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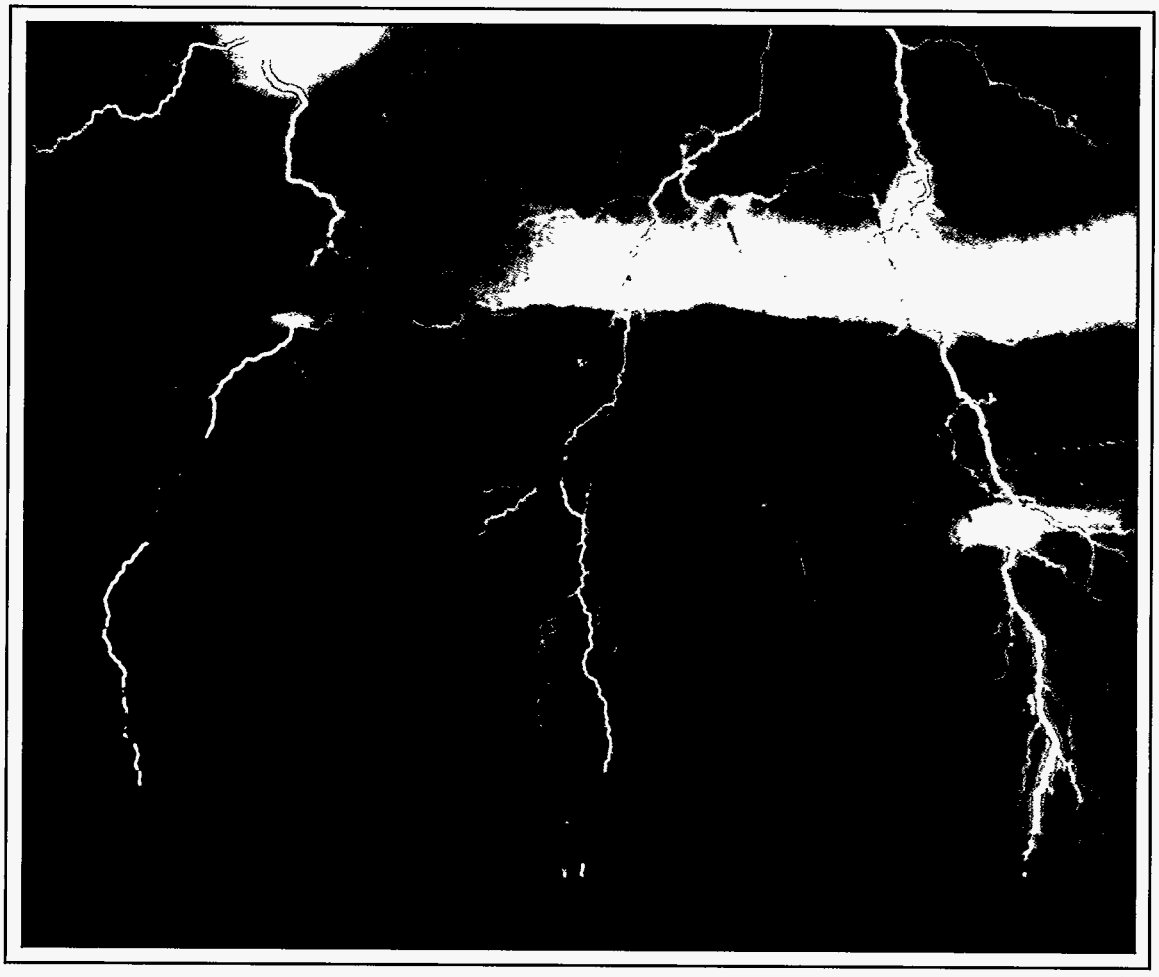
Electric Power Monthly

August 1995

With Data for May 1995



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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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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.

Two-Volume Approach Allows Early Release of Data

To provide EIA customers with data earlier than in the past, the Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels has separated the *Electric Power Annual* (EPA) into two volumes.

This first volume (released for publication on July 21, 1995)—with a focus on U.S. electric utilities—contains final 1994 data on net generation and fossil fuel consumption, stocks, receipts, and cost, at the national, Census division, and State level. Volume 1 also contains preliminary 1994 data on generating unit capability and planned additions, as well as *estimates* of retail sales of electricity, associated revenue, and the average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold. These estimates are based on a **monthly sample** (Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions"). Additionally, information on net generation from renewable energy sources and on the associated generating capability is included in Volume 1 of the EPA. Estimates for national-level nonutility data are also provided. **Please note, that the unit of measure for Table 30 of Volume I should have been "cents" not "million dollars." Additionally, the box on page 4 of the report incorrectly stated that the difference between the U.S. estimated total retail sales of electricity and net generation was "10 million kilowatthours." The difference should have been "10 billion kilowatthours." We apologize for any confusion or inconvenience this may have caused. This publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents; U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO); Washington, DC, 20402; (202)785-3238.**

Volume 2—expected to be available in November 1995—will present other annual data earlier than ever before. The second volume will present annual 1994 summary statistics for the electric power industry, including information on nonutility power producers. Included in the latter volume will be preliminary data for electric utility retail sales of electricity, associated revenue, and average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold (based on the **annual census**—Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report") and statistics on electric utility financial and environmental aspects, power transactions, and demand-side management. Final 1994 data for U.S. nonutility power producers on installed capacity and gross generation, as well as supply and disposition information, will also be provided in Volume 2 of the EPA.

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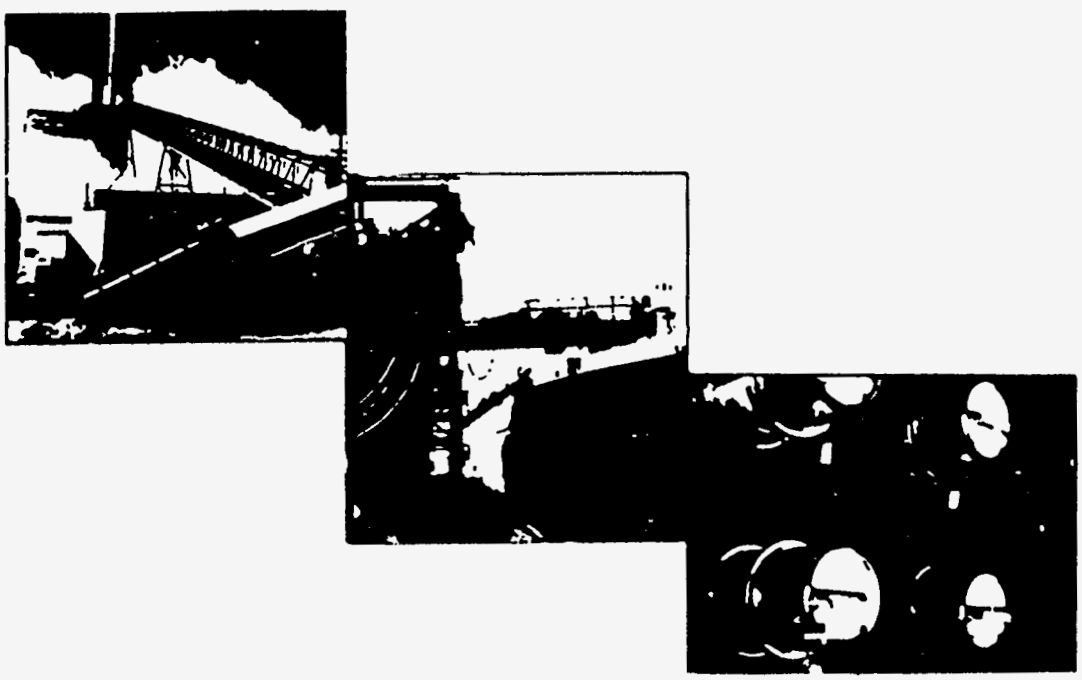

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Steam Generator Degradation and Its Impact on Continued Operation of Pressurized Water Reactors in the United States

by
Kenneth Chuck Wade

Introduction

Nuclear power is the second largest source for electricity generation in the United States, accounting for more than one-fifth of total utility-generated electricity in 1994. Currently, 109 nuclear units are licensed in the United States, representing a total capacity of 99 gigawatts electric.[1] Of the 109 units, 72 are pressurized light-water reactors (PWR) and 37 are boiling-water reactors (BWR).[2] Since nuclear power began to be widely used for commercial purposes in the 1960's, unit operators have experienced a variety of problems with major components. Although many of the problems have diminished considerably, those associated with PWR steam generators persist. As of December 31, 1994, 35 steam generators had been replaced in 12 of the 72 operating PWR's, and 3 units had been shut down prematurely, due primarily (or partially) to degradation of their steam generators: Portland General Electric's Trojan unit, located in Prescott, Oregon, in 1992; Southern California Edison's San Onofre 1, located in San Clemente, CA, in 1992; and Sacramento Municipal Utility District's Rancho Seco unit in 1989.

In the coming years, operators of PWR's in the United States with degraded steam generators will have to decide whether to make annual repairs (with eventual derating likely), replace the generators, or shut the plants down prematurely. To understand the issues and decisions utility managers face, this article examines problems encountered at steam generators over the past few decades and identifies some of the remedies that utility operators and the nuclear community have employed, including operational changes, maintenance, repairs, and steam generator replacement. The technical, regulatory, and financial factors associated with steam generator maintenance and replacement are also identified. In addition, a list of 23 units are identified as potential candidates for steam generator replacement or shutdown.

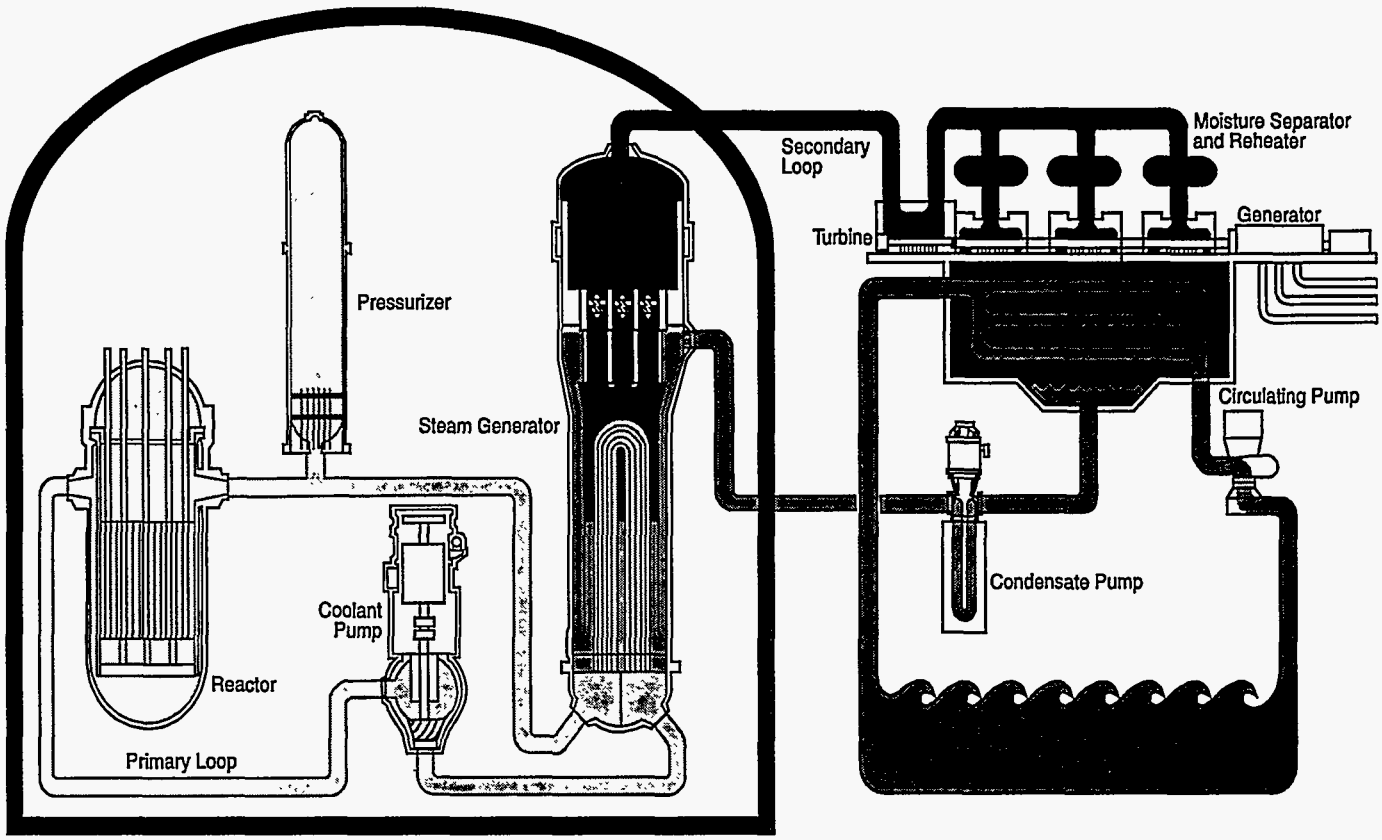
Pressurized Light-Water Reactor

In a PWR, heated water is carried out of the reactor core by the primary loop to the steam generator, where the heat is transferred to the secondary loop (Figure FE1). The pressure in the reactor and the primary loop is about 2,250 pounds per square inch, which permits the water to be heated to a temperature of 600° F without boiling.[3] Tubes containing primary-loop water, which is radioactive, heat up the secondary-loop water and convert it into steam. This process cools the primary-loop water somewhat, to about 550° F. The primary-loop water is then pumped through the reactor again, reheating the water and starting the cycle over.

In the secondary loop, meanwhile, steam leaves the steam generator at a temperature of about 500° F and at a pressure well below that of the primary loop. It exits at the top of the steam generator through moisture separators, steam dryers, and other systems, and is then piped to a turbine generator, where it expands and spins a turbine to generate electricity. The steam leaving the turbine, which is now lower in pressure than when it leaves the steam generator, is converted back into water in the condenser and returned to the steam generator to begin the secondary cycle again. U.S. PWR's have two, three, or four steam generators and are called two-loop, three-loop, or four-loop units, respectively. Generally, the plants with larger capacities have more loops in order to accommodate a larger total heat transfer surface area while limiting the size of each

[1]Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Generator Report."
[2]Two types of reactors operate in the United States: PWR's and BWR's. Only PWR's have steam generators.
[3]"The Nuclear Power Plant," a brochure published by B&W Nuclear Technologies, Lynchburg, Virginia, p. 2.

Figure FE1. Nuclear Steam Supply System
(U-bend Design Steam Generator)



Source: Westinghouse Corporation.

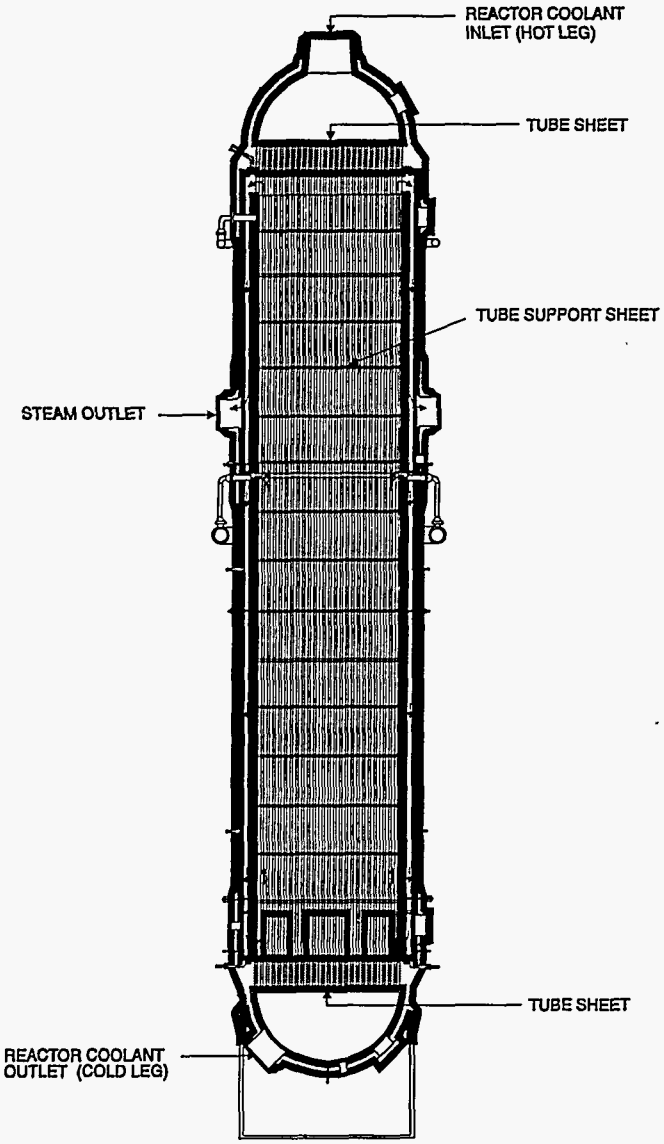
steam generator. Three vendors have provided steam generators for existing U.S. reactors—Babcock & Wilcox, Combustion Engineering, and Westinghouse. All 7 Babcock & Wilcox units and 14 of the 15 Combustion Engineering units are two-loop reactors (one Combustion Engineering unit is a three-loop reactor), while the 50 Westinghouse units range from two to four loops.[4]

The capacity, shape, and features of a steam generator depend mostly on the manufacturer. In a once-through design, for instance, the primary-side water enters the steam generator at the top, flows through the generator in unbent tubes, and exits at the bottom (Figure FE2). In the U-bend design, the primary-side water enters at the bottom of the steam generator, flows through tubes that bend in an inverted "U" approximately in the middle of the steam generator, and returns to exit at the bottom of the steam generator (Figure FE3). All Babcock & Wilcox steam generators are of the "once-through" design rather than the recirculating or "U-bend" design used by Combustion Engineering and Westinghouse steam generators.

The number of tubes in the steam generator varies by manufacturer, unit capacity, and type of design. Westinghouse units contain about 3,200 to 5,600 tubes per steam generator, Combustion Engineering uses 5,000 to 11,000 tubes per steam generator, and Babcock & Wilcox uses 15,500 tubes in each of its steam generators. The Babcock & Wilcox steam generators require more tubes than the Westinghouse or Combustion Engineering units because the once-through design with straight tubing provides less surface area per tube for a given tube shell length than does the U-bend design. The diameter of each tube ranges from 19 to 25 millimeters. Water from the reactor pressure vessel enters the steam generator through the "hot leg" pipe,

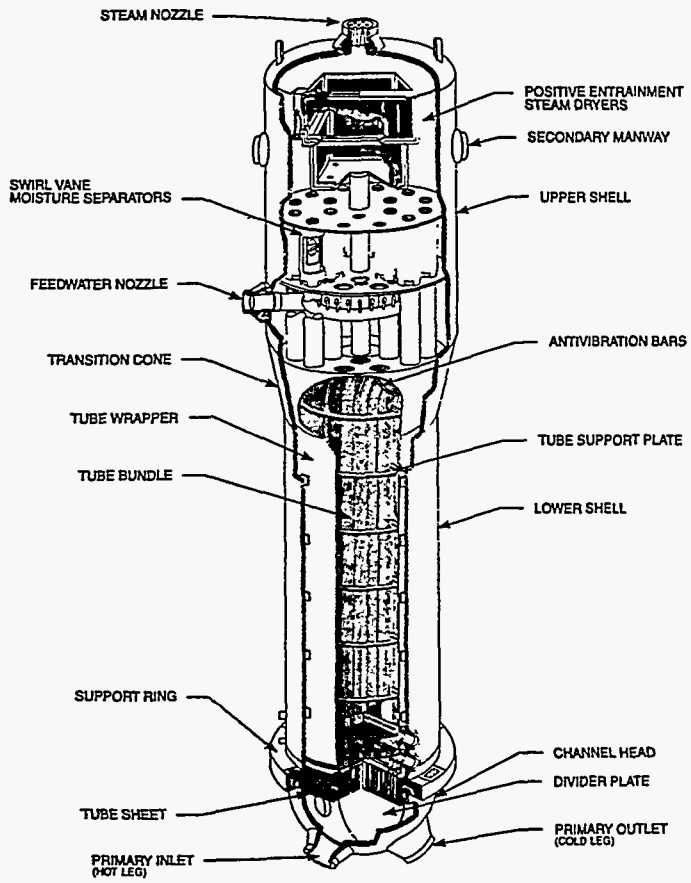
[4]Energy Information Administration, *World Nuclear Outlook 1994*, DOE/EIA-0436(94) (Washington, DC, December 1994), pp. 90-92.

Figure FE2. Once-Through Steam Generator



Source: Babcock & Wilcox Company.

Figure FE3. U-Bend Steam Generator



Source: Westinghouse Corporation.

circulates under pressure through the tubes, and exits through the "cold leg" pipe. A typical steam generator weighs 250 to 400 metric tons and exceeds 15 meters in length and 6 meters in diameter.

Types of Failure and Degradation Issues

In the 1970's, tube wastage was the earliest problem many utilities reported at a number of units (Table FE1). The Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) formed the first of two Steam Generator Owner Groups to address the wastage problem and an emerging problem: widespread tube denting.[5] By the end of 1982, the cause and remedies for denting were much better understood, and that problem had dramatically decreased. By 1979, stress corrosion cracking and apparent fatigue cracking had begun to be reported at a number of operating units.

The issues associated with steam generator degradation have had a significant impact on nuclear power plant operation. As a result, utilities with degrading steam

[5]Electric Power Research Institute, "Steam Generator Progress Report (Revision 10)," EPRI Research Project RP3580-06, Final Report, November 1994, p. 1-1.

Table FE1. Steam Generator Degradation Definition

Type of Degradation	Definition
Denting	The physical deformation of the Inconel Alloy 600 tubes as they pass through the support plate. Caused by a buildup of corrosive material in the space between the tube and the plate.
Fatigue cracking	Caused by tube vibration.
Fretting	The wearing of tubes in their supports due to flow induced vibration.
Intergranular attack/stress-corrosion cracking (outside diameter)	Caused when tube material is attacked by chemical impurities from the secondary-loop water. It occurs primarily within tube sheet crevices and other areas where impurities concentrate.
Pitting	The result of local breakdown in the protective film on the tube. Active corrosion occurs at the site of breakdown.
Stress-corrosion cracking (inside diameter)	Cracking of steam generator tubes occurring at the tangent point and apex of U-bend tubes, at the tube sheet roll transition, and in tube dents. It occurs when Inconel Alloy 600 tubing is exposed to primary-loop water.
Tube wear	A thinning of tubes caused by contact with support structures either as the tubes vibrate or as feedwater entering the vessel impinges on the tube bundle at that location.
Wastage	A general corrosion caused by chemical attack from acid phosphate residues in areas of low water flow.

generators must make a tradeoff between either (1) continued operation with high operation and maintenance costs, high worker radiation exposures, increased risks of forced outage from tube ruptures, derating the plant, or (2) replacement.[6]

Currently, the most common form of failure is intergranular attack/stress-corrosion cracking. This form of failure now accounts for 60 to 80 percent of all tube defects requiring plugging. Fretting and pitting combine to account for another 15 to 20 percent of all tube defects. The remaining failures are attributed to mechanical damage, wastage, denting, and fatigue cracking.[7]

Initially, the problems were thought to be isolated incidents resulting mainly from defects in manufacturing, poor operations, poor water chemistry, and other factors. Over time, however, a pattern of failures began to emerge, suggesting common factors and common failure modes. The physical factors most often responsible for these failures, and the typical corrective actions, are as follows:

- **Tube alloys**—The most common factor in tube defects has been the tube alloy most widely used in original steam generators both in the United States and throughout the world, Inconel 600 mill-annealed, a thin nickel alloy material that has proven susceptible to many forms of cracking, pitting, denting, and other types of degradation. Replacement steam generators manufactured by Westinghouse, Babcock & Wilcox, as well as foreign manufacturers Framatome and Mitsubishi now use thermally treated Inconel 690. The Inconel 690 thermally treated tube has proven to be 9 to 10 times more resistant to secondary-loop cracking than Inconel 600 mill-annealed.[8]

- **Tube sheet design and alloys**—The tube bundles connect to a tube sheet on each end of the tubes. The tube sheet separates the primary-loop water from the secondary-loop water. Both the tube sheet connection and the exterior of the tubes at the connection tend to accumulate sludge, crack from vibration, and show excessive fatigue

[6]Derating is the lowering of the electrical output capacity of a plant.

[7]Benjamin L. Dow and Robert C. Thomas, "SG Status: Worldwide Statistics Reviewed," *Nuclear Engineering International*, January 1995, p. 18.

[8]As explained by Joseph Eastwood, a Virginia Power Company representative, on March 14, 1995.

cracking. Replacement tubes in more modern steam generators use different tube sheet designs, tube sheet materials, and tube/tube sheet attachments to reduce these problems.

- **Tube support plate designs and alloys**—The tube bundles are supported above the tube sheet by tube support plates and antivibration bars. Tube support connections tend to accumulate corrosive sludge, crack, and fret. Improved designs and materials that permit better venting of steam around the tube supports and minimize formation of corrosive sludge in crevices have improved steam generator performance.

- **Small-radius U-bends**—In "U-bend" steam generators, the tubes nearest the center of the tube bundle have the smallest radius U-bends. During manufacture and operation, small-radius U-bends are subject to greater stress than large-radius U-bends or the unbent portion of the tubes. Recent designs enlarge the small-radius U-bends and rely on improved or additional antivibration bars.

The once-through steam generators have experienced fewer problems than the U-bend design. The reason once-through steam generators have been able to control the degradation phenomenon is that Babcock & Wilcox, the manufacturer of the once-through design, incorporated flow openings around the tube support plate (a known corrosion area) and fabricated their tubes differently. Instead of Inconel 600 mill-annealed, Babcock & Wilcox tubes were Inconel 600 sensitized.[9] Currently, these design and technological improvements have been incorporated in the U-bend design steam generators.

Maintenance and Repair

Several strategies have been developed to minimize degradation problems and prolong steam generator life. Water chemistry improvements and chemical cleaning have been used to reduce the number of failures and limit the need for plugging or sleeving. Plugging and sleeving tubes remain, however, the most common remedial actions taken by utility operators.

- **Water Chemistry Improvements**—Tube defects and failures occur for various reasons, particularly when the secondary-loop water contains impurities or particles that lodge in crevices or create sludge or when the water is excessively basic/acidic or excessively oxidizing/reducing. Changes in secondary water chemistry over the years have included substituting all-volatile treatment[10] for phosphate treatment to reduce sludge. Improved water chemistry has helped somewhat but has not arrested the widespread degradation of Inconel 600 mill-annealed tubes.

- **Cleaning**—Accumulations of sludge and corrosion products on the outside of the tubes, especially at the connections with the tube sheet and the tube support plates, are responsible for several types of tube degradation, including stress corrosion cracking and intergranular attack. Mechanical cleaning methods, such as water lancing,[11] are used to reduce deposits and slow tube degradation. Steam generators have been cleaned at six U.S. units (Table FE2).

- **Plugging**—As of December 1993, approximately 38,000 tubes, or 0.9 percent of all the tubes in operating steam generators in the United States, have been plugged. In general, 15 to 20 percent of the tubes may be plugged before replacement or derating is required.[12] Excessive steam generator plugging hinders coolant flow, which may require significant power reduction. In general, plugging is an operator's initial response to degrading tubes. Steam generators are designed to have an excess number of tubes; therefore, tubes are generally plugged when they degrade. Once a number of tubes degrade, the operator may decide to sleeve tubes (see below), including those that were initially plugged. New steam generators have an even higher excess of tubes. From 1987 to 1991, in units throughout the world, the location of the defects requiring plugging varied considerably (Table FE3).

- **Sleeving**—Sleeving is used only for steam generator tubes with cracks penetrating no more than 40 percent of the tube wall; more serious cracking requires the tube to be plugged. A short tube, or "sleeve," is inserted into the base tube to bridge the degraded area. The sleeve is then welded inside the tube to isolate the degraded section of the tube. The sleeve effectively seals the leak from the secondary-loop water. This technique is usually limited to the portion of the tubes near the

[9]Mill-annealed and sensitive refer to two different types of fabrication methods.
[10]All-volatile treatment uses chemicals that do not form solids that can lodge in the steam generator cracks and crevices.
[11]Water lancing is a high-pressure cleaning treatment.
[12]Steven E. Kuehn, "A New Round of Steam Generator Replacements Begins," *Power Engineering*, July 1992, pp. 39-43.

Table FE2. Steam Generator Chemical Cleaning in the United States

Unit	Utility	First Year of Operation	Year Cleaned	Amount of Corrosion Removed (Pounds[a])	(Kg[a])	Steam Generator Manufacturer
Millstone 2	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	1975	1985	567	258	CE
Maine Yankee	Maine Yankee Atomic Power Co.	1973	1987	2,381	1,082	CE
Oconee 1	Duke Power Co.	1973	1987	6,648	3,022	B&W
Oconee 2	Duke Power Co.	1973	1988	8,909	4,050	B&W
Arkansas 1	Arkansas Power & Light Co.	1974	1990	10,040	4,564	B&W
Three Mile Island	GPU Nuclear Power Co.	1974	1991	6,540	2,973	B&W

[a]Amount of corrosion products removed from the steam generator.
B&W=Babcock & Wilcox Co.
CE=Combustion Engineering Corp.
Note: The conversion factor used by the Electric Power Research Institute is 1 kg = 2.2 pounds, which is not exactly the same conversion factor used by EIA.
Source: Electric Power Research Institute, "Steam Generator Progress Report (Revision 10)," EPRI Research Project RP3580-06, Final Report, November 1994.

Table FE3. Location of Defects Requiring Tube Plugging at Units Throughout the World
(Percent of Tubes Plugged)

Location of Defect	Year				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Within Tube Sheet	43	40	19	26	18
Above Tube Sheet	14	16	37	34	15
U-bend	9	11	9	2	5
Anti-vibration Bar	--	2	3	13	2
Tube Support Plates	14	20	17	18	50
Other	2	1	1	1	1
Undetermined	18	17	15	6	9

--=Not applicable.
Note: The sum of component percentages may not add to 100 percent due to independent rounding.
Source: L.M. Stippan and R.L. Tupping, "Tube Plugging: Looking Behind the Trends," *Nuclear Engineering International*, January, 1995, p. 21.

tube sheet. Although sleeving is more expensive than plugging, and the water flowing through the tube is slightly affected, the tube remains in service. In the United States, sleeving has been done in almost two dozen operating PWR's.

- **Improvements**—The low-pressure steam leaving the turbine-generator is converted back into water in the condenser before being returned to the steam generator. The condenser is a heat exchanger (much like a steam generator) where cooling water (from a river, a pond, the sea, or other sources) converts the steam in the secondary-loop back to water. Leaks or degraded condenser tubes can contaminate the secondary-loop water that circulates through the steam generator and lead to steam generator tube degradation. Improved condenser materials (e.g., titanium tubes),

better leak detection devices, and better water chemistry minimize condenser-related problems and associated steam generator problems.

Even with condenser improvements,[13] water chemistry improvements, inspection and cleaning programs, operational changes, and other actions, problems at steam generators are continuing. Recently, there have been reports of circumferential cracks[14] near the tube sheet that went undetected in standard inspections, but were found using more sophisticated tube inspection equipment. Although circumferential cracks are not a new phenomenon, new tube inspection devices have shown that the cracks may be more numerous than initially thought. EPRI reports that 28 plants have reported finding circumferential cracks near the top of the tube sheet since 1987.

In 1994, circumferential cracks were discovered in more than half the tubes at the top of the tube sheet in the steam generators at the Maine Yankee nuclear plant. The utility, Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company, is considering sleeving all 17,109 tubes in the three-loop reactor. The repair is estimated to cost $64 million, not including the cost of replacement power. Due to the industry's latest findings, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is asking each PWR operator to prove that, like Maine Yankee, it is adequately inspecting its steam generators for these cracks. Working to address these problems are the individual utilities and vendors and several industry groups, such as the Steam Generator Replacement Group, the EPRI Steam Generator Strategic Management Project (successor to the EPRI Steam Generator Owners Group), the Westinghouse Owners Group, and the Combustion Engineering Owners Group.

Steam Generator Replacement

When a utility decides to replace its steam generators, it must go through extensive planning efforts that include examining the extent of damage to the steam generators, estimating the length of time required to replace the steam generators, deciding whether a partial or complete steam generator replacement is needed, and determining the cost associated with replacement. A total of 12 U.S. units have replaced steam generators (Table FE4), all of which are of the U-bend design.

Two techniques have been utilized to replace steam generators: the pipe-cut and channel-head-cut methods. In the pipe-cut method, the entire steam generator is removed from the reactor coolant system by cutting the hot and cold leg primary piping adjacent to the channel head of the steam generator. Replacement steam generators or replacement portions are installed by reconnecting the primary piping to complete the repair operation. If the reactor containment hatch is large enough, the entire steam generator assembly can be removed intact (after disconnecting the feedwater and steam nozzle) and replaced. This not only shortens replacement time and lowers worker exposure, but also reduces costs as compared to cutting a hole in the containment hatch.

In the channel-head-cut technique, the steam generator is separated by cutting the channel head just below the tube sheet. This leaves the lower primary piping in place and simplifies fitting the steam generator back into place. The upper portion of the steam generator can be replaced in its entirety or the upper part of the steam generator can be cut and refurbished in the containment building.

Both steam generator outage time and worker radiation exposure (person-rem per steam generator) during steam generator replacement have dropped considerably (Table FE4). The most recent replacement, at South Carolina Electric & Gas Company's Summer unit, took 38 days from the time the reactor coolant system piping was severed until the secondary-side piping was pressurized to 1,500 pounds for testing. The world record for a steam generator replacement, set in France in 1994 at Gravelines Unit 1, is 37 days.[15] During steam generator replacements, as well as other operational activities (e.g., refueling and maintenance), the NRC requires each utility to keep exposure "as low as reasonably achievable." Total worker exposure for the Summer replacement was 33 person-rem. The lowest worker exposure rate in the United States was 24 person-rem at North Anna 1, the replacement prior to the Summer unit replacement.

The only significant deviation from the downward trend in outage duration and worker exposure was the replacement at the Millstone 2 unit, located in Waterford, CT. The Millstone 2 situation was unusual in that one of the cold leg pipes shifted as it was being

[13]The condenser is the unit where raw cooling water condenses the steam leaving the turbine. Improper condenser materials can introduce contaminants, minerals, chemicals or other materials into the steam generator.

[14]Circumferential propagating cracks are cracks occuring around the perimeter of the tube in contrast to axial cracks, which propagate lengthwise on the tube.

[15]"SCE&G Sets U.S. Steam Generator Replacement Record at Summer," *Nucleonics Week*, December 1, 1994, pp. 1-2.

Table FE4. Steam Generator Replacements in the United States

Unit Name	Utility	First Year of Operation	SG Manu-fac-turer	Net Capacity (MWe)	Year Replaced	Length of Outage[a] (Days)	Replacement	Num-ber of SG's	Worker Exposure (person-rem)	Cost[b] (million dollars)
Surry 2	Virginia Electric Power Co.	1972	WEST	781	1979	303	Lower section	3	214	94
Surry 1	Virginia Electric Power Co.	1973	WEST	781	1980	209	Lower section	3	176	94
Turkey Point 3 . .	Florida Power & Light Co.	1972	WEST	666	1981	210	Lower section without channel head	3	215	90
Turkey Point 4 . .	Florida Power & Light Co.	1973	WEST	666	1982	183	Lower section without channel head	3	131	90
Point Beach 1 . . .	Wisconsin Electric Power Corp.	1970	WEST	492	1983	117	Lower section	2	59	47
Robinson 2	Carolina Power & Light Corp.	1970	WEST	683	1984	225	Lower section without channel head	3	121	85
Cook 2	Indiana/ Michigan Power Co.	1977	WEST	1,060	1988	202	Lower section	4	56	112
Indian Point 3 . . .	Power Authority of the State of N.Y.	1976	WEST	980	1989	105	Entire SG	4	54	120
Palisades	Consumer Power Co.	1972	CE	755	1990	121	Entire SG	3	49	100
Millstone 2	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	1975	CE	873	1992	192	Lower section	3	70	190
North Anna 1 . . .	Virginia Electric Power Co.	1978	WEST	900	1993	51	Lower section	3	24	125
Summer	South Carolina Electric & Gas Co.	1982	WEST	885	1994	38	Entire SG	3	33	153

[a]Outage represents only days spent to replace steam generator.
[b]Nominal cost excludes replacement power cost.
CE=Combustion Engineering Corp.
SG=Steam generator
WEST=Westinghouse Corp.
Sources: Electric Power Research Institute, "Steam Generator Progress Report (Revision 10)," EPRI Research Project RP3580-06, Final Report, November 1994; **Net Capacity and Year of Operation**—Energy Information Administration, *World Nuclear Outlook 1994*, DOE/EIA-0436(94) (Washington, DC, December 1994), pp. 90-92.

cut. The shift, which occurred despite pipe restraints, relieved stresses the pipe developed during original installation and operations. Because of the shift, the Northeast Nuclear Energy Company conducted an extensive examination and analysis of pipe stress and alignment. Analyzing and realigning the pipes added 41 days to the process. Additional welding and radiographic inspections took another 12 days.

Costs and Benefits of Steam Generator Replacement

Replacement Costs

Replacement of a steam generator is an economic decision. A steam generator with excessive tube degradation creates extra costs for reasons such as:

- Tube inspections and leakage monitoring
- Maintenance and repair (e.g., plugging and sleeving)
- Water chemistry control
- Condenser inspection, maintenance, and monitoring
- Occupational radiation exposure
- Power derating due to plugging
- Potential for forced outages due to tube leaks or ruptures.

An analysis of one case showed that, compared to continuing with the existing equipment, installing a new steam generator would reduce annual steam generator repair costs by $3.4 million.[16] As maintenance costs increase and derating becomes more likely, the economics of steam generator replacement becomes more attractive.

The cost to replace the steam generator varies significantly depending on factors such as:

- The number of generators replaced at one time
- Whether the replacement is partial or total
- Whether the equipment hatch is large enough to accommodate the entire unit
- The amount of free space in the containment area to position the unit and the type of containment facility where the steam generator is located
- The number of pipes that must be cut and the number of cuts
- The requirements for radiation shielding
- The requirements for pipe support
- Any potential pipe shifting problems (such as at Millstone 2).

The cost of a steam generator is $12 million to $20 million.[17] The cost to replace a steam generator is substantially more. Complete replacement at a three-loop PWR in the United States over the past 2 years cost between $125 million and $153 million (Table FE4), or about $139 per kilowatt (kW) to $170 per kW for a typical 900 MWe unit. South Carolina Electric & Gas Co. (SCE&G) spent an estimated $153 million to replace three steam generators at the 885 MWe Summer unit.[18]

Ten U.S. units are planning to replace steam generators, according to formal announcements or reports concerning placement of steam generator orders (Table FE5). Florida Power & Light expects to spend about $170 million, excluding replacement power costs, to replace two steam generators at St. Lucie 1 in 1997.[19] Duke Power expects to spend $437 million, excluding replacement power costs, to replace steam generators at three four-loop units (McGuire 1 and 2 and Catawba 1) between 1995 and 1997.[20] The expected cost to replace the steam generators at the three-loop North Anna 2 unit is $140 million.[21]

Whether replacement power costs are added to the steam generator replacement cost depends on whether the replacement occurs during an outage already required for a refueling or maintenance outage. Ordinarily, the steam generator replacement coincides with a normal refueling or maintenance outage. If the replacement is carried out during a scheduled outage, the steam generator replacement activity is charged only for the time it adds to the outage. Steam generator replacement times in the United States have been dropping sharply over the past 2 years and are now less than 2 months (Table FE4).

[16]Rochester Gas and Electric Corp., "1992 Integrated Resource Plan," June, 1992, Appendix D, p. 5. The analysis concerns the Robert Ginna plant in Rochester, New York, which is scheduled for a steam generator replacement in 1996.

[17]H. Hennicke, "The Steam Generator Replacement Comes of Age," *Nuclear Engineering International*, July 1991, pp. 23-26.

[18]"SCE&G Set U.S. Steam Generator Replacement Record at Summer," *Nucleonics Week*, December 1, 1994, p.2, and "SCE&G Returns Summer to Service After Replacing Steam Generators," *Nucleonics Week*, December 22, 1994, p. 3.

[19]"DE&S Steam Generator Replacement Team Gets Foothold in Growing Market," *Nucleonics Week*, October 27, 1994, p. 7.

[20]"Duke Power Readies for Successive Steam Generator Change-Outs," *Nucleonics Week*, October 27, 1994, p. 6.

[21]"Duke Power Readies for Successive Steam Generator Change-Outs," *Nucleonics Week*, October 27, 1994, p. 6.

Table FE5. Planned Steam Generator Replacements in the United States

Plant	Utility	SG Alloy	SG Manufac-turer	Loops	Net Capacity[a] (MWe)	First Year of Operation	Total Tubes	Total Plugged	Percent Plugged	Total Sleeved[b]	Projected Year of Replacement	Projected Cost (million dollars)
North Anna 2	Virginia Electric Power Co.	I-600 MA	WEST	3	887	1980	10,164	1,332	13.1	0	1995	140
Ginna	Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.	I-600 MA	WEST	2	470	1969	6,520	483	7.4	1,953	1996	115
Catawba 1 .	Duke Power Co.	I-600 MA	WEST	4	1,129	1985	18,696	1,480	7.9	183	1996	437[c]
McGuire 1 .	Duke Power Co.	I-600 MA	WEST	4	1,129	1987	18,696	1,819	9.7	841	1996/1997	NA
McGuire 2 .	Duke Power Co.	I-600 MA	WEST	4	1,129	1983	18,696	1,387	7.4	615	1996/1997	NA
Point Beach 2	Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	I-600 MA	WEST	2	482	1973	6,520	622	9.5	3,895	1996/1997	120
St. Lucie 1 .	Florida Power & Light Co.	I-600 MA	CE	2	839	1976	17,038	1,818	10.7	0	1997	170
Zion 1	Commonwealth Edison Co.	I-600 MA	WEST	4	1,040	1973	13,552	948	7.0	806	2001	NA
Braidwood 1	Commonwealth Edison Co.	I-600 MA	WEST	4	1,090	1987	18,696	333	1.8	0	1998	470[d]
Byron 1 . . .	Commonwealth Edison Co.	I-600 MA	WEST	4	1,120	1985	18,696	847	4.5	0	1999	NA

[a]Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."
[b]A tube can be sleeved more than once, and plugged tubes may have been sleeved.
[c]$437 million is the cost to replace the steam generators at Catawba 1, McGuire 1, and McGuire 2.
[d]$470 million is the cost to replace the steam generators at Braidwood 1 and Byron 1.
CE=Combustion Engineering Corp.
NA=Not available.
I-600 MA=Inconel 600 mill-annealed
SG=Steam Generator
WEST=Westinghouse Corp.
Sources: Electric Power Research Institute, "Steam Generator Progress Report (Revision 10)," EPRI Research Project RP3580-06, Final Report, November 1994; **Net Capacity and Year of Operation**—Energy Information Administration, *World Nuclear Outlook 1994*, DOE/EIA-0436(94) (Washington, DC, December 1994), pp. 90-92.

The cost of replacement power depends on many factors, including the amount of power that must be replaced, the region of the United States supplying the replacement power, the time of year, and the length of the replacement outage. In most of the United States, the cost of economy energy is roughly $20 to $30 per megawatthour (MWh).[22] [23] The cost could, however, be less if the utility has a significant amount of low-cost baseload surplus energy. Short-term firm power would be available for no more than about $40 per MWh.[24] The output from an 900 MWe nuclear power plant at 100 percent capacity factor is 657,000 MWh per month. At $40 per MWh, replacing the output from the plant would be about $26 million per month. Taking into account the availability of economy energy at $20 per MWh, and short-term firm power at $40 per MWh, the amount of nuclear output to be replaced, and the duration of the replacement, replacement power costs

[22]Economy energy is energy produced and supplied from a more economical source in a system, substituted for that being produced or capable of being produced by a less economical source in another system.
[23]"Utility Reports Show Sharp Decline for February in Florida Economy Market," *Power Markets Week*, April 10, 1995, p. 5.
[24]Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 1 (1993), "Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licensees, and Others," was used to calculate short-term firm purchase power.

are likely to range from $13 million to no more than $30 million. If the replacement coincides with a regularly scheduled outage, steam generator replacement power costs and, therefore, total steam generator costs, could be appreciably lower.

Replacement Benefits

In general, there are four benefits to replacing a nuclear steam generator. The first benefit is avoiding, or at least substantially reducing, the problems associated with tube degradation outlined earlier. The savings from eliminating repeated tube plugging, extra maintenance and inspection work, and so forth can be millions of dollars per year. The savings from avoiding a forced outage due to a tube rupture are difficult to quantify but could certainly amount to tens of millions of dollars, depending on when in the operating cycle the rupture occurred; for example, if a tube ruptures immediately before a refueling outage the utility would be able to conduct maintenance and repairs on the steam generator during the refueling outage. Tube ruptures also prompt intense scrutiny by the NRC and probably additional attention from State regulators and the public. Thus, avoiding tube ruptures is of considerable value beyond the direct costs of the forced outage.

The second benefit is that the increased heat transfer surface may allow an uprating in the electric output of the unit.[25] [26] At the Summer station, SCE&G plans an uprate of approximately 50 MWe (about 5 percent) following the 1996 refueling outage.[27] The increased number of tubes and the increased heat transfer surface also expand the margin for future plugging, if necessary.

The value of an uprating depends on the remaining expected life of the generating unit. For example, the value of a 50 MWe uprate of a good-performance plant, that has 20 years of remaining life, is probably worth tens of millions of dollars.

The third benefit is reduced occupational exposure after replacement.[28] Prolonged operation with degraded steam generators will ultimately increase radiation exposure and extend refueling outages due to the increasing need for extensive tube inspection and repair.

The fourth benefit is deferred decommissioning. Premature shutdown creates two major decommissioning problems. First, the decommissioning trust will not have had the time to accumulate the full amount needed to pay for decommissioning. If a plant is shut down 10 years prematurely, the decommissioning trust is likely to lack at least three-quarters of its decommissioning total.[29] Second, decommissioning requires extensive planning many years in advance of actual decommissioning activity. Planning includes onsite activities, waste disposal preparations, licensing, settlement of State regulatory issues, replacement power planning, and the like. Deferring these activities and conducting the planning on a non-emergency basis has significant value to a utility.

Finally, owners considering steam generator replacement will find the job easier to justify if they are also considering license renewal, as a long license term provides a lower per kWh cost for the replacement.

Outlook

Units with original steam generators incorporating the Inconel 600 mill-annealed alloy tubing are almost certain to face degradation problems. In 1993, the NRC found "no end in sight" to steam generator tube cracking problems at plants operating with original steam generators.[30] There are 23 U.S. units that could be candidates for steam generator replacement in the future (Table FE6). These 23 units are those units whose percentage of plugged tubes range from 2 to 16 percent, suggesting the unit has some degree of degradation in its steam generators. Utilities are continuing to make necessary adjustments to their systems to prolong steam generator life. For example, the Arizona Public Service Company, the operator of the Palo Verde nuclear plant in Wintersburg, Arizona, has made several adjustments to its plant and believes that its steam generator may in fact last the full 40-year license period. The company attributes its positive results both to reducing the reactor hot leg temperature by 10° F, which increases moisture in the upper, outer region of the steam generator, and to cleaning the steam generators.[31]

[25]In the United States, nuclear units are limited to a certain thermal rating, not an electrical rating.

[26]"Utility Reports Show Sharp Decline for February in Florida Economy Market," *Power Markets Week*, April 10, 1995, p. 5.

[27]"SCE&G Returns Summer to Service After Replacing Steam Generators," *Nucleonics Week*, December 22, 1994, p. 3.

[28]L. D'Ascenzo, P. Livolsi, and T. Lazo, "Comparing Exposures During Replacements," *Nuclear Engineering International*, February 1995, p. 102.

[29]NRC Dockets 50-321 and 50-366; NRC Nuclear Decommissioning Financing Plan; *Plant Hatch Units 1 and 2* (July 30, 1992).

[30]"Steam Generator Cracking Woes Multiplying, NRC Report Says," *Nucleonics Week*, July 15, 1993, pp. 6-7.

[31]"Steam Generators May Last Entire License Period," *Nuclear News*, February 1995, p. 26.

Table FE6. Reactors With Greater Than 2 Percent Tubes Plugged, No Steam Generator Replacements and No Planned Replacements

Plant	Utility	Net Capacity[a] (MWe)	First Year of Operation	SG Manufac-turer	Loops	SG Alloy	Total Tubes	Total Plugged Tubes	Percent Plugged	Total Sleeved[b] Tubes
Zion 2	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1,040	1973	WEST	4	I-600 MA	13,552	552	3.9	252
Arkansas Nuclear 1	Arkansas Power & Light Co.	836	1974	B&W	2	I-600 S	31,062	676	2.2	978
Oconee 1	Duke Power Co.	846	1973	B&W	2	I-600 S	31,062	1,266	4.1	475
Oconee 3	Duke Power Co.	846	1974	B&W	2	I-600 S	31,062	622	2.0	247
Three Mile Island 1	GPU Nuclear Corp.	786	1974	B&W	2	I-600 S	31,062	1,641	5.3	502
Joseph Farley 1	Alabama Power Co.	815	1977	WEST	3	I-600 MA	10,164	358	3.5	136
Joseph Farley 2	Alabama Power Co.	825	1981	WEST	3	I-600 MA	10,164	710	7.0	275
Arkansas Nuclear 2	Arkansas Power & Light Co.	858	1978	CE	2	I-600 MA	16,822	417	2.5	444
Palo Verde 2	Arizona Public Service Co.	1,270	1986	CE	2	I-600 MA	22,024	558	2.5	0
San Onofre 2	Southern California Edison Co.	1,070	1982	CE	2	I-600 MA	18,700	646	3.5	0
San Onofre 3	Southern California Edison Co.	1,070	1983	CE	2	I-600 MA	18,700	614	3.3	0
St. Lucie 2	Florida Power & Light Co.	839	1983	CE	2	I-600 MA	16,822	467	2.8	0
Waterford 3	Louisiana Power & Light Co.	1,075	1985	CE	2	I-600 MA	18,700	518	2.8	0
Beaver Valley 1	Duquesne Light Co.	810	1976	WEST	3	I-600 MA	10,164	1,620	15.9	0
Haddam Neck	Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Co.	560	1967	WEST	4	I-600 MA	15,176	1,228	8.1	0
Donald Cook 1	Indiana/ Michigan Power Co.	1,000	1974	WEST	4	I-600 MA	13,552	952	7.0	1,840
Indian Point. 2	Consolidated Edison Co.	931	1973	WEST	3	I-600 MA	9,786	1,131	11.6	0
Kewaunee	Wisconsin Public Service Corp.	522	1973	WEST	2	I-600 MA	6,776	517	7.6	4,274
Prairie Island 1	Northern States Power Co.	510	1974	WEST	2	I-600 MA	6,776	193	2.8	319
Prairie Island 2	Northern States Power Co.	505	1974	WEST	2	I-600 MA	6,776	249	3.7	0
Salem 1	Public Service Electric & Gas Co.	1,106	1976	WEST	4	I-600 MA	13,552	508	3.7	0
Salem 2	Public Service Electric & Gas Co.	1,106	1981	WEST	4	I-600 MA	13,552	478	3.5	0
Sequoyah 2	Tennessee Valley Authority	1,106	1981	WEST	4	I-600 MA	13,552	434	3.2	0

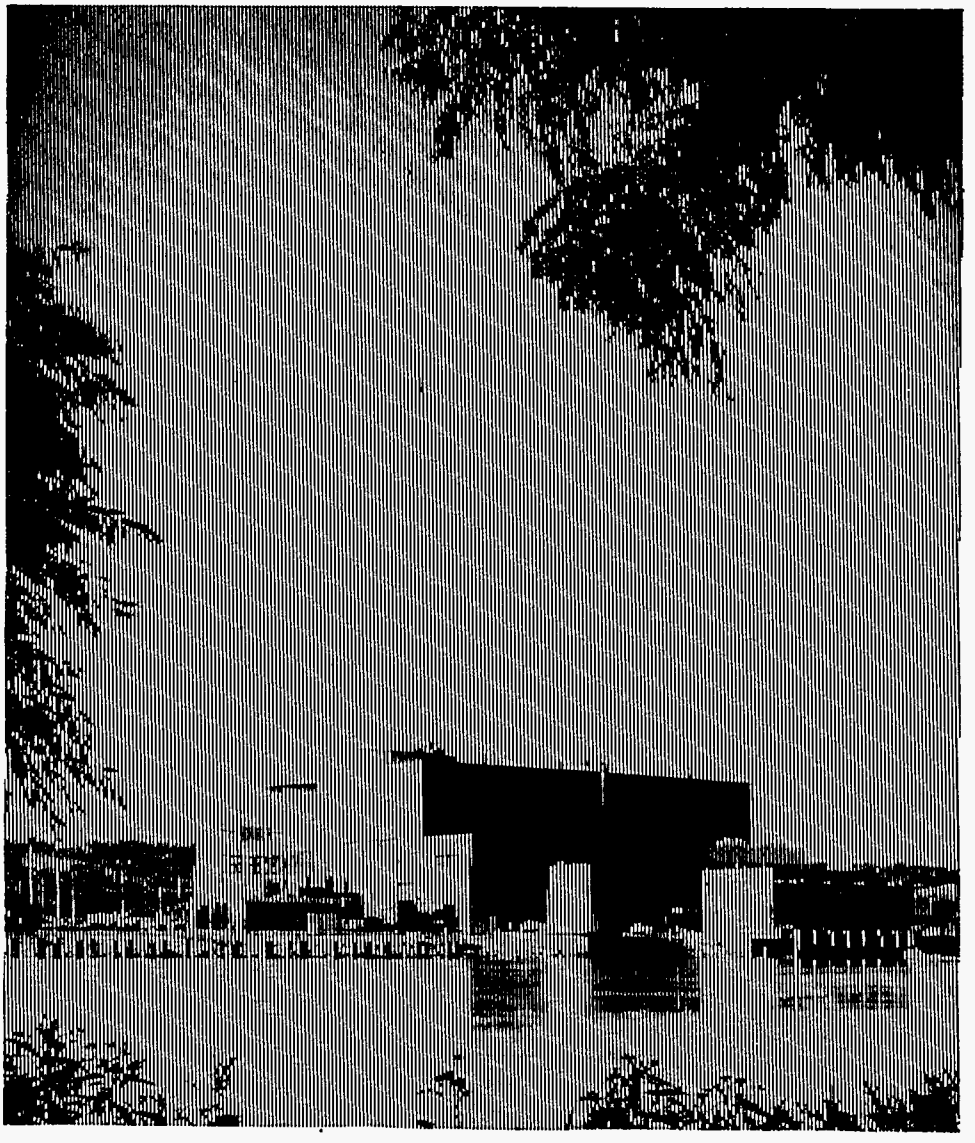
[a]Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."
[b]A tube may be sleeved more than once, and plugged tubes may have been sleeved.
B&W=Babcock and Wilcox Co.
CE=Combustion Engineering Co.
WEST=Westinghouse Corp.
I-600 MA=Inconel 600 mill-annealed.
I-600 S= Inconel 600 sensitized.
SG=Steam Generator.
Sources: Electric Power Research Institute, "Steam Generator Progress Report (Revision 10)," EPRI Research Project RP3580-06, Final Report, November 1994.

Summary

In the final analysis, utility managers must decide whether to maintain existing steam generators or replace them. This is a difficult decision, one that must be based on technical and cost analyses and license terms. Steam generator problems contributed to the premature shutdown of the Trojan nuclear unit and, to a lesser extent, to the shutdowns of the Rancho Seco and San Onofre units. Additional premature shutdowns are not out of the question. Maintenance methods now make it possible to extend life or postpone replacement for longer periods than before.

Overall, the prospect for continued operation of PWR's in the United States is good, but the prospect for long-term operation of original steam generators with Inconel 600 mill-annealed tubing is poor. Steam generator problems rank second, behind refueling outages, as the most significant contributor to lost electricity generation. The only exceptions are likely to be those reactors that recently began operation, where the lessons learned in such areas as water chemistry, tubing material, tube support plate material, and tube support plate design and attachment were incorporated from the very beginning of unit operation.

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-- April 1995

Coal. Moderate weather conditions, a drop in coal consumption, and an easing of rail congestion problems in the West, helped boost bituminous coal stocks to a 22-month high of 132 million short tons. In contrast total receipts of coal at electric utilities amounted to 66 million short tons, down 3 million and 1 million short tons, respectively, from March 1995 and April 1994. Year-to-date receipts of coal were 4 million short tons above 1994 levels, due in part to coal deliveries in January and February 1994, that were slowed by severe weather conditions.

Year-to-date spot-market receipts of coal, a good indicator of market conditions, were down 15 percent from the corresponding 1994 level. This was due in part to higher stock levels in 1995 and the easing in demand for coal-fired generation from 1994 levels. For the first 4 months of 1995, the level of coal-fired generation was lower than for the comparable period in 1994. This was partly because of increased output from nuclear, hydroelectric, and gas-fired plants in the first quarter of 1995. In addition, there was less demand for electricity because January and February 1995 did not have the unusual cold experienced in the first 2 months of 1994.

The average delivered cost of coal in April 1995 was $1.34 per million Btu, unchanged from the prior month but down from $1.38 reported in April 1994. Changes in this monthly average are often the result of changes in the ratios of tonnage received under contract versus spot purchases, bituminous versus subbituminous coal, and surface-mined versus underground-mined coal. In addition, changes in the quality of coal received, origin of coal, and the change in the mix of individual electric utilities actively purchasing and receiving coal in the market affect the national average delivered cost of coal.

Petroleum. In April 1995, electric utilities received 3 million barrels of No. 6 fuel oil, 7 million barrels lower than the level reported in April 1994. High fuel oil costs coupled with competition from abundant supplies of low-cost natural gas resulted in a reduction in the consumption and receipts of heavy oil. Record low receipts and stocks of No. 6 fuel oil emphasized a continuing shift away from fuel oil as baseload fuel. Year-to-date receipts of fuel oil in 1995 were less than one-half the level recorded during the comparable period in 1994. Receipts of No. 2 fuel oil totaled 373 thousand barrels, compared with 496 thousand barrels reported in April 1994. This lighter grade of fuel oil is used primarily at steam-electric plants for ignition, flame stabilization, and blending with heavier fuel oils to reduce viscosity.

The average delivered cost of No. 6 fuel oil in April 1995 was $2.66 per million Btu, compared with $2.13 per million Btu in April 1994. As the trend for receipts of fuel oil continued to decline, deliveries to individual electric utilities will have more affect on the weighted average cost at the national level. For example, the Hawaiian Electric Company (HEC) received 549 thousand barrels of No. 6 fuel oil in the month of April 1995 at a cost of $2.96 per million Btu. This accounted for 19 percent of all heavy oil delivered to electric utilities. Eliminating the HEC deliveries would lower the national average cost of No. 6 fuel oil by $0.07 to $2.59 per million Btu.

Gas. Gas receipts at electric utilities in April 1995 totaled 222 billion cubic feet (Bcf), 23 Bcf higher than in April 1994. On a Btu basis (Table 50), receipts of gas in the Middle Atlantic and the South Atlantic Census Divisions were up 75 and 146 percent, respectively, from April 1994. Petroleum receipts in the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic Census Divisions were down 54 and 90 percent, respectively. In the Pacific Contiguous Census Division, receipts of gas in April 1995 were down 45 percent due to hydroelectric generation replacing gas-fired generation. Year-to-date hydroelectric generation in the Pacific Contiguous Census Division was up 46 percent from 1994, due to an abundance of precipitation from December 1994 through April 1995, compared with the prior year.

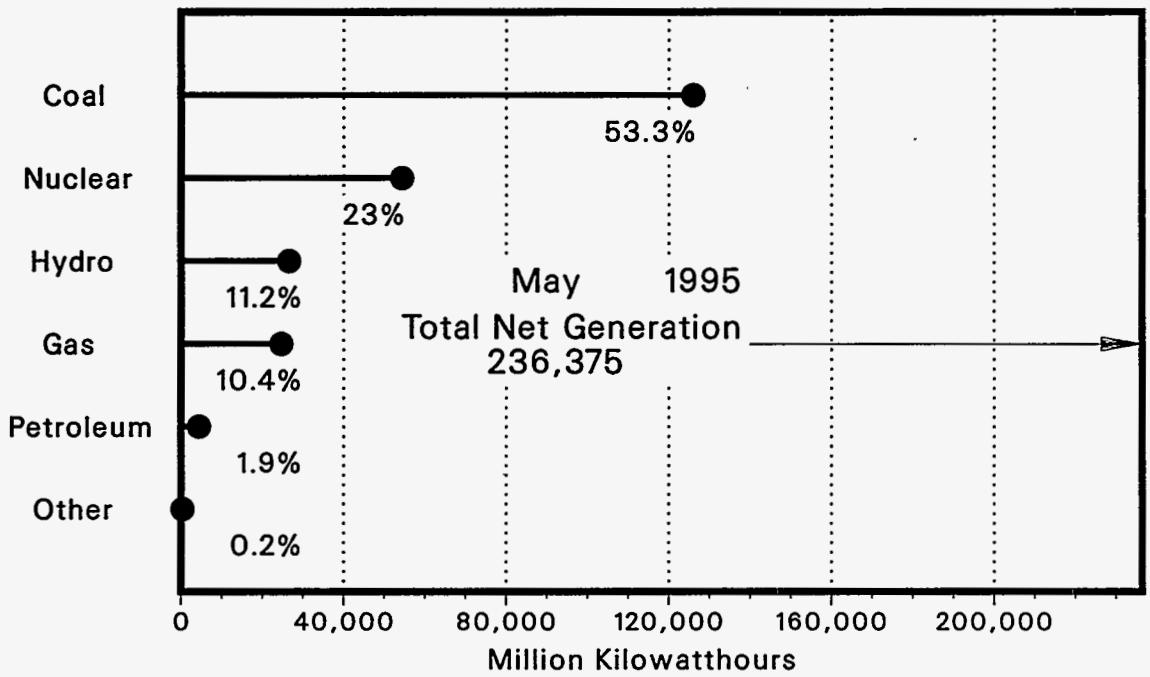
The average cost of gas delivered to electric utilities was $1.95 per million Btu, compared with $2.38 per million Btu in April 1994, and considerably less than the cost of fuel oil.

Generation and Retail Sales -- May 1995

Generation. Total U.S. net generation of electricity was 236 billion kilowatthours, 9 billion kilowatthours or 4 percent more than the amount reported for May 1994. The energy source with the largest quantitative increase in generation, compared with May of last year, was nuclear. Nuclear-powered generation was higher by 6 billion kilowatthours (12 percent), followed by gas-fired generation, 4 billion kilowatthours (19 percent) higher, than levels reported a year ago.

Sales. Total retail sales of electricity to ultimate consumers in the United States during May 1995 were 229 billion kilowatthours, 8 billion kilowatthours (3 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 of electricity to ultimate consumers during May 1995 occurred in the residential sector. Sales in this sector increased by 3 billion kilowatthours (4 percent), compared with May 1994. Retail electricity sales in the commercial and industrial end-use sectors increased by 2 billion kilowatthours or 3 percent each, compared with last year at this time.

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."

