Electric Power Monthly

July 1999

With Data for April 1999

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

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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 Electric Power 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 retail sales, associated revenue, and average revenue per kilowatt-hour of electricity sold. In addition, 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.

Data Sources

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

Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels
Electric Power Industry Related Data: Available in Electronic Form
(as of July 1999)

	Internet			CD-ROM	Diskette
	Portable Document Format (PDF)	Executable Data Files	Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)		
Surveys:					
Form EIA-412: Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities		X			X
Form EIA-759: Monthly Power Plant Report		X		X	X
Form EIA-767: Steam-Electric Operation and Design Report		X			X
Form EIA-826: Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions		X		X	X
Form EIA-860: Annual Electric Generator Report		X		X	X
Form EIA-861: Annual Electric Utility Report	X	X		X	X
FERC Form 1: Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licensees, and Others		X			X
FERC Form 423: Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants		X			X
Publications:					
Electric Power Monthly	X		X	X	
Data tables for Form EIA-759, Form EIA-826, Form EIA-860 (new units only), and FERC Form 423	X		X		
Electric Power Annual Volume I	X		X	X	
Electric Power Annual Volume II	X		X	X	
Inventory of Power Plants in the United States	X			X	
Electric Sales and Revenue	X		X	X	
Financial Statistics of Major U.S. Investor Owned Electric Utilities	X			X	
Financial Statistics of Major U.S. Publicly Owned Electric Utilities	X			X	

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Monthly Update

Utility Generation and Retail Sales—April 1999

Generation. Total U.S. net generation of electricity was 240 billion kilowatthours, 3 percent above the amount reported in April 1998. The energy source with the largest kilowatthour increase in generation compared with April of last year was gas-fired plants (higher by 6 billion kilowatthours). Electricity generated from petroleum and nuclear-powered plants was also above the amount reported during the same period last year, higher by 6 and 2 percent, respectively.

Sales. Total sales of electricity to ultimate consumers in the United States during April 1999 were 243 billion kilowatthours, 7 billion kilowatthours or 3 percent higher than the level reported at this time in 1998. Compared with April 1998, retail sales of electricity in all the major end-use sectors increased. The residential sector had sales of 77 billion kilowatthours, 4 percent higher than in April 1998. The commercial sector increased by 4 percent while sales in the industrial sector increased by 1 percent compared with April 1998.

Utility Fuel Receipts, Costs, and Quality—March 1999

Coal. Receipts of coal at electric utilities totaled 77 million short tons, up 1 million short tons from receipts reported in March 1998. Consumption of coal during March was 71 million short tons, resulting in end-of-March stocks rising to 136 million short tons, the highest level since March 1995. A 9-percent increase in nuclear generation, coupled with a significant increase in gas-fired generation, contributed to a reduction in demand for coal-fired generation from March 1998 levels.

Several plant sales have been finalized and closed during the March 1999 through July 1999 period. On March 17, 1999, the 1,884-megawatt Homer City plant (co-owned by Pennsylvania Electric Company and New York State Electric & Gas Company) entered a nonreporting status on FERC Form 423 due to its sale to Edison Mission Energy. This will affect year-to-year

comparisons of data for Pennsylvania and the Middle Atlantic Census division. Homer City receives approximately 5 million to 6 million short tons of coal on an annual basis. In May 1999, all coal-fired New York State Gas & Electric plants will enter a nonreporting status due to their sale to AES Corporation.

When an electric utility plant is sold and its reporting category changed to be a nonutility plant, fuel receipt and cost data for this plant are no longer required to be reported on the FERC Form 423. The affect of losing plants from the database could significantly affect future data reported in this publication. Substantial changes in the average delivered cost of fuel aggregated to the State and Census Division level will likely occur. Companies with contracts that use FERC Form 423 cost data as part of an index for calculating energy costs may want to examine the effects of a reduction in survey coverage.

Petroleum. Receipts of petroleum totaled nearly 11 million barrels, down about one-half million barrels from March 1998. The average delivered cost of petroleum to electric utilities in March 1999 was \$1.80 per million Btu, down from \$2.05 per million Btu in March 1998. While low prices made petroleum attractive for baseload generation, it still only accounted for approximately 4 percent of total Btu's received during the month. Over the next several months, the sale of several oil-fired plants located in the New England and Middle Atlantic Census divisions will affect future data presented in the *Electric Power Monthly*.

Gas. Receipts of gas totaled 187 billion cubic feet (Bcf), up from the 181 Bcf reported in March 1998. The average cost of gas delivered to electric utilities was \$2.12 per million Btu, compared to \$2.54 per million Btu reported in March 1998. In the coming months, data for several plants owned by Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Orange & Rockland Utilities, Pacific Gas & Electric Company, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company will no longer be reported on the FERC Form 423. This will have a substantial effect on data aggregations for both California and New York, and their respective Census divisions.

Electricity Supply and Demand Forecast for 1999¹

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

- Electricity demand in 1999 is projected to grow in each of the five demand sectors. The overall total for 1999 is forecast at 1.1 percent above 1998 levels, which is lower than the 3.7 percent growth rate experienced in 1998.
- Residential demand for electricity in 1999 is projected to increase by 1.2 percent over 1998. This is due to the expected second and third quarter increase in cooling demand over the same period in 1998, when temperatures were milder than normal.
- Commercial sector demand is forecast to rise by 1.7 percent in 1999 and can be attributed mainly to expanding employment and favorable economic conditions. Industrial demand is projected to grow by 0.2 percent in 1999 reflecting the continuing growth in industrial output.
- Electricity generation at U.S. utilities is expected to grow at the rate of 1.2 percent, which is 1.8 percent below the growth rate experienced in 1998. The nonutility generation growth rate is projected to remain steady at 1.5 percent.
- Assuming that weather will be normal in 1999, hydropower generation by electric utilities is expected to decrease by 8.1 percent from the abnormally high levels seen the past 3 years. These levels resulted from increased availability of hydroelectric generation due to high runoff conditions in the Pacific Northwest, created by above-average rainfall in 1996 and 1997.
- Nuclear power generation is expected to increase by 0.2 percent as it continues to recover from the negative growth seen in 1997, as many of the downed nuclear plants go back on line (but not back up to peak 1996 levels).
- Net Imports of electricity from Canada are forecast to be 8.7 percent above last year's level. This ends the downward trend which occurred each year (except in 1996) after the record high levels of imports seen in 1994.

¹Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook: 1st Quarter 1999*, DOE/EIA-0202 (99/1Q) (Washington, DC, January 1999).

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

Electricity Supply and Demand (Billion Kilowatthours)

	1999				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Year
Supply					
Net Utility Generation					
Coal	455.5	436.1	492.8	481.2	1845.7
Petroleum	32.8	30.7	35.9	27.8	127.4
Natural Gas	51.3	85.8	118.4	91.7	317.3
Nuclear	174.3	164.5	181.4	163.6	673.6
Hydroelectric	76.5	77.9	65.6	64.0	284.0
Geothermal and Other ^a	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	6.9
Subtotal	792.3	796.7	895.8	790.1	3265.0
Nonutility Generation^b					
Coal	15.1	14.4	15.7	17.6	62.8
Petroleum	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.7	16.8
Natural Gas	50.9	48.7	53.0	59.4	212.0
Other Gaseous Fuels ^c	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.4	12.2
Hydroelectric	4.3	4.1	4.5	5.0	18.0
Geothermal and Other ^d	17.8	17.0	18.5	20.8	74.1
Subtotal	95.0	91.0	99.1	110.9	396.0
Total Generation	887.3	877.7	994.9	901.0	3661.0
Net Imports	6.8	7.9	11.2	7.8	33.7
Total Supply	894.1	885.6	1006.1	908.8	3694.6
Losses and Unaccounted for ^e	47.3	73.5	64.8	65.7	250.8
Demand					
Electric Utility Sales					
Residential	288.5	253.3	328.6	264.7	1146.2
Commercial	229.3	231.9	269.3	233.4	964.0
Industrial	263.9	264.0	274.1	263.1	1055.0
Other	25.2	24.7	27.2	25.4	102.6
Subtotal	807.0	773.9	900.3	786.6	3267.8
Nonutility Gener. for Own Use ^b	39.8	38.1	41.5	48.5	168.0
Total Demand	846.8	812.1	941.8	835.1	3435.8
Memo:					
Nonutility Sales to					
Electric Utilities ^f	55.2	52.8	57.5	64.4	230.1

^aOther includes generation from wind, wood, waste, and solar sources.

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

^cIncludes refinery still gas and other process or waste gases, and liquefied petroleum gases.

^dIncludes geothermal, solar, wind, wood, waste, nuclear, hydrogen, sulfur, batteries, chemicals and spent sulfite liquor.

^eBalancing item, mainly transmission and distribution losses.

^fNotes: •Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. •Historical data are printed in bold, forecasts are in italic.

•The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. •Mid World Oil Price Case.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration, latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226 and *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035; Projections: Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Heating Degree-Days by Census Division, April 1999

Census Division	Number of Degree-Days			Percent Change	
	Normal*	1998	1999	Normal to 1999	1998 to 1999
New England	580	529	552	-4.8	4.3
Middle Atlantic	484	438	470	-2.9	8.5
East North Central	483	447	432	-10.6	-3.4
West North Central	438	418	419	-4.3	0.2
South Atlantic	169	182	171	1.2	-6.0
East South Central	187	227	152	-18.7	-33.0
West South Central	75	120	70	NM	NM
Mountain	433	479	521	20.3	8.8
Pacific Contiguous	312	361	382	22.4	5.8
U.S. Average	339	340	338	-0.3	-0.6

* "Normal" is based on calculations using temperature data from 1961 through 1990.

NM = Not meaningful (normal is less than 100 or ratio is in calculable).

Notes: • Heating Degree-days are relative measures of outdoor air temperature used as indices of heating energy requirements. • Heating degree-days are the number of degrees per day that the daily average temperature falls below 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The daily average temperature is the mean of the minimum and maximum temperatures in a 24-hour period.

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service Climate Analysis Center.

Cooling Degree-Days by Census Division, April 1999

Census Division	Number of Degree-Days			Percent Change	
	Normal [*]	1998	1999	Normal to 1999	1998 to 1999
New England	0	0	0	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic	0	0	0	NM	NM
East North Central	1	0	0	NM	NM
West North Central	8	2	3	NM	NM
South Atlantic	72	75	108	NM	NM
East South Central	34	13	64	NM	NM
West South Central	109	50	142	30.3	184.0
Mountain	31	11	12	NM	NM
Pacific Contiguous	12	0	0	NM	NM
U.S. Average	31	20	39	NM	NM

^{*} "Normal" is based on calculations using temperature data for 1961 through 1990.

NM = Not meaningful (normal is less than 100 or ratio is in calculable).

Notes: • Cooling degree-days are relative measures of outdoor air temperature used as indices of cooling energy requirements. • Cooling degree-days are the number of degrees per day that the daily average temperature falls above 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The daily average temperature is the mean of the minimum and maximum temperatures in a 24-hour period.

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service Climate Analysis Center.

Table 1. New U.S. Electric Generating Units by Operating Company, Plant, and State, and Retirements and Total Capability 1999

Month/ Company	Plant	State	Generating Unit Number	Net Summer Capability ¹ (megawatts)	Energy Source	Unit Type Code
January						
Rockford City of	Rockford	IA	6	1.6	Petroleum	IC
Trinidad City of	Trinidad	CO	5,6,7	5.7	Petroleum	IC
Northwestern Wisconsin	Mobile Diesel	WI	1	.5	Petroleum	IC
Public Service Co of Colorado	Fort St Vrain	CO	3	128.0	Gas	CT
February²						
Alabama Power Co.	Washington County	AL	1	109.0	Gas	CC
Alaska Power Co.	Nauyas	AK	3	.3	Petroleum	IC
East Kentucky Power Co.	JK Smith	KY	2	110.0	Gas	GT
March						
St George City of	Bloomington Power Pl	UT	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	10.5	Petroleum	IC
Des Moines City of	Des Moines	NE	5	1.1	Petroleum	IC
April						
Florida Power Corp.	Mines Energy Complex	FL	1	470.0	Gas	CC
East Kentucky Power Co.	JK Smith	KY	1	110.0	Gas	GT
South Carolina Electric & Gas	Cogen South	SC	1	55.0	Coal	ST
Total Capability of Newly Added						
Units	—	—	—	1,001.6	—	—
Total Capability of Retired Units						
Units	—	—	—	29.8	—	—
U.S. Total Capability						
Units	—	—	—	683,334.1	—	—

¹ Net summer capability is estimated.

² 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* (DOE/EIA-0095). *Unit Type Codes are: CT=Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine, GT=Combustion (gas) Turbine, IC=Internal Combustion, CC=Combined Cycle - Total Unit, and ST=Steam Turbine-Boiler.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860A, "Annual Electric Generator Report - Utility," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report - Nonutility."

Table 2. U.S. Electric Power Summary Statistics

Items	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Year To Date		
				1999	1998	Difference (percent)
Electric Utility						
Net Generation (Million kWh) ²						
Coal	134,013	142,215	132,282	565,566	569,892	-0.8
Petroleum ³	7,257	8,600	6,817	34,142	27,574	23.8
Gas	24,400	19,944	18,479	76,378	66,497	14.9
Nuclear Power	48,313	58,578	47,503	229,389	210,102	9.2
Hydroelectric (Pumped Storage) ⁴	-462	-377	-437	-1,743	-372	369.1
Renewable						
Hydroelectric (Conventional)	25,646	30,093	27,336	110,332	113,772	-3.0
Geothermal	429	397	320	1,592	1,689	-5.7
Biomass	165	138	167	612	653	-6.2
Wind	*	*	*	2	*	1615.6
Photovoltaic	*	*	*	1	1	16.2
All Energy Sources	239,763	299,589	232,457	1,016,270	989,807	2.7
Consumption ⁵						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	67,149	70,922	66,474	284,352	286,907	-0.9
Petroleum (1,000 barrels) ⁵	11,876	13,719	10,682	55,347	43,695	26.7
Gas (1,000 Mcf)	253,694	206,430	190,201	792,988	689,365	15.0
Stocks (end-of-month) ²						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	140,545	135,732	116,231	—	—	—
Petroleum (1,000 barrels) ⁶	51,271	51,943	51,050	—	—	—
Retail Sales (Million kWh) ⁷						
Residential	76,918	89,025	73,741	362,926	347,280	4.5
Commercial	73,435	74,919	70,430	299,396	286,974	4.3
Industrial	85,178	85,165	84,320	333,722	334,052	-1
Other ⁸	7,725	8,014	7,593	31,651	31,199	1.4
All Sectors	243,253	257,122	236,104	1,027,694	999,506	2.8
Revenue (Million Dollars) ⁷						
Residential	6,243	7,031	6,070	28,529	27,846	2.4
Commercial	5,169	5,314	5,159	21,100	20,918	.9
Industrial	3,625	3,571	3,646	14,220	14,529	-2.1
Other ⁸	579	538	521	2,113	2,111	.1
All Sectors	15,556	16,454	15,396	65,962	65,404	.8
Average Revenue/kWh (Cents) ⁷						
Residential	8.12	7.90	8.23	7.86	8.02	-2.0
Commercial	7.04	7.09	7.32	7.05	7.29	-3.3
Industrial	4.26	4.19	4.32	4.26	4.35	-2.0
Other ⁸	6.72	6.72	6.86	6.67	6.76	-1.3
All Sectors	6.39	6.40	6.52	6.42	6.54	-1.9
	March 1999 ⁹	February 1999 ⁹	March 1998 ⁹	Year To Date		
				1999	1998	Difference (percent)
Receipts						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	76,743	73,934	75,678	227,012	225,243	0.8
Petroleum (1,000 barrels) ¹⁰	10,621	10,417	11,133	35,057	30,493	15.0
Gas (1,000 Mcf)	187,478	138,303	181,034	488,904	471,487	3.7
Cost (cents/million Btu)¹¹						
Coal	124.0	124.7	126.6	123.6	126.1	-2.0
Petroleum ¹²	180.2	171.5	204.6	178.3	220.0	-19.0
Gas ¹³	212.3	221.5	254.4	219.1	261.4	-16.1

See next page for footnotes.

- ¹ Values are estimates based on a cutoff sample; see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for Form EIA-900.
 - ² Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample; see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759; 1998 estimates have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final; see Technical Notes for adjustment methodology.
 - ³ Includes petroleum coke.
 - ⁴ Represents total pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping. Pumping energy used at pumped storage plants for April 1999 was 1,997 million kilowatt-hours.
 - ⁵ The April 1999 petroleum coke consumption was 134,698 short tons.
 - ⁶ The April 1999 petroleum coke stocks were 592,462 short tons.
 - ⁷ Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample; see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826; values for 1998 have been revised and are preliminary. Retail revenues and retail average revenue per kilowatt-hour do not include taxes such as sales and excise taxes that are assessed on the consumer and collected through the utility. Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include purchases of electricity from nonutilities or imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month.
 - ⁸ Includes public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.
 - ⁹ Values are preliminary for 1998 and final for 1997.
 - ¹⁰ The March 1999 petroleum coke receipts were 267,211 short tons.
 - ¹¹ Average cost of fuel delivered to electric generating plants; cost values are weighted values.
 - ¹² March 1999 petroleum coke cost was 74.6 cents per million Btu.
 - ¹³ Includes small amounts of coke-oven, refinery, and blast-furnace gas.
- * For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.

NA = Data are not available.

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

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

Sources: *Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions"; Form EIA-900, "Monthly Nonutility Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." *Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Industry Developments

Illinova and Dynegy to Merge

Illinova Corporation (Illinova), an energy services holding company headquartered in Decatur, Illinois, and Dynegy Incorporated (Dynegy), a leading marketer of energy products and services headquartered in Houston, Texas, have agreed to merge and form a full energy product and services provider with revenue of \$7.5 billion. Based on the agreement, the large industrial shareholders of Dynegy, who own a combined 76 percent of the stock, will buy all the outstanding shares of both Dynegy and Illinova. Currently, Chevron U.S.A. owns 29 percent of Dynegy, while NOVA Chemicals and BGPIC each own approximately 24 percent. The new company, which will assume the name Dynegy Incorporated, and will have total assets of \$12.1 billion and approximately 15,000 megawatts of domestic generating capacity.¹

According to Dynegy, the new company will compete "across nearly the entire energy value chain—from generation, to delivery, to wholesale and retail marketing and trading." Dynegy maintains that Illinova's customers will "benefit from increased access to reliable, competitively priced energy supplies and solutions tailored to their energy needs, delivered by a company with greater financial strength and flexibility." Dynegy expects that Illinova's generating assets and operating experience coupled with Dynegy's energy marketing and trading skills will provide for "multiple avenues for growth from a stable earnings foundation provided by the regulated utility." Dynegy also stated that it expects pre-tax revenue enhancements and cost savings of approximately \$125 million to \$165 million per year. Most of the revenue enhancements will be obtained through "optimizing" Illinova's generating assets, while the cost savings will be obtained through staff reductions and elimination of duplicate corporate programs.

In a related development, Illinois Power Company (Illinois Power) has signed a definitive agreement whereby AmerGen Energy Company (AmerGen) will purchase and operate the Clinton nuclear plant. The

divesting of all nuclear generating assets by Illinois Power, a subsidiary of Illinova, was a condition necessary for the merger with Dynegy to proceed. AmerGen will pay \$20 million for the plant and property and will assume all responsibility for operating the plant, as well as decommissioning. The existing decommissioning trust fund that will total \$95 million by the end of 1999 will be turned over to AmerGen. The plants operating license is set to expire in 2026. Illinois Power has agreed to purchase at least 75 percent of the output of the Clinton plant through 2004.²

Dynegy was founded in 1984 in order to trade natural gas after the deregulation of the natural gas markets in the late 1970's provided new opportunities. It was originally known as Natural Gas Clearinghouse and later as NGC Corporation. The change to Dynegy occurred in 1998 in order to reflect a "dynamic energy company." Dynegy is currently one of the largest gas marketers in North America. Illinova is the holding company for Illinois Power Company, a regulated electric utility serving nearly 600,000 electric customers and 400,000 natural gas customers in Illinois. Illinova Generating, also a subsidiary of Illinova, invests in, develops, and operates independent power plants.

AmerGen to Buy Nine Mile Point Nuclear Plants

AmerGen Energy Company (AmerGen), a joint venture of PECO Energy Company and British Energy, has reached an agreement with both Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation (Niagara Power) and New York State Electric & Gas Corporation (NYSEG) for their respective ownership portion of the Nine Mile Point 1 and 2 nuclear plants. Niagara Mohawk will receive \$71.7 million for Nine Mile Point 1, and \$63.55 million for its 41-percent ownership in Nine Mile Point 2. NYSEG will receive \$27.9 million for its 18-percent ownership of Nine Mile Point 2. Each company may receive additional payments through a financial sharing agreement depending on the price of electricity prices through 2012. Niagara Mohawk has signed a 5-year

¹ Dynegy Corporation, extracted from the Internet at <http://www.dynegy.com> on July 13, 1999.

² *Ibid.*

agreement to purchase electricity at negotiated prices from Nine Mile Point 1. Both Niagara Mohawk and NYSEG have a 3-year agreement to purchase electricity from Nine Mile Point 2.³ Other owners of Nine Mile Point 2 include Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation (9 percent), Long Island Power Authority (18 percent), and Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation (14 percent).

East Energy and CMP to Merge

East Energy Corporation (East Energy) and CMP Group, Incorporated, (CMP Group) have announced that the two companies will merge through an agreement in which East Energy will acquire all the common stock of CMP Group for \$957 million. East Energy will assume \$271 million of CMP Group preferred stock and long-term debt.⁴ Upon completion of the merger, CMP Group will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Energy East. Currently, both companies are in the process of shedding their generating assets in order to grow their distribution business in the Northeast. According to East Energy, it will register as a holding company with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Public Utilities Holding Company Act of 1935.

East Energy conducts business in New York, Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire. Its principal subsidiary is New York State Electric & Gas Corporation which supplies, markets, and delivers electricity and natural gas to over one million customers across upstate New York.

CMP Group is a holding company for Central Maine Power, an electric utility which serves 530,000 customers in central and southern Maine.

AES to Buy New Energy Ventures

AES Corporation (AES) announced that it has entered into an agreement to acquire New Energy Ventures (NEV) for approximately \$90 million. According to AES, "customer choice in the U.S. electricity market has matured to the point where AES's participation in this exciting new business now makes sense."⁵ Previously, AES had concentrated on the generation side of the electricity business by building and operating power plants. By acquiring NEV, AES enters the market of providing energy services and products directly to electricity customers.

The philosophy behind NEV that gained it the distinction of being the largest energy service provider in the United States is shared savings with its customers. It offers customers three pricing alternatives: (1) shared savings whereby NEV and the customer each receive a share of the savings achieved, (2) shared savings with a price ceiling whereby NEV guarantees a minimum savings regardless of actual electricity prices paid, and (3) guaranteed fixed-price quotes. Savings are achieved by aggregating all customer loads and then shopping for the most competitive priced electricity.⁶ NEV will retain its name and operate as a separate company under the AES banner.

³ Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, extracted from the Internet at <http://www.nimo.com> on July 13, 1999.

⁴ Central Maine Power Company, extracted from the Internet at <http://www.cmpco.com> on July 13, 1999.

⁵ AES Corporation, extracted from the Internet at <http://www.aesc.com> on July 14, 1999.

⁶ New Energy Ventures, extracted from the Internet at <http://www.newenergy.com> on July 14, 1999.

Electric Utility Plants That Have Been Sold and Reclassified as Nonutility Plants

Utility	Plant	State	Nameplate Capacity (megawatts)	Date ^a	Buyer
Commonwealth Edison Co IN Inc	State Line	IN	614	January 1998	Southern Energy
Fairbanks City of	Chena	AK	57	January 1998	Aurora Energy
Commonwealth Edison Co Inc	Kincaid	IL	1,319	February 1998	Dominion Energy
Southern California Edison Co	Long Beach	CA	587	March 1998	NRG/Deotec Energy
Southern California Edison Co	Cool Water	CA	727	April 1998	Houston Industries
Southern California Edison Co	El Segundo	CA	997	April 1998	NRG/Deotec Energy
Southern California Edison Co	Eliwood	CA	57	April 1998	Houston Industries
Southern California Edison Co	Eliwanda	CA	1,049	April 1998	Houston Industries
Southern California Edison Co	Highgrove	CA	169	April 1998	Thermo Electron
Southern California Edison Co	Mandalay	CA	573	April 1998	Houston Industries
Southern California Edison Co	San Bernardino	CA	131	April 1998	Thermo Electron
Boston Edison Co	Edgar	MA	18	May 1998	Sithe Energies
Boston Edison Co	Framlingham	MA	43	May 1998	Sithe Energies
Boston Edison Co	L Street	MA	19	May 1998	Sithe Energies
Boston Edison Co	Mystic	MA	1,100	May 1998	Sithe Energies
Boston Edison Co	New Boston	MA	718	May 1998	Sithe Energies
Boston Edison Co	West Medway	MA	135	May 1998	Sithe Energies
Southern California Edison Co	Atamitos	CA	2,120	May 1998	AES Corp
Southern California Edison Co	Huntington Beach	CA	1,009	May 1998	AES Corp
Southern California Edison Co	Redondo Beach	CA	1,573	May 1998	AES Corp
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	Morro Bay	CA	1,056	July 1998	Duke Energy Corp
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	Moss Landing	CA	1,624	July 1998	Duke Energy Corp
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	Oakland	CA	201	July 1998	Duke Energy Corp
Sacramento Municipal Util Dist	SMUD GEO	CA	78	July 1998	Calpine Geysers Co.
Southern California Edison Co	Ormond Beach	CA	1,613	July 1998	Houston Industries
Big Rivers Electric Corp	K C Coleman	KY	521	August 1998	LG&E Energy ^b
Big Rivers Electric Corp	R D Green	KY	527	August 1998	LG&E Energy ^b
Big Rivers Electric Corp	HMP&L Station 2	KY	365	August 1998	LG&E Energy ^b
Big Rivers Electric Corp	R A Reid	KY	171	August 1998	LG&E Energy ^b
Big Rivers Electric Corp	D B Wilson	KY	510	August 1998	LG&E Energy ^b
New England Power Co	Cornetford	NH	140	September 1998	U S Generating Co
New England Power Co	McIndoes	NH	11	September 1998	U S Generating Co
New England Power Co	S C Moore	NH	140	September 1998	U S Generating Co
New England Power Co	Wilder	NH	37	September 1998	U S Generating Co
New England Power Co	Bellevue Falls	VT	41	September 1998	U S Generating Co
New England Power Co	Hamman	VT	34	September 1998	U S Generating Co
New England Power Co	Searsburg	VT	4	September 1998	U S Generating Co
New England Power Co	Vernon	VT	24	September 1998	U S Generating Co
New England Power Co	Deerfield	MA	32	September 1998	U S Generating Co
New England Power Co	Sherman	MA	7	September 1998	U S Generating Co
New England Power Co	Brayton Point	MA	1,600	September 1998	U S Generating Co
New England Power Co	Salem Harbor	MA	805	September 1998	U S Generating Co
New England Power Co	Fife Brook	MA	11	September 1998	U S Generating Co
New England Power Co	Bear Swamp	MA	600	September 1998	U S Generating Co
New England Power Co	Manchester Street	RI	489	September 1998	U S Generating Co
Fitchburg Gas & Elec Light Co	Fitchburg	MA	28	September 1998	Fleet Leasing ^c
Cambridge Electric Light Co	Kendall Square	MA	114	December 1998	Southern Energy
Canal Electric Co	Canal	MA	1,164	December 1998	Southern Energy
Commonwealth Electric Co	Oak Bluff DSLS	MA	8	December 1998	Southern Energy
Commonwealth Electric Co	West Tisbury	MA	6	December 1998	Southern Energy
Pennsylvania Electric Co (GPU)	Homer City ^d	PA	1,884	March 1999	Edison Mission Energy
Central Maine Power	28 Hydro Plants	ME	373	April 1999	FPL Group
Central Maine Power	Mason	ME	107	April 1999	FPL Group

Electric Utility Plants That Have Been Sold and Reclassified as Nonutility Plants (Continued)

Utility	Plant	State	Nameplate Capacity (megawatts)	Date ^a	Buyer
Central Maine Power	Wyman	ME	^b 587	April 1999	FPL Group
Central Maine Power	Aroostook Valley	ME	32	April 1999	FPL Group
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	Contra Cost	CA	718	April 1999	Southern Energy
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	Pittsburg	CA	2,029	April 1999	Southern Energy
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	Potrero	CA	419	April 1999	Southern Energy

^aStart date for facility to begin reporting as a nonutility generator.

^bPlants leased to LG&E Energy for 25 years.

^cUnit returned to lessor.

^dNYSE&G 50 percent interest included in sale.

^eTotal shown is the CMP interest in Wyman. Bangor Hydro sold their 52-MW interest in Unit 4 to PP&L Global. Maine Public Service Company sold a 21-MW interest in Unit 4 to WPS Power Development.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels, U.S. Department of Energy.

After an electric utility plant is sold and reclassified as nonutility plant, data for that plant is no longer collected on EIA Form-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants." Data collected prior to the sale will continue to be shown in this report. Consequently, a comparison between 1998 and historical State, Census Division, and U.S. level totals will be affected by the reclassification of plants.

U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation

Table 3. U.S. Electric Power Industry Net Generation, 1990 Through April 1999
(Million Kilowatthours)

Period	Electric Utilities								Nonutility Power Producers	Total Electric Power Industry
	Coal	Petroleum ¹	Gas ²	Nuclear	Hydroelectric	Geothermal	Other ³	Total		
1990	1,559,606	117,817	264,089	576,862	279,926	8,581	2,078	2,808,151	213,846	3,021,997
1991	1,551,167	111,463	264,771	612,566	279,519	8,887	2,058	2,825,883	243,503	3,069,386
1992	1,575,896	88,916	263,872	618,776	239,339	8,104	2,096	2,797,219	286,148	3,083,367
1993	1,639,151	99,539	258,915	618,291	265,063	7,571	1,994	2,882,525	314,399	3,196,924
1994	1,635,693	91,839	291,115	648,446	243,693	6,941	1,992	2,916,712	343,087	3,259,799
1995	1,652,914	60,844	307,386	673,402	293,683	4,748	1,664	2,994,529	363,386	3,357,915
1996	1,737,433	67,346	262,730	674,729	327,970	5,234	1,988	3,077,442	369,552	3,446,994
1997										
January	161,286	8,225	13,339	58,914	31,049	414	162	273,410	NA	NA
February	134,998	4,479	13,475	50,638	29,840	310	148	233,907	NA	NA
March	137,830	4,345	18,191	50,414	33,286	438	155	244,659	NA	NA
April	131,744	3,926	18,870	44,883	30,436	484	170	230,512	NA	NA
May	136,110	4,452	22,192	47,032	32,709	471	178	243,143	NA	NA
June	146,009	6,728	28,456	52,095	32,762	385	154	266,588	NA	NA
July	167,087	9,072	40,403	57,352	30,034	512	169	304,628	NA	NA
August	162,384	7,711	37,237	61,084	25,462	505	174	294,557	NA	NA
September	151,427	7,688	32,281	52,586	22,031	482	153	266,649	NA	NA
October	152,004	7,094	23,276	46,981	23,240	477	194	253,267	NA	NA
November	146,037	6,660	17,029	51,189	22,166	475	170	243,726	NA	NA
December	160,890	7,374	18,855	55,457	24,219	516	166	267,477	NA	NA
Total	1,787,886	77,783	283,625	628,644	337,233	5,469	1,993	3,122,522	371,918	3,494,441
1998										
January	156,658	6,390	16,352	57,889	27,482	491	172	265,435	NA	NA
February	136,465	5,686	12,879	50,999	28,776	390	143	235,340	NA	NA
March	144,487	8,682	18,787	53,711	30,252	487	169	256,575	NA	NA
April	132,282	6,817	18,479	47,503	26,889	320	168	232,457	NA	NA
May	145,357	9,534	27,238	51,496	30,981	288	182	265,077	NA	NA
June	157,403	12,140	35,035	53,732	30,216	354	130	291,029	NA	NA
July	172,895	13,611	42,186	61,499	26,708	448	173	317,521	NA	NA
August	172,348	13,042	42,837	60,369	23,282	483	177	312,538	NA	NA
September	155,068	10,539	36,120	57,206	19,621	474	171	279,198	NA	NA
October	144,436	7,339	23,927	57,429	17,537	523	188	251,380	NA	NA
November	137,915	7,401	17,187	57,372	18,595	466	152	239,089	NA	NA
December	152,166	8,977	18,175	62,497	24,062	451	205	266,532	NA	NA
Total	1,887,480	110,158	309,222	673,782	304,403	5,176	2,030	3,212,171	407,462	3,619,633
1999										
January	155,639	10,210	17,345	65,261	27,130	414	165	276,163	NA	NA
February	133,699	8,074	14,690	57,235	26,539	352	146	240,753	NA	NA
March	142,215	8,600	19,944	58,578	29,716	397	138	259,589	NA	NA
April	134,013	7,257	24,400	48,315	25,184	429	165	239,763	NA	NA
Total	565,566	34,142	76,378	229,389	108,589	1,592	615	1,016,378	NA	NA
Year to Date										
1999	565,566	34,142	76,378	229,389	108,589	1,592	615	1,016,378	NA	NA
1998	569,892	27,574	66,497	210,182	113,406	1,689	653	989,807	NA	NA
1997	565,858	20,575	63,894	204,869	124,610	1,646	635	982,489	NA	NA

¹ Includes fuel oils nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, crude oil, kerosene, and petroleum coke

² Includes supplemental gaseous fuel

³ Includes biomass, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy sources.

NA = Not available.

Notes: *Values for electric utilities for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for electric utilities for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final—see Technical Notes for adjustment methodology. Values for electric utilities for 1997 and prior years are final. *Values for nonutilities (Form EIA-867) for 1997 and prior years are final, and for 1998 are preliminary. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

Table 4. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation by Nonrenewable Energy Source, 1990 Through April 1999
(Million Kilowatthours)

Period	All Nonrenewable Energy Sources	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	Gas	Nuclear	Hydroelectric ³ (Pumped Storage)
1990	2,514,866	1,559,606	117,817	264,989	576,363	-3,588
1991	2,534,825	1,551,167	111,463	264,172	612,565	-4,541
1992	2,543,283	1,575,895	85,916	263,873	618,776	-4,177
1993	2,683,851	1,639,151	99,539	258,915	618,291	-4,836
1994	2,654,708	1,635,493	91,839	291,115	648,440	-3,378
1995	2,691,742	1,652,914	60,844	307,306	673,482	-2,725
1996	2,739,178	1,737,453	67,346	282,730	674,729	-3,088
1997						
January	241,278	161,286	8,223	13,359	58,914	-507
February	203,277	134,998	4,479	13,475	50,658	-333
March	210,563	137,830	4,345	18,191	50,414	-217
April	199,149	131,744	3,926	18,870	44,883	-274
May	209,766	136,110	4,452	22,192	47,032	-19
June	233,061	146,009	6,728	28,456	52,095	-227
July	273,640	167,087	9,072	40,403	57,352	-274
August	268,117	162,384	7,711	37,237	61,084	-298
September	243,611	151,427	7,688	32,281	52,386	-371
October	228,915	152,004	7,094	23,276	46,981	-441
November	220,380	146,037	6,660	17,029	51,189	-535
December	242,031	160,890	7,374	18,855	55,457	-544
Total	2,773,787	1,787,846	77,753	283,625	628,644	-4,841
1998						
January	237,245	136,638	6,390	16,352	57,889	-44
February	206,154	136,465	5,686	12,879	50,999	125
March	225,651	144,487	8,682	18,787	53,711	-15
April	204,644	132,282	6,817	18,479	47,503	-437
May	232,899	145,357	9,534	27,238	51,496	-727
June	259,654	157,403	12,140	33,055	55,732	-675
July	289,525	172,895	13,611	42,186	61,499	-666
August	287,893	172,348	13,042	42,837	60,369	-703
September	258,660	155,068	10,539	36,120	57,206	-272
October	232,630	144,436	7,339	23,927	57,429	-501
November	219,347	137,915	7,401	17,187	57,372	-528
December	241,819	152,166	8,977	18,175	62,497	4
Total	2,896,121	1,847,488	110,168	389,222	673,782	-4,441
1999						
January	247,906	135,639	10,210	17,345	65,261	-548
February	213,342	133,699	8,074	14,600	57,235	-356
March	228,961	142,213	8,600	19,944	58,378	-377
April	213,522	134,013	7,257	24,400	48,315	-462
Total	983,731	545,566	34,142	76,378	229,389	-1,743
Year to Date						
1990	983,731	545,566	34,142	76,378	229,389	-1,743
1996	873,493	569,892	27,874	66,497	210,102	-372
1997	854,266	565,858	28,975	63,894	204,849	-1,331

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 April 1999 was 1,997 million kilowatthours.

