Electric Power Monthly

September 1995

With Data for June 1995

Energy Information Administration

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

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Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels
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Preface

The *Electric Power Monthly (EPM)* presents monthly electricity statistics for a wide audience including Congress, Federal and State agencies, the electric utility industry, and the general public. The purpose of this publication is to provide energy decisionmakers with accurate and timely information that may be used in forming various perspectives on electric issues that lie ahead. The EIA collected the information in this report to fulfill its data collection and dissemination responsibilities as specified in the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-275) as amended.

Background

The Coal and Electric Data and Renewables Division; Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels, Energy Information Administration (EIA), Department of Energy prepares the EPM. This publication provides monthly statistics at the State, Census division, and U.S. levels for net generation, fossil fuel consumption and stocks, quantity and quality of fossil fuels, cost of fossil fuels, electricity sales, revenue, and average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold. Data on net generation, fuel consumption, fuel stocks, quantity and cost of fossil fuels are also displayed for the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) regions.

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

Coverage of Sources

The *EPM* contains information from six data sources: Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions"; Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report"; Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; and Form OE-417R, "Electric Power System Emergency Report," collected by the Office of Emergency Planning and Operations (OE). Copies of these forms and their instructions may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center. A brief summary of these forms follows; Appendix C, "Technical Notes," contains a more detailed description.

Form EIA-759 is used to collect monthly data on net generation; consumption of coal, petroleum, and natural gas; and end-of-the-month stocks of coal and petroleum for each plant by prime mover and fuel-type combination. Data are collected from all operators of electric utility generating plants in the United States--approximately 800 (except those having plants solely on standby).

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

Form EIA-826 is used to collect sales and revenue data for the residential, commercial, industrial, and other sectors. Other sales and revenue data collected include public street and highway lighting, other sales and revenue to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales. Respondents to Form EIA-826 are based on a statistically chosen sample and include 238 investor-owned and publicly owned electric utilities from a universe of approximately 3,250 utilities. The sample, which is evaluated annually, was designed to obtain estimates of electricity sales, revenue, and revenue per kilowatthour for all U.S. electric utilities by end-use sector. These estimates are provided at the State, Census division, and U.S. levels. Estimates of coefficients of variation, which indicate possible error caused by sampling, are also published at each level.

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

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

Form EIA-861 is a survey of electric utilities in the United States, its territories, and Puerto Rico. The survey is used to collect information from the universe of electric utilities (approximately 3,250). Data col-

lected on Form EIA-861 include information on the production, sales, revenue from sales, and trade of electricity.

Form OE-417R is used to collect information on major electric utility system emergencies, including the type

of emergency, the utility and area affected, the date and time of the event, a description of the event, and expected time of restoration of service. The EIA delegated the responsibility of collecting these data to the Office of Emergency Planning and Operations within the Department of Energy.

Contents

	Page
New Sources of Nuclear Fuel	ix
U.S. Electric Power At A Glance	1
Monthly Update	3
U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation	9
U.S. Electric Utility Consumption of Fossil Fuels	27
Fossil-Fuel Stocks at U.S. Electric Utilities	39
Receipts and Cost of Fossil Fuels at U.S. Electric Utilities	45
U.S. Electric Utility Sales, Revenue, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour	65
Monthly Plant Aggregates: U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks	79
Monthly Plant Aggregates: U.S. Electric Utility Receipts, Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels	151
Appendices	
A. Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences in U.S. Electric Power Systems	173
B. Bibliography	177
C. Technical Notes	181
Glossary	193

Tables

	Page
1. New Electric Generating Units by Operating Company, Plant, and State, and Retirements and Total Capability at U.S. Electric Utilities, 1995	6
2. U.S. Electric Utility Summary Statistics	7
3. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation by Month and Energy Source, January 1993 Through June 1995 .	11
4. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation by Nonrenewable Energy Source, 1990 Through June 1995 ...	12
5. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation by Renewable Energy Source, 1990 Through June 1995	13
6. Electric Utility Net Generation by NERC Region and Hawaii	14
7. Electric Utility Net Generation by Census Division and State	15
8. Electric Utility Net Generation from Coal by Census Division and State	16
9. Electric Utility Net Generation from Petroleum by Census Division and State	17
10. Electric Utility Steam Net Generation from Petroleum by Census Division and State	18
11. Electric Utility GT/IC Net Generation from Petroleum by Census Division and State	19
12. Electric Utility Net Generation from Gas by Census Division and State	20
13. Electric Utility Steam Net Generation from Gas by Census Division and State	21
14. Electric Utility GT/IC Net Generation from Gas by Census Division and State	22
15. Electric Utility Hydroelectric Net Generation by Census Division and State	23
16. Electric Utility Nuclear-Powered Net Generation by Census Division and State	24
17. Electric Utility Net Generation from Other Energy Sources by Census Division and State	25
18. U.S. Electric Utility Consumption of Fossil Fuels, 1985 Through June 1995	29
19. Electric Utility Consumption of Coal by NERC Region and Hawaii	30
20. Electric Utility Consumption of Petroleum by NERC Region and Hawaii	30
21. Electric Utility Consumption of Gas by NERC Region and Hawaii	31
22. Electric Utility Consumption of Coal by Census Division and State	32
23. Electric Utility Consumption of Petroleum by Census Division and State	33
24. Consumption of Petroleum at Steam-Fired Electric Utility Plants by Census Division and State	34
25. Consumption of Petroleum at GT/IC Electric Utility Plants by Census Division and State	35
26. Electric Utility Consumption of Gas by Census Division and State	36
27. Consumption of Gas at Steam-Fired Electric Utility Plants by Census Division and State	37
28. Consumption of Gas at GT/IC Electric Utility Plants by Census Division and State	38
29. U.S. Electric Utility Stocks of Coal and Petroleum, 1985 Through June 1995	41
30. U.S. Electric Utility Stocks of Coal by NERC Region and Hawaii	42
31. U.S. Electric Utility Stocks of Petroleum by NERC Region and Hawaii	42
32. U.S. Electric Utility Stocks of Coal by Census Division and State	43
33. U.S. Electric Utility Stocks of Petroleum by Census Division and State	44
34. U.S. Electric Utility Receipts of and Average Cost for Fossil Fuels, 1985 Through June 1995	47
35. U.S. Electric Utility Receipts of Coal by NERC Region and Hawaii	48
36. Average Cost of Coal Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by NERC Region and Hawaii	48
37. U.S. Electric Utility Receipts of Petroleum by NERC Region and Hawaii	49
38. Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by NERC Region and Hawaii	49
39. U.S. Electric Utility Receipts of Gas by NERC Region and Hawaii	50
40. Average Cost of Gas Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by NERC Region and Hawaii	50
41. U.S. Electric Utility Receipts of Coal by Type, Census Division, and State	51
42. Receipts and Average Cost of Coal Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Census Division and State .	52
43. Receipts and Average Cost of Coal Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Type of Purchase, Mining Method, Census Division, and State	53
44. Receipts and Average Cost of Coal Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Sulfur Content, Census Division, and State	54
45. U.S. Electric Utility Receipts of Petroleum by Type, Census Division, and State	56
46. Receipts and Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Census Division and State	57
47. Receipts and Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Type, Census Division, and State, May 1995	58
48. Receipts and Average Cost of Heavy Oil Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Sulfur Content, Census Division, and State	59
49. U.S. Electric Utility Receipts of Gas by Type, Census Division, and State	61

50.	Receipts and Average Cost of Gas Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Census Division and State	62
51.	Receipts and Average Cost of Gas Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Type of Purchase, Census Division, and State	63
52.	U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity by Sector, 1985 Through June 1995	67
53.	U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, June 1994 and 1995	68
54.	Estimated Coefficients of Variation for U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity by Census Division and State, June 1995	69
55.	U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date June 1994 and 1995	70
56.	Revenue From U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, 1985 Through June 1995	71
57.	U.S. Electric Utility Revenue From Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, June 1994 and 1995	72
58.	Estimated Coefficients of Variation of Revenue from U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity by Census Division and State, June 1995	73
59.	U.S. Electric Utility Revenue From Retail Sales to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date June 1994 and 1995	74
60.	U.S. Electric Utility Retail Average Revenue per Kilowatthour by Sector, 1985 Through June 1995	75
61.	U.S. Electric Utility Retail Average Revenue per Kilowatthour by Sector, Census Division, and State, June 1994 and 1995	76
62.	Estimated Coefficients of Variation for U.S. Electric Retail Average Revenue per Kilowatthour by Sector, Census Division, and State, June 1995	77
63.	U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995	81
64.	Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995	153
C1.	Average Heat Content of Fossil-Fuel Receipts, January 1995	188
C2.	Comparison of Preliminary Versus Final Published Data at the U.S. Level, 1993 and 1994	189
C3.	Unit-of-Measure Equivalents for Electricity	190
C4.	Comparison of Sample Versus Census Published Data at the U.S. Level by End-use Sector, 1992 and 1993	190

Illustrations

	Page
1. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation by Energy Source	5
C1. North American Electric Reliability Council Regions for the Contiguous United States and Alaska	191

New Sources of Nuclear Fuel

by
Ercan Tukenmez

Introduction

Arms control agreements negotiated over the past several years between the United States and the successor states of the former Soviet Union (FSU)—Russia and Ukraine—held out, since 1991, the prospect that highly enriched uranium (HEU) and plutonium recovered from dismantled weapons could serve as new sources of nuclear fuel for electricity generation in nuclear power plants.^{1 2} By reducing their weapons stockpiles, which were built up since the 1940's and for which there is no longer a foreseeable military use, both countries sought to save money and reduce safety, environmental, and proliferation risks. The dismantlement of tens of thousands of nuclear weapons and the disposal of nuclear materials resulting from this dismantlement have also become pressing international security issues.

HEU and plutonium are the essential materials for nuclear weapons. HEU is derived by enriching uranium so that it contains a much higher proportion of the naturally fissile isotope U-235 than is found in natural uranium. Plutonium is derived in a two-step process, by irradiating the abundant isotope U-238 with neutrons in a nuclear reactor and then extracting the plutonium from spent fuel through a chemical technique called reprocessing. Both HEU and plutonium contain large proportions of fissile materials whose nuclei can split when bombarded with neutrons, emitting more neutrons than they absorb. The neutrons emitted bombard still other nuclei, setting off sustained chain reactions and, thus, releases of energy.

This article discusses both HEU and plutonium obtained from surplus military material and plutonium obtained from reprocessed civilian spent fuel as sources of nuclear fuel. The HEU from nuclear weapons can be readily blended down to commercial nuclear fuel, but the disposition of weapons plutonium is more problematic as public concerns require plutonium disposition to be

handled in a manner that reduces the risks of future nuclear weapons proliferation.

Highly Enriched Uranium

Natural uranium ore contains about 0.7 percent of the U-235 isotope of uranium, which is naturally fissionable, and 99.3 percent of the U-238 isotope, which is not fissionable under most conditions. To make low-enriched uranium (LEU) for use as fuel in a nuclear power plant, the U-235 concentration must be increased to about 3 to 5 percent, depending on reactor type. HEU, however, contains significantly more U-235, at least 20 percent. For nuclear weapons, U-235 concentrations of 90 percent or more are usually necessary. HEU at this level of enrichment is referred to as "weapons-grade uranium."

Production of reactor fuel from HEU reverses the process of enriching natural uranium by decreasing the proportion of U-235. HEU can be blended with natural uranium, depleted uranium (the waste stream created when enriching natural uranium, and which contains 0.2-0.3 percent U-235), or slightly enriched uranium (0.8-2 percent U-235), to make LEU for use as reactor fuel.

Thus, in theory, recycling HEU is rather straightforward. In fact, practical as well as political and financial difficulties with fuel specifications have delayed production and shipment of Russian LEU since Russia and the United States signed a purchase agreement in 1994.

Additionally, although there is a ready commercial market for the reactor fuel resulting from HEU conversion, there is also a problem due to introducing HEU to the world market when there is a current surplus of both enrichment capacity and natural uranium supply. It is thought that the HEU supply from the U.S. and Russian weapons could

¹This article is a compilation of studies and news items on the possible use of weapons materials in civilian nuclear power plants published principally by the U.S. Department of Energy, the National Academy of Sciences, the Rand Corporation, and the nuclear trade press. Sources of specific data and issues are cited in individual footnotes.

²There are three other declared nuclear weapons states, namely, China, France, and the United Kingdom. Their HEU and plutonium stockpiles, however, are much smaller than those of Russia and the United States.

depress the prices of natural and enriched uranium in the current market conditions, although the introduction of LEU from Russian HEU into the uranium market is to be conducted in a market-neutral manner.³

Russian Highly Enriched Uranium

In January 1994, after about 2 years of negotiations, the Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy (Minatom) and the United States Enrichment Corporation (USEC) signed a contract for the United States to purchase Russian HEU. The 20-year agreement calls for the United States to pay about \$11.9 billion (unadjusted 1993 dollars) to Russia in exchange for conversion of at least 500 metric tons HEU into LEU of 4.4 percent U-235 using 1.5 percent U-235 blendstock. The contract states that prices will be adjusted in the future, taking into account the U.S. inflation rate and changes in international market conditions.

Altogether, the LEU obtained from conversion of Russian HEU will amount to 15,259 metric tons (assuming a 94 percent enrichment level for the HEU) and equate to about 398 million pounds U_3O_8 . The LEU produced will also represent about 92 million separative work units [SWU's], assuming that the waste stream (the so-called "enrichment tails") resulting from the production process has an assay of 0.30 percent U-235. The blendstock contributes 113 million pounds to the total LEU obtained from the HEU. On the basis of a trilateral agreement between the United States, Russia, and the Ukraine, an additional 50 metric tons of HEU in Ukrainian nuclear weapons will be part of the purchase agreement as well.^{4,5,6}

For the first 5 years, the USEC was scheduled to buy only 10 metric tons HEU per year, enough for about 310 metric tons LEU. Blending 10 metric tons HEU down to LEU of 4.4 percent U-235 with a tails assay of 0.30 percent requires about 1.9 million SWU and produces about 8 million pounds U_3O_8 equivalent. For the last 15 years of the

agreement, the USEC will make annual purchases of 30 metric tons HEU, equivalent to about 930 metric tons LEU.

The first LEU delivery under the agreement was expected in 1994, but that delivery was delayed, initially due to resolving the so called "transparency issue."^{7,8} A second HEU agreement was signed between the United States and Russia in March 1994 establishing a framework for addressing transparency concerns. Later, problems with meeting product specifications for the LEU, lack of sufficient capacity for blending in Russia, and payment issues led to continued delays. As a result, no LEU was delivered to USEC in 1994.

The Russians are reported to have met the required specifications by running the HEU through additional processes.⁹ This change in the conversion process, however, has resulted in increased costs and completion time. A protocol signed by Vice President Gore and Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin in June 1995 provides a pledge that the United States intends to pay the Russians simultaneously for the enriched and U_3O_8 components of the LEU obtained from the Russian HEU.¹⁰ Combining these payments is a change from the original HEU agreement whereby the USEC would pay the Russians for the uranium feed component only after it was used either to overfeed plants or sold in some other manner. The USEC is currently restricted from selling the contained feed in the United States through 2004.¹¹

Understanding the issue of technical specifications requires knowledge of certain aspects of Soviet nuclear history. The institutions that began the Soviet nuclear weapons program in the late 1940's also established the civilian nuclear power program two decades later. As a result, the military nuclear fuel cycle became the basis of the civilian nuclear program, with the two fuel cycles integrated at the level of both uranium flows and individual facilities. Essentially all uranium

³U.S. Senate (S.755) and House (H.R. 1216) bills introduced in 1995 to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to provide for the privatization of the U.S. Enrichment Corporation (USEC) stipulate that sales of LEU derived from HEU purchased from any State of the FSU will have minimum impact on the domestic market.

⁴Ukrainian HEU is expected to be converted in Russia.

⁵Energy Resources International, Inc., *1993 Nuclear Fuel Cycle Supply and Price Report - Update*, 1993, pp. 4-6-4-8, 6-4-6-7.

⁶*Nuclear Fuel*, "HEU Deal Signed in Moscow by Timbers, Mikhailov; Terms Unchanged," January 17, 1994 Special Issue, pp. 1-2.

⁷*Nuclear Fuel*, "Transparency Agreement Difficulties Slow Transfer of Russian HEU to U.S.," March 14, 1994, pp. 6.

⁸"Transparency" used in the context of the HEU agreement refers to ensuring that the HEU subject to the agreement is extracted from nuclear weapons and that the same HEU is blended down to LEU for delivery to the U.S. This process would be verifiable, thus "transparent" to the parties involved.

⁹*U. Weekly*, "HEU Illusion," April 24, 1995, p. 1.

¹⁰*U. Weekly*, "Protocol signed on HEU," July 3, 1995, p. 3.

¹¹In March 1994, the United States and Russia signed an amendment to the initial suspension agreement (October 1992) between the two countries that limited the amount of uranium imports from Russia to a specified annual quota. The uranium feed component contained in the LEU sold to the United States under the HEU agreement would be counted against the quota.

produced in the FSU and its satellites in Eastern Europe was purified and converted to uranium metal, the material required for weapons. Metal ingots were then made into uranium oxide fuel for plutonium production reactors. Later, the irradiated fuel was reprocessed in facilities located at these production reactor sites. Plutonium obtained from the irradiated fuel was transferred to the nuclear weapons program, while the recovered uranium was converted to uranium hexafluoride (UF₆) and its U-235 content enriched to reactor fuel specifications for use in various types of power reactors in the FSU and Eastern Europe.

The flow of natural uranium and LEU was thus closely integrated with that of HEU. In contrast to the United States, where HEU is produced by enriching natural uranium, Russian HEU has been produced by reprocessing uranium in spent fuel. Consequently, Russian HEU contains impurities such as excess U-234 and U-236 isotopes and plutonium. It is uncertain at this time how the Russians will solve the problem of reducing or eliminating such impurities in the blended-down HEU to be sold to the USEC.¹²

U.S. Highly Enriched Uranium

According to information declassified by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) in June 1994, U.S. cumulative HEU production between 1945 and 1992 (the last year of HEU production) amounted to 994 metric tons.¹³ Much of this HEU is in weapons. Some of it has been removed from dismantled weapons and stored in the form of weapons pits at the DOE Pantex facility in Texas, and about 259 tons of HEU is currently in DOE inventories at additional U.S. sites.

The DOE is currently preparing an Environmental Impact Statement on the disposition of surplus HEU. Three alternatives are being analyzed in this document. They are blending down to LEU for use in commercial reactor fuel, blend down for disposal as waste, and continued storage as HEU.

The Nuclear Weapons Council, whose members include DOE and the U.S. Department of Defense, will decide what amount of HEU will be considered surplus. At the

public meeting in November 1994, DOE officials said that the amount of surplus HEU might range from 50 to 200 metric tons.¹⁴ They estimated that the U-235 content of U.S. HEU probably ranges between 20 and 92 percent, lower than that of Russian HEU. Assuming a 50-percent enrichment level and use of blendstock containing 1.5 percent U-235, 50 metric tons HEU is likely to contain 22.5 million pounds U₃O₈ and about 5.2 million SWU.

The excess HEU is planned to be blended down to approximately 4 percent U-235 and convert it to a form suitable for fuel fabrication before selling the LEU. The DOE officials pointed out that HEU is considered to be no longer weapons usable when blended down to below 20 percent U-235, not when the resulting LEU is sold. The LEU will be sold, they noted, only after completion of the necessary environmental compliances.

A memorandum of agreement was signed by DOE and the USEC in December 1994 for the disposition of a specific amount of DOE-owned HEU. The lot contains 13 metric tons HEU enriched to a level of 97 percent U-235, material that will be blended down in the Portsmouth gaseous diffusion plant within a 3- to 5-year period. The resulting LEU will be equivalent to about 8 million pounds of U₃O₈ and 2.2 million SWU.¹⁵ The blending operation started in June 1995.

Plutonium

Plutonium was first produced in the 1940's by the United States and the Soviet Union when they embarked on their nuclear weapons programs. Since then, these two countries and others with nuclear weapons programs have produced large quantities of weapons-grade plutonium.¹⁶ Further, since the beginning of civilian nuclear programs in the 1960's, additional quantities of plutonium have been produced from the irradiation of uranium fuel in civilian reactors in 30 countries worldwide.¹⁷

Plutonium production involves two main steps. The first is the irradiation of uranium in nuclear reactors. The second is the chemical separation of plutonium from the uranium, transuranic elements, and fission products contained in discharges of irradiated material (Figure FE1). In a military

¹²*Nuclear Fuel*, "USEC Concern About Impurities Found in Russian High-Enriched Uranium," July 18, 1994, p. 10.

¹³Secretary of Energy, Hazel O'Leary, press conference, Washington, DC, June 27, 1995.

¹⁴*U. Report*, "HEU Disposition and U," November 14, 1994, p. 1.

¹⁵*Nuclear Fuel*, "After Much Speculation, First U.S. HEU to Be Blended Down Soon at Ohio GDP," March 27, 1995, p. 1.

¹⁶U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment, *Dismantling the Bomb and Managing the Nuclear Materials*, OTA-0-572 (Washington, DC, September 1993), p. 10.

¹⁷Energy Information Administration, *World Nuclear Outlook 1994*, DOE/EIA-0436(94) (Washington, DC, December 1994), p. 34, Table 1.

Figure FE1. Military and Civilian Uranium/Plutonium Fuel Cycles

Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels, Nuclear Fuel Cycle Branch.

context, the reason for irradiating uranium is to acquire stocks of weapons-grade plutonium for use in nuclear weapons. Plutonium production is the objective. In a civilian context, the purpose of burning the uranium fuel is to generate electricity; plutonium is a by-product that may or may not be separated from the other spent material. The isotopic content of discharged plutonium is a major concern of nuclear weapon designers, but is not important to electricity producers. Nuclear weapons producers achieve the desired isotopic content of plutonium mainly by controlling fuel "burnup," which is the extent to which uranium fuel elements are irradiated in reactors, measured as megawatt-days thermal per metric ton initial loading weight of uranium (MWDT/MTU). Weapons-grade plutonium is produced by operating reactors at low burnups, usually below 1,000 MWDT/MTU. Irradiated fuel is usually discharged from the reactor a few weeks after insertion. Civilian reactors are operated at higher burnups in order to optimize the energy output from a given amount of fissile material. For example, pressurized water

reactors in the United States have recently been operated at 30,000-50,000 MWDT/MTU. The trend is towards still higher burnups, with many utilities aiming for 50,000-60,000 MWDT/MTU in the future.¹⁸

Civilian Plutonium

For nearly a decade after World War II, nuclear efforts were dedicated almost exclusively to military objectives with a major focus on the production and separation of plutonium for weapons. However, scientists investigating civilian applications of nuclear power also foresaw a major role for plutonium as a cost-effective source of reactor fuel to generate electricity. In the early days of nuclear energy, in the 1940's and 1950's, uranium was rare and costly. As uranium is burned in a reactor, however, some of the unused uranium is turned into plutonium. The scientists saw that plutonium could be extracted from the spent fuel and mixed with uranium to make a new, mixed oxide

¹⁸Ibid, p. 72.

(MOX) fuel that could be used in conventional nuclear power plants.

Meanwhile, they also envisioned another type of reactor, a fast breeder, that would burn plutonium more efficiently than conventional reactors and at the same time actually produce more plutonium than it burned.

At the time, these concepts were theoretically sound. Spent fuel from conventional nuclear plants would be reprocessed to recover the unburned uranium and plutonium that was produced during the plants' operation. The plutonium would be fabricated into fuel for fast breeder reactors, which in turn would produce more plutonium. The plutonium and residual uranium in the spent fuel from fast breeders could then be recovered by reprocessing and made into more fast breeder fuel. Nuclear planners viewed plutonium and the fast breeder reactor as cornerstones for the long-term future of civil nuclear power. However, reduced expectations for the growth of nuclear electricity generation, the abundance and low cost of natural uranium, high reprocessing costs, technical problems and the much higher cost of fast breeder reactors than previously anticipated have undermined support for utilization of the civilian reprocessing cycle.

In Western Europe and Russia, the rate at which reprocessing facilities produce plutonium remains higher than the rate at which plutonium can be used as MOX fuel in reactors, resulting in growing excess stocks. At the end of 1990, plutonium in spent fuel totaled 532 metric tons worldwide. Of this total, about 122 metric tons of plutonium were separated by reprocessing, mostly in plants in France, Russia, and the United Kingdom. About 50 metric tons of separated plutonium was used in MOX fuel production and in fast breeder reactors, leaving about 72 metric tons of civilian separated plutonium in storage. The stock of unused plutonium in storage is expected to increase to about 260 metric tons by 2000.¹⁹

According to an estimate by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, under the most optimistic scenario, the amount of MOX fuel obtained worldwide utilizing plutonium from reprocessed commercial spent fuel is likely to be equivalent to only about 109 million pounds U_3O_8 , or 9.1 percent of total civilian reactor fuel requirements in the period from 1994 to 2010.²⁰

Reprocessing and Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication

Spent fuel is reprocessed for three main reasons. First, reprocessing makes available fissile materials that can be recycled as fuel in light water and fast breeder reactors. Second, it is a safer way of dealing with the spent fuel than storage. Safe storage is especially a concern with the metallic uranium fuel used in Magnox reactors, whose cladding corrodes rapidly when stored under water. (U.S. light water reactors use uranium oxide fuel, which does not present this problem.)²¹ Third, reprocessing provides for removal of the spent fuel from the reactor site where it is produced and where it would otherwise accumulate.

The last consideration has become a major impetus leading most European utilities to favor reprocessing. Accordingly, utilities in France, Germany, and Switzerland and also in Japan have contracted with fuel services companies such as Cogema in France or British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL) in the United Kingdom for the reprocessing of their spent fuel.

Utilization of reprocessing as a spent fuel management option was reflected in a limited reactor storage capacity. For example, a light water reactor was typically supplied with spent fuel discharge pool capacity sufficient for about 4 years of fuel discharges. Until 1975, it was assumed that most spent reactor fuel would be sent away from the reactor site for storage and, ultimately, reprocessing.

For this reason, countries with large nuclear programs attempted to match spent fuel discharges from their reactors with reprocessing capacities, either domestic or contracted for long-term use in foreign countries with existing reprocessing capacities. Often, this effort led to developing plans for domestic reprocessing plants. Such plans also included large-scale plutonium recycling in fast breeder reactors, a goal that has not been realized, as noted earlier, for technical, economic, and environmental reasons.

In the United States, an attempt to develop reprocessing for commercial reactor fuel was effectively abandoned in the late 1970's, partly because the U.S. Government sought to achieve a worldwide ban on reprocessing to prevent nuclear proliferation. The U.S. Government's decision to end its support for the plutonium fuel cycle put an end to licensing MOX fuel for use in light water reactors. Although the

¹⁹Brian G. Chow and Kenneth A. Solomon, *Limiting the Spread of Weapon-Usable Fissile Materials*, National Defense Research Institute, RAND, Santa Monica, CA, 1993, pp. 14-15.

²⁰Energy Information Administration, *World Nuclear Outlook 1994*, DOE/EIA-0436(94) (Washington, DC, December 1994), p. 23.

²¹Splitting the Magnox fuel from its cladding and dealing with the waste products separately is safer than trying to deal with the untreated fuel rods.

restriction on reprocessing was lifted in the early 1980's, and use of these plutonium-containing fuels in civilian reactors was allowed, this option became uneconomical because of technical problems with plutonium recycling in Europe and low uranium prices.²² For more than a decade now, U.S. spent fuel has been stored at reactor sites. Most reactor operators have adapted to the change in policy by increasing fuel storage capacity, either by re-racking the fuel in existing pools or by making available new capacity such as dry storage systems.

During the 1980's, however, as surplus stocks of separated plutonium were increasing and fast breeder reactor prospects dwindled, MOX recycling became attractive again in Western Europe and Japan.²³ MOX fuel attracted increasing interest, first in Germany and later in Switzerland, France and Belgium. Toward the end of the decade, Japan also revealed plans for MOX recycling in light water reactors.

Reprocessing is costly. One recent study estimated reprocessing costs at \$450 to \$900 per kilogram (kg) heavy metal (HM), depending on whether or not capital costs were included. The \$450/kg HM cost corresponds to a price of \$130/kg U (\$50 per pound (lb) U_3O_8), and the \$900/kg HM cost corresponds to a price of \$247/kg U (\$95/lb U_3O_8) assuming in both cases use of natural uranium in a once-through cycle and including conversion and enrichment services.²⁴ In March 1995, the spot price of U_3O_8 was \$29 kg/U (\$11/lb).²⁵

MOX fuel production costs have been estimated at \$1,300 to \$1,600/kg HM, compared to \$200 to \$250/kg for uranium fuel in 1990. The MOX fuel fabrication process is more capital-intensive than uranium fuel production because additional safety precautions are necessary when handling plutonium, especially when it is extracted from high burnup fuels. The key to controlling MOX prices is to maintain high throughputs at fabrication plants.²⁶

Fuel fabricators must get plutonium from reprocessing facilities, so maintaining high MOX production requires closely matching reprocessing and MOX fabrication rates. Reprocessing schedules are generally set by the reprocessors, who seek to maximize fuel throughput at their own plants. Compounding the difficulties for MOX fabricators have been delays for political and economic reasons in the construction, licensing, and commercial operation of each

reprocessing and fuel fabrication facility. As a result, it has been impossible to coordinate construction schedules. Fabrication facilities for MOX fuel are particularly scarce. These circumstances make it very difficult for individual utilities to match supply and demand. Moreover, once a utility is committed to reprocessing, it is hard to change these plans because of legal and contractual commitments.

The following sections summarize the major civilian plutonium programs, country by country, focusing on basic spent fuel management policies, reprocessing capabilities, and MOX fuel fabrication and use.

France

France has a strong government commitment to nuclear power and to a closed fuel cycle in which all spent fuel is reprocessed for further use. After reprocessing, France plans to vitrify the remaining high level nuclear waste and is conducting research on a geologic repository. In the meantime, it is constructing high level waste storage capacity at its reprocessing facilities. This storage will handle waste from French domestic power programs as well as from reprocessed foreign spent fuel.

France is the world's major provider of reprocessing services at its facilities at La Hague. Germany and Japan are its primary customers. A reprocessing facility that opened in 1990, UP3, is reserved for foreign reprocessing. An earlier facility, UP2, continues to handle some foreign reprocessing as well, and construction is under way to expand its capacity from 400 to 800 metric tons of heavy metal per year (MTHM/yr) to provide reprocessing services for domestic needs.

France has a small MOX fabrication facility at Cadarache that supplies up to 15 MTHM/yr of fuel to its light water reactors. However, France is also a partner with Belgium in the world's only operating commercial MOX fabrication facility, in Dessel, Belgium. The plant has a capacity of approximately 35 MTHM of MOX fuel annually, with most of its production going to French reactors. The rest of the MOX fuel produced at Dessel goes to Swiss, German, and Belgian utilities. France is currently constructing a large MOX fuel plant at Marcoule with a 120 MTHM/yr capacity.

²²NUKEM Market Report, "Science Friction: How Technology, Time, and Conciliation Could End the Bitter War Over Nuclear Waste," November 1994, p. 15.

²³Nuclear Fuel, "Spent Fuel Storage Options," (Special Report), October 31, 1988, p. 12.

²⁴Brian G. Chow and Kenneth A. Solomon, *Limiting the Spread of Weapon-Usable Fissile Materials*, National Defense Research Institute, RAND, Santa Monica, CA, 1993, pp. 36-37.

²⁵Ux Weekly, April 17, 1995, p. 5.

²⁶Brian G. Chow and Kenneth A. Solomon, *Limiting the Spread of Weapon-Usable Fissile Materials*, National Defense Research Institute, RAND, Santa Monica, CA, 1993, p. 32.

France has 57 civilian nuclear reactors with a total capacity of 59,000 megawatts electric (MWe), operated by the government utility Electricite de France (EdF). MOX fuel is being burned in seven of EdF's CP1 series of 900-MWe light water reactors; the utility intends to load MOX fuel into the remaining nine units in this series of reactors that also have MOX utilization capability. EdF has also applied for licensing to use MOX fuel in the CP2 series of 900-MWe reactors (12 units). At present, only the 900 MWe-capacity reactors can burn MOX fuel at up to 33 percent of the reactor core because they are fitted with spare guide tubes for the extra control rods needed for the MOX operation. Another type of reactor series, the 1300 MWe-capacity light water reactors, could also be adapted to use MOX fuel if increased MOX fuel fabrication capacity became available.²⁷

France also has the world's only large-scale (1,240 MWe) civilian fast breeder reactor, Superphenix. Technical problems plagued Superphenix from the beginning, however, and it operated for less than 5 years (from 1986 to 1990). The French government now expects to use Superphenix only for research. An older prototype breeder reactor, Phenix, was shut down 4 years ago because of problems with its cooling system.

Germany

Germany's nuclear programs are governed by the German Atomic Act, which initially favored reprocessing and recycling of spent fuel when economically feasible.²⁸ Because of political opposition to reprocessing and recycling, however, legislation was proposed in the 1980's to amend the Atomic Act so that German utilities could consider final disposal of spent nuclear fuel. As a result, the Atomic Act was amended in July 1994 to give equal acceptance to both direct final disposal and reprocessing of spent fuel.²⁹ This amendment gave utilities the legal option of canceling part of their contracts with reprocessors in France and the United Kingdom.

The outlook for German utilities remains very uncertain. A proposed reprocessing facility in Wackersdorf was canceled in 1989. In addition, the state government of Hesse decided not to license an almost completed MOX fuel facility in Hanau, and the German utilities then decided to

withdraw their support from the facility.³⁰ Without German facilities, German utilities are dependent on foreign facilities for plutonium recycling and MOX fuel fabrication. Consequently, acceptance of the once-through option (without reprocessing) has increased.

Japan

Japan plans to develop a complete plutonium fuel cycle because of a strong interest in energy independence. Plutonium recycling became policy with the publication of "Nuclear Energy Vision" by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in 1986. This plan mandates a large-scale demonstration effort in which two 800-MWe light water reactors (one boiling-water reactor and one pressurized water reactor) will be fueled with one-quarter core MOX by the mid- to late 1990's. By the late 1990's, four more 1,000-MWe light water reactors are due to be loaded with one-third core MOX, with the number rising to 12 reactors by 2005. Presently, Japan has 48 civilian nuclear reactors with a total capacity of 38,000 MWe operated by utility companies.³¹ Japan is in the process of licensing a number of its reactors to handle MOX fuel, but none is yet approved.

Commitment to recycling plutonium in light water reactors in Japan was slow to develop. Until the mid-1980's, the government and utilities believed that the demand for plutonium for use in fast breeder reactors would be sufficient during the 1990's to absorb the plutonium from spent fuel reprocessed in Europe and returned to Japan. In 1992, however, the first shipment of plutonium reprocessed in Europe and returned to Japan proved to be controversial and led to the initial indications that Japan might reconsider some aspects of commitment to plutonium recycling.

A 10-MTHM/yr capacity MOX fabrication plant was built at Tokai-Mura in 1981 to supply fuel for a demonstration advanced thermal reactor. Current plans are to expand the plant's capacity to handle loadings of light water reactors.³² In addition, Japan tentatively plans to build a 100-MTHM/yr MOX fabrication plant at Rokkashomura, after 2000. Also planned for completion after 2000 is an 800-MTHM/yr reprocessing facility at Rokkashomura. Until these projects are completed, Japan will depend on Europe for reprocessing and plutonium fuel fabrication services for its light water reactors.

²⁷*Nucleonics Week*, "EDF Request to Expand MOX Use to Go Through Public Process," December 22, 1994, p. 4.

²⁸The initial German Atomic Act was enacted in 1959.

²⁹*Nukem Market Report*, "Global Nuclear Waste Management and Disposal" (February 1995), p. 22.

³⁰*Nuclear Fuel*, "German Utilities Will Scuttle Siemens Plutonium Fuels Plant," (Special Bulletin), March 17, 1995.

³¹Energy Information Administration, *World Nuclear Outlook 1994*, DOE/EIA-0436(94) (Washington, DC, December 1994), Table 1.

³²NAC International, *Nuclear Industry Status Report of LWR Fabrication, A Fuel-Trac Product* (Norcross, GA, February 1995), Table B-3.3.

Russia

The Russian approach to nuclear power was originally designed as a closed fuel cycle that included reprocessing of spent fuel and an eventual shift to breeder reactors. However, the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the resulting economic and political uncertainties cast doubt on whether and when these major plutonium recycling plans could be achieved. Analysis of the Russian plutonium program is also complicated by the fact that military and civilian programs are not separate.

Russia has three reprocessing sites, at Chelyabinsk, Tomsk, and Krasnoyarsk. The Chelyabinsk facility, also known as the Mayak plant, was previously used to separate weapons-grade plutonium from military production reactor spent fuel, but is now largely used to separate civilian plutonium from spent fuel produced by 23 VVER-440 reactors, 8 of which are in FSU republics and the remainder in Eastern Europe and Finland. Since the breakup of the Soviet Union, there have been recurrent disputes between these countries and Russia on shipment of their spent fuel to Russia. Spent fuel storage space in several of these countries (including Ukraine) is beginning to run out. Because no plutonium is being recycled into light water reactors, and large scale breeder reactors have not yet been built, excess separated plutonium is building up at the Mayak plant. The Tomsk reprocessing plant is used to separate weapons-grade plutonium still being produced in three plutonium production reactors operating in Russia. These production reactors also supply heat and electricity to the neighboring communities. The Krasnoyarsk facility has an underground reprocessing plant used to separate weapons-grade plutonium.

Two fast breeder reactors, the BN-600 in Russia and the BN-350 in Kazakhstan, experimentally burned plutonium fuel, although they now operate primarily using highly enriched uranium fuels. Minatom plans to build three to four large BN-800 breeder reactors, but it is not clear when it will attempt construction of these reactors.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom (UK) has a mixed strategy for managing the spent fuel from its civilian reactors but no overall long-term plan beyond storage. The UK has engaged in reprocessing activity since the early 1950's, both because it needed plutonium for its weapons program and because the fuel elements from its Magnox reactors were difficult to store for an extended period. The British Nuclear Fuels, Ltd. (BNFL) constructed a large new reprocessing facility, the Thermal Oxide Reprocessing Plant (THORP), to

process foreign spent fuel. THORP, with a current capacity of 700 MTHM/yr, has contracts for work through the rest of the decade. Other countries' nuclear policies raise some questions, however, about whether THORP can secure contracts for reprocessing beyond 2002.

BNFL also began operating a small MOX (5 MTHM/yr) fuel demonstration plant in late 1993 as a prelude to receiving approval to construct a MOX fabrication plant. Construction has been approved and the plant is scheduled to open in the late 1990's. The plant would serve foreign customers, since UK civilian reactors do not use MOX fuel, and at present, there is no plan to recycle plutonium for their use. With the UK fast breeder program canceled, separated plutonium is put into storage.

Other Countries

Belgium has a MOX fuel production plant in Dessel with a capacity of 35 MTHM/yr, owned jointly with France, that provides MOX fuel to its reactors as well as to those of France and Germany. Belgian spent fuel is reprocessed in France, and the plutonium is shipped back to Belgium for MOX fuel production.

Belgium has seven reactors with a total capacity of 5,500 MWe. In December 1993, the Belgian parliament approved the recycling of MOX fuel in two reactors with capacities of 970 MWe and 900 MWe starting sometime in 1995, with a maximum of 20 percent MOX fuel per reload and per reactor. The parliament also decided, however, that storage of spent fuel should be considered as a disposal option, along with reprocessing. By the end of the decade, Belgium will again re-evaluate its spent fuel strategy, weighing the merits of both direct disposal and reprocessing.

In Switzerland, the utilities have been recycling plutonium since the early 1980's, but no government policy exists on the use of plutonium. The Swiss utilities concluded reprocessing commitments with BNFL and Cogema that run until about 2000. After these contracts end, long-term interim storage of spent fuel and direct final disposal appear to be planned.

Switzerland has five reactors with a total capacity of about 3,000 MWe. One Swiss utility has been recycling MOX fuel in its two 350-MWe reactors, and another utility plans to load MOX fuel in its 940-MWe reactor beginning in 1997.

Military Plutonium

The nuclear fuel cycle for the production of military plutonium is similar to the civilian fuel cycle. In a military

context, however, reactor operating conditions are altered to emphasize plutonium production rather than electric power generation. Plutonium produced in civilian reactor operations is a byproduct of power generation; in military reactors, conversely, plutonium is the principal product, and electric power is the byproduct.

As noted, an infrastructure of facilities has been put into place in Europe to separate and store plutonium, fabricate it into reactor fuel, and use it in reactors. However, these facilities have been developed to reprocess civilian spent fuel, and they have been dedicated to the civilian fuel cycle. Accordingly, there is no spare capacity currently available for processing military plutonium.

In the United States and Russia, however, dismantling of nuclear weapons creates a compelling need to dispose of military plutonium. The prospects for using U.S. and Russian military plutonium to fuel civilian reactors are discussed below.

U.S. Military Plutonium

Methods for disposing of excess weapons plutonium present a variety of technical, regulatory, environmental, and political questions. Although U.S. national policy is being developed, it will not be finalized until the DOE's environmental assessments on the long-term storage and disposition of weapons-usable fissile material are completed. In the meantime, experts continue to debate the alternatives for managing surplus military plutonium. Some authorities emphasize the risks of proliferation and environmental damage in using plutonium as a fuel source. Other scientists point out that use of plutonium in MOX fuel accomplishes the two goals of exploiting plutonium's energy potential as well as achieving a "spent fuel standard" for military plutonium. That is, spent fuel from military plutonium would satisfy the same standards with respect to its composition as civilian spent fuel to deter the reuse of plutonium for weapons and allowing use of similar disposal methods for both types of spent fuel.

Converting military plutonium into MOX reactor fuel would require several steps. First, plutonium metal must be removed from associated materials by chemical or mechanical techniques. Second, the metal must be purified by a chemical solution process. Third, pure plutonium must be converted to plutonium oxide. Fourth, the plutonium oxide must be blended with depleted uranium oxide or natural uranium. Finally, the mixture of uranium and plutonium oxides must be made into pellets and loaded

rods to be used as MOX fuel. Each step in this process must be carefully controlled to prevent radiation releases, protect workers, and ensure safety.

Although it is technically feasible to recover value from weapons plutonium by converting it into MOX fuel, no facilities exist in the United States to convert plutonium to plutonium oxide, mix it with natural or depleted uranium, and fabricate these materials into MOX fuel. Several proposals have advocated the use of U.S. military plutonium in MOX fuels in U.S. utility reactors, as well as in Canada's deuterium-uranium (CANDU) reactors. Almost all of these proposals assume, however, that the U.S. Government would be responsible for converting plutonium from metal into oxide form and fabricating MOX fuel.

The Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS), for example, has proposed to use military plutonium in MOX fuel and burn the fuel in both its currently operating WNP-2 reactor and the 65-percent complete WNP-1. Under this proposal, DOE would process plutonium into MOX fuel and deliver it to the WPPSS reactors, located on DOE's Hanford weapons complex in Washington State. WPPSS would operate the plants and sell the generated power to the Bonneville Power Administration. DOE would pay plant operation and maintenance costs, and the revenues resulting from the sale of power would serve as a credit against the Federal Government's costs. Spent MOX fuel would be returned to DOE for disposal. The reactors would remain the property of WPPSS and would continue to be licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The nuclear industry press also reported in February 1995 that DOE officials and representatives of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) discussed the possible disposition of U.S. weapons-grade plutonium by burning MOX fuel in one or more TVA reactors. It is assumed that DOE would provide the MOX fuel to TVA without charge. Other utilities, such as Commonwealth Edison and Arizona Public Service Co. (APS), also have expressed some interest in the possibility of burning MOX fuel fabricated from military plutonium; however, an APS official cautioned that a Government/utility project of this nature would require legislation locking DOE into the program lest future Administrations abandon the venture at the expense of utility ratepayers and stockholders.³³

Researchers in Canada have proposed to develop a procedure that allows burning weapons-grade plutonium as commercial reactor fuel that also eliminates a proliferation concern, because the resulting spent fuel cannot be reprocessed. Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL), DOE,

³³*Nuclear Fuel*, "TVA Considering Burning MOX Fuel to Help Dispose of Weapons Pu," February 27, 1995, pp. 7-8.

and the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) have been discussing combining plutonium with the natural uranium fuel used in CANDU reactors. According to AECL, tests showed that the plutonium in the spent fuel was locked in a chemical matrix from which it could not be extracted. Hence, the operations would be compatible with Canadian nuclear energy policy, which promotes nonproliferation. AECL indicated, moreover, that existing commercial CANDU reactors could burn the plutonium fuel without modifications or alterations to their operating regimes.³⁴

In a recent study of military plutonium disposition options, NAS estimated that a new plutonium fuel fabrication facility could be built at a cost of between \$400 million and \$1.2 billion, depending on its capacity. Siting, building, and licensing such a facility would probably require a decade or more. NAS also indicated that a subsidy to utilities for using MOX fabricated from weapons plutonium rather than LEU in existing reactors is likely to range from several hundred million to a billion dollars. These estimates would increase if reactors had to be built, completed, or modified, or if MOX spent fuel disposal cost more than LEU disposal.³⁵

Russian Military Plutonium

Compared to the United States, the disposition of excess weapons-grade plutonium in Russia presents much higher security risks, because economic and political developments are uncertain, funds to finance the process are less available, the number of safe reactors is smaller, and plutonium fuel policies and licensing procedures pose more difficulties. Yet the need for plutonium disposal is as urgent in Russia as in the United States or more so. In addition to the excess military plutonium resulting from arms reductions, Russia already has 25 metric tons of excess civilian separated plutonium, and more is building up every year.

Of the several Russian reactor types, NAS estimated that probably only the 950-MWe VVER-1000 light water reactors, which are similar to Western designs, are safe enough to use plutonium in MOX fuel. Although the VVER-1000 reactors do not meet international safety standards, the consensus of foreign experts is that with planned upgrades they will be adequately safe. None of the VVER-1000's have yet operated with MOX fuel, however, and substantial safety analyses would be required beforehand. Minatom officials acknowledge that studies of

MOX use in VVER-1000's are just beginning and do not yet include the possible use of weapons-grade plutonium.

The German company Siemens presented a study on processing Russian plutonium into MOX fuel at a workshop sponsored by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and held in Obninsk, Russia, in October 1994. Siemens concluded that a MOX fuel fabrication plant could be built in Russia along the lines of the Siemens plant in Hanau, Germany. The plant would cost about US\$650 million, and the construction would take 3 to 5 years. It would be able to convert 120 metric tons of Russian weapons-grade plutonium into MOX within 25 years.³⁶

Public/private sector involvement is not the issue in Russia that it is in the United States because Minatom runs both the nuclear weapons complex and the civilian nuclear reactor industry. But U.S. or other international financial assistance is likely to be required if long-term disposition of excess weapons-grade plutonium in Russia is to be accomplished by converting it into MOX fuel.³⁷

Concluding Comments

Highly Enriched Uranium

Both Russia and the United States plan to blend down weapons-grade HEU into commercial nuclear fuel and raise revenue based on the fuel value of the HEU. Under the 1994 and earlier agreements, Russia is selling a large part of its HEU inventory to the United States. Conversion of Russian HEU into LEU has begun. Technical specifications for the blended-down HEU are being worked out, as are the market impacts of releasing fuel made from HEU and allowing it to compete with natural uranium fuel.

Civilian Plutonium

The market for civilian plutonium is largely driven by supply, not demand. Investments have been made in reprocessing capacity, and utilities in Europe and Japan are required to use this capacity because of contract commitments. Future trends in plutonium consumption are difficult to estimate. The prospects vary across the five countries with the largest civilian plutonium recycling programs.

³⁴*Nuclear Fuel*, "Canadian and Japanese Scientists Find Reprocessing-Proof Commercial Fuel," October 10, 1994, p. 14.

³⁵National Academy of Sciences, *Management and Disposition of Excess Weapons Plutonium*, Washington, DC, 1994, p. 160, p. 164.

³⁶Nukem Market Report, "The MOX Mirage," December 1994.

³⁷National Academy of Sciences, *Management and Disposition of Excess Weapons Plutonium*, Washington, DC, 1994, p. 167 ff.

France has a strong institutional commitment to recycling and the government authority to accomplish it. France's fast breeder reactor program is in difficulty, however, leaving a gap in civilian plutonium demand which even an accelerated MOX fuel program is unlikely to bridge completely. Japan remains committed to expanding its plutonium utilization, but it faces problems with transportation of separated plutonium from Europe and, increasingly, with public opposition. Germany's enthusiasm has waned, leaving serious political obstacles to recycling and MOX fuel fabrication. The United Kingdom provides reprocessing to other countries that use MOX fuel, but does not plan to recycle plutonium in UK civilian reactors. Russia's civilian plutonium recycling plans are constrained by economic and safety concerns.

Military Plutonium

U.S. military plutonium disposition plans will not be finalized until 1996, but the earlier reprocessing debate suggests that the use of plutonium as reactor fuel may be

problematic. In the late 1970's, U.S. policy did not allow reprocessing of civilian spent fuel to extract plutonium. While that restriction was lifted in the early 1980's, and the use of MOX fuels containing plutonium is not prohibited in civilian reactors, the United States does not encourage the use of civilian recycled plutonium as reactor fuel in a geologic repository, because of proliferation and environmental concerns. This policy was established after long debates on spent fuel reprocessing and use of plutonium in breeder reactors, and the controversy that surrounded preparation of a generic environmental statement for MOX fuel in the 1970's. Use of military plutonium in civilian reactors would require a new environmental impact statement and might reopen the 1970's debate on plutonium use.

Russia, as a successor to the FSU as far as the arms control treaties are concerned, currently plans to use military plutonium as reactor fuel, but does not have the funds to construct the necessary facilities. Political and economic uncertainties in Russia could accentuate the risks of plutonium theft or diversion of military plutonium during disposition.

U.S. Electric Power At a Glance

*Electricity is the most convenient,
clean, and accessible form of
useable energy.*

Monthly Update

Fuel Receipts and Costs-- May 1995

Coal. Receipts of coal at electric utilities totaled 69 million short tons, down 3 million short tons from May 1994. Coal receipts in May 1994 were unusually high due to electric utilities rebuilding stocks from the historically low levels of early 1994. Moderate weather conditions, a drop in coal consumption, and an easing of rail congestion problems in the West has boosted bituminous coal stocks to 137 million short tons, their highest level since May 1993. Spot market receipts of coal, a good indicator of market conditions, were down 16 percent, when comparing May year-to-date 1995 with the same period a year ago. This was due to higher stock levels in 1995 and the easing in demand for coal-fired generation from the levels of 1994. A reduction in coal-fired generation occurred partly because there was less demand for electricity in January and February 1995 than in the first two months of 1994. Additionally, there was an increase in output from nuclear, hydroelectric, and gas-fired plants in the current year.

The average delivered cost of coal in May 1995 was \$1.34 per million Btu, unchanged from April but down from \$1.38 reported in May 1994.

Petroleum. In May 1995, electric utilities received 6 million barrels of No. 6 fuel oil, 7 million barrels lower than the level reported in May 1994. High fuel oil costs coupled with competition from abundant supplies of low-cost natural gas and higher output from nuclear and hydroelectric plants resulted in a reduction in the consumption and receipts of this heavy oil. Near record low receipts and stocks of No. 6 fuel oil emphasizes a continuing shift away from fuel oil as base-load fuel. Year-to-date receipts of fuel oil in 1995 are less than one-half the level recorded during the comparable period in 1994. Receipts of No. 2 fuel oil totaled 348 thousand barrels, compared with 601 thousand barrels reported in May 1994. This lighter grade of fuel oil is used at steam-electric plants primarily for ignition, flame stabilization, and blending with heavier fuel oils to reduce viscosity.

The average delivered cost of No. 6 fuel oil in May 1995 was \$2.79 per million Btu, compared with \$2.25 per million Btu in May 1994.

Gas. May 1995 receipts of gas at electric utilities totaled 247 billion cubic feet (Bcf), 35 Bcf higher than in May 1994. In the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic Census Divisions, gas receipts were higher than the 1994 level, while petroleum receipts were substantially lower. In the Pacific Contiguous Census Division, receipts of gas were much lower due to hydroelectric generation replacing gas-fired generation. Year-to-date hydroelectric generation in the Pacific Contiguous Census Division was 42 percent

higher than the 1994 level. This was due to an abundance of precipitation in December 1994 through May 1995, compared with the prior year.

The average cost of gas delivered to electric utilities was \$2.02 per million Btu, compared with \$2.41 per million Btu in May 1994.

Generation and Retail Sales -- June 1995

Generation. Total U.S. net generation of electricity was 256 billion kilowatthours, 8 billion kilowatthours or 3 percent less than the amount reported for June 1994. Temperatures (measured by cooling-degree days) that were 21 percent cooler than those of June 1994, contributed to the lower generation levels during the month. Generation from the fossil fuels were at lower levels during the month, compared with the corresponding period in 1994. This decline in fossil-fuel generation was compensated for in part by higher levels of electricity output from nuclear-powered and hydroelectric units (9 percent and 21 percent, respectively, above June of last year).

Sales. Total retail sales of electricity to ultimate consumers in the United States during June 1995 were 254 billion kilowatthours, 2 billion kilowatthours (1 percent) higher than the level reported last year. Retail sales of electricity were higher in all end-use sectors, compared with a year ago. The largest kilowatthour increase in sales during June 1995 occurred in the industrial sector. Sales of electricity in this sector increased by 2 billion kilowatthours (2 percent), compared with June 1994. Electricity sales, in June 1995, to residential and commercial consumers increased by less than 1 billion kilowatthours each (1 percent and less than 1 percent, respectively), compared with the same period last year.

First-half generation and sales. Total U.S. net generation of electricity during the first half of 1995, was 1,425 billion kilowatthours, slightly above the amount reported during the corresponding period last year. Sales of electricity to ultimate consumers during the first half of 1995 were 1,431 billion kilowatthours (1 percent) higher than during the same period last year. Retail sales of electricity increased in all end-use sectors except residential, compared with the first 6 months of 1994. The largest kilowatthour increase occurred in the industrial sector (14 billion kilowatthours or 3 percent), compared with last year during this time period. An increase in the rate of economic growth as measured by indicators of total industrial production in the United States, may have contributed to the the increase in sales of electricity to industrial consumers, as well as increased production by and purchases from nonutility power producers, as evidenced by electric power statistics from the 1989 through 1993 time period. During this 5-year time period, gross generation of electricity by nonutility power producers increased by 131 billion

kilowatthours (70 percent) while deliveries to electric utilities increased by 101 billion kilowatthours (102 percent). This upward trend in nonutility gross generation and deliveries to electric utilities, continued during 1994, based on yet-to-be published final data for 1994.¹ Sales of electricity in the residential sector were 7 billion kilowatthours or 1 percent lower during

the first 6 months of 1995, compared with the first half of 1994. Temperatures in the United States during the first 6 months of 1995, which were 16 percent cooler (based on the number of cooling-degree days) than in 1994, may have contributed to the 7-billion-kilowatthour decrease in sales in this sector.

¹ Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

Figure 1. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation by Energy Source

Note: Other energy sources include geothermal, wood, wind, waste, and solar. Data for 1995 are preliminary.

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

**Table 1. New Electric Generating Units by Operating Company, Plant, and State,
and Retirements and Total Capability at U.S. Electric Utilities, 1995**

Month/ Company	Plant	State	Generating Unit Number	Net Summer Capability ¹ (megawatts)	Energy Source	Unit Type Code
January						
Kissimmee Utility Authority	Cane Island	FL	II	20.0	Gas	CW
Kissimmee Utility Authority	Cane Island	FL	2A	34.4	Gas	CT
McLeansboro City of	McLeansboro	IL	7	1.0	Petroleum	IC
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	South Glens Falls	NY	N1	10.0	Water	HC
February						
King Cove City of	King Cove Hydro	AK	4	.7	Water	HC
Omaha Public Power District	Sarpy	NE	3	108.4	Gas	GT
March						
Northwestern Wisconsin Electric Co. ..	Grantsburg Diesel	WI	1A	.8	Petroleum	IC
Oglethorpe Power Corp.	Rocky Mountain Project	GA	3	282.6	Water	HR
Payson City Corp.	Payson City Power	UT	86-4	2.0	Gas	IC
Virginia Electric Power Co.	Clover	VA	1	391.0	Coal	ST
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	Paris	WI	1-2	166.0	Gas	GT
April^a						
Alabama Power Co.	NA1	AL	1,2,4,5	486.0	Gas	GT
Dayton Power & Light Co.	Frank M Tait	OH	GT1	70.0	Gas	GT
Duke Power Co.	Lincoln Combustion	NC	1-2	148.0	Petroleum	GT
Georgia Power Co.	Robins	GA	1-2	165.6	Gas	GT
Goodland City of	Goodland	KS	12	.9	Gas	IC
Nantucket Electric Co.	Nantucket	MA	14-15	5.0	Petroleum	IC
Northern California Power Agency	STIG - Lodi	CA	NA1	50.0	Gas	GT
Oglethorpe Power Corp.	Rocky Mountain Project	GA	2	282.6	Water	HR
Savannah Electric & Power Co.	McIntosh	GA	CT2	80.0	Gas	GT
May						
Baltimore Gas & Light Co.	Perryman	MD	51	143.0	Gas	CT
Duke Power Co.	Lincoln Combustion	NC	3,4	148.0	Petroleum	GT
Easton Utilities Co.	Easton 2	MD	201,202	3.2	Petroleum	IC
Empire District Electric Co.	Stateline	MO	1	98.0	Gas	CT
Nevada Power Co.	Harry Allen	NV	GT1	78.0	Petroleum	GT
Savannah Electric & Power Co.	McIntosh	GA	CT1	80.0	Gas	GT
State Center City of	State Center	IA	1-4	3.9	Petroleum	IC
June						
Central Illinois Light Co.	Midwest	IL	NA1	16.0	Gas	ST
Oklahoma Municipal Power Auth.	Ponca City Repower	OK	2	39.3	Gas	CT
PSI Energy Inc.	Wabash River	IN	IA	140.0	Gas	IG
Sleepy Eye Public Utility Comm.	Sleepy Eye	MN	5	1.8	Petroleum	IC
St. George City of	Pine Valley	UT	1	.6	Water	HC
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	Paris	WI	3,4	166.0	Gas	GT
Total Capability of Newly Added						
Units	--	--	--	3,056.8	--	--
Total Capability of Retired Units						
Units	--	--	--	87.9	--	--
U.S. Total Capability						
Units	--	--	--	704,331.3	--	--

¹ Net summer capability is estimated.

^a Revised.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are preliminary. Final data for the year are to be released in the *Inventory of Power Plants in the United States 1994* (DOE/EIA - 0095(94)). •Unit Type Codes are: CW=Combined Cycle Steam Turbine with only waste, heat capability, CT=Combined-Cycle Combustion Turbine, HC=Hydraulic Turbine - conventional, HR=Hydraulic Turbine-reversible (pumped storage), IG=Integrated Coal Gasification, IC=Internal Combustion, ST=Steam Turbine.

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

Table 2. U.S. Electric Utility Summary Statistics

Items	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ¹	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ¹	Difference (percent)
Net Generation (Million kWh)						
Coal	138,090	126,013	147,440	781,198	811,067	-3.7
Petroleum ²	4,422	4,390	9,887	26,403	56,769	-53.5
Gas	28,368	24,656	30,744	134,711	121,202	11.1
Nuclear Power	56,381	54,387	51,751	327,168	299,106	9.4
Hydroelectric (Pumped Storage) ³	-424	81	-397	-420	-1,833	-77.1
Renewable						
Hydroelectric (Conventional)	28,820	26,490	23,757	153,577	133,892	14.7
Geothermal	281	255	522	1,848	3,479	-46.9
Biomass	127	102	153	727	949	-23.4
Wind	2	1	*	3	*	1964.0
Photovoltaic	1	1	*	2	2	2.1
All Energy Sources	256,066	236,375	263,859	1,425,217	1,424,632	.0
Consumption						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	69,342	62,656	73,130	390,138	404,169	-3.5
Petroleum (1,000 barrels) ⁴	7,456	7,254	16,646	44,270	94,368	-53.1
Gas (1,000 Mcf)	296,692	257,592	318,528	1,395,636	1,243,547	12.2
Stocks (end-of-month)						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	143,596	147,794	118,391	—	—	—
Petroleum (1,000 barrels) ⁵	55,603	53,840	60,259	—	—	—
Retail Sales (Million kWh)⁶						
Residential	84,288	69,975	83,868	485,582	492,819	-1.5
Commercial	74,221	66,185	73,936	401,871	396,351	1.4
Industrial	87,333	84,791	85,553	497,044	482,954	2.9
Other ⁷	8,124	7,554	8,214	46,952	46,474	1.0
All Sectors	253,967	228,506	251,570	1,431,450	1,418,598	.9
Revenue (Million Dollars)⁸						
Residential	7,365	5,986	7,375	40,114	40,383	-.7
Commercial	5,912	5,068	5,908	30,539	30,122	1.4
Industrial	4,236	3,877	4,178	22,911	22,614	1.3
Other ⁷	565	512	574	3,109	3,122	-.4
All Sectors	18,079	15,443	18,035	96,673	96,241	.4
Average Revenue/kWh (Cents)⁹						
Residential	8.74	8.55	8.79	8.26	8.19	.90
Commercial	7.97	7.66	7.99	7.60	7.60	.00
Industrial	4.85	4.57	4.88	4.61	4.68	-1.50
Other ⁷	6.96	6.78	6.99	6.62	6.72	-1.50
All Sectors	7.12	6.76	7.17	6.75	6.78	-.40
	May 1995 ¹	April 1995 ¹	May 1994 ¹	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ¹	Difference (percent)
Receipts						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	68,501	66,167	71,130	339,465	338,491	0.3
Petroleum (1,000 barrels) ⁹	6,212	3,222	13,892	27,533	72,934	-62.2
Gas (1,000 Mcf) ¹⁰	247,211	222,405	211,907	1,055,008	894,310	18.0
Cost (cents/million Btu)¹¹						
Coal	133.7	133.7	138.3	133.5	137.0	-2.6
Petroleum ¹²	286.0	280.4	231.3	275.5	241.1	14.3
Gas ¹⁰	201.9	194.5	240.6	198.0	253.3	-21.8

¹ Data for 1994 are final and for 1995 are preliminary.

² Includes petroleum coke.

³ Represents total pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping. Pumping energy used at pumped storage plants for June 1995 was 2,424 million kilowatthours.

⁴ The June 1995 petroleum coke consumption was 68,157 short tons.

⁵ The June 1995 petroleum coke stocks were 143,788 short tons.

⁶ Estimates for retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month. Net generation data are for the calendar month.

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

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

⁸ Based on unrounded values. See technical notes for a discussion on 1) the sample design as of January 1993 estimates and 2) data precision.

⁹ The May 1995 petroleum coke receipts were 76,408 short tons.

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

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

¹² May 1995 petroleum coke cost was 63.2 cents per million Btu.

Notes: * means the absolute value of the number is less than 0.5. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

*Percent difference is calculated before rounding. *kWh=kilowatthours, and Mcf=thousand cubic feet. *NM = Percent difference calculation not meaningful. *Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms. *Retail revenue and retail average revenue per kilowatthour do not include taxes, such as sales and excise taxes, that are assessed on the consumer and collected through the utility.

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."

U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation

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

**Table 3. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation by Month and Energy Source, January 1993
Through June 1995**

Period	All Energy Sources (Million (Kilowatthours))	Share of Total U.S. Net Generation (percent)					
		Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	Gas	Hydroelectric	Nuclear	Other ³
1993							
January	245,782	56.3	2.9	6.4	9.9	24.0	0.3
February	224,617	57.9	3.1	7.0	8.8	22.8	.4
March	234,801	58.1	3.6	8.0	10.0	19.8	.4
April	211,374	56.9	2.5	7.9	11.9	20.4	.4
May	222,396	54.4	2.4	7.1	13.2	22.6	.3
June	249,633	55.1	3.1	9.8	10.7	21.1	.3
July	282,292	56.1	4.0	11.2	8.3	20.0	.3
August	279,132	56.0	4.3	12.3	7.0	20.1	.3
September	236,603	56.6	4.1	10.6	7.2	21.1	.3
October	223,629	58.5	3.4	10.2	7.6	19.9	.4
November	225,855	58.6	3.3	9.1	7.9	20.7	.4
December	246,412	58.4	4.2	7.0	8.6	21.6	.3
Total	2,882,525	56.9	3.5	9.0	9.2	21.2	.3
1994⁴							
January	261,697	58.4	5.6	6.4	7.6	21.7	.3
February	225,011	58.3	4.3	6.5	8.5	22.1	.3
March	231,544	57.7	3.4	7.9	9.6	21.1	.3
April	214,817	55.7	3.6	9.4	10.8	20.1	.3
May	227,703	55.5	3.1	9.1	10.7	21.3	.3
June	263,859	55.9	3.7	11.7	8.9	19.6	.3
July	278,149	54.7	3.3	12.5	7.9	21.3	.3
August	274,645	55.1	2.2	13.5	7.0	21.9	.3
September	237,663	55.6	2.1	12.1	6.5	23.4	.3
October	227,972	56.9	2.0	11.4	7.2	22.2	.3
November	224,745	55.0	2.0	10.1	7.9	24.6	.3
December	242,906	55.8	2.0	8.4	8.6	24.9	.3
Total	2,910,712	56.2	3.1	10.0	8.4	22.0	.3
1995⁵							
January	253,085	56.3	1.6	7.6	9.2	25.0	.2
February	228,594	56.4	3.1	7.2	10.5	22.7	.2
March	233,689	54.3	1.3	10.2	11.8	22.2	.2
April	217,408	54.6	1.5	10.2	10.8	22.7	.2
May	236,375	53.3	1.9	10.4	11.2	23.0	.2
June	256,066	53.9	1.7	11.1	11.1	22.0	.2
Total	1,425,217	54.8	1.9	9.5	10.7	23.0	.2
Year to Date							
1995 ⁵	1,425,217	54.8	1.9	9.5	10.7	23.0	.2
1994 ⁴	1,424,632	56.9	4.0	8.5	9.3	21.0	.3
1993	1,388,602	56.4	3.0	7.7	10.7	21.8	.3

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

² Includes fuel oil Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6, crude oil, kerosene, and petroleum coke.

³ Includes geothermal, wood, wind, waste, and solar.

⁴ Data for 1994 are final.

⁵ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

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

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

One of the powerplants at Grand Coulee Dam operated by the Bonneville Power Administration.

Table 4. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation by Nonrenewable Energy Source, 1990 Through June 1995
(Million Kilowatthours)

Period	All Nonrenewable Energy Sources	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	Gas	Nuclear	Hydroelectric ³ (Pumped Storage)
1990	2,514,066	1,559,606	117,017	264,089	576,862	-3,508
1991	2,534,825	1,551,167	111,463	264,172	612,565	-4,541
1992	2,543,283	1,575,895	88,916	263,872	618,776	-4,177
1993						
January	219,940	138,354	7,239	15,807	59,076	-536
February	203,648	130,069	6,939	15,768	51,319	-447
March	210,367	136,404	8,569	18,783	46,606	5
April	184,991	120,325	5,205	16,684	43,199	-421
May	192,228	120,878	5,267	15,845	50,367	-128
June	222,145	137,485	7,809	24,393	52,620	-163
July	257,784	158,400	11,341	31,705	56,502	-164
August	258,183	156,197	11,975	34,263	56,209	-461
September	218,298	134,001	9,759	24,978	49,989	-429
October	205,372	130,926	7,659	22,912	44,434	-559
November	206,862	132,288	7,479	20,535	46,862	-302
December	224,043	143,824	10,299	17,242	53,108	-430
Total	2,603,861	1,639,151	99,539	258,915	610,291	-4,036
1994 ⁴						
January	240,631	152,752	14,600	16,847	56,847	-415
February	204,871	131,138	9,655	14,523	49,821	-267
March	208,385	133,528	7,960	18,177	48,969	-250
April	190,618	119,755	7,674	20,235	43,192	-238
May	202,379	126,454	6,991	20,676	48,525	-266
June	239,426	147,440	9,887	30,744	51,751	-397
July	255,227	152,182	9,317	34,857	59,123	-252
August	254,591	151,389	6,064	37,195	60,104	-160
September	221,203	132,059	5,027	28,803	55,628	-314
October	210,575	129,637	4,566	25,936	50,703	-267
November	205,812	123,604	4,480	22,774	55,280	-326
December	220,990	135,556	4,815	20,348	60,497	-226
Total	2,654,708	1,635,493	91,039	291,115	640,440	-3,378
1995 ⁵						
January	228,830	142,412	4,159	19,338	63,342	-421
February	204,316	128,917	7,042	16,422	51,858	77
March	206,006	126,978	3,080	23,844	51,880	224
April	193,544	118,787	3,310	22,082	49,321	43
May	209,527	126,013	4,390	24,656	54,387	81
June	226,836	138,090	4,422	28,368	56,381	-424
Total	1,269,060	781,198	26,403	134,711	327,168	-420
Year to Date						
1995 ⁵	1,269,060	781,198	26,403	134,711	327,168	-420
1994 ⁴	1,286,310	811,067	56,769	121,202	299,106	-1,833
1993	1,233,319	783,515	41,027	107,280	303,187	-1,690

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

² Includes fuel oil Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6, crude oil, kerosene, and petroleum coke.

³ Pumping energy used for pumped storage plants for June was 2,424 million kilowatthours.

⁴ Data for 1994 are final.

⁵ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

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

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

Table 5. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation by Renewable Energy Source, 1990 Through June 1995
(Thousand Kilowatthours)

Period	All Renewable Energy Sources	Hydroelectric Conventional	Geothermal	Biomass	Wind	Photovoltaic
1990	294,085,003	283,433,659	8,581,228	2,067,270	398	2,448
1991	290,197,798	280,060,621	8,087,055	2,046,499	285	3,338
1992	253,936,260	243,736,029	8,103,809	2,092,945	308	3,169
1993						
January	25,841,999	24,989,036	650,701	202,165	20	77
February	20,968,519	20,168,827	632,513	167,029	4	146
March	24,433,921	23,581,726	659,087	192,782	42	284
April	26,383,070	25,581,306	654,171	147,118	30	445
May	30,167,439	29,451,135	581,774	134,093	30	407
June	27,487,747	26,762,801	586,181	138,467	7	291
July	24,507,874	23,720,007	643,494	143,849	11	513
August	20,948,904	20,128,502	653,390	166,445	6	561
September	18,305,468	17,501,937	630,084	172,971	11	465
October	18,256,321	17,457,483	624,620	173,916	23	279
November	18,992,907	18,200,158	618,474	174,018	37	220
December	22,369,611	21,555,411	636,510	177,554	22	114
Total	278,663,780	269,098,329	7,570,999	1,990,407	243	3,802
1994 ¹						
January	21,066,251	20,258,223	631,143	176,704	—	181
February	20,140,911	19,413,366	574,024	153,358	9	154
March	23,159,312	22,411,409	578,172	169,329	49	353
April	24,199,072	23,456,903	592,245	149,544	37	343
May	25,323,108	24,595,178	581,268	146,272	33	357
June	24,433,359	23,757,193	522,236	153,494	33	403
July	22,921,657	22,189,729	553,276	178,256	17	379
August	20,053,604	19,279,511	609,686	164,114	12	281
September	16,459,934	15,745,020	563,736	150,796	28	354
October	17,396,566	16,634,690	578,334	183,112	32	398
November	18,933,616	18,184,704	572,099	176,572	44	197
December	21,916,223	21,145,012	584,418	186,706	15	72
Total	256,003,613	247,070,938	6,940,637	1,988,257	309	3,472
1995 ²						
January	24,254,378	23,719,863	408,244	126,210	20	41
February	24,277,924	23,875,918	296,467	105,386	82	71
March	27,683,337	27,240,939	325,805	116,438	16	139
April	23,863,670	23,431,269	281,802	150,172	24	403
May	26,848,211	26,489,575	254,790	101,878	1,433	535
June	29,229,644	28,819,636	280,587	127,033	1,748	640
Total	156,157,164	153,577,200	1,847,695	727,117	3,323	1,829
Year to Date						
1995 ²	156,157,164	153,577,200	1,847,695	727,117	3,323	1,829
1994 ¹	138,322,013	133,892,272	3,479,088	948,701	161	1,791
1993	155,282,695	150,534,831	3,764,427	981,654	133	1,650

¹ Data for 1994 are final.

