	17,679	11.4	19.1	19.1
Iowa	338	382	-5	2,232	695	221.1	15.2	6.1
Kansas	817	851	728	4,058	4,370	-7.1	27.5	28.3
Minnesota	1,085	1,136	1,023	6,215	5,680	9.4	33.4	34.6
Missouri	830	793	778	4,299	3,508	22.5	15.3	13.5
Nebraska	480	354	670	2,885	3,425	-15.8	30.8	37.4
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Atlantic	13,063	12,292	10,175	74,069	61,100	21.2	29.3	25.6
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	2,836	2,331	1,754	14,835	10,655	39.2	24.9	20.6
Georgia	1,812	919	713	7,272	5,734	26.8	18.2	14.3
Maryland	607	596	614	4,849	3,465	39.9	25.7	21.4
North Carolina	2,402	2,938	1,980	15,740	12,884	22.2	40.6	34.2
South Carolina	3,906	3,871	3,812	20,156	18,865	6.8	65.1	59.3
Virginia	1,501	1,637	1,302	11,217	9,496	18.1	51.9	45.2
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East South Central	2,224	1,819	1,897	11,003	10,739	2.5	10.2	10.1
Alabama	1,131	710	1,119	5,913	6,293	-6.0	18.7	17.8
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	856	884	788	4,713	4,502	4.7	40.9	42.4
Tennessee	237	225	-9	377	-56	NM	1.4	-2
West South Central	2,451	1,217	2,160	11,225	12,411	-9.6	6.7	7.7
Arkansas	1,117	579	1,088	4,486	5,635	-20.4	27.2	32.0
Louisiana	1,257	650	1,072	6,553	6,776	-3.3	24.0	29.8
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	77	-12	-	186	-	-	2	-
Mountain	2,075	1,769	1,603	9,921	6,541	51.7	8.7	6.5
Arizona	1,908	1,719	1,559	9,273	6,462	43.5	33.3	27.3
Colorado	168	50	43	648	79	719.1	4.2	6
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Contiguous	1,798	1,790	2,174	18,466	18,142	1.8	14.9	14.1
California	1,756	1,792	2,163	13,691	14,101	-2.9	22.8	22.7
Oregon	-3	-2	-3	2,563	2,244	14.2	11.9	10.1
Washington	46	-	14	2,212	1,797	23.1	5.2	4.0
Pacific Noncontiguous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	44,079	40,650	36,560	255,613	218,261	17.1	19.6	17.6

¹ Data for 1987 are revised and final

NM = Percent difference calculation 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 12. Net Generation by Other Energy Sources
(Gigawatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987 ¹	Year-to-Date Comparison				
				Other Generation			Percent of Total Generation	
				1988	1987 ¹	Percent Difference	1988	1987 ¹
New England	40	31	23	137	79	73.7	0.3	0.2
Connecticut	28	28	-	79	-	-	5	-
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	11	4	23	57	79	-27.4	2.2	2.9
Middle Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East North Central	45	46	46	266	242	9.7	.1	.1
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	27	36	31	179	171	4.3	3	3
Wisconsin	18	10	15	87	71	22.9	4	3
West North Central	17	11	7	101	36	181.8	.1	*
Iowa	2	1	7	42	36	18.1	3	3
Kansas	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Minnesota	15	9	-	59	-	-	3	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Atlantic	6	6	4	34	21	66.0	*	*
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	6	6	4	34	21	65.8	2	1
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East South Central	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West South Central	-	-	25	-	138	-	-	.1
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	25	-	138	-	-	1
Mountain	12	7	17	100	104	-4.0	.1	.1
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	*	*	*	2	1	62.6	*	*
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	3	3	4	21	24	-14.5	2	3
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	9	4	13	78	79	-1.6	5	7
Wyoming	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Pacific Contiguous	882	819	948	5,210	5,414	-3.8	4.2	4.2
California	846	802	915	4,985	5,257	-5.2	8.3	8.5
Oregon	9	9	-	54	-	-	2	-
Washington	28	7	33	170	156	9.0	4	3
Pacific Noncontiguous	2	2	1	9	7	31.0	.2	.1
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	2	2	1	9	7	31.0	2	2
Total	1,004	922	1,071	5,856	6,040	-3.0	.4	.5

¹ Data for 1987 are revised and final

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

NM Percent difference calculation 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 •Nonutility sources are not included •Other energy sources include geothermal, wood, wind, waste, and solar

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

Consumption

Coal is consumed by more than
500 electric utility plants in the
United States.

Table 13. U.S. Consumption of Fossil Fuels to Produce Electricity

Year and Month	Coal (thousand short tons)				Petroleum ¹				Gas (thousand Mcf)
	Anthracite ²	Bituminous ³	Lignite	Total	(thousand barrels)			Coke (thousand short tons)	
					Light	Heavy	Total		
1978	1,064	448,763	31,407	481,235	47,520	588,319	635,839	398	3,188,363
1979	1,046	488,129	37,876	527,051	30,691	492,606	523,297	268	3,490,523
1980	951	526,680	41,642	569,274	29,051	391,163	420,214	179	3,681,595
1981	1,221	550,784	44,792	596,797	21,313	329,798	351,111	139	3,640,154
1982	1,075	543,346	49,245	593,666	15,337	234,434	249,771	149	3,225,518
1983	1,036	570,108	54,067	625,211	16,512	228,984	245,497	261	2,910,767
1984	1,070	606,339	56,990	664,399	15,190	189,289	204,479	252	3,111,342
1985	1,033	631,885	60,923	693,841	14,635	158,779	173,414	231	3,044,083
1986	829	616,134	68,093	685,056	14,326	216,156	230,482	313	2,602,370
1987 ⁴									
January	68	55,682	6,664	62,414	1,317	19,069	20,386	28	184,722
February	75	48,243	5,397	53,715	1,149	16,510	17,658	29	158,341
March	79	49,428	5,140	54,647	1,227	15,741	16,968	28	190,893
April	75	47,153	4,207	51,435	1,033	12,297	13,330	23	206,438
May	91	51,415	4,977	56,484	1,183	12,420	13,603	31	242,615
June	100	57,307	6,093	63,500	1,407	16,384	17,790	26	283,554
July	105	64,203	6,428	70,736	2,075	19,193	21,268	28	319,239
August	95	63,456	6,524	70,075	1,648	17,470	19,118	31	338,646
September	72	53,338	5,850	59,259	924	12,015	12,939	31	268,080
October	66	51,572	5,479	57,117	891	10,538	11,429	35	238,185
November	60	50,095	5,805	55,961	1,307	14,995	16,302	27	216,781
December	85	55,930	6,535	62,551	1,207	17,380	18,587	30	196,556
1987 Total	972	647,824	69,098	717,894	15,367	184,011	199,378	348	2,844,051
1988									
January	77	60,543	7,159	67,779	2,307	24,571	26,878	24	166,906
February	85	54,899	6,263	61,247	1,127	18,677	19,804	27	169,789
March	92	52,742	5,775	58,609	1,031	14,909	15,940	36	202,716
April	87	48,670	5,258	54,014	794	11,637	12,431	33	199,422
May	88	50,409	5,847	56,343	988	11,072	12,059	33	239,132
June	74	58,320	6,774	65,168	1,851	14,810	16,661	42	280,274
Year to Date									
1988	501	325,583	37,076	363,160	8,098	95,675	103,772	194	1,258,239
1987 ⁴	489	309,229	32,477	342,195	7,315	92,420	99,735	164	1,266,564

¹ The collection of heavy and light petroleum data began in January 1980. Prior to 1980, totals were for steam and gas turbine/internal combustion.

² Anthracite includes anthracite silt stored off-site.

³ Bituminous coal includes subbituminous coal.

⁴ Data for 1987 are revised and final.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Geographic coverage includes the 50 States and Washington, DC.

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

Coal is consumed at this utility to generate electricity.