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final—see Technical Notes for adjustment methodology. Values for 1997 and prior years are final. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 5. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation by Renewable Energy Source, 1990 Through April 1999
(Thousand Kilowatthours)

Period	All Renewable Energy Sources	Hydroelectric (Conventional)	Geothermal	Biomass	Wind	Photovoltaic
1990	294,083,003	283,433,699	8,581,228	2,067,178	308	2,468
1991	290,197,798	288,068,621	8,067,855	2,046,499	285	3,338
1992	253,936,360	243,736,829	8,183,889	2,092,945	308	3,169
1993	278,663,784	269,098,329	7,870,999	1,998,467	243	3,802
1994	256,083,613	247,878,938	6,948,637	1,988,257	308	3,472
1995	383,786,828	296,377,848	4,744,884	1,649,178	11,897	3,989
1996	338,272,331	331,858,055	5,233,927	1,967,857	18,123	3,189
1997						
January	32,132,786	31,555,924	414,430	182,133	219	80
February	30,630,173	30,172,535	309,699	147,510	198	233
March	34,086,006	33,503,061	437,818	154,531	270	306
April	31,363,287	30,709,450	484,260	188,566	589	422
May	33,376,829	32,728,115	470,792	176,925	637	360
June	33,526,969	32,988,644	384,659	152,194	940	532
July	30,988,417	30,308,053	511,676	167,269	926	493
August	26,439,540	25,759,878	505,424	172,864	964	410
September	23,037,823	22,402,182	482,357	152,581	473	230
October	24,351,853	23,681,131	478,849	193,152	499	222
November	23,345,846	22,700,846	475,091	169,665	132	112
December	23,445,551	24,763,608	516,055	165,677	130	81
Total	348,738,043	341,273,447	5,468,110	1,983,067	5,977	3,481
1998						
January	28,189,793	27,526,636	491,305	171,791	17	44
February	29,186,508	28,631,686	390,181	144,599	8	34
March	30,923,604	30,267,686	486,607	169,055	6	250
April	27,813,753	27,325,728	320,413	167,252	84	278
May	32,178,489	31,708,073	288,494	181,593	140	189
June	31,374,829	30,891,590	353,625	128,893	386	335
July	27,995,724	27,374,620	448,490	171,673	535	406
August	24,644,552	23,983,386	482,641	175,748	412	365
September	20,537,720	19,893,032	474,013	169,950	465	260
October	18,749,908	18,038,240	523,350	187,838	292	188
November	19,741,577	19,123,266	466,333	151,700	177	101
December	24,713,293	24,057,811	450,828	204,151	435	68
Total	316,849,752	308,843,754	5,176,288	2,834,243	2,887	2,518
1999						
January	28,257,348	27,677,884	414,341	163,663	1,411	47
February	27,412,673	26,914,747	351,981	145,853	6	86
March	30,627,791	30,092,783	396,761	137,839	173	235
April	26,241,010	25,646,356	429,345	164,590	383	336
Total	112,538,822	110,331,779	1,592,428	611,947	1,973	704
Year to Date						
1999	112,538,822	110,331,779	1,592,428	611,947	1,973	704
1998	116,113,660	113,771,736	1,688,586	682,697	115	486
1997	128,232,254	125,948,990	1,646,207	632,740	1,276	1,941

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a runoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final—see Technical Notes for adjustment methodology. Values for 1997 and prior years are final. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Year to Date		
				1999	1998	Difference (percent)
ECAR	39,604	44,894	39,784	174,460	172,229	1.3
ERCOT	17,281	16,139	15,780	65,342	63,982	2.1
MAAC	15,537	18,758	16,326	72,341	70,370	2.8
MAIN	18,080	19,463	14,548	75,014	63,954	17.3
MAPP (U.S.)	12,229	13,699	12,187	53,495	54,260	-1.4
NPCC (U.S.)	11,821	14,640	13,478	57,018	59,270	-3.8
SERC	45,855	49,838	46,128	195,158	196,859	-0.9
FRCC	12,465	11,297	11,408	46,659	43,686	NM
SPP	22,992	23,291	20,774	92,272	88,073	4.8
WSCC (U.S.)	42,885	46,614	41,175	180,670	173,399	4.2
Contiguous U.S.	238,749	258,634	231,588	1,012,429	986,882	2.7
ASCC	490	380	363	1,707	1,733	-1.5
Hawaii	524	574	506	2,134	1,992	7.2
U.S. Total	239,763	259,589	232,457	1,016,270	989,807	2.7

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *Percent difference is calculated before rounding. *See Glossary for explanation of acronyms. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Year to Date		
				1999	1998	Difference (percent)
New England	3,974	4,643	4,975	18,249	23,293	-21.7
Connecticut	1,320	1,784	834	6,898	4,152	66.2
Maine	132	438	281	1,256	927	35.4
Massachusetts	1,578	787	2,290	4,061	10,998	-63.1
New Hampshire	483	1,207	1,239	4,261	4,782	-10.9
Rhode Island	1	1	212	4	1,018	-99.6
Vermont	480	446	129	1,769	1,417	24.8
Middle Atlantic	23,843	26,724	23,419	106,123	109,679	5.4
New Jersey	2,544	2,751	2,358	11,458	8,630	32.8
New York	8,389	9,481	8,310	37,417	36,098	3.7
Pennsylvania	12,111	14,493	12,552	57,251	55,951	2.3
East North Central	48,886	44,463	38,871	172,770	168,875	4.7
Illinois	11,009	11,849	9,190	46,016	36,157	27.3
Indiana	8,205	9,045	8,298	35,939	35,938	.4
Michigan	6,268	7,409	6,390	27,995	27,574	1.5
Ohio	10,215	11,668	11,157	45,496	48,909	-7.0
Wisconsin	4,389	4,493	4,036	17,325	16,498	5.0
West North Central	19,029	21,438	18,969	84,172	83,827	.4
Iowa	2,755	2,764	2,782	11,797	11,973	-1.5
Kansas	2,796	3,086	3,061	12,554	12,655	-.8
Minnesota	3,034	3,672	3,060	13,834	13,939	-.8
Missouri	5,381	5,987	5,265	23,298	23,116	.8
Nebraska	2,305	2,331	2,175	9,214	9,227	-.1
North Dakota	2,140	2,696	2,029	10,251	10,003	2.5
South Dakota	712	922	616	3,224	2,912	10.7
South Atlantic	51,886	35,881	50,219	214,276	206,738	3.6
Delaware	522	744	471	2,269	1,645	37.9
District of Columbia	-1	1	-1	3	3	21.0
Florida	12,823	12,068	12,051	48,989	45,938	6.6
Georgia	8,417	7,761	8,033	31,695	31,326	1.2
Maryland	3,270	3,948	3,448	15,548	15,503	.3
North Carolina	7,792	8,744	8,424	33,276	35,869	-7.2
South Carolina	6,983	7,646	6,361	29,189	27,009	8.1
Virginia	5,021	5,624	4,566	22,048	20,284	8.7
West Virginia	6,978	8,545	6,868	31,260	29,161	7.2
East South Central	23,349	26,491	23,709	103,873	103,247	.6
Alabama	7,584	9,129	8,203	35,399	36,700	-3.5
Kentucky	7,470	7,704	6,313	30,525	28,247	8.1
Mississippi	2,428	2,533	1,923	9,715	8,731	11.3
Tennessee	5,888	7,125	7,270	28,235	31,569	-10.6
West South Central	33,685	32,182	29,989	123,354	123,331	.2
Arkansas	9,318	3,672	2,504	13,105	11,641	12.6
Louisiana	4,365	4,062	4,590	17,870	17,664	1.2
Oklahoma	4,225	4,014	3,473	15,610	15,012	4.0
Texas	21,687	20,494	19,462	81,770	79,003	3.5
Mountain	23,317	23,174	23,040	93,895	92,161	1.9
Arizona	3,770	6,401	6,006	25,057	24,973	.3
Colorado	2,539	2,585	2,394	11,015	11,115	-.9
Idaho	1,221	1,339	1,237	4,913	4,027	22.0
Montana	2,305	2,329	2,105	9,296	8,486	9.3
Nevada	1,826	1,957	1,621	7,972	7,706	3.5
New Mexico	2,696	2,623	2,438	10,445	9,454	10.5
Utah	2,871	2,398	2,432	11,311	11,157	1.4
Wyoming	3,089	3,543	3,587	13,887	15,244	-8.9
Pacific Contiguous	21,872	24,416	20,198	98,708	83,749	15.6
California	8,078	8,837	9,838	31,965	35,978	-11.2
Oregon	4,566	5,137	3,795	19,426	16,891	15.0
Washington	8,927	10,441	6,565	39,317	32,880	19.6
Pacific Noncontiguous	961	977	868	3,844	3,717	3.5
Alaska	483	381	363	1,705	1,730	-1.5
Hawaii	478	597	505	2,141	1,986	7.8
U.S. Total	239,763	259,589	232,487	1,016,270	989,897	2.7

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

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

Notes: Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Percent difference is calculated before rounding. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling power to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Year to Date				
				Coal Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1999	1998	Difference (percent)	1999	1998
New England	477	372	1,201	1,602	5,464	-70.7	8.8	23.5
Connecticut	—	—	231	—	754	NM	—	18.2
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	149	117	765	446	3,671	-87.8	11.0	33.4
New Hampshire	329	255	205	1,156	1,039	11.2	27.1	21.7
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	9,342	10,777	10,270	42,449	44,087	-3.7	40.0	43.8
New Jersey	520	746	350	2,271	1,521	49.3	19.8	17.6
New York	1,821	1,807	1,669	7,592	7,315	3.8	20.3	20.3
Pennsylvania	6,961	8,224	8,250	32,586	35,251	-7.6	56.9	63.0
East North Central	30,811	33,349	30,748	132,297	134,796	-1.9	76.6	81.7
Illinois	5,460	5,329	4,563	21,937	21,291	3.0	47.7	58.9
Indiana	8,100	8,881	8,187	35,478	35,421	.2	98.7	98.6
Michigan	4,612	5,694	4,899	21,553	21,934	-1.7	77.0	79.5
Ohio	9,585	10,215	10,085	40,330	43,222	-6.7	88.6	88.4
Wisconsin	3,074	3,250	3,015	12,999	12,929	.5	75.0	78.4
West North Central	14,348	15,380	15,448	62,708	65,588	-4.4	74.5	78.2
Iowa	2,436	2,265	2,656	10,056	10,533	-4.7	83.1	88.0
Kansas	2,402	1,959	2,159	9,174	9,035	1.5	73.1	71.4
Minnesota	1,937	2,222	2,093	8,769	9,836	-10.8	63.4	70.6
Missouri	4,194	4,856	4,886	18,968	20,001	-5.2	81.4	86.5
Nebraska	1,143	1,254	1,478	5,108	5,757	-11.3	55.4	62.4
North Dakota	1,914	2,484	1,856	9,386	9,233	1.2	91.4	92.5
South Dakota	302	340	308	1,284	1,168	10.0	39.8	40.1
South Atlantic	29,348	32,249	28,144	121,881	116,678	3.7	56.5	56.4
Delaware	251	239	346	1,007	1,235	-18.5	44.4	75.1
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	4,099	4,212	4,622	17,533	19,630	-10.7	35.8	42.7
Georgia	5,599	5,906	5,045	20,896	18,374	13.7	65.9	58.7
Maryland	1,939	2,360	2,265	9,107	9,216	-1.2	58.6	59.4
North Carolina	4,880	5,755	4,618	19,982	19,997	-.1	60.0	55.8
South Carolina	3,108	2,680	2,066	10,773	9,231	16.7	36.9	34.2
Virginia	2,554	2,614	2,389	10,660	10,099	5.6	48.4	49.8
West Virginia	6,919	8,483	6,793	31,043	28,894	7.4	99.3	99.1
East South Central	17,390	18,254	15,892	71,687	69,331	3.4	69.8	68.9
Alabama	5,210	5,269	4,967	21,105	20,668	2.0	59.6	56.4
Kentucky	7,252	7,361	5,995	29,321	27,081	8.3	96.1	95.9
Mississippi	745	867	1,067	3,302	3,206	-2.8	34.0	40.1
Tennessee	4,182	4,757	3,783	17,960	18,057	-.5	63.6	57.2
West South Central	15,538	14,966	13,794	63,446	63,294	.2	69.6	71.3
Arkansas	1,522	1,881	1,344	7,455	6,432	15.9	56.9	55.3
Louisiana	1,217	1,357	1,747	5,807	6,599	-12.0	32.5	37.4
Oklahoma	2,549	2,390	2,314	9,989	10,611	-5.9	64.0	70.7
Texas	10,251	9,338	8,389	40,395	39,648	1.9	49.4	50.2
Mountain	15,730	16,821	15,635	66,291	66,268	.0	70.6	71.9
Arizona	2,796	2,879	3,001	11,354	11,169	1.7	45.3	44.7
Colorado	2,323	2,356	2,488	10,271	10,576	-2.9	93.3	95.2
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1,504	1,490	1,419	5,762	5,573	3.4	62.0	65.7
Nevada	1,039	1,263	942	5,245	5,177	1.3	65.8	67.2
New Mexico	2,357	2,350	2,068	9,360	8,365	11.9	89.6	88.5
Utah	2,708	2,224	2,299	10,695	10,607	.8	94.6	95.1
Wyoming	3,002	3,460	3,417	13,602	14,801	-8.1	97.9	97.1
Pacific Contiguous	1,054	810	1,288	3,827	4,523	-11.5	4.2	5.0
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	323	270	312	1,203	1,152	4.4	6.2	6.8
Washington	733	540	906	2,624	3,172	-17.3	6.7	9.6
Pacific Noncontiguous	13	17	12	61	69	-12.0	1.6	1.9
Alaska	13	17	12	61	69	-12.0	3.6	4.0
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	134,013	142,216	132,282	568,566	569,892	-.8	55.7	57.4

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

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. *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. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Year to Date				
				Petroleum Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1999	1998	Difference (percent)	1999	1998
New England	1,543	1,333	1,497	6,240	8,185	-23.8	34.2	39.1
Connecticut	452	850	512	3,393	2,984	13.7	49.2	71.9
Maine	78	215	50	673	248	171.5	53.6	26.7
Massachusetts	NM	NM	852	1,474	4,529	-67.4	36.3	41.2
New Hampshire	114	201	81	692	386	79.5	16.2	8.1
Rhode Island	1	1	1	4	3	50.5	100.0	.3
Vermont	NM	NM	NM	3	35	-91.3	.2	2.5
Middle Atlantic	843	1,499	1,039	6,114	4,239	47.8	6.8	4.1
New Jersey	27	3	17	76	43	75.3	.7	.5
New York	423	1,096	920	4,794	3,560	34.7	12.8	9.9
Pennsylvania	353	460	102	1,245	536	132.5	2.2	1.0
East North Central	190	234	194	800	939	-14.8	.8	.6
Illinois	15	14	54	74	356	-79.1	.2	1.0
Indiana	37	103	56	300	290	-31.0	.6	.8
Michigan	96	62	46	304	173	75.6	1.1	.6
Ohio	33	33	31	130	87	49.5	.3	.2
Wisconsin	9	13	7	92	33	176.1	.5	.2
West North Central	111	128	38	439	289	188.8	.5	.2
Iowa	5	NM	2	17	7	140.8	.1	.1
Kansas	37	26	3	93	16	479.5	.7	.1
Minnesota	49	68	18	250	137	83.1	1.8	1.0
Missouri	15	8	4	59	21	176.4	.3	.1
Nebraska	NM	1	3	5	9	-41.2	.1	.1
North Dakota	2	3	6	9	18	-52.1	.1	.2
South Dakota	1	*	*	6	*	NM	.2	*
South Atlantic	3,883	3,986	2,998	15,348	9,488	61.9	7.2	4.6
Delaware	203	284	65	735	279	163.8	32.4	16.9
District of Columbia	-1	1	-1	3	3	21.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	3,063	2,944	2,632	11,780	8,059	46.5	24.0	17.3
Georgia	51	10	32	146	64	129.7	.5	.2
Maryland	314	427	152	1,409	623	125.3	9.1	4.0
North Carolina	12	15	12	101	56	80.6	.3	.2
South Carolina	15	13	6	67	37	79.8	.2	.1
Virginia	134	285	77	1,060	313	238.3	4.8	1.5
West Virginia	11	7	24	45	45	-31.1	.1	.2
East South Central	43	628	402	2,154	1,883	14.3	2.1	1.8
Alabama	12	7	54	91	87	4.6	.3	.2
Kentucky	11	15	9	44	40	10.0	.1	.1
Mississippi	29	564	289	1,850	1,684	9.8	19.0	19.3
Tennessee	12	39	30	170	75	127.5	.6	.2
West South Central	20	136	68	378	339	11.5	.3	.3
Arkansas	7	17	6	54	13	319.0	.4	.1
Louisiana	4	109	55	261	284	-8.2	1.5	1.6
Oklahoma	1	*	1	1	1	-9.0	*	*
Texas	9	10	7	61	40	52.8	.1	.1
Mountain	21	29	19	78	62	25.8	.1	.1
Arizona	5	4	4	15	18	-17.9	.1	.1
Colorado	NM	NM	NM	4	6	-45.1	*	.1
Idaho	-	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Montana	1	1	1	5	5	4.6	.1	.1
Nevada	1	8	2	12	6	112.3	.2	.1
New Mexico	4	9	1	17	4	325.0	.2	*
Utah	4	3	5	9	10	-12.6	.1	.1
Wyoming	5	3	4	16	13	25.0	.1	.1
Pacific Contiguous	13	4	9	25	48	-38.5	*	*
California	11	3	7	21	35	-40.3	.1	.1
Oregon	1	*	1	3	2	12.2	*	*
Washington	1	*	2	1	3	-56.8	*	*
Pacific Noncontiguous	671	653	551	2,548	2,298	11.8	66.8	61.8
Alaska	NM	NM	49	432	314	37.5	25.3	18.2
Hawaii	474	595	503	2,136	1,983	7.7	99.8	99.9
U.S. Total	7,257	8,698	6,817	34,143	27,874	23.8	3.4	2.8

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

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. *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. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

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

Census Division and State	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Year to Date				
				Gas Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1999	1998	Difference (percent)	1999	1998
New England	88	54	379	166	1,811	-91.2	0.9	7.8
Connecticut	7	10	14	20	136	-85.6	3	3.3
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	NM	NM	154	138	658	-79.0	3.4	6.0
New Hampshire	—	2	*	2	*	NM	*	*
Rhode Island	—	—	211	—	1,013	—	—	99.7
Vermont	—	—	—	—	*	NM	—	*
Middle Atlantic	1,442	1,329	958	4,498	4,881	-6.3	4.3	4.8
New Jersey	52	66	112	239	341	-30.0	2.1	4.0
New York	1,385	1,238	814	4,179	4,361	-4.2	17.2	12.1
Pennsylvania	25	25	23	81	98	-18.0	1	2
East North Central	778	584	685	2,014	2,019	-2	1.2	1.2
Illinois	439	207	405	852	1,318	-33.1	1.9	3.6
Indiana	31	24	19	113	75	51.4	3	2
Michigan	170	165	145	643	408	57.6	2.3	1.5
Ohio	89	67	8	207	46	350.2	5	1
Wisconsin	41	41	28	169	172	-1.6	1.0	1.0
West North Central	564	313	118	1,182	359	229.0	1.4	.4
Iowa	22	13	19	59	62	-6.0	5	5
Kansas	335	214	NM	709	166	327.1	5.7	1.3
Minnesota	NM	NM	25	110	54	105.1	8	4
Missouri	114	21	17	202	46	339.5	9	2
Nebraska	NM	9	14	43	22	93.2	5	2
North Dakota	—	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
South Dakota	24	18	2	58	9	579.9	1.8	3
South Atlantic	3,749	2,732	2,886	10,784	8,842	21.1	5.0	4.3
Delaware	69	222	60	526	131	300.3	23.2	8.0
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	3,053	2,235	1,911	8,815	8,220	7.2	18.0	17.9
Georgia	254	17	5	274	23	1064.6	9	1
Maryland	126	23	33	205	102	102.0	1.3	7
North Carolina	34	1	1	38	8	400.8	1	*
South Carolina	7	2	2	11	10	13.8	*	*
Virginia	201	229	72	824	339	143.2	3.7	1.7
West Virginia	3	3	2	11	10	13.0	*	*
East South Central	882	348	332	2,181	944	130.9	2.1	.9
Alabama	102	90	22	318	102	212.2	9	3
Kentucky	16	11	10	72	56	27.0	2	2
Mississippi	754	243	300	1,779	786	126.4	18.3	9.0
Tennessee	11	—	—	11	—	—	*	—
West South Central	13,414	11,487	10,889	42,530	34,576	23.0	33.1	28.0
Arkansas	247	206	207	618	368	71.5	4.9	3.2
Louisiana	2,413	2,044	1,632	8,087	5,220	54.9	45.3	29.6
Oklahoma	1,295	1,233	782	4,358	2,860	52.4	27.9	19.1
Texas	9,459	7,982	8,267	29,447	26,128	12.7	36.0	33.1
Mountain	1,348	1,417	898	4,284	2,880	48.8	4.6	3.1
Arizona	405	183	93	978	286	241.6	3.9	1.1
Colorado	91	114	45	347	139	150.2	3.2	1.2
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1	*	1	6	4	31.5	1	1
Nevada	502	443	409	1,834	1,405	30.6	23.0	18.2
New Mexico	312	242	341	1,006	992	1.4	9.6	10.5
Utah	28	NM	NM	108	31	244.5	1.0	3
Wyoming	*	1	1	4	21	-82.0	*	1
Pacific Contiguous	1,911	1,910	2,008	7,349	9,319	-15.8	8.7	10.9
California	1,736	1,893	1,730	7,344	8,453	-13.1	23.0	23.5
Oregon	131	27	267	456	798	-42.9	2.3	4.7
Washington	44	1	12	50	66	-24.3	1	2
Pacific Noncontiguous	223	242	214	976	946	3.1	25.4	25.5
Alaska	223	242	214	976	946	3.1	57.2	54.7
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	24,408	19,944	18,479	76,378	64,497	14.9	7.5	6.7

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

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

Notes: Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. 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. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparison of current and historical data.

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

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

Census Division and State	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Year to Date				
				Hydroelectric Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1999	1998	Difference (percent)	1999	1998
New England	246	448	566	1,321	2,012	-34.3	7.2	8.6
Connecticut	33	61	52	179	202	-11.0	2.6	4.9
Maine	54	223	230	582	679	-14.2	46.4	73.3
Massachusetts	62	74	51	227	238	-4.3	5.6	2.2
New Hampshire	40	36	120	139	493	-71.8	3.3	10.3
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	NM	NM	112	193	401	-51.7	10.9	28.3
Middle Atlantic	2,168	2,387	2,659	8,451	10,744	-21.3	8.0	10.7
New Jersey	-10	-10	-11	-44	-46	NM	-4	-5
New York	1,933	2,164	2,373	7,736	9,689	-20.2	20.7	26.8
Pennsylvania	245	233	297	759	1,101	-31.0	1.3	2.0
East North Central	358	283	384	1,832	1,283	-19.6	.6	.8
Illinois	1	2	2	7	14	-45.5	—	—
Indiana	38	37	36	147	152	-3.2	.4	.4
Michigan	58	72	78	222	271	-18.1	.8	1.0
Ohio	41	30	29	133	112	18.9	.3	.2
Wisconsin	211	141	239	522	735	-28.9	3.0	4.5
West North Central	1,143	1,263	1,095	4,536	4,511	.4	5.4	5.4
Iowa	72	91	55	345	271	27.0	2.9	2.3
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	93	56	92	232	251	-7.4	1.7	1.8
Missouri	230	212	337	718	995	-27.8	3.1	4.3
Nebraska	128	133	138	483	529	-8.6	5.2	5.7
North Dakota	233	210	187	876	729	20.1	8.5	7.3
South Dakota	386	564	306	1,875	1,736	8.0	58.2	59.6
South Atlantic	690	921	1,161	3,549	4,895	-60.1	1.7	4.3
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	14	21	17	77	52	47.9	.2	.1
Georgia	205	262	711	1,010	2,789	-63.8	3.2	8.9
Maryland	269	257	311	857	1,112	-23.0	5.5	7.2
North Carolina	160	227	468	994	2,259	-56.0	3.0	6.3
South Carolina	18	111	465	498	1,951	-74.5	1.7	7.2
Virginia	-22	-6	131	-48	541	NM	-2	2.7
West Virginia	46	50	48	161	191	-15.8	.5	.7
East South Central	797	2,184	2,688	7,441	10,742	-30.7	7.2	14.2
Alabama	395	1,093	1,393	3,820	5,957	-35.9	10.8	15.2
Kentucky	191	316	298	1,068	1,069	1.7	3.6	3.8
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	211	775	994	2,533	3,715	-31.8	9.0	11.8
West South Central	822	783	861	2,933	3,625	-19.1	2.3	2.9
Arkansas	293	271	314	1,163	1,351	-13.9	8.9	11.6
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	380	370	375	1,262	1,539	-18.0	8.1	10.3
Texas	149	142	172	508	735	-30.9	.6	.9
Mountain	3,818	3,551	3,376	13,582	13,584	1.5	14.4	14.4
Arizona	757	789	812	3,014	3,915	-23.0	12.0	15.7
Colorado	123	115	57	392	394	-.3	3.6	3.5
Idaho	1,221	1,339	1,237	4,913	4,027	22.0	100.0	100.0
Montana	800	838	683	3,523	2,904	21.3	37.9	34.2
Nevada	284	242	268	880	1,118	-21.3	11.0	14.5
New Mexico	23	23	30	61	92	-34.1	.6	1.0
Utah	121	128	124	454	444	2.0	4.0	4.0
Wyoming	81	79	183	265	409	-35.1	1.9	2.7
Pacific Contiguous	15,506	17,837	13,821	68,585	87,881	-13.3	72.3	67.5
California	3,629	3,859	4,637	13,902	15,992	-13.1	43.5	44.4
Oregon	4,111	4,839	5,215	17,766	14,940	18.9	91.3	88.4
Washington	7,764	9,139	5,169	33,920	26,949	25.9	96.3	82.0
Pacific Noncontiguous	55	43	94	241	483	-40.2	6.3	18.9
Alaska	NM	NM	NM	236	400	-41.1	13.8	23.1
Hawaii	1	1	2	5	3	80.9	.2	.1
U.S. Total	25,184	29,716	26,889	106,589	113,408	-4.2	18.7	11.5

* = For detailed data, the absolute value is less than 0.5; for percentage calculations, the absolute value is less than 0.05 percent.
 NM = This estimated value is not available due to insufficient data or inadequate anticipated data/model performance; information may not be applicable, or the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.
 Notes: Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation. Pumping energy used at pumped storage plants for April 1999 was 1,997 million kilowatthours. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Percent difference is calculated before rounding. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

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

Census Division and State	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Year to Date				
				Nuclear Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1999	1998	Difference (percent)	1999	1998
New England	1,536	2,488	1,274	8,728	5,633	55.1	47.8	24.1
Connecticut	785	835	-27	3,161	-66	NM	45.8	-1.6
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	372	467	468	1,775	1,902	-6.7	43.7	17.3
New Hampshire	—	714	832	2,272	2,863	-20.6	53.3	59.9
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	379	392	—	1,511	924	63.6	85.5	65.2
Middle Atlantic	9,309	10,732	8,581	44,611	36,909	20.9	42.8	36.7
New Jersey	1,955	1,945	1,888	8,915	6,770	31.7	77.8	78.4
New York	2,827	3,236	2,733	13,116	11,174	17.4	35.1	31.0
Pennsylvania	4,527	5,550	3,880	22,579	18,965	19.1	39.4	33.9
East North Central	7,934	10,852	6,112	36,518	25,898	41.8	21.1	15.7
Illinois	5,094	6,296	3,167	23,115	13,179	75.4	50.2	36.4
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	1,331	1,415	1,222	5,274	4,789	10.1	18.8	17.4
Ohio	487	1,323	1,004	4,696	5,442	-13.7	10.3	11.1
Wisconsin	1,022	1,018	719	3,426	2,488	37.7	19.8	15.1
West North Central	2,828	4,324	2,230	15,164	13,807	16.4	18.0	15.5
Iowa	199	392	18	1,335	1,095	22.0	11.3	9.1
Kansas	21	887	856	2,578	3,438	-25.0	20.5	27.2
Minnesota	879	1,250	796	4,343	3,526	23.1	31.4	25.3
Missouri	824	863	18	3,333	2,036	63.7	14.3	8.8
Nebraska	903	933	342	3,575	2,911	22.8	38.8	31.5
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	14,217	15,193	14,848	63,476	62,843	1.3	29.7	30.4
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	2,392	2,656	2,869	10,784	9,398	7.9	22.0	21.8
Georgia	2,308	1,566	2,240	9,369	10,075	-7.0	29.6	32.2
Maryland	622	881	687	3,970	4,448	-10.8	25.5	28.7
North Carolina	2,706	2,747	3,326	12,162	13,549	-10.2	36.5	37.8
South Carolina	3,834	4,840	3,821	17,840	15,780	13.1	61.1	58.4
Virginia	2,154	2,502	1,897	9,552	8,992	6.2	43.3	44.3
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	4,237	5,863	4,478	20,418	22,344	-8.7	19.6	21.2
Alabama	1,866	2,670	1,767	10,065	9,865	2.0	28.4	26.9
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	900	859	267	2,785	2,756	1.0	28.7	31.6
Tennessee	1,471	1,553	2,444	7,561	9,723	-22.2	26.8	30.8
West South Central	3,811	4,889	4,376	18,569	21,491	-13.2	14.7	17.4
Arkansas	1,250	1,296	633	3,795	3,478	9.1	29.0	29.9
Louisiana	731	552	1,116	3,715	5,560	-33.2	20.8	31.5
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	1,830	2,961	2,627	11,359	12,452	-8.8	13.9	15.8
Mountain	1,886	2,544	2,086	9,695	9,584	1.2	10.3	10.4
Arizona	1,806	2,544	2,086	9,695	9,584	1.2	38.7	38.4
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	2,436	3,434	3,996	11,733	12,403	-5.4	12.9	14.5
California	2,269	2,684	3,149	9,096	9,833	-7.5	28.5	27.3
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	367	750	446	2,637	2,570	2.6	6.7	7.8
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	48,318	58,876	47,503	229,389	210,302	9.2	22.6	21.3

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. *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. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

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

Census Division and State	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Year to Date				
				Other Generation			Share of Total (percent)	
				1999	1998	Difference (percent)	1999	1998
New England	67	36	58	206	198	4.3	1.1	0.8
Connecticut	43	29	42	146	141	3.1	2.1	3.4
Maine	*	*	—	*	—	NM	*	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	23	6	17	61	37	7.1	3.4	4.0
Middle Atlantic	—	—	—	*	*	NM	*	*
New Jersey	—	—	—	*	*	NM	*	*
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East North Central	32	31	23	116	141	-17.4	.1	.1
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	32	31	28	116	141	-17.4	.7	.9
West North Central	35	45	48	152	157	-3.9	.2	.3
Iowa	1	1	1	5	4	12.5	*	*
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	31	38	35	130	136	-4.2	.9	1.0
Missouri	4	6	3	17	16	4.0	.1	.1
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	*	*	*	*	*	NM	*	*
Mountain	10	12	16	45	64	-29.0	*	.1
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	10	12	16	45	64	-29.0	.4	.6
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	451	411	345	1,687	1,783	-5.4	1.9	2.1
California	432	398	315	1,602	1,663	-3.7	5.0	4.6
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	19	12	30	85	120	-28.9	.2	.4
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	595	535	488	2,207	2,342	-5.8	.3	.3

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

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. *Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *Percent difference is calculated before rounding. *Other energy sources include geothermal, wood, wind, waste, and solar. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

U.S. Electric Utility Consumption of Fossil Fuels

Table 14. U.S. Electric Utility Consumption of Fossil Fuels, 1989 Through April 1999

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		
1989	1,849	683,584	77,335	786,868	25,491	241,968	267,459	517	2,787,612
1990	1,831	694,317	78,281	774,549	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	2,789,814
1992	986	698,624	80,248	779,860	11,556	135,779	147,335	999	2,765,608
1993	951	732,736	79,821	813,508	13,168	149,287	162,454	1220	2,682,449
1994	1,123	737,182	79,845	817,270	16,338	134,666	151,004	875	2,987,146
1995	978	746,951	78,978	826,907	15,545	94,584	110,129	741	3,194,507
1996	1,009	795,292	78,421	874,681	16,892	96,382	113,274	681	2,732,187
1997									
January	97	74,109	7,082	81,288	1,708	11,944	13,652	56	139,036
February	86	61,786	6,204	68,076	861	6,282	7,143	55	143,185
March	89	63,573	5,728	69,389	852	6,050	6,902	35	189,590
April	93	60,372	4,831	65,296	1,060	5,121	6,181	103	193,416
May	72	62,201	6,129	68,402	967	6,124	7,091	135	231,548
June	75	67,036	6,852	73,963	1,397	9,707	11,104	144	297,424
July	91	77,514	7,122	84,727	2,605	12,502	15,107	144	429,286
August	82	75,403	7,146	82,631	1,372	10,808	12,180	160	391,090
September	85	69,710	6,537	76,332	1,053	11,005	12,058	161	332,781
October	88	69,729	6,415	76,232	1,118	10,237	11,354	140	244,394
November	67	66,904	6,392	73,362	1,053	9,647	10,700	135	179,723
December	89	73,486	7,086	80,661	1,110	10,564	11,674	132	196,980
Total	1,013	821,823	77,524	900,361	15,157	109,989	125,146	1408	2,963,453
1998									
January	84	72,384	7,051	79,520	1,062	9,014	10,076	156	171,149
February	75	63,061	5,960	69,097	831	8,185	9,016	122	133,757
March	84	65,942	5,797	71,817	1,215	12,707	13,921	125	194,258
April	75	61,064	5,335	66,474	994	9,688	10,682	141	190,201
May	83	66,544	6,240	72,867	2,046	13,363	15,409	146	290,363
June	74	72,397	6,545	79,016	3,183	16,802	19,984	167	378,607
July	70	79,798	7,321	87,189	3,448	19,254	22,702	176	449,354
August	58	79,823	7,183	87,064	3,189	18,754	21,943	165	456,960
September	52	71,635	6,391	78,078	2,670	14,621	17,292	156	381,075
October	74	66,548	6,785	73,407	1,005	10,627	11,632	144	246,171
November	75	63,204	6,173	69,452	1,019	10,628	11,647	141	177,596
December	61	69,695	7,131	76,887	1,380	12,930	14,310	130	188,557
Total	847	832,894	77,986	910,867	22,841	156,573	178,614	1769	3,253,854
1999									
January	58	71,891	6,842	78,792	2,411	14,327	16,739	130	178,906
February	61	61,507	5,921	67,489	905	12,128	13,034	108	151,958
March	71	65,536	5,314	70,922	1,119	12,601	13,719	137	206,430
April	65	61,820	5,264	67,149	1,769	10,107	11,876	123	255,694
Total	255	260,755	23,341	284,352	6,205	49,163	55,367	499	792,988
Year to Date									
1999	255	260,755	23,341	284,352	6,205	49,163	55,367	499	792,988
1998	319	262,430	24,138	286,907	4,193	39,593	43,685	545	689,365
1997	364	259,240	23,445	286,849	4,481	29,397	33,878	249	665,226

¹ Includes anthracite silt stored off-site.

² Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final—see Technical Notes for adjustment methodology. Values for 1997 and prior years are final. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *McF=thousand cubic feet. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 15. Electric Utility Consumption of Coal by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Thousand Short Tons)

NERC Region and Hawaii	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Year to Date		
				1999	1998	Difference (percent)
ECAR	16,030	17,879	16,381	69,526	70,484	-0.9
ERCOT	5,867	5,048	4,989	23,169	22,845	1.4
MAAC	2,800	3,611	3,476	13,291	14,408	-7.8
MAIN	5,892	6,073	5,512	24,313	23,857	1.9
MAPP (U.S.)	5,932	6,599	6,561	26,422	28,333	-6.7
NPCC (U.S.)	919	954	1,137	4,218	5,000	-15.6
SERC	12,151	12,818	10,749	48,311	46,188	4.6
FRCC	1,434	1,459	1,681	6,310	7,327	NM
SPP	7,402	7,662	7,285	31,822	32,361	-1.7
WSCC (U.S.)	8,709	8,804	8,688	36,614	36,035	1.6
Contiguous U.S.	67,138	70,906	66,463	284,296	286,838	-0.9
ASCC	12	16	11	55	69	-19.6
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	67,149	70,922	66,474	284,352	286,907	-0.9

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. *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. *See Glossary for explanation of acronyms. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 16. Electric Utility Consumption of Petroleum by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Thousand Barrels)

NERC Region and Hawaii	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Year to Date		
				1999	1998	Difference (percent)
ECAR	345	299	219	1,265	830	52.3
ERCOT	16	15	12	99	72	37.1
MAAC	1,793	1,877	907	6,033	2,408	150.6
MAIN	43	35	44	301	608	-50.5
MAPP (U.S.)	32	26	32	158	124	27.4
NPCC (U.S.)	2,470	4,391	4,061	18,626	19,448	-4.2
SERC	440	587	410	2,817	1,184	137.9
FRCC	5,337	4,308	3,846	18,011	11,681	NM
SPP	172	1,052	539	3,552	3,180	11.7
WSCC (U.S.)	67	65	59	197	202	-2.4
Contiguous U.S.	10,715	12,654	9,739	51,660	39,734	28.8
ASCC	266	86	91	655	526	24.6
Hawaii	895	979	862	3,652	3,433	6.4
U.S. Total	11,876	13,719	10,682	55,367	43,695	26.7

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *Percent difference is calculated before rounding. *See Glossary for explanation of acronyms. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 17. Electric Utility Consumption of Gas by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Million Cubic Feet)

NERC Region and Hawaii	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Year to Date		
				1999	1998	Difference (percent)
ECAR.....	5,879	5,386	4,127	19,838	15,429	28.6
ERCOT.....	76,450	63,670	65,331	231,682	209,839	10.4
MAAC.....	2,993	2,926	2,421	10,177	7,627	33.4
MAIN.....	5,921	3,451	5,224	14,462	18,426	-21.5
MAPP (U.S.).....	1,422	1,023	790	3,892	2,370	64.2
NPOC (U.S.).....	14,973	13,401	12,441	45,120	62,515	-27.8
SERC.....	12,636	6,863	4,091	30,902	17,432	77.3
FRCC.....	27,734	18,976	15,800	75,234	68,504	NM
SPP.....	72,938	58,242	48,469	228,737	152,169	50.3
WSCC (U.S.).....	32,457	29,989	29,321	122,884	125,208	-1.9
Contiguous U.S.	253,404	203,927	187,926	782,928	679,530	15.2
ASCC.....	2,290	2,503	2,275	10,060	9,845	2.2
Hawaii.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total.....	255,694	206,434	190,201	792,988	689,365	15.4

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *Percent difference is calculated before rounding. *See Glossary for explanation of acronyms. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 18. Electric Utility Consumption of Coal by Census Division and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Year to Date		
				1999	1998	Difference (percent)
New England	182	133	477	621	2,143	-71.8
Connecticut	—	—	90	—	298	NM
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	56	45	301	176	1,409	-87.5
New Hampshire	127	89	87	445	436	2.2
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	3,698	4,354	4,165	16,957	17,761	-4.5
New Jersey	200	296	135	887	624	42.2
New York	736	712	659	3,050	2,906	4.9
Pennsylvania	2,754	3,346	3,370	13,020	14,231	-8.5
East North Central	14,949	16,890	14,977	64,206	65,244	-1.6
Illinois	2,980	2,874	2,415	11,937	11,317	5.5
Indiana	3,918	4,278	4,121	17,219	17,418	-1.1
Michigan	2,256	2,792	2,418	10,427	10,827	-3.7
Ohio	4,009	4,249	4,246	17,030	18,380	-7.3
Wisconsin	1,786	1,897	1,778	7,593	7,301	4.0
West North Central	9,247	10,066	9,096	48,706	42,380	-14.8
Iowa	1,493	1,442	1,685	6,375	6,655	-5.7
Kansas	1,519	1,245	1,391	5,802	5,759	0.7
Minnesota	1,168	1,313	1,289	5,228	5,876	-11.0
Missouri	2,546	2,959	2,904	11,417	11,788	-3.1
Nebraska	732	800	925	3,244	3,654	-11.2
North Dakota	1,614	2,100	1,615	7,985	7,942	0.5
South Dakota	176	198	187	755	705	7.0
South Atlantic	11,669	12,998	11,252	49,344	47,481	2.0
Delaware	113	109	138	457	512	-10.8
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1,691	1,737	1,950	7,284	8,297	-12.2
Georgia	2,400	2,701	2,106	9,111	8,352	9.1
Maryland	740	876	859	3,415	3,573	-4.4
North Carolina	1,862	2,207	1,782	7,622	7,714	-1.2
South Carolina	1,190	1,043	817	4,175	3,693	13.1
Virginia	978	996	939	4,100	3,980	3.0
West Virginia	2,696	3,320	2,661	12,180	11,280	8.0
East South Central	7,895	8,085	6,901	31,701	30,123	5.2
Alabama	2,344	2,352	2,162	9,470	9,029	4.9
Kentucky	3,223	3,247	2,609	13,120	11,734	11.8
Mississippi	362	394	519	1,561	1,744	-10.5
Tennessee	1,767	2,013	1,611	7,550	7,617	-0.9
West South Central	10,508	9,942	9,483	43,097	43,049	0.1
Arkansas	925	1,137	846	4,492	3,930	14.3
Louisiana	768	847	1,157	3,779	4,421	-14.5
Oklahoma	1,526	1,439	1,385	6,009	6,375	-5.7
Texas	7,290	6,519	6,015	28,818	28,323	1.7
Mountain	8,487	8,764	8,589	36,142	35,918	0.6
Arizona	1,399	1,424	1,524	5,721	5,642	1.4
Colorado	1,308	1,305	1,328	5,620	5,639	-0.3
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	963	957	883	3,682	3,524	4.5
Nevada	467	581	439	2,394	2,389	0.2
New Mexico	1,337	1,345	1,202	5,553	4,842	14.7
Utah	1,108	1,010	1,027	4,710	4,764	-1.1
Wyoming	1,876	2,142	2,106	8,462	9,118	-7.2
Pacific Contiguous	738	568	782	2,522	2,328	-10.5
California	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	158	188	205	728	726	0.3
Washington	551	372	578	1,794	2,094	-14.3
Pacific Noncontiguous	12	16	31	55	69	-19.6
Alaska	12	16	31	55	69	-19.6
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	67,149	70,922	66,474	284,352	286,987	-0.9

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

Notes: Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. 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. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

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

Census Division and State	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Year to Date		
				1999	1998	Difference (percent)
New England	2,496	2,159	2,524	9,769	13,495	-27.6
Connecticut	746	1,404	914	5,704	5,043	13.1
Maine	120	375	88	1,154	415	178.1
Massachusetts	NM	NM	1,375	1,664	7,257	-77.1
New Hampshire	209	347	145	1,230	681	80.5
Rhode Island	2	2	2	7	6	3.4
Vermont	NM	NM	NM	10	93	-89.0
Middle Atlantic	1,518	2,543	1,462	10,586	6,785	57.9
New Jersey	63	15	41	202	126	60.4
New York	786	1,778	1,538	8,262	5,957	38.7
Pennsylvania	669	749	83	2,122	622	241.2
East North Central	321	287	243	1,349	1,232	11.2
Illinois	28	22	37	139	560	-75.2
Indiana	21	46	22	157	113	38.1
Michigan	204	150	85	663	366	81.0
Ohio	62	61	55	266	159	67.3
Wisconsin	7	8	4	144	33	341.1
West North Central	134	93	51	444	197	124.7
Iowa	12	8	6	49	23	118.9
Kansas	70	54	12	189	42	350.7
Minnesota	8	4	4	27	23	16.5
Missouri	37	19	12	137	54	152.9
Nebraska	4	3	6	12	19	-36.0
North Dakota	3	5	10	16	34	-51.4
South Dakota	2	1	*	13	3	314.3
South Atlantic	6,196	6,366	4,489	24,542	14,331	71.2
Delaware	333	459	105	1,237	465	164.0
District of Columbia	*	6	-	20	17	19.4
Florida	4,909	4,543	3,845	18,298	11,682	56.6
Georgia	99	19	38	303	142	115.1
Maryland	571	761	278	2,550	1,189	114.5
North Carolina	23	29	24	208	122	70.4
South Carolina	35	32	13	157	95	64.6
Virginia	210	446	126	1,704	511	233.3
West Virginia	17	12	40	73	109	-32.5
East South Central	96	949	623	3,418	2,998	14.0
Alabama	21	13	93	162	160	1.2
Kentucky	23	28	18	86	83	4.5
Mississippi	27	841	418	2,863	2,617	9.4
Tennessee	24	67	93	306	138	121.4
West South Central	42	212	116	649	568	14.2
Arkansas	14	28	11	96	25	291.0
Louisiana	10	165	87	435	459	-5.1
Oklahoma	1	1	4	3	5	-51.4
Texas	17	18	14	115	80	44.6
Mountain	43	59	38	156	123	26.9
Arizona	10	8	7	26	32	-18.3
Colorado	5	2	7	10	17	-42.9
Idaho	-	*	*	*	*	NM
Montana	1	2	2	10	11	-8
Nevada	1	18	3	28	12	135.1
New Mexico	9	17	1	34	9	304.5
Utah	7	6	NM	16	19	-12.8
Wyoming	10	7	7	30	24	28.0
Pacific Northwest	30	9	25	56	98	-37.9
California	26	8	15	48	74	-34.9
Oregon	1	1	2	5	5	-12.8
Washington	2	*	8	3	10	-72.1
Pacific Noncontiguous	1,088	1,111	953	4,379	3,957	10.7
Alaska	NM	NM	NM	665	526	26.4
Hawaii	828	1,022	861	3,714	3,431	8.3
U.S. Total	11,876	13,719	10,682	55,367	43,696	26.7

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

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *Percent difference is calculated before rounding. *Data do not include petroleum coke. *The April 1999 petroleum coke consumption was 123.2 short tons. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

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

Census Division and State	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Year to Date		
				1999	1998	Difference (percent)
New England	849	555	3,343	1,647	15,962	-89.7
Connecticut	84	123	157	237	1,425	-83.4
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---
Massachusetts	NM	NM	1,575	1,346	6,686	-79.9
New Hampshire	---	16	*	49	26	84.8
Rhode Island	---	---	1,606	---	7,704	---
Vermont	2	6	6	16	120	-86.8
Middle Atlantic	15,040	13,815	10,897	47,026	51,682	-9.8
New Jersey	658	686	1,249	2,709	4,029	-32.8
New York	14,099	12,815	9,089	43,354	46,505	-6.8
Pennsylvania	284	315	260	964	1,149	-16.1
East North Central	11,450	8,615	9,176	33,000	33,137	-.4
Illinois	5,295	2,863	4,790	11,985	16,253	-26.3
Indiana	403	332	231	1,400	902	55.2
Michigan	4,041	3,881	3,582	14,530	13,016	11.6
Ohio	1,158	971	179	2,774	606	298.6
Wisconsin	553	568	394	2,319	2,270	2.2
West North Central	6,584	3,705	1,540	14,480	5,092	184.4
Iowa	348	NM	288	875	974	-10.2
Kansas	3,740	2,451	NM	8,417	2,413	248.8
Minnesota	NM	NM	264	1,319	688	91.9
Missouri	1,436	279	208	2,567	585	339.0
Nebraska	NM	118	173	546	288	89.4
North Dakota	---	---	---	---	---	NM
South Dakota	279	232	33	756	144	423.2
South Atlantic	35,693	23,359	17,583	93,963	75,048	25.3
Delaware	673	1,587	548	4,404	1,352	225.7
District of Columbia	---	---	---	---	---	---
Florida	28,221	18,961	15,852	75,725	68,564	10.4
Georgia	3,046	220	41	3,301	349	845.4
Maryland	1,382	289	373	2,253	1,158	94.6
North Carolina	421	25	12	483	115	320.8
South Carolina	109	48	37	192	186	3.3
Virginia	1,812	2,093	688	7,489	3,223	132.4
West Virginia	29	35	22	115	100	14.7
East South Central	11,661	5,343	4,800	29,090	15,991	81.9
Alabama	1,247	925	296	3,283	1,197	174.3
Kentucky	196	142	107	866	613	41.3
Mississippi	10,077	4,296	4,398	24,800	14,181	74.9
Tennessee	141	---	---	141	---	---
West South Central	137,960	117,781	111,160	437,244	358,856	21.8
Arkansas	2,579	2,034	2,262	6,533	4,325	51.5
Louisiana	25,149	21,653	18,072	85,780	59,278	44.7
Oklahoma	13,186	12,482	7,905	43,787	28,858	51.7
Texas	97,047	81,573	82,922	301,124	266,395	13.0
Mountain	13,879	10,625	9,288	43,944	34,381	44.6
Arizona	4,483	2,013	1,127	10,704	3,608	196.6
Colorado	1,125	1,141	581	3,685	1,876	103.0
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---
Montana	9	4	15	72	55	30.3
Nevada	4,813	4,274	3,926	17,364	13,761	26.2
New Mexico	3,104	2,789	3,446	10,679	10,235	4.1
Utah	341	NM	NM	1,401	668	109.7
Wyoming	4	13	8	40	218	-81.7
Pacific Coast	20,295	20,141	20,470	62,553	93,375	-33.6
California	18,722	19,915	18,053	78,219	86,434	-9.5
Oregon	1,069	219	2,265	3,757	6,170	-39.1
Washington	503	6	152	578	771	-25.0
Pacific Noncontiguous	2,282	2,499	2,274	10,833	9,842	1.9
Alaska	2,282	2,499	2,274	10,033	9,842	1.9
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S. Total	255,894	206,430	190,201	792,988	689,365	15.0

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

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see the Technical Notes for a detailed discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

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

Fossil-Fuel Stocks at U.S. Electric Utilities

Table 21. U.S. Electric Utility Stocks of Coal and Petroleum, 1989 Through April 1999

Period	Coal (thousand short tons)				Petroleum (thousand barrels)			Petroleum Coke (thousand short tons)
	Anthracite ¹	Bituminous ²	Lignite	Total	Light	Heavy	Total	
1989	6,483	122,967	6,488	135,938	13,824	47,646	61,270	105
1990	6,499	142,658	7,014	156,166	16,471	47,838	63,541	94
1991	6,513	145,367	5,996	157,874	16,387	58,634	74,993	78
1992	6,215	142,156	5,789	154,138	15,714	56,135	71,849	67
1993	5,639	98,568	7,142	111,341	15,674	46,749	62,443	89
1994	4,879	115,325	6,693	126,897	16,644	46,342	62,986	69
1995	4,325	116,748	5,231	126,304	15,392	35,182	50,495	65
1996	3,687	105,897	5,129	114,623	15,216	32,473	47,690	91
1997								
January	3,609	98,043	4,969	106,621	14,766	29,742	44,508	136
February	3,544	96,878	5,391	107,813	14,901	31,372	46,273	159
March	3,479	104,650	5,599	113,727	15,226	31,425	46,651	177
April	3,417	109,124	5,723	118,263	14,625	32,534	47,158	221
May	3,374	114,257	5,760	123,391	14,685	33,233	47,898	253
June	3,323	111,761	5,704	120,787	14,824	32,129	46,953	229
July	3,275	100,691	5,725	109,690	14,820	30,990	45,810	308
August	3,228	94,896	5,599	103,724	14,823	30,872	45,694	293
September	3,166	93,436	5,496	102,119	14,832	29,064	43,896	308
October	3,118	93,309	6,009	102,436	15,049	30,115	45,163	439
November	3,075	92,566	5,093	100,735	15,214	32,255	47,469	450
December	3,021	90,905	4,900	98,826	15,456	33,336	48,792	469
1998								
January	2,958	92,429	5,019	100,406	15,627	33,871	49,499	403
February	2,906	95,997	4,890	103,793	15,933	33,872	49,824	358
March	2,846	100,323	4,933	108,101	15,481	31,180	46,661	418
April	2,803	108,318	5,110	116,231	16,029	35,021	51,050	498
May	2,743	111,851	5,342	119,936	14,802	32,911	47,713	501
June	2,699	110,185	4,874	117,758	14,559	30,036	44,594	683
July	2,672	102,183	4,685	109,540	15,220	31,638	46,858	577
August	2,655	96,280	4,786	103,720	15,118	32,605	47,723	623
September	2,640	97,002	4,911	104,552	14,793	31,258	46,052	562
October	2,596	102,923	4,502	110,021	15,881	35,409	51,290	588
November	2,542	110,267	4,417	117,225	16,162	37,059	53,221	602
December	2,503	113,626	4,373	120,501	16,343	37,447	53,790	559
1999								
January	W	113,914	W	120,425	16,288	36,470	52,759	548
February	W	121,565	W	128,256	16,128	36,359	52,488	568
March	W	129,010	W	135,732	15,759	36,183	51,943	540
April	W	133,357	W	140,543	16,522	34,749	51,271	592

¹ Anthracite includes anthracite ash stored off-site.

² Bituminous coal includes subbituminous coal.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final—see Technical Notes for adjustment methodology. Values for 1997 and prior years are final. *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. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 22. Electric Utility Stocks of Coal by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Thousand Short Tons)

NERC Region and Hawaii	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
ECAR	34,330	32,431	30,251	5.9	13.5
ERCOT	8,090	7,588	6,038	6.6	34.0
MAAC	7,557	7,683	8,348	-1.6	-9.5
MAIN	14,539	14,526	12,741	.1	14.1
MAPP (U.S.)	11,373	11,470	8,623	.9	34.2
NPCC (U.S.)	1,422	1,766	1,856	-19.5	-23.4
SERC	23,943	21,432	20,608	2.2	16.2
FRCC	5,447	5,267	4,118	3.4	NM
SPP	21,356	19,392	12,890	10.1	65.7
WSCC (U.S.)	12,289	12,178	10,759	.9	14.2
Contiguous U.S.	148,545	135,732	116,231	3.5	28.9
ASCC	—	—	—	NM	NM
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	148,545	135,732	116,231	3.5	28.9

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. *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. *See Glossary for explanation of acronyms. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 23. Electric Utility Stocks of Petroleum by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Thousand Barrels)

NERC Region and Hawaii	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
ECAR	2,353	2,361	1,969	-0.3	19.5
ERCOT	4,271	4,238	4,338	.8	-1.6
MAAC	6,170	6,644	5,822	-9.8	6.0
MAIN	1,593	1,395	1,126	-1	41.5
MAPP (U.S.)	W	W	794	W	W
NPCC (U.S.)	11,373	11,007	11,226	3.3	1.3
SERC	4,707	4,493	3,645	4.8	29.1
FRCC	9,167	8,618	8,104	6.4	NM
SPP	5,050	4,792	5,137	5.4	-1.7
WSCC (U.S.)	4,500	6,130	7,393	-26.6	-39.1
Contiguous U.S.	50,199	51,876	49,556	-1.7	1.3
ASCC	142	175	221	-18.8	-35.8
Hawaii	W	W	1,273	W	W
U.S. Total	54,271	51,943	51,050	-1.3	.4

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. *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. *See Glossary for explanation of acronyms. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 24. Electric Utility Stocks of Coal by Census Division
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
New England.....	W	W	1,137	W	W
Middle Atlantic.....	9,398	9,960	9,458	-5.6	-0.6
East North Central.....	36,172	34,792	31,585	4.0	14.5
West North Central.....	20,813	20,092	14,532	3.6	43.2
South Atlantic.....	25,792	25,063	22,488	2.9	14.7
East South Central.....	13,478	13,046	12,125	3.3	11.2
West South Central.....	21,519	19,480	13,713	10.5	56.9
Mountain.....	11,761	11,536	10,648	1.9	10.5
Pacific Contiguous.....	W	W	345	W	W
Pacific Noncontiguous.....	—	—	—	NM	NM
U.S. Total.....	140,545	136,732	114,231	3.5	28.9

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. *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. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

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

Census Division	April 1999	March 1999	April 1998	Monthly Difference (percent)	Yearly Difference (percent)
New England.....	3,387	3,513	4,562	-3.6	-25.8
Middle Atlantic.....	11,229	11,592	10,471	-3.1	7.2
East North Central.....	3,646	3,581	2,794	1.8	30.5
West North Central.....	1,978	1,978	1,603	*	23.5
South Atlantic.....	15,397	14,655	13,075	5.1	17.8
East South Central.....	3,057	2,686	2,528	13.8	20.9
West South Central.....	6,982	6,877	7,169	1.5	-2.6
Mountain.....	1,010	1,021	1,031	-1.1	-2.1
Pacific Contiguous.....	3,495	5,159	6,323	-32.3	-44.7
Pacific Noncontiguous.....	1,080	880	1,495	23.9	-27.1
U.S. Total.....	51,371	51,943	51,980	-1.3	A

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

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample—see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-759. Values for 1998 have been adjusted to reflect the Form EIA-759 census data and are final. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *Percent difference is calculated before rounding. *Data do not include petroleum coke. *The April 1999 petroleum coke stocks were 67592.4 short tons. *Stocks are end-of-month stocks at electric utilities. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

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

**Table 26. U.S. Electric Utility Receipts of and Average Cost for Fossil Fuels,
1989 Through March 1999**

Period	Coal ¹		Petroleum				Gas		All Fossil Fuels ²
	Receipts (thousand short tons)	Cost (cents/ 10 ⁶ Btu)	Heavy Oil ³		Total		Receipts (thousand Mcf)	Cost (cents/ 10 ⁶ Btu)	Cost (cents/ 10 ⁶ Btu)
			Receipts (thousand barrels)	Cost (cents/ 10 ⁶ Btu)	Receipts (thousand barrels)	Cost (cents/ 10 ⁶ Btu)			
1989	753,217	144.5	237,668	284.6	246,422	289.3	2,472,586	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	765,923	144.7	163,186	246.5	169,625	254.8	2,638,818	215.3	160.3
1992	776,963	141.2	158,537	247.5	164,390	255.1	2,637,678	232.8	159.0
1993	769,152	138.5	141,719	234.2	147,942	243.3	2,574,523	256.0	159.5
1994	831,929	135.5	135,184	240.9	142,948	248.3	2,863,984	225.8	152.6
1995	826,868	131.8	78,214	258.6	84,392	267.9	3,023,327	198.4	145.3
1996	862,781	128.9	98,926	383.4	106,629	315.7	2,684,663	264.1	151.9
1997									
January	71,929	128.0	8,817	305.7	9,658	321.0	133,720	407.7	157.7
February	69,229	129.1	8,959	287.5	9,346	295.3	134,664	311.8	150.6
March	72,369	130.0	6,796	267.1	7,157	276.2	185,340	236.0	145.5
April	69,815	129.6	6,379	254.9	6,730	264.8	184,908	230.5	144.3
May	74,929	128.0	6,476	257.9	6,966	271.2	225,841	247.0	146.6
June	70,479	127.9	9,253	262.9	10,010	274.4	278,304	254.3	153.2
July	74,065	125.7	10,818	269.9	11,689	280.4	373,646	243.7	154.6
August	76,352	125.2	11,049	268.3	11,618	275.5	360,018	252.2	154.0
September	75,091	126.3	8,880	274.7	9,332	281.3	313,132	290.5	158.3
October	75,593	126.4	10,161	301.6	10,715	309.1	219,342	324.3	157.0
November	72,558	126.4	12,218	309.3	12,816	315.4	168,754	342.4	156.4
December	78,179	125.2	11,101	265.4	11,750	273.3	187,065	278.4	146.9
Total	888,588	127.3	118,906	278.8	127,789	288.0	2,764,734	276.0	152.3
1998 ⁴									
January	79,212	125.7	9,569	235.5	10,105	242.4	165,869	275.0	143.3
February	70,353	126.2	8,736	206.0	9,255	214.0	124,584	253.4	139.2
March	75,678	126.6	10,676	199.3	11,133	204.6	181,034	254.4	142.5
April	74,848	126.6	11,749	218.9	12,289	225.0	186,127	259.8	144.7
May	75,980	126.3	11,554	215.3	12,185	221.5	252,869	247.1	146.7
June	76,605	126.4	13,350	216.8	14,164	222.6	331,124	238.0	149.6
July	79,676	125.5	21,016	220.1	21,877	223.9	389,405	247.7	154.5
August	82,057	125.8	19,262	202.9	20,107	207.2	389,961	217.8	147.2
September	78,854	124.8	12,919	196.0	13,602	202.1	331,911	211.9	142.6
October	79,399	123.5	14,932	207.8	15,683	213.7	230,952	223.1	140.1
November	77,087	123.8	10,569	198.8	11,192	205.1	164,341	241.0	137.8
December	79,700	121.0	12,500	175.5	13,599	183.5	174,780	231.0	134.3
Total	929,448	125.2	156,852	207.9	168,191	213.6	2,922,987	238.3	143.8
1999 ⁴									
January	76,331	122.1	13,215	176.3	14,019	181.9	163,125	225.0	134.6
February	73,938	124.7	10,013	166.2	10,417	171.5	138,303	221.5	134.4
March	76,743	124.0	10,152	174.8	10,621	180.2	187,476	212.3	135.3
Total	227,012	123.6	33,381	172.8	35,057	178.3	488,904	219.1	134.8
Year-to-Date									
1999 ⁴	227,012	123.6	33,381	172.8	35,057	178.3	488,904	219.1	134.8
1998 ⁴	225,243	126.1	28,980	213.3	30,493	220.0	471,487	261.4	141.8
1997	213,527	129.0	24,571	288.4	26,161	299.5	453,725	308.8	151.2

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 1999 are preliminary. Data for 1998 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 1988-1990 are for steam-electric plants with a generator nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. *Mid-thousand cubic feet. *Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling power to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 27. Electric Utility Receipts of Coal by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Thousand Short Tons)

NERC Region and Hawaii	March 1999 ¹	February 1999 ¹	March 1998 ¹	Year to Date		
				1999 ¹	1998 ¹	Difference (percent)
ECAR.....	17,663	17,328	17,453	50,935	52,374	-2.7
ERCOT.....	6,571	6,600	5,927	20,580	18,416	11.7
MAAC.....	3,590	3,368	3,758	10,504	11,134	-5.7
MAIN.....	6,461	6,186	6,114	19,146	19,089	.3
MAPP (U.S.).....	6,625	6,041	6,475	19,214	19,360	-.8
NPCC (U.S.).....	786	896	1,468	2,435	3,925	-38.0
SERC.....	13,908	13,499	13,709	40,521	40,257	.7
FRCC.....	1,760	1,787	2,093	5,576	6,009	NM
SPP.....	9,269	8,697	8,076	27,641	25,210	9.6
WSCC (U.S.).....	10,311	9,535	10,605	30,460	29,470	3.4
Contiguous U.S.....	76,743	73,938	75,478	227,812	225,243	.8
ASCC.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total.....	76,743	73,938	75,478	227,812	225,243	.8

¹ Data for 1999 are preliminary. Data for 1998 are final.
 NM = This estimated value is not available due to insufficient data or inadequate anticipated data/model performance; information may not be applicable, or the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.
 Notes: *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *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. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.
 Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table 28. Average Cost of Coal Delivered to Electric Utilities by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Cents/Million Btu)

NERC Region and Hawaii	March 1999 ¹	February 1999 ¹	March 1998 ¹	Year to Date		
				1999 ¹	1998 ¹	Difference (percent)
ECAR.....	122.5	123.1	125.1	122.6	125.1	-2.0
ERCOT.....	124.1	118.2	117.8	116.6	123.2	-5.4
MAAC.....	132.7	131.5	134.6	132.8	136.7	-2.9
MAIN.....	124.2	131.7	140.3	128.8	131.1	-1.7
MAPP (U.S.).....	84.2	81.2	87.3	81.8	86.4	-5.3
NPCC (U.S.).....	144.6	146.7	156.2	147.2	157.6	-6.5
SERC.....	141.0	139.0	142.0	139.9	141.2	-.9
FRCC.....	160.0	166.0	165.5	163.1	167.8	NM
SPP.....	116.7	119.2	117.3	115.9	116.5	-.6
WSCC (U.S.).....	131.8	113.7	108.4	111.5	108.8	2.4
Contiguous U.S.....	124.0	124.7	126.6	123.6	126.1	-2.0
ASCC.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Average.....	124.0	124.7	126.6	123.6	126.1	-2.0

¹ Data for 1999 are preliminary. Data for 1998 are final.
 NM = This estimated value is not available due to insufficient data or inadequate anticipated data/model performance; information may not be applicable, or the percent difference calculation is not meaningful.
 Notes: *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *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. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.
 Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table 29. Electric Utility Receipts of Petroleum by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Thousand Barrels)

NERC Region and Hawaii	March 1999 ¹	February 1999 ¹	March 1998 ¹	Year to Date		
				1999 ¹	1998 ¹	Difference (percent)
BCAR	290	226	274	798	608	31.3
ERCOT	9	24	11	40	52	-23.2
MAAC	1,694	1,002	787	3,979	1,819	118.7
MAIN	25	27	16	177	65	173.5
MAPP (U.S.)	11	12	12	50	46	7.9
NPCC (U.S.)	3,139	3,366	4,409	12,029	15,286	-21.3
SERC	646	74	181	1,632	565	188.7
PRCC	3,378	4,066	3,328	11,447	7,437	NM
SPP	966	1,030	1,528	3,143	2,971	5.8
WSCC (U.S.)	19	24	29	72	187	-61.8
Contiguous U.S.	10,177	9,853	10,574	33,346	29,838	14.9
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	444	564	559	1,691	1,456	16.2
U.S. Total	10,621	10,417	11,133	35,037	30,493	15.0

¹ Data for 1999 are preliminary. Data for 1998 are final.

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

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 30. Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered to Electric Utilities by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Cents/Million Btu)

NERC Region and Hawaii	March 1999 ¹	February 1999 ¹	March 1998 ¹	Year to Date		
				1999 ¹	1998 ¹	Difference (percent)
BCAR	280.6	267.8	334.1	274.6	342.9	-19.9
ERCOT	270.2	231.9	312.3	244.6	364.5	-32.9
MAAC	190.8	203.2	209.4	196.6	225.5	-12.8
MAIN	343.6	283.0	326.4	280.4	339.0	-17.3
MAPP (U.S.)	347.3	281.6	370.7	293.8	371.7	-20.9
NPCC (U.S.)	174.3	152.1	193.0	169.8	209.8	-19.1
SERC	176.7	237.3	263.8	188.0	264.3	-28.9
PRCC	177.1	165.5	186.9	169.5	197.4	NM
SPP	139.2	166.1	217.1	157.7	236.0	-33.8
WSCC (U.S.)	412.7	370.4	456.5	383.2	392.9	-2.5
Contiguous U.S.	178.6	168.6	201.5	176.1	216.0	-18.5
ASCC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	218.4	222.2	263.4	220.8	300.9	-26.6
U.S. Average	188.2	171.8	204.6	178.3	220.8	-19.8

¹ Data for 1999 are preliminary. Data for 1998 are final.

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

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. 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. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 31. Electric Utility Receipts of Gas by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Million Cubic Feet)

NERC Region and Hawaii	March 1999 ¹	February 1999 ¹	March 1998 ¹	Year to Date		
				1999 ¹	1998 ¹	Difference (percent)
ECAR.....	3,090	3,097	3,326	8,881	8,387	5.9
ERCOT.....	63,210	40,425	62,167	152,402	139,777	9.0
MAAC.....	2,496	1,186	1,695	5,685	3,000	89.5
MAIN.....	2,973	1,237	3,925	6,949	11,470	-39.4
MAPP (U.S.).....	608	361	281	1,479	1,070	38.2
NPCC (U.S.).....	13,225	8,444	13,771	29,839	32,731	-43.4
SERC.....	3,290	2,810	2,301	9,154	4,910	86.4
FRCC.....	16,856	11,577	15,913	42,604	47,036	NM
SPP.....	52,357	43,635	44,695	147,488	104,794	40.7
WSCC (U.S.).....	28,148	24,470	31,670	80,703	94,510	-14.6
Contiguous U.S.....	186,252	137,142	179,745	485,182	467,725	3.7
ASCC.....	1,224	1,161	1,289	3,721	3,761	-1.1
Hawaii.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total.....	187,476	138,303	181,034	488,904	471,487	3.7

¹ Data for 1999 are preliminary. Data for 1998 are final.

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

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *Data are for electric generating plants with a total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 32. Average Cost of Gas Delivered to Electric Utilities by NERC Region and Hawaii
(Cents/Million Btu)

NERC Region and Hawaii	March 1999 ¹	February 1999 ¹	March 1998 ¹	Year to Date		
				1999 ¹	1998 ¹	Difference (percent)
ECAR.....	238.5	239.0	253.3	237.2	259.9	-8.7
ERCOT.....	196.1	207.4	240.5	202.4	243.5	-16.9
MAAC.....	249.3	287.7	319.4	284.1	323.4	-12.1
MAIN.....	186.0	189.8	232.6	201.2	227.0	-11.3
MAPP (U.S.).....	276.0	350.2	324.1	307.4	319.4	-3.7
NPCC (U.S.).....	229.0	247.0	298.6	245.4	295.5	-16.9
SERC.....	256.4	267.8	286.6	282.1	284.0	-7.7
FRCC.....	244.7	269.3	290.7	259.8	295.0	NM
SPP.....	195.5	204.5	241.6	202.2	254.9	-20.7
WSCC (U.S.).....	245.8	235.6	261.2	242.2	262.1	-7.6
Contiguous U.S.....	212.6	222.0	259.8	219.6	262.0	-16.2
ASCC.....	152.6	153.0	176.8	152.9	177.0	-13.6
Hawaii.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Average.....	212.3	221.5	254.4	219.1	261.4	-16.2

¹ Data for 1999 are preliminary. Data for 1998 are final.