² Data for 1995 are preliminary.

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

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

Table 6. Electric Utility Net Generation by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Million Kilowatthours)

NERC Region and Hawaii	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)
ECAR	42,548	38,642	41,780	245,425	243,063	1.0
ERCOT	19,765	17,835	20,702	97,205	96,198	1.0
MAAC	17,070	15,847	19,150	99,848	102,097	-2.2
MAIN	20,204	18,049	19,461	109,291	106,218	2.9
MAPP (U.S.)	12,216	10,871	12,387	72,547	72,267	.4
NPCC (U.S.)	15,074	12,611	16,392	83,067	95,739	-13.2
SERC	60,353	58,274	62,088	331,850	329,239	.8
SPP	25,814	22,783	27,380	134,664	132,380	1.7
WSCC (U.S.)	42,170	40,595	43,689	245,966	242,171	1.6
Contiguous U.S.	255,212	235,507	263,030	1,419,863	1,419,371	*
ASCC	346	378	348	2,405	2,363	1.8
Hawaii	508	490	482	2,949	2,898	1.7
U.S. Total	256,066	236,375	263,859	1,425,217	1,424,632	*

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

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

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

Table 7. Electric Utility Net Generation by Census Division and State
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)
New England	6,178	5,177	6,613	34,913	41,881	-16.6
Connecticut	2,161	1,576	2,430	11,587	13,545	-14.5
Maine	221	175	742	1,578	5,050	-68.8
Massachusetts	2,413	1,765	2,532	12,061	15,312	-21.2
New Hampshire	969	1,238	454	7,512	5,146	46.0
Rhode Island	1	1	8	5	52	-90.8
Vermont	413	423	448	2,169	2,775	-21.8
Middle Atlantic	25,536	23,205	26,693	143,235	151,228	-5.3
New Jersey	2,178	2,824	3,504	15,305	15,940	-4.0
New York	8,369	7,090	9,428	44,946	51,373	-12.5
Pennsylvania	14,989	13,291	13,761	82,985	83,915	-1.1
East North Central	45,109	41,085	43,731	257,748	247,087	4.3
Illinois	12,572	11,621	12,225	70,724	66,356	6.6
Indiana	8,930	7,137	8,674	49,922	51,646	-3.3
Michigan	7,926	7,800	7,916	46,383	39,188	18.4
Ohio	11,089	10,727	10,536	66,816	65,446	2.1
Wisconsin	4,591	3,801	4,380	23,903	24,451	-2.2
West North Central	20,356	17,630	20,618	113,828	113,289	.5
Iowa	2,724	2,468	2,923	15,768	15,631	.9
Kansas	3,400	3,031	3,672	17,968	18,637	-3.6
Minnesota	3,399	3,228	3,393	20,870	20,007	4.3
Missouri	5,864	4,798	5,624	30,591	29,278	4.5
Nebraska	2,216	2,047	1,789	12,016	11,665	3.0
North Dakota	2,188	1,760	2,395	13,483	14,143	-4.7
South Dakota	565	297	821	3,132	3,929	-20.3
South Atlantic	52,091	48,731	55,062	287,049	290,675	-1.2
Delaware	605	465	764	3,943	4,312	-8.6
District of Columbia	1	-1	51	17	188	-91.1
Florida	13,739	13,784	13,832	69,286	69,175	.2
Georgia	9,026	9,029	9,500	49,418	48,336	2.2
Maryland	3,689	3,028	4,282	20,135	21,967	-8.3
North Carolina	8,243	7,956	9,420	45,228	46,664	-3.1
South Carolina	6,298	5,693	5,828	37,555	34,696	8.2
Virginia	4,290	3,448	4,521	24,827	27,397	-9.4
West Virginia	6,200	5,328	6,864	36,640	37,939	-3.4
East South Central	24,771	23,568	26,009	139,997	139,179	.6
Alabama	8,274	8,240	8,814	45,722	47,862	-4.5
Kentucky	7,504	6,635	7,294	42,020	41,731	.7
Mississippi	2,166	1,682	2,740	12,099	11,387	6.2
Tennessee	6,828	7,011	7,161	40,156	38,199	5.1
West South Central	38,278	34,834	39,946	192,265	189,338	1.5
Arkansas	3,591	3,076	4,014	17,861	20,245	-11.8
Louisiana	6,088	5,750	5,787	30,862	26,997	14.3
Oklahoma	4,167	3,794	4,442	22,336	21,875	2.1
Texas	24,432	22,215	25,703	121,206	120,221	.8
Mountain	19,907	19,796	22,383	120,570	124,820	-3.4
Arizona	5,663	5,088	6,099	31,676	32,490	-2.5
Colorado	2,591	2,707	2,969	15,964	16,427	-2.8
Idaho	1,304	1,127	718	4,899	4,126	18.7
Montana	1,854	1,768	2,160	11,684	12,285	-4.9
Nevada	1,565	1,686	1,837	8,840	9,324	-5.2
New Mexico	2,247	2,247	2,619	13,881	14,041	-1.1
Utah	2,312	2,275	2,774	14,678	16,384	-10.4
Wyoming	2,371	2,897	3,207	18,948	19,743	-4.0
Pacific Contiguous	22,985	21,481	21,975	130,258	121,874	6.9
California	10,297	10,032	10,836	60,697	57,868	4.9
Oregon	3,835	4,022	3,142	23,177	19,944	16.2
Washington	8,853	7,427	7,998	46,384	44,063	5.3
Pacific Noncontiguous	854	868	830	5,354	5,261	1.8
Alaska	346	378	348	2,405	2,363	1.8
Hawaii	508	490	482	2,949	2,898	1.7
U.S. Total	256,066	236,375	263,859	1,425,217	1,424,632	*

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

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

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

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

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date				
				Coal Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)	1995 ¹	1994 ²
New England	1,521	1,145	1,206	7,697	7,896	-2.5	22.0	18.9
Connecticut	218	225	226	1,085	1,215	-10.7	9.4	9.0
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1,007	788	761	4,936	5,271	-6.4	40.9	34.4
New Hampshire	297	132	220	1,677	1,410	18.9	22.3	27.4
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	10,367	9,092	10,265	59,684	61,239	-2.5	41.7	40.5
New Jersey	460	401	520	2,208	2,955	-25.3	14.4	18.5
New York	1,545	1,460	1,715	9,987	10,961	-8.9	22.2	21.3
Pennsylvania	8,362	7,231	8,030	47,489	47,322	.4	57.2	56.4
East North Central	33,116	28,435	32,863	187,245	192,739	-2.9	72.6	78.0
Illinois	5,449	4,335	5,421	30,143	30,439	-1.0	42.6	45.9
Indiana	8,812	7,044	8,475	49,339	50,951	-3.2	98.8	98.7
Michigan	6,035	5,194	5,996	32,437	33,237	-2.4	69.9	84.8
Ohio	9,543	9,178	9,804	58,033	60,361	-3.9	86.9	92.2
Wisconsin	3,277	2,684	3,168	17,294	17,751	-2.6	72.4	72.6
West North Central	15,084	13,037	15,532	86,655	82,506	5.0	76.1	72.8
Iowa	2,304	2,042	2,476	13,784	12,830	7.4	87.4	82.1
Kansas	2,360	2,064	2,459	12,393	12,868	-3.7	69.0	69.0
Minnesota	2,397	2,074	2,484	13,442	12,919	4.0	64.4	64.6
Missouri	4,555	3,885	4,407	25,189	22,577	11.6	82.3	77.1
Nebraska	1,164	1,145	1,262	7,768	6,605	17.6	64.6	56.6
North Dakota	2,077	1,638	2,177	12,625	13,203	-4.4	93.6	93.4
South Dakota	226	190	267	1,455	1,505	-3.3	46.4	38.3
South Atlantic	29,384	27,588	33,207	159,669	166,486	-4.1	55.6	57.3
Delaware	380	301	421	2,212	2,490	-11.2	56.1	57.8
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	5,624	5,364	5,678	28,877	29,076	-.7	41.7	42.0
Georgia	5,927	5,953	6,839	31,535	31,564	-.1	63.8	65.3
Maryland	2,336	2,046	2,495	12,429	12,710	-2.2	61.7	57.9
North Carolina	4,728	4,732	6,298	24,586	28,162	-12.7	54.4	60.4
South Carolina	2,334	2,375	2,545	12,145	12,772	-4.9	32.3	36.8
Virginia	1,912	1,576	2,115	11,628	12,169	-4.4	46.8	44.4
West Virginia	6,142	5,241	6,816	36,257	37,544	-3.4	99.0	99.0
East South Central	19,449	18,345	19,024	104,004	100,144	3.9	74.3	72.0
Alabama	6,412	6,276	6,253	31,188	30,818	1.2	68.2	64.4
Kentucky	7,242	6,317	6,963	40,261	39,478	2.0	95.8	94.6
Mississippi	846	814	847	4,778	3,701	29.1	39.5	32.5
Tennessee	4,949	4,938	4,961	27,778	26,147	6.2	69.2	68.4
West South Central	16,688	14,293	18,197	86,863	97,646	-11.0	45.2	51.6
Arkansas	1,706	1,275	2,122	9,051	11,137	-18.7	50.7	55.0
Louisiana	1,706	1,548	2,034	8,855	10,171	-12.9	28.7	37.7
Oklahoma	2,226	2,029	2,684	13,700	14,156	-3.2	61.3	64.7
Texas	11,050	9,441	11,358	55,256	62,182	-11.1	45.6	51.7
Mountain	12,427	13,962	16,619	87,324	95,913	-9.0	72.4	76.8
Arizona	2,169	2,582	3,355	14,779	18,312	-19.3	46.7	56.4
Colorado	2,307	2,459	2,755	14,840	15,517	-4.4	93.0	94.5
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	557	897	1,227	6,943	7,656	-9.3	59.4	62.3
Nevada	1,008	1,176	1,330	6,225	7,087	-12.2	70.4	76.0
New Mexico	1,946	1,939	2,279	12,125	12,480	-2.8	87.3	88.9
Utah	2,176	2,077	2,624	13,781	15,590	-11.6	93.9	95.2
Wyoming	2,265	2,831	3,050	18,633	19,273	-3.3	98.3	97.6
Pacific Contiguous	31	96	500	1,906	6,358	-70.0	1.5	5.2
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	-2	2	149	332	1,625	-79.6	1.4	8.1
Washington	33	95	350	1,574	4,732	-66.7	3.4	10.7
Pacific Noncontiguous	24	21	28	149	139	7.1	2.8	2.6
Alaska	24	21	28	149	139	7.1	6.2	5.9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	138,090	126,013	147,440	781,198	811,067	-3.7	54.8	56.9

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are 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. •Coal includes lignite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and anthracite.

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

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

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date				
				Petroleum Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)	1995 ¹	1994 ²
New England	804	700	1,409	5,566	9,812	-43.3	15.9	23.4
Connecticut	308	225	302	1,791	1,881	-4.8	15.5	13.9
Maine	81	23	118	429	452	-5.2	27.2	9.0
Massachusetts	335	346	870	2,827	6,479	-56.4	23.4	42.3
New Hampshire	78	104	113	509	975	-47.7	6.8	18.9
Rhode Island	1	1	5	5	21	-77.8	96.1	39.7
Vermont	2	*	1	5	3	39.1	.2	.1
Middle Atlantic	724	506	1,884	5,325	12,814	-58.4	3.7	8.5
New Jersey	36	5	211	242	1,339	-81.9	1.6	8.4
New York	549	434	920	4,094	7,599	-46.1	9.1	14.8
Pennsylvania	139	67	753	989	3,876	-74.5	1.2	4.6
East North Central	203	110	434	751	1,669	-55.0	.3	.7
Illinois	79	30	215	226	787	-71.3	.3	1.2
Indiana	20	18	28	92	118	-22.2	.2	.2
Michigan	61	34	127	257	425	-39.6	.6	1.1
Ohio	31	18	35	113	235	-52.1	.2	.4
Wisconsin	12	11	28	64	105	-38.9	.3	.4
West North Central	131	95	205	571	726	-21.3	.5	.6
Iowa	6	4	15	17	44	-60.9	.1	.3
Kansas	3	4	14	27	42	-34.9	.2	.2
Minnesota	58	30	72	224	266	-15.8	1.1	1.3
Missouri	54	49	94	264	327	-19.3	.9	1.1
Nebraska	2	3	3	11	13	-9.7	.1	.1
North Dakota	6	5	3	25	24	3.3	.2	.2
South Dakota	1	*	4	2	10	-76.0	.1	.2
South Atlantic	1,943	2,378	4,889	10,059	25,249	-60.2	3.5	8.7
Delaware	41	42	155	406	1,065	-61.8	10.3	24.7
District of Columbia	1	-1	51	17	188	-91.1	100.0	100.0
Florida	1,779	2,245	3,692	8,265	18,579	-55.5	11.9	26.9
Georgia	15	19	31	71	100	-29.6	.1	.2
Maryland	43	9	502	563	3,284	-82.9	2.8	15.0
North Carolina	18	14	19	101	136	-25.9	.2	.3
South Carolina	14	10	19	43	84	-49.2	.1	.2
Virginia	10	4	393	484	1,661	-70.9	1.9	6.1
West Virginia	20	34	26	110	151	-27.0	.3	.4
East South Central	27	29	456	209	1,458	-85.7	.1	1.0
Alabama	8	6	6	56	77	-27.4	.1	.2
Kentucky	9	12	22	70	89	-21.3	.2	.2
Mississippi	1	2	394	9	1,087	-99.2	.1	9.5
Tennessee	9	9	34	74	205	-64.0	.2	.5
West South Central	32	34	38	144	877	-83.6	.1	.5
Arkansas	10	4	4	25	39	-35.9	.1	.2
Louisiana	2	5	17	23	657	-96.5	.1	2.4
Oklahoma	5	4	2	13	6	137.6	.1	*
Texas	14	21	15	83	175	-52.5	.1	.1
Mountain	28	22	62	142	247	-42.5	.1	.2
Arizona	5	8	43	39	63	-38.5	.1	.2
Colorado	1	*	1	5	4	16.9	*	*
Idaho	—	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Montana	5	3	2	13	8	66.1	.1	.1
Nevada	2	1	4	20	118	-82.8	.2	1.3
New Mexico	2	2	3	13	12	3.6	.1	.1
Utah	3	4	2	21	17	21.8	.1	.1
Wyoming	10	3	6	31	25	25.9	.2	.1
Pacific Contiguous	4	4	10	430	775	-44.4	.3	.6
California	3	3	8	425	770	-44.8	.7	1.3
Oregon	—	*	2	1	3	-63.4	*	*
Washington	1	*	*	4	1	194.9	*	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	526	512	500	3,206	3,141	2.1	59.9	59.7
Alaska	20	25	21	264	254	4.0	11.0	10.7
Hawaii	506	488	479	2,942	2,888	1.9	99.8	99.6
U.S. Total	4,422	4,390	9,887	26,403	56,769	-53.5	1.9	4.0

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

NM = 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 10. Electric Utility Steam Net Generation from Petroleum by Census Division and State
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date				
				Petroleum (Steam)			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)	1995 ¹	1994 ²
New England	774	681	1,397	5,402	9,634	-43.9	15.5	23.0
Connecticut	303	225	301	1,781	1,876	-5.1	15.4	13.8
Maine	80	23	118	427	452	-5.5	27.1	9.0
Massachusetts	313	329	861	2,686	6,316	-57.5	22.3	41.2
New Hampshire	77	104	113	508	974	-47.8	6.8	18.9
Rhode Island	—	—	4	—	16	NM	—	31.3
Vermont	—	—	*	—	*	NM	*	*
Middle Atlantic	681	476	1,784	5,108	12,240	-58.3	3.6	8.1
New Jersey	33	*	184	202	1,146	-82.4	1.3	7.2
New York	514	409	886	3,944	7,395	-46.7	8.8	14.4
Pennsylvania	134	67	714	962	3,698	-74.0	1.2	4.4
East North Central	180	103	363	700	1,441	-51.5	.3	.6
Illinois	71	29	197	215	738	-70.8	.3	1.1
Indiana	19	17	24	87	100	-12.8	.2	.2
Michigan	57	33	114	247	402	-38.6	.5	1.0
Ohio	27	14	18	97	133	-27.1	.1	.2
Wisconsin	6	9	10	54	68	-21.7	.2	.3
West North Central	118	91	157	545	641	-15.0	.5	.6
Iowa	2	4	2	12	26	-54.5	.1	.2
Kansas	2	3	10	22	33	-32.4	.1	.2
Minnesota	54	30	63	220	254	-13.3	1.1	1.3
Missouri	53	48	79	262	298	-12.1	.9	1.0
Nebraska	1	1	1	3	5	-38.6	*	*
North Dakota	6	5	2	25	23	6.0	.2	.2
South Dakota	*	*	*	1	2	-30.1	*	*
South Atlantic	1,893	2,298	4,719	9,700	24,300	-60.1	3.4	8.4
Delaware	40	42	152	378	1,000	-62.2	9.6	23.2
District of Columbia	1	*	43	16	170	-90.5	96.7	90.6
Florida	1,748	2,171	3,610	8,085	18,263	-55.7	11.7	26.4
Georgia	7	15	13	43	44	-2.7	.1	.1
Maryland	41	14	473	513	3,037	-83.1	2.5	13.8
North Carolina	12	10	11	64	76	-15.6	.1	.2
South Carolina	13	9	8	40	35	14.6	.1	.1
Virginia	9	4	383	451	1,524	-70.4	1.8	5.6
West Virginia	20	34	26	110	151	-27.0	.3	.4
East South Central	25	24	422	168	1,279	-86.9	.1	.9
Alabama	7	6	4	54	55	-1.5	.1	.1
Kentucky	9	8	15	48	73	-34.2	.1	.2
Mississippi	1	2	394	9	1,086	-99.2	.1	9.5
Tennessee	8	8	9	57	66	-14.4	.1	.2
West South Central	30	33	35	135	865	-84.4	.1	.5
Arkansas	10	4	2	24	32	-24.1	.1	.2
Louisiana	3	5	17	23	657	-96.5	.1	2.4
Oklahoma	5	4	2	13	5	147.5	.1	*
Texas	13	20	15	75	172	-56.2	.1	.1
Mountain	28	22	58	140	243	-42.4	.1	.2
Arizona	5	8	43	38	62	-38.4	.1	.2
Colorado	1	1	1	6	5	14.7	*	*
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	5	3	2	13	8	66.6	.1	.1
Nevada	2	1	1	19	115	-83.5	.2	1.2
New Mexico	2	2	3	13	12	3.7	.1	.1
Utah	3	4	2	20	15	28.4	.1	.1
Wyoming	10	3	6	31	25	25.9	.2	.1
Pacific Contiguous	2	*	5	414	749	-44.7	.3	.6
California	1	—	2	409	744	-45.0	.7	1.3
Oregon	—	*	2	1	3	-76.0	*	*
Washington	1	*	*	4	1	242.2	*	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	406	383	384	2,345	2,345	*	43.8	44.6
Alaska	*	*	*	1	*	NM	*	*
Hawaii	406	383	384	2,345	2,345	*	79.5	80.9
U.S. Total	4,137	4,111	9,324	24,657	53,738	-54.1	1.7	3.8

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

NM = 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, and kerosene.

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

Table 11. Electric Utility GT/IC Net Generation from Petroleum by Census Division and State
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date				
				Petroleum (GT/IC)			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)	1995 ¹	1994 ²
New England	29	19	12	164	177	-7.7	0.5	0.4
Connecticut	4	1	1	11	6	87.0	.1	.
Maine	1	.	.	2	.	NM	.1	.
Massachusetts	21	17	10	141	164	-13.6	1.2	1.1
New Hampshire	.	.	.	1	.	NM	.	.
Rhode Island	1	1	1	5	4	4.9	96.1	8.4
Vermont	2	.	.	5	3	35.5	.2	.1
Middle Atlantic	43	30	100	217	574	-62.2	.2	.4
New Jersey	3	5	28	40	193	-79.3	.3	1.2
New York	35	25	34	150	204	-26.3	.3	.4
Pennsylvania	5	1	39	27	177	-84.8	.	.2
East North Central	23	7	71	51	228	-77.6	.	.1
Illinois	8	.	19	10	49	-78.8	.	.1
Indiana	1	1	4	4	18	-75.1	.	.
Michigan	3	1	14	10	24	-56.3	.	.1
Ohio	4	3	17	16	102	-84.7	.	.2
Wisconsin	6	2	18	10	36	-71.4	.	.1
West North Central	14	4	48	26	84	-69.5	.	.1
Iowa	4	.	13	5	18	-70.2	.	.1
Kansas	2	1	3	5	9	-44.2	.	.
Minnesota	4	.	9	4	12	-69.5	.	.1
Missouri	2	.	15	2	29	-92.6	.	.1
Nebraska	1	2	2	8	8	10.4	.1	.1
North Dakota	.	.	1	.	1	NM	.	.
South Dakota	1	.	4	1	8	-85.9	.	.2
South Atlantic	50	79	169	359	949	-62.2	.1	.3
Delaware	1	.	4	29	65	-55.9	.7	1.5
District of Columbia	.	.	7	1	18	-96.8	3.3	9.4
Florida	31	74	82	180	316	-43.1	.3	.5
Georgia	8	5	18	27	56	-51.1	.1	.1
Maryland	2	-5	30	50	247	-79.8	.2	1.1
North Carolina	6	5	8	37	60	-38.9	.1	.1
South Carolina	1	.	11	3	49	-94.9	.	.1
Virginia	2	1	10	33	137	-76.1	.1	.5
West Virginia	—	.	—	.	.	NM	.	.
East South Central	2	5	35	42	179	-76.8	.	.1
Alabama	.	.	2	2	22	-91.5	.	.
Kentucky	.	4	7	22	16	36.0	.1	.
Mississippi	—	—	.	.	1	NM	.	.
Tennessee	2	1	26	17	139	-87.6	.	.4
West South Central	1	1	3	9	12	-21.0	.	.
Arkansas	1	.	2	1	7	-87.4	.	.
Louisiana	.	.	.	.	1	NM	.	.
Oklahoma	.	.	.	.	.	NM	.	.
Texas	1	1	1	8	3	135.9	.	.
Mountain	.	1	4	2	5	-48.1	.	.
Arizona	.	.	.	.	1	NM	.	.
Colorado	.	.	.	-1	-1	NM	.	.
Idaho	—	.	.	.	.	NM	.	.
Montana	.	.	.	.	.	NM	.	.
Nevada	.	.	3	1	3	-53.7	.	.
New Mexico	.	.	.	.	.	NM	.	.
Utah	.	.	.	1	2	-41.7	.	.
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	NM	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	2	3	6	17	26	-36.4	.	.
California	2	3	6	15	25	-39.8	.	.
Oregon	—	—	.	.	.	NM	.	.
Washington	.	.	.	1	.	NM	.	.
Pacific								
Noncontiguous	119	129	115	861	796	8.1	16.1	15.1
Alaska	20	25	21	263	253	3.9	10.9	10.7
Hawaii	100	105	95	598	543	10.1	20.3	18.7
U.S. Total	285	278	563	1,746	3,031	-42.4	.1	.2

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

NM = Calculation not meaningful.

Notes: •GT/IC=Gas Turbine/Internal Combustion. •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, and kerosene.

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

Table 12. Electric Utility Net Generation from Gas by Census Division and State
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date				
				Gas Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)	1995 ¹	1994 ²
New England	1,057	950	467	3,798	1,029	269.2	10.9	2.5
Connecticut	210	232	8	1,052	11	9336.1	9.1	.1
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	801	683	422	2,660	945	181.5	22.1	6.2
New Hampshire	46	35	33	83	40	107.6	1.1	.8
Rhode Island	—	—	3	—	32	NM	3.9	60.3
Vermont	—	—	—	4	2	149.6	.2	.1
Middle Atlantic	3,207	2,249	2,952	12,670	6,804	86.2	8.8	4.5
New Jersey	359	209	732	1,314	1,247	5.4	8.6	7.8
New York	2,551	1,941	2,124	10,445	5,262	98.5	23.2	10.2
Pennsylvania	297	100	96	911	295	208.9	1.1	.4
East North Central	543	209	662	2,004	2,298	-12.8	.8	.9
Illinois	294	73	321	1,056	1,313	-19.6	1.5	2.0
Indiana	54	41	120	246	400	-38.4	.5	.8
Michigan	84	70	96	422	319	32.5	.9	.8
Ohio	36	12	59	100	113	-11.1	.1	.2
Wisconsin	75	13	66	179	154	16.3	.8	.6
West North Central	425	222	596	1,410	1,415	-.4	1.2	1.2
Iowa	27	10	39	81	91	-11.4	.5	.6
Kansas	202	86	366	647	865	-25.2	3.6	4.6
Minnesota	82	65	59	296	165	79.5	1.4	.8
Missouri	89	52	67	314	116	171.7	1.0	.4
Nebraska	17	10	63	65	175	-62.8	.5	1.5
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	NM	—	—
South Dakota	7	—	2	8	3	162.5	.2	.1
South Atlantic	3,970	3,741	2,756	19,025	11,116	71.1	6.6	3.8
Delaware	184	122	188	1,324	756	75.0	33.6	17.5
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	3,530	3,371	2,115	15,952	9,195	73.5	23.0	13.3
Georgia	51	36	20	116	41	181.9	.2	.1
Maryland	123	45	121	387	248	56.5	1.9	1.1
North Carolina	13	17	33	50	67	-25.7	.1	.1
South Carolina	43	14	21	124	34	271.1	.3	.1
Virginia	23	132	255	1,049	762	37.7	4.2	2.8
West Virginia	3	4	2	23	13	70.4	.1	—
East South Central	1,132	900	741	4,405	1,980	122.5	3.1	1.4
Alabama	57	27	47	181	147	23.2	.4	.3
Kentucky	3	8	4	30	18	66.5	.1	—
Mississippi	1,067	866	689	4,189	1,756	138.5	34.6	15.4
Tennessee	5	—	—	5	59	-91.6	—	.2
West South Central	15,384	13,646	16,818	69,392	64,439	7.7	36.1	34.0
Arkansas	388	284	393	1,101	712	54.6	6.2	3.5
Louisiana	3,455	2,700	3,019	13,758	10,658	29.1	44.6	39.5
Oklahoma	1,558	1,284	1,622	6,755	6,207	8.8	30.2	28.4
Texas	9,984	9,378	11,784	47,779	46,862	2.0	39.4	39.0
Mountain	752	747	1,102	4,291	3,841	11.7	3.6	3.1
Arizona	86	63	360	520	786	-33.8	1.6	2.4
Colorado	35	16	43	145	194	-25.1	.9	1.2
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	4	1	5	7	18	-59.0	.1	.1
Nevada	332	308	341	1,637	1,177	39.2	18.5	12.6
New Mexico	277	283	308	1,583	1,422	11.4	11.4	10.1
Utah	17	75	43	392	239	64.0	2.7	1.5
Wyoming	—	1	1	5	6	-14.2	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	1,714	1,756	4,470	16,384	26,977	-39.3	12.6	22.1
California	1,713	1,728	4,453	15,504	26,064	-40.5	25.5	45.0
Oregon	-1	27	16	770	902	-14.7	3.3	4.5
Washington	2	1	1	110	12	843.9	.2	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	186	236	180	1,332	1,301	2.4	24.9	24.7
Alaska	186	236	180	1,332	1,301	2.4	55.4	55.1
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	28,368	24,656	30,744	134,711	121,202	11.1	9.5	8.5

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

NM = 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 13. Electric Utility Steam Net Generation from Gas by Census Division and State
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date				
				Gas (Steam)			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)	1995 ¹	1994 ²
New England	976	857	440	3,522	992	255.0	10.1	2.4
Connecticut	210	232	8	1,052	11	9336.1	9.1	.1
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	720	590	395	2,383	908	162.5	19.8	5.9
New Hampshire	46	35	33	83	40	107.3	1.1	.8
Rhode Island	*	—	3	*	32	NM	3.9	60.3
Vermont	—	—	*	4	2	149.6	.2	.1
Middle Atlantic	2,983	2,062	2,591	11,586	6,185	87.3	8.1	4.1
New Jersey	269	143	507	826	850	-2.8	5.4	5.3
New York	2,430	1,824	1,996	9,879	5,060	95.2	22.0	9.9
Pennsylvania	283	95	89	881	274	220.9	1.1	.3
East North Central	428	174	481	1,763	2,007	-12.2	.7	.8
Illinois	281	70	298	1,036	1,284	-19.3	1.5	1.9
Indiana	46	36	81	217	333	-34.8	.4	.6
Michigan	66	54	77	366	281	30.6	.8	.7
Ohio	18	5	5	71	29	139.5	.1	*
Wisconsin	18	9	20	74	80	-8.3	.3	.3
West North Central	349	194	454	1,231	1,177	4.5	1.1	1.0
Iowa	14	10	13	69	62	11.2	.4	.4
Kansas	176	67	312	545	749	-27.3	3.0	4.0
Minnesota	79	65	49	292	152	92.1	1.4	.8
Missouri	73	48	26	292	60	383.1	1.0	.2
Nebraska	7	5	52	34	153	-77.9	.3	1.3
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
South Dakota	*	*	1	*	1	NM	*	*
South Atlantic	2,992	2,740	1,250	12,682	5,916	114.4	4.4	2.0
Delaware	100	86	71	374	116	221.4	9.5	2.7
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	2,752	2,593	1,087	11,859	5,586	112.3	17.1	8.1
Georgia	19	28	20	61	38	60.0	.1	.1
Maryland	70	14	58	232	121	91.5	1.2	.6
North Carolina	1	2	4	2	14	-87.8	*	*
South Carolina	38	4	2	109	7	1578.3	.3	*
Virginia	8	9	6	23	21	7.7	.1	.1
West Virginia	3	4	2	23	13	70.4	.1	*
East South Central	1,002	802	621	3,772	1,471	156.4	2.7	1.1
Alabama	29	26	30	148	128	16.2	.3	.3
Kentucky	3	4	3	22	16	32.1	.1	*
Mississippi	971	772	588	3,602	1,327	171.4	29.8	11.7
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	NM	—	—
West South Central	14,612	12,888	16,312	65,531	61,668	6.3	34.1	32.6
Arkansas	388	284	393	1,101	712	54.6	6.2	3.5
Louisiana	3,394	2,636	2,958	13,366	10,329	29.4	43.3	38.3
Oklahoma	1,249	992	1,421	4,973	5,102	-2.5	22.3	23.3
Texas	9,581	8,976	11,540	46,091	45,525	1.2	38.0	37.9
Mountain	560	586	808	3,212	2,991	7.4	2.7	2.4
Arizona	42	21	214	162	308	-47.6	.5	.9
Colorado	35	16	38	145	163	-11.4	.9	1.0
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2	1	2	4	11	-64.0	*	.1
Nevada	202	216	229	1,062	952	11.5	12.0	10.2
New Mexico	262	270	286	1,512	1,368	10.5	10.9	9.7
Utah	17	62	38	323	184	76.0	2.2	1.1
Wyoming	*	1	1	5	6	-14.2	*	*
Pacific Contiguous	1,610	1,668	4,295	15,107	25,502	-40.8	11.6	20.9
California	1,610	1,668	4,295	15,107	25,502	-40.8	24.9	44.1
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	NM	—	—
Washington	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	7	31	32	180	272	-33.9	3.4	5.2
Alaska	7	31	32	180	272	-33.9	7.5	11.5
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	25,518	22,004	27,284	118,584	108,182	9.6	8.3	7.6

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

NM = 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 14. Electric Utility GT/IC Net Generation from Gas by Census Division and State
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date				
				Gas (GT/IC)			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)	1995 ¹	1994 ²
New England	81	93	27	277	37	650.7	0.8	0.1
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	81	93	27	277	37	650.4	2.3	.2
New Hampshire	*	*	—	*	—	NM	*	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	224	187	361	1,085	620	75.0	.8	.4
New Jersey	89	66	226	488	398	22.8	3.2	2.5
New York	121	117	129	566	202	180.6	1.3	.4
Pennsylvania	14	5	7	30	20	47.9	*	*
East North Central	115	35	181	241	291	-17.2	.1	.1
Illinois	14	3	23	20	29	-29.3	*	*
Indiana	9	5	39	30	67	-55.9	.1	.1
Michigan	18	16	19	56	38	46.2	.1	.1
Ohio	18	7	54	29	83	-64.7	*	.1
Wisconsin	56	4	46	106	74	43.1	.4	.3
West North Central	75	28	143	179	238	-24.6	.2	.2
Iowa	13	*	26	12	30	-58.7	.1	.2
Kansas	26	19	53	102	116	-11.8	.6	.6
Minnesota	3	*	10	3	13	-73.5	*	.1
Missouri	16	4	40	22	55	-59.6	.1	.2
Nebraska	10	5	11	31	22	40.6	.3	.2
North Dakota	—	—	*	*	*	NM	*	*
South Dakota	7	*	1	8	2	258.8	.3	.1
South Atlantic	978	1,001	1,506	6,343	5,200	22.0	2.2	1.8
Delaware	84	36	117	950	640	48.4	24.1	14.8
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	777	778	1,028	4,093	3,609	13.4	5.9	5.2
Georgia	32	7	*	54	3	1899.9	.1	*
Maryland	54	30	63	156	127	23.0	.8	.6
North Carolina	12	16	29	48	53	-9.5	.1	.1
South Carolina	5	10	19	15	27	-43.2	*	.1
Virginia	14	124	249	1,026	741	38.5	4.1	2.7
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	130	98	120	633	509	24.4	.5	.4
Alabama	28	*	18	33	20	68.4	.1	*
Kentucky	*	4	1	8	2	429.9	*	*
Mississippi	96	94	101	587	429	36.8	4.9	3.8
Tennessee	5	—	—	5	59	-91.6	*	.2
West South Central	772	758	506	3,861	2,771	39.4	2.0	1.5
Arkansas	*	—	—	*	*	NM	*	*
Louisiana	61	64	60	392	329	19.1	1.3	1.2
Oklahoma	309	292	201	1,782	1,105	61.2	8.0	5.1
Texas	402	402	244	1,688	1,336	26.3	1.4	1.1
Mountain	192	161	294	1,079	850	26.9	.9	.7
Arizona	44	42	146	359	478	-24.9	1.1	1.5
Colorado	*	*	5	1	31	-97.5	*	.2
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2	*	4	4	7	-51.8	*	.1
Nevada	130	92	112	575	224	156.4	6.5	2.4
New Mexico	15	13	22	72	54	32.4	.5	.4
Utah	*	13	5	68	55	24.1	.5	.3
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	104	88	175	1,277	1,475	-13.4	1.0	1.2
California	103	60	158	397	562	-29.3	.7	1.0
Oregon	-1	27	16	770	902	-14.7	3.3	4.5
Washington	2	1	*	110	11	883.0	.2	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	178	204	148	1,152	1,029	11.9	21.5	19.6
Alaska	178	204	148	1,152	1,029	11.9	47.9	43.5
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	2,850	2,652	3,460	16,127	13,020	23.9	1.1	.9

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

NM = Calculation not meaningful.

Notes: *GT/IC=Gas Turbine/Internal Combustion. *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 15. Electric Utility Hydroelectric Net Generation by Census Division and State
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date				
				Hydroelectric Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)	1995 ¹	1994 ²
New England	194	279	348	2,169	2,679	-19.0	6.2	6.4
Connecticut	10	8	20	169	251	-32.8	1.5	1.9
Maine	140	152	157	951	1,036	-8.2	60.3	20.5
Massachusetts	-43	-53	10	26	157	-83.1	.2	1.0
New Hampshire	54	101	88	551	700	-21.2	7.3	13.6
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	33	71	73	471	534	-11.8	21.7	19.3
Middle Atlantic	1,775	2,015	2,102	12,663	13,676	-7.4	8.8	9.0
New Jersey	-15	-10	-17	-59	-85	NM	-.4	-.5
New York	1,747	1,948	2,028	12,102	12,747	-5.1	26.9	24.8
Pennsylvania	43	77	91	621	1,014	-38.8	.7	1.2
East North Central	276	420	237	1,858	1,591	16.8	.7	.6
Illinois	4	4	3	24	20	17.2	—	—
Indiana	44	34	51	245	178	37.6	.5	.3
Michigan	56	128	45	440	409	7.7	.9	1.0
Ohio	24	20	23	128	80	60.0	.2	.1
Wisconsin	148	234	115	1,021	904	12.9	4.3	3.7
West North Central	1,093	807	1,292	5,233	6,151	-14.9	4.6	5.4
Iowa	82	67	92	455	498	-8.6	2.9	3.2
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	50	95	81	395	418	-5.5	1.9	2.1
Missouri	378	322	234	1,321	1,297	1.9	4.3	4.4
Nebraska	148	98	121	561	611	-8.2	4.7	5.2
North Dakota	104	118	216	833	916	-9.0	6.2	6.5
South Dakota	330	106	547	1,667	2,411	-30.9	53.2	61.4
South Atlantic	902	682	839	7,328	8,141	-10.0	2.6	2.8
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	20	17	22	122	131	-6.7	.2	.2
Georgia	269	294	332	2,470	2,098	17.7	5.0	4.3
Maryland	93	108	117	901	1,192	-24.4	4.5	5.4
North Carolina	255	143	302	1,922	3,035	-36.7	4.2	6.5
South Carolina	173	53	80	1,488	1,014	46.7	4.0	2.9
Virginia	57	18	-35	174	439	-60.4	.7	1.6
West Virginia	34	49	20	251	231	8.3	.7	.6
East South Central	1,057	1,172	1,521	10,214	14,073	-27.4	7.3	10.1
Alabama	363	441	582	4,824	6,337	-23.9	10.6	13.2
Kentucky	250	298	306	1,659	2,146	-22.7	3.9	5.1
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	445	433	633	3,731	5,590	-33.3	9.3	14.6
West South Central	813	963	582	4,971	4,358	14.1	2.6	2.3
Arkansas	249	251	290	1,965	2,024	-2.9	11.0	10.0
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	377	477	134	1,868	1,506	24.0	8.4	6.9
Texas	186	236	158	1,138	828	37.4	.9	.7
Mountain	4,109	3,240	2,916	16,307	15,475	5.4	13.5	12.4
Arizona	812	610	676	3,881	4,117	-5.7	12.3	12.7
Colorado	248	233	171	975	713	36.8	6.1	4.3
Idaho	1,304	1,127	718	4,899	4,126	18.7	100.0	100.0
Montana	1,288	866	922	4,720	4,570	3.3	40.4	37.2
Nevada	223	200	161	958	943	1.6	10.8	10.1
New Mexico	22	23	29	160	128	25.3	1.2	.9
Utah	116	119	90	436	440	-1.0	3.0	2.7
Wyoming	96	62	149	279	439	-36.5	1.5	2.2
Pacific Contiguous	18,058	16,893	13,402	91,745	65,236	40.6	70.4	53.5
California	5,405	5,568	2,779	27,499	11,387	141.5	45.3	19.7
Oregon	3,838	3,994	2,974	22,074	17,413	26.8	95.2	87.3
Washington	8,815	7,332	7,649	42,173	36,437	15.7	90.9	82.7
Pacific Noncontiguous	118	99	122	667	680	-1.8	12.5	12.9
Alaska	117	97	120	661	669	-1.2	27.5	28.3
Hawaii	2	3	2	6	10	-37.0	.2	.4
U.S. Total	28,395	26,570	23,360	153,157	132,059	16.0	10.7	9.3

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

NM = Calculation not meaningful.

Notes: •Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation. •Pumping energy used at pumped storage plants for June was 2,424 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 16. Electric Utility Nuclear-Powered Net Generation by Census Division and State
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date				
				Nuclear Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)	1995 ¹	1994 ²
New England	2,552	2,083	3,131	15,439	20,202	-23.6	44.2	48.2
Connecticut	1,377	882	1,834	7,312	9,963	-26.6	63.1	73.6
Maine	—	—	467	198	3,561	-94.5	12.5	70.5
Massachusetts	314	—	469	1,612	2,460	-34.5	13.4	16.1
New Hampshire	495	865	—	4,692	2,022	132.0	62.5	39.3
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	366	336	361	1,625	2,195	-26.0	74.9	79.1
Middle Atlantic	9,462	9,342	9,489	52,884	56,691	-6.7	36.9	37.5
New Jersey	1,339	2,220	2,058	11,600	10,482	10.7	75.8	65.8
New York	1,976	1,307	2,640	8,310	14,800	-43.9	18.5	28.8
Pennsylvania	6,148	5,816	4,791	32,974	31,408	5.0	39.7	37.4
East North Central	10,944	11,884	9,514	65,733	48,662	35.1	25.5	19.7
Illinois	6,740	7,172	6,265	39,251	33,797	16.1	55.5	50.9
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	1,691	2,374	1,652	12,827	4,798	167.4	27.7	12.2
Ohio	1,456	1,500	615	8,442	4,657	81.3	12.6	7.1
Wisconsin	1,057	837	982	5,213	5,410	-3.6	21.8	22.1
West North Central	3,577	3,422	2,950	19,716	22,281	-11.5	17.3	19.7
Iowa	303	344	299	1,422	2,162	-34.2	9.0	13.8
Kansas	834	877	833	4,902	4,862	.8	27.3	26.1
Minnesota	770	922	658	6,295	6,043	4.2	30.2	30.2
Missouri	787	489	821	3,493	4,956	-29.5	11.4	16.9
Nebraska	883	791	339	3,604	4,258	-15.3	30.0	36.5
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	15,893	14,342	13,372	90,968	79,682	14.2	31.7	27.4
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	2,786	2,786	2,324	16,070	12,193	31.8	23.2	17.6
Georgia	2,763	2,727	2,278	15,226	14,533	4.8	30.8	30.1
Maryland	1,094	820	1,046	5,855	4,534	29.2	29.1	20.6
North Carolina	3,228	3,049	2,768	18,569	15,263	21.7	41.1	32.7
South Carolina	3,733	3,242	3,163	23,755	20,792	14.2	63.3	59.9
Virginia	2,288	1,717	1,793	11,492	12,366	-7.1	46.3	45.1
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	3,106	3,122	4,267	21,164	21,524	-1.7	15.1	15.5
Alabama	1,435	1,490	1,925	9,473	10,483	-9.6	20.7	21.9
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	252	—	809	3,123	4,843	-35.5	25.8	42.5
Tennessee	1,419	1,631	1,532	8,568	6,198	38.2	21.3	16.2
West South Central	5,361	5,898	4,282	30,895	21,875	41.2	16.1	11.6
Arkansas	1,238	1,261	1,205	5,719	6,333	-9.7	32.0	31.3
Louisiana	925	1,498	717	8,226	5,511	49.3	26.7	20.4
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	3,198	3,139	2,360	16,950	10,031	69.0	14.0	8.3
Mountain	2,592	1,825	1,664	12,458	9,212	35.2	10.3	7.4
Arizona	2,592	1,825	1,664	12,458	9,212	35.2	39.3	28.4
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	2,893	2,470	3,082	17,911	18,977	-5.6	13.8	15.6
California	2,893	2,476	3,089	15,465	16,263	-4.9	25.5	28.1
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	*	-6	-7	2,446	2,714	-9.9	5.3	6.2
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	56,381	54,387	51,751	327,168	299,106	9.4	23.0	21.0

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

NM = 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 17. Electric Utility Net Generation from Other Energy Sources by Census Division and State
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date				
				Other Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)	1995 ¹	1994 ²
New England	50	21	53	243	264	-7.9	0.7	0.6
Connecticut	38	5	39	179	223	-19.9	1.5	1.6
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	12	16	14	64	41	57.7	3.0	1.5
Middle Atlantic	1	1	1	8	4	117.4	*	*
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1	1	1	8	4	117.4	*	*
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East North Central	28	28	21	157	127	22.9	.1	.1
Illinois	6	7	—	25	—	—	*	—
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	22	22	21	132	127	3.3	.6	.5
West North Central	47	47	43	242	210	15.4	.2	.2
Iowa	2	2	2	9	6	43.4	.1	*
Kansas	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Minnesota	43	42	40	218	196	11.4	1.0	1.0
Missouri	*	2	1	9	4	107.5	*	*
Nebraska	1	1	1	6	4	77.5	.1	*
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	—	—	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	*	*	*	NM	*	*
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	*	*	28	*	143	NM	*	.1
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	*	*	28	*	143	NM	*	.1
Mountain	*	*	19	49	131	-62.7	*	.1
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	4	—	34	—	—	.3
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	*	*	16	49	97	-49.8	.3	.6
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	285	262	511	1,881	3,551	-47.0	1.4	2.9
California	283	257	507	1,804	3,385	-46.7	3.0	5.8
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	2	5	4	77	166	-53.5	.2	.4
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	410	359	676	2,580	4,430	-41.8	.2	.3

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

NM = 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."

U.S. Electric Utility Consumption of Fossil Fuels

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

Table 18. U.S. Electric Utility Consumption of Fossil Fuels, 1985 Through June 1995

Period	Coal (thousand short tons)				Petroleum (thousand barrels)			Petroleum Coke (thousand short tons)	Gas (thousand Mcf)
	Anthracite ¹	Bituminous ²	Lignite	Total	Light	Heavy	Total		
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	972	647,824	69,098	717,894	15,367	184,011	199,378	348	2,844,051
1988	1,063	681,048	76,260	758,372	18,769	229,327	248,096	409	2,635,613
1989	1,049	688,504	77,335	766,888	25,491	241,960	267,451	517	2,787,012
1990	1,031	694,317	78,201	773,549	14,823	181,231	196,054	819	2,787,332
1991	994	691,275	79,999	772,268	13,729	171,157	184,886	722	2,789,014
1992	986	698,626	80,248	779,860	11,556	135,779	147,335	999	2,765,608
1993									
January	79	61,703	7,617	69,400	1,013	10,804	11,817	92	164,374
February	88	57,293	6,431	63,812	935	10,569	11,504	81	161,928
March	101	60,969	6,002	67,073	1,277	12,784	14,061	87	193,811
April	84	53,755	5,757	59,596	819	7,629	8,448	79	173,834
May	81	53,380	6,570	60,032	868	7,722	8,590	86	166,840
June	80	61,090	6,948	68,118	1,033	11,756	12,789	98	254,823
July	73	71,134	7,511	78,717	1,817	16,896	18,713	125	334,101
August	67	70,241	7,624	77,932	1,566	18,044	19,610	112	357,027
September	60	60,143	6,289	66,493	1,031	14,730	15,761	129	258,325
October	64	59,125	5,752	64,941	897	11,318	12,216	112	234,544
November	81	59,385	6,211	65,677	886	11,339	12,225	101	208,335
December	92	64,516	7,109	71,717	1,027	15,694	16,720	120	174,498
Total	951	732,736	79,821	813,508	13,168	149,287	162,454	1220	2,682,440
1994 ³									
January	82	69,022	7,257	76,362	3,709	20,743	24,452	112	169,983
February	98	58,843	6,514	65,455	1,397	14,697	16,094	88	149,156
March	100	59,696	6,303	66,098	1,014	12,026	13,040	93	185,924
April	88	54,246	5,706	60,040	1,041	11,585	12,626	71	203,934
May	89	56,482	6,513	63,084	1,164	10,346	11,510	59	216,022
June	87	66,162	6,881	73,130	1,871	14,775	16,646	71	318,528
July	98	69,428	6,964	76,489	1,530	14,062	15,592	76	362,444
August	92	68,713	6,877	75,682	1,021	8,992	10,013	65	382,114
September	93	59,873	6,479	66,445	870	7,346	8,216	62	295,956
October	107	58,011	6,330	64,447	811	6,634	7,444	62	263,958
November	90	55,542	6,245	61,877	863	6,432	7,294	59	231,242
December	100	61,084	6,977	68,161	1,048	7,029	8,077	57	207,886
Total	1,123	737,102	79,045	817,270	16,338	134,666	151,004	875	2,987,146
1995 ⁴									
January	75	64,253	7,103	71,431	1,057	5,955	7,012	64	198,657
February	82	58,129	5,729	63,940	1,316	10,457	11,773	61	168,710
March	83	57,885	5,692	63,659	907	4,276	5,183	52	245,166
April	77	53,889	5,144	59,110	918	4,673	5,591	36	228,820
May	86	57,068	5,502	62,656	1,133	6,121	7,254	59	257,592
June	72	62,422	6,849	69,342	1,194	6,262	7,456	68	296,692
Total	474	353,646	36,018	390,138	6,526	37,744	44,270	340	1,395,636
Year to Date									
1995 ⁴	474	353,646	36,018	390,138	6,526	37,744	44,270	340	1,395,636
1994 ³	544	364,451	39,174	404,169	10,196	84,172	94,368	493	1,243,547
1993	513	348,191	39,326	388,031	5,944	61,265	67,209	522	1,115,609

¹ Includes anthracite silt stored off-site.

² Includes subbituminous coal.

³ Data for 1994 and prior years are final.

⁴ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

Notes: *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *Mcf=thousand cubic feet.

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

The Cherokee Powerplant is a coal-fired facility operated by Public Service of Colorado.

Table 19. Electric Utility Consumption of Coal by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Thousand Short Tons)

NERC Region and Hawaii	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ²	June 1994 ²	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)
ECAR	16,868	14,751	16,846	95,272	98,326	-3.1
ERCOT	6,450	5,466	6,507	31,797	35,723	-11.0
MAAC	3,308	2,867	3,424	18,426	18,845	-2.2
MAIN	6,014	4,874	5,616	31,865	31,564	1.0
MAPP (U.S.)	6,296	5,347	6,571	37,640	36,645	2.7
NPCC (U.S.)	1,415	1,150	1,291	8,223	8,348	-1.5
SERC	14,517	13,864	15,037	76,200	75,363	1.1
SPP	8,003	6,937	8,896	44,248	46,474	-4.8
WSCC (U.S.)	6,448	7,379	8,918	46,326	52,752	-12.2
Contiguous U.S.	69,320	62,637	73,106	389,996	404,041	-3.5
ASCC	22	19	24	142	128	11.3
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	69,342	62,656	73,130	390,138	404,169	-3.5

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are 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 20. Electric Utility Consumption of Petroleum by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Thousand Barrels)

NERC Region and Hawaii	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ²	June 1994 ²	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)
ECAR	304	185	478	1,329	2,283	-41.8
ERCOT	19	40	25	164	290	-43.6
MAAC	459	136	2,996	3,729	17,290	-78.4
MAIN	166	55	500	534	1,885	-71.6
MAPP (U.S.)	61	43	115	214	338	-36.6
NPCC (U.S.)	2,365	1,977	3,895	16,411	29,154	-43.7
SERC	3,056	3,830	6,949	15,112	33,646	-55.1
SPP	53	45	696	233	2,330	-90.0
WSCC (U.S.)	61	51	130	966	1,703	-43.3
Contiguous U.S.	6,544	6,363	15,784	38,692	88,919	-56.5
ASCC	36	45	37	452	452	-.2
Hawaii	876	846	825	5,126	4,997	2.6
U.S. Total	7,456	7,254	16,646	44,270	94,368	-53.1

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

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

Table 21. Electric Utility Consumption of Gas by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Million Cubic Feet)

NERC Region and Hawaii	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ²	June 1994 ²	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)
ECAR	4,192	3,181	4,083	19,083	15,018	27.1
ERCOT	80,454	76,618	97,600	384,386	383,898	.1
MAAC	10,118	5,027	12,674	40,263	27,190	48.1
MAIN	5,295	1,674	5,162	18,414	19,534	-5.7
MAPP (U.S.)	1,732	1,007	2,294	5,931	6,148	-3.5
NPCC (U.S.)	36,755	30,422	26,868	148,876	65,690	126.6
SERC	39,462	37,931	24,424	182,310	103,266	76.5
SPP	90,365	73,350	87,638	374,851	304,161	23.2
WSCC (U.S.)	26,000	25,767	55,737	206,601	304,926	-32.2
Contiguous U.S.	294,373	254,978	316,480	1,380,715	1,229,832	12.3
ASCC	2,319	2,615	2,047	14,921	13,715	8.8
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	296,692	257,592	318,528	1,395,636	1,243,547	12.2

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

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

Table 22. Electric Utility Consumption of Coal by Census Division and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)
New England	584	430	470	2,975	3,024	-1.6
Connecticut	85	86	86	419	473	-11.3
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	380	299	290	1,888	1,960	-3.7
New Hampshire	120	44	95	667	591	12.9
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	4,217	3,696	4,153	23,975	24,664	-2.8
New Jersey	193	169	213	886	1,187	-25.4
New York	623	591	686	4,024	4,387	-8.3
Pennsylvania	3,400	2,935	3,254	19,066	19,090	-.1
East North Central	16,178	13,596	15,758	89,810	91,824	-2.2
Illinois	2,969	2,216	2,902	15,958	16,045	-.5
Indiana	4,501	3,547	4,165	24,735	25,099	-1.5
Michigan	2,861	2,491	2,744	15,313	15,176	.9
Ohio	3,976	3,792	4,139	23,949	25,465	-6.0
Wisconsin	1,871	1,549	1,808	9,855	10,039	-1.8
West North Central	9,813	8,332	9,905	56,276	53,822	4.6
Iowa	1,457	1,283	1,523	8,627	8,081	6.8
Kansas	1,474	1,297	1,580	7,908	8,342	-5.2
Minnesota	1,566	1,267	1,626	8,568	8,301	3.2
Missouri	2,592	2,173	2,285	14,178	12,214	16.1
Nebraska	741	727	814	4,869	4,223	15.3
North Dakota	1,785	1,412	1,837	10,821	11,277	-4.0
South Dakota	197	173	240	1,305	1,384	-5.7
South Atlantic	12,031	11,051	13,165	64,049	66,255	-3.3
Delaware	166	136	176	970	1,054	-7.9
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	2,299	2,194	2,322	11,793	11,828	-.3
Georgia	2,672	2,534	2,787	13,611	13,109	3.8
Maryland	857	757	944	4,616	4,878	-5.4
North Carolina	1,861	1,808	2,437	9,401	10,908	-13.8
South Carolina	913	914	996	4,743	5,040	-5.9
Virginia	756	615	812	4,521	4,684	-3.5
West Virginia	2,507	2,094	2,691	14,393	14,753	-2.4
East South Central	8,118	7,775	7,966	44,020	42,192	4.3
Alabama	2,572	2,648	2,563	13,173	12,718	3.6
Kentucky	3,171	2,762	3,020	17,381	17,123	1.5
Mississippi	379	377	366	2,287	1,698	34.7
Tennessee	1,996	1,989	2,017	11,179	10,653	4.9
West South Central	11,549	10,022	12,440	60,023	66,966	-10.4
Arkansas	1,069	815	1,289	5,612	6,841	-18.0
Louisiana	1,150	1,101	1,368	6,182	6,873	-10.0
Oklahoma	1,373	1,259	1,646	8,377	8,721	-3.9
Texas	7,958	6,847	8,138	39,852	44,531	-10.5
Mountain	6,806	7,663	8,938	47,604	51,442	-7.5
Arizona	1,116	1,307	1,681	7,413	9,127	-18.8
Colorado	1,262	1,354	1,464	7,941	8,247	-3.7
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	391	594	795	4,489	4,887	-8.1
Nevada	519	562	690	3,077	3,525	-12.7
New Mexico	1,122	1,131	1,307	7,036	7,116	-1.1
Utah	947	914	1,128	6,065	6,757	-10.2
Wyoming	1,450	1,800	1,873	11,582	11,784	-1.7
Pacific Contiguous	24	72	311	1,263	3,852	-67.2
California	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	4	96	219	979	-77.7
Washington	24	68	215	1,044	2,873	-63.6
Pacific Noncontiguous	22	19	24	142	128	11.3
Alaska	22	19	24	142	128	11.3
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	69,342	62,656	73,130	390,138	404,169	-3.5

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are 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 23. Electric Utility Consumption of Petroleum by Census Division and State
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)
New England	1,421	1,225	2,318	9,483	16,309	-41.9
Connecticut	517	377	511	2,969	3,170	-6.4
Maine	143	51	208	786	814	-3.4
Massachusetts	610	609	1,387	4,784	10,500	-54.4
New Hampshire	143	185	197	923	1,757	-47.5
Rhode Island	2	2	11	8	54	-85.6
Vermont	5	1	3	14	14	-.5
Middle Atlantic	1,248	829	3,265	8,903	22,150	-59.8
New Jersey	77	27	379	547	2,618	-79.1
New York	942	751	1,573	6,921	12,830	-46.1
Pennsylvania	229	51	1,314	1,435	6,702	-78.6
East North Central	412	197	879	1,515	3,564	-57.5
Illinois	150	42	443	440	1,696	-74.1
Indiana	38	34	52	177	234	-24.3
Michigan	145	69	253	578	910	-36.5
Ohio	63	40	78	258	591	-56.4
Wisconsin	17	12	53	63	134	-53.2
West North Central	67	55	162	305	529	-42.4
Iowa	14	9	33	46	101	-54.8
Kansas	7	8	21	57	69	-17.1
Minnesota	12	8	26	40	66	-39.5
Missouri	12	12	58	73	185	-60.5
Nebraska	6	7	8	28	32	-12.6
North Dakota	12	9	5	51	50	2.8
South Dakota	4	1	11	9	26	-63.6
South Atlantic	3,218	3,881	8,240	16,814	41,475	-59.5
Delaware	66	39	252	647	1,762	-63.3
District of Columbia	4	.	121	81	436	-81.5
Florida	2,907	3,650	6,047	13,513	29,658	-54.4
Georgia	35	44	71	165	222	-25.6
Maryland	88	30	953	1,102	5,917	-81.4
North Carolina	37	29	42	209	311	-32.7
South Carolina	24	18	47	83	210	-60.4
Virginia	21	8	662	826	2,705	-69.5
West Virginia	35	61	44	189	254	-25.5
East South Central	54	54	709	385	2,388	-83.9
Alabama	12	11	11	98	144	-32.0
Kentucky	23	24	46	137	180	-23.8
Mississippi	2	3	596	17	1,699	-99.0
Tennessee	16	16	57	132	364	-63.7
West South Central	57	69	76	302	792	-61.8
Arkansas	20	8	9	53	78	-31.4
Louisiana	5	9	30	43	390	-89.0
Oklahoma	12	7	8	26	14	87.6
Texas	21	45	29	181	311	-41.8
Mountain	58	43	114	276	440	-37.3
Arizona	9	15	75	71	110	-34.8
Colorado	2	1	2	15	11	32.0
Idaho	—	.	.	.	.	—
Montana	12	6	5	29	18	58.4
Nevada	4	3	9	39	200	-80.7
New Mexico	4	5	8	25	26	-2.3
Utah	7	8	3	37	30	24.9
Wyoming	20	5	11	59	46	30.2
Pacific Contiguous	9	11	20	709	1,273	-44.3
California	7	7	16	695	1,262	-44.9
Oregon	—	3	4	5	7	-28.8
Washington	2	1	.	9	4	153.4
Pacific Noncontiguous	912	891	862	5,578	5,449	2.4
Alaska	36	45	37	452	452	-.2
Hawaii	876	846	825	5,126	4,997	2.6
U.S. Total	7,456	7,254	16,646	44,270	94,368	-53.1

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

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 1995 petroleum coke consumption was 68,157 short tons.

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

Table 24. Consumption of Petroleum at Steam-Fired Electric Utility Plants by Census Division and State
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)
New England	1,354	1,184	2,293	9,138	15,948	-42.7
Connecticut	506	375	508	2,940	3,155	-6.8
Maine	142	51	208	781	811	-3.7
Massachusetts	564	574	1,369	4,495	10,175	-55.8
New Hampshire	143	184	197	919	1,756	-47.6
Rhode Island	—	—	10	—	47	—
Vermont	*	*	1	1	4	-76.4
Middle Atlantic	1,129	741	3,008	8,346	20,702	-59.7
New Jersey	67	11	310	434	2,144	-79.8
New York	846	682	1,484	6,554	12,317	-46.8
Pennsylvania	216	48	1,214	1,359	6,241	-78.2
East North Central	347	174	694	1,323	2,917	-54.6
Illinois	125	41	391	408	1,552	-73.7
Indiana	35	32	44	160	191	-16.4
Michigan	133	66	219	539	845	-36.2
Ohio	51	28	36	191	295	-35.2
Wisconsin	3	7	5	26	34	-24.5
West North Central	27	38	46	195	287	-32.1
Iowa	4	7	4	23	51	-55.0
Kansas	3	5	14	42	48	-13.7
Minnesota	2	6	3	20	25	-21.0
Missouri	5	9	20	51	102	-49.8
Nebraska	2	2	1	7	11	-32.2
North Dakota	11	8	3	50	47	6.1
South Dakota	*	1	*	3	4	-30.7
South Atlantic	3,099	3,683	7,834	15,950	39,293	-59.4
Delaware	64	38	244	588	1,622	-63.8
District of Columbia	4	—	101	75	383	-80.4
Florida	2,836	3,488	5,866	13,100	28,948	-54.7
Georgia	16	33	29	89	91	-2.0
Maryland	82	27	880	968	5,366	-82.0
North Carolina	22	14	18	108	128	-15.9
South Carolina	22	16	13	69	67	2.5
Virginia	19	6	638	763	2,434	-68.6
West Virginia	35	61	44	189	253	-25.5
East South Central	50	48	647	319	2,042	-84.4
Alabama	11	10	8	94	97	-2.9
Kentucky	23	19	29	109	142	-23.6
Mississippi	2	3	596	17	1,690	-99.0
Tennessee	13	14	14	99	113	-12.5
West South Central	54	66	68	278	762	-63.6
Arkansas	18	8	4	48	59	-18.5
Louisiana	5	9	29	42	386	-89.1
Oklahoma	12	7	7	25	13	96.6
Texas	20	42	27	163	304	-46.5
Mountain	56	40	105	265	424	-37.5
Arizona	9	14	74	70	107	-34.5
Colorado	1	1	2	14	11	29.9
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	11	6	5	28	18	58.5
Nevada	4	2	3	34	192	-82.1
New Mexico	4	4	8	25	25	-1.7
Utah	7	7	3	35	26	32.3
Wyoming	20	5	11	59	46	30.2
Pacific Contiguous	3	3	8	669	1,209	-44.7
California	1	—	4	658	1,200	-45.1
Oregon	—	3	4	4	7	-39.8
Washington	2	*	*	7	2	179.5
Pacific Noncontiguous	709	671	665	4,098	4,042	1.4
Alaska	*	*	*	2	2	42.5
Hawaii	709	671	665	4,096	4,041	1.4
U.S. Total	6,828	6,648	15,369	40,580	87,627	-53.7

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

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 1995 petroleum coke consumption was 68,157 short tons.

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

Table 25. Consumption of Petroleum at GT/IC Electric Utility Plants by Census

Division and State

(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)
New England	67	41	25	346	361	-4.2
Connecticut	12	2	3	28	15	84.7
Maine	1	*	*	5	2	108.5
Massachusetts	46	34	18	288	325	-11.4
New Hampshire	1	1	—	3	1	130.8
Rhode Island	2	2	1	8	7	15.0
Vermont	5	1	2	13	10	33.6
Middle Atlantic	120	88	258	556	1,447	-61.6
New Jersey	11	16	68	114	474	-76.0
New York	96	69	89	367	513	-28.6
Pennsylvania	14	3	100	76	460	-83.5
East North Central	65	23	186	191	647	-70.4
Illinois	25	1	53	32	144	-77.7
Indiana	2	2	8	17	43	-59.7
Michigan	12	3	34	39	65	-40.2
Ohio	12	12	43	67	296	-77.5
Wisconsin	14	5	48	37	99	-63.1
West North Central	40	16	116	110	242	-54.6
Iowa	11	2	29	23	50	-54.6
Kansas	5	3	7	16	21	-25.0
Minnesota	10	3	23	20	41	-51.0
Missouri	7	3	38	22	84	-73.4
Nebraska	4	5	6	21	22	-3.1
North Dakota	*	1	2	1	3	-53.1
South Dakota	4	*	11	7	22	-69.1
South Atlantic	120	198	406	864	2,182	-60.4
Delaware	2	*	8	59	140	-57.8
District of Columbia	1	*	21	6	52	-89.4
Florida	72	163	181	412	710	-41.9
Georgia	19	12	42	76	131	-42.0
Maryland	7	4	73	133	551	-75.8
North Carolina	15	15	24	101	182	-44.5
South Carolina	2	2	34	15	143	-89.8
Virginia	3	2	23	62	271	-77.1
West Virginia	—	*	—	*	*	—
East South Central	4	7	62	66	345	-80.8
Alabama	1	1	3	4	48	-90.9
Kentucky	*	5	16	29	38	-24.5
Mississippi	—	—	*	*	8	—
Tennessee	3	1	42	33	251	-86.7
West South Central	3	3	8	25	30	-17.3
Arkansas	2	*	5	5	19	-71.7
Louisiana	*	*	1	1	3	-77.9
Oklahoma	*	*	*	1	1	-35.9
Texas	2	3	2	18	7	162.2
Mountain	1	2	9	11	16	-33.8
Arizona	*	1	1	1	3	-45.5
Colorado	*	*	*	1	1	72.3
Idaho	—	*	*	*	*	—
Montana	*	*	*	1	1	55.4
Nevada	*	*	6	4	8	-48.1
New Mexico	*	*	*	1	1	-17.7
Utah	*	*	1	2	3	-34.1
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	6	8	12	40	63	-36.7
California	6	7	12	37	62	-40.4
Oregon	—	*	*	1	*	—
Washington	*	1	*	2	1	98.1
Pacific Noncontiguous	203	220	197	1,480	1,407	5.2
Alaska	36	45	37	449	451	-.3
Hawaii	167	175	160	1,031	956	7.8
U.S. Total	628	607	1,278	3,690	6,741	-45.3

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

Notes: •GT/IC=Gas Turbine/Internal Combustion. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding. •Data do not include petroleum coke.

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

Table 26. Electric Utility Consumption of Gas by Census Division and State
(Million Cubic Feet)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)
New England	10,971	9,902	4,929	39,767	10,699	271.7
Connecticut	2,202	2,414	97	11,100	173	6300.3
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	8,232	7,090	4,365	27,655	9,546	189.7
New Hampshire	528	395	368	940	438	114.8
Rhode Island	7	—	61	7	479	-98.6
Vermont	4	3	38	65	63	3.5
Middle Atlantic	32,622	23,793	31,465	133,521	73,282	82.2
New Jersey	3,563	2,112	8,562	14,383	15,191	-5.3
New York	25,784	20,520	21,939	109,109	54,991	98.4
Pennsylvania	3,276	1,161	963	10,029	3,100	223.5
East North Central	9,287	4,685	8,991	36,537	33,982	7.5
Illinois	4,010	1,406	4,124	15,297	17,065	-10.4
Indiana	616	432	1,352	2,676	4,271	-37.3
Michigan	3,035	2,465	1,602	14,517	8,522	70.4
Ohio	504	178	1,114	1,469	2,105	-30.2
Wisconsin	1,123	204	800	2,578	2,019	27.7
West North Central	5,327	2,864	7,448	18,231	17,926	1.7
Iowa	355	123	546	1,042	1,261	-17.3
Kansas	2,582	1,203	4,456	8,761	10,778	-18.7
Minnesota	931	729	800	3,530	2,235	57.9
Missouri	1,150	689	871	3,948	1,535	157.2
Nebraska	211	113	741	816	2,054	-60.3
North Dakota	*	—	*	1	1	-33.3
South Dakota	98	7	34	134	62	114.0
South Atlantic	38,170	35,427	23,296	175,189	96,837	80.9
Delaware	1,730	1,236	1,613	11,013	6,053	81.9
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	33,287	31,358	16,666	146,768	78,624	86.7
Georgia	706	629	262	1,808	526	244.1
Maryland	1,568	538	1,552	4,942	3,019	63.7
North Carolina	158	195	408	607	809	-24.9
South Carolina	471	185	329	1,367	522	162.0
Virginia	213	1,248	2,447	8,451	7,154	18.1
West Virginia	36	39	19	232	130	78.2
East South Central	13,042	10,735	9,158	54,021	26,806	101.5
Alabama	623	293	507	1,974	1,585	24.5
Kentucky	33	95	47	366	198	85.2
Mississippi	12,311	10,347	8,604	51,608	24,363	111.8
Tennessee	73	—	—	73	660	-88.9
West South Central	158,519	141,314	174,838	713,153	664,061	7.4
Arkansas	4,070	3,167	4,389	11,761	7,955	47.8
Louisiana	35,649	28,330	31,568	144,175	111,132	29.7
Oklahoma	15,774	12,758	16,656	67,081	61,971	8.2
Texas	103,026	97,058	122,224	490,137	483,003	1.5
Mountain	7,762	7,832	11,886	44,670	41,699	7.1
Arizona	1,027	707	3,923	5,614	8,676	-35.3
Colorado	447	220	564	1,907	2,549	-25.2
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	47	14	67	88	196	-54.8
Nevada	3,222	3,051	3,536	16,032	12,155	31.9
New Mexico	2,839	2,986	3,288	16,435	15,226	7.9
Utah	175	848	495	4,541	2,835	60.2
Wyoming	4	7	14	52	63	-16.2
Pacific Contiguous	18,672	18,425	44,469	165,628	264,540	-37.4
California	18,651	18,187	44,213	157,351	255,634	-38.4
Oregon	—	230	246	7,038	8,763	-19.7
Washington	21	8	10	1,238	143	766.5
Pacific Noncontiguous	2,319	2,615	2,047	14,921	13,715	8.8
Alaska	2,319	2,615	2,047	14,921	13,715	8.8
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	296,692	257,592	318,528	1,395,636	1,243,547	12.2

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

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

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

Table 27. Consumption of Gas at Steam-Fired Electric Utility Plants by Census

Division and State

(Million Cubic Feet)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)
New England	10,215	9,077	4,665	37,285	10,334	260.8
Connecticut	2,202	2,414	97	11,100	173	6300.3
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	7,475	6,265	4,100	25,175	9,181	174.2
New Hampshire	527	394	368	939	438	114.4
Rhode Island	7	—	61	7	479	-98.6
Vermont	4	3	38	65	63	3.5
Middle Atlantic	30,131	21,902	27,286	122,375	65,698	86.3
New Jersey	2,504	1,451	5,846	9,021	10,314	-12.5
New York	24,502	19,344	20,572	103,684	52,564	97.3
Pennsylvania	3,125	1,106	868	9,670	2,820	242.9
East North Central	7,425	4,224	6,197	32,870	29,454	11.6
Illinois	3,640	1,377	3,672	14,788	16,512	-10.4
Indiana	499	363	844	2,297	3,435	-33.1
Michigan	2,782	2,290	1,349	13,848	8,032	72.4
Ohio	241	70	61	975	378	158.3
Wisconsin	263	124	270	962	1,097	-12.3
West North Central	4,201	2,465	5,401	15,483	14,534	6.5
Iowa	165	116	144	827	781	5.9
Kansas	2,212	942	3,719	7,267	9,233	-21.3
Minnesota	850	719	609	3,422	1,993	71.7
Missouri	892	629	311	3,550	734	383.7
Nebraska	73	58	596	408	1,769	-77.0
North Dakota	*	—	*	*	*	NM
South Dakota	8	*	22	9	24	-64.0
South Atlantic	29,442	26,547	12,520	122,840	54,559	125.2
Delaware	1,052	912	727	3,937	1,286	206.3
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	26,672	24,755	10,672	113,228	50,951	122.2
Georgia	283	527	253	1,036	489	111.9
Maryland	927	184	767	3,049	1,428	113.5
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	NM
South Carolina	389	40	19	1,129	66	1606.6
Virginia	83	89	63	229	209	9.2
West Virginia	36	39	19	232	130	78.2
East South Central	10,315	8,346	6,595	38,906	15,937	144.1
Alabama	288	289	328	1,606	1,385	16.0
Kentucky	28	44	27	229	171	33.9
Mississippi	10,000	8,013	6,240	37,071	14,380	157.8
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	NM
West South Central	149,630	132,901	168,801	670,995	632,329	6.1
Arkansas	4,070	3,167	4,389	11,761	7,954	47.9
Louisiana	34,771	27,487	30,817	139,096	107,087	29.9
Oklahoma	12,999	10,025	14,540	51,161	50,327	1.7
Texas	97,790	92,221	119,055	468,977	466,961	.4
Mountain	5,871	6,151	8,824	33,851	32,504	4.1
Arizona	564	258	2,419	1,990	3,703	-46.3
Colorado	444	217	490	1,888	2,155	-12.4
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	15	9	17	39	99	-61.0
Nevada	2,025	2,190	2,402	10,770	9,770	10.2
New Mexico	2,651	2,806	3,033	15,581	14,584	6.8
Utah	168	664	449	3,531	2,131	65.6
Wyoming	4	7	14	52	63	-16.2
Pacific Contiguous	17,550	17,497	42,575	153,068	249,567	-38.7
California	17,550	17,497	42,570	153,064	249,556	-38.7
Oregon	—	—	—	—	2	NM
Washington	*	*	5	4	9	-58.3
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	NM
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	NM
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	264,780	229,108	282,863	1,227,674	1,104,916	11.1

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

NM = Calculation not meaningful.