Table 14. Consumption of Coal to Produce Electricity
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987 ¹	Year-to-Date Comparison		
				1988	1987 ¹	Percent Difference
New England	392	456	530	3,092	2,728	13.3
Connecticut	67	69	77	445	308	44.6
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	288	291	389	2,096	2,018	3.8
New Hampshire	36	96	63	552	402	37.2
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic	4,361	4,023	4,283	26,772	25,067	6.8
New Jersey	204	100	338	1,200	1,376	-12.8
New York	720	694	635	4,446	3,720	19.5
Pennsylvania	3,437	3,229	3,309	21,126	19,971	5.8
East North Central	14,438	12,429	14,592	80,266	82,642	-2.9
Illinois	2,527	1,918	2,791	13,110	15,875	-17.4
Indiana	3,487	2,968	3,367	19,464	18,728	3.9
Michigan	2,507	2,347	2,753	14,935	15,528	-3.8
Ohio	4,342	3,913	4,048	23,991	23,834	7
Wisconsin	1,575	1,283	1,633	8,766	8,677	1.0
West North Central	8,498	6,888	7,815	47,043	41,556	13.2
Iowa	1,241	945	1,149	6,487	5,882	10.3
Kansas	1,131	892	1,332	6,339	6,959	-8.9
Minnesota	1,320	1,068	1,154	7,766	6,247	24.3
Missouri	2,185	1,794	2,198	11,103	10,339	7.4
Nebraska	723	485	615	3,587	3,105	15.5
North Dakota	1,668	1,471	1,355	10,551	8,247	27.9
South Dakota	229	234	11	1,210	777	55.8
South Atlantic	10,944	9,288	11,295	61,170	58,907	3.8
Delaware	212	126	213	1,239	1,144	8.3
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	2,075	1,979	2,039	11,777	10,365	13.6
Georgia	2,401	2,148	2,549	12,895	12,961	-5
Maryland	801	743	696	4,432	3,970	11.7
North Carolina	1,321	881	1,508	8,184	8,239	-7
South Carolina	854	540	899	3,927	4,506	-12.8
Virginia	745	504	805	3,716	3,650	1.8
West Virginia	2,535	2,368	2,586	15,000	14,071	6.6
East South Central	6,692	5,843	6,818	36,956	34,935	5.8
Alabama	1,924	1,576	2,003	9,344	9,798	-4.6
Kentucky	2,772	2,321	2,641	15,099	13,868	8.9
Mississippi	409	424	475	2,365	1,920	23.2
Tennessee	1,587	1,523	1,699	10,148	9,349	8.5
West South Central	11,289	9,742	10,488	57,955	52,798	9.8
Arkansas	1,007	992	1,160	5,491	5,688	-3.5
Louisiana	1,098	1,066	823	6,132	4,198	46.1
Oklahoma	1,441	1,066	1,260	6,610	6,213	6.4
Texas	7,742	6,617	7,245	39,722	36,699	8.2
Mountain	8,197	7,410	7,267	47,222	40,501	16.6
Arizona	1,385	1,042	1,227	6,671	5,398	23.6
Colorado	1,246	1,249	1,161	7,389	6,951	6.3
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	708	640	257	4,756	2,389	99.0
Nevada	714	714	551	3,977	3,337	19.2
New Mexico	1,287	1,119	1,215	6,882	6,758	1.8
Utah	1,037	1,134	977	6,341	5,105	24.2
Wyoming	1,821	1,512	1,878	11,208	10,562	6.1
Pacific Contiguous	345	247	387	2,547	2,934	-13.2
California	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	-
Washington	345	247	387	2,547	2,934	-13.2
Pacific Noncontiguous	13	18	26	135	128	5.7
Alaska	13	18	26	135	128	5.7
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	65,168	56,343	63,500	363,160	342,195	6.1

¹ Data for 1987 are revised and final

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 15. Consumption of Petroleum to Produce Electricity
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987 ¹	Year-to-Date Comparison		
				1988	1987 ¹	Percent Difference
New England	3,969	3,858	4,065	30,985	27,993	10.7
Connecticut	1 249	1 018	1 139	9 494	7 831	21.2
Maine	276	153	340	2 094	1,958	7.0
Massachusetts	2 029	2 272	2 244	16 186	15 565	4.0
New Hampshire	343	359	322	2 418	2 156	12.2
Rhode Island	67	56	12	755	456	65.5
Vermont	5	0	7	38	27	39.9
Middle Atlantic	5,944	3,653	5,419	37,784	34,384	9.9
New Jersey	752	345	544	3 948	2 067	91.0
New York	3 982	2 895	3 490	28 602	25 985	10.1
Pennsylvania	1 209	413	1 385	5 234	6 331	-17.3
East North Central	824	308	569	2,238	4,049	-44.7
Illinois	331	121	346	792	2 691	-70.6
Indiana	27	37	30	183	165	11.3
Michigan	344	96	109	851	819	4.0
Ohio	87	38	57	323	279	15.6
Wisconsin	35	17	26	89	96	-6.5
West North Central	131	110	103	508	389	30.4
Iowa	13	7	20	43	60	-28.3
Kansas	27	14	16	86	79	9.0
Minnesota	21	9	10	59	38	56.3
Missouri	43	14	25	138	101	36.7
Nebraska	5	57	20	114	73	56.2
North Dakota	9	4	8	29	23	29.2
South Dakota	14	6	4	39	16	140.4
South Atlantic	4,350	2,692	6,380	20,586	22,415	-8.2
Delaware	273	282	230	2 035	1 639	24.1
District of Columbia	199	34	125	378	212	78.4
Florida	2 586	2 053	4 262	13 392	14 728	-9.1
Georgia	53	13	73	172	208	-17.1
Maryland	789	156	880	2 818	2 538	11.0
North Carolina	56	29	35	202	219	-7.5
South Carolina	47	13	9	94	62	51.3
Virginia	319	91	731	1 330	2 613	-49.1
West Virginia	30	20	34	165	196	-15.7
East South Central	153	50	46	376	424	-11.2
Alabama	6	5	5	30	31	-2.7
Kentucky	18	19	21	107	113	-5.2
Mississippi	71	11	3	101	176	-42.5
Tennessee	60	14	18	138	104	32.7
West South Central	57	113	54	1,387	837	65.7
Arkansas	19	9	0	57	5	953.8
Louisiana	6	7	8	272	73	274.4
Oklahoma	5	6	4	25	36	-30.9
Texas	27	91	41	1 033	723	43.0
Mountain	90	147	95	892	764	16.7
Arizona	12	32	34	121	177	-31.4
Colorado	11	5	5	30	53	-43.7
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	-
Montana	15	5	8	39	18	115.1
Nevada	18	81	16	541	291	85.5
New Mexico	10	8	9	52	46	13.7
Utah	11	8	11	51	124	-59.2
Wyoming	13	8	11	59	55	6.6
Pacific Contiguous	40	13	36	2,467	2,281	8.2
California	36	11	34	2 457	2 274	8.1
Oregon	0	0	0	0	1	-
Washington	4	2	2	10	7	51.5
Pacific Noncontiguous	1,104	1,114	1,024	6,549	6,198	5.7
Alaska	34	36	32	317	392	-19.1
Hawaii	1 070	1 078	992	6 232	5 805	7.3
Total	16,661	12,059	17,790	103,772	99,735	4.0

¹ Data for 1987 are revised and final

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 June 1988 petroleum coke consumption was 41 856 short tons

Source Energy Information Administration Form EIA-759 Monthly Power Plant Report

Table 16. Consumption of Gas to Produce Electricity
(Million Cubic Feet)

Census Division and State	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987 ¹	Year-to-Date Comparison		
				1988	1987 ¹	Percent Difference
New England	5,940	1,773	5,836	8,961	14,631	-38.8
Connecticut	325	214	726	543	2,559	-78.8
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	5,512	1,512	4,391	8,248	10,916	-24.4
New Hampshire	12	1	4	13	4	263.0
Rhode Island	91	47	716	156	1,152	-86.4
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic	29,607	22,313	32,170	97,860	96,372	1.5
New Jersey	8,647	4,212	8,719	25,285	27,554	-8.2
New York	20,539	17,888	23,431	71,078	68,482	3.8
Pennsylvania	420	213	19	1,497	336	345.3
East North Central	2,724	2,208	1,718	11,620	9,069	28.1
Illinois	793	961	415	2,727	1,532	77.9
Indiana	196	159	153	931	667	39.7
Michigan	1,309	906	716	6,801	5,495	23.8
Ohio	48	45	144	239	363	-34.3
Wisconsin	377	137	290	922	1,011	-8.8
West North Central	6,098	2,250	3,842	13,969	11,148	25.3
Iowa	766	519	733	1,797	1,366	31.6
Kansas	3,509	1,204	1,939	8,351	5,733	45.7
Minnesota	901	347	685	2,053	2,391	-14.1
Missouri	221	69	176	641	652	-1.6
Nebraska	615	103	305	1,025	987	3.9
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	1	-
South Dakota	86	8	5	101	17	483.7
South Atlantic	21,499	17,487	19,998	86,260	85,453	.9
Delaware	725	102	1,040	1,495	3,417	-56.3
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	18,396	16,322	16,327	80,323	75,627	6.2
Georgia	99	28	118	249	366	-32.0
Maryland	1,055	140	1,556	1,650	4,374	-62.3
North Carolina	149	53	234	291	440	-33.9
South Carolina	785	616	157	1,481	248	496.1
Virginia	289	224	560	585	791	-26.0
West Virginia	1	2	7	186	189	-1.9
East South Central	4,743	1,632	5,673	11,681	17,118	-31.8
Alabama	371	60	135	597	472	26.4
Kentucky	25	17	18	132	161	-18.1
Mississippi	4,347	1,556	5,521	10,952	16,485	-33.6
Tennessee	0	0	-	0	0	-
West South Central	147,108	127,835	146,476	695,537	684,821	1.6
Arkansas	4,450	4,832	5,374	10,659	11,625	-8.3
Louisiana	25,021	20,884	22,065	115,630	101,627	13.8
Oklahoma	17,093	13,453	17,693	83,774	84,331	-7
Texas	100,544	88,666	101,344	485,474	487,239	-4
Mountain	6,722	5,604	5,504	28,364	26,892	5.5
Arizona	2,669	2,034	2,523	9,328	11,534	-19.1
Colorado	510	346	389	4,287	2,697	59.0
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	3	32	43	119	242	-50.8
Nevada	1,178	946	974	4,279	3,144	36.1
New Mexico	2,337	2,214	1,541	10,114	9,063	11.6
Utah	10	18	29	157	157	3
Wyoming	14	15	5	80	55	45.6
Pacific Contiguous	53,270	55,464	59,850	289,159	305,594	-5.4
California	53,267	54,959	59,847	287,429	305,563	-5.9
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	3	505	4	1,730	31	5442.2
Pacific Noncontiguous	2,564	2,565	2,486	14,829	15,468	-4.1
Alaska	2,564	2,565	2,486	14,829	15,468	-4.1
Hawaii	0	0	-	0	-	-
Total	280,274	239,132	283,554	1,258,239	1,266,564	-.7