Errata

Table footnotes appearing in the July 1995 issue of the **Electric Power Monthly,** incorrectly cited data for 1994 as being preliminary. Data for 1994 are **final and data for 1995 are preliminary. We apologize for any inconvenience or confusion that this may have caused.**

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[R]						
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						
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
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
Total Capability of Newly Added Units	--	--	--	**2,643.1**	--	--
Total Capability of Retired Units	--	--	--	**15.9**	--	--
U.S. Total Capability	--	--	--	**703,989.6**	--	--

[1] Net summer capability is estimated.
[R] Revised.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are preliminary. Final data for the year are to be released in the *Inventory of Power Plants in the United States 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), 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	May 1995[1]	April 1995[1]	May 1994[1]	Year to Date 1995[1]	Year to Date 1994[1]	Year to Date Difference (percent)
Net Generation (Million kWh)						
Coal	126,013	118,787	126,454	643,108	663,627	-3.1
Petroleum[2]	4,390	3,310	6,991	21,982	46,881	-53.1
Gas	24,656	22,082	20,676	106,342	90,457	17.6
Nuclear Power	54,387	49,321	48,525	270,788	247,355	9.5
Hydroelectric (Pumped Storage)[3]	81	43	-266	4	-1,436	-100.3
Renewable						
Hydroelectric (Conventional)	26,490	23,431	24,595	124,758	110,135	13.3
Geothermal	255	282	581	1,567	2,957	-47.0
Biomass	102	150	146	600	795	-24.5
Wind	1	*	*	2	*	1130.5
Photovoltaic	1	*	*	1	1	-14.3
All Energy Sources	236,375	217,408	227,703	1,169,151	1,160,772	.7
Consumption						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	62,656	59,110	63,084	320,796	331,039	-3.1
Petroleum (1,000 barrels)[4]	7,254	5,591	11,510	36,814	77,722	-52.6
Gas (1,000 Mcf)	257,592	228,820	216,022	1,098,945	925,019	18.8
Stocks (end-of-month)						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	147,794	143,033	120,543	—	—	—
Petroleum (1,000 barrels)[5]	53,840	54,306	61,274	—	—	—
Retail Sales (Million kWh)[6]						
Residential	69,975	68,593	66,991	401,295	408,951	-1.9
Commercial	66,185	63,278	64,174	327,650	322,416	1.6
Industrial	84,791	81,583	82,362	409,711	397,401	3.1
Other[7]	7,554	7,479	7,403	38,828	38,260	1.5
All Sectors	228,506	220,933	220,931	1,177,483	1,167,028	.9
Revenue (Million Dollars)[8]						
Residential	5,986	5,782	5,727	32,748	33,008	-.8
Commercial	5,068	4,755	4,943	24,627	24,214	1.7
Industrial	3,877	3,709	3,849	18,675	18,436	1.3
Other[7]	512	484	510	2,544	2,548	-.2
All Sectors	15,443	14,730	15,029	78,594	78,206	.5
Average Revenue/kWh (Cents)[6 8]						
Residential	8.55	8.43	8.55	8.16	8.07	1.10
Commercial	7.66	7.51	7.70	7.52	7.51	.10
Industrial	4.57	4.55	4.67	4.56	4.64	-1.70
Other[7]	6.78	6.47	6.89	6.55	6.66	-1.70
All Sectors	6.76	6.67	6.80	6.67	6.70	-.40

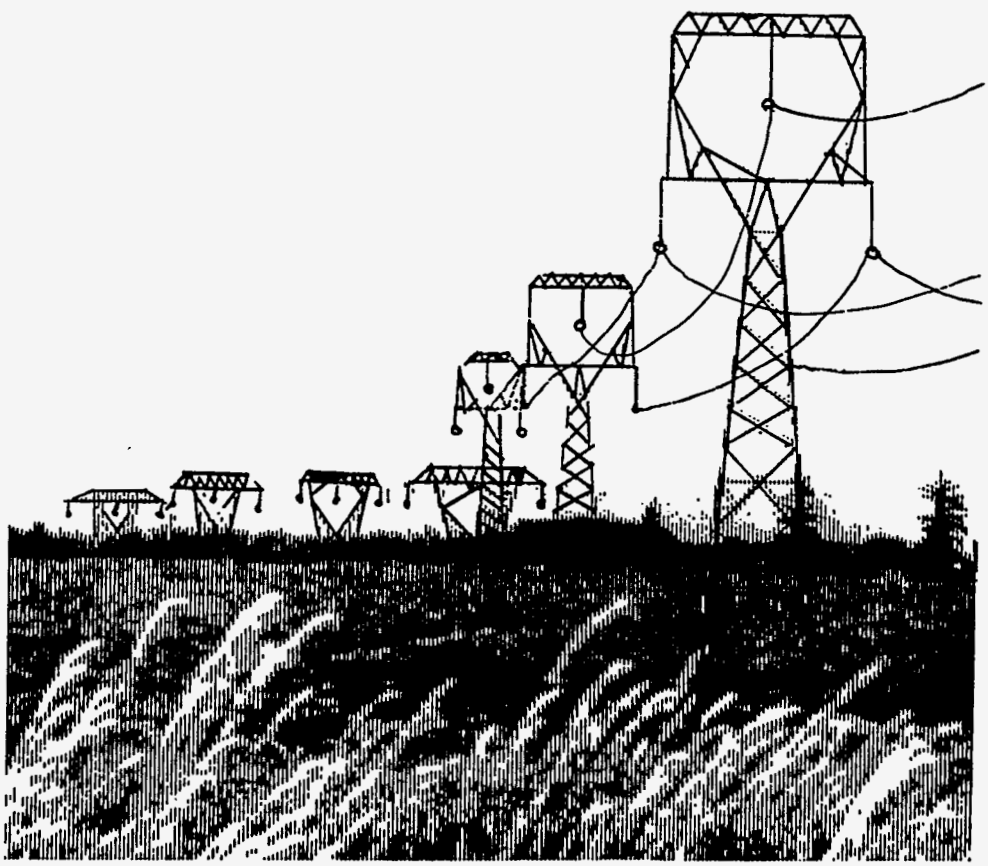
	April 1995[1]	March 1995[1]	April 1994[1]	Year to Date 1995[1]	Year to Date 1994[1]	Year to Date Difference (percent)
Receipts						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	66,167	69,027	67,380	270,964	267,361	1.3
Petroleum (1,000 barrels)[9]	3,222	5,451	10,400	21,321	59,042	-63.9
Gas (1,000 Mcf)[10]	222,405	233,406	199,349	807,797	682,404	18.4
Cost (cents/million Btu)[11]						
Coal	133.7	133.8	138.1	133.5	136.7	-2.4
Petroleum[12]	280.4	267.6	220.9	272.4	243.4	11.9
Gas[10]	194.5	189.0	238.2	196.8	257.2	-23.5

[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 May 1995 was 1,944 million kilowatthours.
[4] The May 1995 petroleum coke consumption was 59,269 short tons.
[5] The May 1995 petroleum coke stocks were 172,720 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 April 1995 petroleum coke receipts were 94,756 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] April 1995 petroleum coke cost was 63.7 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

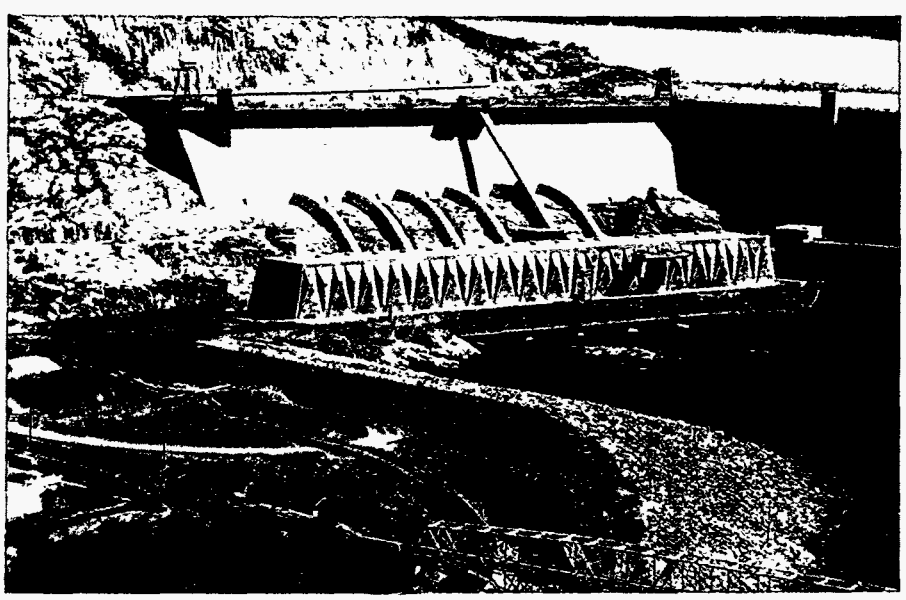


These power lines are part of America's network that supplies electricity for the United States.

Table 3. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation by Month and Energy Source, January 1993 Through May 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**
1994[4]							
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**
1995[5]							
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
Total	**1,169,151**	**55.0**	**1.9**	**9.1**	**10.7**	**23.2**	**.2**
Year to Date							
1995[5]	**1,169,151**	**55.0**	**1.9**	**9.1**	**10.7**	**23.2**	**.2**
1994[4]	**1,160,772**	**57.2**	**4.0**	**7.8**	**9.4**	**21.3**	**.3**
1993	**1,138,969**	**56.7**	**2.9**	**7.3**	**10.7**	**22.0**	**.4**

[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 May 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
Total	**1,042,224**	**643,108**	**21,982**	**106,342**	**270,788**	**4**
Year to Date						
1995[5]	**1,042,224**	**643,108**	**21,982**	**106,342**	**270,788**	**4**
1994[4]	**1,046,884**	**663,627**	**46,881**	**90,457**	**247,355**	**-1,436**
1993	**1,011,174**	**646,029**	**33,219**	**82,887**	**250,566**	**-1,528**

[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 May was 1,944 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 May 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
Total	**126,927,520**	**124,757,564**	**1,567,108**	**600,084**	**1,575**	**1,189**
Year to Date						
1995 [2]	**126,927,520**	**124,757,564**	**1,567,108**	**600,084**	**1,575**	**1,189**
1994 [1]	**113,888,654**	**110,135,079**	**2,956,852**	**795,207**	**128**	**1,388**
1993	**127,794,948**	**123,772,030**	**3,178,246**	**843,187**	**126**	**1,359**

[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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	38,642	37,432	36,763	202,878	201,282	0.8
ERCOT	17,835	14,668	16,831	77,441	75,496	2.6
MAAC	15,847	15,235	15,274	82,778	82,946	-.2
MAIN	18,049	16,174	16,290	89,087	86,757	2.7
MAPP (U.S.)	10,871	11,742	11,394	60,331	59,880	.8
NPCC (U.S.)	12,611	11,972	14,452	67,993	79,347	-14.3
SERC	58,274	50,077	54,052	271,497	267,150	1.6
SPP	22,783	20,562	21,734	108,850	105,001	3.7
WSCC (U.S.)	40,595	38,708	40,058	203,796	198,482	2.7
Contiguous U.S.	**235,507**	**216,570**	**226,847**	**1,164,651**	**1,156,341**	**.7**
ASCC	378	378	365	2,060	2,015	2.2
Hawaii	490	459	490	2,441	2,416	1.0
U.S. Total	**236,375**	**217,408**	**227,703**	**1,169,151**	**1,160,772**	**.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. •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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)
New England	**5,177**	**4,844**	**5,910**	**28,735**	**35,268**	**-18.5**
Connecticut	1,576	1,510	1,763	9,426	11,116	-15.2
Maine	175	272	857	1,357	4,308	-68.5
Massachusetts	1,765	1,701	2,326	9,648	12,781	-24.5
New Hampshire	1,238	1,266	436	6,543	4,692	39.4
Rhode Island	1	1	11	4	44	-91.4
Vermont	423	95	517	1,757	2,327	-24.5
Middle Atlantic	**23,205**	**21,832**	**23,465**	**117,699**	**124,534**	**-5.5**
New Jersey	2,824	3,058	2,156	13,127	12,435	5.6
New York	7,090	6,584	8,191	36,576	41,946	-12.8
Pennsylvania	13,291	12,190	13,119	67,996	70,154	-3.1
East North Central	**41,085**	**40,242**	**37,719**	**212,639**	**203,356**	**4.6**
Illinois	11,621	10,740	10,004	58,152	54,131	7.4
Indiana	7,137	7,500	8,206	40,992	42,973	-4.6
Michigan	7,800	7,524	5,967	38,457	31,272	23.0
Ohio	10,727	10,804	9,628	55,726	54,910	1.5
Wisconsin	3,801	3,673	3,915	19,312	20,071	-3.8
West North Central	**17,630**	**17,161**	**17,815**	**93,472**	**92,672**	**.9**
Iowa	2,468	2,439	2,393	13,044	12,708	2.6
Kansas	3,031	2,727	2,781	14,568	14,965	-2.7
Minnesota	3,228	3,399	3,360	17,470	16,614	5.2
Missouri	4,798	3,894	4,554	24,727	23,653	4.5
Nebraska	2,047	2,146	1,811	9,801	9,876	-.8
North Dakota	1,760	2,105	2,115	11,295	11,747	-3.8
South Dakota	297	452	801	2,568	3,108	-17.4
South Atlantic	**48,731**	**42,465**	**46,522**	**234,958**	**235,613**	**-.3**
Delaware	465	624	471	3,338	3,547	-5.9
District of Columbia	-1	-1	*	16	137	-88.6
Florida	13,784	10,888	12,499	55,546	55,343	.4
Georgia	9,029	7,863	8,198	40,391	38,836	4.0
Maryland	3,028	2,628	3,120	16,446	17,686	-7.0
North Carolina	7,956	6,239	7,386	36,986	37,244	-.7
South Carolina	5,693	6,176	5,239	31,258	28,868	8.3
Virginia	3,448	3,479	4,136	20,537	22,876	-10.2
West Virginia	5,328	4,569	5,473	30,441	31,075	-2.0
East South Central	**23,568**	**20,626**	**22,481**	**115,226**	**113,170**	**1.8**
Alabama	8,240	6,616	7,416	37,448	39,048	-4.1
Kentucky	6,635	6,666	6,209	34,515	34,437	.2
Mississippi	1,682	1,675	2,091	9,933	8,648	14.9
Tennessee	7,011	5,669	6,766	33,329	31,038	7.4
West South Central	**34,834**	**29,760**	**32,327**	**153,987**	**149,392**	**3.1**
Arkansas	3,076	3,047	3,105	14,270	16,231	-12.1
Louisiana	5,750	4,973	4,657	24,774	21,211	16.8
Oklahoma	3,794	3,429	3,534	18,169	17,433	4.2
Texas	22,215	18,311	21,031	96,774	94,518	2.4
Mountain	**19,796**	**18,945**	**20,230**	**100,663**	**102,437**	**-1.7**
Arizona	5,088	4,888	5,678	26,013	26,391	-1.4
Colorado	2,707	2,441	2,743	13,374	13,458	-.6
Idaho	1,127	821	1,064	3,595	3,407	5.5
Montana	1,768	1,601	1,736	9,830	10,125	-2.9
Nevada	1,686	1,353	1,521	7,275	7,487	-2.8
New Mexico	2,247	2,229	2,102	11,633	11,422	1.9
Utah	2,275	2,336	2,620	12,366	13,610	-9.1
Wyoming	2,897	3,277	2,764	16,577	16,536	.2
Pacific Contiguous	**21,481**	**20,696**	**20,377**	**107,273**	**99,899**	**7.4**
California	10,032	10,399	9,185	50,400	47,032	7.2
Oregon	4,022	3,567	3,445	19,342	16,802	15.1
Washington	7,427	6,730	7,747	37,531	36,065	4.1
Pacific Noncontiguous	**868**	**837**	**855**	**4,500**	**4,431**	**1.6**
Alaska	378	378	365	2,060	2,015	2.2
Hawaii	490	459	490	2,441	2,416	1.0
U.S. Total	**236,375**	**217,408**	**227,703**	**1,169,151**	**1,160,772**	**.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.
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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date				
				Coal Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)	1995 [1]	1994 [2]
New England	**1,145**	**911**	**1,193**	**6,176**	**6,690**	**-7.7**	**21.5**	**19.0**
Connecticut	225	5	235	867	990	-12.4	9.2	8.9
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	788	624	844	3,929	4,511	-12.9	40.7	35.3
New Hampshire	132	282	113	1,380	1,190	16.0	21.1	25.4
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**9,092**	**9,111**	**9,168**	**49,317**	**50,974**	**-3.3**	**41.9**	**40.9**
New Jersey	401	238	305	1,748	2,435	-28.2	13.3	19.6
New York	1,460	1,742	1,471	8,442	9,247	-8.7	23.1	22.0
Pennsylvania	7,231	7,130	7,392	39,127	39,293	-.4	57.5	56.0
East North Central	**28,435**	**29,716**	**29,635**	**154,129**	**159,876**	**-3.6**	**72.5**	**78.6**
Illinois	4,335	4,704	4,561	24,694	25,018	-1.3	42.5	46.2
Indiana	7,044	7,423	8,116	40,527	42,476	-4.6	98.9	98.8
Michigan	5,194	5,030	5,255	26,402	27,241	-3.1	68.7	87.1
Ohio	9,178	9,641	8,941	48,490	50,557	-4.1	87.0	92.1
Wisconsin	2,684	2,918	2,763	14,017	14,583	-3.9	72.6	72.7
West North Central	**13,037**	**13,360**	**12,267**	**71,572**	**66,975**	**6.9**	**76.6**	**72.3**
Iowa	2,042	2,223	1,936	11,481	10,354	10.9	88.0	81.5
Kansas	2,064	1,762	1,739	10,032	10,409	-3.6	68.9	69.6
Minnesota	2,074	2,109	2,306	11,045	10,436	5.8	63.2	62.8
Missouri	3,885	3,685	3,297	20,634	18,170	13.6	83.4	76.8
Nebraska	1,145	1,351	851	6,604	5,343	23.6	67.4	54.1
North Dakota	1,638	1,994	1,880	10,548	11,026	-4.3	93.4	93.9
South Dakota	190	236	257	1,228	1,238	-.8	47.8	39.8
South Atlantic	**27,588**	**22,392**	**26,479**	**130,286**	**133,280**	**-2.2**	**55.5**	**56.6**
Delaware	301	297	331	1,832	2,069	-11.5	54.9	58.3
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	5,364	3,961	5,434	23,253	23,398	-.6	41.9	42.3
Georgia	5,953	5,047	5,260	25,608	24,725	3.6	63.4	63.7
Maryland	2,046	1,811	2,086	10,093	10,215	-1.2	61.4	57.8
North Carolina	4,732	3,445	4,472	19,858	21,865	-9.2	53.7	58.7
South Carolina	2,375	1,713	1,907	9,811	10,227	-4.1	31.4	35.4
Virginia	1,576	1,600	1,581	9,716	10,053	-3.4	47.3	43.9
West Virginia	5,241	4,518	5,409	30,115	30,728	-2.0	98.9	98.9
East South Central	**18,345**	**16,462**	**16,028**	**84,556**	**81,120**	**4.2**	**73.4**	**71.7**
Alabama	6,276	4,831	4,834	24,776	24,565	.9	66.2	62.9
Kentucky	6,317	6,450	5,828	33,019	32,515	1.5	95.7	94.4
Mississippi	814	858	705	3,932	2,855	37.7	39.6	33.0
Tennessee	4,938	4,323	4,662	22,829	21,186	7.8	68.5	68.3
West South Central	**14,293**	**12,690**	**16,140**	**70,174**	**79,449**	**-11.7**	**45.6**	**53.2**
Arkansas	1,275	1,405	1,416	7,345	9,016	-18.5	51.5	55.5
Louisiana	1,548	1,395	1,936	7,150	8,137	-12.1	28.9	38.4
Oklahoma	2,029	1,863	1,919	11,473	11,472	*	63.1	65.8
Texas	9,441	8,027	10,869	44,206	50,824	-13.0	45.7	53.8
Mountain	**13,962**	**13,859**	**14,732**	**74,898**	**79,294**	**-5.5**	**74.4**	**77.4**
Arizona	2,582	2,362	3,365	12,610	14,957	-15.7	48.5	56.7
Colorado	2,459	2,272	2,534	12,533	12,762	-1.8	93.7	94.8
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	897	993	856	6,386	6,429	-.7	65.0	63.5
Nevada	1,176	931	1,058	5,217	5,756	-9.4	71.7	76.9
New Mexico	1,939	1,886	1,844	10,179	10,201	-.2	87.5	89.3
Utah	2,077	2,189	2,437	11,605	12,967	-10.5	93.8	95.3
Wyoming	2,831	3,226	2,639	16,368	16,223	.9	98.7	98.1
Pacific Contiguous	**96**	**261**	**785**	**1,875**	**5,858**	**-68.0**	**1.7**	**5.9**
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	2	-4	59	334	1,476	-77.4	1.7	8.8
Washington	95	265	726	1,541	4,382	-64.8	4.1	12.2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**21**	**27**	**26**	**125**	**111**	**12.6**	**2.8**	**2.5**
Alaska	21	27	26	125	111	12.6	6.1	5.5
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**126,013**	**118,787**	**126,454**	**643,108**	**663,627**	**-3.1**	**55.0**	**57.2**

[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: •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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date				
				Petroleum Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)	1995 [1]	1994 [2]
New England	700	1,016	1,065	4,762	8,403	-43.3	16.6	23.8
Connecticut	225	413	101	1,484	1,579	-6.0	15.7	14.2
Maine	23	129	27	348	334	4.0	25.6	7.8
Massachusetts	346	380	786	2,493	5,609	-55.6	25.8	43.9
New Hampshire	104	92	145	431	862	-49.9	6.6	18.4
Rhode Island	1	1	6	4	16	-76.3	100.0	36.4
Vermont	*	1	*	3	3	6.1	.2	.1
Middle Atlantic	506	474	934	4,601	10,929	-57.9	3.9	8.8
New Jersey	5	2	28	206	1,128	-81.8	1.6	9.1
New York	434	391	563	3,545	6,679	-46.9	9.7	15.9
Pennsylvania	67	81	343	850	3,122	-72.8	1.2	4.5
East North Central	110	92	123	548	1,235	-55.7	.3	.6
Illinois	30	26	41	147	571	-74.3	.3	1.1
Indiana	18	14	14	72	90	-20.2	.2	.2
Michigan	34	32	38	196	298	-34.2	.5	1.0
Ohio	18	11	17	81	200	-59.2	.1	.4
Wisconsin	11	9	12	52	76	-32.1	.3	.4
West North Central	95	23	120	440	521	-15.6	.5	.6
Iowa	4	1	6	11	29	-61.8	.1	.2
Kansas	4	5	3	24	28	-15.5	.2	.2
Minnesota	30	3	36	166	194	-14.7	.9	1.2
Missouri	49	8	68	210	233	-10.0	.8	1.0
Nebraska	3	4	2	9	10	-4.3	.1	.1
North Dakota	5	2	4	19	22	-11.3	.2	.2
South Dakota	*	*	*	1	5	-82.0	*	.2
South Atlantic	2,378	1,120	3,889	8,116	20,360	-60.1	3.5	8.6
Delaware	42	61	24	366	910	-59.8	11.0	25.6
District of Columbia	-1	-1	*	16	137	-88.6	100.0	100.0
Florida	2,245	988	3,529	6,486	14,888	-56.4	11.7	26.9
Georgia	19	10	7	55	69	-20.0	.1	.2
Maryland	9	12	275	519	2,782	-81.3	3.2	15.7
North Carolina	14	26	16	82	117	-29.7	.2	.3
South Carolina	10	5	6	29	65	-55.6	.1	.2
Virginia	4	5	9	473	1,268	-62.7	2.3	5.5
West Virginia	34	13	22	90	125	-28.2	.3	.4
East South Central	29	32	256	182	1,002	-81.8	.2	.9
Alabama	6	7	9	48	71	-32.0	.1	.2
Kentucky	12	13	15	61	67	-9.3	.2	.2
Mississippi	2	3	212	8	693	-98.8	.1	8.0
Tennessee	9	10	20	65	171	-62.2	.2	.6
West South Central	34	27	41	113	839	-86.6	.1	.6
Arkansas	4	3	4	15	35	-56.8	.1	.2
Louisiana	5	4	30	20	641	-96.8	.1	3.0
Oklahoma	4	2	1	8	3	129.7	*	*
Texas	21	17	7	69	160	-56.7	.1	.2
Mountain	22	30	21	114	185	-38.3	.1	.2
Arizona	8	10	4	34	20	72.5	.1	.1
Colorado	*	3	1	4	3	28.8	*	*
Idaho	*	—	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Montana	3	2	2	8	6	38.5	.1	.1
Nevada	1	6	3	19	114	-83.6	.3	1.5
New Mexico	2	4	1	11	9	20.9	.1	.1
Utah	4	1	5	17	15	13.9	.1	.1
Wyoming	3	4	5	21	19	13.4	.1	.1
Pacific Contiguous	4	8	29	426	764	-44.2	.4	.8
California	3	7	28	422	762	-44.6	.8	1.6
Oregon	*	—	*	1	1	3.0	*	*
Washington	*	1	1	3	1	133.3	*	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	512	488	513	2,680	2,641	1.5	59.5	59.6
Alaska	25	30	25	244	233	4.7	11.8	11.6
Hawaii	488	458	488	2,436	2,408	1.1	99.8	99.7
U.S. Total	4,390	3,310	6,991	21,982	46,881	-53.1	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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date				
				Petroleum (Steam)			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)	1995 [1]	1994 [2]
New England	681	989	1,053	4,628	8,238	-43.8	16.1	23.4
Connecticut	225	413	101	1,478	1,575	-6.2	15.7	14.2
Maine	23	129	27	347	334	3.8	25.5	7.7
Massachusetts	329	355	775	2,373	5,455	-56.5	24.6	42.7
New Hampshire	104	92	145	431	862	-50.0	6.6	18.4
Rhode Island	—	—	5	—	13	NM	—	28.5
Vermont	—	—	—	*	*	NM	*	*
Middle Atlantic	476	451	909	4,428	10,456	-57.7	3.8	8.4
New Jersey	*	*	25	169	963	-82.4	1.3	7.7
New York	409	371	548	3,430	6,509	-47.3	9.4	15.5
Pennsylvania	67	79	336	828	2,984	-72.2	1.2	4.3
East North Central	103	89	117	519	1,079	-51.8	.2	.5
Illinois	29	25	40	145	541	-73.3	.2	1.0
Indiana	17	13	13	68	76	-10.5	.2	.2
Michigan	33	32	38	189	288	-34.4	.5	.9
Ohio	14	10	14	70	115	-38.9	.1	.2
Wisconsin	9	9	11	47	58	-18.8	.2	.3
West North Central	91	19	117	428	484	-11.7	.5	.5
Iowa	4	1	5	10	24	-58.7	.1	.2
Kansas	3	5	2	21	23	-8.4	.1	.2
Minnesota	30	3	36	166	191	-13.3	.9	1.1
Missouri	48	8	68	209	219	-4.4	.8	.9
Nebraska	1	*	1	2	4	-48.9	*	*
North Dakota	5	2	4	19	22	-11.8	.2	.2
South Dakota	*	*	*	1	2	-40.3	*	.1
South Atlantic	2,298	1,090	3,776	7,808	19,580	-60.1	3.3	8.3
Delaware	42	61	24	337	848	-60.2	10.1	23.9
District of Columbia	*	-1	*	15	127	-88.1	97.0	92.3
Florida	2,171	976	3,432	6,337	14,654	-56.8	11.4	26.5
Georgia	15	7	7	36	31	15.8	.1	.1
Maryland	14	11	266	472	2,564	-81.6	2.9	14.5
North Carolina	10	13	14	51	64	-20.1	.1	.2
South Carolina	9	5	5	27	27	.2	.1	.1
Virginia	4	5	7	442	1,140	-61.2	2.2	5.0
West Virginia	34	13	22	90	125	-28.2	.3	.4
East South Central	24	25	241	142	858	-83.4	.1	.8
Alabama	6	7	8	47	50	-7.1	.1	.1
Kentucky	8	6	9	38	58	-33.9	.1	.2
Mississippi	2	3	212	8	692	-98.8	.1	8.0
Tennessee	8	10	12	49	57	-14.9	.1	.2
West South Central	33	22	40	105	830	-87.4	.1	.6
Arkansas	4	3	4	15	30	-51.0	.1	.2
Louisiana	5	4	30	20	640	-96.8	.1	3.0
Oklahoma	4	2	1	8	3	143.3	*	*
Texas	20	12	6	62	157	-60.6	.1	.2
Mountain	22	30	20	112	185	-39.2	.1	.2
Arizona	8	10	4	34	19	74.6	.1	.1
Colorado	1	3	1	5	4	25.0	*	*
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	3	2	2	8	6	39.9	.1	.1
Nevada	1	6	2	17	114	-84.7	.2	1.5
New Mexico	2	4	1	11	9	18.6	.1	.1
Utah	4	1	5	16	14	18.2	.1	.1
Wyoming	3	4	5	21	19	13.4	.1	.1
Pacific Contiguous	*	5	27	412	744	-44.6	.4	.7
California	—	5	26	409	742	-44.9	.8	1.6
Oregon	*	—	*	1	1	-30.6	*	*
Washington	*	1	1	3	1	144.0	*	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	383	359	388	1,939	1,961	-1.1	43.1	44.2
Alaska	*	*	*	1	*	NM	*	*
Hawaii	383	359	388	1,938	1,960	-1.1	79.4	81.1
U.S. Total	4,111	3,078	6,687	20,520	44,414	-53.8	1.8	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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date				
				Petroleum (GT/IC)			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)	1995 [1]	1994 [2]
New England	19	27	12	135	165	-18.6	0.5	0.5
Connecticut	1	*	*	6	4	38.8	.1	*
Maine	*	*	*	1	*	NM	.1	*
Massachusetts	17	25	10	120	154	-22.1	1.2	1.2
New Hampshire	*	*	*	1	*	NM	*	*
Rhode Island	1	1	1	4	4	8.3	100.0	8.0
Vermont	*	1	*	3	3	-1.6	.2	.1
Middle Atlantic	30	23	25	173	474	-63.4	.1	.4
New Jersey	5	2	3	37	166	-77.9	.3	1.3
New York	25	20	15	115	170	-32.2	.3	.4
Pennsylvania	1	1	7	22	139	-84.2	*	.2
East North Central	7	2	6	28	157	-81.9	*	.1
Illinois	*	1	1	2	30	-93.4	*	.1
Indiana	1	*	1	4	14	-73.5	*	*
Michigan	1	*	*	7	10	-29.8	*	*
Ohio	3	1	4	11	85	-86.8	*	.2
Wisconsin	2	*	*	5	18	-75.0	*	.1
West North Central	4	4	3	12	37	-67.7	*	*
Iowa	*	*	*	1	5	-77.0	*	*
Kansas	1	1	1	3	6	-44.0	*	*
Minnesota	*	*	*	*	3	NM	*	*
Missouri	*	*	1	*	14	NM	*	.1
Nebraska	2	3	*	7	5	33.3	.1	.1
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
South Dakota	*	*	*	*	4	NM	*	.1
South Atlantic	79	30	113	308	780	-60.5	.1	.3
Delaware	*	*	1	28	62	-54.4	.8	1.7
District of Columbia	*	*	1	*	11	NM	3.0	7.7
Florida	74	13	97	149	234	-36.4	.3	.4
Georgia	5	3	1	19	38	-49.1	*	.1
Maryland	-5	1	8	48	217	-78.1	.3	1.2
North Carolina	5	14	2	31	53	-41.4	.1	.1
South Carolina	*	*	1	1	38	-96.1	*	.1
Virginia	1	1	2	31	127	-75.4	.2	.6
West Virginia	*	—	*	*	*	NM	*	*
East South Central	5	7	16	40	144	-72.4	*	.1
Alabama	*	—	2	2	21	-92.6	*	.1
Kentucky	4	7	6	23	9	148.2	.1	*
Mississippi	—	*	*	*	1	NM	*	*
Tennessee	1	*	8	16	113	-86.1	*	.4
West South Central	1	5	1	8	8	-5.1	*	*
Arkansas	*	*	*	*	5	NM	*	*
Louisiana	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Oklahoma	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Texas	1	5	1	7	3	175.5	*	*
Mountain	1	*	1	2	1	130.9	*	*
Arizona	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Colorado	*	*	*	-1	-1	NM	*	*
Idaho	*	—	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Montana	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Nevada	*	*	*	1	*	NM	*	*
New Mexico	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Utah	*	*	*	1	1	-30.1	*	*
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	NM	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	3	2	2	14	20	-29.8	*	*
California	3	2	2	13	20	-34.2	*	*
Oregon	—	—	—	*	*	NM	*	*
Washington	*	*	*	1	*	NM	*	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	129	129	125	741	681	8.9	16.5	15.4
Alaska	25	30	25	243	233	4.6	11.8	11.5
Hawaii	105	99	100	498	448	11.1	20.4	18.5
U.S. Total	278	232	303	1,462	2,467	-40.8	.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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date				
				Gas Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)	1995 [1]	1994 [2]
New England	950	835	196	2,741	562	387.6	9.5	1.6
Connecticut	232	155	*	842	3	25701.5	8.9	*
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	683	680	184	1,859	523	255.4	19.3	4.1
New Hampshire	35	*	6	37	6	468.2	.6	.1
Rhode Island	—	—	6	—	28	—	—	63.6
Vermont	—	—	—	4	1	193.2	.2	.1
Middle Atlantic	2,249	1,744	1,329	9,464	3,852	145.7	8.0	3.1
New Jersey	209	98	169	956	515	85.5	7.3	4.1
New York	1,941	1,546	1,144	7,894	3,138	151.6	21.6	7.5
Pennsylvania	100	100	16	614	199	208.4	.9	.3
East North Central	209	204	237	1,461	1,636	-10.7	.7	.8
Illinois	73	94	153	761	991	-23.2	1.3	1.8
Indiana	41	16	28	192	280	-31.3	.5	.7
Michigan	70	61	41	339	223	52.0	.9	.7
Ohio	12	17	5	64	53	19.5	.1	.1
Wisconsin	13	16	9	105	88	18.6	.5	.4
West North Central	222	238	281	985	819	20.3	1.1	.9
Iowa	10	20	16	54	52	3.0	.4	.4
Kansas	86	110	171	444	499	-11.0	3.1	3.3
Minnesota	65	36	42	214	106	102.4	1.2	.6
Missouri	52	61	17	225	49	362.2	.9	.2
Nebraska	10	11	34	48	112	-57.3	.5	1.1
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
South Dakota	*	*	*	1	1	-31.8	*	*
South Atlantic	3,741	3,659	2,198	15,055	8,360	80.1	6.4	3.5
Delaware	122	266	116	1,140	568	100.6	34.2	16.0
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	3,371	3,182	1,929	12,422	7,079	75.5	22.4	12.8
Georgia	36	15	2	65	21	209.1	.2	.1
Maryland	45	34	34	264	127	108.5	1.6	.7
North Carolina	17	14	1	37	34	9.7	.1	.1
South Carolina	14	*	5	81	12	559.0	.3	*
Virginia	132	139	108	1,026	507	102.3	5.0	2.2
West Virginia	4	8	3	19	11	69.6	.1	*
East South Central	900	465	358	3,273	1,239	164.1	2.8	1.1
Alabama	27	19	27	125	100	24.5	.3	.3
Kentucky	8	2	3	27	14	90.8	.1	*
Mississippi	866	444	328	3,122	1,067	192.7	31.4	12.3
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	.2
West South Central	13,646	11,397	11,548	54,008	47,621	13.4	35.1	31.9
Arkansas	284	207	147	713	318	123.9	5.0	2.0
Louisiana	2,700	2,131	1,892	10,303	7,640	34.9	41.6	36.0
Oklahoma	1,284	1,257	1,247	5,197	4,585	13.3	28.6	26.3
Texas	9,378	7,802	8,263	37,795	35,078	7.7	39.1	37.1
Mountain	747	684	687	3,539	2,740	29.2	3.5	2.7
Arizona	63	98	107	434	426	1.9	1.7	1.6
Colorado	16	20	32	110	151	-26.9	.8	1.1
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1	*	1	4	12	-71.9	*	.1
Nevada	308	188	282	1,305	836	56.2	17.9	11.2
New Mexico	283	297	222	1,306	1,114	17.3	11.2	9.7
Utah	75	80	43	374	196	90.9	3.0	1.4
Wyoming	1	1	2	5	5	1.1	*	*
Pacific Contiguous	1,756	2,646	3,643	14,670	22,507	-34.8	13.7	22.5
California	1,728	2,553	3,642	13,791	21,610	-36.2	27.4	45.9
Oregon	27	92	—	771	886	-13.0	4.0	5.3
Washington	1	1	*	108	11	881.3	.3	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	236	210	199	1,146	1,121	2.2	25.5	25.3
Alaska	236	210	199	1,146	1,121	2.2	55.6	55.6
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	24,656	22,082	20,676	106,342	90,457	17.6	9.1	7.8

[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.
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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date				
				Gas (Steam)			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)	1995 [1]	1994 [2]
New England	857	770	192	2,546	552	361.1	8.9	1.6
Connecticut	232	155	*	842	3	25701.5	8.9	*
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	590	615	180	1,663	513	224.2	17.2	4.0
New Hampshire	35	—	6	37	6	466.7	.6	.1
Rhode Island	—	—	6	—	28	NM	—	63.6
Vermont	—	—	—	4	1	193.2	.2	.1
Middle Atlantic	2,062	1,621	1,195	8,603	3,593	139.4	7.3	2.9
New Jersey	143	69	80	557	343	62.2	4.2	2.8
New York	1,824	1,455	1,103	7,449	3,065	143.1	20.4	7.3
Pennsylvania	95	97	13	598	186	221.9	.9	.3
East North Central	174	185	226	1,335	1,526	-12.5	.6	.8
Illinois	70	93	153	755	986	-23.4	1.3	1.8
Indiana	36	14	23	171	251	-31.8	.4	.6
Michigan	54	53	41	301	204	47.5	.8	.7
Ohio	5	15	2	53	25	113.4	.1	*
Wisconsin	9	9	6	55	60	-7.6	.3	.3
West North Central	194	217	256	881	723	21.8	.9	.8
Iowa	10	20	15	54	49	11.4	.4	.4
Kansas	67	96	155	368	437	-15.7	2.5	2.9
Minnesota	65	36	41	214	104	106.5	1.2	.6
Missouri	48	59	12	219	34	545.0	.9	.1
Nebraska	5	6	32	27	101	-73.2	.3	1.0
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
South Dakota	*	*	•	-1	-1	NM	*	*
South Atlantic	2,740	2,602	1,255	9,690	4,666	107.7	4.1	2.0
Delaware	86	58	29	273	45	503.1	8.2	1.3
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	2,593	2,513	1,197	9,107	4,498	102.4	16.4	8.1
Georgia	28	12	2	43	19	127.4	.1	*
Maryland	14	7	16	162	63	158.1	1.0	.4
North Carolina	2	*	•	1	10	-92.4	*	*
South Carolina	4	•	1	71	5	1423.8	.2	*
Virginia	9	3	7	14	15	-4.3	.1	.1
West Virginia	4	8	3	19	11	69.6	.1	*
East South Central	802	371	265	2,770	850	225.7	2.4	.8
Alabama	26	19	26	120	98	22.3	.3	.3
Kentucky	4	2	3	19	14	37.9	.1	*
Mississippi	772	350	236	2,631	739	256.2	26.5	8.5
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	NM	—	—
West South Central	12,888	10,708	11,071	50,919	45,356	12.3	33.1	30.4
Arkansas	284	207	147	713	318	123.9	5.0	2.0
Louisiana	2,636	2,067	1,827	9,972	7,371	35.3	40.3	34.8
Oklahoma	992	924	1,044	3,724	3,681	1.2	20.5	21.1
Texas	8,976	7,511	8,053	36,510	33,985	7.4	37.7	36.0
Mountain	586	557	535	2,652	2,183	21.5	2.6	2.1
Arizona	21	17	28	120	94	27.3	.5	.4
Colorado	16	20	27	110	125	-12.6	.8	.9
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1	*	*	2	9	-74.3	*	.1
Nevada	216	167	229	860	723	18.9	11.8	9.7
New Mexico	270	286	211	1,250	1,082	15.6	10.7	9.5
Utah	62	66	38	306	146	110.2	2.5	1.1
Wyoming	1	1	2	5	5	1.1	*	*
Pacific Contiguous	1,668	2,539	3,521	13,497	21,207	-36.4	12.6	21.2
California	1,668	2,539	3,521	13,497	21,207	-36.4	26.8	45.1
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	NM	—	—
Washington	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	31	28	36	172	240	-28.2	3.8	5.4
Alaska	31	28	36	172	240	-28.2	8.4	11.9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	22,004	19,598	18,551	93,066	80,898	15.0	8.0	7.0

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

Census Division and State	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date				
				Gas (GT/IC)			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)	1995 [1]	1994 [2]
New England	93	65	4	196	10	1852.7	0.7	•
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	93	65	4	195	10	1851.7	2.0	0.1
New Hampshire	•	•	—	•	—	NM	•	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	187	123	133	861	259	232.6	.7	.2
New Jersey	66	28	89	399	172	131.9	3.0	1.4
New York	117	92	42	445	73	508.0	1.2	.2
Pennsylvania	5	3	3	16	13	22.5	•	•
East North Central	35	19	11	126	110	14.5	.1	.1
Illinois	3	1	•	6	5	18.9	•	•
Indiana	5	3	5	21	28	-26.4	.1	.1
Michigan	16	7	1	38	19	100.0	.1	.1
Ohio	7	1	3	11	29	-61.6	•	.1
Wisconsin	4	7	2	49	28	74.1	.3	.1
West North Central	28	21	25	104	95	9.2	.1	.1
Iowa	•	•	1	-1	3	NM	•	•
Kansas	19	15	16	76	62	21.9	.5	.4
Minnesota	•	•	1	•	2	NM	•	•
Missouri	4	2	5	6	15	-57.9	•	.1
Nebraska	5	4	2	21	11	88.6	.2	.1
North Dakota	—	•	•	•	•	NM	•	•
South Dakota	•	•	•	1	1	-13.9	•	•
South Atlantic	1,001	1,057	943	5,365	3,694	45.2	2.3	1.6
Delaware	36	208	87	867	523	65.8	26.0	14.7
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	778	669	733	3,315	2,581	28.5	6.0	4.7
Georgia	7	3	•	22	2	887.1	.1	•
Maryland	30	27	18	102	64	59.7	.6	.4
North Carolina	16	14	1	37	24	50.3	.1	.1
South Carolina	10	•	4	10	8	34.1	•	•
Virginia	124	136	101	1,012	492	105.6	4.9	2.2
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	98	94	93	503	389	29.3	.4	.3
Alabama	•	•	1	5	2	126.3	•	•
Kentucky	4	•	•	8	•	NM	•	•
Mississippi	94	94	92	491	328	49.6	4.9	3.8
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	59	NM	—	.2
West South Central	758	689	477	3,089	2,265	36.4	2.0	1.5
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	•	NM	—	•
Louisiana	64	65	65	331	269	23.2	1.3	1.3
Oklahoma	292	333	203	1,473	904	62.9	8.1	5.2
Texas	402	291	209	1,285	1,092	17.7	1.3	1.2
Mountain	161	127	153	887	556	59.3	.9	.5
Arizona	42	80	79	315	332	-5.2	1.2	1.3
Colorado	•	•	5	1	25	-97.5	•	.2
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	•	•	•	1	4	-66.0	•	•
Nevada	92	21	53	446	113	295.5	6.1	1.5
New Mexico	13	12	11	56	32	74.8	.5	.3
Utah	13	14	5	68	50	35.0	.6	.4
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	88	108	122	1,172	1,300	-9.8	1.1	1.3
California	60	15	122	294	403	-27.1	.6	.9
Oregon	27	92	—	771	886	-13.0	4.0	5.3
Washington	1	1	•	108	11	899.5	.3	•
Pacific Noncontiguous	204	181	163	974	881	10.5	21.6	19.9
Alaska	204	181	163	974	881	10.5	47.3	43.7
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	2,652	2,484	2,125	13,276	9,559	38.9	1.1	.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: •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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date				
				Hydroelectric Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)	1995 [1]	1994 [2]
New England	279	327	627	1,975	2,331	-15.3	6.9	6.6
Connecticut	8	26	43	159	231	-31.4	1.7	2.1
Maine	152	143	243	811	880	-7.8	59.8	20.4
Massachusetts	-53	17	41	69	147	-52.8	.7	1.1
New Hampshire	101	60	172	498	612	-18.7	7.6	13.0
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	71	82	129	438	461	-5.1	24.9	19.8
Middle Atlantic	2,015	1,949	2,455	10,888	11,574	-5.9	9.3	9.3
New Jersey	-10	-10	-16	-44	-67	NM	-.3	-.5
New York	1,948	1,884	2,324	10,354	10,719	-3.4	28.3	25.6
Pennsylvania	77	75	147	578	923	-37.4	.8	1.3
East North Central	420	356	361	1,582	1,354	16.8	.7	.7
Illinois	4	4	4	19	17	12.3	•	•
Indiana	34	48	48	201	127	58.0	.5	.3
Michigan	128	64	105	384	364	5.7	1.0	1.2
Ohio	20	26	24	105	58	81.6	.2	.1
Wisconsin	234	214	180	873	789	10.7	4.5	3.9
West North Central	807	708	1,385	4,140	4,859	-14.8	4.4	5.2
Iowa	67	75	86	373	406	-8.1	2.9	3.2
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	95	81	93	345	337	2.4	2.0	2.0
Missouri	322	146	310	943	1,063	-11.3	3.8	4.5
Nebraska	98	81	122	413	490	-15.7	4.2	5.0
North Dakota	118	109	231	729	700	4.1	6.5	6.0
South Dakota	106	216	544	1,338	1,864	-28.2	52.1	60.0
South Atlantic	682	730	893	6,426	7,303	-12.0	2.7	3.1
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	17	26	15	102	109	-6.1	.2	.2
Georgia	294	279	260	2,201	1,766	24.6	5.4	4.5
Maryland	108	152	176	808	1,075	-24.9	4.9	6.1
North Carolina	143	165	325	1,667	2,733	-39.0	4.5	7.3
South Carolina	53	88	66	1,315	934	40.8	4.2	3.2
Virginia	18	-11	12	117	474	-75.3	.6	2.1
West Virginia	49	30	40	217	211	2.7	.7	.7
East South Central	1,172	933	1,541	9,157	12,551	-27.0	7.9	11.1
Alabama	441	433	566	4,462	5,754	-22.5	11.9	14.7
Kentucky	298	201	363	1,409	1,841	-23.4	4.1	5.3
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	433	299	612	3,286	4,956	-33.7	9.9	16.0
West South Central	963	875	839	4,158	3,775	10.1	2.7	2.5
Arkansas	251	336	264	1,716	1,733	-1.0	12.0	10.7
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	477	308	367	1,491	1,372	8.7	8.2	7.9
Texas	236	231	208	951	670	42.0	1.0	.7
Mountain	3,240	2,624	3,304	12,197	12,559	-2.9	12.1	12.3
Arizona	610	672	741	3,069	3,441	-10.8	11.8	13.0
Colorado	233	146	176	726	542	34.0	5.4	4.0
Idaho	1,127	821	1,064	3,594	3,407	5.5	100.0	100.0
Montana	866	606	872	3,432	3,648	-5.9	34.9	36.0
Nevada	200	228	178	734	781	-6.0	10.1	10.4
New Mexico	23	41	35	138	99	39.9	1.2	.9
Utah	119	65	119	320	351	-8.7	2.6	2.6
Wyoming	62	46	118	183	290	-36.9	1.1	1.8
Pacific Contiguous	16,893	14,860	12,807	73,687	51,834	42.2	68.7	51.9
California	5,568	5,295	2,400	22,093	8,608	156.7	43.8	18.3
Oregon	3,994	3,478	3,386	18,236	14,439	26.3	94.3	85.9
Washington	7,332	6,087	7,021	33,358	28,787	15.9	88.9	79.8
Pacific Noncontiguous	99	112	117	549	557	-1.5	12.2	12.6
Alaska	97	111	115	544	549	-1.0	26.4	27.3
Hawaii	3	1	2	5	8	-38.5	.2	.3
U.S. Total	26,570	23,474	24,329	124,761	108,699	14.8	10.7	9.4

[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 May was 1,944 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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date				
				Nuclear Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)	1995 [1]	1994 [2]
New England	2,083	1,707	2,784	12,887	17,071	-24.5	44.8	48.4
Connecticut	882	874	1,342	5,934	8,129	-27.0	63.0	73.1
Maine	—	—	587	198	3,094	-93.6	14.6	71.8
Massachusetts	—	—	471	1,299	1,991	-34.8	13.5	15.6
New Hampshire	865	832	—	4,196	2,022	107.5	64.1	43.1
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	336	—	384	1,260	1,835	-31.3	71.7	78.8
Middle Atlantic	9,342	8,553	9,578	43,422	47,202	-8.0	36.9	37.9
New Jersey	2,220	2,730	1,670	10,261	8,425	21.8	78.2	67.7
New York	1,307	1,020	2,687	6,334	12,161	-47.9	17.3	29.0
Pennsylvania	5,816	4,804	5,222	26,827	26,617	.8	39.5	37.9
East North Central	11,884	9,845	7,344	54,789	39,148	40.0	25.8	19.3
Illinois	7,172	5,905	5,245	32,511	27,533	18.1	55.9	50.9
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	2,374	2,338	527	11,136	3,146	254.0	29.0	10.1
Ohio	1,500	1,109	640	6,987	4,042	72.9	12.5	7.4
Wisconsin	837	494	931	4,156	4,428	-6.1	21.5	22.1
West North Central	3,422	2,786	3,720	16,140	19,331	-16.5	17.3	20.9
Iowa	344	119	349	1,119	1,862	-39.9	8.6	14.7
Kansas	877	849	867	4,068	4,029	1.0	27.9	26.9
Minnesota	922	1,131	845	5,525	5,386	2.6	31.6	32.4
Missouri	489	-11	860	2,706	4,135	-34.6	10.9	17.5
Nebraska	791	698	800	2,722	3,919	-30.5	27.8	39.7
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	14,342	14,565	13,062	75,075	66,310	13.2	32.0	28.1
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	2,786	2,732	1,591	13,283	9,869	34.6	23.9	17.8
Georgia	2,727	2,512	2,668	12,463	12,255	1.7	30.9	31.6
Maryland	820	618	550	4,762	3,487	36.5	29.0	19.7
North Carolina	3,049	2,589	2,573	15,341	12,495	22.8	41.5	33.5
South Carolina	3,242	4,369	3,255	20,022	17,630	13.6	64.1	61.1
Virginia	1,717	1,745	2,426	9,204	10,573	-13.0	44.8	46.2
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	3,122	2,734	4,298	18,058	17,257	4.6	15.7	15.2
Alabama	1,490	1,326	1,979	8,038	8,558	-6.1	21.5	21.9
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	371	846	2,871	4,033	-28.8	28.9	46.6
Tennessee	1,631	1,038	1,472	7,149	4,666	53.2	21.4	15.0
West South Central	5,898	4,770	3,732	25,534	17,593	45.1	16.6	11.8
Arkansas	1,261	1,095	1,274	4,481	5,129	-12.6	31.4	31.6
Louisiana	1,498	1,442	799	7,301	4,793	52.3	29.5	22.6
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	3,139	2,233	1,659	13,752	7,671	79.3	14.2	8.1
Mountain	1,825	1,747	1,462	9,866	7,548	30.7	9.8	7.4
Arizona	1,825	1,747	1,462	9,866	7,548	30.7	37.9	28.6
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	2,470	2,614	2,544	15,018	15,895	-5.5	14.0	15.9
California	2,476	2,263	2,550	12,572	13,174	-4.6	24.9	28.0
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	-6	350	-6	2,446	2,721	-10.1	6.5	7.5
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	54,387	49,321	48,525	270,788	247,355	9.5	23.2	21.3

[1] Data for 1995 are preliminary.
[2] Data for 1994 are final.
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)

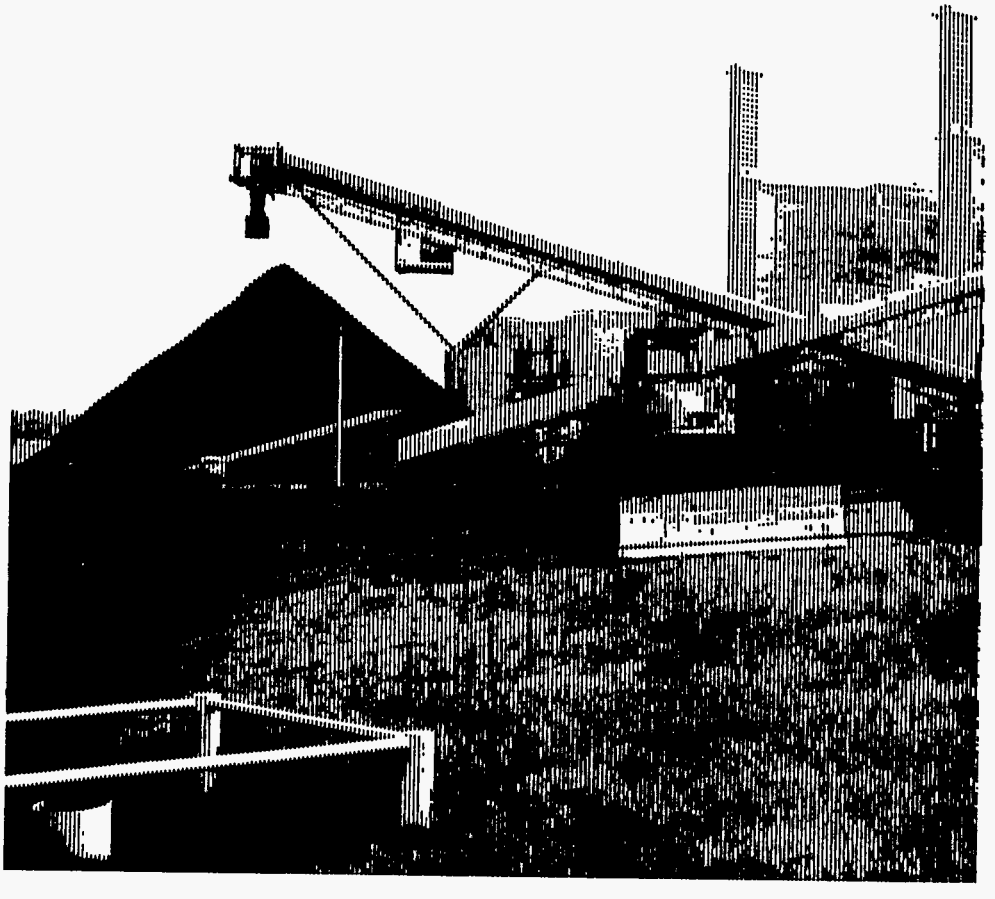
Census Division and State	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date				
				Other Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)	1995 [1]	1994 [2]
New England	21	49	46	193	211	-8.5	0.7	0.6
Connecticut	5	37	43	141	184	-23.5	1.5	1.7
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	16	12	3	52	27	92.9	3.0	1.2
Middle Atlantic	1	*	1	7	3	161.7	*	*
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1	*	1	7	3	161.7	*	*
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East North Central	28	29	20	129	107	20.9	.1	.1
Illinois	7	7	—	19	—	—	*	—
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	22	21	20	109	107	2.7	.6	.5
West North Central	47	46	42	196	167	17.5	.2	.2
Iowa	2	1	1	6	4	48.5	*	*
Kansas	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Minnesota	42	39	37	176	156	12.6	1.0	.9
Missouri	2	5	1	9	3	163.5	*	*
Nebraska	1	1	2	5	3	66.4	.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	*	*	26	*	116	NM	*	.1
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	*	*	26	*	116	NM	*	.1
Mountain	*	1	23	49	111	-56.1	*	.1
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	7	—	30	—	—	.3
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	*	1	17	49	81	-39.8	.4	.6
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	262	307	570	1,596	3,040	-47.5	1.5	3.0
California	257	281	565	1,521	2,878	-47.1	3.0	6.1
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	5	26	6	75	162	-53.6	.2	.4
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	359	432	728	2,170	3,754	-42.2	.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

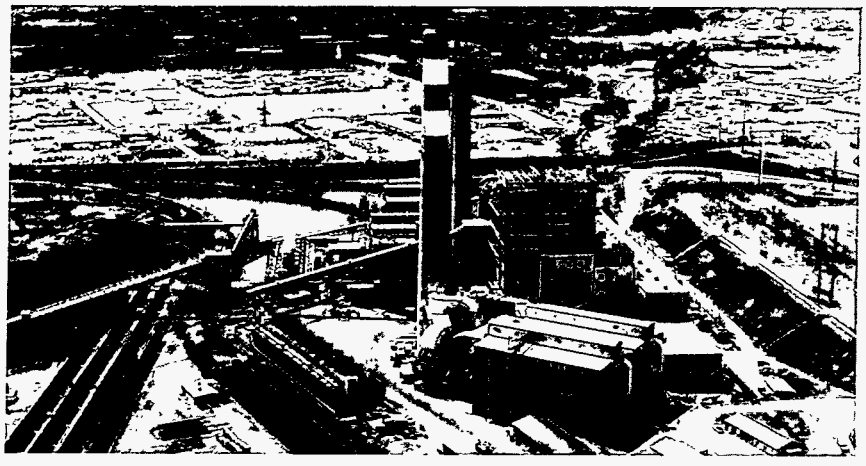


Coal is consumed by more than 500 electric utility plants in the United States.

Table 18. U.S. Electric Utility Consumption of Fossil Fuels, 1985 Through May 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
Total	402	291,224	29,169	320,796	5,331	31,482	36,814	272	1,098,945
Year to Date									
1995[4]	402	291,224	29,169	320,796	5,331	31,482	36,814	272	1,098,945
1994[3]	457	298,289	32,293	331,039	8,324	69,397	77,722	422	925,019
1993	434	287,101	32,378	319,913	4,912	49,509	54,420	424	860,786

[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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [2]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	14,751	14,488	14,982	78,404	81,480	-3.8
ERCOT	5,466	4,564	6,303	25,347	29,217	-13.2
MAAC	2,867	2,688	2,970	15,118	15,421	-2.0
MAIN	4,874	5,097	4,770	25,850	25,948	-.4
MAPP (U.S.)	5,347	6,009	5,505	31,344	30,074	4.2
NPCC (U.S.)	1,150	1,262	1,160	6,808	7,057	-3.5
SERC	13,864	11,444	12,239	61,683	60,326	2.2
SPP	6,937	6,276	7,117	36,244	37,578	-3.5
WSCC (U.S.)	7,379	7,258	8,016	39,877	43,834	-9.0
Contiguous U.S.	**62,637**	**59,084**	**63,062**	**320,676**	**330,935**	**-3.1**
ASCC	19	25	23	120	104	15.3
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**62,656**	**59,110**	**63,084**	**320,796**	**331,039**	**-3.1**

[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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [2]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	185	159	244	1,025	1,804	-43.2
ERCOT	40	32	10	144	265	-45.7
MAAC	136	208	1,138	3,270	14,294	-77.1
MAIN	55	60	108	369	1,385	-73.4
MAPP (U.S.)	43	26	42	153	223	-31.1
NPCC (U.S.)	1,977	2,396	2,771	14,045	25,260	-44.4
SERC	3,830	1,745	5,810	12,057	26,697	-54.8
SPP	45	37	403	180	1,635	-89.0
WSCC (U.S.)	51	71	88	905	1,573	-42.4
Contiguous U.S.	**6,363**	**4,734**	**10,615**	**32,148**	**73,135**	**-56.0**
ASCC	45	54	45	416	416	.1
Hawaii	846	803	850	4,250	4,171	1.9
U.S. Total	**7,254**	**5,591**	**11,510**	**36,814**	**77,722**	**-52.6**

[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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [2]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	3,181	3,279	1,522	14,892	10,935	36.2
ERCOT	76,618	63,094	67,552	303,932	286,298	6.2
MAAC	5,027	4,979	3,704	30,144	14,516	107.7
MAIN	1,674	2,196	2,505	13,120	14,372	-8.7
MAPP (U.S.)	1,007	859	1,180	4,199	3,854	8.9
NPCC (U.S.)	30,422	25,259	14,118	112,121	38,822	188.8
SERC	37,931	34,882	21,912	142,848	78,842	81.2
SPP	73,350	59,156	57,639	284,486	216,523	31.4
WSCC (U.S.)	25,767	32,780	43,728	180,601	249,189	-27.5
Contiguous U.S.	**254,978**	**226,484**	**213,860**	**1,086,343**	**913,351**	**18.9**
ASCC	2,615	2,335	2,163	12,602	11,668	8.0
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**257,592**	**228,820**	**216,022**	**1,098,945**	**925,019**	**18.8**

[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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)
New England	430	359	453	2,390	2,554	-6.4
Connecticut	86	2	89	334	387	-13.6
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	299	242	312	1,509	1,670	-9.7
New Hampshire	44	115	52	547	497	10.2
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	3,696	3,645	3,654	19,759	20,511	-3.7
New Jersey	169	97	131	693	974	-28.9
New York	591	698	575	3,400	3,701	-8.1
Pennsylvania	2,935	2,850	2,948	15,666	15,836	-1.1
East North Central	13,596	14,204	14,150	73,632	76,066	-3.2
Illinois	2,216	2,471	2,414	12,989	13,144	-1.2
Indiana	3,547	3,689	4,030	20,234	20,934	-3.3
Michigan	2,491	2,386	2,424	12,452	12,432	.2
Ohio	3,792	3,957	3,725	19,973	21,326	-6.3
Wisconsin	1,549	1,702	1,557	7,984	8,230	-3.0
West North Central	8,332	8,555	8,101	46,463	43,918	5.8
Iowa	1,283	1,387	1,232	7,170	6,557	9.3
Kansas	1,297	1,108	1,131	6,433	6,762	-4.9
Minnesota	1,267	1,286	1,481	7,002	6,675	4.9
Missouri	2,173	2,019	1,853	11,586	9,929	16.7
Nebraska	727	845	560	4,128	3,409	21.1
North Dakota	1,412	1,697	1,613	9,036	9,440	-4.3
South Dakota	173	212	231	1,108	1,145	-3.2
South Atlantic	11,051	8,979	10,498	52,018	53,090	-2.0
Delaware	136	135	139	805	878	-8.4
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	2,194	1,623	2,211	9,494	9,506	-.1
Georgia	2,534	2,156	2,167	10,939	10,322	6.0
Maryland	757	669	793	3,758	3,934	-4.5
North Carolina	1,808	1,293	1,725	7,540	8,471	-11.0
South Carolina	914	669	754	3,830	4,044	-5.3
Virginia	615	654	602	3,765	3,872	-2.7
West Virginia	2,094	1,781	2,106	11,886	12,062	-1.5
East South Central	7,775	6,963	6,749	35,903	34,226	4.9
Alabama	2,648	2,060	1,987	10,601	10,155	4.4
Kentucky	2,762	2,776	2,536	14,211	14,103	.8
Mississippi	377	413	315	1,908	1,332	43.3
Tennessee	1,989	1,714	1,910	9,183	8,637	6.3
West South Central	10,022	8,642	11,167	48,475	54,526	-11.1
Arkansas	815	861	904	4,543	5,552	-18.2
Louisiana	1,101	975	1,290	5,032	5,505	-8.6
Oklahoma	1,259	1,124	1,192	7,005	7,075	-1.0
Texas	6,847	5,682	7,781	31,894	36,394	-12.4
Mountain	7,663	7,565	7,818	40,798	42,504	-4.0
Arizona	1,307	1,179	1,654	6,296	7,445	-15.4
Colorado	1,354	1,235	1,370	6,680	6,783	-1.5
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	594	644	546	4,098	4,092	.1
Nevada	562	459	525	2,558	2,835	-9.8
New Mexico	1,131	1,072	1,047	5,915	5,809	1.8
Utah	914	975	1,036	5,118	5,628	-9.1
Wyoming	1,800	2,001	1,639	10,133	9,911	2.2
Pacific Contiguous	72	174	473	1,238	3,541	-65.0
California	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	4	—	33	219	883	-75.2
Washington	68	174	440	1,020	2,658	-61.6
Pacific Noncontiguous	19	25	23	120	104	15.3
Alaska	19	25	23	120	104	15.3
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	62,656	59,110	63,084	320,796	331,039	-3.1

[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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)
New England	**1,225**	**1,708**	**1,788**	**8,063**	**13,991**	**-42.4**
Connecticut	377	664	179	2,451	2,659	-7.8
Maine	51	225	51	643	606	6.1
Massachusetts	609	649	1,295	4,173	9,113	-54.2
New Hampshire	185	166	245	779	1,560	-50.0
Rhode Island	2	1	16	6	42	-86.6
Vermont	1	2	1	10	11	-11.8
Middle Atlantic	**829**	**776**	**1,615**	**7,654**	**18,884**	**-59.5**
New Jersey	27	12	68	470	2,239	-79.0
New York	751	687	983	5,978	11,258	-46.9
Pennsylvania	51	76	564	1,206	5,387	-77.6
East North Central	**197**	**170**	**264**	**1,103**	**2,684**	**-58.9**
Illinois	42	47	93	290	1,253	-76.9
Indiana	34	26	27	139	182	-23.3
Michigan	69	68	87	433	657	-34.1
Ohio	40	24	47	195	512	-62.0
Wisconsin	12	5	10	46	81	-43.8
West North Central	**55**	**46**	**59**	**238**	**367**	**-35.3**
Iowa	9	5	11	31	68	-54.0
Kansas	8	11	7	50	48	4.6
Minnesota	8	4	5	28	40	-30.9
Missouri	12	13	19	62	128	-51.7
Nebraska	7	9	4	22	25	-10.1
North Dakota	9	3	12	40	44	-10.6
South Dakota	1	1	1	5	15	-64.6
South Atlantic	**3,881**	**1,854**	**6,317**	**13,596**	**33,235**	**-59.1**
Delaware	39	99	42	581	1,510	-61.5
District of Columbia	*	1	5	76	314	-75.7
Florida	3,650	1,614	5,683	10,606	23,611	-55.1
Georgia	44	22	17	131	151	-13.6
Maryland	30	27	475	1,013	4,964	-79.6
North Carolina	29	51	29	172	268	-35.8
South Carolina	18	10	13	59	163	-63.9
Virginia	8	9	17	804	2,043	-60.6
West Virginia	61	21	36	154	210	-26.7
East South Central	**54**	**57**	**414**	**331**	**1,679**	**-80.3**
Alabama	11	12	17	86	134	-35.9
Kentucky	24	20	32	114	134	-15.2
Mississippi	3	5	331	15	1,102	-98.6
Tennessee	16	19	34	116	308	-62.3
West South Central	**69**	**51**	**68**	**245**	**715**	**-65.8**
Arkansas	8	6	8	34	68	-50.5
Louisiana	9	8	46	38	360	-89.4
Oklahoma	7	3	2	14	6	130.2
Texas	45	34	13	159	281	-43.4
Mountain	**43**	**58**	**39**	**218**	**327**	**-33.1**
Arizona	15	18	7	62	34	80.9
Colorado	1	8	3	13	9	41.8
Idaho	*	—	*	*	*	—
Montana	6	5	3	18	13	32.6
Nevada	3	10	6	34	191	-82.1
New Mexico	5	7	3	22	18	21.3
Utah	8	2	8	30	26	14.8
Wyoming	5	7	9	39	34	14.5
Pacific Contiguous	**11**	**15**	**51**	**700**	**1,252**	**-44.1**
California	7	14	49	688	1,246	-44.8
Oregon	3	—	*	5	3	85.8
Washington	1	1	1	7	3	111.3
Pacific Noncontiguous	**891**	**857**	**895**	**4,666**	**4,587**	**1.7**
Alaska	45	54	45	416	416	.1
Hawaii	846	803	850	4,250	4,171	1.9
U.S. Total	**7,254**	**5,591**	**11,510**	**36,814**	**77,722**	**-52.6**