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

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

Table 28. Consumption of Gas at GT/IC Electric Utility Plants by Census Division and State
(Million Cubic Feet)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ²	Difference (percent)
New England	757	825	264	2,481	365	579.8
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	757	825	264	2,480	365	579.4
New Hampshire	*	*	—	1	—	NM
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	2,491	1,892	4,179	11,146	7,584	47.0
New Jersey	1,059	660	2,716	5,362	4,877	9.9
New York	1,282	1,176	1,367	5,425	2,427	123.5
Pennsylvania	150	55	95	359	280	28.3
East North Central	1,862	461	2,795	3,667	4,528	-19.0
Illinois	370	30	452	509	553	-8.0
Indiana	117	69	508	379	835	-54.7
Michigan	252	175	253	669	489	36.7
Ohio	262	108	1,053	494	1,728	-71.4
Wisconsin	860	79	530	1,617	922	75.3
West North Central	1,127	399	2,046	2,748	3,392	-19.0
Iowa	190	8	402	215	480	-55.2
Kansas	369	261	737	1,493	1,545	-3.3
Minnesota	82	10	191	108	242	-55.2
Missouri	258	60	560	398	801	-50.3
Nebraska	138	55	145	409	285	43.1
North Dakota	—	—	*	*	1	NM
South Dakota	91	6	12	125	38	227.4
South Atlantic	8,728	8,881	10,776	52,349	42,278	23.8
Delaware	678	324	886	7,076	4,768	48.4
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	6,614	6,603	5,994	33,540	27,673	21.2
Georgia	423	103	9	773	37	2005.6
Maryland	642	354	785	1,892	1,591	18.9
North Carolina	158	195	408	607	809	-24.9
South Carolina	82	144	310	238	456	-47.8
Virginia	130	1,159	2,384	8,222	6,945	18.4
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	2,726	2,389	2,564	15,115	10,869	39.1
Alabama	336	4	179	367	200	84.0
Kentucky	6	51	20	138	27	411.9
Mississippi	2,312	2,334	2,365	14,537	9,983	45.6
Tennessee	73	—	—	73	660	-88.9
West South Central	8,888	8,413	6,037	42,157	31,732	32.9
Arkansas	*	—	—	*	1	NM
Louisiana	878	843	752	5,078	4,045	25.6
Oklahoma	2,775	2,733	2,117	15,919	11,644	36.7
Texas	5,236	4,837	3,169	21,159	16,042	31.9
Mountain	1,891	1,682	3,062	10,819	9,195	17.7
Arizona	463	450	1,504	3,624	4,974	-27.1
Colorado	2	3	74	19	394	-95.2
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	32	4	50	50	97	-48.5
Nevada	1,198	862	1,134	5,262	2,385	120.7
New Mexico	189	180	255	854	643	33.0
Utah	7	183	46	1,011	703	43.7
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	1,122	928	1,894	12,560	14,973	-16.1
California	1,101	691	1,643	4,287	6,077	-29.5
Oregon	—	230	246	7,038	8,762	-19.7
Washington	21	7	5	1,234	134	820.7
Pacific Noncontiguous	2,319	2,615	2,047	14,921	13,715	8.8
Alaska	2,319	2,615	2,047	14,921	13,715	8.8
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	31,911	28,484	35,665	167,963	138,631	21.2

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

NM = Calculation not meaningful.

Notes: *GT/IC=Gas Turbine/Internal Combustion. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

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

Fossil-Fuel Stocks at U.S. Electric Utilities

*Stocks of coal on hand at
electric utility plants.*

Table 29. U.S. Electric Utility Stocks of Coal and Petroleum, 1985 Through June 1995

Period	Coal (thousand short tons)				Petroleum (thousand barrels)			Petroleum Coke (thousand short tons)
	Anthracite ¹	Bituminous ²	Lignite	Total	Light	Heavy	Total	
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	6,940	156,670	7,187	170,797	15,759	55,069	70,827	51
1988	6,561	133,434	6,512	146,507	15,099	54,187	69,285	86
1989	6,403	122,967	6,490	135,860	13,824	47,446	61,270	105
1990	6,499	142,650	7,016	156,166	16,471	67,030	83,501	94
1991	6,513	145,367	5,996	157,876	16,357	58,636	74,993	70
1992	6,215	142,156	5,759	154,130	15,714	56,135	71,849	67
1993								
January	6,166	138,615	5,521	150,302	15,840	53,781	69,620	65
February	6,107	135,063	5,357	146,528	15,131	50,005	65,136	60
March	6,036	132,183	5,758	143,978	14,914	45,313	60,227	66
April	5,802	136,199	6,177	148,178	14,856	47,356	62,211	77
May	5,773	138,668	6,238	150,678	14,669	50,422	65,091	82
June	5,766	133,977	6,009	145,753	14,936	49,294	64,230	92
July	5,755	115,383	5,677	126,815	14,618	47,401	62,019	90
August	5,745	102,582	5,651	113,978	14,842	43,943	58,785	99
September	5,735	100,951	6,147	112,833	14,774	45,913	60,687	62
October	5,718	102,700	6,687	115,105	14,822	46,298	61,120	69
November	5,693	103,447	6,955	116,095	14,878	46,603	61,481	84
December	5,639	98,560	7,142	111,341	15,674	46,769	62,443	89
1994 ³								
January	5,576	86,043	6,676	98,294	15,127	42,781	57,908	83
February	5,496	85,523	6,720	97,739	15,289	44,764	60,053	73
March	5,420	92,333	7,433	105,186	15,024	45,750	60,774	89
April	5,360	100,161	7,803	113,324	14,937	44,221	59,158	103
May	5,309	107,716	7,518	120,543	15,170	46,104	61,274	78
June	5,275	105,668	7,449	118,391	15,541	44,719	60,259	63
July	5,214	96,502	7,704	109,419	15,323	44,259	59,582	37
August	5,173	95,932	7,679	108,783	15,509	46,420	61,929	25
September	5,133	99,793	7,388	112,314	15,586	47,111	62,697	35
October	5,080	104,432	7,161	116,673	15,930	45,971	61,902	33
November	4,903	110,569	7,856	123,328	16,128	46,475	62,603	51
December	4,879	115,325	6,693	126,897	16,644	46,342	62,986	69
1995 ⁴								
January	4,849	114,316	6,309	125,475	16,615	45,428	62,043	75
February	4,791	118,880	6,286	129,957	16,005	39,922	55,927	95
March	4,748	124,452	6,115	135,315	15,608	41,032	56,641	128
April	4,711	132,108	6,215	143,033	15,447	38,859	54,306	162
May	4,656	136,770	6,369	147,794	15,560	38,280	53,840	173
June	4,634	132,778	6,184	143,596	15,793	39,810	55,603	144

¹ Anthracite includes anthracite silt stored off-site.

² Bituminous coal includes subbituminous coal.

³ Data for 1994 and prior years are final.

⁴ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

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

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

Table 30. U.S. Electric Utility Stocks of Coal by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Thousand Short Tons)

NERC Region and Hawaii	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ²	June 1994 ²	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
ECAR	36,854	38,465	29,389	-4.2	25.4
ERCOT	7,800	8,591	7,588	-9.2	2.8
MAAC	10,724	11,087	11,376	-3.3	-5.7
MAIN	10,387	11,312	9,767	-8.2	6.3
MAPP (U.S.)	12,294	12,267	9,695	.2	26.8
NPCC (U.S.)	2,500	2,416	2,147	3.5	16.4
SERC	24,121	25,499	21,252	-5.4	13.5
SPP	20,213	19,988	11,801	1.1	71.3
WSCC (U.S.)	18,701	18,167	15,374	2.9	21.6
Contiguous U.S.	143,595	147,793	118,389	-2.8	21.3
ASCC	1	1	3	.9	-59.5
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	143,596	147,794	118,391	-2.8	21.3

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are 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. •Stocks are end-of-month stocks at electric utilities.

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

Table 31. U.S. Electric Utility Stocks of Petroleum by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Thousand Barrels)

NERC Region and Hawaii	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ²	June 1994 ²	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
ECAR	1,703	1,704	1,651	-0.1	3.1
ERCOT	4,916	4,925	5,055	-.2	-2.7
MAAC	6,479	6,580	5,840	-1.5	10.9
MAIN	1,380	1,457	980	-5.3	40.8
MAPP (U.S.)	657	668	759	-1.7	-13.5
NPCC (U.S.)	10,276	10,246	11,330	.3	-9.3
SERC	12,865	10,954	12,998	17.5	-1.0
SPP	4,322	4,338	4,101	-.3	5.4
WSCC (U.S.)	12,072	12,025	16,174	.4	-25.4
Contiguous U.S.	54,671	52,896	58,889	3.4	-7.2
ASCC	178	161	172	10.1	3.1
Hawaii	755	782	1,198	-3.5	-37.0
U.S. Total	55,603	53,840	60,259	3.3	-7.7

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are 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. •Stocks are end-of-month stocks at electric utilities.

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

Table 32. U.S. Electric Utility Stocks of Coal by Census Division and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
New England	1,232	1,303	979	-5.4	25.9
Connecticut	169	171	151	-1.2	11.5
Maine	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	691	785	521	-12.0	32.7
New Hampshire	373	347	307	7.3	21.4
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	12,231	12,518	12,968	-2.3	-5.7
New Jersey	704	748	570	-5.9	23.4
New York	986	853	771	15.6	27.8
Pennsylvania	10,541	10,917	11,627	-3.4	-9.3
East North Central	35,001	36,520	27,973	-4.2	25.1
Illinois	5,289	5,547	5,163	-4.6	2.5
Indiana	10,856	11,487	8,731	-5.5	24.3
Michigan	7,462	7,610	5,316	-1.9	40.4
Ohio	7,841	8,008	6,059	-2.1	29.4
Wisconsin	3,553	3,868	2,705	-8.2	31.3
West North Central	19,240	19,774	15,304	-2.7	25.7
Iowa	4,520	4,365	2,958	3.6	52.8
Kansas	3,537	3,630	2,571	-2.6	37.6
Minnesota	1,930	1,996	1,667	-3.3	15.8
Missouri	5,198	5,694	4,446	-8.7	16.9
Nebraska	1,734	1,730	1,131	.2	53.3
North Dakota	2,229	2,228	2,275	*	-2.0
South Dakota	93	132	256	-29.5	-63.6
South Atlantic	24,428	25,537	21,669	-4.3	12.7
Delaware	285	333	279	-14.6	1.9
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	4,122	4,313	3,902	-4.4	5.7
Georgia	4,992	5,181	4,769	-3.7	4.7
Maryland	1,447	1,524	1,306	-5.1	10.8
North Carolina	4,234	4,350	3,464	-2.7	22.2
South Carolina	2,219	2,505	1,772	-11.4	25.3
Virginia	1,669	1,717	1,584	-2.8	5.3
West Virginia	5,461	5,613	4,594	-2.7	18.9
East South Central	10,747	11,582	8,764	-7.2	22.6
Alabama	3,831	4,249	2,960	-9.8	29.4
Kentucky	4,476	4,931	4,063	-9.2	10.2
Mississippi	698	607	615	15.1	13.5
Tennessee	1,741	1,796	1,126	-3.1	54.6
West South Central	20,990	21,322	14,659	-1.6	43.2
Arkansas	2,966	3,085	1,053	-3.9	181.8
Louisiana	2,857	2,545	1,344	12.3	112.5
Oklahoma	3,858	3,725	2,450	3.6	57.5
Texas	11,309	11,968	9,812	-5.5	15.3
Mountain	17,131	16,946	15,058	1.1	13.8
Arizona	3,802	3,701	3,086	2.7	23.2
Colorado	3,821	3,848	3,530	-7	8.3
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	498	534	567	-6.7	-12.0
Nevada	1,468	1,494	1,262	-1.7	16.3
New Mexico	1,172	1,185	1,478	-1.1	-20.7
Utah	3,578	3,498	3,316	2.3	7.9
Wyoming	2,791	2,687	1,820	3.9	53.3
Pacific Contiguous	2,595	2,291	1,014	13.3	155.9
California	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	493	493	365	.1	35.3
Washington	2,102	1,798	650	16.9	223.6
Pacific Noncontiguous	1	1	3	.9	-59.5
Alaska	1	1	3	.9	-59.5
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	143,596	147,794	118,391	-2.8	21.3

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

NM = Calculation not meaningful.

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

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

Table 33. U.S. Electric Utility Stocks of Petroleum by Census Division and State
(Thousand Barrels)

Census Division and State	June 1995 ¹	May 1995 ¹	June 1994 ²	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
New England	4,492	4,325	4,188	3.9	7.3
Connecticut	1,611	1,649	1,533	-2.3	5.1
Maine	274	299	326	-8.3	-15.9
Massachusetts	2,066	1,830	1,796	12.9	15.0
New Hampshire	509	518	464	-1.7	9.8
Rhode Island	4	4	36	-16.6	-90.0
Vermont	28	25	33	13.6	-15.0
Middle Atlantic	9,775	10,091	10,810	-3.1	-9.6
New Jersey	1,854	1,942	1,793	-4.5	3.4
New York	5,780	5,919	7,138	-2.3	-19.0
Pennsylvania	2,141	2,231	1,878	-4.0	14.0
East North Central	2,723	2,838	2,272	-4.0	19.8
Illinois	1,159	1,223	786	-5.3	47.5
Indiana	142	132	158	7.3	-10.1
Michigan	825	872	734	-5.3	12.5
Ohio	355	355	422	-1	-16.0
Wisconsin	242	255	173	-5.1	40.2
West North Central	1,484	1,496	1,608	-8	-7.7
Iowa	179	180	211	-8	-15.1
Kansas	557	557	559	*	-2
Minnesota	120	123	143	-2.0	-15.9
Missouri	370	377	370	-1.8	.1
Nebraska	127	128	206	-3	-38.3
North Dakota	44	41	51	6.9	-14.5
South Dakota	86	90	68	-4.7	25.6
South Atlantic	14,621	12,672	14,529	15.4	.6
Delaware	608	514	458	18.4	32.9
District of Columbia	111	69	117	61.2	-5.1
Florida	8,841	7,078	8,881	24.9	-5
Georgia	556	498	598	11.6	-6.9
Maryland	1,855	1,896	1,675	-2.2	10.7
North Carolina	393	350	208	12.3	88.8
South Carolina	327	336	282	-2.6	15.9
Virginia	1,766	1,776	2,131	-6	-17.1
West Virginia	164	155	180	5.3	-9.0
East South Central	2,026	1,953	1,593	3.8	27.2
Alabama	189	153	150	23.9	26.3
Kentucky	156	151	121	3.2	28.4
Mississippi	1,020	1,019	725	.1	40.6
Tennessee	661	629	596	5.0	10.9
West South Central	7,520	7,539	7,723	-2	-2.6
Arkansas	252	253	295	-4	-14.7
Louisiana	1,373	1,373	1,414	-1	-2.9
Oklahoma	600	612	614	-2.0	-2.3
Texas	5,296	5,300	5,400	-1	-1.9
Mountain	1,167	1,159	1,275	.7	-8.5
Arizona	464	454	568	2.2	-18.3
Colorado	174	174	180	-3	-3.8
Idaho	*	*	*	NM	NM
Montana	10	13	14	-22.5	-28.2
Nevada	384	385	324	-1	18.8
New Mexico	76	72	105	5.4	-27.9
Utah	27	31	45	-14.3	-41.6
Wyoming	32	30	38	7.2	-15.5
Pacific Contiguous	10,862	10,824	14,890	.4	-27.1
California	10,287	10,258	14,314	.3	-28.1
Oregon	232	226	230	3.0	1.0
Washington	343	340	346	.8	-1.1
Pacific Noncontiguous	932	944	1,370	-1.2	-32.0
Alaska	178	161	172	10.1	3.1
Hawaii	755	782	1,198	-3.5	-37.0
U.S. Total	55,603	53,840	60,259	3.3	-7.7

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary.

² Data for 1994 are final.

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

NM = Calculation not meaningful.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding. •Data do not include petroleum coke. •The June 1995 petroleum coke stocks were 143,788 short tons. •Stocks are end-of-month stocks at electric utilities.

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

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

*Fuel is received for distribution
to electric utilities.*

**Table 34. U.S. Electric Utility Receipts of and Average Cost for Fossil Fuels,
1985 Through May 1995**

Period	Coal ¹		Petroleum				Gas		All Fossil Fuels ²
	Receipts (thousand short tons)	Cost (cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	Heavy Oil ³		Total		Receipts (thousand Mcf)	Cost (cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	Cost (cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)
			Receipts (thousand barrels)	Cost (cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	Receipts (thousand barrels)	Cost (cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			
1985	666,743	164.8	156,410	424.4	164,947	431.7	2,808,921	344.4	209.4
1986	686,964	157.9	220,585	240.1	228,522	243.7	2,387,622	235.1	175.0
1987	721,298	150.6	187,300	297.6	194,578	301.1	2,605,191	224.0	170.5
1988	727,775	146.6	230,234	240.5	236,924	243.9	2,362,721	226.3	164.3
1989	753,217	144.5	237,668	284.6	246,422	289.3	2,472,506	235.5	167.5
1990	786,627	145.5	202,281	331.9	209,350	338.4	2,490,979	232.1	168.9
1991	769,923	144.7	163,106	246.5	169,625	254.8	2,630,818	215.3	160.3
1992	775,963	141.2	138,537	247.5	144,390	255.1	2,637,678	232.8	159.0
1993									
January	65,219	138.5	8,437	248.7	9,027	259.1	159,320	267.3	156.2
February	59,225	139.3	7,002	254.1	7,421	263.8	153,537	250.7	155.6
March	63,957	137.5	8,548	248.6	9,022	258.8	185,876	256.7	156.4
April	63,814	139.3	10,074	280.0	10,534	286.5	169,838	268.9	159.9
May	62,568	140.0	10,378	262.7	10,803	269.3	163,917	286.3	161.7
June	63,702	139.0	10,638	245.8	11,149	254.2	244,015	243.2	159.9
July	59,853	136.0	15,424	237.3	16,045	243.3	313,392	240.9	164.5
August	65,843	137.4	15,099	227.0	15,624	232.2	340,505	252.6	165.1
September	65,357	138.5	15,324	226.1	15,766	231.0	250,296	263.6	162.8
October	67,123	140.5	13,596	231.0	14,005	236.6	226,238	241.3	159.1
November	65,938	138.4	10,868	218.0	11,420	227.3	201,903	254.0	156.9
December	66,552	136.2	16,331	198.8	17,085	205.5	165,685	272.4	154.9
Total	769,152	138.5	141,719	236.2	147,902	243.3	2,574,523	256.0	159.5
1994 ⁴									
January	62,611	135.9	16,700	228.6	17,781	238.0	160,361	261.5	156.7
February	64,409	136.8	16,554	266.2	17,543	274.4	142,783	273.5	159.0
March	72,960	135.9	12,796	221.6	13,318	227.7	179,910	261.5	153.1
April	67,380	138.1	9,904	213.1	10,400	220.9	199,349	238.2	153.6
May	71,130	138.3	13,291	224.8	13,892	231.3	211,907	240.6	155.2
June	70,066	137.4	13,461	237.3	14,333	246.1	302,900	219.2	156.4
July	67,619	135.3	14,215	263.2	14,771	267.9	347,984	221.9	158.9
August	75,308	135.4	11,135	256.9	11,562	262.1	360,874	210.3	153.8
September	69,922	135.8	8,495	232.5	8,966	240.2	283,747	195.7	148.8
October	69,323	134.8	4,689	239.8	5,187	253.9	252,845	191.6	145.6
November	68,846	133.3	6,313	245.2	6,852	256.9	221,118	206.8	146.3
December	72,354	129.7	7,630	258.1	8,336	268.6	200,126	213.9	143.8
Total	831,929	135.5	135,184	240.9	142,940	248.8	2,863,904	223.0	152.6
1995 ⁴									
January	69,981	132.9	5,565	273.1	6,114	282.7	188,389	209.2	145.2
February	65,789	133.4	6,150	256.2	6,535	263.1	163,598	197.0	143.6
March	69,027	133.8	5,040	259.0	5,451	267.6	233,406	189.0	144.3
April	66,167	133.7	2,849	266.2	3,222	280.4	222,405	194.5	144.1
May	68,501	133.7	5,864	279.2	6,212	286.0	247,211	201.9	147.3
Total	339,465	133.5	25,467	266.9	27,533	275.5	1,055,008	198.0	145.0
Year-to-Date									
1995 ⁴	339,465	133.5	25,467	266.9	27,533	275.5	1,055,008	198.0	145.0
1994 ⁴	338,491	137.0	69,245	233.3	72,934	241.1	894,310	253.3	155.4
1993	314,784	138.9	44,438	259.9	46,807	268.3	832,489	265.9	158.0

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

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

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

⁴ Data for 1995 are preliminary. Data for 1994 are final.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •As of 1991, data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1983-1990 are for steam-electric plants with a generator nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Prior to January 1983, data are for plants with a capacity of 25 or more megawatts and include peaking units. •Mcf=thousand cubic feet. •Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

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

Table 35. Electric Utility Receipts of Coal by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Thousand Short Tons)

NERC Region and Hawaii	May 1995 ¹	April 1995 ¹	May 1994 ¹	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ¹	Difference (percent)
ECAR	16,303	16,114	17,748	79,657	80,871	-1.5
ERCOT	5,980	5,343	6,709	29,963	32,407	-7.5
MAAC	3,604	3,410	3,720	16,279	16,786	-3.0
MAIN	5,762	5,833	5,843	27,946	27,606	1.2
MAPP (U.S.)	5,633	5,920	5,400	30,531	27,979	9.1
NPCC (U.S.)	1,116	1,092	1,202	5,704	6,041	-5.6
SERC	12,927	11,943	14,520	63,662	64,530	-1.3
SPP	8,432	7,981	7,286	39,830	36,152	10.2
WSCC (U.S.)	8,743	8,533	8,701	45,893	46,119	-.5
Contiguous U.S.	68,501	66,167	71,130	339,465	338,491	.3
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	68,501	66,167	71,130	339,465	338,491	.3

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary. Data for 1994 are final.

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

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

Table 36. Average Cost of Coal Delivered to Electric Utilities by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Cents per Million Btu)

NERC Region and Hawaii	May 1995 ¹	April 1995 ¹	May 1994 ¹	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ¹	Difference (percent)
ECAR	132.6	132.8	137.8	132.5	136.9	-3.2
ERCOT	131.9	136.4	125.4	131.2	127.9	2.6
MAAC	140.8	140.3	147.2	141.9	150.6	-5.8
MAIN	146.5	143.9	148.2	145.8	144.7	.7
MAPP (U.S.)	99.2	99.0	99.1	96.0	95.3	.8
NPCC (U.S.)	154.4	154.1	151.0	154.3	156.1	-1.1
SERC	152.8	153.1	159.3	153.9	159.4	-3.4
SPP	124.4	125.8	129.2	126.0	129.8	-2.9
WSCC (U.S.)	112.7	113.5	115.7	113.3	114.1	-.7
Contiguous U.S.	133.7	133.7	138.3	133.5	137.0	-2.6
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Average	133.7	133.7	138.3	133.5	137.0	-2.6

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary. Data for 1994 are final.

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

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

Table 37. Electric Utility Receipts of Petroleum by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Thousand Barrels)

NERC Region and Hawaii	May 1995 ¹	April 1995 ¹	May 1994 ¹	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ¹	Difference (percent)
ECAR	136	254	212	872	1,557	-44.0
ERCOT	11	14	7	57	91	-37.1
MAAC	161	78	1,502	2,347	15,537	-84.9
MAIN	85	109	433	383	1,257	-69.5
MAPP (U.S.)	14	17	15	81	128	-36.9
NPCC (U.S.)	1,691	1,478	3,236	12,303	24,703	-50.2
SERC	3,432	677	7,374	8,758	24,989	-65.0
SPP	21	18	394	91	1,332	-93.1
WSCC (U.S.)	19	28	28	159	569	-72.0
Contiguous U.S.	5,570	2,672	13,201	25,052	70,163	-64.3
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	642	549	690	2,481	2,771	-10.5
U.S. Total	6,212	3,222	13,892	27,533	72,934	-62.2

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary. Data for 1994 are final.

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

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

Table 38. Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered to Electric Utilities by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Cents per Million Btu)

NERC Region and Hawaii	May 1995 ¹	April 1995 ¹	May 1994 ¹	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ¹	Difference (percent)
ECAR	352.4	346.3	362.6	349.8	351.8	-0.6
ERCOT	386.4	312.9	370.4	374.7	239.3	56.6
MAAC	297.1	318.9	225.7	286.6	263.4	8.8
MAIN	334.1	304.7	260.4	326.2	268.0	21.7
MAPP (U.S.)	414.4	418.5	412.9	413.0	389.8	5.9
NPCC (U.S.)	271.0	259.3	241.7	265.8	251.8	5.6
SERC	284.2	269.3	223.6	267.6	212.5	25.9
SPP	393.0	337.4	174.6	339.7	180.8	87.9
WSCC (U.S.)	471.9	492.7	451.4	430.9	262.0	64.5
Contiguous U.S.	284.3	277.3	230.8	273.9	241.6	13.4
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	300.8	295.6	239.9	291.9	228.7	27.6
U.S. Average	286.0	280.4	231.3	275.5	241.1	14.3

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary. Data for 1994 are final.

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

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

Table 39. Electric Utility Receipts of Gas by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Million Cubic Feet)

NERC Region and Hawaii	May 1995 ¹	April 1995 ¹	May 1994 ¹	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ¹	Difference (percent)
ECAR	2,632	2,554	1,375	12,317	9,697	27.0
ERCOT	75,175	63,130	69,216	297,659	285,012	4.4
MAAC	4,316	4,637	2,492	27,102	11,355	138.7
MAIN	1,674	2,306	2,847	12,469	13,916	-10.4
MAPP (U.S.)	627	709	877	2,931	2,532	15.8
NPCC (U.S.)	29,493	24,419	13,680	109,728	38,279	186.7
SERC	33,643	31,469	18,901	126,025	64,154	96.4
SPP	73,355	60,047	57,965	283,832	214,711	32.2
WSCC (U.S.)	25,687	32,536	43,564	178,452	248,586	-28.2
Contiguous U.S.	246,603	221,807	210,917	1,050,514	888,241	18.3
ASCC	608	598	990	4,494	6,069	-26.0
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	247,211	222,405	211,907	1,055,008	894,310	18.0

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary. Data for 1994 are final.

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

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

Table 40. Average Cost of Gas Delivered to Electric Utilities by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Cents per Million Btu)

NERC Region and Hawaii	May 1995 ¹	April 1995 ¹	May 1994 ¹	Year to Date		
				1995 ¹	1994 ¹	Difference (percent)
ECAR	224.1	239.8	269.1	234.2	319.0	-26.6
ERCOT	189.5	184.7	226.7	192.1	242.3	-20.7
MAAC	232.7	198.3	257.3	215.3	282.7	-23.8
MAIN	175.9	166.4	214.0	160.9	238.1	-32.4
MAPP (U.S.)	209.5	201.2	235.3	212.3	262.7	-19.2
NPCC (U.S.)	211.0	205.7	240.6	211.6	263.1	-19.6
SERC	230.4	213.9	270.5	211.2	252.3	-16.3
SPP	190.1	182.1	233.9	181.6	250.2	-27.4
WSCC (U.S.)	222.8	211.3	263.1	217.8	269.6	-19.2
Contiguous U.S.	202.2	194.8	241.4	198.5	254.5	-22.0
ASCC	83.7	82.3	72.7	83.7	73.8	13.4
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Average	201.9	194.5	240.6	198.0	253.3	-21.8

¹ Data for 1995 are preliminary. Data for 1994 are final.

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

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

**Table 41. Electric Utility Receipts of Coal by Type, Census Division, and State,
May 1995**

Census Division and State	Anthracite		Bituminous		Subbituminous		Lignite		Total	
	(thousand short tons)	(billion Btu)	(thousand short tons)	(billion Btu)	(thousand short tons)	(billion Btu)	(thousand short tons)	(billion Btu)	(thousand short tons)	(billion Btu)
New England	—	—	512	13,127	—	—	—	—	512	13,127
Connecticut	—	—	56	1,461	—	—	—	—	56	1,461
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	363	9,208	—	—	—	—	363	9,208
New Hampshire	—	—	93	2,458	—	—	—	—	93	2,458
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	86	1,228	4,108	102,810	—	—	—	—	4,194	104,037
New Jersey	—	—	211	5,583	—	—	—	—	211	5,583
New York	—	—	604	15,635	—	—	—	—	604	15,635
Pennsylvania	86	1,228	3,293	81,592	—	—	—	—	3,379	82,820
East North Central	—	—	9,791	230,913	6,375	112,308	—	—	16,167	343,220
Illinois	—	—	1,323	29,075	1,487	26,097	—	—	2,810	55,172
Indiana	—	—	2,739	61,637	1,536	26,507	—	—	4,275	88,145
Michigan	—	—	1,428	35,892	1,767	32,378	—	—	3,195	68,270
Ohio	—	—	3,800	91,908	—	—	—	—	3,800	91,908
Wisconsin	—	—	501	12,400	1,585	27,326	—	—	2,086	39,726
West North Central	—	—	774	17,545	7,094	121,799	1,581	20,788	9,450	160,132
Iowa	—	—	101	2,273	1,481	25,036	—	—	1,582	27,309
Kansas	—	—	211	4,644	1,477	24,670	—	—	1,688	29,314
Minnesota	—	—	2	58	1,360	23,895	—	—	1,363	23,953
Missouri	—	—	460	10,570	1,985	34,566	—	—	2,445	45,136
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	791	13,632	—	—	791	13,632
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,431	18,956	1,431	18,956
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	1,833	150	1,833
South Atlantic	—	—	10,275	257,891	528	9,047	—	—	10,803	266,937
Delaware	—	—	128	3,349	—	—	—	—	128	3,349
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	1,995	49,195	—	—	—	—	1,995	49,195
Georgia	—	—	1,760	44,126	528	9,047	—	—	2,288	53,172
Maryland	—	—	829	21,587	—	—	—	—	829	21,587
North Carolina	—	—	1,748	43,662	—	—	—	—	1,748	43,662
South Carolina	—	—	800	20,604	—	—	—	—	800	20,604
Virginia	—	—	641	16,360	—	—	—	—	641	16,360
West Virginia	—	—	2,374	59,008	—	—	—	—	2,374	59,008
East South Central	—	—	7,180	171,700	337	5,892	—	—	7,517	177,592
Alabama	—	—	1,999	48,931	337	5,892	—	—	2,336	54,823
Kentucky	—	—	2,960	69,204	—	—	—	—	2,960	69,204
Mississippi	—	—	311	7,292	—	—	—	—	311	7,292
Tennessee	—	—	1,909	46,274	—	—	—	—	1,909	46,274
West South Central	—	—	173	3,846	6,823	116,663	4,120	51,596	11,116	172,106
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	1,113	19,277	—	—	1,113	19,277
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	907	15,453	288	3,903	1,195	19,355
Oklahoma	—	—	2	44	1,780	30,248	—	—	1,782	30,292
Texas	—	—	171	3,803	3,023	51,685	3,832	47,694	7,026	103,182
Mountain	—	—	3,399	75,669	4,852	86,117	12	157	8,263	161,943
Arizona	—	—	594	12,990	653	12,492	—	—	1,246	25,482
Colorado	—	—	576	12,428	852	15,692	—	—	1,429	28,120
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	632	10,653	12	157	644	10,810
Nevada	—	—	669	14,872	52	999	—	—	721	15,871
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	1,018	18,357	—	—	1,018	18,357
Utah	—	—	1,366	31,525	—	—	—	—	1,366	31,525
Wyoming	—	—	194	3,854	1,645	27,923	—	—	1,839	31,777
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	—	—	480	7,889	—	—	480	7,889
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	480	7,889	—	—	480	7,889
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	86	1,228	36,212	873,500	26,490	459,715	5,713	72,542	68,501	1,406,984

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1995 are preliminary.

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

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

Census Division and State	May 1995 Receipts		May 1994 Receipts		Year to Date			
	(thousand short tons)	(billion Btu)	(thousand short tons)	(billion Btu)	Receipts (billion Btu)		Average Cost (cents per million Btu) ¹	
					1995	1994	1995	1994
New England	512	13,127	524	13,518	66,013	65,657	170.3	166.8
Connecticut	56	1,461	97	2,529	7,923	10,004	186.4	172.4
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	363	9,208	380	9,733	42,561	44,753	171.4	168.2
New Hampshire	93	2,458	48	1,257	15,530	10,901	158.9	155.7
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	4,194	104,037	4,478	112,454	494,406	525,676	140.0	148.0
New Jersey	211	5,583	181	4,850	20,115	28,206	177.5	183.6
New York	604	15,635	677	17,622	81,846	90,453	141.5	148.3
Pennsylvania	3,379	82,820	3,619	89,983	392,445	407,017	137.8	145.4
East North Central	16,167	343,220	16,454	355,338	1,621,625	1,629,265	140.1	141.1
Illinois	2,810	55,172	2,916	59,386	279,139	290,696	171.0	164.3
Indiana	4,275	88,145	4,597	96,930	447,963	475,975	126.3	128.7
Michigan	3,195	68,270	3,085	66,960	234,291	235,848	145.9	151.9
Ohio	3,800	91,908	4,121	98,804	495,910	476,999	141.0	141.2
Wisconsin	2,086	39,726	1,735	33,259	164,324	149,747	114.6	118.0
West North Central	9,450	160,132	9,000	153,612	839,898	776,999	97.8	100.7
Iowa	1,582	27,309	1,485	26,183	139,389	106,877	100.3	97.6
Kansas	1,688	29,314	1,558	27,063	126,456	132,223	103.9	103.5
Minnesota	1,363	23,953	1,448	25,600	125,854	132,620	119.5	118.2
Missouri	2,445	45,136	2,199	42,544	240,267	211,866	100.7	112.4
Nebraska	791	13,632	491	8,303	78,821	57,517	75.6	79.6
North Dakota	1,431	18,956	1,596	21,218	118,255	123,552	73.0	70.4
South Dakota	150	1,833	222	2,700	10,855	12,344	109.5	110.7
South Atlantic	10,803	266,937	12,968	320,954	1,326,522	1,416,522	157.1	161.1
Delaware	128	3,349	177	4,577	17,702	25,762	164.4	164.7
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1,995	49,195	2,306	56,248	244,204	246,534	181.2	177.4
Georgia	2,288	53,172	2,786	65,838	262,404	286,271	168.9	168.9
Maryland	829	21,587	953	24,416	102,043	96,591	151.0	158.7
North Carolina	1,748	43,662	2,043	50,854	193,692	232,905	167.9	168.9
South Carolina	800	20,604	906	23,220	103,865	109,875	154.7	156.0
Virginia	641	16,360	1,033	26,444	86,265	100,509	143.8	145.6
West Virginia	2,374	59,008	2,764	69,356	316,349	318,076	128.3	142.6
East South Central	7,517	177,592	7,741	184,993	879,947	838,376	129.8	138.6
Alabama	2,336	54,823	2,421	58,538	259,163	260,093	157.9	172.1
Kentucky	2,960	69,204	3,039	71,618	359,311	346,441	114.1	118.4
Mississippi	311	7,292	392	9,310	39,958	33,197	152.1	159.1
Tennessee	1,909	46,274	1,889	45,527	221,516	198,646	118.2	126.3
West South Central	11,116	172,106	11,262	173,010	851,764	855,519	137.6	135.8
Arkansas	1,113	19,277	1,016	17,739	97,250	82,183	162.6	163.9
Louisiana	1,195	19,355	1,017	16,385	89,735	83,026	154.7	154.2
Oklahoma	1,782	30,292	1,444	24,762	143,333	131,103	98.0	102.4
Texas	7,026	103,182	7,785	114,123	521,445	559,206	140.9	136.8
Mountain	8,263	161,943	7,978	156,912	838,969	831,268	111.7	113.2
Arizona	1,246	25,482	1,606	32,782	138,865	145,697	137.8	139.9
Colorado	1,429	28,120	1,154	22,498	142,705	135,490	104.1	106.4
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	644	10,810	522	8,961	69,619	67,185	65.7	70.0
Nevada	721	15,871	620	14,657	68,804	65,908	135.4	146.9
New Mexico	1,018	18,357	1,100	19,926	101,882	104,546	152.6	145.9
Utah	1,366	31,525	1,095	25,410	139,173	137,612	115.6	113.9
Wyoming	1,839	31,777	1,883	32,679	177,921	174,829	80.0	80.1
Pacific Contiguous	480	7,889	723	12,452	48,568	62,687	140.1	126.2
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	190	3,432	9,570	17,996	112.2	104.1
Washington	480	7,889	533	9,020	38,998	44,691	146.9	135.1
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	68,501	1,406,984	71,130	1,483,243	6,967,712	7,001,969	133.5	137.0

¹ Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Notes: •Data for 1995 are preliminary. Data for 1994 are final. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Coal includes lignite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and anthracite.

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

Table 43. Receipts and Average Cost of Coal Delivered to Electric Utilities by Type of Purchase, Mining Method, Census Division, and State, May 1995

Census Division and State	Type of Purchase						Type of Mining					
	Contract			Spot			Strip and Auger			Underground		
	Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹	
	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)
New England	412	176.1	45.01	100	173.6	45.16	67	180.0	45.44	445	175.0	44.98
Connecticut	56	187.9	49.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	187.9	49.02
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	308	176.6	44.72	54	168.0	43.29	41	192.0	48.51	322	173.2	44.00
New Hampshire	47	159.4	42.15	46	180.2	47.38	27	161.9	40.83	66	172.5	46.31
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	2,984	148.9	37.53	1,210	114.9	27.38	1,386	127.5	30.80	2,808	145.2	36.47
New Jersey	203	188.3	50.00	8	198.4	51.01	82	184.7	48.05	128	191.2	51.31
New York	512	136.8	35.77	93	135.5	32.92	40	135.8	31.21	565	136.6	35.62
Pennsylvania	2,269	148.0	36.81	1,110	112.5	26.74	1,264	123.2	29.66	2,115	144.5	35.80
East North Central	12,599	147.1	31.15	3,568	115.9	24.84	11,050	137.7	27.49	5,117	144.5	34.64
Illinois	2,366	177.6	34.64	444	130.2	26.45	2,001	185.3	34.59	809	137.5	30.29
Indiana	3,579	131.0	26.55	697	107.1	24.03	3,187	118.9	23.56	1,088	146.9	33.68
Michigan	2,384	153.0	32.63	811	124.9	26.85	2,481	145.5	29.31	713	146.7	37.61
Ohio	3,004	146.9	35.58	796	113.7	27.32	1,724	134.1	31.84	2,076	144.7	35.51
Wisconsin	1,266	125.6	24.31	820	109.1	20.25	1,657	109.5	19.23	430	146.0	36.15
West North Central	8,125	101.7	17.17	1,325	78.3	13.56	8,973	95.0	15.80	476	143.6	32.92
Iowa	1,266	103.3	17.74	315	89.9	15.83	1,511	99.0	16.85	71	125.4	28.21
Kansas	1,220	113.3	19.71	468	71.9	12.44	1,544	96.7	16.36	144	144.2	32.07
Minnesota	1,343	118.6	20.82	20	127.1	23.83	1,360	118.6	20.83	2	169.8	40.95
Missouri	2,261	99.5	18.47	184	91.9	15.69	2,187	91.4	16.33	259	147.7	34.61
Nebraska	454	79.4	13.73	337	65.3	11.20	791	73.4	12.65	—	—	—
North Dakota	1,431	79.4	10.52	—	—	—	1,431	79.4	10.52	—	—	—
South Dakota	150	108.3	13.23	—	—	—	150	108.3	13.23	—	—	—
South Atlantic	8,071	162.0	40.76	2,732	136.2	31.83	4,567	157.5	37.83	6,236	154.7	38.99
Delaware	107	164.8	43.06	21	148.3	39.06	30	163.8	42.72	98	161.5	42.29
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1,390	191.2	47.36	604	148.4	36.25	778	173.5	41.74	1,216	181.4	45.43
Georgia	1,246	179.8	45.41	1,042	148.1	30.84	1,404	157.7	34.81	884	179.7	45.07
Maryland	497	151.2	38.92	332	144.8	38.31	405	147.4	38.00	424	149.7	39.31
North Carolina	1,639	164.4	41.10	108	134.3	33.13	823	167.3	41.73	924	158.3	39.61
South Carolina	775	154.3	39.71	25	151.7	39.64	95	156.4	41.03	705	153.9	39.53
Virginia	530	143.6	36.91	111	140.9	34.76	283	145.2	37.24	357	141.4	35.98
West Virginia	1,887	138.0	34.40	487	91.0	22.38	748	140.5	34.70	1,626	123.0	30.67
East South Central	5,738	135.6	32.44	1,778	108.7	24.64	3,722	128.3	29.79	3,794	130.7	31.38
Alabama	1,770	169.4	41.55	566	116.5	23.47	1,486	148.7	34.00	850	174.1	42.71
Kentucky	2,273	115.6	26.96	687	105.5	24.89	1,750	115.7	26.91	1,210	109.8	25.86
Mississippi	272	165.3	38.48	39	124.1	30.24	56	123.6	31.25	255	168.6	38.80
Tennessee	1,424	118.3	28.71	486	104.2	25.19	430	111.0	26.78	1,479	115.8	28.11
West South Central	9,852	143.6	21.84	1,264	97.8	17.25	11,041	137.4	21.19	75	164.0	39.07
Arkansas	1,079	164.7	28.57	34	130.4	21.93	1,113	163.7	28.37	—	—	—
Louisiana	1,195	155.0	25.10	—	—	—	1,195	155.0	25.10	—	—	—
Oklahoma	815	120.2	20.22	966	81.1	13.92	1,782	98.8	16.80	—	—	—
Texas	6,762	140.6	20.38	264	148.1	28.84	6,951	140.5	20.50	75	164.0	39.07
Mountain	7,705	113.4	22.22	558	87.1	17.00	6,368	109.7	20.44	1,896	116.7	26.67
Arizona	1,104	135.9	27.92	143	122.9	24.10	1,246	134.4	27.49	—	—	—
Colorado	1,354	106.2	20.80	74	100.7	21.76	1,100	105.1	20.00	328	108.3	23.68
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	644	65.4	10.98	—	—	—	644	65.4	10.98	—	—	—
Nevada	721	132.1	29.08	—	—	—	520	121.0	26.16	201	159.0	36.63
New Mexico	1,018	155.9	28.12	—	—	—	1,018	155.9	28.12	—	—	—
Utah	1,310	114.8	26.43	56	58.1	13.97	—	—	—	1,366	112.3	25.92
Wyoming	1,554	78.7	13.48	285	70.9	12.80	1,839	77.4	13.38	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	402	136.9	21.87	78	125.6	23.62	480	134.8	22.15	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	402	136.9	21.87	78	125.6	23.62	480	134.8	22.15	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	55,887	138.3	28.14	12,614	114.3	24.43	47,654	128.0	24.13	20,847	143.6	35.07

¹ Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1995 are preliminary.

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

Table 44. Receipts and Average Cost of Coal Delivered to Electric Utilities by Sulfur Content, Census Division, and State, May 1995

Census Division and State	0.5% or Less			More than 0.5% up to 1.0%			More than 1.0% up to 1.5%		
	Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹	
	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)
New England	—	—	—	442	178.4	45.51	60	161.9	42.72
Connecticut	—	—	—	56	187.9	49.02	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	340	176.5	44.68	23	158.2	41.80
New Hampshire	—	—	—	46	180.2	47.38	37	164.2	43.28
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	3	98.0	15.02	442	170.3	39.84	866	144.4	36.46
New Jersey	—	—	—	165	195.1	51.99	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	83	179.5	43.85	264	131.8	34.31
Pennsylvania	3	98.0	15.02	193	137.4	27.69	602	150.1	37.40
East North Central	6,513	142.5	25.72	3,874	146.3	34.57	1,393	140.9	34.39
Illinois	1,554	200.5	36.72	485	151.9	31.05	—	—	—
Indiana	1,536	116.4	20.09	286	163.2	39.28	672	142.3	32.20
Michigan	1,737	137.1	25.12	1,005	158.2	39.04	334	147.8	38.34
Ohio	—	—	—	1,824	139.8	33.91	274	125.5	32.91
Wisconsin	1,685	116.9	21.33	274	114.9	23.94	113	151.0	39.30
West North Central	6,592	95.1	16.52	2,421	97.7	14.39	127	135.4	31.46
Iowa	1,430	99.4	16.80	91	103.3	20.17	—	—	—
Kansas	1,638	98.2	16.89	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	652	114.0	20.19	708	122.8	21.42	2	169.8	40.95
Missouri	2,081	92.0	16.37	41	105.6	19.13	125	134.8	31.28
Nebraska	791	73.4	12.65	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	1,431	79.4	10.52	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	150	108.3	13.23	—	—	—
South Atlantic	580	154.9	27.75	5,021	166.3	41.89	2,873	158.0	40.00
Delaware	—	—	—	92	169.3	44.32	36	143.6	37.49
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	51	181.3	47.15	857	190.9	48.09	393	176.2	44.52
Georgia	528	151.0	25.86	1,027	174.6	44.12	733	163.7	40.59
Maryland	—	—	—	372	148.6	38.20	315	146.1	38.40
North Carolina	—	—	—	1,393	161.4	40.32	355	166.9	41.74
South Carolina	—	—	—	138	163.0	42.30	617	153.5	39.40
Virginia	—	—	—	397	142.1	36.06	220	144.2	37.15
West Virginia	—	—	—	746	157.6	39.20	203	137.5	33.88
East South Central	625	128.4	25.59	1,908	155.9	38.49	1,192	129.9	32.01
Alabama	337	113.0	19.76	948	185.6	45.81	436	148.4	36.57
Kentucky	133	120.1	28.41	774	120.4	29.52	367	113.0	27.19
Mississippi	155	162.8	35.83	61	210.0	51.84	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	124	123.7	31.90	389	124.7	31.43
West South Central	7,654	146.8	24.53	513	128.6	17.01	1,044	128.5	17.46
Arkansas	1,113	163.7	28.37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	907	161.6	27.52	75	121.4	16.93	—	—	—
Oklahoma	1,780	98.8	16.79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	3,854	161.0	26.29	438	130.0	17.02	1,044	128.5	17.46
Mountain	4,093	108.8	21.74	4,170	114.4	21.99	—	—	—
Arizona	367	172.2	34.28	880	119.3	24.65	—	—	—
Colorado	1,378	107.2	21.03	50	74.6	15.98	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	76	61.8	10.46	568	65.9	11.05	—	—	—
Nevada	244	165.9	36.82	477	114.6	25.13	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	1,018	155.9	28.12	—	—	—
Utah	1,172	111.1	25.54	194	119.4	28.23	—	—	—
Wyoming	856	56.0	9.04	983	93.9	17.15	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	78	125.6	23.62	402	136.9	21.87	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	78	125.6	23.62	402	136.9	21.87	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	26,138	125.9	22.46	19,193	144.2	31.23	7,555	145.6	34.06

¹ Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1995 are preliminary.

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

Table 44. Receipts and Average Cost of Coal Delivered to Electric Utilities by Sulfur Content, Census Division, and State, May 1995 (Continued)

Census Division and State	More than 1.5% up to 2.0%			More than 2.0% up to 3.0%			More than 3.0%			All Purchases	
	Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹			
	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)
New England	—	—	—	10	141.3	37.85	—	—	—	175.6	45.04
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187.9	49.02
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175.3	44.50
New Hampshire	—	—	—	10	141.3	37.85	—	—	—	169.6	44.73
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	832	138.4	35.11	1,598	121.4	30.20	454	168.5	40.61	139.5	34.60
New Jersey	—	—	—	45	164.6	42.88	—	—	—	188.7	50.04
New York	44	136.3	34.04	213	127.0	33.53	—	—	—	136.6	35.33
Pennsylvania	787	138.5	35.17	1,340	118.9	29.25	454	168.5	40.61	136.7	33.51
East North Central	568	118.8	27.60	1,483	125.0	28.21	2,337	138.8	31.74	140.2	29.75
Illinois	18	79.1	15.89	612	130.7	28.67	141	124.7	26.63	169.8	33.35
Indiana	335	118.3	26.13	531	104.9	23.53	915	132.4	29.27	126.8	26.14
Michigan	65	128.7	32.07	47	129.0	32.18	8	165.6	39.93	145.8	31.16
Ohio	135	117.9	30.37	293	147.8	35.07	1,273	144.3	34.04	139.9	33.85
Wisconsin	14	136.2	30.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	119.3	22.71
West North Central	14	134.2	30.52	67	183.4	42.08	228	126.3	28.40	98.3	16.66
Iowa	14	134.2	30.52	31	114.5	25.77	16	108.1	23.85	100.5	17.36
Kansas	—	—	—	27	256.9	60.28	23	114.3	25.86	101.9	17.70
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118.7	20.87
Missouri	—	—	—	9	194.5	44.74	189	129.3	29.09	99.0	18.26
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73.4	12.65
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79.4	10.52
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108.3	13.23
South Atlantic	691	138.4	34.96	734	146.0	35.33	904	110.9	27.14	155.8	38.50
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162.0	42.39
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	22	166.8	40.37	531	157.6	37.22	141	182.3	42.54	178.4	43.99
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166.9	38.77
Maryland	127	154.2	40.65	15	152.9	39.65	—	—	—	148.6	38.67
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162.5	40.61
South Carolina	45	136.8	36.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	154.2	39.71
Virginia	24	149.0	38.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	143.1	36.54
West Virginia	473	132.1	32.88	189	115.3	29.66	763	98.5	24.30	128.5	31.94
East South Central	1,020	134.0	32.73	1,393	108.8	25.51	1,379	107.7	24.29	129.5	30.59
Alabama	368	153.1	37.43	130	123.1	29.54	117	118.8	27.10	158.4	37.17
Kentucky	65	127.7	32.09	493	105.4	24.04	1,128	109.8	24.68	113.3	26.48
Mississippi	39	124.1	30.24	56	123.6	31.25	—	—	—	159.9	37.44
Tennessee	547	122.6	29.82	715	107.2	25.33	135	80.9	18.61	114.7	27.81
West South Central	1,903	95.7	11.65	2	99.4	25.81	—	—	—	137.7	21.31
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163.7	28.37
Louisiana	213	131.8	17.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	155.0	25.10
Oklahoma	—	—	—	2	99.4	25.81	—	—	—	98.8	16.80
Texas	1,690	90.6	10.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	140.9	20.70
Mountain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111.6	21.87
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134.4	27.49
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105.9	20.85
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65.4	10.98
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132.1	29.08
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155.9	28.12
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112.3	25.92
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77.4	13.38
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134.8	22.15
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134.8	22.15
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	5,027	124.8	24.87	5,287	123.4	29.28	5,302	128.0	29.63	133.7	27.46

¹ Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1995 are preliminary.

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

**Table 45. Electric Utility Receipts of Petroleum by Type, Census Division, and State,
May 1995**

Census Division and State	No. 2 Fuel Oil		No. 4 Fuel Oil ¹		No. 5 Fuel Oil ¹		No. 6 Fuel Oil		Total	
	(thousand barrels)	(billion Btu)	(thousand barrels)	(billion Btu)	(thousand barrels)	(billion Btu)	(thousand barrels)	(billion Btu)	(thousand barrels)	(billion Btu)
New England	5	28	—	—	—	—	1,389	8,872	1,394	8,899
Connecticut	1	6	—	—	—	—	370	2,381	371	2,387
Maine	1	4	—	—	—	—	121	767	122	771
Massachusetts	3	18	—	—	—	—	636	4,032	639	4,050
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	261	1,692	261	1,692
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	43	259	—	—	—	—	294	1,851	337	2,110
New Jersey	20	126	—	—	—	—	2	12	22	137
New York	5	32	—	—	—	—	292	1,839	297	1,871
Pennsylvania	18	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	102
East North Central	109	633	—	—	—	—	84	538	193	1,171
Illinois	29	168	—	—	—	—	43	275	72	443
Indiana	19	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	111
Michigan	41	238	—	—	—	—	41	263	82	500
Ohio	18	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	106
Wisconsin	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11
West North Central	30	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	174
Iowa	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Kansas	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17
Minnesota	4	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	23
Missouri	15	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	84
Nebraska	3	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16
North Dakota	4	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	26
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	71	412	—	—	—	—	3,456	21,977	3,527	22,388
Delaware	5	31	—	—	—	—	97	621	102	653
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	28	162	—	—	—	—	3,341	21,240	3,369	21,402
Georgia	14	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	82
Maryland	3	18	—	—	—	—	18	115	21	134
North Carolina	11	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	67
South Carolina	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Virginia	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
West Virginia	6	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	34
East South Central	45	261	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	261
Alabama	13	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	77
Kentucky	14	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	83
Mississippi	3	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	19
Tennessee	14	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	83
West South Central	25	148	—	—	—	—	1	4	26	151
Arkansas	7	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	41
Louisiana	5	31	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	35
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	13	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	76
Mountain	18	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	106
Arizona	8	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	45
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11
Utah	4	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	24
Wyoming	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14
Pacific Contiguous	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Washington	•	•	—	—	—	—	—	—	•	•
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	642	4,021	642	4,021
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	642	4,021	642	4,021
U.S. Total	348	2,027	—	—	—	—	5,864	37,262	6,212	39,289

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

• Less than 0.5.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1995 are preliminary.

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

Table 46. Receipts and Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered to Electric Utilities by Census Division and State

Census Division and State	May 1995 Receipts		May 1994 Receipts		Year to Date			
	(thousand barrels)	(billion Btu)	(thousand barrels)	(billion Btu)	Receipts (billion Btu)		Average Cost (cents per million Btu) ¹	
					1995	1994	1995	1994
New England	1,394	8,899	1,848	11,764	47,642	85,419	263.9	250.0
Connecticut	371	2,387	242	1,542	14,453	18,396	269.7	246.3
Maine	122	771	—	—	3,520	1,732	265.3	173.6
Massachusetts	639	4,050	1,303	8,275	22,620	54,854	266.4	264.2
New Hampshire	261	1,692	292	1,883	7,049	9,954	243.1	191.1
Rhode Island	—	—	10	63	—	450	—	240.4
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	471.6
Middle Atlantic	337	2,110	2,540	15,921	39,055	126,170	272.9	263.4
New Jersey	22	137	294	1,864	4,014	19,392	286.4	300.3
New York	297	1,871	1,388	8,687	30,431	70,549	268.7	253.9
Pennsylvania	18	102	858	5,371	4,610	36,230	288.4	262.3
East North Central	193	1,171	566	3,554	6,429	15,297	329.1	298.7
Illinois	72	443	420	2,682	2,056	7,589	319.9	263.6
Indiana	19	111	44	254	799	901	383.0	384.5
Michigan	82	500	82	500	2,659	4,942	298.3	296.3
Ohio	18	106	20	116	787	1,723	394.3	405.1
Wisconsin	2	11	—	2	128	142	381.8	420.3
West North Central	30	174	39	227	785	1,093	377.4	373.9
Iowa	1	7	3	19	85	271	406.3	369.1
Kansas	3	17	10	55	105	113	374.3	375.9
Minnesota	4	23	3	18	95	120	398.5	419.5
Missouri	15	84	15	86	267	326	322.0	344.9
Nebraska	3	16	2	14	36	53	401.0	393.7
North Dakota	5	26	6	34	197	209	427.0	392.9
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	3,527	22,388	7,731	48,976	61,287	199,893	269.1	219.7
Delaware	102	653	8	50	1,661	8,297	267.8	266.5
District of Columbia	—	—	4	23	264	2,129	328.7	328.9
Florida	3,369	21,402	7,151	45,386	53,130	145,460	262.3	208.5
Georgia	14	82	25	148	322	553	386.8	390.2
Maryland	21	134	331	2,087	4,262	31,029	292.1	235.2
North Carolina	12	67	37	214	458	801	376.9	383.5
South Carolina	1	5	3	17	53	346	406.7	416.9
Virginia	2	12	137	847	543	10,287	365.6	221.5
West Virginia	6	34	35	203	595	990	441.9	443.7
East South Central	45	261	389	2,457	1,420	8,900	393.9	214.6
Alabama	13	77	13	74	504	487	369.5	411.1
Kentucky	14	83	31	178	458	744	415.3	430.2
Mississippi	3	19	328	2,103	60	7,074	378.7	160.8
Tennessee	14	83	18	102	398	595	402.5	424.4
West South Central	26	151	61	378	646	1,913	365.4	265.8
Arkansas	7	41	7	39	113	261	387.0	412.1
Louisiana	6	35	47	301	176	1,053	331.1	240.6
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	384.0
Texas	13	76	7	39	356	570	375.5	239.3
Mountain	18	106	26	154	894	1,168	426.5	342.7
Arizona	8	45	5	27	215	164	471.6	379.2
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2	12	1	6	41	30	460.5	383.4
Nevada	—	—	2	12	155	540	312.7	259.1
New Mexico	2	11	7	40	91	109	458.2	448.5
Utah	4	24	5	29	121	89	479.2	450.4
Wyoming	2	14	7	40	269	236	416.3	414.2
Pacific Contiguous	1	6	2	12	48	2,301	512.7	221.0
California	—	—	—	—	—	2,270	—	216.3
Oregon	1	6	—	—	6	—	487.0	—
Washington	—	—	2	12	42	30	516.3	573.8
Pacific Noncontiguous	642	4,021	690	4,349	15,557	17,445	291.9	228.7
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	642	4,021	690	4,349	15,557	17,445	291.9	228.7
U.S. Total	6,212	39,289	13,892	87,792	173,762	459,600	275.5	241.1

¹ Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

• Less than 0.5.

Notes: •Data for 1995 are preliminary. Data for 1994 are final. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •The May 1995 petroleum coke receipts were 76,408 short tons and the cost was 63.2 cents per million Btu.

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

Table 47. Receipts and Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered to Electric Utilities by Type, Census Division, and State, May 1995

Census Division and State	Fuel Oil No. 6 by Type of Purchase						Averaged Cost of Fuel Oils ¹					
	Contract			Spot			No. 2		No. 4-No. 5		No. 6	
	Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹		(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)
	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)						
New England	902	273.8	17.39	487	263.2	16.98	344.8	20.06	—	—	270.0	17.25
Connecticut	266	285.2	18.23	105	284.8	18.60	381.7	22.26	—	—	285.1	18.33
Maine	—	—	—	121	266.0	16.85	396.0	23.09	—	—	266.0	16.85
Massachusetts	636	268.9	17.04	—	—	—	321.2	18.66	—	—	268.9	17.04
New Hampshire	—	—	—	261	253.3	16.40	—	—	—	—	253.3	16.40
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	226	274.6	17.31	68	259.9	16.37	393.6	23.54	—	—	271.2	17.09
New Jersey	2	302.4	19.84	—	—	—	383.2	23.60	—	—	302.4	19.84
New York	224	274.4	17.29	68	259.9	16.37	466.0	27.25	—	—	271.0	17.08
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	383.9	22.35	—	—	—	—
East North Central	—	—	—	84	242.1	15.58	411.2	23.82	—	—	242.1	15.58
Illinois	—	—	—	43	268.2	17.17	417.2	24.23	—	—	268.2	17.17
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	416.4	24.00	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	41	214.8	13.89	402.0	23.31	—	—	214.8	13.89
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	414.6	23.96	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	435.7	25.62	—	—	—	—
West North Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	394.4	22.88	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	426.3	24.81	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	354.9	20.58	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	395.8	23.15	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	388.0	22.40	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	420.9	24.31	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	415.3	24.39	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	1,472	286.7	18.18	1,984	276.1	17.59	412.4	23.95	—	—	280.6	17.84
Delaware	—	—	—	97	263.3	16.86	387.8	22.77	—	—	263.3	16.86
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1,454	286.8	18.19	1,887	276.7	17.63	411.4	23.80	—	—	281.1	17.87
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	394.9	22.97	—	—	—	—
Maryland	18	277.5	17.77	—	—	—	386.8	22.31	—	—	277.5	17.77
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	399.0	23.18	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	438.7	25.43	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	443.0	26.00	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	506.7	29.60	—	—	—	—
East South Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	417.1	24.26	—	—	—	—
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	388.6	22.49	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	440.6	25.67	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	410.9	24.02	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	421.1	24.54	—	—	—	—
West South Central	—	—	—	1	184.3	11.16	398.4	23.25	—	—	184.3	11.16
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	424.1	24.80	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	1	184.3	11.16	389.4	22.95	—	—	184.3	11.16
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	388.2	22.55	—	—	—	—
Mountain	—	—	—	—	—	—	471.1	27.73	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	487.9	29.05	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	488.5	28.93	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	464.3	26.52	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	453.7	26.68	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	436.8	25.30	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	485.8	28.39	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	487.0	28.46	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	447.0	25.91	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	642	300.8	18.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300.8	18.84
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	642	300.8	18.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300.8	18.84
U. S. Total	3,242	285.0	18.03	2,623	272.1	17.38	410.0	23.91	—	—	279.2	17.74

¹ Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1995 are preliminary.

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

Table 48. Receipts and Average Cost of Heavy Oil Delivered to Electric Utilities by Sulfur Content, Census Division, and State, May 1995

Census Division and State	0.3% or Less			More than 0.3% up to 0.5%			More than 0.5% up to 1.0%		
	Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹	
	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)
New England	—	—	—	236	282.5	17.86	510	274.0	17.59
Connecticut	—	—	—	140	291.6	18.43	230	281.2	18.27
Maine	—	—	—	96	269.2	17.03	25	253.9	16.17
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	254	269.2	17.11
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	121	267.5	16.76	—	—	—	173	273.8	17.33
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	302.4	19.84
New York	121	267.5	16.76	—	—	—	171	273.5	17.30
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East North Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	258.5	16.33
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	268.2	17.17
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	214.0	12.76
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West North Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,427	277.9	17.74
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	263.3	16.86
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,312	279.0	17.81
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	277.5	17.77
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	184.3	11.16
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	184.3	11.16
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	642	300.8	18.84	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	642	300.8	18.84	—	—	—
U. S. Total	121	267.5	16.76	878	295.9	18.58	2,163	276.1	17.64

¹ Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Fuel Oil No. 2 has been omitted from this table. •Oil and petroleum are used interchangeably in this report. •Data for 1995 are preliminary.

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

Table 48. Receipts and Average Cost of Heavy Oil Delivered to Electric Utilities by Sulfur Content, Census Division, and State, May 1995 (Continued)

Census Division and State	More than 1.0% up to 2.0%			More than 2.0% up to 3.0%			More than 3.0%			All Purchases	
	Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹			
	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)
New England	418	261.0	16.79	225	264.9	16.70	—	—	—	270.0	17.25
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285.1	18.33
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266.0	16.85
Massachusetts	157	274.2	17.44	225	264.9	16.70	—	—	—	268.9	17.04
New Hampshire	261	253.3	16.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	253.3	16.40
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	271.2	17.09
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302.4	19.84
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	271.0	17.08
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East North Central	31	215.0	14.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	242.1	15.58
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	268.2	17.17
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	31	215.0	14.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	214.8	13.89
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West North Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	1,277	278.7	17.61	752	289.0	18.44	—	—	—	280.6	17.84
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263.3	16.86
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1,277	278.7	17.61	752	289.0	18.44	—	—	—	281.1	17.87
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277.5	17.77
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184.3	11.16
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184.3	11.16
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300.8	18.84
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300.8	18.84
U. S. Total	1,725	273.2	17.35	977	283.5	18.04	—	—	—	279.2	17.74

¹ Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Fuel Oil No. 2 has been omitted from this table. •Oil and petroleum are used interchangeably in this report. •Data for 1995 are preliminary.

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

**Table 49. Electric Utility Receipts of Gas by Type, Census Division, and State,
May 1995**

Census Division and State	Natural		Blast-Furnance ¹		Refinery		Total	
	(thousand Mcf)	(billion Btu)	(thousand Mcf)	(billion Btu)	(thousand Mcf)	(billion Btu)	(thousand Mcf)	(billion Btu)
New England	9,987	10,230	—	—	—	—	9,987	10,230
Connecticut	2,493	2,543	—	—	—	—	2,493	2,543
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	7,123	7,309	—	—	—	—	7,123	7,309
New Hampshire	368	374	—	—	—	—	368	374
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Middle Atlantic	22,421	23,034	—	—	—	—	22,421	23,034
New Jersey	1,810	1,868	—	—	—	—	1,810	1,868
New York	19,506	20,026	—	—	—	—	19,506	20,026
Pennsylvania	1,106	1,139	—	—	—	—	1,106	1,139
East North Central	2,510	2,554	1,677	263	—	—	4,187	2,817
Illinois	1,444	1,467	—	—	—	—	1,444	1,467
Indiana	369	376	—	—	—	—	369	376
Michigan	203	206	1,677	263	—	—	1,880	469
Ohio	337	346	—	—	—	—	337	346
Wisconsin	157	159	—	—	—	—	157	159
West North Central	2,147	2,160	—	—	—	—	2,147	2,160
Iowa	129	130	—	—	—	—	129	130
Kansas	836	852	—	—	—	—	836	852
Minnesota	440	445	—	—	—	—	440	445
Missouri	684	676	—	—	—	—	684	676
Nebraska	58	58	—	—	—	—	58	58
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	32,936	33,376	—	—	79	80	33,016	33,456
Delaware	1,236	1,275	—	—	—	—	1,236	1,275
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	29,828	30,160	—	—	—	—	29,828	30,160
Georgia	383	393	—	—	—	—	383	393
Maryland	184	191	—	—	—	—	184	191
North Carolina	67	69	—	—	—	—	67	69
South Carolina	110	113	—	—	—	—	110	113
Virginia	1,091	1,138	—	—	79	80	1,170	1,218
West Virginia	36	36	—	—	—	—	36	36
East South Central	8,581	9,018	—	—	—	—	8,581	9,018
Alabama	236	238	—	—	—	—	236	238
Kentucky	44	45	—	—	—	—	44	45
Mississippi	8,301	8,735	—	—	—	—	8,301	8,735
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	140,181	144,214	—	—	—	—	140,181	144,214
Arkansas	2,736	2,789	—	—	—	—	2,736	2,789
Louisiana	29,930	31,146	—	—	—	—	29,930	31,146
Oklahoma	12,306	12,726	—	—	—	—	12,306	12,726
Texas	95,209	97,553	—	—	—	—	95,209	97,553
Mountain	7,198	7,387	—	—	—	—	7,198	7,387
Arizona	647	660	—	—	—	—	647	660
Colorado	74	76	—	—	—	—	74	76
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	9	10	—	—	—	—	9	10
Nevada	3,003	3,096	—	—	—	—	3,003	3,096
New Mexico	2,794	2,841	—	—	—	—	2,794	2,841
Utah	664	697	—	—	—	—	664	697
Wyoming	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	7
Pacific Contiguous	18,328	18,773	—	—	—	—	18,328	18,773
California	18,105	18,548	—	—	—	—	18,105	18,548
Oregon	222	224	—	—	—	—	222	224
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	1,165	1,166	—	—	—	—	1,165	1,166
Alaska	1,165	1,166	—	—	—	—	1,165	1,166
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	245,454	251,912	1,677	263	79	80	247,211	252,255

¹ Includes coke oven gas.

• Less than 0.5.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1995 are preliminary. •Mcf=thousand cubic feet.

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

Table 50. Receipts and Average Cost of Gas Delivered to Electric Utilities by Census Division and State

Census Division and State	May 1995 Receipts		May 1994 Receipts		Year to Date			
	(thousand Mcf)	(billion Btu)	(thousand Mcf)	(billion Btu)	Receipts (billion Btu)		Average Cost (cents per million Btu) ¹	
					1995	1994	1995	1994
New England	9,987	10,230	2,124	2,190	29,916	6,072	204.6	275.8
Connecticut	2,493	2,543	4	4	9,147	70	206.2	642.6
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	7,123	7,309	1,896	1,958	19,942	5,379	204.2	276.9
New Hampshire	368	374	142	143	766	143	194.3	213.3
Rhode Island	—	—	79	81	—	454	—	229.2
Vermont	3	3	4	4	61	25	190.0	218.5
Middle Atlantic	22,421	23,034	12,849	13,272	98,716	40,071	212.6	262.9
New Jersey	1,810	1,868	1,247	1,294	9,266	4,991	188.6	253.8
New York	19,506	20,026	11,556	11,931	82,646	33,476	214.2	260.8
Pennsylvania	1,106	1,139	46	48	6,804	1,604	226.1	336.7
East North Central	4,187	2,817	4,035	3,517	17,966	19,095	179.7	258.8
Illinois	1,444	1,467	2,569	2,616	11,383	13,059	156.1	234.0
Indiana	369	376	207	213	1,875	2,615	241.2	341.6
Michigan	1,880	469	1,105	532	3,101	2,469	205.5	267.2
Ohio	337	346	28	29	986	335	224.8	412.2
Wisconsin	157	159	126	127	621	617	227.2	315.5
West North Central	2,147	2,160	3,006	2,936	10,360	8,346	178.0	236.1
Iowa	129	130	121	121	750	575	293.2	368.9
Kansas	836	852	1,886	1,814	4,649	5,195	169.9	223.8
Minnesota	440	445	376	377	1,940	824	184.1	245.1
Missouri	684	676	243	245	2,767	620	155.1	230.4
Nebraska	58	58	381	379	254	1,131	188.5	221.4
North Dakota	—	—	*	*	*	1	346.0	415.5
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	33,016	33,456	19,026	19,285	133,131	66,849	215.3	256.6
Delaware	1,236	1,275	1,039	1,081	9,585	4,615	227.7	290.9
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	29,828	30,160	16,688	16,858	110,909	55,878	209.9	244.5
Georgia	383	393	30	31	601	321	290.1	360.8
Maryland	184	191	178	186	2,389	694	243.2	330.9
North Carolina	67	69	56	58	141	366	250.7	372.3
South Carolina	110	113	19	19	828	76	157.3	354.7
Virginia	1,170	1,218	978	1,013	8,366	4,784	258.6	333.2
West Virginia	36	36	39	39	311	116	372.4	424.1
East South Central	8,581	9,018	2,985	3,203	30,398	9,979	167.9	242.1
Alabama	236	238	307	311	1,257	1,048	196.4	277.3
Kentucky	44	45	28	29	235	146	309.7	320.2
Mississippi	8,301	8,735	2,649	2,863	28,907	8,785	165.5	236.6
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	140,181	144,214	123,258	126,757	563,855	503,656	188.4	245.9
Arkansas	2,736	2,789	1,461	1,501	7,467	3,616	160.9	184.8
Louisiana	29,930	31,146	18,073	18,949	108,306	78,161	174.1	244.1
Oklahoma	12,306	12,726	11,949	12,330	53,352	44,835	228.6	312.4
Texas	95,209	97,553	91,776	93,976	394,730	377,045	187.5	239.0
Mountain	7,198	7,387	6,974	7,200	35,253	27,834	172.4	227.7
Arizona	647	660	1,166	1,191	4,457	4,601	174.0	259.0
Colorado	74	76	149	163	526	822	167.1	226.5
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	9	10	34	36	24	120	916.7	151.8
Nevada	3,003	3,096	2,911	3,009	13,104	8,908	165.0	221.1
New Mexico	2,794	2,841	2,246	2,306	13,545	11,547	153.9	218.5
Utah	664	697	453	479	3,546	1,784	253.8	241.1
Wyoming	7	7	15	16	51	53	876.6	349.0
Pacific Contiguous	18,328	18,773	36,309	37,148	148,190	225,401	227.1	275.7
California	18,105	18,548	36,309	37,148	141,128	217,031	231.4	278.0
Oregon	222	224	—	—	7,058	8,364	140.3	215.3
Washington	*	*	*	*	4	6	496.7	433.8
Pacific Noncontiguous	1,165	1,166	1,340	1,339	7,376	8,807	133.4	114.8
Alaska	1,165	1,166	1,340	1,339	7,376	8,807	133.4	114.8
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	247,211	252,255	211,907	216,847	1,075,162	916,110	198.0	253.3

¹ Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

* Less than 0.5.