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

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *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. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

**Table 33. Electric Utility Receipts of Coal by Type, Census Division, and State,
March 1999**

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	—	—	124	3,281	—	—	—	—	124	3,281
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	30	781	—	—	—	—	30	781
New Hampshire	—	—	94	2,501	—	—	—	—	94	2,501
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	2	37	4,155	104,735	—	—	—	—	4,157	104,772
New Jersey	—	—	182	4,769	—	—	—	—	182	4,769
New York	—	—	662	17,330	—	—	—	—	662	17,330
Pennsylvania	2	37	3,311	82,636	—	—	—	—	3,313	82,673
East North Central	—	—	10,207	238,789	6,369	111,468	—	—	16,575	386,257
Illinois	—	—	1,380	30,205	1,612	26,332	—	—	2,993	58,537
Indiana	—	—	3,430	77,807	1,520	26,593	—	—	4,950	104,400
Michigan	—	—	1,034	26,451	1,307	23,208	—	—	2,341	49,659
Ohio	—	—	4,183	100,046	229	4,035	—	—	4,412	104,081
Wisconsin	—	—	179	4,279	1,699	29,300	—	—	1,878	33,579
West North Central	—	—	263	5,928	8,895	154,870	2,190	29,859	11,348	189,857
Iowa	—	—	11	254	1,679	26,420	—	—	1,689	28,673
Kansas	—	—	49	904	1,494	25,576	—	—	1,533	26,480
Minnesota	—	—	11	242	1,448	25,754	—	—	1,459	25,996
Missouri	—	—	201	4,528	3,154	55,207	—	—	3,355	59,735
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	954	16,204	—	—	954	16,204
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	*	1	2,190	29,859	2,190	29,860
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	166	2,909	—	—	166	2,909
South Atlantic	—	—	13,129	327,287	704	12,301	—	—	13,833	339,587
Delaware	—	—	15	388	—	—	—	—	15	388
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	2,057	50,570	41	764	—	—	2,100	51,334
Georgia	—	—	2,319	57,619	661	11,537	—	—	2,980	69,156
Maryland	—	—	955	24,626	—	—	—	—	955	24,626
North Carolina	—	—	2,078	51,705	—	—	—	—	2,078	51,705
South Carolina	—	—	1,295	33,009	—	—	—	—	1,295	33,009
Virginia	—	—	1,049	26,624	—	—	—	—	1,049	26,624
West Virginia	—	—	3,362	82,746	—	—	—	—	3,362	82,746
East South Central	—	—	6,633	157,747	1,418	25,037	—	—	8,051	182,783
Alabama	—	—	1,649	40,117	564	9,800	—	—	2,213	49,917
Kentucky	—	—	2,677	62,085	195	3,408	—	—	2,870	65,493
Mississippi	—	—	352	8,466	241	4,476	—	—	593	12,942
Tennessee	—	—	1,954	47,080	420	7,352	—	—	2,375	54,432
West South Central	—	—	144	3,124	8,921	153,827	3,478	43,661	12,543	280,612
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	1,633	28,370	—	—	1,633	28,370
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	1,053	17,745	52	715	1,105	18,460
Oklahoma	—	—	11	288	1,821	31,345	—	—	1,832	31,633
Texas	—	—	133	2,836	4,414	76,367	3,426	42,946	7,973	122,149
Mountain	—	—	3,566	79,189	5,954	106,423	29	378	9,549	185,999
Arizona	—	—	597	13,053	843	16,588	—	—	1,440	29,641
Colorado	—	—	610	13,239	915	16,287	—	—	1,525	29,526
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	936	15,796	29	378	965	16,174
Nevada	—	—	742	16,740	—	—	—	—	742	16,740
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	1,322	23,819	—	—	1,322	23,819
Utah	—	—	1,382	31,442	—	—	—	—	1,382	31,442
Wyoming	—	—	235	4,715	1,938	33,932	—	—	2,173	38,647
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	75	1,790	487	8,103	—	—	562	9,893
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	75	1,790	160	2,700	—	—	235	4,490
Washington	—	—	—	—	327	5,403	—	—	327	5,403
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	2	37	35,294	921,878	32,748	571,229	5,697	73,096	76,743	1,566,233

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

Notes: *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *Data are for electric generating plants with total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. *Data for 1999 are preliminary. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

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

Census Division and State	March 1999 Receipts		March 1998 Receipts		Year to Date			
	(thousand short tons)	(billion Btu)	(thousand short tons)	(billion Btu)	Receipts (billion Btu)		Average Cost (cents/million Btu) ¹	
					1999	1998	1999	1998
New England	124	3,281	755	19,383	12,680	49,590	159.6	169.9
Connecticut	—	—	112	2,941	948	7,304	169.3	183.8
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	30	781	568	14,373	2,322	32,553	174.2	169.3
New Hampshire	94	2,501	74	1,989	8,780	9,733	154.7	161.5
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	4,157	104,772	4,636	115,291	311,780	336,926	136.3	139.2
New Jersey	182	4,769	123	3,276	14,540	10,819	148.7	165.8
New York	662	17,330	713	18,789	51,444	52,143	144.3	145.8
Pennsylvania	3,313	82,673	3,799	93,226	245,796	272,964	133.9	136.9
East North Central	16,575	380,287	15,897	338,209	1,800,331	1,039,874	126.6	129.8
Illinois	2,993	58,537	3,156	61,141	186,377	195,142	155.8	155.3
Indiana	4,950	104,400	4,671	99,132	301,084	300,052	111.7	113.3
Michigan	2,341	49,639	2,135	46,958	117,584	131,474	126.4	130.6
Ohio	4,412	104,081	4,243	100,862	303,933	318,814	131.8	137.2
Wisconsin	1,878	33,579	1,632	30,116	91,353	94,292	99.2	104.0
West North Central	11,348	189,857	10,936	183,213	562,448	554,925	86.6	89.5
Iowa	1,689	28,673	1,693	29,193	87,117	78,438	79.8	87.4
Kansas	1,535	26,480	1,426	25,158	87,324	82,887	92.6	98.3
Minnesota	1,459	25,996	1,430	25,332	68,885	83,181	110.0	111.1
Missouri	3,355	59,735	3,178	56,888	175,904	169,059	93.1	91.5
Nebraska	954	16,204	976	16,874	50,645	50,716	53.9	58.5
North Dakota	2,190	29,060	2,085	27,185	83,403	82,597	72.8	75.3
South Dakota	166	2,909	148	2,583	9,170	8,047	92.1	93.3
South Atlantic	13,833	339,587	13,779	339,846	999,743	954,811	142.1	145.8
Delaware	15	388	126	3,273	3,778	10,394	154.2	154.7
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	2,100	51,134	2,407	58,890	158,303	163,775	169.2	169.4
Georgia	2,980	69,156	2,582	61,295	191,441	172,389	153.4	156.3
Maryland	935	24,626	952	24,453	70,319	71,563	141.1	146.7
North Carolina	2,078	51,705	2,559	63,312	163,066	170,807	144.7	143.6
South Carolina	1,293	33,009	1,199	30,696	90,586	80,129	144.7	145.1
Virginia	1,049	26,624	1,042	26,164	76,454	74,583	136.0	139.0
West Virginia	3,362	82,746	2,912	71,762	245,616	210,371	120.8	122.6
East South Central	8,451	182,783	8,409	195,832	549,664	594,788	126.5	125.9
Alabama	2,213	49,917	2,463	58,010	151,614	178,443	160.0	158.3
Kentucky	2,870	65,493	3,172	73,585	199,026	222,284	107.6	105.5
Mississippi	599	12,942	432	9,599	34,281	29,683	152.6	154.2
Tennessee	2,375	54,432	2,323	54,639	164,743	164,179	113.0	113.0
West South Central	12,543	208,612	10,701	168,703	597,195	525,495	124.8	128.4
Arkansas	1,633	28,370	939	16,403	75,246	52,904	148.8	148.7
Louisiana	1,105	18,460	989	15,771	58,107	52,996	138.8	142.3
Oklahoma	1,832	31,633	1,635	28,467	95,054	87,293	91.3	92.5
Texas	7,973	122,149	7,138	108,061	368,783	332,502	125.1	132.3
Mountain	9,549	185,990	9,890	192,283	654,398	639,423	109.6	106.9
Arizona	1,440	29,644	1,641	33,080	95,214	91,083	141.3	132.8
Colorado	1,525	29,526	1,607	31,545	89,339	87,306	98.2	98.9
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	965	16,174	918	15,546	45,048	44,454	69.5	67.4
Nevada	742	16,740	739	16,468	50,684	48,528	133.9	130.9
New Mexico	1,322	23,819	1,281	23,115	72,035	65,656	139.5	130.5
Utah	1,383	31,442	1,378	31,526	86,540	87,228	107.5	113.2
Wyoming	2,173	38,647	2,323	41,004	115,538	115,366	80.7	79.5
Pacific Coastwise	562	9,893	715	12,094	33,715	38,963	142.4	142.6
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	235	4,490	225	3,971	13,786	11,629	105.9	108.8
Washington	327	5,403	490	8,114	19,929	18,434	167.6	164.0
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	76,743	1,566,233	75,678	1,564,764	4,621,343	4,624,495	123.5	126.1

¹ Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Notes: *Data for 1999 are preliminary. Data for 1998 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. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data. *See footnotes 4 through 6 of Table 57 for information concerning delivered cost of coal to Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

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

Table 35. Receipts and Average Cost of Coal Delivered to Electric Utilities by Type of Purchase, Mining Method, Census Division, and State, March 1999

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/100 Btu)	(\$/short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/100 Btu)	(\$/short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/100 Btu)	(\$/short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/100 Btu)	(\$/short ton)
New England	71	153.9	40.81	51	151.0	39.79	39	142.0	37.68	85	156.7	41.54
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	16	174.3	46.19	14	177.1	45.33	—	—	—	30	175.6	45.79
New Hampshire	55	146.7	39.24	39	142.0	37.68	39	142.0	37.68	55	146.7	39.24
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	3,453	140.0	35.28	784	119.7	30.49	1,249	125.7	31.49	2,988	141.0	36.00
New Jersey	154	149.8	38.77	28	139.9	38.98	85	149.3	37.94	97	147.2	39.56
New York	580	143.6	37.71	82	140.1	35.69	20	128.6	28.34	642	143.5	37.72
Pennsylvania	2,719	138.6	34.46	594	115.8	29.36	1,144	123.8	30.17	2,170	139.9	35.33
East North Central	12,849	129.5	27.88	3,724	111.5	24.41	11,544	120.9	24.15	5,031	133.7	31.83
Illinois	2,638	154.5	39.40	335	123.4	23.08	1,774	170.7	30.75	1,219	127.4	27.77
Indiana	4,046	112.7	23.39	904	106.3	24.02	3,947	106.4	21.72	1,004	128.5	30.47
Michigan	1,860	124.1	26.00	481	119.6	26.55	1,766	121.0	23.71	575	127.9	33.49
Ohio	2,872	146.9	34.94	1,540	110.8	25.71	2,337	128.2	29.40	2,076	141.1	34.33
Wisconsin	1,433	96.0	17.08	445	106.9	19.42	1,722	93.9	16.25	157	135.8	32.84
West North Central	3,999	88.3	14.58	2,389	88.0	15.28	1,240	87.4	14.51	168	147.1	34.59
Iowa	1,092	82.8	13.94	597	82.0	14.13	1,679	81.8	13.86	10	160.0	38.18
Kansas	1,256	101.5	17.45	279	68.6	12.06	1,535	95.4	16.47	—	—	—
Minnesota	1,287	110.2	19.69	172	122.8	21.54	1,459	111.7	19.91	—	—	—
Missouri	2,141	94.3	16.98	1,214	92.6	16.12	3,258	91.6	16.15	98	145.7	34.22
Nebraska	827	54.5	9.27	129	67.1	11.33	954	56.2	9.54	—	—	—
North Dakota	2,190	72.8	9.65	—	53.9	7.67	2,190	72.8	9.65	—	—	—
South Dakota	166	91.8	16.09	—	—	—	166	91.8	16.09	—	—	—
South Atlantic	10,452	142.0	35.47	3,382	134.3	32.13	6,135	144.2	34.58	7,690	138.8	34.78
Delaware	15	169.3	43.96	—	—	—	8	157.8	38.83	7	180.7	49.60
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1,451	152.7	39.86	649	143.9	34.95	638	156.1	37.66	1,463	157.2	38.64
Georgia	1,725	157.8	39.67	1,253	148.1	30.44	2,905	148.1	33.14	975	165.4	41.23
Maryland	818	139.3	35.83	137	144.6	38.03	360	139.3	34.76	595	140.6	36.99
North Carolina	1,666	148.0	36.76	411	137.8	34.55	1,174	146.2	36.35	904	145.6	36.28
South Carolina	1,133	143.1	36.58	160	150.7	37.49	370	151.3	37.89	926	141.1	36.21
Virginia	800	136.6	34.65	249	131.2	33.39	392	139.3	35.74	657	132.9	33.52
West Virginia	2,842	120.1	29.57	519	109.7	26.94	1,189	130.7	31.72	2,173	112.0	27.77
East South Central	4,768	129.2	29.89	1,244	124.4	24.89	3,347	118.3	24.19	4,784	135.6	32.44
Alabama	1,947	170.7	38.03	266	120.5	29.67	801	130.0	25.15	1,412	179.5	43.76
Kentucky	2,207	106.0	24.06	663	112.8	26.16	1,668	106.7	24.04	1,202	108.8	25.24
Mississippi	429	153.6	32.69	164	151.3	35.11	356	145.5	29.67	237	162.2	38.90
Tennessee	2,185	112.0	25.50	190	120.6	29.93	521	102.7	19.45	1,853	115.0	27.65
West South Central	11,729	127.6	28.38	814	126.6	31.84	12,516	127.5	28.37	28	144.8	33.99
Arkansas	1,472	152.2	26.53	163	130.9	22.04	1,633	150.2	26.09	—	—	—
Louisiana	1,105	140.9	23.55	—	—	—	1,105	140.9	23.55	—	—	—
Oklahoma	1,832	90.4	15.61	—	—	—	1,832	90.4	15.61	—	—	—
Texas	7,320	130.3	19.73	654	125.6	21.80	7,946	129.3	19.85	28	144.8	33.99
Mountain	9,127	149.3	21.23	422	114.2	23.71	7,484	110.6	24.54	2,465	146.4	24.23
Arizona	1,201	156.7	32.35	239	132.0	26.86	1,410	151.7	31.19	29	194.6	43.57
Colorado	1,434	98.0	18.98	92	79.0	15.23	1,236	98.1	18.27	289	92.8	20.85
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	965	65.0	10.90	—	—	—	965	65.0	10.90	—	—	—
Nevada	652	140.7	31.60	90	104.0	24.27	378	137.4	30.27	364	134.8	31.18
New Mexico	1,322	138.4	24.94	—	—	—	1,322	138.4	24.94	—	—	—
Utah	1,386	99.9	22.72	2	50.0	11.88	—	—	—	1,382	99.8	22.70
Wyoming	2,173	83.4	14.83	—	—	—	2,173	83.4	14.83	—	—	—
Pacific Coast	227	232.3	35.96	335	110.3	21.06	493	163.9	27.28	69	102.6	24.65
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	235	105.6	20.18	166	107.4	18.32	69	102.6	24.65
Washington	227	232.3	35.96	100	121.4	22.93	327	193.5	31.98	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	63,635	125.3	25.31	13,109	118.4	25.26	54,047	118.1	22.14	22,697	134.6	32.83

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 1999 are preliminary. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants in the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data. See footnotes 4 through 8 of Table 57 for information concerning delivered cost of coal to Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Table 36. Receipts and Average Cost of Coal Delivered to Electric Utilities by Sulfur Content, Census Division, and State, March 1999

Census Division and State	0.5% or Less			More than 0.5% up to 1.0%			More than 1.0% up to 1.5%		
	Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹	
	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/10 ⁶ Btu)	\$/short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/10 ⁶ Btu)	\$/short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/10 ⁶ Btu)	\$/short ton)
New England	—	—	—	60	136.3	41.67	16	130.8	40.48
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	22	181.9	47.05	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	39	142.0	37.68	16	130.8	40.48
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	1	71.3	14.83	483	132.7	39.11	219	131.3	33.48
New Jersey	—	—	—	146	139.7	37.02	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	125	171.0	44.62	69	137.3	35.07
Pennsylvania	1	71.3	14.83	182	149.9	37.00	150	128.5	32.75
East North Central	6,487	122.2	21.57	3,488	133.6	31.83	1,416	121.4	28.51
Illinois	1,696	176.2	31.48	353	134.6	34.85	86	115.4	24.44
Indiana	1,552	105.7	18.58	532	136.9	32.96	852	120.7	27.07
Michigan	1,248	706.9	18.93	742	142.3	34.90	299	125.1	33.33
Ohio	229	123.2	21.67	2,042	125.8	29.97	124	111.8	27.97
Wisconsin	1,762	94.6	16.32	19	132.7	34.16	53	138.6	32.03
West North Central	4,193	88.3	15.29	2,616	85.2	12.38	434	94.7	18.41
Iowa	1,543	81.9	13.89	10	160.0	38.16	137	81.4	13.54
Kansas	1,494	95.2	16.29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	1,047	109.0	19.43	411	118.7	24.06	—	—	—
Missouri	3,154	90.6	15.85	86	117.3	25.50	69	146.1	34.70
Nebraska	934	56.2	9.54	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	1,942	71.9	9.47	248	79.2	11.10
South Dakota	—	—	—	166	91.8	16.09	—	—	—
South Atlantic	704	148.8	25.99	6,913	148.1	36.65	2,972	143.5	36.52
Delaware	—	—	—	15	169.3	43.94	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	43	124.6	21.88	942	158.2	38.89	298	177.0	44.91
Georgia	661	150.4	26.26	1,642	157.9	38.92	530	147.9	37.86
Maryland	—	—	—	418	138.5	34.68	222	138.6	36.47
North Carolina	—	—	—	1,814	147.3	36.71	264	136.6	33.61
South Carolina	—	—	—	259	156.6	39.39	671	140.7	35.98
Virginia	—	—	—	437	136.5	34.58	609	134.5	34.19
West Virginia	—	—	—	1,387	135.6	33.00	157	132.7	32.87
East South Central	2,874	128.8	23.47	1,796	168.0	41.83	983	119.3	28.41
Alabama	564	118.9	20.67	827	219.0	53.53	44	118.7	29.00
Kentucky	394	120.3	24.75	749	116.6	28.32	434	112.8	27.39
Mississippi	385	149.3	30.30	113	175.6	43.44	56	142.2	34.16
Tennessee	732	107.2	21.36	103	124.1	30.66	449	122.6	30.81
West South Central	9,462	138.8	21.94	682	141.0	28.51	1,674	112.8	14.35
Arkansas	1,633	150.2	26.09	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	858	143.0	24.03	247	133.5	21.88	—	—	—
Oklahoma	1,821	90.3	15.54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	5,350	135.5	22.46	405	146.6	19.67	1,674	112.0	14.35
Mountain	5,179	101.7	20.26	4,370	119.8	22.67	—	—	—
Arizona	709	143.1	28.48	731	161.4	34.31	—	—	—
Colorado	1,462	97.4	18.75	63	86.0	18.91	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	104	59.0	9.30	561	65.7	11.09	—	—	—
Nevada	605	138.1	30.83	137	127.9	30.23	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	1,322	138.4	24.94	—	—	—
Utah	1,223	96.7	21.88	159	122.8	29.03	—	—	—
Wyoming	1,176	64.5	11.05	997	104.0	19.29	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	266	113.8	20.85	69	102.6	24.63	227	132.3	35.96
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	166	107.4	18.32	69	102.6	24.63	—	—	—
Washington	100	121.4	22.93	—	—	—	227	132.3	35.96
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	32,666	112.8	20.89	20,517	136.6	29.68	7,960	131.2	28.26

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 1999 are preliminary. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 36. Receipts and Average Cost of Coal Delivered to Electric Utilities by Sulfur Content, Census Division, and State, March 1999 (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/100 Btu)	(\$/short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/100 Btu)	(\$/short ton)	(1,000 short tons)	(Cents/100 Btu)	(\$/short ton)	(Cents/100 Btu)	(\$/short ton)
New England	28	146.7	39.24	19	148.3	39.51	—	—	—	152.1	40.34
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	8	158.9	42.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	175.6	45.79
New Hampshire	20	141.7	37.95	19	148.3	39.51	—	—	—	144.8	38.60
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	1,344	129.1	32.53	1,658	132.5	33.89	482	159.9	37.39	156.5	34.40
New Jersey	—	—	—	36	184.6	46.04	—	—	—	148.2	38.80
New York	208	137.4	36.08	260	135.5	35.75	—	—	—	143.1	37.46
Pennsylvania	1,136	127.5	31.89	1,362	130.5	33.21	482	159.9	37.39	134.4	33.55
East North Central	769	111.7	26.66	2,331	108.5	24.87	1,885	146.6	33.22	125.3	26.48
Illinois	15	103.8	25.58	636	106.8	22.92	207	127.4	27.32	151.0	29.54
Indiana	417	108.5	24.13	960	101.1	22.90	637	104.5	23.28	111.4	23.50
Michigan	—	—	—	50	116.9	30.94	2	159.6	37.10	123.1	26.11
Ohio	294	111.1	28.66	685	119.0	29.01	1,038	175.0	40.49	134.5	31.72
Wisconsin	43	144.3	37.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	98.7	17.64
West North Central	2	132.5	28.85	22	144.3	32.40	42	118.0	24.51	88.2	14.70
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.5	14.01
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	103.5	23.17	95.4	16.47
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111.7	19.91
Missouri	2	132.5	28.85	22	144.3	32.40	22	122.2	26.99	93.7	16.67
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56.2	9.54
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72.8	9.63
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.8	16.09
South Atlantic	1,425	123.7	31.21	544	143.6	35.00	1,256	113.2	27.87	141.2	34.65
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169.3	43.96
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	43	159.8	39.90	501	144.2	34.91	273	155.7	37.97	156.9	38.33
Georgia	127	148.5	35.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	154.2	35.79
Maryland	276	144.2	38.10	38	135.8	36.05	—	—	—	140.1	36.15
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145.9	36.32
South Carolina	146	140.8	36.06	20	151.1	37.11	—	—	—	144.0	36.69
Virginia	3	139.1	33.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	135.3	34.35
West Virginia	831	107.8	26.90	5	117.1	27.92	982	101.5	25.07	118.5	29.16
East South Central	633	134.8	32.68	1,338	111.3	24.63	1,228	96.9	21.17	127.8	29.01
Alabama	379	151.8	36.38	270	113.6	28.04	129	109.4	26.00	164.1	37.02
Kentucky	74	109.4	27.12	120	105.1	24.53	1,099	94.3	20.60	107.6	24.54
Mississippi	—	—	—	40	131.4	33.29	—	—	—	152.9	33.36
Tennessee	179	110.5	27.18	908	110.5	26.19	—	—	—	112.8	23.85
West South Central	545	99.3	11.99	—	—	—	11	101.7	26.26	127.5	20.40
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150.2	26.09
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140.9	23.35
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	101.7	26.26	90.4	13.61
Texas	545	99.3	11.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	129.9	19.90
Mountain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109.5	21.34
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152.7	31.44
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96.9	18.76
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65.0	10.90
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136.1	30.72
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138.4	24.94
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99.8	22.70
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.4	14.83
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153.6	27.84
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105.6	20.18
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193.5	31.98
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	4,745	123.6	28.88	5,933	119.9	28.83	4,923	126.2	29.13	124.8	25.30

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 1999 are preliminary. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data. *See footnotes 4 through 8 of Table S7 for information concerning delivered cost of coal to Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

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

Table 37. Electric Utility Receipts of Petroleum by Type, Census Division, and State, March 1999

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	8	48	—	—	—	—	1,311	8,358	1,319	8,407
Connecticut	1	7	—	—	—	—	732	4,659	733	4,666
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	708	111	708
Massachusetts	5	32	—	—	—	—	20	128	26	161
New Hampshire	2	10	—	—	—	—	447	2,863	449	2,872
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	58	339	—	—	—	—	2,473	15,547	2,531	15,886
New Jersey	2	10	—	—	—	—	301	1,898	303	1,898
New York	5	27	—	—	—	—	1,815	11,396	1,820	11,422
Pennsylvania	52	302	—	—	—	—	356	2,263	408	2,565
East North Central	186	1,077	—	—	—	—	94	610	280	1,687
Illinois	18	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	104
Indiana	64	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	367
Michigan	44	254	—	—	—	—	94	610	137	864
Ohio	55	322	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	322
Wisconsin	5	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	30
West North Central	25	148	—	—	—	—	2	13	27	161
Iowa	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Kansas	7	39	—	—	—	—	2	13	9	51
Minnesota	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
Missouri	9	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	54
Nebraska	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
North Dakota	7	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	42
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	120	701	—	—	—	—	4,585	31,119	5,006	31,816
Delaware	7	42	—	—	—	—	401	2,563	409	2,605
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	38	219	—	—	—	—	3,343	21,314	3,381	21,534
Georgia	26	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	154
Maryland	3	16	—	—	—	—	578	3,663	580	3,679
North Carolina	17	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	99
South Carolina	5	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	30
Virginia	4	26	—	—	—	—	564	3,574	568	3,600
West Virginia	20	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	116
East South Central	34	210	—	—	—	—	789	5,239	825	5,449
Alabama	19	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	106
Kentucky	12	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	68
Mississippi	1	5	—	—	—	—	789	5,239	790	5,244
Tennessee	5	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	31
West South Central	16	91	—	—	—	—	155	1,015	171	1,107
Arkansas	5	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	31
Louisiana	1	8	—	—	—	—	155	1,015	156	1,023
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	9	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	52
Mountain	19	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	109
Arizona	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Nevada	3	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	20
New Mexico	4	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	23
Utah	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13
Wyoming	5	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	30
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	444	2,794	444	2,794
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	444	2,794	444	2,794
U.S. Total	469	2,724	—	—	—	—	10,152	64,691	10,621	67,415

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

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

Notes: *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *Totals may include small quantities of jet fuel or kerosene. *Data are for electric generating plants with total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. *Data for 1999 are preliminary. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

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

Census Division and State	March 1999 Receipts		March 1998 Receipts		Year to Date			
	(thousand barrels)	(billion \$)	(thousand barrels)	(billion \$)	Receipts (billion \$)		Average Cost (cents/million Btu) ¹	
					1999	1998	1999	1998
New England	1,319	8,407	3,205	20,476	36,982	73,572	169.8	208.6
Connecticut	733	4,666	1,358	8,681	24,578	28,029	169.8	236.7
Maine	111	708	—	—	5,923	4,548	176.7	242.1
Massachusetts	26	161	1,754	11,204	829	37,740	216.0	191.7
New Hampshire	449	2,872	93	592	5,472	3,244	150.0	200.8
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	376.5
Middle Atlantic	2,531	15,886	1,713	10,187	32,491	31,888	188.1	216.8
New Jersey	300	1,898	187	1,158	2,891	2,173	174.5	237.6
New York	1,820	11,422	1,203	7,656	39,213	23,749	170.5	213.6
Pennsylvania	408	2,565	323	2,042	10,366	5,175	218.8	222.9
East North Central	288	1,687	267	1,583	5,813	3,432	271.6	336.9
Illinois	18	104	12	70	909	257	278.2	331.4
Indiana	64	367	27	153	744	506	280.3	351.0
Michigan	137	854	181	1,085	2,431	1,783	254.3	327.0
Ohio	55	322	42	242	857	792	303.0	348.1
Wisconsin	5	30	5	32	71	83	305.6	375.5
West North Central	27	161	29	174	562	632	267.1	327.3
Iowa	—	2	1	7	119	27	271.5	377.1
Kansas	9	51	4	23	147	118	215.0	358.6
Minnesota	1	8	4	25	46	56	294.4	403.3
Missouri	9	54	16	99	154	283	276.7	277.0
Nebraska	—	2	1	4	17	35	290.3	369.5
North Dakota	7	42	3	17	79	112	318.2	358.1
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	5,086	31,816	3,785	24,101	94,868	55,161	173.2	203.7
Delaware	409	2,605	13	79	2,884	225	189.9	275.6
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	12	—	268.4	—
Florida	3,381	21,534	3,329	21,266	72,909	47,612	169.5	197.5
Georgia	27	154	19	110	547	252	296.3	355.0
Maryland	580	3,679	267	1,696	9,206	3,939	182.1	220.9
North Carolina	17	99	27	157	379	399	258.5	351.5
South Carolina	5	30	15	85	124	113	294.2	339.9
Virginia	568	3,600	107	663	6,526	2,297	171.6	218.5
West Virginia	20	116	8	47	290	323	314.0	395.5
East South Central	825	5,449	1,045	6,883	18,557	15,099	153.2	244.8
Alabama	19	106	6	34	287	143	219.0	321.9
Kentucky	12	68	16	94	352	224	331.4	388.7
Mississippi	790	5,244	1,020	6,736	17,685	14,553	147.1	241.2
Tennessee	3	31	3	18	233	89	264.0	341.9
West South Central	171	1,187	802	3,302	3,081	4,921	218.8	233.9
Arkansas	5	31	2	9	109	85	305.0	423.8
Louisiana	156	1,023	490	3,130	2,740	4,395	213.2	218.8
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	9	52	11	63	232	441	244.6	348.7
Mountain	19	189	26	152	418	647	383.2	452.4
Arizona	3	17	14	80	140	298	358.3	475.8
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1	6	2	12	41	24	356.1	547.0
Nevada	3	20	3	15	49	66	371.4	386.9
New Mexico	4	23	3	17	86	51	348.3	473.6
Utah	2	13	2	10	35	69	503.9	462.8
Wyoming	5	30	3	18	66	139	441.4	404.0
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	3	15	—	465	—	310.1
California	—	—	—	—	—	432	—	297.6
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	3	15	—	33	—	474.5
Pacific Noncontiguous	444	2,794	559	3,510	10,631	9,129	220.8	300.9
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	444	2,794	559	3,510	10,631	9,129	220.8	300.9
U.S. Total	10,621	67,415	11,133	70,952	223,519	194,054	178.3	228.8

¹ Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

* Less than 0.5.

Notes: *Data for 1999 are preliminary. Data for 1998 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 March 1999 petroleum coke receipts were 267.2 short tons and the cost was 1.74 cents per million Btu. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 39. Receipts and Average Cost of Petroleum Delivered to Electric Utilities by Type of Purchase, Census Division, and State, March 1999

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/100 Btu)	(\$/bbl)	(Cents/100 Btu)	(\$/bbl)	(Cents/100 Btu)	(\$/bbl)
	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents/100 Btu)	(\$/bbl)	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents/100 Btu)	(\$/bbl)						
New England	204	182.1	11.85	1,186	170.6	10.84	275.8	16.80	—	—	172.4	10.99
Connecticut	204	182.1	11.85	528	178.9	11.28	314.5	18.20	—	—	179.8	11.44
Maine	—	—	—	111	173.0	11.00	—	—	—	—	173.0	11.00
Massachusetts	—	—	—	20	196.1	12.52	259.4	15.06	—	—	196.1	12.52
New Hampshire	—	—	—	447	159.1	10.19	301.1	17.42	—	—	159.1	10.19
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	1,044	172.5	10.91	1,429	184.9	11.57	294.2	17.13	—	—	179.6	11.29
New Jersey	301	168.7	10.58	—	—	—	324.4	19.04	—	—	168.7	10.58
New York	743	174.0	11.05	1,073	175.5	10.93	343.4	19.08	—	—	174.9	10.98
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	356	212.4	13.51	288.8	16.88	—	—	212.4	13.51
East North Central	—	—	—	94	238.6	15.50	307.1	17.82	—	—	238.6	15.50
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	366.4	21.39	—	—	—	—
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	284.4	16.33	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	94	238.6	15.50	283.3	16.86	—	—	238.6	15.50
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	326.8	19.02	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	326.7	19.21	—	—	—	—
West North Central	—	—	—	2	162.4	10.71	321.2	18.67	—	—	162.4	10.71
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	354.6	20.45	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	2	162.4	10.71	334.3	19.39	—	—	162.4	10.71
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	337.8	19.43	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	290.4	16.93	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	345.0	20.02	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	342.6	19.94	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	1,450	177.4	11.37	3,236	174.9	11.11	303.3	17.66	—	—	175.8	11.29
Delaware	—	—	—	401	184.9	11.81	291.5	16.96	—	—	184.9	11.81
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1,072	174.0	11.21	2,271	176.6	11.21	311.5	18.12	—	—	175.8	11.21
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	301.7	17.55	—	—	—	—
Maryland	578	183.9	11.67	—	—	—	294.4	17.37	—	—	183.9	11.67
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	265.6	15.44	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	335.6	19.45	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	564	161.0	10.21	306.6	18.05	—	—	161.0	10.21
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	318.1	18.59	—	—	—	—
East South Central	—	—	—	789	132.5	8.80	305.6	17.69	—	—	132.5	8.80
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	283.6	16.52	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	330.5	19.34	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	789	132.5	8.80	294.7	17.06	—	—	132.5	8.80
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	311.1	18.28	—	—	—	—
West South Central	—	—	—	155	153.5	10.06	284.5	16.63	—	—	153.5	10.06
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	306.4	18.14	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	155	153.5	10.06	291.8	17.16	—	—	153.5	10.06
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	270.2	15.66	—	—	—	—
Mountain	—	—	—	—	—	—	412.7	24.07	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	361.5	21.16	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	377.0	22.32	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	471.2	27.53	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	359.2	20.52	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	461.1	27.07	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	430.1	25.28	—	—	—	—
Pacific Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	444	218.4	13.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218.4	13.75
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	444	218.4	13.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218.4	13.75
U. S. Total	3,342	181.6	11.57	6,811	171.5	10.93	305.1	17.91	—	—	174.5	11.14

¹ Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

Notes: Totals may not equal sums 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 1999 are preliminary. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 40. Receipts and Average Cost of Heavy Oil Delivered to Electric Utilities by Sulfur Content, Census Division, and State, March 1999

Census Division and State	0.3% or Less			More than 0.3% up to 0.5%			More than 0.5% up to 1.0%		
	Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹		Receipts	Average Cost ¹	
	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents/10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$/bbl)	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents/10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$/bbl)	(1,000 bbls)	(Cents/10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$/bbl)
New England	—	—	—	153	193.6	12.13	454	174.6	11.15
Connecticut	—	—	—	153	193.6	12.13	579	176.2	11.26
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	196.1	12.52
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	149.6	9.57
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	585	177.8	11.10	345	200.9	12.69	558	176.6	11.30
New Jersey	301	168.7	10.58	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	287	185.8	11.66	103	182.4	11.39	456	166.8	10.67
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	262	208.1	13.20	94	224.5	14.36
East North Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	241.4	15.68
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	241.4	15.68
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West North Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	11	157.8	9.27	7	149.3	9.88	1,517	189.5	11.99
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	401	184.9	11.81
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	11	157.0	9.27	7	149.3	9.00	607	196.9	12.38
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	508	184.5	11.67
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 Coast States	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Northwest	—	—	—	444	218.4	13.75	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	444	218.4	13.75	—	—	—
U. S. Total	990	176.7	11.07	970	207.4	13.06	2,811	185.2	11.78

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 1999 are preliminary. ¶Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 40. Receipts and Average Cost of Heavy Oil Delivered to Electric Utilities by Sulfur Content, Census Division, and State, March 1999 (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		(Cents/ 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$/ bbbl)
	(1,000 bbbl)	(Cents/ 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$/ bbbl)	(1,000 bbbl)	(Cents/ 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$/ bbbl)	(1,000 bbbl)	(Cents/ 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$/ bbbl)		
New England	583	163.2	10.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	172.4	10.99
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179.8	11.44
Maine	111	173.0	11.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	173.0	11.00
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196.1	12.52
New Hampshire	391	160.4	10.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	159.1	10.19
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	970	174.8	10.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	179.6	11.29
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168.7	10.58
New York	970	174.8	10.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	174.9	10.98
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212.4	13.51
East North Central	4	181.8	11.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	238.6	15.50
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	4	181.0	11.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	238.6	15.50
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West North Central	3	162.4	10.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	162.4	10.71
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	2	162.4	10.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	162.4	10.71
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	2,128	178.5	10.99	1,213	168.3	10.75	—	—	—	175.8	11.20
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184.9	11.81
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1,495	173.7	11.13	1,223	168.3	10.75	—	—	—	175.8	11.21
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	70	179.7	11.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	183.9	11.67
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	564	161.0	10.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	161.0	10.21
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central	—	—	—	789	132.5	8.80	—	—	—	132.5	8.80
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	789	132.5	8.80	—	—	—	132.5	8.80
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	155	153.5	10.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	153.5	10.06
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	155	153.5	10.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	153.5	10.06
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Contiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218.4	13.75
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218.4	13.75
U. S. Total	3,762	169.9	10.80	2,012	153.9	9.96	—	—	—	174.8	11.14

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 1999 are preliminary. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparability of current and historical data.

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

**Table 41. Electric Utility Receipts of Gas by Type, Census Division, and State,
March 1999**

Census Division and State	Natural		Black-Powder ¹		Refinery		Total	
	(thousand Mcft)	(billion Btu)	(thousand Mcft)	(billion Btu)	(thousand Mcft)	(billion Btu)	(thousand Mcft)	(billion Btu)
New England	488	581	—	—	—	—	488	581
Connecticut	112	115	—	—	—	—	112	115
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	370	380	—	—	—	—	370	380
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Middle Atlantic	13,394	13,791	—	—	—	—	13,394	13,791
New Jersey	459	475	—	—	—	—	459	475
New York	12,737	13,111	—	—	—	—	12,737	13,111
Pennsylvania	198	205	—	—	—	—	198	205
East North Central	4,199	4,277	1,703	147	—	—	5,893	4,424
Illinois	2,671	2,731	—	—	—	—	2,671	2,731
Indiana	170	175	—	—	—	—	170	175
Michigan	905	919	1,703	147	—	—	2,608	1,066
Ohio	188	193	—	—	—	—	188	193
Wisconsin	257	259	—	—	—	—	257	259
West North Central	2,926	2,910	—	—	—	—	2,926	2,910
Iowa	288	290	—	—	—	—	288	290
Kansas	2,120	2,097	—	—	—	—	2,120	2,097
Minnesota	231	233	—	—	—	—	231	233
Missouri	225	228	—	—	—	—	225	228
Nebraska	62	62	—	—	—	—	62	62
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	21,818	22,128	—	—	14	15	21,832	22,143
Delaware	1,690	1,670	—	—	—	—	1,690	1,670
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	16,867	17,809	—	—	—	—	16,867	17,809
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	197	205	—	—	—	—	197	205
North Carolina	23	24	—	—	—	—	23	24
South Carolina	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Virginia	2,206	2,384	—	—	14	15	2,220	2,399
West Virginia	32	32	—	—	—	—	32	32
East South Central	1,958	2,017	—	—	—	—	1,958	2,017
Alabama	143	145	—	—	—	—	143	145
Kentucky	45	46	—	—	—	—	45	46
Mississippi	1,770	1,826	—	—	—	—	1,770	1,826
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	112,130	115,832	—	—	—	—	112,130	115,832
Arkansas	1,798	1,818	—	—	—	—	1,798	1,818
Louisiana	20,957	21,790	—	—	—	—	20,957	21,790
Oklahoma	8,430	8,640	—	—	—	—	8,430	8,640
Texas	80,944	82,783	—	—	—	—	80,944	82,783
Mountain	9,662	9,933	—	—	—	—	9,662	9,933
Arizona	1,946	1,973	—	—	—	—	1,946	1,973
Colorado	1,081	1,121	—	—	—	—	1,081	1,121
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	3
Nevada	3,937	4,091	—	—	—	—	3,937	4,091
New Mexico	2,436	2,467	—	—	—	—	2,436	2,467
Utah	246	264	—	—	—	—	246	264
Wyoming	13	14	—	—	—	—	13	14
Pacific Condensate	18,099	18,486	—	—	—	—	18,099	18,486
California	17,881	18,185	—	—	—	—	17,881	18,185
Oregon	219	221	—	—	—	—	219	221
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncondensate	1,893	1,891	—	—	—	—	1,893	1,891
Alaska	1,893	1,891	—	—	—	—	1,893	1,891
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	185,759	190,885	1,783	147	14	15	187,476	191,047

¹ Includes coke oven gas.