¹ Data for 1987 are revised and final

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"

Stocks

Stocks of coal on hand at electric utility plants.

Table 17. U.S. End-of-Month Coal and Petroleum Stocks

Year and Month	Coal (thousand short tons)				Petroleum ¹			
	Anthracite ²	Bituminous ³	Lignite	Total	(thousand barrels)			Coke (thousand short tons)
					Light	Heavy	Total	
1978	2,178	123,020	3,027	128,225	16,386	102,402	118,788	198
1979	3,274	152,981	3,459	159,714	20,301	111,121	131,422	183
1980	4,741	174,154	4,115	183,010	30,023	105,351	135,374	52
1981	5,537	158,258	5,098	168,893	26,094	102,042	128,136	42
1982	6,080	170,480	4,573	181,132	23,369	95,515	118,884	41
1983	6,507	145,250	3,841	155,598	18,801	70,573	89,375	55
1984	6,710	167,118	5,899	179,727	19,116	68,503	87,619	50
1985	7,189	142,144	7,043	156,376	16,386	57,304	73,689	49
1986	7,099	148,665	6,042	161,806	16,269	56,841	73,111	40
1987 ⁴								
January	7,091	144,044	5,926	157,061	16,365	53,789	70,153	35
February	7,087	145,206	6,030	158,322	16,085	52,847	68,932	34
March	7,098	148,020	6,530	161,648	15,946	50,035	65,981	41
April	7,103	151,205	6,795	165,103	15,970	51,201	67,171	35
May	7,098	151,329	7,255	165,683	16,006	50,221	66,227	43
June	7,098	149,394	6,868	163,361	15,822	48,047	63,869	55
July	7,102	136,385	6,729	150,217	15,819	49,123	64,942	64
August	7,083	132,535	6,488	146,106	16,038	50,451	66,489	57
September	7,068	138,490	6,403	151,961	16,029	51,858	67,887	48
October	7,070	147,034	6,838	160,942	16,081	53,175	69,256	60
November	6,963	154,545	6,767	168,274	15,704	53,160	68,864	63
December	6,940	156,670	7,187	170,797	15,759	55,069	70,827	51
1988								
January	6,905	148,956	6,657	162,518	15,070	48,948	64,018	56
February	6,864	145,823	6,583	159,270	15,246	49,899	65,145	55
March	6,821	147,601	6,826	161,249	14,985	52,848	67,833	58
April	6,780	151,493	6,848	165,122	15,109	53,361	68,471	54
May	6,732	152,261	6,853	165,847	15,067	53,648	68,715	56
June	6,785	147,750	6,677	161,212	15,319	53,531	68,850	77

¹ The collection of heavy and light petroleum data began in January 1980. Prior to 1980, totals were for steam and gas turbine/internal combustion.

² Anthracite includes anthracite silt stored off-site.

³ Bituminous coal includes subbituminous coal.

⁴ Data for 1987 are revised and final.

Notes: *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *Geographic coverage includes the 50 States and Washington, DC.

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

Barges are an important mode of transportation for delivering coal to electric utilities.

Table 18. U.S. End-of-Month Coal Stocks
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987 ¹	Monthly Percent Change	Yearly Percent Difference
New England	1,136	1,066	1,186	6.6	-4.2
Connecticut	0	0	0	-	-
Maine	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	761	698	681	9.0	11.7
New Hampshire	347	340	477	2.3	-27.2
Rhode Island	28	28	28	0	0
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic	15,710	15,891	17,607	-1.1	-10.8
New Jersey	737	726	792	1.5	-7.0
New York	1,463	1,425	1,678	2.7	-12.8
Pennsylvania	13,511	13,741	15,136	-1.7	-10.7
East North Central	40,524	41,405	39,638	-2.1	2.2
Illinois	8,683	8,749	7,408	-8	17.2
Indiana	10,595	11,157	11,472	-5.0	-7.6
Michigan	8,657	8,654	8,052	-2.2	7.5
Ohio	8,981	9,007	8,393	-3	7.0
Wisconsin	3,608	3,638	4,313	-8	-16.3
West North Central	19,805	20,971	19,342	-5.6	2.4
Iowa	3,387	3,593	3,431	-5.7	-1.3
Kansas	4,100	4,205	2,987	-2.5	37.3
Minnesota	2,825	3,195	2,274	-11.6	24.2
Missouri	4,800	5,130	5,508	-6.4	-12.8
Nebraska	1,626	1,705	1,850	-4.6	-12.1
North Dakota	2,776	2,852	2,985	-2.7	-7.0
South Dakota	291	291	307	-2	-5.2
South Atlantic	30,440	31,708	26,861	-4.0	13.3
Delaware	468	464	430	8	8.7
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	5,452	5,485	3,764	-6	44.9
Georgia	6,129	6,483	5,473	-5.5	12.0
Maryland	1,559	1,554	1,469	3	6.1
North Carolina	4,880	4,933	4,209	-1.1	15.9
South Carolina	1,996	2,162	1,300	-7.7	53.5
Virginia	1,748	1,959	1,845	-10.8	-5.2
West Virginia	8,210	8,669	8,372	-5.3	-1.9
East South Central	17,174	17,842	19,969	-3.7	-14.0
Alabama	5,294	5,415	5,533	-2.2	-4.3
Kentucky	5,875	6,477	7,157	-9.3	-17.9
Mississippi	1,264	1,252	840	1.0	50.5
Tennessee	4,742	4,699	6,439	9	-26.4
West South Central	17,303	18,207	17,807	-5.0	-2.8
Arkansas	2,127	2,184	1,731	-2.6	22.8
Louisiana	2,328	2,453	2,773	-5.1	-16.1
Oklahoma	3,046	3,471	3,844	-12.2	-20.8
Texas	9,803	10,098	9,458	-2.9	3.6
Mountain	17,100	16,868	19,897	1.4	-14.1
Arizona	4,310	4,342	4,227	-7	2.0
Colorado	3,644	3,655	3,962	-3	-8.0
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	905	847	783	6.9	15.6
Nevada	1,569	1,618	2,018	-3.0	-22.3
New Mexico	1,308	1,293	1,306	1.2	2
Utah	2,864	2,812	3,340	1.8	-14.2
Wyoming	2,500	2,301	4,262	8.6	-41.4
Pacific Contiguous	2,018	1,889	1,054	6.8	91.5
California	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	786	786	184	0	327.2
Washington	1,232	1,103	870	11.7	41.6
Pacific Noncontiguous	1	0	0	-	-
Alaska	1	0	0	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-
Total	161,212	165,847	163,361	-2.8	-1.3