Notes: •Data for 1995 are preliminary. Data for 1994 are final. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Includes small quantities of coke-oven, refinery, and blast-furnace gas. •Mcf=thousand cubic feet.

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

Table 51. Receipts and Average Cost of Gas Delivered to Electric Utilities by Type of Purchase, Census Division, and State, May 1995

Census Division and State	Firm Gas			Interruptible Gas			Spot Gas			Total Gas		
	Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹	
	(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per Mcf)	(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per Mcf)	(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per Mcf)	(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per Mcf)
New England	458	156.7	1.61	7,270	206.5	2.11	2,259	204.4	2.10	9,987	203.8	2.09
Connecticut	—	—	—	1,741	192.8	1.96	752	234.4	2.41	2,493	205.5	2.10
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	458	156.7	1.61	5,161	211.9	2.17	1,504	189.3	1.94	7,123	203.6	2.09
New Hampshire	—	—	—	368	194.6	1.98	—	—	—	368	194.6	1.98
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	232.1	2.31	3	232.1	2.31
Middle Atlantic	6,447	233.6	2.40	10,390	214.5	2.21	5,585	201.9	2.06	22,421	216.9	2.23
New Jersey	—	—	—	1,688	230.0	2.37	122	324.3	3.36	1,810	236.4	2.44
New York	6,437	233.5	2.40	7,606	210.0	2.16	5,463	199.2	2.03	19,506	214.8	2.20
Pennsylvania	10	325.4	3.35	1,096	221.8	2.29	—	—	—	1,106	222.8	2.29
East North Central	105	241.0	2.46	2,665	206.2	.98	1,417	168.7	1.71	4,187	188.4	1.27
Illinois	10	536.1	5.48	143	193.1	1.97	1,291	162.3	1.65	1,444	167.9	1.71
Indiana	—	—	—	369	228.0	2.33	—	—	—	369	228.0	2.33
Michigan	1	364.5	3.64	1,879	190.9	.48	—	—	—	1,880	191.1	.48
Ohio	57	180.0	1.85	154	206.9	2.14	126	233.7	2.39	337	212.3	2.18
Wisconsin	37	256.4	2.59	120	213.1	2.15	—	—	—	157	223.3	2.26
West North Central	59	248.7	2.36	2,013	183.1	1.85	75	175.0	1.74	2,147	184.5	1.86
Iowa	24	367.9	3.72	106	321.7	3.22	—	—	—	129	330.2	3.31
Kansas	29	162.8	1.44	798	182.7	1.87	9	169.1	1.69	836	182.0	1.85
Minnesota	—	—	—	440	176.3	1.78	—	—	—	440	176.3	1.78
Missouri	—	—	—	618	163.2	1.61	66	175.8	1.74	684	164.4	1.62
Nebraska	7	157.0	1.57	51	200.0	1.99	—	—	—	58	194.6	1.94
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	25,823	234.6	2.36	5,855	233.9	2.42	1,338	224.6	2.33	33,016	234.0	2.37
Delaware	1,236	234.4	2.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,236	234.4	2.42
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	24,586	234.6	2.36	5,073	228.2	2.36	168	174.2	1.74	29,828	233.1	2.36
Georgia	—	—	—	383	285.2	2.92	—	—	—	383	285.2	2.92
Maryland	—	—	—	184	254.0	2.64	—	—	—	184	254.0	2.64
North Carolina	—	—	—	67	210.0	2.17	—	—	—	67	210.0	2.17
South Carolina	—	—	—	110	244.5	2.50	—	—	—	110	244.5	2.50
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,170	231.5	2.41	1,170	231.5	2.41
West Virginia	—	—	—	36	408.3	4.08	—	—	—	36	408.3	4.08
East South Central	—	—	—	8,545	175.3	1.84	36	424.7	4.35	8,581	176.3	1.85
Alabama	—	—	—	236	203.1	2.05	—	—	—	236	203.1	2.05
Kentucky	—	—	—	8	285.8	2.86	36	424.7	4.35	44	400.2	4.08
Mississippi	—	—	—	8,301	174.4	1.84	—	—	—	8,301	174.4	1.84
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	85,785	201.7	2.08	25,796	173.8	1.79	28,600	174.1	1.78	140,181	191.0	1.96
Arkansas	316	140.9	1.59	—	—	—	2,420	190.8	1.92	2,736	184.5	1.88
Louisiana	9,350	193.7	2.03	12,065	179.1	1.86	8,516	176.0	1.82	29,930	182.8	1.90
Oklahoma	11,560	243.6	2.52	746	146.6	1.48	—	—	—	12,306	237.9	2.46
Texas	64,559	195.7	2.01	12,986	170.3	1.75	17,664	170.9	1.74	95,209	187.6	1.92
Mountain	1,730	199.4	1.99	4,280	180.9	1.88	1,187	161.0	1.65	7,198	182.0	1.87
Arizona	418	300.3	3.05	24	449.9	4.58	204	102.5	1.05	647	243.0	2.48
Colorado	43	188.6	1.88	31	155.0	1.66	—	—	—	74	173.9	1.79
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	8	442.2	4.72	1	369.7	4.21	—	—	—	9	432.9	4.66
Nevada	—	—	—	2,020	175.1	1.81	983	173.2	1.78	3,003	174.5	1.80
New Mexico	1,261	163.8	1.62	1,533	147.7	1.53	—	—	—	2,794	154.8	1.57
Utah	—	—	—	664	256.0	2.69	—	—	—	664	256.0	2.69
Wyoming	—	—	—	7	1,098.7	11.58	—	—	—	7	1,098.7	11.58
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	—	5,583	230.0	2.34	12,745	240.5	2.47	18,328	237.3	2.43
California	—	—	—	5,360	234.9	2.38	12,745	240.5	2.47	18,105	238.8	2.45
Oregon	—	—	—	222	112.1	1.13	—	—	—	222	112.1	1.13
Washington	—	—	—	—	555.0	5.83	—	—	—	—	555.0	5.83
Pacific Noncontiguous	1,165	143.0	1.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,165	143.0	1.43
Alaska	1,165	143.0	1.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,165	143.0	1.43
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	121,571	209.6	2.15	72,397	193.8	1.96	53,243	195.2	2.00	247,211	201.9	2.06

¹ Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

• = Less than 0.05.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •Data for 1995 are preliminary. •Mcf=thousand cubic feet.

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

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

Table 52. U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity by Sector, 1985 Through June 1995
(Million Kilowatthours)

Period	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other ¹		All Sectors	
	Monthly Series ²	Annual Series ³	Monthly Series ²	Annual Series ³	Monthly Series ²	Annual Series ³	Monthly Series ²	Annual Series ³	Monthly Series ²	Annual Series ³
1985	790,977	793,934	608,968	605,989	824,523	836,772	85,075	87,279	2,309,543	2,323,974
1986	817,663	819,088	641,469	630,520	808,292	830,531	83,409	88,615	2,350,835	2,368,753
1987	849,613	850,410	673,707	660,433	845,266	858,233	86,854	88,196	2,455,440	2,457,272
1988	892,125	892,866	697,711	699,100	895,751	896,498	82,362	89,598	2,567,949	2,578,062
1989	903,979	905,525	725,229	725,861	926,376	925,659	91,066	89,765	2,646,651	2,646,809
1990	921,473	924,019	750,835	751,027	936,428	945,522	95,936	91,988	2,704,672	2,712,555
1991	957,801	955,417	765,476	765,664	944,684	946,583	96,513	94,339	2,764,474	2,762,003
1992	934,044	935,939	763,664	761,271	965,356	972,714	94,003	93,442	2,757,067	2,763,365
1993 ⁴										
January	93,740	—	63,998	—	77,832	—	7,930	—	243,499	—
February	83,376	—	60,609	—	77,008	—	7,752	—	228,745	—
March	83,023	—	62,169	—	80,028	—	7,734	—	232,954	—
April	69,669	—	59,479	—	79,465	—	7,511	—	216,123	—
May	63,852	—	61,430	—	82,090	—	7,496	—	214,868	—
June	76,555	—	68,107	—	84,887	—	8,088	—	237,637	—
July	101,026	—	75,706	—	85,371	—	8,351	—	270,454	—
August	102,181	—	76,533	—	86,814	—	8,551	—	274,080	—
September	88,884	—	71,734	—	83,804	—	8,525	—	252,948	—
October	71,731	—	65,180	—	83,443	—	8,271	—	228,625	—
November	72,687	—	61,023	—	81,738	—	7,795	—	223,244	—
December	87,656	—	64,257	—	81,632	—	8,059	—	241,604	—
Total	994,380	994,781	790,225	794,573	984,111	977,164	96,065	94,944	2,864,782	2,861,462
1994 ⁴										
January	103,502	—	67,928	—	79,231	—	8,046	—	258,706	—
February	89,432	—	63,815	—	76,758	—	7,746	—	237,750	—
March	79,708	—	63,786	—	79,494	—	7,676	—	230,664	—
April	69,318	—	62,713	—	79,556	—	7,389	—	218,976	—
May	66,991	—	64,174	—	82,362	—	7,403	—	220,931	—
June	83,868	—	73,936	—	85,553	—	8,214	—	251,570	—
July	103,327	—	79,470	—	85,517	—	8,530	—	276,844	—
August	96,486	—	78,336	—	88,378	—	8,441	—	271,641	—
September	85,122	—	74,120	—	86,257	—	8,220	—	253,720	—
October	71,511	—	68,107	—	84,979	—	8,004	—	232,602	—
November	70,901	—	64,226	—	82,534	—	7,728	—	225,388	—
December	85,637	—	66,698	—	81,803	—	7,929	—	242,068	—
Total	1,005,804	—	827,309	—	992,422	—	95,326	—	2,920,860	—
1995 ⁴										
January	96,576	—	68,089	—	81,499	—	8,061	—	254,226	—
February	86,648	—	64,616	—	79,214	—	7,809	—	238,286	—
March	79,503	—	65,482	—	82,624	—	7,924	—	235,533	—
April	68,593	—	63,278	—	81,583	—	7,479	—	220,933	—
May	69,975	—	66,185	—	84,791	—	7,554	—	228,506	—
June	84,288	—	74,221	—	87,333	—	8,124	—	253,967	—
Year to Date										
1995 ⁴	485,582	—	401,871	—	497,044	—	46,952	—	1,431,450	—
1994 ⁴	492,819	—	396,351	—	482,954	—	46,474	—	1,418,598	—
1993 ⁴	470,215	—	375,791	—	481,309	—	46,512	—	1,373,827	—

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

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

³ As of 1984, national retail sales values are based on data reported on the Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

⁴ Estimates for 1994 and prior years are final and for 1995 are preliminary.

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

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

Table 53. U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, June 1994 and 1995
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other ¹		All Sectors	
	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994
New England	2,823	2,720	3,502	3,230	2,222	2,244	113	134	8,660	8,328
Connecticut	801	766	952	909	542	498	30	29	2,325	2,202
Maine	269	282	225	233	399	418	12	12	905	945
Massachusetts	1,183	1,112	1,692	1,573	867	814	46	67	3,787	3,567
New Hampshire	248	242	283	178	180	281	10	10	722	710
Rhode Island	178	175	216	208	115	120	12	12	521	514
Vermont	143	144	135	130	119	114	3	4	400	392
Middle Atlantic	7,767	8,107	9,810	9,776	7,409	7,467	1,205	1,184	26,191	26,533
New Jersey	1,776	1,821	2,511	2,634	1,229	1,354	34	34	5,550	5,843
New York	2,954	2,968	4,450	4,363	2,034	2,099	1,029	1,046	10,467	10,476
Pennsylvania	3,037	3,318	2,849	2,779	4,145	4,014	143	105	10,174	10,215
East North Central	11,762	12,128	12,028	11,873	18,512	18,353	1,230	1,238	43,532	43,592
Illinois	2,703	2,889	3,066	3,113	3,536	3,548	673	673	9,978	10,223
Indiana	1,956	2,082	1,621	1,596	3,700	3,642	44	40	7,321	7,359
Michigan	2,244	2,241	2,879	2,819	3,030	2,998	59	43	8,212	8,101
Ohio	3,302	3,509	3,110	3,038	6,277	6,195	405	434	13,094	13,176
Wisconsin	1,557	1,406	1,353	1,307	1,968	1,969	50	49	4,928	4,732
West North Central	6,252	6,783	5,191	5,227	6,453	6,080	413	446	18,309	18,535
Iowa	945	1,076	707	678	1,213	1,142	106	108	2,971	3,005
Kansas	868	1,152	922	1,009	826	764	26	29	2,642	2,953
Minnesota	1,445	1,328	843	817	2,313	2,128	56	52	4,656	4,325
Missouri	1,960	2,148	1,875	1,893	1,255	1,234	71	84	5,162	5,359
Nebraska	560	659	525	542	531	482	87	104	1,703	1,787
North Dakota	224	196	159	150	167	165	40	42	591	553
South Dakota	250	224	160	138	148	165	27	28	584	554
South Atlantic	21,544	20,613	16,428	16,142	14,100	14,168	1,691	1,670	53,764	52,593
Delaware	214	220	237	226	303	297	5	6	760	750
District of Columbia	142	154	726	777	21	23	30	29	920	983
Florida	8,460	7,471	5,477	5,166	1,448	1,316	481	439	15,866	14,391
Georgia	3,324	3,156	2,466	2,399	2,664	2,588	106	90	8,560	8,234
Maryland	1,681	1,785	1,164	1,268	1,640	1,778	53	62	4,538	4,893
North Carolina	2,936	2,919	2,532	2,478	3,080	3,266	162	172	8,708	8,835
South Carolina	1,753	1,618	1,275	1,200	2,438	2,401	71	71	5,537	5,290
Virginia	2,432	2,657	2,076	2,152	1,618	1,608	777	794	6,902	7,211
West Virginia	603	633	475	476	888	892	7	7	1,973	2,007
East South Central	8,002	7,673	3,798	3,823	10,606	10,234	459	471	22,865	22,201
Alabama	2,341	2,161	1,117	1,166	2,843	2,666	51	55	6,352	6,049
Kentucky	1,741	1,761	950	946	2,858	2,868	264	266	5,814	5,842
Mississippi	1,322	1,245	713	716	1,303	1,233	56	58	3,394	3,252
Tennessee	2,597	2,505	1,017	994	3,602	3,467	89	92	7,305	7,057
West South Central	13,283	12,716	9,429	8,989	12,555	12,302	1,524	1,479	36,791	35,486
Arkansas	993	982	637	631	1,183	1,076	56	51	2,869	2,740
Louisiana	2,468	2,206	1,466	1,364	2,651	2,591	218	234	6,803	6,396
Oklahoma	1,276	1,627	1,000	1,100	1,012	959	187	204	3,475	3,889
Texas	8,546	7,902	6,326	5,894	7,709	7,676	1,064	989	23,644	22,462
Mountain	4,358	4,567	4,722	5,038	5,277	5,412	618	651	14,976	15,668
Arizona	1,420	1,554	1,393	1,376	1,019	1,008	203	180	4,034	4,118
Colorado	859	803	1,001	1,086	794	806	62	81	2,716	2,776
Idaho	396	379	540	713	579	750	24	32	1,539	1,874
Montana	252	241	257	259	558	490	34	34	1,102	1,024
Nevada	579	744	415	449	709	717	72	83	1,775	1,992
New Mexico	343	347	464	469	505	447	149	151	1,461	1,414
Utah	369	378	450	485	562	552	63	81	1,445	1,495
Wyoming	140	121	202	203	552	642	11	8	905	974
Pacific Contiguous	8,173	8,246	8,915	9,460	9,833	8,950	855	922	27,776	27,577
California	5,154	5,328	6,246	6,881	5,446	4,898	527	567	17,372	17,674
Oregon	1,015	1,009	1,022	1,027	1,401	1,309	47	63	3,485	3,408
Washington	2,003	1,908	1,648	1,552	2,987	2,743	281	292	6,919	6,496
Pacific Noncontiguous	324	316	397	378	366	343	16	19	1,103	1,055
Alaska	114	113	168	167	44	42	11	14	337	336
Hawaii	209	203	228	210	323	302	5	5	765	719
U.S. Total	84,288	83,868	74,221	73,936	87,333	85,553	8,124	8,214	253,967	251,570

¹ Includes public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.
Notes: •Estimates for 1994 are final and for 1995 are preliminary. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Estimated retail sales are based on the retail sales by utilities in the sample. •See technical notes for an explanation of the modification to the sample design as of January 1993 estimates. •Estimates for sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month. Net generation data are for the calendar month. Retail sales and associated retail revenue data accumulated from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class, represent consumption occurring in and outside of the calendar month. This, among other reasons (i.e., sales data may include purchases of electricity from nonutilities or imported electricity), is why the monthly retail sales and generation data are not directly comparable.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions."

**Table 54. Estimated Coefficients of Variation for U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity
by Census Division and State, June 1995
(Percent)**

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other ¹	All Sectors
New England	0.6	2.7	0.7	3.2	0.4
Connecticut	.0	.4	.1	.6	.1
Maine	.7	.0	1.0	6.1	.6
Massachusetts	1.4	5.6	1.4	7.7	.8
New Hampshire	.5	1.0	3.8	1.8	.6
Rhode Island	.2	.3	.4	.6	.1
Vermont	1.2	.2	2.8	4.8	.6
Middle Atlantic	1.6	.7	.5	1.2	.9
New Jersey	1.3	.2	.2	.9	.6
New York	1.6	1.1	1.7	.9	1.0
Pennsylvania	3.7	1.4	.5	7.6	1.9
East North Central	.6	.9	1.5	.6	.5
Illinois	.3	1.2	2.1	.5	1.2
Indiana	1.8	1.7	1.3	9.3	1.2
Michigan	.3	3.4	8.5	4.9	.9
Ohio	1.1	.8	1.4	1.3	.9
Wisconsin	3.4	1.1	.5	2.7	1.5
West North Central	1.4	.5	.4	2.2	.5
Iowa	2.1	2.2	.6	1.8	.7
Kansas	.9	1.0	.5	8.9	.8
Minnesota	4.1	1.8	.2	5.8	.7
Missouri	2.8	.4	1.4	3.5	1.3
Nebraska	3.7	1.7	2.3	8.2	2.5
North Dakota	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.8
South Dakota	4.4	1.0	1.5	4.8	2.1
South Atlantic	.5	.3	.6	.7	.3
Delaware	.6	.3	.5	2.2	.2
District of Columbia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Florida	.1	.5	3.2	.5	.3
Georgia	.7	.7	1.0	9.1	1.2
Maryland	1.0	3.3	3.1	7.0	.4
North Carolina	2.8	.6	.8	1.8	.5
South Carolina	3.0	.7	.6	.5	.4
Virginia	1.6	.1	.9	.2	.6
West Virginia	.9	.3	.2	4.9	.5
East South Central	2.3	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.1
Alabama	4.3	4.1	.8	3.5	1.2
Kentucky	6.4	1.5	3.7	.2	3.5
Mississippi	1.7	1.5	.8	1.9	.8
Tennessee	3.9	1.5	2.1	10.5	2.0
West South Central	2.4	.6	1.6	1.8	.6
Arkansas	.7	1.3	.1	4.0	.7
Louisiana	1.3	.7	.1	5.0	.6
Oklahoma	2.8	2.6	.8	1.0	1.9
Texas	3.8	.7	2.6	2.4	.8
Mountain	.6	1.2	.5	2.4	.5
Arizona	.6	.1	.9	3.2	.5
Colorado	.3	4.7	1.6	4.1	.7
Idaho	1.7	3.1	.5	6.6	1.7
Montana	1.8	.3	1.5	1.1	2.7
Nevada	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.6
New Mexico	5.9	5.3	1.0	5.0	3.8
Utah	.3	.6	1.7	16.1	.3
Wyoming	2.0	3.5	2.8	11.3	1.8
Pacific Contiguous	.7	2.3	1.8	4.0	.6
California	.5	3.3	3.1	6.2	.9
Oregon	3.4	1.8	1.1	18.9	1.2
Washington	1.7	.8	1.1	1.8	1.1
Pacific Noncontiguous	.2	.5	.4	11.6	.2
Alaska	.6	.5	1.2	16.6	.8
Hawaii	.1	.7	.4	.6	.1
U.S. Average	.5	.4	.5	.6	.2

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

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

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

**Table 55. U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector,
Census Division, and State, January Through June 1994 and 1995**
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other ¹		All Sectors	
	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994
New England	19,114	20,198	20,183	19,458	12,364	12,926	787	910	52,449	53,493
Connecticut	5,226	5,729	5,299	5,345	2,827	2,799	189	185	13,541	14,058
Maine	1,877	1,985	1,396	1,415	2,321	2,414	68	80	5,663	5,895
Massachusetts	8,040	8,306	9,814	9,575	4,770	4,634	368	476	22,992	22,991
New Hampshire	1,724	1,846	1,622	1,107	1,044	1,698	60	58	4,449	4,709
Rhode Island	1,225	1,242	1,267	1,238	676	695	81	88	3,249	3,262
Vermont	1,021	1,090	786	779	726	687	21	23	2,555	2,578
Middle Atlantic	50,174	53,351	55,761	56,483	42,546	42,231	7,041	7,120	155,523	159,184
New Jersey	10,323	10,711	13,990	14,148	6,904	7,115	248	242	31,464	32,216
New York	19,003	19,955	25,166	25,718	12,397	12,329	6,076	6,220	62,642	64,222
Pennsylvania	20,848	22,685	16,605	16,616	23,245	22,786	718	658	61,416	62,746
East North Central	72,505	73,801	65,421	63,049	107,286	103,352	7,481	7,464	252,693	247,667
Illinois	17,239	17,730	17,711	17,426	20,547	20,807	4,201	4,160	59,698	60,122
Indiana	12,299	12,933	8,561	8,557	21,029	20,643	262	253	42,150	42,386
Michigan	13,423	12,555	15,155	13,394	16,642	15,064	421	442	45,642	41,455
Ohio	20,672	21,762	16,722	16,594	37,665	35,826	2,278	2,291	77,336	76,472
Wisconsin	8,872	8,822	7,273	7,078	11,403	11,014	318	318	27,867	27,232
West North Central	35,573	36,899	27,666	27,155	35,712	34,140	2,491	2,496	101,441	100,690
Iowa	5,374	5,612	3,709	3,442	6,698	6,173	615	552	16,396	15,779
Kansas	4,355	4,739	4,766	4,823	4,504	4,356	176	188	13,801	14,106
Minnesota	7,790	7,978	4,435	4,427	12,879	12,202	330	310	25,434	24,916
Missouri	11,141	11,442	10,072	9,884	7,018	6,889	431	459	28,662	28,674
Nebraska	3,493	3,677	2,792	2,811	2,738	2,561	524	542	9,548	9,590
North Dakota	1,770	1,804	973	955	1,005	1,017	251	272	3,999	4,049
South Dakota	1,649	1,648	919	812	869	942	163	173	3,601	3,576
South Atlantic	116,431	116,782	86,496	85,200	80,519	77,985	9,364	9,408	292,810	289,374
Delaware	1,505	1,603	1,333	1,322	1,700	1,660	28	30	4,566	4,616
District of Columbia	731	783	3,794	3,965	132	134	174	176	4,830	5,058
Florida	39,009	37,362	27,712	27,093	8,316	7,698	2,434	2,361	77,470	74,515
Georgia	15,849	15,455	13,008	12,521	15,256	14,584	606	523	44,719	43,082
Maryland	10,487	11,424	6,495	6,641	9,349	9,550	382	415	26,712	28,030
North Carolina	18,640	18,846	13,560	13,194	17,317	17,048	908	931	50,424	50,020
South Carolina	9,919	9,720	6,598	6,338	13,867	13,265	396	396	30,780	29,719
Virginia	15,832	16,918	11,201	11,374	9,143	8,809	4,393	4,528	40,569	41,629
West Virginia	4,459	4,671	2,796	2,751	5,440	5,236	45	47	12,740	12,705
East South Central	42,962	44,117	19,834	19,543	59,952	58,212	2,817	2,528	125,565	124,400
Alabama	11,168	11,101	5,927	5,872	15,823	14,996	331	329	33,250	32,298
Kentucky	9,503	9,998	4,973	4,931	16,931	17,340	1,418	1,378	32,826	33,646
Mississippi	6,267	6,368	3,565	3,564	7,494	7,162	301	302	17,627	17,397
Tennessee	16,024	16,650	5,369	5,176	19,704	18,714	767	520	41,863	41,059
West South Central	61,899	61,319	47,353	45,738	70,344	69,385	7,969	7,703	187,565	184,146
Arkansas	5,434	5,480	3,212	3,141	6,591	5,941	293	272	15,530	14,834
Louisiana	10,228	10,147	7,089	6,923	14,979	14,453	1,131	1,196	33,427	32,718
Oklahoma	6,858	7,354	5,127	5,259	5,705	5,706	1,045	1,056	18,735	19,375
Texas	39,380	38,339	31,925	30,416	43,068	43,285	5,499	5,178	119,873	117,219
Mountain	26,518	26,577	25,686	25,835	30,491	29,517	3,335	3,425	86,030	85,354
Arizona	7,524	7,780	7,343	7,117	5,600	5,554	977	921	21,443	21,371
Colorado	5,721	5,552	6,153	6,206	4,831	4,229	412	431	17,117	16,418
Idaho	3,166	3,061	2,341	2,587	3,617	3,758	140	185	9,263	9,590
Montana	1,852	1,806	1,507	1,498	2,995	2,947	241	256	6,595	6,507
Nevada	2,798	2,992	2,136	2,134	4,009	3,721	367	391	9,310	9,238
New Mexico	2,019	2,035	2,385	2,422	2,702	2,461	714	730	7,820	7,648
Utah	2,418	2,368	2,592	2,632	3,313	3,039	415	454	8,737	8,493
Wyoming	1,021	982	1,230	1,240	3,423	3,810	69	57	5,744	6,089
Pacific Contiguous	58,258	57,663	51,091	51,620	55,778	53,159	5,547	5,292	170,674	167,733
California	32,322	32,273	34,644	35,631	30,410	29,135	3,464	3,012	100,840	100,050
Oregon	8,660	8,518	6,153	6,058	7,864	7,283	293	390	22,970	22,249
Washington	17,276	16,872	10,294	9,931	17,504	16,741	1,791	1,889	46,864	45,434
Pacific Noncontiguous	2,148	2,110	2,379	2,270	2,054	2,047	120	128	6,701	6,555
Alaska	879	864	1,095	1,074	259	234	91	100	2,325	2,271
Hawaii	1,269	1,247	1,283	1,196	1,795	1,813	29	28	4,376	4,284
U.S. Total	485,582	492,819	401,871	396,351	497,044	482,954	46,952	46,474	1,431,450	1,418,598

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

Notes: •Estimates for 1994 are final and for 1995 are preliminary. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Estimated retail sales and associated retail revenue are based on retail sales by the utilities in the sample. •See technical notes for an explanation of the modification to the sample design as of January 1993 estimates.

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

Table 56. Revenue From U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, 1985 Through June 1995
(Million Dollars)

Period	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other ¹		All Sectors	
	Monthly Series ²	Annual Series	Monthly Series ²	Annual Series	Monthly Series ²	Annual Series	Monthly Series ²	Annual Series	Monthly Series ²	Annual Series
1985	NA	58,710	NA	44,082	NA	41,580	NA	5,312	NA	149,684
1986	NA	60,773	NA	45,386	NA	40,982	NA	5,412	NA	152,553
1987	NA	63,318	NA	46,787	NA	40,949	NA	5,479	NA	156,532
1988	NA	66,790	NA	49,224	NA	42,145	NA	5,551	NA	163,710
1989	NA	69,240	NA	52,228	NA	43,719	NA	5,609	NA	170,797
1990	72,332	72,378	55,080	55,117	44,453	44,857	5,941	5,891	177,806	178,243
1991	77,142	76,828	57,471	57,655	45,803	45,737	6,207	6,138	186,624	186,359
1992	76,907	76,848	58,273	58,343	46,770	46,993	6,260	6,296	188,209	188,480
1993 ³										
January	7,263	—	4,673	—	3,624	—	523	—	16,083	—
February	6,510	—	4,461	—	3,590	—	503	—	15,065	—
March	6,487	—	4,607	—	3,742	—	501	—	15,337	—
April	5,671	—	4,444	—	3,664	—	510	—	14,289	—
May	5,473	—	4,753	—	3,896	—	519	—	14,642	—
June	6,702	—	5,436	—	4,226	—	573	—	16,937	—
July	8,835	—	6,053	—	4,424	—	589	—	19,900	—
August	8,934	—	6,111	—	4,493	—	598	—	20,136	—
September	7,823	—	5,773	—	4,305	—	605	—	18,506	—
October	6,289	—	5,269	—	4,195	—	601	—	16,353	—
November	5,976	—	4,688	—	3,836	—	542	—	15,042	—
December	6,938	—	4,761	—	3,834	—	522	—	16,055	—
Total	82,900	82,814	61,030	61,521	47,828	47,357	6,587	6,528	198,345	198,220
1994 ³										
January	8,027	—	5,015	—	3,668	—	522	—	17,232	—
February	7,033	—	4,791	—	3,583	—	510	—	15,917	—
March	6,456	—	4,778	—	3,666	—	516	—	15,416	—
April	5,765	—	4,688	—	3,668	—	491	—	14,611	—
May	5,727	—	4,943	—	3,849	—	510	—	15,029	—
June	7,375	—	5,908	—	4,178	—	574	—	18,035	—
July	9,117	—	6,422	—	4,280	—	592	—	20,411	—
August	8,558	—	6,348	—	4,314	—	583	—	19,803	—
September	7,532	—	6,074	—	4,207	—	593	—	18,406	—
October	6,139	—	5,412	—	3,965	—	549	—	16,065	—
November	5,889	—	4,833	—	3,748	—	514	—	14,984	—
December	6,919	—	4,930	—	3,699	—	519	—	16,068	—
Total	84,538	—	64,142	—	46,825	—	6,472	—	201,978	—
1995 ³										
January	7,582	—	5,001	—	3,680	—	520	—	16,783	—
February	6,912	—	4,858	—	3,639	—	514	—	15,923	—
March	6,486	—	4,945	—	3,770	—	515	—	15,716	—
April	5,782	—	4,755	—	3,709	—	484	—	14,730	—
May	5,986	—	5,068	—	3,877	—	512	—	15,443	—
June	7,365	—	5,912	—	4,236	—	565	—	18,079	—
Year to Date										
1995 ³	40,114	—	30,539	—	22,911	—	3,109	—	96,673	—
1994 ³	40,383	—	30,122	—	22,614	—	3,122	—	96,241	—
1993 ³	38,105	—	28,375	—	22,742	—	3,129	—	92,352	—

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

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

³ Estimates for 1994 and prior years are final and for 1995 estimates are preliminary. For further information, see the technical notes.

NA=Data not available.

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

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

Table 57. U.S. Electric Utility Revenue from Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division and State, June 1994 and 1995
(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other ¹		All Sectors	
	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994
New England	334	324	377	337	185	189	18	19	914	869
Connecticut	94	92	95	95	42	41	4	4	234	232
Maine	33	34	21	21	24	27	2	2	80	84
Massachusetts	138	132	192	168	81	77	8	10	419	387
New Hampshire	35	33	33	21	18	27	2	1	88	82
Rhode Island	21	20	25	21	11	11	2	2	58	53
Vermont	14	13	11	10	8	8	*	1	34	31
Middle Atlantic	967	980	1,093	1,063	473	467	123	118	2,655	2,627
New Jersey	222	219	270	277	112	105	8	7	611	608
New York	434	418	573	541	115	122	100	98	1,223	1,180
Pennsylvania	311	343	250	244	246	239	15	13	822	840
East North Central	1,063	1,082	900	889	849	827	85	88	2,897	2,886
Illinois	306	311	258	254	195	193	49	48	807	806
Indiana	144	147	96	94	145	141	5	4	390	386
Michigan	190	194	226	223	152	158	4	4	571	579
Ohio	314	331	241	239	281	259	24	27	861	856
Wisconsin	109	99	78	79	76	76	4	4	267	259
West North Central	521	561	361	362	311	297	23	25	1,216	1,245
Iowa	86	94	48	44	53	48	2	3	190	189
Kansas	70	92	62	69	40	39	2	2	174	202
Minnesota	115	107	60	57	112	102	5	4	292	270
Missouri	173	186	137	139	70	69	5	6	385	400
Nebraska	43	50	32	33	21	23	6	6	103	112
North Dakota	14	15	11	10	8	8	2	2	34	35
South Dakota	19	18	11	10	7	8	1	1	38	37
South Atlantic	1,757	1,704	1,106	1,095	672	681	109	110	3,644	3,590
Delaware	21	22	18	17	15	14	1	1	55	54
District of Columbia	12	13	60	67	1	1	2	2	75	84
Florida	653	577	345	324	75	69	33	31	1,105	1,000
Georgia	281	272	178	174	125	126	9	8	593	580
Maryland	168	178	106	111	104	110	6	6	384	405
North Carolina	238	239	162	161	148	158	11	12	559	569
South Carolina	134	125	80	76	101	99	4	4	319	304
Virginia	209	237	129	137	68	69	43	45	448	489
West Virginia	41	41	28	28	36	35	1	1	106	105
East South Central	516	491	238	240	421	427	27	28	1,202	1,186
Alabama	160	148	76	79	120	116	3	3	359	347
Kentucky	106	105	51	51	96	100	13	13	266	269
Mississippi	93	88	49	50	56	57	5	5	203	201
Tennessee	157	149	61	60	149	153	7	7	375	368
West South Central	1,069	1,062	634	634	525	544	101	101	2,329	2,340
Arkansas	83	84	44	45	57	56	4	3	188	188
Louisiana	178	177	96	101	101	113	15	16	390	407
Oklahoma	98	130	69	80	44	48	11	13	222	272
Texas	710	671	425	408	322	327	71	68	1,529	1,474
Mountain	344	375	323	348	234	251	35	39	936	1,013
Arizona	138	161	121	129	57	61	11	11	326	361
Colorado	65	61	62	65	36	38	6	6	169	170
Idaho	21	20	24	29	17	24	1	2	64	74
Montana	15	14	13	12	17	15	2	1	47	42
Nevada	40	55	29	35	43	49	4	6	117	144
New Mexico	30	32	36	40	22	22	8	9	96	102
Utah	25	26	28	28	22	22	3	4	78	80
Wyoming	9	7	10	10	19	21	1	1	39	39
Pacific Contiguous	753	759	837	901	534	467	41	44	2,165	2,170
California	606	618	713	784	403	349	28	31	1,751	1,782
Oregon	56	53	52	49	46	44	3	3	157	148
Washington	90	89	73	68	84	74	10	10	258	240
Pacific Noncontiguous	41	38	44	40	34	30	2	2	121	110
Alaska	13	13	16	16	4	4	2	2	34	34
Hawaii	28	25	28	24	30	26	1	1	87	76
U.S. Total	7,365	7,375	5,912	5,908	4,236	4,178	565	574	18,079	18,035

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

* Less than 0.5.

Notes: •Estimates for 1994 are final and for 1995 are preliminary. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
•Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms. Retail revenue does not include taxes, such as sales and excise taxes, that are assessed on the consumer and collected through the utility. •Estimated retail sales and associated retail revenue are based on retail sales by the utilities in the sample. •See technical notes for an explanation of the modification to the sample design as of January 1993 estimates.

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

Table 58. U.S. Estimated Coefficients of Variation of Revenue from Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity by Census Division and State, June 1995
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other ¹	All Sectors
New England	0.8	3.0	1.3	3.0	1.7
Connecticut	.7	.6	1.5	.6	.9
Maine	.3	.1	1.4	2.6	.5
Massachusetts	1.8	6.0	2.9	6.5	3.7
New Hampshire	1.9	.8	1.9	8.8	1.9
Rhode Island	.1	.9	.6	1.1	.6
Vermont	1.3	.5	2.9	4.0	1.3
Middle Atlantic	1.3	1.0	.7	.7	1.0
New Jersey	1.3	.5	.7	.3	.8
New York	.5	1.1	2.0	.3	.9
Pennsylvania	4.0	3.3	1.0	5.3	2.8
East North Central	.6	1.1	1.6	.7	.5
Illinois	1.0	1.8	1.4	.1	1.3
Indiana	1.4	1.9	1.5	3.3	1.3
Michigan	.1	3.7	8.2	7.9	.4
Ohio	1.0	.6	1.8	2.2	.7
Wisconsin	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.1	2.3
West North Central	2.3	1.5	1.6	3.4	1.8
Iowa	2.3	.9	1.2	5.3	.6
Kansas	1.9	1.2	.9	16.2	1.3
Minnesota	5.1	2.5	1.9	2.0	3.1
Missouri	5.7	3.8	6.4	1.4	5.2
Nebraska	4.6	3.1	1.9	12.2	3.3
North Dakota	5.2	2.4	2.1	3.2	.7
South Dakota	5.4	2.4	3.1	5.5	3.7
South Atlantic	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	.7
Delaware	.2	.7	1.1	1.0	.3
District of Columbia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Florida	1.8	2.2	4.2	2.3	2.0
Georgia	1.1	1.2	.8	6.7	.8
Maryland	3.6	5.6	3.6	4.3	2.4
North Carolina	1.4	.4	3.0	3.1	.7
South Carolina	4.1	1.7	1.2	.9	1.4
Virginia	2.5	.3	1.5	.1	1.3
West Virginia	1.6	.9	.4	1.8	1.1
East South Central	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.7	1.5
Alabama	3.3	3.6	1.0	1.8	1.0
Kentucky	6.9	2.5	5.0	.4	4.3
Mississippi	3.2	2.1	1.8	2.7	1.9
Tennessee	3.6	1.7	6.5	6.7	3.3
West South Central	.5	1.7	2.6	2.0	1.4
Arkansas	1.2	2.1	3.4	5.9	2.1
Louisiana	.8	1.3	.4	.9	.8
Oklahoma	4.4	5.3	2.7	2.8	4.1
Texas	.4	2.3	4.2	2.8	2.0
Mountain	.7	1.0	1.1	2.1	.8
Arizona	.8	1.2	2.3	3.4	1.1
Colorado	.6	3.3	1.7	4.5	.3
Idaho	1.3	3.4	1.8	7.4	1.7
Montana	1.0	1.5	4.5	1.3	4.6
Nevada	3.3	3.0	3.5	2.2	3.3
New Mexico	5.7	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.1
Utah	1.0	.5	2.5	15.4	.1
Wyoming	2.3	2.8	2.1	6.1	1.5
Pacific Contiguous	1.0	2.9	3.1	6.8	1.1
California	1.0	3.4	4.0	9.8	1.3
Oregon	7.0	1.9	3.4	6.3	2.9
Washington	2.0	1.1	3.9	1.9	2.9
Pacific Noncontiguous	.4	.6	.7	1.3	.4
Alaska	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.4
Hawaii	.1	.7	.8	1.1	.1
U.S. Average	.4	.6	.7	.7	.4

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

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

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

Table 59. U.S. Electric Utility Revenue from Retail Sales to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, January Through June 1994 and 1995
(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other ¹		All Sectors	
	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994
New England	2,212	2,271	2,009	1,883	999	1,059	110	120	5,329	5,333
Connecticut	602	644	530	531	222	226	26	26	1,381	1,427
Maine	236	244	150	150	165	183	11	11	563	589
Massachusetts	901	904	943	881	396	384	52	61	2,292	2,230
New Hampshire	227	236	180	126	100	152	9	8	516	523
Rhode Island	137	136	127	121	60	60	9	10	334	327
Vermont	108	107	78	75	55	53	3	3	244	237
Middle Atlantic	5,741	5,899	5,668	5,595	2,619	2,598	657	642	14,685	14,734
New Jersey	1,199	1,196	1,418	1,383	568	562	45	44	3,231	3,183
New York	2,588	2,634	2,875	2,854	680	684	531	522	6,674	6,694
Pennsylvania	1,955	2,069	1,374	1,358	1,370	1,353	81	77	4,779	4,856
East North Central	6,026	5,984	4,756	4,554	4,697	4,575	487	482	15,966	15,595
Illinois	1,719	1,676	1,341	1,282	1,050	1,038	274	267	4,385	4,263
Indiana	839	864	508	510	813	816	25	24	2,184	2,214
Michigan	1,106	1,023	1,194	1,065	860	808	22	22	3,183	2,919
Ohio	1,744	1,798	1,293	1,278	1,541	1,483	143	146	4,721	4,704
Wisconsin	619	624	420	419	433	428	22	24	1,494	1,495
West North Central	2,543	2,611	1,702	1,670	1,527	1,481	133	136	5,905	5,898
Iowa	435	438	230	209	257	231	13	14	935	892
Kansas	337	366	316	322	218	216	16	16	886	919
Minnesota	566	573	282	276	560	535	25	23	1,434	1,407
Missouri	774	791	602	594	305	306	30	32	1,712	1,722
Nebraska	210	218	150	153	101	102	31	32	492	506
North Dakota	106	110	61	62	46	48	10	11	224	231
South Dakota	115	115	61	55	40	44	8	8	223	221
South Atlantic	9,018	9,017	5,677	5,611	3,598	3,513	590	610	18,884	18,751
Delaware	132	136	93	91	81	76	3	3	308	306
District of Columbia	50	55	247	265	5	6	11	12	313	338
Florida	3,042	2,935	1,789	1,755	428	402	172	168	5,431	5,259
Georgia	1,190	1,161	958	927	683	667	51	45	2,883	2,799
Maryland	855	913	456	454	467	468	33	34	1,811	1,869
North Carolina	1,484	1,503	866	852	790	787	64	66	3,204	3,208
South Carolina	744	718	415	397	540	524	23	24	1,723	1,663
Virginia	1,230	1,304	686	710	384	375	227	254	2,527	2,643
West Virginia	291	293	168	161	221	208	4	4	684	666
East South Central	2,646	2,713	1,239	1,239	2,302	2,330	155	150	6,341	6,433
Alabama	731	736	399	401	633	622	19	19	1,783	1,778
Kentucky	541	560	262	259	548	570	67	66	1,419	1,455
Mississippi	426	445	249	261	317	328	26	26	1,018	1,060
Tennessee	947	972	328	318	803	810	43	39	2,122	2,140
West South Central	4,646	4,711	3,213	3,231	2,854	3,001	513	516	11,227	11,459
Arkansas	428	431	215	214	288	271	19	18	950	934
Louisiana	722	790	478	522	574	635	77	87	1,851	2,034
Oklahoma	448	496	272	300	202	228	48	50	970	1,075
Texas	3,048	2,994	2,249	2,194	1,790	1,867	369	361	7,456	7,416
Mountain	1,987	2,014	1,695	1,738	1,273	1,263	186	193	5,141	5,209
Arizona	668	724	575	600	293	313	52	52	1,588	1,690
Colorado	429	407	375	374	219	194	34	34	1,057	1,010
Idaho	165	152	106	114	100	105	7	9	378	380
Montana	111	105	82	79	105	95	11	11	309	291
Nevada	206	220	149	151	194	189	18	20	567	580
New Mexico	180	185	190	202	118	118	41	43	529	547
Utah	166	163	155	156	124	115	19	20	464	455
Wyoming	62	57	63	62	120	132	4	4	249	255
Pacific Contiguous	5,026	4,917	4,318	4,364	2,854	2,623	263	258	12,460	12,161
California	3,719	3,650	3,508	3,600	2,058	1,920	178	171	9,463	9,341
Oregon	464	449	312	300	269	249	17	19	1,063	1,018
Washington	843	818	497	464	527	453	67	68	1,934	1,802
Pacific Noncontiguous	268	245	262	237	189	173	16	15	734	669
Alaska	98	96	104	102	21	20	12	12	236	230
Hawaii	170	149	158	135	167	153	3	3	499	439
U.S. Total	40,114	40,383	30,539	30,122	22,911	22,614	3,109	3,122	96,673	96,241

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

Notes: *Estimates for 1994 are final and for 1995 are preliminary. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

*Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms. Retail revenue does not include taxes, such as sales and excise taxes, that are assessed on the consumer and collected through the utility. *Estimated retail sales and associated retail revenue are based on retail sales by the utilities in the sample. *See technical notes for an explanation of the modification to the sample design as of January 1993 estimates.

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

**Table 60. U.S. Electric Utility Retail Average Revenue per Kilowatthour by Sector, 1985
Through June 1994
(Cents)**

Period	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other ¹		All Sectors	
	Monthly Series ²	Annual Series	Monthly Series ²	Annual Series	Monthly Series ²	Annual Series	Monthly Series ²	Annual Series	Monthly Series ²	Annual Series
1985	7.8	7.39	7.5	7.27	5.2	4.97	7.0	6.09	6.7	6.44
1986	7.4	7.42	7.1	7.20	4.9	4.93	6.6	6.11	6.4	6.44
1987	7.4	7.45	7.0	7.08	4.7	4.77	6.6	6.21	6.3	6.37
1988	7.5	7.48	7.1	7.04	4.6	4.70	6.0	6.20	6.3	6.35
1989	7.6	7.65	7.2	7.20	4.7	4.72	6.2	6.25	6.4	6.45
1990	7.8	7.83	7.3	7.34	4.8	4.74	6.2	6.40	6.6	6.57
1991	8.05	8.04	7.51	7.53	4.85	4.83	6.43	6.51	6.75	6.75
1992	8.23	8.21	7.63	7.66	4.84	4.83	6.66	6.74	6.83	6.82
1993 ³										
January	7.75	—	7.30	—	4.66	—	6.60	—	6.61	—
February	7.81	—	7.36	—	4.66	—	6.49	—	6.59	—
March	7.81	—	7.41	—	4.68	—	6.48	—	6.58	—
April	8.14	—	7.47	—	4.61	—	6.79	—	6.61	—
May	8.57	—	7.74	—	4.75	—	6.93	—	6.81	—
June	8.75	—	7.98	—	4.98	—	7.08	—	7.13	—
July	8.74	—	8.00	—	5.18	—	7.05	—	7.36	—
August	8.74	—	7.99	—	5.17	—	6.99	—	7.35	—
September	8.80	—	8.05	—	5.14	—	7.10	—	7.32	—
October	8.77	—	8.08	—	5.03	—	7.27	—	7.15	—
November	8.22	—	7.68	—	4.69	—	6.95	—	6.74	—
December	7.92	—	7.41	—	4.70	—	6.48	—	6.65	—
Average ³	8.34	8.32	7.72	7.74	4.86	4.85	6.86	6.88	6.92	6.93
1994 ³										
January	7.76	—	7.38	—	4.63	—	6.49	—	6.66	—
February	7.86	—	7.51	—	4.67	—	6.58	—	6.69	—
March	8.10	—	7.49	—	4.61	—	6.72	—	6.68	—
April	8.32	—	7.47	—	4.61	—	6.64	—	6.67	—
May	8.55	—	7.70	—	4.67	—	6.89	—	6.80	—
June	8.79	—	7.99	—	4.88	—	6.99	—	7.17	—
July	8.82	—	8.08	—	5.00	—	6.94	—	7.37	—
August	8.87	—	8.10	—	4.88	—	6.91	—	7.29	—
September	8.85	—	8.20	—	4.88	—	7.22	—	7.25	—
October	8.58	—	7.95	—	4.67	—	6.86	—	6.91	—
November	8.31	—	7.53	—	4.54	—	6.65	—	6.65	—
December	8.08	—	7.39	—	4.52	—	6.55	—	6.64	—
Average ³	8.41	—	7.75	—	4.72	—	6.79	—	6.92	—
1995 ³										
January	7.85	—	7.34	—	4.52	—	6.45	—	6.60	—
February	7.98	—	7.52	—	4.59	—	6.58	—	6.68	—
March	8.16	—	7.55	—	4.56	—	6.49	—	6.67	—
April	8.43	—	7.51	—	4.55	—	6.47	—	6.67	—
May	8.55	—	7.66	—	4.57	—	6.78	—	6.76	—
June	8.74	—	7.97	—	4.85	—	6.96	—	7.12	—
Year-to-Date Average										
1995 Average ³	8.26	—	7.60	—	4.61	—	6.62	—	6.75	—
1994 Average ³	8.19	—	7.60	—	4.68	—	6.72	—	6.78	—
1993 Average ³	8.10	—	7.55	—	4.73	—	6.73	—	6.72	—

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

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

³ Estimates for 1994 and prior years are final, and 1995 are preliminary.

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

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

Table 61. U.S. Electric Utility Retail Average Revenue per Kilowatthour by Sector, Census Division, and State, June 1994 and 1995
(Cents)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other ¹		All Sectors	
	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994
New England	11.8	11.9	10.8	10.4	8.3	8.4	15.8	14.5	10.5	10.4
Connecticut	11.7	12.0	10.0	10.4	7.7	8.2	14.7	14.8	10.1	10.5
Maine	12.3	12.1	9.4	9.1	6.0	6.4	15.3	14.7	8.9	8.8
Massachusetts	11.6	11.9	11.4	10.7	9.4	9.4	17.3	14.6	11.1	10.9
New Hampshire	14.1	13.6	11.7	12.1	10.1	9.5	17.1	15.2	12.2	11.6
Rhode Island	11.5	11.3	11.4	10.0	10.0	8.9	13.0	13.2	11.2	10.3
Vermont	9.8	8.9	8.5	8.0	6.8	6.6	14.6	13.3	8.5	8.0
Middle Atlantic	12.4	12.1	11.1	10.9	6.4	6.3	10.2	10.0	10.1	9.9
New Jersey	12.5	12.0	10.7	10.5	9.1	7.8	22.5	21.9	11.0	10.4
New York	14.7	14.1	12.9	12.4	5.7	5.8	9.7	9.3	11.7	11.3
Pennsylvania	10.2	10.3	8.8	8.8	5.9	6.0	10.8	12.5	8.1	8.2
East North Central	9.0	8.9	7.5	7.5	4.6	4.5	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.6
Illinois	11.3	10.8	8.4	8.2	5.5	5.4	7.3	7.1	8.1	7.9
Indiana	7.4	7.1	6.0	5.9	3.9	3.9	10.3	10.7	5.3	5.2
Michigan	8.5	8.6	7.8	7.9	5.0	5.3	6.4	8.9	7.0	7.1
Ohio	9.5	9.4	7.8	7.9	4.5	4.2	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.5
Wisconsin	7.0	7.1	5.8	6.0	3.9	3.9	7.3	9.0	5.4	5.5
West North Central	8.3	8.3	6.9	6.9	4.8	4.9	5.6	5.6	6.6	6.7
Iowa	9.1	8.7	6.8	6.5	4.4	4.2	2.3	2.3	6.4	6.3
Kansas	8.1	8.0	6.7	6.9	4.8	5.1	8.5	8.4	6.6	6.8
Minnesota	8.0	8.1	7.1	6.9	4.8	4.8	8.3	8.5	6.3	6.3
Missouri	8.8	8.7	7.3	7.3	5.6	5.6	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.5
Nebraska	7.8	7.6	6.2	6.1	4.0	4.7	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.3
North Dakota	6.0	7.4	6.7	6.9	4.8	5.0	4.3	4.2	5.7	6.3
South Dakota	7.6	7.8	6.9	7.2	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	6.6	6.7
South Atlantic	8.2	8.3	6.7	6.8	4.8	4.8	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.8
Delaware	10.0	9.9	7.7	7.7	4.9	4.7	11.0	10.0	7.2	7.1
District of Columbia	8.3	8.7	8.2	8.7	5.3	5.6	6.3	7.3	8.1	8.6
Florida	7.7	7.7	6.3	6.3	5.2	5.2	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0
Georgia	8.5	8.6	7.2	7.3	4.7	4.9	8.5	9.0	6.9	7.0
Maryland	10.0	10.0	9.1	8.7	6.3	6.2	11.1	10.2	8.5	8.3
North Carolina	8.1	8.2	6.4	6.5	4.8	4.8	7.0	7.0	6.4	6.4
South Carolina	7.6	7.7	6.3	6.3	4.1	4.1	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.7
Virginia	8.6	8.9	6.2	6.4	4.2	4.3	5.5	5.7	6.5	6.8
West Virginia	6.8	6.5	6.0	5.8	4.1	4.0	11.2	10.2	5.4	5.2
East South Central	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	4.0	4.2	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.3
Alabama	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	4.2	4.3	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.7
Kentucky	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.4	3.3	3.5	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.6
Mississippi	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.0	4.3	4.6	8.4	8.4	6.0	6.2
Tennessee	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.1	4.4	7.6	7.3	5.1	5.2
West South Central	8.0	8.3	6.7	7.0	4.2	4.4	6.6	6.8	6.3	6.6
Arkansas	8.4	8.5	6.9	7.2	4.8	5.2	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.9
Louisiana	7.2	8.0	6.5	7.4	3.8	4.4	6.9	6.8	5.7	6.4
Oklahoma	7.7	8.0	6.9	7.3	4.4	5.0	6.1	6.5	6.4	7.0
Texas	8.3	8.5	6.7	6.9	4.2	4.3	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.6
Mountain	7.9	8.2	6.8	6.9	4.4	4.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.5
Arizona	9.7	10.3	8.7	9.4	5.6	6.0	5.4	6.1	8.1	8.8
Colorado	7.6	7.5	6.2	6.0	4.5	4.7	9.1	7.8	6.2	6.1
Idaho	5.4	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.0	3.1	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.9
Montana	6.0	5.7	4.9	4.6	3.1	3.1	4.5	3.7	4.2	4.1
Nevada	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.7	6.1	6.8	5.4	6.8	6.6	7.2
New Mexico	8.8	9.2	7.7	8.6	4.3	4.9	5.6	5.7	6.6	7.2
Utah	6.9	6.9	6.1	5.9	3.9	3.9	4.5	4.6	5.4	5.3
Wyoming	6.2	6.2	5.0	4.7	3.5	3.3	6.8	7.8	4.3	4.0
Pacific Contiguous	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.5	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.8	7.8	7.9
California	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.4	7.4	7.1	5.3	5.4	10.1	10.1
Oregon	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.7	3.3	3.3	6.0	5.2	4.5	4.4
Washington	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.4	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7
Pacific Noncontiguous	12.8	11.9	11.1	10.5	9.2	8.7	14.4	11.9	11.0	10.4
Alaska	11.4	11.3	9.5	9.4	8.3	8.4	15.4	12.2	10.2	10.1
Hawaii	13.5	12.3	12.2	11.4	9.3	8.7	12.3	11.0	11.4	10.5
U.S. Average	8.74	8.79	7.97	7.99	4.85	4.88	6.96	6.99	7.12	7.17

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

Notes: •Estimates for 1994 are final and for 1995 are preliminary. •Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms. Retail revenue and retail average revenue per kilowatthour do not include taxes, such as sales and excise taxes, that are assessed on the consumer and collected through the utility.

•These estimates are calculated by dividing retail revenue by retail sales. Revenue may not correspond to retail sales for a particular month because of utility billing and accounting procedures. This could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly average revenue per kilowatthour. •See technical notes for an explanation of modifications to 1) the sample design as of January 1993 estimates and 2) reflecting data precision.

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

Table 62. U.S. Estimated Coefficients of Variation for Electric Utility Retail Average Revenue per Kilowatthour by Sector, Census Division, and State, June 1995
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other ¹	All Sectors
New England	0.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.5
Connecticut	.6	1.0	1.5	.4	1.0
Maine	.3	.1	.4	3.6	.1
Massachusetts	1.4	3.7	4.1	4.5	3.2
New Hampshire	1.6	.3	1.9	7.0	1.5
Rhode Island	.1	.7	1.0	1.7	.6
Vermont	2.3	.6	1.5	2.9	1.0
Middle Atlantic	.5	.5	.6	.9	.3
New Jersey	.1	.2	.6	1.2	.3
New York	1.3	.7	1.7	1.0	.6
Pennsylvania	.2	2.1	.8	2.3	.9
East North Central	.5	.3	.9	.6	.4
Illinois	1.3	.7	.9	.3	.3
Indiana	.9	.6	.8	6.3	.8
Michigan	.1	.4	1.2	3.3	1.2
Ohio	.6	.5	2.5	1.8	.9
Wisconsin	.5	1.2	1.2	3.8	1.0
West North Central	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.5	1.5
Iowa	1.5	1.3	.9	3.5	.7
Kansas	1.5	.9	.6	8.3	1.1
Minnesota	1.6	2.4	2.1	4.3	2.5
Missouri	3.1	3.6	5.0	3.8	4.1
Nebraska	.9	1.6	2.6	8.4	.9
North Dakota	6.8	1.8	.9	3.0	1.6
South Dakota	1.3	1.5	2.1	4.7	1.8
South Atlantic	.9	.6	.6	.6	.7
Delaware	.4	.5	.6	1.2	.1
District of Columbia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Florida	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.0
Georgia	1.9	.5	.2	2.6	.3
Maryland	2.8	2.4	.4	2.8	2.5
North Carolina	1.6	.3	2.3	1.6	1.1
South Carolina	1.4	1.7	.7	.6	1.1
Virginia	.9	.5	.8	.1	.7
West Virginia	.7	.7	.3	3.1	.6
East South Central	.5	.3	1.7	.8	.8
Alabama	1.0	.5	.2	2.6	.2
Kentucky	.8	1.1	1.6	.3	1.6
Mississippi	1.5	.7	1.4	.9	1.5
Tennessee	.8	.8	4.6	4.7	2.0
West South Central	2.2	2.0	1.3	3.7	1.3
Arkansas	1.9	3.4	3.4	6.0	2.8
Louisiana	1.6	1.3	.4	5.4	.9
Oklahoma	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.8	2.2
Texas	3.4	2.9	2.0	5.1	2.0
Mountain	.3	.6	.7	1.6	.4
Arizona	.4	1.1	1.4	3.8	.8
Colorado	.7	1.4	.4	5.8	.9
Idaho	.7	.2	1.3	12.0	.4
Montana	.8	1.4	3.0	.7	1.9
Nevada	.7	1.4	2.3	.4	1.6
New Mexico	.0	1.0	2.9	1.0	.6
Utah	.7	.1	.8	3.0	.3
Wyoming	.6	1.9	.8	7.0	.9
Pacific Contiguous	.9	1.2	1.7	4.4	.6
California	1.0	1.4	1.4	6.0	.6
Oregon	3.8	1.2	2.7	12.7	2.1
Washington	2.2	.9	4.7	3.2	2.0
Pacific Noncontiguous	.3	.3	.4	10.6	.3
Alaska	.8	.7	.9	15.2	.8
Hawaii	.2	.1	.5	.5	.2
U.S. Average	.4	.4	.4	.8	.3

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

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

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

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

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
A&N Elec Coop	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Smith (VA)	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Tangler (VA)	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Abbeville (City of)	—	9	—	459	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Abbeville (SC)	—	9	—	459	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Adrian (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adrian (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aitkin (City of)	—	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Aitkin (MN)	—	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Alabama Elec Coop Inc	247,928	-157	648	1,719	—	—	106	—	10	368	2
Gantt (AL)	—	—	—	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowman (AL)	247,928	—	—	—	—	—	106	—	—	368	—
McIntosh-CAES (AL)	—	-148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
McWilliams (AL)	—	—	648	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Point "A" (AL)	—	—	—	1,339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland (FL)	—	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Alabama Power Co	4,590,175	1,908	25,490	215,407	718,698	—	1,911	3	279	3,150	49
Bankhead Dam (AL)	—	—	—	10,691	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barry (AL)	964,421	—	45	—	—	—	379	—	19	666	16
Chickasaw (AL)	—	—	3,265	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	1
Farley (AL)	—	—	—	—	718,698	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gadsden New (AL)	53,205	22	143	—	—	—	28	*	2	29	*
Gaston, E C (AL)	934,112	555	—	—	—	—	372	1	—	524	17
Gorgas (AL)	748,057	1,009	—	—	—	—	297	2	—	709	5
Greene County (AL)	320,272	211	—	—	—	—	125	*	—	199	2
H Neely Henry Dam (AL)	—	—	—	10,432	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harris (AL)	—	—	—	6,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holt Dam (AL)	—	—	—	10,892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan (AL)	—	—	—	24,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lay Dam (AL)	—	—	—	28,172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewis Smith Dam (AL)	—	—	—	21,395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Logan Martin Dam (AL)	—	—	—	17,652	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martin Dam (AL)	—	—	—	14,821	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miller (AL)	1,570,108	111	22,037	—	—	—	711	*	215	1,022	7
Mitchell Dam (AL)	—	—	—	22,919	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurlow Dam (AL)	—	—	—	10,851	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walter Bouldin Dam (AL)	—	—	—	17,522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weiss Dam (AL)	—	—	—	12,198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yates Dam (AL)	—	—	—	6,443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska Elec Lgt & Pwr Co	—	4	—	6,074	—	—	—	*	—	—	7
Annex Creek (AK)	—	—	—	2,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auke Bay (AK)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Gold Creek (AK)	—	—	—	914	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Lemon Creek (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Salmon Creek (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon Creek 2 (AK)	—	—	—	2,880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska Power Admn	—	—	—	27,237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eklutna (AK)	—	—	—	10,514	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snettisham (AK)	—	—	—	16,723	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska Pwr & Tel Co	—	2,664	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2
Chistochina (AK)	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Coffman Cove (AK)	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Craig (AK)	—	1,113	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	*
Dot Lake (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Eagle (AK)	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Healy Lake (AK)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
Hollis (AK)	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Hydaburg (AK)	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Mentasta (AK)	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Skagway (AK)	—	395	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Alaska Pwr & Tel Co											
Tetlin (AK)	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Tok (AK)	—	809	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	*
Alaska Village Elec Coop	—	3,524	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	28
Alakanuk (AK)	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Ambler (AK)	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Anvik (AK)	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Brevig Mission (AK)	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Chevak (AK)	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Eek (AK)	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Elim (AK)	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Emmonak (AK)	—	163	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Gambell (AK)	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Goodnews Bay (AK)	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Grayling (AK)	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Holy Cross (AK)	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Hooper Bay (AK)	—	132	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Huslia (AK)	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Kaltag (AK)	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Kiana (AK)	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Kivalina (AK)	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Koyuk (AK)	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Lower Kalskag (AK)	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Marshall (AK)	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Mekoryuk (AK)	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Minto (AK)	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Mountain Village (AK)	—	166	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
New Stuyahok (AK)	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Noatak (AK)	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Noorvik (AK)	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Nulato (AK)	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Nunapitchuk (AK)	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Old Harbor (AK)	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Pilot Station (AK)	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Quinhagak (AK)	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Russion Mission (AK)	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Savoonga (AK)	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Scammon Bay (AK)	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Selawik (AK)	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Shageluk (AK)	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Shaktolik (AK)	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Shishmaref (AK)	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Shungnak (AK)	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
St Marys (AK)	—	197	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
St Michael (AK)	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Stebbins (AK)	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Togiak (AK)	—	162	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Toksook Bay (AK)	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Tununak (AK)	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Wales (AK)	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Albany (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Albany (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Alexandria (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alexandria (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alexandria (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Hunter, D G (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Algona (City of)	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Algona (IA)	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Allegheny Electric Coop	—	—	—	9,214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raystown (PA)	—	—	—	9,214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alta (City of)	—	-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Alta (IA)	—	-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Amer Mun Power-Ohio Inc	123,281	—	767	—	—	—	77	—	11	95	—
Richard Gorsuch (OH)	123,281	—	767	—	—	—	77	—	11	95	—
Ames (City of)	23,685	81	—	—	—	—	15	*	—	34	3
Ames (IA)	23,685	96	—	—	—	—	15	*	—	34	1
Ames Gt (IA)	—	-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Anchorage (City of)	—	—	76,062	—	—	—	—	—	811	—	18
Anchorage (AK)	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
GMS 2 (AK)	—	—	76,059	—	—	—	—	—	811	—	18
Aniak Light & Power Co	—	176	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Aniak (AK)	—	176	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Anita (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anita (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ansley (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ansley (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthony (City of)	—	21	59	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Anthony (KS)	—	21	59	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Appalachian Power Co	1,346,430	5,345	—	64,120	—	—	518	9	—	2,426	61
Amos, John E (WV)	427,706	3,109	—	—	—	—	160	5	—	1,245	27
Buck (VA)	—	—	—	4,396	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Byllesby 2 (VA)	—	—	—	5,673	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claytor (VA)	—	—	—	19,192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinch River (VA)	221,806	410	—	—	—	—	84	1	—	494	2
Glen Lyn (VA)	39,445	239	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	191	4
Kanawha River (WV)	5,762	105	—	—	—	—	4	*	—	98	1
Leesville (VA)	—	—	—	3,729	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (WV)	—	—	—	9,231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marmet (WV)	—	—	—	8,358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountaineer (WV)	651,711	1,482	—	—	—	—	250	2	—	398	27
Niagara (VA)	—	—	—	698	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reusens (VA)	—	—	—	4,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith Mountain (VA)	—	—	—	-2,702	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winfield (WV)	—	—	—	11,356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arcadia (City of)	—	25	28	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Arcadia (WI)	—	25	28	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Arcanum (City of)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Arcanum (OH)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Argyle (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argyle (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona Elec Pwr Coop Inc	161,388	—	19,805	—	—	—	86	—	204	217	—
Apache Station (AZ)	161,388	—	19,805	—	—	—	86	—	204	217	—
Arizona Public Service Co	1,573,416	315	42,870	2,853	1,825,234	—	914	1	431	1,355	158
Childs (AZ)	—	—	—	1,830	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholla (AZ)	261,670	305	147	—	—	—	150	1	2	983	4
Fairview (AZ)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	7
Four Corners (NM)	1,311,746	—	3,753	—	—	—	764	—	38	372	—
Irving (AZ)	—	—	—	1,023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocotillo (AZ)	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	34
Palo Verde (AZ)	—	—	—	—	1,825,234	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phoenix (AZ)	—	—	38,534	—	—	—	—	—	382	—	23
Saguaro (AZ)	—	—	251	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	39
Yucca (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuma Axis (AZ)	—	4	94	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	52
Arkansas Elec Coop Corp	—	2,110	53,055	—	—	—	—	4	581	—	44
Bailey (AR)	—	—	25,536	—	—	—	—	—	284	—	13
Clyde Ellis (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Arkansas Elec Coop Corp											
Dam 9 (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitzhugh (AR)	—	2,110	2,323	—	—	—	—	4	28	—	10
Mc Clellan (AR)	—	—	25,196	—	—	—	—	—	269	—	20
Arkansas Power & Light Co	1,012,645	1,883	231,228	27,379	1,261,265	—	641	4	2,586	2,556	202
Arkansas Nuclear One(AR)	—	—	—	—	1,261,265	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blytheville (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Carpenter (AR)	—	—	—	20,406	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Couch, Harvey (AR)	—	—	25,742	—	—	—	—	—	179	—	5
Independence (AR)	47,465	1,506	—	—	—	—	34	3	—	1,247	43
L Catherine (AR)	—	—	134,844	—	—	—	—	—	1,507	—	—
Lynch, Cecil (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mablevale (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	•
Moses, Ham (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rommel (AR)	—	—	—	6,973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ritchie, R E (AR)	—	—	70,642	—	—	—	—	—	901	—	111
White Bluff (AR)	965,180	377	—	—	—	—	607	1	—	1,309	30
Arnold (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	•
Arnold (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	•
Ashland (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	•
Ashland (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	•
Associated Elec Coop	873,230	359	—	—	—	—	531	1	—	1,490	19
New Madrid (MO)	362,886	29	—	—	—	—	216	•	—	682	1
Thomas Hill (MO)	510,344	292	—	—	—	—	315	1	—	807	4
Unionville (MO)	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	14
Atlantic (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atlantic (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atlantic City Elec Co	181,925	-1,327	11,714	—	—	—	75	•	131	114	478
• Central Storage •	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192
Carls Corner (NJ)	—	-965	73	—	—	—	—	•	2	—	13
Cedar (NJ)	—	-110	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	22
Cumberland St (NJ)	—	-30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Deepwater (NJ)	5,810	14	11,307	—	—	—	3	•	122	53	89
England, B L (NJ)	176,115	125	—	—	—	—	72	•	—	61	105
Mickleton Street (NJ)	—	—	334	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Middle (NJ)	—	-333	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	14
Missouri Avenue (NJ)	—	-17	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	10
Sherman Avenue (NJ)	—	-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Attica (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attica (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auburn (City of)	—	-8	-8	—	—	—	—	•	•	—	1
Auburn (NE)	—	-8	-8	—	—	—	—	•	•	—	1
Augusta (City of)	—	-19	79	—	—	—	—	•	1	—	•
Plant No 1 (KS)	—	-28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	•
Plant No 2 (KS)	—	9	79	—	—	—	—	•	1	—	•
Augusta (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austin (City of)	8,696	—	558	—	—	—	5	—	7	31	—
Northeast Station (MN)	8,696	—	558	—	—	—	5	—	7	31	—
Austin (City of)	—	—	151,142	—	—	—	—	—	1,681	—	218
Decker Creek (TX)	—	—	109,798	—	—	26	—	—	1,189	—	134
Holly Street (TX)	—	—	41,503	—	—	—	—	—	492	—	80
Seaholm (TX)	—	—	-159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Baldwin City (City of)	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	•	•	—	•
Attica (KS)	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	•	•	—	•