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

Notes: *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. *Data are for electric generating plants with total steam-electric and combined-cycle nameplate capacity of 50 or more megawatts. *Data for 1999 are preliminary. *Mcft=thousand cubic feet. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

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

Census Division and State	March 1999 Receipts		March 1998 Receipts		Year to Date			
	(thousand Mcf)	(billion Btu)	(thousand Mcf)	(billion Btu)	Receipts (billion Btu)		Average Cost (cents/million Btu) ¹	
					1999	1998	1999	1998
New England	488	591	3,590	3,701	688	16,160	211.2	310.1
Connecticut	112	115	72	74	137	1,643	205.9	266.0
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	370	380	1,527	1,683	539	8,119	211.7	309.5
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	1,889	1,941	—	6,282	—	323.8
Vermont	6	6	3	3	13	117	245.5	287.1
Middle Atlantic	13,394	13,791	11,268	11,594	31,645	40,002	247.4	288.5
New Jersey	459	475	763	790	1,165	1,220	263.4	279.0
New York	12,737	13,111	10,181	10,470	30,062	38,123	246.2	289.4
Pennsylvania	198	205	323	334	419	739	288.8	261.0
East North Central	5,893	4,424	7,895	5,267	12,579	14,623	216.9	231.5
Illinois	2,671	2,731	3,635	3,701	6,196	11,147	198.0	225.0
Indiana	170	175	199	203	532	373	278.6	319.2
Michigan	2,608	1,066	2,908	1,004	4,712	2,379	220.3	234.4
Ohio	188	193	151	155	323	299	319.3	332.5
Wisconsin	257	259	202	204	817	524	261.2	282.1
West North Central	2,924	2,910	1,320	1,314	6,213	2,992	219.6	277.5
Iowa	288	290	236	237	665	825	334.0	325.1
Kansas	2,120	2,087	871	863	4,229	1,767	193.6	256.9
Minnesota	231	233	15	15	307	56	285.5	263.6
Missouri	225	228	167	169	671	262	223.4	259.3
Nebraska	62	62	30	30	140	83	202.2	309.9
North Dakota	—	—	*	*	*	*	459.9	323.5
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	21,802	22,143	17,884	18,704	55,994	53,274	246.3	288.9
Delaware	1,690	1,670	475	445	3,625	771	287.5	438.4
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	16,867	17,809	15,980	16,776	45,204	49,318	239.7	295.0
Georgia	*	*	34	34	*	106	183.4	231.3
Maryland	197	205	146	152	671	382	309.7	324.4
North Carolina	23	24	89	92	56	94	318.0	387.0
South Carolina	3	3	16	16	20	22	285.3	353.4
Virginia	2,220	2,399	1,144	1,189	6,298	2,532	295.6	319.9
West Virginia	32	32	—	—	120	28	304.7	558.9
East South Central	1,988	2,817	1,368	1,409	9,245	2,962	195.6	246.8
Alabama	143	145	128	133	322	418	220.5	251.1
Kentucky	45	46	57	58	269	211	269.2	358.8
Mississippi	1,770	1,826	1,180	1,218	8,654	2,332	192.4	238.5
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	112,130	115,832	105,429	107,771	297,836	248,944	282.9	248.8
Arkansas	1,798	1,818	723	745	3,343	1,305	189.2	217.2
Louisiana	20,957	21,790	15,485	16,018	59,964	38,346	198.7	245.1
Oklahoma	8,430	8,540	9,429	9,639	28,584	22,274	228.1	319.8
Texas	80,944	82,783	79,791	81,269	205,145	187,019	200.9	240.2
Mountain	9,642	9,933	6,271	6,376	28,837	19,188	214.8	236.6
Arizona	1,946	1,973	685	690	6,306	2,357	221.2	278.9
Colorado	1,087	1,121	775	117	2,567	303	230.4	281.6
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2	3	2	2	27	12	290.7	629.5
Nevada	3,937	4,091	2,365	2,429	11,887	9,504	212.7	223.3
New Mexico	2,436	2,487	3,101	3,136	7,416	6,792	188.0	235.3
Utah	246	264	—	—	676	—	220.0	—
Wyoming	13	14	3	3	38	16	551.9	710.3
Pacific Contiguous	18,899	18,486	24,942	25,315	52,123	74,871	288.7	271.7
California	17,881	18,185	23,537	23,915	49,456	70,036	262.4	280.9
Oregon	219	221	1,384	1,399	2,667	4,033	190.0	112.9
Washington	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	301.4
Pacific Noncontiguous	1,893	1,891	1,871	1,871	5,772	5,472	160.8	183.7
Alaska	1,893	1,891	1,871	1,871	5,772	5,472	169.3	183.7
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Total	187,476	191,847	181,034	183,323	508,112	477,765	219.1	261.4

¹ Monetary values are expressed in nominal terms.

* Less than 0.5.

Notes: Data for 1999 are preliminary. Data for 1998 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. Millions of cubic feet. Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

Table 43. Receipts and Average Cost of Gas Delivered to Electric Utilities by Type of Purchase, Census Division, and State, March 1999

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/100 Btu)	(\$/Mcf)	(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents/100 Btu)	(\$/Mcf)	(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents/100 Btu)	(\$/Mcf)	(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents/100 Btu)	(\$/Mcf)
New England	—	—	—	476	204.6	2.10	12	236.6	2.41	488	205.3	2.11
Connecticut	—	—	—	112	205.7	2.12	—	—	—	112	205.7	2.12
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	365	204.3	2.09	6	232.1	2.39	370	204.7	2.10
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	240.9	2.44	6	240.9	2.44
Middle Atlantic	719	256.2	2.57	8,188	212.5	2.19	4,867	213.5	2.20	13,394	211.1	2.18
New Jersey	—	—	—	451	233.2	2.41	8	529.6	5.52	459	238.4	2.47
New York	612	620.3	6.30	7,565	208.9	2.15	4,539	213.0	2.19	12,737	229.9	2.37
Pennsylvania	107	195.3	2.02	91	406.1	4.19	—	—	—	198	292.4	3.02
East North Central	176	241.3	2.45	2,904	222.7	2.23	2,733	189.8	1.93	5,833	202.1	2.05
Illinois	63	202.6	2.08	41	198.4	2.05	2,568	181.4	1.85	2,671	182.2	1.86
Indiana	—	—	—	170	263.5	2.72	—	—	—	170	263.5	2.72
Michigan	86	281.8	2.83	2,522	210.0	2.12	—	—	—	2,608	215.8	2.18
Ohio	27	206.0	2.11	—	421.7	4.22	160	304.9	3.14	187	290.6	2.99
Wisconsin	—	—	—	251	247.6	2.50	5	307.0	3.09	257	248.8	2.51
West North Central	47	256.1	2.56	2,617	198.3	1.97	263	234.1	2.30	2,926	202.0	2.01
Iowa	17	360.1	3.64	265	306.7	3.08	5	379.2	3.79	288	311.3	3.13
Kansas	22	194.0	1.95	2,036	181.5	1.80	43	191.6	1.92	2,120	181.8	1.80
Minnesota	—	—	—	122	270.2	2.75	109	235.3	2.35	231	253.8	2.56
Missouri	—	—	—	120	197.0	2.01	105	232.6	2.33	225	213.4	2.16
Nebraska	8	159.0	1.59	54	133.6	1.34	—	—	—	62	136.9	1.37
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	15,655	248.6	2.49	2,991	226.2	2.26	2,386	279.6	2.82	21,032	249.7	2.53
Delaware	1,690	249.0	2.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,690	249.0	2.49
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	13,965	248.6	2.49	2,722	223.4	2.27	180	187.2	1.88	16,867	244.7	2.48
Georgia	—	—	—	—	133.8	1.37	—	—	—	—	133.8	1.37
Maryland	—	—	—	197	249.7	2.50	—	—	—	197	249.7	2.50
North Carolina	—	—	—	23	378.0	3.82	—	—	—	23	378.0	3.82
South Carolina	—	—	—	3	293.9	3.02	—	—	—	3	293.9	3.02
Virginia	—	—	—	14	126.9	1.27	2,206	286.9	2.90	2,220	286.0	2.89
West Virginia	—	—	—	32	296.0	2.96	—	—	—	32	296.0	2.96
East South Central	295	173.4	1.73	424	190.4	1.90	1,239	195.9	1.96	1,958	191.4	1.91
Alabama	—	—	—	143	221.1	2.25	—	—	—	143	221.1	2.25
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	324.4	3.33	43	324.4	3.33
Mississippi	295	173.6	1.73	281	175.0	1.75	1,194	191.1	1.92	1,770	185.6	1.86
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	50,427	210.1	2.10	5,803	191.8	1.97	55,900	184.8	1.89	112,130	196.5	2.00
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,798	185.6	1.88	1,798	185.6	1.88
Louisiana	6,294	195.4	2.04	2,810	194.4	2.04	11,853	192.6	1.99	20,957	193.7	2.01
Oklahoma	3,364	270.9	2.78	9	194.9	1.93	5,057	190.2	1.95	8,430	222.5	2.28
Texas	40,770	207.4	2.12	2,983	189.3	1.91	37,191	181.5	1.86	80,944	194.8	1.99
Mountain	3,193	198.5	2.02	4,844	197.9	2.04	2,425	208.4	2.08	9,462	198.7	2.04
Arizona	1,001	200.6	2.03	587	219.1	2.22	357	220.2	2.25	1,945	209.8	2.13
Colorado	1,081	210.7	2.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,081	210.7	2.18
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2	750.2	7.59	—	325.4	3.30	—	—	—	2	685.0	7.37
Nevada	—	—	—	2,115	206.2	2.15	1,822	191.1	1.98	3,937	199.2	2.07
New Mexico	1,094	178.2	1.80	1,341	175.1	1.78	—	—	—	2,435	176.5	1.79
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	246	239.0	2.56	246	239.0	2.56
Wyoming	13	576.6	6.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	576.6	6.02
Pacific Contiguous	269	283.1	2.86	3,894	423.8	4.27	13,934	226.4	2.31	18,097	269.4	2.74
California	269	283.1	2.86	3,894	423.8	4.27	13,718	227.4	2.32	17,881	270.6	2.75
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	165.4	1.67	219	165.4	1.67
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	1,893	172.1	1.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,893	172.1	1.72
Alaska	1,893	172.1	1.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,893	172.1	1.72
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Total	72,674	220.9	2.27	31,341	223.6	2.28	83,461	197.8	2.02	187,476	212.3	2.16

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 1999 are preliminary. *Mc=thousand cubic feet. *Due to restructuring of the electric power industry, electric utilities are selling plants to the nonutility sector. This will affect comparisons of current and historical data.

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

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

Table 44. U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity by Sector, 1989 Through April 1999
(Million Kilowatthours)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other ¹	All Sectors
1989	905,528	725,861	925,639	89,765	2,646,893
1990	924,819	751,027	945,523	91,983	2,713,352
1991	955,417	765,664	946,583	94,339	2,762,003
1992	935,339	761,271	972,714	93,442	2,763,345
1993	994,761	794,573	977,164	94,944	2,861,442
1994	1,008,482	828,269	1,007,981	97,830	2,934,563
1995	1,042,581	862,685	1,012,693	95,407	3,013,277
1996	1,082,491	887,423	1,030,354	97,539	3,097,817
1997					
January	106,127	76,539	83,516	8,588	274,769
February	90,242	70,536	81,315	8,237	250,330
March	81,412	70,937	82,783	7,924	243,056
April	72,733	69,769	83,850	7,923	234,275
May	70,769	71,402	86,058	8,047	236,276
June	83,575	80,020	88,804	8,542	260,942
July	109,321	89,079	88,181	9,180	295,761
August	106,960	86,803	90,993	9,112	293,868
September	94,792	84,363	89,724	9,357	278,236
October	84,112	80,495	88,632	9,127	262,366
November	79,984	72,768	84,895	8,432	246,079
December	95,738	75,729	83,904	8,433	263,803
Total	1,075,767	928,440	1,032,653	102,981	3,139,761
1998					
January	101,982	74,608	82,346	8,245	267,181
February	85,072	69,690	82,670	7,497	244,929
March	85,485	72,227	84,516	7,964	250,192
April	73,741	70,490	84,320	7,593	236,144
May	77,047	75,653	89,359	8,024	250,083
June	98,128	84,146	89,934	8,474	280,682
July	120,837	91,183	88,810	8,583	309,413
August	119,647	92,364	93,292	9,043	314,345
September	106,067	88,140	89,541	9,400	293,147
October	86,319	79,803	87,977	8,462	262,561
November	76,555	74,183	87,225	8,520	246,483
December	92,123	76,258	87,157	8,163	263,702
Total	1,124,004	948,904	1,047,346	99,868	3,220,121
1999					
January	110,691	78,321	82,335	8,150	279,696
February	86,293	72,721	80,844	7,763	247,621
March	89,025	74,919	85,165	8,014	257,122
April	76,918	73,435	85,178	7,725	243,255
Year to Date					
1999	362,926	299,396	333,722	31,651	1,027,694
1998	347,289	286,974	334,052	31,199	999,514
1997	358,514	287,781	331,463	32,671	1,010,429

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample; see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826. Values for 1998 have been revised and are preliminary. Values for 1997 and prior years are final. *Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include purchases of electricity from nonutilities or imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

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

Table 45. Estimated U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, April 1999 and 1998
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other ¹		All Sectors	
	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998
New England	2,967	2,874	3,453	3,366	2,880	2,128	112	114	8,612	8,483
Connecticut	778	770	897	895	470	468	32	36	2,177	2,169
Maine	308	304	271	269	367	383	5	5	951	961
Massachusetts	1,264	1,202	1,639	1,618	817	842	45	45	3,785	3,707
New Hampshire	267	262	266	245	201	191	13	12	748	709
Rhode Island	190	188	209	206	115	115	14	14	530	523
Vermont	159	149	148	133	110	129	3	3	421	414
Middle Atlantic	7,788	7,682	9,312	9,289	6,832	7,406	1,089	1,146	24,968	24,943
New Jersey	1,551	1,551	2,384	2,351	1,073	1,155	33	40	5,040	5,097
New York	2,991	2,946	4,073	4,148	1,768	1,970	970	1,006	9,802	10,070
Pennsylvania	3,166	3,006	2,836	2,789	4,010	3,881	86	100	10,117	9,777
East North Central	18,741	18,589	18,984	17,884	18,487	18,142	1,237	1,132	41,349	40,869
Illinois	1,508	1,325	2,863	2,832	3,485	3,421	707	638	9,574	9,206
Indiana	1,893	1,841	1,449	1,409	3,822	3,737	41	39	7,205	7,026
Michigan	2,039	2,161	2,575	2,723	2,908	2,972	65	65	7,586	7,921
Ohio	2,921	2,907	2,816	2,836	6,086	5,920	367	328	12,189	11,992
Wisconsin	1,380	1,356	1,281	1,216	2,097	2,092	57	61	4,815	4,725
West North Central	5,334	5,311	4,906	4,685	6,481	6,314	401	440	17,122	16,794
Iowa	772	770	582	542	1,300	1,269	104	99	2,739	2,681
Kansas	671	689	857	813	788	785	30	31	2,346	2,318
Minnesota	1,211	1,190	819	809	2,063	2,203	53	48	4,146	4,252
Missouri	1,615	1,590	1,764	1,665	1,517	1,228	77	77	4,972	4,561
Nebraska	380	361	498	480	335	330	85	120	1,679	1,711
North Dakota	247	250	208	198	127	138	28	35	611	621
South Dakota	258	260	179	179	150	138	24	29	610	606
South Atlantic	18,585	17,479	16,918	16,193	13,805	12,729	1,637	1,598	58,897	48,198
Delaware	260	239	260	242	308	293	4	4	833	778
District of Columbia	96	96	572	587	19	20	27	27	714	730
Florida	6,578	6,226	5,432	5,064	1,374	1,486	441	452	13,825	13,228
Georgia	2,646	2,362	2,531	2,521	2,746	2,452	105	107	8,027	7,441
Maryland	1,569	1,432	1,889	1,791	839	857	61	60	4,358	4,161
North Carolina	2,929	2,860	2,608	2,479	2,776	2,736	167	139	8,480	8,214
South Carolina	1,356	1,481	1,256	1,176	2,541	2,523	70	67	5,423	5,248
Virginia	2,245	2,168	1,924	1,977	1,495	1,601	754	736	6,418	6,482
West Virginia	626	787	437	353	908	762	7	6	1,978	1,908
East South Central	6,512	6,051	5,684	5,383	11,446	11,013	416	444	21,987	21,809
Alabama	1,710	1,549	1,127	1,011	2,889	3,079	48	38	5,774	5,698
Kentucky	1,363	1,219	858	842	3,699	3,365	235	237	6,156	5,664
Mississippi	1,005	953	688	670	1,343	1,239	54	51	3,090	2,916
Tennessee	2,433	2,327	940	979	3,514	3,340	79	57	6,967	6,742
West South Central	9,811	9,380	8,656	8,149	13,037	12,828	1,467	1,429	32,981	31,798
Arkansas	886	859	585	564	1,191	1,302	46	47	2,709	2,772
Louisiana	1,620	1,459	1,289	1,198	2,579	2,549	205	206	5,694	5,412
Oklahoma	1,122	1,016	957	839	983	1,009	237	198	3,279	3,082
Texas	6,181	5,966	5,835	5,528	8,284	8,060	979	979	21,299	20,533
Mountain	4,584	4,430	5,817	4,668	5,867	5,383	687	578	15,314	15,899
Arizona	1,310	1,240	1,407	1,244	978	1,023	200	159	3,894	3,665
Colorado	1,028	989	1,304	1,218	760	750	99	82	3,192	3,039
Idaho	327	312	450	427	632	687	22	20	1,651	1,646
Montana	302	298	261	264	210	451	10	20	783	1,033
Nevada	478	463	422	402	827	790	96	77	1,823	1,732
New Mexico	343	333	430	412	471	505	118	117	1,363	1,367
Utah	426	422	542	489	583	553	65	63	1,587	1,530
Wyoming	170	175	201	211	615	624	36	37	1,022	1,047
Pacific Northwest	18,395	9,687	10,151	9,185	8,437	8,318	781	693	29,673	27,855
California	5,941	5,464	7,086	6,310	5,034	4,546	348	349	18,409	16,669
Oregon	1,515	1,456	1,112	1,078	1,238	1,210	57	51	3,921	3,795
Washington	2,939	2,748	1,953	1,797	2,155	2,554	297	283	7,344	7,391
Pacific Noncontiguous	362	346	423	487	376	365	18	19	1,179	1,138
Alaska	147	141	195	188	74	71	13	14	429	413
Hawaii	215	205	228	219	302	295	5	5	790	724
U.S. Total	76,918	73,741	73,439	70,499	65,178	64,320	7,725	7,893	243,155	234,184

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

Notes: Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample; see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826. Values for 1998 have been revised and are preliminary. Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include purchases of electricity from nonutilities or imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

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

Table 46. Estimated Coefficients of Variation for U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division and State, April 1999
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other ¹	All Sectors
New England	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.0
Connecticut	.1	.2	.3	.3	.0
Maine	.3	3.6	3.3	14.2	.1
Massachusetts	2.4	2.2	3.6	2.9	2.4
New Hampshire	1.1	.3	.8	4.7	.3
Rhode Island	.2	.1	.4	1.1	.1
Vermont	2.9	3.2	7.0	2.9	2.2
Middle Atlantic	1.7	4.3	2.9	.3	1.7
New Jersey	.5	.2	.9	1.7	.3
New York	2.7	9.4	6.7	.2	3.3
Pennsylvania	3.4	.5	4.0	3.5	2.6
East North Central	1.4	1.9	1.8	.9	.6
Illinois	2.2	1.1	.8	.4	.6
Indiana	4.0	2.1	3.9	2.8	2.6
Michigan	.3	3.5	7.9	4.2	.6
Ohio	4.2	1.8	2.9	2.8	1.2
Wisconsin	.8	.9	1.9	2.3	.9
West North Central	1.5	.9	1.6	3.6	.4
Iowa	4.1	2.9	1.5	1.2	2.0
Kansas	1.3	1.8	.5	2.0	.8
Minnesota	3.7	4.4	2.1	3.9	.6
Missouri	3.4	.9	5.4	2.1	.2
Nebraska	2.0	.7	2.8	16.0	1.5
North Dakota	2.6	4.8	4.5	10.9	2.8
South Dakota	2.0	2.0	3.4	5.2	.8
South Atlantic	1.1	.5	.8	.9	.4
Delaware	1.1	.4	1.4	.7	.5
District of Columbia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Florida	.6	.9	4.3	3.2	.5
Georgia	4.0	1.2	.6	2.6	.9
Maryland	5.0	2.3	1.6	.2	2.9
North Carolina	5.1	1.8	1.9	2.8	1.2
South Carolina	2.6	.9	2.5	1.3	1.6
Virginia	.8	.0	1.4	.3	.6
West Virginia	.6	.6	.3	1.3	.3
East South Central	1.4	.9	1.5	3.0	1.2
Alabama	3.2	.9	1.3	2.6	1.0
Kentucky	3.0	1.5	3.9	.3	3.5
Mississippi	3.5	3.0	2.0	3.2	2.5
Tennessee	2.1	2.0	2.1	15.5	1.5
West South Central	.8	.8	1.4	1.3	1.1
Arkansas	1.8	3.7	3.4	5.9	.6
Louisiana	2.9	2.1	3.8	1.6	3.7
Oklahoma	2.2	1.3	4.0	4.5	.1
Texas	.9	.3	1.7	1.5	1.5
Mountain	.7	.9	1.4	4.5	.7
Arizona	1.6	1.9	3.3	10.5	1.1
Colorado	1.4	1.7	2.7	10.0	1.9
Idaho	.6	.7	1.7	15.7	.8
Montana	2.7	7.4	28.0	24.8	9.3
Nevada	2.6	.1	1.4	3.3	1.2
New Mexico	3.2	2.7	1.5	4.8	2.4
Utah	.8	1.7	.1	1.1	.2
Wyoming	6.2	4.5	.5	42.6	1.3
Pacific Contiguous	.9	1.0	3.5	6.3	1.9
California	.7	1.3	.6	12.4	.8
Oregon	3.4	3.0	5.6	12.8	3.6
Washington	2.0	1.9	13.2	2.0	7.4
Pacific Noncontiguous	.4	.2	2.8	18.9	.9
Alaska	.3	.3	14.3	14.9	2.4
Hawaii	.7	.3	.5	.3	.5
U.S. Average	.4	.6	.7	.8	.4

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

Notes: *See technical notes for CV methodology. *It should be noted that 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.

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

Table 47. Estimated U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date 1999 and 1998
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other ¹		All Sectors	
	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998
New England	14,240	13,310	14,635	13,984	8,244	8,241	488	495	37,607	36,030
Connecticut	4,010	3,712	3,724	3,699	1,862	1,857	129	142	9,723	9,409
Maine	1,344	1,273	1,118	1,077	1,460	1,489	19	20	3,943	3,861
Massachusetts	6,007	5,673	7,154	6,836	3,211	3,199	219	212	16,592	15,920
New Hampshire	1,236	1,199	1,113	1,053	773	760	49	49	3,191	3,063
Rhode Island	898	747	903	760	460	410	58	59	2,319	1,976
Vermont	725	704	623	558	477	526	13	13	1,839	1,800
Middle Atlantic	37,427	34,758	38,468	34,518	27,482	24,065	4,895	4,941	108,272	106,283
New Jersey	7,373	7,065	10,003	9,608	4,268	4,411	179	174	21,824	21,258
New York	14,179	13,221	16,082	12,316	8,064	8,197	4,297	4,337	42,623	43,072
Pennsylvania	15,874	14,473	12,383	11,594	15,149	15,457	418	430	43,825	41,953
East North Central	54,261	51,096	46,671	45,184	72,488	70,766	4,954	4,871	178,388	171,917
Illinois	12,438	11,704	12,511	12,126	13,994	13,699	2,870	2,841	41,812	40,369
Indiana	9,636	9,039	6,122	5,929	14,646	14,391	186	186	30,591	29,546
Michigan	9,839	9,587	10,683	10,458	11,281	11,389	284	297	32,088	31,731
Ohio	15,953	14,523	11,933	11,534	24,121	23,027	1,342	1,290	53,350	50,374
Wisconsin	6,395	6,243	5,422	5,137	8,446	8,259	251	257	20,514	19,897
West North Central	26,259	25,604	28,578	19,932	25,051	25,175	1,732	1,880	73,593	72,511
Iowa	3,674	3,590	2,495	2,348	5,057	4,983	434	423	11,660	11,345
Kansas	3,175	3,135	3,544	3,402	3,075	3,074	129	131	9,923	9,742
Minnesota	5,891	5,501	3,517	3,404	8,440	8,723	230	227	17,988	17,856
Missouri	8,488	8,310	7,278	7,131	5,136	5,108	321	321	21,223	20,870
Nebraska	2,609	2,603	2,074	2,018	2,150	2,164	369	423	7,202	7,208
North Dakota	1,319	1,287	903	875	594	577	143	149	2,960	2,888
South Dakota	1,193	1,176	738	752	579	546	106	126	2,636	2,602
South Atlantic	85,899	82,821	67,754	64,686	51,079	51,621	6,689	6,489	211,122	208,586
Delaware	1,236	1,130	1,078	997	1,194	1,180	18	17	3,526	3,324
District of Columbia	507	483	2,431	2,408	81	88	117	118	3,156	3,096
Florida	26,102	26,053	20,795	19,507	5,458	5,521	1,774	1,733	54,128	52,814
Georgia	11,578	11,237	10,002	9,641	10,794	10,558	426	416	32,800	31,852
Maryland	8,067	7,452	7,868	7,488	3,317	3,374	252	269	19,304	18,584
North Carolina	14,724	14,261	10,330	9,957	10,676	11,038	662	623	36,412	35,878
South Carolina	7,542	7,405	4,940	4,762	9,770	9,922	257	277	22,520	22,367
Virginia	12,350	11,390	8,222	7,988	6,139	6,313	3,140	2,975	29,852	28,863
West Virginia	3,493	3,211	2,048	1,939	3,651	3,625	32	32	9,224	8,807
East South Central	31,664	30,482	14,586	13,773	44,471	43,111	1,759	1,721	92,440	89,087
Alabama	7,869	7,678	4,421	4,057	11,512	11,681	194	207	23,996	23,622
Kentucky	7,500	6,780	3,666	3,436	14,378	13,542	1,000	966	26,543	24,723
Mississippi	4,399	4,416	2,724	2,532	5,164	5,061	219	205	12,506	12,214
Tennessee	11,895	11,608	3,735	3,747	13,417	12,827	347	343	29,394	28,525
West South Central	44,849	42,484	34,239	32,260	50,299	50,456	5,720	5,566	134,387	130,966
Arkansas	4,245	4,135	2,383	2,269	4,880	4,875	187	189	11,693	11,468
Louisiana	6,832	6,468	5,151	4,770	10,081	10,029	833	816	22,897	22,082
Oklahoma	5,206	5,068	3,658	3,489	4,070	4,096	839	785	13,773	13,438
Texas	27,766	27,013	23,048	21,731	31,267	31,456	3,860	3,777	85,941	83,978
Mountain	21,147	21,049	20,337	19,176	24,446	21,848	1,491	2,314	64,421	64,347
Arizona	6,035	6,178	5,721	5,210	3,734	4,152	815	711	16,305	16,251
Colorado	4,639	4,491	5,415	5,023	3,073	3,143	354	313	13,480	12,969
Idaho	2,584	2,457	1,643	1,535	2,635	2,682	93	93	6,955	6,787
Montana	1,366	1,383	1,107	1,087	1,058	1,888	69	81	3,601	4,440
Nevada	2,210	2,182	1,713	1,615	3,309	3,123	310	276	7,542	7,196
New Mexico	1,544	1,563	1,712	1,701	1,911	1,998	450	434	5,618	5,696
Utah	1,935	1,920	2,152	2,103	2,406	2,460	250	256	6,743	6,739
Wyoming	834	835	874	881	2,319	2,362	149	150	4,176	4,228
Pacific Contiguous	44,680	44,046	40,453	37,806	32,694	33,332	2,864	2,954	122,692	118,892
California	25,400	24,147	27,657	25,725	18,915	18,530	1,368	1,467	73,340	69,870
Oregon	7,315	6,812	4,717	4,517	4,787	4,871	233	233	17,052	16,433
Washington	13,964	13,040	8,079	7,564	8,993	9,931	1,263	1,254	32,299	31,790
Pacific Noncontiguous	1,599	1,517	1,721	1,656	1,487	1,477	79	77	6,887	4,727
Alaska	724	661	831	784	295	281	60	58	1,910	1,784
Hawaii	876	856	890	872	1,192	1,196	19	19	2,977	2,943
U.S. Total	362,926	347,889	299,394	286,974	333,722	334,052	31,451	31,199	1,027,694	999,506

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample; see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826. Values for 1998 have been revised and are preliminary. *Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include purchases of electricity from nonutilities or imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

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

Table 48. Revenue from U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, 1989 Through April 1999
(Million Dollars)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other ¹	All Sectors
1989	69,148	82,228	43,719	5,689	170,793
1990	72,378	85,117	44,887	5,891	178,243
1991	76,828	87,668	45,737	6,138	186,359
1992	76,848	88,343	46,993	6,296	188,480
1993	82,114	91,521	47,357	6,528	194,219
1994	84,551	93,396	48,049	6,689	202,784
1995	87,630	96,365	47,175	6,567	207,717
1996	90,581	97,827	47,385	6,741	212,455
1997					
January	8,390	5,561	3,682	584	18,176
February	7,201	5,208	3,584	554	16,547
March	6,709	5,281	3,630	556	16,195
April	6,094	5,161	3,629	544	15,429
May	6,123	5,412	3,780	563	15,878
June	7,449	6,309	4,096	611	18,466
July	9,356	7,005	4,251	626	21,438
August	9,409	6,864	4,334	643	21,251
September	8,292	6,627	4,243	637	19,819
October	7,223	6,165	4,085	631	18,104
November	6,597	5,406	3,777	572	16,353
December	7,689	5,481	3,661	567	17,399
Total	90,694	78,482	46,772	7,110	212,959
1998					
January	8,042	5,399	3,622	539	17,601
February	6,876	5,090	3,580	510	16,056
March	6,858	5,270	3,681	542	16,351
April	6,070	5,159	3,646	521	15,396
May	6,551	5,631	3,962	559	16,724
June	8,371	6,414	4,199	593	19,577
July	10,393	7,029	4,332	602	22,356
August	10,271	7,119	4,482	621	22,493
September	8,961	6,671	4,157	632	20,421
October	7,134	5,955	3,912	586	17,587
November	6,169	5,287	3,791	534	15,781
December	7,310	5,435	3,764	560	17,069
Total	93,085	78,478	47,129	6,790	217,491
1999					
January	8,406	5,434	3,528	543	17,910
February	6,849	5,184	3,497	513	16,042
March	7,031	5,314	3,571	538	16,454
April	6,243	5,169	3,625	519	15,556
Year to Date					
1999	28,529	21,300	14,220	2,113	65,963
1998	27,846	20,918	14,529	2,111	65,404
1997	28,354	21,219	14,545	2,238	66,347

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample; see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826. Values for 1998 have been revised and are preliminary. Values for 1997 and prior years are final. *Values for 1996 in the commercial and industrial sectors for Maryland, the South Atlantic Census Division, and the U.S. Total reflect an electric utility's reclassification for this information by Standard Industrial Classification Code (SIC). *Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include purchases of electricity from nonutilities or imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

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

Table 49. Estimated Revenue from U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, April 1999 and 1998
(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other ¹		All Sectors	
	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998
New England	339	331	318	323	148	158	15	17	821	836
Connecticut	91	93	87	89	34	35	4	6	217	222
Maine	40	40	27	26	21	22	1	1	90	89
Massachusetts	133	126	142	146	59	66	6	7	340	344
New Hampshire	37	36	30	29	18	18	1	2	87	85
Rhode Island	20	21	18	20	8	9	2	2	48	51
Vermont	17	16	14	12	8	9	*	*	39	38
Middle Atlantic	860	870	829	938	332	411	182	109	2,122	2,328
New Jersey	175	172	236	232	83	86	7	7	501	497
New York	419	409	408	476	89	101	83	90	998	1,076
Pennsylvania	267	289	186	230	139	223	11	12	623	754
East North Central	891	938	801	818	891	808	85	81	2,578	2,627
Illinois	217	249	211	216	167	167	46	44	641	675
Indiana	140	141	89	88	146	148	4	4	380	381
Michigan	176	186	202	219	143	150	8	8	529	563
Ohio	255	255	220	219	262	253	22	21	760	747
Wisconsin	103	99	78	74	83	83	4	5	269	260
West North Central	379	374	280	274	263	256	26	26	990	991
Iowa	65	65	36	36	47	48	7	6	155	154
Kansas	50	51	53	51	35	33	3	3	141	140
Minnesota	91	87	51	49	97	95	4	4	243	235
Missouri	105	103	91	90	56	47	4	5	256	244
Nebraska	33	33	26	25	18	19	5	5	82	82
North Dakota	15	16	12	12	6	6	1	2	34	35
South Dakota	19	19	12	12	7	7	1	1	39	39
South Atlantic	1,419	1,345	1,068	1,036	531	511	99	101	3,117	3,014
Delaware	23	21	19	17	14	13	1	1	55	52
District of Columbia	7	6	39	38	1	1	2	2	49	47
Florida	520	501	347	333	70	73	29	32	966	939
Georgia	186	169	173	169	109	93	9	9	476	440
Maryland	125	115	120	108	33	34	5	5	283	262
North Carolina	235	229	161	161	121	123	11	10	529	523
South Carolina	119	111	79	74	91	86	4	4	293	274
Virginia	166	165	106	116	58	61	37	38	366	379
West Virginia	40	48	25	21	34	28	1	1	100	97
East South Central	424	384	227	214	427	480	25	28	1,184	1,026
Alabama	124	106	79	65	111	105	4	4	318	280
Kentucky	77	71	43	44	100	94	11	11	230	219
Mississippi	68	69	43	45	56	52	4	4	171	171
Tennessee	156	139	61	61	161	148	7	8	383	356
West South Central	699	658	556	525	506	494	89	89	1,549	1,766
Arkansas	64	63	32	32	45	47	3	3	145	145
Louisiana	109	94	81	74	98	96	12	12	299	275
Oklahoma	74	67	46	43	32	33	9	9	160	153
Texas	452	434	397	376	331	319	64	65	1,245	1,193
Mountain	335	338	313	298	285	211	34	31	987	870
Arizona	107	106	100	94	48	47	9	8	264	255
Colorado	76	75	74	71	33	34	7	6	191	185
Idaho	28	26	20	18	17	18	1	1	67	63
Montana	20	19	15	15	10	15	1	2	47	51
Nevada	36	34	29	27	34	33	4	3	104	96
New Mexico	31	30	35	33	22	23	7	7	95	94
Utah	26	29	29	29	19	20	3	3	76	82
Wyoming	11	11	11	11	21	21	1	1	44	45
Pacific Contiguous	851	784	732	699	379	374	42	36	2,004	1,883
California	615	560	586	551	280	270	29	23	1,510	1,405
Oregon	88	87	56	55	41	38	3	3	188	183
Washington	147	136	90	84	58	66	10	10	305	295
Pacific Noncontiguous	46	44	45	44	32	32	3	3	125	123
Alaska	16	16	18	17	5	5	2	2	42	41
Hawaii	29	28	27	27	27	27	1	1	84	83
U.S. Total	6,243	6,078	5,169	5,159	3,625	3,646	519	511	15,566	15,396

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: Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample; see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826. Values for 1998 have been revised and are preliminary. Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include purchases of electricity from nonutilities or imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

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

**Table 50. Estimated Coefficients of Variation for Revenue from U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, April 1999
(Percent)**

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other ¹	All Sectors
New England	1.8	1.3	1.8	8.8	0.9
Connecticut	.0	.3	.1	.1	.2
Maine	.3	3.5	3.1	6.5	.6
Massachusetts	2.4	2.8	4.2	1.2	2.3
New Hampshire	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.8	.8
Rhode Island	.6	.3	.6	.3	.5
Vermont	1.3	3.8	11.8	6.3	2.0
Middle Atlantic	3.8	2.4	5.3	1.8	2.8
New Jersey	.2	.2	.9	.2	.1
New York	4.7	4.8	2.0	1.2	4.0
Pennsylvania	8.6	1.6	11.1	.8	6.8
East North Central	1.4	1.2	1.8	.9	.4
Illinois	1.4	.9	.4	.5	.6
Indiana	4.7	2.0	3.1	4.0	2.6
Michigan	.2	3.5	8.8	2.9	.4
Ohio	4.0	2.1	1.6	2.9	2.1
Wisconsin	1.0	2.9	1.5	1.5	1.6
West North Central	1.8	.9	1.2	3.8	.9
Iowa	4.2	1.0	3.3	1.2	1.0
Kansas	1.1	1.0	.4	3.2	.7
Minnesota	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.4	1.0
Missouri	5.4	2.6	.8	8.3	3.1
Nebraska	1.9	.9	2.5	18.2	.8
North Dakota	4.5	3.2	3.6	7.8	2.9
South Dakota	2.0	1.1	3.1	4.4	.6
South Atlantic	1.4	.5	1.8	1.8	.8
Delaware	.7	.9	.7	.8	.3
District of Columbia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Florida	.4	.5	4.3	5.8	.4
Georgia	6.4	1.9	.3	2.9	2.4
Maryland	6.3	.1	1.5	1.6	5.0
North Carolina	5.7	2.0	1.0	5.5	2.6
South Carolina	2.2	2.1	4.3	1.4	3.1
Virginia	2.1	1.2	3.5	.2	1.8
West Virginia	.5	.6	.3	2.3	.3
East South Central	2.2	1.4	1.7	2.7	1.4
Alabama	3.1	.5	4.2	1.8	2.1
Kentucky	4.6	2.7	1.7	1.3	2.5
Mississippi	10.3	7.1	6.4	8.8	8.2
Tennessee	2.3	2.4	2.3	8.3	1.5
West South Central	.8	1.1	2.2	1.9	1.2
Arkansas	3.4	5.2	1.9	4.4	3.2
Louisiana	2.4	1.7	1.6	6.2	1.2
Oklahoma	4.2	.8	9.2	6.3	.4
Texas	.7	1.5	3.2	2.2	1.8
Mountain	.8	.9	1.1	2.3	.9
Arizona	1.7	1.8	3.0	6.0	2.0
Colorado	2.2	2.7	2.2	3.7	2.7
Idaho	1.5	.6	4.4	11.2	2.4
Montana	1.1	5.8	12.3	5.8	3.5
Nevada	1.8	.6	2.2	.8	1.5
New Mexico	1.0	.9	.7	5.0	.5
Utah	2.8	.8	.5	1.2	1.2
Wyoming	6.2	4.4	1.2	21.0	1.7
Pacific Coast	.6	2.3	3.0	10.5	1.7
California	.6	2.8	2.6	15.2	1.9
Oregon	1.5	1.1	5.3	4.7	1.8
Washington	2.1	3.2	14.9	4.3	6.5
Pacific Noncontiguous	1.8	1.0	3.0	6.3	1.1
Alaska	1.3	1.7	15.1	8.1	1.3
Hawaii	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.4	1.6
U.S. Average	.7	.6	.8	1.0	.8

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

Notes: See technical notes for CV methodology. It should be noted that such things as large changes in retail sales, reclassification of retail sales, or changes in billing procedures can contribute to unusually high coefficients of variations.