[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.
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 May 1995 petroleum coke consumption was 59,269 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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)
New England	1,184	1,652	1,764	7,784	13,655	-43.0
Connecticut	375	663	178	2,435	2,647	-8.0
Maine	51	224	51	640	604	5.9
Massachusetts	574	598	1,275	3,931	8,805	-55.4
New Hampshire	184	166	245	777	1,559	-50.2
Rhode Island	—	—	15	—	37	—
Vermont	*	*	*	1	3	-65.8
Middle Atlantic	741	707	1,536	7,218	17,695	-59.2
New Jersey	11	3	55	367	1,834	-80.0
New York	682	633	940	5,708	10,833	-47.3
Pennsylvania	48	71	541	1,143	5,027	-77.3
East North Central	174	157	236	976	2,223	-56.1
Illinois	41	45	90	283	1,161	-75.7
Indiana	32	25	25	125	147	-15.3
Michigan	66	65	85	406	626	-35.1
Ohio	28	19	29	140	259	-46.0
Wisconsin	7	4	7	23	30	-23.8
West North Central	38	28	48	168	241	-30.4
Iowa	7	2	9	19	47	-59.6
Kansas	5	8	4	39	34	14.7
Minnesota	6	2	4	18	23	-20.1
Missouri	9	11	16	46	82	-43.2
Nebraska	2	1	3	5	9	-48.0
North Dakota	8	3	12	39	44	-11.0
South Dakota	1	*	1	2	4	-39.0
South Atlantic	3,683	1,776	6,055	12,851	31,459	-59.2
Delaware	38	99	41	523	1,378	-62.0
District of Columbia	—	1	2	72	283	-74.7
Florida	3,488	1,582	5,463	10,265	23,082	-55.5
Georgia	33	14	14	73	62	18.1
Maryland	27	22	454	886	4,485	-80.2
North Carolina	14	20	25	86	110	-21.9
South Carolina	16	9	8	47	54	-13.4
Virginia	6	7	12	745	1,795	-58.5
West Virginia	61	21	36	154	209	-26.7
East South Central	48	49	383	269	1,395	-80.7
Alabama	10	12	14	82	89	-7.3
Kentucky	19	15	18	86	113	-24.3
Mississippi	3	5	331	15	1,094	-98.6
Tennessee	14	17	20	85	99	-13.3
West South Central	66	40	66	224	693	-67.7
Arkansas	8	6	7	30	55	-45.4
Louisiana	9	8	46	37	357	-89.5
Oklahoma	7	3	1	13	5	156.2
Texas	42	23	11	143	276	-48.3
Mountain	40	56	36	209	319	-34.4
Arizona	14	18	7	61	33	85.8
Colorado	1	8	3	12	9	41.1
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	6	5	3	17	13	32.1
Nevada	2	10	4	30	189	-84.0
New Mexico	4	7	3	21	17	20.2
Utah	7	2	8	28	24	19.5
Wyoming	5	7	9	39	34	14.5
Pacific Contiguous	3	10	46	666	1,201	-44.5
California	—	8	44	657	1,196	-45.1
Oregon	3	—	*	4	3	60.8
Washington	*	1	1	5	2	103.9
Pacific Noncontiguous	671	635	670	3,389	3,377	.3
Alaska	*	1	1	2	1	48.2
Hawaii	671	634	670	3,387	3,376	.3
U.S. Total	6,648	5,111	10,839	33,752	72,259	-53.3

[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: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding. •Data do not include petroleum coke. •The May 1995 petroleum coke consumption was 59,269 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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)
New England	41	56	24	279	336	-16.9
Connecticut	2	1	1	17	12	40.7
Maine	*	1	*	4	2	56.2
Massachusetts	34	51	20	242	307	-21.2
New Hampshire	1	—	—	3	1	75.5
Rhode Island	2	1	1	6	5	7.4
Vermont	1	2	1	9	8	8.5
Middle Atlantic	88	68	79	436	1,190	-63.3
New Jersey	16	9	13	103	405	-74.6
New York	69	54	43	271	424	-36.1
Pennsylvania	3	5	23	62	360	-82.7
East North Central	23	13	28	126	461	-72.6
Illinois	1	2	2	7	91	-92.0
Indiana	2	1	2	15	35	-57.3
Michigan	3	3	2	27	31	-14.4
Ohio	12	5	19	55	253	-78.3
Wisconsin	5	1	3	23	51	-55.3
West North Central	16	18	12	70	126	-44.6
Iowa	2	2	2	12	21	-41.5
Kansas	3	2	3	11	14	-19.8
Minnesota	3	2	1	10	18	-44.9
Missouri	3	2	4	15	46	-66.8
Nebraska	5	8	1	18	16	11.8
North Dakota	1	*	*	1	1	12.8
South Dakota	*	*	1	3	11	-72.7
South Atlantic	198	78	262	745	1,775	-58.1
Delaware	*	1	2	57	132	-56.6
District of Columbia	*	—	3	5	32	-84.7
Florida	163	32	220	341	529	-35.6
Georgia	12	8	3	58	89	-35.5
Maryland	4	5	20	127	478	-73.5
North Carolina	15	31	5	86	158	-45.5
South Carolina	2	*	4	12	109	-88.9
Virginia	2	2	5	59	248	-76.1
West Virginia	*	—	*	*	*	—
East South Central	7	7	31	63	284	-78.0
Alabama	1	—	4	3	45	-92.5
Kentucky	5	5	14	28	21	32.5
Mississippi	—	*	*	*	8	—
Tennessee	1	2	13	31	209	-85.3
West South Central	3	11	3	21	22	-2.4
Arkansas	*	*	*	4	13	-71.7
Louisiana	*	*	*	1	2	-69.0
Oklahoma	*	*	*	1	1	-35.9
Texas	3	11	2	16	5	207.7
Mountain	2	2	3	9	8	21.7
Arizona	1	*	1	1	2	-24.3
Colorado	*	*	*	1	*	—
Idaho	*	—	*	*	*	—
Montana	*	*	*	1	*	—
Nevada	*	*	1	4	2	80.7
New Mexico	*	*	*	1	*	—
Utah	*	*	1	2	3	-26.0
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	8	6	5	35	52	-33.0
California	7	6	5	31	50	-37.7
Oregon	*	—	—	1	*	—
Washington	1	*	*	2	1	129.4
Pacific Noncontiguous	220	222	225	1,277	1,210	5.6
Alaska	45	54	45	414	414	-.1
Hawaii	175	168	180	863	796	8.5
U.S. Total	607	480	670	3,062	5,463	-44.0

[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.
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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)
New England	**9,902**	**8,379**	**1,998**	**28,795**	**5,770**	**399.1**
Connecticut	2,414	1,645	4	8,898	77	11515.4
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	7,090	6,731	1,849	19,423	5,181	274.9
New Hampshire	395	*	69	413	69	494.2
Rhode Island	—	—	71	—	418	—
Vermont	3	2	3	61	25	145.2
Middle Atlantic	**23,793**	**19,196**	**14,405**	**100,899**	**41,818**	**141.3**
New Jersey	2,112	1,194	2,121	10,820	6,629	63.2
New York	20,520	16,880	12,121	83,326	33,052	152.1
Pennsylvania	1,161	1,122	164	6,753	2,137	216.0
East North Central	**4,685**	**5,157**	**3,847**	**27,249**	**24,990**	**9.0**
Illinois	1,406	1,759	2,229	11,287	12,941	-12.8
Indiana	432	167	255	2,060	2,919	-29.4
Michigan	2,465	2,752	1,113	11,482	6,920	65.9
Ohio	178	251	125	965	991	-2.6
Wisconsin	204	228	125	1,456	1,218	19.5
West North Central	**2,864**	**2,884**	**3,492**	**12,904**	**10,478**	**23.1**
Iowa	123	246	221	687	715	-3.9
Kansas	1,203	1,286	2,083	6,179	6,321	-2.3
Minnesota	729	464	538	2,599	1,435	81.1
Missouri	689	749	231	2,798	664	321.4
Nebraska	113	134	413	605	1,314	-54.0
North Dakota	—	*	*	*	*	—
South Dakota	7	6	6	35	28	23.5
South Atlantic	**35,427**	**34,132**	**20,326**	**137,019**	**73,541**	**86.3**
Delaware	1,236	2,145	1,038	9,283	4,440	109.1
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	31,358	29,875	17,726	113,481	61,958	83.2
Georgia	629	231	31	1,102	264	317.9
Maryland	538	535	399	3,373	1,467	129.9
North Carolina	195	168	13	449	401	12.1
South Carolina	185	7	86	896	193	365.2
Virginia	1,248	1,093	1,001	8,238	4,707	75.0
West Virginia	39	80	31	196	111	76.4
East South Central	**10,735**	**6,337**	**5,058**	**40,980**	**17,648**	**132.2**
Alabama	293	209	314	1,350	1,078	25.2
Kentucky	95	26	31	333	150	121.6
Mississippi	10,347	6,102	4,712	39,296	15,759	149.4
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	660	—
West South Central	**141,314**	**116,503**	**120,831**	**554,634**	**489,223**	**13.4**
Arkansas	3,167	2,243	1,588	7,690	3,566	115.7
Louisiana	28,330	22,135	20,246	108,525	79,563	36.4
Oklahoma	12,758	12,326	12,208	51,307	45,315	13.2
Texas	97,058	79,799	86,789	387,111	360,779	7.3
Mountain	**7,832**	**7,166**	**7,459**	**36,908**	**29,813**	**23.8**
Arizona	707	1,002	1,204	4,587	4,753	-3.5
Colorado	220	282	429	1,460	1,985	-26.5
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	14	3	6	41	129	-68.1
Nevada	3,051	1,928	2,929	12,810	8,619	48.6
New Mexico	2,986	3,044	2,377	13,596	11,938	13.9
Utah	848	900	497	4,367	2,340	86.6
Wyoming	7	7	15	49	49	-1.0
Pacific Contiguous	**18,425**	**26,730**	**36,444**	**146,955**	**220,071**	**-33.2**
California	18,187	25,880	36,439	138,700	211,421	-34.4
Oregon	230	842	2	7,038	8,517	-17.4
Washington	8	8	4	1,217	133	813.3
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,615**	**2,335**	**2,163**	**12,602**	**11,668**	**8.0**
Alaska	2,615	2,335	2,163	12,602	11,668	8.0
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**257,592**	**228,820**	**216,022**	**1,098,945**	**925,019**	**18.8**

[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.
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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)
New England	**9,077**	**7,879**	**1,957**	**27,071**	**5,669**	**377.5**
Connecticut	2,414	1,645	4	8,898	77	11515.4
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	6,265	6,231	1,808	17,700	5,080	248.4
New Hampshire	394	—	69	411	69	492.4
Rhode Island	—	—	71	—	418	NM
Vermont	3	2	3	61	25	145.2
Middle Atlantic	**21,902**	**17,846**	**12,710**	**92,244**	**38,413**	**140.1**
New Jersey	1,451	847	1,075	6,517	4,468	45.8
New York	19,344	15,922	11,507	79,183	31,992	147.5
Pennsylvania	1,106	1,078	129	6,544	1,953	235.2
East North Central	**4,224**	**4,862**	**3,633**	**25,445**	**23,257**	**9.4**
Illinois	1,377	1,726	2,213	11,148	12,840	-13.2
Indiana	363	136	208	1,798	2,591	-30.6
Michigan	2,290	2,676	1,102	11,065	6,684	65.6
Ohio	70	213	26	734	316	132.2
Wisconsin	124	111	85	699	826	-15.4
West North Central	**2,465**	**2,548**	**3,139**	**11,282**	**9,133**	**23.5**
Iowa	116	239	198	662	637	4.0
Kansas	942	1,066	1,871	5,055	5,513	-8.3
Minnesota	719	461	523	2,572	1,384	85.9
Missouri	629	707	161	2,658	423	528.7
Nebraska	58	76	385	334	1,173	-71.5
North Dakota	—	*	*	*	*	NM
South Dakota	*	*	*	1	3	-61.2
South Atlantic	**26,547**	**25,509**	**12,049**	**93,398**	**42,039**	**122.2**
Delaware	912	609	367	2,885	559	416.4
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	24,755	24,390	11,369	86,556	40,279	114.9
Georgia	527	191	29	753	236	219.5
Maryland	184	200	177	2,123	661	221.0
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	NM
South Carolina	40	3	11	740	48	1455.7
Virginia	89	37	65	146	146	-.3
West Virginia	39	80	31	196	111	76.4
East South Central	**8,346**	**3,992**	**2,968**	**28,591**	**9,342**	**206.1**
Alabama	289	209	303	1,319	1,058	24.7
Kentucky	44	18	28	201	144	40.0
Mississippi	8,013	3,766	2,637	27,071	8,141	232.5
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	NM
West South Central	**132,901**	**109,104**	**115,595**	**521,365**	**463,528**	**12.5**
Arkansas	3,167	2,243	1,588	7,690	3,565	115.7
Louisiana	27,487	21,304	19,441	104,325	76,270	36.8
Oklahoma	10,025	9,413	10,258	38,162	35,787	6.6
Texas	92,221	76,145	84,309	371,188	347,906	6.7
Mountain	**6,151**	**5,840**	**5,836**	**27,979**	**23,680**	**18.2**
Arizona	258	214	395	1,426	1,283	11.1
Colorado	217	281	356	1,443	1,665	-13.3
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	9	2	4	23	82	-71.6
Nevada	2,190	1,727	2,367	8,746	7,368	18.7
New Mexico	2,806	2,923	2,245	12,930	11,551	11.9
Utah	664	686	454	3,363	1,682	99.9
Wyoming	7	7	15	49	49	-1.0
Pacific Contiguous	**17,497**	**25,685**	**35,167**	**135,518**	**206,992**	**-34.5**
California	17,497	25,685	35,165	135,515	206,986	-34.5
Oregon	—	—	2	—	2	NM
Washington	*	*	*	3	4	-16.3
Pacific Noncontiguous	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**NM**
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	NM
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**229,108**	**203,267**	**193,054**	**962,894**	**822,053**	**17.1**

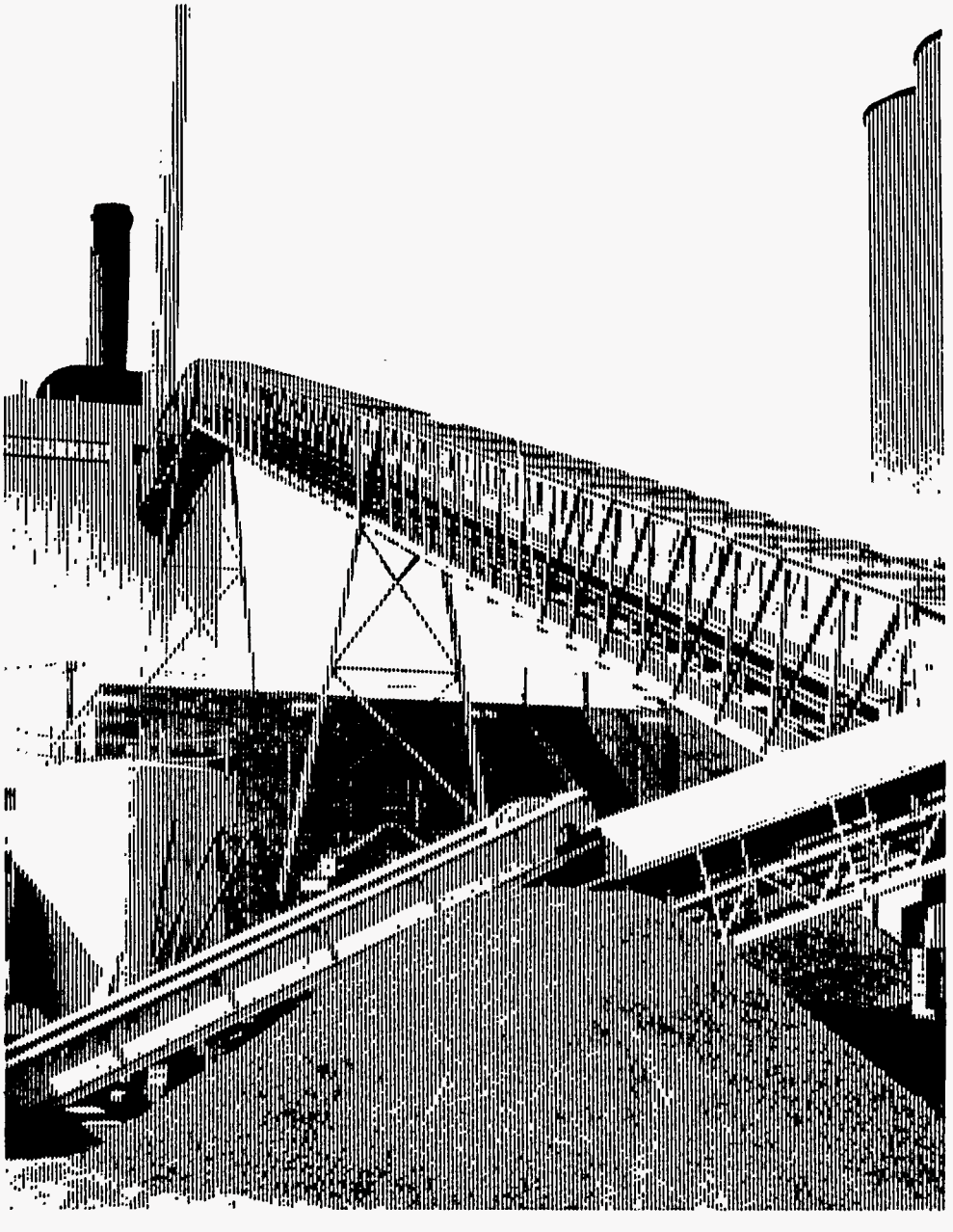
[1] Data for 1995 are preliminary.
[2] Data for 1994 are final.
* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.
NM = Calculation not meaningful.
Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent 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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [2]	Difference (percent)
New England	825	500	41	1,724	101	1614.1
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	825	500	41	1,723	101	1612.9
New Hampshire	*	*	—	1	—	NM
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	1,892	1,350	1,695	8,655	3,405	154.2
New Jersey	660	348	1,046	4,303	2,160	99.2
New York	1,176	958	614	4,143	1,060	290.8
Pennsylvania	55	44	35	209	184	13.2
East North Central	461	294	214	1,805	1,733	4.1
Illinois	30	33	16	139	101	36.8
Indiana	69	31	47	261	328	-20.3
Michigan	175	76	12	417	237	76.1
Ohio	108	37	99	231	675	-65.7
Wisconsin	79	117	40	757	392	92.9
West North Central	399	335	354	1,622	1,345	20.5
Iowa	8	7	23	25	78	-67.8
Kansas	261	220	212	1,124	808	39.1
Minnesota	10	2	15	27	52	-48.4
Missouri	60	42	70	141	241	-41.7
Nebraska	55	59	28	271	140	93.0
North Dakota	—	—	—	*	*	NM
South Dakota	6	6	6	34	26	32.4
South Atlantic	8,881	8,624	8,277	43,621	31,501	38.5
Delaware	324	1,537	672	6,398	3,881	64.8
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	6,603	5,485	6,357	26,926	21,680	24.2
Georgia	103	40	2	349	28	1143.0
Maryland	354	335	222	1,251	806	55.2
North Carolina	195	168	13	449	401	12.1
South Carolina	144	4	75	156	145	7.4
Virginia	1,159	1,056	936	8,092	4,561	77.4
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	2,389	2,345	2,090	12,389	8,306	49.2
Alabama	4	—	12	31	21	52.4
Kentucky	51	9	3	132	7	1843.2
Mississippi	2,334	2,336	2,075	12,225	7,618	60.5
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	660	NM
West South Central	8,413	7,399	5,235	33,269	25,694	29.5
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	1	NM
Louisiana	843	831	805	4,201	3,293	27.6
Oklahoma	2,733	2,914	1,950	13,145	9,528	38.0
Texas	4,837	3,654	2,480	15,923	12,873	23.7
Mountain	1,682	1,326	1,623	8,929	6,133	45.6
Arizona	450	788	809	3,161	3,470	-8.9
Colorado	3	1	73	16	320	-94.9
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	4	1	2	18	47	-61.9
Nevada	862	202	563	4,064	1,251	225.0
New Mexico	180	122	132	666	388	71.7
Utah	183	214	44	1,004	657	52.7
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	928	1,045	1,277	11,437	13,079	-12.6
California	691	194	1,274	3,186	4,435	-28.2
Oregon	230	842	—	7,038	8,515	-17.3
Washington	7	8	3	1,213	129	839.4
Pacific Noncontiguous	2,615	2,335	2,163	12,602	11,668	8.0
Alaska	2,615	2,335	2,163	12,602	11,668	8.0
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	28,484	25,553	22,968	136,051	102,966	32.1

[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: •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 May 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

[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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [2]	May 1994 [2]	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
ECAR	38,465	37,332	29,148	3.0	32.0
ERCOT	8,591	8,447	7,855	1.7	9.4
MAAC	11,087	10,658	11,390	4.0	-2.7
MAIN	11,312	10,632	9,866	6.4	14.7
MAPP (U.S.)	12,267	12,100	9,963	1.4	23.1
NPCC (U.S.)	2,416	2,256	2,045	7.1	18.1
SERC	25,499	26,183	21,912	-2.6	16.4
SPP	19,988	18,300	12,670	9.2	57.8
WSCC (U.S.)	18,167	17,125	15,691	6.1	15.8
Contiguous U.S.	**147,793**	**143,032**	**120,540**	**3.3**	**22.6**
ASCC	1	1	3	—	-64.4
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**147,794**	**143,033**	**120,543**	**3.3**	**22.6**

[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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [2]	May 1994 [2]	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
ECAR	1,704	1,738	1,732	-1.9	-1.6
ERCOT	4,925	4,947	5,049	-.4	-2.5
MAAC	6,580	6,558	5,953	.3	10.5
MAIN	1,457	1,395	729	4.4	99.9
MAPP (U.S.)	668	759	767	-11.9	-12.8
NPCC (U.S.)	10,246	10,467	11,995	-2.1	-14.6
SERC	10,954	11,095	13,239	-1.3	-17.3
SPP	4,338	4,334	4,404	.1	-1.5
WSCC (U.S.)	12,025	12,125	16,267	-.8	-26.1
Contiguous U.S.	**52,896**	**53,417**	**60,134**	**-1.0**	**-12.0**
ASCC	161	161	163	.5	-1.2
Hawaii	782	728	977	7.4	-19.9
U.S. Total	**53,840**	**54,306**	**61,274**	**-.9**	**-12.1**

[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	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
New England	**1,303**	**1,251**	**867**	**4.2**	**50.3**
Connecticut	171	202	155	-15.3	10.5
Maine	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	785	717	436	9.5	80.1
New Hampshire	347	333	277	4.3	25.6
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	**12,518**	**12,119**	**12,831**	**3.3**	**-2.4**
New Jersey	748	706	596	6.0	25.6
New York	853	835	826	2.2	3.2
Pennsylvania	10,917	10,579	11,409	3.2	-4.3
East North Central	**36,520**	**34,562**	**27,693**	**5.7**	**31.9**
Illinois	5,547	4,938	5,021	12.3	10.5
Indiana	11,487	11,116	8,476	3.3	35.5
Michigan	7,610	7,116	5,313	6.9	43.2
Ohio	8,008	7,958	6,007	.6	33.3
Wisconsin	3,868	3,434	2,876	12.6	34.5
West North Central	**19,774**	**19,377**	**16,011**	**2.0**	**23.5**
Iowa	4,365	4,264	2,950	2.4	48.0
Kansas	3,630	3,485	2,833	4.2	28.1
Minnesota	1,996	2,179	1,897	-8.4	5.2
Missouri	5,694	5,433	4,522	4.8	25.9
Nebraska	1,730	1,663	1,238	4.0	39.7
North Dakota	2,228	2,214	2,311	.7	-3.6
South Dakota	132	139	260	-5.3	-49.2
South Atlantic	**25,537**	**25,555**	**22,480**	**-.1**	**13.6**
Delaware	333	342	314	-2.4	6.3
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	4,313	4,384	4,060	-1.6	6.2
Georgia	5,181	5,305	4,604	-2.3	12.5
Maryland	1,524	1,441	1,339	5.8	13.8
North Carolina	4,350	4,469	4,067	-2.7	6.9
South Carolina	2,505	2,622	1,907	-4.5	31.4
Virginia	1,717	1,688	1,514	1.7	13.4
West Virginia	5,613	5,305	4,675	5.8	20.1
East South Central	**11,582**	**11,808**	**8,906**	**-1.9**	**30.1**
Alabama	4,249	4,490	2,999	-5.4	41.7
Kentucky	4,931	4,914	4,204	.4	17.3
Mississippi	607	674	583	-9.9	4.1
Tennessee	1,796	1,731	1,119	3.8	60.4
West South Central	**21,322**	**20,165**	**15,428**	**5.7**	**38.2**
Arkansas	3,085	2,440	1,024	26.4	201.3
Louisiana	2,545	2,401	1,567	6.0	62.4
Oklahoma	3,725	3,202	2,616	16.3	42.4
Texas	11,968	12,122	10,221	-1.3	17.1
Mountain	**16,946**	**16,314**	**15,580**	**3.9**	**8.8**
Arizona	3,701	3,763	3,361	-1.7	10.1
Colorado	3,848	3,726	3,650	3.3	5.4
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	534	484	596	10.2	-10.3
Nevada	1,494	1,335	1,228	11.9	21.6
New Mexico	1,185	1,288	1,461	-8.0	-18.9
Utah	3,498	3,095	3,331	13.0	5.0
Wyoming	2,687	2,623	1,953	2.4	37.5
Pacific Contiguous	**2,291**	**1,881**	**743**	**21.8**	**208.2**
California	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	493	497	384	-.9	28.3
Washington	1,798	1,384	359	29.9	400.5
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1**	**1**	**3**	**—**	**-64.4**
Alaska	1	1	3	—	-64.4
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**147,794**	**143,033**	**120,543**	**3.3**	**22.6**

[1] Data for 1995 are preliminary.
[2] Data for 1994 are final.
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)

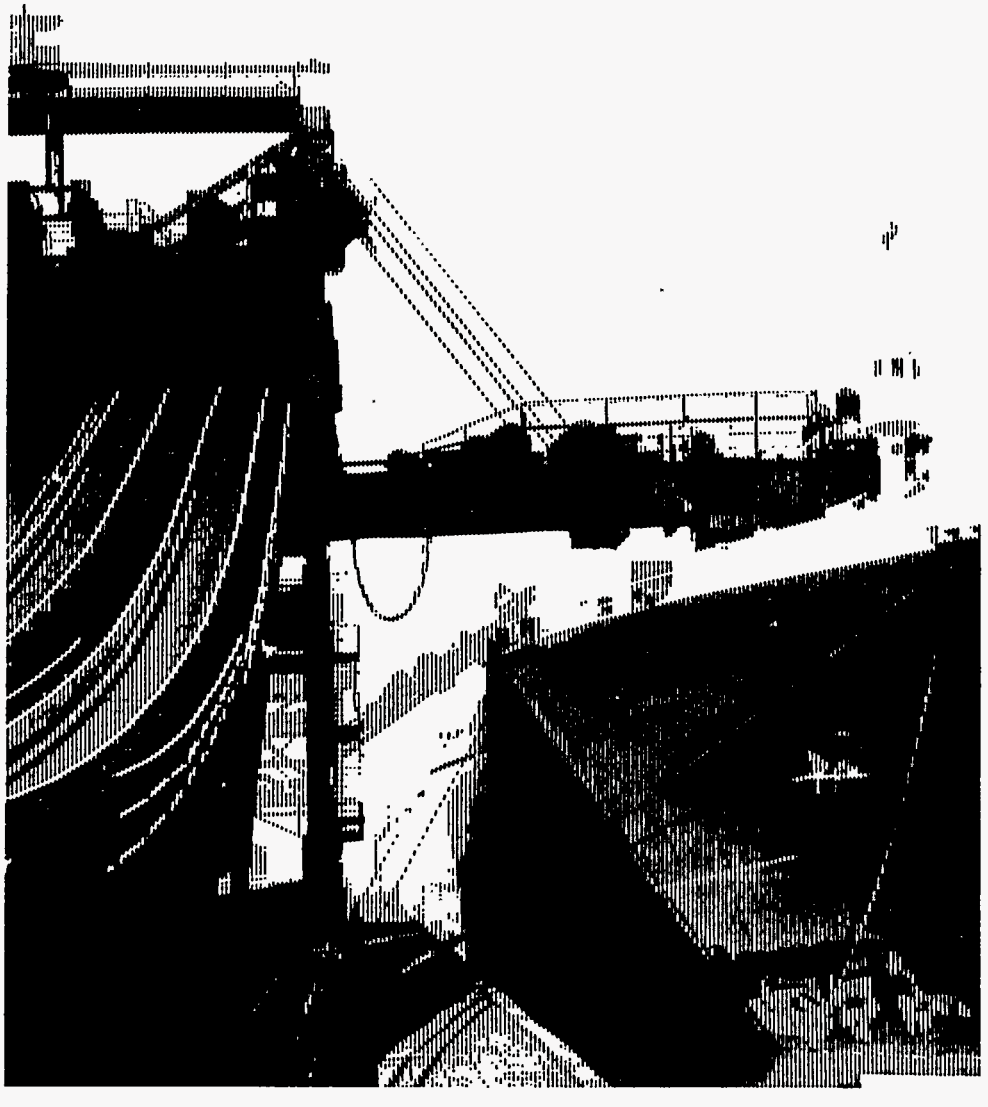
Census Division and State	May 1995 [1]	April 1995 [1]	May 1994 [2]	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
New England	**4,325**	**3,970**	**4,649**	**8.9**	**-7.0**
Connecticut	1,649	1,605	1,691	2.7	-2.5
Maine	299	229	365	30.8	-18.0
Massachusetts	1,830	1,665	2,120	9.9	-13.7
New Hampshire	518	438	402	18.1	28.9
Rhode Island	4	4	38	-3.3	-88.9
Vermont	25	29	32	-14.8	-23.9
Middle Atlantic	**10,091**	**10,671**	**11,205**	**-5.4**	**-9.9**
New Jersey	1,942	1,941	1,840	*	5.6
New York	5,919	6,493	7,342	-8.8	-19.4
Pennsylvania	2,231	2,237	2,023	-.3	10.3
East North Central	**2,838**	**2,815**	**2,145**	**.8**	**32.3**
Illinois	1,223	1,197	531	2.2	130.5
Indiana	132	151	156	-12.5	-15.5
Michigan	872	865	836	.8	4.3
Ohio	355	370	422	-4.1	-15.8
Wisconsin	255	232	201	9.9	27.0
West North Central	**1,496**	**1,569**	**1,592**	**-4.7**	**-6.1**
Iowa	180	178	191	1.0	-5.4
Kansas	557	561	555	-.6	.3
Minnesota	123	120	140	2.7	-12.1
Missouri	377	361	372	4.4	1.3
Nebraska	128	210	209	-39.2	-38.9
North Dakota	41	49	46	-16.1	-11.3
South Dakota	90	90	79	-.7	13.2
South Atlantic	**12,672**	**12,763**	**14,637**	**-.7**	**-13.4**
Delaware	514	478	392	7.4	31.1
District of Columbia	69	67	115	2.9	-40.1
Florida	7,078	7,291	8,822	-2.9	-19.8
Georgia	498	500	485	-.3	2.8
Maryland	1,896	1,895	1,652	*	14.8
North Carolina	350	268	189	30.5	84.8
South Carolina	336	350	294	-4.0	14.0
Virginia	1,776	1,745	2,506	1.8	-29.1
West Virginia	155	171	182	-8.8	-14.7
East South Central	**1,953**	**1,981**	**1,883**	**-1.5**	**3.7**
Alabama	153	156	154	-2.0	-1.1
Kentucky	151	162	114	-6.7	32.3
Mississippi	1,019	1,017	976	.2	4.4
Tennessee	629	647	638	-2.7	-1.4
West South Central	**7,539**	**7,564**	**7,755**	**-.3**	**-2.8**
Arkansas	253	248	299	1.9	-15.5
Louisiana	1,373	1,379	1,434	-.4	-4.2
Oklahoma	612	612	615	*	-.5
Texas	5,300	5,325	5,407	-.5	-2.0
Mountain	**1,159**	**1,183**	**1,364**	**-2.0**	**-15.0**
Arizona	454	463	633	-1.9	-28.2
Colorado	174	172	180	1.2	-3.2
Idaho	*	*	*	NM	NM
Montana	13	18	19	-25.3	-31.8
Nevada	385	388	327	-.8	17.7
New Mexico	72	74	107	-2.8	-32.7
Utah	31	35	50	-12.0	-38.4
Wyoming	30	33	48	-9.2	-37.5
Pacific Contiguous	**10,824**	**10,900**	**14,904**	**-.7**	**-27.4**
California	10,258	10,331	14,324	-.7	-28.4
Oregon	226	228	234	-.8	-3.8
Washington	340	341	346	-.5	-1.9
Pacific Noncontiguous	**944**	**889**	**1,140**	**6.2**	**-17.2**
Alaska	161	161	163	.5	-1.2
Hawaii	782	728	977	7.4	-19.9
U.S. Total	**53,840**	**54,306**	**61,274**	**-.9**	**-12.1**

[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. •Percent difference is calculated before rounding. •Data do not include petroleum coke. •The May 1995 petroleum coke stocks were 172,720 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 April 1995

Period	Coal [1]		Petroleum				Gas		All Fossil Fuels [2]
			Heavy Oil [3]		Total				
	Receipts (thousand short tons)	Cost (cents per 10^6 Btu)	Receipts (thousand barrels)	Cost (cents per 10^6 Btu)	Receipts (thousand barrels)	Cost (cents per 10^6 Btu)	Receipts (thousand Mcf)	Cost (cents per 10^6 Btu)	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	138.0	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
Total	**270,964**	**133.5**	**19,603**	**263.2**	**21,321**	**272.4**	**807,797**	**196.8**	**144.3**
Year-to-Date									
1995 [4]	**270,964**	**133.5**	**19,603**	**263.2**	**21,321**	**272.4**	**807,797**	**196.8**	**144.3**
1994 [4]	**267,361**	**136.7**	**55,954**	**235.3**	**59,042**	**243.4**	**682,404**	**257.2**	**155.5**
1993	252,216	138.7	34,060	259.1	36,004	268.0	668,572	260.9	157.1

[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	April 1995 [1]	March 1995 [1]	April 1994 [1]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	16,114	16,111	17,390	63,355	63,123	0.4
ERCOT	5,343	6,032	6,226	23,982	25,698	-6.7
MAAC	3,410	3,177	3,589	12,675	13,066	-3.0
MAIN	5,833	5,720	5,786	22,185	21,762	1.9
MAPP (U.S.)	5,920	6,278	5,283	24,898	22,578	10.3
NPCC (U.S.)	1,092	1,268	1,127	4,587	4,839	-5.2
SERC	11,943	13,334	12,365	50,734	50,010	1.4
SPP	7,981	7,700	7,047	31,398	28,866	8.8
WSCC (U.S.)	8,533	9,407	8,567	37,150	37,417	-.7
Contiguous U.S.	**66,167**	**69,027**	**67,380**	**270,964**	**267,361**	**1.3**
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**66,167**	**69,027**	**67,380**	**270,964**	**267,361**	**1.3**

[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	April 1995 [1]	March 1995 [1]	April 1994 [1]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	132.8	132.2	137.6	132.4	136.6	-3.1
ERCOT	136.4	136.8	130.7	131.0	128.5	1.9
MAAC	140.3	141.8	149.6	142.2	151.6	-6.2
MAIN	143.9	145.1	143.2	145.6	143.8	1.2
MAPP (U.S.)	99.0	93.0	96.3	95.2	94.3	1.0
NPCC (U.S.)	154.1	154.3	155.7	154.3	157.4	-1.9
SERC	153.1	155.2	160.4	154.2	159.4	-3.3
SPP	125.8	122.7	130.2	126.4	129.9	-2.7
WSCC (U.S.)	113.5	114.3	117.2	113.4	113.8	-.3
Contiguous U.S.	**133.7**	**133.8**	**138.1**	**133.5**	**136.7**	**-2.4**
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Average	**133.7**	**133.8**	**138.1**	**133.5**	**136.7**	**-2.4**

[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	April 1995 [1]	March 1995 [1]	April 1994 [1]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	254	133	190	737	1,345	-45.2
ERCOT	14	1	4	46	84	-45.1
MAAC	78	328	990	2,186	14,035	-84.4
MAIN	109	112	234	298	824	-63.8
MAPP (U.S.)	17	16	29	67	113	-41.1
NPCC (U.S.)	1,478	3,022	1,945	10,612	21,467	-50.6
SERC	677	1,352	6,388	5,326	17,614	-69.8
SPP	18	13	34	70	938	-92.5
WSCC (U.S.)	28	34	17	140	540	-74.0
Contiguous U.S.	**2,672**	**5,010**	**9,831**	**19,482**	**56,962**	**-65.8**
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	549	441	569	1,839	2,080	-11.6
U.S. Total	**3,222**	**5,451**	**10,400**	**21,321**	**59,042**	**-63.9**

[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	April 1995 [1]	March 1995 [1]	April 1994 [1]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	346.3	335.3	365.7	349.3	350.1	-0.2
ERCOT	312.9	436.9	339.4	371.9	229.8	61.9
MAAC	318.9	275.4	232.5	285.8	267.4	6.9
MAIN	304.7	322.7	258.7	323.9	272.1	19.1
MAPP (U.S.)	418.5	407.6	408.4	412.7	386.8	6.7
NPCC (U.S.)	259.3	259.7	216.5	264.9	253.3	4.6
SERC	269.3	259.7	211.2	256.9	207.8	23.6
SPP	337.4	372.0	375.2	324.0	183.5	76.6
WSCC (U.S.)	492.7	440.0	457.9	425.3	252.5	68.5
Contiguous U.S.	**277.3**	**265.8**	**219.8**	**270.9**	**244.1**	**11.0**
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	295.6	287.9	239.5	288.8	225.0	28.3
U.S. Average	**280.4**	**267.6**	**220.9**	**272.4**	**243.4**	**11.9**

[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	April 1995 [1]	March 1995 [1]	April 1994 [1]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	2,554	2,820	1,481	9,685	8,323	16.4
ERCOT	63,130	70,302	56,544	222,484	215,795	3.1
MAAC	4,637	6,640	1,663	22,786	8,863	157.1
MAIN	2,306	4,100	5,130	10,795	11,069	-2.5
MAPP (U.S.)	709	440	863	2,304	1,655	39.2
NPCC (U.S.)	24,419	24,319	10,908	80,235	24,599	226.2
SERC	31,469	29,743	13,294	92,382	45,253	104.1
SPP	60,047	54,851	54,248	210,477	156,746	34.3
WSCC (U.S.)	32,536	39,281	54,008	152,764	205,022	-25.5
Contiguous U.S.	**221,807**	**232,496**	**198,138**	**803,911**	**677,325**	**18.7**
ASCC	598	910	1,212	3,886	5,079	-23.5
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**222,405**	**233,406**	**199,349**	**807,797**	**682,404**	**18.4**

[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	April 1995 [1]	March 1995 [1]	April 1994 [1]	Year to Date		
				1995 [1]	1994 [1]	Difference (percent)
ECAR	239.8	216.7	274.5	236.7	327.6	-27.7
ERCOT	184.7	185.2	228.3	193.0	247.2	-21.9
MAAC	198.3	201.0	251.8	212.0	289.9	-26.9
MAIN	166.4	152.0	220.3	158.6	244.3	-35.1
MAPP (U.S.)	201.2	217.5	249.2	213.0	277.2	-23.2
NPCC (U.S.)	205.7	200.6	249.5	211.9	275.6	-23.1
SERC	213.9	193.8	228.3	204.2	244.7	-16.5
SPP	182.1	171.2	234.7	178.7	256.2	-30.3
WSCC (U.S.)	211.3	212.5	256.4	217.0	271.0	-19.9
Contiguous U.S.	**194.8**	**189.4**	**239.2**	**197.4**	**258.6**	**-23.7**
ASCC	82.3	82.7	72.3	83.7	74.0	13.0
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Average	**194.5**	**189.0**	**238.2**	**196.8**	**257.2**	**-23.5**

[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, April 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	—	—	529	13,659	—	—	—	—	529	13,659
Connecticut	—	—	55	1,432	—	—	—	—	55	1,432
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	364	9,336	—	—	—	—	364	9,336
New Hampshire	—	—	110	2,891	—	—	—	—	110	2,891
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	72	1,006	3,848	96,390	—	—	—	—	3,920	97,396
New Jersey	—	—	146	3,924	—	—	—	—	146	3,924
New York	—	—	563	14,649	—	—	—	—	563	14,649
Pennsylvania	72	1,006	3,140	77,817	—	—	—	—	3,212	78,823
East North Central	—	—	9,987	237,483	6,028	106,379	—	—	16,015	343,861
Illinois	—	—	1,327	29,828	1,405	24,764	—	—	2,732	54,592
Indiana	—	—	2,683	60,753	1,517	26,434	—	—	4,201	87,187
Michigan	—	—	1,395	35,306	1,532	28,107	—	—	2,927	63,413
Ohio	—	—	4,165	101,221	—	—	—	—	4,165	101,221
Wisconsin	—	—	417	10,375	1,573	27,074	—	—	1,990	37,449
West North Central	—	—	915	20,867	7,098	122,322	1,748	22,969	9,761	166,158
Iowa	—	—	140	3,185	1,666	28,372	—	—	1,806	31,557
Kansas	—	—	178	3,979	1,298	21,817	—	—	1,476	25,796
Minnesota	—	—	5	121	1,216	21,407	—	—	1,221	21,527
Missouri	—	—	585	13,441	2,049	35,752	—	—	2,634	49,193
Nebraska	—	—	7	141	869	14,974	—	—	875	15,115
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,610	21,271	1,610	21,271
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	1,698	138	1,698
South Atlantic	—	—	9,621	241,897	580	9,969	—	—	10,201	251,866
Delaware	—	—	122	3,222	—	—	—	—	122	3,222
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	1,814	44,731	—	—	—	—	1,814	44,731
Georgia	—	—	1,689	42,097	580	9,969	—	—	2,269	52,066
Maryland	—	—	885	23,137	—	—	—	—	885	23,137
North Carolina	—	—	1,395	34,927	—	—	—	—	1,395	34,927
South Carolina	—	—	780	20,084	—	—	—	—	780	20,084
Virginia	—	—	689	17,680	—	—	—	—	689	17,680
West Virginia	—	—	2,247	56,020	—	—	—	—	2,247	56,020
East South Central	—	—	6,548	157,296	397	7,083	—	—	6,945	164,380
Alabama	—	—	1,916	46,872	284	4,963	—	—	2,201	51,835
Kentucky	—	—	2,837	66,650	—	—	—	—	2,837	66,650
Mississippi	—	—	180	4,416	113	2,120	—	—	292	6,536
Tennessee	—	—	1,614	39,358	—	—	—	—	1,614	39,358
West South Central	—	—	140	3,138	6,558	112,544	3,566	44,709	10,263	160,391
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	1,234	21,437	—	—	1,234	21,437
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	819	13,987	288	3,924	1,107	17,911
Oklahoma	—	—	7	187	1,653	28,219	—	—	1,660	28,405
Texas	—	—	133	2,952	2,852	48,902	3,278	40,785	6,263	92,639
Mountain	—	—	3,110	69,451	4,903	87,334	10	129	8,022	156,914
Arizona	—	—	576	12,816	711	13,823	—	—	1,287	26,639
Colorado	—	—	532	11,567	869	16,104	—	—	1,401	27,672
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	613	10,322	10	129	623	10,451
Nevada	—	—	622	13,918	25	485	—	—	647	14,403
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	1,051	18,870	—	—	1,051	18,870
Utah	—	—	1,158	26,839	—	—	—	—	1,158	26,839
Wyoming	—	—	222	4,310	1,633	27,730	—	—	1,855	32,040
Pacific	—	—	4	73	507	8,362	—	—	511	8,435
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	4	73	507	8,362	—	—	511	8,435
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	72	1,006	34,702	840,253	26,070	453,994	5,323	67,807	66,167	1,363,060

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	April 1995 Receipts		April 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	529	13,659	450	11,646	52,886	52,139	168.9	166.9
Connecticut	55	1,432	83	2,172	6,462	7,475	186.0	171.9
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	364	9,336	268	6,904	33,353	35,020	170.3	168.8
New Hampshire	110	2,891	99	2,570	13,072	9,645	156.9	156.1
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	3,920	97,396	4,409	110,915	390,368	413,222	140.2	148.8
New Jersey	146	3,924	235	6,241	14,532	23,356	173.2	184.3
New York	563	14,649	678	17,548	66,211	72,831	142.6	150.5
Pennsylvania	3,212	78,823	3,496	87,125	309,625	317,034	138.1	145.8
East North Central	16,015	343,861	16,427	356,317	1,278,405	1,273,927	140.1	140.6
Illinois	2,732	54,592	2,916	59,821	223,967	231,309	171.3	163.6
Indiana	4,201	87,187	4,513	94,941	359,818	379,045	126.2	127.9
Michigan	2,927	63,413	2,774	60,838	166,021	168,888	146.0	152.8
Ohio	4,165	101,221	4,497	108,045	404,001	378,195	141.2	141.0
Wisconsin	1,990	37,449	1,727	32,672	124,598	116,488	113.1	117.5
West North Central	9,761	166,158	8,670	146,980	679,766	623,388	97.7	100.4
Iowa	1,806	31,557	1,326	23,170	112,080	80,694	100.2	94.8
Kansas	1,476	25,796	1,523	26,594	97,142	105,159	104.5	103.7
Minnesota	1,221	21,527	1,382	24,400	101,901	107,020	119.6	118.4
Missouri	2,634	49,193	2,002	38,950	195,131	169,322	101.2	113.1
Nebraska	875	15,115	479	8,251	65,190	49,214	76.1	80.1
North Dakota	1,610	21,271	1,736	22,937	99,299	102,334	71.8	70.3
South Dakota	138	1,698	221	2,677	9,023	9,644	109.7	111.8
South Atlantic	10,201	251,866	11,338	280,732	1,059,585	1,095,568	157.5	161.1
Delaware	122	3,222	143	3,717	14,353	21,184	165.0	165.3
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1,814	44,731	1,882	46,147	195,009	190,286	181.9	177.1
Georgia	2,269	52,066	2,564	61,035	209,232	220,433	169.4	169.4
Maryland	885	23,137	814	20,894	80,456	72,175	151.7	159.8
North Carolina	1,395	34,927	1,787	44,343	150,030	182,051	169.5	168.5
South Carolina	780	20,084	900	23,005	83,260	86,655	154.9	156.0
Virginia	689	17,680	751	19,156	69,905	74,065	144.0	145.9
West Virginia	2,247	56,020	2,497	62,437	257,340	248,720	128.2	142.6
East South Central	6,945	164,380	6,731	160,421	702,355	653,382	129.8	138.5
Alabama	2,201	51,835	2,179	52,782	204,340	201,554	157.7	173.4
Kentucky	2,837	66,650	2,773	64,928	290,108	274,823	114.3	118.0
Mississippi	292	6,536	286	6,099	32,666	23,887	150.4	156.4
Tennessee	1,614	39,358	1,494	36,612	175,242	153,118	119.1	126.5
West South Central	10,263	160,391	10,788	167,976	679,657	682,509	137.6	136.1
Arkansas	1,234	21,437	934	16,285	77,973	64,444	162.3	160.4
Louisiana	1,107	17,911	952	15,898	70,380	66,641	154.6	155.5
Oklahoma	1,660	28,405	1,584	27,256	113,040	106,342	97.8	103.3
Texas	6,263	92,639	7,319	108,538	418,264	445,083	140.9	137.5
Mountain	8,022	156,914	7,820	153,572	677,027	674,356	111.8	112.9
Arizona	1,287	26,639	1,306	26,648	113,383	112,915	138.6	141.1
Colorado	1,401	27,672	1,343	26,696	114,585	112,993	103.7	106.3
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	623	10,451	651	11,070	58,809	58,224	65.8	69.7
Nevada	647	14,403	423	9,711	52,933	51,252	136.3	149.9
New Mexico	1,051	18,870	1,140	20,571	83,525	84,620	151.8	145.2
Utah	1,158	26,839	1,299	30,014	107,648	112,202	116.6	112.8
Wyoming	1,855	32,040	1,658	28,861	146,144	142,150	80.5	80.9
Pacific Contiguous	511	8,435	747	12,774	40,679	50,235	141.1	125.4
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	243	4,282	9,570	14,564	112.2	104.0
Washington	511	8,435	504	8,492	31,109	35,671	150.0	134.2
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	66,167	1,363,060	67,380	1,401,333	5,560,728	5,518,727	133.5	136.7

[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, April 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	394	166.6	43.07	134	170.9	44.06	94	153.6	39.59	434	170.8	44.13
Connecticut	55	186.3	48.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	186.3	48.52
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	244	165.0	42.20	121	171.1	44.07	94	153.6	39.59	270	171.7	43.95
New Hampshire	96	159.7	42.18	14	169.1	43.90	—	—	—	110	160.8	42.39
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	2,750	148.9	37.78	1,170	116.0	27.39	1,330	126.0	29.97	2,591	146.1	37.10
New Jersey	146	165.9	44.66	—	—	—	42	171.3	44.16	103	163.7	44.87
New York	510	142.0	37.17	53	134.9	33.10	32	132.3	30.96	530	141.8	37.14
Pennsylvania	2,094	149.4	37.45	1,117	115.1	27.12	1,255	124.2	29.46	1,957	146.3	36.68
East North Central	12,606	145.0	30.99	3,409	117.9	25.76	10,618	136.6	27.50	5,397	143.3	34.54
Illinois	2,277	173.2	34.21	455	141.8	30.00	1,704	189.5	34.93	1,028	138.2	31.14
Indiana	3,416	133.0	27.07	785	105.6	23.79	3,116	121.1	24.20	1,084	143.2	32.94
Michigan	2,426	147.7	31.80	501	130.6	29.14	2,201	144.7	29.40	727	144.5	37.22
Ohio	3,303	145.9	35.48	862	114.8	27.84	1,964	134.0	31.94	2,200	144.2	35.65
Wisconsin	1,185	116.1	21.91	806	112.0	20.96	1,632	103.8	18.14	358	148.5	36.94
West North Central	8,436	101.9	17.28	1,325	85.3	14.90	9,118	95.2	15.81	643	144.8	33.21
Iowa	1,417	107.1	18.57	389	97.1	17.45	1,705	103.7	17.78	101	120.5	27.58
Kansas	969	119.3	20.97	507	70.7	12.21	1,346	95.3	16.20	131	161.4	36.14
Minnesota	1,194	118.6	20.86	27	132.9	26.19	1,220	118.9	20.95	2	171.9	41.23
Missouri	2,379	103.3	19.46	255	96.9	16.59	2,231	92.7	16.55	403	145.7	33.72
Nebraska	729	79.7	13.82	146	73.0	12.37	869	78.1	13.47	7	131.9	28.18
North Dakota	1,610	75.2	9.94	—	—	—	1,610	75.2	9.94	—	—	—
South Dakota	138	111.1	13.67	—	—	—	138	111.1	13.67	—	—	—
South Atlantic	7,849	162.7	41.05	2,352	134.4	30.78	4,399	156.9	37.53	5,802	156.5	39.55
Delaware	92	169.1	44.49	30	146.5	38.79	15	166.1	43.48	108	163.1	43.01
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1,357	192.2	47.85	456	145.3	34.81	664	175.6	42.21	1,150	183.5	45.94
Georgia	1,337	178.3	44.79	933	148.8	29.48	1,342	156.8	33.78	927	181.5	45.33
Maryland	617	152.0	39.38	268	144.1	38.48	453	148.9	38.56	432	150.3	39.69
North Carolina	1,344	166.1	41.55	51	126.9	32.52	700	167.9	41.88	695	161.4	40.56
South Carolina	764	154.4	39.76	17	151.2	37.71	82	156.6	40.51	698	154.0	39.63
Virginia	597	144.0	37.17	92	143.8	35.57	402	145.8	37.30	287	141.4	36.48
West Virginia	1,742	139.2	34.78	505	95.8	23.70	742	141.4	35.07	1,506	123.7	30.92
East South Central	5,159	135.3	32.33	1,786	110.5	25.44	3,479	128.2	29.82	3,465	130.0	31.29
Alabama	1,593	169.8	41.66	608	113.4	23.78	1,351	145.0	33.23	850	172.2	42.27
Kentucky	2,080	116.5	27.26	758	108.6	25.80	1,713	116.1	27.31	1,125	111.8	26.21
Mississippi	251	159.0	35.15	41	126.8	30.24	169	133.8	28.08	124	178.2	43.13
Tennessee	1,235	116.3	28.24	379	108.8	26.85	247	120.0	29.75	1,367	113.5	27.59
West South Central	9,237	145.2	22.40	1,027	102.3	17.82	10,209	140.2	21.85	54	165.0	39.41
Arkansas	1,200	163.2	28.37	34	130.3	21.92	1,234	162.3	28.19	—	—	—
Louisiana	1,107	154.4	24.98	—	—	—	1,107	154.4	24.98	—	—	—
Oklahoma	923	101.7	17.42	737	81.8	13.98	1,660	92.9	15.89	—	—	—
Texas	6,007	146.9	21.50	256	153.7	28.33	6,209	147.0	21.62	54	165.0	39.41
Mountain	7,539	113.9	22.25	483	93.6	18.64	6,340	111.8	20.86	1,682	115.1	26.43
Arizona	1,103	138.7	28.98	183	121.4	23.75	1,287	136.4	28.24	—	—	—
Colorado	1,301	104.3	20.45	100	88.9	19.26	1,046	102.0	19.34	355	105.8	23.39
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	623	66.7	11.19	—	—	—	623	66.7	11.19	—	—	—
Nevada	647	139.7	31.11	—	—	—	478	132.5	29.00	169	158.9	37.05
New Mexico	1,051	156.4	28.07	—	—	—	1,051	156.4	28.07	—	—	—
Utah	1,124	113.0	26.16	34	59.8	14.44	—	—	—	1,158	111.4	25.81
Wyoming	1,690	79.8	13.70	165	73.1	13.44	1,855	79.2	13.68	—	—	—
Pacific	429	131.1	21.05	82	127.4	24.09	511	130.4	21.53	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	429	131.1	21.05	82	127.4	24.09	511	130.4	21.53	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	54,400	137.8	28.12	11,767	115.8	24.87	46,098	128.0	24.19	20,069	143.9	35.26

[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, April 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	—	—	—	410	170.2	43.67	23	158.2	41.80
Connecticut	—	—	—	55	186.3	48.52	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	342	167.6	42.89	23	158.2	41.80
New Hampshire	—	—	—	14	169.1	43.90	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	36	100.8	14.15	355	170.2	42.18	441	148.7	36.89
New Jersey	—	—	—	116	165.3	45.03	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	114	187.4	47.53	11	135.4	33.74
Pennsylvania	36	100.8	14.15	125	157.8	34.69	430	149.0	36.98
East North Central	6,189	139.7	25.42	4,150	147.9	35.20	907	141.1	33.30
Illinois	1,649	187.2	35.46	417	170.2	35.85	—	—	—
Indiana	1,517	121.7	21.20	291	157.4	39.18	620	139.6	31.29
Michigan	1,410	134.3	24.67	1,078	157.1	38.12	120	162.9	42.32
Ohio	—	—	—	2,074	141.0	34.34	152	128.9	33.99
Wisconsin	1,612	109.8	19.79	290	121.5	25.57	15	143.9	37.59
West North Central	6,524	96.2	16.75	2,426	94.8	14.09	444	113.4	20.94
Iowa	1,591	104.4	17.78	114	96.4	18.56	—	—	—
Kansas	1,424	96.9	16.73	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	530	116.4	20.73	672	120.8	21.06	16	118.8	21.11
Missouri	2,110	92.0	16.35	105	112.2	22.27	208	133.1	30.99
Nebraska	869	78.1	13.47	7	131.9	28.18	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	1,389	74.1	9.70	220	82.0	11.45
South Dakota	—	—	—	138	111.1	13.67	—	—	—
South Atlantic	632	154.1	27.56	4,415	168.0	42.38	3,078	158.1	39.96
Delaware	—	—	—	67	174.1	45.70	32	153.2	40.68
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	52	182.4	47.08	815	192.0	48.66	335	179.5	45.00
Georgia	580	150.3	25.82	912	177.1	44.74	777	165.8	40.66
Maryland	—	—	—	424	149.0	38.33	308	148.5	39.41
North Carolina	—	—	—	979	167.5	41.70	416	158.0	40.09
South Carolina	—	—	—	102	164.0	42.74	603	153.6	39.39
Virginia	—	—	—	395	143.2	36.73	281	144.9	37.27
West Virginia	—	—	—	721	154.6	38.37	325	148.6	36.74
East South Central	575	113.6	22.29	2,071	151.2	37.12	902	132.2	33.04
Alabama	284	94.7	16.52	999	175.6	43.16	264	162.2	40.63
Kentucky	167	120.1	28.46	922	121.9	29.73	281	114.2	27.45
Mississippi	124	142.1	27.22	71	209.3	51.76	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	79	130.0	33.71	357	123.7	31.83
West South Central	7,341	146.9	24.58	474	148.2	20.10	1,139	112.9	15.21
Arkansas	1,234	162.3	28.19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	819	164.0	28.02	72	127.8	18.24	216	117.3	15.73
Oklahoma	1,653	92.8	15.85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	3,635	163.0	26.55	402	152.0	20.43	923	111.9	15.09
Mountain	3,893	109.5	21.76	4,129	115.7	22.29	—	—	—
Arizona	504	170.8	34.03	783	115.5	24.50	—	—	—
Colorado	1,352	104.4	20.54	49	71.5	15.50	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	36	58.3	10.31	587	67.2	11.24	—	—	—
Nevada	194	165.0	37.65	453	128.5	28.30	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	1,051	156.4	28.07	—	—	—
Utah	958	110.1	25.37	200	117.6	27.92	—	—	—
Wyoming	849	57.4	9.19	1,006	95.3	17.47	—	—	—
Pacific	82	127.4	24.09	429	131.1	21.05	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	82	127.4	24.09	429	131.1	21.05	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	25,271	125.1	22.34	18,859	143.6	31.16	6,933	144.6	32.72

[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, April 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	86	162.3	42.73	10	137.2	37.38	—	—	—	167.7	43.32
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186.3	48.52
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	167.0	42.82
New Hampshire	86	162.3	42.73	10	137.2	37.38	—	—	—	160.8	42.39
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	1,024	136.2	34.81	1,599	124.8	30.94	465	168.7	41.03	139.6	34.68
New Jersey	—	—	—	30	168.0	43.23	—	—	—	165.9	44.66
New York	154	135.1	35.17	284	127.2	33.49	—	—	—	141.4	36.79
Pennsylvania	870	136.4	34.74	1,286	123.1	30.09	465	168.7	41.03	138.0	33.86
East North Central	1,001	127.0	31.32	1,652	122.1	27.82	2,116	138.6	31.90	139.1	29.88
Illinois	30	107.1	26.28	467	121.4	26.59	170	136.3	29.08	167.7	33.51
Indiana	366	121.4	27.10	738	113.0	25.37	668	131.1	29.20	127.5	26.45
Michigan	281	131.3	34.06	32	121.7	30.38	7	169.4	40.58	144.7	31.34
Ohio	251	123.2	32.36	416	137.9	33.36	1,272	142.5	33.66	139.5	33.90
Wisconsin	73	155.3	40.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	114.4	21.53
West North Central	22	124.0	28.46	138	183.2	41.74	207	136.8	30.85	99.6	16.96
Iowa	22	124.0	28.46	62	119.7	26.99	16	108.1	23.83	104.9	18.33
Kansas	—	—	—	41	252.2	58.06	11	116.5	27.17	102.8	17.96
Minnesota	—	—	—	3	162.7	43.30	—	—	—	119.0	20.97
Missouri	—	—	—	31	219.3	49.42	180	140.6	31.71	102.7	19.18
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.6	13.58
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75.2	9.94
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111.1	13.67
South Atlantic	689	136.0	34.93	628	148.1	35.79	759	111.0	27.02	156.7	38.68
Delaware	23	147.1	38.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	163.4	43.07
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	19	168.2	41.31	475	159.5	37.86	117	188.2	41.59	180.7	44.57
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	167.8	38.50
Maryland	153	153.3	40.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	149.6	39.11
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164.6	41.22
South Carolina	76	146.5	38.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	154.3	39.72
Virginia	12	147.9	37.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	143.9	36.96
West Virginia	406	124.7	31.55	153	115.0	29.35	642	98.4	24.36	129.5	32.29
East South Central	607	134.9	33.09	1,521	113.4	26.86	1,270	110.3	25.04	129.1	30.55
Alabama	159	170.8	41.27	332	140.1	34.07	163	116.4	27.16	155.9	36.72
Kentucky	25	100.9	25.61	371	106.6	24.84	1,073	109.7	24.74	114.4	26.87
Mississippi	41	126.8	30.24	56	124.7	31.53	—	—	—	154.2	34.46
Tennessee	382	123.5	30.48	762	103.8	24.36	34	101.2	24.23	114.5	27.92
West South Central	1,302	113.8	13.61	—	—	—	7	100.8	26.94	140.4	21.94
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162.3	28.19
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154.4	24.98
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	100.8	26.94	92.9	15.89
Texas	1,302	113.8	13.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	147.2	21.78
Mountain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112.6	22.03
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136.4	28.24
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103.1	20.36
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66.7	11.19
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139.7	31.11
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156.4	28.07
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111.4	25.81
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79.2	13.68
Pacific	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130.4	21.53
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130.4	21.53
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	4,732	130.8	28.15	5,547	125.0	29.72	4,824	129.7	30.16	133.7	27.54

[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, April 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	4	23	—	—	—	—	1,088	6,969	1,092	6,992
Connecticut	1	6	—	—	—	—	656	4,216	657	4,221
Maine	2	12	—	—	—	—	202	1,287	204	1,300
Massachusetts	1	5	—	—	—	—	230	1,466	230	1,471
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	37	216	—	—	—	—	409	2,609	447	2,825
New Jersey	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
New York	9	51	—	—	—	—	377	2,406	386	2,456
Pennsylvania	28	163	—	—	—	—	32	203	60	366
East North Central	115	665	—	—	—	—	218	1,390	333	2,055
Illinois	24	142	—	—	—	—	78	495	102	637
Indiana	28	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	163
Michigan	30	172	—	—	—	—	140	895	170	1,067
Ohio	28	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	162
Wisconsin	4	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	26
West North Central	18	106	—	—	—	—	1	7	19	113
Iowa	7	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	40
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	4	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	24
Missouri	3	17	—	—	—	—	1	7	4	24
Nebraska	*	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	2
North Dakota	4	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	23
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	106	620	—	—	—	—	583	3,716	689	4,336
Delaware	5	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	28
District of Columbia	4	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	24
Florida	26	149	—	—	—	—	583	3,716	608	3,865
Georgia	14	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	81
Maryland	10	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	61
North Carolina	20	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	114
South Carolina	*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	1
Virginia	10	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	60
West Virginia	17	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	101
East South Central	38	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	222
Alabama	11	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	67
Kentucky	9	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	51
Mississippi	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13
Tennessee	16	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	91
West South Central	26	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	154
Arkansas	5	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	29
Louisiana	5	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	32
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	16	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	93
Mountain	28	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	164
Arizona	16	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	94
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
Nevada	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
New Mexico	5	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	29
Utah	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
Wyoming	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
Pacific	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	549	3,446	549	3,446
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	549	3,446	549	3,446
U.S. Total	373	2,169	—	—	—	—	2,849	18,137	3,222	20,306

[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	April 1995 Receipts		April 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	1,092	6,992	1,446	9,173	38,743	73,655	262.4	250.0
Connecticut	657	4,221	496	3,143	12,066	16,853	266.6	247.9
Maine	204	1,300	1	4	2,750	1,732	265.0	173.6
Massachusetts	230	1,471	901	5,722	18,571	46,578	265.8	263.8
New Hampshire	—	—	3	16	5,357	8,071	239.9	190.6
Rhode Island	—	—	45	288	—	386	—	242.0
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	471.6
Middle Atlantic	447	2,825	964	6,058	36,945	110,249	272.1	268.3
New Jersey	1	3	53	328	3,877	17,528	283.2	306.8
New York	386	2,456	499	3,140	28,560	61,863	268.3	257.1
Pennsylvania	60	366	411	2,589	4,508	30,859	286.2	268.6
East North Central	333	2,055	388	2,388	5,258	11,744	328.2	306.1
Illinois	102	637	228	1,438	1,613	4,908	318.6	267.2
Indiana	28	163	20	115	688	647	377.6	397.6
Michigan	170	1,067	68	411	2,159	4,441	297.0	296.1
Ohio	28	162	68	391	682	1,607	391.2	405.5
Wisconsin	4	26	6	33	117	140	376.7	420.3
West North Central	19	113	31	179	611	866	372.6	366.8
Iowa	7	40	11	63	79	251	404.6	366.9
Kansas	—	—	—	—	88	58	378.2	360.8
Minnesota	4	24	6	37	72	102	399.4	419.0
Missouri	4	24	7	41	182	240	291.6	326.9
Nebraska	*	2	3	19	20	39	384.8	392.7
North Dakota	4	23	3	19	170	175	428.9	387.1
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	689	4,336	6,907	43,835	38,898	150,918	261.1	218.6
Delaware	5	28	7	41	1,008	8,247	266.8	266.2
District of Columbia	4	24	4	23	264	2,106	328.7	328.4
Florida	608	3,865	5,991	38,133	31,728	100,074	248.9	202.5
Georgia	14	81	20	115	239	405	383.9	392.6
Maryland	10	61	521	3,279	4,128	28,942	292.1	237.2
North Carolina	20	114	26	149	391	587	373.2	383.6
South Carolina	*	1	9	54	48	329	403.2	418.0
Virginia	10	60	310	1,923	532	9,441	363.9	222.1
West Virginia	17	101	20	118	561	788	437.9	445.3
East South Central	38	222	54	319	1,158	6,443	388.7	220.4
Alabama	11	67	14	78	427	413	366.1	409.5
Kentucky	9	51	8	45	375	565	409.7	424.6
Mississippi	2	13	15	93	41	4,971	363.7	161.5
Tennessee	16	91	18	102	315	493	397.5	421.8
West South Central	26	154	24	138	494	1,535	357.0	273.2
Arkansas	5	29	9	52	73	222	366.3	413.5
Louisiana	5	32	6	33	141	753	322.2	258.2
Oklahoma	—	—	5	29	—	29	—	384.0
Texas	16	93	4	23	281	531	372.0	229.8
Mountain	28	164	16	95	788	1,014	420.5	327.6
Arizona	16	94	6	33	170	137	467.3	368.6
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2	12	—	—	30	24	449.3	376.3
Nevada	1	6	2	12	155	529	312.7	255.5
New Mexico	5	29	1	6	80	69	457.4	451.3
Utah	2	12	1	7	98	60	485.4	443.3
Wyoming	2	12	7	38	255	196	415.2	409.0
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	1	6	42	2,289	516.6	219.2
California	—	—	—	—	—	2,270	—	216.3
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	1	6	42	19	516.6	575.2
Pacific Noncontiguous	549	3,446	569	3,569	11,536	13,096	288.8	225.0
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	549	3,446	569	3,569	11,536	13,096	288.8	225.0
U.S. Total	3,222	20,306	10,400	65,759	134,473	371,808	272.4	243.4