¹ Data for 1987 are revised and final

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. U.S. End-of-Month Petroleum Stocks
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987 ¹	Monthly Percent Change	Yearly Percent Difference
New England	6,228	6,265	6,262	-0.6	-0.5
Connecticut	2,080	2,339	1,955	-11.1	6.4
Maine	635	612	402	3.7	57.8
Massachusetts	2,958	2,647	3,114	11.8	-5.0
New Hampshire	283	331	572	-14.4	-50.5
Rhode Island	236	300	183	-21.1	29.2
Vermont	35	36	36	-4.0	-4.4
Middle Atlantic	13,260	13,103	11,841	1.2	12.0
New Jersey	2,360	2,339	2,167	9	8.9
New York	8,878	8,356	7,527	6.2	17.9
Pennsylvania	2,022	2,408	2,147	-16.1	-5.8
East North Central	3,929	4,281	3,337	-8.2	17.7
Illinois	2,223	2,343	1,588	-5.2	40.0
Indiana	200	200	245	-2	-18.5
Michigan	927	1,113	859	-16.7	7.8
Ohio	361	386	375	-6.6	-3.8
Wisconsin	219	238	269	-8.1	-18.7
West North Central	1,887	1,904	2,035	-9	-7.2
Iowa	233	240	264	-2.8	-11.5
Kansas	710	721	730	-1.6	-2.8
Minnesota	142	139	154	2.1	-7.9
Missouri	403	424	458	-5.0	-12.0
Nebraska	250	230	278	8.8	-10.1
North Dakota	61	63	62	-3.1	-1.5
South Dakota	89	87	89	1.6	-5
South Atlantic	14,069	13,980	11,691	.6	20.3
Delaware	549	479	597	14.5	-8.0
District of Columbia	118	107	115	10.4	2.9
Florida	7,826	7,592	6,437	3.1	21.6
Georgia	638	622	645	2.5	-1.1
Maryland	1,520	1,686	1,609	-9.9	-5.5
North Carolina	224	219	208	2.5	7.8
South Carolina	486	591	545	-17.8	-10.9
Virginia	2,530	2,501	1,365	1.1	85.4
West Virginia	178	182	171	-2.0	4.3
East South Central	1,489	1,539	1,683	-3.3	-11.5
Alabama	116	119	151	-2.5	-23.2
Kentucky	115	104	107	10.1	7.1
Mississippi	723	821	834	-11.9	-13.3
Tennessee	534	495	590	8.0	-9.5
West South Central	8,414	8,298	8,877	1.4	-5.2
Arkansas	421	434	455	-2.9	-7.3
Louisiana	1,305	1,309	1,372	-3	4.9
Oklahoma	457	406	368	12.5	24.1
Texas	6,231	6,150	6,682	1.3	-6.8
Mountain	1,913	1,869	2,181	2.3	-12.3
Arizona	866	863	968	5	-10.5
Colorado	359	369	404	-2.7	-11.1
Idaho	9	9	46	-4	-81.3
Montana	11	17	13	-35.5	-13.8
Nevada	398	345	429	15.5	-7.2
New Mexico	205	197	223	4.1	-7.8
Utah	31	33	56	-7.0	-45.0
Wyoming	33	36	41	-8.9	-20.4
Pacific Contiguous	16,340	16,202	14,773	.9	10.6
California	15,941	15,794	14,361	9	11.0
Oregon	150	150	154	0	-2.3
Washington	249	257	259	-3.1	-3.7
Pacific Noncontiguous	1,321	1,273	1,190	3.8	11.1
Alaska	208	196	155	6.2	34.2
Hawaii	1,113	1,077	1,035	3.4	7.6
Total	68,850	68,715	63,869	.2	7.8

¹ Data for 1987 are revised and final

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 June 1988 petroleum coke stocks were 76,755 short tons

Source Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report"

Receipts/Cost

Fuel is received
for distribution to electric
utilities.

Table 20. Average Cost of Fossil Fuel Receipts for Steam-Electric Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger
(Cents per Million Btu)

Year and Month	Coal ¹	Heavy Oil ²	Gas	All Fossil Fuels ³
1978	111 6	212 5	142 2	141 1
1979	122 4	298 8	174 9	163 9
1980	135 1	426 7	219 9	192 8
1981	153 2	533 4	280 5	225 6
1982	164 7	483 2	337 6	224 9
1983	165 6	457 8	347 4	220 6
1984	166 4	481 2	358 3	219 2
1985	164 8	424 4	343 1	209 6
1986	157 9	240 1	234 4	175 0
1987 ⁴				
January	150 4	304 1	233 8	173 3
February	152 7	286 5	236 3	172 1
March	152 6	283 6	229 3	170 0
April	155 2	295 6	228 8	174 2
May	154 4	300 4	221 2	172 7
June	151 6	310 6	219 8	172 3
July	150 0	321 7	221 9	177 3
August	149 3	310 8	216 6	172 6
September	149 6	291 1	209 9	166 1
October	149 6	291 7	217 5	165 6
November	147 4	294 5	220 6	166 1
December	145 8	271 9	244 2	166 8
1987 Average	150.6	297.6	223.5	170.7
1988				
January	146 6	260 6	249 6	167 4
February	148 8	261 0	246 6	169 5
March	149 4	230 2	224 8	165 8
April	150 0	231 5	212 3	163 0
May	149 6	245 0	206 8	163 3
Year-to-Date Average				
1988	148 9	247 0	226 0	165 8
1987 ⁴	153 1	294 4	229 1	172 5

¹ Data include lignite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and anthracite

² Heavy oil prices include Fuel Oil Nos. 4, 5, and 6, and topped crude fuel oil prices

³ The weighted average for all fossil fuels includes both heavy oil prices and light oil (Fuel Oil No. 2, kerosene and jet fuel) prices. Data do not include petroleum coke

⁴ Data for 1987 are revised and final

Notes •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding •Data include Alaska and Hawaii •Data for 1983 and forward are for plants of 50-megawatt steam installed nameplate capacity or larger •Prior to January 1983, data are for plants of 25-megawatt capacity or larger •From 1976 through 1982, data include peaking units

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

Table 21. Receipts and Average Cost of Coal for Steam-Electric Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger

Census Division and State	May 1988		May 1987 ¹		Year-to-Date Comparison (billion Btu)		May Comparison (cents per million Btu)	
	thousand short tons	billion Btu	thousand short tons	billion Btu	1988	1987 ¹	1988	1987 ¹
New England	539	14,109	537	14,269	72,157	52,465	172.4	173.9
Connecticut	73	1,904	60	1,581	10,305	6,730	241.0	239.0
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	396	10,323	411	10,912	47,170	34,788	160.1	161.7
New Hampshire	71	1,882	66	1,776	14,683	10,948	170.1	191.3
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic	4,174	103,431	4,230	105,010	512,374	539,432	148.7	150.9
New Jersey	143	3,828	173	4,581	20,420	22,832	174.2	180.1
New York	706	18,218	616	15,734	84,197	72,894	160.6	153.3
Pennsylvania	3,326	81,384	3,442	84,696	407,757	443,706	144.8	148.9
East North Central	12,877	285,653	12,871	285,784	1,322,220	1,384,032	163.3	166.3
Illinois	2,166	45,837	2,192	47,079	221,855	251,223	198.3	198.4
Indiana	2,855	62,074	3,100	66,870	302,556	329,976	145.9	148.5
Michigan	2,801	63,153	2,822	64,403	211,268	226,604	178.7	178.0
Ohio	3,596	85,642	3,445	82,164	459,853	455,838	153.2	159.3
Wisconsin	1,458	28,946	1,312	25,268	126,689	120,391	141.3	146.9
West North Central	7,253	128,093	6,282	113,140	662,302	565,723	122.9	128.4
Iowa	1,203	22,510	1,102	20,552	96,412	75,128	133.2	135.5
Kansas	1,143	20,457	901	15,913	109,753	99,486	123.5	130.3
Minnesota	1,093	19,190	886	15,717	100,497	66,730	134.4	131.1
Missouri	1,730	36,692	1,642	35,925	189,133	180,794	143.3	147.5
Nebraska	451	7,792	493	8,425	46,325	41,441	90.8	91.9
North Dakota	1,418	18,822	1,203	15,940	109,783	93,659	72.2	90.7
South Dakota	215	2,630	55	668	10,399	8,485	121.3	129.8
South Atlantic	9,728	242,647	10,488	261,709	1,269,485	1,261,107	168.8	168.7
Delaware	241	6,146	191	5,005	27,662	23,396	186.6	180.6
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	2,080	51,726	1,969	48,729	269,316	221,273	175.9	180.5
Georgia	2,008	48,675	2,096	51,061	256,895	247,280	177.0	183.3
Maryland	802	20,429	670	17,084	90,099	79,550	159.5	157.4
North Carolina	1,450	36,500	1,432	36,082	182,130	177,775	178.8	180.8
South Carolina	681	17,191	683	17,364	84,113	85,070	180.5	173.8
Virginia	362	9,234	751	19,314	67,325	79,325	160.9	158.5
West Virginia	2,104	52,744	2,695	67,070	291,946	347,436	146.2	146.0
East South Central	5,941	142,184	6,453	153,830	718,658	774,670	148.0	151.1
Alabama	1,696	41,414	1,744	42,874	199,692	215,905	189.4	194.9
Kentucky	2,075	47,755	2,628	60,683	265,222	307,803	122.3	125.9
Mississippi	460	11,651	283	7,270	59,326	37,046	165.2	187.8
Tennessee	1,711	41,364	1,798	43,003	194,419	213,916	131.4	136.7
West South Central	9,705	149,961	8,833	135,048	695,777	661,258	148.3	162.0
Arkansas	858	14,939	742	12,760	75,721	76,290	171.7	179.7
Louisiana	1,128	18,621	943	15,310	64,398	70,940	147.2	164.1
Oklahoma	959	17,187	870	15,440	90,161	84,154	150.2	157.4
Texas	6,760	99,213	6,277	91,538	465,497	429,873	144.7	160.0
Mountain	6,994	137,795	6,371	127,182	738,622	653,828	113.4	117.4
Arizona	1,098	23,473	947	20,102	115,638	93,761	157.8	134.8
Colorado	1,206	23,354	1,056	20,825	117,379	105,749	105.4	111.0
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	639	10,883	168	2,842	68,642	36,503	34.0	60.4
Nevada	687	15,324	519	11,626	69,638	68,236	136.0	165.3
New Mexico	1,056	19,007	1,190	21,598	96,486	97,140	117.0	120.9
Utah	901	20,858	1,103	26,037	117,475	117,003	123.7	116.1
Wyoming	1,406	24,896	1,388	24,151	153,363	135,437	88.4	90.5
Pacific Contiguous	508	8,294	360	5,832	42,568	29,160	148.8	166.0
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	4,001	-	-	-
Washington	508	8,294	360	5,832	38,567	29,160	148.8	166.0
Pacific Noncontiguous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	57,719	1,212,166	56,426	1,201,804	6,034,163	5,921,674	149.6	154.4