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Baltimore Gas & Elec Co	1,112,922	-2,960	1,338	--	819,551	--	418	6	62	716	468
Brandon (MD)	777,239	1,530	--	--	--	--	296	3	--	442	3
Calvert Cliffs (MD)	--	--	--	--	819,551	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crane, C P (MD)	103,683	544	--	--	--	--	39	1	--	134	4
Gould Street (MD)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37
Notch Cliff (MD)	--	--	513	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--
Perryman (MD)	--	-5,766	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	95
Philadelphia Road (MD)	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Riverside (MD)	--	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
Wagner, H A (MD)	232,000	639	825	--	--	--	83	1	57	140	293
Westport (MD)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bancroft (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bancroft (IA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bangor Hydro Electric Co	--	167	--	18,905	--	--	--	*	--	--	1
Bar Harbor (ME)	--	69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Eastport (ME)	--	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ellsworth (ME)	--	--	--	3,252	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Howland (ME)	--	--	--	1,061	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Medway (ME)	--	66	--	1,946	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Milford (ME)	--	--	--	4,855	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Orono (ME)	--	--	--	624	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stillwater (ME)	--	--	--	1,114	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Veazie (ME)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Veazie A (ME)	--	--	--	6,053	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barron (City of)	--	8	--	38	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Barron (WI)	--	8	--	38	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Barrow Utils & Elec Coop	--	--	3,490	--	--	--	--	--	41	--	*
Barrow (AK)	--	--	3,490	--	--	--	--	--	41	--	*
Barton (Village of)	--	1	--	570	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
W. Charleston (VT)	--	1	--	570	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Basin Elec Power Coop	1,261,730	3,354	--	--	--	--	923	6	--	1,834	36
Antelope Valley (ND)	317,215	1,075	--	--	--	--	269	2	--	129	2
Laramie River (WY)	720,383	1,868	--	--	--	--	461	3	--	1,398	10
Leland Olds (ND)	224,132	386	--	--	--	--	194	1	--	307	3
Sprit Mound (SD)	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	21
Baudette (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Baudette (MN)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beaver City (City of)	--	--	--	962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beaver Lower (UT)	--	--	--	105	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beaver Upper (UT)	--	--	--	371	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beaver 3 (UT)	--	--	--	486	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beaver City (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Beaver City (NE)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Bedford (City of)	--	--	--	1,694	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snowden (VA)	--	--	--	1,694	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belleville (City of)	--	29	259	--	--	--	--	*	3	--	1
Belleville (KS)	--	29	259	--	--	--	--	*	3	--	1
Bellevue (City of)	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Bellevue (IA)	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Beloit (City of)	--	12	3	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	--
Beloit (KS)	--	12	3	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	--
Benkelman (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benkelman (NE)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Benson (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benson (MN)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Berlin (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Berlin (MD)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Bethany (City of)	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	1
Bethany (MO)	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	1
Bethel Utilities Corp	--	2,608	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	1
Bethel (AK)	--	2,608	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	1
Bettles Light & Power	--	54	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	2
Bettles (AK)	--	54	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	2
Big Rivers Electric Corp	829,547	-373	738	--	--	--	378	2	8	850	24
Coleman (KY)	223,049	--	738	--	--	--	105	--	8	161	2
Green (KY)	156,382	66	--	--	--	--	74	*	--	330	1
Henderson II (KY)	187,528	133	--	--	--	--	83	*	--	--	1
Reid, Robert (KY)	--	-1,534	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	122	11
Wilson (KY)	262,588	962	--	--	--	--	117	2	--	237	10
Black Hills Pwr and Lt Co	46,088	156	29	--	--	--	43	1	*	14	18
French, Ben (SD)	14,562	93	29	--	--	--	12	*	*	--	18
Kirk (SD)	2,728	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Osage (WY)	19,156	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	14	--
Simpson, Neil (WY)	9,642	63	--	--	--	--	8	*	--	--	*
Black River Falls (City)	--	--	--	611	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black River Falls (WI)	--	--	--	611	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Block Island Power Co	--	871	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2
Block Island (RI)	--	871	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2
Bloomfield (City of)	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Bloomfield (IA)	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Blooming Prairie (City of)	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Blooming Prairie (MN)	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Blue Earth (City of)	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Blue Earth (MN)	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Blue Ridge El Member Corp	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sharp Falls (NC)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bluffton (City of)	--	12	327	--	--	--	--	*	1	--	1
Bluffton (IN)	--	12	327	--	--	--	--	*	1	--	1
Bonniers Ferry (City of)	--	--	--	3,230	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moyie (ID)	--	--	--	3,230	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boston Edison Co	--	49,705	352,175	--	--	--	--	87	3,599	--	592
Edgar (MA)	--	28	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	1
Framingham (MA)	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	2
L Street (MA)	--	64	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	1
Mystic (MA)	--	48,895	121,095	--	--	--	--	85	1,296	--	543
New Boston (MA)	--	--	231,080	--	--	--	--	--	2,303	--	38
Pilgrim (MA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Medway (MA)	--	648	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	7
Bountiful (City of)	--	--	--	2,881	--	--	--	--	*	--	1
Bountiful (UT)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	1
Echo Dam (UT)	--	--	--	1,623	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pine View Dam (UT)	--	--	--	1,258	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Braintree (City of)	--	18	6,647	--	--	--	--	*	62	--	3
Potter Station (MA)	--	18	6,647	--	--	--	--	*	62	--	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Brazos Elec Pwr Coop Inc	—	—	165,971	—	—	—	—	—	1,887	—	138
Miller, R W (TX)	—	—	162,796	—	—	—	—	—	1,845	—	129
North Texas (TX)	—	—	3,175	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	10
Brazos River Authority	—	—	—	2,281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M Sheppard (TX)	—	—	—	2,281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breese (City of)	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Breese (IL)	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Brigham City Corporation	—	—	—	1,117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brigham City (UT)	—	—	—	750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brigham 2 (UT)	—	—	—	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broken Bow (City of)	—	6	36	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Broken Bow (NE)	—	6	36	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Brooklyn (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Brooklyn (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Brownfield (City of)	—	-32	-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Brownfield (TX)	—	-32	-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Brownsville (City of)	—	738	10,395	—	—	—	—	2	149	—	26
Brownsville (TX)	—	738	10,395	—	—	—	—	2	149	—	26
Bryan (City of)	—	39	3,992	—	—	—	—	*	63	—	7
Bryan (OH)	—	39	3,992	—	—	—	—	*	63	—	7
Bryan (City of)	—	—	35,898	—	—	—	—	—	403	—	62
Bryan (TX)	—	—	12,671	—	—	—	—	—	159	—	34
Dansby (TX)	—	—	23,227	—	—	—	—	—	244	—	28
Bryant (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bryant (SD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burbank (City of)	—	—	3,780	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	40
Magnolia (CA)	—	—	4,093	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	38
Olive (CA)	—	—	-313	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Burlingame (City of)	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Burlingame (KS)	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Burlington (City of)	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	*	3	—	3
Burlington (VT)	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
J C McNeil (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	15,618	—	*	3	—	1
Burlington (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington (City of)	—	21	23	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Burlington (KS)	—	21	23	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Burwell (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burwell (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bushnell (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bushnell (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Butler (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Butler (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Cajun Elec Power Coop Inc	807,044	3,152	26,595	—	—	—	553	6	302	1,025	24
Big Cajun 1 (LA)	—	—	26,595	—	—	—	—	—	302	—	13
Big Cajun 2 (LA)	807,044	3,152	—	—	—	—	553	6	—	1,025	10
California (State of)	—	—	—	548,699	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alamo (CA)	—	—	—	3,491	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
California (State of)											
Bottle Rock (CA)	--	--	--	--	--	-59	--	--	--	--	--
Devil Canyon (CA)	--	--	--	39,417	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Edw Hyatt (CA)	--	--	--	438,491	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Luis (CA)	--	--	--	-438	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thermal Div (CA)	--	--	--	1,869	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thermalito (CA)	--	--	--	62,472	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
W E Warne (CA)	--	--	--	3,397	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Callaway (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Callaway (NE)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cambridge (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cambridge (NE)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Campbell (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Campbell (MO)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Campbell (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Campbell (NE)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cardinal Operating Co	523,077	750	--	--	--	--	202	1	--	671	18
Cardinal (OH)	523,077	750	--	--	--	--	202	1	--	671	18
Carlyle (City of)	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	*
Carlyle (IL)	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	*
Carmi (City of)	--	5	16	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	1
Carmi (IL)	--	5	16	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	1
Carolina Power & Light Co	2,294,650	6,669	854	49,990	1,368,121	--	922	10	12	2,186	143
Asheville (NC)	226,124	362	--	--	--	--	86	*	--	261	1
Blewett (NC)	--	176	--	8,857	--	--	--	1	--	--	7
Brunswick (NC)	--	--	--	--	730,536	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cape Fear (NC)	147,547	510	--	--	--	--	59	1	--	76	10
Darlington County (SC)	--	232	446	--	--	--	--	1	8	--	75
Harris (NC)	--	--	--	--	639,728	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lee (NC)	129,225	715	--	--	--	--	53	2	--	84	11
Marshall (NC)	--	--	--	2,571	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mayo (NC)	384,407	595	--	--	--	--	161	1	--	381	7
Morehead (NC)	--	-12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Robinson, H B (SC)	60,643	131	41	--	-2,143	--	23	*	*	45	3
Roxboro (NC)	1,106,377	2,746	--	--	--	--	439	2	--	1,204	11
Sutton (NC)	217,773	765	--	--	--	--	90	2	--	93	7
Tillery (NC)	--	--	--	12,093	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walters (NC)	--	--	--	26,469	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weatherspoon (NC)	22,554	449	367	--	--	--	10	1	4	42	11
Carrollton (City of)	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	4
Carrollton (MO)	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	4
Carthage (City of)	--	-2	-15	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	2
Carthage (MO)	--	-2	-15	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	2
Cascade (City of)	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Cascade (IA)	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Cascade Power company	--	--	--	318	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brevard (NC)	--	--	--	318	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cashton (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cashton (WI)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cedar Falls (City of)	2,553	-13	381	--	--	--	2	*	5	22	5
Cedar Falls Gt (IA)	2,553	--	381	--	--	--	2	--	5	22	--
Streeter (IA)	--	-13	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	5
Cent NE Pub Pwr & Ir Dist	--	--	--	22,866	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Cent NE Pub Pwr & Ir Dist											
Canada (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jeffrey Canyon (NE)	—	—	—	7,733	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson No 1 (NE)	—	—	—	5,393	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson No 2 (NE)	—	—	—	6,537	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsley (NE)	—	—	—	3,203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Center (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Center (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Elec Pwr Coop	—	-165	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	51	*
Chamols (MO)	—	-165	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	51	*
Central Hudson Gas & Elec	58,267	395	204,399	6,732	—	—	23	1	2,151	162	498
Coxsackie (NY)	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Danskammer (NY)	58,267	382	26,410	—	—	—	23	1	269	162	13
Dashville (NY)	—	—	—	844	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Falls (NY)	—	—	—	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neversink (NY)	—	—	—	2,618	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roseton (NY)	—	—	177,930	—	—	—	—	—	1,881	—	481
South Cairo (NY)	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Sturgeon Pool (NY)	—	—	—	3,127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Ill Public Ser Co	663,964	1,775	—	—	—	—	319	4	—	1,210	55
Coffeen (IL)	49,602	771	—	—	—	—	30	2	—	377	4
Grand Tower (IL)	-503	-59	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	78	1
Hutsonville (IL)	6,929	426	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	73	2
Meredosia (IL)	91,295	258	—	—	—	—	41	*	—	145	43
Newton (IL)	516,641	379	—	—	—	—	244	1	—	536	6
Central Iowa Power Coop	19,756	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	84	8
Fair Station (IA)	19,756	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	84	—
Summit Lake (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Central Illinois Light Co	416,248	1,145	28	—	—	—	180	2	*	337	1
Duck Creek (IL)	101,736	368	—	—	—	—	49	1	—	192	1
E D Edwards (IL)	314,512	777	—	—	—	—	130	1	—	145	1
Sterling Avenue (IL)	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Central Louisiana Elec Co	431,813	—	289,505	—	—	—	345	—	2,988	1,135	193
Coughlin (LA)	—	—	72,136	—	—	—	—	—	755	—	46
Dolet Hills (LA)	381,958	—	1,835	—	—	—	313	—	20	607	—
Franklin (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rodemacher (LA)	49,855	—	172,719	—	—	—	33	—	1,742	528	106
Teche (LA)	—	—	42,815	—	—	—	—	—	471	—	41
Central Maine Power Co	—	22,931	—	131,767	—	—	—	51	—	—	288
Andro Lower (ME)	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Androscoggin 3 (ME)	—	—	—	2,639	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aroostook Valley (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automatic (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bar Mills (ME)	—	—	—	2,584	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bates Lower (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bates Upper (ME)	—	—	—	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonny Eagle (ME)	—	—	—	4,575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunswick (ME)	—	—	—	10,095	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. E. Monty (ME)	—	—	—	13,808	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape (ME)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	7
Cataract (ME)	—	—	—	4,888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continental Mills (ME)	—	—	—	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Rips (ME)	—	—	—	4,034	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Halifax (ME)	—	—	—	925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gulf Island (ME)	—	—	—	13,485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harris (ME)	—	—	—	5,448	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Mill (ME)	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hiram (ME)	—	—	—	6,516	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islesboro (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Gorham (ME)	—	—	—	455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Central Maine Power Co											
Oakland (ME)	—	—	—	869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peaks Island (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice Rips (ME)	—	—	—	507	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shawmut (ME)	—	—	—	5,295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skelton (ME)	—	—	—	11,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smelt Hill (AK)	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union Gas (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Buxton (ME)	—	—	—	3,292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Channel (MA)	—	—	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston (ME)	—	—	—	7,843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Williams (ME)	—	—	—	7,543	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyman Hydro (ME)	—	—	—	24,745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyman, W F (ME)	—	22,926	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	280
Central Operating Co	386,461	1,116	—	—	—	—	147	2	—	395	19
Sporn, Phil (WV)	386,461	1,116	—	—	—	—	147	2	—	395	19
Central Power & Light Co	433,734	20	1,013,327	5,167	—	—	187	*	10,381	378	457
Bates, J L (TX)	—	—	69,619	—	—	—	—	—	771	—	39
Coletto Creek (TX)	433,734	19	—	—	—	—	187	*	—	378	5
Davis, Barney M (TX)	—	1	190,756	—	—	—	—	*	1,891	—	131
Eagle Pass (TX)	—	—	—	5,167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill, Lon C (TX)	—	—	154,347	—	—	—	—	—	1,632	—	61
Joslin, E S (TX)	—	—	60,064	—	—	—	—	—	607	—	50
La Palma (TX)	—	—	79,471	—	—	—	—	—	795	—	43
Laredo (TX)	—	—	69,307	—	—	—	—	—	809	—	20
Nueces Bay (TX)	—	—	272,398	—	—	—	—	—	2,647	—	58
Victoria (TX)	—	—	117,365	—	—	—	—	—	1,228	—	51
Central VT Pub Serv Corp	—	35	—	16,238	—	—	—	*	—	—	6
Arnold Falls (VT)	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ascutney (VT)	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Bradford (VT)	—	—	—	519	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carver Falls (NY)	—	—	—	691	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavendish (VT)	—	—	—	267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarks Falls (VT)	—	—	—	1,729	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Barnet (VT)	—	—	—	922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfax Falls (VT)	—	—	—	2,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gage (VT)	—	—	—	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glen (VT)	—	—	—	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Middlebury (VT)	—	—	—	550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milton (VT)	—	—	—	3,864	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passumpsic (VT)	—	—	—	415	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patch (VT)	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterson (VT)	—	—	—	2,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pierce Mills (VT)	—	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pittsford (VT)	—	—	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutland (VT)	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Salisbury (VT)	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver Lake (VT)	—	—	—	402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Albans (VT)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Taftsville (VT)	—	—	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weybridge (VT)	—	—	—	991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centralia (City of)	—	—	—	7,686	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centralia (WA)	—	—	—	7,686	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chanute (City of)	—	-122	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Chanute (KS)	—	-27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Chanute 2 (KS)	—	-24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Chanute 3 (KS)	—	-71	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Chappell (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chappell (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelan Pub Util Dist #1	—	—	—	755,522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelan (WA)	—	—	—	38,185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Chelan Pub Util Dist #1											
Rock Island (WA)	—	—	—	221,655	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rocky Reach (WA)	—	—	—	495,682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheyenne Fuel & Power Co											
Snyder (WY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chillicothe (City of)	2,401	1	6	—	—	—	2	*	*	*	9
Beardmore (MO)	2,401	1	6	—	—	—	2	*	*	*	9
Chugach Elec Assn Inc											
Beluga (AK)	—	—	156,074	29,026	—	—	—	—	1,762	—	10
Bernice Lake (AK)	—	—	140,470	—	—	—	—	—	1,547	—	—
Bradley Lake (AK)	—	—	3,248	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	3
Cooper Lake (AK)	—	—	—	26,939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International (AK)	—	—	—	2,087	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soldotna (AK)	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7
	—	—	12,292	—	—	—	—	—	163	—	—
Cincinnati Gas Elec Co	1,893,845	2,733	-133	—	—	—	775	7	5	1,169	134
Beckjord, Walter C (OH)	274,678	939	—	—	—	—	116	2	—	193	24
Dicks Creek (OH)	—	—	-109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
East Bend (KY)	308,903	298	—	—	—	—	130	1	—	173	6
Miami Fort (OH)	414,341	952	—	—	—	—	175	2	—	370	24
W. H. Zimmer ()	895,923	544	—	—	—	—	353	1	—	433	40
Woodsdale (OH)	—	—	-24	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	34
Citizens Utilities Co											
Charleston (VT)	—	29,192	—	2,263	—	—	—	52	—	—	*
Newport (VT)	—	—	—	409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport Diesel (VT)	—	—	—	1,645	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
North Troy (VT)	—	—	—	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Allen (HI)	—	29,192	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—
Citizens Utilities Co											
Valencia (AZ)	—	272	216	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	*
	—	272	216	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	*
Clarksdale (City of)											
South (MS)	—	—	1,116	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	7
Third St (MS)	—	—	1,116	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	7
Clay Center (City of)											
Claycenter (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cleveland (City of)											
Collinwood (OH)	—	4	221	—	—	—	—	*	6	—	3
Lake Road (OH)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
West 41st Street (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	221	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2
Cleveland Elec Illum Co	783,553	1,590	—	—	856,246	—	316	7	—	422	32
Ashtabula (OH)	57,256	36	—	—	—	—	34	*	—	71	1
Avon Lake (OH)	251,231	596	—	—	—	—	99	2	—	203	13
Eastlake (OH)	476,696	1,149	—	—	—	—	183	3	—	148	9
Lake Shore (OH)	-1,630	-191	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9
Perry (OH)	—	—	—	—	856,246	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton (City of)											
Clinton (MI)	—	-11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
	—	-11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
Cloverland Electric Coop											
Dafter (MI)	—	-59	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Detour (MI)	—	-38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
	—	-21	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Coffeyville (City of)											
Coffeyville (KS)	—	—	9,375	—	—	—	—	—	126	—	—
	—	—	9,375	—	—	—	—	—	126	—	—
Coggon (City of)											
Coggon (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Colby (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Colby (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Coldwater (City of)	—	28	1,376	—	—	—	—	*	13	—	1
Coldwater (MI)	—	28	1,376	—	—	—	—	*	13	—	1
Coleman (City of)	—	8	117	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	2
Coleman (TX)	—	8	117	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	2
Colorado Springs(City of)	231,902	96	442	476	—	—	119	*	8	348	48
Drake, Martin (CO)	85,729	—	250	—	—	—	48	—	3	144	5
George Birdsall (CO)	—	—	192	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	35
Manitou (CO)	—	—	—	476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ray D. Nixon (CO)	146,173	96	—	—	—	—	71	*	—	204	8
Ruxton (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia (City of)	-271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	2
Columbia (MO)	-271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	2
Columbus Southern Pwr Co	471,259	1,150	—	—	—	—	189	2	—	600	11
Conesville (OH)	471,259	1,150	—	—	—	—	189	2	—	590	11
Picway (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	*
Commonwealth Ed Co Ind	107,334	—	4,538	—	—	—	61	—	48	203	—
State Line (IN)	107,334	—	4,538	—	—	—	61	—	48	203	—
Commonwealth Edison Co	1,276,736	11,813	65,565	1,443	6,766,475	—	791	25	1,281	2,660	1,073
Bloom (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Braidwood (IL)	—	—	—	—	1,474,639	—	—	—	—	—	—
Byron (IL)	—	—	—	—	1,628,457	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calumet (IL)	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	16
Collins (IL)	—	1,629	42,336	—	—	—	—	6	1,034	—	934
Crawford (IL)	77,964	—	3,246	—	—	—	50	—	35	154	15
Dixon (IL)	—	—	—	1,443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dresden (IL)	—	—	—	—	882,280	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Junction (IL)	—	—	201	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	16
Fisk Street (IL)	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	23
Joliet (IL)	7,077	42	166	—	—	—	4	*	2	86	11
Joliet 7 & 8 (IL)	417,122	—	15,389	—	—	—	253	—	160	369	—
Kincaid (IL)	59,730	—	1,078	—	—	—	41	—	15	399	—
Lasalle (IL)	—	—	—	—	773,551	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lombard (IL)	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15
Powerton (IL)	150,582	—	411	—	—	—	105	—	5	809	—
Quad-cities (IL)	—	—	—	—	564,214	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabrooke (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Waukegan (IL)	256,271	959	2,631	—	—	—	155	2	27	393	12
Will County (IL)	307,990	9,084	—	—	—	—	182	17	—	451	4
Zion (IL)	—	—	—	—	1,443,334	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commonwealth Energy Sys	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Oak Bluffs (MA)	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
West Tisbury (MA)	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Commonwealth Energy Sys	—	172,968	—	—	—	—	—	296	—	—	68
Airport Diesel (MA)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Canal (MA)	—	172,965	—	—	—	—	—	296	—	—	68
Commonwealth Energy Sys	—	664	6,272	—	—	—	—	1	84	—	44
Blackstone Street (MA)	—	4	176	—	—	—	—	*	3	—	3
Kendall Square (MA)	—	660	6,096	—	—	—	—	1	81	—	41
Conn Yankee Atomic Pwr Co	—	—	—	—	411,060	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haddam Neck (CT)	—	—	—	—	411,060	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut Lgt & Pwr Co	—	144,039	155,624	5,583	—	—	—	247	1,664	—	1,211
Bantam (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branford (CT)	—	-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bulls Bridge (CT)	—	—	—	711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Connecticut Lgt & Pwr Co											
Cos Cob (CT)	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	7
Devon (CT)	—	1,061	129,292	—	—	—	—	2	1,364	—	156
Falls Village (CT)	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin (CT)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Middletown (CT)	—	91,882	—	—	—	—	—	155	—	—	323
Montville (CT)	—	104	26,332	—	—	—	—	*	300	—	288
Norwalk Harbor (CT)	—	50,445	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	389
Robertsville (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rocky River (CT)	—	—	—	-2,483	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotland (CT)	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepaug (CT)	—	—	—	479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Meadow (CT)	—	465	—	—	—	4,988	—	1	—	—	44
Stevenson (CT)	—	—	—	5,946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taftville (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torrington (CT)	—	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tunnel (CT)	—	-9	—	808	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Consol Edison Co N Y Inc											
* Central Storage *	—	118,580	672,438	—	-13,730	—	—	216	7,302	—	2,852
Arthur Kill (NY)	—	215	55,216	—	—	—	—	1	582	—	8
Astoria (NY)	—	37,372	288,232	—	—	—	—	62	2,907	—	253
Buchanan (NY)	—	199	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
East River (NY)	—	10,915	83,114	—	—	—	—	21	976	—	76
Gowanus (NY)	—	9,656	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	58
Hudson Avenue (NY)	—	13,897	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	150
Indian Point (NY)	—	190	—	—	-13,730	—	—	1	—	—	2
Narrows (NY)	—	4,696	5,478	—	—	—	—	13	91	—	61
Ravenswood (NY)	—	30,055	203,148	—	—	—	—	54	2,297	—	71
Waterside (NY)	—	—	37,250	—	—	—	—	—	448	—	—
59Th Street (NY)	—	196	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	19
74Th Street (NY)	—	11,189	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	3
Consolidated Water Pwr Co											
Biron (WI)	—	—	—	18,357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Du Bay (WI)	—	—	—	3,774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stevens Point (WI)	—	—	—	4,912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	2,872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin River Di (WI)	—	—	—	4,908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin River Di (WI)	—	—	—	1,891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumers Power Co											
Alcona (MI)	1,329,812	3,407	10,815	8,552	401,191	—	576	8	214	913	264
Allegan Dam (MI)	—	—	—	2,622	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Rock Point (MI)	—	—	—	1,410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campbell, J H (MI)	597,082	533	—	—	51,600	—	246	1	—	477	11
Cobb, B C (MI)	171,229	15	387	—	—	—	86	*	4	137	—
Cooke (MI)	—	—	—	2,539	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croton (MI)	—	—	—	3,856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Five Channels (MI)	—	—	—	2,347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foote (MI)	—	—	—	2,865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaylord (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardy (MI)	—	—	—	8,622	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hodenpyl (MI)	—	—	—	3,467	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karn, D E (MI)	232,390	2,819	10,439	—	—	—	98	7	208	134	250
Loud (MI)	—	—	—	1,822	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ludington (MI)	—	—	—	-31,897	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mio (MI)	—	—	—	1,475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morrow, B E (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palisades (MI)	—	—	—	—	349,591	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rogers (MI)	—	—	—	2,657	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straits (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Thetford (MI)	—	—	-11	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Tippy, C W (MI)	—	—	—	5,008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weadock, J C (MI)	177,334	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	59	—
Webber (MI)	—	—	—	1,759	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whiting, J R (MI)	151,777	40	—	—	—	—	65	*	—	106	3
Coon Rapids (City of)											
Coon Rapids (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Cooperative Power Asso	458,001	371	—	—	—	—	410	1	—	1,035	20
Bonifacius (MN)	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Coal Creek (ND)	458,001	358	—	—	—	—	410	1	—	1,035	19
Copper Valley Elec Assn	—	96	—	5,878	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Glennallen (AK)	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Valdez (AK)	—	—	—	5,878	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
Valdez (AK)	—	-84	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Cordova Electrical Co-Op	—	1,611	—	379	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Cordova (AK)	—	1,602	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	*
Humpback Creek (AK)	—	—	—	379	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
Ocean Dock (AK)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Corn belt Power Coop	-102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	13	—
Humboldt (IA)	-30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisdom, Earl F (IA)	-72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	13	—
Corning (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corning (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craig-Botetourt Elec Coop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Castle (VA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crawfordsville (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2	—
Crawfordsville (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2	—
Crete (City of)	—	11	82	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	2
Crete (NE)	—	11	82	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	2
Crisp County Power Comm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	4	—
Crisp (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	4	—
Warwick (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crystal Falls (City of)	—	—	—	727	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crystal Falls (MI)	—	—	—	727	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culpeper (Town of)	—	95	36	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Culpeper (VA)	—	95	36	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Cumberland (City of)	—	27	7	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Cumberland (WI)	—	27	7	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Curtis (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtis (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cushing (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	8
Cushing (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	8
Dahlberg Light and Pwr Co	—	—	—	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Gordon (WI)	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Nancy (WI)	—	—	—	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Solon Diesel (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Dairyland Power Coop	241,543	3,326	—	10,494	—	—	142	6	—	736	3
Alma (WI)	23,974	—	—	—	—	—	13	*	—	232	*
Flambeau (WI)	—	—	—	10,494	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genoa (WI)	85,699	3,043	—	—	—	—	40	5	—	371	1
J P Madgett (WI)	131,870	283	—	—	—	—	89	1	—	133	2
Danville (City of)	—	—	—	2,063	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pinnacles (VA)	—	—	—	2,063	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dayton (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dayton (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dayton Pwr & Lgt Co (The)	1,570,232	3,986	94	—	—	—	657	7	2	1,171	44
Frank M Tait (OH)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Dayton Pwr & Lgt Co (The)											
Hutchings (OH)	-467	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	*	98	1
Killen Station (OH)	335,211	2,303	—	—	—	—	138	4	—	192	28
Monument (OH)	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Sidney (OH)	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Stuart, J M (OH)	1,235,488	1,631	—	—	—	—	519	3	—	881	2
Yankee Street (OH)	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	6
Delano (City of)	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Delano (MN)	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Delmarva Power & Light Co	301,269	41,454	117,574	—	—	—	136	38	1,172	333	667
Bayview (VA)	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Christiana (DE)	—	-17	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	9
Crisfield (MD)	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Delaware City (DE)	—	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Edge Moor (DE)	51,058	39,678	81,963	—	—	—	22	34	849	94	344
Hay Road (DE)	—	—	35,611	—	—	—	—	—	324	—	118
Indian River (DE)	250,211	2,001	—	—	—	—	114	4	—	240	11
Madison Street (DE)	—	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tasley (VA)	—	-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Vienna (MD)	—	-255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154
West Substation (DE)	—	-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Delta (City of)	—	5	79	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Delta (CO)	—	5	79	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Denison (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denison (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denton (City of)	—	—	35,434	2,120	—	—	—	—	429	—	28
Lewisdale (TX)	—	—	—	1,260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roberts (TX)	—	—	—	860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spencer (TX)	—	—	35,434	—	—	—	—	—	429	—	28
Denver (City & County of)	—	—	—	5,372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue River (CO)	—	—	—	938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foothills (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hillcrest (CO)	—	—	—	892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roberts Tunnel (CO)	—	—	—	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strontia Sprgs (CO)	—	—	—	882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Williams Fork (CO)	—	—	—	1,760	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deseret Gen & Trans Coop	46,133	23	—	—	—	—	22	*	—	596	5
Bonanza (UT)	46,133	23	—	—	—	—	22	*	—	596	5
Deshler (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Deshler (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Detroit (City of)	—	11,716	15,173	—	—	—	—	26	166	—	109
Mistersky (MI)	—	11,716	15,173	—	—	—	—	26	166	—	109
Detroit Edison Co (The)	3,402,729	16,576	27,760	—	429,952	—	1,676	31	1,914	5,852	449
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,993	—
Beacon Heating (MI)	—	—	159	—	—	—	—	—	198	—	6
Belle River (MI)	804,010	1,135	—	—	—	—	430	3	—	—	9
Colfax (MI)	—	-35	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Connors Creek (MI)	—	-12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Dayton (MI)	—	-41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Enrico Fermi (MI)	—	46	—	—	429,952	—	—	*	—	—	9
Greenwood (MI)	—	—	-1,129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	353
Hancock (MI)	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Harbor Beach (MI)	11,229	201	—	—	—	—	5	*	—	22	*
Marysville (MI)	84	—	18	—	—	—	*	—	2	39	—
Monroe (MI)	1,619,971	7,094	—	—	—	—	729	12	—	1,539	9
Northeast (MI)	—	10	-70	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Oliver (MI)	—	-21	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Placid (MI)	—	-23	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Detroit Edison Co (The)											
Putnam (MI)	—	-24	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
River Rouge (MI)	267,048	-17	27,750	—	—	—	129	*	1,702	38	1
Slocum (MI)	—	-18	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
St. Clair (MI)	421,431	7,895	949	—	—	—	243	14	10	1,141	43
Superior (MI)	—	-7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Trenton Channel (MI)	278,956	427	—	—	—	—	139	1	—	81	11
Wilmott (MI)	—	-34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Detroit Lakes (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit Lakes (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas Pub Util Dist #1	—	—	—	367,956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wells (WA)	—	—	—	367,956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dover (City of)	—	129	4,108	—	—	—	—	*	64	—	15
Mckee Run (DE)	—	129	4,108	—	—	—	—	*	64	—	10
Van Sant (DE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Dover (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*	*
Dover (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*	*
Dowagiac (City of)	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Dowagiac (MI)	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Duke Power Co	2,559,295	7,837	10,616	23,881	4,519,074	—	934	21	126	2,328	250
Allen (NC)	392,279	1,895	—	—	—	—	153	3	—	327	1
Bad Creek (SC)	—	—	—	-57,944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellevue Creek (NC)	691,371	807	—	—	—	—	249	1	—	729	5
Boyd's Mill (SC)	—	—	—	366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridgewater (NC)	—	—	—	2,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buck (NC)	37,269	-35	—	—	—	—	15	1	—	121	14
Buzzard Roost (SC)	—	—	51	2,832	—	—	—	—	2	—	34
Catawba (NC)	—	—	—	—	1,534,477	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar Creek (SC)	—	—	—	6,403	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cliffside (NC)	15,356	271	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	348	2
Cowans Ford (NC)	—	—	—	6,746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dan River (NC)	38,699	-22	—	—	—	—	17	1	—	96	7
Dearborn (SC)	—	—	—	6,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing Creek (SC)	—	—	—	7,535	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaston Shoals (SC)	—	—	—	2,832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Falls (SC)	—	—	—	1,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holidays Bridge (SC)	—	—	—	1,031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idols (NC)	—	—	—	479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jocassee (SC)	—	—	—	-6,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keowee (SC)	—	—	—	2,579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lee (SC)	60,874	-1	-19	—	—	—	25	1	*	119	7
Lincoln (NC)	—	4,117	10,586	—	—	—	—	9	123	—	152
Lookout Shoals (NC)	—	—	—	6,356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall (NC)	1,237,449	880	—	—	—	—	431	1	—	449	7
Mc Guire (NC)	—	—	—	—	1,679,221	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain Island (NC)	—	—	—	4,213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconee (SC)	—	—	—	—	1,305,376	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford (NC)	—	—	—	6,674	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhodhiss (NC)	—	—	—	4,034	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverbend (NC)	85,998	-75	-2	—	—	—	35	2	*	139	20
Rocky Creek (SC)	—	—	—	376	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saluda (SC)	—	—	—	610	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spencer Mountain (NC)	—	—	—	242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stice Shoals (NC)	—	—	—	214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turner Shoals (NC)	—	—	—	970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuxedo (NC)	—	—	—	1,329	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wateree (SC)	—	—	—	8,872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wylie (SC)	—	—	—	6,743	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99 Islands (SC)	—	—	—	5,553	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duquesne Lgt Co	499,408	344	1,806	—	973,808	—	209	2	19	460	25
Beaver Valley (PA)	—	—	—	—	973,808	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbbls)
Duquesne Lgt Co											
Brunot Island (PA)	—	-662	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Cheswick (PA)	299,247	—	1,806	—	—	—	120	—	19	288	—
Elrama (PA)	200,161	1,006	—	—	—	—	90	2	—	172	1
Phillips, F (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durant (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Durant (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
East Bay Mun Utility Dist	—	—	—	28,991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camanche (CA)	—	—	—	7,768	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pardee (CA)	—	—	—	21,223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kentucky Power Coop	622,742	653	—	—	—	—	261	1	—	608	4
Cooper (KY)	153,016	220	—	—	—	—	64	*	—	147	*
Dale (KY)	62,266	90	—	—	—	—	31	*	—	57	*
Spurlock, H L (KY)	407,460	343	—	—	—	—	166	1	—	404	4
Eastern Maine Elec Coop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portable (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Easton (City of)	—	81	21	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	21
Easton (MD)	—	32	9	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	14
Easton No. 2 (MD)	—	49	12	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	7
Edison Sault Electric Co	—	10	—	18,650	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Edison Sault (MI)	—	—	—	18,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manistique (MI)	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Egegik Light & Power Co	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
Egegik (AK)	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
El Paso Electric Co	—	—	204,179	—	—	—	—	—	2,287	—	70
Copper (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Newman (TX)	—	—	126,429	—	—	—	—	—	1,394	—	33
Rio Grande (NM)	—	—	77,750	—	—	—	—	—	892	—	31
Electra (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electra (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Energy Inc	555,217	355	2	—	—	—	327	1	*	555	1
Joppa Steam (IL)	555,217	355	2	—	—	—	327	1	*	555	1
Elk River (City of)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Elk River (MN)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Ellinwood (City of)	—	2	26	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Ellinwood (KS)	—	2	26	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Elroy (City of)	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
Elroy (WI)	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
Emerson (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Emerson (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Empire District Elec Co	97,044	99	6,183	7,149	—	—	60	*	108	198	45
Asbury (MO)	70,259	99	—	—	—	—	45	*	—	144	1
Energy Center (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Ozark Beach (MO)	—	—	—	7,149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverton (KS)	26,785	—	6,183	—	—	—	15	—	108	54	7
Enosburg Falls (Village)	—	4	—	572	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Diesel Pit (VT)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Kendall (VT)	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Village Pit (VT)	—	—	—	408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Entergy Services Inc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Gulf (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Ephraim (City of)	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No 1 (UT)	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 (UT)	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No.4 (UT)	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erie (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erie (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escondido Mutual Water Co	—	—	—	1,168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bear Valley (CA)	—	—	—	1,119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rincon Pwr (CA)	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estherville (City of)	—	8	27	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Esterville (IA)	—	8	27	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Eugene (City of)	—	—	—	44,468	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmen (OR)	—	—	—	28,395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaburg (OR)	—	—	—	9,247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walterville (OR)	—	—	—	6,826	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willamette (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks (City of)	1,947	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	*
Chena (AK)	1,947	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	*
Fairbury (City of)	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
Fairbury (NE)	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
Fairfax (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfax (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfield (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfield (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairmont (City of)	-28	-25	-11	—	—	—	—	*	*	2	1
Fairmont (MN)	-28	-25	-11	—	—	—	—	*	*	2	1
Fairview (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairview (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fall River Rural El Coop	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Felt (ID)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Felt (ID)	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falls City (City of)	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Falls City (NE)	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Farmer (City of)	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Farmer City (IL)	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Farmington (City of)	—	—	17,999	4,341	—	—	—	—	166	—	—
Animas (NM)	—	—	17,999	2	—	—	—	—	166	—	—
Navajo (NM)	—	—	—	4,339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farmington River Power Co	—	—	—	1,712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rainbow (CT)	—	—	—	1,712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Fayette (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Fayetteville (City of)	—	-9	6,163	—	—	—	—	*	67	—	62
Pod #2 (NC)	—	-9	6,163	—	—	—	—	*	67	—	62
Fennimore (City of)	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Fennimore (WI)	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Fishers Is Elec Corp (The)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishers Isl (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Fitchburg Gas & Elec Lgt	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Fitchburg (MA)	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Florida Keys El Coop Inc	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Marathon (FL)	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Florida Power & Light Co	—	1,560,799	2,428,691	—	2,166,403	—	—	2,483	21,684	—	3,749
Cape Canaveral (FL)	—	52,855	257,979	—	—	—	—	79	2,597	—	510
Cutler (FL)	—	—	40,420	—	—	—	—	—	504	—	—
Fort Meyers (FL)	—	186,733	—	—	—	—	—	297	—	—	274
Lauderdale (FL)	—	78	619,739	—	—	—	—	1	4,863	—	91
Manatee (FL)	—	481,340	—	—	—	—	—	787	—	—	824
Martin (FL)	—	142,094	650,870	—	—	—	—	222	5,156	—	620
Port Everglades (FL)	—	226,537	287,608	—	—	—	—	363	2,950	—	407
Putnam (FL)	—	—	288,681	—	—	—	—	—	2,654	—	40
Riviera (FL)	—	194,339	13,056	—	—	—	—	305	146	—	283
Sanford (FL)	—	96,374	103,482	—	—	—	—	160	1,114	—	431
St. Lucie (FL)	—	—	—	—	1,203,090	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey Point (FL)	—	180,449	166,856	—	963,313	—	—	271	1,701	—	269
Florida Power Corporation	1,171,885	543,469	143,291	—	620,015	—	439	911	1,564	939	923
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211
Anclote (FL)	—	326,193	—	—	—	—	—	519	—	—	232
Avon Park (FL)	—	153	7,056	—	—	—	—	*	115	—	7
Bartow, P L (FL)	—	134,662	86,696	—	—	—	—	214	864	—	112
Bayboro (FL)	—	10,861	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	32
Crystal River (FL)	1,171,885	4,830	—	—	620,015	—	439	8	—	939	13
Debary (FL)	—	13,746	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	88
Higgins (FL)	—	481	4,286	—	—	—	—	1	71	—	9
Intercession City (FL)	—	22,442	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	103
Port St. Joe (FL)	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Rio Pinar (FL)	—	291	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Suwannee River (FL)	—	25,993	26,121	—	—	—	—	49	304	—	75
Turner, G E (FL)	—	3,432	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	35
Univ Proj (FL)	—	357	19,132	—	—	—	—	1	210	—	2
Florida Pub Utilities Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue Springs (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Floydada (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Floydada (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Forest City (City of)	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Forest City (IA)	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Fort Pierce (City of)	—	20	27,510	—	—	—	—	*	334	—	32
King (FL)	—	20	27,510	—	—	—	—	*	334	—	32
Franklin (City of)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Franklin (NE)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Fredonia (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fredonia (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freeburg (City of)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Freeburg (IL)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Freeport (Village of)	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
Plant No 1 (NY)	—	251	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Plant No 2 (NY)	—	-118	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	6
Fremont (City of)	22,970	256	541	—	—	—	18	1	7	39	1
Lon Wright (NE)	22,970	256	541	—	—	—	18	1	7	39	1
Fulton (City of)	—	-86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Fulton (MO)	—	-86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Galvesville (City of)	126,512	1,742	45,548	—	—	—	53	4	564	123	71

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbbls)
Gainesville (City of)											
Deerhaven (FL)	126,512	1,022	31,209	—	—	—	53	2	371	123	38
Kelly, J R (FL)	—	720	14,339	—	—	—	—	2	193	—	33
Gallatin (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallatin (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardner (City of)	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Gardner (KS)	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Garkane Power Assn Inc	—	—	—	2,375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boulder (UT)	—	—	—	2,375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garland Mun Utils (City)	—	—	123,087	—	—	—	—	—	1,312	—	111
Newman, C E (TX)	—	—	7,778	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	20
Olinger, Ray (TX)	—	—	115,309	—	—	—	—	—	1,215	—	91
Garnett (City of)	—	52	172	—	—	—	—	*	3	—	*
Garnett (KS)	—	52	172	—	—	—	—	*	3	—	*
Geneseo (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Geneseo (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Georgia Power Co	5,820,171	14,781	11,140	130,846	2,727,334	—	2,473	33	291	5,056	344
Arkwright (GA)	29,371	—	129	—	—	—	16	—	2	30	11
Atkinson (GA)	—	22	9,061	—	—	—	—	*	273	—	45
Barnett Shoals (GA)	—	—	—	777	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bartlett Ferry (GA)	—	—	—	31,997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowen (GA)	1,437,292	1,745	—	—	—	—	548	3	—	1,132	10
Burton (GA)	—	—	—	1,369	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estatoah (GA)	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flint River (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goat Rock (GA)	—	—	—	9,095	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hammond (GA)	205,170	1,174	—	—	—	—	95	2	—	220	2
Harlee Branch (GA)	924,515	314	—	—	—	—	367	1	—	472	4
Hatch, Edwin I. (GA)	—	—	—	—	1,004,324	—	—	—	—	—	—
Langdale (GA)	—	—	—	437	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lloyd Shoals (GA)	—	—	—	3,965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McDonough, J (GA)	243,663	478	1,950	—	—	—	100	1	17	138	—
Mcmanus (GA)	—	6,958	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	114
Mitchell, W (GA)	56,225	942	—	—	—	—	25	2	—	44	22
Morgan Falls (GA)	—	—	—	4,177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nacoochee (GA)	—	—	—	892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Highlands (GA)	—	—	—	9,598	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oliver Dam (GA)	—	—	—	16,879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverview (GA)	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scherer (GA)	1,736,468	1,728	—	—	—	—	867	3	—	1,682	14
Sinclair Dam (GA)	—	—	—	7,184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallulah Falls (GA)	—	—	—	9,043	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terrora (GA)	—	—	—	2,921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tugalo (GA)	—	—	—	6,697	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vogtle (GA)	—	—	—	—	1,723,010	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallace Dam (GA)	—	—	—	22,286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wansley (GA)	855,846	363	—	—	—	—	311	1	—	898	21
Wilson (GA)	—	-14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	98
Yates (GA)	331,621	1,071	—	—	—	—	145	2	—	439	2
Yonah (GA)	—	—	—	3,386	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gilman Brothers Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gilman (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girard (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girard (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glencoe (City of)	—	44	3	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Glencoe (MN)	—	44	3	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Glendale (City of)	—	—	6,637	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	51
Grayson (CA)	—	—	6,637	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	51