[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 April 1995 petroleum coke receipts were 94,756 short tons and the cost was 63.7 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, April 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	848	264.5	16.93	240	251.7	16.16	379.1	22.12	—	—	261.7	16.76
Connecticut	618	270.7	17.33	38	247.0	16.61	374.7	21.85	—	—	269.2	17.29
Maine	—	—	—	202	252.6	16.08	382.8	22.32	—	—	252.6	16.08
Massachusetts	230	247.9	15.83	—	—	—	374.9	21.92	—	—	247.9	15.83
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	396	246.9	15.73	13	250.0	15.93	392.0	22.72	—	—	247.0	15.74
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	410.5	23.62	—	—	—	—
New York	377	247.5	15.77	—	—	—	435.7	25.35	—	—	247.5	15.77
Pennsylvania	19	236.0	14.92	13	250.0	15.93	378.0	21.89	—	—	241.7	15.33
East North Central	—	—	—	218	290.5	18.51	402.5	23.32	—	—	290.5	18.51
Illinois	—	—	—	78	272.6	17.30	395.1	23.08	—	—	272.6	17.30
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	406.5	23.47	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	140	300.4	19.18	389.9	22.63	—	—	300.4	19.18
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	421.8	24.28	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	380.6	22.38	—	—	—	—
West North Central	—	—	—	1	145.4	9.50	409.1	23.78	—	—	145.4	9.50
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	421.8	24.18	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	393.1	23.17	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	1	145.4	9.50	370.5	21.69	—	—	145.4	9.50
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	412.2	23.92	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	431.8	25.21	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	230	252.8	16.27	353	251.6	15.96	393.1	22.90	—	—	252.1	16.08
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	372.2	21.92	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	381.9	22.53	—	—	—	—
Florida	230	252.8	16.27	353	251.6	15.96	397.1	23.04	—	—	252.1	16.08
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	396.7	23.08	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	377.2	22.16	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	374.1	21.71	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	392.0	22.72	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	381.5	22.43	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	430.4	24.96	—	—	—	—
East South Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	384.5	22.35	—	—	—	—
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	358.2	20.93	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	414.4	24.07	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	319.6	18.78	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	395.8	22.91	—	—	—	—
West South Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	331.5	19.30	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	322.9	18.75	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	369.6	21.73	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	320.8	18.63	—	—	—	—
Mountain	—	—	—	—	—	—	492.7	29.03	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	518.3	30.85	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	445.7	26.39	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	491.1	28.57	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	458.1	26.17	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	450.2	26.47	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	463.1	27.23	—	—	—	—
Pacific	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	549	295.6	18.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295.6	18.54
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	549	295.6	18.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295.6	18.54
U. S. Total	2,024	268.0	17.06	825	261.7	16.68	398.7	23.19	—	—	266.2	16.95

[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, April 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	—	—	—	235	260.9	16.56	854	261.9	16.81
Connecticut	—	—	—	108	271.7	17.25	548	268.7	17.30
Maine	—	—	—	126	251.6	15.98	76	254.2	16.25
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	247.9	15.83
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	97	248.7	15.58	19	236.0	14.92	294	247.2	15.84
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	97	248.7	15.58	—	—	—	281	247.1	15.84
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	19	236.0	14.92	13	250.0	15.93
East North Central	—	—	—	91	349.0	22.01	87	267.1	16.85
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	272.6	17.30
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	91	349.0	22.01	9	213.0	12.75
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West North Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	235.6	14.90
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	235.6	14.90
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	177	297.7	18.67	372	294.5	18.48	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	177	297.7	18.67	372	294.5	18.48	—	—	—
U. S. Total	274	280.4	17.58	716	288.8	18.21	1,357	256.7	16.43

[1] Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Notes: •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. •Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. •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, April 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	261.7	16.76
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	269.2	17.29
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252.6	16.08
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247.9	15.83
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247.0	15.74
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247.5	15.77
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241.7	15.33
East North Central	41	215.0	14.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	290.5	18.51
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272.6	17.30
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	41	215.0	14.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	300.4	19.18
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West North Central	—	—	—	1	145.4	9.50	—	—	—	145.4	9.50
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	1	145.4	9.50	—	—	—	145.4	9.50
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	229	260.2	16.53	230	252.8	16.27	—	—	—	252.1	16.08
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	229	260.2	16.53	230	252.8	16.27	—	—	—	252.1	16.08
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295.6	18.54
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295.6	18.54
U. S. Total	270	253.0	16.19	231	252.3	16.24	—	—	—	266.2	16.95

[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, April 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	**8,634**	**8,858**	—	—	—	—	**8,634**	**8,858**
Connecticut	1,596	1,629	—	—	—	—	1,596	1,629
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	6,668	6,853	—	—	—	—	6,668	6,853
New Hampshire	368	374	—	—	—	—	368	374
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Middle Atlantic	**18,095**	**18,596**	—	—	—	—	**18,095**	**18,596**
New Jersey	1,045	1,077	—	—	—	—	1,045	1,077
New York	15,785	16,216	—	—	—	—	15,785	16,216
Pennsylvania	1,266	1,304	—	—	—	—	1,266	1,304
East North Central	**2,507**	**2,546**	**1,792**	**218**	**233**	**233**	**4,532**	**2,997**
Illinois	1,741	1,767	—	—	233	233	1,974	2,000
Indiana	141	144	—	—	—	—	141	144
Michigan	376	380	1,792	218	—	—	2,168	599
Ohio	138	142	—	—	—	—	138	142
Wisconsin	112	112	—	—	—	—	112	112
West North Central	**2,570**	**2,551**	—	—	—	—	**2,570**	**2,551**
Iowa	257	259	—	—	—	—	257	259
Kansas	1,116	1,096	—	—	—	—	1,116	1,096
Minnesota	376	378	—	—	—	—	376	378
Missouri	746	743	—	—	—	—	746	743
Nebraska	76	75	—	—	—	—	76	75
North Dakota	*	*	—	—	—	—	*	*
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	**32,686**	**33,092**	—	—	**37**	**37**	**32,723**	**33,129**
Delaware	2,145	2,216	—	—	—	—	2,145	2,216
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	29,019	29,299	—	—	—	—	29,019	29,299
Georgia	177	181	—	—	—	—	177	181
Maryland	200	207	—	—	—	—	200	207
North Carolina	12	13	—	—	—	—	12	13
South Carolina	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Virginia	1,068	1,112	—	—	37	37	1,105	1,148
West Virginia	62	62	—	—	—	—	62	62
East South Central	**4,129**	**4,257**	—	—	—	—	**4,129**	**4,257**
Alabama	180	182	—	—	—	—	180	182
Kentucky	46	47	—	—	—	—	46	47
Mississippi	3,902	4,028	—	—	—	—	3,902	4,028
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	**117,568**	**120,756**	—	—	—	—	**117,568**	**120,756**
Arkansas	2,099	2,137	—	—	—	—	2,099	2,137
Louisiana	20,784	21,647	—	—	—	—	20,784	21,647
Oklahoma	14,013	14,446	—	—	—	—	14,013	14,446
Texas	80,673	82,526	—	—	—	—	80,673	82,526
Mountain	**6,585**	**6,748**	—	—	—	—	**6,585**	**6,748**
Arizona	1,010	1,029	—	—	—	—	1,010	1,029
Colorado	67	67	—	—	—	—	67	67
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Nevada	1,900	1,951	—	—	—	—	1,900	1,951
New Mexico	2,914	2,967	—	—	—	—	2,914	2,967
Utah	686	725	—	—	—	—	686	725
Wyoming	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	7
Pacific	**26,612**	**27,318**	—	—	—	—	**26,612**	**27,318**
California	25,722	26,418	—	—	—	—	25,722	26,418
Oregon	890	900	—	—	—	—	890	900
Washington	*	*	—	—	—	—	*	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	**956**	**957**	—	—	—	—	**956**	**957**
Alaska	956	957	—	—	—	—	956	957
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	**220,343**	**225,678**	**1,792**	**218**	**270**	**270**	**222,405**	**226,166**

[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	April 1995 Receipts		April 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	8,634	8,858	1,634	1,689	19,686	3,882	205.0	293.3
Connecticut	1,596	1,629	—	—	6,603	66	206.5	605.7
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	6,668	6,853	1,586	1,641	12,633	3,421	204.6	293.8
New Hampshire	368	374	—	—	392	—	194.0	—
Rhode Island	—	—	28	28	—	373	—	237.7
Vermont	2	2	20	20	58	21	187.8	224.3
Middle Atlantic	18,095	18,596	10,311	10,653	75,682	26,799	211.3	274.1
New Jersey	1,045	1,077	973	1,008	7,398	3,697	176.5	257.7
New York	15,785	16,216	9,274	9,579	62,619	21,545	214.0	272.4
Pennsylvania	1,266	1,304	64	66	5,665	1,556	226.7	337.4
East North Central	4,532	2,997	6,465	6,015	15,150	15,579	178.1	267.1
Illinois	1,974	2,000	4,840	4,924	9,916	10,443	154.4	240.3
Indiana	141	144	477	490	1,499	2,402	244.5	346.8
Michigan	2,168	599	1,006	457	2,633	1,937	208.0	273.7
Ohio	138	142	46	47	640	306	231.6	414.5
Wisconsin	112	112	96	97	462	490	228.5	328.4
West North Central	2,570	2,551	2,103	2,082	8,200	5,410	176.3	244.0
Iowa	257	259	109	110	620	454	285.5	365.3
Kansas	1,116	1,096	1,037	1,015	3,797	3,382	167.2	228.4
Minnesota	376	378	247	249	1,495	447	186.4	258.6
Missouri	746	743	204	207	2,091	375	152.2	238.4
Nebraska	76	75	506	501	197	752	186.7	235.0
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	*	346.0	425.6
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	32,723	33,129	13,313	13,503	99,675	47,565	209.0	249.5
Delaware	2,145	2,216	499	519	8,311	3,534	226.7	298.7
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	29,019	29,299	12,211	12,363	80,749	39,020	201.2	232.2
Georgia	177	181	114	117	208	291	299.4	351.5
Maryland	200	207	147	153	2,198	508	242.3	339.0
North Carolina	12	13	7	7	71	308	290.3	387.5
South Carolina	3	3	9	9	715	56	143.5	345.1
Virginia	1,105	1,148	303	311	7,148	3,771	263.2	346.1
West Virginia	62	62	23	23	275	77	367.6	428.6
East South Central	4,129	4,257	2,646	2,751	21,380	6,776	164.4	253.1
Alabama	180	182	149	150	1,018	737	194.8	291.0
Kentucky	46	47	24	24	189	117	288.0	314.1
Mississippi	3,902	4,028	2,473	2,576	20,172	5,922	161.7	247.1
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	117,568	120,756	107,330	110,633	419,641	376,900	187.6	251.2
Arkansas	2,099	2,137	1,110	1,154	4,678	2,114	146.9	179.3
Louisiana	20,784	21,647	20,183	21,144	77,160	59,212	170.6	249.3
Oklahoma	14,013	14,446	8,284	8,591	40,626	32,505	225.7	324.6
Texas	80,673	82,526	77,753	79,745	297,178	283,069	187.4	243.7
Mountain	6,585	6,748	5,565	5,743	27,866	20,633	169.8	231.6
Arizona	1,011	1,029	754	770	3,797	3,410	162.0	257.0
Colorado	67	67	234	252	450	659	165.9	230.6
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2	2	11	12	14	84	1,260.5	180.9
Nevada	1,900	1,951	1,857	1,929	10,008	5,899	162.1	229.7
New Mexico	2,914	2,967	2,389	2,442	10,704	9,240	153.6	221.9
Utah	686	725	310	328	2,848	1,305	253.3	243.4
Wyoming	7	7	9	9	44	37	839.4	343.5
Pacific Contiguous	26,612	27,318	48,213	49,578	129,417	188,253	225.6	276.2
California	25,722	26,418	47,323	48,678	122,580	179,883	230.3	279.1
Oregon	890	900	888	898	6,833	8,364	141.2	215.3
Washington	*	*	1	1	3	5	491.8	413.8
Pacific Noncontiguous	956	957	1,770	1,769	6,211	7,468	131.6	115.9
Alaska	956	957	1,770	1,769	6,211	7,468	131.6	115.9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	222,405	226,166	199,349	204,415	822,907	699,263	196.8	257.2

[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, April 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	264	146.0	1.50	6,669	205.2	2.10	1,702	196.5	2.02	8,634	201.7	2.07
Connecticut	—	—	—	966	187.1	1.90	630	226.1	2.33	1,596	202.6	2.07
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	264	146.0	1.50	5,334	209.1	2.15	1,070	178.9	1.84	6,668	201.8	2.07
New Hampshire	—	—	—	368	194.6	1.98	—	—	—	368	194.6	1.98
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	224.2	2.23	2	224.2	2.23
Middle Atlantic	529	261.4	2.66	12,953	204.4	2.11	4,614	198.6	2.03	18,095	204.6	2.10
New Jersey	—	—	—	1,022	175.7	1.81	22	587.0	6.08	1,045	184.4	1.90
New York	529	261.4	2.66	10,681	210.2	2.17	4,576	196.3	2.00	15,785	207.9	2.14
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	1,250	178.4	1.84	16	319.5	3.29	1,266	180.2	1.86
East North Central	36	349.9	3.55	2,420	215.9	.77	2,076	163.7	1.66	4,532	180.9	1.20
Illinois	16	388.4	3.92	77	175.1	1.80	1,880	159.2	1.61	1,974	161.7	1.64
Indiana	—	—	—	122	284.4	2.91	19	261.7	2.68	141	281.3	2.88
Michigan	*	384.5	3.84	1,999	201.7	.43	169	192.5	1.93	2,168	199.3	.55
Ohio	7	180.0	1.85	122	234.1	2.41	8	370.2	3.85	138	239.5	2.47
Wisconsin	12	400.9	4.05	100	200.6	2.00	—	—	—	112	222.3	2.22
West North Central	61	289.5	2.75	2,458	171.2	1.70	51	157.5	1.57	2,570	173.7	1.72
Iowa	33	370.2	3.75	224	256.3	2.57	—	—	—	257	271.0	2.73
Kansas	21	177.4	1.48	1,093	167.4	1.65	3	155.8	1.56	1,116	167.5	1.64
Minnesota	*	399.5	4.05	376	161.4	1.62	—	—	—	376	161.4	1.62
Missouri	—	—	—	697	156.3	1.56	48	157.6	1.57	746	156.4	1.56
Nebraska	7	187.1	1.87	68	157.6	1.57	—	—	—	76	160.5	1.60
North Dakota	—	—	—	*	347.7	3.77	—	—	—	*	347.7	3.77
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	23,467	221.0	2.23	8,132	196.4	2.00	1,124	248.8	2.58	32,723	215.8	2.19
Delaware	2,145	211.5	2.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,145	211.5	2.18
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	21,321	222.0	2.23	7,678	190.9	1.95	19	174.7	1.75	29,019	213.6	2.16
Georgia	—	—	—	177	292.1	2.99	—	—	—	177	292.1	2.99
Maryland	—	—	—	200	255.6	2.64	—	—	—	200	255.6	2.64
North Carolina	—	—	—	12	242.0	2.50	—	—	—	12	242.0	2.50
South Carolina	—	—	—	3	266.9	2.73	—	—	—	3	266.9	2.73
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,105	250.0	2.60	1,105	250.0	2.60
West Virginia	—	—	—	62	409.3	4.09	—	—	—	62	409.3	4.09
East South Central	—	—	—	4,085	169.9	1.75	44	385.6	3.95	4,129	172.1	1.77
Alabama	—	—	—	180	192.5	1.95	—	—	—	180	192.5	1.95
Kentucky	—	—	—	2	268.8	2.69	44	385.6	3.95	46	379.9	3.89
Mississippi	—	—	—	3,902	168.8	1.74	—	—	—	3,902	168.8	1.74
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	73,657	199.2	2.05	22,542	161.4	1.66	21,368	157.2	1.60	117,568	184.3	1.89
Arkansas	213	126.7	1.44	—	—	—	1,886	164.6	1.65	2,099	160.3	1.63
Louisiana	6,277	185.1	1.93	9,942	165.6	1.73	4,565	165.2	1.71	20,784	171.4	1.79
Oklahoma	12,707	229.9	2.37	1,306	138.9	1.41	—	—	—	14,013	221.6	2.28
Texas	54,461	193.9	1.99	11,295	160.1	1.63	14,917	153.8	1.56	80,673	181.8	1.86
Mountain	2,209	154.8	1.57	3,866	179.7	1.85	511	176.4	1.81	6,585	171.2	1.75
Arizona	800	149.2	1.52	26	424.0	4.32	184	130.1	1.33	1,010	152.9	1.56
Colorado	57	180.7	1.79	9	93.1	.98	—	—	—	67	167.9	1.68
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1	4,068.8	42.56	1	420.6	4.86	—	—	—	2	2,357.7	25.80
Nevada	—	—	—	1,573	175.8	1.81	327	202.4	2.08	1,900	180.4	1.85
New Mexico	1,350	154.0	1.56	1,564	141.9	1.45	—	—	—	2,914	147.5	1.50
Utah	—	—	—	686	255.3	2.70	—	—	—	686	255.3	2.70
Wyoming	—	—	—	7	1,006.1	10.51	—	—	—	7	1,006.1	10.51
Pacific	—	—	—	8,933	204.6	2.08	17,679	226.5	2.34	26,612	219.2	2.25
California	—	—	—	8,043	213.4	2.17	17,679	226.5	2.34	25,722	222.5	2.28
Oregon	—	—	—	890	123.9	1.25	—	—	—	890	123.9	1.25
Washington	—	—	—	*	2,769.0	29.07	—	—	—	*	2,769.0	29.07
Pacific Noncontiguous	956	127.4	1.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	956	127.4	1.28
Alaska	956	127.4	1.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	956	127.4	1.28
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	101,178	202.8	2.07	72,058	185.4	1.86	49,169	190.3	1.95	222,405	194.5	1.98

[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 May 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	957,601	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	—	75,708	—	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	2,881,462
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	—
Year to Date										
1995[4]	401,295	—	327,650	—	409,711	—	38,828	—	1,177,483	—
1994[4]	408,951	—	322,416	—	397,401	—	38,260	—	1,167,028	—
1993[4]	393,660	—	307,684	—	396,422	—	38,424	—	1,136,190	—

[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, May 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	**2,636**	**2,611**	**3,173**	**2,912**	**2,052**	**2,117**	**112**	**154**	**7,973**	**7,794**
Connecticut	708	690	849	796	454	460	29	26	2,040	1,973
Maine	275	268	215	203	400	385	11	13	900	868
Massachusetts	1,096	1,094	1,555	1,439	809	786	48	89	3,509	3,408
New Hampshire	240	246	242	167	163	266	9	10	655	689
Rhode Island	172	169	192	186	112	111	12	13	487	479
Vermont	144	144	120	121	114	109	4	4	382	377
Middle Atlantic	**6,948**	**6,831**	**8,705**	**8,541**	**7,238**	**6,989**	**1,021**	**1,074**	**23,913**	**23,436**
New Jersey	1,443	1,404	2,218	2,142	1,174	1,142	36	36	4,872	4,724
New York	2,758	2,717	3,887	3,911	2,055	2,079	876	955	9,577	9,662
Pennsylvania	2,747	2,710	2,599	2,488	4,009	3,768	109	83	9,464	9,049
East North Central	**9,947**	**9,614**	**10,500**	**10,225**	**17,994**	**17,789**	**1,174**	**1,168**	**39,615**	**38,796**
Illinois	2,354	2,216	2,807	2,705	3,393	3,423	655	629	9,209	8,973
Indiana	1,566	1,550	1,338	1,334	3,559	3,553	40	42	6,502	6,479
Michigan	1,999	1,915	2,544	2,401	2,775	2,780	60	73	7,377	7,168
Ohio	2,764	2,708	2,655	2,661	6,350	6,167	368	380	12,137	11,917
Wisconsin	1,265	1,226	1,157	1,124	1,918	1,865	51	45	4,391	4,260
West North Central	**4,996**	**4,885**	**4,435**	**4,235**	**6,084**	**5,718**	**394**	**343**	**15,908**	**15,181**
Iowa	764	736	584	372	1,186	867	104	34	2,638	2,008
Kansas	648	685	762	796	757	770	28	28	2,195	2,279
Minnesota	1,138	1,089	706	700	2,191	2,071	50	49	4,086	3,909
Missouri	1,508	1,459	1,663	1,636	1,180	1,238	67	75	4,418	4,408
Nebraska	483	499	432	472	475	450	84	88	1,474	1,509
North Dakota	225	207	145	137	157	162	37	43	565	548
South Dakota	229	212	144	121	137	160	24	27	534	520
South Atlantic	**17,441**	**16,356**	**14,918**	**14,002**	**14,218**	**13,634**	**1,566**	**1,523**	**48,143**	**45,516**
Delaware	189	178	204	195	282	283	5	6	680	661
District of Columbia	101	97	630	637	22	18	27	28	780	781
Florida	6,854	6,514	5,030	4,650	1,499	1,349	421	416	13,804	12,929
Georgia	2,646	2,326	2,360	2,123	2,750	2,554	101	87	7,856	7,091
Maryland	1,357	1,354	1,052	1,015	1,535	1,590	58	63	4,003	4,021
North Carolina	2,388	2,240	2,214	2,128	3,140	3,035	142	144	7,884	7,548
South Carolina	1,324	1,211	1,120	1,053	2,486	2,362	68	66	4,998	4,691
Virginia	2,003	1,877	1,860	1,781	1,577	1,572	736	706	6,177	5,936
West Virginia	579	558	448	421	927	872	7	7	1,961	1,859
East South Central	**6,017**	**5,532**	**3,485**	**3,300**	**10,517**	**9,934**	**435**	**425**	**20,453**	**19,191**
Alabama	1,792	1,583	1,165	1,028	2,823	2,679	60	56	5,841	5,347
Kentucky	1,278	1,137	821	792	2,888	2,900	233	223	5,220	5,053
Mississippi	959	945	647	639	1,324	1,233	50	54	2,980	2,871
Tennessee	1,988	1,865	851	841	3,482	3,122	91	92	6,413	5,921
West South Central	**9,448**	**9,041**	**8,013**	**7,770**	**11,636**	**11,500**	**1,363**	**1,335**	**30,460**	**29,645**
Arkansas	721	723	502	527	1,126	1,039	48	46	2,396	2,335
Louisiana	1,687	1,674	1,223	1,202	2,546	2,342	190	198	5,646	5,416
Oklahoma	964	1,012	821	884	957	1,021	172	175	2,914	3,091
Texas	6,076	5,632	5,467	5,157	7,006	7,098	953	916	19,503	18,803
Mountain	**3,905**	**3,720**	**4,292**	**4,381**	**5,252**	**5,114**	**565**	**587**	**14,014**	**13,802**
Arizona	1,118	1,100	1,250	1,218	984	945	174	166	3,526	3,428
Colorado	873	799	989	957	802	766	63	65	2,727	2,587
Idaho	432	387	448	543	615	687	21	29	1,517	1,646
Montana	256	246	242	250	536	506	34	40	1,069	1,041
Nevada	426	423	355	371	710	631	69	71	1,560	1,496
New Mexico	303	290	405	400	472	420	130	128	1,310	1,238
Utah	356	349	412	446	565	511	62	78	1,395	1,384
Wyoming	142	127	190	197	567	649	11	10	910	982
Pacific Contiguous	**8,301**	**8,072**	**8,263**	**8,415**	**9,452**	**9,209**	**904**	**773**	**26,920**	**26,468**
California	4,792	4,778	5,728	5,959	5,111	5,057	578	415	16,209	16,209
Oregon	1,221	1,110	980	938	1,366	1,303	50	65	3,618	3,416
Washington	2,288	2,184	1,555	1,518	2,975	2,848	275	293	7,093	6,843
Pacific Noncontiguous	**336**	**330**	**402**	**393**	**349**	**358**	**20**	**20**	**1,107**	**1,101**
Alaska	120	123	177	173	45	36	15	15	356	347
Hawaii	216	208	225	220	305	322	5	5	751	754
U.S. Total	**69,975**	**66,991**	**66,185**	**64,174**	**84,791**	**82,362**	**7,554**	**7,403**	**228,506**	**220,931**

[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, May 1995

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	**0.3**	**2.5**	**0.5**	**3.1**	**0.2**
Connecticut	.2	.3	.7	.7	.2
Maine	.5	.1	.5	5.0	.4
Massachusetts	.6	5.1	.8	7.2	.3
New Hampshire	.6	.3	3.7	2.2	1.1
Rhode Island	.2	.2	.4	.1	.1
Vermont	1.3	.6	1.6	1.6	.1
Middle Atlantic	**.9**	**.4**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**.5**
New Jersey	.4	.1	.3	.7	.4
New York	1.0	.7	2.1	1.2	.9
Pennsylvania	2.1	.7	1.7	.9	.9
East North Central	**.7**	**.8**	**1.6**	**1.0**	**.5**
Illinois	2.0	.3	1.3	.3	.2
Indiana	.9	1.3	.9	3.7	1.3
Michigan	.5	3.1	9.3	4.2	.8
Ohio	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.8	1.5
Wisconsin	2.7	1.5	.3	10.3	.7
West North Central	**.4**	**.5**	**.6**	**1.4**	**.5**
Iowa	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.1	2.2
Kansas	.4	.6	.8	6.3	.3
Minnesota	.6	.6	1.1	4.4	1.4
Missouri	.6	.9	.8	1.3	.4
Nebraska	1.3	1.1	1.5	5.1	.6
North Dakota	1.5	.8	1.2	2.9	.4
South Dakota	1.5	.4	1.8	4.4	.5
South Atlantic	**.5**	**.5**	**.3**	**.8**	**.3**
Delaware	.7	.1	.2	1.2	.3
District of Columbia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Florida	.6	.9	.5	2.3	.4
Georgia	2.4	.3	.4	5.1	1.1
Maryland	.3	3.8	2.6	3.2	.3
North Carolina	2.0	1.8	.8	4.1	1.2
South Carolina	1.9	.8	.4	.9	.9
Virginia	.4	.2	.3	.3	.3
West Virginia	1.1	.6	.1	3.7	.4
East South Central	**1.9**	**1.0**	**1.3**	**2.2**	**1.2**
Alabama	4.7	1.8	1.9	3.9	2.8
Kentucky	3.7	.3	3.6	.6	1.8
Mississippi	4.4	3.7	2.1	4.8	3.8
Tennessee	2.1	1.8	1.6	9.5	1.7
West South Central	**2.6**	**.7**	**3.1**	**2.6**	**1.2**
Arkansas	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4
Louisiana	.4	.7	.4	11.7	.6
Oklahoma	1.8	1.4	1.7	.4	1.8
Texas	4.0	1.0	5.1	2.9	1.8
Mountain	**.5**	**.9**	**.6**	**2.5**	**.4**
Arizona	.9	.1	1.2	4.5	.6
Colorado	1.3	3.7	.8	3.6	.8
Idaho	.6	1.2	2.1	12.8	1.9
Montana	1.6	.8	1.1	5.4	2.1
Nevada	1.6	.6	1.3	2.9	.7
New Mexico	1.7	.3	1.9	1.7	.5
Utah	.3	1.0	1.4	17.6	.8
Wyoming	2.0	2.8	2.9	10.8	1.7
Pacific Contiguous	**.8**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**4.5**	**.6**
California	.7	3.2	4.7	6.9	.7
Oregon	.4	.3	1.6	11.6	1.6
Washington	2.4	.7	.8	2.3	1.0
Pacific Noncontiguous	**.5**	**.9**	**.7**	**7.4**	**.2**
Alaska	1.4	1.8	1.9	9.9	.5
Hawaii	.3	.6	.7	.5	.3
U.S. Average	**.4**	**.4**	**.6**	**.8**	**.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 May 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	**16,291**	**17,478**	**16,681**	**16,228**	**10,142**	**10,682**	**674**	**777**	**43,788**	**45,165**
Connecticut	4,425	4,963	4,347	4,437	2,285	2,301	159	156	11,216	11,857
Maine	1,608	1,704	1,171	1,182	1,922	1,996	57	68	4,757	4,950
Massachusetts	6,858	7,194	8,122	8,002	3,903	3,819	322	409	19,205	19,424
New Hampshire	1,476	1,605	1,339	929	863	1,417	50	48	3,728	3,999
Rhode Island	1,047	1,067	1,051	1,030	561	574	68	76	2,728	2,748
Vermont	878	945	651	649	607	573	18	19	2,154	2,187
Middle Atlantic	**42,407**	**45,244**	**45,951**	**46,707**	**35,137**	**34,764**	**5,836**	**5,936**	**129,331**	**132,651**
New Jersey	8,547	8,891	11,479	11,514	5,674	5,761	214	208	25,914	26,374
New York	16,049	16,987	20,716	21,355	10,363	10,230	5,047	5,174	52,175	53,746
Pennsylvania	17,811	19,367	13,756	13,838	19,100	18,773	575	553	51,242	52,531
East North Central	**60,743**	**61,674**	**53,393**	**51,176**	**88,774**	**85,000**	**6,250**	**6,226**	**209,160**	**204,075**
Illinois	14,536	14,840	14,645	14,313	17,011	17,259	3,528	3,487	49,720	49,899
Indiana	10,343	10,851	6,940	6,961	17,328	17,001	218	213	34,829	35,026
Michigan	11,180	10,314	12,276	10,575	13,612	12,066	362	399	37,430	33,354
Ohio	17,369	18,253	13,612	13,555	31,388	29,631	1,873	1,857	64,242	63,296
Wisconsin	7,315	7,416	5,921	5,771	9,435	9,044	268	269	22,939	22,500
West North Central	**29,321**	**30,117**	**22,475**	**21,928**	**29,259**	**28,061**	**2,078**	**2,050**	**83,132**	**82,155**
Iowa	4,429	4,536	3,002	2,764	5,485	5,031	509	444	13,425	12,774
Kansas	3,487	3,587	3,844	3,815	3,678	3,593	150	159	11,159	11,153
Minnesota	6,345	6,650	3,592	3,609	10,567	10,074	274	259	20,778	20,592
Missouri	9,181	9,294	8,197	7,991	5,763	5,655	360	375	23,500	23,315
Nebraska	2,933	3,018	2,268	2,268	2,207	2,079	437	437	7,845	7,803
North Dakota	1,548	1,608	813	805	838	852	211	230	3,408	3,496
South Dakota	1,400	1,425	759	675	721	778	136	145	3,016	3,022
South Atlantic	**94,887**	**96,169**	**70,087**	**69,058**	**66,419**	**63,817**	**7,673**	**7,737**	**239,047**	**236,781**
Delaware	1,291	1,383	1,096	1,096	1,396	1,363	23	24	3,806	3,866
District of Columbia	589	628	3,067	3,189	111	112	144	147	3,911	4,075
Florida	30,549	29,892	22,235	21,927	6,868	6,382	1,953	1,923	61,604	60,123
Georgia	12,525	12,298	10,542	10,122	12,591	11,995	500	433	36,159	34,848
Maryland	8,806	9,640	5,332	5,373	7,708	7,773	328	353	22,174	23,138
North Carolina	15,704	15,927	11,028	10,717	14,237	13,783	746	759	41,716	41,185
South Carolina	8,166	8,102	5,322	5,138	11,429	10,864	325	325	25,242	24,429
Virginia	13,400	14,261	9,124	9,222	7,526	7,201	3,617	3,734	33,667	34,419
West Virginia	3,856	4,038	2,321	2,275	4,552	4,344	38	40	10,767	10,698
East South Central	**34,960**	**36,445**	**16,037**	**15,720**	**49,346**	**47,978**	**2,358**	**2,058**	**102,701**	**102,200**
Alabama	8,827	8,940	4,810	4,706	12,980	12,329	280	274	26,897	26,249
Kentucky	7,762	8,236	4,023	3,984	14,073	14,473	1,154	1,111	27,012	27,804
Mississippi	4,944	5,123	2,852	2,848	6,191	5,929	245	244	14,232	14,145
Tennessee	13,427	14,145	4,352	4,182	16,102	15,247	679	428	34,559	34,002
West South Central	**48,617**	**48,603**	**37,924**	**36,749**	**57,788**	**57,083**	**6,444**	**6,224**	**150,774**	**148,660**
Arkansas	4,441	4,498	2,575	2,510	5,408	4,865	237	222	12,661	12,094
Louisiana	7,759	7,941	5,622	5,558	12,329	11,862	914	961	26,624	26,323
Oklahoma	5,581	5,727	4,127	4,160	4,693	4,747	858	852	15,260	15,486
Texas	30,835	30,438	25,599	24,522	35,359	35,609	4,435	4,189	96,228	94,757
Mountain	**22,160**	**22,010**	**20,964**	**20,797**	**25,213**	**24,105**	**2,716**	**2,774**	**71,054**	**69,686**
Arizona	6,104	6,226	5,950	5,741	4,582	4,545	774	741	17,409	17,253
Colorado	4,862	4,749	5,152	5,120	4,037	3,423	350	350	14,401	13,641
Idaho	2,770	2,683	1,801	1,874	3,037	3,008	116	152	7,725	7,717
Montana	1,600	1,565	1,250	1,239	2,437	2,457	206	222	5,493	5,483
Nevada	2,219	2,248	1,721	1,685	3,300	3,004	295	309	7,535	7,246
New Mexico	1,676	1,687	1,921	1,954	2,198	2,013	565	579	6,359	6,233
Utah	2,049	1,980	2,142	2,148	2,750	2,487	351	373	7,293	6,998
Wyoming	881	861	1,028	1,037	2,872	3,168	59	49	4,839	5,115
Pacific Contiguous	**50,085**	**49,417**	**42,176**	**42,160**	**45,945**	**44,209**	**4,693**	**4,370**	**142,898**	**140,156**
California	27,168	26,945	28,399	28,750	24,964	24,237	2,937	2,446	83,468	82,377
Oregon	7,645	7,509	5,132	5,031	6,463	5,974	246	327	19,486	18,841
Washington	15,272	14,964	8,646	8,379	14,517	13,998	1,510	1,597	39,945	38,938
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,824**	**1,794**	**1,982**	**1,893**	**1,688**	**1,704**	**104**	**109**	**5,598**	**5,500**
Alaska	764	751	927	907	216	192	80	85	1,987	1,935
Hawaii	1,059	1,043	1,055	986	1,472	1,511	24	24	3,611	3,565
U.S. Total	**401,295**	**408,951**	**327,650**	**322,416**	**409,711**	**397,401**	**38,828**	**38,260**	**1,177,483**	**1,167,028**

[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 May 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	—	3,985	—	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	—
Year to Date										
1995[3]	32,748	—	24,627	—	18,675	—	2,544	—	78,594	—
1994[3]	33,008	—	24,214	—	18,436	—	2,548	—	78,206	—
1993[3]	31,404	—	22,939	—	18,516	—	2,556	—	75,415	—

[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, May 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	**318**	**296**	**309**	**276**	**160**	**165**	**18**	**20**	**804**	**758**
Connecticut	85	81	86	81	36	38	4	4	212	204
Maine	34	33	20	18	24	24	2	2	80	77
Massachusetts	133	119	147	131	67	64	8	11	355	325
New Hampshire	31	32	26	19	15	24	2	1	74	76
Rhode Island	21	19	18	18	9	9	1	2	50	48
Vermont	14	12	10	9	8	7	*	1	33	29
Middle Atlantic	**825**	**791**	**900**	**861**	**442**	**437**	**101**	**99**	**2,268**	**2,189**
New Jersey	169	159	227	214	94	95	7	7	498	475
New York	389	369	454	436	114	117	81	81	1,038	1,003
Pennsylvania	266	262	219	212	234	226	13	11	732	711
East North Central	**870**	**842**	**777**	**772**	**786**	**786**	**76**	**76**	**2,510**	**2,476**
Illinois	249	227	212	202	171	166	41	40	674	635
Indiana	118	117	81	82	138	141	4	4	341	343
Michigan	163	160	203	204	145	152	4	4	515	520
Ohio	251	249	214	217	260	254	23	24	748	744
Wisconsin	89	89	67	67	73	74	4	4	233	233
West North Central	**383**	**369**	**285**	**270**	**263**	**248**	**24**	**23**	**954**	**910**
Iowa	66	62	37	23	44	31	2	2	149	118
Kansas	52	56	51	54	37	38	3	3	143	151
Minnesota	88	77	47	44	98	89	4	4	237	213
Missouri	115	114	107	106	54	57	5	5	281	282
Nebraska	30	31	23	25	17	18	6	6	76	80
North Dakota	15	14	10	9	7	8	2	2	34	33
South Dakota	17	15	10	9	6	8	1	1	34	33
South Atlantic	**1,394**	**1,310**	**988**	**938**	**626**	**606**	**100**	**101**	**3,108**	**2,955**
Delaware	17	16	14	13	13	12	1	1	46	42
District of Columbia	7	7	46	49	1	1	2	2	56	59
Florida	532	504	323	303	77	71	30	30	962	908
Georgia	205	182	171	157	123	116	8	8	508	463
Maryland	122	124	81	80	74	77	5	5	282	286
North Carolina	197	188	141	138	140	139	10	11	489	476
South Carolina	103	92	70	65	95	90	4	4	273	250
Virginia	169	159	115	107	66	66	39	40	388	372
West Virginia	40	37	27	25	37	35	1	1	105	98
East South Central	**392**	**361**	**221**	**209**	**409**	**405**	**26**	**25**	**1,047**	**1,000**
Alabama	123	109	79	69	119	112	4	3	325	293
Kentucky	77	70	43	42	95	97	11	11	227	220
Mississippi	71	70	46	46	56	56	4	4	177	176
Tennessee	121	113	53	52	138	139	7	7	318	310
West South Central	**726**	**721**	**540**	**552**	**462**	**501**	**90**	**89**	**1,817**	**1,863**
Arkansas	59	60	35	37	48	46	3	3	146	145
Louisiana	121	137	81	92	97	102	14	15	312	346
Oklahoma	70	69	44	50	34	40	9	9	158	168
Texas	477	456	379	374	283	312	63	61	1,202	1,204
Mountain	**302**	**295**	**280**	**292**	**215**	**214**	**32**	**34**	**828**	**834**
Arizona	105	111	96	102	51	55	9	9	262	277
Colorado	66	60	62	60	37	35	6	6	170	160
Idaho	23	20	19	23	17	19	1	1	60	63
Montana	15	14	12	12	17	15	2	2	45	42
Nevada	32	31	24	25	32	29	3	3	92	87
New Mexico	27	28	32	35	20	20	8	8	87	90
Utah	25	24	25	27	21	19	3	4	74	75
Wyoming	9	8	9	10	20	22	1	1	38	40
Pacific Contiguous	**734**	**702**	**724**	**730**	**482**	**457**	**43**	**41**	**1,983**	**1,930**
California	559	542	604	619	350	341	30	28	1,545	1,529
Oregon	66	58	49	45	45	41	3	3	163	147
Washington	108	103	70	66	87	74	10	10	275	254
Pacific Noncontiguous	**43**	**40**	**45**	**42**	**32**	**31**	**3**	**2**	**123**	**116**
Alaska	14	14	17	17	4	3	2	2	36	36
Hawaii	29	26	28	25	29	28	1	1	86	79
U.S. Total	**5,986**	**5,727**	**5,068**	**4,943**	**3,877**	**3,849**	**512**	**510**	**15,443**	**15,029**

[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, May 1995

(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	**0.4**	**3.1**	**0.7**	**3.3**	**0.2**
Connecticut	.3	.3	.9	.2	.2
Maine	.2	.1	1.1	2.5	.4
Massachusetts	1.0	6.4	1.4	6.9	.3
New Hampshire	.4	.0	2.3	11.3	1.0
Rhode Island	.3	.2	.7	1.4	.1
Vermont	1.8	.4	1.5	1.4	1.1
Middle Atlantic	**1.1**	**.7**	**1.1**	**2.2**	**.8**
New Jersey	.7	.3	.1	.1	.5
New York	1.6	1.3	3.5	2.8	1.6
Pennsylvania	2.5	.7	1.3	.5	1.1
East North Central	**.5**	**.9**	**1.7**	**1.2**	**.4**
Illinois	.7	1.0	3.4	.1	1.1
Indiana	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	.9
Michigan	.2	3.3	8.1	7.8	.2
Ohio	1.0	.8	1.2	3.5	.7
Wisconsin	2.8	1.7	1.2	4.5	.2
West North Central	**.6**	**1.0**	**.9**	**3.7**	**.7**
Iowa	.8	1.0	1.4	2.2	.3
Kansas	.5	.6	.8	5.9	.4
Minnesota	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.3
Missouri	1.1	2.4	3.5	3.8	1.7
Nebraska	3.8	2.9	4.2	13.6	3.5
North Dakota	.6	.7	1.2	2.4	.4
South Dakota	1.6	.9	1.4	4.8	.8
South Atlantic	**.9**	**.9**	**.5**	**1.2**	**.8**
Delaware	.4	.2	.4	1.2	.2
District of Columbia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Florida	2.1	2.4	2.2	3.5	2.3
Georgia	2.6	.2	.5	4.2	1.3
Maryland	1.6	4.7	2.3	1.8	2.3
North Carolina	.7	1.7	.8	4.4	1.0
South Carolina	3.0	1.5	.9	2.1	1.4
Virginia	.2	.2	1.0	.0	.1
West Virginia	1.8	.2	.3	1.8	1.0
East South Central	**1.8**	**1.3**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**1.3**
Alabama	3.5	1.7	1.8	5.4	2.1
Kentucky	3.0	1.0	4.4	1.3	1.8
Mississippi	5.7	5.3	4.6	5.1	5.5
Tennessee	2.1	1.8	4.4	6.6	1.8
West South Central	**1.4**	**1.5**	**3.3**	**1.5**	**1.3**
Arkansas	1.4	1.5	2.7	1.9	1.7
Louisiana	2.7	1.9	1.4	5.7	1.9
Oklahoma	4.9	3.4	3.8	2.3	2.4
Texas	2.0	2.0	5.4	1.6	1.9
Mountain	**.6**	**.6**	**.8**	**2.1**	**.5**
Arizona	1.7	.5	2.1	3.4	1.1
Colorado	.6	2.6	.6	4.2	.3
Idaho	.9	.8	3.1	5.7	1.9
Montana	1.3	.7	4.6	5.7	4.5
Nevada	.8	.7	1.1	1.0	1.0
New Mexico	.4	1.4	2.3	3.3	1.2
Utah	1.0	.4	2.4	17.2	.2
Wyoming	2.6	1.1	2.3	4.7	1.9
Pacific Contiguous	**.9**	**1.8**	**4.7**	**3.5**	**.5**
California	.9	2.2	6.3	4.9	.3
Oregon	4.4	2.4	4.9	3.8	2.1
Washington	2.8	1.4	5.8	2.4	2.9
Pacific Noncontiguous	**.7**	**.9**	**1.3**	**3.5**	**.6**
Alaska	1.8	2.1	2.5	4.6	1.2
Hawaii	.6	.4	1.4	.6	.7
U.S. Average	**.4**	**.4**	**.8**	**.7**	**.3**

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

Notes: •Estimates for 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 May 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	**1,878**	**1,947**	**1,632**	**1,546**	**814**	**870**	**92**	**101**	**4,416**	**4,464**
Connecticut	508	552	435	436	180	185	22	22	1,146	1,195
Maine	203	210	129	128	141	157	9	10	483	505
Massachusetts	763	771	751	713	315	307	44	51	1,873	1,843
New Hampshire	192	203	147	105	82	126	7	7	428	441
Rhode Island	117	116	103	100	49	49	8	9	276	274
Vermont	94	94	67	64	47	45	2	3	210	206
Middle Atlantic	**4,774**	**4,919**	**4,575**	**4,532**	**2,146**	**2,131**	**534**	**524**	**12,029**	**12,107**
New Jersey	977	977	1,149	1,106	457	456	38	36	2,620	2,576
New York	2,153	2,216	2,302	2,313	565	561	431	424	5,452	5,514
Pennsylvania	1,644	1,726	1,124	1,113	1,124	1,114	65	64	3,957	4,017
East North Central	**4,963**	**4,902**	**3,856**	**3,665**	**3,848**	**3,748**	**401**	**394**	**13,069**	**12,709**
Illinois	1,413	1,365	1,083	1,028	855	846	226	219	3,577	3,457
Indiana	695	717	412	416	667	675	20	20	1,794	1,828
Michigan	916	829	968	842	708	651	19	18	2,611	2,340
Ohio	1,430	1,466	1,051	1,039	1,260	1,224	118	118	3,859	3,848
Wisconsin	510	525	342	340	357	352	19	19	1,227	1,236
West North Central	**2,022**	**2,050**	**1,341**	**1,308**	**1,216**	**1,184**	**110**	**110**	**4,689**	**4,653**
Iowa	348	344	181	165	204	183	11	11	745	703
Kansas	266	274	254	252	178	177	13	13	712	717
Minnesota	451	466	222	219	449	433	20	19	1,142	1,137
Missouri	601	605	466	455	235	236	25	25	1,327	1,322
Nebraska	167	168	117	120	79	79	26	26	389	394
North Dakota	93	96	51	51	38	40	9	9	190	196
South Dakota	96	97	50	45	32	36	6	7	184	184
South Atlantic	**7,261**	**7,313**	**4,571**	**4,516**	**2,926**	**2,832**	**481**	**500**	**15,240**	**15,161**
Delaware	110	114	74	73	66	62	3	3	253	253
District of Columbia	38	41	187	198	4	4	9	10	238	254
Florida	2,389	2,358	1,444	1,431	353	334	140	137	4,325	4,259
Georgia	909	888	781	752	558	541	42	37	2,290	2,219
Maryland	687	735	350	343	363	358	27	27	1,428	1,464
North Carolina	1,246	1,264	703	691	642	629	53	54	2,645	2,639
South Carolina	610	593	335	322	440	425	19	20	1,404	1,359
Virginia	1,021	1,066	557	573	316	306	184	209	2,079	2,154
West Virginia	250	252	139	133	184	173	4	4	577	561
East South Central	**2,130**	**2,222**	**1,001**	**999**	**1,881**	**1,903**	**127**	**122**	**5,139**	**5,247**
Alabama	572	588	323	322	512	506	16	16	1,424	1,431
Kentucky	435	456	211	208	453	469	54	53	1,153	1,186
Mississippi	333	356	200	211	261	271	21	21	815	859
Tennessee	790	823	267	259	654	657	36	32	1,747	1,771
West South Central	**3,577**	**3,649**	**2,579**	**2,596**	**2,330**	**2,457**	**412**	**416**	**8,898**	**9,118**
Arkansas	345	347	171	169	231	215	15	14	762	746
Louisiana	544	613	382	422	473	522	62	71	1,461	1,627
Oklahoma	350	366	203	220	158	180	36	37	748	803
Texas	2,338	2,323	1,824	1,786	1,468	1,540	298	293	5,928	5,942
Mountain	**1,643**	**1,640**	**1,372**	**1,390**	**1,039**	**1,011**	**151**	**154**	**4,206**	**4,196**
Arizona	530	563	455	471	237	253	41	41	1,262	1,328
Colorado	364	347	312	309	183	156	29	28	888	840
Idaho	143	133	82	84	83	81	6	7	314	306
Montana	96	92	69	67	87	80	10	10	262	249
Nevada	165	165	120	117	151	141	14	14	450	437
New Mexico	150	153	154	162	96	96	33	34	434	445
Utah	141	137	127	128	102	94	16	16	386	375
Wyoming	53	50	52	52	101	111	4	3	210	216
Pacific Contiguous	**4,273**	**4,158**	**3,480**	**3,463**	**2,320**	**2,156**	**222**	**214**	**10,295**	**9,991**
California	3,112	3,033	2,796	2,816	1,655	1,571	150	140	7,713	7,559
Oregon	408	396	261	252	223	206	15	16	906	870
Washington	753	729	424	396	442	379	57	58	1,676	1,562
Pacific Noncontiguous	**226**	**207**	**218**	**197**	**155**	**143**	**13**	**12**	**613**	**559**
Alaska	85	84	88	86	18	16	10	10	201	196
Hawaii	141	124	130	111	137	126	3	2	412	363
U.S. Total	**32,748**	**33,008**	**24,627**	**24,214**	**18,675**	**18,436**	**2,544**	**2,548**	**78,594**	**78,206**

[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 May 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	—	R 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	—
Year-to-Date Average										
1995 Average[3]	8.16	—	7.52	—	4.56	—	6.55	—	6.67	—
1994 Average[3]	8.07	—	7.51	—	4.64	—	6.66	—	6.70	—
1993 Average[3]	7.98	—	7.46	—	4.67	—	6.65	—	6.64	—

[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.
R = Revised.

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, May 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	**12.1**	**11.3**	**9.7**	**9.5**	**7.8**	**7.8**	**15.8**	**13.1**	**10.1**	**9.7**
Connecticut	12.0	11.8	10.2	10.1	7.9	8.2	15.0	15.9	10.4	10.3
Maine	12.4	12.2	9.3	9.0	6.0	6.4	15.5	14.1	8.8	8.9
Massachusetts	12.1	10.9	9.5	9.1	8.3	8.1	16.5	12.1	10.1	9.5
New Hampshire	13.0	12.9	10.8	11.4	9.3	9.0	19.8	14.5	11.4	11.0
Rhode Island	12.3	11.2	9.6	9.6	8.3	8.4	12.2	12.2	10.3	9.9
Vermont	9.7	8.5	8.6	7.9	6.8	6.0	13.8	13.3	8.5	7.6
Middle Atlantic	**11.9**	**11.6**	**10.3**	**10.1**	**6.1**	**6.3**	**9.9**	**9.2**	**9.5**	**9.3**
New Jersey	11.7	11.3	10.3	10.0	8.0	8.3	20.8	20.4	10.2	10.1
New York	14.1	13.6	11.7	11.1	5.5	5.6	9.2	8.5	10.8	10.4
Pennsylvania	9.7	9.7	8.4	8.5	5.8	6.0	11.8	13.4	7.7	7.9
East North Central	**8.8**	**8.8**	**7.4**	**7.5**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**6.5**	**6.5**	**6.3**	**6.4**
Illinois	10.6	10.3	7.6	7.5	5.0	4.8	6.3	6.3	7.3	7.1
Indiana	7.5	7.5	6.1	6.1	3.9	4.0	10.5	10.1	5.2	5.3
Michigan	8.2	8.4	8.0	8.5	5.2	5.5	6.2	5.2	7.0	7.3
Ohio	9.1	9.2	8.1	8.1	4.1	4.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2
Wisconsin	7.1	7.2	5.8	6.0	3.8	4.0	7.0	8.1	5.3	5.5
West North Central	**7.7**	**7.5**	**6.4**	**6.4**	**4.3**	**4.3**	**6.0**	**6.8**	**6.0**	**6.0**
Iowa	8.6	8.4	6.3	6.2	3.7	3.6	2.2	6.6	5.6	5.9
Kansas	8.1	8.2	6.8	6.8	4.9	4.9	11.1	10.0	6.5	6.6
Minnesota	7.7	7.0	6.7	6.2	4.5	4.3	8.4	7.7	5.8	5.4
Missouri	7.6	7.8	6.4	6.5	4.6	4.6	7.4	7.1	6.4	6.4
Nebraska	6.2	6.2	5.3	5.3	3.6	4.0	7.3	7.2	5.2	5.3
North Dakota	6.7	7.0	6.6	6.8	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.1	6.0	6.1
South Dakota	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.1	4.6	4.7	5.2	4.7	6.4	6.3
South Atlantic	**8.0**	**8.0**	**6.6**	**6.7**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**6.4**	**6.6**	**6.5**	**6.5**
Delaware	9.2	9.1	7.0	6.8	4.7	4.4	11.8	9.8	6.7	6.4
District of Columbia	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.7	4.2	4.2	6.4	7.1	7.2	7.5
Florida	7.8	7.7	6.4	6.5	5.1	5.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0
Georgia	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.4	4.5	4.6	8.3	8.7	6.5	6.5
Maryland	9.0	9.2	7.7	7.9	4.8	4.8	9.2	8.4	7.1	7.1
North Carolina	8.2	8.4	6.4	6.5	4.5	4.6	7.3	7.6	6.2	6.3
South Carolina	7.8	7.6	6.3	6.2	3.8	3.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.3
Virginia	8.4	8.5	6.2	6.0	4.2	4.2	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.3
West Virginia	6.9	6.7	6.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	10.9	9.9	5.3	5.3
East South Central	**6.5**	**6.5**	**6.3**	**6.3**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**6.0**	**5.9**	**5.1**	**5.2**
Alabama	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	4.2	4.2	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.5
Kentucky	6.1	6.2	5.3	5.3	3.3	3.4	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.4
Mississippi	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.1	4.3	4.5	8.8	8.3	5.9	6.1
Tennessee	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	4.0	4.5	7.3	7.2	5.0	5.2
West South Central	**7.7**	**8.0**	**6.7**	**7.1**	**4.0**	**4.3**	**6.6**	**6.6**	**6.0**	**6.3**
Arkansas	8.2	8.2	7.0	7.0	4.3	4.4	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.2
Louisiana	7.1	8.2	6.6	7.6	3.8	4.4	7.2	7.8	5.5	6.4
Oklahoma	7.3	6.8	5.4	5.7	3.6	3.9	5.5	5.0	5.4	5.4
Texas	7.8	8.1	6.9	7.2	4.0	4.4	6.6	6.7	6.2	6.4
Mountain	**7.7**	**7.9**	**6.5**	**6.7**	**4.1**	**4.2**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.9**	**6.0**
Arizona	9.4	10.1	7.7	8.3	5.2	5.8	5.2	5.6	7.4	8.1
Colorado	7.5	7.5	6.3	6.2	4.6	4.6	9.0	8.7	6.2	6.2
Idaho	5.3	5.1	4.3	4.2	2.7	2.8	5.3	4.8	4.0	3.8
Montana	5.9	5.7	4.9	4.7	3.2	2.9	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0
Nevada	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	5.9	5.8
New Mexico	9.0	9.6	7.9	8.6	4.3	4.8	6.0	6.2	6.6	7.3
Utah	6.9	7.0	6.1	6.1	3.7	3.8	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.4
Wyoming	6.1	6.2	5.0	4.9	3.4	3.4	6.8	7.2	4.2	4.1
Pacific Contiguous	**8.8**	**8.7**	**8.8**	**8.7**	**5.1**	**5.0**	**4.8**	**5.3**	**7.4**	**7.3**
California	11.7	11.3	10.6	10.4	6.9	6.7	5.3	6.6	9.5	9.4
Oregon	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	3.3	3.1	5.8	5.2	4.5	4.3
Washington	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	2.9	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.7
Pacific Noncontiguous	**12.8**	**12.1**	**11.1**	**10.7**	**9.3**	**8.6**	**13.2**	**12.2**	**11.1**	**10.5**
Alaska	11.4	11.7	9.5	9.7	8.1	8.9	13.5	12.5	10.2	10.4
Hawaii	13.5	12.4	12.4	11.5	9.4	8.6	12.2	11.1	11.5	10.5
U.S. Average	**8.55**	**8.55**	**7.66**	**7.70**	**4.57**	**4.67**	**6.78**	**6.89**	**6.76**	**6.80**

[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, May 1995
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	**0.4**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**2.0**	**0.2**
Connecticut	.1	.0	.3	.7	.0
Maine	.3	.1	.6	2.9	.1
Massachusetts	.8	2.0	1.2	3.2	.5
New Hampshire	.3	.4	1.4	13.5	.1
Rhode Island	.4	.0	.2	1.3	.1
Vermont	2.7	.7	1.6	1.7	1.2
Middle Atlantic	**.4**	**.6**	**.7**	**1.3**	**.5**
New Jersey	.3	.2	.2	.8	.2
New York	.7	1.1	1.9	1.7	.8
Pennsylvania	.6	.8	1.0	.5	.6
East North Central	**.5**	**.4**	**.6**	**.8**	**.5**
Illinois	1.3	1.0	2.2	.2	1.0
Indiana	1.2	.5	.8	3.6	1.1
Michigan	.3	.3	1.6	3.9	1.0
Ohio	1.4	1.2	.7	2.1	1.3
Wisconsin	.6	.6	1.4	6.8	.6
West North Central	**.7**	**.7**	**1.2**	**3.3**	**.9**
Iowa	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.5	2.5
Kansas	.8	.5	.3	11.9	.7
Minnesota	2.0	1.3	2.0	3.5	2.5
Missouri	.9	1.5	4.3	3.8	1.6
Nebraska	2.8	3.0	4.0	10.9	3.3
North Dakota	1.1	.4	.5	4.0	.5
South Dakota	.6	.6	.5	5.0	.8
South Atlantic	**1.0**	**.6**	**.3**	**.5**	**.7**
Delaware	.3	.1	.7	.1	.3
District of Columbia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Florida	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.1
Georgia	.5	.1	.1	1.2	.2
Maryland	1.5	1.2	.8	1.4	2.4
North Carolina	1.4	.2	.2	.5	.3
South Carolina	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.6	2.1
Virginia	.5	.0	1.0	.3	.3
West Virginia	.7	.7	.3	2.0	.6
East South Central	**.6**	**.5**	**1.8**	**.8**	**1.0**
Alabama	1.2	.1	.3	1.7	.7
Kentucky	1.5	.9	1.3	.9	.8
Mississippi	1.4	1.6	2.8	1.1	1.8
Tennessee	.3	.4	5.1	3.5	2.9
West South Central	**1.5**	**2.0**	**1.4**	**4.0**	**1.1**
Arkansas	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.3
Louisiana	2.8	2.6	1.1	16.7	1.5
Oklahoma	3.1	1.9	5.5	1.9	.7
Texas	2.2	2.9	2.1	4.5	1.6
Mountain	**.4**	**.4**	**.6**	**1.6**	**.4**
Arizona	.9	.6	.9	1.8	.6
Colorado	.9	1.2	.6	5.9	.9
Idaho	.7	.8	1.1	10.1	.3
Montana	.5	1.3	3.6	1.6	2.7
Nevada	.8	.1	2.1	1.9	.6
New Mexico	1.4	1.1	3.1	4.0	1.5
Utah	.7	.6	1.0	3.2	.7
Wyoming	.8	2.3	.7	7.1	.7
Pacific Contiguous	**1.1**	**.8**	**2.3**	**2.0**	**.6**
California	1.4	1.4	1.8	3.0	.7
Oregon	4.8	2.1	3.4	8.0	2.4
Washington	1.3	.9	5.2	2.9	2.2
Pacific Noncontiguous	**.4**	**.4**	**.7**	**5.1**	**.4**
Alaska	.9	.9	2.3	6.9	1.0
Hawaii	.4	.4	.7	.2	.4
U.S. Average	**.4**	**.3**	**.4**	**.9**	**.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, April 1995

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)			Stocks (thousand)	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other[1]	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
A&N Elec Coop	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	•
Smith (VA)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	•
Tangier (VA)	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	•
Abbeville (City of)	—	7	—	526	—	—	—	•	—	—	•
Abbeville (SC)	—	7	—	526	—	—	—	•	—	—	•
Adrian (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adrian (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aitkin (City of)	—	-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	•
Aitkin (MN)	—	-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	•
Alabama Elec Coop Inc	178,689	-8	-239	3,549	—	—	77	—	—	374	2
Gantt (AL)	—	—	—	697	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowman (AL)	178,689	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	—	374	—
McIntosh-CAES (AL)	—	—	-184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
McWilliams (AL)	—	—	-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Point "A" (AL)	—	—	—	2,852	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland (FL)	—	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	•
Alabama Power Co	3,206,067	3,338	19,356	243,914	601,395	—	1,356	6	209	3,348	47
Bankhead Dam (AL)	—	—	—	15,114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barry (AL)	723,749	—	2,017	—	—	—	284	—	20	720	16
Chickasaw (AL)	—	52	2,225	—	—	—	—	•	28	—	1
Farley (AL)	—	—	—	—	601,395	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gadsden New (AL)	36,868	7	730	—	—	—	19	•	9	37	•
Gaston, E C (AL)	491,130	1,501	—	—	—	—	200	3	—	609	16
Gorgas (AL)	681,678	1,143	—	—	—	—	267	2	—	708	5
Greene County (AL)	223,817	544	—	—	—	—	85	1	—	215	2
H Neely Henry Dam (AL)	—	—	—	10,527	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harris (AL)	—	—	—	8,609	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holt Dam (AL)	—	—	—	14,326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan (AL)	—	—	—	25,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lay Dam (AL)	—	—	—	33,938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewis Smith Dam (AL)	—	—	—	19,527	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Logan Martin Dam (AL)	—	—	—	16,583	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martin Dam (AL)	—	—	—	11,862	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miller (AL)	1,048,825	91	14,384	—	—	—	501	•	151	1,060	8
Mitchell Dam (AL)	—	—	—	29,920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurlow Dam (AL)	—	—	—	9,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walter Bouldin Dam (AL)	—	—	—	31,990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weiss Dam (AL)	—	—	—	10,827	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yates Dam (AL)	—	—	—	5,652	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska Elec Lgt & Pwr Co	—	11	—	3,961	—	—	—	•	—	—	7
Annex Creek (AK)	—	—	—	2,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auke Bay (AK)	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	2
Gold Creek (AK)	—	—	—	471	—	—	—	—	—	—	•
Lemon Creek (AK)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	5
Salmon Creek (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon Creek 2 (AK)	—	—	—	1,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska Power Admn	—	—	—	38,576	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eklutna (AK)	—	—	—	17,105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snettisham (AK)	—	—	—	21,471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska Pwr & Tel Co	—	3,137	—	18	—	—	—	5	—	—	2
Chistochina (AK)	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	•
Coffman Cove (AK)	—	131	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	•
Craig (AK)	—	1,297	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	•
Dot Lake (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle (AK)	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	•
Healy Lake (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hollis (AK)	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	•
Hydaburg (AK)	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	•
Mentasta (AK)	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	•
Skagway (AK)	—	604	—	18	—	—	—	1	—	—	•