¹ Data for 1987 are revised and final.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •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 22. Receipts and Average Cost of Petroleum for Steam-Electric Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger

Census Division and State	May 1988		May 1987 ¹		Year-to-Date Comparison (billion Btu)		May Comparison (cents per million Btu)	
	thousand barrels	billion Btu	thousand barrels	billion Btu	1988	1987 ¹	1988	1987 ¹
New England	4,287	27,128	4,380	27,888	172,594	145,875	247.6	290.1
Connecticut	1,317	8,328	1,194	7,477	54,757	41,150	239.6	302.7
Maine	-	-	445	2,825	12,073	9,762	-	299.0
Massachusetts	2,326	14,639	2,273	14,479	85,606	81,625	262.8	287.0
New Hampshire	425	2,766	368	2,468	15,309	10,717	202.7	258.5
Rhode Island	220	1,394	100	639	4,850	2,623	224.7	298.2
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic	3,428	21,678	3,173	20,038	196,170	185,914	244.3	302.7
New Jersey	650	4,049	135	849	28,682	18,341	249.8	317.1
New York	2,344	14,901	2,811	17,765	145,888	139,551	241.2	301.5
Pennsylvania	435	2,729	227	1,424	21,601	28,022	252.6	308.4
East North Central	453	2,822	685	4,261	9,521	14,657	316.0	352.7
Illinois	327	2,075	558	3,524	4,417	11,965	301.4	346.9
Indiana	5	32	19	110	717	605	407.8	392.1
Michigan	75	445	52	299	2,456	923	352.2	376.8
Ohio	43	257	41	237	1,832	1,008	356.0	382.2
Wisconsin	2	13	16	91	100	156	404.2	374.6
West North Central	57	350	47	287	1,822	1,445	307.1	294.8
Iowa	*	1	5	27	159	112	422.1	405.3
Kansas	3	15	3	15	141	158	361.9	365.8
Minnesota	1	4	2	11	24	41	394.7	406.9
Missouri	22	135	17	107	1,101	894	299.2	308.4
Nebraska	23	147	18	113	257	146	269.8	230.3
North Dakota	4	24	2	14	87	77	435.6	332.6
South Dakota	4	24	-	-	53	18	402.1	-
South Atlantic	2,812	17,803	3,573	22,644	103,579	99,607	226.7	304.3
Delaware	264	1,669	221	1,418	8,940	9,193	239.1	285.3
District of Columbia	22	131	16	96	978	328	284.7	353.2
Florida	1,804	11,501	2,847	18,128	77,619	66,264	219.9	302.7
Georgia	17	99	53	316	604	912	360.5	350.9
Maryland	436	2,741	352	2,201	9,937	9,490	230.9	301.9
North Carolina	12	67	25	147	418	514	354.4	380.9
South Carolina	11	62	4	25	289	284	402.8	391.2
Virginia	239	1,480	12	73	4,119	11,588	222.3	370.8
West Virginia	9	52	41	240	677	1,033	447.3	397.4
East South Central	54	313	49	284	1,216	2,517	417.3	390.9
Alabama	18	101	14	84	404	558	370.9	405.1
Kentucky	18	105	16	96	453	546	385.2	397.2
Mississippi	10	55	2	14	113	1,062	621.8	307.4
Tennessee	9	52	15	90	247	351	355.1	384.1
West South Central	120	744	58	337	2,777	1,708	313.2	397.6
Arkansas	17	100	11	66	268	481	534.3	494.7
Louisiana	4	21	3	18	538	278	344.2	373.4
Oklahoma	76	492	4	21	622	108	254.0	387.5
Texas	22	131	40	233	1,349	841	361.3	372.9
Mountain	144	884	112	675	4,173	3,186	310.2	307.6
Arizona	10	60	28	161	510	798	454.7	412.2
Colorado	-	-	3	16	53	93	-	375.1
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	4	24	-	-	101	41	430.7	-
Nevada	104	648	61	383	2,879	1,697	271.8	248.0
New Mexico	5	32	8	47	225	177	238.9	300.4
Utah	6	35	6	35	118	112	429.4	384.1
Wyoming	14	84	6	33	286	269	446.9	382.8
Pacific Contiguous	2	12	3	18	15,574	3,456	456.7	375.4
California	-	-	-	-	15,539	3,421	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	2	12	3	18	36	36	456.7	375.4
Pacific Noncontiguous	1,041	6,493	605	3,802	27,766	27,379	296.1	344.2
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	1,041	6,493	605	3,802	27,766	27,379	296.1	344.2
Total	12,398	78,227	12,684	80,235	535,194	485,744	250.7	304.1

¹ Data for 1987 are revised and final

* The absolute value of the number is less than 0.5

Notes: *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *The May 1988 petroleum coke receipts were 30,200 short tons and the cost was 103.3 cents per million Btu.

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

Table 23. Receipts and Average Cost of Gas for Steam-Electric Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger

Census Division and State	May 1988		May 1987 ¹		Year-to-Date Comparison (billion Btu)		May Comparison (cents per million Btu)	
	thousand Mcf	billion Btu	thousand Mcf	billion Btu	1988	1987 ¹	1988	1987 ¹
New England	1,076	1,103	3,587	3,674	1,388	6,756	219.8	243.2
Connecticut	214	221	746	767	225	1,886	208.3	227.4
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	815	834	2,509	2,565	1,115	4,406	223.4	246.4
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	47	48	332	341	48	464	210.0	254.0
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic	20,729	21,394	22,184	22,878	62,860	61,612	208.1	231.7
New Jersey	3,109	3,204	3,807	3,935	12,261	14,428	212.2	259.9
New York	17,583	18,151	18,323	18,886	50,420	47,063	207.3	225.4
Pennsylvania	37	39	55	57	179	122	262.1	358.7
East North Central	1,928	1,360	861	798	3,991	3,638	326.7	314.6
Illinois	905	926	275	284	1,759	980	331.1	335.8
Indiana	144	145	51	52	695	380	300.0	325.4
Michigan	800	183	348	276	1,073	1,764	287.1	292.0
Ohio	23	51	111	111	162	209	472.5	279.7
Wisconsin	56	57	76	74	303	306	319.1	361.9
West North Central	1,677	1,680	1,347	1,326	6,019	5,655	186.8	242.2
Iowa	442	443	111	113	941	519	162.2	259.1
Kansas	859	862	668	653	3,710	2,722	198.7	234.1
Minnesota	245	246	342	340	618	1,415	146.5	211.2
Missouri	41	41	104	104	418	400	280.6	319.1
Nebraska	90	88	120	116	332	597	264.3	291.8
North Dakota	-	-	1	1	*	1	-	465.0
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Atlantic	14,442	14,551	14,088	14,272	54,864	55,828	197.0	287.3
Delaware	63	65	1,081	1,115	290	2,473	234.7	254.6
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	13,436	13,502	12,085	12,190	52,944	50,528	197.7	291.1
Georgia	27	27	59	60	151	251	363.2	390.1
Maryland	94	99	644	677	471	2,247	238.6	278.9
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	600	624	12	12	657	38	165.1	296.7
Virginia	220	232	206	215	308	261	196.4	236.4
West Virginia	2	2	2	2	43	31	259.1	410.4
East South Central	1,302	1,335	3,702	3,842	5,429	10,029	177.5	208.0
Alabama	32	33	65	68	184	341	184.6	207.3
Kentucky	14	15	16	17	102	142	302.7	345.6
Mississippi	1,256	1,287	3,620	3,757	5,144	9,547	175.9	207.4
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West South Central	124,361	128,490	130,933	136,108	559,876	559,746	195.5	200.2
Arkansas	4,832	4,925	4,421	4,528	6,423	6,480	333.5	141.5
Louisiana	20,460	21,356	21,456	22,491	89,555	80,038	148.0	163.5
Oklahoma	13,009	13,575	13,903	14,494	68,492	69,004	272.9	249.8
Texas	86,060	88,634	91,155	94,595	395,405	404,224	187.4	204.1
Mountain	3,123	3,217	2,701	2,757	13,866	13,888	214.4	226.9
Arizona	992	1,024	857	879	3,146	3,943	183.8	224.0
Colorado	122	121	152	153	2,593	1,148	235.1	272.7
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	32	39	17	21	139	241	77.6	214.8
Nevada	772	798	602	621	2,950	2,220	280.5	245.2
New Mexico	1,190	1,219	1,063	1,071	4,968	6,283	197.3	211.4
Utah	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	427.5
Wyoming	15	15	10	10	69	51	369.6	311.7
Pacific Contiguous	51,475	53,434	48,000	49,703	230,878	237,474	233.9	252.0
California	51,475	53,434	48,000	49,703	230,878	237,474	233.9	252.0
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Noncontiguous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	220,114	226,564	227,405	235,357	939,171	954,627	206.8	221.2