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Golden Valley Elec Assn	18,881	90	—	—	—	—	15	1	—	*	26
Fairbanks (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Healy (AK)	18,881	139	—	—	—	—	15	*	—	*	1
North Pole (AK)	—	-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Goodland (City of)	—	52	502	—	—	—	—	*	8	—	3
Goodland (KS)	—	52	502	—	—	—	—	*	8	—	3
Gouverneur (City of)	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gouverneur (NY)	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gowrie (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Gowrie (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Graettinger (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graettinger (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grafton (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grafton (ND)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Haven (City of)	29,814	1	1	—	—	—	15	—	*	69	10
Harbor Avenue (MI)	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	10
J B Simms (MI)	29,814	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	69	—
Grand Island (City of)	43,773	—	-64	—	—	—	29	—	*	69	56
Burdick, C W (NE)	—	—	-64	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	56
Platte (NE)	43,773	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	69	—
Grand Junction (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Junction (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Marais (Village of)	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Grand Marais (MN)	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Grand River Dam Authority	428,656	—	4,240	139,144	—	—	281	*	47	585	1
GRDA No 1 (OK)	428,656	—	4,240	—	—	—	281	*	47	585	1
Markham (OK)	—	—	—	65,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pensacola (OK)	—	—	—	69,597	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salina (OK)	—	—	—	4,212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granite Falls (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granite Falls (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grant Pub Util Dist #2	—	—	—	776,424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pec Hdws (WA)	—	—	—	3,810	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Priest Rapids (WA)	—	—	—	356,916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quincy Chut (WA)	—	—	—	4,642	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanapum (WA)	—	—	—	411,056	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Mountain Power Corp	—	274	—	9,892	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
Berlin (VT)	—	254	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9
Bolton Falls (VT)	—	—	—	2,258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carthusians (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colchester (VT)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Essex Junction 19 (VT)	—	7	—	3,261	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Gorge 18 (VT)	—	—	—	1,125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshfield 6 (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex 2 (VT)	—	—	—	1,156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vergennes 9 (VT)	—	4	—	968	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Waterbury 22 (VT)	—	—	—	823	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Danville 15 (VT)	—	—	—	301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenfield (City of)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Greenfield (IA)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Greenport (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenport (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Greensburg (City of)	--	13	157	--	--	--	--	*	3	--	1
Greensburg (KS)	--	13	157	--	--	--	--	*	3	--	1
Greenville (City of)	--	--	6,503	--	--	--	--	--	87	--	9
Steam (TX)	--	--	-22	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	4
Steam (TX)	--	--	6,525	--	--	--	--	--	87	--	5
Greenwood Utils (City of)	--	--	1,323	--	--	--	--	--	26	11	6
Henderson (MS)	--	--	1,323	--	--	--	--	--	26	10	4
Wright (MS)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Gresham (City of)	--	--	--	406	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower Weed (WI)	--	--	--	199	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper Weed (WI)	--	--	--	207	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grundy Center (City of)	--	9	5	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	*
Grundy Center (IA)	--	9	5	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	*
Guadalupe-Blanco Rvr Auth	--	--	--	7,437	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Abbott Tp 3 (TX)	--	--	--	825	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canyon (TX)	--	--	--	1,934	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dunlap Tp 1 (TX)	--	--	--	1,288	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
H-4 (TX)	--	--	--	878	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
H-5 (TX)	--	--	--	890	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nolte (TX)	--	--	--	781	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nolte (TX)	--	--	--	841	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gulf Power Company	630,901	373	--	--	--	--	282	1	--	299	5
Crist (FL)	360,887	280	--	--	--	--	161	1	--	242	1
Scholz (FL)	28,461	34	--	--	--	--	15	*	--	16	*
Smith (FL)	241,553	59	--	--	--	--	106	*	--	41	3
Gulf States Utilities Co	308,788	794	2,153,962	55,326	689,551	--	203	2	22,109	384	440
Lewis Creek (TX)	--	--	270,028	--	--	--	--	--	2,805	--	34
Louisiana 1 (LA)	--	--	120,776	--	--	--	--	--	1,115	--	--
Louisiana 2 (LA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neches (TX)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nelson, R S (LA)	308,788	763	251,189	--	--	--	203	1	2,742	384	82
River Bend (LA)	--	--	--	--	689,551	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sabine (TX)	--	31	979,591	--	--	--	--	*	9,867	--	104
Toledo Bend (TX)	--	--	--	55,326	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Willow Glen (LA)	--	--	532,378	--	--	--	--	--	5,579	--	220
Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Co	--	172	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	*
Gwitchyaa Zhee (AK)	--	172	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	*
GPU Nuclear Corp	--	--	--	--	1,040,050	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oyster Creek (NJ)	--	--	--	--	440,064	--	--	--	--	--	--
Three Mile Island (PA)	--	--	--	--	599,986	--	--	--	--	--	--
Haines Light & Pwr Co	--	873	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Haines (AK)	--	873	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Halstad (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Halstad (MN)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Hamilton (City of)	9,803	1	4,581	18,612	--	--	5	*	58	8	3
Hamilton (OH)	9,803	1	4,581	--	--	--	5	*	58	8	3
Hamilton Hydro (OH)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vanceburg Hydro (KY)	--	--	--	18,612	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hardwick (Village of)	--	--	--	332	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hardwick (VT)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wolcott (VT)	--	--	--	332	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hart (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Hart (MI)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Hart Hydro (MI)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Hartley (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartley (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hastings (City of)	35,905	3	6	—	—	—	25	*	*	96	10
Don Henry (NE)	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hastings (NE)	35,905	3	—	—	—	—	25	*	—	96	4
North Denver (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hawaii Electric Light Co	—	45,766	—	2,564	—	—	—	101	—	—	66
Kanoelehewa (HI)	—	1,094	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
Keahole (HI)	—	3,560	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Puna (HI)	—	16,975	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	15
Puueo (HI)	—	—	—	1,914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipman (HI)	—	2,294	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	7
W. H. Hill (HI)	—	20,888	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	32
Waiau (HI)	—	—	—	650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waimea (HI)	—	955	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Hawaiian Elec Co Inc	—	329,313	—	—	—	—	—	554	—	—	589
• Central Storage •	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	265
Honolulu (HI)	—	24,098	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	38
Kahe (HI)	—	193,399	—	—	—	—	—	310	—	—	140
Waiau (HI)	—	111,816	—	—	—	—	—	194	—	—	146
Haxton (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haxton (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heber (City of)	—	—	24	983	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Gas Generation (UT)	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Lake Creek (UT)	—	—	—	626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snake Creek (UT)	—	—	—	357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henderson (City of)	1,224	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	*
Henderson (KY)	1,224	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	*
Herlington (City of)	—	-44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Herlington (KS)	—	-44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Herndon (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Lght Plant (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hetch Hetchy Water & Pwr	—	—	—	233,126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holm, Dion R (CA)	—	—	—	115,074	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkwood, Robert C (CA)	—	—	—	72,438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moccasin (CA)	—	—	—	44,374	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moccasin Low (CA)	—	—	—	1,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hibbing (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hibbing (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Higginsville (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higginsville (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highland (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Highland (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hill City (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Hill City (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Hillsdale (City of)	—	149	1,661	—	—	—	—	*	17	—	2
Hillsdale (MI)	—	149	1,661	—	—	—	—	*	17	—	2
Holsington (City of)	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Holsington (KS)	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Holdrege (City of)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Holdrege (NE)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Holland (City of)	17,711	1	110	—	—	—	9	*	1	55	5
James De Young (MI)	17,711	1	110	—	—	—	9	*	1	55	*
48 Street (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
6Th Street (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Holly (Town of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holly (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holton (City of)	—	9	25	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Holton (KS)	—	9	25	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Holyoke (City of)	—	-157	-180	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Cabot-Holyoke (MA)	—	-157	-180	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Holyoke (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holyoke (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holyoke Wtr Pwr Co	86,828	210	—	1,498	—	—	32	*	—	69	*
Boatlock (MA)	—	—	—	-1,985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical (MA)	—	—	—	1,378	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hadley Falls (MA)	—	—	—	1,047	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holbrook, Beebe (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mt Tom (MA)	86,828	210	—	—	—	—	32	*	—	69	*
Riverside (MA)	—	—	—	1,058	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skinner (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homer Electric Assn Inc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Seldovia (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Homestead (City of)	—	518	4,664	—	—	—	—	1	53	—	3
G W Ivey (FL)	—	518	4,664	—	—	—	—	1	53	—	3
Hoosier Energy Rural	369,193	1,956	—	—	—	—	179	4	—	608	6
Merom (IN)	230,592	1,799	—	—	—	—	116	3	—	570	6
Ratts (IN)	138,601	157	—	—	—	—	63	*	—	37	*
Hopkinton (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Hopkinton (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Houma (City of)	—	-23	8,749	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	2
Houma (LA)	—	-23	8,749	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	2
Houston Lighting & Pwr Co	1,980,237	877	2,135,662	—	1,873,485	—	1,309	9	21,759	2,205	694
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Bertron, Sam (TX)	—	—	87,199	—	—	—	—	—	986	—	258
Cedar Bayou (TX)	—	852	751,722	—	—	—	—	9	7,658	—	210
Clarke, Hiram (TX)	—	—	-52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deepwater (TX)	—	—	10,684	—	—	—	—	—	132	—	—
Greens Bayou (TX)	—	—	88,339	—	—	—	—	—	932	—	149
Limestone (TX)	392,126	—	12,134	—	—	—	329	—	132	806	1
Parish, W A (TX)	1,588,111	—	363,707	—	—	—	980	—	3,579	1,399	10
Robinson, P H (TX)	—	—	559,824	—	—	—	—	—	5,715	—	—
South Texas (TX)	—	—	—	—	1,873,485	—	—	—	—	—	—
Webster (TX)	—	—	88,808	—	—	—	—	—	951	—	—
Wharton, T H (TX)	—	25	173,297	—	—	—	—	*	1,675	—	44
Hudson (City of)	—	60	223	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	6
Cherry Street (MA)	—	60	223	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	6
Hughes Power & Light Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hughes (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hugoton (City of)	—	145	1,820	—	—	—	—	*	22	—	1
Hugoton (KS)	—	14	156	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	*
Hugoton #2 (KS)	—	131	1,664	—	—	—	—	*	20	—	*
Hutchinson (City of)	—	32	19,518	—	—	—	—	*	170	—	2
Plant No. 1 (MN)	—	31	71	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Plant No. 2 (MN)	—	1	19,447	—	—	—	—	*	169	—	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Hydro Dev Group Inc	—	—	—	7,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
#8 Mill (NY)	—	—	—	398	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
#8 Mill (NY)	—	—	—	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copenhagen (NY)	—	—	—	460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dexter (NY)	—	—	—	1,134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diamond Island (NY)	—	—	—	504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fowler (NY)	—	—	—	515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goodyear Lake (NY)	—	—	—	315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hallesboro (NY)	—	—	—	854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrites (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrites #2 (NY)	—	—	—	2,370	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theresa (NY)	—	—	—	556	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyrum (City of)	—	—	—	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyrum (UT)	—	—	—	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I E S Utilities Co	329,700	1,228	5,772	1,102	343,729	—	219	3	78	966	38
Ames (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anamosa (IA)	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arnold, Duane (IA)	—	—	—	—	343,729	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington (IA)	46,049	199	—	—	—	—	28	*	—	26	1
Centerville (IA)	—	-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grinnell (IA)	—	—	-32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa Falls (IA)	—	—	—	374	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maquoketa (IA)	—	—	—	659	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshalltown (IA)	—	199	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	23
Ottumwa (IA)	165,080	746	—	—	—	—	106	1	—	686	10
Prairie Creek (IA)	31,261	102	371	—	—	—	23	*	5	111	1
Sutherland (IA)	71,842	—	4,692	—	—	—	46	—	58	139	—
6Th Street (IA)	15,468	—	741	—	—	1,506	15	—	15	3	2
I-N-N Electric Coop	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
I-N-N Electric (AK)	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Idaho Falls (City of)	—	—	—	31,064	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Power Plant (ID)	—	—	—	4,936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gem State (ID)	—	—	—	15,513	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower (ID)	—	—	—	1,097	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower #1 (ID)	—	—	—	4,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Power Plant (ID)	—	—	—	5,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho Power Co	—	21	—	1,188,315	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
American Falls (ID)	—	—	—	61,094	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bliss (ID)	—	—	—	43,628	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brownlee (ID)	—	—	—	420,295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cascade (ID)	—	—	—	8,746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clear Lake (ID)	—	—	—	1,075	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hells Canyon (OR)	—	—	—	317,212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Malad (ID)	—	—	—	9,925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	33,961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milner (ID)	—	—	—	20,847	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxbow (OR)	—	—	—	150,052	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon (ID)	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Shoshone Falls (ID)	—	—	—	8,685	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strike, C J (ID)	—	—	—	57,676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swan Falls (ID)	—	—	—	15,256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thousand Springs (ID)	—	—	—	4,794	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twin Falls (ID)	—	—	—	5,177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Malad (ID)	—	—	—	5,517	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	12,741	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	11,634	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois Power Co	1,204,647	1,543	1,182	—	405,888	—	479	3	14	386	31
Baldwin (IL)	940,043	788	—	—	—	6,807	348	1	—	194	3
Clinton (IL)	—	—	—	—	405,888	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havana (IL)	118,264	716	351	—	—	—	59	1	4	70	13
Hennepin (IL)	126,965	—	416	—	—	—	62	—	4	34	*
Oglesby (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Illinois Power Co											
Stallings (IL)	—	—	-40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermilion (IL)	5,797	18	—	—	—	—	3	*	—	3	*
Wood River (IL)	13,578	21	455	—	—	90	7	*	5	84	5
Imperial Irrigation Dist	—	—	40,300	30,959	—	—	—	—	425	—	137
Brawley (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Coachella (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Double Weir (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop No 1 (CA)	—	—	—	2,143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop No. 5 (CA)	—	—	—	2,410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 2 (CA)	—	—	—	6,555	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 3 (CA)	—	—	—	6,192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 4 (CA)	—	—	—	12,908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E Highline (CA)	—	—	—	563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Centro (CA)	—	—	40,249	—	—	—	—	—	425	—	117
Pilot Knob (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rockwood (CA)	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	19
Turnip (CA)	—	—	—	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independence (City of)	—	-4	-5	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Independence (IA)	—	-4	-5	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Independence (City of)	93	-126	360	—	—	—	*	*	9	101	11
Blue Valley (MO)	93	—	356	—	—	—	*	—	9	74	6
Jackson Square (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Missouri City (MO)	—	-128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	*
Station H (MO)	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	1
Station I (MO)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Indiana Michigan Power Co	1,275,499	4,692	—	6,520	1,543,218	—	698	8	—	2,236	41
Berrien Springs (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buchanan (MI)	—	—	—	2,010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cook, Donald C. (MI)	—	—	—	—	1,543,218	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elkhart (IN)	—	—	—	1,341	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Fourth Street (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rockport (IN)	910,898	3,580	—	—	—	—	553	6	—	1,861	35
Tanners Creek (IN)	364,601	1,112	—	—	—	—	145	2	—	375	6
Twin Branch (IN)	—	—	—	3,169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana Michigan Power Co	—	—	—	1,351	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constantine (MI)	—	—	—	568	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mottville (MI)	—	—	—	783	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana Mun Power Agency	—	7	31	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	5
Anderson (IN)	—	7	31	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	5
Indiana-Kentucky El Corp	774,831	263	—	—	—	—	395	1	—	791	3
Clifty Creek (IN)	774,831	263	—	—	—	—	395	1	—	791	3
Indianapolis Pwr & Lgt Co	965,060	3,376	3,980	—	—	—	456	7	19	1,748	31
Perry K (IN)	—	—	2,878	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	4
Perry W (IN)	—	-59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Petersburg (IN)	667,135	2,407	—	—	—	—	315	4	—	1,184	5
Pritchard, H T (IN)	62,657	427	—	—	—	—	32	1	—	189	7
Stout, Elmer W (IN)	235,268	601	1,102	—	—	—	109	2	19	300	14
Indianola (City of)	—	-41	-1	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	10
Indianola (IA)	—	-41	-1	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	10
Interstate Power Co	204,182	539	20,407	—	—	—	116	1	218	249	28
Dubuque (IA)	22,793	16	46	—	—	—	14	*	1	10	*
Fox Lake (MN)	—	39	20,257	—	—	—	—	*	216	37	21
Hills (MN)	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Kapp, M L (IA)	104,381	—	104	—	—	—	47	—	1	86	—
Lansing (IA)	77,008	309	—	—	—	—	55	1	—	115	1
Lime Creek (IA)	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Montgomery (MN)	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Interstate Power Co											
New Albin (IA)	--	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Rushford (MN)	--	-8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Iola (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Iola (KS)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Iowa Illinois Gas & Elec	333,149	13	2,177	751	--	--	215	*	17	737	12
Coralville (IA)	--	9	76	--	--	--	--	*	2	--	*
Louisa (IA)	290,901	4	428	--	--	--	187	*	4	650	10
Moline (IL)	--	--	-61	751	--	--	--	--	*	--	2
Riverside (IA)	42,248	--	1,734	--	--	--	28	--	11	87	--
Ipswich (City of)	--	45	193	--	--	--	--	*	2	--	1
Ipswich (MA)	--	45	193	--	--	--	--	*	2	--	1
Jackson (City of)	--	226	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	1
Jackson (MO)	--	226	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	1
Jacksonville (City of)	605,824	70,102	224,416	--	--	--	236	116	2,279	546	1,421
Kennedy, J D (FL)	--	516	9,512	--	--	--	--	1	122	--	120
Northside (FL)	--	65,419	197,706	--	--	--	--	108	1,967	--	1,081
Southside (FL)	--	153	17,198	--	--	--	--	*	190	--	213
St. Johns River	605,824	4,014	--	--	--	--	236	7	--	546	8
Jamestown (City of)	9,879	20	--	--	--	--	6	*	--	3	*
Carlson, S A (NY)	9,879	20	--	--	--	--	6	*	--	3	*
Janesville (City of)	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Janesville (MN)	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Jasper (City of)	3,065	--	16	--	--	--	2	--	*	1	--
Jasper 2 (IN)	3,065	--	16	--	--	--	2	--	*	1	--
Jersey Central Pwr & Lgt	--	82	437	-9,800	--	--	--	3	22	--	581
Forked River (NJ)	--	--	1,120	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	16
Gardner, Glen (NJ)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Gilbert (NJ)	--	-587	-463	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	379
Sayreville (NJ)	--	931	-220	--	--	--	--	2	8	--	119
Werner (NJ)	--	-262	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	50
Yards Creek (NJ)	--	--	--	-9,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jetmore (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jetmore (KS)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Johnson (City of)	--	53	111	--	--	--	--	*	2	--	1
Johnson (KS)	--	53	111	--	--	--	--	*	2	--	1
Julesburg (Town of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Julesburg (CO)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kahoka (City of)	--	2	17	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	*
Kahoka (MO)	--	2	17	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	*
Kansas City (City of)	191,577	795	1,427	--	--	--	119	2	17	462	11
Kaw (KS)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	*
Nearman Creek (KS)	125,938	480	--	--	--	--	83	1	--	271	3
Quindaro (KS)	65,639	315	1,427	--	--	--	36	1	17	122	7
Kansas City Pwr & Lgt Co	1,313,840	1,748	-1,809	--	--	--	788	4	27	1,780	92
Grand Ave (MO)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawthorn (MO)	--	--	-1,809	--	--	--	--	--	27	265	8
Iatan (MO)	397,304	227	--	--	--	--	228	*	--	486	10
La Cygne (KS)	727,532	1,350	--	--	--	--	433	2	--	799	13
Montrose (MO)	189,004	382	--	--	--	--	127	1	--	231	7
Northeast (MO)	--	-211	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	53
Kaukauna (City of)	--	--	--	14,677	--	--	--	*	--	--	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Kaukauna (City of)											
Combined Locks (WI)	—	—	—	4,385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaukauna (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Kaukauna Hydro (WI)	—	—	—	3,291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Chute (WI)	—	—	—	2,141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Badger (WI)	—	—	—	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Badger (WI)	—	—	—	1,152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rapide Croche (WI)	—	—	—	1,628	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kennett (City of)	—	-24	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	5
Kennett (MO)	—	-24	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	5
Kentucky Power Co	665,826	719	—	—	—	—	273	1	—	416	9
Big Sandy (KY)	665,826	719	—	—	—	—	273	1	—	416	9
Kentucky Utilities Co	1,068,380	2,670	3,548	15,274	—	—	455	8	49	1,377	54
Brown, E W (KY)	189,211	2,299	3,405	—	—	—	85	5	45	281	25
Dix Dam (KY)	—	—	—	15,276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghent (KY)	840,043	511	—	—	—	—	348	2	—	999	11
Green River (KY)	32,277	4	—	—	—	—	17	*	—	76	3
Haeffling (KY)	—	—	143	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Lock 7 (KY)	—	—	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pineville (KY)	2,956	1	—	—	—	—	2	*	—	5	*
Tyrone (KY)	3,893	-145	—	—	—	—	2	*	—	16	9
Kenyon (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenyon (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ketchikan (City of)	—	3,453	—	8,183	—	—	—	6	—	—	4
Beaver Falls (AK)	—	—	—	1,749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ketchikan (AK)	—	—	—	1,330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ketchikan (AK)	—	3,453	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4
Silvis (AK)	—	—	—	334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swan Lake (AK)	—	—	—	4,770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totem Bight (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Key West (City of)	—	995	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	56
Big Pine (FL)	—	221	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cudjoe (FL)	—	246	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Key West (FL)	—	-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Stock Island (FL)	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	40
Stock Island D 1 (FL)	—	502	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kimball (City of)	—	4	28	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Kimball (NE)	—	4	28	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Kimballton (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kimballton (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingfisher (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Kingfisher (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Kingman (City of)	—	71	3,241	—	—	—	—	*	33	—	1
Kingman (KS)	—	71	3,241	—	—	—	—	*	33	—	1
Kings River Conserv Dist	—	—	—	121,815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine Flat (CA)	—	—	—	121,815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kissimmee (City of)	—	—	93,437	—	—	—	—	—	572	—	18
Cane Island (FL)	—	—	93,343	—	—	—	—	—	567	—	4
Kissimmee (FL)	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	13
Kodiak Electric Assn Inc	—	184	—	10,405	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Kodiak A (AK)	—	193	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Port Lions (AK)	—	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Terror Lake AK)	—	—	—	10,405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kotzebue Elec Assn Inc	—	1,739	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	16
Kotzebue (AK)	—	1,739	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
KG&E - Western Resources	—	—	29,572	—	—	—	—	—	374	—	257
Evans, Gordon (KS)	—	—	21,191	—	—	—	—	—	247	—	80
Gill, Murray (KS)	—	—	8,381	—	—	—	—	—	127	—	177
Neosho (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KPL - Western Resources	944,625	1,009	325	—	—	—	624	2	10	1,995	146
Abilene (KS)	—	—	-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Hutchinson (KS)	—	-125	-360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98
Jeffrey (KS)	818,363	1,134	—	—	—	—	559	2	—	1,577	23
Lawrence (KS)	117,853	—	292	—	—	—	61	—	4	303	3
Tecumseh (KS)	8,409	—	407	—	—	—	5	—	6	114	7
La Crosse (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larned (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Junta (City of)	—	-121	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
La Junta (CO)	—	-121	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
La Plata (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
La Plata (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
La Porte (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
La Porte (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Lafayette Util Sys (City)	—	—	52,839	—	—	—	—	—	589	—	120
Doc Bonlin (LA)	—	—	52,869	—	—	—	—	—	589	—	120
Rodemacher (LA)	—	—	-30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Crystal (City of)	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Lake Crystal (MN)	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Lake Lure (Town of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Lure (NC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Mills (City of)	—	-26	1	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Lake Mills (IA)	—	-26	1	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Lake Park (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Park (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Worth (City of)	—	42	18,615	—	—	—	—	*	208	—	11
Smith, Tom G (FL)	—	42	18,615	—	—	—	—	*	208	—	11
Lakeland (City of)	223,870	5,118	44,375	—	—	—	91	10	420	112	197
Larsen Memorial (FL)	—	1,117	40,551	—	—	—	—	2	372	—	40
McIntosh, C D (FL)	223,870	4,001	3,824	—	—	—	91	8	48	112	157
Lamar (City of)	—	—	6,543	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	6
Lamar (CO)	—	—	6,543	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	6
Lamoni (City of)	—	14	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Lamoni (IA)	—	14	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Lanesboro (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanesboro (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lansing (City of)	114,484	957	—	360	—	—	48	1	—	166	1
Eckert Station (MI)	30,512	909	—	—	—	—	15	*	—	22	1
Erickson (MI)	83,972	48	—	—	—	—	33	*	—	144	*
Moore Park (MI)	—	—	—	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larned (City of)	—	—	1,244	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	*
Larned (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larned (KS)	—	—	1,244	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	*
Larsen Bay (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larsen (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Las Animas (City of)	--	-28	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Las Animas (CO)	--	-28	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Laurel (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Laurel (NE)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Laurens (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laurens (IA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lea County Elec Coop	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Lovington (NM)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lebanon (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Lebanon (OH)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Lenox (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lenox (IA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewiston (City of)	--	--	--	264	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Andro Upper (ME)	--	--	--	264	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lincoln (City of)	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	1
Lincoln (KS)	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	1
Lincoln (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Lincoln J Street (NE)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Rokeby (NE)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Lindsay (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lindsay (OK)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Litchfield (City of)	--	1	11	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	*
Litchfield (MN)	--	1	11	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	*
Lockhart Power Co	--	--	--	6,794	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lockhart (SC)	--	--	--	6,794	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logan (City of)	--	-21	--	4,586	--	--	--	*	--	--	1
Logan (UT)	--	--	--	870	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logan 2 (UT)	--	--	--	3,716	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logon Diesel (UT)	--	-21	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	1
Logansport (City of)	2,842	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	7	2
Logansport (IN)	2,842	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	7	2
Long Island Lighting Co	--	120,309	532,445	--	--	--	--	209	5,689	--	1,312
Barrett, E F (NY)	--	21,364	176,887	--	--	--	--	36	1,886	--	141
Brookhaven (NY)	--	6,210	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	28
East Hampton (NY)	--	-5	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	4
Far Rockway (NY)	--	--	39,814	--	--	--	--	--	418	--	1
Glenwood (NY)	--	-15	65,972	--	--	--	--	--	764	--	28
Holbrook (NY)	--	1,220	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	84
Montauk (NY)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Northport (NY)	--	4,602	249,772	--	--	--	--	8	2,621	--	756
Port Jefferson (NY)	--	86,616	--	--	--	--	--	148	--	--	243
Shoreham (NY)	--	340	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	11
Southampton (NY)	--	-4	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	2
Southold (NY)	--	-9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
West Babylon (NY)	--	-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Longmont (City of)	--	--	--	399	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Longmont (CO)	--	--	--	399	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Los Angeles (City of)	744,853	1,827	247,208	112,486	--	--	310	3	2,526	1,469	822
Big Pine Creek (CA)	--	--	--	1,725	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Castaic (CA)	--	--	--	-4,568	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Control Gorge (CA)	--	--	--	17,174	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cottonwood (CA)	--	--	--	1,158	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Los Angeles (City of)											
Division Creek (CA)	—	—	—	384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foothill (CA)	—	—	—	7,076	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiwee (CA)	—	—	—	2,990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harbor (CA)	—	-82	113,599	—	—	—	—	—	991	—	14
Haynes (CA)	—	—	77,833	—	—	—	—	—	873	—	411
Intermountain (UT)	744,853	1,909	—	—	—	—	310	3	—	1,469	13
Middle Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	18,980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleasant Valley (CA)	—	—	—	1,521	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Fernando (CA)	—	—	—	4,424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisquito 1 (CA)	—	—	—	33,882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisquito 2 (CA)	—	—	—	12,361	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sawtelle (CA)	—	—	—	298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scattergood (CA)	—	—	54,154	—	—	—	—	—	621	—	373
Upper Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	16,238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valley (CA)	—	—	1,622	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	11
Louisiana Ener & Pwr Auth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plaquemine (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana Pwr & Light Co	—	678	1,155,091	—	808,132	—	—	1	11,912	—	573
Buras (LA)	—	—	221	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2
Little Gypsy (LA)	—	—	339,899	—	—	—	—	—	3,510	—	93
Monroe (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nine Mile Point (LA)	—	294	639,209	—	—	—	—	—	6,488	—	277
Sterlington (LA)	—	—	59,712	—	—	—	—	—	628	—	20
Thibodaux (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford (LA)	—	—	—	—	808,132	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford (LA)	—	384	116,050	—	—	—	—	1	1,283	—	181
Louisville Gas & Elec Co	1,122,750	2,039	3,593	13,241	—	—	521	4	38	464	23
Cane Run (KY)	185,968	—	2,530	—	—	—	88	—	27	96	2
Mill Creek (KY)	677,256	1,459	1,057	—	—	—	316	3	11	212	18
Ohio Falls (KY)	—	—	—	13,241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paddys Run (KY)	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trimble County (KY)	259,526	580	—	—	—	—	117	1	—	156	3
Waterside (KY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zorn (KY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowell (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowell (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Colorado River Auth	812,629	174	211,161	37,916	—	—	607	1	2,186	1,931	162
Austin (TX)	—	—	—	5,187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buchanan (TX)	—	—	—	4,992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granite Shoals (TX)	—	—	—	5,363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inks (TX)	—	—	—	2,256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mansfield (TX)	—	—	—	16,869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marble Falls (TX)	—	—	—	3,249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sam K Seymour, Jr (TX)	812,629	174	—	—	—	—	607	1	—	1,931	4
Sim Gideon (TX)	—	—	188,370	—	—	—	—	—	1,918	—	77
T. C. Ferguson (TX)	—	—	22,791	—	—	—	—	—	268	—	81
Lower Valley Pwr & Lt Co	—	—	—	915	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strawberry Creek (WY)	—	—	—	915	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lubbock (City of)	—	—	44,211	—	—	—	—	—	491	—	—
Holly Ave (TX)	—	—	30,688	—	—	—	—	—	351	—	—
LP&L Co GEN	—	—	13,523	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	—
Plant 2 (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luverne (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luverne (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lyndonville (City of)	—	—	—	971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Falls (VT)	—	—	—	746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vail (VT)	—	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
M & A Elec Pwr Coop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Forest (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macon (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Macon (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Madelia (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Madelia (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Madison (City of)	—	—	—	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norridgewick (ME)	—	—	—	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madison (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madison (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madison Gas & Elec Co	18,976	2	2,329	—	—	—	10	*	37	13	7
Blount Street (WI)	18,976	—	2,325	—	—	341	10	—	37	13	3
Fitchburg (WI)	—	2	26	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Nine Springs (WI)	—	—	-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Sycamore (WI)	—	—	-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Maine Public Service Co	—	-73	—	447	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
Caribou (ME)	—	-44	—	454	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
Flos Inn (ME)	—	-23	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Houlton (ME)	—	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Squa Pan (ME)	—	—	—	-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine Yankee Atomic Pwr C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine Yankee (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malden (City of)	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Malden (MO)	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Mangum (City of)	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Mangum (OK)	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Manilla (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manilla (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitowoc (City of)	12,313	5,170	3	—	—	—	6	*	*	18	1
Manitowoc (WI)	12,313	5,170	3	—	—	—	6	*	*	18	1
Manley Utility Co	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Manley (AK)	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Manning (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manning (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manti (City of)	—	—	—	523	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower (UT)	—	—	—	309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manti (UT)	—	—	—	214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maquoketa (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Maquoketa (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Marblehead (City of)	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Commerce St 2 (MA)	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Wilkins Station (MA)	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Marquette (City of)	15,829	70	—	1,843	—	—	11	*	—	37	4
Plant Four (MI)	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Plant Two (MI)	—	—	—	1,421	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russell, Frank J (MI)	—	—	—	422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shiras (MI)	15,829	48	—	—	—	—	11	*	—	37	1
Marshall (City of)	—	3	777	119	—	—	—	*	8	—	1
Marshall (MI)	—	3	777	119	—	—	—	*	8	—	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Marshall (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marshall (MN)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marshall (City of)	1,734	-26	224	--	--	--	1	*	4	4	*
Marshall (MO)	1,734	-26	224	--	--	--	1	*	4	4	*
Martinsville (City of)	--	--	--	299	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Martinsville (VA)	--	--	--	299	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mascoutah (City of)	--	24	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	1
Mascoutah (IL)	--	24	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	1
Mass Mun Wholesale Elec	--	7,634	117,213	--	--	--	--	14	1,033	--	117
Stonybrook (MA)	--	7,634	117,213	--	--	--	--	14	1,033	--	117
Maul Electric Co Ltd	--	83,509	--	--	--	--	--	139	--	--	127
Cook (HI)	--	3,103	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	7
Kahului (HI)	--	17,106	--	--	--	--	--	38	--	--	53
Lanai City (HI)	--	1,096	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	*
Maalaea (HI)	--	61,003	--	--	--	--	--	92	--	--	67
Miki Basin (HI)	--	1,201	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	*
Mcgrath Lt & Pwr Co	--	262	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	1
Mcgrath (AK)	--	262	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	1
Mcgregor (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Mc Gregor (IA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Mcleansboro (City of)	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Mc Leansboro (IL)	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Mcperson (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Plant No. 1 (KS)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Plant No. 2 (KS)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Meade (City of)	--	62	629	--	--	--	--	*	7	--	*
Meade (KS)	--	62	629	--	--	--	--	*	7	--	*
Medina Electric Coop Inc	--	--	12,599	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	21
Pearsall (TX)	--	--	12,599	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	21
Melrose (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Melrose (MN)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Memphis (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Memphis (MO)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Menasha (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
Menasha (WI)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
Merced Irrigation Dist	--	--	--	75,972	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canal Creek (CA)	--	--	--	168	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exchequer (CA)	--	--	--	67,389	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fairfield (CA)	--	--	--	327	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mcswain (CA)	--	--	--	7,070	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parker (CA)	--	--	--	1,018	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merrillan (City of)	--	2	--	39	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Merrillan (WI)	--	2	--	39	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Metlakatla Pwr & Lgt Co	--	400	--	1,449	--	--	--	1	--	--	3
Centennial (AK)	--	400	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	3
Chester Lake (AK)	--	--	--	327	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leffel Turbine (AK)	--	--	--	1,122	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metropolitan Edison Co	123,761	1,897	4,742	12,383	--	--	50	4	55	254	87
Hamilton (PA)	--	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Hunterstown (PA)	--	--	504	--	--	--	--	*	9	--	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Metropolitan Edison Co											
Mountain (PA)	—	—	208	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6
Orrtanna (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Portland (PA)	57,698	1,383	3,978	—	—	—	24	3	42	151	47
Shawnee (PA)	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Titus (PA)	66,063	472	52	—	—	—	26	1	1	103	5
Tolna (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Yorkhaven (PA)	—	—	—	12,383	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Water Dist											
Corona (CA)	—	—	—	20,064	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coyote Creek (CA)	—	—	—	1,419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Etiwanda (CA)	—	—	—	1,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foothill Feeder (CA)	—	—	—	3,213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greg Avenue (CA)	—	—	—	876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Mathews (CA)	—	—	—	3,378	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perris (CA)	—	—	—	945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Mountain (CA)	—	—	—	1,410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Hondo (CA)	—	—	—	630	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Dimas (CA)	—	—	—	2,151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sepulv Cyn (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temescal (CA)	—	—	—	1,518	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valley View (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venice (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorba Linda (CA)	—	—	—	3,066	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan So Cent Pwr Agen											
Project I (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	5
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	5
Midwest Energy Inc											
Bird City (KS)	—	-32	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Colby (KS)	—	-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ellis (KS)	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Great Bend (KS)	—	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	—	-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwest Power	1,039,701	1,602	1,333	—	—	—	653	3	18	2,149	67
Council Bluffs (IA)	413,959	648	513	—	—	—	270	1	6	757	8
Electriform (IA)	—	-1	-5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12
Neal, George (IA)	625,742	1,053	889	—	—	—	383	2	9	1,392	14
Parr (IA)	—	—	-33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Pleasant Hill (IA)	—	-63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
River Hills (IA)	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Sycamore (IA)	—	-36	-35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Milford (City of)											
Milford (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minden (City of)											
Minden (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Minneapolis (City of)											
Minneapolis (KS)	—	1	27	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
	—	1	27	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Minnesota Power & Lgt Co	586,861	731	—	81,613	—	—	355	1	—	427	5
Blanchard (MN)	—	—	—	10,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boswell (MN)	549,994	651	—	—	—	—	329	1	—	375	5
Fond Du Lac (MN)	—	—	—	7,648	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hibbard, M L (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knife Falls (MN)	—	—	—	1,141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laskin (MN)	36,867	80	—	—	—	—	26	*	—	52	*
Little Falls (MN)	—	—	—	3,152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pillager (MN)	—	—	—	1,118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prairie River (MN)	—	—	—	461	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scanlon (MN)	—	—	—	1,041	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sylvan (MN)	—	—	—	1,270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thompson (MN)	—	—	—	52,364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winton (MN)	—	—	—	2,808	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Minnkota Power Coop Inc	270,575	2,555	—	—	—	—	237	4	—	403	5
Grand Forks (ND)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harwood (ND)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Young, Milton R (ND)	270,575	2,555	—	—	—	—	237	4	—	403	5
Minnkota Power Coop Inc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawley (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mission Valley Power	—	—	—	264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hellroaring (MT)	—	—	—	264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi Power Co	619,151	598	192,201	—	—	—	293	1	3,389	343	77
Daniel, Victor J Jr. (MS)	372,046	598	—	—	—	—	190	1	—	187	5
Eaton (MS)	—	—	15,482	—	—	—	—	—	177	—	10
Standard Oil (MS)	—	—	91,848	—	—	—	—	—	2,296	—	—
Sweatt (MS)	—	—	11,938	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	33
Watson (MS)	247,105	—	72,933	—	—	—	103	—	736	156	30
Mississippi Pwr & Lgt Co	—	872	614,736	—	—	—	—	2	6,278	—	892
Andrus (MS)	—	562	343,374	—	—	—	—	1	3,425	—	606
Brown, Rex (MS)	—	-10	12,134	—	—	—	—	*	145	—	31
Delta (MS)	—	—	25,540	—	—	—	—	—	320	—	39
Natchez (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilson, B (MS)	—	320	233,688	—	—	—	—	1	2,387	—	216
Mo Basin Mun Pwr Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Watertown (SD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Modesto Irrigation Dist	—	78	128	1,894	—	—	—	*	4	—	8
McClure (CA)	—	78	34	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	6
New Hogan (CA)	—	—	—	1,849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone Drop (CA)	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodland (CA)	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2
Monongahela Power Co	2,071,114	800	3,870	—	—	—	839	1	39	2,300	19
Albright (WV)	21,248	278	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	137	1
Fort Martin (WV)	247,222	522	—	—	—	—	95	1	—	618	2
Harrison (WV)	1,118,969	—	2,490	—	—	—	446	—	25	906	3
Pleasants (WV)	657,733	—	1,317	—	—	—	278	—	14	579	12
Rivesville (WV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	1
Willow Island (WV)	25,942	—	63	—	—	—	11	—	1	36	*
Monroe (City of)	—	—	—	319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower (UT)	—	—	—	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mon Pump St (UT)	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe Upr (UT)	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe (City of)	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Monroe (MO)	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Montana Dakota Utils Co	277,229	114	-57	—	—	—	229	*	5	283	6
Coyote (ND)	265,706	105	—	—	—	—	216	*	—	237	3
Glendive (MT)	—	9	28	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	2
Heskett (ND)	—	—	-416	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—
Lewis & Clark (MT)	11,523	—	90	—	—	—	12	—	1	12	—
Miles City (MT)	—	—	241	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
Williston (ND)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana Power Co (The)	885,802	2,909	832	277,434	—	—	582	6	8	522	10
Black Eagle (MT)	—	—	—	13,098	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochrane (MT)	—	—	—	38,831	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colstrip (MT)	801,683	2,875	—	—	—	—	525	6	—	473	10
Corette, J E (MT)	84,119	—	832	—	—	—	57	—	8	50	—
Frank Bird (MT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hauser Lake (MT)	—	—	—	11,049	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holter (MT)	—	—	—	24,937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerr (MT)	—	—	—	54,336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Diesel (MT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Montana Power Co (The)											
Madison (MT)	—	—	—	5,368	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milltown (MT)	—	—	—	1,981	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morony (MT)	—	—	—	33,950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mystic Lake (MT)	—	—	—	2,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rainbow (MT)	—	—	—	22,268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ryan (MT)	—	—	—	42,513	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thompson Falls (MT)	—	—	—	26,553	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowstone (MT)	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Montaup Electric Company	25,607	4,353	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	51	54
Somerset (MA)	25,607	4,353	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	51	54
Montezuma (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Montezuma (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Moon Lake Elec Assn Inc	—	—	—	1,312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uintah (UT)	—	—	—	761	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowstone (UT)	—	—	—	551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorhead (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	*
Moorhead (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	*
Moose Lake (City of)	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Moose Lake (MN)	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Mora (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mora (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morgan (City of)	—	—	8,491	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	—
Morgan City (LA)	—	—	8,491	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	—
Morrisville (Village of)	—	—	—	1,017	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cadys Falls (VT)	—	—	—	403	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morrisville (VT)	—	—	—	581	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W K Sanders (VT)	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Pleasant (City of)	—	—	—	1,017	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower (UT)	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unit 3 (UT)	—	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unit 4 (UT)	—	—	—	671	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper (UT)	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain Lake (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain Lake (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mt Pleasant (City of)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Mt Pleasant (IA)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Mullen (Village of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Mullen (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Mulvane (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Mulvane (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Murray (City of)	—	4	14	2,548	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Diesel (UT)	—	4	14	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Little Cottonwood (UT)	—	—	—	2,548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muscatine (City of)	87,305	479	93	—	—	—	52	1	1	147	1
Muscatine (IA)	87,305	479	93	—	—	—	52	1	1	147	1
Muscoda (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muscoda (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N Y State Elec & Gas Corp	660,704	484	—	21,264	—	—	269	1	—	316	7
Cadyville (NY)	—	—	—	2,033	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goudey (NY)	47,570	115	—	—	—	—	19	*	—	17	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
N Y State Elec & Gas Corp											
Greenidge (NY)	60,141	97	—	—	—	—	23	*	—	17	1
Harris Lake (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hickling (NY)	25,540	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	7	—
High Falls (NY)	—	—	—	6,945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jennison (NY)	10,568	—	—	—	—	510	8	—	—	1	—
Kents Falls (NY)	—	—	—	4,403	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keuka (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanicville (NY)	—	—	—	4,347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill "C" (NY)	—	—	—	1,424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milliken (NY)	98,273	107	—	—	—	—	38	*	—	99	2
Rainbow Falls (NY)	—	—	—	2,008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seneca Falls (NY)	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset (NY)	418,612	165	—	—	—	—	160	*	—	175	3
Waterloo (NY)	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naknek Electric Assn Inc											
Naknek (AK)	—	1,882	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	11
Naknek (AK)	—	1,882	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	11
Nantahala Pwr & Lgt Co											
Bear Creek (NC)	—	—	—	15,426	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bryson (NC)	—	—	—	2,675	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar Cliff (NC)	—	—	—	581	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dillsboro (NC)	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin (NC)	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mission (NC)	—	—	—	495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nantahala (NC)	—	—	—	321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queens Creek (NC)	—	—	—	3,465	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee Creek (NC)	—	—	—	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thorpe (NC)	—	—	—	3,782	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuckasegee (NC)	—	—	—	1,899	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nantucket Elec Co											
Nantucket (MA)	—	7,465	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	8
Nantucket (MA)	—	7,465	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	8
Natchitoches (City of)											
Natchitoches (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Hydro											
Dayton (IL)	—	—	—	992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dayton (IL)	—	—	—	992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska City (City of)											
Nebraska City (NE)	—	64	1,007	—	—	—	—	*	11	—	—
Nebraska City (NE)	—	57	892	—	—	—	—	*	10	—	—
Syracuse No 2 (NE)	—	7	115	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	—
Nebraska Pub Power Dist											
Columbus (NE)	646,780	228	2,459	23,455	564,129	—	396	*	27	848	17
Columbus (NE)	—	—	—	13,434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooper (NE)	—	—	—	—	564,129	—	—	—	—	—	—
David City (NE)	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Gentleman (NE)	530,929	—	2,282	—	—	—	322	—	25	712	7
Hallam (NE)	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Hebron (NE)	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Kearney (NE)	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lyons (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Madison (NE)	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Mc Cook (NE)	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Minnechaduza (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe (NE)	—	—	—	2,419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Platte (NE)	—	—	—	6,374	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ord (NE)	—	74	9	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Schuyler (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheldon (NE)	115,851	—	66	—	—	1,492	74	—	1	136	—
Spencer (NE)	—	—	—	1,222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sutherland (NE)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Wakefield (NE)	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Nebraska Pub Power Dist											
Lodgepole (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Neodesha (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Neodesha (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Nevada Irrigation Dist	—	—	—	57,702	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowman (CA)	—	—	—	1,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago Park (CA)	—	—	—	26,433	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combie No (CA)	—	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combie So (CA)	—	—	—	954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch Flat No.2 (CA)	—	—	—	18,646	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rollins (CA)	—	—	—	9,253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scott Flat (CA)	—	—	—	657	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada Power Co	92,771	927	92,090	—	—	—	48	2	858	426	63
Clark (NV)	—	—	88,082	—	—	—	—	—	810	—	30
Gardner, Reid (NV)	92,771	927	—	—	—	—	48	2	—	426	11
Sun Peak (NV)	—	—	4,008	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—
Sunrise (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
New England Power Co	675,944	91,784	165,738	83,647	—	—	257	165	1,925	666	816
Bear Swamp (MA)	—	—	—	-14,630	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellows Falls (VT)	—	—	—	21,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brayton Point (MA)	552,184	2,361	165,738	—	—	—	203	6	1,925	520	520
Comerford (NH)	—	—	—	22,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield No. 2 (MA)	—	—	—	1,064	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield No. 3 (MA)	—	—	—	1,182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield No. 4 (MA)	—	—	—	865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield No. 5 (MA)	—	—	—	807	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fife Brook (MA)	—	—	—	312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester (MA)	—	798	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Harriman (VT)	—	—	—	807	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester Street (RI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mcindoes (NH)	—	—	—	4,648	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moore (NH)	—	—	—	19,359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newburyport (MA)	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Salem Harbor (MA)	123,760	88,546	—	—	—	—	53	157	—	145	294
Searsburg (VT)	—	—	—	1,012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherman (MA)	—	—	—	407	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernon (NH)	—	—	—	7,582	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernon (VT)	—	—	—	4,427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilder (NH)	—	—	—	8,911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilder (VT)	—	—	—	2,559	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampton (City of)	—	4	22	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
New Hampton (IA)	—	4	22	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
New Lisbon (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lisbon (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans Pub Serv Inc	—	47	219,546	—	—	—	—	*	2,491	—	122
Michoud (LA)	—	—	219,546	—	—	—	—	—	2,491	—	122
Paterson, A B (LA)	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
New Prague (City of)	—	7	21	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
New Prague (MN)	—	7	21	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
New Roads (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
New Roads (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
New Smyrna Beach (City of)	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Causeway (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glencoe Road (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Smyrna (FL)	—	-4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
W E Swoope (FL)	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
New Ulm (City of)	—	5	997	—	—	—	—	*	40	1	2
New Ulm (MN)	—	5	997	—	—	—	—	*	40	1	2
Newberry (City of)	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Newberry (MI)	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Newport Electric Corp	—	338	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Eldred (RI)	—	280	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	1
Jepson (RI)	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	1
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	524,987	2,120	31,237	161,591	459,193	—	210	4	334	210	564
Albany (NY)	—	—	31,237	—	—	—	—	—	334	—	185
Allens Falls (NY)	—	—	—	2,344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bakers Falls (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwinsville (NY)	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beardslee (NY)	—	—	—	2,463	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beebee Island (NY)	—	—	—	3,010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfort (NY)	—	—	—	550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bennetts Bridge (NY)	—	—	—	4,404	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black River (NY)	—	—	—	2,562	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blake (NY)	—	—	—	3,721	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Browns Falls (NY)	—	—	—	1,746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chasm (NY)	—	—	—	1,751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colton (NY)	—	—	—	15,937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferiet (NY)	—	—	—	3,642	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunkirk (NY)	259,603	1,403	—	—	—	—	100	2	—	52	1
Eagle (NY)	—	—	—	1,421	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Norfolk (NY)	—	—	—	1,975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eel Weir (NY)	—	—	—	524	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Effley (NY)	—	—	—	694	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elmer (NY)	—	—	—	439	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ephratah (NY)	—	—	—	337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feeder Dam (NY)	—	—	—	1,085	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Five Falls (NY)	—	—	—	5,926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flat Rock (NY)	—	—	—	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin (NY)	—	—	—	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulton (NY)	—	—	—	459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenwood (NY)	—	—	—	602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granby (NY)	—	—	—	640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Island (NY)	—	—	—	2,678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hannawa (NY)	—	—	—	4,051	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herrings (NY)	—	—	—	1,509	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heuvelton (NY)	—	—	—	455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Dam (NY)	—	—	—	1,494	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Falls (NY)	—	—	—	1,439	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higley (NY)	—	—	—	2,177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hogansburg (NY)	—	—	—	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntley, C R (NY)	265,384	704	—	—	—	—	110	1	—	157	1
Hydraulic Race (NY)	—	—	—	1,980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inghams (NY)	—	—	—	1,806	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnsonville (NY)	—	—	—	706	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamargo (NY)	—	—	—	1,924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lighthouse Hill (NY)	—	—	—	925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macomb (NY)	—	—	—	481	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minetto (NY)	—	—	—	1,607	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moreau (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moshier (NY)	—	—	—	1,751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nine Mile Point (NY)	—	13	—	—	459,193	—	—	•	—	—	4
Norfolk (NY)	—	—	—	2,207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwood (NY)	—	—	—	1,146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Orchard (NY)	—	—	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswegatchie (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswego (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	373
Oswego Falls Es (NY)	—	—	—	1,604	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswego Falls Ws (NY)	—	—	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parishville (NY)	—	—	—	1,516	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piercefield (NY)	—	—	—	1,341	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect (NY)	—	—	—	3,672	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rainbow (NY)	—	—	—	5,959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raymondville (NY)	—	—	—	670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schaghticoke (NY)	—	—	—	3,998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Street (NY)	—	—	—	8,330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylerville (NY)	—	—	—	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewalls (NY)	—	—	—	1,205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp											
Sherman Island (NY)	—	—	—	6,495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
So Glens Falls (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Maple (NY)	—	—	—	1,236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Colton (NY)	—	—	—	4,607	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Edwards (NY)	—	—	—	1,018	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spier Falls (NY)	—	—	—	8,844	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stark (NY)	—	—	—	5,629	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewarts Bridge (NY)	—	—	—	5,172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuyvesant Falls (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar Island (NY)	—	—	—	2,884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taylorville (NY)	—	—	—	1,247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trenton (NY)	—	—	—	6,711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varick (NY)	—	—	—	836	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterport (NY)	—	—	—	924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West, E J (NY)	—	—	—	1,241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yaleville (NY)	—	—	—	373	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niles (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niles (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nome Lgt & Pwr Util	—	2,047	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Snake River (AK)	—	2,047	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
North Branch (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Branch (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Cent Pwr Co Inc	—	—	—	915	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Arpin (WI)	—	—	—	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radisson (WI)	—	—	—	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Winter (WI)	—	—	—	338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Little Rk (City of)	—	—	—	3,649	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murray (AR)	—	—	—	3,649	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northeast Mo El Pwr Coop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South River Station (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northeast Nucl Energy Co	—	—	—	—	470,915	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millstone (CT)	—	—	—	—	470,915	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Ind Pub Serv Co	1,108,795	—	28,211	8,057	—	—	627	—	322	848	—
Bailly (IN)	249,838	—	132	—	—	—	121	—	1	64	—
Michigan City (IN)	112,253	—	17,374	—	—	—	67	—	196	170	—
Mitchell, Dean H (IN)	149,654	—	740	—	—	—	88	—	9	159	—
Norway (IN)	—	—	—	3,505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakdale (IN)	—	—	—	4,552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schahfer, R. M. (IN)	597,050	—	9,965	—	—	—	351	—	117	455	—
Northern States Power Co	1,443,029	28,942	4,587	120,958	921,584	—	885	6	59	1,452	189
Alliant (MN)	—	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Angus Anson (SD)	—	—	317	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	21
Apple River (WI)	—	—	—	1,602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bay Front (WI)	1,449	—	258	—	—	11,948	1	—	4	12	—
Big Falls (WI)	—	—	—	5,261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Dog (MN)	144,590	—	1,117	—	—	—	91	—	12	78	*
Blue Lake (MN)	—	-22	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	28
Cedar Falls (WI)	—	—	—	3,090	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chippewa Falls (WI)	—	—	—	6,507	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornell (WI)	—	—	—	12,556	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dells (WI)	—	—	—	5,502	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flambeau (WI)	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	4
French Island (WI)	—	-54	5	—	—	6,509	—	—	*	—	34
Granite City (MN)	—	—	-4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
Hayward (WI)	—	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hennepin Island (MN)	—	—	—	8,521	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Bridge (MN)	87,016	—	1,907	—	—	—	57	—	21	101	5
Holcombe (WI)	—	—	—	14,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Northern States Power Co											
Holland (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Inver Hills (MN)	—	163	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25
Jim Falls (WI)	—	—	—	19,142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Key City (MN)	—	—	-6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	3
King (MN)	149,807	24,641	511	—	—	1,540	88	—	5	172	—
Ladysmith (WI)	—	—	—	1,732	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Menomonie (WI)	—	—	—	2,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota Valley (MN)	4,306	1	98	—	—	—	3	*	1	8	*
Monticello (MN)	—	—	—	—	405,614	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pathfinder (SD)	—	—	-127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prairie Island (MN)	—	—	—	—	515,970	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redwing (MN)	—	—	65	—	—	11,570	—	—	1	—	—
Riverdale (WI)	—	—	—	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverside (MN)	149,565	2,115	385	—	—	—	94	*	4	63	2
Saxon Falls (MI)	—	—	—	1,129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherburne County (MN)	906,296	2,318	—	—	—	—	552	4	—	1,019	5
St Croix Falls (WI)	—	—	—	16,326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superior Falls (MI)	—	—	—	1,373	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thornapple (WI)	—	—	—	1,078	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trego (WI)	—	—	—	804	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Health (MN)	—	-19	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
United Hospital (MN)	—	-24	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
West Faribault (MN)	—	—	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheaton (WI)	—	-174	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	61
White River (WI)	—	—	—	353	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmarth (MN)	—	—	45	—	—	11,164	—	—	1	—	—
Wissota (WI)	—	—	—	19,303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northway Power & Light											
Northway (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwestern Pub Serv Co											
Aberdeen (SD)	—	-40	-29	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	16
Clark (SD)	—	-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Faulton (SD)	—	-3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Highmore (SD)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Huron (SD)	—	-4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	6
Mobile (SD)	—	—	-21	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
Redfield (SD)	—	-5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Webster (SD)	—	-3	-5	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Yankton New (SD)	—	-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Yankton New (SD)	—	-1	-3	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Northwestern Wis Elec Co											
Black Brook (WI)	—	-14	—	845	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Clam Falls (WI)	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clam River Dam (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danbury (WI)	—	—	—	423	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frederic (WI)	—	-8	—	301	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Grantsburg (WI)	—	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Grantsburg (WI)	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Northwood (City of)											
Northwood (ND)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norton (City of)											
Norton (KS)	—	2	30	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Norton (KS)	—	2	30	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Norway (City of)											
Norway (MI)	—	—	—	3,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway (MI)	—	—	—	3,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwich (City of)											
North Main (CT)	—	23	—	230	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
North Main (CT)	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Occum (CT)	—	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10Th Street (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Nd Street (CT)	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nushagak Elec Coop Inc											
Dillingham (AK)	—	1,511	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	20
Dillingham (AK)	—	1,511	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Oakdale South San Joaquin	—	—	—	74,404	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beardsley (CA)	—	—	—	8,079	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donnels (CA)	—	—	—	41,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sand Bar (CA)	—	—	—	11,865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tulloch (CA)	—	—	—	12,760	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakley (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakely (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oberlin (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oberlin (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oberlin (City of)	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	1
Oberlin (OH)	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	1
Oconto Electric Coop	—	—	—	682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stiles (WI)	—	—	—	682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odessa (City of)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Odessa (MO)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Ogden (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Ogden (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Oglethorpe Power Corp	—	—	—	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallassee (GA)	—	—	—	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio Edison Co	1,249,426	1,131	—	—	—	—	519	4	—	874	39
Burger, R E (OH)	81,596	63	—	—	—	—	36	*	—	201	2
Edgewater (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Gorge Steam (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mad River (OH)	—	363	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	15
Niles (OH)	6,938	-8	—	—	—	—	4	*	—	110	8
Sammis (OH)	1,160,892	713	—	—	—	—	480	1	—	563	4
West Lorain (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio Power Co	2,846,461	4,742	—	19,638	—	—	1,173	8	—	2,749	86
Gavin, Gen J M (OH)	1,419,448	719	—	—	—	—	615	1	—	1,838	37
Kammer (WV)	446,893	117	—	—	—	—	174	*	—	111	1
Mitchell (WV)	531,052	1,290	—	—	—	—	209	2	—	369	26
Muskingum River (OH)	449,068	2,616	—	—	—	—	175	4	—	431	21
Racine (OH)	—	—	—	19,638	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tidd (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio Valley Elec Corp	712,862	298	—	—	—	—	278	1	—	640	1
Kyger Creek (OH)	712,862	298	—	—	—	—	278	1	—	640	1
Oklahoma Gas & Elec Co	1,054,824	3,972	333,728	—	—	—	638	7	3,601	2,230	464
Arbuckle (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conoco (OK)	—	—	39,124	—	—	—	—	—	384	—	—
Enid (OK)	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Horseshoe Lake (OK)	—	452	111,956	—	—	—	—	1	1,173	—	78
Muskogee (OK)	591,421	329	7,670	—	—	—	362	1	85	1,209	40
Mustang (OK)	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	12
Seminole (OK)	—	2,198	174,905	—	—	—	—	4	1,957	—	314
Sooner (OK)	463,403	993	—	—	—	—	276	2	—	1,021	19
Woodward (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Omaha Public Power Dist	395,094	2,742	5,132	—	226,450	—	258	6	62	677	30
Fort Calhoun (NE)	—	—	—	—	226,450	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jones Street (NE)	—	-29	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	20
Nebraska City (NE)	276,602	810	—	—	—	—	175	1	—	415	5
North Omaha (NE)	118,492	—	2,116	—	—	—	83	—	25	262	—
Sarpy (NE)	—	1,961	3,016	—	—	—	—	4	37	—	6
Onawa (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onawa (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Orange & Rockland Util Inc	67,316	171,827	136,891	5,024	—	—	29	282	1,382	76	505
Bowline Point (NY)	—	171,664	99,656	—	—	—	—	282	966	—	400
Grahamsville (NY)	—	—	—	3,765	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hillburn (NY)	—	—	-13	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	4
Lovett (NY)	67,316	162	35,392	—	—	—	29	*	384	76	97
Mongaup (NY)	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio (NY)	—	—	—	759	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoemaker (NY)	—	1	1,856	—	—	—	—	*	30	—	4
Swinging Bridge 1 (NY)	—	—	—	266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swinging Bridge 2 (NY)	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orcas Power and Light Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastsound (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon Trail Elec Coop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock Creek (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orlando (City of)	301,904	22,017	144,068	—	—	—	112	39	1,586	26	251
Indian River (FL)	—	21,737	144,068	—	—	—	—	38	1,586	—	247
Stanton (FL)	301,904	280	—	—	—	—	112	*	—	26	3
Oroville Wyandotte I Dist	—	—	—	85,396	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forbestown (CA)	—	—	—	27,771	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelly Ridge (CA)	—	—	—	7,975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sly Creek (CA)	—	—	—	10,730	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodleaf (CA)	—	—	—	38,920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orrville (City of)	29,670	—	112	—	—	—	13	—	1	1	—
Orrville (OH)	29,670	—	112	—	—	—	13	—	1	1	—
Osage (City of)	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Osage (IA)	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Osage City (City of)	—	3	30	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Osage (KS)	—	3	30	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Osawatimie (City of)	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Osawatimie (KS)	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Osborne (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Osborne (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Osceola (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osceola (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ottawa (City of)	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Ottawa (KS)	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Otter Tail Power Co	205,623	487	—	2,418	—	—	177	1	—	162	16
Bemidji (MN)	—	—	—	317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Stone (SD)	172,678	160	—	—	—	—	158	*	—	132	3
Dayton Hollow (MN)	—	—	—	678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoot Lake (MN)	32,945	53	—	422	—	—	20	*	—	31	*
Jamestown (ND)	—	238	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8
Lake Preston (SD)	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Pisgah (MN)	—	—	—	402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port 148 (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taplin Gorge (MN)	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright (MN)	—	—	—	249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ottumwa (City of)	—	—	—	365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ottumwa (IA)	—	—	—	365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owatonna (City of)	—	—	891	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Owatonna (MN)	—	—	891	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Owensboro (City of)	228,559	712	—	—	—	—	108	1	—	168	2
Elmer Smith (KY)	228,559	712	—	—	—	—	108	1	—	168	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Owensville (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Owensville (MO)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oxford (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Oxford (NE)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	--	832	359,999	1,748,151	1,612,313	--	--	3	4,010	--	3,561
* Central Storage *	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	84
Alta (CA)	--	--	--	197	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Angels (CA)	--	--	--	610	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Balch 1 (CA)	--	--	--	24,875	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Balch 2 (CA)	--	--	--	80,161	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belden (CA)	--	--	--	88,345	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black, James B (CA)	--	--	--	92,649	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bucks Creek (CA)	--	--	--	44,628	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Butt Valley (CA)	--	--	--	30,215	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caribou 1 (CA)	--	--	--	53,643	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caribou 2 (CA)	--	--	--	85,542	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Centerville (CA)	--	--	--	4,212	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chili Bar (CA)	--	--	--	6,188	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Coal Canyon (CA)	--	--	--	698	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Coleman (CA)	--	--	--	3,735	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contra Costa (CA)	--	--	-1,185	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	503
Cow Creek (CA)	--	--	--	1,512	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crane Valley (CA)	--	--	--	625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cresta (CA)	--	--	--	50,054	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
De Sabla (CA)	--	--	--	14,123	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Deer Creek (CA)	--	--	--	1,333	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Diablo Canyon (CA)	--	--	--	--	1,612,313	--	--	--	--	--	--
Downieville (CA)	--	-2	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Drum 1 (CA)	--	--	--	22,563	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drum 2 (CA)	--	--	--	30,680	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dutch Flat (CA)	--	--	--	12,979	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
El Dorado (CA)	--	--	--	-15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electra (CA)	--	--	--	33,275	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Haas (CA)	--	--	--	102,017	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halsey (CA)	--	--	--	6,074	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hamilton Branch (CA)	--	--	--	1,894	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hat Creek 1 (CA)	--	--	--	3,772	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hat Creek 2 (CA)	--	--	--	5,562	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Helms (CA)	--	--	--	-28,950	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Humbolt Bay (CA)	--	222	11,177	--	--	--	--	1	176	--	92
Hunters Point (CA)	--	--	101,818	--	--	--	--	--	1,161	--	18
Inskip (CA)	--	--	--	5,562	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kerckhoff (CA)	--	--	--	23,645	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kerckhoff 2 (CA)	--	--	--	111,196	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kern (CA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kern Canyon (CA)	--	--	--	8,766	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kilarc (CA)	--	--	--	2,398	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kings River (CA)	--	--	--	38,320	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lime Saddle (CA)	--	--	--	940	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merced Falls (CA)	--	--	--	2,060	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mobile Turbine (CA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Morro Bay (CA)	--	--	57,078	--	--	--	--	--	606	--	43
Moss Landing (CA)	--	--	58,359	--	--	--	--	--	593	--	721
Murphys (CA)	--	--	--	2,121	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Narrows (CA)	--	--	--	7,979	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Newcastle (CA)	--	--	--	3,327	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oak Flat (CA)	--	--	--	846	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oakland (CA)	--	102	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	25
Phoenix (CA)	--	--	--	1,495	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pit 1 (CA)	--	--	--	38,677	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pit 3 (CA)	--	--	--	52,195	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pit 4 (CA)	--	--	--	71,858	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pit 5 (CA)	--	--	--	117,941	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pit 6 (CA)	--	--	--	56,734	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pit 7 (CA)	--	--	--	79,041	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pittsburg (CA)	--	--	133,182	--	--	--	--	--	1,473	--	1,824

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Pacific Gas & Electric Co											
Poe (CA)	—	—	—	88,013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potrero (CA)	—	510	-430	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	251
Potter Valley (CA)	—	—	—	2,349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PVUSA 1 (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—
PVUSA 3 (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock Creek (CA)	—	—	—	86,048	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Springs (CA)	—	—	—	30,143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin No. 1a (CA)	—	—	—	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin No. 2 (CA)	—	—	—	2,260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin 3 (CA)	—	—	—	2,697	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South (CA)	—	—	—	5,295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spaulding No. 1 (CA)	—	—	—	6,443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spaulding No. 2 (CA)	—	—	—	2,779	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spaulding No. 3 (CA)	—	—	—	4,401	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring Gap (CA)	—	—	—	4,683	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stanislaus (CA)	—	—	—	38,204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Geysers (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	178,044	—	—	—	—	—
Tiger Creek (CA)	—	—	—	30,049	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toadtown (CA)	—	—	—	1,112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tule River (CA)	—	—	—	4,705	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volta (CA)	—	—	—	6,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volta 2 (CA)	—	—	—	772	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Point (CA)	—	—	—	10,362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wise (CA)	—	—	—	9,473	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wise 2 (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wishon, A G (CA)	—	—	—	13,011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PacifiCorp	3,460,421	3,287	71,526	458,095	—	—	1,960	6	813	4,501	29
American Fork (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashton (ID)	—	—	—	5,276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver Upper (UT)	—	—	—	1,505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bend (OR)	—	—	—	389	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Fork (MT)	—	—	—	1,205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blundell (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	-118	—	—	—	—	—
Bridger, Jim (WY)	955,496	798	—	—	—	—	550	1	—	705	13
Carbon (UT)	101,959	201	—	—	—	—	49	•	—	35	•
Centralia (WA)	92,370	26	—	—	—	—	66	•	—	1,793	1
Clearwater 1 (OR)	—	—	—	5,910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clearwater 2 (OR)	—	—	—	7,880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cline Falls (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condit (WA)	—	—	—	10,767	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copco 1 (CA)	—	—	—	13,359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copco 2 (CA)	—	—	—	16,679	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cove (ID)	—	—	—	2,346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutler (UT)	—	—	—	16,419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle Point (OR)	—	—	—	1,533	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Side (OR)	—	—	—	763	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fall Creek (CA)	—	—	—	1,015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Creek (OR)	—	—	—	8,772	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ftn Green (UT)	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gadsby (UT)	—	—	62,265	—	—	—	—	—	664	—	—
Grace (ID)	—	—	—	12,047	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granite (UT)	—	—	—	751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hunter (emery) (UT)	667,550	879	—	—	—	—	306	2	—	659	4
Huntington Canyon (UT)	516,429	1,206	—	—	—	—	227	2	—	739	3
Hydro No. 1 (UT)	—	—	—	341	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydro No. 2 (UT)	—	—	—	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydro No. 3 (UT)	—	—	—	331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron Gate (CA)	—	—	—	12,655	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
John C Boyle (OR)	—	—	—	45,387	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnston, Dave (WY)	563,998	150	—	—	—	—	412	•	—	262	2
Last Chance (UT)	—	—	—	677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemolo 1 (OR)	—	—	—	14,829	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemolo 2 (OR)	—	—	—	22,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Mountain (UT)	—	—	8,556	—	—	—	—	—	141	—	1
Merwin (WA)	—	—	—	38,410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naches (WA)	—	—	—	1,976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Pacificorp											
Naches Drop (WA)	—	—	—	747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naughton (WY)	307,853	—	705	—	—	—	157	—	7	308	1
Olmstead (UT)	—	—	—	3,726	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oneida (ID)	—	—	—	5,313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (ID)	—	—	—	369	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pioneer (UT)	—	—	—	3,640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powerdale (OR)	—	—	—	4,821	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 1 (OR)	—	—	—	1,375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 2 (OR)	—	—	—	25,985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 3 (OR)	—	—	—	4,870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 4 (OR)	—	—	—	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skookumchuck (WA)	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slide Creek (OR)	—	—	—	11,847	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snake Creek (UT)	—	—	—	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda (ID)	—	—	—	1,743	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda Springs (OR)	—	—	—	8,448	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Anthony (ID)	—	—	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stairs (UT)	—	—	—	847	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swift No. 2 (WA)	—	—	—	14,892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swift 1 (WA)	—	—	—	52,907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toketee (OR)	—	—	—	26,863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viva (WY)	—	—	—	427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallowa Falls (OR)	—	—	—	449	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weber (UT)	—	—	—	832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Side (OR)	—	—	—	288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyodak (WY)	254,766	27	—	—	—	—	192	*	—	—	4
Yale (WA)	—	—	—	43,246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Painesville (City of)											
Painesville (OH)	13,138	5	27	—	—	—	8	*	*	8	2
Painesville (OH)	13,138	5	27	—	—	—	8	*	*	8	2
Palmyra (City of)											
Palmyra (MO)	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Palmyra (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Palmyra 2 (MO)	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Paragould (City of)											
Paragould (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (City of)											
Paris (KY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parowan City Corporation											
Center Creek (UT)	—	—	—	535	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Center Creek (UT)	—	—	—	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paragonah (UT)	—	—	—	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasadena (City of)											
Azusa (CA)	—	—	10,339	610	—	—	—	—	141	—	117
Azusa (CA)	—	—	—	610	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broadway (CA)	—	—	10,396	—	—	—	—	—	141	—	104
Glenarm (CA)	—	—	-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Pattonsburg (City of)											
Pattonsburg (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paullina (City of)											
Paullina (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pawhuska (City of)											
Pawhuska (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peabody (City of)											
Waters River (MA)	—	218	500	—	—	—	—	*	6	—	5
Waters River (MA)	—	218	500	—	—	—	—	*	6	—	5
Pelican Utility Co											
Pelican (AK)	—	5	—	264	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Pelican (AK)	—	5	—	264	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Pella (City of)											
Pella (IA)	1,591	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	*	1	—
Pella (IA)	1,591	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	*	1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Pend Oreille Pub Util D#1	—	—	—	45,353	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Box Canyon (WA)	—	—	—	44,987	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calispel Creek (WA)	—	—	—	366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pender (City of)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Pender (NE)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Pennsylvania Elec Co	3,212,392	4,863	1,710	-1,745	—	—	1,260	8	16	2,036	58
Benton (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blossburg (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conemaugh (PA)	1,073,542	513	1,710	—	—	—	404	1	16	660	4
Deep Creek (MD)	—	—	—	1,039	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homer City (PA)	685,495	2,469	—	—	—	—	259	4	—	520	6
Keystone (PA)	1,078,337	814	—	—	—	—	426	1	—	649	9
Piney (PA)	—	—	—	7,405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seneca (PA)	—	—	—	-10,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seward (PA)	29,270	122	—	—	—	—	17	*	—	91	*
Shawville (PA)	328,883	892	—	—	—	—	137	2	—	85	10
Warren (PA)	16,865	123	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	31	10
Wayne (PA)	—	-70	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	19
Pennsylvania Power Co	1,170,716	3,708	—	—	—	—	499	7	—	966	32
Mansfield, Bruce (PA)	1,102,944	3,377	—	—	—	—	467	6	—	876	31
New Castle (PA)	67,772	331	—	—	—	—	32	1	—	90	1
Pennsylvania Pwr & Lgt Co	1,169,497	49,433	—	48,649	1,256,029	—	489	14	—	6,153	1,526
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,116	—
Allentown (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Brunner Island (PA)	483,331	1,702	—	—	—	—	183	6	—	843	5
Fishbach (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Harrisburg (PA)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Harwood (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Holtwood (PA)	28,887	10,464	—	47,914	—	—	21	*	—	97	*
Jenkins (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Loch Haven (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Martins Creek (PA)	56,350	901	—	—	—	—	25	4	—	63	1,488
Montour (PA)	435,583	13	—	—	—	—	163	2	—	503	7
Sunbury (PA)	165,346	36,346	—	—	—	—	98	1	—	530	5
Susquehanna (PA)	—	—	—	—	1,256,029	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallenpaupack (PA)	—	—	—	735	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Shore (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Williamsport (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peru (City of)	—	—	-7	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Peru (IL)	—	—	-7	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Peru Utilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*
Peru (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*
Petersburg (City of)	—	11	—	869	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Petersburg (AK)	—	11	—	869	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Philadelphia Elec Co	132,029	6,347	91,602	52,351	2,985,835	—	62	16	1,071	192	477
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chester (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Conowingo (MD)	—	—	—	106,805	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cromby (PA)	56,042	2,555	54,177	—	—	—	24	5	597	56	36
Croydon (PA)	—	-30	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	78
Delaware (PA)	—	1,086	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	64
Eddystone (PA)	75,987	1,928	37,425	—	—	—	37	4	473	136	237
Falls (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Limerick (PA)	—	—	—	—	1,472,904	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moser (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Muddy Run (PA)	—	—	—	-54,454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peach Bottom (PA)	—	—	—	—	1,512,931	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Schuylkill (PA)	—	808	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Southwark (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Piggott Pub Impr Dist #1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Piggott (AR)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Piqua (City of)	2,418	109	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	*	3
Piqua (OH)	2,418	109	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	*	3
Placer County Wtr Agency	—	—	—	179,402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Meadows (CA)	—	—	—	13,374	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hell Hole (WA)	—	—	—	578	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Fork (CA)	—	—	—	98,417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxbow (CA)	—	—	—	4,358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ralston (CA)	—	—	—	62,675	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plains El Gen Trans Coop	80,419	—	1,024	—	—	—	46	—	13	154	9
Algodones (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escalante (NM)	80,419	—	1,024	—	—	—	46	—	13	154	9
Plainview (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plainview (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Platte River Power Auth	162,483	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	—	176	4
Rawhide (CO)	162,483	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	—	176	4
Ponca (City of)	—	2	361	—	—	—	—	*	4	—	1
Ponca Steam (OK)	—	—	326	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Ponca Steam (OK)	—	2	35	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Portland (City of)	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jenkins, Frank (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland (MI)	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland General Elec Co	1,738	388	26,510	225,425	—	—	4	3	230	493	226
Beaver (OR)	—	—	26,510	—	—	—	—	—	230	—	209
Bethel (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	14
Boardman (OR)	1,738	388	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	493	3
Bull Run (OR)	—	—	—	13,177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faraday (OR)	—	—	—	18,562	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Fork (OR)	—	—	—	20,933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Grove (OR)	—	—	—	25,949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pelton (OR)	—	—	—	33,557	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pelton Re Regulation (OR)	—	—	—	6,678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland Hydro Proj 1 (OR)	—	—	—	7,069	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland Hydro Proj 2 (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Mill (OR)	—	—	—	11,196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Round Butte (OR)	—	—	—	76,942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sullivan (OR)	—	—	—	11,362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potomac Edison Co (The)	8,365	151	—	4,915	—	—	4	*	—	25	*
Dam 4 (WV)	—	—	—	1,178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dam 5 (WV)	—	—	—	527	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harpers Ferry (WV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luray (VA)	—	—	—	616	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millville (WV)	—	—	—	1,339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport (VA)	—	—	—	639	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shenandoah (VA)	—	—	—	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith, R P (MD)	8,365	151	—	—	—	—	4	*	—	25	*
Warren (VA)	—	—	—	369	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potomac Electric Pwr Co	1,060,116	11,808	43,484	—	—	—	390	24	476	874	1,320
Benning (DC)	—	-406	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Buzzard Point (DC)	—	-196	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
Chalk Point (MD)	253,432	4,737	26,078	—	—	—	95	11	277	268	708
Dickerson (MD)	277,857	1,246	17,406	—	—	—	102	2	199	189	173
Morgantown (MD)	393,627	6,062	—	—	—	—	138	10	—	326	368
Potomac River (VA)	135,200	365	—	—	—	—	55	1	—	91	1
Power Authy of St of N Y	—	19,806	363,120	1,730,500	562,170	—	—	36	3,662	—	167
Ashokan (NY)	—	—	—	2,450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Power Authy of St of N Y											
Blenheim (NY)	—	—	—	-58,305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crescent (NY)	—	—	—	3,019	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitzpatrick (NY)	—	—	—	—	562,170	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flynn (NY)	—	—	104,226	—	—	—	—	—	799	—	72
Hinckley (NY)	—	—	—	1,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Point (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kensico (NY)	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewiston (NY)	—	—	—	-32,754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moses Niagara (NY)	—	—	—	1,279,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moses Power Dam (NY)	—	—	—	532,348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polett (NY)	—	19,806	258,894	—	—	—	—	36	2,863	—	95
Vischer Ferry (NY)	—	—	—	2,789	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pratt (City of)	—	—	1,865	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	1
Pratt (KS)	—	—	1,865	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	1
Preston (City of)	—	-4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Preston (MN)	—	-4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Preston (Town of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preston (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primghar (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primghar (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Princeton (City of)	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Princeton (MN)	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Princeton (City of)	—	3	24	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Princeton (IL)	—	3	24	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Providence (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Providence (RI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provo City Corporation	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	1
Provo (UT)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	1
Pub Serv Co of New Hamp	131,816	103,954	35,375	38,746	—	—	44	185	395	347	518
Amoskeag (NH)	—	—	—	15,769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ayers Island (NH)	—	—	—	4,487	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canaan (VT)	—	—	—	569	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastman Falls (NH)	—	—	—	2,725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garvins Falls (NH)	—	—	—	3,956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gorham (NH)	—	—	—	1,193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hooksett (NH)	—	—	—	1,141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackman (NH)	—	—	—	557	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost Nation (NH)	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Merrimack (NH)	76,504	112	—	—	—	—	17	*	—	315	2
Newington (NH)	—	101,871	35,353	—	—	—	—	181	394	—	322
Schiller (NH)	55,312	1,883	22	—	—	—	27	4	*	32	190
Smith (NH)	—	—	—	8,349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swans Falls (ME)	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
White Lake (NH)	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Pub Serv Co of New Hamp	—	—	—	—	865,152	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seabrook (NH)	—	—	—	—	865,152	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pub Serv Co of New Mexico	545,288	2,053	2,975	—	—	—	320	4	44	658	32
Las Vegas (NM)	—	-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Person (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reeves (NM)	—	—	2,975	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—
San Juan (NM)	545,288	2,066	—	—	—	—	320	4	—	658	27
Public Serv Elec & Gas Co	216,973	3,210	196,851	—	1,779,473	—	93	17	1,959	625	858
Bayonne (NJ)	—	-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bergen (NJ)	—	—	82,730	—	—	—	—	—	755	—	39
Burlington (NJ)	—	-609	42,361	—	—	—	—	*	364	—	180

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbbls)
Public Serv Elec & Gas Co											
Edison (NJ)	—	—	-162	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	105
Essex (NJ)	—	—	7,086	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	96
Hope Creek (NJ)	—	—	—	—	767,051	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson (NJ)	158,939	-48	16,188	—	—	—	69	—	204	225	48
Kearny (NJ)	—	-817	-131	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	113
Linden (NJ)	—	3,928	15,141	—	—	—	—	14	180	—	119
Mercer (NJ)	58,034	-90	23,606	—	—	—	24	—	243	400	—
National Park (NJ)	—	-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Salem (NJ)	—	-15	—	—	1,012,422	—	—	—	—	—	18
Sewaren (NJ)	—	886	10,032	—	—	—	—	2	125	—	136
Public Service Co of Colo	1,335,639	370	4,346	18,300	—	—	750	1	52	1,978	87
Alamosa (CO)	—	—	-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ames (CO)	—	—	—	1,444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arapahoe (CO)	88,165	—	499	—	—	—	48	—	6	104	—
Boulder Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	2,872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cabin Creek (CO)	—	—	—	-2,423	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cameo (CO)	42,970	5	93	—	—	—	24	*	1	46	*
Cherokee (CO)	183,918	—	2,094	—	—	—	94	—	25	390	—
Comanche (CO)	361,131	—	676	—	—	—	221	—	7	358	1
Fort Lupton (CO)	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14
Fruita (CO)	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
Georgetown Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hayden (CO)	270,580	365	5	—	—	—	133	1	*	537	3
Palisade Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	1,536	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pawnee (CO)	278,595	—	974	—	—	—	176	—	10	457	8
Salida No. 1 Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	462	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salida No. 2 Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	353	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoshone Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	11,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacoma (CO)	—	—	—	2,675	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valmont (CO)	110,280	—	126	—	—	—	55	—	2	86	10
Zuni (CO)	—	—	-138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Public Service Co of Okla	321,019	11	865,975	—	—	—	198	*	8,355	696	97
Comanche (OK)	—	—	164,761	—	—	—	—	*	1,364	—	*
Grandfield (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Northeastern (OK)	321,019	6	132,455	—	—	—	198	*	1,317	696	*
Riverside (OK)	—	—	440,004	—	—	—	—	—	4,296	—	46
Southwestern (OK)	—	5	106,088	—	—	—	—	*	1,129	—	49
Tulsa (OK)	—	—	21,990	—	—	—	—	*	238	—	1
Weleetka (OK)	—	—	677	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	*
Puget Sound Pwr & Lgt Co	—	301	—	133,611	—	—	—	1	—	—	339
Crystal Mountain (WA)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Electron (WA)	—	—	—	14,656	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frederickson (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92
Fredonia (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Lower Baker (WA)	—	—	—	35,652	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nooksack (WA)	—	—	—	728	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snoqualmie (WA)	—	—	—	24,776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Whidbey (WA)	—	299	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Upper Baker (WA)	—	—	—	37,037	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White River (WA)	—	—	—	20,762	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitehorn (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
PSI Energy, Inc	1,958,498	7,577	1,240	21,420	—	—	895	14	13	4,222	39
Cayuga (IN)	273,942	1,325	1,240	—	—	—	132	2	13	580	10
Connersville (IN)	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Edwardsport (IN)	-535	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	4
Gallagher, R (IN)	219,815	2,068	—	—	—	—	95	4	—	325	2
Gibson (IN)	1,389,674	2,638	—	—	—	—	630	5	—	2,844	9
Markland (IN)	—	—	—	21,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami Wabash (IN)	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	7
Noblesville (IN)	-19	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	49	*
Wabash River (IN)	75,621	1,456	—	—	—	—	37	3	—	348	2
Radford (City of)	—	—	—	415	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radford (VA)	—	—	—	415	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Rantoul (City of)	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Rantoul (IL)	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Raton Pub Serv Co (The)	1,456	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Raton (NM)	1,456	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Rayne (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rayne (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Bud (City of)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Red Bud (IL)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Red Cloud (City of)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Red Cloud (NE)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Redding (City of)	—	—	3,310	642	—	—	—	—	58	—	—
Redding Power (CA)	—	—	3,310	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	—
Whiskeytown (CA)	—	—	—	642	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redlands Water & Power Co	—	—	—	1,099	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redlands (CO)	—	—	—	1,099	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redwood Falls (City of)	—	124	—	206	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Redwood Falls (MN)	—	124	—	206	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Rensselaer (City of)	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Rensselaer (IN)	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Renwick (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renwick (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rich Hill (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rich Hill (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond (City of)	34,761	43	—	—	—	—	18	*	—	70	*
Whitewater Valley (IN)	34,761	43	—	—	—	—	18	*	—	70	*
River Falls (City of)	—	1	7	219	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Junction (WI)	—	1	7	146	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Powell Falls (WI)	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robstown (City of)	—	309	2,980	—	—	—	—	1	37	—	5
Robstown (TX)	—	309	2,980	—	—	—	—	1	37	—	5
Rochelle (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Rochelle No. 1 (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rochelle No. 2 (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	*
Rochester (City of)	—	-15	14,506	1,723	—	—	—	*	181	21	2
Cascade Creek (MN)	—	-15	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Rochester (MN)	—	—	—	1,723	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver Lake (MN)	—	—	14,506	—	—	—	—	—	181	21	—
Rochester Gas & Elec Corp	138,574	249	—	12,712	299,117	—	54	*	—	87	4
Ginna (NY)	—	—	—	—	299,117	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 160 (NY)	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 170 (NY)	—	—	—	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 172 (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 2 (NY)	—	—	—	4,073	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 26 (NY)	—	—	—	1,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 3 (NY)	17,481	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	3
Station 5 (NY)	—	—	—	7,303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 7 (NY)	121,093	249	—	—	—	—	48	*	—	85	1
Station 9 (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock Rapids (City of)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Rock Rapids (IA)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Rockford (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rockford (IA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rockport (City of)	--	1	11	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	*
Rockport (MO)	--	1	11	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	*
Rockville Ctr(Village of)	--	-18	-11	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	2
Rockville (NY)	--	-18	-11	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	2
Roseau (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Roseau (MN)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Russell (City of)	--	98	791	--	--	--	--	*	10	--	2
Russell (KS)	--	98	791	--	--	--	--	*	10	--	2
Ruston (City of)	--	--	16,436	--	--	--	--	--	180	--	--
Ruston (LA)	--	--	16,436	--	--	--	--	--	180	--	--
Sabetha (City of)	--	9	1	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	1
Sabetha (KS)	--	9	1	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	1
Sacramento Mun Util Dist	--	--	-50	409,502	--	--	--	*	--	--	3
Camino (CA)	--	--	--	74,052	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camp Far W (CA)	--	--	--	5,467	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Coldwater Creek (CA)	--	--	--	--	--	29,833	--	--	--	--	--
Hedge PV (CA)	--	--	--	--	--	37	--	--	--	--	--
Jaybird (CA)	--	--	--	105,794	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jones Fork (CA)	--	--	--	5,578	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loon Lake (CA)	--	--	--	17,481	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
McClellan (CA)	--	--	-50	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	3
Robbs Peak (CA)	--	--	--	15,617	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slab Creek (CA)	--	--	--	-12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Smudgeo (CA)	--	--	--	--	--	47,090	--	--	--	--	--
Solano (CA)	--	--	--	--	--	1,415	--	--	--	--	--
Solar (CA)	--	--	--	--	--	378	--	--	--	--	--
Union Valley (CA)	--	--	--	33,505	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
White Rock (CA)	--	--	--	152,020	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Safe Harbor Waterpower Co	--	--	--	63,828	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Safe Harbor (PA)	--	--	--	63,828	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saint Cloud (City of)	--	38	348	--	--	--	--	*	4	--	3
St Cloud (FL)	--	38	348	--	--	--	--	*	4	--	3
Saint Marys (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Saint Marys (OH)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*
Salt River Project	1,616,442	7,355	-79	15,821	--	--	773	13	24	1,895	276
* Central Storage *	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
Agua Fria (AZ)	--	--	-869	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	57
Coronado (AZ)	309,480	5,029	--	--	--	--	167	9	--	692	4
Crosscut (AZ)	--	--	--	893	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Horse Mesa (AZ)	--	--	--	8,902	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kyrene (AZ)	--	--	-412	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59
Mormon Flat (AZ)	--	--	--	4,331	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Navajo (AZ)	1,306,962	2,322	--	--	--	--	606	4	--	1,203	30
Roosevelt (AZ)	--	--	--	-16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Tan (AZ)	--	4	1,202	--	--	--	--	*	24	--	104
South Con (AZ)	--	--	--	688	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stewart Mtn (AZ)	--	--	--	1,023	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Antonio Pub Serv Brd	552,658	1,807	229,648	--	--	--	337	3	2,449	1,355	397
Braunig, V H (TX)	--	--	85,390	--	--	--	--	--	927	--	250
Deely, J T (TX)	235,432	1,761	--	--	--	--	153	3	--	1,355	147
J K Spruce (TX)	317,226	--	435	--	--	--	184	--	5	--	--
Leon Creek (TX)	--	--	-155	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mission Road (TX)	--	--	-155	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sommers, O W (TX)	--	46	144,454	--	--	--	--	*	1,516	--	--
Tuttle, W B (TX)	--	--	-321	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
San Diego Gas & Elec Co	—	49	234,015	—	—	—	—	*	2,530	—	993
• Central Storage •	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Division (CA)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
El Cajon (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encina (CA)	—	—	128,766	—	—	—	—	—	1,440	—	642
Kearny (CA)	—	48	397	—	—	—	—	*	7	—	38
Miramar (CA)	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Naval Station (CA)	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14
Naval Training Cntr (CA)	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	1
North Island (CA)	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Silver Gate (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Bay (CA)	—	—	104,689	—	—	—	—	—	1,080	—	288
San Miguel Elec Coop Inc	34,447	841	—	—	—	—	46	2	—	588	7
San Miguel (TX)	34,447	841	—	—	—	—	46	2	—	588	7
Sanborn (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanborn (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Clara (City of)	—	—	—	13,535	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Butte (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cogen Plant (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanera (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grizzly (CA)	—	—	—	10,388	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highline (CA)	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stony Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	3,037	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sargent (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Sargent (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Savannah Elec & Pwr Co	132,370	4,611	24,375	—	—	—	60	11	338	122	138
Boulevard (GA)	—	—	625	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	11
McIntosh (GA)	67,063	4,611	3,683	—	—	—	31	11	51	60	92
Port Wentworth (GA)	65,307	—	12,351	—	—	—	29	—	149	62	35
Riverside (GA)	—	—	7,716	—	—	—	—	—	127	—	—
Scana Corporation	1,088,769	133	13,542	-1,853	404,018	—	413	*	174	1,058	71
Burton (SC)	—	—	517	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	3
Canadys (SC)	227,554	—	2,381	—	—	—	90	—	25	138	3
Colt (SC)	—	—	781	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	5
Columbia Hydro (SC)	—	—	—	4,043	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faber Place (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfield County (SC)	—	—	—	-22,074	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hagood (SC)	—	—	4,628	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	14
Hardeeville (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mcmeekin (SC)	85,502	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	163	4
Neal Shoals (SC)	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parr (SC)	—	—	1,698	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	11
Parr Hydro (SC)	—	—	—	6,866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saluda Hydro (SC)	—	—	—	1,316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stevens Creek Hydro (GA)	—	—	—	5,996	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urquhart (SC)	151,718	16	2,944	—	—	—	61	*	30	114	5
V. C. Summer (SC)	—	—	—	—	404,018	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wateree (SC)	239,060	117	—	—	—	—	91	*	—	387	12
Williams (SC)	384,935	—	593	—	—	—	140	—	11	257	14
Seaford (City of)	—	205	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Seaford (DE)	—	205	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Seattle (City of)	—	—	—	612,038	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boundary (WA)	—	—	—	420,534	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar Falls (WA)	—	—	—	2,849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diablo (WA)	—	—	—	63,795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gorge (WA)	—	—	—	81,819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Halem (WA)	—	—	—	1,467	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ross Dam (WA)	—	—	—	41,574	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sebewaing (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Sebewaing (City of)											
Main Street (MI)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Pine Street (MI)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Seguin (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Seguin (TX)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Seminole Electric Coop	793,428	1,729	--	--	--	--	327	3	--	495	7
Seminole (FL)	793,428	1,729	--	--	--	--	327	3	--	495	7
Seward Electric System	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Schoonmaker (AK)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sharon Springs (City of)	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	*
Sharon Spring (KS)	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	*
Shelby (City of)	6,694	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	*	*
Shelby (OH)	6,694	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	*	*
Sho Me Power Corp	--	--	--	1,286	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Niangua (MO)	--	--	--	1,286	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shrewsbury (City of)	--	-27	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	2
Shrewsbury (MA)	--	-27	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	2
Sibley (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sibley (IA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sibley (IA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sidney (City of)	--	3	20	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	1
Sidney (NE)	--	3	20	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	1
Sierra Pacific Power Co	99,635	224	198,727	6,119	--	--	51	1	2,020	334	323
Battle Mt (NV)	--	-17	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Brunswick (NV)	--	-21	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Elko (NV)	--	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fallon (NV)	--	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farad (CA)	--	--	--	1,491	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fleish (NV)	--	--	--	1,661	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fort Churchill (NV)	--	--	115,776	--	--	--	--	--	1,120	--	117
Gabbs (NV)	--	-16	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	1
Kings Beach (CA)	--	-15	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	1
Lahontan (NV)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Valmy (NV)	99,635	239	--	--	--	--	51	*	--	334	3
Portola (CA)	--	-17	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Tracy (NV)	--	119	82,951	--	--	--	--	*	900	--	200
Valley Road (NV)	--	-24	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	--
Verdi (NV)	--	--	--	1,226	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washoe (NV)	--	--	--	1,261	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Winnemucca (NV)	--	-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	*
26 Foot Drop (NV)	--	--	--	480	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sikeston (City of)	53,947	44,200	--	--	--	--	26	1	--	189	2
Coleman, E. P. (MO)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Sikeston (MO)	53,947	44,200	--	--	--	--	26	1	--	189	2
Sitka Municipal Utilities	--	--	--	6,921	--	--	--	*	--	--	4
Blue Lake (AK)	--	--	--	3,520	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blue Lake Fish (AK)	--	--	--	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blue Lake Pulp (AK)	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Green Lake (AK)	--	--	--	3,325	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indian River (AK)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	4
Skaneateles Village of	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skaneateles (NY)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sleepy Eye (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	1
Sleepy Eye (MN)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
So Carolina Pub Serv Auth	1,164,622	9,167	—	22,242	—	—	453	16	—	1,282	146
Cross (SC)	609,071	1,744	—	—	—	—	230	3	—	516	6
Grainger, Dolphus M (SC)	32,516	79	—	—	—	—	15	*	—	46	*
Hilton Head (SC)	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	25
Jefferies (SC)	165,082	6,556	—	18,432	—	—	67	11	—	107	82
Myrtle Beach (SC)	—	-23	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	24
Spillway (SC)	—	—	—	1,227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Stephen (SC)	—	—	—	2,583	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winyah (SC)	357,953	790	—	—	—	—	141	1	—	614	9
Soda springs (City of)	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda Springs 1 (ID)	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda Springs 2 (ID)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Miss Elec Pwr Assoc	194,914	444	56,388	—	—	—	84	1	635	253	38
Benndale (MS)	—	—	228	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Morrow (MS)	194,914	444	—	—	—	—	84	1	—	253	3
Moselle (MS)	—	—	56,160	—	—	—	—	—	631	—	33
Paulding (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
South Norwalk (City of)	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
South Norwalk (CT)	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
South Texas Elec Coop Inc	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Rayburn, Sam (TX)	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Southern Calif Edison Co	984,083	2,112	839,912	695,050	863,885	—	463	4	8,497	734	4,535
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	933
Alamitos (CA)	—	—	173,991	—	—	—	—	—	1,811	—	647
Baker Dam (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 1 (CA)	—	—	—	53,382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 2 (CA)	—	—	—	51,831	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 2a (CA)	—	—	—	72,973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 3 (CA)	—	—	—	133,411	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 4 (CA)	—	—	—	73,486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 8 (CA)	—	—	—	49,212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 2 (CA)	—	—	—	3,842	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 3 (CA)	—	—	—	-104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 4 (CA)	—	—	—	5,243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 5 (CA)	—	—	—	1,933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 6 (CA)	—	—	—	1,307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borel (CA)	—	—	—	7,024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cool Water (CA)	—	—	32,408	—	—	—	—	—	358	—	376
Eastwood (CA)	—	—	—	75,191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Segundo (CA)	—	—	139,014	—	—	—	—	—	1,315	—	30
Ellwood (CA)	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Etiwanda (CA)	—	—	-1,150	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	600
Fontana (CA)	—	—	—	998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highgrove (CA)	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	43
Huntington Beach (CA)	—	—	35,983	—	—	—	—	—	353	—	199
Kaweah 1 (CA)	—	—	—	1,430	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaweah 2 (CA)	—	—	—	1,533	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaweah 3 (CA)	—	—	—	3,214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kern River 1 (CA)	—	—	—	18,597	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kern River 3 (CA)	—	—	—	26,975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Beach (CA)	—	—	11,638	—	—	—	—	—	157	—	124
Lundy (CA)	—	—	—	1,292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lytle Creek (CA)	—	—	—	401	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mammoth Pool (CA)	—	—	—	93,927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandalay (CA)	—	—	74,234	—	—	—	—	—	726	—	429
Mill Creek 1 (CA)	—	—	—	832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill Creek 2&3 (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill Creek 3 (CA)	—	—	—	-101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohave (NV)	984,083	—	17,397	—	—	—	463	—	173	734	—
Ontario 1 (CA)	—	—	—	570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario 2 (CA)	—	—	—	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ormond Beach (CA)	—	—	167,079	—	—	—	—	—	1,592	—	783
Pebbly Beach (CA)	—	2,112	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Southern Calif Edison Co											
Poole (CA)	—	—	—	2,890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portal (CA)	—	—	—	974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redondo Beach (CA)	—	—	189,386	—	—	—	—	—	1,998	—	297
Rush Creek (CA)	—	—	—	7,515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Bernardino (CA)	—	—	-137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71
San Geronio (CA)	—	—	—	342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Geronio (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Onofre (CA)	—	—	—	—	863,885	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Ana 1 (CA)	—	—	—	1,244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Ana 2 (CA)	—	—	—	1,023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Ana 3 (CA)	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra (CA)	—	—	—	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tule River (CA)	—	—	—	1,926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Ill Pwr Coop	67,117	53	—	—	—	—	38	*	—	306	2
Marion (IL)	67,117	53	—	—	—	—	38	*	—	306	2
Southern Indiana G & E Co	444,353	75	2,354	—	—	—	212	*	28	751	3
A. B. Brown (IN)	182,235	75	1,553	—	—	—	87	*	17	499	2
Broadway (IN)	—	—	675	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1
Culley (IN)	165,848	—	121	—	—	—	81	—	1	168	*
Northeast (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warrick (IN)	96,270	—	5	—	—	—	44	—	*	83	—
Southwest Pub Pwr Dist	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palisade (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southwestern Elec Pwr Co	1,263,490	1,822	217,648	—	—	—	858	4	2,199	2,289	116
Arsenal Hill (LA)	—	—	15,286	—	—	—	—	—	172	—	—
Flint Creek (AR)	262,538	101	—	—	—	—	174	*	—	529	6
Knox Lee (TX)	—	—	88,501	—	—	—	—	—	851	—	66
Lieberman (LA)	—	—	2,779	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	20
Lone Star (TX)	—	—	826	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	15
Pirkey (TX)	418,557	—	719	—	—	—	310	—	7	338	—
Welsh (TX)	582,395	1,721	—	—	—	—	374	3	—	1,422	5
Wilkes (TX)	—	—	109,537	—	—	—	—	—	1,124	—	4
Southwestern Pub Serv Co	1,187,060	318	555,484	—	—	—	675	1	5,701	1,437	87
Carlsbad (NM)	—	—	328	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Cunningham (NM)	—	122	113,329	—	—	—	—	*	1,139	—	—
Harrington (TX)	703,045	—	1,063	—	—	—	397	—	11	757	—
Jones (TX)	—	—	226,434	—	—	—	—	—	2,274	—	56
Maddox (NM)	—	—	66,033	—	—	—	—	—	688	—	—
Nichols (TX)	—	—	101,130	—	—	—	—	—	1,066	—	—
Plant X (TX)	—	—	46,721	—	—	—	—	—	514	—	31
Tolk Station (TX)	484,015	—	446	—	—	—	278	—	4	680	—
Tucumcari (NM)	—	196	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Soyland Power Coop Inc	8,686	36	—	—	—	—	5	*	—	12	4
Pearl Station (IL)	8,686	62	—	—	—	—	5	*	—	12	3
Pittsfield (IL)	—	-22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Winchester (IL)	—	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spalding (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Spalding (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Spartanburg (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spartanburg (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spencer (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Spencer (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Spring Valley (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Spring Valley (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Springfield (City of)	142,209	286	—	—	—	—	78	1	—	79	7
Dallman (IL)	138,529	278	—	—	—	—	76	1	—	77	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Springfield (City of)											
Factory (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lakeside (IL)	3,680	8	—	—	—	—	3	*	—	2	3
Reynolds (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Springfield (City of)	98,066	17	48,079	—	—	—	54	*	564	311	9
James River (MO)	63,848	17	28,798	—	—	—	31	*	333	128	5
Main Street (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Southwest (MO)	34,218	—	19,281	—	—	—	23	—	232	182	3
Springfield (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springville (City of)	—	232	4,182	916	—	—	—	*	41	—	1
Bartholomew (UT)	—	—	—	658	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hobble Creek (UT)	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring Creek (UT)	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Barth (UT)	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitehead (UT)	—	232	4,182	—	—	—	—	*	41	—	1
Springville (City of)	—	—	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springville (NY)	—	—	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Francis (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
St Francis (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
St George City Corp	—	38	—	226	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Gunlock Hydro (UT)	—	—	—	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No 2 Diesel (ID)	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
St. George (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St John (City of)	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
St John (KS)	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
St Joseph Lgt & Pwr Co	891	—	225	—	—	—	1	—	12	90	51
Lake Road (MO)	891	—	225	—	—	—	1	—	12	90	51
St Louis (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Louis (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stafford (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Stafford (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Stanberry (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stanberry (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Starke (City of)	—	44	324	—	—	—	—	*	5	—	1
Stark (FL)	—	44	324	—	—	—	—	*	5	—	1
State Center (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Center (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling (City of)	—	2	17	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Sterling (KS)	—	2	17	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Stillwater (City of)	—	—	3,253	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	*
Boomer Lake (OK)	—	—	3,253	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	*
Stimson Lumber Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Creek (MT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libby (MT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockton (City of)	—	—	-2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Stockton (KS)	—	—	-2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Story City (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Story City (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strawberry Pt (City of)	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Strawberry Point (IA)	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Strawberry Wtr Users Assn	—	—	—	3,089	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payson (UT)	—	—	—	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish Fork (UT)	—	—	—	2,869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuart (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuart (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuart (City of)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Stuart (IA)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Sturgis (City of)	—	106	799	843	—	—	—	*	8	—	*
Centerville (MI)	—	—	—	843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sturgis (MI)	—	106	799	—	—	—	—	*	8	—	*
Sullivan (City of)	—	205	2,497	—	—	—	—	*	25	—	1
Sullivan (IL)	—	205	2,497	—	—	—	—	*	25	—	1
Sumner (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sumner (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sunflower Elec Coop	173,970	—	364	—	—	—	106	—	11	321	—
Garden City (KS)	—	—	364	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Holcomb (KS)	173,970	—	—	—	—	—	106	—	—	321	—
Superior Wtr Lt Pwr Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winslow (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swans Island Elec Coop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minturn (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swanton (Village of)	—	—	—	4,484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higate Falls (VT)	—	—	—	4,484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SO Beloit Wtr Gas & Elec	—	—	—	728	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rockton (IL)	—	—	—	728	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacoma (City of)	2,184	—	18	193,187	—	—	2	—	*	5	—
Alder (WA)	—	—	—	14,559	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cushman 1 (WA)	—	—	—	5,196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cushman 2 (WA)	—	—	—	8,832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Grande (WA)	—	—	—	24,525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayfield (WA)	—	—	—	54,929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mossyrock (WA)	—	—	—	85,015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steam Plant 2 (WA)	2,184	—	18	—	—	5,643	2	—	*	5	—
Wynoochee (WA)	—	—	—	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallahassee (City of)	—	872	149,580	1,366	—	—	—	2	1,636	—	70
Hopkins, Arvah B (FL)	—	721	131,047	—	—	—	—	1	1,400	—	58
Jackson Bluff (FL)	—	—	—	1,366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purdum, S O (FL)	—	151	18,533	—	—	—	—	*	236	—	12
Tampa Electric Co	1,509,611	37,118	—	—	—	—	655	79	—	1,772	185
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,061	—
Big Bend (FL)	937,492	5,520	—	—	—	—	403	9	—	570	44
Gannon, F J (FL)	572,119	1,812	—	—	—	—	252	4	—	140	5
Hookers Point (FL)	—	25,327	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	130
S Dinner Lk (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S Phillips (FL)	—	4,459	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Taunton (City of)	—	10,746	161	—	—	—	—	22	3	—	18
Cleary, B F (MA)	—	10,746	161	—	—	—	—	22	3	—	18