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Alaska Pwr & Tel Co											
Tetlin (AK)	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Tok (AK)	—	819	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	*
Alaska Village Elec Coop	—	3,913	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	32
Alakanuk (AK)	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Ambler (AK)	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Anvik (AK)	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Brevig Mission (AK)	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Chevak (AK)	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Eek (AK)	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Elim (AK)	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Emmonak (AK)	—	185	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Gambell (AK)	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Goodnews Bay (AK)	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Grayling (AK)	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Holy Cross (AK)	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Hooper Bay (AK)	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Huslia (AK)	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Kaltag (AK)	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Kiana (AK)	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Kivalina (AK)	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Koyuk (AK)	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Lower Kalskag (AK)	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Marshall (AK)	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Mekoryuk (AK)	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Minto (AK)	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Mountain Village (AK)	—	199	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
New Stuyahok (AK)	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Noatak (AK)	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Noorvik (AK)	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Nulato (AK)	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Nunapitchuk (AK)	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Old Harbor (AK)	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Pilot Station (AK)	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Quinhagak (AK)	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Russion Mission (AK)	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Savoonga (AK)	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Scammon Bay (AK)	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Selawik (AK)	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Shageluk (AK)	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Shaktoolik (AK)	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Shishmaref (AK)	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Shungnak (AK)	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
St Marys (AK)	—	216	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
St Michael (AK)	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Stebbins (AK)	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Togiak (AK)	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Toksook Bay (AK)	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Tununak (AK)	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Wales (AK)	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Albany (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Albany (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Alexandria (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alexandria (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alexandria (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Hunter, D G (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Algona (City of)	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Algona (IA)	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Allegheny Electric Coop	—	—	—	7,145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raystown (PA)	—	—	—	7,145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alta (City of)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Alta (IA)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Amer Mun Power-Ohio Inc	63,579	—	541	—	—	—	43	—	8	101	—
Richard Gorsuch (OH)	63,579	—	541	—	—	—	43	—	8	101	—
Ames (City of)	19,432	417	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	35	3
Ames (IA)	19,432	438	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	35	1
Ames Gt (IA)	—	-21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Anchorage (City of)	—	3	57,795	—	—	—	—	*	602	—	18
Anchorage (AK)	—	3	150	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
GMS 2 (AK)	—	—	57,645	—	—	—	—	—	602	—	18
Aniak Light & Power Co	—	175	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Aniak (AK)	—	175	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Anita (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anita (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ansley (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ansley (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthony (City of)	—	2	100	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Anthony (KS)	—	2	100	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Appalachian Power Co	1,335,595	2,824	—	47,103	—	—	497	5	—	2,203	68
Amos, John E (WV)	413,362	1,063	—	—	—	—	154	2	—	1,030	33
Buck (VA)	—	—	—	3,330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Byllesby 2 (VA)	—	—	—	4,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claytor (VA)	—	—	—	13,654	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinch River (VA)	328,682	173	—	—	—	—	115	*	—	459	2
Glen Lyn (VA)	23,726	225	—	—	—	—	11	*	—	176	4
Kanawha River (WV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	1
Leesville (VA)	—	—	—	3,623	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (WV)	—	—	—	5,554	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marmet (WV)	—	—	—	5,324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountaineer (WV)	569,825	1,363	—	—	—	—	217	2	—	435	30
Niagara (VA)	—	—	—	511	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reusens (VA)	—	—	—	2,219	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith Mountain (VA)	—	—	—	-623	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winfield (WV)	—	—	—	9,476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arcadia (City of)	—	25	15	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Arcadia (WI)	—	25	15	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Arcanum (City of)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Arcanum (OH)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Argyle (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argyle (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona Elec Pwr Coop Inc	129,836	—	17,321	—	—	—	70	—	184	227	—
Apache Station (AZ)	129,836	—	17,321	—	—	—	70	—	184	227	—
Arizona Public Service Co	1,682,949	602	82,814	2,841	1,746,777	—	927	1	801	1,500	161
Childs (AZ)	—	—	—	1,760	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholla (AZ)	351,674	602	251	—	—	—	189	1	*	1,031	4
Fairview (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Four Corners (NM)	1,331,275	—	2,712	—	—	—	739	—	27	469	—
Irving (AZ)	—	—	—	1,081	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocotillo (AZ)	—	—	613	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	34
Palo Verde (AZ)	—	—	—	—	1,746,777	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phoenix (AZ)	—	—	78,938	—	—	—	—	—	761	—	24
Saguaro (AZ)	—	—	299	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	39
Yucca (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuma Axis (AZ)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	52
Arkansas Elec Coop Corp	—	—	20,682	20,606	—	—	—	—	221	—	48
Bailey (AR)	—	—	10,657	—	—	—	—	—	117	—	13
Clyde Ellis (AR)	—	—	—	10,365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Arkansas Elec Coop Corp											
Dam 9 (AR)	—	—	—	10,241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitzhugh (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Mc Clellan (AR)	—	—	10,025	—	—	—	—	—	105	—	20
Arkansas Power & Light Co	1,161,449	2,763	186,030	20,204	1,095,195	—	700	5	2,021	1,928	196
Arkansas Nuclear One(AR)	—	—	—	—	1,095,195	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blytheville (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenter (AR)	—	—	—	14,732	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Couch, Harvey (AR)	—	—	17,871	—	—	—	—	—	144	—	5
Independence (AR)	435,246	941	—	—	—	—	260	2	—	926	47
L Catherine (AR)	—	—	138,874	—	—	—	—	—	1,504	—	2
Lynch, Cecil (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mablevale (AR)	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Moses, Ham (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remmel (AR)	—	—	—	5,472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ritchie, R E (AR)	—	—	29,285	—	—	—	—	—	373	—	111
White Bluff (AR)	726,203	1,798	—	—	—	—	440	3	—	1,002	29
Arnold (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Arnold (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Ashland (City of)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Ashland (KS)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Associated Elec Coop	942,486	861	—	—	—	—	567	2	—	1,113	20
New Madrid (MO)	481,967	65	—	—	—	—	288	*	—	419	1
Thomas Hill (MO)	460,519	796	—	—	—	—	279	1	—	694	4
Unionville (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Atlantic (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atlantic (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atlantic City Elec Co	85,963	-1,306	2,845	—	—	—	36	1	38	123	478
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192
Carlls Corner (NJ)	—	-20	-19	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13
Cedar (NJ)	—	-546	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	22
Cumberland St (NJ)	—	-31	-31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Deepwater (NJ)	—	20	1,878	—	—	—	—	*	22	34	89
England, B L (NJ)	85,963	107	—	—	—	—	36	*	—	89	105
Mickleton Street (NJ)	—	—	1,017	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Middle (NJ)	—	-815	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	15
Missouri Avenue (NJ)	—	-21	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
Sherman Avenue (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Attica (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attica (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auburn (City of)	—	—	-29	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Auburn (NE)	—	—	-29	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Augusta (City of)	—	-19	70	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Plant No 1 (KS)	—	-23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Plant No 2 (KS)	—	4	70	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Augusta (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austin (City of)	7,915	—	471	—	—	—	4	—	6	35	—
Northeast Station (MN)	7,915	—	471	—	—	—	4	—	6	35	—
Austin (City of)	—	—	91,686	—	—	—	—	—	1,041	—	218
Decker Creek (TX)	—	—	82,003	—	—	30	—	—	912	—	134
Holly Street (TX)	—	—	9,835	—	—	—	—	—	129	—	80
Seaholm (TX)	—	—	-152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Baldwin City (City of)	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Attica (KS)	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Baltimore Gas & Elec Co	999,968	2,386	1,579	—	618,211	—	372	5	106	723	447
Brandon (MD)	785,455	1,234	—	—	—	—	297	2	—	404	3
Calvert Cliffs (MD)	—	—	—	—	618,211	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crane, C P (MD)	62,166	845	—	—	—	—	22	1	—	141	4
Gould Street (MD)	—	307	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	28
Notch Cliff (MD)	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Perryman (MD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
Philadelphia Road (MD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Riverside (MD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	23
Wagner, H A (MD)	152,347	—	1,361	—	—	—	53	—	102	178	282
Westport (MD)	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Bancroft (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bancroft (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangor Hydro Electric Co	—	114	—	14,789	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Bar Harbor (ME)	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Eastport (ME)	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Ellsworth (ME)	—	—	—	1,732	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Howland (ME)	—	—	—	727	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medway (ME)	—	31	—	1,821	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Milford (ME)	—	—	—	3,759	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orono (ME)	—	—	—	576	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stillwater (ME)	—	—	—	1,021	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veazie (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veazie A (ME)	—	—	—	5,153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barron (City of)	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Barron (WI)	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Barrow Utils & Elec Coop	—	—	4,141	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	*
Barrow (AK)	—	—	4,141	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	*
Barton (Village of)	—	—	—	533	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
W. Charleston (VT)	—	—	—	533	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Basin Elec Power Coop	1,731,498	1,769	—	—	—	—	1,246	3	—	1,811	40
Antelope Valley (ND)	497,463	32	—	—	—	—	406	*	—	101	4
Laramie River (WY)	995,126	1,737	—	—	—	—	638	3	—	1,400	11
Leland Olds (ND)	238,909	—	—	—	—	—	202	—	—	311	4
Sprit Mound (SD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Baudette (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baudette (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver City (City of)	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver Lower (UT)	—	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver Upper (UT)	—	—	—	314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver 3 (UT)	—	—	—	338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver City (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Beaver City (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Bedford (City of)	—	—	—	1,148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snowden (VA)	—	—	—	1,148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belleville (City of)	—	24	200	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	1
Belleville (KS)	—	24	200	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	1
Bellevue (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Bellevue (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Beloit (City of)	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Beloit (KS)	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Benson (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benson (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berlin (City of)	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Berlin (MD)	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Bethany (City of)	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Bethany (MO)	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Bethel Utilities Corp	—	2,630	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1
Bethel (AK)	—	2,630	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1
Bettles Light & Power	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Bettles (AK)	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Big Rivers Electric Corp	884,652	272	263	—	—	—	402	3	3	806	27
Coleman (KY)	218,258	—	263	—	—	—	100	—	3	174	2
Green (KY)	246,049	595	—	—	—	—	115	1	—	251	1
Henderson II (KY)	173,577	464	—	—	—	—	76	1	—	—	1
Reid, Robert (KY)	—	-1,553	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	11
Wilson (KY)	246,768	766	—	—	—	—	110	1	—	221	12
Black Hills Pwr and Lt Co	48,518	-56	24	—	—	—	44	*	*	14	19
French, Ben (SD)	15,166	-88	24	—	—	—	12	*	*	—	19
Kirk (SD)	9,745	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—
Osage (WY)	15,128	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	14	—
Simpson, Neil (WY)	8,479	32	—	—	—	—	7	*	—	—	*
Black River Falls (City)	—	—	—	602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black River Falls (WI)	—	—	—	602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Block Island Power Co	—	666	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Block Island (RI)	—	666	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Bloomfield (City of)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Bloomfield (IA)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Blooming Prairie(City of)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Blooming Prairie (MN)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Blue Earth (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Blue Earth (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Blue Ridge El Member Corp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sharp Falls (NC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bluffton (City of)	—	8	252	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	2
Bluffton (IN)	—	8	252	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	2
Bonners Ferry (City of)	—	—	—	3,148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moyie (ID)	—	—	—	3,148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston Edison Co	—	47,804	425,043	—	—	—	—	79	4,285	—	673
Edgar (MA)	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Framingham (MA)	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
L Street (MA)	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Mystic (MA)	—	47,154	223,483	—	—	—	—	77	2,242	—	625
New Boston (MA)	—	—	201,560	—	—	—	—	—	2,042	—	38
Pilgrim (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Medway (MA)	—	441	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
Bountiful (City of)	—	1	28	1,517	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Bountiful (UT)	—	1	28	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Echo Dam (UT)	—	—	—	840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine View Dam (UT)	—	—	—	677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Braintree (City of)	—	730	25,648	—	—	—	—	1	269	—	3
Potter Station (MA)	—	730	25,648	—	—	—	—	1	269	—	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Brazos Elec Pwr Coop Inc	—	—	122,798	—	—	—	—	—	1,352	—	138
Miller, R W (TX)	—	—	122,705	—	—	—	—	—	1,349	—	129
North Texas (TX)	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	10
Brazos River Authority	—	—	—	2,173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M Shepppard (TX)	—	—	—	2,173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breese (City of)	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Breese (IL)	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Brigham City Corporation	—	—	—	354	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brigham City (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brigham 2 (UT)	—	—	—	354	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broken Bow (City of)	—	5	21	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Broken Bow (NE)	—	5	21	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Brooklyn (City of)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Brooklyn (IA)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Brownfield (City of)	—	-42	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Brownfield (TX)	—	-42	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Brownsville (City of)	—	93	8,547	—	—	—	—	*	127	—	28
Brownsville (TX)	—	93	8,547	—	—	—	—	*	127	—	28
Bryan (City of)	—	178	254	—	—	—	—	*	5	—	7
Bryan (OH)	—	178	254	—	—	—	—	*	5	—	7
Bryan (City of)	—	—	39,978	—	—	—	—	—	427	—	62
Bryan (TX)	—	—	3,608	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	34
Dansby (TX)	—	—	36,370	—	—	—	—	—	382	—	28
Bryant (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bryant (SD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burbank (City of)	—	—	7,713	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	40
Magnolia (CA)	—	—	7,777	—	—	—	—	—	107	—	38
Olive (CA)	—	—	-64	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Burlingame (City of)	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Burlingame (KS)	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Burlington (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	4
Burlington (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
J C McNeil (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	12,108	—	*	2	—	2
Burlington (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington (City of)	—	16	27	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Burlington (KS)	—	16	27	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Burwell (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burwell (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bushnell (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bushnell (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Butler (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Butler (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Cajun Elec Power Coop Inc	683,754	3,445	—	—	—	—	464	7	—	1,089	25
Big Cajun 1 (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Big Cajun 2 (LA)	683,754	3,445	—	—	—	—	464	7	—	1,089	12
California (State of)	—	—	—	506,979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alamo (CA)	—	—	—	854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
California (State of)											
Bottle Rock (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	-67	—	—	—	—	—
Devil Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	35,825	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edw Hyatt (CA)	—	—	—	407,644	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Luis (CA)	—	—	—	-2,395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thermal Div (CA)	—	—	—	1,853	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thermalito (CA)	—	—	—	57,454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W E Warne (CA)	—	—	—	5,744	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calloway (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Callaway (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambridge (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambridge (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campbell (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campbell (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campbell (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campbell (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardinal Operating Co	907,026	810	—	—	—	—	358	1	—	591	19
Cardinal (OH)	907,026	810	—	—	—	—	358	1	—	591	19
Carlyle (City of)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Carlyle (IL)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Carmi (City of)	—	7	17	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Carmi (IL)	—	7	17	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Carolina Power & Light Co	1,778,914	5,436	-122	41,279	1,600,640	—	704	9	1	2,310	150
Asheville (NC)	165,173	351	—	—	—	—	65	1	—	272	1
Blewett (NC)	—	-27	—	5,678	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Brunswick (NC)	—	—	—	—	546,598	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Fear (NC)	117,623	363	—	—	—	—	46	1	—	76	11
Darlington County (SC)	—	—	-15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	76
Harris (NC)	—	—	—	—	578,162	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lee (NC)	28,351	741	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	107	13
Marshall (NC)	—	—	—	2,808	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo (NC)	369,882	598	—	—	—	—	154	1	—	402	7
Morehead (NC)	—	-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Robinson, H B (SC)	-556	—	—	—	475,880	—	—	—	—	53	3
Roxboro (NC)	1,007,268	2,718	—	—	—	—	394	5	—	1,199	11
Sutton (NC)	91,520	710	—	—	—	—	35	1	—	148	9
Tillery (NC)	—	—	—	7,359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walters (NC)	—	—	—	25,434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weatherspoon (NC)	-347	—	-107	—	—	—	—	*	—	53	10
Carrollton (City of)	—	30	67	—	—	—	—	*	9	—	4
Carrollton (MO)	—	30	67	—	—	—	—	*	9	—	4
Carthage (City of)	—	-7	-67	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Carthage (MO)	—	-7	-67	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Cascade (City of)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Cascade (IA)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Cascade Power company	—	—	—	393	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brevard (NC)	—	—	—	393	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cashton (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cashton (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar Falls (City of)	-173	—	-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	5
Cedar Falls Gt (IA)	-173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Streeter (IA)	—	—	-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Cent NE Pub Pwr & Ir Dist	—	—	—	15,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	79

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Cent NE Pub Pwr & Ir Dist											
Canaday (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
Jeffrey Canyon (NE)	—	—	—	5,814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson No 1 (NE)	—	—	—	3,345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson No 2 (NE)	—	—	—	3,833	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsley (NE)	—	—	—	3,007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Center (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Center (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Elec Pwr Coop	—	-169	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	51	*
Chamois (MO)	—	-169	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	51	*
Central Hudson Gas & Elec	180,437	10	1,048	8,264	—	—	68	*	14	165	499
Coxsackie (NY)	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Danskammer (NY)	180,437	10	1,003	—	—	—	68	*	13	165	13
Dashville (NY)	—	—	—	814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Falls (NY)	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neversink (NY)	—	—	—	2,716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roseton (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	481
South Cairo (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sturgeon Pool (NY)	—	—	—	4,665	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Ill Public Ser Co	659,950	1,045	—	—	—	—	318	3	—	1,026	55
Coffeen (IL)	79,012	523	—	—	—	—	44	1	—	287	4
Grand Tower (IL)	3,933	60	—	—	—	—	3	*	—	73	1
Hutsonville (IL)	3,457	122	—	—	—	—	2	*	—	70	2
Meredosia (IL)	70,146	-213	—	—	—	—	32	1	—	149	43
Newton (IL)	503,402	553	—	—	—	—	238	1	—	447	6
Central Iowa Power Coop	16,255	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	84	8
Fair Station (IA)	16,255	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	84	—
Summit Lake (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Central Illinois Light Co	397,465	578	29	—	—	—	175	1	*	381	1
Duck Creek (IL)	178,133	39	—	—	—	—	85	*	—	200	*
E D Edwards (IL)	219,332	539	—	—	—	—	90	1	—	181	1
Sterling Avenue (IL)	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Central Louisiana Elec Co	410,654	—	204,740	—	—	—	326	—	2,036	1,044	193
Coughlin (LA)	—	—	39,842	—	—	—	—	—	421	—	46
Dolet Hills (LA)	410,654	—	916	—	—	—	326	—	10	599	—
Franklin (LA)	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Rodemacher (LA)	—	—	130,807	—	—	—	—	—	1,290	445	106
Teche (LA)	—	—	33,171	—	—	—	—	—	316	—	41
Central Maine Power Co	—	128,744	—	126,750	—	—	—	224	—	—	217
Andro Lower (ME)	—	—	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Androscoggin 3 (ME)	—	—	—	2,703	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aroostook Valley (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automatic (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bar Mills (ME)	—	—	—	2,364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bates Lower (ME)	—	—	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bates Upper (ME)	—	—	—	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonny Eagle (ME)	—	—	—	5,255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunswick (ME)	—	—	—	10,237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. E. Monty (ME)	—	—	—	13,297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape (ME)	—	-40	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	8
Cataract (ME)	—	—	—	4,656	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continental Mills (ME)	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Rips (ME)	—	—	—	3,776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Halifax (ME)	—	—	—	961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gulf Island (ME)	—	—	—	13,282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harris (ME)	—	—	—	6,538	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Mill (ME)	—	—	—	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hiram (ME)	—	—	—	6,762	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islesboro (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Gorham (ME)	—	—	—	520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Central Maine Power Co											
Oakland (ME)	—	—	—	606	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peaks Island (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice Rips (ME)	—	—	—	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shawmut (ME)	—	—	—	5,776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skelton (ME)	—	—	—	11,304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smelt Hill (AK)	—	—	—	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union Gas (ME)	—	—	—	378	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Buxton (ME)	—	—	—	3,723	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Channel (MA)	—	—	—	-22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston (ME)	—	—	—	8,520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Williams (ME)	—	—	—	6,585	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyman Hydro (ME)	—	—	—	18,735	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyman, W F (ME)	—	128,784	—	—	—	—	—	224	—	—	209
Central Operating Co	361,712	925	—	—	—	—	134	1	—	391	19
Sporn, Phil (WV)	361,712	925	—	—	—	—	134	1	—	391	19
Central Power & Light Co	7,762	1,196	1,185,141	5,904	—	—	4	3	11,951	393	457
Bates, J L (TX)	—	—	72,450	—	—	—	—	—	788	—	39
Coleto Creek (TX)	7,762	1,194	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	393	5
Davis, Barney M (TX)	—	2	328,679	—	—	—	—	*	3,241	—	131
Eagle Pass (TX)	—	—	—	5,904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill, Lon C (TX)	—	—	129,398	—	—	—	—	—	1,343	—	61
Joslin, E S (TX)	—	—	113,194	—	—	—	—	—	1,117	—	50
La Palma (TX)	—	—	86,251	—	—	—	—	—	866	—	43
Laredo (TX)	—	—	75,347	—	—	—	—	—	855	—	20
Nueces Bay (TX)	—	—	261,155	—	—	—	—	—	2,520	—	58
Victoria (TX)	—	—	118,667	—	—	—	—	—	1,220	—	51
Central VT Pub Serv Corp	—	27	—	19,934	—	—	—	*	—	—	6
Arnold Falls (VT)	—	—	—	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ascutney (VT)	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Bradford (VT)	—	—	—	658	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carver Falls (NY)	—	—	—	1,121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavendish (VT)	—	—	—	607	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarks Falls (VT)	—	—	—	1,865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Barnet (VT)	—	—	—	1,046	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfax Falls (VT)	—	—	—	2,516	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gage (VT)	—	—	—	307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glen (VT)	—	—	—	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Middlebury (VT)	—	—	—	920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milton (VT)	—	—	—	4,336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passumpsic (VT)	—	—	—	435	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patch (VT)	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterson (VT)	—	—	—	3,092	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pierce Mills (VT)	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pittsford (VT)	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutland (VT)	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Salisbury (VT)	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver Lake (VT)	—	—	—	405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Albans (VT)	—	-10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Taftsville (VT)	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weybridge (VT)	—	—	—	1,459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centralia (City of)	—	—	—	8,093	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centralia (WA)	—	—	—	8,093	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chanute (City of)	—	-126	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Chanute (KS)	—	-24	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Chanute 2 (KS)	—	-20	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Chanute 3 (KS)	—	-82	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Chappell (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chappell (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelan Pub Util Dist #1	—	—	—	630,248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelan (WA)	—	—	—	32,454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Chelan Pub Util Dist #1											
Rock Island (WA)	—	—	—	193,496	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rocky Reach (WA)	—	—	—	404,298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheyenne Fuel & Power Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snyder (WY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chillicothe (City of)	3,606	5	13	—	—	—	3	*	*	1	9
Beardmore (MO)	3,606	5	13	—	—	—	3	*	*	1	9
Chugach Elec Assn Inc	—	—	147,896	39,452	—	—	—	—	1,662	—	10
Beluga (AK)	—	—	137,770	—	—	—	—	—	1,524	—	—
Bernice Lake (AK)	—	—	3,098	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	3
Bradley Lake (AK)	—	—	—	38,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooper Lake (AK)	—	—	—	1,352	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Soldotna (AK)	—	—	7,028	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—
Cincinnati Gas Elec Co	2,046,804	2,496	411	—	—	—	812	7	17	1,158	141
Beckjord, Walter C (OH)	437,582	640	—	—	—	—	181	1	—	177	25
Dicks Creek (OH)	—	18	-138	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	5
East Bend (KY)	397,987	197	—	—	—	—	160	*	—	174	7
Miami Fort (OH)	305,741	540	—	—	—	—	125	1	—	358	26
W. H. Zimmer ( )	905,494	446	—	—	—	—	345	1	—	449	41
Woodsdale (OH)	—	655	549	—	—	—	—	3	16	—	36
Citizens Utilities Co	—	26,071	—	2,367	—	—	—	47	—	—	*
Charleston (VT)	—	—	—	445	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport (VT)	—	—	—	1,655	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport Diesel (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
North Troy (VT)	—	—	—	267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Allen (HI)	—	26,071	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—
Citizens Utilities Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Valencia (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Clarksdale (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
South (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Third St (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clay Center (City of)	—	—	1,480	—	—	—	—	*	25	—	3
Claycenter (KS)	—	—	1,480	—	—	—	—	*	25	—	3
Cleveland (City of)	—	—	247	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3
Collinwood (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	1
Lake Road (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West 41st Street (OH)	—	—	247	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2
Cleveland Elec Illum Co	1,041,383	672	—	—	488,364	—	411	4	—	365	34
Ashtabula (OH)	75,864	18	—	—	—	—	43	*	—	71	1
Avon Lake (OH)	363,532	87	—	—	—	—	138	*	—	180	15
Eastlake (OH)	603,752	712	—	—	—	—	229	2	—	114	10
Lake Shore (OH)	-1,765	-145	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9
Perry (OH)	—	—	—	—	488,364	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton (City of)	—	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Clinton (MI)	—	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Cloverland Electric Coop	—	-57	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Dafter (MI)	—	-40	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Detour (MI)	—	-17	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Coffeyville (City of)	—	—	9,406	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	—
Coffeyville (KS)	—	—	9,406	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	—
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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Colby (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Colby (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Coldwater (City of)	—	25	1,375	—	—	—	—	*	13	—	1
Coldwater (MI)	—	25	1,375	—	—	—	—	*	13	—	1
Coleman (City of)	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Coleman (TX)	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Colorado Springs(City of)	231,694	152	560	—	—	—	112	*	7	344	48
Drake, Martin (CO)	86,089	—	628	—	—	—	43	—	7	139	5
George Birdsal (CO)	—	—	-68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Manitou (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ray D. Nixon (CO)	145,605	152	—	—	—	—	69	*	—	204	9
Ruxton (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia (City of)	-246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2
Columbia (MO)	-246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2
Columbus Southern Pwr Co	516,809	647	—	—	—	—	220	1	—	556	11
Conesville (OH)	516,809	647	—	—	—	—	220	1	—	545	10
Picway (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	*
Commonwealth Ed Co Ind	49,952	—	1,349	—	—	—	31	—	15	197	—
State Line (IN)	49,952	—	1,349	—	—	—	31	—	15	197	—
Commonwealth Edison Co	1,477,403	14,779	89,542	1,473	5,911,507	—	876	37	1,667	2,250	1,037
Bloom (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Braidwood (IL)	—	—	—	—	1,304,725	—	—	—	—	—	—
Byron (IL)	—	—	—	—	1,546,818	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calumet (IL)	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	16
Collins (IL)	—	5,140	53,575	—	—	—	—	19	1,269	—	896
Crawford (IL)	157,819	60	7,377	—	—	—	95	*	83	179	15
Dixon (IL)	—	—	—	1,473	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dresden (IL)	—	—	—	—	769,964	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Junction (IL)	—	—	266	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	16
Fisk Street (IL)	—	336	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	23
Joliet (IL)	119,799	38	2,244	—	—	—	68	*	24	78	13
Joliet 7 & 8 (IL)	286,729	—	12,398	—	—	—	169	—	126	274	—
Kincaid (IL)	111,716	—	996	—	—	—	55	—	11	363	—
Lasalle (IL)	—	—	—	—	780,512	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lombard (IL)	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	16
Powerton (IL)	212,232	—	352	—	—	—	137	—	4	636	—
Quad-cities (IL)	—	—	—	—	550,519	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabrooke (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Waukegan (IL)	225,455	839	12,306	—	—	—	141	2	128	325	12
Will County (IL)	363,653	8,221	—	—	—	—	209	15	—	394	3
Zion (IL)	—	—	—	—	958,969	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commonwealth Energy Sys	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Oak Bluffs (MA)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
West Tisbury (MA)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Commonwealth Energy Sys	—	210,821	—	—	—	—	—	342	—	—	34
Airport Diesel (MA)	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Canal (MA)	—	210,807	—	—	—	—	—	342	—	—	34
Commonwealth Energy Sys	—	573	7,292	—	—	—	—	1	97	—	46
Blackstone Street (MA)	—	12	329	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	3
Kendall Square (MA)	—	561	6,963	—	—	—	—	1	95	—	43
Conn Yankee Atomic Pwr Co	—	—	—	—	80,321	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haddam Neck (CT)	—	—	—	—	80,321	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut Lgt & Pwr Co	—	237,427	90,478	23,034	—	—	—	384	1,015	—	1,075
Bantam (CT)	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branford (CT)	—	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bulls Bridge (CT)	—	—	—	4,526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Connecticut Lgt & Pwr Co											
Cos Cob (CT)	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	6
Devon (CT)	—	2,328	74,718	—	—	—	—	4	805	—	158
Falls Village (CT)	—	—	—	4,269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin (CT)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Middletown (CT)	—	112,868	—	—	—	—	—	181	—	—	369
Montville (CT)	—	8,908	15,760	—	—	—	—	19	210	—	288
Norwalk Harbor (CT)	—	112,996	—	—	—	—	—	179	—	—	245
Robertsville (CT)	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rocky River (CT)	—	—	—	-3,890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotland (CT)	—	—	—	753	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepaug (CT)	—	—	—	8,668	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Meadow (CT)	—	257	—	—	—	36,558	—	1	—	—	5
Stevenson (CT)	—	—	—	7,022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taftville (CT)	—	—	—	662	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torrington (CT)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Tunnel (CT)	—	8	—	808	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Consol Edison Co N Y Inc	—	99,789	544,605	—	-3,790	—	—	183	6,040	—	3,145
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,497
Arthur Kill (NY)	—	36	42,517	—	—	—	—	*	495	—	7
Astoria (NY)	—	38,631	261,336	—	—	—	—	62	2,664	—	199
Buchanan (NY)	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
East River (NY)	—	14,368	32,894	—	—	—	—	29	425	—	112
Gowanus (NY)	—	5,596	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	55
Hudson Avenue (NY)	—	5,881	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	116
Indian Point (NY)	—	10	—	—	-3,790	—	—	*	—	—	1
Narrows (NY)	—	4,829	3,151	—	—	—	—	13	50	—	58
Ravenswood (NY)	—	24,274	165,625	—	—	—	—	47	1,957	—	75
Waterside (NY)	—	—	39,082	—	—	—	—	—	449	—	—
59Th Street (NY)	—	-146	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	17
74Th Street (NY)	—	6,290	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	3
Consolidated Water Pwr Co	—	—	—	12,817	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biron (WI)	—	—	—	2,140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Du Bay (WI)	—	—	—	4,332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stevens Point (WI)	—	—	—	2,880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	2,937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin River Di (WI)	—	—	—	528	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumers Power Co	1,266,481	7,420	8,033	-31,959	594,490	—	537	21	176	801	219
Alcona (MI)	—	—	—	2,797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allegan Dam (MI)	—	—	—	1,356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Rock Point (MI)	—	—	—	—	36,194	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campbell, J H (MI)	421,848	2,103	—	—	—	—	167	3	—	399	8
Cobb, B C (MI)	176,230	151	667	—	—	—	89	*	7	134	—
Cooke (MI)	—	—	—	2,739	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croton (MI)	—	—	—	3,399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Five Channels (MI)	—	—	—	2,479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foote (MI)	—	—	—	3,182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaylord (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardy (MI)	—	—	—	6,936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hodenpyl (MI)	—	—	—	3,916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karn, D E (MI)	292,219	5,123	7,447	—	—	—	122	17	169	106	208
Loud (MI)	—	—	—	1,972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ludington (MI)	—	—	—	-71,987	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mio (MI)	—	—	—	1,563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morrow, B E (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palisades (MI)	—	—	—	—	558,296	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rogers (MI)	—	—	—	2,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straits (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thetford (MI)	—	—	-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tippy, C W (MI)	—	—	—	5,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weadock, J C (MI)	187,037	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	—	62	—
Webber (MI)	—	—	—	2,059	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whiting, J R (MI)	189,147	43	—	—	—	—	75	*	—	100	3
Coon Rapids (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Cooperative Power Asso	706,294	188	—	—	—	—	623	*	—	1,062	22
Bonifacius (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Coal Creek (ND)	706,294	188	—	—	—	—	623	*	—	1,062	21
Copper Valley Elec Assn	—	4,317	—	1,659	—	—	—	8	—	—	2
Glennallen (AK)	—	3,198	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1
Valdez (AK)	—	—	—	1,659	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valdez (AK)	—	1,119	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Cordova Electrical Co-Op	—	1,359	—	228	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Cordova (AK)	—	1,344	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	*
Humpback Creek (AK)	—	—	—	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean Dock (AK)	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Corn belt Power Coop	-132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Humboldt (IA)	-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisdom, Earl F (IA)	-87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Corning (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corning (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craig-Botetourt Elec Coop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Castle (VA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crawfordsville (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2	—
Crawfordsville (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2	—
Crete (City of)	—	4	21	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Crete (NE)	—	4	21	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Crisp County Power Comm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Crisp (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Warwick (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crystal Falls (City of)	—	—	—	657	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crystal Falls (MI)	—	—	—	657	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culpeper (Town of)	—	32	7	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Culpeper (VA)	—	32	7	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Cumberland (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cumberland (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Curtis (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtis (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cushing (City of)	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	8
Cushing (OK)	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	8
Dahlberg Light and Pwr Co	—	—	—	332	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Gordon (WI)	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Nancy (WI)	—	—	—	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solon Diesel (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Dairyland Power Coop	203,448	961	—	7,579	—	—	114	2	—	567	7
Alma (WI)	28,752	68	—	—	—	—	14	*	—	182	*
Flambeau (WI)	—	—	—	7,579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genoa (WI)	74,263	259	—	—	—	—	32	*	—	258	5
J P Madgett (WI)	100,433	634	—	—	—	—	68	2	—	128	3
Danville (City of)	—	—	—	1,346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pinnacles (VA)	—	—	—	1,346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dayton (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dayton (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dayton Pwr & Lgt Co (The)	1,289,561	2,121	-704	—	—	—	530	4	2	1,475	48
Frank M Tait (OH)	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Dayton Pwr & Lgt Co (The)											
Hutchings (OH)	—	—	-788	—	—	—	—	—	*	98	1
Killen Station (OH)	326,056	811	—	—	—	—	132	1	—	167	32
Monument (OH)	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Sidney (OH)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Stuart, J M (OH)	963,505	1,223	—	—	—	—	397	2	—	1,211	2
Yankee Street (OH)	—	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Delano (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Delano (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Delmarva Power & Light Co	296,566	63,412	265,977	—	—	—	135	105	2,135	342	630
Bayview (VA)	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Christiana (DE)	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	9
Crisfield (MD)	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Delaware City (DE)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	9
Edge Moor (DE)	36,103	58,342	57,734	—	—	—	16	94	598	72	310
Hay Road (DE)	—	—	208,243	—	—	—	—	—	1,537	—	118
Indian River (DE)	260,463	2,310	—	—	—	—	119	4	—	270	10
Madison Street (DE)	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Tasley (VA)	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	11
Vienna (MD)	—	2,529	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	154
West Substation (DE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Delta (City of)	—	3	44	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Delta (CO)	—	3	44	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Denison (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denison (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denton (City of)	—	—	8,752	1,884	—	—	—	—	114	—	28
Lewisdale (TX)	—	—	—	1,345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roberts (TX)	—	—	—	539	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spencer (TX)	—	—	8,752	—	—	—	—	—	114	—	28
Denver (City & County of)	—	—	—	7,360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue River (CO)	—	—	—	898	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foothills (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hillcrest (CO)	—	—	—	804	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roberts Tunnel (CO)	—	—	—	3,906	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strontia Sprgs (CO)	—	—	—	802	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Williams Fork (CO)	—	—	—	950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deseret Gen & Trans Coop	281,323	21	—	—	—	—	131	*	—	463	5
Bonanza (UT)	281,323	21	—	—	—	—	131	*	—	463	5
Deshler (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Deshler (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Detroit (City of)	—	12,533	12,843	—	—	—	—	22	166	—	135
Mistersky (MI)	—	12,533	12,843	—	—	—	—	22	166	—	135
Detroit Edison Co (The)	3,338,029	10,220	32,445	—	332,959	—	1,634	20	2,335	5,607	459
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,197	—
Beacon Heating (MI)	—	—	6,367	—	—	—	—	—	460	—	6
Belle River (MI)	813,223	489	—	—	—	—	443	1	—	—	12
Colfax (MI)	—	-30	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Conners Creek (MI)	—	-7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Dayton (MI)	—	-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Enrico Fermi (MI)	—	3	—	—	332,959	—	—	*	—	—	9
Greenwood (MI)	—	—	-1,411	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	353
Hancock (MI)	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Harbor Beach (MI)	2,917	217	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	27	*
Marysville (MI)	674	—	104	—	—	—	1	—	4	39	—
Monroe (MI)	1,409,911	1,376	—	—	—	—	611	2	—	1,269	10
Northeast (MI)	—	9	5	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Oliver (MI)	—	-40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Placid (MI)	—	-37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Detroit Edison Co (The)											
Putnam (MI)	—	-34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
River Rouge (MI)	288,407	-34	24,705	—	—	—	132	—	1,840	62	1
Slocum (MI)	—	-37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Clair (MI)	483,802	7,360	2,600	—	—	—	281	14	28	949	50
Superior (MI)	—	-44	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Trenton Channel (MI)	339,095	1,101	—	—	—	—	164	2	—	64	10
Wilmott (MI)	—	-27	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Detroit Lakes (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit Lakes (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas Pub Util Dist #1	—	—	—	308,764	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wells (WA)	—	—	—	308,764	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dover (City of)	—	113	355	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	15
Mckee Run (DE)	—	113	355	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	10
Van Sant (DE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Dover (City of)	6,987	—	65	—	—	—	5	—	1	*	*
Dover (OH)	6,987	—	65	—	—	—	5	—	1	*	*
Dowagiac (City of)	—	191	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Dowagiac (MI)	—	191	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Duke Power Co	1,664,336	20,924	13,405	38,251	4,708,192	—	590	42	156	2,351	166
Allen (NC)	116,285	1,897	—	—	—	—	42	3	—	369	2
Bad Creek (SC)	—	—	—	-40,949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belews Creek (NC)	619,756	2,121	—	—	—	—	226	3	—	617	6
Boyds Mill (SC)	—	—	—	451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridgewater (NC)	—	—	—	3,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buck (NC)	-539	-30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	15
Buzzard Roost (SC)	—	-35	—	3,059	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Catawba (NC)	—	—	—	—	1,549,452	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar Creek (SC)	—	—	—	5,188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cliffside (NC)	-1,634	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	312	2
Cowans Ford (NC)	—	—	—	4,985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dan River (NC)	737	-24	—	—	—	—	1	*	—	114	8
Dearborn (SC)	—	—	—	6,749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing Creek (SC)	—	—	—	6,298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaston Shoals (SC)	—	—	—	3,275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Falls (SC)	—	—	—	479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hollidays Bridge (SC)	—	—	—	1,207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idols (NC)	—	—	—	460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jocassee (SC)	—	—	—	-4,712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keowee (SC)	—	—	—	4,752	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lee (SC)	-725	28	-9	—	—	—	—	*	*	139	8
Lincoln (NC)	—	13,971	13,423	—	—	—	—	29	155	—	61
Lookout Shoals (NC)	—	—	—	6,272	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall (NC)	892,543	3,060	—	—	—	—	305	4	—	489	6
Mc Guire (NC)	—	—	—	—	1,464,291	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain Island (NC)	—	—	—	3,147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconee (SC)	—	—	—	—	1,694,449	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford (NC)	—	—	—	6,537	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhodhiss (NC)	—	—	—	4,050	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverbend (NC)	37,913	-64	-9	—	—	—	15	1	1	175	21
Rocky Creek (SC)	—	—	—	524	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saluda (SC)	—	—	—	702	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spencer Mountain (NC)	—	—	—	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stice Shoals (NC)	—	—	—	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turner Shoals (NC)	—	—	—	1,079	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuxedo (NC)	—	—	—	1,603	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wateree (SC)	—	—	—	7,856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wylie (SC)	—	—	—	5,493	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99 Islands (SC)	—	—	—	5,929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duquesne Lgt Co	225,027	591	1,172	—	593,798	—	103	3	14	509	25
Beaver Valley (PA)	—	—	—	—	593,798	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Duquesne Lgt Co											
Brunot Island (PA)	—	-662	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	23
Cheswick (PA)	17,430	—	1,172	—	—	—	9	—	14	318	—
Elrama (PA)	207,597	1,253	—	—	—	—	95	3	—	191	2
Phillips, F (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durant (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Durant (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
East Bay Mun Utility Dist	—	—	—	28,266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camanche (CA)	—	—	—	7,595	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pardee (CA)	—	—	—	20,671	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kentucky Power Coop	606,820	587	—	—	—	—	253	1	—	607	4
Cooper (KY)	127,929	212	—	—	—	—	52	*	—	173	*
Dale (KY)	61,730	159	—	—	—	—	32	*	—	55	*
Spurlock, H L (KY)	417,161	216	—	—	—	—	169	*	—	378	3
Eastern Maine Elec Coop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portable (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Easton (City of)	—	159	94	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	22
Easton (MD)	—	35	73	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	15
Easton No. 2 (MD)	—	124	21	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	7
Edison Sault Electric Co	—	14	—	17,286	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Edison Sault (MI)	—	—	—	17,286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manistique (MI)	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Egegik Light & Power Co	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
Egegik (AK)	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
El Paso Electric Co	—	—	164,045	—	—	—	—	—	1,856	—	70
Copper (TX)	—	—	832	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	6
Newman (TX)	—	—	106,886	—	—	—	—	—	1,194	—	33
Rio Grande (NM)	—	—	56,327	—	—	—	—	—	644	—	31
Electra (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electra (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Energy Inc	615,267	621	4	—	—	—	357	1	*	494	3
Joppa Steam (IL)	615,267	621	4	—	—	—	357	1	*	494	3
Elk River (City of)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Elk River (MN)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Ellinwood (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Ellinwood (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Elroy (City of)	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Elroy (WI)	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Emerson (City of)	—	3	20	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Emerson (NE)	—	3	20	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Empire District Elec Co	100,962	326	5,084	8,692	—	—	63	1	102	165	46
Asbury (MO)	80,458	75	—	—	—	—	51	*	—	117	1
Energy Center (MO)	—	251	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	37
Ozark Beach (MO)	—	—	—	8,692	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverton (KS)	20,504	—	5,084	—	—	—	12	—	102	47	7
Enosburg Falls (Village)	—	1	—	593	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Diesel Plt (VT)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Kendall (VT)	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Village Plt (VT)	—	—	—	433	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Entergy Services Inc	—	—	—	—	370,839	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Gulf (MS)	—	—	—	—	370,839	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Ephraim (City of)	—	—	—	313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No 1 (UT)	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 (UT)	—	—	—	288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No.4 (UT)	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erie (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erie (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escondido Mutual Water Co	—	—	—	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bear Valley (CA)	—	—	—	851	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rincon Pwr (CA)	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estherville (City of)	—	4	47	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Estherville (IA)	—	4	47	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Eugene (City of)	—	—	—	40,344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmen (OR)	—	—	—	27,248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaburg (OR)	—	—	—	9,041	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walterville (OR)	—	—	—	4,055	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willamette (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks (City of)	9,820	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	1	*
Chena (AK)	9,820	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	1	*
Fairbury (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Fairbury (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Fairfax (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfax (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfield (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfield (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairmont (City of)	-28	-25	-6	—	—	—	—	*	1	2	1
Fairmont (MN)	-28	-25	-6	—	—	—	—	*	1	2	1
Fairview (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairview (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fall River Rural El Coop	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Felt (ID)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Felt (ID)	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falls City (City of)	—	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	*
Falls City (NE)	—	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	*
Farmer (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Farmer City (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Farmington (City of)	—	—	12,794	19,029	—	—	—	—	113	—	—
Animas (NM)	—	—	12,794	6	—	—	—	—	113	—	—
Navajo (NM)	—	—	—	19,023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farmington River Power Co	—	—	—	2,574	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rainbow (CT)	—	—	—	2,574	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Fayette (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Fayetteville (City of)	—	-55	701	—	—	—	—	*	12	—	62
Pod #2 (NC)	—	-55	701	—	—	—	—	*	12	—	62
Fennimore (City of)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Fennimore (WI)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Fitchburg Gas & Elec Lgt	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Fitchburg (MA)	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Florida Keys El Coop Inc	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Marathon (FL)	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Florida Power & Light Co	—	715,654	2,390,400	—	2,127,727	—	—	1,147	21,623	—	4,560
Cape Canaveral (FL)	—	30,820	274,505	—	—	—	—	46	2,735	—	589
Cutler (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Meyers (FL)	—	112,114	—	—	—	—	—	178	—	—	240
Lauderdale (FL)	—	168	540,163	—	—	—	—	*	4,188	—	91
Manatee (FL)	—	176,034	—	—	—	—	—	299	—	—	1,042
Martin (FL)	—	13,110	610,848	—	—	—	—	22	4,867	—	725
Port Everglades (FL)	—	87,391	365,014	—	—	—	—	135	3,782	—	643
Putnam (FL)	—	—	212,829	—	—	—	—	—	1,953	—	40
Riviera (FL)	—	120,693	111,304	—	—	—	—	189	1,196	—	470
Sanford (FL)	—	117,253	149,628	—	—	—	—	190	1,618	—	329
St. Lucie (FL)	—	—	—	—	1,148,780	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey Point (FL)	—	58,071	126,109	—	976,947	—	—	87	1,283	—	391
Florida Power Corporation	880,420	210,300	119,574	—	604,090	—	327	352	1,289	946	829
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141
Anclote (FL)	—	126,863	—	—	—	—	—	204	—	—	229
Avon Park (FL)	—	—	1,144	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	7
Bartow, P L (FL)	—	63,300	77,866	—	—	—	—	107	810	—	89
Bayboro (FL)	—	1,610	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	28
Crystal River (FL)	880,420	5,306	—	—	604,090	—	327	9	—	946	16
Debary (FL)	—	2,088	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	94
Higgins (FL)	—	—	1,566	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	11
Intercession City (FL)	—	4,539	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	94
Port St. Joe (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rio Pinar (FL)	—	273	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Suwannee River (FL)	—	6,242	18,041	—	—	—	—	12	208	—	72
Turner, G E (FL)	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	44
Univ Proj (FL)	—	1	20,957	—	—	—	—	*	228	—	2
Florida Pub Utilities Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue Springs (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Floydada (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Floydada (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Forest City (City of)	—	-11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Forest City (IA)	—	-11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Fort Pierce (City of)	—	24	17,453	—	—	—	—	*	206	—	32
King (FL)	—	24	17,453	—	—	—	—	*	206	—	32
Franklin (City of)	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Franklin (NE)	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Fredonia (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fredonia (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freeburg (City of)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Freeburg (IL)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Freeport (Village of)	—	158	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Plant No 1 (NY)	—	320	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Plant No 2 (NY)	—	-162	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Fremont (City of)	22,437	100	526	—	—	—	16	*	7	40	1
Lon Wright (NE)	22,437	100	526	—	—	—	16	*	7	40	1
Fulton (City of)	—	-95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Fulton (MO)	—	-95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gainesville (City of)	53,599	21	52,925	—	—	—	22	*	627	111	75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Gainesville (City of)											
Deerhaven (FL)	53,599	17	31,661	—	—	—	22	*	370	111	40
Kelly, J R (FL)	—	4	21,264	—	—	—	—	*	256	—	34
Gallatin (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallatin (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardner (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Gardner (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Garkane Power Assn Inc	—	—	—	2,424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boulder (UT)	—	—	—	2,424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garland Mun Utils (City)	—	—	112,454	—	—	—	—	—	1,235	—	111
Newman, C E (TX)	—	—	-71	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	20
Olinger, Ray (TX)	—	—	112,525	—	—	—	—	—	1,232	—	91
Garnett (City of)	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Garnett (KS)	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Geneseo (City of)	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Geneseo (IL)	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Georgia Power Co	4,999,091	7,644	4,686	122,959	2,511,731	—	2,133	17	103	5,158	366
Arkwright (GA)	6,571	—	305	—	—	—	4	—	4	47	11
Atkinson (GA)	—	60	4,000	—	—	—	—	*	95	—	46
Barnett Shoals (GA)	—	—	—	901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bartlett Ferry (GA)	—	—	—	23,051	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowen (GA)	1,690,968	628	—	—	—	—	645	1	—	1,099	11
Burton (GA)	—	—	—	1,807	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estatoah (GA)	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flint River (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goat Rock (GA)	—	—	—	7,880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hammond (GA)	153,658	857	—	—	—	—	61	1	—	200	2
Harllee Branch (GA)	616,270	826	—	—	—	—	240	1	—	537	4
Hatch, Edwin I. (GA)	—	—	—	—	874,219	—	—	—	—	—	—
Langdale (GA)	—	—	—	422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lloyd Shoals (GA)	—	—	—	5,563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mcdonough, J (GA)	163,639	600	381	—	—	—	66	1	3	165	—
Mcmanus (GA)	—	1,195	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	134
Mitchell, W (GA)	18,538	285	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	47	23
Morgan Falls (GA)	—	—	—	3,045	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nacoochee (GA)	—	—	—	1,125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Highlands (GA)	—	—	—	7,216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oliver Dam (GA)	—	—	—	13,098	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverview (GA)	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scherer (GA)	1,685,269	989	—	—	—	—	847	2	—	1,487	16
Sinclair Dam (GA)	—	—	—	10,605	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallulah Falls (GA)	—	—	—	12,827	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terrora (GA)	—	—	—	3,870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tugalo (GA)	—	—	—	9,309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vogtle (GA)	—	—	—	—	1,637,512	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallace Dam (GA)	—	—	—	17,493	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wansley (GA)	525,459	1,340	—	—	—	—	199	2	—	1,092	17
Wilson (GA)	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	99
Yates (GA)	138,719	847	—	—	—	—	63	2	—	483	3
Yonah (GA)	—	—	—	4,624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gilman Brothers Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gilman (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girard (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girard (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glencoe (City of)	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Glencoe (MN)	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Glendale (City of)	—	224	4,450	—	—	—	—	1	79	—	51
Grayson (CA)	—	224	4,450	—	—	—	—	1	79	—	51

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Golden Valley Elec Assn	17,269	-32	—	—	—	—	15	1	—	*	24
Fairbanks (AK)	—	-45	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Healy (AK)	17,269	194	—	—	—	—	15	1	—	*	1
North Pole (AK)	—	-181	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	22
Goodland (City of)	—	54	816	—	—	—	—	*	10	—	3
Goodland (KS)	—	54	816	—	—	—	—	*	10	—	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)	29,389	-23	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	48	10
Harbor Avenue (MI)	—	-23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
J B Simms (MI)	29,389	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	48	—
Grand Island (City of)	31,633	—	3,381	—	—	—	21	—	40	64	56
Burdick, C W (NE)	—	—	3,381	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	56
Platte (NE)	31,633	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	64	—
Grand Junction (City of)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Grand Junction (IA)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Grand Marais (Village of)	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Grand Marias (MN)	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Grand River Dam Authority	336,344	—	1,386	72,500	—	—	211	—	15	593	1
GRDA No 1 (OK)	336,344	—	1,386	—	—	—	211	—	15	593	1
Markham (OK)	—	—	—	32,725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pensacola (OK)	—	—	—	45,908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salina (OK)	—	—	—	-6,133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granite Falls (City of)	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granite Falls (MN)	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grant Pub Util Dist #2	—	—	—	744,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pec Hdwks (WA)	—	—	—	2,964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Priest Rapids (WA)	—	—	—	374,068	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quincy Chut (WA)	—	—	—	2,905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanapum (WA)	—	—	—	364,698	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Mountain Power Corp	—	5	—	12,331	—	—	—	*	—	—	11
Berlin (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Bolton Falls (VT)	—	—	—	2,884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carthusians (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colchester (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Essex Junction 19 (VT)	—	—	—	3,931	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Gorge 18 (VT)	—	—	—	1,661	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshfield 6 (VT)	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex 2 (VT)	—	—	—	1,697	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vergennes 9 (VT)	—	5	—	1,224	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Waterbury 22 (VT)	—	—	—	318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Danville 15 (VT)	—	—	—	509	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenfield (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Greenfield (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Greensburg (City of)	—	7	82	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Greensburg (KS)	—	7	82	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Greenville (City of)	—	—	1,556	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	9
Steam (TX)	—	—	-22	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	4
Steam (TX)	—	—	1,578	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	5
Greenwood Utils (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6
Henderson (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4
Wright (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Gresham (City of)	—	—	—	395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Weed (WI)	—	—	—	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Weed (WI)	—	—	—	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grundy Center (City of)	—	11	5	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Grundy Center (IA)	—	11	5	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Guadalupe-Blanco Rvr Auth	—	—	—	9,377	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abbott Tp 3 (TX)	—	—	—	1,061	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canyon (TX)	—	—	—	2,819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunlap Tp 1 (TX)	—	—	—	1,344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H-4 (TX)	—	—	—	1,032	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H-5 (TX)	—	—	—	1,084	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nolte (TX)	—	—	—	982	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nolte (TX)	—	—	—	1,055	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gulf Power Company	416,042	874	—	—	—	—	189	2	—	368	4
Crist (FL)	267,002	422	—	—	—	—	121	1	—	279	1
Scholz (FL)	7,465	16	—	—	—	—	4	*	—	27	*
Smith (FL)	141,575	436	—	—	—	—	64	1	—	62	3
Gulf States Utilities Co	300,937	775	1,527,817	56,007	659,852	—	185	1	15,834	267	442
Lewis Creek (TX)	—	—	237,850	—	—	—	—	—	2,448	—	34
Louisiana 1 (LA)	—	—	108,910	—	—	—	—	—	1,050	—	—
Louisiana 2 (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neches (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nelson, R S (LA)	300,937	758	241,075	—	—	—	185	1	2,484	267	84
River Bend (LA)	—	—	—	—	659,852	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabine (TX)	—	17	650,199	—	—	—	—	*	6,639	—	104
Toledo Bend (TX)	—	—	—	56,007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willow Glen (LA)	—	—	289,783	—	—	—	—	—	3,213	—	220
Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Co	—	212	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	*
Gwitchyaa Zhee (AK)	—	212	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	*
GPU Nuclear Corp	—	—	—	—	1,043,706	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oyster Creek (NJ)	—	—	—	—	457,427	—	—	—	—	—	—
Three Mile Island (PA)	—	—	—	—	586,279	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haines Light & Pwr Co	—	981	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Haines (AK)	—	981	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Halstad (City of)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Halstad (MN)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Hamilton (City of)	8,640	1	509	36,026	—	—	5	*	8	13	3
Hamilton (OH)	8,640	1	509	—	—	—	5	*	8	13	3
Hamilton Hydro (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vanceburg Hydro (KY)	—	—	—	36,026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardwick (Village of)	—	—	—	480	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Hardwick (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Wolcott (VT)	—	—	—	480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Hartley (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartley (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hastings (City of)	30,640	86	479	—	—	—	20	*	6	97	10
Don Henry (NE)	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	2
Hastings (NE)	30,640	86	—	—	—	—	20	*	—	97	4
North Denver (NE)	—	—	474	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4
Hawaii Electric Light Co	—	43,437	—	1,078	—	—	—	95	—	—	74
Kanoelehua (HI)	—	1,063	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
Keahole (HI)	—	3,294	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	7
Puma (HI)	—	15,487	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	19
Puueo (HI)	—	—	—	647	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipman (HI)	—	2,362	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
W. H. Hill (HI)	—	20,454	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	37
Waiau (HI)	—	—	—	431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waimea (HI)	—	777	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Hawaiian Elec Co Inc	—	310,307	—	—	—	—	—	525	—	—	506
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83
Honolulu (HI)	—	20,889	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	50
Kahe (HI)	—	184,511	—	—	—	—	—	304	—	—	200
Waiau (HI)	—	104,907	—	—	—	—	—	179	—	—	173
Haxton (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haxton (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heber (City of)	—	—	21	504	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Gas Generation (UT)	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Lake Creek (UT)	—	—	—	283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snake Creek (UT)	—	—	—	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henderson (City of)	381	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	4	*
Henderson (KY)	381	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	4	*
Herington (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Herington (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Herndon (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Lght Plant (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hetch Hetchy Water & Pwr	—	—	—	222,990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holm, Dion R (CA)	—	—	—	110,201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkwood, Robert C (CA)	—	—	—	70,461	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moccasin (CA)	—	—	—	41,835	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moccasin Low (CA)	—	—	—	493	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hibbing (City of)	816	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Hibbing (MN)	816	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Higginsville (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higginsville (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highland (City of)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Highland (IL)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Hill City (City of)	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Hill City (KS)	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Hillsdale (City of)	—	151	1,451	—	—	—	—	*	14	—	2
Hillsdale (MI)	—	151	1,451	—	—	—	—	*	14	—	2
Hoisington (City of)	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Hoisington (KS)	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Holdrege (City of)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Holdrege (NE)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Holland (City of)	**14,115**	**26**	**61**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7**	*	**1**	**53**	**5**
James De Young (MI)	14,115	26	61	—	—	—	7	*	1	53	*
48 Street (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
6Th Street (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Holly (Town of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Holly (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holton (City of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*	*	**—**	**1**
Holton (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Holyoke (City of)	**—**	**-149**	**-151**	**538**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*	**2**	**—**	**10**
Cabot-Holyoke (MA)	—	-149	-151	538	—	—	—	*	2	—	10
Holyoke (City of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Holyoke (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holyoke Wtr Pwr Co	**92,219**	**96**	**—**	**23,282**	**—**	**—**	**35**	*	**—**	**58**	**—**
Boatlock (MA)	—	—	—	1,749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical (MA)	—	—	—	560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hadley Falls (MA)	—	—	—	17,997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holbrook, Beebe (MA)	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mt Tom (MA)	92,219	96	—	—	—	—	35	*	—	58	—
Riverside (MA)	—	—	—	2,806	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skinner (MA)	—	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homer Electric Assn Inc	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*
Seldovia (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Homestead (City of)	**—**	**274**	**2,462**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**30**	**—**	**3**
G W Ivey (FL)	—	274	2,462	—	—	—	—	3	30	—	3
Hoosier Energy Rural	**395,300**	**123**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**184**	*	**—**	**553**	**9**
Merom (IN)	246,060	41	—	—	—	—	117	*	—	519	9
Ratts (IN)	149,240	82	—	—	—	—	67	*	—	34	*
Hopkinton (City of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*
Hopkinton (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Houma (City of)	**—**	**-41**	**9,033**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*	**114**	**—**	**2**
Houma (LA)	—	-41	9,033	—	—	—	—	*	114	—	2
Houston Lighting & Pwr Co	**1,948,976**	**102**	**1,379,862**	**—**	**1,301,935**	**—**	**1,279**	*	**13,783**	**2,173**	**695**
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Bertron, Sam (TX)	—	—	19,560	—	—	—	—	—	252	—	258
Cedar Bayou (TX)	—	—	613,279	—	—	—	—	—	6,035	—	212
Clarke, Hiram (TX)	—	—	-47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deepwater (TX)	—	—	10,452	—	—	—	—	—	133	—	—
Greens Bayou (TX)	—	—	31,293	—	—	—	—	—	349	—	149
Limestone (TX)	468,890	—	2,571	—	—	—	376	—	26	636	1
Parish, W A (TX)	1,480,086	—	218,261	—	—	—	904	—	2,173	1,537	10
Robinson, P H (TX)	—	—	261,517	—	—	—	—	—	2,647	—	—
South Texas (TX)	—	—	—	—	1,301,935	—	—	—	—	—	—
Webster (TX)	—	—	44,092	—	—	—	—	—	490	—	—
Wharton, T H (TX)	—	102	178,884	—	—	—	—	*	1,677	—	44
Hudson (City of)	**—**	**49**	**27**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*	*	**—**	**6**
Cherry Street (MA)	—	49	27	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	6
Hughes Power & Light Co	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Hughes (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hugoton (City of)	**—**	**141**	**1,756**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*	**20**	**—**	**1**
Hugoton (KS)	—	4	51	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Hugoton #2 (KS)	—	137	1,705	—	—	—	—	*	19	—	1
Hutchinson (City of)	**—**	**24**	**20**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*	*	**—**	**2**
Plant No. 1 (MN)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Plant No. 2 (MN)	—	23	20	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Hydro Dev Group Inc	—	—	—	10,890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
#3 Mill (NY)	—	—	—	483	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
#6 Mill (NY)	—	—	—	491	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copenhagen (NY)	—	—	—	1,532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dexter (NY)	—	—	—	1,860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diamond Island (NY)	—	—	—	702	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fowler (NY)	—	—	—	491	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goodyear Lake (NY)	—	—	—	542	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hailesboro (NY)	—	—	—	1,097	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrites (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrites #2 (NY)	—	—	—	2,856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theresa (NY)	—	—	—	836	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyrum (City of)	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyrum (UT)	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I E S Utilities Co	582,868	379	11,597	1,036	118,809	—	369	1	154	1,114	30
Ames (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anamosa (IA)	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arnold, Duane (IA)	—	—	—	—	118,809	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington (IA)	62,669	151	—	—	—	—	37	*	—	184	1
Centerville (IA)	—	-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grinnell (IA)	—	—	-42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa Falls (IA)	—	—	—	337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maquoketa (IA)	—	—	—	637	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshalltown (IA)	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	14
Ottumwa (IA)	401,821	40	—	—	—	—	248	*	—	650	11
Prairie Creek (IA)	33,618	65	6,811	—	—	—	26	*	88	136	1
Sutherland (IA)	75,815	—	4,218	—	—	—	49	—	53	142	—
6Th Street (IA)	8,945	—	610	—	—	698	9	—	13	2	2
I-N-N Electric Coop	—	163	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
I-N-N Electric (AK)	—	163	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Idaho Falls (City of)	—	—	—	18,536	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Power Plant (ID)	—	—	—	3,314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gem State (ID)	—	—	—	8,380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower (ID)	—	—	—	-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower #1 (ID)	—	—	—	3,259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Power Plant (ID)	—	—	—	3,596	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho Power Co	—	—	—	812,994	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
American Falls (ID)	—	—	—	16,878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bliss (ID)	—	—	—	24,096	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brownlee (ID)	—	—	—	292,082	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cascade (ID)	—	—	—	5,854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clear Lake (ID)	—	—	—	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hells Canyon (OR)	—	—	—	251,872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Malad (ID)	—	—	—	9,986	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	15,665	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milner (ID)	—	—	—	509	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxbow (OR)	—	—	—	124,432	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Shoshone Falls (ID)	—	—	—	5,564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strike, C J (ID)	—	—	—	29,047	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swan Falls (ID)	—	—	—	9,299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thousand Springs (ID)	—	—	—	4,559	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twin Falls (ID)	—	—	—	1,182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Malad (ID)	—	—	—	5,392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	8,399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	6,978	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois Power Co	1,374,411	1,623	1,550	—	-6,903	—	639	3	17	378	31
Baldwin (IL)	1,001,149	886	—	—	—	7,099	461	2	—	170	3
Clinton (IL)	—	—	—	—	-6,903	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havana (IL)	160,060	461	179	—	—	—	75	1	2	67	14
Hennepin (IL)	128,982	—	808	—	—	—	62	—	8	53	*
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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Illinois Power Co											
Stallings (IL)	—	—	-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermilion (IL)	26,005	236	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	2	*
Wood River (IL)	58,215	40	620	—	—	229	25	*	6	86	5
Imperial Irrigation Dist	—	17	16,557	32,847	—	—	—	*	221	—	150
Brawley (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Coachella (CA)	—	—	139	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	12
Double Weir (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop No 1 (CA)	—	—	—	2,381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop No. 5 (CA)	—	—	—	2,357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 2 (CA)	—	—	—	6,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 3 (CA)	—	—	—	6,158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 4 (CA)	—	—	—	12,975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E Highline (CA)	—	—	—	714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Centro (CA)	—	—	16,196	—	—	—	—	—	212	—	117
Pilot Knob (CA)	—	—	—	1,547	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rockwood (CA)	—	17	222	—	—	—	—	*	4	—	19
Turnip (CA)	—	—	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independence (City of)	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Independence (IA)	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Independence (City of)	7	-170	31	—	—	—	*	*	13	91	11
Blue Valley (MO)	7	-32	31	—	—	—	*	—	13	64	6
Jackson Square (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Missouri City (MO)	—	-145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	*
Station H (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Station I (MO)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Indiana Michigan Power Co	1,692,511	5,380	—	7,800	1,410,479	—	934	9	—	2,134	47
Berrien Springs (MI)	—	—	—	1,589	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buchanan (MI)	—	—	—	1,926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cook, Donald C. (MI)	—	—	—	—	1,410,479	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elkhart (IN)	—	—	—	1,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth Street (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Rockport (IN)	1,321,428	4,321	—	—	—	—	787	8	—	1,750	41
Tanners Creek (IN)	371,083	1,059	—	—	—	—	146	2	—	384	6
Twin Branch (IN)	—	—	—	3,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana Michigan Power Co	—	—	—	1,415	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constantine (MI)	—	—	—	584	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mottville (MI)	—	—	—	831	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana Mun Power Agency	—	14	66	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	5
Anderson (IN)	—	14	66	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	5
Indiana-Kentucky El Corp	715,568	377	—	—	—	—	350	1	—	768	4
Clifty Creek (IN)	715,568	377	—	—	—	—	350	1	—	768	4
Indianapolis Pwr & Lgt Co	976,158	1,440	1,149	—	—	—	459	4	3	1,681	37
Perry K (IN)	—	—	1,056	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	4
Perry W (IN)	—	-67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Petersburg (IN)	783,657	503	—	—	—	—	369	1	—	1,097	9
Pritchard, H T (IN)	31,554	446	—	—	—	—	17	1	—	193	8
Stout, Elmer W (IN)	160,947	558	93	—	—	—	74	2	3	319	16
Indianola (City of)	—	-68	-6	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
Indianola (IA)	—	-68	-6	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
Interstate Power Co	121,787	233	28,514	—	—	—	80	1	312	224	29
Dubuque (IA)	20,588	-5	572	—	—	—	13	*	8	15	*
Fox Lake (MN)	—	-10	27,730	—	—	—	—	—	302	37	22
Hills (MN)	—	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Kapp, M L (IA)	17,466	—	212	—	—	—	8	—	2	93	—
Lansing (IA)	83,733	252	—	—	—	—	59	*	—	80	2
Lime Creek (IA)	—	-61	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Montgomery (MN)	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Interstate Power Co											
New Albin (IA)	—	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Rushford (MN)	—	-7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Iola (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Iola (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Iowa Illinois Gas & Elec	179,668	2	6,059	501	—	—	123	*	56	786	12
Coralville (IA)	—	—	-35	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	*
Louisa (IA)	136,645	2	3,834	—	—	—	92	*	41	707	10
Moline (IL)	—	—	—	501	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Riverside (IA)	43,023	—	2,260	—	—	—	31	—	14	79	—
Ipswich (City of)	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Ipswich (MA)	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Jackson (City of)	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Jackson (MO)	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Jacksonville (City of)	417,580	35,097	147,945	—	—	—	160	60	1,530	471	1,065
Kennedy, J D (FL)	—	573	4,690	—	—	—	—	1	59	—	121
Northside (FL)	—	32,744	138,961	—	—	—	—	55	1,408	—	774
Southside (FL)	—	1,371	4,294	—	—	—	—	3	63	—	161
St. Johns River	417,580	409	—	—	—	—	160	1	—	471	9
Jamestown (City of)	9,844	24	—	—	—	—	5	*	—	3	*
Carlson, S A (NY)	9,844	24	—	—	—	—	5	*	—	3	*
Janesville (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Janesville (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Jasper (City of)	2,952	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Jasper 2 (IN)	2,952	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Jersey Central Pwr & Lgt	—	1,744	8,806	-9,596	—	—	—	1	128	—	565
Forked River (NJ)	—	—	1,647	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	16
Gardner, Glen (NJ)	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	16
Gilbert (NJ)	—	1,979	6,988	—	—	—	—	1	94	—	380
Sayreville (NJ)	—	—	171	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	102
Werner (NJ)	—	-265	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	51
Yards Creek (NJ)	—	—	—	-9,596	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jetmore (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jetmore (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson (City of)	—	56	121	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Johnson (KS)	—	56	121	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Julesburg (Town of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Julesburg (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kahoka (City of)	—	5	40	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Kahoka (MO)	—	5	40	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Kansas City (City of)	173,911	603	2,524	—	—	—	109	1	33	398	12
Kaw (KS)	153	—	19	—	—	—	*	*	1	59	*
Nearman Creek (KS)	120,690	333	—	—	—	—	79	1	—	228	4
Quindaro (KS)	53,068	270	2,505	—	—	—	30	1	32	111	8
Kansas City Pwr & Lgt Co	1,308,253	1,505	-209	—	—	—	778	3	6	1,705	92
Grand Ave (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawthorn (MO)	—	—	-209	—	—	—	—	—	6	265	8
Iatan (MO)	427,962	-58	—	—	—	—	242	*	—	438	10
La Cygne (KS)	656,270	1,687	—	—	—	—	393	3	—	749	13
Montrose (MO)	224,021	53	—	—	—	—	143	*	—	254	8
Northeast (MO)	—	-177	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	53
Kaukauna (City of)	—	—	—	15,315	—	—	—	*	*	—	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Kaukauna (City of)											
Combined Locks (WI)	—	—	—	4,424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaukauna (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Kaukauna Hydro (WI)	—	—	—	3,588	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Chute (WI)	—	—	—	2,168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Badger (WI)	—	—	—	2,155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Badger (WI)	—	—	—	1,263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rapide Croche (WI)	—	—	—	1,717	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kennett (City of)	—	-22	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	5
Kennett (MO)	—	-22	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	5
Kentucky Power Co	664,736	451	—	—	—	—	266	1	—	416	8
Big Sandy (KY)	664,736	451	—	—	—	—	266	1	—	416	8
Kentucky Utilities Co	908,725	549	-266	2,828	—	—	382	3	3	1,335	58
Brown, E W (KY)	111,245	364	-242	—	—	—	49	2	2	304	29
Dix Dam (KY)	—	—	—	2,830	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghent (KY)	783,699	302	—	—	—	—	325	1	—	939	12
Green River (KY)	12,794	12	—	—	—	—	8	*	—	72	3
Haefling (KY)	—	—	-24	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	5
Lock 7 (KY)	—	—	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pineville (KY)	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	*
Tyrone (KY)	993	-129	—	—	—	—	1	*	—	15	9
Kenyon (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenyon (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ketchikan (City of)	—	4,769	—	8,014	—	—	—	8	—	—	3
Beaver Falls (AK)	—	—	—	1,952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ketchikan (AK)	—	—	—	1,491	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ketchikan (AK)	—	4,769	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	3
Silvis (AK)	—	—	—	317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swan Lake (AK)	—	—	—	4,254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totem Bight (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Key West (City of)	—	312	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	57
Big Pine (FL)	—	154	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Cudjoe (FL)	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Key West (FL)	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	14
Stock Island (FL)	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	42
Stock Island D 1 (FL)	—	-31	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
Kimball (City of)	—	3	29	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Kimball (NE)	—	3	29	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Kimballton (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kimballton (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingfisher (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Kingfisher (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Kingman (City of)	—	96	2,975	—	—	—	—	*	30	—	1
Kingman (KS)	—	96	2,975	—	—	—	—	*	30	—	1
Kings River Conserv Dist	—	—	—	117,238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine Flat (CA)	—	—	—	117,238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kissimmee (City of)	—	-3	33,807	—	—	—	—	*	265	—	22
Cane Island (FL)	—	—	33,982	—	—	—	—	—	264	—	5
Kissimmee (FL)	—	-3	-175	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	18
Kodiak Electric Assn Inc	—	44	—	9,382	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Kodiac A (AK)	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Port Lions (AK)	—	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Terror Lake AK)	—	—	—	9,382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kotzebue Elec Assn Inc	—	1,735	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	19
Kotzebue (AK)	—	1,735	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	19