¹ Data for 1987 are revised and final

* The absolute value of the number is less than 0.5

Notes: *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding *Includes small quantities of coke-oven, refinery, and blast-furnace gas

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

Sales/Retail Prices

Electricity sales are recorded on
these meters for later billing

Table 24. Sales of Electricity by Class of Service
(Gigawatthours)

Year and Month	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other		Total	
	Old Series ¹	New Series ²	Old Series ¹	New Series ²	Old Series ¹	New Series ²	Old Series ¹	New Series ²	Old Series ¹	New Series ²
1978	674,466		461,163		809,078		73,215		2,017,922	
1979	682,819		473,307		841,903		73,070		2,071,099	
1980	717,495		488,155		815,067		73,732		2,094,449	
1981	722,265		514,338		825,743		84,756		2,147,103	
1982	729,520		526,397		744,949		85,575		2,086,441	
1983	750,948		543,788		775,999		80,219		2,150,955	
1984	777,654	780,092	578,281	577,275	840,588	838,718	81,849	88,887	2,278,372	2,284,972
1985	790,977	793,828	608,968	604,679	824,523	835,207	85,075	91,988	2,309,543	2,325,702
1986		817,663		641,469		808,292		83,409		2,350,835
1987										
January		82,175		54,359		65,742		7,431		209,708
February		73,486		52,090		65,430		7,162		198,168
March		67,404		51,123		68,009		7,021		193,557
April		60,014		49,554		68,128		6,855		184,551
May		58,498		53,287		70,105		7,050		188,940
June		68,842		59,068		72,568		7,308		207,786
July		83,630		64,215		73,715		7,599		229,159
August		88,180		64,937		74,751		7,690		235,558
September		73,494		61,139		74,525		7,274		216,431
October		60,885		55,767		72,924		7,053		196,630
November		59,980		51,940		71,015		7,105		190,040
December		73,125		54,310		70,282		7,249		204,966
1987 Total		849,714		671,789		847,193		86,798		2,455,494
1988										
January		89,529		58,723		69,984		6,873		225,109
February		80,248		56,682		70,701		6,767		214,398
March		71,560		55,127		71,435		6,560		204,682
April		61,395		53,456		70,782		6,365		191,998
May		57,566		54,379		72,471		6,410		190,826
June		68,218		61,567		74,690		6,917		211,392
Year to Date										
1988		428,515		339,934		430,062		39,893		1,238,405
1987		410,419		319,482		409,981		42,828		1,182,710

¹ Data for 1978 through 1983 and the old series of data for 1984 and 1985 are based on the Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions," and predecessor forms. These estimates are based on a sample of electric utilities.

² The new series of values for 1984 and 1985 are aggregates based on the Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." The Form EIA-861 collects data from all electric utilities in the United States, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The aggregates shown are for the United States only. Beginning with 1986, the new series of values are Form EIA-826 sales estimates which are preliminary Form EIA-861 values. These estimates are based on a new sample and new expansion factors from data reported on the Form EIA-861.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •U.S. total includes all 50 States and Washington, DC. •Figures for electricity sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month. Data on net generation represent a calendar month whereas data on sales represent the utilities' billing cycles which can vary from 28 to 33 days and which frequently do not correspond exactly to a calendar month.

Source: 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.

The consumption of electricity resulting from electric utility sales is depicted in this Dallas, Texas, skyline.

Table 25. Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Class of Service
(Gigawatthours)

Census Division and State	June Residential		June Commercial		June Industrial		June Other ¹		June Total Sales	
	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987
New England	2,610	2,484	2,916	2,843	2,335	2,224	148	116	8,009	7,667
Connecticut	738	709	832	798	554	549	27	25	2 151	2,080
Maine	279	258	209	193	409	359	14	13	911	822
Massachusetts	1,083	1,039	1,420	1,408	873	852	88	65	3 463	3 364
New Hampshire	233	227	151	145	282	259	4	4	671	635
Rhode Island	167	164	186	185	117	116	14	8	482	474
Vermont	111	88	118	113	100	90	1	1	330	292
Middle Atlantic	6,922	7,018	8,095	7,953	7,766	7,498	970	1,045	23,752	23,514
New Jersey	1,614	1,664	2,172	2,051	1,360	1,353	31	32	5 179	5,099
New York	2,683	2,727	3,750	3,729	2,538	2,410	821	904	9,791	9,770
Pennsylvania	2,625	2,627	2,172	2 173	3,868	3,735	118	110	8,782	8,645
East North Central	10,571	10,820	9,251	8,703	15,863	15,726	1,204	1,331	36,889	36,579
Illinois	2,670	2,875	2,585	2,456	3,258	3,215	600	605	9,112	9,151
Indiana	1,735	1,830	1,350	1,156	2,415	2,809	47	46	5,547	5 841
Michigan	1,965	1 952	1,696	1,645	3,258	2,849	110	249	7,029	6,696
Ohio	2,885	2 890	2,524	2,491	5,327	5,252	382	366	11,118	11,000
Wisconsin	1,317	1,272	1,096	954	1,606	1,601	65	65	4 084	3 893
West North Central	5,874	5,865	4,277	4,092	5,310	5,135	405	406	15,867	15,497
Iowa	868	880	597	543	949	920	75	61	2,489	2,404
Kansas	787	805	778	773	656	642	37	31	2,258	2,251
Minnesota	1,241	1,143	668	620	1,862	1,716	74	73	3,845	3,551
Missouri	1,934	2,050	1,527	1,513	1,121	1,179	68	63	4 650	4,806
Nebraska	599	580	474	445	382	369	108	105	1,562	1,499
North Dakota	210	195	117	103	197	166	22	46	547	510
South Dakota	235	212	117	95	142	142	22	27	516	476
South Atlantic	15,059	15,331	12,094	11,462	12,364	12,311	1,329	1,378	40,846	40,482
Delaware	172	174	172	159	234	235	4	3	582	571
Florida	5,335	5,339	4,040	3,741	1,381	1,509	353	349	11 109	10 938
Georgia	2,344	2,371	1,849	1,695	2,145	2,132	72	63	6,409	6,261
Maryland/DC	1,337	1,379	1,291	1,270	1,678	1,683	73	69	4,378	4,402
North Carolina	2,131	2,136	1,779	1,664	2,676	2,596	130	129	6,717	6,526
South Carolina	1,211	1,323	912	918	2,173	2 197	65	61	4,361	4,499
Virginia	2,034	2,091	1,656	1,618	1,247	1,214	627	697	5,564	5 619
West Virginia	495	518	396	397	829	745	7	5	1,726	1,666
East South Central	5,327	5,727	4,061	3,947	6,791	6,661	371	373	16,549	16,709
Alabama	1,629	1,775	1,107	1,069	2,101	2,023	50	43	4,887	4,911
Kentucky	1,220	1,293	784	779	1,880	1,928	196	206	4 080	4,206
Mississippi	829	924	651	632	780	751	53	56	2,313	2,362
Tennessee	1,649	1,735	1,519	1,466	2,030	1,959	72	69	5,270	5,230
West South Central	10,236	10,499	7,733	7,713	10,603	10,233	1,142	1,090	29,713	29,534
Arkansas	737	847	509	539	802	684	48	58	2,096	2,127
Louisiana	1,828	1,972	1,154	1,171	1,884	1,931	286	340	5,152	5,414
Oklahoma	1,233	1,178	925	885	947	919	198	170	3,302	3 153
Texas	6,438	6,501	5,146	5,118	6,970	6,699	611	522	19,164	18,840
Mountain	3,697	3,548	4,321	3,804	4,316	4,260	558	585	12,892	12,196
Arizona	1,270	1,192	1,127	1,066	827	770	240	236	3,463	3,265
Colorado	715	706	1,098	1,000	493	517	52	101	2,358	2,324
Idaho	329	326	598	522	641	563	21	2	1,589	1,413
Montana	232	207	218	218	555	526	12	14	1 017	966
Nevada	459	455	324	178	381	554	50	44	1,214	1,230
New Mexico	263	249	388	332	326	362	106	106	1,082	1,049
Utah	316	300	387	357	471	397	65	64	1,239	1,118
Wyoming	113	111	181	131	623	571	12	18	930	831
Pacific Contiguous	7,652	7,315	8,521	8,281	9,017	8,216	778	970	25,967	24,781
California	4,836	4,674	6,274	5,988	4,587	4,497	447	657	16,145	15,816
Oregon	967	918	883	914	1,181	1,211	36	18	3,067	3,061
Washington	1,848	1,723	1,363	1,380	3,249	2,508	295	294	6,755	5,904
Pacific Noncontiguous	270	236	299	272	326	304	11	14	906	826
Alaska	105	77	133	114	38	36	6	9	282	236
Hawaii	165	159	166	158	288	268	5	5	624	590
U.S. Total	68,218	68,842	61,567	59,068	74,690	72,568	6,917	7,308	211,392	207,786