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Tecumseh (City of)	—	3	11	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Tecumseh (NE)	—	3	11	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Tennessee Valley Auth	7,844,703	16,754	436	516,953	2,403,133	—	3,254	30	4	3,398	733
Allen (TN)	473,943	712	—	—	—	—	201	1	—	54	122
Apalachia (TN)	—	—	—	6,498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue Ridge (GA)	—	—	—	3,377	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boone (TN)	—	—	—	9,911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Browns Ferry (AL)	—	—	—	—	771,730	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Run (TN)	632,413	26	—	—	—	—	218	*	—	157	4
Chatuge (NC)	—	—	—	711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cherokee (TN)	—	—	—	4,086	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickamauga (TN)	—	—	—	34,169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colbert (AL)	626,624	2,365	436	—	—	—	270	4	4	419	100
Cumberland (TN)	1,721,104	1,973	—	—	—	—	714	3	—	462	—
Douglas (TN)	—	—	—	7,019	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fontana (NC)	—	—	—	10,477	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Loudoun (TN)	—	—	—	21,974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Patrick Henry (TN)	—	—	—	6,010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallatin (TN)	528,151	992	—	—	—	—	203	2	—	255	138
Great Falls (TN)	—	—	—	23,965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntersville (AL)	—	—	—	30,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hiwassee (NC)	—	—	—	533	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnsonville (TN)	473,609	3,542	—	—	—	—	221	7	—	377	365
Kentucky (KY)	—	—	—	73,527	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston (TN)	829,680	864	—	—	—	—	325	1	—	388	—
Melton Hill (TN)	—	—	—	8,222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nickajack (TN)	—	—	—	26,790	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norris (TN)	—	—	—	19,958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottely (GA)	—	—	—	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocoee 1 (TN)	—	—	—	5,712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocoee 2 (TN)	—	—	—	10,849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocoee 3 (TN)	—	—	—	16,590	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paradise (KY)	708,839	1,627	—	—	—	—	299	3	—	437	2
Pickwick (TN)	—	—	—	63,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raccoon Mountain (TN)	—	—	—	-57,145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequoyah (TN)	—	—	—	—	1,631,403	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sevier, John (TN)	279,126	694	—	—	—	—	109	1	—	102	—
Shawnee (KY)	759,973	1,945	—	—	—	—	336	3	—	434	—
South Holston (TN)	—	—	—	1,701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tims Ford (TN)	—	—	—	318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watauga (TN)	—	—	—	5,391	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watts Bar (TN)	-191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watts Bar (TN)	—	—	—	35,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheeler (AL)	—	—	—	49,146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widows Creek (AL)	811,432	2,014	—	—	—	—	361	4	—	313	2
Wilbur (TN)	—	—	—	867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilson (AL)	—	—	—	96,884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas Mun Power Agency	274,835	28	3,727	—	—	—	362	*	45	148	7
Gibbons Creek (TX)	274,835	28	3,727	—	—	—	362	*	45	148	7
Texas Utilities Elec Co	2,842,353	4,514	2,697,129	—	1,265,145	—	2,405	8	27,801	1,448	2,311
Big Brown (TX)	344,308	—	6,139	—	—	—	290	—	64	320	—
Collin (TX)	—	—	-56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Comanche Peak (TX)	—	—	—	—	1,265,145	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dallas (TX)	—	—	-397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
De Cordova (TX)	—	—	369,139	—	—	—	—	—	3,602	—	194
Eagle Mountain (TX)	—	—	58,577	—	—	—	—	—	766	—	86
Graham (TX)	—	—	157,435	—	—	—	—	—	1,585	—	104
Handley (TX)	—	—	254,772	—	—	—	—	—	2,615	—	239
Lake Creek (TX)	—	—	68,877	—	—	—	—	—	686	—	115
Lake Hubbard (TX)	—	—	232,640	—	—	—	—	—	2,456	—	200
Martin Lake (TX)	1,377,997	3,947	—	—	—	—	1,127	7	—	508	18
Monticello (TX)	721,488	456	—	—	—	—	665	1	—	341	13
Morgan Creek (TX)	—	—	122,305	—	—	—	—	—	1,417	—	250
Mountain Creek (TX)	—	—	142,794	—	—	—	—	—	1,554	—	169
North Lake (TX)	—	—	180,450	—	—	—	—	—	1,906	—	157

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Texas Utilities Elec Co											
North Main (TX)	—	—	-103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Parkdale (TX)	—	—	-288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Permian Basin (TX)	—	—	76,628	—	—	—	—	—	864	—	233
River Crest (TX)	—	—	-41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Sandow (TX)	398,560	91	—	—	—	—	323	*	—	279	—
Stryker Creek (TX)	—	20	213,440	—	—	—	—	—	2,104	—	90
Tradinghouse Creek (TX)	—	—	524,815	—	—	—	—	—	5,225	—	179
Trinidad (TX)	—	—	-33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Valley (TX)	—	—	290,036	—	—	—	—	—	2,957	—	103
Texas-New Mexico Power Co	188,005	—	996	—	—	—	155	—	11	60	—
Lordsburg (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TNP One (TX)	188,005	—	996	—	—	—	155	—	11	60	—
Thief Rvr Falls (City of)	—	—	—	293	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Thief River Falls (MN)	—	—	—	293	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Thumb Elec Coop of Mich	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Caro (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Ubyly (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Tipton (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Tipton (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Toledo Edison Co (The)	228,937	160	—	—	643,953	—	87	1	1	253	5
Acme (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bay Shore (OH)	228,937	160	—	—	—	—	87	1	—	253	1
Davis-Besse (OH)	—	—	—	—	643,953	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richland (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	3
Stryker (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Traer (City of)	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Traer (IA)	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Traverse (City of)	336	—	—	1,358	—	—	*	—	—	15	—
Bayside (MI)	336	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	15	—
Boardman (MI)	—	—	—	621	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown Bridge (MI)	—	—	—	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elk Rapids (MI)	—	—	—	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabin (MI)	—	—	—	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trenton (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Trenton (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Trenton PKG (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Trenton (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trenton (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tri-state G & T Assn Inc	705,233	48	2,045	—	—	—	370	*	20	1,335	20
Burlington (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Craig (CO)	635,322	—	2,045	—	—	—	333	—	20	1,310	2
Nucila (CO)	69,911	48	—	—	—	—	37	*	—	25	1
Trinidad (City of)	115	5	—	—	—	—	1	*	—	*	*
Trinidad (CO)	115	5	—	—	—	—	1	*	—	*	*
Truman (City of)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Truman (MN)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Tucson Electric Power Co	542,492	65	3,847	—	—	—	298	*	82	605	19
De Moss Petrie (AZ)	—	—	378	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4
Irvington (AZ)	26,252	—	2,617	—	—	—	14	—	65	106	7
North Loop (AZ)	—	—	852	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	7
Springerville (AZ)	516,240	65	—	—	—	—	284	*	—	500	2
Tulia (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tulia (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Turlock Irrigation Dist	--	--	118	147,222	--	--	--	--	3	--	3
Hickman (CA)	--	--	--	2,450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lagrange (CA)	--	--	--	3,313	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Don Pedro (CA)	--	--	--	139,486	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Turlock Lake (CA)	--	--	--	861	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Uppr Dawson (CA)	--	--	--	1,112	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walnut (CA)	--	--	118	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	3
Two Harbors (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Two Harbors (MN)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unalakleet Valley Elec As	--	297	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2
Unalakleet (AK)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unalakleet (AK)	--	297	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2
Union City (Village of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Riley (MI)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union City (MI)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union Electric Co	2,101,371	4,705	4,945	209,277	488,687	--	1,102	13	106	2,012	88
Callaway (MO)	--	--	--	--	488,687	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canton (MO)	--	-13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Howard Bend (MO)	--	-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Jefferson City (MO)	--	62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Kaokuk (IA)	--	--	--	65,703	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kirksville (MO)	--	--	38	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Labadie (MO)	1,259,054	925	--	--	--	--	654	2	--	831	20
Meramec (MO)	9,995	5	1,047	--	--	--	8	--	19	364	7
Mexico (MO)	--	67	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Moberly (MO)	--	102	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Moreau (MO)	--	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Osage (MO)	--	--	--	147,196	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Portable (MO)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rush Island (MO)	528,929	981	--	--	--	--	264	2	--	364	3
Sioux (MO)	303,393	841	--	--	--	2,347	176	2	--	452	1
Taum Sauk (MO)	--	--	--	-3,622	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Venice No. 2 (IL)	--	1,696	3,881	--	--	--	--	7	86	--	35
Viaduct (MO)	--	--	-21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unionville (City of)	--	-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unionville (MO)	--	-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United Gas Imp Co (The)	31,976	11	--	--	--	--	21	--	--	41	--
Hunlock Creek (PA)	31,976	11	--	--	--	--	21	--	--	41	--
United Illuminating Co	224,862	81,243	76,077	--	--	--	86	130	750	171	433
Bridgeport Harbor (CT)	224,862	11,719	--	--	--	--	86	19	--	171	126
English (CT)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Haven Harbor (CT)	--	69,524	76,077	--	--	--	--	112	750	--	307
United Power Assn	102,231	203	533	--	--	--	86	--	9	82	9
Cambridge (MN)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Elk River (MN)	--	--	533	--	--	17,353	--	--	9	--	1
Maple Lake (MN)	--	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Rock Lake (MN)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Stanton (ND)	102,231	162	--	--	--	--	86	--	--	82	1
Upper Peninsula Power Co	-24	-24	--	16,931	--	--	--	--	--	3	4
AuTrain (MI)	--	--	--	547	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cataract (MI)	--	--	--	741	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Escanaba (MI)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gladstone (MI)	--	-13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Holst (MI)	--	--	--	1,571	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
McClure (MI)	--	--	--	4,724	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Portage (MI)	--	-11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Prickett (MI)	--	--	--	1,592	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Victoria (MI)	--	--	--	7,756	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warden, John H (MI)	-24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Usbla-San Carlos Irr Proj	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Coolidge (AZ)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Usbla-Wapato Irr Proj	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drop 2 (WA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drop 3 (WA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utilicorp United Inc	96,690	545	1,101	--	--	--	56	2	17	305	68
Green, Ralph (MO)	--	--	1,115	--	--	--	--	--	17	--	--
Greenwood (MO)	--	-68	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	63
Kci (MO)	--	--	-14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada (MO)	--	-12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Sibley (MO)	96,690	625	--	--	--	--	56	1	--	305	1
USBR-Great Plains Region	--	--	--	235,543	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alcova (WY)	--	--	--	4,304	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Big Thompson (CO)	--	--	--	1,832	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boysen (WY)	--	--	--	9,078	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Buffalo Bill (WY)	--	--	--	7,232	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canyon Ferry (MT)	--	--	--	41,352	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Estes (CO)	--	--	--	7,353	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Flatiron (CO)	--	--	--	11,099	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fremont Canyon (WY)	--	--	--	8,163	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Glendo (WY)	--	--	--	7,252	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Green Mountain (CO)	--	--	--	1,349	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guernsey (WY)	--	--	--	2,375	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heart Mtn (WY)	--	--	--	-16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kortes (WY)	--	--	--	9,490	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marys Lake (CO)	--	--	--	2,798	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mount Elbert (CO)	--	--	--	6,190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pilot Butte (WY)	--	--	--	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pole Hill (CO)	--	--	--	14,930	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Seminole (WY)	--	--	--	7,596	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shoshone (WY)	--	--	--	1,572	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yellowtail (MT)	--	--	--	91,597	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USBR-Lower Colorado Region	--	--	--	548,758	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Davis (AZ)	--	--	--	109,056	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hoover (NV)	--	--	--	195,838	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hoover Dam (AZ)	--	--	--	197,877	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parker (CA)	--	--	--	45,987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USBR-Mid Pacific Region	--	--	--	734,291	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Folsom (CA)	--	--	--	126,827	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jdgc F Carr (CA)	--	--	--	46,091	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Keswick (CA)	--	--	--	52,955	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewiston (CA)	--	--	--	243	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Melones (CA)	--	--	--	73,115	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nimbus (CA)	--	--	--	8,071	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oneill (CA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shasta (CA)	--	--	--	266,321	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spring Creek (CA)	--	--	--	59,132	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stampede (CA)	--	--	--	2,180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trinity (CA)	--	--	--	99,356	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USBR-Pacific NW Region	--	--	--	1,643,884	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Anderson Ranch (ID)	--	--	--	8,710	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black Canyon (ID)	--	--	--	-53	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boise River Div (ID)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chandler (WA)	--	--	--	5,217	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grand Coulee (WA)	--	--	--	1,575,619	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Green Springs (OR)	--	--	--	3,137	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hungry Horse (MT)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minidoka (ID)	--	--	--	9,392	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palisades (ID)	--	--	--	33,033	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roza (WA)	--	--	--	8,829	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USBR-Rio Grand-Falcon Prj	--	--	--	25,557	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
USBR-Rio Grand-Falcon Prj											
Amistad (TX)	--	--	--	14,273	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falcon (TX)	--	--	--	11,284	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USBR-Upper Colorado Region	--	--	--	529,280	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blue Mesa (CO)	--	--	--	51,324	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crystal (CO)	--	--	--	13,876	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Deer Creek (UT)	--	--	--	1,729	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Elephant Butte (NM)	--	--	--	18,578	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Flaming Gorge (UT)	--	--	--	59,368	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fontenelle (WY)	--	--	--	3,623	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Glen Canyon (AZ)	--	--	--	284,673	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower Molina (CO)	--	--	--	2,039	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
McPhee (CO)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morrow Point (CO)	--	--	--	90,742	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Towaoc (CO)	--	--	--	-12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper Molina (CO)	--	--	--	3,340	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USCE-Blakely Mtn	--	--	--	47,063	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blakely Mountain (AR)	--	--	--	33,436	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Degray (AR)	--	--	--	9,314	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Narrows (AR)	--	--	--	4,313	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USCE-Fort Worth District	--	--	--	50,855	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
R. D. Willis (TX)	--	--	--	1,273	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rayburn, Sam (TX)	--	--	--	36,449	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Whitney (TX)	--	--	--	13,133	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USCE-Hartwell Power Plant	--	--	--	60,037	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hartwell Lake (GA)	--	--	--	29,161	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
R B Russell Proj (GA)	--	--	--	30,876	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USCE-J Strom Thur Pwr Plt	--	--	--	41,001	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
J Strom Thur (SC)	--	--	--	41,001	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USCE-Kansas City Dist	--	--	--	43,372	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harry Truman (MO)	--	--	--	37,503	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stockton (MO)	--	--	--	5,869	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wilson (KS)	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
USCE-Little Rock	--	--	--	299,684	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beaver (AR)	--	--	--	21,473	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bull Shoals (AR)	--	--	--	62,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dardanelle (AR)	--	--	--	45,521	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greers Ferry Lake (AR)	--	--	--	17,271	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Norfolk (AR)	--	--	--	12,812	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ozark (AR)	--	--	--	13,578	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Table Rock (MO)	--	--	--	127,029	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USCE-Mobile District	--	--	--	156,557	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Allatoona (GA)	--	--	--	8,511	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Buford (GA)	--	--	--	15,817	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carters (GA)	--	--	--	25,777	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
George, Walter F (GA)	--	--	--	26,886	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jones Bluff (AL)	--	--	--	19,524	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Millers Ferry (AL)	--	--	--	27,311	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Point (GA)	--	--	--	16,651	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Woodruff, J (FL)	--	--	--	16,080	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USCE-Nashville	--	--	--	359,476	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barkley (KY)	--	--	--	34,480	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Center Hill (TN)	--	--	--	47,395	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cheatham (TN)	--	--	--	15,339	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cordell Hull (TN)	--	--	--	45,695	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dale Hollow (TN)	--	--	--	1,845	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laurel (KY)	--	--	--	12,471	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Old Hickory (TN)	--	--	--	59,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Priest, J P (TN)	--	--	--	12,389	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wolf Creek (KY)	--	--	--	130,662	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbbls)
USCE-North Pacific Div	--	--	--	6,012,590	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Albeni Falls (ID)	--	--	--	26,416	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Big Cliff (OR)	--	--	--	9,969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bonneville (OR)	--	--	--	485,484	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chief Joseph (WA)	--	--	--	910,410	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cougar (OR)	--	--	--	17,699	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dalles (WA)	--	--	--	464,574	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day, John (OR)	--	--	--	1,345,380	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Detroit (OR)	--	--	--	43,264	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dexter (OR)	--	--	--	9,682	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dworshak (ID)	--	--	--	134,814	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foster (OR)	--	--	--	7,858	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Green Peter (OR)	--	--	--	24,777	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hills Creek (OR)	--	--	--	20,286	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ice Harbor (WA)	--	--	--	317,316	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Libby (MT)	--	--	--	205,591	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Little Goose (WA)	--	--	--	427,507	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lookout Point (OR)	--	--	--	43,892	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lost Creek (OR)	--	--	--	38,483	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower Granite (WA)	--	--	--	473,335	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower Monumental (WA)	--	--	--	456,965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
McNary (OR)	--	--	--	548,888	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USCE-Omaha District	--	--	--	343,432	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Big Bend (SD)	--	--	--	17,336	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fort Peck (MT)	--	--	--	67,742	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fort Randall (SD)	--	--	--	69,801	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Garrison (ND)	--	--	--	117,884	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gavins Point (NE)	--	--	--	51,592	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oahe (SD)	--	--	--	19,077	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USCE-St Louis Dist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clarence Canyon (MO)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USCE-St Marys Falls	--	--	--	10,276	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saint Marys Falls (MI)	--	--	--	10,276	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USCE-Tulsa District	--	--	--	386,876	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Broken Bow (OK)	--	--	--	23,469	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Denison (TX)	--	--	--	49,020	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eufaula (OK)	--	--	--	68,391	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fort Gibson (OK)	--	--	--	35,572	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kerr, Robert S (OK)	--	--	--	85,960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Keystone (OK)	--	--	--	56,641	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tenkiller Ferry (OK)	--	--	--	28,422	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Webbers Falls (OK)	--	--	--	39,401	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USCE-Wilmington	--	--	--	21,094	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kerr, John H (VA)	--	--	--	19,235	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Philpott Lake (VA)	--	--	--	1,859	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valley City (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valley City (ND)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vandalia (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Vandalia (MO)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*
Vermont Electric Coop	--	--	--	623	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
N Hartland (VT)	--	--	--	623	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont Marble Co	--	74	--	3,215	--	--	--	*	--	--	5
Beldens (VT)	--	--	--	972	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Center Rutland (VT)	--	--	--	211	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florence (VT)	--	74	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	5
Proctor (VT)	--	--	--	2,032	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vero Beach (City of)	--	--	46,330	--	--	--	--	--	449	--	68
Municipal Plant (FL)	--	--	46,330	--	--	--	--	--	449	--	68

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Villisca (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Villisca (IA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vineland (City of)	2,186	2,656	--	--	--	--	1	7	--	9	25
Down, Howard (NJ)	2,186	2,656	--	--	--	--	1	7	--	9	16
West (NJ)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Vinton (City of)	--	2	18	--	--	--	--	*	1	--	*
Vinton (IA)	--	2	18	--	--	--	--	*	1	--	*
Viola (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Viola (WI)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia (City of)	621	--	4,059	--	--	--	*	--	40	--	--
Virginia (MN)	621	--	4,059	--	--	--	*	--	40	--	--
Virginia Elec & Power Co	1,899,687	29,712	132,432	-13,433	1,717,134	--	767	54	1,247	1,638	1,804
* Central Storage *	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,105
Bath County (VA)	--	--	--	-45,405	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bremo Bluff (VA)	141,243	5	--	--	--	--	61	*	--	43	4
Chesapeake (VA)	271,904	888	--	--	--	--	105	2	--	109	26
Chesterfield (VA)	378,398	2,108	116,641	--	--	--	140	3	1,071	480	133
Clover (VA)	8,780	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	184	6
Cushaw (VA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Darbytown (VA)	--	85	4,612	--	--	--	--	*	59	--	69
Gaston (NC)	--	--	--	14,676	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gravel Neck (VA)	--	177	2,220	--	--	--	--	*	28	--	87
Kitty Hawk (NC)	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	13
Low Moor (VA)	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	11
Mt Storm (WV)	699,472	25,604	--	--	--	--	285	44	--	689	33
North Anna (VA)	--	--	--	543	673,182	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Branch (WV)	20,332	758	--	--	--	--	26	4	--	8	3
Northern Neck (VA)	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	10
Possum Point (VA)	184,347	50	--	--	--	--	72	*	--	46	299
Roanoke Rapids (NC)	--	--	--	16,753	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Surry (VA)	--	--	--	--	1,043,952	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yorktown (VA)	195,211	19	8,959	--	--	--	74	*	89	80	4
Vt Yankee Nuclear Pr Corp	--	--	--	--	335,965	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vt. Yankee (VT)	--	--	--	--	335,965	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wahoo (City of)	--	10	153	--	--	--	--	*	2	--	*
Wahoo (NE)	--	10	153	--	--	--	--	*	2	--	*
Wallingford (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Pierce (CT)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Wamego (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Wamego (KS)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Warren (City of)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warren (MN)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wash Pub Pwr Supply Systm	--	--	--	8,987	-6,104	--	--	--	--	--	--
Packwood (WA)	--	--	--	8,987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
WNP-2 (WA)	--	--	--	--	-6,104	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington (City of)	--	2	21	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	*
Washington (KS)	--	2	21	--	--	--	--	*	*	--	*
Washington Electric Coop	--	--	--	246	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrightsville (VT)	--	--	--	246	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington Island El Coop	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Washington Island (WI)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Washington Wtr Pwr Co(The	--	--	1,193	405,317	--	--	--	--	7	--	--
Cabinet Gorge (ID)	--	--	--	124,754	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbbls)
Washington Wtr Pwr Co(The											
Kettle Fls (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	-252	—	—	—	—	—
Little Falls (WA)	—	—	—	21,781	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Lake (WA)	—	—	—	52,943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meyers Falls (WA)	—	—	—	848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe Street (WA)	—	—	—	9,489	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nine Mile (WA)	—	—	—	562	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northeast (WA)	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noxon Rapids (MT)	—	—	—	180,935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Falls (ID)	—	—	—	6,968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rathdrum (WA)	—	—	1,170	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Upper Falls (WA)	—	—	—	7,037	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo (City of)	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Waterloo (IL)	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Watertown (City of)	—	—	—	2,042	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watertown (NY)	—	—	—	2,042	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wauchula (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wauchula (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waverly (City of)	—	46	46	258	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
East Hydro (IA)	—	—	—	258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Plant (IA)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
North Plant (IA)	—	41	46	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Skeets 1 (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Wayne (City of)	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Wayne (NE)	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Weatherford (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weatherford (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weber Basin Wtr Dons Dist	—	—	—	4,368	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gateway (UT)	—	—	—	3,119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanship (UT)	—	—	—	1,249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Webster City (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Webster City (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellington (City of)	—	—	421	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1
Wellington (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellington (KS)	—	—	421	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1
Wells (City of)	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Wells (MN)	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
West Bend (City of)	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—
West Bend (IA)	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—
West Liberty (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
West Liberty (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
West Penn Power Co	891,192	652	98	17,447	—	—	344	1	1	815	25
Armstrong (PA)	90,547	357	—	—	—	—	36	1	—	160	*
Hatfields Ferry (PA)	751,057	295	—	—	—	—	287	*	—	562	5
Lake Lynn (WV)	—	—	—	17,447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitchell (PA)	49,588	—	98	—	—	—	20	—	1	93	20
Springdale (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Point (City of)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
West Point (NE)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
West Texas Utilities Co	134,065	10,344	427,904	—	—	—	81	15	4,483	658	266
Abilene (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Fort Phantom (TX)	—	—	159,306	—	—	—	—	—	1,616	—	100
Ft Stockton (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
West Texas Utilities Co											
Lake Pauline (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Oak Creek (TX)	—	—	42,926	—	—	—	—	—	431	—	28
Oklahoma (TX)	134,065	2,648	—	—	—	—	81	4	—	658	4
Paint Creek (TX)	—	—	64,856	—	—	—	—	—	712	—	80
Presidio (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rio Pecos (TX)	—	7,696	77,016	—	—	—	—	11	887	—	11
San Angelo (TX)	—	—	83,800	—	—	—	—	—	837	—	19
Vernon (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Westbrook (City of)											
Westbrook (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Farmers Elec Coop											
Anadarko (OK)	224,648	91	76,510	—	—	—	141	*	706	214	39
Hugo (OK)	224,648	91	76,510	—	—	—	141	*	706	214	37
Mooreland (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Western Mass Elec Co											
Cabot (MA)	—	69	33,801	-44,355	—	—	—	*	373	—	80
Cobble Mountain (MA)	—	—	—	2,450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doreen (MA)	—	31	—	613	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Dwight (MA)	—	—	—	972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardners Falls (MA)	—	—	—	591	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Orchard (MA)	—	—	—	661	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northfield Mountain (MA)	—	—	—	-53,574	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Putts Bridge (MA)	—	—	—	550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Bridge (MA)	—	—	—	1,025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turners Falls (MA)	—	—	—	2,357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Springfield (MA)	—	16	33,801	—	—	—	—	*	373	—	79
Woodland Road (MA)	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
WestPlains Energy											
Cimarron River (KS)	23,394	-22	24,701	—	—	—	14	*	409	12	76
Clark, W N (CO)	23,394	—	-813	—	—	—	14	—	24	—	—
Clifton (KS)	—	—	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Judson Large (KS)	—	—	-374	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	43
Mullergren, Arthur (KS)	—	—	23,587	—	—	—	—	—	337	—	22
Pueblo (CO)	—	-2	2,310	—	—	—	—	*	48	—	4
Rocky Ford (CO)	—	-20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Whitesboro (City of)											
Whitesboro (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whittemore (City of)											
Whittemore (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilber (City of)											
Wilber (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willmar (City of)											
Willmar (MN)	3,253	—	26	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	—
Wilton Junction (City of)	3,253	—	26	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	—
Wilton Junction (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Windom (City of)											
Windom (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winfield (City of)											
Winfield (KS)	—	—	4,267	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	1
Winfield (KS)	—	—	4,267	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—
Winfield (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Winnetka (Village of)											
Winnetka (IL)	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Winnetka (IL)	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Winterset (City of)											
Winterset (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Wisconsin Electric Pwr Co	1,189,114	410	4,235	54,747	717,733	—	631	1	65	2,249	57
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Appleton (WI)	—	—	—	1,453	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Quinnesec 61 (MI)	—	—	—	13,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Quinnesec 92 (MI)	—	—	—	1,882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brule (MI)	—	—	—	4,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chalk Hill (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concord (WI)	—	—	-158	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	12
Germantown (WI)	—	-42	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	12
Hemlock Falls (MI)	—	—	—	1,562	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsford (MI)	—	—	—	3,657	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Paint (MI)	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigamme Falls (MI)	—	—	—	5,198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconto Falls (WI)	—	—	—	873	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peavy Falls (MI)	—	—	—	9,284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine (WI)	—	—	—	2,427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleasant Prairie (WI)	387,444	11	1,439	—	—	—	256	*	24	967	7
Point Beach (WI)	—	26	—	—	717,733	—	—	*	—	—	4
Port Washington (WI)	42,492	—	191	—	—	—	29	—	3	131	3
Presque Isle (MI)	258,927	415	—	—	—	—	142	1	—	435	8
South Oak Creek (WI)	457,233	—	2,177	—	—	—	180	—	21	546	3
Sturgeon (MI)	—	—	—	475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twin Falls (MI)	—	—	—	4,016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valley (WI)	43,018	—	586	—	—	—	25	*	7	170	*
Way (MI)	—	—	—	976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weyauwega (WI)	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Rapids (MI)	—	—	—	4,798	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin Pub Serv Corp	345,637	32	2,394	33,693	118,965	—	221	*	33	356	32
Alexander (WI)	—	—	—	2,405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caldron Falls (WI)	—	—	—	2,423	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle River (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Grand Rapids (MI)	—	—	—	5,055	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grandfather Falls (WI)	—	—	—	9,726	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hat Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Falls (WI)	—	—	—	2,585	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jersey (WI)	—	—	—	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson Falls (WI)	—	—	—	1,595	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kewaunee (WI)	—	—	—	—	118,965	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kewaunee (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merrill (WI)	—	—	—	1,154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otter Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peshtigo (WI)	—	—	—	387	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potato Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulliam (WI)	104,354	—	1,198	—	—	—	69	—	15	185	*
Sandstone Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	1,679	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomahawk (WI)	—	—	—	1,143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wausau (WI)	—	—	—	3,704	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Marinette (WI)	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	14
Weston (WI)	241,283	32	1,146	—	—	—	152	*	16	171	17
Wisconsin Pwr & Lgt Co	1,134,171	451	19	20,145	—	—	680	1	2	918	29
Blackhawk (WI)	—	—	7	286	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Columbia (WI)	664,570	66	—	—	—	—	402	*	—	470	3
Dewey, Nelson (WI)	85,518	52	—	—	—	378	50	*	—	124	*
Edgewater (WI)	373,258	263	—	—	—	1,613	221	*	—	282	5
Janesville (WI)	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbourn (WI)	—	—	—	6,663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NA 1 (WI)	—	—	-75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Portable (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prairie Du Sac (WI)	—	—	—	12,438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock River (WI)	10,825	70	87	—	—	713	7	*	2	43	6
Shawano (WI)	—	—	—	502	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheepskin (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Wisconsin River Power Co	—	—	—	23,338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castle Rock (WI)	—	—	—	11,833	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petenwell (WI)	—	—	—	11,505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petro- leum (bbls)
Wisner (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisner (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolf Creek Nuclear Corp	—	—	—	—	877,330	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolf Creek (KS)	—	—	—	—	877,330	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolverine Power Co	—	—	—	2,991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edenville (MI)	—	—	—	1,522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanford (MI)	—	—	—	866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secord (MI)	—	—	—	333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallwood (MI)	—	—	—	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolverine Pwr supply Coop	10,906	205	8,567	830	—	—	6	1	92	15	7
Advance (MI)	10,906	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	15	*
Beaver Island (MI)	—	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Johnson, George (MI)	—	4	230	—	—	—	—	*	4	—	*
Kleber (MI)	—	—	—	608	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Scottville (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Tower (MI)	—	162	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Tower Hydro (MI)	—	—	—	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vandyke, Claude (MI)	—	—	8,337	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	*
Vestaburg (MI)	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Winder, C A (MI)	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Woodsfield (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anadarko (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wrangell (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Wrangell (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Wyandotte (City of)	13,084	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	20	—
Wyandotte (MI)	13,084	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	20	—
Yakutat Power Inc	—	729	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	*
Yakutat (AK)	—	729	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	*
Yazoo Pub Serv Comm (City)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yazoo (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuba County Water Agency	—	—	—	155,567	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Power (CA)	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Colgate (CA)	—	—	—	116,124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Narrows (CA)	—	—	—	39,336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuma (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuma (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zeeland (City of)	—	246	3,056	—	—	—	—	*	32	—	*
Zeeland (MI)	—	246	3,056	—	—	—	—	*	32	—	*
U. S. Total	126,013,284	4,389,910	24,656,100	26,570,264	54,386,954	358,636	62,656	7,254	257,592	147,794	53,840

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

* Less than 0.05.

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

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

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

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	\$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	\$ per Mcf			
Alabama Electric Coop Inc	100	143.1	35.00	1.37	1	498.8	27.34	0.05	—	—	—	100	•	—
Lowman (AL)	100	143.1	35.00	1.37	1	498.8	27.34	.05	—	—	—	100	•	—
Alabama Power Co	1,699	171.2	39.75	.92	5	404.5	23.72	.00	236	203.1	2.05	99	•	1
Barry (AL)	101	195.0	48.96	1.01	—	—	—	—	19	196.0	2.06	99	—	1
Gadsden (AL)	20	188.8	47.77	1.77	—	—	—	—	2	208.2	2.10	100	—	•
Gaston (AL)	290	179.8	44.31	.71	2	404.2	23.85	.00	—	—	—	100	•	—
Gorgas 2 and 3 (AL)	506	167.2	40.65	1.52	2	403.0	23.49	.00	—	—	—	100	•	—
Greene (AL)	109	154.5	38.36	1.28	1	411.3	24.02	.00	—	—	—	100	•	—
James Miller (AL)	673	168.5	35.72	.45	—	—	—	—	215	203.7	2.05	99	—	1
American Municipal Power	71	90.6	20.99	4.90	—	—	—	—	11	370.2	3.85	99	—	1
Gorsuch (OH)	71	90.6	20.99	4.90	—	—	—	—	11	370.2	3.85	99	—	1
Ames City of	14	142.5	24.99	.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Ames (IA)	14	142.5	24.99	.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Anchorage City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	557	207.9	2.08	—	—	100
George Sullivan (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	557	207.9	2.08	—	—	100
Appalachian Power Co	743	154.8	38.63	.74	3	522.4	30.57	.00	—	—	—	100	•	—
Amos (WV)	375	156.2	39.13	.78	1	620.5	36.17	.00	—	—	—	100	•	—
Clinch River (VA)	119	136.4	34.11	.76	1	425.2	25.20	.00	—	—	—	100	•	—
Glen Lyn (VA)	32	132.5	33.94	.91	1	455.3	26.55	.00	—	—	—	99	•	1
Mountaineer (WV)	218	165.7	40.91	.64	—	1,070.6	62.16	.00	—	—	—	100	•	—
Arizona Electric Pwr Coop Inc	76	136.1	27.26	.47	—	—	—	—	204	102.5	1.05	88	—	12
Apache (AZ)	76	136.1	27.26	.47	—	—	—	—	204	102.5	1.05	88	—	12
Arizona Public Service Co	759	125.1	22.33	.67	—	—	—	—	424	316.0	3.21	97	—	3
Cholla (AZ)	104	141.2	27.86	.45	—	—	—	—	2	239.6	2.44	100	—	•
Four Corners (NM)	655	122.2	21.45	.71	—	—	—	—	57	305.9	3.09	100	—	•
Phoenix (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365	318.0	3.23	—	—	100
Arkansas Power & Light Co	966	163.4	28.44	.33	4	412.5	24.02	.26	2,736	184.5	1.88	86	•	14
Couch (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	316	140.9	1.59	—	—	100
Independence (AR)	363	156.5	27.60	.23	3	414.7	24.17	.21	—	—	—	100	•	—
Lake Catherine (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,518	190.8	1.92	—	—	100
Ritchie (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	902	190.9	1.92	—	—	100
Whitebluff (AR)	602	167.7	28.95	.40	1	402.3	23.36	.50	—	—	—	100	•	—
Associated Electric Coop Inc	890	82.6	14.37	.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hill (MO)	462	71.9	12.54	.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Madrid (MO)	428	94.1	16.34	.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Atlantic City Electric Co	67	169.9	44.23	1.89	•	414.7	24.11	.10	122	324.3	3.36	93	•	7
Deepwater (NJ)	21	181.1	47.07	.74	•	425.0	24.22	.10	122	324.3	3.36	81	•	18
England (NJ)	45	164.6	42.88	2.43	•	409.7	24.05	.10	—	—	—	100	•	—
Austin City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,751	183.2	1.86	—	—	100
Decker Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,227	180.8	1.84	—	—	100
Holly (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	524	189.0	1.90	—	—	100
Baltimore Gas & Electric Co	394	149.1	38.35	.74	21	291.6	18.40	.87	57	270.7	2.80	98	1	1
Brandon Shores (MD)	311	147.1	37.53	.70	2	385.3	22.19	.19	—	—	—	100	•	—
Crane (MD)	39	167.3	44.94	.94	1	387.0	22.29	.19	—	—	—	99	1	—
Gould St (MD)	—	—	—	—	9	268.6	17.20	.98	—	—	—	100	—	—
Wagner (MD)	44	146.3	38.33	.84	9	286.4	18.34	.98	57	270.7	2.80	91	5	5
Basin Electric Power Coop	949	59.8	8.84	.47	2	436.8	25.30	.34	—	—	—	100	•	—
Antelope Valley (ND)	296	68.7	9.18	.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Laramie River (WY)	462	49.1	8.04	.34	2	436.8	25.30	.34	—	—	—	100	•	—
Leland Olds (ND)	190	77.8	10.26	.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	\$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	\$ per Mcf		
Big Rivers Electric Corp	423	132.0	30.50	3.02	—	—	—	—	8	285.8	2.86	100	—	*
Coleman (KY)	92	109.7	24.83	2.02	—	—	—	—	8	285.8	2.86	100	—	*
R D Green (KY)	153	126.7	29.09	3.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Reid-Henderson (KY)	45	131.7	31.52	2.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Wilson (KY)	134	153.1	35.66	3.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Boston Edison Co	—	—	—	—	3	321.2	18.66	0.00	3,606	215.5	2.22	—	*	100
Mystic (MA)	—	—	—	—	3	321.2	18.66	.00	1,176	243.3	2.50	—	1	99
New Boston (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,430	202.0	2.08	—	—	100
Braintree City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	215.0	2.21	—	—	100
Potter Station (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	215.0	2.21	—	—	100
Brazos Electric Power Coop Inc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,772	185.6	1.88	—	—	100
Miller (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,730	186.0	1.88	—	—	100
North Texas (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	171.1	1.86	—	—	100
Bryan City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418	191.1	1.96	—	—	100
Bryan (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	211.5	2.16	—	—	100
Dansby (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	254	178.0	1.83	—	—	100
Burbank City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	345.7	3.55	—	—	100
Magnolia-Olive (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	345.7	3.55	—	—	100
Burlington City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	232.1	2.31	—	—	100
J C McNeil (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	232.1	2.31	—	—	100
Cajun Electric Power Coop Inc	489	157.8	26.59	.35	5	385.7	22.68	.00	302	180.9	1.87	96	*	4
Big Cajun No.1 (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302	180.9	1.87	—	—	100
Big Cajun No.2 (LA)	489	157.8	26.59	.35	5	385.7	22.68	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cambridge Electric Light Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	282.4	2.82	—	—	100
Kendall Square (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	282.4	2.82	—	—	100
Canal Electric Co	—	—	—	—	253	269.3	17.11	.72	—	—	—	—	100	—
Canal (MA)	—	—	—	—	253	269.3	17.11	.72	—	—	—	—	100	—
Cardinal Operating Co	281	157.8	38.47	2.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Cardinal (OH)	281	157.8	38.47	2.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Carolina Power & Light Co	909	159.0	39.65	.83	3	400.8	23.23	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Asheville (NC)	75	125.6	32.47	1.08	*	400.9	23.24	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cape Fear (NC)	58	139.9	34.25	1.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lee (NC)	30	155.2	39.11	.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Mayo (NC)	139	191.4	46.28	.61	1	347.5	20.14	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Robinson (SC)	15	154.8	40.52	.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Roxboro (NC)	556	158.4	39.50	.83	2	409.2	23.72	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sutton (NC)	35	154.7	40.06	.92	1	415.6	24.09	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cedar Falls City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	168.3	1.68	—	—	100
Streeter (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	168.3	1.68	—	—	100
Central Hudson Gas & Elec Corp ...	20	188.7	48.76	.63	2	406.2	24.03	.10	2,150	228.9	2.34	19	*	81
Danskammer (NY)	20	188.7	48.76	.63	—	—	—	—	269	280.7	2.87	65	—	35
Roseton (NY)	—	—	—	—	2	406.2	24.03	.10	1,881	221.4	2.26	—	1	99
Central Illinois Light Co	136	147.8	34.10	2.34	2	422.5	24.67	.02	—	—	—	100	*	—
Duck Creek (IL)	41	161.2	34.45	3.61	1	420.6	24.39	.03	—	—	—	100	*	—
Edwards (IL)	95	142.7	33.95	1.79	1	423.4	24.80	.02	—	—	—	100	*	—
Central Illinois Pub Serv Co	521	162.8	35.32	1.24	3	436.8	25.22	.03	—	—	—	100	*	—
Coffeen (IL)	128	172.9	35.43	.73	2	434.8	25.06	.03	—	—	—	100	*	—
Grand Tower (IL)	5	189.1	43.49	2.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hutsonville (IL)	7	123.6	26.72	2.35	1	438.7	25.28	.02	—	—	—	97	3	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			
Central Illinois Pub Serv Co														
Meredosia (IL)	37	158.2	35.64	2.61	*	439.3	25.54	0.02	—	—	—	100	*	—
Newton (IL)	344	160.2	35.30	1.23	1	439.4	25.46	.02	—	—	—	100	*	—
Central Iowa Power Coop	11	116.8	26.72	2.90	—	—	—	—	1	352.6	3.57	100	—	*
Fair Station (IA)	11	116.8	26.72	2.90	—	—	—	—	1	352.6	3.57	100	—	*
Central Louisiana Elec Co Inc	404	145.4	21.25	1.08	—	—	—	—	2,963	190.0	1.98	66	—	34
Coughlin (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	739	203.8	2.16	—	—	100
Dolet Hills (LA)	288	129.0	17.48	1.34	—	—	—	—	10	203.8	2.09	100	—	*
Rodemacher (LA)	116	177.4	30.60	.43	—	—	—	—	1,742	184.0	1.91	53	—	47
Teche (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472	189.9	1.97	—	—	100
Central Maine Power Co	—	—	—	—	122	266.7	16.88	.41	—	—	—	—	100	—
Wyman (ME)	—	—	—	—	122	266.7	16.88	.41	—	—	—	—	100	—
Central Operating Co	152	142.9	35.19	1.27	1	541.8	31.04	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sporn (WV)	152	142.9	35.19	1.27	1	541.8	31.04	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Central Power & Light Co	161	164.3	36.60	.37	—	—	—	—	10,442	165.0	1.70	25	—	75
Bates (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	775	163.1	1.69	—	—	100
Coleto Creek (TX)	161	164.3	36.60	.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Davis (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,065	164.5	1.68	—	—	100
Hill (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,616	171.4	1.76	—	—	100
Joslin (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	584	166.8	1.74	—	—	100
La Palma (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	708	160.5	1.67	—	—	100
Laredo (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,100	165.6	1.73	—	—	100
Nueces Bay (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,442	160.6	1.64	—	—	100
Victoria (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,151	168.5	1.74	—	—	100
Chugach Electric Assn Inc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	608	83.7	.84	—	—	100
Beluga (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	608	83.7	.84	—	—	100
Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co	786	120.1	28.94	2.22	4	394.8	22.62	.16	—	—	—	100	*	—
Beckjord (OH)	132	166.9	39.43	.89	2	390.9	22.40	.19	—	—	—	100	*	—
East Bend (KY)	130	110.5	27.35	1.94	1	399.1	22.98	.04	—	—	—	100	*	—
Miami Fort (OH)	187	134.9	32.66	.71	2	399.5	22.87	.09	—	—	—	100	*	—
Zimmer (OH)	337	97.6	23.40	3.68	1	391.6	22.40	.27	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cleveland Electric Illum Co	378	138.3	35.72	2.01	2	405.4	23.54	.28	—	—	—	100	*	—
Ashtabula (OH)	37	161.2	40.92	3.91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Avon Lake (OH)	125	153.3	39.06	.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Eastlake (OH)	216	125.9	32.90	2.48	2	405.4	23.54	.28	—	—	—	100	*	—
Coffeyville City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	256.0	2.43	—	—	100
Coffeyville (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	256.0	2.43	—	—	100
Colorado Springs City of	124	136.5	28.11	.43	—	—	—	—	8	358.3	3.56	100	—	*
Birdsall (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	358.3	3.56	—	—	100
Drake (CO)	53	189.5	39.37	.40	—	—	—	—	3	358.3	3.56	100	—	*
Nixon (CO)	71	96.8	19.78	.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Columbia City of	3	208.2	56.68	.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Columbia (MO)	3	208.2	56.68	.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Columbus & Southern Ohio El Co ..	233	154.5	36.64	2.99	2	411.0	24.05	.00	115	220.9	2.25	98	*	2
Conesville (OH)	233	154.5	36.64	2.99	2	411.0	24.05	.00	115	220.9	2.25	98	*	2
Commonwealth Edison Co	1,253	240.0	43.43	.34	62	307.4	19.13	.50	1,365	163.5	1.66	93	2	6
Collins (IL)	—	—	—	—	43	268.2	17.17	.66	1,073	161.5	1.64	—	20	80
Crawford (IL)	25	332.7	58.22	.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Fisk Storage (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	168.0	1.72	—	—	100
Joliet (IL)	338	224.1	39.81	.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Joliet Storage (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	166.1	1.69	—	—	100

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			
Commonwealth Edison Co														
Kincaid (IL)	75	185.1	40.33	0.40	—	—	—	—	15	114.7	1.14	99	—	1
Powerton (IL)	277	286.0	50.42	.34	—	—	—	—	5	270.0	2.70	100	—	*
State Line (IN)	80	264.6	50.63	.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
State Line Storage (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	195.8	2.00	—	—	100
Waukegan (IL)	221	162.4	28.22	.48	2	409.5	23.90	0.18	—	—	—	100	*	—
Will County (IL)	237	281.9	51.60	.33	17	404.5	23.55	.13	—	—	—	98	2	—
Connecticut Light & Power Co	—	—	—	—	332	285.7	18.36	.66	1,741	192.8	1.96	—	55	45
Devon (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,437	191.2	1.94	—	—	100
Middletown (CT)	—	—	—	—	140	291.6	18.43	.48	—	—	—	—	100	—
Montville (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304	200.3	2.06	—	—	100
Norwalk Harbor (CT)	—	—	—	—	192	281.5	18.31	.78	—	—	—	—	100	—
Consolidated Edison Co-NY Inc	—	—	—	—	53	277.3	17.26	.23	6,995	204.1	2.11	—	4	96
Arthur Kill (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	578	204.1	2.11	—	—	100
Astoria (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,736	204.1	2.11	—	—	100
East River (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	977	204.1	2.11	—	—	100
Ravenswood (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,256	204.1	2.11	—	—	100
Storage Facility #4	—	—	—	—	53	277.3	17.26	.23	—	—	—	—	100	—
Waterside (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449	204.0	2.11	—	—	100
Consumers Power Co	689	148.0	33.60	.67	50	248.6	15.76	1.20	—	—	—	98	2	—
Campbell (MI)	324	159.1	36.99	.63	4	421.4	24.42	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cobb (MI)	89	134.7	26.94	.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Karn-Weadock (MI)	102	147.5	35.68	.88	41	214.8	13.89	1.37	—	—	—	90	10	—
Weadock (MI)	101	130.6	26.95	.63	6	403.2	23.37	.50	—	—	—	98	2	—
Whiting (MI)	72	134.7	32.98	.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Coop Power Assn	386	92.0	11.60	.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Coal Creek (ND)	386	92.0	11.60	.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Dairyland Power Coop	317	131.8	26.28	.57	2	436.4	25.66	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Alma-Madgett (WI)	168	136.5	24.94	.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Genoa No.3 (WI)	148	127.4	27.80	.74	2	436.4	25.66	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Dayton Power & Light Co	356	141.4	33.48	.75	3	419.4	24.29	.25	—	—	—	100	*	—
Killen (OH)	163	140.3	34.04	.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Stuart (OH)	193	142.3	33.00	.86	3	419.4	24.29	.25	—	—	—	100	*	—
Delmarva Power & Light Co	128	162.0	42.39	.95	102	269.3	17.17	.82	1,172	231.5	2.39	64	13	23
Edgemoor (DE)	45	162.6	42.75	.82	98	264.6	16.92	.85	848	186.9	1.93	44	23	33
Hay Road (DE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	324	348.4	3.59	—	—	100
Indian River (DE)	83	161.7	42.20	1.02	4	386.3	22.75	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
Denton City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	384	159.3	1.65	—	—	100
Spencer (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	384	159.3	1.65	—	—	100
Deseret Generation & Tran Coop ..	155	202.6	43.34	.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Bonanza (UT)	155	202.6	43.34	.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Detroit City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166	295.0	3.00	—	—	100
Mistersky (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166	295.0	3.00	—	—	100
Detroit Edison Co	2,093	142.3	29.39	.59	31	399.6	23.18	.25	1,713	132.1	.23	99	*	1
Belle River (MI)	389	155.7	29.57	.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Harbor Beach (MI)	—	—	—	—	*	411.6	23.76	.20	—	—	—	—	100	—
Marysville (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	315.0	3.14	—	—	100
Monroe (MI)	1,000	134.9	29.43	.73	12	402.2	23.29	.24	—	—	—	100	*	—
River Rouge (MI)	105	127.2	26.77	.55	—	—	—	—	1,702	124.4	.21	88	—	12
St Clair (MI)	465	151.0	29.35	.52	17	397.5	23.10	.26	10	315.0	3.26	99	1	*
Trenton Channel (MI)	134	148.0	30.75	.47	2	400.0	23.16	.22	—	—	—	100	*	—
Dover City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	286.6	2.96	—	—	100
McKee Run (DE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	286.6	2.96	—	—	100

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			
Duke Power Co	854	166.1	41.62	0.89	8	398.2	23.15	0.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Allen (NC)	104	152.3	39.37	.82	3	401.7	23.40	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Bellevue Creek (NC)	340	158.9	39.73	.75	1	390.8	22.67	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cliffside (NC)	44	136.6	34.32	.80	1	403.5	23.40	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Marshall (NC)	366	180.5	44.91	1.06	3	395.5	22.97	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Duquesne Light Co	160	138.4	35.40	1.83	1	384.2	22.27	.08	19	310.6	3.23	99	*	*
Cheswick (PA)	89	114.1	29.59	1.82	—	—	—	—	19	310.6	3.23	99	—	1
Elrama (PA)	71	169.9	42.68	1.84	1	384.2	22.27	.08	—	—	—	100	*	—
East Kentucky Power Coop	262	118.6	29.15	.80	1	385.0	22.41	.16	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cooper (KY)	37	123.0	30.23	1.21	*	383.0	22.30	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Dale (KY)	33	114.3	27.24	.70	*	387.0	22.53	.12	—	—	—	100	*	—
Spurlock (KY)	192	118.5	29.27	.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
El Paso Electric Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,285	152.5	1.56	—	—	100
Newman (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,393	159.9	1.63	—	—	100
Rio Grande (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	892	141.0	1.44	—	—	100
Electric Energy Inc	387	84.3	14.59	.27	1	475.4	27.48	.23	32	191.5	1.97	99	*	*
Joppa (IL)	387	84.3	14.59	.27	1	475.4	27.48	.23	32	191.5	1.97	99	*	*
Empire District Electric Co	94	107.0	19.62	.60	—	—	—	—	9	169.1	1.69	99	—	1
Asbury (MO)	72	103.0	18.52	.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Riverton (KS)	22	118.6	23.16	1.02	—	—	—	—	9	169.1	1.69	98	—	2
Fayetteville Public Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	210.0	2.17	—	—	100
Butler Warner (NC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	210.0	2.17	—	—	100
Florida Power & Light Co	—	—	—	—	1,890	282.7	18.01	1.44	21,232	228.1	2.28	—	36	64
Cape Canaveral (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,597	228.1	2.28	—	—	100
Cutler (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	532	228.1	2.28	—	—	100
Fort Myers (FL)	—	—	—	—	318	284.7	18.03	1.94	—	—	—	—	100	—
Lauderdale (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,534	228.1	2.28	—	—	100
Manatee (FL)	—	—	—	—	581	275.7	17.61	.99	—	—	—	—	100	—
Martin (FL)	—	—	—	—	236	296.5	18.85	.90	5,156	228.1	2.28	—	23	77
Port Everglades (FL)	—	—	—	—	126	272.3	17.48	.96	2,799	228.1	2.28	—	22	78
Putnam (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,654	228.1	2.28	—	—	100
Riviera (FL)	—	—	—	—	234	274.8	17.59	2.30	146	228.1	2.28	—	91	9
Sanford (FL)	—	—	—	—	247	297.4	18.80	2.10	1,114	228.1	2.28	—	58	42
Turkey Point (FL)	—	—	—	—	149	281.0	18.02	.95	1,701	228.1	2.28	—	36	64
Florida Power Corp	414	180.2	45.46	.77	868	288.9	18.28	1.79	1,168	237.7	2.45	61	32	7
Anclote (FL)	—	—	—	—	5	407.5	23.76	.15	—	—	—	—	100	—
Bartow (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	864	243.1	2.52	—	—	100
Crystal River (FL)	312	183.7	46.52	.78	5	415.8	24.24	.15	—	—	—	100	*	—
IMT Transfer (LA)	102	169.3	42.20	.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Storage Facility #4	—	—	—	—	814	284.7	18.03	1.78	—	—	—	100	—	—
Suwannee (FL)	—	—	—	—	44	341.3	21.71	2.39	304	221.9	2.26	—	47	53
Fort Pierce City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	334	224.1	2.32	—	—	100
H D King (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	334	224.1	2.32	—	—	100
Fremont City of	14	84.9	14.45	.33	—	—	—	—	7	157.0	1.57	97	—	3
Wright (NE)	14	84.9	14.45	.33	—	—	—	—	7	157.0	1.57	97	—	3
Gainesville City of	66	164.9	42.92	.60	—	—	—	—	521	239.1	2.48	76	—	24
Deerhaven (FL)	66	164.9	42.92	.60	—	—	—	—	341	239.1	2.48	83	—	17
Jr Kelly (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	181	239.1	2.48	—	—	100
Garland City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,316	161.7	1.66	—	—	100
Newman (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	167.8	1.71	—	—	100
Olinger (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,222	161.3	1.66	—	—	100

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sul- fur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sul- fur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Pe- tro- leum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	\$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	\$ per Mcf			
Georgia Power Co	2,249	167.1	38.75	0.78	13	392.9	22.85	0.44	229	272.3	2.79	99	8	•
Arkwright (GA)	4	157.4	40.41	1.26	—	—	—	—	3	362.3	3.71	97	—	3
Atkinson-McDonough (GA)	83	133.7	33.41	.80	—	—	—	—	226	271.1	2.78	90	—	10
Bowen (GA)	607	166.3	41.85	1.04	2	406.9	23.67	.50	—	—	—	100	8	—
Hammond (GA)	113	146.0	36.22	1.01	3	405.9	23.61	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
Harlee Branch (GA)	311	156.6	37.97	1.08	1	413.6	24.06	.50	—	—	—	100	8	—
Mitchell (GA)	22	230.6	58.81	1.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Scherer (GA)	846	170.9	34.33	.47	2	313.6	18.24	.50	—	—	—	100	8	—
Wansley (GA)	173	204.3	53.25	.70	3	397.9	23.15	.50	—	—	—	100	8	—
Yates (GA)	91	147.2	37.50	.65	2	432.7	25.17	.50	—	—	—	99	1	—
Glendale City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	288.0	2.95	—	—	100
Glendale (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	288.0	2.95	—	—	100
Grand Haven City of	36	132.5	29.32	2.00	—	—	—	—	1	364.5	3.64	100	—	•
J B Simms (MI)	36	132.5	29.32	2.00	—	—	—	—	1	364.5	3.64	100	—	•
Grand Island City of	34	70.0	11.79	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Platte (NE)	34	70.0	11.79	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Grand River Dam Authority	273	90.5	15.15	.36	—	—	—	—	47	206.1	2.08	99	—	1
GRDA No 1 (OK)	273	90.5	15.15	.36	—	—	—	—	47	206.1	2.08	99	—	1
Greenville City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	142.6	1.49	—	—	100
Power Lane (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	142.6	1.49	—	—	100
Gulf Power Co	213	190.8	46.36	1.52	1	405.9	23.61	.45	168	174.2	1.74	97	8	3
Crist (FL)	124	230.1	57.26	.80	•	380.8	22.15	.45	168	174.2	1.74	95	8	5
Scholtz (FL)	4	152.5	38.43	3.05	•	410.4	23.87	.45	—	—	—	99	1	—
Smith (FL)	85	131.8	30.85	2.49	1	413.3	24.04	.45	—	—	—	100	•	—
Gulf States Utilities Co	302	161.5	27.85	.44	—	—	—	—	22,358	183.7	1.90	18	—	82
Lewis Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,089	167.2	1.74	—	—	100
Nelson (LA)	302	161.5	27.85	.44	—	—	—	—	2,634	175.9	1.84	65	—	35
Sabine (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,305	190.1	1.97	—	—	100
Willow Glen (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,330	182.1	1.88	—	—	100
Hamilton City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	180.0	1.85	—	—	100
Hamilton (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	180.0	1.85	—	—	100
Hastings City of	24	75.2	12.94	.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hastings (NE)	24	75.2	12.94	.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hawaiian Electric Co Inc	—	—	—	—	642	300.8	18.84	.40	—	—	—	—	100	—
Kahe (HI)	—	—	—	—	42	305.1	19.25	.43	—	—	—	—	100	—
Storage Facility #1	—	—	—	—	600	300.5	18.81	.39	—	—	—	—	100	—
Holland City of	27	188.0	48.86	.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
James De Young (MI)	27	188.0	48.86	.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Holyoke Water Power Co	37	171.4	45.18	.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Mount Tom (MA)	37	171.4	45.18	.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hoosier Energy R E C Inc	233	126.6	27.77	3.15	•	398.6	23.10	.20	—	—	—	100	8	—
Frank E Ratts (IN)	66	131.4	28.98	1.26	•	398.6	23.10	.20	—	—	—	100	8	—
Merom (IN)	167	124.7	27.29	3.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Houston Lighting & Power Co	1,343	184.2	28.81	.69	—	—	—	—	21,836	168.5	1.72	49	—	51
Bertron (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	976	169.2	1.73	—	—	100
Cedar Bayou (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,669	165.8	1.69	—	—	100
Deepwater (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	173.1	1.80	—	—	100
Green Bayou (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	862	174.6	1.80	—	—	100
Limestone (TX)	500	167.4	22.11	1.20	—	—	—	—	131	167.4	1.71	98	—	2
Parish (TX)	843	191.9	32.78	.39	—	—	—	—	3,639	170.8	1.73	80	—	20

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	\$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	\$ per Mcf			
Houston Lighting & Power Co														
Robinson (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,790	165.8	1.71	—	—	100
Storage Facility #2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,101	172.5	1.72	—	—	100
Webster (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	946	175.2	1.78	—	—	100
Wharton (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,589	169.3	1.73	—	—	100
Illinois Power Co	486	115.4	25.22	2.57	2	446.5	25.73	0.30	15	435.1	4.44	100	*	*
Baldwin (IL)	372	111.7	24.17	2.89	1	451.1	26.00	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Havana (IL)	62	131.4	30.51	.47	1	435.4	25.09	.30	6	247.4	2.53	99	*	*
Hennepin (IL)	43	113.0	24.22	2.99	—	—	—	—	4	910.0	9.30	100	—	*
Vermilion (IL)	4	132.0	29.05	2.10	*	491.6	28.33	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Wood River (IL)	5	169.4	43.58	.95	—	—	—	—	5	252.1	2.57	96	—	4
Imperial Irrigation District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425	191.1	1.95	—	—	100
El Centro (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425	191.1	1.95	—	—	100
Independence City of	9	136.1	31.99	3.62	—	—	—	—	9	210.2	2.10	96	—	4
Blue Valley (MO)	9	136.1	31.99	3.62	—	—	—	—	9	210.2	2.10	96	—	4
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co	1,118	119.2	21.80	.45	1	400.6	23.39	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Rockport (IN)	882	109.9	18.70	.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tanners Creek (IN)	237	144.9	33.34	.96	1	400.6	23.39	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corp	413	103.2	21.28	1.23	1	457.8	26.49	.28	—	—	—	100	*	—
Clifty Creek (IN)	413	103.2	21.28	1.23	1	457.8	26.49	.28	—	—	—	100	*	—
Indianapolis Power & Light Co	517	105.6	23.42	2.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Petersburg (IN)	399	102.3	22.62	2.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Pritchard (IN)	24	112.4	25.81	1.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Stout (IN)	94	117.7	26.18	1.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Interstate Power Co	140	178.8	34.55	.75	*	419.6	24.67	.00	218	168.6	1.69	93	*	7
Dubuque (IA)	10	110.2	23.73	2.82	*	419.6	24.67	.00	1	332.6	3.33	99	1	*
Fox Lake (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	167.9	1.68	—	—	100
Kapp (IA)	40	128.8	29.06	.55	—	—	—	—	1	218.8	2.22	100	—	*
Lansing (IA)	90	216.6	38.19	.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Iowa-Illinois Gas&Electric Co	169	116.7	19.73	.40	—	—	—	—	27	345.9	3.50	99	—	1
Louisa (IA)	130	115.4	19.20	.33	—	—	—	—	4	220.5	2.26	100	—	*
Riverside (IA)	39	120.9	21.49	.63	—	—	—	—	23	368.0	3.72	97	—	3
IES Utilities	269	95.2	15.90	.35	1	427.8	24.84	.02	78	327.4	3.27	98	*	2
Burlington (IA)	49	93.9	16.11	.49	*	446.8	25.87	.04	—	—	—	100	*	—
Ottumwa (IA)	143	99.4	16.51	.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Prairie Creek (IA)	34	100.4	16.85	.30	1	413.7	24.06	.00	5	993.3	9.93	99	1	1
Sutherland (IA)	43	78.4	12.91	.30	—	—	—	—	58	271.3	2.71	92	—	8
6th St (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	338.9	3.39	—	—	100
Jacksonville Electric Auth	271	172.5	42.48	1.04	482	264.1	16.77	1.49	2,293	225.8	2.36	55	25	20
Kennedy (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	220.8	2.31	—	—	100
Northside (FL)	—	—	—	—	425	263.3	16.73	1.57	1,985	226.5	2.37	—	56	44
Southside (FL)	—	—	—	—	52	258.0	16.50	.96	186	220.8	2.31	—	63	37
St Johns River (FL)	271	172.5	42.48	1.04	5	395.5	23.09	.35	—	—	—	100	*	—
Jamestown City of	5	132.8	34.01	1.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Samuel A Carlson (NY)	5	132.8	34.01	1.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Jersey Central Power&Light Co	—	—	—	—	20	382.5	23.58	.27	3	225.0	2.32	—	98	2
Sayreville (NJ)	—	—	—	—	20	382.5	23.58	.27	3	225.0	2.32	—	98	2
Kansas City City of	183	127.8	23.13	.57	—	—	—	—	17	190.1	1.86	100	—	*
Kaw (KS)	10	137.9	28.01	.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Nearman (KS)	126	85.3	14.17	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Quindaro (KS)	47	213.1	46.08	1.21	—	—	—	—	17	190.1	1.86	98	—	2

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			
Kansas City Power & Light Co	873	77.5	13.47	0.38										
Hawthorne (MO)	14	89.1	15.79	.14	3	354.9	20.58	0.15	26	180.0	1.80	100	*	*
Iatan (MO)	276	79.9	13.98	.28	—	—	—	—	26	180.0	1.80	91	—	9
La Cygne (KS)	468	71.9	12.44	.49	3	354.9	20.58	.15	—	—	—	100	—	—
Montrose (MO)	115	93.0	16.11	.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Kansas Gas & Electric Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338	183.2	1.94	—	—	100
Evans (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210	197.9	2.21	—	—	100
Gill (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	155.4	1.51	—	—	100
Kansas Power & Light Co	909	110.5	19.09	.40	—	—	—	—	10	346.1	3.11	100	—	*
Jeffrey Energy Cnt (KS)	785	109.1	18.01	.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lawrence (KS)	100	116.5	25.75	.37	—	—	—	—	4	448.0	3.53	100	—	*
Tecumseh (KS)	24	119.4	26.39	.37	—	—	—	—	6	284.0	2.79	99	—	1
Kentucky Power Co	273	108.5	26.36	1.19	2	402.0	23.43	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Big Sandy (KY)	273	108.5	26.36	1.19	2	402.0	23.43	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Kentucky Utilities Co	495	115.3	27.78	1.59	4	499.0	29.34	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
Brown (KY)	62	120.8	28.18	1.16	2	495.9	29.16	.40	—	—	—	99	1	—
Ghent (KY)	408	114.8	27.87	1.61	2	501.5	29.49	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
Green River (KY)	21	106.1	24.08	2.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tyrone (KY)	3	126.7	32.24	.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lafayette City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	589	179.8	1.88	—	—	100
Bonin (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	589	179.8	1.88	—	—	100
Lake Worth City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208	265.0	2.75	—	—	100
Tom G Smith (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208	265.0	2.75	—	—	100
Lakeland City of	102	177.0	45.79	1.11	—	—	—	—	422	406.1	4.25	86	—	14
Larsen Mem (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374	406.0	4.25	—	—	100
Plant 3-Mcintosh (FL)	102	177.0	45.79	1.11	—	—	—	—	48	406.3	4.25	98	—	2
Lansing City of	62	165.8	42.10	.86	*	399.1	23.13	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Eckert (MI)	14	167.6	42.77	.85	*	399.1	23.13	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Erickson (MI)	48	165.3	41.89	.86	*	399.1	23.13	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Long Island Lighting Co	—	—	—	—	171	273.5	17.30	.79	5,447	199.2	2.03	—	16	84
Barrett (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,644	203.5	2.10	—	—	100
Far Rockaway (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418	182.8	1.89	—	—	100
Glenwood (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	764	236.1	2.42	—	—	100
Northport (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,621	188.1	1.90	—	—	100
Port Jefferson (NY)	—	—	—	—	171	273.5	17.30	.79	—	—	—	—	100	—
Los Angeles City of	379	146.3	34.39	.47	—	—	—	—	2,525	240.2	2.43	78	—	22
Harbor (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	991	240.2	2.41	—	—	100
Haynes (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	873	240.2	2.42	—	—	100
Intermountain (UT)	379	146.3	34.39	.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Scattergood (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	621	240.2	2.48	—	—	100
Valley (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	240.2	2.48	—	—	100
Louisiana Power & Light Co	—	—	—	—	1	277.8	16.82	.74	12,175	184.7	1.93	—	*	100
Little Gypsy (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,566	189.0	1.97	—	—	100
Nine Mile (LA)	—	—	—	—	*	436.4	26.43	.30	6,620	179.6	1.87	—	*	100
Sterlington (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	646	181.1	1.94	—	—	100
Waterford (LA)	—	—	—	—	1	184.3	11.16	1.00	1,343	200.3	2.08	—	*	100
Louisville Gas & Electric Co	483	103.1	23.12	3.03	2	444.3	26.12	.34	36	424.7	4.35	100	*	*
Cane Run (KY)	71	108.1	24.99	2.96	—	—	—	—	26	424.7	4.35	98	—	2
Mill Creek (KY)	302	106.9	24.08	3.07	—	—	—	—	11	424.7	4.35	100	—	*
Trimble County (KY)	110	89.0	19.30	2.97	2	444.3	26.12	.34	—	—	—	100	*	—
Lower Colorado River Authority	606	123.1	21.29	.33	—	—	—	—	2,068	163.6	1.70	83	—	17

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	\$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	\$ per Mcf			
Lower Colorado River Authority														
Gideon (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,621	163.5	1.70	—	—	100
S Seymour-Fayette (TX)	606	123.1	21.29	0.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
T C Ferguson (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	447	163.9	1.70	—	—	100
Lubbock City of														
Holly Ave (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345	207.5	2.11	—	—	100
Madison Gas & Electric Co														
Blount (WI)	14	136.2	30.88	1.94	—	—	—	—	38	193.7	1.95	89	—	11
Manitowoc Public Utilities														
Manitowoc (WI)	1	149.1	36.00	1.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Marquette City of														
Shiras (MI)	18	123.4	23.21	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Massachusetts Mun Wholes EI Co .														
Stonybrook (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,033	199.0	2.04	—	—	100
Medina Electric Coop Inc														
Pearsall (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	188.0	2.05	—	—	100
Metropolitan Edison Co														
Portland (PA)	66	137.8	36.02	1.58	1	436.4	24.93	0.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Titus (PA)	44	137.9	35.76	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Michigan South Central Pwr Agcy ...														
Project I (MI)	8	165.6	39.93	3.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Midwest Power														
Council Bluffs (IA)	912	85.7	14.59	.38	—	—	—	—	15	391.3	3.90	100	—	*
George Neal 1-4 (IA)	354	91.9	15.12	.40	—	—	—	—	5	261.3	2.58	100	—	*
Minnesota Power & Light Co														
Boswell Energy Center (MN)	558	82.0	14.26	.37	—	—	—	—	9	464.2	4.64	100	—	*
Laskin Energy Center (MN)	371	110.3	19.69	.62	*	456.1	26.24	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Minnkota Power Coop Inc														
Young (ND)	328	110.1	19.71	.61	*	446.0	25.66	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Mississippi Power & Light Co														
Brown (MS)	43	111.3	19.49	.74	*	465.7	26.79	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Mississippi Power Co														
Daniel (MS)	237	79.6	10.63	.89	4	414.3	24.36	.40	—	—	—	99	1	—
Eaton (MS)	237	79.6	10.63	.89	4	414.3	24.36	.40	—	—	—	99	1	—
Mississippi Power & Light Co														
Brown (MS)	—	—	—	—	2	432.7	25.34	.10	6,453	173.4	1.83	—	*	100
Delta (MS)	—	—	—	—	*	399.1	23.15	.00	177	179.3	1.82	—	*	100
Gerald Andrus (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	324	174.1	1.82	—	—	100
Wilson (MS)	—	—	—	—	1	434.0	25.52	.00	3,492	171.8	1.79	—	*	100
Mississippi Power Co														
Daniel (MS)	—	—	—	—	1	431.9	25.12	.27	2,461	175.0	1.90	—	*	100
Eaton (MS)	250	146.8	33.93	1.11	2	389.5	22.74	.00	1,217	177.9	1.83	82	*	18
Sweatt (MS)	155	162.8	35.83	.42	2	389.5	22.74	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Watson (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208	180.1	1.86	—	—	100
Monongahela Power Co														
Albright (WV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	187.1	1.91	—	—	100
Ft Martin (WV)	95	123.8	30.83	2.24	—	—	—	—	823	175.2	1.80	74	—	26
Monongahela Power Co														
Albright (WV)	933	107.3	26.77	3.24	1	441.6	26.15	.30	36	408.3	4.08	100	*	*
Ft Martin (WV)	35	96.8	23.99	1.62	*	445.5	26.38	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Harrison (WV)	104	148.2	38.53	1.62	*	491.8	29.12	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Pleasants (WV)	458	113.2	28.27	3.50	*	437.0	25.88	.30	23	443.9	4.44	100	*	*
Willow Island (WV)	304	84.3	20.65	3.78	*	429.1	25.41	.30	13	346.4	3.46	100	*	*
Montana Power Co														
Colstrip (MT)	31	111.1	28.11	1.45	*	445.8	26.40	.30	1	360.2	3.60	100	*	*
Corette (MT)	632	64.9	10.94	.64	2	488.5	28.93	.00	8	442.2	4.72	100	*	*
Montana Power Co														
Colstrip (MT)	556	65.3	11.00	.69	2	488.5	28.93	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Corette (MT)	76	61.8	10.46	.27	—	—	—	—	8	442.2	4.72	99	—	1