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
KG&E - Western Resources	—	—	36,891	—	—	—	—	—	435	—	257
Evans, Gordon (KS)	—	—	37,428	—	—	—	—	—	435	—	80
Gill, Murray (KS)	—	—	-537	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	177
Neosho (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KPL - Western Resources	879,784	2,589	147	—	—	—	575	5	11	2,076	148
Abilene (KS)	—	—	-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Hutchinson (KS)	—	—	-127	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	98
Jeffrey (KS)	735,171	2,589	—	—	—	—	502	5	—	1,357	26
Lawrence (KS)	128,520	—	116	—	—	—	62	—	*	624	3
Tecumseh (KS)	16,093	—	172	—	—	—	10	—	4	95	7
La Crosse (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larned (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Junta (City of)	—	-114	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
La Junta (CO)	—	-114	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
La Plata (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
La Plata (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
La Porte (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
La Porte (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Lafayette Util Sys (City)	—	—	52,963	—	—	—	—	—	576	—	120
Doc Bonin (LA)	—	—	52,994	—	—	—	—	—	576	—	120
Rodemacher (LA)	—	—	-31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Crystal (City of)	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Lake Crystal (MN)	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Lake Lure (Town of)	—	—	—	695	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Lure (NC)	—	—	—	695	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Mills (City of)	—	-31	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	1
Lake Mills (IA)	—	-31	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	1
Lake Park (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Park (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Worth (City of)	—	-5	15,927	—	—	—	—	*	179	—	12
Smith, Tom G (FL)	—	-5	15,927	—	—	—	—	*	179	—	12
Lakeland (City of)	50,907	295	87,079	—	—	—	21	1	822	100	208
Larsen Memorial (FL)	—	129	65,545	—	—	—	—	*	583	—	43
Mcintosh, C D (FL)	50,907	166	21,534	—	—	—	21	1	239	100	165
Lamar (City of)	—	—	6,156	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	6
Lamar (CO)	—	—	6,156	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	6
Lamoni (City of)	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Lamoni (IA)	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Lanesboro (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lansboro (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lansing (City of)	103,208	438	—	378	—	—	43	1	—	152	1
Eckert Station (MI)	23,967	332	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	23	*
Erickson (MI)	79,241	106	—	—	—	—	31	*	—	129	*
Moores Park (MI)	—	—	—	378	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larned (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Larned (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larned (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Las Animas (City of)	—	-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Las Animas (CO)	—	-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
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)	—	—	—	424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andro Upper (ME)	—	—	—	424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln (City of)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Lincoln (KS)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Lincoln (City of)	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	6
Lincoln J Street (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rokeby (NE)	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	4
Lindsay (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lindsay (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Litchfield (City of)	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Litchfield (MN)	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Lockhart Power Co	—	—	—	7,565	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lockhart (SC)	—	—	—	7,565	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Logan (City of)	—	-29	—	2,748	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Logan (UT)	—	—	—	579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Logan 2 (UT)	—	—	—	2,169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Logon Diesel (UT)	—	-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Logansport (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2
Logansport (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2
Long Island Lighting Co	—	196,624	408,160	—	—	—	—	333	4,362	—	1,345
Barrett, E F (NY)	—	7,622	116,331	—	—	—	—	13	1,245	—	176
Brookhaven (NY)	—	3,165	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	37
East Hampton (NY)	—	-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Far Rockway (NY)	—	—	47,344	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	1
Glenwood (NY)	—	-10	64,609	—	—	—	—	—	759	—	28
Holbrook (NY)	—	3,573	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	87
Montauk (NY)	—	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Northport (NY)	—	93,777	179,876	—	—	—	—	157	1,859	—	764
Port Jefferson (NY)	—	88,553	—	—	—	—	—	147	—	—	220
Shoreham (NY)	—	-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Southhampton (NY)	—	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Southold (NY)	—	-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
West Babylon (NY)	—	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Longmont (City of)	—	—	—	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longmont (CO)	—	—	—	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles (City of)	480,101	723	420,258	139,082	—	—	205	1	4,145	1,399	888
Big Pine Creek (CA)	—	—	—	906	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castaic (CA)	—	—	—	14,379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Control Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	21,713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottonwood (CA)	—	—	—	998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Los Angeles (City of)											
Division Creek (CA)	—	—	—	335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foothill (CA)	—	—	—	6,398	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiwee (CA)	—	—	—	2,491	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harbor (CA)	—	—	153,561	—	—	—	—	—	1,294	—	14
Haynes (CA)	—	—	219,480	—	—	—	—	—	2,317	—	434
Intermountain (UT)	480,101	723	—	—	—	—	205	1	—	1,399	16
Middle Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	21,491	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleasant Valley (CA)	—	—	—	1,544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Fernando (CA)	—	—	—	3,596	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisquito 1 (CA)	—	—	—	32,021	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisquito 2 (CA)	—	—	—	11,743	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sawtelle (CA)	—	—	—	264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scattergood (CA)	—	—	48,461	—	—	—	—	—	534	—	380
Upper Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	20,655	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valley (CA)	—	—	-1,244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Louisiana Ener & Pwr Auth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—
Plaquemine (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—
Louisiana Pwr & Light Co	—	1	1,097,440	—	782,542	—	—	•	11,197	—	574
Buras (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Little Gypsy (LA)	—	—	308,651	—	—	—	—	—	3,138	—	93
Monroe (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nine Mile Point (LA)	—	1	619,848	—	—	—	—	•	6,236	—	277
Sterlington (LA)	—	—	26,079	—	—	—	—	—	277	—	20
Thibodaux (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford (LA)	—	—	—	—	782,542	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford (LA)	—	—	142,862	—	—	—	—	—	1,547	—	182
Louisville Gas & Elec Co	978,496	2,150	1,839	42,060	—	—	452	4	21	503	25
Cane Run (KY)	217,765	—	62	—	—	—	96	—	1	114	2
Mill Creek (KY)	514,129	1,426	1,458	—	—	—	238	3	15	226	21
Ohio Falls (KY)	—	—	—	42,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paddys Run (KY)	—	—	294	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Trimble County (KY)	246,602	724	—	—	—	—	119	1	—	163	2
Waterside (KY)	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	•	—	—
Zorn (KY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowell (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	•
Lowell (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	•
Lower Colorado River Auth	869,514	1,233	127,075	25,502	—	—	510	2	1,275	1,794	162
Austin (TX)	—	—	—	1,763	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buchanan (TX)	—	—	—	6,178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granite Shoals (TX)	—	—	—	5,346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inks (TX)	—	—	—	3,033	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mansfield (TX)	—	—	—	5,364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marble Falls (TX)	—	—	—	3,818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sam K Seymour,Jr (TX)	869,514	1,233	—	—	—	—	510	2	—	1,794	5
Sim Gideon (TX)	—	—	127,400	—	—	—	—	—	1,268	—	77
T. C. Ferguson (TX)	—	—	-325	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	81
Lower Valley Pwr & Lt Co	—	—	—	431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strawberry Creek (WY)	—	—	—	431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lubbock (City of)	—	—	44,211	—	—	—	—	—	483	—	—
Holly Ave (TX)	—	—	30,688	—	—	—	—	—	357	—	—
LP&L Co GEN	—	—	13,523	—	—	—	—	—	126	—	—
Plant 2 (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luverne (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luverne (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lyndonville (City of)	—	—	—	612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Falls (VT)	—	—	—	489	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vail (VT)	—	—	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
M & A Elec Pwr Coop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Forest (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macon (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Macon (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Madelia (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Madelia (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Madison (City of)	—	—	—	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norridgewick (ME)	—	—	—	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madison (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madison (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madison Gas & Elec Co	18,219	3	2,323	—	—	—	10	*	35	10	7
Blount Street (WI)	18,219	—	2,292	—	—	890	10	—	34	10	3
Fitchburg (WI)	—	3	52	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Nine Springs (WI)	—	—	-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Sycamore (WI)	—	—	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Maine Public Service Co	—	60	—	441	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
Caribou (ME)	—	49	—	451	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
Flos Inn (ME)	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Houlton (ME)	—	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Squa Pan (ME)	—	—	—	-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine Yankee Atomic Pwr C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine Yankee (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malden (City of)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Malden (MO)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Mangum (City of)	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Mangum (OK)	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Manilla (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manilla (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitowoc (City of)	11,659	6,924	169	—	—	—	5	*	2	26	1
Manitowoc (WI)	11,659	6,924	169	—	—	—	5	*	2	26	1
Manley Utility Co	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Manley (AK)	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Manning (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manning (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manti (City of)	—	—	—	324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower (UT)	—	—	—	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manti (UT)	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maquoketa (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Maquoketa (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Marblehead (City of)	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Commerce St 2 (MA)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Wilkins Station (MA)	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Marquette (City of)	14,032	26	—	1,594	—	—	10	*	—	30	4
Plant Four (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Plant Two (MI)	—	—	—	1,216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russell, Frank J (MI)	—	—	—	378	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shiras (MI)	14,032	26	—	—	—	—	10	*	—	30	1
Marshall (City of)	—	65	651	139	—	—	—	*	7	—	1
Marshall (MI)	—	65	651	139	—	—	—	*	7	—	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Marshall (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall (City of)	-101	9	-72	—	—	—	—	*	*	1	*
Marshall (MO)	-101	9	-72	—	—	—	—	*	*	1	*
Martinsville (City of)	—	—	—	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martinsville (VA)	—	—	—	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mascoutah (City of)	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Mascoutah (IL)	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Mass Mun Wholesale Elec	—	16,210	77,720	—	—	—	—	33	453	—	131
Stonybrook (MA)	—	16,210	77,720	—	—	—	—	33	453	—	131
Maui Electric Co Ltd	—	78,288	—	—	—	—	—	136	—	—	149
Cook (HI)	—	2,901	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	7
Kahului (HI)	—	13,811	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	53
Lanai City (HI)	—	1,079	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	*
Maalaea (HI)	—	59,463	—	—	—	—	—	93	—	—	87
Miki Basin (HI)	—	1,034	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	*
Mcgrath Lt & Pwr Co	—	266	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Mcgrath (AK)	—	266	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Mcgregor (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Mc Gregor (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Mcleansboro (City of)	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Mc Leansboro (IL)	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Mcpherson (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Plant No. 1 (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Plant No. 2 (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Meade (City of)	—	33	302	—	—	—	—	*	3	—	*
Meade (KS)	—	33	302	—	—	—	—	*	3	—	*
Medina Electric Coop Inc	—	—	12,562	—	—	—	—	—	148	—	21
Pearsall (TX)	—	—	12,562	—	—	—	—	—	148	—	21
Melrose (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melrose (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memphis (City of)	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Memphis (MO)	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Menasha (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Menasha (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Merced Irrigation Dist	—	—	—	71,945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canal Creek (CA)	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer (CA)	—	—	—	64,314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfield (CA)	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mcswain (CA)	—	—	—	6,925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parker (CA)	—	—	—	570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merrillan (City of)	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Merrillan (WI)	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Metlakatla Pwr & Lgt Co	—	363	—	1,512	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Centennial (AK)	—	363	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Chester Lake (AK)	—	—	—	456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leffel Turbine (AK)	—	—	—	1,056	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Edison Co	92,580	2,996	3,309	10,005	—	—	39	6	44	239	90
Hamilton (PA)	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Hunterstown (PA)	—	53	729	—	—	—	—	*	13	—	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Metropolitan Edison Co											
Mountain (PA)	—	4	469	—	—	—	—	*	8	—	6
Orrtanna (PA)	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Portland (PA)	54,477	2,377	2,051	—	—	—	23	5	22	131	49
Shawnee (PA)	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	6
Titus (PA)	38,103	488	60	—	—	—	16	1	1	108	5
Tolna (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	6
Yorkhaven (PA)	—	—	—	10,005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Water Dist	—	—	—	17,294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corona (CA)	—	—	—	1,722	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coyote Creek (CA)	—	—	—	1,212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Etiwanda (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foothill Feeder (CA)	—	—	—	1,044	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greg Avenue (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Mathews (CA)	—	—	—	3,378	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perris (CA)	—	—	—	1,134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Mountain (CA)	—	—	—	582	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Hondo (CA)	—	—	—	782	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Dimas (CA)	—	—	—	3,015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sepulv Cyn (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temescal (CA)	—	—	—	1,785	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valley View (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venice (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorba Linda (CA)	—	—	—	2,640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan So Cent Pwr Agen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	6
Project I (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	6
Midwest Energy Inc	—	-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bird City (KS)	—	-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Colby (KS)	—	-20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ellis (KS)	—	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Great Bend (KS)	—	-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Midwest Power	1,234,708	353	1,396	—	—	—	757	1	22	1,889	71
Council Bluffs (IA)	404,074	122	187	—	—	—	256	*	2	673	9
Electrifarm (IA)	—	-45	-229	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	12
Neal, George (IA)	830,634	216	1,387	—	—	—	501	*	15	1,216	16
Parr (IA)	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6
Pleasant Hill (IA)	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	17
River Hills (IA)	—	-31	-52	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	4
Sycamore (IA)	—	-32	-31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Milford (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milford (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minden (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Minden (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Minneapolis (City of)	—	2	37	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Minneapolis (KS)	—	2	37	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Minnesota Power & Lgt Co	596,494	434	—	68,754	—	—	361	1	—	411	6
Blanchard (MN)	—	—	—	9,994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boswell (MN)	557,770	396	—	—	—	—	330	1	—	376	6
Fond Du Lac (MN)	—	—	—	6,840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hibbard, M L (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knife Falls (MN)	—	—	—	1,256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laskin (MN)	38,724	38	—	—	—	—	31	*	—	35	*
Little Falls (MN)	—	—	—	2,815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pillager (MN)	—	—	—	1,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prairie River (MN)	—	—	—	484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scanlon (MN)	—	—	—	1,044	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sylvan (MN)	—	—	—	1,197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thompson (MN)	—	—	—	42,842	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winton (MN)	—	—	—	1,199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Minnkota Power Coop Inc	160,193	1,213	—	—	—	—	142	2	—	404	7
Grand Forks (ND)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harwood (ND)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Young, Milton R (ND)	160,193	1,213	—	—	—	—	142	2	—	404	7
Minnkota Power Coop Inc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawley (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mission Valley Power	—	—	—	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hellroaring (MT)	—	—	—	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi Power Co	706,041	421	123,368	—	—	—	346	1	2,757	387	77
Daniel, Victor J Jr. (MS)	506,003	421	—	—	—	—	264	1	—	223	4
Eaton (MS)	—	—	3,885	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	10
Standard Oil (MS)	—	—	93,143	—	—	—	—	—	2,329	—	—
Sweatt (MS)	—	—	2,977	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	33
Watson (MS)	200,038	—	23,363	—	—	—	82	—	328	164	30
Mississippi Pwr & Lgt Co	—	1,037	272,626	—	—	—	—	2	2,801	—	889
Andrus (MS)	—	1,033	63,782	—	—	—	—	2	718	—	603
Brown, Rex (MS)	—	-9	7,426	—	—	—	—	*	103	—	31
Delta (MS)	—	—	9,088	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	39
Natchez (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilson, B (MS)	—	13	192,330	—	—	—	—	*	1,867	—	216
Mo Basin Mun Pwr Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Watertown (SD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Modesto Irrigation Dist	—	10	12,661	318	—	—	—	*	118	—	8
McClure (CA)	—	10	83	—	—	—	—	*	3	—	6
New Hogan (CA)	—	—	—	311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone Drop (CA)	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodland (CA)	—	—	12,578	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	2
Monongahela Power Co	1,612,445	1,869	8,022	—	—	—	655	3	80	2,206	20
Albright (WV)	46,580	314	—	—	—	—	20	1	—	112	2
Fort Martin (WV)	136,920	1,555	—	—	—	—	52	3	—	608	3
Harrison (WV)	683,492	—	4,026	—	—	—	272	—	40	893	3
Pleasants (WV)	653,301	—	2,541	—	—	—	272	—	26	552	12
Rivesville (WV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	24	1
Willow Island (WV)	92,152	—	1,455	—	—	—	40	—	13	16	*
Monroe (City of)	—	—	—	285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower (UT)	—	—	—	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mon Pump St (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe Upr (UT)	—	—	—	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe (City of)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Monroe (MO)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Montana Dakota Utils Co	296,317	38	97	—	—	—	247	*	2	268	6
Coyote (ND)	267,772	38	—	—	—	—	219	*	—	222	3
Glendive (MT)	—	—	-10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	2
Heskett (ND)	18,781	—	3	—	—	—	18	—	*	35	—
Lewis & Clark (MT)	9,764	—	75	—	—	—	10	—	1	12	—
Miles City (MT)	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Williston (ND)	—	—	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana Power Co (The)	983,176	2,344	126	258,974	—	—	634	5	1	473	15
Black Eagle (MT)	—	—	—	12,196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochrane (MT)	—	—	—	25,448	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colstrip (MT)	908,086	2,315	—	—	—	—	588	5	—	442	14
Corette, J E (MT)	75,090	—	126	—	—	—	46	—	1	31	—
Frank Bird (MT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hauser Lake (MT)	—	—	—	10,877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holter (MT)	—	—	—	23,196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerr (MT)	—	—	—	61,597	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Montana Power Co (The)											
Madison (MT)	—	—	—	4,847	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milltown (MT)	—	—	—	2,009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morony (MT)	—	—	—	27,664	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mystic Lake (MT)	—	—	—	1,366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rainbow (MT)	—	—	—	22,295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ryan (MT)	—	—	—	39,805	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thompson Falls (MT)	—	—	—	27,674	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowstone (MT)	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Montaup Electric Company	14,739	637	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	47	61
Somerset (MA)	14,739	637	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	47	61
Montezuma (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Montezuma (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Moon Lake Elec Assn Inc	—	—	—	1,076	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uintah (UT)	—	—	—	682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowstone (UT)	—	—	—	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorhead (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	*
Moorhead (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	*
Moose Lake (City of)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Moose Lake (MN)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Mora (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mora (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morgan (City of)	—	—	518	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Morgan City (LA)	—	—	518	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Morrisville (Village of)	—	—	—	1,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cadys Falls (VT)	—	—	—	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morrisville (VT)	—	—	—	801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W K Sanders (VT)	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Pleasant (City of)	—	—	—	560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower (UT)	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unit 3 (UT)	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unit 4 (UT)	—	—	—	288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper (UT)	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain Lake (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain Lake (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mt Pleasant (City of)	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Mt Pleasant (IA)	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Mullen (Village of)	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Mullen (NE)	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Mulvane (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Mulvane (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Murray (City of)	—	8	30	1,400	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Diesel (UT)	—	8	30	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Little Cottonwood (UT)	—	—	—	1,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muscatine (City of)	63,012	35	147	—	—	—	36	*	2	131	2
Muscatine (IA)	63,012	35	147	—	—	—	36	*	2	131	2
Muscoda (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muscoda (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N Y State Elec & Gas Corp	711,453	1,430	—	24,814	—	—	293	3	—	306	8
Cadyville (NY)	—	—	—	2,249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goudey (NY)	29,944	166	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	20	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
N Y State Elec & Gas Corp											
Greenidge (NY)	61,588	69	—	—	—	—	23	*	—	28	2
Harris Lake (NY)	—	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Hickling (NY)	36,848	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	10	—
High Falls (NY)	—	—	—	7,548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jennison (NY)	12,405	—	—	—	—	446	10	—	—	1	—
Kents Falls (NY)	—	—	—	4,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keuka (NY)	—	—	—	424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanicvle (NY)	—	—	—	6,867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill "C" (NY)	—	—	—	1,217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milliken (NY)	153,861	246	—	—	—	—	58	*	—	69	2
Rainbow Falls (NY)	—	—	—	1,424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seneca Falls (NY)	—	—	—	418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset (NY)	416,807	953	—	—	—	—	161	2	—	179	3
Waterloo (NY)	—	—	—	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naknek Electric Assn Inc	—	1,418	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	15
Naknek (AK)	—	1,418	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	15
Nantahala Pwr & Lgt Co	—	—	—	17,213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bear Creek (NC)	—	—	—	1,657	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bryson (NC)	—	—	—	542	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar Cliff (NC)	—	—	—	793	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dillsboro (NC)	—	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin (NC)	—	—	—	708	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mission (NC)	—	—	—	336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nantahala (NC)	—	—	—	5,757	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queens Creek (NC)	—	—	—	264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee Creek (NC)	—	—	—	2,463	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thorpe (NC)	—	—	—	4,484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuckasegee (NC)	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nantucket Elec Co	—	6,969	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	2
Nantucket (MA)	—	6,969	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	2
Natchitoches (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natchitoches (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Hydro	—	—	—	1,567	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dayton (IL)	—	—	—	1,567	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska City (City of)	—	65	1,016	—	—	—	—	*	10	—	—
Nebraska City (NE)	—	67	1,045	—	—	—	—	*	10	—	—
Syracuse No 2 (NE)	—	-2	-29	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
Nebraska Pub Power Dist	814,321	155	1,506	18,780	547,512	—	491	*	17	789	18
Columbus (NE)	—	—	—	12,967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooper (NE)	—	—	—	—	547,512	—	—	—	—	—	—
David City (NE)	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Gentleman (NE)	717,015	—	1,056	—	—	—	430	—	12	670	7
Hallam (NE)	—	—	352	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3
Hebron (NE)	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Kearney (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lyons (NE)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Madison (NE)	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Mc Cook (NE)	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Minnechaduza (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe (NE)	—	—	—	2,114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Platte (NE)	—	—	—	3,454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ord (NE)	—	39	19	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Schuyler (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheldon (NE)	97,306	—	63	—	—	1,301	62	—	1	119	—
Spencer (NE)	—	—	—	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sutherland (NE)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Wakefield (NE)	—	14	4	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Neodesha (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Neodesha (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Nevada Irrigation Dist	—	—	—	55,916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowman (CA)	—	—	—	1,487	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago Park (CA)	—	—	—	25,698	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combie No (CA)	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combie So (CA)	—	—	—	1,076	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch Flat No.2 (CA)	—	—	—	18,089	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rollins (CA)	—	—	—	8,941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scott Flat (CA)	—	—	—	508	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada Power Co	123,863	560	20,736	—	—	—	63	1	198	332	66
Clark (NV)	—	—	18,451	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	31
Gardner, Reid (NV)	123,863	560	—	—	—	—	63	1	—	332	3
Sun Peak (NV)	—	—	2,285	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—
Sunrise (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	32
New England Power Co	517,372	93,657	115,149	69,567	—	—	202	172	1,305	612	567
Bear Swamp (MA)	—	—	—	-15,241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellows Falls (VT)	—	—	—	22,260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brayton Point (MA)	336,389	41,166	115,149	—	—	—	128	70	1,305	524	368
Comerford (NH)	—	—	—	11,874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield No. 2 (MA)	—	—	—	2,045	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield No. 3 (MA)	—	—	—	2,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield No. 4 (MA)	—	—	—	1,674	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield No. 5 (MA)	—	—	—	2,314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fife Brook (MA)	—	—	—	1,321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester (MA)	—	191	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Harriman (VT)	—	—	—	2,630	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester Street (RI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mcindoes (NH)	—	—	—	3,330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moore (NH)	—	—	—	9,521	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newburyport (MA)	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Salem Harbor (MA)	180,983	52,176	—	—	—	—	73	101	—	88	197
Searsburg (VT)	—	—	—	1,942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherman (MA)	—	—	—	1,151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernon (NH)	—	—	—	7,993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernon (VT)	—	—	—	4,922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilder (NH)	—	—	—	7,773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilder (VT)	—	—	—	1,765	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampton (City of)	—	9	49	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
New Hampton (IA)	—	9	49	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
New Lisbon (City of)	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
New Lisbon (WI)	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
New Orleans Pub Serv Inc	—	-5	116,134	—	—	—	—	—	1,330	—	123
Michoud (LA)	—	—	116,134	—	—	—	—	—	1,330	—	123
Paterson, A B (LA)	—	-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
New Prague (City of)	—	4	18	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
New Prague (MN)	—	4	18	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
New Roads (City of)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
New Roads (LA)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
New Smyrna Beach (City of	—	-19	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Causeway (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glencoe Road (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Smyra (FL)	—	-10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
W E Swoope (FL)	—	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
New Ulm (City of)	—	—	1,515	—	—	—	—	*	47	1	3
New Ulm (MN)	—	—	1,515	—	—	—	—	*	47	1	3
Newberry (City of)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Newberry (MI)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Newport Electric Corp	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Eldred (RI)	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Jepson (RI)	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	587,634	28,808	53,054	183,200	481,655	—	232	51	572	215	565
Albany (NY)	—	—	53,054	—	—	—	—	—	572	—	185
Allens Falls (NY)	—	—	—	2,662	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bakers Falls (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwinsville (NY)	—	—	—	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beardslee (NY)	—	—	—	4,417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beebee Island (NY)	—	—	—	4,383	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfort (NY)	—	—	—	464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bennetts Bridge (NY)	—	—	—	5,346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black River (NY)	—	—	—	3,907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blake (NY)	—	—	—	2,962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Browns Falls (NY)	—	—	—	1,724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chasm (NY)	—	—	—	1,777	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colton (NY)	—	—	—	13,701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferiet (NY)	—	—	—	5,234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunkirk (NY)	317,020	599	—	—	—	—	120	1	—	53	1
Eagle (NY)	—	—	—	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Norfolk (NY)	—	—	—	1,703	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eel Weir (NY)	—	—	—	803	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Effley (NY)	—	—	—	580	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elmer (NY)	—	—	—	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ephratah (NY)	—	—	—	780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feeder Dam (NY)	—	—	—	1,680	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Five Falls (NY)	—	—	—	4,782	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flat Rock (NY)	—	—	—	592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin (NY)	—	—	—	613	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulton (NY)	—	—	—	437	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenwood (NY)	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granby (NY)	—	—	—	1,324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Island (NY)	—	—	—	3,478	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hannawa (NY)	—	—	—	3,332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herrings (NY)	—	—	—	2,116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heuvelton (NY)	—	—	—	556	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Dam (NY)	—	—	—	2,023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Falls (NY)	—	—	—	1,268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higley (NY)	—	—	—	1,774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hogansburg (NY)	—	—	—	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntley, C R (NY)	270,614	1,705	—	—	—	—	112	3	—	162	1
Hydraulic Race (NY)	—	—	—	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inghams (NY)	—	—	—	3,006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnsonville (NY)	—	—	—	730	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamargo (NY)	—	—	—	2,638	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lighthouse Hill (NY)	—	—	—	1,178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macomb (NY)	—	—	—	569	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minetto (NY)	—	—	—	2,022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moreau (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moshier (NY)	—	—	—	1,064	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nine Mile Point (NY)	—	—	—	—	481,655	—	—	*	—	—	4
Norfolk (NY)	—	—	—	1,872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwood (NY)	—	—	—	938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Orchard (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswegatchie (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswego (NY)	—	26,504	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	373
Oswego Falls Es (NY)	—	—	—	1,688	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswego Falls Ws (NY)	—	—	—	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parishville (NY)	—	—	—	1,603	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piercefield (NY)	—	—	—	1,482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect (NY)	—	—	—	5,788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rainbow (NY)	—	—	—	4,779	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raymondville (NY)	—	—	—	926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schaghticoke (NY)	—	—	—	7,008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Street (NY)	—	—	—	16,246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylerville (NY)	—	—	—	408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewalls (NY)	—	—	—	1,486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp											
Sherman Island (NY)	—	—	—	9,158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
So Glens Falls (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Maple (NY)	—	—	—	882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Colton (NY)	—	—	—	3,510	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Edwards (NY)	—	—	—	973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spier Falls (NY)	—	—	—	13,202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stark (NY)	—	—	—	4,401	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewarts Bridge (NY)	—	—	—	1,818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuyvesant Falls (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar Island (NY)	—	—	—	2,818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taylorville (NY)	—	—	—	1,051	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trenton (NY)	—	—	—	10,309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varick (NY)	—	—	—	1,467	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterport (NY)	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West, E J (NY)	—	—	—	972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yaleville (NY)	—	—	—	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niles (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niles (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nome Lgt & Pwr Util	—	2,120	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Snake River (AK)	—	2,120	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
North Branch (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Branch (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Cent Pwr Co Inc	—	—	—	901	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Arpin (WI)	—	—	—	467	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radisson (WI)	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Winter (WI)	—	—	—	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Little Rk (City of)	—	—	—	19,889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murray (AR)	—	—	—	19,889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northeast Mo El Pwr Coop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South River Station (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northeast Nucl Energy Co	—	—	—	—	794,047	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millstone (CT)	—	—	—	—	794,047	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Ind Pub Serv Co	1,096,451	—	10,095	9,171	—	—	589	—	112	812	—
Bailly (IN)	300,874	—	437	—	—	—	141	—	4	84	—
Michigan City (IN)	205,743	—	2,223	—	—	—	117	—	24	178	—
Mitchell, Dean H (IN)	141,199	—	2,105	—	—	—	85	—	24	155	—
Norway (IN)	—	—	—	3,813	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakdale (IN)	—	—	—	5,358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schahfer, R. M. (IN)	448,635	—	5,330	—	—	—	247	—	60	396	—
Northern States Power Co	1,463,992	2,059	945	124,219	1,131,152	—	895	2	56	1,642	183
Alliant (MN)	—	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Angus Anson (SD)	—	—	166	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	21
Apple River (WI)	—	—	—	2,054	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bay Front (WI)	1,561	—	59	—	—	10,227	1	—	1	5	—
Big Falls (WI)	—	—	—	4,483	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Dog (MN)	141,113	—	1,044	—	—	—	92	—	12	110	*
Blue Lake (MN)	—	-113	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	28
Cedar Falls (WI)	—	—	—	4,316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chippewa Falls (WI)	—	—	—	5,704	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornell (WI)	—	—	—	19,804	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dells (WI)	—	—	—	5,331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flambeau (WI)	—	—	237	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	4
French Island (WI)	—	-62	4	—	—	6,186	—	—	*	—	34
Granite City (MN)	—	—	-50	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hayward (WI)	—	—	—	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hennepin Island (MN)	—	—	—	7,776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Bridge (MN)	74,608	—	1,955	—	—	—	49	—	21	91	5
Holcombe (WI)	—	—	—	12,987	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Northern States Power Co											
Holland (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Inver Hills (MN)	—	-119	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	18
Jim Falls (WI)	—	—	—	18,123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Key City (MN)	—	—	-48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
King (MN)	—	—	-2,832	—	—	—	—	—	2	117	—
Ladysmith (WI)	—	—	—	1,419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Menomonie (WI)	—	—	—	2,926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota Valley (MN)	4,892	4	103	—	—	—	3	*	1	—	*
Monticello (MN)	—	—	—	—	383,738	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pathfinder (SD)	—	—	-121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prairie Island (MN)	—	—	—	—	747,414	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redwing (MN)	—	—	70	—	—	10,437	—	—	1	—	—
Riverdale (WI)	—	—	—	405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverside (MN)	180,722	1,855	331	—	—	—	109	*	3	81	2
Saxon Falls (MI)	—	—	—	1,101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherburne County (MN)	1,061,096	638	—	—	—	—	641	1	—	1,238	5
St Croix Falls (WI)	—	—	—	15,741	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superior Falls (MI)	—	—	—	1,329	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thornapple (WI)	—	—	—	841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trego (WI)	—	—	—	796	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Health (MN)	—	-13	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
United Hospital (MN)	—	-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
West Faribault (MN)	—	—	-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheaton (WI)	—	-109	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	61
White River (WI)	—	—	—	504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmarth (MN)	—	—	43	—	—	12,928	—	—	1	—	—
Wissota (WI)	—	—	—	18,443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northway Power & Light	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northway (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwestern Pub Serv Co	—	25	-31	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	16
Aberdeen (SD)	—	-5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	7
Clark (SD)	—	-5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Faulkton (SD)	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Highmore (SD)	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Huron (SD)	—	-7	-18	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	6
Mobile (SD)	—	-3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Redfield (SD)	—	-4	-9	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Webster (SD)	—	-11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Yankton New (SD)	—	-2	-4	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Northwestern Wis Elec Co	—	-11	—	954	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Black Brook (WI)	—	—	—	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clam Falls (WI)	—	—	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clam River Dam (WI)	—	—	—	451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danbury (WI)	—	-18	—	337	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Frederic (WI)	—	-4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Grantsburg (WI)	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Northwood (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwood (ND)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norton (City of)	—	2	28	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	*
Norton (KS)	—	2	28	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	*
Norway (City of)	—	—	—	3,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway (MI)	—	—	—	3,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwich (City of)	—	—	—	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
North Main (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Occum (CT)	—	—	—	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10Th Street (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Nd Street (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nushagak Elec Coop Inc	—	1,250	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9
Dillingham (AK)	—	1,250	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Oakdale South San Joaquin	—	—	—	74,895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beardsley (CA)	—	—	—	7,761	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donnels (CA)	—	—	—	48,275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sand Bar (CA)	—	—	—	11,527	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tulloch (CA)	—	—	—	7,332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakley (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakely (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oberlin (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oberlin (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oberlin (City of)	—	8	75	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Oberlin (OH)	—	8	75	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Oconto Electric Coop	—	—	—	612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stiles (WI)	—	—	—	612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odessa (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Odessa (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Ogden (City of)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Ogden (IA)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Oglethorpe Power Corp	—	—	—	519	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallassee (GA)	—	—	—	519	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio Edison Co	1,531,877	749	—	—	—	—	626	2	—	734	38
Burger, R E (OH)	150,997	95	—	—	—	—	64	*	—	187	2
Edgewater (OH)	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	10
Gorge Steam (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mad River (OH)	—	-54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Niles (OH)	102,317	-8	—	—	—	—	46	*	—	88	8
Sammis (OH)	1,278,563	571	—	—	—	—	515	1	—	459	3
West Lorain (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio Power Co	2,573,037	7,556	—	26,318	—	—	1,096	13	—	2,709	89
Gavin, Gen J M (OH)	1,196,488	399	—	—	—	—	552	1	—	1,873	38
Kammer (WV)	397,937	247	—	—	—	—	155	*	—	150	2
Mitchell (WV)	457,428	4,810	—	—	—	—	182	8	—	311	28
Muskingum River (OH)	521,184	2,100	—	—	—	—	208	4	—	375	21
Racine (OH)	—	—	—	26,318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tidd (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio Valley Elec Corp	645,615	80	—	—	—	—	238	*	—	676	2
Kyger Creek (OH)	645,615	80	—	—	—	—	238	*	—	676	2
Oklahoma Gas & Elec Co	1,188,973	1,409	243,541	—	—	—	705	2	2,715	1,827	465
Arbuckle (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conoco (OK)	—	—	40,005	—	—	—	—	—	406	—	—
Enid (OK)	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Horseshoe Lake (OK)	—	366	25,132	—	—	—	—	*	270	—	78
Muskogee (OK)	589,098	—	259	—	—	—	359	—	3	964	41
Mustang (OK)	—	1	13	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	12
Seminole (OK)	—	898	178,059	—	—	—	—	2	2,033	—	318
Sooner (OK)	599,875	144	—	—	—	—	346	*	—	862	16
Woodward (OK)	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Omaha Public Power Dist	452,148	3,224	3,745	—	150,275	—	297	8	50	672	33
Fort Calhoun (NE)	—	—	—	—	150,275	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jones Street (NE)	—	-22	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	20
Nebraska City (NE)	214,635	163	—	—	—	—	135	*	—	432	4
North Omaha (NE)	237,513	—	970	—	—	—	162	—	11	240	—
Sarpy (NE)	—	3,083	2,775	—	—	—	—	7	39	—	9
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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Orange & Rockland Util Inc	69,873	47,122	252,375	10,237	—	—	30	78	2,567	68	719
Bowline Point (NY)	—	47,123	218,627	—	—	—	—	78	2,199	—	613
Grahamsville (NY)	—	—	—	5,471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hillburn (NY)	—	—	565	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	4
Lovett (NY)	69,873	—	33,214	—	—	—	30	—	358	68	97
Mongaup (NY)	—	—	—	1,152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio (NY)	—	—	—	2,578	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoemaker (NY)	—	-1	-31	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	4
Swinging Bridge 1 (NY)	—	—	—	608	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swinging Bridge 2 (NY)	—	—	—	428	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orcas Power and Light Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastsound (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon Trail Elec Coop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock Creek (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orlando (City of)	284,830	14,192	139,493	—	—	—	114	24	1,489	44	133
Indian River (FL)	—	13,725	139,493	—	—	—	—	24	1,489	—	130
Stanton (FL)	284,830	467	—	—	—	—	114	1	—	44	4
Oroville Wyandotte I Dist	—	—	—	86,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forbestown (CA)	—	—	—	26,978	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelly Ridge (CA)	—	—	—	7,762	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sly Creek (CA)	—	—	—	9,381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodleaf (CA)	—	—	—	41,939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orrville (City of)	22,147	—	127	—	—	—	14	—	2	1	—
Orrville (OH)	22,147	—	127	—	—	—	14	—	2	1	—
Osage (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Osage (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Osage City (City of)	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Osage (KS)	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Osawatomie (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Osawatomie (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Osborne (City of)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Osborne (KS)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Osceola (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osceola (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ottawa (City of)	—	-7	317	—	—	—	—	*	6	—	1
Ottawa (KS)	—	-7	317	—	—	—	—	*	6	—	1
Otter Tail Power Co	243,342	234	—	2,444	—	—	210	1	—	170	17
Bemidji (MN)	—	—	—	314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Stone (SD)	210,707	159	—	—	—	—	191	*	—	139	4
Dayton Hollow (MN)	—	—	—	675	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoot Lake (MN)	32,635	71	—	494	—	—	19	*	—	31	*
Jamestown (ND)	—	-3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	9
Lake Preston (SD)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Pisgah (MN)	—	—	—	386	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port 148 (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taplin Gorge (MN)	—	—	—	340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright (MN)	—	—	—	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ottumwa (City of)	—	—	—	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ottumwa (IA)	—	—	—	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owatonna (City of)	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Owatonna (MN)	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Owensboro (City of)	220,037	355	—	—	—	—	100	1	—	187	2
Elmer Smith (KY)	220,037	355	—	—	—	—	100	1	—	187	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Owensville (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owensville (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Oxford (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	—	426	691,870	1,685,054	1,522,938	—	—	2	7,115	—	3,564
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
Alta (CA)	—	—	—	319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angels (CA)	—	—	—	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balch 1 (CA)	—	—	—	24,169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balch 2 (CA)	—	—	—	77,229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belden (CA)	—	—	—	65,388	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black, James B (CA)	—	—	—	97,148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks Creek (CA)	—	—	—	43,255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butt Valley (CA)	—	—	—	26,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caribou 1 (CA)	—	—	—	42,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caribou 2 (CA)	—	—	—	78,186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centerville (CA)	—	—	—	3,939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chili Bar (CA)	—	—	—	5,879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coleman (CA)	—	—	—	6,313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contra Costa (CA)	—	—	21,712	—	—	—	—	—	224	—	503
Cow Creek (CA)	—	—	—	1,466	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crane Valley (CA)	—	—	—	558	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cresta (CA)	—	—	—	51,901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
De Sabla (CA)	—	—	—	11,948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Creek (CA)	—	—	—	2,649	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diablo Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	—	1,522,938	—	—	—	—	—	—
Downieville (CA)	—	-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Drum 1 (CA)	—	—	—	22,787	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drum 2 (CA)	—	—	—	30,252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch Flat (CA)	—	—	—	11,693	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Dorado (CA)	—	—	—	-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electra (CA)	—	—	—	53,716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haas (CA)	—	—	—	87,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halsey (CA)	—	—	—	6,520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton Branch (CA)	—	—	—	1,868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hat Creek 1 (CA)	—	—	—	3,602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hat Creek 2 (CA)	—	—	—	5,319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helms (CA)	—	—	—	-5,740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Humbolt Bay (CA)	—	180	14,892	—	—	—	—	*	223	—	92
Hunters Point (CA)	—	47	92,369	—	—	—	—	*	981	—	18
Inskip (CA)	—	—	—	5,434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerckhoff (CA)	—	—	—	13,894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerckhoff 2 (CA)	—	—	—	90,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kern (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kern Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	8,476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilarc (CA)	—	—	—	2,275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kings River (CA)	—	—	—	36,758	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lime Saddle (CA)	—	—	—	546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merced Falls (CA)	—	—	—	1,980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile Turbine (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Morro Bay (CA)	—	—	76,119	—	—	—	—	—	938	—	43
Moss Landing (CA)	—	—	294,089	—	—	—	—	—	2,752	—	721
Murphys (CA)	—	—	—	1,568	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narrows (CA)	—	—	—	8,270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle (CA)	—	—	—	5,004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Flat (CA)	—	—	—	471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland (CA)	—	-72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Phoenix (CA)	—	—	—	1,453	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 1 (CA)	—	—	—	39,370	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 3 (CA)	—	—	—	50,730	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 4 (CA)	—	—	—	69,671	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 5 (CA)	—	—	—	112,801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 6 (CA)	—	—	—	57,202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 7 (CA)	—	—	—	80,719	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pittsburg (CA)	—	—	180,107	—	—	—	—	—	1,860	—	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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Pacific Gas & Electric Co											
Poe (CA)	—	—	—	85,854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potrero (CA)	—	276	12,582	—	—	—	—	1	137	—	252
Potter Valley (CA)	—	—	—	2,105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PVUSA 1 (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
PVUSA 3 (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock Creek (CA)	—	—	—	82,697	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Springs (CA)	—	—	—	27,198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin No. 1a (CA)	—	—	—	264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin No. 2 (CA)	—	—	—	2,177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin 3 (CA)	—	—	—	2,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South (CA)	—	—	—	5,109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spaulding No. 1 (CA)	—	—	—	5,566	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spaulding No. 2 (CA)	—	—	—	2,527	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spaulding No. 3 (CA)	—	—	—	4,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring Gap (CA)	—	—	—	4,584	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stanislaus (CA)	—	—	—	40,532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Geysers (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	202,509	—	—	—	—	—
Tiger Creek (CA)	—	—	—	30,839	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toadtown (CA)	—	—	—	1,029	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tule River (CA)	—	—	—	4,285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volta (CA)	—	—	—	6,540	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volta 2 (CA)	—	—	—	756	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Point (CA)	—	—	—	9,740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wise (CA)	—	—	—	10,469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wise 2 (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wishon, A G (CA)	—	—	—	12,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacificorp	3,897,063	3,168	77,062	408,028	—	—	2,152	6	866	3,820	32
American Fork (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashton (ID)	—	—	—	3,897	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver Upper (UT)	—	—	—	1,171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bend (OR)	—	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Fork (MT)	—	—	—	1,135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blundell (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	1,256	—	—	—	—	—
Bridger, Jim (WY)	1,035,591	1,329	—	—	—	—	592	2	—	658	14
Carbon (UT)	81,361	192	—	—	—	—	37	*	—	28	*
Centralia (WA)	262,412	724	—	—	—	—	172	1	—	1,378	2
Clearwater 1 (OR)	—	—	—	5,213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clearwater 2 (OR)	—	—	—	7,613	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cline Falls (OR)	—	—	—	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condit (WA)	—	—	—	10,313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copco 1 (CA)	—	—	—	14,158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copco 2 (CA)	—	—	—	18,123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cove (ID)	—	—	—	1,396	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutler (UT)	—	—	—	11,234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle Point (OR)	—	—	—	1,691	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Side (OR)	—	—	—	1,537	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fall Creek (CA)	—	—	—	1,068	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Creek (OR)	—	—	—	8,237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ftn Green (UT)	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gadsby (UT)	—	—	66,128	—	—	—	—	—	686	—	—
Grace (ID)	—	—	—	6,746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granite (UT)	—	—	—	692	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hunter (emery) (UT)	743,939	152	—	—	—	—	344	*	—	479	6
Huntington Canyon (UT)	601,839	17	—	—	—	—	258	*	—	725	2
Hydro No. 1 (UT)	—	—	—	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydro No. 2 (UT)	—	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydro No. 3 (UT)	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron Gate (CA)	—	—	—	13,602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
John C Boyle (OR)	—	—	—	50,034	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnston, Dave (WY)	513,338	512	—	—	—	—	347	1	—	280	3
Last Chance (UT)	—	—	—	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemolo 1 (OR)	—	—	—	10,680	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemolo 2 (OR)	—	—	—	17,697	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Mountain (UT)	—	—	10,184	—	—	—	—	—	172	—	1
Merwin (WA)	—	—	—	32,067	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naches (WA)	—	—	—	1,896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Pacificorp											
Naches Drop (WA)	—	—	—	669	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naughton (WY)	416,787	—	750	—	—	—	220	—	7	271	1
Olmstead (UT)	—	—	—	1,289	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oneida (ID)	—	—	—	3,221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (ID)	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pioneer (UT)	—	—	—	2,607	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powerdale (OR)	—	—	—	4,676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 1 (OR)	—	—	—	1,473	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 2 (OR)	—	—	—	25,206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 3 (OR)	—	—	—	4,920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 4 (OR)	—	—	—	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skookumchuck (WA)	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slide Creek (OR)	—	—	—	10,882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snake Creek (UT)	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda (ID)	—	—	—	734	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda Springs (OR)	—	—	—	7,961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Anthony (ID)	—	—	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stairs (UT)	—	—	—	736	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swift No. 2 (WA)	—	—	—	14,592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swift 1 (WA)	—	—	—	46,287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toketee (OR)	—	—	—	24,042	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viva (WY)	—	—	—	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallowa Falls (OR)	—	—	—	345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weber (UT)	—	—	—	2,237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Side (OR)	—	—	—	363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyodak (WY)	241,796	242	—	—	—	—	181	*	—	—	4
Yale (WA)	—	—	—	33,579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Painesville (City of)	12,361	36	67	—	—	—	8	*	1	8	2
Painesville (OH)	12,361	36	67	—	—	—	8	*	1	8	2
Palmyra (City of)	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Palmyra (MO)	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Palmyra 2 (MO)	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
Paragould (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paragould (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (KY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parowan City Corporation	—	—	—	427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Center Creek (UT)	—	—	—	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paragonah (UT)	—	—	—	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasadena (City of)	—	—	13,108	570	—	—	—	—	180	—	117
Azusa (CA)	—	—	—	570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broadway (CA)	—	—	13,140	—	—	—	—	—	178	—	104
Glenarm (CA)	—	—	-32	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	14
Pattonsburg (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pattonsburg (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paullina (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paullina (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pawhuska (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pawhuska (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peabody (City of)	—	114	298	—	—	—	—	*	4	—	6
Waters River (MA)	—	114	298	—	—	—	—	*	4	—	6
Pelican Utility Co	—	20	—	254	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Pelican (AK)	—	20	—	254	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Pella (City of)	5,593	—	15	—	—	—	1	—	*	1	—
Pella (IA)	5,593	—	15	—	—	—	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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Pend Oreille Pub Util D#1	—	—	—	45,834	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Box Canyon (WA)	—	—	—	45,464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calispel Creek (WA)	—	—	—	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pender (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Pender (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Pennsylvania Elec Co	3,314,253	7,864	1,707	-7,198	—	—	1,282	13	16	1,784	61
Benton (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blossburg (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conemaugh (PA)	992,331	991	1,707	—	—	—	375	2	16	600	5
Deep Creek (MD)	—	—	—	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homer City (PA)	1,087,359	678	—	—	—	—	410	1	—	340	9
Keystone (PA)	809,149	4,737	—	—	—	—	316	8	—	649	9
Piney (PA)	—	—	—	7,025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seneca (PA)	—	—	—	-14,476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seward (PA)	54,307	145	—	—	—	—	24	*	—	78	1
Shawville (PA)	350,160	1,334	—	—	—	—	146	2	—	81	9
Warren (PA)	20,947	65	—	—	—	—	12	*	—	35	10
Wayne (PA)	—	-86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Pennsylvania Power Co	1,144,180	2,288	—	—	—	—	469	4	—	981	38
Mansfield, Bruce (PA)	1,018,498	2,103	—	—	—	—	413	4	—	894	37
New Castle (PA)	125,682	185	—	—	—	—	56	*	—	86	1
Pennsylvania Pwr & Lgt Co	1,251,499	63,389	—	37,577	565,900	—	527	38	—	6,055	1,532
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,192	—
Allentown (PA)	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Brunner Island (PA)	618,218	1,017	—	—	—	—	235	3	—	727	5
Fishbach (PA)	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Harrisburg (PA)	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Harwood (PA)	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Holtwood (PA)	37,995	13,396	—	61,784	—	—	27	*	—	94	*
Jenkins (PA)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Loch Haven (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Martins Creek (PA)	56,476	8,768	—	—	—	—	26	29	—	79	1,492
Montour (PA)	372,505	606	—	—	—	—	141	4	—	452	8
Sunbury (PA)	166,305	39,414	—	—	—	—	98	1	—	512	5
Susquehanna (PA)	—	—	—	—	565,900	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallenpaupack (PA)	—	—	—	-24,207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Shore (PA)	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Williamsport (PA)	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Peru (City of)	—	-17	-13	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Peru (IL)	—	-17	-13	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Peru Utilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*
Peru (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*
Petersburg (City of)	—	12	—	744	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Petersburg (AK)	—	12	—	744	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Philadelphia Elec Co	209,326	2,709	93,942	89,661	3,058,074	—	93	11	1,044	154	485
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chester (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Conowingo (MD)	—	—	—	151,724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cromby (PA)	68,130	3,036	51,172	—	—	—	28	5	542	40	40
Croydon (PA)	—	185	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	79
Delaware (PA)	—	-938	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	66
Eddystone (PA)	141,196	868	42,770	—	—	—	65	2	502	114	240
Falls (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Limerick (PA)	—	—	—	—	1,534,160	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moser (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Muddy Run (PA)	—	—	—	-62,063	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peach Bottom (PA)	—	—	—	—	1,523,914	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Schuylkill (PA)	—	-442	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Piggott Pub Impr Dist #1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Piggott (AR)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Piqua (City of)	1,970	120	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	3
Piqua (OH)	1,970	120	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	3
Placer County Wtr Agency	—	—	—	171,203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Meadows (CA)	—	—	—	12,736	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hell Hole (WA)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Fork (CA)	—	—	—	93,539	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxbow (CA)	—	—	—	4,210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ralston (CA)	—	—	—	60,717	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plains El Gen Trans Coop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	9
Algodones (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escalante (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	9
Plainview (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plainview (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Platte River Power Auth	166,857	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	179	4
Rawhide (CO)	166,857	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	179	4
Ponca (City of)	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Ponca Steam (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ponca Steam (OK)	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Portland (City of)	—	—	—	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jenkins, Frank (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland (MI)	—	—	—	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland General Elec Co	-3,877	—	92,358	230,376	—	—	—	—	842	497	228
Beaver (OR)	—	—	92,358	—	—	—	—	—	842	—	208
Bethel (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Boardman (OR)	-3,877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	497	6
Bull Run (OR)	—	—	—	13,906	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faraday (OR)	—	—	—	19,852	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Fork (OR)	—	—	—	22,105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Grove (OR)	—	—	—	27,585	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pelton (OR)	—	—	—	32,993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pelton Re Regulation (OR)	—	—	—	7,047	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland Hydro Proj 1 (OR)	—	—	—	8,368	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland Hydro Proj 2 (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Mill (OR)	—	—	—	11,850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Round Butte (OR)	—	—	—	75,661	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sullivan (OR)	—	—	—	11,009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potomac Edison Co (The)	15,370	69	—	3,918	—	—	11	*	—	30	*
Dam 4 (WV)	—	—	—	1,132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dam 5 (WV)	—	—	—	783	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harpers Ferry (WV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luray (VA)	—	—	—	299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millville (WV)	—	—	—	826	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport (VA)	—	—	—	332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shenandoah (VA)	—	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith, R P (MD)	15,370	69	—	—	—	—	11	*	—	30	*
Warren (VA)	—	—	—	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potomac Electric Pwr Co	938,716	6,534	32,150	—	—	—	342	17	428	782	1,337
Benning (DC)	—	-519	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	58
Buzzard Point (DC)	—	-230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Chalk Point (MD)	346,626	1,889	7,564	—	—	—	122	4	133	213	719
Dickerson (MD)	293,539	811	24,586	—	—	—	108	1	295	169	172
Morgantown (MD)	155,879	4,178	—	—	—	—	56	9	—	305	379
Potomac River (VA)	142,672	405	—	—	—	—	57	1	—	95	1
Power Authy of St of N Y	—	17,283	287,232	1,623,182	544,665	—	—	38	3,326	—	203
Ashokan (NY)	—	—	—	2,214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Power Authy of St of N Y											
Blenheim (NY)	—	—	—	-71,547	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crescent (NY)	—	—	—	4,624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitzpatrick (NY)	—	—	—	—	544,665	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flynn (NY)	—	14	75,797	—	—	—	—	*	588	—	72
Hinckley (NY)	—	—	—	2,485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Point (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kensico (NY)	—	—	—	1,521	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewiston (NY)	—	—	—	-34,170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moses Niagara (NY)	—	—	—	1,163,933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moses Power Dam (NY)	—	—	—	549,618	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poletti (NY)	—	17,269	211,435	—	—	—	—	38	2,738	—	131
Vischer Ferry (NY)	—	—	—	4,504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pratt (City of)	—	—	2,302	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	1
Pratt (KS)	—	—	2,302	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	1
Preston (City of)	—	-3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Preston (MN)	—	-3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Preston (Town of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preston (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primghar (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primghar (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Princeton (City of)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Princeton (MN)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Princeton (City of)	—	2	15	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Princeton (IL)	—	2	15	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Providence (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Providence (RI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provo City Corporation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Provo (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pub Serv Co of New Hamp	281,673	92,015	25	20,155	—	—	115	166	*	333	438
Amoskeag (NH)	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ayers Island (NH)	—	—	—	3,555	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canaan (VT)	—	—	—	483	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastman Falls (NH)	—	—	—	2,587	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garvins Falls (NH)	—	—	—	4,388	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gorham (NH)	—	—	—	885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hooksett (NH)	—	—	—	1,164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackman (NH)	—	—	—	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost Nation (NH)	—	-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Merrimack (NH)	216,443	5	—	—	—	—	81	*	—	279	2
Newington (NH)	—	90,587	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	247
Schiller (NH)	65,230	1,445	25	—	—	—	34	3	*	54	186
Smith (NH)	—	—	—	6,108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swans Falls (ME)	—	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
White Lake (NH)	—	-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pub Serv Co of New Hamp	—	—	—	—	832,472	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seabrook (NH)	—	—	—	—	832,472	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pub Serv Co of New Mexico	553,761	3,784	2,383	—	—	—	332	7	22	669	34
Las Vegas (NM)	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Person (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reeves (NM)	—	—	2,383	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
San Juan (NM)	553,761	3,708	—	—	—	—	332	7	—	669	29
Public Serv Elec & Gas Co	152,476	1,255	85,858	—	2,272,154	—	61	9	1,029	573	868
Bayonne (NJ)	—	-44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bergen (NJ)	—	—	3,700	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	39
Burlington (NJ)	—	723	9,404	—	—	—	—	1	108	—	180