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

Table 51. Estimated Revenue from U.S. Electric Utility Retail Sales to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date 1999 and 1998
(Million Dollars)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other ¹		All Sectors	
	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998
New England	1,896	1,539	1,377	1,382	617	666	45	49	3,653	3,646
Connecticut	455	442	359	371	135	142	17	21	966	976
Maine	177	166	130	124	105	108	5	5	417	403
Massachusetts	600	602	607	629	235	262	27	29	1,469	1,521
New Hampshire	174	157	127	121	71	69	6	6	377	353
Rhode Island	98	88	83	77	34	34	7	6	222	205
Vermont	91	84	71	61	38	41	2	2	202	188
Middle Atlantic	4,102	3,927	3,898	3,831	1,379	1,612	438	443	9,516	9,813
New Jersey	825	786	986	936	332	335	31	29	2,175	2,087
New York	1,928	1,830	1,783	1,966	371	413	362	363	4,444	4,573
Pennsylvania	1,348	1,310	829	928	676	864	45	51	2,897	3,154
East North Central	4,261	4,292	3,226	3,294	3,184	3,124	331	337	11,072	11,046
Illinois	995	1,160	881	916	664	675	180	186	2,720	2,958
Indiana	667	641	376	366	575	573	17	17	1,636	1,597
Michigan	850	826	843	833	565	571	31	32	2,289	2,262
Ohio	1,285	1,202	907	882	1,019	989	83	83	3,294	3,156
Wisconsin	464	442	319	297	331	316	19	18	1,133	1,073
West North Central	1,744	1,711	1,156	1,136	1,808	1,809	108	106	4,017	3,962
Iowa	285	291	152	151	183	188	27	26	646	656
Kansas	227	225	214	212	135	137	11	12	587	583
Minnesota	412	387	210	201	373	368	17	17	1,012	973
Missouri	512	506	374	370	192	190	18	19	1,097	1,085
Nebraska	146	145	105	103	71	77	24	21	348	346
North Dakota	79	77	52	50	26	25	6	6	163	158
South Dakota	84	81	49	48	26	24	5	5	164	158
South Atlantic	6,424	6,273	4,238	4,183	2,083	2,077	414	408	13,129	13,861
Delaware	103	97	73	68	54	56	2	2	232	223
District of Columbia	35	34	158	153	3	4	8	8	205	198
Florida	2,095	2,085	1,359	1,270	273	272	120	120	3,848	3,748
Georgia	793	782	654	668	404	392	36	36	1,886	1,878
Maryland	607	563	473	442	130	131	22	22	1,232	1,158
North Carolina	1,151	1,119	645	634	469	497	47	45	2,312	2,294
South Carolina	555	546	310	299	345	344	17	17	1,227	1,207
Virginia	870	849	451	461	236	246	159	155	1,716	1,711
West Virginia	214	197	114	108	140	136	3	3	471	444
East South Central	1,948	1,893	884	883	1,625	1,569	105	106	4,581	4,421
Alabama	516	498	288	263	407	400	15	15	1,226	1,175
Kentucky	402	377	187	177	400	379	45	44	1,034	978
Mississippi	280	302	168	174	206	210	17	18	670	704
Tennessee	748	717	243	239	613	579	29	29	1,631	1,564
West South Central	3,811	2,865	2,194	2,186	1,973	1,982	349	342	7,528	7,379
Arkansas	288	291	128	126	180	181	12	12	607	610
Louisiana	448	451	323	322	386	418	48	50	1,205	1,242
Oklahoma	314	302	177	169	135	137	33	32	661	640
Texas	1,961	1,911	1,566	1,483	1,272	1,245	255	248	5,054	4,888
Mountain	1,513	1,512	1,245	1,205	823	849	128	123	3,709	3,689
Arizona	471	487	389	379	189	193	36	33	1,085	1,093
Colorado	339	332	300	294	133	137	28	26	806	780
Idaho	136	124	73	66	71	67	5	5	285	262
Montana	93	92	69	67	47	68	6	6	216	233
Nevada	162	156	116	106	140	127	12	10	430	400
New Mexico	136	139	136	133	85	91	26	26	383	391
Utah	124	131	117	120	79	84	11	11	330	347
Wyoming	51	51	46	46	78	80	5	5	181	183
Pacific Contiguous	3,746	3,546	2,894	2,830	1,489	1,513	164	167	8,268	8,056
California	2,614	2,484	2,261	2,225	1,038	1,079	104	108	6,017	5,896
Oregon	416	398	235	229	161	156	12	12	826	794
Washington	708	665	402	376	260	279	48	47	1,417	1,366
Pacific Noncontiguous	194	197	182	185	129	139	11	11	517	532
Alaska	79	76	73	73	22	21	9	9	185	178
Hawaii	115	122	107	111	108	118	2	2	332	354
U.S. Total	28,529	27,846	21,186	20,913	14,220	14,529	2,113	2,111	65,962	65,404

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample, see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826. Values for 1998 have been revised and are preliminary. *Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include purchases of electricity from nonutilities or imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

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

Table 52. U.S. Electric Utility Average Revenue per Kilowatthour by Sector, 1989 Through April 1999 (Cents)

Period	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other ¹	All Sectors
1989	7.68	7.20	4.72	6.25	6.45
1990	7.83	7.34	4.74	6.49	6.57
1991	8.04	7.53	4.83	6.51	6.75
1992	8.21	7.66	4.83	6.74	6.82
1993	8.32	7.74	4.85	6.88	6.93
1994	8.38	7.73	4.77	6.84	6.91
1995	8.40	7.69	4.66	6.88	6.89
1996	8.36	7.64	4.60	6.91	6.86
1997					
January	7.87	7.27	4.41	6.79	6.62
February	7.98	7.38	4.41	6.73	6.61
March	8.24	7.44	4.41	7.01	6.66
April	8.38	7.40	4.33	6.87	6.59
May	8.65	7.58	4.39	7.00	6.72
June	8.91	7.88	4.61	7.16	7.06
July	8.74	7.86	4.82	6.82	7.25
August	8.80	7.91	4.76	7.07	7.23
September	8.75	7.86	4.73	7.02	7.12
October	8.59	7.66	4.61	6.91	6.90
November	8.25	7.43	4.45	6.79	6.65
December	8.03	7.24	4.36	6.73	6.60
Average	8.43	7.89	4.53	6.91	6.85
1998					
January	7.89	7.24	4.39	6.53	6.58
February	7.99	7.30	4.33	6.80	6.53
March	8.02	7.30	4.36	6.89	6.54
April	8.23	7.32	4.32	6.86	6.52
May	8.50	7.47	4.43	6.86	6.68
June	8.53	7.62	4.67	7.00	6.97
July	8.60	7.71	4.88	7.01	7.23
August	8.58	7.69	4.80	6.86	7.15
September	8.45	7.57	4.64	6.73	6.97
October	8.27	7.46	4.45	6.93	6.70
November	8.06	7.13	4.35	6.27	6.40
December	7.94	7.13	4.32	6.86	6.47
Average	8.27	7.43	4.50	6.88	6.75
1999					
January	7.59	6.94	4.27	6.66	6.40
February	7.94	7.13	4.33	6.60	6.48
March	7.90	7.09	4.19	6.72	6.40
April	8.12	7.04	4.26	6.72	6.39
Year-to-Date Average					
1999 Average	7.86	7.08	4.26	6.67	6.42
1998 Average	8.02	7.29	4.35	6.76	6.54
1997 Average	8.09	7.37	4.39	6.85	6.62

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample; see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826. Values for 1998 have been revised and are preliminary. Values for 1997 and prior years are final. *Values for 1996 in the commercial and industrial sectors for Maryland, the South Atlantic Census Division, and the U.S. Total reflect an electric utility's reclassification for this information by Standard Industrial Classification Code (SIC). *Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include purchases of electricity from nonutilities or imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

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

Table 53. Estimated U.S. Electric Utility Average Revenue per Kilowatthour to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, April 1999 and 1998 (Cents)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other ¹		All Sectors	
	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998
New England	11.4	11.5	9.2	9.6	7.1	7.4	13.8	15.0	9.5	9.8
Connecticut	11.8	12.1	9.7	9.9	7.3	7.4	13.9	16.0	9.9	10.3
Maine	13.1	13.0	9.8	9.8	5.8	5.7	25.1	24.3	9.4	9.3
Massachusetts	10.5	10.5	8.5	9.0	7.2	7.8	13.7	14.8	9.0	9.3
New Hampshire	13.8	13.8	11.4	12.0	9.1	9.3	11.2	12.3	11.7	11.9
Rhode Island	10.5	11.2	8.7	9.5	6.8	7.7	12.1	12.0	9.0	9.8
Vermont	10.6	10.9	9.7	9.3	6.9	6.8	14.8	16.8	9.4	9.1
Middle Atlantic	11.2	11.6	8.9	10.1	4.8	5.9	9.3	9.5	8.5	9.3
New Jersey	11.3	11.1	9.9	9.9	7.8	7.5	22.7	18.7	9.9	9.8
New York	14.0	13.9	10.0	11.5	5.0	5.1	8.5	8.9	10.2	10.7
Pennsylvania	8.4	9.6	6.5	8.2	4.0	5.7	13.2	12.4	6.2	7.7
East North Central	8.3	8.8	7.3	7.4	4.3	4.4	6.8	7.2	6.2	6.4
Illinois	8.7	10.7	7.4	7.7	4.8	4.9	6.3	6.8	6.7	7.3
Indiana	7.4	7.6	6.2	6.3	3.8	4.0	10.4	11.2	5.3	5.4
Michigan	8.6	8.6	7.9	8.1	4.9	5.0	12.3	12.4	7.0	7.1
Ohio	8.7	8.8	7.8	7.7	4.3	4.3	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.2
Wisconsin	7.5	7.3	6.1	6.1	4.0	4.0	7.8	7.5	5.6	5.5
West North Central	7.1	7.0	5.7	5.8	4.1	4.1	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.6
Iowa	8.4	8.4	6.2	6.6	3.6	3.7	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.8
Kansas	7.5	7.4	6.2	6.3	4.4	4.5	9.6	9.4	6.0	6.1
Minnesota	7.5	7.3	6.2	6.0	4.7	4.3	8.3	9.1	5.9	5.5
Missouri	6.5	6.5	5.1	5.4	3.7	3.8	5.8	6.1	5.1	5.4
Nebraska	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.2	3.4	3.4	5.8	4.5	4.9	4.8
North Dakota	6.1	6.4	5.7	5.9	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.5	5.7
South Dakota	7.4	7.4	6.7	6.7	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.3	6.4	6.5
South Atlantic	7.7	7.7	6.3	6.4	4.1	4.0	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3
Delaware	8.7	8.9	7.1	6.8	4.4	4.6	13.7	13.1	6.7	6.7
District of Columbia	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.4	4.5	3.9	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.4
Florida	7.9	8.0	6.4	6.6	5.1	4.9	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.1
Georgia	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.7	4.0	3.8	8.5	8.6	5.9	5.9
Maryland	7.9	7.9	6.3	6.0	3.9	3.9	8.8	8.6	6.5	6.3
North Carolina	8.0	8.0	6.2	6.5	4.4	4.5	6.8	7.4	6.2	6.4
South Carolina	7.6	7.5	6.3	6.3	3.5	3.4	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.2
Virginia	7.4	7.6	5.5	5.8	3.9	3.8	5.0	5.1	5.7	5.9
West Virginia	6.4	6.1	5.7	6.0	3.8	3.6	9.6	10.3	5.0	5.1
East South Central	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.1	3.7	3.6	6.1	6.2	5.0	4.9
Alabama	7.2	6.8	7.0	6.4	3.8	3.4	7.9	6.9	5.5	4.9
Kentucky	5.6	5.8	5.1	5.2	2.7	2.8	4.6	4.7	3.7	3.9
Mississippi	6.8	7.2	6.3	6.8	4.1	4.2	7.8	8.5	5.5	5.8
Tennessee	6.4	6.0	6.5	6.2	4.6	4.4	8.3	8.6	5.5	5.3
West South Central	7.1	7.1	6.4	6.4	3.9	3.8	6.0	6.2	5.4	5.5
Arkansas	7.2	7.4	5.5	5.7	3.8	3.6	6.5	6.3	5.3	5.2
Louisiana	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.2	3.8	3.7	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.1
Oklahoma	6.6	6.6	4.9	5.0	3.2	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.9	4.9
Texas	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.8	4.0	4.0	6.6	6.6	5.8	5.8
Mountain	7.3	7.5	6.2	6.4	4.0	3.9	5.2	5.3	5.8	5.8
Arizona	8.2	8.5	7.1	7.6	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.9	6.8	6.9
Colorado	7.4	7.5	5.7	5.8	4.4	4.5	7.3	7.8	6.0	6.1
Idaho	5.3	5.1	4.4	4.3	2.7	2.6	5.2	5.1	4.0	3.8
Montana	6.6	6.5	5.9	5.7	4.8	3.4	11.2	7.5	5.9	5.0
Nevada	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.6	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.7	5.5
New Mexico	9.1	9.1	8.1	8.1	4.6	4.6	6.0	5.8	7.0	6.8
Utah	6.1	6.9	5.3	6.0	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.3
Wyoming	6.3	6.4	5.4	5.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.3
Pacific Contiguous	8.3	8.1	7.2	7.5	4.5	4.5	6.0	5.2	6.8	6.8
California	10.4	10.3	8.3	8.7	5.6	5.9	8.3	6.7	8.2	8.4
Oregon	5.8	6.0	5.0	5.1	3.3	3.1	5.2	5.6	4.8	4.8
Washington	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.7	2.7	2.6	3.5	3.2	4.2	4.0
Pacific Noncontiguous	12.6	12.8	10.7	10.8	8.5	8.8	14.6	14.1	10.6	10.8
Alaska	11.2	11.5	9.2	9.3	7.0	7.1	15.6	14.8	9.7	9.8
Hawaii	13.5	13.7	12.0	12.2	8.8	9.3	11.8	12.1	11.2	11.4
U.S. Average	8.32	8.23	7.84	7.32	4.26	4.32	6.72	6.86	6.39	6.52

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

Notes: *Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample; see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826. Values for 1998 have been revised and are preliminary. Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include purchases of electricity from nonutilities or imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenue accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month. *Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

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 Average Revenue per Kilowatthour to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, April 1999
(Percent)

Census Division and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other ¹	All Sectors
New England	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.3
Connecticut	.1	.1	.3	.2	.1
Maine	.1	.5	.5	7.3	.7
Massachusetts	2.4	.7	.8	1.9	.6
New Hampshire	.9	1.7	.4	3.1	.7
Rhode Island	.4	.4	1.0	1.3	.5
Vermont	1.6	1.0	5.2	6.1	.8
Middle Atlantic	1.8	1.9	3.7	1.1	1.3
New Jersey	.4	.1	.1	1.9	.2
New York	2.1	4.8	5.0	1.3	1.0
Pennsylvania	5.3	2.1	7.8	2.7	4.6
East North Central	.5	.3	.8	.3	.6
Illinois	1.0	.3	.5	.1	.4
Indiana	1.8	.8	1.6	1.3	1.3
Michigan	.1	.2	1.5	1.6	1.0
Ohio	1.1	.7	1.5	.5	1.5
Wisconsin	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.0
West North Central	.7	.4	1.5	3.0	.9
Iowa	.4	2.0	2.5	.2	1.2
Kansas	.4	.9	.4	4.5	.3
Minnesota	1.8	2.7	.7	5.0	.9
Missouri	2.1	1.7	6.0	8.7	3.1
Nebraska	.6	1.5	2.5	11.9	1.8
North Dakota	1.9	1.9	1.2	5.8	.9
South Dakota	.5	1.4	.7	5.2	.6
South Atlantic	.8	.4	.4	1.1	.5
Delaware	.5	.5	2.0	.6	.8
District of Columbia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Florida	.5	.8	3.0	3.3	.5
Georgia	2.5	.8	.4	.9	1.6
Maryland	1.5	2.4	.2	1.5	2.1
North Carolina	.6	.3	.9	3.0	1.4
South Carolina	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.3
Virginia	1.3	1.2	2.1	.1	1.5
West Virginia	.1	.1	.0	3.5	.0
East South Central	1.2	.9	1.5	1.6	1.3
Alabama	.3	.4	3.0	.9	1.2
Kentucky	1.9	1.6	3.0	1.0	2.9
Mississippi	7.1	4.7	4.8	6.0	5.7
Tennessee	.3	.5	.8	7.9	.5
West South Central	.4	.9	1.3	1.5	.7
Arkansas	1.7	1.6	4.0	5.0	2.8
Louisiana	1.2	2.1	2.3	7.2	3.3
Oklahoma	2.0	.6	5.3	1.9	.3
Texas	.5	1.2	1.6	1.1	.4
Mountain	.4	.4	1.3	3.4	.5
Arizona	.3	.1	5.3	6.3	.9
Colorado	1.1	1.1	1.3	7.4	.8
Idaho	1.8	1.2	2.8	4.3	1.7
Montana	2.0	1.9	15.8	19.6	6.0
Nevada	.8	.7	1.9	2.4	.5
New Mexico	2.2	2.4	1.8	9.7	2.2
Utah	2.0	1.3	.5	.3	1.2
Wyoming	1.0	.6	1.0	21.9	.6
Pacific Contiguous	.9	2.5	2.5	6.3	1.9
California	1.2	3.1	3.1	5.9	2.3
Oregon	1.9	3.5	2.0	12.7	2.3
Washington	.7	1.5	2.1	2.5	1.9
Pacific Noncontiguous	.4	.8	1.5	5.4	.9
Alaska	1.1	1.5	3.1	7.8	1.7
Hawaii	.7	.8	1.5	1.2	1.0
U.S. Average	.4	.4	.5	.6	.4

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

Notes: -See technical notes for CV methodology. -It should be noted that 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.

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

Table 55. Estimated U.S. Electric Utility Average Revenue per Kilowatthour to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, Year-to-Date 1999 and 1998 (Cents)

Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other ¹		All Sectors	
	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998
New England	11.2	11.6	9.4	9.9	7.5	8.0	13.2	13.8	9.7	10.1
Connecticut	11.4	11.9	9.6	10.0	7.2	7.7	13.5	14.6	9.9	10.4
Maine	13.2	13.0	11.6	11.5	7.2	7.3	26.4	24.2	10.6	10.4
Massachusetts	10.0	10.6	8.5	9.2	7.3	8.2	12.4	13.5	8.9	9.6
New Hampshire	13.8	13.1	11.4	11.4	9.2	9.1	12.0	12.3	11.8	11.5
Rhode Island	10.9	11.7	9.2	10.2	7.3	8.2	12.5	10.4	9.6	10.4
Vermont	12.5	12.0	11.5	10.9	7.9	7.7	14.6	15.0	11.0	10.4
Middle Atlantic	11.0	11.3	9.4	9.9	5.0	5.7	8.9	9.0	8.8	9.2
New Jersey	11.2	11.1	9.9	9.7	7.8	7.6	17.4	16.8	10.0	9.8
New York	13.6	13.8	11.1	11.4	4.6	5.0	8.4	8.4	10.4	10.6
Pennsylvania	8.5	9.1	6.7	8.0	4.5	5.6	10.7	11.9	6.6	7.5
East North Central	7.9	8.4	7.1	7.3	4.4	4.4	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4
Illinois	8.0	10.1	7.0	7.6	4.7	4.9	6.3	6.6	6.5	7.3
Indiana	6.9	7.1	6.1	6.2	3.9	4.0	9.3	9.3	5.3	5.4
Michigan	8.6	8.6	7.9	8.0	5.0	5.0	11.0	10.9	7.1	7.1
Ohio	8.1	8.3	7.6	7.6	4.2	4.3	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.3
Wisconsin	7.3	7.1	5.9	5.8	3.9	3.8	7.4	6.9	5.5	5.4
West North Central	6.6	6.7	5.6	5.7	4.0	4.0	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.5
Iowa	7.7	8.1	6.1	6.4	3.6	3.8	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.8
Kansas	7.1	7.2	6.0	6.2	4.4	4.4	8.8	8.9	5.9	6.0
Minnesota	7.1	7.0	6.0	5.9	4.4	4.2	7.6	7.7	5.6	5.5
Missouri	6.0	6.1	5.1	5.2	3.7	3.7	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.2
Nebraska	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.1	3.4	3.6	6.4	4.9	4.8	4.8
North Dakota	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.5	5.5
South Dakota	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	3.8	6.2	6.1
South Atlantic	7.5	7.6	6.3	6.3	4.0	4.0	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
Delaware	8.4	8.6	6.8	6.8	4.5	4.7	13.6	13.1	6.6	6.7
District of Columbia	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.4	4.1	4.0	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4
Florida	8.0	8.0	6.5	6.5	5.0	4.9	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1
Georgia	6.8	7.0	6.5	6.9	3.7	3.7	8.4	8.6	5.8	5.9
Maryland	7.5	7.6	6.0	5.9	3.9	3.9	8.8	8.2	6.3	6.2
North Carolina	7.8	7.8	6.2	6.4	4.4	4.5	7.1	7.2	6.3	6.4
South Carolina	7.4	7.4	6.3	6.3	3.5	3.5	6.2	6.1	5.4	5.4
Virginia	7.0	7.3	5.5	5.8	3.8	3.9	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.9
West Virginia	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.6	3.8	3.8	8.8	8.7	5.1	5.0
East South Central	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	3.7	3.6	6.0	6.1	4.9	5.0
Alabama	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	3.5	3.4	7.5	7.1	5.1	5.0
Kentucky	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.2	2.8	2.8	4.5	4.6	3.9	4.0
Mississippi	6.4	6.8	6.2	6.9	4.0	4.2	7.7	8.8	5.4	5.8
Tennessee	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.4	4.6	4.5	8.4	8.4	5.5	5.5
West South Central	6.8	6.9	6.4	6.5	3.9	3.9	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.6
Arkansas	6.8	7.0	5.4	5.6	3.7	3.7	6.2	6.4	5.2	5.3
Louisiana	6.6	7.0	6.3	6.7	3.8	4.2	5.8	6.2	5.3	5.6
Oklahoma	6.0	6.0	4.8	4.8	3.3	3.4	4.1	4.1	4.8	4.8
Texas	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.8	4.1	4.0	6.6	6.6	5.9	5.8
Mountain	7.2	7.2	6.1	6.3	4.0	3.9	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.7
Arizona	7.8	7.9	6.8	7.3	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.7	6.7	6.7
Colorado	7.3	7.4	5.5	5.7	4.3	4.4	7.9	8.4	5.9	6.0
Idaho	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.3	2.7	2.5	5.1	4.9	4.1	3.9
Montana	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.2	4.5	3.6	8.4	7.7	6.0	5.2
Nevada	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.6	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.6	5.7	5.6
New Mexico	8.8	8.9	8.0	8.0	4.5	4.5	5.7	6.0	6.8	6.9
Utah	6.4	6.8	5.4	5.7	3.3	3.4	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.2
Wyoming	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.3	4.3
Pacific Contiguous	8.0	8.1	7.2	7.5	4.5	4.5	5.7	5.6	6.7	6.8
California	10.3	10.3	8.2	8.6	5.5	5.8	7.6	7.4	8.2	8.4
Oregon	5.7	5.8	5.0	5.1	3.4	3.2	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8
Washington	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.3
Pacific Noncontiguous	12.2	13.0	10.4	11.2	8.7	9.4	14.0	14.2	10.6	11.3
Alaska	10.9	11.5	9.0	9.3	7.3	7.5	14.6	14.8	9.7	10.0
Hawaii	13.2	14.2	12.0	12.8	9.0	9.9	11.8	12.6	11.2	12.0
U.S. Average	7.86	8.02	7.85	7.29	4.26	4.38	6.67	6.76	6.42	6.54

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

Notes: Values for 1999 are estimates based on a cutoff model sample, see Technical Notes for a discussion of the sample design for the Form EIA-826. Values for 1998 have been revised and are preliminary. Retail sales and net generation may not correspond exactly for a particular month for a variety of reasons (i.e., sales data may include purchases of electricity from nonutilities or imported electricity). Net generation is for the calendar month while retail sales and associated revenues accumulate from bills collected for periods of time (28 to 35 days) that vary dependent upon customer class and consumption occurring in and outside the calendar month. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

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 and Fuel Consumption

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
Plant (State)	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Alabama Elec Coop Inc.....	228,108	-11	61,855	3,301	—	—	103	—	577
Gantt (AL).....	—	—	—	1,091	—	—	—	—	—
Lowman (AL).....	228,108	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	—
McIntosh-CAES (AL).....	—	—	2,573	—	—	—	—	—	104
McWilliams (AL).....	—	—	58,482	—	—	—	—	—	473
Point A (AL).....	—	—	—	2,210	—	—	—	—	—
Portland (FL).....	—	-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama Power Co.....	3,875,174	1,978	29,593	459,248	1,107,597	—	1,715	3	349
Buckhead Dam (AL).....	—	—	—	33,659	—	—	—	—	—
Barry (AL).....	680,969	—	1,227	—	—	—	273	—	32
Chickasaw (AL).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farley (AL).....	—	—	—	—	1,107,597	—	—	—	—
Gadsden New (AL).....	29,875	—	603	—	—	—	18	4	8
Gaston, B C (AL).....	909,690	1,820	—	—	—	—	355	3	—
Gorgas (AL).....	788,244	107	—	—	—	—	320	4	—
Greene County (AL).....	359,483	—	22,581	—	—	—	144	—	253
H Neely Henry Dam (AL).....	—	—	—	20,733	—	—	—	—	—
Harris (AL).....	—	—	—	14,577	—	—	—	—	—
Holt Dam (AL).....	—	—	—	27,318	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan (AL).....	—	—	—	20,415	—	—	—	—	—
Lay Dam (AL).....	—	—	—	72,359	—	—	—	—	—
Lewis Smith Dam (AL).....	—	—	—	30,368	—	—	—	—	—
Logan Martin Dam (AL).....	—	—	—	40,518	—	—	—	—	—
Martin Dam (AL).....	—	—	—	6,526	—	—	—	—	—
Miller (AL).....	1,106,913	51	5,182	—	—	—	606	4	55
Mitchell Dam (AL).....	—	—	—	59,653	—	—	—	—	—
Thurlow Dam (AL).....	—	—	—	7,329	—	—	—	—	—
Walter Bowdin Dam (AL).....	—	—	—	101,100	—	—	—	—	—
Wenas Dam (AL).....	—	—	—	20,269	—	—	—	—	—
Yates Dam (AL).....	—	—	—	4,824	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska Elec Lgt & Pwr Co.....	—	145	—	4,588	—	—	—	4	—
Anax Creek (AK).....	—	—	—	2,280	—	—	—	—	—
Anko Bay (AK).....	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Gold Creek (AK).....	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Creek (AK).....	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Salmon Creek (AK).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon Creek 2 (AK).....	—	—	—	2,510	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska Power Admin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eklutna (AK).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sockeye (AK).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alexandria (City of).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D G Hunter (LA).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amer Man Power-Ohio Inc.....	119,892	—	139	—	—	—	76	—	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Amer Man Power-Ohio Inc Richard Cornuch (OH).....	119,092	—	139	—	—	—	76	—	2
Ames (City of).....	28,546	264	—	—	—	—	18	1	—
Ames (IA).....	28,546	264	—	—	—	—	18	1	—
Ames Gt (IA).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchorage (City of).....	—	25	68,949	—	—	—	—	*	646
Anchorage (AK).....	—	12	273	—	—	—	—	*	8
GMS 2 (AK).....	—	13	68,676	—	—	—	—	*	639
Appalachian Power Co.....	3,304,646	4,787	—	43,789	—	—	1,278	8	—
Amos, John E (WV).....	1,391,104	1,836	—	—	—	—	625	3	—
Buck (VA).....	—	—	—	4,594	—	—	—	—	—
Bylesby 2 (VA).....	—	—	—	6,046	—	—	—	—	—
Clayton (VA).....	—	—	—	21,159	—	—	—	—	—
Chick River (VA).....	415,318	524	—	—	—	—	155	1	—
Glen Lyn (VA).....	179,048	1,230	—	—	—	—	71	2	—
Kanawha River (WV).....	261,802	187	—	—	—	—	103	*	—
Loesville (VA).....	—	—	—	4,016	—	—	—	—	—
London (WV).....	—	—	—	10,091	—	—	—	—	—
Marmet (WV).....	—	—	—	6,529	—	—	—	—	—
Mountaineer (WV).....	853,374	1,010	—	—	—	—	323	2	—
Niagara (VA).....	—	—	—	977	—	—	—	—	—
Rossmore (VA).....	—	—	—	4,066	—	—	—	—	—
Smith Mountain (VA).....	—	—	—	-4,744	—	—	—	—	—
Winfield (WV).....	—	—	—	10,975	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona Elec Pwr Coop Inc.....	165,950	—	34,473	—	—	—	89	—	397
Apache Station (AZ).....	165,950	—	34,473	—	—	—	89	—	397
Arizona Public Service Co.....	1,792,840	468	79,891	2,797	2,544,482	—	991	1	866
Chula (AZ).....	—	—	—	1,831	—	—	—	—	—
Cholla (AZ).....	338,003	626	321	—	—	—	294	1	4
Fairview (AZ).....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Four Corners (NM).....	1,234,837	—	3,585	—	—	—	697	—	37
Irving (AZ).....	—	—	—	966	—	—	—	—	—
Ocotillo (AZ).....	—	—	1,373	—	—	—	—	—	17
Palo Verde (AZ).....	—	—	—	—	2,544,482	—	—	—	—
Phoenix (AZ).....	—	8	39,882	—	—	—	—	—	464
Saguaro (AZ).....	—	—	8,893	—	—	—	—	—	121
Yucca (AZ).....	—	30	25,837	—	—	—	—	*	223
Arkansas Elec Coop Corp.....	—	12,689	32,420	15,977	—	—	—	21	342
Bailey (AR).....	—	—	9,260	—	—	—	—	—	105
Clyde Ellis (AR).....	—	—	—	8,097	—	—	—	—	—
Don 9 (AR).....	—	—	—	7,880	—	—	—	—	—
Fitzhugh (AR).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mc Clellan (AR).....	—	12,689	23,160	—	—	—	—	21	237
Arkansas Power & Light Co.....	1,537,044	3,025	176,321	10,724	1,295,786	—	938	5	1,770
Arkansas Nuclear One(AR).....	—	—	—	—	1,295,786	—	—	—	—
Blytheville (AR).....	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Carpenter (AR).....	—	—	—	7,246	—	—	—	—	—
Couch, Harvey (AR).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independence (AR).....	597,009	1,609	—	—	—	—	362	3	—
L. Catherine (AR).....	—	—	176,321	—	—	—	—	—	1,770
Lynch, Cecil (AR).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mablevale (AR).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moses, Ham (AR).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remmel (AR).....	—	—	—	3,478	—	—	—	—	—
Rickles, R E (AR).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Bluff (AR).....	939,997	1,400	—	—	—	—	568	2	—
Associated Elec Coop.....	1,156,618	2,561	—	—	—	—	679	5	—
New Madrid (MO).....	520,181	784	—	—	—	—	297	1	—
Thomas Hill (MO).....	646,429	1,777	—	—	—	—	382	3	—
Unionville (MO).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic City Elec Co.....	133,512	1,061	581	—	—	—	82	5	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)		
Plant (State)	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Atlantic City Elec Co									
Carlis Corner (NJ)	—	478	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cedar (NJ)	—	431	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cumberland St (NJ)	—	—	-96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deepwater (NJ)	23,364	41	784	—	—	—	7	—	8
England, B. I. (NJ)	110,148	651	—	—	—	—	45	1	—
Marine Depot (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marine Depot (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mickleton Street (NJ)	—	—	-61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle (NJ)	—	451	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Monrovi Avenue (NJ)	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherman Avenue (NJ)	—	—	-46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austin (City of)	—	129	129,182	—	—	9	—	—	1,371
Decker Creek (TX)	—	129	94,404	—	—	9	—	—	968
Holly Street (TX)	—	—	34,748	—	—	—	—	—	403
Avista Corporation	—	—	19	342,499	—	12,476	—	—	—
Caldwell Gorge (ID)	—	—	—	88,103	—	—	—	—	—
Kettle Fls (WA)	—	—	19	—	—	12,476	—	—	—
Little Falls (WA)	—	—	—	24,925	—	—	—	—	—
Long Lake (WA)	—	—	—	59,951	—	—	—	—	—
Meyers Falls (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe Street (WA)	—	—	—	10,693	—	—	—	—	—
Nine Mile (WA)	—	—	—	16,501	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noxon Rapids (MT)	—	—	—	125,073	—	—	—	—	—
Post Falls (ID)	—	—	—	10,437	—	—	—	—	—
Rathdrum (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Falls (WA)	—	—	—	6,814	—	—	—	—	—
Baltimore Gas & Elec Co	1,149,443	195,987	3,331	—	881,693	—	458	334	45
Brancon (MD)	912,333	829	—	—	—	—	359	1	—
Calver Cliffs (MD)	—	—	—	—	881,693	—	—	—	—
Crown, C. F. (MD)	169,457	1,125	—	—	—	—	62	2	—
Gold Street (MD)	—	16,997	1,124	—	—	—	—	30	20
Notch Cliff (MD)	—	—	156	—	—	—	—	—	4
Perryman (MD)	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia Road (MD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverside (MD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wagner, H. A. (MD)	67,631	175,982	2,051	—	—	—	28	301	21
Worship (MD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bath Elec Power Corp	2,826,148	2,912	—	—	—	—	1,485	5	—
Antelope Valley (ND)	617,047	—	—	—	—	—	512	—	—
Laramie River (WY)	1,029,480	2,138	—	—	—	—	662	4	—
Leland Olds (ND)	379,613	774	—	—	—	—	310	1	—
Sprik Mound (SD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Hills Pwr and Lt Co	185,404	316	271	—	—	—	85	1	4
French, Ben (SD)	13,522	164	271	—	—	—	12	—	4
Neil Simpson 2 (WY)	58,891	121	—	—	—	—	40	—	—
Osage (WY)	22,289	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Simpson, Neil (WY)	13,702	31	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Boston Edison Co	—	—	—	—	466,898	—	—	—	—
Pilgrim (MA)	—	—	—	—	466,898	—	—	—	—
Braintree (City of)	—	1,247	107	—	—	—	—	2	2
Power Station (MA)	—	1,247	107	—	—	—	—	2	2
Brazos Elec Pwr Corp Inc	—	—	172,840	—	—	—	—	—	1,772
Miller, R. W. (TX)	—	—	170,603	—	—	—	—	—	1,742
North Texas (TX)	—	—	2,237	—	—	—	—	—	30
Brownsville (City of)	—	—	386	—	—	—	—	—	5
Si Ray (TX)	—	—	386	—	—	—	—	—	5
Bryan (City of)	—	—	33,504	—	—	—	—	—	379
Bryan (TX)	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dandoy (TX)	—	—	33,490	—	—	—	—	—	378