¹ Other sales include public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales

Notes •These data are estimates •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding •U S total includes all 50 States and Washington, DC •Estimated sales are based on the sales by utilities in the sample •Beginning in January 1986, monthly electricity sales estimates are based on a new sample and new expansion factors from data reported on Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report"

•Figures for electricity sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month Data on net generation represent a calendar month whereas data on sales represent the utilities' billing cycles which can vary from 28 to 33 days and which frequently do not correspond exactly to a calendar month

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

Table 26. Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers
(Gigawatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Year to Date		
				1988	1987	Percent Difference
New England	8,009	7,702	7,667	51,388	48,695	5.5
Connecticut	2,151	1,960	2,080	13,393	12,771	4.9
Maine	911	891	822	5,827	5,434	7.2
Massachusetts	3,463	3,373	3,364	22,204	21,179	4.8
New Hampshire	671	669	635	4,542	4,292	5.8
Rhode Island	482	472	474	3,091	2,925	5.7
Vermont	330	337	292	2,331	2,095	11.3
Middle Atlantic	23,752	22,357	23,514	147,354	140,003	5.3
New Jersey	5,179	4,535	5,099	29,788	28,420	4.8
New York	9,791	9,451	9,770	61,293	58,754	4.3
Pennsylvania	8,782	8,371	8,645	56,272	52,828	6.5
East North Central	36,889	32,996	36,579	214,507	208,419	2.9
Illinois	9,112	7,970	9,151	53,055	50,888	4.3
Indiana	5,547	4,830	5,841	32,344	32,651	-9
Michigan	7,029	6,291	6,696	40,265	38,464	4.7
Ohio	11,118	10,279	11,000	65,528	64,488	1.6
Wisconsin	4,084	3,626	3,893	23,315	21,948	6.2
West North Central	15,867	13,245	15,497	87,849	82,944	5.9
Iowa	2,489	2,104	2,404	13,840	12,986	6.6
Kansas	2,258	1,850	2,251	12,032	11,658	3.2
Minnesota	3,845	3,334	3,551	22,009	20,040	9.8
Missouri	4,650	3,728	4,806	24,671	23,806	3.6
Nebraska	1,562	1,265	1,499	8,329	7,997	4.2
North Dakota	547	505	510	3,776	3,484	8.4
South Dakota	516	459	476	3,193	2,973	7.4
South Atlantic	40,846	35,879	40,482	236,921	223,882	5.8
Delaware	582	526	571	3,577	3,347	6.9
Florida	11,109	9,568	10,938	60,121	55,673	8.0
Georgia	6,409	5,453	6,261	33,915	32,651	3.9
Maryland/DC	4,378	3,909	4,402	27,244	25,632	6.3
North Carolina	6,717	6,035	6,526	41,742	38,393	8.7
South Carolina	4,361	3,775	4,499	25,355	24,868	2.0
Virginia	5,564	4,943	5,619	33,752	32,689	3.3
West Virginia	1,726	1,669	1,666	11,215	10,629	5.5
East South Central	16,549	15,502	16,709	102,018	98,258	3.8
Alabama	4,887	4,418	4,911	27,519	26,648	3.3
Kentucky	4,080	3,747	4,206	25,466	24,620	3.4
Mississippi	2,313	2,053	2,362	13,263	12,898	2.8
Tennessee	5,270	5,283	5,230	35,770	34,092	4.9
West South Central	29,713	25,261	29,534	160,658	155,076	3.6
Arkansas	2,096	1,701	2,127	11,431	10,807	5.8
Louisiana	5,152	4,496	5,414	27,682	27,696	0
Oklahoma	3,302	2,644	3,153	17,519	16,883	3.8
Texas	19,164	16,420	18,840	104,026	99,690	4.3
Mountain	12,892	11,735	12,196	72,454	69,634	4.1
Arizona	3,463	2,851	3,265	17,689	16,861	4.9
Colorado	2,358	2,301	2,324	14,849	14,360	3.4
Idaho	1,589	1,422	1,413	8,337	8,011	4.1
Montana	1,017	991	966	6,288	6,264	4
Nevada	1,214	1,084	1,230	6,260	6,174	1.4
New Mexico	1,082	1,013	1,049	6,305	6,034	4.5
Utah	1,239	1,163	1,118	7,110	6,572	8.2
Wyoming	930	911	831	5,618	5,358	4.9
Pacific Contiguous	25,967	25,239	24,781	159,586	150,685	5.9
California	16,145	14,915	15,816	93,265	91,406	2.0
Oregon	3,067	3,211	3,061	20,646	19,418	6.3
Washington	6,755	7,113	5,904	45,675	39,861	14.6
Pacific Noncontiguous	906	911	826	5,671	5,112	10.9
Alaska	282	281	236	2,010	1,701	18.2
Hawaii	624	629	590	3,660	3,412	7.3
U.S. Total	211,392	190,826	207,786	1,238,405	1,182,710	4.7

Notes •These data are estimates •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding •Percent difference is calculated before rounding •Sales include residential, commercial, industrial, and other (e.g., street and highway lighting) •U.S. total includes all 50 States and Washington, DC •Estimated sales are based on the sales by utilities in the sample •Beginning in January 1986, monthly electricity sales estimates are based on a new sample and new expansion factors from data reported on Form EIA-861 "Annual Electric Utility Report" •Figures for electricity sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month Data on net generation represent a calendar month whereas data on sales represent the utilities' billing cycles which can vary from 28 to 33 days and which frequently do not correspond exactly to a calendar month

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

Table 27. Retail Electricity Prices by Class of Service
(Cents per Kilowatthour)

Year and Month	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other		Total ¹	
	Old Series ²	New Series ³	Old Series ²	New Series ³	Old Series ²	New Series ³	Old Series ²	New Series ³	Old Series ²	New Series ³
1978 Average	4.31		4.36		2.79		3.62		3.69	
1979 Average	4.64		4.68		3.05		3.96		3.99	
1980 Average	5.36		5.48		3.69		4.76		4.73	
1981 Average	6.20		6.29		4.29		5.28		5.46	
1982 Average	6.86		6.86		4.95		5.92		6.13	
1983 Average	7.18		7.02		4.96		6.38		6.30	
1984 Average	7.54		7.33		5.04		6.78		6.52	
1985 Average	7.79		7.47		5.16		6.96		6.71	
1986 Average	7.80	7.41	7.41	7.13	5.10	4.90	7.08	6.64	6.70	6.42
1987										
January	7.24	6.93	7.06	6.85	4.85	4.72	6.86	6.47	6.40	6.18
February	7.29	6.95	7.06	6.85	4.79	4.65	6.86	6.53	6.36	6.13
March	7.47	7.14	7.16	6.95	4.80	4.68	6.88	6.53	6.40	6.19
April	7.61	7.26	7.17	6.93	4.76	4.63	7.45	6.87	6.40	6.17
May	7.79	7.47	7.16	6.92	4.80	4.66	6.97	6.56	6.44	6.22
June	8.15	7.83	7.35	7.11	4.98	4.80	7.13	6.77	6.75	6.50
July	8.24	7.82	7.39	7.08	5.11	4.90	7.00	6.65	6.92	6.61
August	8.22	7.80	7.39	7.12	5.07	4.86	7.06	6.67	6.92	6.62
September	8.13	7.66	7.42	7.12	5.01	4.80	7.12	6.90	6.78	6.48
October	7.99	7.63	7.44	7.20	4.85	4.72	7.11	6.87	6.61	6.38
November	7.66	7.38	7.26	7.05	4.69	4.60	6.86	6.46	6.38	6.20
December	7.37	7.09	7.03	6.85	4.70	4.61	6.79	6.43	6.32	6.14
1987 Average	7.76	7.41	7.24	7.00	4.87	4.72	7.01	6.64	6.56	6.32
1988										
January	7.16	6.92	6.92	6.81	4.67	4.48	6.63	5.90	6.28	6.09
February	7.25	6.98	6.99	6.85	4.65	4.50	6.71	6.49	6.28	6.11
March	7.39	7.13	7.02	6.90	4.62	4.46	6.82	6.37	6.28	6.10
April	7.58	7.30	6.98	6.86	4.60	4.44	6.90	6.09	6.26	6.07
May	7.89	7.58	7.10	6.96	4.61	4.43	6.97	5.90	6.36	6.13
June	8.17	7.86	7.36	7.19	4.84	4.66	6.89	5.94	6.68	6.44
Year-to-Date Average										
1988	7.57	7.30	7.06	6.93	4.67	4.50	6.82	6.12	6.36	6.16
1987	7.59	7.26	7.16	6.94	4.83	4.69	7.03	6.62	6.46	6.23