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Public Serv Elec & Gas Co											
Edison (NJ)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	105
Essex (NJ)	—	—	6,195	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	104
Hope Creek (NJ)	—	—	—	—	750,262	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson (NJ)	82,549	104	43,966	—	—	—	35	*	501	208	48
Kearny (NJ)	—	-859	-132	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	103
Linden (NJ)	—	1,557	1,854	—	—	—	—	7	19	—	133
Mercer (NJ)	69,927	-80	17,393	—	—	—	25	*	172	364	—
National Park (NJ)	—	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Salem (NJ)	—	-14	—	—	1,521,892	—	—	*	—	—	18
Sewaren (NJ)	—	-133	3,478	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	138
Public Service Co of Colo	**1,341,999**	**2,772**	**7,624**	**13,230**	**—**	**—**	**745**	**7**	**92**	**1,891**	**88**
Alamosa (CO)	—	—	-17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ames (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arapahoe (CO)	89,504	—	296	—	—	—	46	—	3	94	—
Boulder Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	1,255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cabin Creek (CO)	—	—	—	-2,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cameo (CO)	40,826	—	104	—	—	—	23	*	1	52	*
Cherokee (CO)	183,130	—	597	—	—	—	99	—	7	326	—
Comanche (CO)	362,278	—	869	—	—	—	214	—	9	394	1
Fort Lupton (CO)	—	—	-34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Fruita (CO)	—	—	-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Georgetown Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hayden (CO)	263,239	—	314	—	—	—	130	—	3	508	3
Palisade Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	1,620	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pawnee (CO)	295,283	—	3,155	—	—	—	185	—	31	432	8
Salida No. 1 Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salida No. 2 Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoshone Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	8,920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacoma (CO)	—	—	—	2,995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valmont (CO)	107,739	—	42	—	—	—	49	—	1	86	10
Zuni (CO)	—	2,772	2,309	—	—	—	—	7	36	—	46
Public Service Co of Okla	**188,747**	**34**	**866,039**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**114**	*****	**8,300**	**565**	**97**
Comanche (OK)	—	14	168,432	—	—	—	—	*	1,381	—	*
Grandfield (OK)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Northeastern (OK)	188,747	3	146,528	—	—	—	114	*	1,445	565	*
Riverside (OK)	—	—	409,880	—	—	—	—	*	3,992	—	46
Southwestern (OK)	—	12	98,448	—	—	—	—	*	1,028	—	49
Tulsa (OK)	—	3	42,749	—	—	—	—	*	455	—	1
Weleetka (OK)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Puget Sound Pwr & Lgt Co	**—**	**8**	**—**	**67,075**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**—**	**—**	**339**
Crystal Mountain (WA)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Electron (WA)	—	—	—	11,701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frederickson (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92
Fredonia (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Lower Baker (WA)	—	—	—	12,004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nooksack (WA)	—	—	—	831	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snoqualmie (WA)	—	—	—	11,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Whidbey (WA)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	7
Upper Baker (WA)	—	—	—	13,887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White River (WA)	—	—	—	17,232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitehorn (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
PSI Energy, Inc	**2,051,201**	**6,359**	**1,635**	**34,190**	**—**	**—**	**941**	**12**	**17**	**4,125**	**41**
Cayuga (IN)	458,167	392	1,635	—	—	—	217	1	17	558	12
Connersville (IN)	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Edwardsport (IN)	-527	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	4
Gallagher, R (IN)	177,541	1,757	—	—	—	—	79	3	—	327	2
Gibson (IN)	1,326,993	2,299	—	—	—	—	600	4	—	2,790	7
Markland (IN)	—	—	—	34,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami Wabash (IN)	—	-39	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	7
Noblesville (IN)	4,036	66	—	—	—	—	2	*	—	49	1
Wabash River (IN)	84,991	1,885	—	—	—	—	42	4	—	325	2
Radford (City of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**315**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Radford (VA)	—	—	—	315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Rantoul (City of)	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Rantoul (IL)	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Raton Pub Serv Co (The)	1,413	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Raton (NM)	1,413	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Rayne (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rayne (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Bud (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Red Bud (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Red Cloud (City of)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Red Cloud (NE)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Redding (City of)	—	—	—	806	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Redding Power (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Whiskeytown (CA)	—	—	—	806	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redlands Water & Power Co	—	—	—	738	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redlands (CO)	—	—	—	738	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redwood Falls (City of)	—	99	—	192	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Redwood Falls (MN)	—	99	—	192	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Rensselaer (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Rensselaer (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Renwick (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renwick (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rich Hill (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rich Hill (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond (City of)	37,981	36	—	—	—	—	19	*	—	62	1
Whitewater Valley (IN)	37,981	36	—	—	—	—	19	*	—	62	1
River Falls (City of)	—	4	28	224	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Junction (WI)	—	4	28	151	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Powell Falls (WI)	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robstown (City of)	—	180	982	—	—	—	—	*	14	—	6
Robstown (TX)	—	180	982	—	—	—	—	*	14	—	6
Rochelle (City of)	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	1	1
Rochelle No. 1 (IL)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rochelle No. 2 (IL)	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	1	*
Rochester (City of)	4,275	-19	2,733	1,878	—	—	2	*	36	19	2
Cascade Creek (MN)	—	-19	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Rochester (MN)	—	—	—	1,878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver Lake (MN)	4,275	—	2,733	—	—	—	2	—	36	19	—
Rochester Gas & Elec Corp	183,206	190	4	19,288	-2,750	—	70	*	*	77	4
Ginna (NY)	—	—	—	—	-2,750	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 160 (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 170 (NY)	—	—	—	391	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 172 (NY)	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 2 (NY)	—	—	—	4,119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 26 (NY)	—	—	—	1,302	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 3 (NY)	45,572	17	—	—	—	—	17	*	—	1	3
Station 5 (NY)	—	—	—	13,445	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 7 (NY)	137,634	173	—	—	—	—	53	*	—	76	1
Station 9 (NY)	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Rock Rapids (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Rock Rapids (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Rockford (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rockford (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rockport (City of)	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Rockport (MO)	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Rockville Ctr(Village of)	—	-60	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Rockville (NY)	—	-60	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Roseau (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Roseau (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Russell (City of)	—	94	847	—	—	—	—	*	11	—	2
Russell (KS)	—	94	847	—	—	—	—	*	11	—	2
Ruston (City of)	—	—	6,143	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—
Ruston (LA)	—	—	6,143	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—
Sabetha (City of)	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Sabetha (KS)	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Sacramento Mun Util Dist	—	—	-62	372,175	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Camino (CA)	—	—	—	70,991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camp Far W (CA)	—	—	—	5,409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coldwater Creek (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	33,894	—	—	—	—	—
Hedge PV (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaybird (CA)	—	—	—	94,995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jones Fork (CA)	—	—	—	5,426	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loon Lake (CA)	—	—	—	17,344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McClellan (CA)	—	—	-62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Robbs Peak (CA)	—	—	—	12,675	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slab Creek (CA)	—	—	—	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smudgeo (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	44,210	—	—	—	—	—
Solano (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solar (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	—	—	—	—
Union Valley (CA)	—	—	—	25,876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Rock (CA)	—	—	—	139,465	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Safe Harbor Waterpower Co	—	—	—	89,759	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Safe Harbor (PA)	—	—	—	89,759	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Cloud (City of)	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	3
St Cloud (FL)	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	3
Saint Marys (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*
Saint Marys (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*
Salt River Project	1,500,909	7,501	404	30,972	—	—	709	14	26	1,908	282
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Agua Fria (AZ)	—	—	-788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
Coronado (AZ)	307,325	4,667	—	—	—	—	166	9	—	694	8
Crosscut (AZ)	—	—	—	1,334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse Mesa (AZ)	—	—	—	16,271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kyrene (AZ)	—	—	-392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Mormon Flat (AZ)	—	—	—	8,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navajo (AZ)	1,193,584	2,828	—	—	—	—	542	5	—	1,214	32
Roosevelt (AZ)	—	—	—	-217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Tan (AZ)	—	6	1,584	—	—	—	—	*	26	—	104
South Con (AZ)	—	—	—	845	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewart Mtn (AZ)	—	—	—	4,239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Antonio Pub Serv Brd	528,820	325	123,571	—	—	—	322	1	1,402	1,533	400
Braunig, V H (TX)	—	—	18,175	—	—	—	—	—	212	—	250
Deely, J T (TX)	268,463	289	—	—	—	—	172	1	—	1,533	150
J K Spruce (TX)	260,357	—	702	—	—	—	150	—	8	—	—
Leon Creek (TX)	—	—	-146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mission Road (TX)	—	—	-151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sommers, O W (TX)	—	36	105,301	—	—	—	—	*	1,181	—	—
Tuttle, W B (TX)	—	—	-310	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
San Diego Gas & Elec Co	—	4,539	313,019	—	—	—	—	8	3,325	—	989
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Division (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Cajon (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encina (CA)	—	4,464	183,906	—	—	—	—	8	2,006	—	638
Kearny (CA)	—	46	350	—	—	—	—	*	6	—	38
Miramar (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Naval Station (CA)	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14
Naval Training Cnter (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
North Island (CA)	—	29	20	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	4
Silver Gate (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Bay (CA)	—	—	128,670	—	—	—	—	—	1,312	—	287
San Miguel Elec Coop Inc	18,686	215	—	—	—	—	18	*	—	371	9
San Miguel (TX)	18,686	215	—	—	—	—	18	*	—	371	9
Sanborn (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanborn (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Clara (City of)	—	—	—	13,182	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Black Butte (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cogen Plant (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gianera (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Grizzly (CA)	—	—	—	10,225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highline (CA)	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stony Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	2,930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sargent (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Sargent (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Savannah Elec & Pwr Co	48,182	2,015	10,250	—	—	—	23	5	128	143	134
Boulevard (GA)	—	—	129	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11
McIntosh (GA)	34,075	2,015	2,299	—	—	—	16	5	36	82	88
Port Wentworth (GA)	14,107	—	5,541	—	—	—	7	—	63	61	35
Riverside (GA)	—	—	2,281	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
Scana Corporation	838,182	988	488	5,995	648,799	—	321	2	5	1,110	71
Burton (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Canadys (SC)	180,967	—	221	—	—	—	73	—	2	152	3
Coit (SC)	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	5
Columbia Hydro (SC)	—	—	—	4,727	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faber Place (SC)	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Fairfield County (SC)	—	—	—	-15,502	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hagood (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Hardeeville (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mcmeekin (SC)	78,076	61	—	—	—	—	29	*	—	156	3
Neal Shoals (SC)	—	—	—	1,948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parr (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Parr Hydro (SC)	—	—	—	7,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saluda Hydro (SC)	—	—	—	266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stevens Creek Hydro (GA)	—	—	—	6,856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urquhart (SC)	126,941	60	106	—	—	—	51	*	1	124	4
V. C. Summer (SC)	—	—	—	—	648,799	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wateree (SC)	219,656	64	—	—	—	—	83	*	—	379	12
Williams (SC)	232,542	803	139	—	—	—	85	1	1	299	14
Seaford (City of)	—	157	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Seaford (DE)	—	157	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Seattle (City of)	—	—	—	528,215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boundary (WA)	—	—	—	316,991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar Falls (WA)	—	—	—	649	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diablo (WA)	—	—	—	67,220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gorge (WA)	—	—	—	81,127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Halem (WA)	—	—	—	1,225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ross Dam (WA)	—	—	—	61,003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Sebewaing (City of)											
Main Street (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Pine Street (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seguin (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Seguin (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Seminole Electric Coop	506,290	1,806	—	—	—	—	211	3	—	465	7
Seminole (FL)	506,290	1,806	—	—	—	—	211	3	—	465	7
Seward Electric System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schoonmaker (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sharon Springs (City of)	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Sharon Spring (KS)	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Shelby (City of)	6,141	—	9	—	—	—	4	—	*	*	*
Shelby (OH)	6,141	—	9	—	—	—	4	—	*	*	*
Sho Me Power Corp	—	—	—	1,408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niangua (MO)	—	—	—	1,408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shrewsbury (City of)	—	-59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Shrewsbury (MA)	—	-59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sibley (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sibley (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sibley (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sidney (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sidney (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sierra Pacific Power Co	135,302	5,360	153,907	5,284	—	—	65	9	1,573	274	323
Battle Mt (NV)	—	-25	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Brunswick (NV)	—	-32	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Elko (NV)	—	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fallon (NV)	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farad (CA)	—	—	—	1,598	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fleish (NV)	—	—	—	995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Churchill (NV)	—	4,723	97,006	—	—	—	—	8	937	—	117
Gabbs (NV)	—	-10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Kings Beach (CA)	—	-34	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Lahontan (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Valmy (NV)	135,302	585	—	—	—	—	65	1	—	274	3
Portola (CA)	—	-17	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Tracy (NV)	—	227	56,901	—	—	—	—	*	636	—	200
Valley Road (NV)	—	-30	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Verdi (NV)	—	—	—	1,323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washoe (NV)	—	—	—	1,289	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winnemucca (NV)	—	-23	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
26 Foot Drop (NV)	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikeston (City of)	2,496	2,557	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	206	2
Coleman, E. P. (MO)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Sikeston (MO)	2,496	2,548	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	206	2
Sitka Municipal Utilities	—	12	—	7,398	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Blue Lake (AK)	—	—	—	2,812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue Lake Fish (AK)	—	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue Lake Pulp (AK)	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Lake (AK)	—	—	—	4,372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian River (AK)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Skaneateles Village of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skaneateles (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleepy Eye (City of)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*	1
Sleepy Eye (MN)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
So Carolina Pub Serv Auth	876,472	4,477	—	27,395	—	—	348	8	—	1,320	156
Cross (SC)	483,042	4,140	—	—	—	—	191	7	—	486	6
Grainger, Dolphus M (SC)	-663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	*
Hilton Head (SC)	—	-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Jefferies (SC)	122,816	91	—	16,160	—	—	51	*	—	129	90
Myrtle Beach (SC)	—	-13	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	24
Spillway (SC)	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Stephen (SC)	—	—	—	10,235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winyah (SC)	271,277	308	—	—	—	—	106	1	—	644	11
Soda springs (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda Springs 1 (ID)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda Springs 2 (ID)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Miss Elec Pwr Assoc	151,825	1,378	47,803	—	—	—	67	3	545	276	38
Benndale (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morrow (MS)	151,825	1,366	—	—	—	—	67	3	—	276	4
Moselle (MS)	—	—	47,803	—	—	—	—	—	545	—	33
Paulding (MS)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
South Norwalk (City of)	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
South Norwalk (CT)	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
South Texas Elec Coop Inc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rayburn, Sam (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Calif Edison Co	671,409	1,994	1,086,817	592,440	740,513	—	331	4	10,738	729	4,532
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	932
Alamitos (CA)	—	—	420,397	—	—	—	—	—	4,042	—	646
Baker Dam (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 1 (CA)	—	—	—	51,115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 2 (CA)	—	—	—	50,903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 2a (CA)	—	—	—	69,722	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 3 (CA)	—	—	—	125,895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 4 (CA)	—	—	—	66,227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 8 (CA)	—	—	—	47,164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 2 (CA)	—	—	—	4,422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 3 (CA)	—	—	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 4 (CA)	—	—	—	5,368	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 5 (CA)	—	—	—	2,008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 6 (CA)	—	—	—	1,302	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borel (CA)	—	—	—	7,264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cool Water (CA)	—	—	26,123	—	—	—	—	—	272	—	378
Eastwood (CA)	—	—	—	42,262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Segundo (CA)	—	—	91,271	—	—	—	—	—	926	—	30
Ellwood (CA)	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Etiwanda (CA)	—	—	11,223	—	—	—	—	—	136	—	600
Fontana (CA)	—	—	—	949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highgrove (CA)	—	—	-135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Huntington Beach (CA)	—	—	81,430	—	—	—	—	—	839	—	199
Kaweah 1 (CA)	—	—	—	1,398	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaweah 2 (CA)	—	—	—	1,514	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaweah 3 (CA)	—	—	—	3,148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kern River 1 (CA)	—	—	—	17,919	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kern River 3 (CA)	—	—	—	26,146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Beach (CA)	—	—	-66	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	124
Lundy (CA)	—	—	—	830	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lytle Creek (CA)	—	—	—	364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mammoth Pool (CA)	—	—	—	49,482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandalay (CA)	—	—	73,038	—	—	—	—	—	702	—	430
Mill Creek 1 (CA)	—	—	—	459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill Creek 2&3 (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill Creek 3 (CA)	—	—	—	2,061	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohave (NV)	671,409	—	13,281	—	—	—	331	—	157	729	—
Ontario 1 (CA)	—	—	—	583	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario 2 (CA)	—	—	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ormond Beach (CA)	—	—	245,890	—	—	—	—	—	2,332	—	781
Pebbly Beach (CA)	—	1,994	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Southern Calif Edison Co											
Poole (CA)	—	—	—	1,171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portal (CA)	—	—	—	6,435	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redondo Beach (CA)	—	—	124,491	—	—	—	—	—	1,317	—	297
Rush Creek (CA)	—	—	—	1,352	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Bernardino (CA)	—	—	-131	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	71
San Gorgonio (CA)	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Gorgonio (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Onofre (CA)	—	—	—	—	740,513	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Ana 1 (CA)	—	—	—	993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Ana 2 (CA)	—	—	—	786	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Ana 3 (CA)	—	—	—	846	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra (CA)	—	—	—	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tule River (CA)	—	—	—	1,840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Ill Pwr Coop	**55,683**	**54**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**32**	*****	**—**	**304**	**2**
Marion (IL)	55,683	54	—	—	—	—	32	*	—	304	2
Southern Indiana G & E Co	**404,443**	**20**	**1,910**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**180**	*****	**19**	**775**	**3**
A. B. Brown (IN)	196,964	20	1,515	—	—	—	86	*	15	485	2
Broadway (IN)	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Culley (IN)	114,459	—	300	—	—	—	54	—	3	192	*
Northeast (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warrick (IN)	93,020	—	29	—	—	—	40	—	*	98	—
Southwest Pub Pwr Dist	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Palisade (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southwestern Elec Pwr Co	**1,065,036**	**1,456**	**141,011**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**697**	**3**	**1,360**	**2,448**	**114**
Arsenal Hill (LA)	—	—	4,718	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—
Flint Creek (AR)	243,477	691	—	—	—	—	161	1	—	512	3
Knox Lee (TX)	—	—	103,488	—	—	—	—	—	974	—	66
Lieberman (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Lone Star (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Pirkey (TX)	117,909	—	925	—	—	—	96	—	10	420	—
Welsh (TX)	703,650	765	—	—	—	—	441	1	—	1,516	6
Wilkes (TX)	—	—	31,880	—	—	—	—	—	325	—	4
Southwestern Pub Serv Co	**1,039,780**	**78**	**674,047**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**581**	*****	**6,852**	**1,604**	**87**
Carlsbad (NM)	—	—	303	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Cunningham (NM)	—	—	156,261	—	—	—	—	—	1,580	—	—
Harrington (TX)	455,814	—	613	—	—	—	254	—	8	788	—
Jones (TX)	—	66	207,881	—	—	—	—	*	2,074	—	56
Maddox (NM)	—	—	66,650	—	—	—	—	—	654	—	—
Nichols (TX)	—	—	197,806	—	—	—	—	—	2,047	—	—
Plant X (TX)	—	—	43,860	—	—	—	—	—	477	—	31
Tolk Station (TX)	583,966	—	673	—	—	—	327	—	7	816	—
Tucumcari (NM)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Soyland Power Coop Inc	**9,951**	**-31**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6**	*****	**—**	**12**	**4**
Pearl Station (IL)	9,951	44	—	—	—	—	6	*	—	12	3
Pittsfield (IL)	—	-71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Winchester (IL)	—	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spalding (City of)	**—**	**2**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**—**	**—**	*****
Spalding (NE)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Spartanburg (City of)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Spartanburg (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spencer (City of)	**—**	**7**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	**—**	**—**	**11**
Spencer (IA)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	11
Spring Valley (City of)	**—**	**2**	**5**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	*****	*****	**—**	*****
Spring Valley (MN)	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Springfield (City of)	**113,898**	**244**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**66**	**1**	**—**	**91**	**8**
Dallman (IL)	84,927	184	—	—	—	—	48	*	—	88	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Springfield (City of)											
Factory (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lakeside (IL)	28,971	38	—	—	—	—	18	*	—	3	3
Reynolds (IL)	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Springfield (City of)	79,974	—	41,198	—	—	—	39	—	483	201	9
James River (MO)	79,974	—	41,198	—	—	—	39	—	483	94	5
Main Street (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Southwest (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	3
Springfield (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springville (City of)	—	195	4,039	431	—	—	—	*	41	—	1
Bartholomew (UT)	—	—	—	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hobble Creek (UT)	—	—	—	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring Creek (UT)	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Barth (UT)	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitehead (UT)	—	195	4,039	—	—	—	—	*	41	—	1
Springville (City of)	—	—	—	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springville (NY)	—	—	—	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Francis (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
St Francis (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
St George City Corp	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Gunlock Hydro (UT)	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No 2 Diesel (ID)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
St. George (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St John (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
St John (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
St Joseph Lgt & Pwr Co	-840	17	-571	—	—	—	*	*	4	85	51
Lake Road (MO)	-840	17	-571	—	—	—	*	*	4	85	51
St Louis (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Louis (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stafford (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Stafford (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Stanberry (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stanberry (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Starke (City of)	—	34	296	—	—	—	—	*	5	—	1
Stark (FL)	—	34	296	—	—	—	—	*	5	—	1
State Center (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Center (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling (City of)	—	2	13	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Sterling (KS)	—	2	13	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	2
Stillwater (City of)	—	—	566	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	*
Boomer Lake (OK)	—	—	566	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	*
Stimson Lumber Co	—	—	—	2,323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Creek (MT)	—	—	—	2,323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libby (MT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockton (City of)	—	—	-15	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Stockton (KS)	—	—	-15	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Story City (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Story City (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strawberry Pt (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Strawberry Point (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Strawberry Wtr Users Assn	—	—	—	1,735	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payson (UT)	—	—	—	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish Fork (UT)	—	—	—	1,495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuart (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuart (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuart (City of)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Stuart (IA)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Sturgis (City of)	—	127	878	917	—	—	—	*	9	—	*
Centerville (MI)	—	—	—	917	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sturgis (MI)	—	127	878	—	—	—	—	*	9	—	*
Sullivan (City of)	—	13	90	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Sullivan (IL)	—	13	90	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	1
Sumner (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Summer (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sunflower Elec Coop	31,717	—	235	—	—	—	20	—	6	215	—
Garden City (KS)	—	—	235	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Holcomb (KS)	31,717	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	215	—
Superior Wtr Lt Pwr Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winslow (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swans Island Elec Coop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minturn (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swanton (Village of)	—	—	—	5,012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higate Falls (VT)	—	—	—	5,012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SO Beloit Wtr Gas & Elec	—	—	—	788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rockton (IL)	—	—	—	788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacoma (City of)	2,652	—	29	171,554	—	—	3	—	*	6	—
Alder (WA)	—	—	—	14,678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cushman 1 (WA)	—	—	—	5,794	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cushman 2 (WA)	—	—	—	10,530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Grande (WA)	—	—	—	22,802	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayfield (WA)	—	—	—	49,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mossyrock (WA)	—	—	—	67,888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steam Plant 2 (WA)	2,652	—	29	—	—	6,927	3	—	*	6	—
Wynoochee (WA)	—	—	—	444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallahassee (City of)	—	783	135,743	2,454	—	—	—	1	1,461	—	72
Hopkins, Arvah B (FL)	—	721	118,514	—	—	—	—	1	1,235	—	59
Jackson Bluff (FL)	—	—	—	2,454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purdom, S O (FL)	—	62	17,229	—	—	—	—	*	226	—	12
Tampa Electric Co	1,350,844	8,599	—	—	—	—	578	20	—	1,880	133
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,123	—
Big Bend (FL)	815,999	1,886	—	—	—	—	352	3	—	623	46
Gannon, F J (FL)	534,845	1,999	—	—	—	—	227	4	—	134	4
Hookers Point (FL)	—	4,174	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	74
S Dinner Lk (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S Phillips (FL)	—	540	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8
Taunton (City of)	—	491	9	—	—	—	—	2	*	—	39
Cleary, B F (MA)	—	491	9	—	—	—	—	2	*	—	39

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Tecumseh (City of)	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Tecumseh (NE)	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Tennessee Valley Auth	**7,557,216**	**15,225**	—	**444,093**	**1,762,121**	—	**3,102**	**28**	—	**3,381**	**758**
Allen (TN)	248,765	229	—	—	—	—	105	1	—	—	122
Apalachia (TN)	—	—	—	20,005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue Ridge (GA)	—	—	—	2,621	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boone (TN)	—	—	—	5,016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Browns Ferry (AL)	—	—	—	—	724,206	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Run (TN)	517,987	5,777	—	—	—	—	181	9	—	139	4
Chatuge (NC)	—	—	—	943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cherokee (TN)	—	—	—	4,409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickamauga (TN)	—	—	—	22,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colbert (AL)	575,478	2,760	—	—	—	—	246	5	—	426	104
Cumberland (TN)	1,634,132	1,173	—	—	—	—	672	2	—	487	7
Douglas (TN)	—	—	—	11,232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fontana (NC)	—	—	—	30,176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Loudoun (TN)	—	—	—	22,489	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Patrick Henry (TN)	—	—	—	3,367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallatin (TN)	529,672	1,005	—	—	—	—	204	2	—	212	140
Great Falls (TN)	—	—	—	14,789	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntersville (AL)	—	—	—	23,027	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hiwassee (NC)	—	—	—	8,731	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnsonville (TN)	262,203	640	—	—	—	—	121	3	—	388	372
Kentucky (KY)	—	—	—	53,522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston (TN)	803,664	1,168	—	—	—	—	314	2	—	382	2
Melton Hill (TN)	—	—	—	3,697	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nickajack (TN)	—	—	—	19,691	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norris (TN)	—	—	—	10,288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottely (GA)	—	—	—	415	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocoee 1 (TN)	—	—	—	5,216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocoee 2 (TN)	—	—	—	11,251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocoee 3 (TN)	—	—	—	15,722	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paradise (KY)	1,045,373	228	—	—	—	—	442	*	—	468	4
Pickwick (TN)	—	—	—	52,867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raccoon Mountain (TN)	—	—	—	-47,291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequoyah (TN)	—	—	—	—	1,037,915	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sevier, John (TN)	326,544	31	—	—	—	—	117	*	—	122	—
Shawnee (KY)	742,983	1,340	—	—	—	—	318	2	—	414	—
South Holston (TN)	—	—	—	3,182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tims Ford (TN)	—	—	—	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watauga (TN)	—	—	—	8,474	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watts Bar (TN)	-138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watts Bar (TN)	—	—	—	24,242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheeler (AL)	—	—	—	36,151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widows Creek (AL)	870,553	874	—	—	—	—	381	2	—	342	2
Wilbur (TN)	—	—	—	1,473	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilson (AL)	—	—	—	75,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas Mun Power Agency	**264,355**	—	336	—	—	—	**313**	—	4	**188**	**7**
Gibbons Creek (TX)	264,355	—	336	—	—	—	313	—	4	188	7
Texas Utilities Elec Co	**2,351,104**	**8,254**	**2,422,524**	—	**930,810**	—	**1,976**	**15**	**24,584**	**1,569**	**2,308**
Big Brown (TX)	271,825	—	4,150	—	—	—	232	—	45	316	—
Collin (TX)	—	—	-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Comanche Peak (TX)	—	—	—	—	930,810	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dallas (TX)	—	—	-261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
De Cordova (TX)	—	—	117,864	—	—	—	—	—	1,216	—	194
Eagle Mountain (TX)	—	—	64,487	—	—	—	—	—	864	—	86
Graham (TX)	—	—	134,002	—	—	—	—	—	1,301	—	104
Handley (TX)	—	—	93,606	—	—	—	—	—	1,174	—	239
Lake Creek (TX)	—	—	115,393	—	—	—	—	—	1,104	—	115
Lake Hubbard (TX)	—	—	207,635	—	—	—	—	—	2,067	—	200
Martin Lake (TX)	932,893	7,718	—	—	—	—	758	14	—	528	16
Monticello (TX)	755,986	450	—	—	—	—	672	1	—	336	15
Morgan Creek (TX)	—	—	74,839	—	—	—	—	—	832	—	250
Mountain Creek (TX)	—	—	136,311	—	—	—	—	—	1,387	—	169
North Lake (TX)	—	—	209,150	—	—	—	—	—	2,184	—	157

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Texas Utilities Elec Co											
North Main (TX)	—	—	-94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Parkdale (TX)	—	—	-338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Permian Basin (TX)	—	—	206,988	—	—	—	—	—	2,111	—	233
River Crest (TX)	—	—	-59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Sandow (TX)	390,400	81	—	—	—	—	313	*	—	390	—
Stryker Creek (TX)	—	5	311,130	—	—	—	—	*	2,975	—	90
Tradinghouse Creek (TX)	—	—	449,728	—	—	—	—	—	4,423	—	179
Trinidad (TX)	—	—	-189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Valley (TX)	—	—	298,256	—	—	—	—	—	2,900	—	103
Texas-New Mexico Power Co	176,552	—	1,177	—	—	—	142	—	13	65	—
Lordsburg (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TNP One (TX)	176,552	—	1,177	—	—	—	142	—	13	65	—
Thief Rvr Falls (City of)	—	35	—	213	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Thief River Falls (MN)	—	35	—	213	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Thumb Elec Coop of Mich	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Caro (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Ubly (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Tipton (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Tipton (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Toledo Edison Co (The)	220,548	394	—	—	620,608	—	82	1	1	205	5
Acme (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bay Shore (OH)	220,548	394	—	—	—	—	82	1	—	205	1
Davis-Besse (OH)	—	—	—	—	620,608	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richland (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	3
Stryker (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Traer (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Traer (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Traverse (City of)	—	—	—	1,242	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Bayside (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Boardman (MI)	—	—	—	531	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown Bridge (MI)	—	—	—	298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elk Rapids (MI)	—	—	—	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabin (MI)	—	—	—	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trenton (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Trenton (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Trenton PKG (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Trenton (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trenton (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tri-state G & T Assn Inc	506,202	332	811	—	—	—	262	1	8	1,300	16
Burlington (CO)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	12
Craig (CO)	458,455	—	811	—	—	—	237	—	8	1,269	2
Nucla (CO)	47,747	328	—	—	—	—	26	1	—	31	1
Trinidad (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Trinidad (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Truman (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Truman (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Tucson Electric Power Co	379,631	1,830	-185	—	—	—	212	3	18	597	19
De Moss Petrie (AZ)	—	—	-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Irvington (AZ)	43,246	—	-130	—	—	—	23	—	18	99	7
North Loop (AZ)	—	—	-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Springerville (AZ)	336,385	1,830	—	—	—	—	188	3	—	497	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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Turlock Irrigation Dist	—	—	282	144,358	—	—	—	—	5	—	3
Hickman (CA)	—	—	—	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lagrange (CA)	—	—	—	2,793	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Don Pedro (CA)	—	—	—	139,056	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turlock Lake (CA)	—	—	—	940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uppr Dawson (CA)	—	—	—	1,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walnut (CA)	—	—	282	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3
Two Harbors (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Two Harbors (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unalakleet Valley Elec As	—	323	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Unalakleet (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unalakleet (AK)	—	323	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Union City (Village of)	—	—	—	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riley (MI)	—	—	—	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union City (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union Electric Co	1,874,385	4,538	21,143	119,656	-10,997	—	942	9	273	2,286	87
Callaway (MO)	—	—	—	—	-10,997	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton (MO)	—	-23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Howard Bend (MO)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Jefferson City (MO)	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Keokuk (IA)	—	—	—	73,601	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirksville (MO)	—	—	-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labadie (MO)	775,665	3,956	—	—	—	—	385	7	—	973	11
Meramec (MO)	80,471	-17	18,518	—	—	—	37	—	201	348	7
Mexico (MO)	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	5
Moberly (MO)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Moreau (MO)	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	6
Osage (MO)	—	—	—	48,695	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portable (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Rush Island (MO)	604,068	347	—	—	—	—	282	1	—	473	3
Sioux (MO)	414,181	90	—	—	—	5,338	237	*	—	492	1
Taum Sauk (MO)	—	—	—	-2,640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venice No. 2 (IL)	—	-28	2,615	—	—	—	—	*	71	—	42
Viaduct (MO)	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Unionville (City of)	—	-12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Unionville (MO)	—	-12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
United Gas Imp Co (The)	8,930	435	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	44	*
Hunlock Creek (PA)	8,930	435	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	44	*
United Illuminating Co	4,755	176,015	64,504	—	—	—	2	280	630	202	524
Bridgeport Harbor (CT)	4,755	28,298	—	—	—	—	2	52	—	202	144
English (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Haven Harbor (CT)	—	147,717	64,504	—	—	—	—	228	630	—	380
United Power Assn	104,461	157	222	—	—	—	87	*	4	79	9
Cambridge (MN)	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Elk River (MN)	—	—	222	—	—	15,614	—	—	4	—	1
Maple Lake (MN)	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Rock Lake (MN)	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3
Stanton (ND)	104,461	38	—	—	—	—	87	*	—	79	1
Upper Peninsula Power Co	—	147	-21	15,115	—	—	—	1	—	3	4
AuTrain (MI)	—	—	—	669	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cataract (MI)	—	—	—	476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escanaba (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gladstone (MI)	—	158	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Hoist (MI)	—	—	—	1,182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McClure (MI)	—	—	—	3,690	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portage (MI)	—	-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Prickett (MI)	—	—	—	1,258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria (MI)	—	—	—	7,840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warden, John H (MI)	—	—	-21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Usbia-San Carlos Irr Proj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coolidge (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Usbia-Wapato Irr Proj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 2 (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 3 (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utilicorp United Inc	51,176	-17	1,317	—	—	—	30	*	23	316	69
Green, Ralph (MO)	—	—	1,343	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
Greenwood (MO)	—	-66	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	63
Kci (MO)	—	—	-26	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Nevada (MO)	—	-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Sibley (MO)	51,176	60	—	—	—	—	30	*	—	316	1
USBR-Great Plains Region	—	—	—	110,168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcova (WY)	—	—	—	3,833	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Thompson (CO)	—	—	—	-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boysen (WY)	—	—	—	2,839	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buffalo Bill (WY)	—	—	—	4,197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canyon Ferry (MT)	—	—	—	27,030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estes (CO)	—	—	—	507	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flatiron (CO)	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fremont Canyon (WY)	—	—	—	13,465	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glendo (WY)	—	—	—	587	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Mountain (CO)	—	—	—	-56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guernsey (WY)	—	—	—	678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Mtn (WY)	—	—	—	-20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kortes (WY)	—	—	—	7,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marys Lake (CO)	—	—	—	258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Elbert (CO)	—	—	—	6,849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pilot Butte (WY)	—	—	—	-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pole Hill (CO)	—	—	—	796	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seminoe (WY)	—	—	—	6,127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoshone (WY)	—	—	—	1,081	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowtail (MT)	—	—	—	33,101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Lower Colorado Region	—	—	—	626,623	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davis (AZ)	—	—	—	115,616	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoover (NV)	—	—	—	224,633	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoover Dam (AZ)	—	—	—	239,081	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parker (CA)	—	—	—	47,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Mid Pacific Region	—	—	—	599,184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Folsom (CA)	—	—	—	114,598	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jdge F Carr (CA)	—	—	—	18,404	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keswick (CA)	—	—	—	46,572	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewiston (CA)	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Melones (CA)	—	—	—	22,889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nimbus (CA)	—	—	—	8,479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oneill (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shasta (CA)	—	—	—	301,567	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring Creek (CA)	—	—	—	41,891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stampede (CA)	—	—	—	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinity (CA)	—	—	—	44,302	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Pacific NW Region	—	—	—	1,513,414	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anderson Ranch (ID)	—	—	—	7,326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Canyon (ID)	—	—	—	2,759	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boise River Div (ID)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandler (WA)	—	—	—	5,611	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Coulee (WA)	—	—	—	1,411,311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Springs (OR)	—	—	—	3,617	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungry Horse (MT)	—	—	—	59,574	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minidoka (ID)	—	—	—	4,977	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palisades (ID)	—	—	—	12,960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roza (WA)	—	—	—	5,279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Rio Grand-Falcon Prj	—	—	—	32,752	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
USBR-Rio Grand-Falcon Prj											
Amistad (TX)	—	—	—	18,391	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falcon (TX)	—	—	—	14,361	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Upper Colorado Region	—	—	—	449,823	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue Mesa (CO)	—	—	—	37,734	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crystal (CO)	—	—	—	21,560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Creek (UT)	—	—	—	467	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elephant Butte (NM)	—	—	—	21,859	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flaming Gorge (UT)	—	—	—	25,159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fontenelle (WY)	—	—	—	4,661	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glen Canyon (AZ)	—	—	—	283,002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Molina (CO)	—	—	—	1,303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McPhee (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morrow Point (CO)	—	—	—	52,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Towaoc (CO)	—	—	—	-89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Molina (CO)	—	—	—	2,132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Blakely Mtn	—	—	—	31,381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blakely Mountain (AR)	—	—	—	20,495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Degray (AR)	—	—	—	10,893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narrows (AR)	—	—	—	-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Fort Worth District	—	—	—	47,131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R. D. Willis (TX)	—	—	—	1,163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rayburn, Sam (TX)	—	—	—	33,404	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitney (TX)	—	—	—	12,564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Hartwell Power Plant	—	—	—	74,962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartwell Lake (GA)	—	—	—	31,773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R B Russell Proj (GA)	—	—	—	43,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-J Strom Thur Pwr Plt	—	—	—	47,436	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J Strom Thur (SC)	—	—	—	47,436	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Kansas City Dist	—	—	—	22,181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry Truman (MO)	—	—	—	20,234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockton (MO)	—	—	—	1,947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilson (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Little Rock	—	—	—	304,837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver (AR)	—	—	—	20,912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Shoals (AR)	—	—	—	61,029	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dardanelle (AR)	—	—	—	73,462	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greers Ferry Lake (AR)	—	—	—	20,931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfork (AR)	—	—	—	22,936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ozark (AR)	—	—	—	44,936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Table Rock (MO)	—	—	—	60,631	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Mobile District	—	—	—	144,886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allatoona (GA)	—	—	—	4,869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buford (GA)	—	—	—	8,050	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carters (GA)	—	—	—	19,821	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George, Walter F (GA)	—	—	—	27,694	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jones Bluff (AL)	—	—	—	20,764	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millers Ferry (AL)	—	—	—	30,428	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Point (GA)	—	—	—	10,198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodruff, J (FL)	—	—	—	23,062	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Nashville	—	—	—	152,013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barkley (KY)	—	—	—	17,601	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Center Hill (TN)	—	—	—	13,738	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheatham (TN)	—	—	—	13,797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cordell Hull (TN)	—	—	—	20,447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dale Hollow (TN)	—	—	—	8,716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laurel (KY)	—	—	—	3,474	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Hickory (TN)	—	—	—	28,606	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Priest, J P (TN)	—	—	—	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolf Creek (KY)	—	—	—	45,397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
USCE-North Pacific Div	—	—	—	4,860,986	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albeni Falls (ID)	—	—	—	20,385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Cliff (OR)	—	—	—	5,448	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonneville (OR)	—	—	—	408,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chief Joseph (WA)	—	—	—	791,455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cougar (OR)	—	—	—	12,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalles (WA)	—	—	—	638,766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Day, John (OR)	—	—	—	946,874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit (OR)	—	—	—	22,394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dexter (OR)	—	—	—	4,461	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dworshak (ID)	—	—	—	221,305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foster (OR)	—	—	—	7,987	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Peter (OR)	—	—	—	12,273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hills Creek (OR)	—	—	—	17,522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Harbor (WA)	—	—	—	237,410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libby (MT)	—	—	—	61,713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Goose (WA)	—	—	—	268,837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lookout Point (OR)	—	—	—	20,402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost Creek (OR)	—	—	—	29,027	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Granite (WA)	—	—	—	318,409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Monumental (WA)	—	—	—	296,957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mcnary (OR)	—	—	—	518,428	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Omaha District	—	—	—	426,917	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Bend (SD)	—	—	—	45,234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Peck (MT)	—	—	—	55,891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Randall (SD)	—	—	—	71,680	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garrison (ND)	—	—	—	109,136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gavins Point (NE)	—	—	—	45,856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oahe (SD)	—	—	—	99,120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-St Louis Dist	—	—	—	7,036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarence Canyon (MO)	—	—	—	7,036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-St Marys Falls	—	—	—	9,798	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Marys Falls (MI)	—	—	—	9,798	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Tulsa District	—	—	—	285,976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broken Bow (OK)	—	—	—	21,209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denison (TX)	—	—	—	50,649	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eufaula (OK)	—	—	—	44,911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Gibson (OK)	—	—	—	26,718	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerr, Robert S (OK)	—	—	—	69,912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keystone (OK)	—	—	—	21,874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenkiller Ferry (OK)	—	—	—	20,374	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Webbers Falls (OK)	—	—	—	30,329	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Wilmington	—	—	—	22,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerr, John H (VA)	—	—	—	21,383	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philpott Lake (VA)	—	—	—	1,116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valley City (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valley City (ND)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vandalia (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Vandalia (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Vermont Electric Coop	—	—	—	990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N Hartland (VT)	—	—	—	990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont Marble Co	—	674	—	4,893	—	—	—	2	—	—	7
Beldens (VT)	—	—	—	1,624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Center Rutland (VT)	—	—	—	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florence (VT)	—	674	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	7
Proctor (VT)	—	—	—	3,058	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vero Beach (City of)	—	—	38,583	—	—	—	—	—	349	—	68
Municipal Plant (FL)	—	—	38,583	—	—	—	—	—	349	—	68

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Villisca (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Villisca (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vineland (City of)	—	294	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	30
Down, Howard (NJ)	—	294	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	21
West (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Vinton (City of)	—	8	19	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Vinton (IA)	—	8	19	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Viola (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viola (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia (City of)	3,394	—	2,204	—	—	—	2	—	23	*	—
Virginia (MN)	3,394	—	2,204	—	—	—	2	—	23	*	—
Virginia Elec & Power Co	1,810,181	6,849	139,477	-30,476	1,745,188	—	755	11	1,093	1,637	1,776
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,088
Bath County (VA)	—	—	—	-64,694	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bremo Bluff (VA)	115,582	238	—	—	—	—	50	*	—	62	4
Chesapeake (VA)	212,439	373	—	—	—	—	80	1	—	139	27
Chesterfield (VA)	301,866	612	136,005	—	—	—	156	1	1,056	524	137
Clover (VA)	108,180	2,414	—	—	—	—	44	3	—	112	6
Cushaw (VA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darbytown (VA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	78
Gaston (NC)	—	—	—	16,436	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gravel Neck (VA)	—	212	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	87
Kitty Hawk (NC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Low Moor (VA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Mt Storm (WV)	654,804	2,273	—	—	—	—	253	4	—	680	35
North Anna (VA)	—	—	—	469	652,214	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Branch (WV)	50,275	265	—	—	—	—	31	1	—	—	5
Northern Neck (VA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Possum Point (VA)	185,323	281	—	—	—	—	70	*	—	44	279
Roanoke Rapids (NC)	—	—	—	17,313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surry (VA)	—	—	—	—	1,092,974	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorktown (VA)	181,712	181	3,472	—	—	—	69	*	37	77	4
Vt Yankee Nuclear Pr Corp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vt. Yankee (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wahoo (City of)	—	6	65	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Wahoo (NE)	—	6	65	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	*
Wallingford (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pierce (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wamego (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Wamego (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Warren (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warren (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wash Pub Pwr Supply Systm	—	—	—	4,193	350,163	—	—	—	—	—	—
Packwood (WA)	—	—	—	4,193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WNP-2 (WA)	—	—	—	—	350,163	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington (City of)	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Washington (KS)	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Washington Electric Coop	—	—	—	327	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wrightsville (VT)	—	—	—	327	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington Island El Coop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Washington Island (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Washington Wtr Pwr Co(The	—	—	707	286,081	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Cabinet Gorge (ID)	—	—	—	73,724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Washington Wtr Pwr Co(The											
Kettle Fls (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	19,293	—	—	—	—	—
Little Falls (WA)	—	—	—	23,883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Lake (WA)	—	—	—	50,949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meyers Falls (WA)	—	—	—	835	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe Street (WA)	—	—	—	9,188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nine Mile (WA)	—	—	—	11,903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northeast (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noxon Rapids (MT)	—	—	—	106,058	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Falls (ID)	—	—	—	2,881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rathdrum (WA)	—	—	707	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Upper Falls (WA)	—	—	—	6,660	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Waterloo (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Watertown (City of)	—	—	—	2,520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watertown (NY)	—	—	—	2,520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wauchula (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wauchula (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waverly (City of)	—	17	34	241	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
East Hydro (IA)	—	—	—	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Plant (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
North Plant (IA)	—	17	34	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1
Skeets 1 (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Wayne (City of)	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Wayne (NE)	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Weatherford (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weatherford (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weber Basin Wtr Dons Dist	—	—	—	2,909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gateway (UT)	—	—	—	2,088	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanship (UT)	—	—	—	821	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Webster City (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Webster City (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellington (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wellington (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellington (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wells (City of)	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
Wells (MN)	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
West Bend (City of)	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
West Bend (IA)	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
West Liberty (City of)	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
West Liberty (IA)	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
West Penn Power Co	883,827	317	362	7,397	—	—	331	1	4	814	6
Armstrong (PA)	106,738	208	—	—	—	—	41	*	—	154	1
Hatfields Ferry (PA)	652,050	109	—	—	—	—	240	*	—	569	5
Lake Lynn (WV)	—	—	—	7,397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitchell (PA)	125,039	—	362	—	—	—	50	—	4	91	*
Springdale (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Point (City of)	—	1	15	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
West Point (NE)	—	1	15	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	*
West Texas Utilities Co	—	—	483,012	—	—	—	—	—	4,974	495	284
Abilene (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Fort Phantom (TX)	—	—	191,369	—	—	—	—	—	1,943	—	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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
West Texas Utilities Co											
Lake Pauline (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Oak Creek (TX)	—	—	50,193	—	—	—	—	—	503	—	28
Oklaunion (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	495	8
Paint Creek (TX)	—	—	73,004	—	—	—	—	—	791	—	80
Presidio (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rio Pecos (TX)	—	—	82,580	—	—	—	—	—	890	—	24
San Angelo (TX)	—	—	85,866	—	—	—	—	—	847	—	19
Vernon (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Westbrook (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westbrook (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Farmers Elec Coop	148,473	425	145,090	—	—	—	94	1	1,290	217	39
Anadarko (OK)	—	—	121,179	—	—	—	—	—	1,051	—	37
Hugo (OK)	148,473	425	—	—	—	—	94	1	—	217	2
Mooreland (OK)	—	—	23,911	—	—	—	—	—	239	—	—
Western Mass Elec Co	—	1,896	28,674	-2,822	—	—	—	4	317	—	81
Cabot (MA)	—	—	—	28,813	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cobble Mountain (MA)	—	—	—	1,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doreen (MA)	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Dwight (MA)	—	—	—	709	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardners Falls (MA)	—	—	—	1,273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Orchard (MA)	—	—	—	786	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northfield Mountain (MA)	—	—	—	-38,191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Putts Bridge (MA)	—	—	—	249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Bridge (MA)	—	—	—	1,592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turners Falls (MA)	—	—	—	457	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Springfield (MA)	—	1,874	28,674	—	—	—	—	3	317	—	79
Woodland Road (MA)	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
WestPlains Energy	25,065	-2	47,934	—	—	—	15	*	529	11	76
Cimarron River (KS)	—	—	-761	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Clark, W N (CO)	25,065	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	11	—
Clifton (KS)	—	—	-19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Judson Large (KS)	—	—	21,446	—	—	—	—	—	258	—	43
Mullergren, Arthur (KS)	—	—	22,492	—	—	—	—	—	161	—	22
Pueblo (CO)	—	-1	4,776	—	—	—	—	*	89	—	4
Rocky Ford (CO)	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	2
Whitesboro (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitesboro (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whittemore (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whittemore (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilber (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilber (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willmar (City of)	833	—	65	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—
Wilmar (MN)	833	—	65	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—
Wilton Junction (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilton Junction (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Windom (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Windom (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winfield (City of)	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	1
Winfield (KS)	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Winfield (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Winnetka (Village of)	—	8	61	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	2
Winnetka (IL)	—	8	61	—	—	—	—	*	1	—	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, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Wisconsin Electric Pwr Co	1,330,321	808	8,414	33,117	493,595	—	735	2	105	1,950	57
* Central Storage *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Appleton (WI)	—	—	—	1,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Quinnesec 61 (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Quinnesec 92 (MI)	—	—	—	9,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brule (MI)	—	—	—	1,120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chalk Hill (MI)	—	—	—	3,313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concord (WI)	—	—	2,897	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	12
Germantown (WI)	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	11
Hemlock Falls (MI)	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsford (MI)	—	—	—	2,225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Paint (MI)	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigamme Falls (MI)	—	—	—	2,523	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconto Falls (WI)	—	—	—	789	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peavy Falls (MI)	—	—	—	4,099	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine (WI)	—	—	—	1,854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleasant Prairie (WI)	646,332	20	1,037	—	—	—	417	*	11	863	7
Point Beach (WI)	—	21	—	—	493,595	—	—	*	—	—	4
Port Washington (WI)	61,239	—	346	—	—	—	30	—	4	101	3
Presque Isle (MI)	239,639	692	—	—	—	—	126	1	—	353	9
South Oak Creek (WI)	327,747	—	3,905	—	—	—	130	—	39	502	3
Sturgeon (MI)	—	—	—	459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twin Falls (MI)	—	—	—	2,586	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valley (WI)	55,364	—	229	—	—	—	31	—	3	132	*
Way (MI)	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weyauwega (WI)	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Rapids (MI)	—	—	—	3,355	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin Pub Serv Corp	421,016	68	3,242	26,117	89	—	262	*	45	306	33
Alexander (WI)	—	—	—	2,019	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caldron Falls (WI)	—	—	—	1,692	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle River (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Grand Rapids (MI)	—	—	—	3,987	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grandfather Falls (WI)	—	—	—	7,646	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hat Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	407	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Falls (WI)	—	—	—	1,852	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jersey (WI)	—	—	—	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson Falls (WI)	—	—	—	1,171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kewaunee (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kewaunee (WI)	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merrill (WI)	—	—	—	944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otter Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peshtigo (WI)	—	—	—	363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potato Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	538	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulliam (WI)	154,316	—	944	—	—	—	95	—	12	163	*
Sandstone Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	1,271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomahawk (WI)	—	—	—	891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wausau (WI)	—	—	—	3,017	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Marinette (WI)	—	—	1,504	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	14
Weston (WI)	266,700	68	794	—	—	—	168	*	10	144	18
Wisconsin Pwr & Lgt Co	1,171,848	836	1,174	17,640	—	—	700	2	19	922	30
Blackhawk (WI)	—	—	—	306	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Columbia (WI)	669,461	31	—	—	—	—	406	*	—	441	3
Dewey, Nelson (WI)	92,002	37	—	—	—	518	52	*	—	109	*
Edgewater (WI)	386,620	663	—	—	—	2,730	227	1	—	332	6
Janesville (WI)	—	—	—	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbourn (WI)	—	—	—	5,577	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NA 1 (WI)	—	—	368	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	10
Portable (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prairie Du Sac (WI)	—	—	—	11,104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock River (WI)	23,765	105	659	—	—	645	14	*	10	40	6
Shawano (WI)	—	—	—	384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheepskin (WI)	—	—	147	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4
Wisconsin River Power Co	—	—	—	16,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castle Rock (WI)	—	—	—	8,141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petenwell (WI)	—	—	—	8,277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Stocks by Company and Plant, April 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 (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)
Wisner (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisner (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolf Creek Nuclear Corp	—	—	—	—	849,034	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolf Creek (KS)	—	—	—	—	849,034	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolverine Power Co	—	—	—	3,923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edenville (MI)	—	—	—	1,952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanford (MI)	—	—	—	1,132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secord (MI)	—	—	—	454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallwood (MI)	—	—	—	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolverine Pwr supply Coop	10,864	76	42	876	—	—	6	*	2	21	7
Advance (MI)	10,864	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	21	*
Beaver Island (MI)	—	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Johnson, George (MI)	—	2	91	—	—	—	—	*	2	—	*
Kleber (MI)	—	—	—	650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottville (MI)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*
Tower (MI)	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	4
Tower Hydro (MI)	—	—	—	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vandyke, Claude (MI)	—	—	-49	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
Vestaburg (MI)	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1
Winder, C A (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Woodsfield (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anadarko (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wrangell (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Wrangell (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Wyandotte (City of)	14,069	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	12	—
Wyandotte (MI)	14,069	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	12	—
Yakutat Power Inc	—	737	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	*
Yakutat (AK)	—	737	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	*
Yazoo Pub Serv Comm (City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yazoo (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuba County Water Agency	—	—	—	264,984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Power (CA)	—	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Colgate (CA)	—	—	—	226,415	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Narrows (CA)	—	—	—	38,468	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuma (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuma (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zeeland (City of)	—	205	2,858	—	—	—	—	*	29	—	*
Zeeland (MI)	—	205	2,858	—	—	—	—	*	29	—	*
U. S. Total	118,787,335	3,310,178	22,082,376	23,474,461	49,320,883	432,401	59,110	5,591	228,820	143,033	54,306