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Burbank (City of).....	—	-22	-379	—	—	—	—	—	1
Magnolia (CA).....	—	-22	-11	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oliver (CA).....	—	—	-268	—	—	—	—	—	1
Burlington (City of).....	—	—	—	—	—	6,292	—	*	6
Burlington (VT).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J C McNeil (VT).....	—	—	—	—	—	6,292	—	*	6
Cajon Elec Power Coop Inc.....	700,395	713	69,245	—	—	—	438	1	716
Big Cajun 1 (LA).....	—	—	69,245	—	—	—	—	—	726
Big Cajun 2 (LA).....	700,395	713	—	—	—	—	438	1	—
California (State of).....	—	—	—	396,310	—	-57	—	—	—
Alamo (CA).....	—	—	—	5,604	—	—	—	—	—
Bottle Rock (CA).....	—	—	—	—	—	-57	—	—	—
Devil Canyon (CA).....	—	—	—	33,639	—	—	—	—	—
Edw Hyatt (CA).....	—	—	—	273,311	—	—	—	—	—
Mojave Siphon (CA).....	—	—	—	3,250	—	—	—	—	—
Thermal Div (CA).....	—	—	—	1,592	—	—	—	—	—
Thermalito (CA).....	—	—	—	35,214	—	—	—	—	—
W E Warner (CA).....	—	—	—	38,610	—	—	—	—	—
William R Giannelli (CA).....	—	—	—	-35,110	—	—	—	—	—
Cardinal Operating Co.....	583,884	882	—	—	—	—	224	1	—
Cardinal (OH).....	583,884	882	—	—	—	—	224	1	—
Carolina Power & Light Co.....	2,604,452	8,873	1,818	70,853	2,165,917	—	1,933	22	45
Asheville (NC).....	224,492	260	—	—	—	—	90	*	—
Blewett (NC).....	—	-34	—	12,052	—	—	—	—	—
Brunswick (NC).....	—	—	—	—	1,178,301	—	—	—	—
Cape Fear (NC).....	143,582	232	—	—	—	—	58	1	—
Darlington County (SC).....	—	2,254	1,818	—	—	—	—	9	45
Harris (NC).....	—	—	—	—	441,252	—	—	—	—
Lee (NC).....	138,113	976	—	—	—	—	56	2	—
Marshall (NC).....	—	—	—	3,206	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo (NC).....	445,768	1,815	—	—	—	—	178	3	—
Morehead (NC).....	—	-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robinson, H B (SC).....	83,780	163	—	—	545,464	—	34	*	—
Roxboro (NC).....	1,345,970	1,433	—	—	—	—	523	2	—
Sutton (NC).....	193,117	1,216	—	—	—	—	81	2	—
Tillney (NC).....	—	—	—	14,804	—	—	—	—	—
Walters (NC).....	—	—	—	40,791	—	—	—	—	—
Weatherford (NC).....	29,630	573	—	—	—	—	13	2	—
Cedar Falls (City of).....	—	—	-243	—	—	—	—	—	*
Cedar Falls GI (IA).....	—	—	-170	—	—	—	—	—	*
Sawyer (IA).....	—	—	-33	—	—	—	—	—	*
Cent NE Pub Pwr & Ir Dist.....	—	—	—	36,557	—	—	—	—	—
Jeffrey Canyon (NE).....	—	—	—	10,954	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson No 1 (NE).....	—	—	—	8,487	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson No 2 (NE).....	—	—	—	11,022	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsley (NE).....	—	—	—	6,094	—	—	—	—	—
Central Elec Pwr Coop.....	26,359	41	—	—	—	—	13	*	—
Charoila (MO).....	26,359	41	—	—	—	—	13	*	—
Central Hudson Gas & Elec.....	220,697	229,533	44,631	12,528	—	—	88	389	469
Catskill (NY).....	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Dunkanster (NY).....	220,697	1,706	4,211	—	—	—	88	3	52
Danville (NY).....	—	—	—	1,851	—	—	—	—	—
High Falls (NY).....	—	—	—	1,266	—	—	—	—	—
Neversink (NY).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roseton (NY).....	—	227,783	40,397	—	—	—	—	386	417
South Cairo (NY).....	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Sharon Pool (NY).....	—	—	—	9,711	—	—	—	—	—
Central Ill Public Ser Co.....	952,758	882	—	—	—	—	509	1	—
Cofton (IL).....	443,259	86	—	—	—	—	217	*	—
Grand Tower (IL).....	16,859	105	—	—	—	—	9	*	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Central Ill Public Ser Co									
Hannoverville (IL)	15,483	168	—	—	—	—	8	*	—
Meredosia (IL)	59,191	507	—	—	—	—	33	1	—
Newman (IL)	417,966	14	—	—	—	—	242	*	—
Central Iowa Power Corp.	38,069	45	—	—	—	—	17	1	—
Fair Station (IA)	30,069	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Summit Lake (IA)	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Central Illinois Light Co.	469,642	982	4,553	—	—	—	215	2	25
Duck Creek (IL)	78,743	701	—	—	—	—	39	1	—
E D Edwards (IL)	390,899	281	—	—	—	—	176	*	—
Peikin Cogeneration (IL)	—	—	4,485	—	—	—	—	—	24
Stirling Avonlea (IL)	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	1
Central Louisiana Elec Co.	267,725	—	251,562	—	—	—	143	—	2,644
Coughlin (LA)	—	—	470	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolet Hills (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin (LA)	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	*
Rodensbacher (LA)	267,725	—	144,450	—	—	—	163	—	1,627
Teche (LA)	—	—	107,572	—	—	—	—	—	1,017
Central Maine Power Co.	—	205,642	—	193,916	—	—	—	334	—
Andro Lower (ME)	—	—	—	405	—	—	—	—	—
Androscoggin 3 (ME)	—	—	—	2,482	—	—	—	—	—
Bar Mills (ME)	—	—	—	2,481	—	—	—	—	—
Bass Lower (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bass Upper (ME)	—	—	—	689	—	—	—	—	—
Bonny Eagle (ME)	—	—	—	6,434	—	—	—	—	—
Brunswick (ME)	—	—	—	11,370	—	—	—	—	—
C. E. Monty (ME)	—	—	—	16,746	—	—	—	—	—
Cape (ME)	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catawba (ME)	—	—	—	5,289	—	—	—	—	—
Continental Mills (ME)	—	—	—	331	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Rips (ME)	—	—	—	4,374	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Halifax (ME)	—	—	—	911	—	—	—	—	—
Griff Island (ME)	—	—	—	16,885	—	—	—	—	—
Harris (ME)	—	—	—	25,332	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Mill (ME)	—	—	—	274	—	—	—	—	—
Hiram (ME)	—	—	—	7,738	—	—	—	—	—
Isleboro (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mason (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Gorham (ME)	—	—	—	869	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland (ME)	—	—	—	2,071	—	—	—	—	—
Peaks Island (ME)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice Rips (ME)	—	—	—	1,243	—	—	—	—	—
Shawmut (ME)	—	—	—	5,795	—	—	—	—	—
Sheldon (ME)	—	—	—	14,897	—	—	—	—	—
Sink Hill (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union Gas (ME)	—	—	—	1,093	—	—	—	—	—
West Buxton (ME)	—	—	—	5,023	—	—	—	—	—
West Chandler (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston (ME)	—	—	—	8,348	—	—	—	—	—
Williams (ME)	—	—	—	9,806	—	—	—	—	—
Wyman Hydro (ME)	—	—	—	42,131	—	—	—	—	—
Wyman, W F (ME)	—	205,724	—	—	—	—	—	354	—
Central Operating Co.	546,609	1,174	—	—	—	—	287	2	—
Spenn, Phil (WV)	546,609	1,174	—	—	—	—	207	2	—
Central Power & Light Co.	456,160	16	784,043	5,398	—	—	232	*	7,912
Bates, J L (TX)	—	—	69,725	—	—	—	—	—	798
Colton Creek (TX)	456,160	16	—	—	—	—	232	*	—
Devis, Barney M (TX)	—	—	172,871	—	—	—	—	—	1,675
Eagle Pass (TX)	—	—	—	5,398	—	—	—	—	—
Hill, Lon C (TX)	—	—	154,816	—	—	—	—	—	1,607
Joslin, E S (TX)	—	—	21,269	—	—	—	—	—	209
La Palma (TX)	—	—	70,032	—	—	—	—	—	725
Laredo (TX)	—	—	34,767	—	—	—	—	—	405
Nueces Bay (TX)	—	—	215,490	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
Victoria (TX)	—	—	45,073	—	—	—	—	—	494

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Chelan Pub Util Dist #1	—	—	—	945,497	—	—	—	—	—
Chelan (WA)	—	—	—	38,761	—	—	—	—	—
Rock Island (WA)	—	—	—	282,700	—	—	—	—	—
Rocky Reach (WA)	—	—	—	624,036	—	—	—	—	—
Chillicothe (City of)	169	4	4	—	—	—	*	*	*
Chillicothe (MO)	169	4	4	—	—	—	*	*	*
Chugach Elec Assn Inc.	—	—	178,892	33,446	—	—	—	—	1,789
Beluga (AK)	—	—	156,393	—	—	—	—	—	1,586
Bernice Lake (AK)	—	—	13,043	—	—	—	—	—	191
Bradley Lake (AK)	—	—	—	28,817	—	—	—	—	—
Cooper Lake (AK)	—	—	—	4,222	—	—	—	—	—
International (AK)	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	1
Soldotna (AK)	—	—	805	—	—	—	—	—	10
Chickasaw Gas Elec Co.	1,354,223	7,402	23,133	—	—	—	787	15	479
Backford, Walter C (OH)	648,266	1,491	—	—	—	—	274	4	—
Dicks Creek (OH)	—	10	393	—	—	—	—	*	20
East Bend (KY)	283,068	600	—	—	—	—	116	1	—
Miami Fort (OH)	788,683	1,293	—	—	—	—	339	2	—
W. H. Zimmer ()	134,204	208	—	—	—	—	58	*	—
Wooddale (OH)	—	3,800	22,740	—	—	—	—	8	459
Citizens Utilities Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valencia (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarksville (City of)	—	35	241	—	—	—	—	*	4
South (MS)	—	35	241	—	—	—	—	*	4
Third St (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland (City of)	—	18	146	—	—	—	—	*	4
Coffinwood (OH)	—	6	51	—	—	—	—	*	1
Lake Road (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West 41st Street (OH)	—	12	95	—	—	—	—	*	2
Cleveland Elec Illum Co.	414,126	3,988	—	—	656,025	—	341	8	—
Ashabula (OH)	106,327	75	—	—	—	—	44	*	—
Avon Lake (OH)	229,174	762	—	—	—	—	98	2	—
Eastlake (OH)	435,625	2,930	—	—	—	—	182	5	—
Lake Shore (OH)	39,000	221	—	—	—	—	18	1	—
Perry (OH)	—	—	—	—	656,025	—	—	—	—
Coffeyville (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffeyville (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado Springs (City of)	189,235	—	1,041	3,381	—	—	82	—	12
Drake, Martin (CO)	161,855	—	1,105	—	—	—	82	—	12
George Birdsl (CO)	—	—	-64	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitou (CO)	—	—	—	1,291	—	—	—	—	—
Ray D. Nixon (CO)	-2,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverton (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tellur (CO)	—	—	—	2,090	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia (City of)	5,653	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Columbia (MO)	5,653	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Columbus Southern Power Co.	761,484	1,016	—	—	—	—	328	2	—
Concepcion (OH)	726,489	967	—	—	—	—	309	2	—
Picway (OH)	34,919	49	—	—	—	—	18	*	—
Commonwealth Edison Co.	1,562,131	5,181	192,322	—	6,344,432	—	921	9	2,496
Bloom (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Braidwood (IL)	—	—	—	—	1,696,042	—	—	—	—
Byron (IL)	—	—	—	—	1,556,148	—	—	—	—
Calumet (IL)	—	—	369	—	—	—	—	—	9
Collins (IL)	—	—	164,852	—	—	—	—	—	2,402
Crawford (IL)	97,420	1	935	—	—	—	57	*	12
Dresden (IL)	—	—	—	—	1,090,034	—	—	—	—
Electric Junction (IL)	—	—	493	—	—	—	—	—	12

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Commonwealth Edison Co									
Fisk Street (IL)	174,074	—	481	—	—	—	93	—	4
Joliet (IL)	168,859	57	397	—	—	—	95	—	10
Joliet 29 (IL)	390,911	—	16,813	—	—	—	228	—	165
LaSalle (IL)	—	—	—	—	316,669	—	—	—	—
Lombard (IL)	—	—	302	—	—	—	—	—	5
Powerman (IL)	106,935	—	30	—	—	—	81	—	—
Quad Cities (IL)	—	—	—	—	1,145,539	—	—	—	—
Subbrook (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waukegan (IL)	378,077	1,032	7,450	—	—	—	231	2	77
Will County (IL)	245,855	4,091	—	—	—	—	137	7	—
Connecticut Light & Power Co									
Bartons (CT)	—	316,306	9,703	53,680	—	29,254	—	599	124
Brantford (CT)	—	—	—	237	—	—	—	—	—
Brantford (CT)	—	—19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls Bridge (CT)	—	—	—	4,815	—	—	—	—	—
Coxsack (CT)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Devoe (CT)	—	54,633	594	—	—	—	—	97	21
Falls Village (CT)	—	—	—	6,521	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin (CT)	—	—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middletown (CT)	—	79,273	8,911	—	—	—	—	162	110
Monterey (CT)	—	15,040	198	—	—	—	—	27	2
Norwalk Harbor (CT)	—	168,053	—	—	—	—	—	273	—
Robertsville (CT)	—	—	—	132	—	—	—	—	—
Rocky River (CT)	—	—	—	—28	—	—	—	—	—
Scotland (CT)	—	—	—	1,496	—	—	—	—	—
Shepaug (CT)	—	—	—	21,336	—	—	—	—	—
South Meadow (CT)	—	—52	—	—	—	29,254	—	—	—
Stevenson (CT)	—	—	—	16,332	—	—	—	—	—
Taftville (CT)	—	—	—	1,365	—	—	—	—	—
Torington (CT)	—	—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunnel (CT)	—	—5	—	1,484	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated Edison Co N.Y. Inc.									
Arthur Kill (NY)	—	114,368	481,838	—	717,231	—	—	228	5,017
Astoria (NY)	—	—	190,205	—	—	—	—	—	1,891
Bachman (NY)	—	97,585	233,005	—	—	—	—	144	2,357
East River (NY)	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gowanus (NY)	—	22,257	10,021	—	—	—	—	51	142
Hudson Avenue (NY)	—	2,464	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Indian Point (NY)	—	28	—	—	717,231	—	—	—	—
Manhasset Neck (NY)	—	2,772	370	—	—	—	—	8	6
Oil Storage (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil Storage (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ravenwood (NY)	—	699	—587	—	—	—	—	2	29
Waterside (NY)	—	—	48,816	—	—	—	—	—	592
59th Street (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74th Street (NY)	—	—1,478	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Consumers Power Co									
Alcona (MI)	1,825,154	17,395	4,649	-29,329	583,912	—	815	50	73
Alconia (MI)	—	—	—	2,216	—	—	—	—	—
Alconia Dam (MI)	—	—	—	1,172	—	—	—	—	—
Campbell, J H (MI)	942,749	367	—	—	—	—	406	1	—
Cobb, B C (MI)	210,237	124	1,036	—	—	—	105	—	10
Cooke (MI)	—	—	—	2,147	—	—	—	—	—
Croton (MI)	—	—	—	3,437	—	—	—	—	—
Five Channels (MI)	—	—	—	3,006	—	—	—	—	—
Foots (MI)	—	—	—	2,448	—	—	—	—	—
Gaylord (MI)	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hardy (MI)	—	—	—	7,541	—	—	—	—	—
Hodanpyl (MI)	—	—	—	3,561	—	—	—	—	—
Karn, D E (MI)	282,120	16,329	2,577	—	—	—	121	47	47
Loud (MI)	—	—	—	1,560	—	—	—	—	—
Ludington (MI)	—	—	—	-65,476	—	—	—	—	—
Mto (MI)	—	—	—	1,271	—	—	—	—	—
Morrow, B B (MI)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palladas (MI)	—	—	—	—	583,912	—	—	—	—
Rogers (MI)	—	—	—	2,788	—	—	—	—	—
Straits (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thetford (MI)	—	—	298	—	—	—	—	—	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
Plant (State)	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Consensus Power Co									
Tippy, C W (MI)	—	—	—	4,793	—	—	—	—	—
Woodcock, J C (MI)	186,625	401	573	—	—	—	92	1	6
Webber (MI)	—	—	—	1,207	—	—	—	—	—
Whiting, J R (MI)	203,423	674	—	—	—	—	96	1	—
Cooperative Power Assn									
Bonifacius (MN)	584,474	260	—	—	—	—	518	*	—
Coal Creek (ND)	584,474	260	—	—	—	—	518	*	—
Corn Belt Power Corp									
Humboldt (IA)	327	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
Wisdom, Earl F (IA)	-36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisdom, Earl F (IA)	363	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	*
Dairyland Power Corp									
Alma (WI)	488,546	1,048	—	3,465	—	—	225	2	—
Flambeau (WI)	17,831	58	—	—	—	—	11	*	—
Genoa (WI)	—	—	—	3,465	—	—	—	—	—
Genoa (WI)	198,663	250	—	—	—	—	92	*	—
J P Madgett (WI)	192,051	740	—	—	—	—	122	1	—
Dayton Pwr & Lgt Co (The)									
Frank M Tait (OH)	1,734,740	12,523	11,546	—	—	—	746	23	133
Huchings (OH)	—	3,877	6,357	—	—	—	—	8	78
Kellen Schuman (OH)	76,105	17	4,916	—	—	—	34	*	51
Kellen Schuman (OH)	429,888	1,005	—	—	—	—	181	2	—
Monument (OH)	—	132	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Sidney (OH)	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Stuart, J M (OH)	1,228,747	7,382	—	—	—	—	530	13	—
Yankoo Street (OH)	—	—	273	—	—	—	—	—	4
Delmarva Power & Light Co									
Bayview (VA)	239,880	299,872	211,776	—	—	—	109	489	1,664
Charltona (DE)	—	361	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Croftfield (MD)	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Croftfield (MD)	—	539	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Delaware City (DE)	—	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edge Moor (DE)	83,572	252,315	10,242	—	—	—	38	401	178
Hay Road (DE)	—	—	211,534	—	—	—	—	—	1,506
Indian River (DE)	155,508	3,740	—	—	—	—	71	7	—
Madison Street (DE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tasley (VA)	—	558	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Vinona (MD)	—	41,508	—	—	—	—	—	77	—
West Substation (DE)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Denton (City of)									
Lewisdale (TX)	—	—	11,589	1,421	—	—	—	—	153
Roberts (TX)	—	—	—	628	—	—	—	—	—
Spencer (TX)	—	—	11,589	493	—	—	—	—	153
Deseret Gen & Trans Corp									
Bonanza (UT)	277,428	268	—	—	—	—	142	*	—
Bonanza (UT)	277,420	260	—	—	—	—	142	*	—
Detroit (City of)									
Mutensky (MI)	—	2,446	17,412	—	—	—	—	15	238
Mutensky (MI)	—	2,446	17,412	—	—	—	—	15	238
Detroit Edison Co (The)									
Beacon Heating (MI)	3,354,786	37,597	106,512	—	832,907	—	1,691	72	3,289
Belle River (MI)	—	—	8,261	—	—	—	—	—	637
Central Storage (MI)	836,926	625	—	—	—	—	477	1	—
Colfax (MI)	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Conners Creek (MI)	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Dayton (MI)	—	-3	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Enrico Farm (MI)	—	120	—	—	832,007	—	—	1	—
Greenwood (MI)	—	32,560	72,813	—	—	—	—	62	825
Hancock (MI)	—	—	614	—	—	—	—	—	9
Harbor Beach (MI)	22,680	268	—	—	—	—	11	1	—
Marystown (MI)	10,357	—	1,579	—	—	—	6	—	23
Monroe (MI)	1,287,232	1,811	—	—	—	—	595	3	—
Northeast (MI)	—	119	-10	—	—	—	—	*	—
Oliver (MI)	—	-47	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Pleasant (MI)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Putnam (MI)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	*	—

See footnotes at end of table

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Detroit Edison Co (The)									
River Rouge (MI)	270,265	24	18,303	—	—	—	128	*	1,743
Sloosan (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
St. Clair (MI)	631,989	1,256	4,952	—	—	—	335	2	52
Superior (MI)	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Trenton Channel (MI)	276,237	654	—	—	—	—	139	1	—
Whitnort (MI)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Douglas Pub Util Dist #1									
Walla (WA)	—	—	—	454,738	—	—	—	—	—
Walla (WA)	—	—	—	454,738	—	—	—	—	—
Dover (City of)									
McKen Ram (DE)	—	15,927	593	—	—	—	—	27	6
Van Sam (DE)	—	15,927	593	—	—	—	—	27	6
Van Sam (DE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Dover (City of)									
Dover (OH)	7,269	4	538	—	—	—	4	*	8
Dover (OH)	7,269	4	538	—	—	—	5	*	8
Duke Power Co.	3,334,856	7,936	210	92,791	4,723,646	—	1,249	19	2
Allen (NC)	539,616	998	—	—	—	—	202	2	—
Bad Creek (SC)	—	—	—	—24,660	—	—	—	—	—
Bear Creek (NC)	—	—	—	3,023	—	—	—	—	—
Bellevue Creek (NC)	820,377	107	—	—	—	—	296	*	—
Bridgewater (NC)	—	—	—	1,478	—	—	—	—	—
Bryans (NC)	—	—	—	536	—	—	—	—	—
Buck (NC)	139,179	666	—	—	—	—	59	1	—
Buzzard Roost (SC)	—	57	—	2,441	—	—	—	*	—
Catawba (NC)	—	—	—	—	1,712,424	—	—	—	—
Cedar Cliff (NC)	—	—	—	2,215	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar Creek (SC)	—	—	—	5,948	—	—	—	—	—
Cliffside (NC)	381,289	406	—	—	—	—	144	1	—
Cowans Ford (NC)	—	—	—	6,759	—	—	—	—	—
Don River (NC)	69,221	410	—	—	—	—	31	1	—
Dearborn (SC)	—	—	—	9,365	—	—	—	—	—
Dillboro (NC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frying Creek (SC)	—	—	—	8,271	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin (NC)	—	—	—	757	—	—	—	—	—
Gaston Shoals (SC)	—	—	—	2,029	—	—	—	—	—
Great Falls (SC)	—	—	—	984	—	—	—	—	—
Jocassee (SC)	—	—	—	—6,578	—	—	—	—	—
Kanawha (SC)	—	—	—	4,071	—	—	—	—	—
Lee (SC)	95,225	—81	—	—	—	—	40	1	—
Lincoln (NC)	—	3,709	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Lookout Shoals (NC)	—	—	—	6,048	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall (NC)	1,070,241	943	—	—	—	—	389	1	—
Mc Guire (NC)	—	—	—	—	1,127,262	—	—	—	—
Mission (NC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain Island (NC)	—	—	—	4,349	—	—	—	—	—
Nantahala (NC)	—	—	—	17,323	—	—	—	—	—
Oconee (SC)	—	—	—	—	1,883,920	—	—	—	—
Oxford (NC)	—	—	—	6,815	—	—	—	—	—
Queens Creek (NC)	—	—	—	514	—	—	—	—	—
Rhodhain (NC)	—	—	—	3,694	—	—	—	—	—
Riverhead (NC)	216,408	727	210	—	—	—	88	1	2
Rocky Creek (SC)	—	—	—	1,978	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee Creek (NC)	—	—	—	3,483	—	—	—	—	—
Thorpe (NC)	—	—	—	4,192	—	—	—	—	—
Tuckasee (NC)	—	—	—	677	—	—	—	—	—
Tuxedo (NC)	—	—	—	1,693	—	—	—	—	—
Watson (SC)	—	—	—	12,630	—	—	—	—	—
Wylie (SC)	—	—	—	7,825	—	—	—	—	—
99 Islands (SC)	—	—	—	4,931	—	—	—	—	—
Duquesne Lgt Co.	280,445	3,727	3,393	—	698,843	—	132	12	38
Beaver Valley (PA)	—	—	—	—	598,843	—	—	—	—
Brant Island (PA)	—	1,905	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Cherwick (PA)	57,063	—	3,353	—	—	—	26	—	38
Ebana (PA)	223,402	1,822	—	—	—	—	106	4	—
Phillips, F (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
Plant (State)	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
East Kentucky Power Corp.	528,548	1,171	3,526	—	—	—	346	2	46
Cooper (KY)	157,049	111	—	—	—	—	63	*	—
Dale (KY)	101,332	166	—	—	—	—	48	*	—
Smith (KY)	—	750	3,526	—	—	—	—	1	46
Sparkbrook, H. L. (KY)	570,139	144	—	—	—	—	235	*	—
El Paso Electric Co.	—	—	391,507	—	—	—	—	—	2,166
Copper (TX)	—	—	3,609	—	—	—	—	—	80
Newman (TX)	—	—	144,771	—	—	—	—	—	1,592
Rio Grande (NM)	—	—	42,127	—	—	—	—	—	494
Electric Energy Inc.	696,192	63	3,244	—	—	—	417	*	33
Joppa Steam (IL)	690,192	63	3,244	—	—	—	417	*	33
Empire District Elec. Co.	186,259	574	3,102	11,966	—	—	181	1	43
Arbony (MO)	126,332	90	—	—	—	—	79	*	—
Energy Center (MO)	—	—	-104	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ozark Beach (MO)	—	—	—	11,966	—	—	—	—	—
Riverside (KS)	31,918	—	837	—	—	—	23	—	14
Santa Line (MO)	—	484	2,369	—	—	—	—	1	29
Regene (City of)	—	—	—	42,822	—	—	—	—	—
Cornea (OR)	—	—	—	27,996	—	—	—	—	—
Leakburg (OR)	—	—	—	9,358	—	—	—	—	—
Walderville (OR)	—	—	—	4,668	—	—	—	—	—
Willamette (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayetteville (City of)	—	56	953	—	—	—	—	*	23
Pod #2 (NC)	—	56	953	—	—	—	—	*	23
Florida Power & Light Co.	—	1,845,581	1,442,179	—	1,882,989	—	—	2,944	11,292
Cape Canaveral (FL)	—	212,493	30,846	—	—	—	—	329	437
Cedar (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Mayaca (FL)	—	187,739	—	—	—	—	—	283	—
Lauderdale (FL)	—	—	583,641	—	—	—	—	—	4,047
Maitland (FL)	—	405,732	—	—	—	—	—	663	—
Maria (FL)	—	—	616,067	—	—	—	—	—	4,231
Port Everglades (FL)	—	335,019	47,784	—	—	—	—	539	693
Polkman (FL)	—	—	80,522	—	—	—	—	—	884
Riverside (FL)	—	273,228	19,692	—	—	—	—	428	266
Sanford (FL)	—	257,564	15,918	—	—	—	—	412	278
St. Lucia (FL)	—	—	—	—	1,273,400	—	—	—	—
Turkey Point (FL)	—	178,726	47,709	—	809,589	—	—	289	435
Florida Power Corporation	1,821,847	481,468	138,515	—	573,464	—	384	799	1,248
Anders (FL)	—	260,196	3,220	—	—	—	—	405	30
Avon Park (FL)	—	—	703	—	—	—	—	—	11
Bartow Nth (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bartow Sth (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bartow Sth (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bartow, P. L. (FL)	—	211,523	7,873	—	—	—	—	333	117
Bayboro (FL)	—	1,149	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Crystal River (FL)	1,021,047	3,289	—	—	573,464	—	384	5	—
Deberry (FL)	—	1,548	5,899	—	—	—	—	4	78
Higgins (FL)	—	—	1,886	—	—	—	—	—	29
Hines Energy (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interconcrete City (FL)	—	2,026	17,130	—	—	—	—	5	217
Port St. Joe (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Pinar (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarasota River (FL)	—	860	1,886	—	—	—	—	2	27
Tiger Bay (FL)	—	—	62,857	—	—	—	—	—	452
Turner, G. E. (FL)	—	869	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Univ Proj (FL)	—	—	29,059	—	—	—	—	—	279
Fort Pierce (City of)	—	—	13,110	—	—	—	—	—	145
King (FL)	—	—	13,110	—	—	—	—	—	145
Freemont (City of)	24,828	8	587	—	—	—	18	*	8
Los Wright (NE)	24,828	8	507	—	—	—	18	*	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
Plant (State)	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Gainesville (City of)	—	—	41,986	—	—	—	—	—	479
Deerhaven (FL)	—	—	42,166	—	—	—	—	—	479
Kelly, J R (FL)	—	—	-180	—	—	—	—	—	*
Garland Man Utilis (City)	—	—	32,494	—	—	—	—	—	377
Newman, C B (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Olinger, Ray (TX)	—	—	32,494	—	—	—	—	—	377
Georgia Power Co.	5,803,578	9,889	1,689	133,822	1,564,221	—	2,457	19	34
Arkwright (GA)	603	5,932	1,007	—	—	—	2	10	23
Atkinson (GA)	—	12	-69	—	—	—	—	*	5
Barnett Shoals (GA)	—	—	—	523	—	—	—	—	—
Bardick Ferry (GA)	—	—	—	21,323	—	—	—	—	—
Bowen (GA)	1,748,979	163	—	—	—	—	674	*	—
Burton (GA)	—	—	—	1,143	—	—	—	—	—
Easton (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Film River (GA)	—	—	—	4,187	—	—	—	—	—
Goat Rock (GA)	—	—	—	10,514	—	—	—	—	—
Hammond (GA)	327,359	289	—	—	—	—	128	*	—
Harles Branch (GA)	597,280	358	—	—	—	—	234	1	—
Hatch, Edwin L (GA)	—	—	—	—	655,102	—	—	—	—
Langdale (GA)	—	—	—	197	—	—	—	—	—
Lloyd Shoals (GA)	—	—	—	5,306	—	—	—	—	—
Madisonville, J (GA)	290,024	12	82	—	—	—	108	+	1
Mcmanus (GA)	—	-251	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Mitchell, W (GA)	38,950	224	—	—	—	—	11	*	—
Morgan Falls (GA)	—	—	—	2,044	—	—	—	—	—
Nacoochee (GA)	—	—	—	846	—	—	—	—	—
North Highlands (GA)	—	—	—	7,403	—	—	—	—	—
Olive Dam (GA)	—	—	—	12,910	—	—	—	—	—
Riverview (GA)	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	—	—
Robins (GA)	—	40	400	—	—	—	—	*	4
Schever (GA)	1,897,562	1,522	—	—	—	—	998	3	—
Shelby Dam (GA)	—	—	—	10,588	—	—	—	—	—
Talbott Falls (GA)	—	—	—	8,265	—	—	—	—	—
Tecoma (GA)	—	—	—	2,590	—	—	—	—	—
Tugalo (GA)	—	—	—	8,122	—	—	—	—	—
Yonah (GA)	—	—	—	—	911,119	—	—	—	—
Wallace Dam (GA)	—	—	—	34,472	—	—	—	—	—
Wamsley (GA)	511,315	376	—	—	—	—	340	1	—
Wilson (GA)	—	330	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Yates (GA)	391,506	862	109	—	—	—	161	2	1
Yonah (GA)	—	—	—	3,202	—	—	—	—	—
Glendale (City of)	—	—	17,170	—	—	—	—	—	222
Grayson (CA)	—	—	17,170	—	—	—	—	—	222
Golden Valley Elec Auth	17,503	34,716	—	—	—	—	16	64	—
Chena (AK)	—	-19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks (AK)	—	729	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Healy (AK)	17,503	105	—	—	—	—	16	*	—
North Pole (AK)	—	33,901	—	—	—	—	—	62	—
Grand Haven (City of)	16,178	—	—	—	—	—	9	*	—
Harbor Avenue (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
J B Sizemore (MI)	16,178	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Grand Island (City of)	51,324	—	486	—	—	—	33	—	6
Burdick, C W (NE)	—	—	496	—	—	—	—	—	6
Platte (NE)	51,324	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
Grand River Dam Authority	591,358	—	880	95,607	—	—	343	*	9
GRDA No 1 (OK)	591,350	—	880	—	—	—	363	*	9
Marathon (OK)	—	—	—	44,071	—	—	—	—	—
Pennacola (OK)	—	—	—	57,758	—	—	—	—	—
Sallis (OK)	—	—	—	-6,222	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Pab Util Dist #2	—	—	—	1,186,639	—	—	—	—	—
Pec Hdwls (WA)	—	—	—	764	—	—	—	—	—
Priest Rapids (WA)	—	—	—	545,922	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Grant Pub Util Dist #2									
Quincy Chtr (WA)	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—
Wenatchee (WA)	—	—	—	559,915	—	—	—	—	—
Green Mountain Power Corp.									
Berkie (VT)	—	30	—	13,431	—	—	—	*	—
Bolton Falls (VT)	—	27	—	2,919	—	—	—	*	—
Carthage (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colchester (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex Junction 19 (VT)	—	1	—	4,633	—	—	—	*	—
Gorge 18 (VT)	—	—	—	1,382	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester 6 (VT)	—	—	—	656	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex 2 (VT)	—	—	—	1,496	—	—	—	—	—
Seaburg (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vergennes 9 (VT)	—	2	—	579	—	—	—	*	—
Waterbury 22 (VT)	—	—	—	1,350	—	—	—	—	—
West Danville 15 (VT)	—	—	—	416	—	—	—	—	—
Greenville (City of)									
Steam (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steam (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gulf Power Company	641,487	304	1,815	—	—	—	278	1	19
Crist (FL)	493,280	254	1,815	—	—	—	215	*	19
Scholz (FL)	10,000	31	—	—	—	—	5	*	—
Smith (FL)	138,207	19	—	—	—	—	58	*	—
Gulf States Utilities Co.	368,845	64	1,447,721	39,094	551,634	—	246	*	14,607
Lewis Creek (TX)	—	—	186,905	—	—	—	—	—	1,894
Louisiana 1 (LA)	—	—	75,712	—	—	—	—	—	662
Louisiana 2 (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naches (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nelson, R S (LA)	368,805	60	53,223	—	—	—	246	*	538
River Bend (LA)	—	—	—	—	551,634	—	—	—	—
Sabine (TX)	—	4	879,175	—	—	—	—	*	8,672
Tolado Bend (TX)	—	—	—	39,094	—	—	—	—	—
Willow Glen (LA)	—	—	252,706	—	—	—	—	—	2,820
GPU Nuclear Corp.	—	—	—	—	1,886,164	—	—	—	—
Oyster Creek (NJ)	—	—	—	—	476,559	—	—	—	—
Three Mile Island (PA)	—	—	—	—	609,605	—	—	—	—
GPU Service Corp.	3,535,845	15,467	5,234	24,113	—	—	1,417	30	67
Blossburg (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conestoga (PA)	1,209,039	59	1,253	—	—	—	451	*	11
Deep Creek (MD)	—	—	—	3,948	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton (PA)	—	635	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Homer City (PA)	563,906	2,807	—	—	—	—	216	4	—
Huntsdown (PA)	—	2	2,205	—	—	—	—	*	34
Keystone (PA)	1,079,872	4,474	—	—	—	—	406	7	—
Mountain (PA)	—	948	354	—	—	—	—	2	4
Ottawa (PA)	—	994	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Piney (PA)	—	—	—	8,133	—	—	—	—	—
Portland (PA)	228,852	1,936	1,396	—	—	—	98	4	17
Seaton (PA)	—	—	—	-2,061	—	—	—	—	—
Seward (PA)	87,372	592	—	—	—	—	41	1	—
Shawnee (PA)	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Shawville (PA)	210,260	1,425	—	—	—	—	92	3	—
Titus (PA)	134,751	170	31	—	—	—	98	1	1
Tolma (PA)	—	983	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Warren (PA)	21,793	490	—	—	—	—	14	1	—
Wayne (PA)	—	-96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorktown (PA)	—	—	—	14,073	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton (City of)	7,940	1	1,966	14,006	—	—	5	*	28
Hamilton (OH)	7,940	1	1,966	—	—	—	5	*	28
Hamilton Hydro (OH)	—	—	—	493	—	—	—	—	—
Vincennes Hydro (KY)	—	—	—	13,513	—	—	—	—	—
Hastings (City of)	35,276	2	1,154	—	—	—	24	*	18