¹ Average price for total sales to ultimate customers

² Data through 1979 cover privately owned electric utilities in Classes A and B. Data for 1980 forward cover selected privately owned electric utilities in Class A whose electric operating revenue were \$100 million or more during the previous year.

³ Beginning with January 1986, national average price estimates are based on a statistically derived sample of both publicly and privately owned electric utilities from data reported on the Form EIA-861 Annual Electric Utility Report. Prior to that time, national average price estimates were based on a sample of only privately owned electric utilities. Data are shown for both the old and new series. Publication of both series will continue until sufficient information exists to estimate historical data based on the new series.

Notes: •Prices are calculated by dividing revenues by sales. •Revenues may not correspond to sales for a particular month because of utility billing and accounting procedures. This could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly prices.

Source: 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.

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Administration's National
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responds to data inquiries and
can provide further information
regarding electric power
terminology

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Glossary

Ampere: The unit of measurement of electrical current produced in a circuit by 1 volt acting through a resistance of 1 ohm. (See Current, Ohm, Volt.)

Anthracite: Anthracite, or hard coal, is the highest rank of economically useable coal. It is jet black with a high luster. The moisture content generally is less than 15 percent. Anthracite contains approximately 22 to 28 million Btu per ton as received and averages about 25 million Btu per ton. Its ignition temperature is approximately 925 to 970 degrees Fahrenheit. Virtually all of the anthracite mined is from northeastern Pennsylvania. It is used mostly for space heating and generating electricity.

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

Bituminous Coal: Bituminous coal, or soft coal, is the most common coal. It is dense, black, often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material. Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. The heating value ranges from 19 to 30 million Btu per ton as received and averages about 24 million Btu per ton. The ignition temperature ranges from about 700 to almost 900 degrees Fahrenheit. Bituminous coal is mined chiefly in the Appalachian and Interior coal fields. It is used for generating electricity, making coke, and space heating.

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.

Capacity: The amount of electric power delivered or required for which a generator, turbine, transformer, transmission circuit, station, or system is rated by the manufacturer. (See Installed Nameplate Capacity.)

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

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, or coalification, 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.

Commercial Retail Prices of Electricity: The price of electricity supplied to commercial or business establishments such as stores, offices, restaurants, and garages for lighting and other power purposes.

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

Cost: The amount paid to acquire resources such as plant and equipment, fuel, or labor services. Fixed costs in the electric utility industry are associated with resources that cannot be changed easily during a short time span (such as plant and equipment) and are independent of the level of generation. Variable costs are associated with resources that can vary during a given time period (such as fuel or labor services) and are directly related to the level of generation.

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. (See Petroleum.)

Current: A flow of electrons in an electrical conductor. The strength or rate of movement of the electricity is measured in amperes. (See Ampere, Ohm, Volt.)

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

Electric Utility: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns and/or operates facilities within the United States, its territories, or Puerto Rico for the generation, transmission, distribution, or sale of electric energy, primarily for use by the public. An entity that solely operates qualifying facilities under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 is not considered an electric utility.

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. (See Energy Source.)

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.

FERC Form 423: The "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," which collects data on the cost, quality, and sources of fuel. Approximately 230 electric utilities report for each fossil-fueled plant having a total steam generating capacity of 50 or more megawatts.

Form EIA-759: The "Monthly Power Plant Report," which collects monthly data from all electric utilities on net generation, consumption of coal, oil, and gas, and end-of-month stocks of coal and oil for each plant by prime mover and fuel-type combination. Approximately 3,036 plants report. Form EIA-759 replaced the FPC Form 4 in January 1982.

Form EIA-826: The "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions," which

collects monthly data on customers, sales, revenues, sales for resale, and other financial items. Approximately 225 electric utilities report.

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

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

Gas: Includes natural gas, coke-oven gas, blast-furnace gas, and refinery gas. Manufactured gas is reported as natural gas on FERC Form 423. (See Natural Gas.)

Generation: The process of producing electric energy by transforming other forms of energy; also, the amount of electric energy produced, expressed in kilowatthours. (See Electric Plant, Energy.)

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. (See Watt.)

Gigawatthour (GWh): One billion watthours. (See Watthour.)

Gross Generation: The total amount of electric energy produced by a generating station or stations, measured at the generator terminals. (See Generation, Electric Plant.)

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. (See Watt.)

Industrial Retail Prices of Electricity: Price of electricity supplied to industrial establishments such as automotive and steel producing industries.

Installed Nameplate Capacity: The full-load continuous rating of a generator, prime mover, or other electrical equipment under specified conditions as designated by the manufacturer. Installed nameplate capacity is usually indicated on a nameplate attached physically to the equipment. Installed station capacity does not include auxiliary or house units.

Kilowatt (kW): One thousand watts. (See Watt.)

Kilowatthour (kWh): One thousand watthours. (See Watthour.)

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: Lignite, the lowest rank of coal, is brownish black and has a high moisture content, sometimes as high as 45 percent. It tends to disintegrate when exposed to the weather. The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 to 17 million Btu per ton as received and averages about 14 million Btu per ton. The ignition temperature is approximately 600 degrees Fahrenheit. Lignite is mined in California, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota, and Texas, and is used mainly to generate electricity in power plants that are relatively close to the mines.

Mcf: One thousand cubic feet.

Megawatt (MW): One million watts. (See Watt.)

Megawatthour (MWh): One million watthours. (See Watthour.)

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 Generation: Gross generation less plant use, measured at the high-voltage terminals of the station's

step-up transformer. The energy required for pumping at pumped-storage plants is regarded as plant use and must be deducted from the gross generation. (See Generation, Electric Plant.)

Net Summer Capability: The steady hourly output which generating equipment is expected to supply to system load exclusive of auxiliary power as demonstrated by test at the time of summer peak demand.

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 systems of the contiguous United States, Canada, and some in Mexico. The data summarized by NERC regions in this publication are limited to that portion applicable to the contiguous United States, thereby excluding that portion of NERC data applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Canada, and Mexico. The NERC Regions are:

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

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. (See Ampere, Current, Volt.)

Operable: A unit is operable when it is available to provide power to the grid. For a nuclear unit, this is when it receives its full power amendment to its operating license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Other Generation: Electricity originating from these sources: biomass, fuel cells, geothermal heat, solar power, waste, wind, and wood.

Percent Difference: The relative change in a quantity over a specified time period. It is calculated as follows: The current value number has the previous value number subtracted from it, and this new number is divided by the absolute value of the previous value number; 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 2, 4, 5, 6, topped crude, kerosene, and jet fuel. (See Petroleum (Crude Oil).)

Petroleum Coke: 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 (of 42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton.

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 station at which are located prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or nuclear energy into electric energy. A station may contain more than one type of prime mover. Electric utility plants exclude stations that satisfy the definition of qualifying facility under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.

Power: The rate at which energy is transferred, usually measured in watts. Also used for a measurement of capacity. (See Capacity, Energy, Watt.)

Price: The amount of money or consideration-in-kind for which a service is bought, sold, or offered for sale.

Qualifying Facility: A cogeneration facility or small power production facility that is not more than 50 percent owned by electric utilities and meets certain standards as defined under Section 201 of the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.

Receipts: Purchases of fuel.

Residential Retail Prices of Electricity: Price of electricity supplied to residential customers for lighting, refrigeration, cooling, water heating, and other domestic uses.

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.

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

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

Turbine: A machine for generating rotary mechanical power from the energy in 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.

Volt: The unit of measurement of voltage, electrical force, or pressure. The electrical force that, if steadily applied to a circuit with a resistance of 1 ohm, will produce a current of 1 ampere. (See Ampere, Current, Ohm.)

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.

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

Energy Information Administration Electronic Publication System (EPUB) User Instructions

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