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)			(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	\$ per Mcf		
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co	243	78.6	10.95	0.91	—	—	—	—	1	369.7	4.21	100	—	*
Coyote (ND)	231	77.4	10.83	.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lewis and Clark (MT)	12	102.6	13.29	.62	—	—	—	—	1	369.7	4.21	99	—	1
Montaup Electric Co	15	180.0	45.80	.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Somerset (MA)	15	180.0	45.80	.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Morgan City City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	182.0	1.89	—	—	100
Morgan City (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	182.0	1.89	—	—	100
Muscatine City of	66	85.6	15.64	1.43	—	—	—	—	2	219.6	2.24	100	—	*
Muscatine (IA)	66	85.6	15.64	1.43	—	—	—	—	2	219.6	2.24	100	—	*
Nebraska Public Power District	455	75.8	13.31	.24	—	—	—	—	26	203.8	2.04	100	—	*
Gerald Gentleman (NE)	365	73.5	12.93	.24	—	—	—	—	25	197.0	1.97	100	—	*
Sheldon (NE)	91	84.7	14.85	.28	—	—	—	—	1	437.5	4.37	100	—	*
Nevada Power Co	142	145.5	33.66	.45	—	—	—	—	810	159.9	1.64	80	—	20
Clark (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	810	159.9	1.64	—	—	100
Gardner (NV)	142	145.5	33.66	.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
New England Power Co	311	175.6	44.36	.68	382	268.7	17.00	1.91	1,962	181.7	1.86	64	20	16
Brayton (MA)	200	176.2	44.87	.69	157	274.2	17.44	1.64	1,962	181.7	1.86	63	12	25
Salem Harbor (MA)	111	174.5	43.45	.68	225	264.9	16.70	2.09	—	—	—	66	34	—
New Orleans Public Service Inc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,418	178.6	1.84	—	—	100
Michoud (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,418	178.6	1.84	—	—	100
New York State Elec & Gas Corp ...	264	127.4	32.88	1.91	*	510.2	29.36	.14	—	—	—	100	*	—
Goudey (NY)	13	127.7	34.37	2.53	*	510.2	29.36	.14	—	—	—	100	*	—
Greenidge (NY)	18	129.4	33.34	1.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hickling (NY)	16	129.6	27.36	.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Jennison (NY)	5	155.7	36.89	.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kintigh (NY)	147	124.3	32.46	2.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Milliken (NY)	66	131.3	34.40	1.82	*	510.2	29.36	.14	—	—	—	100	*	—
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	215	133.6	34.41	1.50	3	491.4	28.63	.23	90	203.2	2.07	98	*	2
Albany (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	195.3	1.99	—	—	100
Dunkirk (NY)	102	129.1	33.28	1.41	2	433.0	25.41	.27	—	—	—	100	*	—
Huntley (NY)	112	137.7	35.44	1.58	1	567.7	32.77	.19	—	—	—	100	*	—
Oswego (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	219.6	2.25	—	—	100
Northern Indiana Pub Serv Co	663	135.4	27.02	1.57	—	—	—	—	306	233.1	2.38	98	—	2
Bailly (IN)	101	141.5	30.98	3.02	—	—	—	—	1	397.1	4.05	100	—	*
Michigan City (IN)	59	156.6	31.27	.50	—	—	—	—	196	226.5	2.31	86	—	14
Mitchell (IN)	92	149.9	28.59	.43	—	—	—	—	8	272.4	2.78	100	—	*
Rollin Schahfer (IN)	410	127.4	25.07	1.62	—	—	—	—	101	240.7	2.46	99	—	1
Northern States Power Co	969	121.6	21.21	.41	3	387.5	22.69	.40	42	164.4	1.70	100	*	*
Black Dog (MN)	59	113.1	19.75	.29	—	—	—	—	12	187.0	1.90	99	—	1
High Bridge (MN)	66	105.1	18.34	.21	—	—	—	—	21	149.7	1.56	98	—	2
King (MN)	143	109.0	19.24	.24	—	—	—	—	5	149.8	1.54	100	—	*
Riverside (MN)	75	101.6	17.64	.21	—	—	—	—	4	192.6	1.95	100	—	*
Sherburne County (MN)	626	129.5	22.53	.51	3	387.5	22.69	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
Ohio Edison Co	616	123.0	29.69	.97	2	408.5	23.68	.26	153	206.3	2.13	99	*	1
Burger (OH)	51	93.1	22.59	2.34	*	419.5	24.44	.36	—	—	—	100	*	—
Edgewater (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	200.0	2.07	—	—	100
Niles (OH)	22	118.7	28.54	2.86	—	—	—	—	12	280.0	2.80	98	—	2
Sammis (OH)	544	126.0	30.40	.77	2	407.1	23.59	.25	—	—	—	100	*	—
Ohio Power Co	1,213	149.6	35.37	2.47	5	431.5	24.86	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gavin (OH)	581	165.1	37.65	3.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kammer (WV)	135	86.4	21.37	3.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(\$ per short ton)	(1,000 bbls)			(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	\$ per bbl			
Ohio Power Co														
Mitchell (WV)	267	145.2	35.43	1.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Muskingum (OH)	231	155.6	37.74	1.82	5	431.5	24.86	0.00	—	—	—	99	1	—
Ohio Valley Electric Corp	243	122.3	31.87	1.49	1	444.6	25.94	.37	—	—	—	100	*	—
Kyger Creek (OH)	243	122.3	31.87	1.49	1	444.6	25.94	.37	—	—	—	100	*	—
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co	1,041	81.1	13.93	.31	—	—	—	—	3,215	358.2	3.71	84	—	16
Horseshoe Lake (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,173	358.0	3.71	—	—	100
Muskogee (OK)	606	81.7	14.10	.33	—	—	—	—	85	359.2	3.72	99	—	1
Mustang (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	453.7	4.70	—	—	100
Seminole (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,956	358.2	3.71	—	—	100
Sooner (OK)	435	80.2	13.69	.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Omaha Public Power District	263	68.8	11.50	.35	3	420.9	24.31	.20	25	196.0	1.94	99	*	1
Nebraska City (NE)	135	68.2	11.23	.36	3	420.9	24.31	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
North Omaha (NE)	129	69.5	11.79	.35	—	—	—	—	25	196.0	1.94	99	—	1
Orange & Rockland Utils Inc	36	202.7	52.03	.55	68	259.9	16.37	.29	1,380	221.5	2.28	33	15	51
Bowline (NY)	—	—	—	—	68	259.9	16.37	.29	996	221.3	2.28	—	29	71
Lovett (NY)	36	202.7	52.03	.55	—	—	—	—	384	221.9	2.29	70	—	30
Orlando Utilities Comm	95	182.3	47.59	1.11	—	—	—	—	1,397	247.7	2.57	63	—	37
Indian River (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,397	247.7	2.57	—	—	100
Stanton Energy (FL)	95	182.3	47.59	1.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Orrville City of	12	102.6	23.57	3.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Orrville (OH)	12	102.6	23.57	3.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Otter Tail Power Co	170	111.5	14.48	.89	*	442.8	26.04	.31	—	—	—	100	*	—
Big Stone (SD)	150	108.3	13.23	.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hoot Lake (MN)	20	127.1	23.83	.33	*	442.8	26.04	.31	—	—	—	100	*	—
Owensboro City of	89	95.8	21.27	3.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Smith (KY)	89	95.8	21.27	3.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,008	282.7	2.92	—	—	100
Humboldt Bay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	282.7	2.91	—	—	100
Hunters Point (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,161	282.7	2.87	—	—	100
Morro Bay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	606	282.7	2.91	—	—	100
Moss Landing (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	593	282.7	2.90	—	—	100
Pittsburg (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,471	282.7	2.96	—	—	100
PacifiCorp	2,689	91.8	17.54	.55	4	453.7	26.68	.30	671	² 264.8	2.78	99	*	1
Carbon (UT)	56	58.1	13.97	.40	1	498.0	29.28	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Centralia (WA)	480	134.8	22.15	.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Emery-Hunter (UT)	485	94.9	21.44	.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Gadsby (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	664	256.0	2.69	—	—	100
Huntington (UT)	291	64.0	15.36	.37	3	438.9	25.81	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Jim Bridger (WY)	597	105.2	19.51	.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Johnston (WY)	394	64.4	10.22	.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Naughton (WY)	194	84.5	16.79	.65	—	—	—	—	7	² 1,098.7	11.58	100	—	*
Wyodak (WY)	192	64.6	10.21	.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Palmsville City of	8	143.3	35.46	2.87	—	—	—	—	*	459.0	4.59	100	—	*
Palmsville (OH)	8	143.3	35.46	2.87	—	—	—	—	*	459.0	4.59	100	—	*
Pasadena City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	261.0	2.66	—	—	100
Broadway (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	261.0	2.66	—	—	100
Pennsylvania Electric Co	1,574	124.4	30.07	1.89	5	365.4	21.30	.05	10	325.4	3.35	100	*	*
Conemaugh (PA)	464	115.9	29.03	2.24	—	—	—	—	10	325.4	3.35	100	—	*
Homer City (PA)	507	116.8	26.74	1.96	1	394.7	23.01	.05	—	—	—	100	*	—
Keystone (PA)	426	145.8	35.88	1.51	2	359.4	20.95	.05	—	—	—	100	*	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ³		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ³		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			
Pennsylvania Electric Co														
Seward (PA)	31	106.8	25.91	1.56	1	362.7	21.14	0.05	—	—	—	99	1	—
Shawville (PA)	140	117.0	28.73	1.70	1	350.6	20.44	.05	—	—	—	100	*	—
Warren (PA)	6	128.2	31.41	1.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co	652	145.1	35.14	1.52	7	390.4	22.73	.14	—	—	—	100	*	—
Brunner Island (PA)	299	153.1	39.94	1.50	6	389.4	22.71	.14	—	—	—	100	*	—
Holtwood (PA)	22	117.2	17.17	.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Martins Creek (PA)	10	135.2	35.73	1.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Montour (PA)	214	143.2	36.33	1.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Sunbury (PA)	107	124.7	23.01	.95	1	396.4	22.88	.13	—	—	—	100	*	—
Pennsylvania Power Co	485	165.4	39.95	3.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Bruce Mansfield (PA)	449	169.3	40.83	3.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
New Castle (PA)	36	117.4	28.99	1.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Philadelphia Electric Co	97	148.8	39.22	1.55	3	379.7	22.11	.09	1,076	220.1	2.27	69	*	30
Cromby (PA)	41	148.1	39.01	1.57	1	381.8	22.20	.10	604	207.1	2.13	63	*	36
Delaware (PA)	—	—	—	—	1	374.8	21.96	.07	—	—	—	—	100	—
Eddystone (PA)	56	149.2	39.37	1.53	1	382.4	22.16	.09	472	236.6	2.44	75	*	25
Plains Elec Gen&Trans Coop Inc	53	132.0	23.70	.64	—	—	—	—	13	313.6	2.60	99	—	1
Escalante (NM)	53	132.0	23.70	.64	—	—	—	—	13	313.6	2.60	99	—	1
Platte River Power Authority	96	70.2	12.37	.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Rawhide (CO)	96	70.2	12.37	.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Portland General Electric Co	—	—	—	—	1	487.0	28.46	.05	222	112.1	1.13	—	3	97
Beaver (OR)	—	—	—	—	1	487.0	28.46	.05	222	112.1	1.13	—	3	97
Potomac Edison Co	3	130.8	33.10	1.01	*	402.0	23.81	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Smith (MD)	3	130.8	33.10	1.01	*	402.0	23.81	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Potomac Electric Power Co	482	150.1	39.49	1.34	—	—	—	—	127	246.6	2.57	99	—	1
Chalk (MD)	150	153.1	40.63	1.39	—	—	—	—	127	246.6	2.57	97	—	3
Dickerson (MD)	123	130.6	33.97	1.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Morgantown (MD)	159	157.2	41.38	1.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Potomac River (VA)	50	166.3	43.64	.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Power Authority of State of NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,443	250.0	2.57	—	—	100
Poletti (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,626	211.9	2.19	—	—	100
Richard Flynn (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	817	375.0	3.79	—	—	100
Public Service Co of Colorado	812	99.8	19.37	.40	—	—	—	—	46	153.4	1.55	100	—	*
Arapahoe (CO)	57	114.9	24.82	.42	—	—	—	—	6	153.7	1.55	100	—	*
Cameo (CO)	19	74.8	16.16	.55	—	—	—	—	1	175.2	1.76	100	—	*
Cherokee (CO)	158	112.2	25.25	.45	—	—	—	—	24	150.0	1.51	99	—	1
Comanche (CO)	189	98.4	16.78	.29	—	—	—	—	9	150.0	1.51	100	—	*
Hayden (CO)	133	94.4	20.15	.44	—	—	—	—	2	208.7	2.15	100	—	*
Pawnee (CO)	201	85.6	14.11	.41	—	—	—	—	2	135.0	1.41	100	—	*
Valmont (CO)	55	111.6	24.14	.40	—	—	—	—	2	165.9	1.73	100	—	*
Public Service Co of NH	93	169.6	44.73	1.08	261	253.3	16.40	1.47	368	194.6	1.98	54	37	8
Merrimack (NH)	66	172.5	46.31	1.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Newington Station (NH)	—	—	—	—	261	253.3	16.40	1.47	368	194.6	1.98	—	82	18
Schiller (NH)	27	161.9	40.83	.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Public Service Co of NM	310	225.3	42.96	.85	2	464.3	26.52	1.00	44	271.2	2.79	99	*	1
Reeves (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	271.2	2.79	—	—	100
San Juan (NM)	310	225.3	42.96	.85	2	464.3	26.52	1.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Public Service Co of Oklahoma	329	130.0	21.69	.33	—	—	—	—	8,345	199.4	2.06	39	—	61
Comanche (CS) (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,364	199.4	2.11	—	—	100
Northeastern (OK)	329	130.0	21.69	.33	—	—	—	—	1,317	199.4	2.06	80	—	20

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sul- fur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sul- fur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	\$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	\$ per Mcf			
Public Service Co of Oklahoma														
Riverside (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,296	199.4	2.06	—	—	100
Southwestern (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,129	199.4	2.05	—	—	100
Tulsa (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238	199.4	2.06	—	—	100
Public Service Electric&Gas Co	144	197.1	52.72	0.74	—	—	—	—	1,685	230.0	2.37	69	—	31
Bergen (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	755	230.0	2.37	—	—	100
Burlington (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	364	229.9	2.37	—	—	100
Hudson (NJ)	84	207.6	53.63	.69	—	—	—	—	203	230.3	2.38	91	—	9
Mercer (NJ)	60	183.6	51.44	.80	—	—	—	—	238	229.9	2.37	87	—	13
Sewaren (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	229.9	2.37	—	—	100
PSI Energy Inc														
Cayuga (IN)	1,038	136.2	30.17	2.01	17	417.0	23.99	0.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gallagher (IN)	153	126.2	27.56	1.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Gibson Station (IN)	93	112.6	27.79	1.77	4	428.6	24.66	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Wabash River (IN)	685	145.7	31.93	2.19	7	414.1	23.83	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Whitewater (IN)	106	112.9	24.72	1.76	6	413.3	23.78	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Richmond City of														
Whitewater (IN)	24	153.0	34.20	2.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Rochester City of														
Silver Lake (MN)	2	169.8	40.95	1.27	—	—	—	—	181	188.8	1.93	24	—	76
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp														
Russell Station 7 (NY)	64	131.6	35.09	2.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Ruston City of														
Steam Plant (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	168.4	1.76	—	—	100
S Mississippi Elec Pwr Assn														
Moselle (MS)	61	210.0	51.84	.71	—	—	—	—	631	178.2	1.87	70	—	30
R D Morrow (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	631	178.2	1.87	—	—	100
Salt River Proj Ag I & P Dist														
Agua Fria (AZ)	759	124.9	26.80	.51	8	487.9	29.05	.48	24	² 449.9	4.58	100	*	*
Coronado (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	10,000.0	103.30	—	—	100
Navaio (AZ)	165	201.4	40.23	.44	5	483.3	28.78	.47	—	—	—	99	1	—
Santan (AZ)	594	105.4	23.06	.53	3	496.9	29.55	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
San Antonio City of														
Braunig (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,452	178.4	1.82	64	—	36
JT Deely/Spruce (TX)	269	115.6	19.44	.37	—	—	—	—	928	178.4	1.82	—	—	100
Sommers (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	174.5	1.78	100	—	*
San Diego Gas & Electric Co														
Encina (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,517	178.4	1.81	—	—	100
South Bay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,520	222.7	2.26	—	—	100
San Miguel Electric Coop Inc														
San Miguel (TX)	262	111.4	10.98	1.72	—	—	—	—	1,440	215.0	2.18	—	—	100
Savannah Electric & Power Co														
Kraft (GA)	39	154.2	39.88	.97	1	423.6	24.55	.50	1,080	233.0	2.37	—	—	100
McIntosh (GA)	30	153.9	40.44	.91	—	—	—	—	155	304.3	3.12	86	*	13
Riverside (GA)	9	155.2	37.93	1.16	1	423.6	24.55	.50	128	301.1	3.08	86	—	14
Seminole Electric Coop Inc														
Seminole (FL)	298	184.5	44.83	2.89	3	411.6	23.13	.16	—	—	—	98	2	—
Sierra Pacific Power Co														
Fort Churchill (NV)	111	197.7	41.79	.42	—	—	—	—	26	320.2	3.28	—	—	100
North Valmy (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,020	175.1	1.81	53	—	47
Tracy (NV)	111	197.7	41.79	.42	—	—	—	—	1,120	175.1	1.81	—	—	100
Public Service Co of Oklahoma														
Riverside (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,296	199.4	2.06	—	—	100
Southwestern (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,129	199.4	2.05	—	—	100
Tulsa (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238	199.4	2.06	—	—	100
Public Service Electric&Gas Co														
Bergen (NJ)	144	197.1	52.72	0.74	—	—	—	—	1,685	230.0	2.37	69	—	31
Burlington (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	755	230.0	2.37	—	—	100
Hudson (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	364	229.9	2.37	—	—	100
Mercer (NJ)	84	207.6	53.63	.69	—	—	—	—	203	230.3	2.38	91	—	9
Sewaren (NJ)	60	183.6	51.44	.80	—	—	—	—	238	229.9	2.37	87	—	13
PSI Energy Inc														
Cayuga (IN)	1,038	136.2	30.17	2.01	17	417.0	23.99	0.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gallagher (IN)	153	126.2	27.56	1.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Gibson Station (IN)	93	112.6	27.79	1.77	4	428.6	24.66	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Wabash River (IN)	685	145.7	31.93	2.19	7	414.1	23.83	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Whitewater (IN)	106	112.9	24.72	1.76	6	413.3	23.78	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Richmond City of														
Whitewater (IN)	24	153.0	34.20	2.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Rochester City of														
Silver Lake (MN)	2	169.8	40.95	1.27	—	—	—	—	181	188.8	1.93	24	—	76
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp														
Russell Station 7 (NY)	64	131.6	35.09	2.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Ruston City of														
Steam Plant (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	168.4	1.76	—	—	100
S Mississippi Elec Pwr Assn														
Moselle (MS)	61	210.0	51.84	.71	—	—	—	—	631	178.2	1.87	70	—	30
R D Morrow (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	631	178.2	1.87	—	—	100
Salt River Proj Ag I & P Dist														
Agua Fria (AZ)	759	124.9	26.80	.51	8	487.9	29.05	.48	24	² 449.9	4.58	100	*	*
Coronado (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	10,000.0	103.30	—	—	100
Navaio (AZ)	165	201.4	40.23	.44	5	483.3	28.78	.47	—	—	—	99	1	—
Santan (AZ)	594	105.4	23.06	.53	3	496.9	29.55	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
San Antonio City of														
Braunig (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,452	178.4	1.82	64	—	36
JT Deely/Spruce (TX)	269	115.6	19.44	.37	—	—	—	—	928	178.4	1.82	—	—	100
Sommers (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	174.5	1.78	100	—	*
San Diego Gas & Electric Co														
Encina (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,517	178.4	1.81	—	—	100
South Bay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,520	222.7	2.26	—	—	100
San Miguel Electric Coop Inc														
San Miguel (TX)	262	111.4	10.98	1.72	—	—	—	—	1,440	215.0	2.18	—	—	100
Savannah Electric & Power Co														
Kraft (GA)	39	154.2	39.88	.97	1	423.6	24.55	.50	155	304.3	3.12	86	*	13
McIntosh (GA)	30	153.9	40.44	.91	—	—	—	—	128	301.1	3.08	86	—	14
Riverside (GA)	9	155.2	37.93	1.16	1	423.6	24.55	.50	—	—	—	98	2	—
Seminole Electric Coop Inc														
Seminole (FL)	298	184.5	44.83	2.89	3	411.6	23.13	.16	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sierra Pacific Power Co														
Fort Churchill (NV)	111	197.7	41.79	.42	—	—	—	—	2,020	175.1	1.81	53	—	47
North Valmy (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,120	175.1	1.81	—	—	100
Tracy (NV)	111	197.7	41.79	.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per Mcf)			
Sikeston City of	9	194.5	44.74	2.39	2	381.4	22.59	0.26	—	—	—	96	4	—
Sikeston (MO)	9	194.5	44.74	2.39	2	381.4	22.59	.26	—	—	—	96	4	—
South Carolina Electric & Gas Co	361	158.7	41.31	1.12	1	438.7	25.43	.20	110	244.5	2.50	99	*	1
Canadys (SC)	76	158.3	41.32	1.26	—	—	—	—	23	294.0	3.01	99	—	1
Hagood (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	222.0	2.27	—	—	100
Mcmeekin (SC)	37	157.8	41.87	1.40	1	438.0	25.39	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Parr (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	246.8	2.53	—	—	100
Urguhart (SC)	51	156.5	40.15	1.22	*	441.1	25.57	.20	18	254.0	2.60	99	*	1
Wateree (SC)	98	154.8	40.04	1.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Williams (SC)	98	164.2	42.95	.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
South Carolina Pub Serv Auth	424	150.3	38.32	1.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Cross (SC)	260	154.9	39.48	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Jefferies (SC)	45	136.8	36.02	1.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Winyah (SC)	119	145.3	36.64	1.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Southern California Edison Co	468	112.7	24.67	.51	—	—	—	—	8,485	222.8	2.29	54	—	46
Alamitos (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,807	225.0	2.27	—	—	100
Cool Water (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	358	187.7	1.95	—	—	100
El Segundo (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,315	224.2	2.33	—	—	100
Etiwanda (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	225.0	2.29	—	—	100
Highgrove (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	225.0	2.29	—	—	100
Huntington Beach (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	352	225.0	2.27	—	—	100
Long Beach (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157	225.0	2.26	—	—	100
Mandalay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	726	219.0	2.31	—	—	100
Mohave (NV)	468	112.7	24.67	.51	—	—	—	—	173	235.4	2.42	98	—	2
Ormond Beach (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,592	225.0	2.34	—	—	100
Redondo (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,998	224.2	2.28	—	—	100
Southern Illinois Power Coop	40	98.1	21.24	2.59	1	445.7	25.40	.00	—	—	—	99	1	—
Marion (IL)	40	98.1	21.24	2.59	1	445.7	25.40	.00	—	—	—	99	1	—
Southern Indiana Gas & Elec Co	189	137.2	31.27	3.46	—	—	—	—	9	248.8	2.54	100	—	*
A B Brown (IN)	101	158.3	36.53	3.83	—	—	—	—	7	254.2	2.60	100	—	*
Culley (IN)	58	113.5	25.62	3.08	—	—	—	—	1	217.2	2.22	100	—	*
Warrick (IN)	30	110.0	24.38	2.97	—	—	—	—	*	269.1	2.75	100	—	*
Southwestern Electric Power Co	722	164.2	26.04	.64	5	422.7	24.86	.00	2,187	176.3	1.84	83	*	17
Arsenal Hill (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	183.0	1.94	—	—	100
Flint Creek (AR)	147	165.8	27.89	.35	3	439.2	25.82	.00	—	—	—	99	1	—
Knox Lee (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	854	171.2	1.79	—	—	100
Lieberman (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	186.2	2.01	—	—	100
Lone Star (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	947.8	8.65	—	—	100
Pirkey (TX)	205	109.7	14.76	1.38	—	—	—	—	6	441.0	4.57	100	—	*
Welsh Station (TX)	370	187.8	31.55	.34	2	398.0	23.40	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Wilkes (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,202	170.7	1.77	—	—	100
Southwestern Public Service Co	676	181.3	31.64	.31	—	—	—	—	5,620	164.1	1.65	68	—	32
Cunningham (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,145	155.2	1.53	—	—	100
Harrington (TX)	398	177.2	30.92	.31	—	—	—	—	3	176.0	1.75	100	—	*
Jones (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,250	160.8	1.62	—	—	100
Maddox (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	643	149.4	1.60	—	—	100
Moore (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	165.5	1.66	—	—	100
Nichols (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,051	196.3	1.93	—	—	100
Plant X (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	495	152.9	1.54	—	—	100
Tolk (TX)	278	187.2	32.67	.31	—	—	—	—	4	176.0	1.78	100	—	*
Springfield City of	163	126.5	25.38	.30	—	—	—	—	564	155.7	1.54	85	—	15
James River (MO)	65	150.4	35.53	.41	—	—	—	—	333	155.7	1.54	82	—	18
Southwest (MO)	99	105.7	18.74	.22	—	—	—	—	232	155.7	1.53	88	—	12
Springfield City of	66	110.0	23.12	3.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Dallman (IL)	64	110.0	23.12	3.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lakeside (IL)	2	110.0	23.12	3.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			
St Joseph Light & Power Co	11	133.8	30.47	3.68	—	—	—	—	66	175.8	1.74	79	—	21
Lakewood (MO)	11	133.8	30.47	3.68	—	—	—	—	66	175.8	1.74	79	—	21
Sunflower Electric Coop Inc	106	110.0	18.46	.33	—	—	—	—	29	162.8	1.44	99	—	1
Holcomb (KS)	106	110.0	18.46	.33	—	—	—	—	29	162.8	1.44	99	—	1
Tacoma Public Utilities	—	—	—	—	*	447.0	25.91	0.50	*	555.0	5.83	—	38	62
Steam No.2 (WA)	—	—	—	—	*	447.0	25.91	.50	*	555.0	5.83	—	38	62
Tallahassee City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,636	245.7	2.55	—	—	100
Hopkins (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	243.0	2.52	—	—	100
Purdum (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	236	262.0	2.71	—	—	100
Tampa Electric Co	536	172.8	41.37	1.99	124	292.0	18.34	.75	—	—	—	94	6	—
Big Bend (FL)	—	—	—	—	5	421.7	24.22	.11	—	—	—	—	100	—
Davant Transfer (LA)	429	156.7	36.86	2.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Gannon (FL)	106	232.3	59.63	1.01	4	421.8	24.31	.12	—	—	—	99	1	—
Hookers Point (FL)	—	—	—	—	116	283.3	17.91	.80	—	—	—	—	100	—
Taunton City of	—	—	—	—	1	256.0	17.01	1.00	3	241.0	2.48	—	70	30
Cleary (MA)	—	—	—	—	1	256.0	17.01	1.00	3	241.0	2.48	—	70	30
Tennessee Valley Authority	3,253	114.9	27.43	2.17	26	403.5	23.44	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Allen (TN)	80	125.4	30.48	2.13	1	371.9	21.79	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Bull Run (TN)	248	122.1	31.08	1.44	1	386.9	22.26	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
BRT Terminal (KY)	72	93.5	21.19	3.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Cahokia (KY)	62	105.8	25.18	.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Colbert (AL)	221	120.2	28.87	1.48	4	317.5	18.34	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cumberland (TN)	698	97.6	22.72	2.85	3	411.0	23.89	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gallatin (TN)	216	120.9	29.92	2.09	1	411.5	24.03	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Johnsonville (TN)	193	124.6	29.20	1.78	6	449.3	26.23	.50	—	—	—	99	1	—
Kingston (TN)	344	125.9	31.92	1.31	1	389.6	22.55	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Paradise (KY)	340	104.9	22.55	4.58	1	410.0	23.90	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sevier (TN)	130	126.3	30.89	1.33	1	410.0	23.90	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Shawnee (KY)	332	119.3	28.77	.89	4	424.3	24.36	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Widows Creek (AL)	317	123.8	29.79	2.06	4	395.1	23.03	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Terrabonne Parrish Con	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	166.9	1.81	—	—	100
Houma (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	166.9	1.81	—	—	100
Texas Municipal Power Agency	321	158.2	14.54	1.61	—	—	—	—	5	168.0	1.72	100	—	*
Gibbons Creek (TX)	321	158.2	14.54	1.61	—	—	—	—	5	168.0	1.72	100	—	*
Texas Utilities Electric Co	2,401	94.6	12.18	1.17	11	386.4	22.40	.00	27,415	223.3	2.30	52	*	48
Big Brown (TX)	295	129.5	16.86	.80	—	—	—	—	64	223.3	2.28	98	—	2
Decordova (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,540	223.3	2.29	—	—	100
Eagle Mountain (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	766	223.3	2.30	—	—	100
Graham (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,585	223.3	2.31	—	—	100
Handley (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,615	223.3	2.30	—	—	100
Lake Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	686	223.3	2.36	—	—	100
Lake Hubbard (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,456	223.3	2.30	—	—	100
Martin Lake (TX)	1,107	73.5	9.82	1.63	10	385.9	22.37	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Monticello (TX)	670	124.0	14.19	.50	1	391.8	22.71	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Morgan Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,296	223.3	2.27	—	—	100
Mountain Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,554	223.3	2.28	—	—	100
North Lake (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,906	223.3	2.26	—	—	100
Permian Basin (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	661	223.3	2.31	—	—	100
Sandow No 4 (TX)	329	84.4	11.84	1.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Stryker (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,104	223.3	2.30	—	—	100
Tradinghouse (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,225	223.3	2.30	—	—	100
Valley (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,957	223.3	2.29	—	—	100
Texas-New Mexico Power Co	143	130.9	17.35	.83	—	—	—	—	11	183.0	1.89	99	—	1
TNP One (Tx)	143	130.9	17.35	.83	—	—	—	—	11	183.0	1.89	99	—	1

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per Mcf)			
Toledo Edison Co	135	174.0	44.48	0.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Bay Shore (OH)	135	174.0	44.48	.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tri State Gen & Trans Assn, Inc	397	115.7	23.68	.43	—	—	—	—	20	149.7	1.62	100	—	*
Craig (CO)	366	119.4	24.35	.40	—	—	—	—	20	149.7	1.62	100	—	*
Nucla (CO)	31	74.2	15.83	.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tucson Electric Power Co	307	159.3	29.11	.67	—	—	—	—	51	177.1	1.81	99	—	1
Irvington (AZ)	21	225.8	44.70	.47	—	—	—	—	51	177.1	1.81	89	—	11
Springerville (AZ)	286	154.0	27.97	.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Union Electric Co	833	113.3	22.23	1.00	13	388.8	22.37	0.29	105	223.3	2.30	99	*	1
Labadie (MO)	518	115.8	23.04	.99	10	387.5	22.30	.29	—	—	—	99	1	—
Meramec (MO)	24	126.9	29.69	1.29	—	—	—	—	19	334.0	3.43	97	—	3
Rush Island (MO)	156	104.8	19.64	.63	2	396.2	22.80	.29	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sioux (MO)	135	110.3	20.76	1.43	1	387.6	22.30	.29	—	—	—	100	*	—
Venice No.2 (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	198.8	2.04	—	—	100
United Illuminating Co	56	187.9	49.02	.55	39	282.3	18.21	.68	752	234.4	2.41	59	10	31
Bridgeport Harbor (CT)	56	187.9	49.02	.55	*	388.9	22.68	.10	—	—	—	100	*	—
New Haven Hbr (CT)	—	—	—	—	39	281.5	18.18	.69	752	234.4	2.41	—	24	76
United Power Assn	91	72.4	9.78	.64	*	436.7	25.13	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
Stanton (ND)	91	72.4	9.78	.64	*	436.7	25.13	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
UtiliCorp United Inc	50	81.0	14.79	.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Sibley (MO)	50	81.0	14.79	.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Vero Beach City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449	239.5	2.48	—	—	100
Vero Beach (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449	239.5	2.48	—	—	100
Vineland City of	—	—	—	—	2	302.4	19.84	.99	—	—	—	—	100	—
H M Down (NJ)	—	—	—	—	2	302.4	19.84	.99	—	—	—	—	100	—
Virginia Electric & Power Co	734	137.7	34.94	1.33	3	449.6	26.44	.20	1,170	231.5	2.41	94	*	6
Bremo Bluff (VA)	42	134.4	32.70	.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Chesapeake Energy (VA)	76	151.0	39.06	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Chesterfield (VA)	95	143.8	37.13	1.15	—	—	—	—	1,081	233.5	2.44	68	—	32
Clover (VA)	76	135.7	34.58	.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Mount Storm (WV)	294	129.6	32.50	1.65	2	450.4	26.48	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Possum Point (VA)	74	142.9	36.19	1.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Yorktown (VA)	78	145.5	37.87	1.49	*	438.4	25.78	.20	89	206.8	2.10	96	*	4
West Penn Power Co	345	132.3	34.07	2.19	1	403.0	23.87	.27	1	416.1	4.16	100	*	*
Armstrong (PA)	42	130.4	33.26	1.59	1	403.0	23.87	.27	—	—	—	100	*	—
Hatfield (PA)	280	132.5	34.22	2.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Mitchell (PA)	23	133.9	33.66	2.90	—	—	—	—	1	416.1	4.16	100	—	*
West Texas Utilities Co	269	164.1	27.28	.35	—	—	—	—	5,083	176.8	1.77	47	—	53
Fort Phantom (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,627	201.4	2.05	—	—	100
Oak Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	818	148.8	1.51	—	—	100
Oklahoma (TX)	269	164.1	27.28	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Paint Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	716	224.6	2.26	—	—	100
Rio Pecos (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	987	143.7	1.40	—	—	100
San Angelo (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	935	154.9	1.54	—	—	100
Western Farmers Elec Coop Inc	138	178.0	30.07	.33	—	—	—	—	699	142.6	1.44	77	—	23
Anadarko (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	699	142.6	1.44	—	—	100
Hugo (OK)	138	178.0	30.07	.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Western Massachusetts Elec Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371	197.0	2.01	—	—	100
West Springfield (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371	197.0	2.01	—	—	100
WestPlains Energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	308	149.3	1.52	—	—	100

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, May 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sul- fur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sul- fur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Pe- tro- leum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	\$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	\$ per Mcf			
WestPlains Energy														
Cimarron River (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	218.1	2.18	—	—	100
Mullergren (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284	143.5	1.47	—	—	100
Wisconsin Electric Power Co	842	137.1	29.69	0.57	—	—	—	—	64	213.1	2.15	100	—	*
Oak Creek (WI)	216	156.7	38.55	.46	—	—	—	—	21	208.5	2.11	100	—	*
Pleasant Prairie (WI)	250	77.5	13.06	.34	—	—	—	—	30	206.9	2.08	99	—	1
Port Washington (WI)	62	141.1	36.28	1.23	—	—	—	—	4	250.1	2.53	100	—	*
Presque Isle (MI)	248	157.3	34.36	.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Valley (WI)	67	155.6	39.97	1.29	—	—	—	—	8	228.6	2.32	100	—	*
Wisconsin Power & Light Co	676	103.9	18.02	.44	*	428.6	25.20	0.00	1	585.3	5.77	100	*	*
Blackhawk (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	585.3	5.77	—	—	100
Columbia (WI)	432	92.7	15.86	.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Edgewater (WI)	171	120.7	20.29	.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Nelson Dewey (WI)	65	121.4	23.34	.40	*	428.6	25.20	.00	—	—	—	100	‡	—
Rock River (WI)	9	163.8	39.65	1.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Wisconsin Public Service Corp	484	116.4	20.51	.25	—	—	—	—	55	252.3	2.55	99	—	1
Pulliam (WI)	158	114.7	20.30	.23	—	—	—	—	37	256.4	2.59	99	—	1
Weston (WI)	326	117.2	20.62	.26	—	—	—	—	18	243.8	2.47	100	—	‡
Wyandotte Municipal Serv Comm ..	15	175.2	45.62	.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Wyandotte (MI)	15	175.2	45.62	.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
U.S. Total	68,501	133.7	27.46	1.07	6,212	² 286.0	18.09	1.19	247,211	² 201.9	2.06	83	2	15

¹ The May 1995 petroleum coke receipts were 76,408 short tons and the cost was 63.2 cents per million Btu.

² Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

³ The entry includes at least one delivery at a price of 1,000 cents per million Btu or greater. High price is frequently caused when fixed costs are averaged into a small quantity.

* Less than 0.05.

Notes: *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. *Data for 1995 are preliminary. *Mcf=thousand cubic feet and bbl=barrel. *Holding Companies are: AEP is American Electric Power, APS is Allegheny Power System, ACE is Atlantic City Electric, CSW is Central & South West Corporation, CES is Commonwealth Energy System, DMV is Delmarva, EU is Eastern Utilities Associates Company, GPS is General Public Utilities, MSU is Middle South Utilities, NEES is New England Electric System, NU is Northeast Utilities, SC is Southern Company, TU is Texas Utilities.

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

Appendix A

Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences in U.S. Electric Power Systems

Appendix A

Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences in U.S. Electric Power Systems

Electric power systems are subject to a variety of incidents that, to a smaller or greater degree, may adversely affect the delivery of electricity to consumers. Among these are natural phenomena (such as storms and earthquakes); failure of electric system components; accidental or purposeful activities inimical to continued safe operation of electric power systems; and difficulties associated with the normal operation of large, extremely complex, real-time systems.

Under current Federal regulations, some disturbances are reported to the Federal Government. The legal basis for the requirements and the specifications of information reported are detailed in Title 10, Part 205, Subpart W, of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Sections 205.350 --205.353, published in the *Federal Register* on October 31, 1986.

In general, the incidents to be reported are grouped into two categories: mandatory in all cases and mandatory if the incident meets specified criteria, where the utility involved is permitted to exercise some judgment as to whether the criteria have been met. Underlying the formulation of the reporting criteria, requirements, and procedures was the need for the Federal Government to be aware of potentially dangerous situations, tempered by the desire to minimize burdens on the reporting utilities. Another consideration in the development of the rules was the benefit gained from knowledge of the causes and effects of undesired events that may have been caused by unforeseen system defects or by purposeful adverse actions to system design and operation. The final rules reflect modification of the preliminary rules, as published in the *Federal Register*, based on comments from the electric power industry and the general public.

A report is mandatory when, for the purpose of maintaining the continuity of the bulk power supply

system, a utility (1) initiates a system voltage reduction of 3 percent or more, (2) disconnects circuits supplying over 100 megawatts of firm customer load, or (3) issues an appeal to the public for a voluntary reduction in the use of electricity. A report is also mandatory in regard to any actual or suspected act of sabotage or terrorism directed at the bulk power supply system.

In general, reports are to be made by telephone to the Emergency Operating Center, Department of Energy, in Washington, D.C. as soon as practicable for instances of load shedding or loss of service and, at the latest, within 3 hours of the beginning of a service interruption. For other disturbances, the allowable reporting time ranges from 24 hours to days. Written reports may be required by the Director, Office of Energy Emergency Operations, if the circumstances so indicate.

The operation of the bulk power system in the United States should be as trouble-free as possible. To that end, information is collected, as discussed above, regarding major disturbances to the normal functioning of that system. Events, such as damage to some local distribution circuits by storms or other uncontrollable events, do not greatly affect the supply of bulk power to the system as a whole. These events are more properly the concern of local and State authorities.

Data Sources

The information contained in Table A1 is based on data from the Form OE-417R, "Electric Power System Emergency Report." These data are collected by the Office of Emergency Management (under the Office of Nonproliferation and National Security).

No information is currently available for disturbances or unusual occurrences reported for January through June 1995. As information becomes available, Table A1 will be updated in further issues of the *Electric Power Monthly* accordingly.

Appendix B

Bibliography

Appendix B

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Appendix C

Technical Notes

Technical Notes

Sources of Data

The *Electric Power Monthly (EPM)* is prepared by the Coal and Electric Data and Renewables Division, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Department of Energy. Data published in the *EPM* are compiled from six data sources. Three statistical forms are filed monthly and two forms are filed annually by electric utilities. Those forms are: the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," the FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," the Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions," the Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report," and the Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report." In addition, the *Electric Power Monthly* also includes data collected on the Form OE-417R, "Electric Power System Emergency Report." A brief summary of these forms is presented below.

Form EIA-759

The Form EIA-759 is a census of all operators of electric utility plants producing electric power for public use. The Form EIA-759 is used to collect monthly data on net generation, consumption of coal, petroleum, and natural gas; and end-of-the-month stocks of coal and petroleum for each plant by prime mover and fuel-type combination. Summary data from the Form EIA-759 are also contained in the *Electric Power Annual (EPA)*, *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, and the *Annual Energy Review (AER)*. These reports present aggregated data for electric utilities at the U.S., Census division, and North American Electric Reliability Council Region (NERC) levels.

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

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

FERC Form 423

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

Instrument and Design History. On July 7, 1972, the FPC issued Order Number 453 enacting the New Code of Federal Regulations, Section 141.61, legally creating the FPC Form 423. Originally, the form was used to collect data only on fossil-steam plants, but was amended in 1974 to include data on internal combustion and combustion turbines. The FERC Form 423 replaced the FPC Form 423 in January 1983. The FERC Form 423 eliminated peaking units, which were previously collected on the FPC Form 423. In addition, the generator nameplate capacity threshold was changed from 25 megawatts to 50 megawatts. This reduction in coverage eliminated approximately 50 utilities and 250 plants. All historical FPC Form 423 data in this publication were revised to reflect the new generator nameplate capacity threshold of 50 or more megawatts reported on the FERC Form 423. In

January 1991, the collection of data on the FERC Form 423 was extended to include combined-cycle units. Historical data have not been revised to include these units.

Starting with the January 1993 data, the FERC began to collect the data directly from the respondents. The FERC will process the data through edits and each month provide the EIA with a diskette containing the data. The EIA will review the data for accuracy. Publication of the data will not be effected.

Data Processing. Following verification of the data, text and tables of aggregated data are produced for inclusion in the *EPM*. After the *EPM* is cleared by the EIA, the data become available for public use, on a cost-recovery basis, through custom computer runs or in publications. Beginning with May 1994 data, an additional quality check was done in which coal data were compared with data prepared by Resource Data International, Inc., of Boulder, Colorado.

Form EIA-826

The Form EIA-826 is a monthly collection of data from approximately 240 of the largest primarily investor-owned and publicly owned electric utilities. A model is then applied to estimate for the entire universe of U.S. electric utilities. This is the first year (1993) EIA has used a model sample for the Form EIA-826. A stratified-random sample, employing auxiliary data, was used for each of the 4 previous years. (See previous issues of this publication, and (Knaub, 12) for details.) The Form EIA-826 provides some financial data to the Department of Commerce for use in calculating the Gross Domestic Product and construction costs. The electric power sales data are used by the Federal Reserve Board in their economic analyses.

Instrument and Design History. The collection of electric power sales, revenue, and income data began in the early 1940's and was established as FPC Form 5 by FPC Order 141 in 1947. In 1980, the report was revised with only selected income items remaining and became the FERC Form 5. The Form EIA-826 replaced the FERC Form 5 in January 1983. In January 1987, the Form EIA-826 was changed to the "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions;" it was formerly titled, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." The Form EIA-826 was revised in January 1990, and some data elements were eliminated.

Frame. The current sample for the Form EIA-826, which was designed to obtain estimates of electricity sales and revenue per kilowatthour at the State level by end-use sector, was chosen to be in effect for the January 1993 data. The frame for the Form EIA-826 was originally based on the 1989 submission of the Form EIA-861 (Section 1.4), which consisted of approximately 3,250 electric utilities selling retail and/or sales for resale. Note that for the Form EIA-826, we are only interested in retail sales. Updates have been made to the frame to reflect

mergers that affect data processing. Some electric utilities serve in more than one State. Thus, the State-service area is actually the sampling unit. For each State served by each utility, there is a utility State-part, or "State-service area." This approach allows for an explicit calculation of estimates for State, Census division, and U.S. level sales, revenue and revenue per kilowatthour by end-use sector (residential, commercial, industrial and other). Regressor data came from the Form EIA-861. (Note that estimates at the "State level" are for sales for the entire State, and similarly for "Census division" and "U.S." levels.)

The preponderance of electric power sales to ultimate consumers in each State are made by a few large utilities. Ranking of electric utilities by retail sales on a State-by-State basis revealed a consistent pattern of dominance by a few electric utilities in nearly all 50 States and the District of Columbia. These dominant electric utilities were selected as a model sample. These electric utilities constitute about 8 percent of the population of U.S. electric utilities, but provide three-quarters of the total U.S. retail electricity sales. The procedures used to derive electricity sales, revenue, revenue per kilowatthour, and associated coefficient of variation (CV) estimates are provided in the Form EIA-826 subsection of the Formulas Data Section. See (Knaub, 13) for a study of CV estimates for this survey.

Data Processing. The forms are mailed each year to the electric utilities with State-parts selected in the sample. The completed form is to be returned to the EIA by the last calendar day of the month following the reporting month. Nonrespondents are telephoned to obtain the data. Imputation, in model sampling, is an implicit part of the estimation. That is, data that are not available either because it was not part of the sample or because the data are missing are estimated using a model. The data are edited and entered into the computer where additional checks are completed. After all forms have been received from the respondents, the final automated edit is submitted. Following verification, tables and text of the aggregated data are produced for inclusion in the *EPM*. After the *EPM* receives clearance from the EIA, the data are made available for public use through custom computer runs, data tapes, or in publications on a cost-recovery basis.

Form EIA-861

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

Power. These reports present aggregate totals for electric utilities on a national level, by State, and by ownership type.

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

Data Processing. The Form EIA-861 is mailed to the respondents in February of each year to collect data as of the end of the preceding calendar year. The completed forms are to be returned to the EIA by May 1. The data are manually edited before being entered into the interactive on-line system. Internal edit checks are performed to verify that current data total across and between schedules, and are comparable to data reported the previous year. Edit checks are also performed to compare data reported on the Form EIA-861 and similar data reported on the Forms EIA-826; EIA-412, "Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities;" and FERC Form 1, "Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licensees, and Others." Respondents are telephoned to obtain clarification of reported data and to obtain missing data.

Form EIA-860

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

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

Data Processing. The Form EIA-860 is mailed to approximately 900 respondents in December to collect data as of the end of the preceding calendar year. The completed forms are to be returned to the EIA by February 15. Data for each respondent are preprinted from the applicable data base. Respondents are instructed to verify all preprinted data and to supply missing data. The data are manually edited before being keypunched for automatic data processing. Computer programs containing additional edit checks are run. Respondents are telephoned to obtain cor-

rection or clarification of reported data and to obtain missing data, as a result of the manual and automatic editing process.

Form OE-417R

Electric utilities or other entities, subject to the provisions of Section 311 of the Federal Power Act (FPA), that are engaged in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electric energy for delivery and/or sale to the public are required to report expeditiously any 1) loss of firm system loads; 2) voltage reductions and public appeals; 3) vulnerabilities that could impact bulk electric power system adequacy or reliability; and, 4) fuel supply emergencies to the DOE.

In accordance with Section 202(a) of the Federal Power Act (FPA), the DOE is responsible for encouraging actions to assure an abundant supply of electric energy throughout the country. Under Section 311 of the FPA, the DOE is authorized and directed to collect information regarding the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy and to report the problems and developments of the electric utility industry to Congress. The Secretary of Energy has the Federal responsibility of receiving reports of major electric utility system emergencies. The Secretary has delegated that responsibility to the Office of International Affairs and Energy Emergencies (IE) with the DOE.

Instrument and Design History. The collection of outage data was initiated by the FPC prior to the organization of the DOE. After Congress passed legislation creating the DOE, the collection of electric power system outage data became a function of the DOE. Currently the Assistant Secretary of IE is the principal DOE office for this activity. Form IE-417 was activated after public comment on a rule-making procedure (FR 7/6/83). The form was revised to Form IE-417R after public comment under a later rule-making procedure (FR 10/31/86). This organization is now known as the Office of Emergency Planning and Operations (OE). The form IE-417R was renamed to OE-417R.

Data Processing. Reports of emergencies are usually received by the Alert Coordination Officer via telephone. The Director, Office of Emergency Operations, has the authority to require a full technical report (after notice in the *Federal Register*).

Quality of Data

The CNEAF office is responsible for routine data improvement and quality assurance activities. All operations in this office are done in accordance with formal standards established by the EIA. These standards are the measuring rod necessary for quality statistics. Data improvement efforts include verification of data-keyed input by automatic computerized methods, editing by subject matter specialists, and follow-up on

nonrespondents. The CNEAF office supports the quality assurance efforts of the data collectors by providing advisory reviews of the structure of information requirements, and of proposed designs for new and revised data collection forms and systems. Once implemented, the actual performance of working data collection systems is also validated. Computerized respondent data files are checked to identify those who fail to respond to the survey. By law, nonrespondents may be fined or otherwise penalized for not filing a mandatory EIA data form. Before invoking the law, the EIA tries to obtain the required information by encouraging cooperation of nonrespondents.

Completed forms received by the CNEAF office are sorted, screened for completeness of reported information, and keyed onto computer tapes for storage and transfer to random access data bases for computer processing. The information coded on the computer tapes is manually spot-checked against the forms to certify accuracy of the tapes. To ensure the quality standards established by the EIA, formulas that use the past history of data values in the data base have been designed and implemented to check data input for errors automatically. (See items 3 and 6 in Appendix B). Data values that fall outside the ranges prescribed in the formulas are verified by telephoning respondents to resolve any discrepancies.

Conceptual problems affecting the quality of data are discussed in the report, *An Assessment of the Quality of Selected EIA Data Series: Electric Power Data*. This report is published by the Energy Information Administration (Office of Statistical Standards). See item 10 in Appendix B.

Data Precision

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

Data Editing System

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

Confidentiality of the Data

The data collected on the forms used for input to this report are not confidential.

Formulas/Methodologies

The following formula is used to calculate percent differences.

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

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

Form EIA-759. Data for the Form EIA-759 are collected at the plant level. These data are then aggregated to provide geographic totals at the State, Census division, and U.S. level, or totals by type of plant. Consumption of fuel(s) is converted from quantities (in short tons, barrels, or thousand cubic feet) to Btu at the plant level. End-of-month fuel stocks for a single generating plant may not equal beginning-of-the-month stocks, plus receipts, less consumption, for many reasons, including the fact that several plants may share the same fuel stock.

FERC Form 423. Data for the FERC Form 423 are collected at the plant level. These data are then used in the following formulas to produce aggregates and averages for each fuel type at the State, Census division, and U.S. level. For these formulas, receipts and average heat content are at the plant level. For each geographic region, the summation Σ represents the sum of all plants in that geographic region. Additionally,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Weighted Average Cost} = \frac{U \sum_i (R_i \times A_i \times C_i)}{10^6 \sum_i R_i}$$

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

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

The sample consists of approximately 240 electric utilities. This includes a somewhat larger number of State-service areas for electric utilities. Estimation procedures include imputation to account for nonresponse. Nonsampling error must also be considered. The nonsampling error is not estimated, although attempts are made to minimize it.

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

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

example, revenue per kilowatthour), or a single variable (for example, sales).

The sampling error may be less than the nonsampling error. Nonsampling errors may be attributed to many sources, including the response errors, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, mistakes in recording or coding data obtained, and other errors of collection, response, or coverage. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. In a complete census, this problem may become unmanageable.

Coefficients of variation are indicators of error due to sampling. (CVs do not account for nonsampling errors, such as errors of misclassification or transposed digits. However, estimates of CVs, although not designed to measure nonsampling error, are affected by them.) Using the Central Limit Theorem, which applies to sums and means such as are applicable here, there is approximately a 68-percent chance that the true sampling error is less than the corresponding CV. Note that reported CVs are always estimates, themselves, and are usually, as here, reported as percents. As an example, suppose that a revenue-per-kilowatthour value is estimated to be 5.13 cents per kilowatthour with an estimated CV of 1.6 percent. This means that, ignoring any nonsampling error, there is approximately a 68-percent chance that the true average revenue per kilowatthour is within approximately 1.6 percent of 5.13 cents per kilowatthour (that is, between 5.05 and 5.21 cents per kilowatthour). There is approximately a 95-percent chance of a true sampling error being 2 CVs or less.

The basic approach used is shown in (Royall, 14) with additional discussion of variance estimation in (Royall and Cumberland, 15), (Royall and Cumberland, 16), and (Knaub, 13). From (Royall, 14), for sales or revenue for any sector at the State level, if we let x represent an observation from the Form EIA-861, y represents an observation from the Form EIA-826, and $\hat{y}$ represents an estimated value for data not collected, then

$$y_i = bx_i + x_i e_{oi},$$

$$\hat{y}_i = b\hat{x}_i,$$

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

Here, n is the Form EIA-826 sample size for that State, and b is the factor ('slope') relating x to y in the linear regression. γ is taken to be 1/2 (see (Knaub, 13)), although more research (Knaub, 17) could refine this. For the Form EIA-826, $\gamma = 1/2$ has certainly been shown to be adequate (see (Knaub, 13), page 878, Table 1). The variance formula for V_d found in (Royall and Cumberland, 15 and 16) performs well for sales and for revenue. For revenue per kilowatthour, the model covariance comes from notes provided by Professor Poduri S.R.S. Rao (Rao, 18) of the University of Rochester and the Energy Information Administration. Aggregate level CV estimates for revenue per kilowatthour are calculated as supported by

(Hansen, Hurwitz and Madow, 19). Details are planned to be published in (Knaub, 20).

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

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

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

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

Average Heat Content

Heat content values (Table C1) collected on the FERC Form 423 were used to convert the consumption data from the Form EIA-759 into Btu. Respondents to FERC Form 423 represent a subset of all generating plants (steam plants with a capacity of 50 megawatts or larger), while Form EIA-759 respondents represent all generating plants. The results, therefore, may not be completely representative.

Rounding Rules for Data

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

Data Correction Procedure

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

1. Annual survey data collected by this office are published either as preliminary or final when first appearing in a data report. Data initially released as preliminary will be so noted in the report. These data will be revised, if necessary, and declared final in the next publication of the data.
2. All monthly and quarterly survey data collected by this office are published as preliminary. These data are revised only after the completion of the 12-month cycle of the data. No revisions are made to the published data before this.
3. The magnitudes of changes due to revisions experienced in the past will be included in the data reports, so that the reader can assess the accuracy of the data.
4. After data are published as final, corrections will be made only in the event of a greater than one percent difference at the national level. Corrections for differences that are less than the before-mentioned threshold are left to the discretion of the Office Director. Note that in this discussion, changes or revisions are referred to as "errors."

In accordance with policy statement number 3, the mean values (unweighted average) for the 12 monthly revisions of each item are provided at the U.S. level for the past 2 years (Table C2). For example, the mean of the 12 monthly absolute errors (absolute differences between preliminary and final monthly data) for coal-fired generation in 1991 was 250. That is, on average, the absolute value of the change made each month to coal-fired generation was 250 million kilowatthours.

The U.S. total net summer capability, updated monthly in the EPM (Table 1), is based solely on new electric generating units and retirements which come to the attention of the EIA during the year through telephone calls with electric utilities and on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Data on net summer capability, including new electric generating units, are collected annually on the Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report." The data are published in the *Inventory of Power Plants* as preliminary data. Final data for net summer capability are published in the *Electric Power Annual* (EPA). With respect to net summer capability published in the EPM, the EIA examines the accuracy of that data by comparing the annual total value with the final annual total value published in the EPA. For 1991, the absolute value of the change was 143 megawatts. Final data for 1992 are not available at this time.

NERC Aggregation

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

Use of the Glossary

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

Obtaining Copies of Data

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

Computer listings are obtained by submitting a written request to:

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

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

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

Data for Table C1 include all quality of fuels. For a detailed breakdown on types of coal, petroleum and gas, see Tables 41, 45, and 49, respectively.

Table C1. Average Heat Content of Fossil-Fuel Receipts, May 1995

Census Division and State	Coal ¹ (Btu per ton)	Petroleum ¹ (Btu per barrel)	Gas ¹ (Btu per thousand cubic feet)
New England	25,643,287	6,385,833	1,024,274
Connecticut	26,091,500	6,429,073	1,020,231
Maine	—	6,330,752	—
Massachusetts	25,386,464	6,335,389	1,026,077
New Hampshire	26,373,586	6,473,418	1,017,000
Rhode Island	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	996,000
Middle Atlantic	24,805,706	6,261,316	1,027,317
New Jersey	26,517,468	6,189,190	1,032,266
New York	25,868,584	6,292,679	1,026,697
Pennsylvania	24,508,952	5,821,264	1,030,144
East North Central	21,230,016	6,070,559	672,782
Illinois	19,635,200	6,162,452	1,015,910
Indiana	20,616,435	5,762,292	1,020,072
Michigan	21,368,797	6,132,431	* 249,347
Ohio	24,184,240	5,778,437	1,027,506
Wisconsin	19,041,469	5,880,000	1,010,155
West North Central	16,945,945	5,802,205	1,006,091
Iowa	17,264,166	5,818,937	1,002,671
Kansas	17,368,762	5,798,520	1,019,230
Minnesota	17,579,930	5,848,464	1,011,259
Missouri	18,456,900	5,772,206	988,312
Nebraska	17,233,298	5,775,000	994,834
North Dakota	13,246,498	5,874,400	—
South Dakota	12,218,000	—	—
South Atlantic	24,710,242	6,348,317	1,013,335
Delaware	26,160,832	6,374,148	1,031,104
District of Columbia	—	—	—
Florida	24,664,640	6,353,187	1,011,141
Georgia	23,236,138	5,815,604	1,025,179
Maryland	26,028,528	6,306,842	1,039,902
North Carolina	24,984,004	5,807,954	1,032,000
South Carolina	25,753,390	5,796,000	1,024,000
Virginia	25,530,948	5,868,903	1,040,763
West Virginia	24,856,098	5,841,972	1,000,000
East South Central	23,625,613	5,816,489	1,050,950
Alabama	23,468,232	5,788,481	1,009,849
Kentucky	23,376,645	5,825,159	1,020,495
Mississippi	23,418,400	5,847,037	1,052,281
Tennessee	24,238,036	5,826,868	—
West South Central	15,483,335	5,842,891	1,028,771
Arkansas	17,326,382	5,848,490	1,019,665
Louisiana	16,193,468	5,910,337	1,040,610
Oklahoma	17,002,562	—	1,034,137
Texas	14,685,445	5,808,923	1,024,617
Mountain	19,598,058	5,884,765	1,026,377
Arizona	20,444,670	5,952,522	1,020,274
Colorado	19,684,046	—	1,027,126
Idaho	—	—	—
Montana	16,783,076	5,922,000	1,076,582
Nevada	22,018,884	—	1,031,036
New Mexico	18,036,770	5,712,000	1,016,916
Utah	23,072,278	5,880,000	1,050,000
Wyoming	17,277,576	5,791,086	1,053,857
Pacific Contiguous	16,435,550	5,843,301	1,024,282
California	—	—	1,024,444
Oregon	—	5,844,720	1,011,000
Washington	16,435,550	5,796,000	1,050,000
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	6,263,530	1,000,522
Alaska	—	—	1,000,522
Hawaii	—	6,263,530	—
U.S. Average	20,539,694	6,324,609	1,020,404

¹ Data represents weighted values.

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

Note: Data for 1995 are preliminary.

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

Table C2. Comparison of Preliminary Versus Final Published Data at the U.S. Level, 1993 and 1994

Item	Mean Absolute Value of Change	
	1993	1994
Generation (million kilowatthours)		
Coal	28	34
Petroleum	3	25
Gas	18	29
Hydroelectric	10	6
Nuclear	0	96
Other ¹	1	0
Total	26	113
Consumption		
Coal (thousand short tons)	53	10
Petroleum (thousand barrels)	10	13
Gas (million cubic feet)	327	470
Stocks²		
Coal (thousand short tons)	209	124
Petroleum (thousand barrels)	203	81
Retail Sales (million kilowatthours)		
Residential	31	115
Commercial	59	397
Industrial	175	806
Other ³	96	24
Total	219	602
Revenue (million dollars)		
Residential	3	14
Commercial	3	31
Industrial	7	51
Other ³	5	4
Total	11	49
Average Revenue per Kilowatthour (cents)⁴		
Residential	.00	.00
Commercial	.00	.00
Industrial	.00	.00
Other ³	.00	.00
Total	.00	.00
Receipts		
Coal (thousand short tons)	20	27
Petroleum (thousand barrels)	15	28
Gas (million cubic feet)	315	211
Cost (cents per million Btu)⁴		
Coal	.00	.00
Petroleum	.00	.00
Gas	.00	.00

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

² Stocks are end of month values.

³ Includes public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

⁴ Data represents weighted values.

Notes: •Change refers to the difference between preliminary monthly data published in the Electric Power Monthly (EPM) and the final monthly data published in the EPM. •Mean absolute value of change is the unweighted average of the absolute changes.

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

Table C3. Unit-of-Measure Equivalents for Electricity

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

Source: Energy Information Administration, Survey Management Division.

Table C4. Comparison of Sample Versus Census Published Data at the U.S. Level by End-Use Sector, 1992 and 1993

Item	1992			1993		
	EIA-826	EIA-861	Difference (Percent)	EIA-826	EIA-861	Difference (Percent)
Retail Sales (million kilowatthours)						
Residential	934,044	935,939	0.2	994,380	994,781	*
Commercial	763,664	761,271	-.3	790,225	794,573	0.5
Industrial	965,356	972,714	.8	984,111	977,164	-.7
Other ¹	94,003	93,442	-.6	96,065	94,944	-1.2
All Sectors	2,757,067	2,763,365	.20	2,864,782	2,861,462	-.10
Revenue (million dollars)						
Residential	76,907	76,848	-.1	82,900	82,814	-.1
Commercial	58,273	58,343	.1	61,030	61,521	.8
Industrial	46,770	46,993	.5	47,828	47,357	-1.0
Other ¹	6,260	6,296	.6	6,587	6,528	-.9
All Sectors	188,209	188,480	.10	198,345	198,220	-.10
Average Revenue per Kilowatthour (cents)²						
Residential	8.2	8.2	-.3	8.3	8.3	-.1
Commercial	7.6	7.7	.4	7.7	7.7	.3
Industrial	4.8	4.8	-.3	4.9	4.8	-.3
Other ¹	6.7	6.7	1.2	6.9	6.9	.3
All Sectors	6.80	6.80	-.10	6.90	6.90	.10

¹ Includes public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.² Data represents weighted values.

* Value less than 0.1.

Notes: •The average revenue per kilowatthour is calculated by dividing revenue by sales. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report," Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions."

Figure C1. North American Electric Reliability Council Regions for the Contiguous United States and Alaska

Regional Electric Area Council Areas:

ECAR- East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement	SERC- Southeastern Electric Reliability Council
MAIN- Mid-American Interpool Network	SPP- Southwest Power Pool
MAAC- Mid-Atlantic Area Council	ERCOT- Electric Reliability Council of Texas
MAPP (U.S.)- Mid-Continent Area Power Pool	WSCC (U.S.)- Western Systems Coordinating Council
NPCC (U.S.)- Northeast Power Coordinating Council	ASCC- Alaska Systems Coordinating Council

Source: North American Electric Reliability Council.

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bcf: The abbreviation for 1 billion cubic feet.

Bituminous Coal: The most common coal. It is dense and black (often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material). Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. It is used for generating electricity, making coke, and space heating. Comprises five groups classified according to the following ASTM

Specification D388-84, on a dry mineral-matter-free (mmf) basis for fixed-carbon and volatile matter and a moist mmf basis for calorific value.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gigawatt (GW): One billion watts.

Gigawatthour (GWh): One billion watthours.

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

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

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

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

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

Integrated Demand: The summation of the continuously varying instantaneous demand averaged over a specified interval of time. The information is usually determined by examining a demand meter.

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

Interruptible Gas: Gas sold to customers with a provision that permits curtailment or cessation of service at the discretion of the distributing company under certain circumstances, as specified in the service contract.

Kilowatt (kW): One thousand watts.

Kilowatthour (kWh): One thousand watthours.

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

Lignite: A brownish-black coal of low rank with high inherent moisture and volatile matter (used almost exclusively for electric power generation). It is also referred to as brown coal. Comprises two groups

classified according to the following ASTM Specification D388-84 for calorific values on a moist material-matter-free basis:

	Limits Btu/lb.	
	GE	LT
Lignite A	6300	8300
Lignite B	-	6300

Maximum Demand: The greatest of all demands of the load that has occurred within a specified period of time.

Mcf: One thousand cubic feet.

Megawatt (MW): One million watts.

Megawatthour (MWh): One million watthours.

MMcf: One million cubic feet.

Natural Gas: A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in porous geological formations beneath the earth's surface, often in association with petroleum. The principal constituent is methane.

Net Energy for Load: Net generation of main generating units that are system-owned or system-operated plus energy receipts minus energy deliveries.

Net Generation: Gross generation minus plant use from all electric utility owned plants. The energy required for pumping at a pumped-storage plant is regarded as plant use and must be deducted from the gross generation.

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

Noncoincidental Peak Load: The sum of two or more peak loads on individual systems that do not occur in the same time interval. Meaningful only when considering loads within a limited period of time, such as a day, week, month, a heating or cooling season, and usually for not more than 1 year.

North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC): A council formed in 1968 by the electric utility industry to promote the reliability and adequacy of bulk power supply in the electric utility systems of North America. NERC consists of nine regional reliability councils and encompasses essentially all the power regional of the contiguous United States, Canada, and Mexico. The NERC Regions are:

ASCC - Alaskan System Coordination Council

ECAR - East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement

ERCOT - Electric Reliability Council of Texas

MAIN - Mid-America Interconnected Network

MAAC - Mid-Atlantic Area Council

MAPP - Mid-Continent Area Power Pool

NPCC - Northeast Power Coordinating Council

SERC - Southeastern Electric Reliability Council

SPP - Southwest Power Pool

WSCC - Western Systems Coordinating Council

Nuclear Fuel: Fissionable materials that have been enriched to such a composition that, when placed in a nuclear reactor, will support a self-sustaining fission chain reaction, producing heat in a controlled manner for process use.

Nuclear Power Plant: A facility in which heat produced in a reactor by the fissioning of nuclear fuel is used to drive a steam turbine.

Off-Peak Gas: Gas that is to be delivered and taken on demand when demand is not at its peak.

Ohm: The unit of measurement of electrical resistance. The resistance of a circuit in which a potential difference of 1 volt produces a current of 1 ampere.

Operable Nuclear Unit: A nuclear unit is "operable" after it completes low-power testing and is granted authorization to operate at full power. This occurs when it receives its full power amendment to its operating license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Other Gas: Includes manufactured gas, coke-oven gas, blast-furnace gas, and refinery gas. Manufactured gas is obtained by distillation of coal, by the thermal decomposition of oil, or by the reaction of steam passing through a bed of heated coal or coke.

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

Other Unavailable Capability: Net capability of main generating units that are unavailable for load for reasons other than full-forced outage or scheduled maintenance. Legal restrictions or other causes make these units unavailable.

Peak Demand: The maximum load during a specified period of time.

Peak Load Plant: A plant usually housing old, low-efficiency steam units; gas turbines; diesels; or pumped-storage hydroelectric equipment normally used during the peak-load periods.

Peaking Capacity: Capacity of generating equipment normally reserved for operation during the hours of highest daily, weekly, or seasonal loads. Some generating equipment may be operated at certain times as peaking capacity and at other times to serve loads on an around-the-clock basis.

Percent Difference: The relative change in a quantity over a specified time period. It is calculated as

follows: the current value has the previous value subtracted from it; this new number is divided by the absolute value of the previous value; then this new number is multiplied by 100.

Petroleum: A mixture of hydrocarbons existing in the liquid state found in natural underground reservoirs, often associated with gas. Petroleum includes fuel oil No. 2, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6; topped crude; Kerosene; and jet fuel.

Petroleum Coke: See Coke (Petroleum).

Petroleum (Crude Oil): A naturally occurring, oily, flammable liquid composed principally of hydrocarbons. Crude oil is occasionally found in springs or pools but usually is drilled from wells beneath the earth's surface.

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

Plant Use: The electric energy used in the operation of a plant. Included in this definition is the energy required for pumping at pumped-storage plants.

Plant-Use Electricity: The electric energy used in the operation of a plant. This energy total is subtracted from the gross energy production of the plant; for reporting purposes the plant energy production is then reported as a net figure. The energy required for pumping at pumped-storage plants is, by definition, subtracted, and the energy production for these plants is then reported as a net figure.

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

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

Prime Mover: The motive force that drives an electric generator (e.g., steam engine, turbine, or water wheel).

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

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

Pure Pumped-Storage Hydroelectric Plant: A plant that produces power only from water that has previously been pumped to an upper reservoir.

Qualifying Facility (QF): This is a cogenerator or small power producer that meets certain ownership, operating and efficiency criteria established by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) pursuant to the PURPA, and has filed with the FERC for QF status or has self-certified. For additional information, see the Code of Federal Regulation, Title 18, Part 292.

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

Receipts: Purchases of fuel.

Reserve Margin (Operating): The amount of unused available capability of an electric power system at peak load for a utility system as a percentage of total capability.

Restoration Time: The time when the major portion of the interrupted load has been restored and the emergency is considered to be ended. However, some of the loads interrupted may not have been restored due to local problems.

Restricted-Universe Census: This is the complete enumeration of data from a specifically defined subset of entities including, for example, those that exceed a given level of sales or generator nameplate capacity.

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

Running and Quick-Start Capability: The net capability of generating units that carry load or have quick-start capability. In general, quick-start capability refers to generating units that can be available for load within a 30-minute period.

Sales: The amount of kilowatthours sold in a given period of time; usually grouped by classes of service, such as residential, commercial, industrial, and other. Other sales include public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

Scheduled Outage: The shutdown of a generating unit, transmission line, or other facility, for inspection or maintenance, in accordance with an advance schedule.

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

Spot Purchases: A single shipment of fuel or volumes of fuel, purchased for delivery within 1 year. Spot purchases are often made by a user to fulfill a certain

portion of energy requirements, to meet unanticipated energy needs, or to take advantage of low-fuel prices.

Standby Facility: A facility that supports a utility system and is generally running under no-load. It is available to replace or supplement a facility normally in service.

Standby Service: Support service that is available, as needed, to supplement a consumer, a utility system, or to another utility if a schedule or an agreement authorizes the transaction. The service is not regularly used.

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

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

Subbituminous Coal: Subbituminous coal, or black lignite, is dull black and generally contains 20 to 30 percent moisture. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 16 to 24 million Btu per ton as received and averages about 18 million Btu per ton. Subbituminous coal, mined in the western coal fields, is used for generating electricity and space heating.

Substation: Facility equipment that switches, changes, or regulates electric voltage.

Sulfur: One of the elements present in varying quantities in coal which contributes to environmental degradation when coal is burned. In terms of sulfur content by weight, coal is generally classified as low (less than or equal to 1 percent), medium (greater than 1 percent and less than or equal to 3 percent), and high (greater than 3 percent). Sulfur content is measured as a percent by weight of coal on an "as received" or a "dry" (moisture-free, usually part of a laboratory analysis) basis.

Switching Station: Facility equipment used to tie together two or more electric circuits through switches. The switches are selectively arranged to

permit a circuit to be disconnected, or to change the electric connection between the circuits.

System (Electric): Physically connected generation, transmission, and distribution facilities operated as an integrated unit under one central management, or operating supervision.

Transformer: An electrical device for changing the voltage of alternating current.

Transmission: The movement or transfer of electric energy over an interconnected group of lines and associated equipment between points of supply and points at which it is transformed for delivery to consumers, or is delivered to other electric systems. Transmission is considered to end when the energy is transformed for distribution to the consumer.

Transmission System (Electric): An interconnected group of electric transmission lines and associated equipment for moving or transferring electric energy in bulk between points of supply and points at which it is transformed for delivery over the distribution system lines to consumers, or is delivered to other electric systems.

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

Watt: The electrical unit of power. The rate of energy transfer equivalent to 1 ampere flowing under a pressure of 1 volt at unity power factor.

Watt-hour (Wh): An electrical energy unit of measure equal to 1 watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for 1 hour.

Wheeling Service: The movement of electricity from one system to another over transmission facilities of intervening systems. Wheeling service contracts can be established between two or more systems.

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