[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, April 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[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Alabama Electric Coop Inc	132	146.3	35.95	1.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lowman (AL)	132	146.3	35.95	1.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Alabama Power Co	1,496	169.5	39.39	1.00	5	390.6	23.10	0.00	180	192.5	1.95	99	*	1
Barry (AL)	134	189.4	47.14	1.01	—	—	—	—	20	187.0	1.95	99	—	1
Gadsden (AL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	205.7	2.07	—	—	100
Gaston (AL)	223	179.3	44.10	.72	2	383.0	22.72	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gorgas 2 and 3 (AL)	454	168.9	40.96	1.70	2	392.3	23.26	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Greene (AL)	87	153.7	38.19	1.36	1	396.8	23.28	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
James Miller (AL)	598	163.2	34.88	.51	—	—	—	—	151	192.5	1.94	99	—	1
American Municipal Power	57	89.2	20.99	4.97	—	—	—	—	8	370.2	3.85	99	—	1
Gorsuch (OH)	57	89.2	20.99	4.97	—	—	—	—	8	370.2	3.85	99	—	1
Ames City of	18	143.6	25.00	.22	*	387.5	23.05	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Ames (IA)	18	143.6	25.00	.22	*	387.5	23.05	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Anchorage City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	358	202.9	2.03	—	—	100
George Sullivan (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	358	202.9	2.03	—	—	100
Appalachian Power Co	822	150.4	37.57	.74	12	404.4	23.49	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Amos (WV)	378	152.7	37.84	.78	12	398.7	23.16	.00	—	—	—	99	1	—
Clinch River (VA)	154	131.0	33.26	.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Glen Lyn (VA)	22	131.8	33.76	.91	*	522.7	30.52	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Mountaineer (WV)	268	160.0	39.97	.64	*	982.4	57.13	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Arizona Electric Pwr Coop Inc	84	130.1	25.85	.46	—	—	—	—	184	130.1	1.33	90	—	10
Apache (AZ)	84	130.1	25.85	.46	—	—	—	—	184	130.1	1.33	90	—	10
Arizona Public Service Co	900	124.1	22.35	.71	—	—	—	—	816	154.8	1.57	95	—	5
Cholla (AZ)	161	144.1	28.69	.46	—	—	—	—	3	228.2	2.33	100	—	*
Four Corners (NM)	739	119.2	20.96	.77	—	—	—	—	34	306.0	3.08	100	—	*
Ocotillo (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	148.0	1.51	—	—	100
Phoenix (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	758	148.0	1.50	—	—	100
Saguaro (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	147.0	1.51	—	—	100
Arkansas Power & Light Co	1,054	162.3	28.34	.32	5	322.9	18.75	.30	2,099	160.3	1.63	89	*	10
Couch (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213	126.7	1.44	—	—	100
Independence (AR)	467	148.1	26.12	.21	2	331.1	19.30	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Lake Catherine (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,504	164.6	1.65	—	—	100
Ritchie (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382	164.4	1.66	—	—	100
Whitebluff (AR)	587	173.8	30.11	.41	3	318.7	18.47	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Associated Electric Coop Inc	876	81.6	14.31	.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hill (MO)	477	71.7	12.57	.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Madrid (MO)	400	93.4	16.39	.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Atlantic City Electric Co	44	171.9	44.18	1.91	1	410.5	23.62	.10	22	587.0	6.08	98	*	2
Deepwater (NJ)	14	180.1	46.17	.73	*	407.7	23.23	.10	22	587.0	6.08	94	1	6
England (NJ)	30	168.0	43.23	2.48	*	415.9	24.39	.11	—	—	—	100	*	—
Austin City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,149	170.3	1.73	—	—	100
Decker Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,009	169.3	1.72	—	—	100
Holly (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	177.6	1.81	—	—	100
Baltimore Gas & Electric Co	444	149.3	38.44	.74	1	376.1	21.72	.12	102	228.9	2.36	99	*	1
Brandon Shores (MD)	368	146.4	37.36	.69	1	376.1	21.72	.12	—	—	—	100	*	—
Crane (MD)	54	169.0	46.06	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Wagner (MD)	22	145.3	37.90	.89	—	—	—	—	102	228.9	2.36	84	—	16
Basin Electric Power Coop	1,090	62.9	9.35	.46	2	418.6	24.24	.34	—	—	—	100	*	—
Antelope Valley (ND)	382	68.7	9.22	.55	2	418.6	24.24	.34	—	—	—	100	*	—
Laramie River (WY)	507	55.4	9.15	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Leland Olds (ND)	201	75.4	10.12	.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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, April 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			
Big Rivers Electric Corp	395	129.3	29.62	3.05	3	402.8	23.35	0.00	2	268.8	2.69	100	*	*
Coleman (KY)	102	110.1	24.93	2.01	—	—	—	—	2	268.8	2.69	100	—	*
R D Green (KY)	125	126.7	28.39	3.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Reid-Henderson (KY)	54	125.0	29.74	2.66	3	402.8	23.35	.00	—	—	—	99	1	—
Wilson (KY)	114	151.0	35.14	3.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Boston Edison Co	—	—	—	—	1	374.9	21.92	.00	4,228	210.0	2.16	—	*	100
Mystic (MA)	—	—	—	—	1	374.9	21.92	.00	2,240	210.4	2.17	—	*	100
New Boston (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,988	209.6	2.15	—	—	100
Braintree City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	269	213.2	2.19	—	—	100
Potter Station (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	269	213.2	2.19	—	—	100
Brazos Electric Power Coop Inc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,375	181.7	1.83	—	—	100
Miller (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,372	181.8	1.83	—	—	100
North Texas (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	159.6	1.68	—	—	100
Bryan City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444	199.6	2.05	—	—	100
Bryan (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	199.7	2.06	—	—	100
Dansby (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393	199.6	2.05	—	—	100
Burbank City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	278.9	2.89	—	—	100
Magnolia-Olive (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	278.9	2.89	—	—	100
Burlington City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	224.2	2.23	—	—	100
J C McNeil (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	224.2	2.23	—	—	100
Cajun Electric Power Coop Inc	487	159.4	26.99	.35	5	369.6	21.73	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Big Cajun No.2 (LA)	487	159.4	26.99	.35	5	369.6	21.73	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cambridge Electric Light Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	248.0	2.48	—	—	100
Kendall Square (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	248.0	2.48	—	—	100
Canal Electric Co	—	—	—	—	229	247.9	15.82	.89	—	—	—	—	100	—
Canal (MA)	—	—	—	—	229	247.9	15.82	.89	—	—	—	—	100	—
Cardinal Operating Co	354	147.4	35.99	1.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Cardinal (OH)	354	147.4	35.99	1.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Carolina Power & Light Co	650	162.1	40.60	.87	7	369.0	21.39	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Asheville (NC)	75	125.6	32.44	1.09	1	389.9	22.60	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cape Fear (NC)	43	163.2	41.78	1.01	*	315.0	18.26	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Lee (NC)	11	154.6	39.76	1.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Mayo (NC)	92	191.4	46.22	.63	1	331.4	19.21	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Robinson (SC)	23	153.0	38.89	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Roxboro (NC)	397	163.5	40.85	.85	4	381.2	22.09	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sutton (NC)	9	153.1	40.02	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Central Electric Pwr Coop-MO	2	128.9	28.24	2.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Chamois (MO)	2	128.9	28.24	2.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Central Hudson Gas & Elec Corp	69	195.3	50.74	.61	1	401.5	23.75	.10	13	309.5	3.16	99	*	1
Danskammer (NY)	69	195.3	50.74	.61	—	—	—	—	13	309.5	3.16	99	—	1
Roseton (NY)	—	—	—	—	1	401.5	23.75	.10	—	—	—	—	100	—
Central Illinois Light Co	206	154.1	35.91	2.12	1	402.1	23.48	.03	—	—	—	100	*	—
Duck Creek (IL)	77	165.4	35.18	3.59	*	393.1	22.84	.02	—	—	—	100	*	—
Edwards (IL)	129	148.2	36.34	1.24	1	402.7	23.52	.03	—	—	—	100	*	—
Central Illinois Pub Serv Co	389	155.4	34.00	.95	5	425.2	24.86	.02	—	—	—	100	*	—
Coffeen (IL)	77	172.9	35.49	.72	1	416.4	24.34	.01	—	—	—	100	*	—
Grand Tower (IL)	5	189.1	43.80	2.81	*	443.8	25.88	.04	—	—	—	99	1	—
Hutsonville (IL)	7	123.6	26.63	2.54	1	416.9	24.59	.01	—	—	—	97	3	—
Meredosia (IL)	32	157.8	35.66	2.62	1	427.8	24.97	.03	—	—	—	99	1	—
Newton (IL)	269	150.6	33.38	.74	2	428.6	25.01	.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, April 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[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Central Iowa Power Coop	8	122.3	26.73	2.93	—	—	—	—	1	349.8	3.54	99	—	1
Fair Station (IA)	8	122.3	26.73	2.93	—	—	—	—	1	349.8	3.54	99	—	1
Central Louisiana Elec Co Inc	406	139.0	20.43	.93	—	—	—	—	2,037	181.9	1.90	74	—	26
Coughlin (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421	191.4	2.02	—	—	100
Dolet Hills (LA)	288	120.1	16.36	1.14	—	—	—	—	10	191.4	1.96	100	—	*
Rodemacher (LA)	118	175.3	30.37	.42	—	—	—	—	1,291	176.5	1.84	60	—	40
Teche (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	315	191.0	1.97	—	—	100
Central Maine Power Co	—	—	—	—	204	253.8	16.14	0.53	—	—	—	—	100	—
Wyman (ME)	—	—	—	—	204	253.8	16.14	.53	—	—	—	—	100	—
Central Nebraska Pub P&I Dist	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	484.5	4.84	—	—	100
Canaday (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	484.5	4.84	—	—	100
Central Operating Co	180	139.5	34.71	1.35	4	527.1	30.20	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sporn (WV)	180	139.5	34.71	1.35	4	527.1	30.20	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Central Power & Light Co	118	167.6	37.47	.43	—	—	—	—	11,786	157.1	1.62	18	—	82
Bates (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	813	152.8	1.57	—	—	100
Coleto Creek (TX)	118	167.6	37.47	.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Davis (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,351	157.3	1.61	—	—	100
Hill (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,292	162.7	1.67	—	—	100
Joslin (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,036	159.7	1.66	—	—	100
La Palma (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	910	147.9	1.52	—	—	100
Laredo (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	560	156.5	1.66	—	—	100
Nueces Bay (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,640	154.8	1.59	—	—	100
Victoria (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,184	163.7	1.70	—	—	100
Chugach Electric Assn Inc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	598	82.3	.82	—	—	100
Beluga (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	598	82.3	.82	—	—	100
Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co	878	123.1	29.94	2.30	3	407.1	23.36	.19	—	—	—	100	*	—
Beckjord (OH)	188	165.8	39.43	.87	1	401.4	23.11	.26	—	—	—	100	*	—
East Bend (KY)	160	112.2	27.98	2.18	*	410.9	23.66	.04	—	—	—	100	*	—
Miami Fort (OH)	166	134.4	32.87	.68	1	415.3	23.77	.09	—	—	—	100	*	—
Zimmer (OH)	365	101.2	24.57	3.82	1	404.1	23.11	.27	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cleveland Electric Illum Co	448	148.0	38.26	1.90	5	417.1	24.03	.23	—	—	—	100	*	—
Ashtabula (OH)	41	141.4	35.57	4.00	1	434.7	24.92	.17	—	—	—	99	1	—
Avon Lake (OH)	190	150.3	38.56	.79	3	416.2	23.97	.25	—	—	—	100	*	—
Eastlake (OH)	217	147.3	38.51	2.48	1	402.3	23.32	.23	—	—	—	100	*	—
Coffeyville City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	253.0	2.53	—	—	100
Coffeyville (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	253.0	2.53	—	—	100
Colorado Springs City of	103	111.6	23.76	.42	—	—	—	—	7	359.4	3.56	100	—	*
Drake (CO)	42	135.8	29.53	.39	—	—	—	—	7	359.4	3.56	99	—	1
Nixon (CO)	61	94.6	19.86	.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Columbia City of	5	208.2	56.68	.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Columbia (MO)	5	208.2	56.68	.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Columbus & Southern Ohio El Co	315	142.9	34.02	3.01	2	431.3	25.38	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Conesville (OH)	315	142.9	34.02	3.01	2	431.3	25.38	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Commonwealth Edison Co	1,196	249.8	46.04	.35	94	289.2	18.10	.60	1,906	160.5	1.63	90	2	8
Collins (IL)	—	—	—	—	78	272.6	17.30	.68	1,404	159.2	1.62	—	26	74
Crawford (IL)	70	291.3	55.06	.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Fisk (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	233	159.5	1.59	—	—	100
Joliet (IL)	201	274.1	49.38	.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Joliet Storage (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241	158.7	1.61	—	—	100
Kincaid (IL)	94	175.7	38.75	.40	—	—	—	—	7	218.0	2.17	100	—	*
Powerton (IL)	340	259.4	45.79	.33	—	—	—	—	2	220.0	2.20	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, April 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Commonwealth Edison Co														
State Line (IN)	135	277.6	52.08	0.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
State Line Storage (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	261.7	2.68	—	—	100
Waukegan (IL)	167	212.0	36.81	.52	2	389.1	22.65	0.18	—	—	—	100	*	—
Will County (IL)	189	247.8	47.08	.33	14	375.0	21.92	.21	—	—	—	98	2	—
Connecticut Light & Power Co	—	—	—	—	235	267.8	17.46	.60	966	187.1	1.90	—	61	39
Devon (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	763	182.3	1.85	—	—	100
Middletown (CT)	—	—	—	—	53	273.7	17.43	.46	—	—	—	—	100	—
Montville (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	203	204.7	2.10	—	—	100
Norwalk Harbor (CT)	—	—	—	—	182	266.1	17.46	.64	—	—	—	—	100	—
Consolidated Edison Co-NY Inc	—	—	—	—	97	248.7	15.58	.23	5,702	209.3	2.16	—	9	91
Arthur Kill (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	551	208.2	2.15	—	—	100
Astoria (NY)	—	—	—	—	48	248.6	15.58	.23	2,386	209.4	2.16	—	11	89
East River (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425	209.4	2.16	—	—	100
Ravenswood (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,895	209.4	2.16	—	—	100
Storage Facility #4	—	—	—	—	49	248.7	15.58	.23	—	—	—	—	100	—
Waterside (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446	209.5	2.16	—	—	100
Consumers Power Co	620	149.4	34.23	.67	62	247.5	15.79	1.27	169	192.5	1.93	96	3	1
Campbell (MI)	313	158.6	37.94	.66	5	396.8	23.00	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cobb (MI)	63	118.5	21.45	.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Karn-Weadock (MI)	62	153.2	37.23	.83	50	214.7	14.01	1.47	169	192.5	1.93	75	16	8
Weadock (MI)	109	139.2	29.22	.65	7	396.7	22.99	.50	—	—	—	98	2	—
Whiting (MI)	73	140.5	34.19	.75	*	385.8	22.36	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Coop Power Assn	581	81.5	10.31	.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Coal Creek (ND)	581	81.5	10.31	.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Dairyland Power Coop	269	132.2	26.39	.57	2	436.0	25.64	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Alma-Madgett (WI)	151	136.5	25.51	.45	2	436.0	25.64	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Genoa No.3 (WI)	118	127.5	27.51	.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Dayton Power & Light Co	633	133.7	31.66	.84	2	412.4	23.76	.32	—	—	—	100	*	—
Killen (OH)	126	131.8	32.03	.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Stuart (OH)	506	134.2	31.56	.88	2	412.4	23.76	.32	—	—	—	100	*	—
Delmarva Power & Light Co	122	163.4	43.07	1.01	5	372.2	21.92	.20	2,135	210.9	2.18	59	1	40
Edgemoor (DE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	598	170.3	1.76	—	—	100
Hay Road (DE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,537	226.7	2.34	—	—	100
Indian River (DE)	122	163.4	43.07	1.01	5	372.2	21.92	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
Denton City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	146.3	1.54	—	—	100
Spencer (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	146.3	1.54	—	—	100
Deseret Generation & Tran Coop	89	201.5	43.34	.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Bonanza (UT)	89	201.5	43.34	.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Detroit City of	—	—	—	—	91	349.0	22.01	.44	145	303.0	3.09	—	79	21
Mistersky (MI)	—	—	—	—	91	349.0	22.01	.44	145	303.0	3.09	—	79	21
Detroit Edison Co	1,958	141.9	29.75	.63	14	376.5	21.84	.22	1,853	148.2	.22	99	*	1
Belle River (MI)	346	152.1	29.08	.37	1	390.3	22.53	.23	—	—	—	100	*	—
Harbor Beach (MI)	14	156.5	40.68	.83	1	390.6	22.61	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
Marysville (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	312.0	3.11	—	—	100
Monroe (MI)	970	135.5	29.88	.81	3	382.4	22.14	.22	—	—	—	100	*	—
River Rouge (MI)	112	142.5	31.57	.59	—	—	—	—	1,821	126.4	.17	91	—	9
St Clair (MI)	417	146.8	28.35	.46	10	372.7	21.65	.22	28	312.0	3.21	99	1	*
Trenton Channel (MI)	99	154.0	33.06	.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Dover City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	326.9	3.38	—	—	100
Mckee Run (DE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	326.9	3.38	—	—	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, April 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]				
	(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	Coal	Petroleum	Gas
Duke Power Co	768	166.4	41.67	0.85	13	376.7	21.88	0.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Allen (NC)	40	138.7	35.03	.73	3	380.1	22.15	.30	—	—	—	98	2	—
Belews Creek (NC)	369	162.2	40.48	.74	4	378.1	21.93	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Buck (NC)	19	155.4	39.17	.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Cliffside (NC)	46	125.8	32.42	.83	1	383.4	22.23	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Marshall (NC)	285	182.8	45.66	1.03	5	372.1	21.62	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Riverbend (NC)	9	181.4	46.41	.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Duquesne Light Co	129	139.2	35.37	2.03	4	386.7	22.23	.03	15	310.6	3.23	99	1	*
Cheswick (PA)	35	117.0	30.59	1.88	—	—	—	—	15	310.6	3.23	98	—	2
Elrama (PA)	94	147.8	37.15	2.09	4	386.7	22.23	.03	—	—	—	99	1	—
East Kentucky Power Coop	263	119.0	29.38	.80	1	401.8	23.39	.16	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cooper (KY)	38	123.8	30.67	1.22	*	391.0	22.76	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Dale (KY)	30	116.0	27.99	.81	*	412.5	24.01	.12	—	—	—	100	*	—
Spurlock (KY)	195	118.5	29.34	.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
El Paso Electric Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,836	139.2	1.43	—	—	100
Newman (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,193	143.1	1.46	—	—	100
Rio Grande (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	643	132.0	1.36	—	—	100
Electric Energy Inc	484	85.4	15.12	.33	1	438.3	25.49	.39	—	—	—	100	*	—
Joppa (IL)	484	85.4	15.12	.33	1	438.3	25.49	.39	—	—	—	100	*	—
Empire District Electric Co	130	104.0	19.08	.55	1	402.6	23.58	.00	3	155.8	1.56	100	*	*
Asbury (MO)	112	101.2	18.26	.44	1	402.6	23.58	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Riverton (KS)	18	119.5	24.12	1.19	—	—	—	—	3	155.8	1.56	99	—	1
Fayetteville Public Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	242.0	2.50	—	—	100
Butler Warner (NC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	242.0	2.50	—	—	100
Florida Power & Light Co	—	—	—	—	226	259.2	16.44	2.10	21,406	210.9	2.11	—	6	94
Cape Canaveral (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,735	210.9	2.11	—	—	100
Cutler (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	210.9	2.11	—	—	100
Fort Myers (FL)	—	—	—	—	109	266.3	16.75	2.00	—	—	—	—	100	—
Lauderdale (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,043	210.9	2.11	—	—	100
Martin (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,867	210.9	2.11	—	—	100
Port Everglades (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,704	210.9	2.11	—	—	100
Putnam (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,953	210.9	2.11	—	—	100
Riviera (FL)	—	—	—	—	117	252.6	16.16	2.20	1,196	210.9	2.11	—	38	62
Sanford (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,610	211.1	2.11	—	—	100
Turkey Point (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,283	210.9	2.11	—	—	100
Florida Power Corp	436	178.6	45.43	.81	127	267.3	17.11	2.13	1,018	155.9	1.61	86	6	8
Anclote (FL)	—	—	—	—	6	391.8	22.75	.14	—	—	—	—	100	—
Bartow (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	810	128.7	1.33	—	—	100
Crystal River (FL)	310	180.9	46.29	.81	8	398.4	23.14	.14	—	—	—	99	1	—
IMT Transfer (LA)	127	173.0	43.34	.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Storage Facility #1	—	—	—	—	113	253.3	16.39	2.38	—	—	—	—	100	—
Suwannee (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208	263.1	2.69	—	—	100
Fort Pierce City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206	245.7	2.54	—	—	100
H D King (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206	245.7	2.54	—	—	100
Fremont City of	28	98.9	17.84	.35	—	—	—	—	7	153.0	1.53	99	—	1
Wright (NE)	28	98.9	17.84	.35	—	—	—	—	7	153.0	1.53	99	—	1
Gainesville City of	53	167.7	43.28	.62	—	—	—	—	619	267.0	2.76	68	—	32
Deerhaven (FL)	53	167.7	43.28	.62	—	—	—	—	365	267.0	2.76	79	—	21
Jr Kelly (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	254	267.0	2.76	—	—	100
Garland City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,235	[2] 318.0	3.26	—	—	100
Newman (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	160.2	1.64	—	—	100
Olinger (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,232	[2] 318.4	3.27	—	—	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, April 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			
Georgia Power Co	2,265	167.8	38.49	0.79	13	396.4	23.06	0.50	77	279.3	2.86	100	*	*
Arkwright (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	319.1	3.26	—	—	100
Atkinson-Mcdonough (GA)	91	133.4	33.47	.92	—	—	—	—	70	275.6	2.82	97	—	3
Bowen (GA)	561	161.3	40.11	1.03	2	376.7	21.91	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Hammond (GA)	94	148.4	37.61	.98	2	396.2	23.05	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Harllee Branch (GA)	352	161.0	39.32	1.09	1	397.2	23.11	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Mitchell (GA)	14	230.6	58.70	1.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Scherer (GA)	876	171.8	33.97	.44	3	380.8	22.15	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Wansley (GA)	154	202.1	52.55	.75	5	407.1	23.68	.50	—	—	—	99	1	—
Yates (GA)	122	183.4	45.45	1.09	2	408.9	23.79	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Glendale City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	181.0	1.88	—	—	100
Glendale (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	181.0	1.88	—	—	100
Grand Haven City of	36	133.6	29.37	2.02	—	—	—	—	*	384.5	3.84	100	—	*
J B Simms (MI)	36	133.6	29.37	2.02	—	—	—	—	*	384.5	3.84	100	—	*
Grand Island City of	12	74.4	12.61	.31	—	—	—	—	45	133.2	1.33	81	—	19
Burdick (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	133.2	1.33	—	—	100
Platte (NE)	12	74.4	12.61	.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Grand River Dam Authority	372	89.9	15.25	.41	—	—	—	—	15	224.0	2.26	100	—	*
GRDA No 1 (OK)	372	89.9	15.25	.41	—	—	—	—	15	224.0	2.26	100	—	*
Greenville City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	175.0	1.87	—	—	100
Power Lane (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	175.0	1.87	—	—	100
Gulf Power Co	191	198.8	48.05	1.45	1	352.3	20.49	.45	19	174.7	1.75	99	*	*
Crist (FL)	128	230.7	56.87	.90	1	352.3	20.49	.45	19	174.7	1.75	99	*	1
Smith (FL)	63	130.7	30.33	2.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Gulf States Utilities Co	214	167.9	29.05	.42	—	—	—	—	15,233	173.1	1.80	19	—	81
Lewis Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,417	167.5	1.74	—	—	100
Nelson (LA)	214	167.9	29.05	.42	—	—	—	—	845	165.0	1.72	81	—	19
Sabine (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,705	180.2	1.87	—	—	100
Spindletop Storage (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	922	157.5	1.62	—	—	100
Willow Glen (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,344	170.2	1.77	—	—	100
Hamilton City of	2	165.2	39.59	.70	—	—	—	—	7	180.0	1.85	88	—	12
Hamilton (OH)	2	165.2	39.59	.70	—	—	—	—	7	180.0	1.85	88	—	12
Hastings City of	36	77.6	13.71	.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hastings (NE)	36	77.6	13.71	.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hawaiian Electric Co Inc	—	—	—	—	549	295.6	18.54	.36	—	—	—	—	100	—
Honolulu (HI)	—	—	—	—	28	307.2	19.16	.41	—	—	—	—	100	—
Kahe (HI)	—	—	—	—	45	297.0	18.75	.38	—	—	—	—	100	—
Storage Facility #1	—	—	—	—	348	293.4	18.44	.35	—	—	—	—	100	—
Waiau (HI)	—	—	—	—	129	298.4	18.61	.39	—	—	—	—	100	—
Holland City of	29	191.0	48.87	.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
James De Young (MI)	29	191.0	48.87	.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Holyoke Water Power Co	37	171.5	45.19	1.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Mount Tom (MA)	37	171.5	45.19	1.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hoosier Energy R E C Inc	232	121.8	27.19	3.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Frank E Ratts (IN)	68	131.0	28.98	1.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Merom (IN)	164	118.0	26.45	3.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Houston Lighting & Power Co	1,369	163.8	25.78	.67	—	—	—	—	15,164	156.0	1.59	58	—	42
Bertron (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	438	157.0	1.60	—	—	100
Cedar Bayou (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,181	156.5	1.59	—	—	100
Deepwater (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	172.4	1.77	—	—	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, April 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														
Green Bayou (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319	163.8	1.72	—	—	100
Limestone (TX)	476	101.8	13.32	1.23	—	—	—	—	68	149.3	1.52	99	—	1
Parish (TX)	893	189.0	32.41	.37	—	—	—	—	2,117	159.2	1.64	88	—	12
Robinson (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,863	144.6	1.47	—	—	100
Storage Facility #2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,982	163.6	1.64	—	—	100
Webster (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	490	159.2	1.61	—	—	100
Wharton (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,574	157.4	1.60	—	—	100
Illinois Power Co	499	119.2	26.76	2.27	1	508.6	29.31	0.30	16	397.1	4.04	100	*	*
Baldwin (IL)	314	111.5	24.37	2.91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Havana (IL)	101	131.6	31.37	.47	—	—	—	—	1	331.7	3.39	100	—	*
Hennepin (IL)	48	111.6	24.07	2.91	—	—	—	—	8	536.6	5.48	99	—	1
Vermilion (IL)	1	132.0	29.40	2.09	1	508.6	29.31	.30	—	—	—	85	15	—
Wood River (IL)	35	153.0	38.48	.93	—	—	—	—	6	228.5	2.32	99	—	1
Imperial Irrigation District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	182.3	1.86	—	—	100
El Centro (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	182.3	1.86	—	—	100
Independence City of	6	134.4	31.99	3.62	—	—	—	—	13	195.5	1.95	92	—	8
Blue Valley (MO)	6	134.4	31.99	3.62	—	—	—	—	13	195.5	1.95	92	—	8
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co	1,060	116.2	21.20	.43	1	398.2	23.25	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Rockport (IN)	905	110.0	18.93	.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tanners Creek (IN)	155	141.6	34.44	1.22	1	398.2	23.25	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corp	399	109.1	23.08	.99	1	465.0	26.91	.28	—	—	—	100	*	—
Clifty Creek (IN)	399	109.1	23.08	.99	1	465.0	26.91	.28	—	—	—	100	*	—
Indianapolis Power & Light Co	554	103.4	23.14	2.20	9	387.9	22.51	.26	—	—	—	100	*	—
Petersburg (IN)	437	100.3	22.38	2.40	5	376.3	21.94	.44	—	—	—	100	*	—
Pritchard (IN)	47	111.5	25.20	1.40	4	402.1	23.20	.03	—	—	—	98	2	—
Stout (IN)	70	116.7	26.52	1.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Interstate Power Co	136	195.4	39.02	.94	—	—	—	—	312	166.2	1.66	90	—	10
Dubuque (IA)	20	108.3	23.49	2.83	—	—	—	—	8	347.7	3.48	98	—	2
Fox Lake (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302	161.5	1.61	—	—	100
Kapp (IA)	40	124.4	28.84	.53	—	—	—	—	2	173.3	1.77	100	—	*
Lansing (IA)	76	271.2	48.41	.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Iowa-Illinois Gas&Electric Co	218	120.3	20.14	.34	—	—	—	—	74	284.6	2.90	98	—	2
Louisa (IA)	185	119.1	19.98	.34	—	—	—	—	41	216.6	2.22	99	—	1
Riverside (IA)	33	127.3	21.04	.36	—	—	—	—	33	370.1	3.75	94	—	6
IES Utilities	551	100.1	17.34	.49	1	443.8	25.70	.04	154	241.8	2.42	98	*	2
Burlington (IA)	58	107.6	20.84	1.17	1	443.8	25.70	.04	—	—	—	100	*	—
Ottumwa (IA)	332	97.5	16.39	.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Prairie Creek (IA)	96	111.8	20.24	.70	—	—	—	—	88	221.4	2.21	95	—	5
Sutherland (IA)	63	85.8	14.32	.33	—	—	—	—	53	266.2	2.66	95	—	5
6th St (IA)	2	123.7	29.19	2.41	—	—	—	—	13	281.9	2.82	79	—	21
Jacksonville Electric Auth	263	176.1	43.89	1.17	243	245.1	15.60	1.32	1,519	203.2	2.13	68	16	16
Kennedy (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	195.7	2.05	—	—	100
Northside (FL)	—	—	—	—	243	245.1	15.60	1.32	1,392	203.9	2.14	—	52	48
Southside (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	195.7	2.05	—	—	100
St Johns River (FL)	263	176.1	43.89	1.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Jamestown City of	5	133.0	33.86	1.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Samuel A Carlson (NY)	5	133.0	33.86	1.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Jersey Central Power&Light Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	169.1	1.74	—	—	100
Gilbert (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	169.1	1.74	—	—	100
Kansas City City of	181	137.2	25.15	.70	—	—	—	—	33	196.4	1.92	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, April 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			
Kansas City City of														
Kaw (KS)	14	133.6	28.01	0.44	—	—	—	—	1	186.1	1.82	100	—	*
Nearman (KS)	126	84.5	14.15	.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Quindaro (KS)	41	260.7	58.14	1.84	—	—	—	—	32	196.9	1.92	97	—	3
Kansas City Power & Light Co	906	78.1	13.56	.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Iatan (MO)	258	79.7	13.96	.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
La Cygne (KS)	507	70.7	12.21	.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Montrose (MO)	141	101.4	17.68	.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kansas Gas & Electric Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435	176.7	1.68	—	—	100
Evans (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435	176.7	1.68	—	—	100
Gill (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	270.4	2.55	—	—	100
Kansas Power & Light Co	723	114.9	19.96	.39	—	—	—	—	3	450.3	4.25	100	—	*
Jeffrey Energy Cnt (KS)	622	114.2	18.93	.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lawrence (KS)	82	117.5	26.16	.36	—	—	—	—	*	892.5	8.76	100	—	*
Tecumseh (KS)	19	121.2	26.99	.36	—	—	—	—	3	403.8	3.80	99	—	1
Kentucky Power Co	209	108.2	26.33	1.13	1	404.0	23.55	0.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Big Sandy (KY)	209	108.2	26.33	1.13	1	404.0	23.55	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Kentucky Utilities Co	520	119.7	29.38	1.26	1	474.4	27.90	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
Brown (KY)	86	119.5	28.41	1.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Ghent (KY)	431	119.9	29.61	1.28	1	474.4	27.90	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
Green River (KY)	3	106.0	24.11	2.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lafayette City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	576	166.4	1.79	—	—	100
Bonin (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	576	166.4	1.79	—	—	100
Lake Worth City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	193.0	2.00	—	—	100
Tom G Smith (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	193.0	2.00	—	—	100
Lakeland City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	844	254.6	2.64	—	—	100
Larsen Mem (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	599	254.6	2.64	—	—	100
Plant 3-Mcintosh (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	245	254.6	2.64	—	—	100
Lansing City of	82	160.9	41.35	.87	*	399.1	23.13	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Eckert (MI)	11	163.2	41.84	.89	*	399.1	23.13	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Erickson (MI)	71	160.5	41.28	.87	*	399.1	23.13	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Long Island Lighting Co	—	—	—	—	281	247.1	15.84	.94	4,256	195.7	2.00	—	29	71
Barrett (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,129	199.7	2.06	—	—	100
Far Rockaway (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	184.1	1.90	—	—	100
Glenwood (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	758	210.4	2.16	—	—	100
Northport (NY)	—	—	—	—	281	247.1	15.84	.94	1,869	190.3	1.92	—	49	51
Los Angeles City of	397	148.2	34.65	.50	—	—	—	—	4,145	227.3	2.31	69	—	31
Harbor (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,294	227.3	2.32	—	—	100
Haynes (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,317	227.3	2.30	—	—	100
Intermountain (UT)	397	148.2	34.65	.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Scattergood (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	534	227.3	2.36	—	—	100
Louisiana Power & Light Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,642	170.9	1.78	—	—	100
Little Gypsy (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,387	170.8	1.78	—	—	100
Nine Mile (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,414	167.5	1.74	—	—	100
Sterlington (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	170.2	1.83	—	—	100
Waterford (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,563	185.5	1.92	—	—	100
Louisville Gas & Electric Co	426	103.5	23.59	3.15	—	—	—	—	44	385.6	3.95	100	—	*
Cane Run (KY)	100	106.8	24.75	3.10	—	—	—	—	29	385.6	3.95	99	—	1
Mill Creek (KY)	226	106.9	24.44	3.19	—	—	—	—	15	385.6	3.95	100	—	*
Trimble County (KY)	100	92.3	20.52	3.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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, April 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Lower Colorado River Authority	942	119.0	20.39	0.35	—	—	—	—	1,276	148.6	1.54	92	—	8
Gideon (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,269	148.7	1.54	—	—	100
S Seymour-Fayette (TX)	942	119.0	20.39	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
T C Ferguson (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	145.0	1.51	—	—	100
Lubbock City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	356	208.5	2.12	—	—	100
Holly Ave (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	356	208.5	2.12	—	—	100
Madison Gas & Electric Co	6	137.3	30.87	1.69	—	—	—	—	36	192.6	1.91	79	—	21
Blount (WI)	6	137.3	30.87	1.69	—	—	—	—	36	192.6	1.91	79	—	21
Manitowoc Public Utilities	1	149.1	36.00	1.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Manitowoc (WI)	1	149.1	36.00	1.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Massachusetts Mun Wholes El Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	453	198.0	2.02	—	—	100
Stonybrook (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	453	198.0	2.02	—	—	100
Medina Electric Coop Inc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	175.0	1.87	—	—	100
Pearsall (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	175.0	1.87	—	—	100
Metropolitan Edison Co	68	134.3	35.42	1.96	1	371.6	21.23	0.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Portland (PA)	45	132.3	34.79	2.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Titus (PA)	23	138.2	36.66	1.64	1	371.6	21.23	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Michigan South Central Pwr Agy	7	169.4	40.58	3.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Project I (MI)	7	169.4	40.58	3.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Midwest Power	784	87.4	15.07	.38	6	422.4	24.13	.00	16	462.0	4.61	100	*	*
Council Bluffs (IA)	189	103.8	17.14	.42	—	—	—	—	2	367.4	3.59	100	—	*
George Neal 1-4 (IA)	595	82.5	14.41	.37	6	422.4	24.13	.00	14	474.1	4.74	100	*	*
Minnesota Power & Light Co	352	110.4	19.74	.65	*	440.8	25.37	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Boswell Energy Center (MN)	329	109.5	19.53	.62	*	440.8	25.37	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Laskin Energy Center (MN)	24	123.3	22.69	1.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Minnkota Power Coop Inc	142	60.1	7.96	.77	2	442.9	26.04	.40	—	—	—	99	1	—
Young (ND)	142	60.1	7.96	.77	2	442.9	26.04	.40	—	—	—	99	1	—
Mississippi Power & Light Co	—	—	—	—	2	319.6	18.78	.01	2,929	168.4	1.74	—	*	100
Brown (MS)	—	—	—	—	*	317.8	18.44	.30	102	163.4	1.68	—	*	100
Delta (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	178.2	1.86	—	—	100
Gerald Andrus (MS)	—	—	—	—	2	317.8	18.68	.00	717	179.6	1.87	—	2	98
Wilson (MS)	—	—	—	—	*	483.7	28.13	.27	1,995	164.0	1.69	—	*	100
Mississippi Power Co	221	133.8	28.87	1.18	—	—	—	—	428	178.1	1.79	92	—	8
Daniel (MS)	124	142.1	27.22	.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Eaton (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	181.5	1.83	—	—	100
Sweatt (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	192.0	1.96	—	—	100
Watson (MS)	97	125.5	30.98	2.22	—	—	—	—	328	175.5	1.77	88	—	12
Monongahela Power Co	733	107.7	26.97	3.33	1	419.2	24.83	.30	62	409.3	4.09	100	*	*
Albright (WV)	18	101.8	25.73	1.66	1	416.5	24.67	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Ft Martin (WV)	78	150.8	39.66	1.64	*	472.7	27.99	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Harrison (WV)	325	115.3	28.72	3.54	*	418.9	24.81	.30	28	478.6	4.79	100	*	*
Pleasants (WV)	288	86.6	21.46	3.78	—	—	—	—	30	349.4	3.49	100	—	*
Rivesville (WV)	—	—	—	—	*	417.0	24.69	.30	—	—	—	—	100	—
Willow Island (WV)	24	111.6	29.07	1.66	—	—	—	—	4	361.4	3.61	99	—	1
Montana Power Co	613	66.2	11.15	.70	2	445.7	26.39	.00	1	[2] 4,068.8	42.56	100	*	*
Colstrip (MT)	577	66.7	11.20	.73	2	445.7	26.39	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Corette (MT)	36	58.3	10.31	.22	—	—	—	—	1	[2] 4,068.8	42.56	100	—	*
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co	230	82.8	11.53	1.17	—	—	—	—	1	417.3	4.81	100	—	*
Coyote (ND)	205	80.1	11.18	1.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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, April 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			
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co														
Heskett (ND)	16	107.2	15.08	1.07	—	—	—	—	*	347.7	3.77	100	—	*
Lewis and Clark (MT)	10	102.1	13.30	.53	—	—	—	—	1	420.6	4.86	99	—	1
Morgan City City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	184.0	1.84	—	—	100
Morgan City (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	184.0	1.84	—	—	100
Muscatine City of	91	83.3	15.04	1.29	—	—	—	—	2	215.6	2.20	100	—	*
Muscatine (IA)	91	83.3	15.04	1.29	—	—	—	—	2	215.6	2.20	100	—	*
Nebraska Public Power District	499	83.4	14.63	.33	*	412.2	23.92	0.00	12	211.2	2.11	100	*	*
Gerald Gentleman (NE)	399	83.1	14.57	.33	*	412.2	23.92	.00	12	197.7	1.98	100	*	*
Sheldon (NE)	100	84.7	14.90	.33	—	—	—	—	1	431.7	4.32	100	—	*
Nevada Power Co	112	146.6	34.31	.44	—	—	—	—	170	179.1	1.85	94	—	6
Clark (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	179.1	1.85	—	—	100
Gardner (NV)	112	146.6	34.31	.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
New England Power Co	327	166.5	42.55	.69	—	—	—	—	1,334	172.4	1.77	86	—	14
Brayton (MA)	273	171.1	43.64	.72	—	—	—	—	1,334	172.4	1.77	84	—	16
Salem Harbor (MA)	54	143.6	37.03	.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
New Orleans Public Service Inc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	962	169.3	1.76	—	—	100
Michoud (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	962	169.3	1.76	—	—	100
New York State Elec & Gas Corp	220	126.2	32.63	2.22	3	476.3	27.41	.14	—	—	—	100	*	—
Goudey (NY)	4	127.7	34.41	2.37	1	496.4	28.56	.14	—	—	—	95	5	—
Greenidge (NY)	18	126.6	32.60	1.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hickling (NY)	11	129.4	27.64	.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Jennison (NY)	2	155.7	35.93	.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kintigh (NY)	149	124.0	32.44	2.39	1	457.7	26.34	.14	—	—	—	100	*	—
Milliken (NY)	36	132.7	34.61	2.08	*	496.4	28.56	.14	—	—	—	100	*	—
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	180	133.3	34.76	1.84	5	422.7	24.62	.35	602	199.6	2.04	88	1	12
Albany (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	562	198.0	2.02	—	—	100
Dunkirk (NY)	92	128.0	33.29	2.05	1	449.6	26.38	.27	—	—	—	100	*	—
Huntley (NY)	88	138.8	36.31	1.62	4	414.2	24.07	.37	—	—	—	99	1	—
Oswego (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	222.7	2.29	—	—	100
Northern Indiana Pub Serv Co	589	131.9	26.53	1.62	—	—	—	—	106	289.7	2.97	99	—	1
Bailly (IN)	143	141.9	31.26	2.96	—	—	—	—	4	291.1	2.98	100	—	*
Michigan City (IN)	132	127.0	23.62	.41	—	—	—	—	24	281.8	2.89	99	—	1
Mitchell (IN)	87	148.8	28.56	.45	—	—	—	—	23	261.1	2.67	99	—	1
Rollin Schahfer (IN)	226	121.3	24.44	1.93	—	—	—	—	56	304.6	3.12	99	—	1
Northern States Power Co	843	122.2	21.37	.46	4	386.8	22.86	.40	38	161.7	1.66	100	*	*
Black Dog (MN)	60	113.2	19.96	.21	—	—	—	—	12	184.0	1.87	99	—	1
High Bridge (MN)	54	115.5	20.27	.21	—	—	—	—	21	147.0	1.53	98	—	2
King (MN)	24	107.0	18.84	.37	—	—	—	—	2	147.0	1.51	100	—	*
Riverside (MN)	98	106.1	18.64	.21	—	—	—	—	4	185.9	1.89	100	—	*
Sherburne County (MN)	607	127.0	22.15	.55	4	386.8	22.86	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
Ohio Edison Co	610	124.6	30.60	1.12	10	415.0	24.04	.15	121	232.4	2.39	99	*	1
Burger (OH)	57	98.8	24.69	2.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Edgewater (OH)	—	—	—	—	10	417.3	24.16	.14	104	225.0	2.33	—	34	66
Niles (OH)	51	114.0	27.81	2.79	—	—	—	—	17	280.0	2.80	99	—	1
Sammis (OH)	502	128.6	31.55	.76	1	391.3	22.77	.28	—	—	—	100	*	—
Ohio Power Co	997	151.7	35.75	2.66	6	448.7	25.31	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gavin (OH)	506	168.8	38.32	3.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kammer (WV)	128	86.4	21.42	3.38	*	434.7	25.30	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Mitchell (WV)	207	147.2	35.90	1.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Muskingum (OH)	156	160.1	38.93	1.95	5	449.8	25.31	.00	—	—	—	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, April 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			
Ohio Valley Electric Corp	227	119.1	31.27	1.65	1	439.2	25.62	0.37	—	—	—	100	*	—
Kyger Creek (OH)	227	119.1	31.27	1.65	1	439.2	25.62	.37	—	—	—	100	*	—
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co	1,044	80.9	13.94	.34	—	—	—	—	2,241	411.7	4.27	89	—	11
Horseshoe Lake (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204	407.5	4.23	—	—	100
Muskogee (OK)	516	81.9	14.04	.37	—	—	—	—	3	394.2	4.09	100	—	*
Seminole (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,033	412.1	4.27	—	—	100
Sooner (OK)	529	79.9	13.84	.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Omaha Public Power District	301	68.5	11.45	.36	—	—	—	—	11	198.0	1.92	100	—	*
Nebraska City (NE)	194	68.0	11.32	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
North Omaha (NE)	107	69.4	11.69	.36	—	—	—	—	11	198.0	1.92	99	—	1
Orange & Rockland Utils Inc	27	198.5	51.54	.58	—	—	—	—	2,557	206.9	2.13	21	—	79
Bowline (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,199	206.9	2.13	—	—	100
Lovett (NY)	27	198.5	51.54	.58	—	—	—	—	358	206.8	2.13	66	—	34
Orlando Utilities Comm	85	190.0	49.47	.99	—	—	—	—	1,398	214.4	2.22	61	—	39
Indian River (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,398	214.4	2.22	—	—	100
Stanton Energy (FL)	85	190.0	49.47	.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Orrville City of	12	102.8	23.56	3.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Orrville (OH)	12	102.8	23.56	3.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Otter Tail Power Co	162	114.5	15.19	.88	*	425.7	25.03	.31	—	—	—	100	*	—
Big Stone (SD)	138	111.1	13.67	.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hoot Lake (MN)	24	127.3	23.92	.33	*	425.7	25.03	.31	—	—	—	100	*	—
Owensboro City of	87	95.9	21.48	3.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Smith (KY)	87	95.9	21.48	3.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,112	239.2	2.46	—	—	100
Contra Costa (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	239.2	2.50	—	—	100
Humboldt Bay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	224	239.2	2.46	—	—	100
Hunters Point (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	978	239.2	2.43	—	—	100
Morro Bay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	938	239.2	2.45	—	—	100
Moss Landing (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,753	239.2	2.46	—	—	100
Pittsburg (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,860	239.2	2.48	—	—	100
Potrero (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	239.2	2.43	—	—	100
PacifiCorp	2,528	92.1	17.37	.56	4	456.6	26.85	.30	693	[2] 262.8	2.78	98	*	2
Carbon (UT)	34	59.8	14.44	.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Centralia (WA)	507	130.0	21.44	.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Emery-Hunter (UT)	325	98.6	22.10	.46	2	450.2	26.47	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gadsby (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	686	255.3	2.70	—	—	100
Huntington (UT)	314	61.4	14.77	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Jim Bridger (WY)	603	103.2	19.30	.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Johnston (WY)	342	60.6	9.25	.39	2	463.1	27.23	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Naughton (WY)	222	94.3	18.31	.67	—	—	—	—	7	[2] 1,006.1	10.51	100	—	*
Wyodak (WY)	181	65.7	10.36	.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Painesville City of	8	150.2	35.99	2.98	—	—	—	—	1	437.0	4.37	99	—	1
Painesville (OH)	8	150.2	35.99	2.98	—	—	—	—	1	437.0	4.37	99	—	1
Pasadena City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	247.9	2.56	—	—	100
Broadway (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	247.9	2.56	—	—	100
Pennsylvania Electric Co	1,346	123.0	29.50	1.96	6	385.8	22.49	.05	16	319.5	3.29	100	*	*
Conemaugh (PA)	403	112.8	26.86	2.31	—	—	—	—	16	319.5	3.29	100	—	*
Homer City (PA)	414	121.7	28.32	2.07	1	394.7	23.01	.05	—	—	—	100	*	—
Keystone (PA)	361	138.5	34.22	1.56	2	384.1	22.39	.05	—	—	—	100	*	—
Seward (PA)	25	108.7	26.33	1.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Shawville (PA)	130	116.6	28.68	1.73	3	384.0	22.39	.05	—	—	—	99	1	—
Warren (PA)	13	129.8	31.69	1.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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, April 1995 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum[1]				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost[3]		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	($ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per bbl		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10^6 Btu)	$ per Mcf			
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co	660	146.5	35.79	1.61	10	381.1	21.96	0.10	—	—	—	100	•	—
Brunner Island (PA)	301	152.0	39.79	1.71	4	382.2	22.04	.11	—	—	—	100	•	—
Holtwood (PA)	35	119.5	17.11	.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Martins Creek (PA)	10	137.2	35.74	1.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Montour (PA)	211	142.9	36.09	1.91	5	379.2	21.81	.10	—	—	—	99	1	—
Sunbury (PA)	103	142.8	29.83	1.14	1	386.5	22.42	.11	—	—	—	100	•	—
Pennsylvania Power Co	529	162.4	39.56	3.49	1	387.0	22.55	.15	—	—	—	100	•	—
Bruce Mansfield (PA)	465	168.7	41.03	3.76	1	387.0	22.55	.15	—	—	—	100	•	—
New Castle (PA)	64	117.4	28.90	1.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Philadelphia Electric Co	119	149.4	39.37	1.70	37	255.5	16.02	.49	1,231	176.2	1.81	68	5	27
Cromby (PA)	36	148.0	39.02	1.68	14	257.5	16.30	.72	643	165.4	1.70	56	5	39
Delaware (PA)	—	—	—	—	20	241.6	15.22	.39	—	—	—	—	100	—
Eddystone (PA)	83	150.0	39.51	1.71	3	347.1	20.12	.09	588	188.0	1.94	78	1	22
Plains Elec Gen&Trans Coop Inc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	320.7	2.78	—	—	100
Escalante (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	320.7	2.78	—	—	100
Platte River Power Authority	104	70.4	12.36	.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Rawhide (CO)	104	70.4	12.36	.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Portland General Electric Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	890	123.9	1.25	—	—	100
Beaver (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	890	123.9	1.25	—	—	100
Potomac Edison Co	2	125.0	31.40	.98	•	387.0	22.92	.30	—	—	—	96	4	—
Smith (MD)	2	125.0	31.40	.98	•	387.0	22.92	.30	—	—	—	96	4	—
Potomac Electric Power Co	505	152.6	40.33	1.34	18	379.8	22.35	.30	98	283.3	2.93	98	1	1
Benning (DC)	—	—	—	—	4	381.9	22.53	.30	—	—	—	—	100	—
Chalk (MD)	171	155.3	41.44	1.41	4	369.4	21.73	.30	98	283.3	2.93	97	1	2
Dickerson (MD)	114	130.8	34.21	1.36	5	383.0	22.53	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Morgantown (MD)	154	158.0	42.18	1.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Potomac River (VA)	66	170.2	43.75	.79	5	383.3	22.53	.30	—	—	—	98	2	—
Power Authority of State of NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,655	226.7	2.33	—	—	100
Poletti (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,067	218.6	2.26	—	—	100
Richard Flynn (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	588	255.5	2.58	—	—	100
Public Service Co of Colorado	782	99.8	19.43	.39	—	—	—	—	52	157.3	1.56	100	—	•
Arapahoe (CO)	54	117.7	26.19	.41	—	—	—	—	3	154.6	1.53	100	—	•
Cameo (CO)	23	73.5	16.48	.53	—	—	—	—	1	173.5	1.76	100	—	•
Cherokee (CO)	147	112.6	25.14	.44	—	—	—	—	6	150.9	1.49	100	—	•
Comanche (CO)	224	98.4	16.84	.29	—	—	—	—	7	150.9	1.49	100	—	•
Hayden (CO)	130	93.0	19.63	.46	—	—	—	—	3	205.0	2.13	100	—	•
Pawnee (CO)	155	85.8	14.19	.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Valmont (CO)	48	109.1	24.28	.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Zuni (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	154.6	1.53	—	—	100
Public Service Co of NH	110	160.8	42.39	1.57	—	—	—	—	368	194.6	1.98	89	—	11
Merrimack (NH)	96	159.7	42.18	1.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Newington Station (NH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	368	194.6	1.98	—	—	100
Schiller (NH)	14	169.1	43.90	.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Public Service Co of NM	312	238.6	44.91	.92	5	458.1	26.17	1.00	22	282.1	2.89	99	•	•
Reeves (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	282.1	2.89	—	—	100
San Juan (NM)	312	238.6	44.91	.92	5	458.1	26.17	1.00	—	—	—	100	•	—
Public Service Co of Oklahoma	197	138.6	23.27	.33	—	—	—	—	10,466	190.8	1.97	23	—	77
Comanche (CS) (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,463	190.8	1.97	—	—	100
Northeastern (OK)	197	138.6	23.27	.33	—	—	—	—	3,371	190.8	1.98	49	—	51
Riverside (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,106	190.8	1.96	—	—	100
Southwestern (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,057	190.8	1.96	—	—	100
Tulsa (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470	190.8	1.97	—	—	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, April 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			
Public Service Electric&Gas Co	102	163.4	44.87	0.80	—	—	—	—	928	176.3	1.82	74	—	26
Bergen (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	176.9	1.83	—	—	100
Burlington (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	174.3	1.80	—	—	100
Hudson (NJ)	25	164.4	42.92	.67	—	—	—	—	500	175.9	1.81	56	—	44
Mercer (NJ)	77	163.1	45.50	.85	—	—	—	—	165	177.7	1.84	93	—	7
Sewaren (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	178.9	1.84	—	—	100
PSI Energy Inc	1,011	137.8	30.52	1.99	17	415.1	23.88	0.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cayuga (IN)	196	131.3	28.60	1.66	4	413.8	23.81	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gallagher (IN)	87	112.2	27.59	1.67	3	428.3	24.64	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Gibson Station (IN)	647	146.3	32.03	2.15	6	410.9	23.64	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Noblesville (IN)	2	118.5	25.54	2.26	*	407.7	23.46	.30	—	—	—	97	3	—
Wabash River (IN)	79	116.8	26.33	1.75	4	412.8	23.75	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Richmond City of	17	147.1	34.10	2.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Whitewater (IN)	17	147.1	34.10	2.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Rochester City of	2	171.9	41.23	1.20	—	—	—	—	36	160.5	1.63	50	—	50
Silver Lake (MN)	2	171.9	41.23	1.20	—	—	—	—	36	160.5	1.63	50	—	50
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp	62	134.2	35.65	2.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Russell Station 7 (NY)	62	134.2	35.65	2.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Ruston City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	160.6	1.69	—	—	100
Steam Plant (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	160.6	1.69	—	—	100
S Mississippi Elec Pwr Assn	71	209.3	51.76	.92	—	—	—	—	545	163.8	1.71	76	—	24
Moselle (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	545	163.8	1.71	—	—	100
R D Morrow (MS)	71	209.3	51.76	.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Salt River Proj Ag I & P Dist	793	128.1	27.71	.52	11	492.1	29.29	.52	26	424.0	4.32	99	*	*
Coronado (AZ)	217	196.0	39.09	.46	4	482.1	28.78	.53	—	—	—	99	1	—
Navajo (AZ)	576	105.2	23.42	.54	7	497.3	29.55	.51	—	—	—	100	*	—
Santan (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	424.0	4.32	—	—	100
San Antonio City of	15	119.7	25.62	.99	—	—	—	—	1,409	167.5	1.70	18	—	82
Braunig (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213	167.5	1.70	—	—	100
JT Deely/Spruce (TX)	15	119.7	25.62	.99	—	—	—	—	10	166.6	1.68	97	—	3
Sommers (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,182	167.5	1.70	—	—	100
Tuttle (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	159.0	1.61	—	—	100
San Diego Gas & Electric Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,318	194.8	1.98	—	—	100
Encina (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,006	186.6	1.90	—	—	100
South Bay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,312	207.2	2.11	—	—	100
San Miguel Electric Coop Inc	251	103.1	11.23	1.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
San Miguel (TX)	251	103.1	11.23	1.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Savannah Electric & Power Co	5	159.0	42.40	.99	1	403.8	23.40	.50	100	301.9	3.09	54	1	44
Kraft (GA)	5	159.0	42.40	.99	—	—	—	—	62	293.5	3.01	67	—	33
McIntosh (GA)	—	—	—	—	1	403.8	23.40	.50	—	—	—	—	100	—
Riverside (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	315.2	3.23	—	—	100
Seminole Electric Coop Inc	264	186.7	45.04	2.71	4	399.1	23.10	.16	—	—	—	100	*	—
Seminole (FL)	264	186.7	45.04	2.71	4	399.1	23.10	.16	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sierra Pacific Power Co	82	191.8	42.22	.38	1	491.1	28.57	.00	1,573	175.8	1.81	53	*	47
Fort Churchill (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	937	175.8	1.81	—	—	100
North Valmy (NV)	82	191.8	42.22	.38	1	491.1	28.57	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Tracy (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	636	175.8	1.81	—	—	100
Sikeston City of	29	225.4	50.89	2.36	1	378.6	22.42	.26	—	—	—	99	1	—
Sikeston (MO)	29	225.4	50.89	2.36	1	378.6	22.42	.26	—	—	—	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, April 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			
South Carolina Electric&Gas Co	285	159.7	41.51	1.13	*	392.0	22.72	0.20	3	266.9	2.73	100	*	*
Canadys (SC)	55	162.0	41.88	1.42	—	—	—	—	2	263.1	2.69	100	—	*
Mcmeekin (SC)	42	154.1	39.98	1.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Urguhart (SC)	37	156.3	40.62	1.27	—	—	—	—	1	274.3	2.80	100	—	*
Wateree (SC)	64	156.1	40.80	1.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Williams (SC)	87	165.0	42.90	.88	*	392.0	22.72	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
South Carolina Pub Serv Auth	472	151.1	38.68	1.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Cross (SC)	271	155.8	39.64	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Jefferies (SC)	46	137.0	35.89	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Winyah (SC)	156	147.1	37.83	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Southern California Edison Co	453	128.5	28.30	.52	—	—	—	—	10,724	218.2	2.25	47	—	53
Alamitos (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,039	223.7	2.26	—	—	100
Cool Water (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272	170.3	1.78	—	—	100
El Segundo (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	926	196.3	2.17	—	—	100
Etiwanda (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	219.1	2.23	—	—	100
Huntington Beach (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	832	223.5	2.26	—	—	100
Long Beach (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	213.5	2.17	—	—	100
Mandalay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	702	217.0	2.28	—	—	100
Mohave (NV)	453	128.5	28.30	.52	—	—	—	—	157	227.7	2.34	98	—	2
Ormond Beach (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,332	223.9	2.32	—	—	100
Redondo (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,317	214.0	2.24	—	—	100
Southern Illinois Power Coop	22	106.1	23.77	2.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Marion (IL)	22	106.1	23.77	2.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Southern Indiana Gas & Elec Co	203	134.1	30.56	3.43	—	—	—	—	16	248.8	2.55	100	—	*
A B Brown (IN)	91	163.5	37.95	3.95	—	—	—	—	12	244.7	2.51	99	—	1
Culley (IN)	64	112.7	25.46	3.11	—	—	—	—	3	263.1	2.69	100	—	*
Warrick (IN)	48	105.0	23.37	2.89	—	—	—	—	*	271.9	2.78	100	—	*
Southwestern Electric Power Co	736	181.8	29.57	.47	2	375.8	22.10	.00	1,504	167.7	1.72	89	*	11
Arsenal Hill (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	180.3	1.80	—	—	100
Flint Creek (AR)	180	162.4	27.32	.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Knox Lee (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	991	156.7	1.62	—	—	100
Pirkey (TX)	220	187.7	28.24	.76	—	—	—	—	13	199.0	2.06	100	—	*
Welsh Station (TX)	336	188.7	31.65	.36	2	375.8	22.10	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Wilkes (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	320	194.6	1.95	—	—	100
Southwestern Public Service Co	584	206.1	35.86	.33	—	—	—	—	6,850	162.6	1.63	60	—	40
Cunningham (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,575	149.4	1.50	—	—	100
Harrington (TX)	257	204.5	35.59	.34	—	—	—	—	11	163.0	1.55	100	—	*
Jones (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,085	160.8	1.62	—	—	100
Maddox (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	637	145.1	1.53	—	—	100
Nichols (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,064	181.8	1.78	—	—	100
Plant X (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472	157.5	1.60	—	—	100
Tolk (TX)	327	207.4	36.07	.33	—	—	—	—	6	163.0	1.65	100	—	*
Springfield City of	101	129.0	26.10	.29	—	—	—	—	483	148.3	1.46	81	—	19
James River (MO)	44	151.4	35.53	.42	—	—	—	—	483	148.3	1.46	69	—	31
Southwest (MO)	57	105.8	18.74	.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Springfield City of	71	112.0	23.57	3.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Dallman (IL)	53	112.0	23.57	3.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lakeside (IL)	18	112.0	23.57	3.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
St Joseph Light & Power Co	11	132.5	31.35	3.68	1	145.4	9.50	2.13	48	157.6	1.57	82	2	16
Lakeroad (MO)	11	132.5	31.35	3.68	1	145.4	9.50	2.13	48	157.6	1.57	82	2	16
Sunflower Electric Coop Inc	47	113.0	19.13	.30	—	—	—	—	21	177.4	1.48	98	—	2
Holcomb (KS)	47	113.0	19.13	.30	—	—	—	—	21	177.4	1.48	98	—	2
Tacoma Public Utilities	4	180.0	34.09	.36	—	—	—	—	*	[3] 2,769.0	29.07	100	—	*
Steam No.2 (WA)	4	180.0	34.09	.36	—	—	—	—	*	[3] 2,769.0	29.07	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, April 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			
Tallahassee City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,461	244.6	2.53	—	—	100
Hopkins (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,235	244.0	2.52	—	—	100
Purdom (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226	248.0	2.57	—	—	100
Tampa Electric Co	520	175.0	42.01	1.96	7	407.4	23.62	0.12	—	—	—	100	*	—
Big Bend (FL)	—	—	—	—	3	416.9	23.98	.10	—	—	—	—	100	—
Davant Transfer (LA)	433	162.1	38.23	2.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Gannon (FL)	88	232.8	60.72	1.00	4	400.7	23.37	.14	—	—	—	99	1	—
Hookers Point (FL)	—	—	—	—	*	390.5	22.63	.10	—	—	—	—	100	—
Taunton City of	—	—	—	—	1	258.4	17.17	1.00	*	239.7	2.46	—	91	9
Cleary (MA)	—	—	—	—	1	258.4	17.17	1.00	*	239.7	2.46	—	91	9
Tennessee Valley Authority	2,965	115.6	27.61	2.13	25	379.7	21.97	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Allen (TN)	79	111.1	27.03	1.95	1	371.9	21.79	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Bull Run (TN)	216	123.3	31.89	1.44	9	393.4	22.64	.50	—	—	—	99	1	—
BRT Terminal (KY)	26	96.2	20.67	3.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Cahokia (KY)	101	116.9	27.38	.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Colbert (AL)	217	119.5	29.10	1.39	5	317.5	18.34	.50	—	—	—	99	1	—
Cumberland (TN)	648	98.8	22.83	2.85	2	372.8	21.67	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gallatin (TN)	174	120.4	29.84	1.94	1	411.3	24.03	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Johnsonville (TN)	68	122.9	29.47	1.76	2	449.3	26.23	.50	—	—	—	99	1	—
Kingston (TN)	332	129.1	32.96	1.30	1	387.5	22.43	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Paradise (KY)	335	102.0	22.12	4.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Sevier (TN)	98	126.8	31.96	1.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Shawnee (KY)	316	120.1	28.27	.77	2	401.0	23.14	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Widows Creek (AL)	356	126.9	30.45	2.23	1	382.9	22.32	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Terrabonne Parrish Con	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	163.0	1.78	—	—	100
Houma (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	163.0	1.78	—	—	100
Texas Municipal Power Agency	297	149.4	14.57	1.59	—	—	—	—	4	172.0	1.76	100	—	*
Gibbons Creek (TX)	297	149.4	14.57	1.59	—	—	—	—	4	172.0	1.76	100	—	*
Texas Utilities Electric Co	1,984	116.9	14.90	1.20	14	312.9	18.13	.00	24,428	216.4	2.22	50	*	50
Big Brown (TX)	241	169.1	21.81	.70	—	—	—	—	45	216.4	2.20	99	—	1
Decordova (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,180	216.4	2.17	—	—	100
Eagle Mountain (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	864	216.4	2.24	—	—	100
Graham (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,301	216.4	2.28	—	—	100
Handley (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,174	216.4	2.17	—	—	100
Lake Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,104	216.4	2.24	—	—	100
Lake Hubbard (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,067	216.4	2.24	—	—	100
Martin Lake (TX)	754	106.4	14.02	1.97	12	305.9	17.73	.00	—	—	—	99	1	—
Monticello (TX)	665	127.4	14.72	.50	2	354.7	20.56	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Morgan Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	758	216.4	2.14	—	—	100
Mountain Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,387	216.4	2.20	—	—	100
North Lake (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,184	216.4	2.22	—	—	100
Permian Basin (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,066	216.4	2.21	—	—	100
Sandow No 4 (TX)	324	86.6	12.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Stryker (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,975	216.4	2.24	—	—	100
Tradinghouse (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,423	216.4	2.23	—	—	100
Valley (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,900	216.4	2.23	—	—	100
Texas-New Mexico Power Co	146	130.5	17.62	.81	—	—	—	—	13	178.0	1.82	99	—	1
TNP One (Tx)	146	130.5	17.62	.81	—	—	—	—	13	178.0	1.82	99	—	1
Toledo Edison Co	119	184.8	47.68	.98	1	402.5	23.45	.28	—	—	—	100	*	—
Bay Shore (OH)	119	184.8	47.68	.98	1	402.5	23.45	.28	—	—	—	100	*	—
Tri State Gen & Trans Assn, Inc	412	113.9	23.29	.41	—	—	—	—	8	80.7	.85	100	—	*
Craig (CO)	386	117.0	23.88	.39	—	—	—	—	8	80.7	.85	100	—	*
Nucla (CO)	26	69.7	14.64	.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tucson Electric Power Co	249	163.9	30.40	.61	5	575.0	34.22	.04	18	188.1	1.93	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, April 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			
Tucson Electric Power Co														
Irvington (AZ)	42	224.3	44.71	0.45	—	—	—	—	18	188.1	1.93	98	—	2
Springerville (AZ)	207	150.5	27.50	.64	5	575.0	34.22	0.04	—	—	—	99	1	—
Union Electric Co	1,044	115.3	22.62	.93	1	342.7	19.72	.29	272	171.8	1.77	99	*	1
Labadie (MO)	555	116.9	23.04	.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Meramec (MO)	31	126.9	29.69	1.29	—	—	—	—	201	172.3	1.77	78	—	22
Rush Island (MO)	271	111.8	22.15	.78	1	342.7	19.72	.29	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sioux (MO)	187	113.3	20.89	1.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Venice No.2 (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	170.3	1.75	—	—	100
United Illuminating Co	55	186.3	48.52	.56	422	270.3	17.21	.66	630	226.1	2.33	30	56	14
Bridgeport Harbor (CT)	55	186.3	48.52	.56	55	270.4	17.09	.50	—	—	—	80	20	—
New Haven Hbr (CT)	—	—	—	—	367	270.2	17.23	.68	630	226.1	2.33	—	78	22
United Power Assn	83	69.9	9.54	.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Stanton (ND)	83	69.9	9.54	.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
UtiliCorp United Inc	50	118.3	25.78	.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Sibley (MO)	50	118.3	25.78	.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Vero Beach City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349	254.6	2.64	—	—	100
Vero Beach (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349	254.6	2.64	—	—	100
Virginia Electric & Power Co	800	137.4	35.06	1.41	5	377.1	22.17	.20	1,105	250.0	2.60	95	*	5
Bremo Bluff (VA)	43	136.8	33.37	1.05	1	340.9	20.04	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
Chesapeake Energy (VA)	71	149.8	38.68	.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Chesterfield (VA)	181	145.6	37.46	1.22	—	—	—	—	1,066	252.1	2.62	81	—	19
Clover (VA)	35	137.4	35.89	.94	4	386.5	22.73	.20	—	—	—	97	3	—
Mount Storm (WV)	354	127.5	32.12	1.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Possum Point (VA)	51	147.6	39.11	1.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Yorktown (VA)	65	145.8	37.94	1.47	—	—	—	—	39	191.0	1.91	98	—	2
West Penn Power Co	361	137.5	35.60	2.35	1	386.3	22.87	.27	4	393.2	3.93	100	*	*
Armstrong (PA)	52	130.3	33.39	1.53	*	391.6	23.19	.27	—	—	—	100	*	—
Hatfield (PA)	246	139.9	36.43	2.37	1	376.2	22.28	.27	—	—	—	100	*	—
Mitchell (PA)	62	133.9	34.18	2.95	*	447.9	26.52	.27	4	393.2	3.93	100	*	*
West Texas Utilities Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,545	163.8	1.64	—	—	100
Fort Phantom (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,885	196.8	1.99	—	—	100
Oak Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	138.0	1.38	—	—	100
Paint Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	801	144.9	1.44	—	—	100
Rio Pecos (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	925	133.2	1.29	—	—	100
San Angelo (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	859	142.1	1.42	—	—	100
Western Farmers Elec Coop Inc	47	197.4	33.66	.35	—	—	—	—	1,291	138.0	1.40	38	—	62
Anadarko (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,052	138.0	1.40	—	—	100
Hugo (OK)	47	197.4	33.66	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Mooreland (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	137.9	1.40	—	—	100
Western Massachusetts Elec Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	309	200.4	2.05	—	—	100
West Springfield (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	309	200.4	2.05	—	—	100
WestPlains Energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	527	141.7	1.43	—	—	100
Cimarron River (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	207.2	2.07	—	—	100
Large (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262	139.9	1.42	—	—	100
Mullergren (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	137.5	1.39	—	—	100
Wisconsin Electric Power Co	944	118.1	23.99	.50	3	420.1	24.53	.28	58	202.8	2.03	100	*	*
Oak Creek (WI)	178	156.3	38.74	.46	—	—	—	—	39	195.6	1.96	99	—	1
Pleasant Prairie (WI)	490	76.9	12.98	.35	—	—	—	—	11	200.6	2.01	100	—	*
Port Washington (WI)	14	143.7	37.67	1.49	—	—	—	—	3	246.4	2.48	99	—	1
Presque Isle (MI)	194	139.9	31.26	.51	3	420.1	24.53	.28	—	—	—	100	*	—
Valley (WI)	67	156.7	41.24	1.55	—	—	—	—	4	242.7	2.44	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, April 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			
Wisconsin Power & Light Co	706	108.8	19.32	0.44	3	345.7	20.33	0.00	*	507.9	5.06	100	*	*
Blackhawk (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	507.9	5.06	—	—	100
Columbia (WI)	379	92.5	15.81	.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Edgewater (WI)	252	127.3	23.32	.38	3	342.9	20.16	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Nelson Dewey (WI)	64	121.3	23.45	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Rock River (WI)	11	131.6	24.92	.41	*	385.7	22.68	.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Wisconsin Public Service Corp	258	116.6	20.54	.25	—	—	—	—	18	337.9	3.42	100	—	*
Pulliam (WI)	112	111.6	19.74	.20	—	—	—	—	12	400.9	4.05	99	—	1
Weston (WI)	146	120.5	21.16	.29	—	—	—	—	6	212.0	2.15	100	—	*
Wyandotte Municipal Serv Comm	2	197.0	48.27	2.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Wyandotte (MI)	2	197.0	48.27	2.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
U.S. Total	66,167	133.7	27.54	1.08	3,222	280.4	17.67	.79	222,405	[2] 194.5	1.98	85	1	14

[1] The April 1995 petroleum coke receipts were 94,756 short tons and the cost was 63.7 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).

Appendix B

References

Appendix B

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Appendix C

Technical Notes

Appendix C

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 correction 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:

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

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

Form EIA-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

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

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

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

Here, n is the Form EIA-826 sample size for that State, and b is the factor ('slope') relating x to y in the linear regression. γ is taken to be 1/2 (see (Knaub, 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, April 1995

Census Division and State	Coal[1] (Btu per ton)	Petroleum[1] (Btu per barrel)	Gas[1] (Btu per thousand cubic feet)
New England	**25,829,542**	**6,401,969**	**1,025,940**
Connecticut	26,041,382	6,422,089	1,020,744
Maine	—	6,360,086	—
Massachusetts	25,638,378	6,381,717	1,027,687
New Hampshire	26,357,856	—	1,017,000
Rhode Island	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	994,000
Middle Atlantic	**24,844,726**	**6,322,631**	**1,027,666**
New Jersey	26,926,572	5,753,570	1,030,650
New York	26,025,206	6,360,409	1,027,279
Pennsylvania	24,543,360	6,084,972	1,030,035
East North Central	**21,471,236**	**6,172,014**	**661,292**
Illinois	19,981,388	6,225,244	1,013,632
Indiana	20,756,169	5,774,105	1,024,000
Michigan	21,664,343	6,282,338	* 276,070
Ohio	24,303,624	5,756,142	1,030,280
Wisconsin	18,814,683	5,880,000	999,282
West North Central	**17,022,928**	**5,852,718**	**992,310**
Iowa	17,471,978	5,731,083	1,005,846
Kansas	17,471,870	—	982,097
Minnesota	17,630,556	5,895,481	1,004,427
Missouri	18,675,117	6,040,882	996,334
Nebraska	17,269,312	5,801,880	997,043
North Dakota	13,213,506	5,838,963	1,084,000
South Dakota	12,304,000	—	—
South Atlantic	**24,689,384**	**6,293,494**	**1,012,407**
Delaware	26,351,294	5,889,828	1,033,000
District of Columbia	—	5,899,320	—
Florida	24,665,292	6,354,449	1,009,659
Georgia	22,942,196	5,816,137	1,023,890
Maryland	26,145,521	5,873,838	1,033,000
North Carolina	25,035,566	5,805,091	1,033,000
South Carolina	25,739,196	5,796,000	1,021,000
Virginia	25,677,215	5,878,316	1,039,487
West Virginia	24,927,350	5,799,134	1,000,000
East South Central	**23,669,483**	**5,813,627**	**1,031,097**
Alabama	23,553,820	5,843,047	1,010,746
Kentucky	23,489,723	5,808,123	1,023,753
Mississippi	22,348,176	5,877,522	1,032,124
Tennessee	24,382,550	5,786,719	—
West South Central	**15,627,797**	**5,821,690**	**1,027,115**
Arkansas	17,371,122	5,806,099	1,018,158
Louisiana	16,184,976	5,880,000	1,041,519
Oklahoma	17,114,246	—	1,030,950
Texas	14,791,905	5,806,500	1,022,971
Mountain	**19,559,813**	**5,891,275**	**1,024,666**
Arizona	20,704,828	5,951,673	1,017,820
Colorado	19,749,704	—	1,000,413
Idaho	—	—	—
Montana	16,777,823	5,922,000	1,094,444
Nevada	22,261,454	5,817,000	1,027,275
New Mexico	17,954,326	5,712,000	1,018,190
Utah	23,168,190	5,880,000	1,057,000
Wyoming	17,270,544	5,880,000	1,044,714
Pacific Contiguous	**16,511,776**	—	**1,026,530**
California	—	—	1,027,067
Oregon	—	—	1,011,000
Washington	16,511,776	—	1,050,000
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	**6,274,117**	**1,001,251**
Alaska	—	—	1,001,251
Hawaii	—	6,274,117	—
U.S. Average	**20,600,206**	**6,302,779**	**1,016,913**

[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
Stocks[2]		
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 Commision: 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

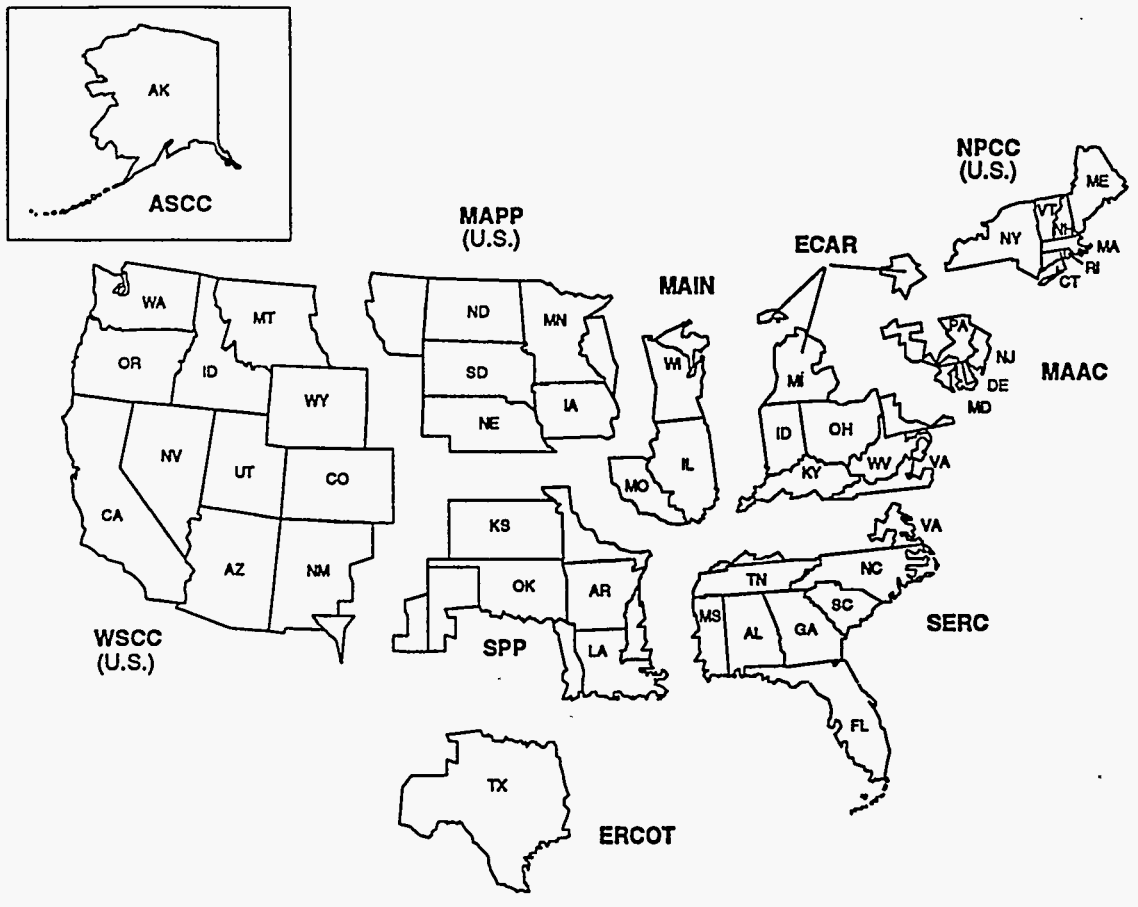
Item	1992			1993		
	EIA-826	EIA-861	Difference (Percent)	EIA-826	EIA-861	Difference (Percent)
Retail Sales (million kilowatthours)						
Residential	934,044	935,939	0.2	994,380	994,781	*
Commercial	763,664	761,271	-.3	790,225	794,573	0.5
Industrial	965,356	972,714	.8	984,111	977,164	-.7
Other[1]	94,003	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
MAIN- Mid-American Interpool Network
MAAC- Mid-Atlantic Area Council
MAPP (U.S.)- Mid-Continent Area Power Pool
NPCC (U.S.)- Northeast Power Coordinating Council
SERC- Southeastern Electric Reliability Council
SPP- Southwest Power Pool
ERCOT- Electric Reliability Council of Texas
WSCC (U.S.)- Western Systems 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 outrage or scheduled maintenance. Legal restrictions or other causes make these units unavailable.

Peak Demand: The maximum load during a specified period of time.

Peak Load Plant: A plant usually housing old, low-efficiency steam units; gas turbines; diesels; or pumped-storage hydroelectric equipment normally used during the peak-load periods.

Peaking Capacity: Capacity of generating equipment normally reserved for operation during the hours of highest daily, weekly, or seasonal loads. Some generating equipment may be operated at certain times as peaking capacity and at other times to serve loads on an around-the-clock basis.

Percent Difference: The relative change in a quantity over a specified time period. It is calculated as

follows: the current value has the previous value subtracted from it; this new number is divided by the absolute value of the previous value; then this new number is multiplied by 100.

Petroleum: A mixture of hydrocarbons existing in the liquid state found in natural underground reservoirs, often associated with gas. Petroleum includes fuel oil No. 2, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6; topped crude; Kerosene; and jet fuel.

Petroleum Coke: See Coke (Petroleum).

Petroleum (Crude Oil): A naturally occurring, oily, flammable liquid composed principally of hydrocarbons. Crude oil is occasionally found in springs or pools but usually is drilled from wells beneath the earth's surface.

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

Plant Use: The electric energy used in the operation of a plant. Included in this definition is the energy required for pumping at pumped-storage plants.

Plant-Use Electricity: The electric energy used in the operation of a plant. This energy total is subtracted from the gross energy production of the plant; for reporting purposes the plant energy production is then reported as a net figure. The energy required for pumping at pumped-storage plants is, by definition, subtracted, and the energy production for these plants is then reported as a net figure.

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

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

Prime Mover: The motive force that drives an electric generator (e.g., steam engine, turbine, or water wheel).

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

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

Pure Pumped-Storage Hydroelectric Plant: A plant that produces power only from water that has previously been pumped to an upper reservoir.

Qualifying Facility (QF): This is a cogenerator or small power producer that meets certain ownership, operating and efficiency criteria established by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) pursuant to the PURPA, and has filed with the FERC for QF status or has self-certified. For additional information, see the Code of Federal Regulation, Title 18, Part 292.

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

Receipts: Purchases of fuel.

Reserve Margin (Operating): The amount of unused available capability of an electric power system at peak load for a utility system as a percentage of total capability.

Restoration Time: The time when the major portion of the interrupted load has been restored and the emergency is considered to be ended. However, some of the loads interrupted may not have been restored due to local problems.

Restricted-Universe Census: This is the complete enumeration of data from a specifically defined subset of entities including, for example, those that exceed a given level of sales or generator nameplate capacity.

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

Running and Quick-Start Capability: The net capability of generating units that carry load or have quick-start capability. In general, quick-start capability refers to generating units that can be available for load within a 30-minute period.

Sales: The amount of kilowatthours sold in a given period of time; usually grouped by classes of service, such as residential, commercial, industrial, and other. Other sales include public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

Scheduled Outage: The shutdown of a generating unit, transmission line, or other facility, for inspection or maintenance, in accordance with an advance schedule.

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

Spot Purchases: A single shipment of fuel or volumes of fuel, purchased for delivery within 1 year. Spot purchases are often made by a user to fulfill a certain

portion of energy requirements, to meet 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.

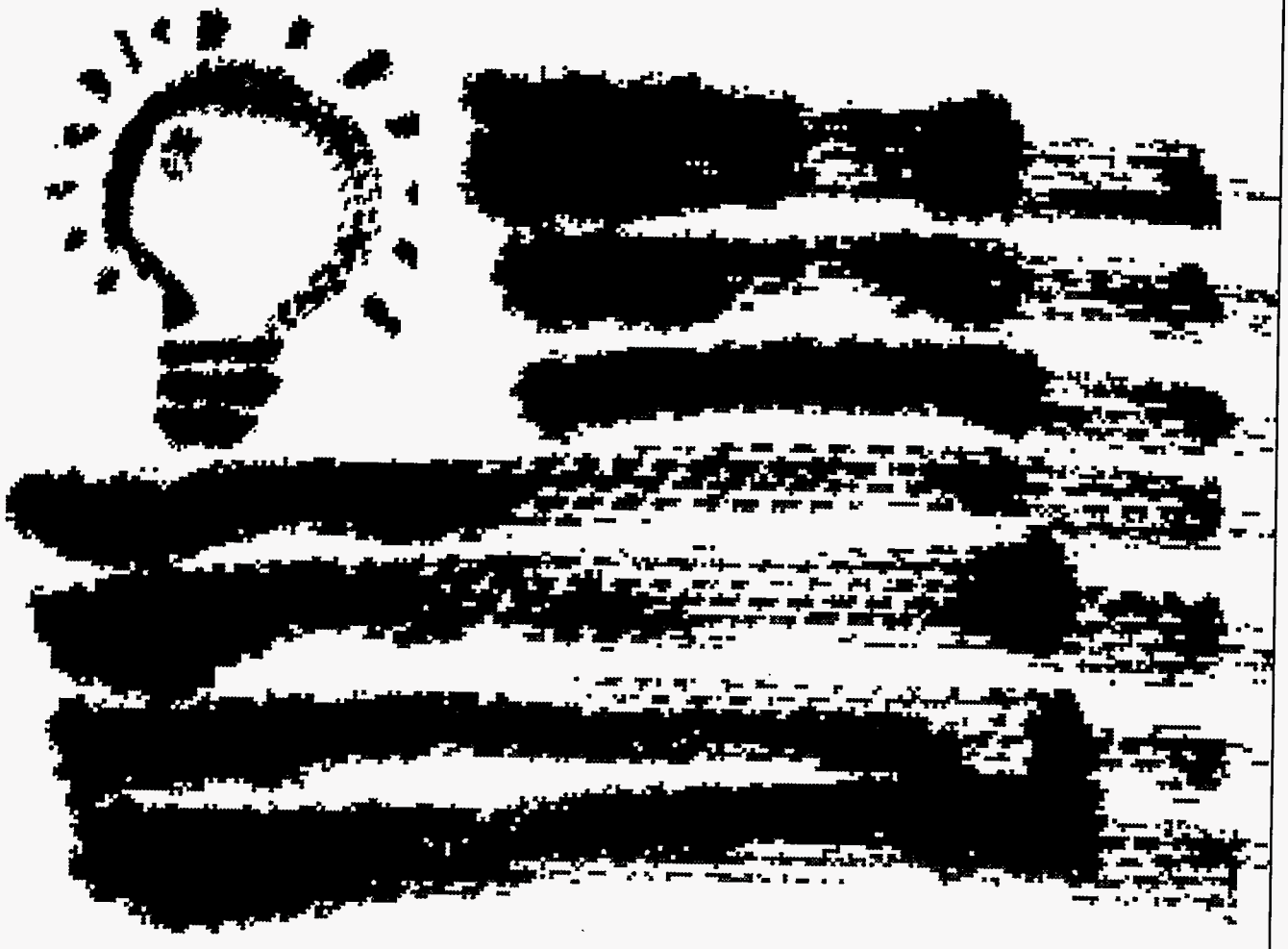
Watt: The electrical unit of power. The rate of energy transfer equivalent to 1 ampere flowing under a pressure of 1 volt at unity power factor.

Watthour (Wh): An electrical energy unit of measure equal to 1 watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for 1 hour.

Wheeling Service: The movement of electricity from one system to another over transmission facilities of intervening systems. Wheeling service contracts can be established between two or more systems.

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

ENERGY AWARENESS



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