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
Plant (State)	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Hastings (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Don Henry (NE)	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	*	*
North Denver (NE)	—	—	1,148	—	—	—	—	—	18
Wichita (NE)	35,276	—	—	—	—	—	24	*	—
Hawaiian Elec Co Inc.	—	413,463	—	—	—	—	—	441	—
Honolulu (HI)	—	2,429	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Kahe (HI)	—	312,120	—	—	—	—	—	593	—
Oil Storage (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waiau (HI)	—	98,514	—	—	—	—	—	171	—
Hetch Hetchy Water & Pwr.	—	—	—	248,458	—	—	—	—	—
Holm, Dion R. (CA)	—	—	—	120,374	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkwood, Robert C. (CA)	—	—	—	83,935	—	—	—	—	—
Moccasin (CA)	—	—	—	42,393	—	—	—	—	—
Moccasin Low (CA)	—	—	—	1,548	—	—	—	—	—
Holland (City of)	23,624	21	2,417	—	—	—	13	*	33
James De Young (MI)	23,624	20	88	—	—	—	13	*	1
4E Street (MI)	—	1	2,329	—	—	—	—	*	32
6Th Street (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holyoke Wtr Pwr Co.	71,319	367	—	27,974	—	—	28	1	—
Borwick (MA)	—	—	—	2,008	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical (MA)	—	—	—	422	—	—	—	—	—
Holley Falls (MA)	—	—	—	21,375	—	—	—	—	—
Holbrook, Beebe (MA)	—	—	—	342	—	—	—	—	—
Mt Tom (MA)	71,319	367	—	—	—	—	28	1	—
Riverside (MA)	—	—	—	3,436	—	—	—	—	—
Slater (MA)	—	—	—	191	—	—	—	—	—
Homestead (City of)	—	447	4,019	—	—	—	—	1	39
G W Key (FL)	—	447	4,019	—	—	—	—	1	39
Hoover Energy Rural	762,508	467	—	—	—	—	345	1	—
Metrom (IN)	630,651	330	—	—	—	—	286	1	—
Ratts (IN)	131,857	137	—	—	—	—	59	*	—
Houston Lighting & Pwr Co.	1,148,598	—	1,475,494	—	1,635,181	—	1,462	—	15,129
Bertou, Sam (TX)	—	—	29,734	—	—	—	—	—	334
Cedar Bayou (TX)	—	—	314,577	—	—	—	—	—	3,080
Charles, Hiram (TX)	—	—	—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deepwater (TX)	—	—	5,400	—	—	—	—	—	72
Greens Bayou (TX)	—	—	74,332	—	—	—	—	—	812
Limestone (TX)	622,399	—	7,235	—	—	—	514	—	75
Packish, W A (TX)	1,526,599	—	32,547	—	—	—	949	—	375
Robinson, P H (TX)	—	—	532,857	—	—	—	—	—	5,571
San Jacinto (TX)	—	—	115,602	—	—	—	—	—	1,394
South Texas (TX)	—	—	—	—	1,635,181	—	—	—	—
Webster (TX)	—	—	110,268	—	—	—	—	—	1,155
Wharton, T H (TX)	—	—	252,971	—	—	—	—	—	2,261
Hutchinson (City of)	—	—	3,433	—	—	—	—	—	87
Plant No. 1 (MN)	—	—	7,823	—	—	—	—	—	81
Plant No. 2 (MN)	—	—	610	—	—	—	—	—	6
Idaho Power Co.	—	9	—	1,121,438	—	—	—	*	—
American Falls (ID)	—	—	—	49,313	—	—	—	—	—
BH&S (ID)	—	—	—	39,783	—	—	—	—	—
Brownlee (ID)	—	—	—	365,325	—	—	—	—	—
Cascade (ID)	—	—	—	9,441	—	—	—	—	—
Clatsop (ID)	—	—	—	1,351	—	—	—	—	—
Hells Canyon (OR)	—	—	—	313,134	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Malad (ID)	—	—	—	10,764	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	40,287	—	—	—	—	—
Miller (ID)	—	—	—	39,501	—	—	—	—	—
Oxbow (OR)	—	—	—	97,488	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon (ID)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Shoshone Falls (ID)	—	—	—	10,058	—	—	—	—	—
Snake, C J (ID)	—	—	—	63,865	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Idaho Power Co.									
Swain Falls (ID)	—	—	—	8,226	—	—	—	—	—
Thousand Springs (ID)	—	—	—	4,785	—	—	—	—	—
Twine Falls (ID)	—	—	—	36,529	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Malin (ID)	—	—	—	5,756	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	13,089	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Salmon (ID)	—	—	—	12,559	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois Power Co.	1,419,885	6,347	3,822	—	-8,269	—	679	5	46
Bahlin (IL)	669,397	1,231	—	—	—	—	415	2	—
Clinton (IL)	—	—	—	—	-8,269	—	—	—	—
Havana (IL)	202,615	1,416	310	—	—	—	94	3	4
Hennepin (IL)	165,322	3,700	848	—	—	—	73	—	8
Oglethorpe (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Louis (IL)	—	—	-28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermilion (IL)	73,517	—	818	—	—	—	40	—	9
Wood River (IL)	109,033	—	1,874	—	—	—	56	—	45
Imperial Irrigation Dist.	—	27	128	28,179	—	—	—	*	3
Imperial (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coachella (CA)	—	1	33	—	—	—	—	*	1
Double Well (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drop No. 1 (CA)	—	—	—	2,044	—	—	—	—	—
Drop No. 5 (CA)	—	—	—	1,982	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 2 (CA)	—	—	—	5,178	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 3 (CA)	—	—	—	4,830	—	—	—	—	—
Drop 4 (CA)	—	—	—	10,216	—	—	—	—	—
E. Highline (CA)	—	—	—	471	—	—	—	—	—
El Centro (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pilot Knob (CA)	—	—	—	3,305	—	—	—	—	—
Rockwood (CA)	—	26	95	—	—	—	—	*	2
Turnip (CA)	—	—	—	153	—	—	—	—	—
Independence (City of)	11,661	-21	1,395	—	—	—	8	1	21
Blue Valley (MO)	11,661	—	1,395	—	—	—	8	—	21
Jackson Square (MO)	—	176	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Missouri City (MO)	—	-197	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Station H (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station I (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana Michigan Power Co.	1,328,571	14,827	—	13,282	—	—	687	26	—
Benton Springs (MI)	—	—	—	4,286	—	—	—	—	—
Buchanan (MI)	—	—	—	2,005	—	—	—	—	—
Constantine (MI)	—	—	—	434	—	—	—	—	—
Cook, Donald C. (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elkhart (IN)	—	—	—	2,366	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth Street (IN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroeville (MI)	—	—	—	873	—	—	—	—	—
Rockport (IN)	873,680	12,998	—	—	—	—	482	23	—
Tanger Creek (IN)	454,891	1,029	—	—	—	—	165	2	—
Twin Branch (IN)	—	—	—	3,248	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana Man Power Agency	—	11	268	—	—	—	—	*	4
Anderson (IN)	—	11	260	—	—	—	—	*	4
Indiana-Kentucky El Corp.	720,190	219	—	—	—	—	392	*	—
Clifty Creek (IN)	720,190	219	—	—	—	—	392	*	—
Indianapolis Pwr & Lgt Co.	1,385,863	1,688	5,282	—	—	—	648	6	75
Perry E. (IN)	-993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petersburg (IN)	895,452	1,231	—	—	—	—	413	2	—
Pritchard, H. T. (IN)	122,440	822	—	—	—	—	64	2	—
Stout, Elmer W. (IN)	368,166	607	5,282	—	—	—	170	2	75
International Bond & Water									
Cham (TX)	—	—	—	19,771	—	—	—	—	—
Armadillo (TX)	—	—	—	14,041	—	—	—	—	—
Falcon (TX)	—	—	—	5,730	—	—	—	—	—
Interstate Power Co.	210,787	152	1,559	—	—	—	136	1	115

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Interstate Power Co									
Dubuque (IA)	33,338	-1	7	—	—	—	20	*	*
Fox Lake (IdH)	—	111	9,231	—	—	—	—	*	110
Hills (MN)	—	-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kapp, M.L. (IA)	—	—	-679	—	—	—	—	—	5
Lanning (IA)	177,419	174	—	—	—	—	116	*	—
Line Creek (IA)	—	-95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery (MN)	—	-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Albion (IA)	—	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rushford (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IES Utilities Co.	711,889	1,544	11,326	412	391,709	1,421	487	4	153
Annes (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anamosa (IA)	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
Arnold, Donna (IA)	—	—	—	—	391,709	—	—	—	—
Burlington (IA)	102,037	—	169	—	—	—	66	—	2
Centerville (IA)	—	-80	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Grinnell (IA)	—	—	-31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa Falls (IA)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Maquoketa (IA)	—	—	—	373	—	—	—	—	—
Marshalltown (IA)	—	1,512	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Ottumwa (IA)	451,018	45	—	—	—	—	291	*	—
Prairie Creek (IA)	73,159	—	5,158	—	—	—	45	—	53
Sutherland (IA)	74,431	—	2,957	—	—	—	44	—	32
6th Street (IA)	10,444	87	3,073	—	—	1,421	11	*	66
Jacksonville (City of)	367,400	339,834	188,716	—	—	—	152	489	1,729
Kennedy, J.D. (FL)	—	8,977	505	—	—	—	—	17	5
Northside (FL)	—	230,380	154,860	—	—	—	—	368	1,379
Southside (FL)	—	14,582	33,351	—	—	—	—	24	344
St. Johns River	367,400	85,095	—	—	—	—	152	1	—
Jamestown (City of)	10,817	21	—	—	—	—	7	*	—
Carlton, S.A. (NY)	10,817	21	—	—	—	—	7	*	—
Jersey Central Power & Light Co.	—	2,223	962	-10,335	—	—	—	5	42
Forked River (NJ)	—	1,198	1,883	—	—	—	—	3	25
Gardner, Glen (NJ)	—	—	878	—	—	—	—	—	16
Gilbert (NJ)	—	1,324	-803	—	—	—	—	3	—
Sayreville (NJ)	—	—	-996	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wenonah (NJ)	—	-299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yards Creek (NJ)	—	—	—	-10,335	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas City (City of)	171,797	1,277	847	—	—	—	112	4	18
Kaw (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neosho Creek (KS)	111,980	296	—	—	—	—	77	1	—
Quindaro (KS)	59,817	981	847	—	—	—	35	3	18
Kansas City Power & Light Co.	969,425	5,839	—	—	—	—	695	12	—
Grand Ave (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawthorn (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laton (MO)	298,796	59	—	—	—	—	235	*	—
La Cygne (KS)	461,235	4,138	—	—	—	—	307	8	—
Montrose (MO)	209,394	917	—	—	—	—	133	2	—
Northwest (MO)	—	725	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Kansai Electric Company	—	28,163	—	—	—	—	—	51	—
Port Allen (HI)	—	28,163	—	—	—	—	—	51	—
Kentucky Power Co.	595,091	1,519	—	—	—	—	235	2	—
Big Sandy (KY)	595,091	1,519	—	—	—	—	235	2	—
Kentucky Utilities Co.	1,697,774	2,491	2,448	11,235	—	—	768	5	39
Brown, E.W. (KY)	367,561	1,961	2,459	—	—	—	153	3	39
Dix Dam (KY)	—	—	—	10,668	—	—	—	—	—
Ghent (KY)	1,240,388	407	—	—	—	—	563	2	—
Green River (KY)	83,695	74	—	—	—	—	41	*	—
Harting (KY)	—	—	-11	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lock 7 (KY)	—	—	—	567	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
Plant (State)	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Kentucky Utilities Co									
Pineville (KY)	979	2	—	—	—	—	1	*	—
Tyrons (KY)	5,051	27	—	—	—	—	3	*	—
KeySpan Energy		427,927	447,798	—	—	—	—	712	4,645
Bacon, E F (NY)	—	2,190	156,898	—	—	—	—	4	1,631
Brookhaven (NY)	—	3,758	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
East Hampton (NY)	—	440	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Far Rockway (NY)	—	—	27,963	—	—	—	—	—	279
Glenwood (NY)	—	122	32,776	—	—	—	—	1	392
Holbrook (NY)	—	4,601	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Montauk (NY)	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Northport (NY)	—	312,765	224,383	—	—	—	—	513	2,283
Port Jefferson (NY)	—	109,943	5,770	—	—	—	—	176	61
Shoreham (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southampton (NY)	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Southern (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
West Babylon (NY)	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Kings River Conserv Dist				18,949	—	—	—	—	—
Pine Flat (CA)	—	—	—	18,949	—	—	—	—	—
Klamath (City of)		—	88,431	—	—	—	—	*	722
Cane Island (FL)	—	—	80,846	—	—	—	—	—	629
Klamath (FL)	—	—	7,585	—	—	—	—	*	93
KG&E - Western Resources		17,857	115,936	—	—	—	—	34	1,261
Evans, Gordon (KS)	—	—	112,052	—	—	—	—	—	1,223
Gill, Murray (KS)	—	17,857	3,878	—	—	—	—	34	37
Neosho (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KPL - Western Resources	1,138,238	1,791	12,815	—	—	—	710	3	153
Abilene (KS)	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hutchinson (KS)	—	—	11,213	—	—	—	—	—	142
Jeffrey (KS)	876,986	1,791	—	—	—	—	536	3	—
Lawrence (KS)	195,821	—	570	—	—	—	115	—	6
Technish (KS)	65,431	—	205	—	—	—	39	—	3
Lafayette Util Sys (City)			42,542	—	—	—	—	—	442
Doc Bowen (LA)	—	—	42,542	—	—	—	—	—	442
Rodenhiser (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Worth (City of)		—	8,581	—	—	—	—	*	111
Smith, Tom G (FL)	—	—	8,581	—	—	—	—	*	111
Lakehead (City of)	165,753	4,283	69,791	—	—	—	66	10	753
Larson Memorial (FL)	—	692	3,729	—	—	—	—	1	46
McIntosh, C D (FL)	165,753	3,561	66,062	—	—	—	66	8	707
Laurens (City of)	176,601	388	—	324	—	—	86	1	—
Eckart Station (MI)	98,414	207	—	—	—	—	53	1	—
Erickson (MI)	78,187	181	—	—	—	—	30	*	—
Moore Park (MI)	—	—	—	324	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln (City of)		188	1,709	—	—	—	—	1	21
Lincoln J Street (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rokaby (NE)	—	188	1,709	—	—	—	—	1	21
Logansport (City of)	12,413	—	13	—	—	—	7	—	*
Logansport (IN)	12,413	—	13	—	—	—	7	—	*
Los Angeles (City of)	606,798	1,512	270,119	98,542	—	13,196	247	3	2,804
Big Pine Creek (CA)	—	—	—	367	—	—	—	—	—
Castaic (CA)	—	—	—	36,868	—	—	—	—	—
Control Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	7,147	—	—	—	—	—
Conroywood (CA)	—	—	—	283	—	—	—	—	—
Division Creek (CA)	—	—	—	442	—	—	—	—	—
Foothill (CA)	—	—	—	1,327	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin Canyon (CA)	—	—	—	999	—	—	—	—	—
Haiwee (CA)	—	—	—	1,195	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Trading Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
Plant (State)	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Bcf)
Los Angeles (City of)									
Harbor (CA)	—	—	-708	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haynes (CA)	—	—	152,301	—	—	—	—	—	1,603
Invermountain (UT)	606,790	1,512	—	—	—	—	247	3	—
Middle Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	6,876	—	—	—	—	—
Pleasant Valley (CA)	—	—	—	669	—	—	—	—	—
San Fernando (CA)	—	—	—	3,243	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco 1 (CA)	—	—	—	16,017	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco 2 (CA)	—	—	—	7,619	—	—	—	—	—
Sewelle (CA)	—	—	—	257	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset (CA)	—	—	118,865	—	—	13,196	—	—	1,201
Upper Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	7,233	—	—	—	—	—
Valley (CA)	—	—	-339	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana Pwr & Light Co.	—	—	996,843	—	—	—	—	—	18,471
Burien (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Geyser (LA)	—	—	232,733	—	—	—	—	—	2,548
Monroe (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nine Mile Point (LA)	—	—	463,945	—	—	—	—	—	4,613
Sartington (LA)	—	—	46,071	—	—	—	—	—	557
Thibodaux (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford (LA)	—	—	253,294	—	—	—	—	—	2,750
Louisville Gas & Elec Co.	1,138,166	4,319	4,429	11,179	—	—	525	8	45
Cane Run (KY)	327,580	47	2,295	—	—	—	145	9	22
Mill Creek (KY)	462,023	3,729	2,134	—	—	—	223	7	22
Ohio Falls (KY)	—	—	—	11,179	—	—	—	—	—
Paddy Run (KY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trimbale County (KY)	345,563	543	—	—	—	—	158	1	—
Waterside (KY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zorn (KY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Colorado River Auth.	586,333	1,584	107,435	22,604	—	—	364	3	2,171
Arleta (TX)	—	—	—	3,767	—	—	—	—	—
Buckhorn (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granite Shoals (TX)	—	—	—	2,796	—	—	—	—	—
Isis (TX)	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	—
Marble Falls (TX)	—	—	—	13,674	—	—	—	—	—
Marble Falls (TX)	—	—	—	1,668	—	—	—	—	—
San K Seymour, Jr (TX)	586,333	1,584	—	—	—	—	364	3	—
San Geronimo (TX)	—	—	125,906	—	—	—	—	—	1,350
T. C. Ferguson (TX)	—	—	81,529	—	—	—	—	—	821
Lubbock (City of)	—	—	31,236	—	—	—	—	—	369
Holly Ave (TX)	—	—	21,566	—	—	—	—	—	262
LP&L Co GEN	—	—	9,670	—	—	—	—	—	108
Plant 2 (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madison Gas & Elec Co.	25,807	382	10,634	—	—	415	16	1	184
Blount Street (WI)	25,807	—	10,538	—	—	415	16	—	152
Fishburg (WI)	—	272	111	—	—	—	—	1	2
Nine Springs (WI)	—	—	-25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sycamore (WI)	—	110	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitowoc (City of)	20,453	7,359	7	—	—	—	7	9	9
Manitowoc (WI)	20,453	7,359	7	—	—	—	7	9	9
Marquette (City of)	21,685	191	—	1,253	—	—	13	1	—
Plant Four (MI)	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plant Two (MI)	—	—	—	951	—	—	—	—	—
Russell, Frank J (MI)	—	—	—	301	—	—	—	—	—
Skinner (MI)	21,685	50	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Marshall (City of)	903	-66	-100	—	—	—	1	9	1
Marshall (MO)	903	-66	-100	—	—	—	1	9	1
Mass Men Wholesale Elec.	—	25,318	40,140	—	—	—	—	39	367
Stonybrook (MA)	—	25,318	40,140	—	—	—	—	39	367

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Miss Electric Co Ltd	—	86,368	—	—	—	—	—	149	—
Cook (HI)	—	3,140	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Kalahehi (HI)	—	14,739	—	—	—	—	—	34	—
Lanai City (HI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maunaloa (HI)	—	66,104	—	—	—	—	—	106	—
Wahi Eia (HI)	—	2,382	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Mississippi (City of)	—	27	1,283	—	—	—	—	*	22
McPherson 3 (KS)	—	—	1,065	—	—	—	—	—	20
Plant No. 2 (KS)	—	27	138	—	—	—	—	*	2
Midland Electric Coop Inc.	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pearall (TX)	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	2
Merced Irrigation Dist.	—	—	—	27,243	—	—	—	—	—
Coral Creek (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer (CA)	—	—	—	24,081	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfield (CA)	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	—	—
Marwala (CA)	—	—	—	3,055	—	—	—	—	—
Parker (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan So. Cent. Pwr. Agcy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endicot (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MidAmerican Energy	1,182,848	538	1,614	1,748	—	—	748	2	21
Corbville (IA)	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1
Council Bluffs (IA)	60,434	—	301	—	—	—	44	—	4
Electriform (IA)	—	-98	-97	—	—	—	—	—	—
George Neal South (IA)	305,137	786	—	—	—	—	191	1	—
Louis (IA)	431,397	—	165	—	—	—	236	—	2
Madison (IL)	—	-15	—	1,748	—	—	—	—	—
Neal, George (IA)	329,545	—	915	—	—	—	202	—	9
Parr (IA)	—	—	-36	—	—	—	—	—	*
Pleasant Hill (IA)	—	-67	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
River Hills (IA)	—	—	-108	—	—	—	—	—	*
Riverside (IA)	55,547	—	467	—	—	—	35	—	5
Sycamore (IA)	—	-58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota Power Inc.	437,284	683	—	45,313	—	—	385	1	—
Blanchard (MN)	—	—	—	10,100	—	—	—	—	—
Bozwell (MN)	579,982	578	—	—	—	—	346	1	—
Fond Du Lac (MN)	—	—	—	4,170	—	—	—	—	—
Hibbard, M. L. (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelleys Falls (MN)	—	—	—	778	—	—	—	—	—
Lewiston (MN)	57,312	75	—	—	—	—	39	*	—
Little Falls (MN)	—	—	—	3,580	—	—	—	—	—
Milligan (MN)	—	—	—	1,140	—	—	—	—	—
Prarie River (MN)	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—
Scandia (MN)	—	—	—	685	—	—	—	—	—
Sylvan (MN)	—	—	—	1,161	—	—	—	—	—
Thompson (MN)	—	—	—	22,414	—	—	—	—	—
Wadena (MN)	—	—	—	1,160	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota Power Coop Inc.	462,622	1,441	—	—	—	—	395	2	—
Grand Forks (ND)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harwood (ND)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Young, Milton R. (ND)	462,622	1,441	—	—	—	—	395	2	—
Mississippi Power Co.	708,261	723	127,148	—	—	—	329	1	2,942
Daniel, Victor J. Jr. (MS)	242,129	723	—	—	—	—	131	1	—
Etowah (MS)	—	—	4,673	—	—	—	—	—	72
Standard Oil (MS)	—	—	97,172	—	—	—	—	—	2,429
Swamp (MS)	—	—	6,814	—	—	—	—	—	97
Watson (MS)	466,132	—	18,487	—	—	—	198	—	344
Mississippi Pwr. & Lgt. Co.	—	834,777	66,434	—	—	—	—	789	781
Anders (MS)	—	282,629	—	—	—	—	—	414	—
Brown, Rex (MS)	—	—	33,008	—	—	—	—	—	455
Delta (MS)	—	528	3,738	—	—	—	—	1	59
Natchez (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilson, B. (MS)	—	251,620	27,678	—	—	—	—	374	267

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Missouri Basin Man Pwr									
Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watertown (SD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Modesto Irrigation Dist	—	62	-134	1,092	—	—	—	*	*
McClure (CA)	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
New Hogan (CA)	—	—	—	1,094	—	—	—	—	—
Stone Drop (CA)	—	—	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—
Woodland (CA)	—	—	-134	—	—	—	—	—	*
Montgomery Power Co	2,914,798	841	3,448	—	—	—	1,158	1	35
Albright (WV)	89,143	223	—	—	—	—	39	*	—
Fort Martin (WV)	755,168	361	—	—	—	—	277	*	—
Harrison (WV)	1,216,547	—	1,725	—	—	—	478	—	17
Phelan (WV)	712,048	183	1,549	—	—	—	303	*	16
Riversville (WV)	19,802	74	—	—	—	—	10	*	—
Willow Island (WV)	122,072	—	174	—	—	—	51	—	2
Montana Dakota Util Co	364,872	61	100	—	—	—	308	*	2
Coyote (ND)	282,778	61	—	—	—	—	232	*	—
Glendive (MT)	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	1
Haskell (ND)	51,450	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—
Lewis & Clark (MT)	29,844	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—
Miles City (MT)	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	1
Williston (ND)	—	—	-10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana Power Co (The)	1,468,363	1,000	193	321,329	—	—	929	2	2
Black Eagle (MT)	—	—	—	10,722	—	—	—	—	—
Cochran (MT)	—	—	—	33,273	—	—	—	—	—
Colstrip (MT)	1,354,305	1,000	—	—	—	—	856	2	—
Condit, J & (MT)	106,058	—	193	—	—	—	73	—	2
Hauser Lake (MT)	—	—	—	11,928	—	—	—	—	—
Holzer (MT)	—	—	—	36,902	—	—	—	—	—
Kerr (MT)	—	—	—	79,375	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Diesel (MT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madison (MT)	—	—	—	5,632	—	—	—	—	—
Milkcow (MT)	—	—	—	1,662	—	—	—	—	—
Morony (MT)	—	—	—	34,174	—	—	—	—	—
Myrtle Lake (MT)	—	—	—	3,445	—	—	—	—	—
Rainbow (MT)	—	—	—	22,700	—	—	—	—	—
Ryan (MT)	—	—	—	37,287	—	—	—	—	—
Thompson Falls (MT)	—	—	—	44,229	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowstone (MT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana Electric Company	45,385	2,145	—	—	—	—	17	3	—
Somerset (MT)	45,385	2,145	—	—	—	—	17	3	—
Morgan (City of)	—	—	5,998	—	—	—	—	—	84
Morgan City (LA)	—	—	5,998	—	—	—	—	—	84
Muscatine (City of)	93,383	2	5	—	—	—	62	*	*
Muscatine (IA)	93,303	2	5	—	—	—	62	*	*
N Y State Elec & Gas Corp	758,254	446	—	26,812	—	—	292	1	—
Cadyville (NY)	—	—	—	1,856	—	—	—	—	—
Gowley (NY)	62,135	129	—	—	—	—	25	*	—
Greensboro (NY)	67,743	48	—	—	—	—	29	*	—
Harris Lake (NY)	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Hickling (NY)	2,072	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
High Falls (NY)	—	—	—	8,025	—	—	—	—	—
Jennison (NY)	-316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kent Falls (NY)	—	—	—	4,741	—	—	—	—	—
Kunka (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanicville (NY)	—	—	—	10,521	—	—	—	—	—
Mill C (NY)	—	—	—	917	—	—	—	—	—
Milliken (NY)	150,234	173	—	—	—	—	56	*	—
Rainbow Falls (NY)	—	—	—	752	—	—	—	—	—
Saratoga Falls (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset (NY)	468,386	69	—	—	—	—	180	*	—
Watkins (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Natchitoches (City of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natchitoches (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska Pub Power Dist	587,061	145	4,886	26,884	569,444	—	369	—	52
Omaha (NE)	—	—	—	10,199	—	—	—	—	—
Columbus (NE)	—	—	—	—	569,444	—	—	—	—
Cooper (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
David City (NE)	—	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gentleman (NE)	459,152	—	4,778	—	—	—	287	—	51
Hallam (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hebron (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kearney (NE)	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Lodgepole (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lyons (NE)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madison (NE)	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mc Cook (NE)	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnehadaza (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mosinee (NE)	—	—	—	2,068	—	—	—	—	—
North Platte (NE)	—	—	—	13,333	—	—	—	—	—
Ord (NE)	—	24	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheldon (NE)	127,909	—	77	—	—	—	82	—	1
Spencer (NE)	—	—	—	1,267	—	—	—	—	—
Sturtevant (NE)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakefield (NE)	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada Power Co	273,593	276	237,970	—	—	—	138	1	2,836
Clark (NV)	—	—	206,642	—	—	—	—	—	1,770
Gardner, Reid (NV)	273,593	276	—	—	—	—	130	1	—
Sun Peak (NV)	—	—	21,328	—	—	—	—	—	267
Sunrise (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans Pub Serv Inc	—	104,071	259,693	—	—	—	—	155	2,806
Michoud (LA)	—	104,071	259,693	—	—	—	—	155	2,806
Paterson, A B (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Ulm (City of)	—	37	1,192	—	—	—	—	—	44
New Ulm (MN)	—	37	1,192	—	—	—	—	—	44
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	587,405	87,819	5,734	277,635	1,312,201	—	218	149	144
Albany (NY)	—	85,218	5,734	—	—	—	—	146	144
Albion Falls (NY)	—	—	—	2,251	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwinsville (NY)	—	—	—	270	—	—	—	—	—
Beardslaw (NY)	—	—	—	4,637	—	—	—	—	—
Beauregard Island (NY)	—	—	—	5,764	—	—	—	—	—
Belfort (NY)	—	—	—	1,196	—	—	—	—	—
Bennett Bridge (NY)	—	—	—	11,179	—	—	—	—	—
Black River (NY)	—	—	—	4,085	—	—	—	—	—
Blake (NY)	—	—	—	3,812	—	—	—	—	—
Brewster Falls (NY)	—	—	—	3,299	—	—	—	—	—
Cham (NY)	—	—	—	2,036	—	—	—	—	—
Colton (NY)	—	—	—	17,001	—	—	—	—	—
Dundee (NY)	—	—	—	5,891	—	—	—	—	—
Dunkirk (NY)	267,584	945	—	—	—	—	102	2	—
Eagle (NY)	—	—	—	4,121	—	—	—	—	—
East Norfolk (NY)	—	—	—	2,383	—	—	—	—	—
Eel Weir (NY)	—	—	—	1,319	—	—	—	—	—
Elletts (NY)	—	—	—	1,716	—	—	—	—	—
Elmer (NY)	—	—	—	1,128	—	—	—	—	—
Ephraim (NY)	—	—	—	1,451	—	—	—	—	—
Feeder Dam (NY)	—	—	—	2,993	—	—	—	—	—
Five Falls (NY)	—	—	—	7,129	—	—	—	—	—
Fla Rock (NY)	—	—	—	1,023	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin (NY)	—	—	—	697	—	—	—	—	—
Fulton (NY)	—	—	—	320	—	—	—	—	—
Glenwood (NY)	—	—	—	688	—	—	—	—	—
Grady (NY)	—	—	—	6,917	—	—	—	—	—
Green Island (NY)	—	—	—	2,887	—	—	—	—	—
Hastings (NY)	—	—	—	4,953	—	—	—	—	—
Herkimer (NY)	—	—	—	2,701	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.									
Heaveless (NY)	—	—	—	495	—	—	—	—	—
High Dam (NY)	—	—	—	5,807	—	—	—	—	—
High Falls (NY)	—	—	—	3,234	—	—	—	—	—
Higley (NY)	—	—	—	2,336	—	—	—	—	—
Hogansburg (NY)	—	—	—	182	—	—	—	—	—
Hurdley, C.R. (NY)	289,821	850	—	—	—	—	116	2	—
Hydraulic Race (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lights (NY)	—	—	—	3,106	—	—	—	—	—
Johannville (NY)	—	—	—	711	—	—	—	—	—
Kanawha (NY)	—	—	—	2,636	—	—	—	—	—
Lighthouse Hill (NY)	—	—	—	2,777	—	—	—	—	—
Macomb (NY)	—	—	—	586	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanicville (NY)	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
Minetto (NY)	—	—	—	4,967	—	—	—	—	—
Moshier (NY)	—	—	—	5,310	—	—	—	—	—
Nice Mile Point (NY)	—	6	—	—	1,312,201	—	—	*	—
Norfolk (NY)	—	—	—	2,398	—	—	—	—	—
Norwood (NY)	—	—	—	1,424	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Orchard (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswegatchie (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswego (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswego Falls Es (NY)	—	—	—	2,802	—	—	—	—	—
Oswego Falls Ws (NY)	—	—	—	846	—	—	—	—	—
Packville (NY)	—	—	—	1,318	—	—	—	—	—
Piercedfield (NY)	—	—	—	901	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect (NY)	—	—	—	5,350	—	—	—	—	—
Rainbow (NY)	—	—	—	7,458	—	—	—	—	—
Raymondville (NY)	—	—	—	1,270	—	—	—	—	—
Schaghticoke (NY)	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
School Street (NY)	—	—	—	21,223	—	—	—	—	—
Schoharieville (NY)	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Sewalls (NY)	—	—	—	1,573	—	—	—	—	—
Sherman Island (NY)	—	—	—	10,623	—	—	—	—	—
So Glas Falls (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Maple (NY)	—	—	—	4,625	—	—	—	—	—
South Colton (NY)	—	—	—	6,088	—	—	—	—	—
South Edwards (NY)	—	—	—	1,584	—	—	—	—	—
Spier Falls (NY)	—	—	—	26,059	—	—	—	—	—
Stark (NY)	—	—	—	7,046	—	—	—	—	—
Stewarts Bridge (NY)	—	—	—	13,018	—	—	—	—	—
Sunapee Falls (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar Island (NY)	—	—	—	2,945	—	—	—	—	—
Talcville (NY)	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	—
Taylorville (NY)	—	—	—	2,148	—	—	—	—	—
Trenton (NY)	—	—	—	10,853	—	—	—	—	—
Varick (NY)	—	—	—	3,816	—	—	—	—	—
Waterport (NY)	—	—	—	1,301	—	—	—	—	—
West, B.J. (NY)	—	—	—	4,626	—	—	—	—	—
Yaleville (NY)	—	—	—	278	—	—	—	—	—
North Atlantic Energy Corp.					713,680	—	—	—	—
Seabrook (NH)	—	—	—	—	713,680	—	—	—	—
Northeast Nuel Energy Co.					834,807	—	—	—	—
Millstone (CT)	—	—	—	—	834,807	—	—	—	—
Northern Ind Pub Serv Co.	1,243,594	78,283	6,634	9,130	—	—	663	—	113
Bally (IN)	265,203	10,364	638	—	—	—	123	—	6
Michigan City (IN)	—	—	4,341	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitchell, Dean H. (IN)	150,613	—	6,575	—	—	—	93	—	76
Norway (IN)	—	—	—	4,261	—	—	—	—	—
Oskdale (IN)	—	—	—	4,869	—	—	—	—	—
Schaefer, R.M. (IN)	827,686	67,839	2,752	—	—	—	447	—	30
Northern States Power Co.	1,518,417	66,842	33,487	78,865	1,249,648	43,777	888	2	395
August Anson (SD)	—	44	17,965	—	—	—	—	*	228
Apple River (WI)	—	—	—	1,348	—	—	—	—	—
Bay Front (WI)	15,089	—	1,846	—	—	14,938	10	—	27
Big Falls (WI)	—	—	—	1,432	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
Plant (State)	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Northern States Power Co.									
Black Dog (MN)	74,123	—	10,186	—	—	—	39	—	90
Blue Lake (MN)	—	-186	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Cedar Falls (WI)	—	—	—	3,146	—	—	—	—	—
Chippewa Falls (WI)	—	—	—	5,358	—	—	—	—	—
Cornell (WI)	—	—	—	5,827	—	—	—	—	—
Dells (WI)	—	—	—	5,604	—	—	—	—	—
Flambeau (WI)	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1
French Island (WI)	—	-80	27	—	—	5,103	—	—	1
Granite City (MN)	—	—	-32	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hayward (WI)	—	—	—	138	—	—	—	—	—
Hampden Island (MN)	—	—	—	7,589	—	—	—	—	—
High Bridge (MN)	135,628	—	1,155	—	—	—	83	—	12
Holcombe (WI)	—	—	—	6,323	—	—	—	—	—
Inver Hills (MN)	—	-248	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Jin Falls (WI)	—	—	—	9,094	—	—	—	—	—
Key City (MN)	—	—	-51	—	—	—	—	—	*
King (MN)	278,208	46,551	50	—	—	—	150	—	1
Ladysmith (WI)	—	—	—	743	—	—	—	—	—
Menomonie (WI)	—	—	—	2,326	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota Valley (MN)	—	—	-38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monticello (MN)	—	—	—	—	438,872	—	—	—	—
Patfinder (SD)	—	—	-223	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patriot Island (MN)	—	—	—	—	810,776	—	—	—	—
Redwing (MN)	—	—	160	—	—	12,936	—	—	2
Riverdale (WI)	—	—	—	279	—	—	—	—	—
Riverside (MI)	135,395	20,353	1,427	—	—	—	81	*	15
Saxon Falls (MI)	—	—	—	946	—	—	—	—	—
Sherburne County (MN)	879,974	—	—	—	—	—	527	—	—
St. Croix Falls (WI)	—	—	—	8,423	—	—	—	—	—
Superior Falls (MI)	—	—	—	1,049	—	—	—	—	—
Thompson (WI)	—	—	—	720	—	—	—	—	—
Trego (WI)	—	—	—	531	—	—	—	—	—
West Fairbank (MN)	—	—	-25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whetstone (WI)	—	408	894	—	—	—	—	1	16
White River (WI)	—	—	—	449	—	—	—	—	—
Winnetka (MN)	—	—	118	—	—	12,796	—	—	2
Wisconsin (WI)	—	—	—	9,740	—	—	—	—	—
Northwestern Pub. Serv. Co.	—	-36	-64	—	—	—	—	*	1
Aberdeen (SD)	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Clark (SD)	—	-7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Faulston (SD)	—	-4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Highmore (SD)	—	-10	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Hurda (SD)	—	—	-46	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mobile (SD)	—	-4	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Redfield (SD)	—	-3	-11	—	—	—	—	*	*
Webster (SD)	—	-17	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Yankton New (SD)	—	-4	-7	—	—	—	—	*	*
Oakdale South San Joaquin	—	—	—	44,219	—	—	—	—	—
Boardley (CA)	—	—	—	5,821	—	—	—	—	—
Donale (CA)	—	—	—	17,086	—	—	—	—	—
Sand Bar (CA)	—	—	—	9,849	—	—	—	—	—
Tulloch (CA)	—	—	—	11,463	—	—	—	—	—
Ogish Power Corp.	—	—	—	-26,537	—	—	—	—	—
Rocky Mountain (GA)	—	—	—	-27,011	—	—	—	—	—
Tallapoosa (GA)	—	—	—	484	—	—	—	—	—
Old Edison Co.	1,625,874	3,574	25,388	—	—	—	664	8	259
Burger, R. E. (OH)	169,244	199	—	—	—	—	69	*	—
Edgewater (OH)	—	3,615	25,300	—	—	—	—	7	259
Gorge Steam (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mad River (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niles (OH)	139,725	87	—	—	—	—	65	*	—
Sammis (OH)	1,316,105	273	—	—	—	—	530	*	—
West Lorain (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio Power Co.	3,348,793	2,858	—	16,075	—	—	1,263	4	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)			
	Plant (State)	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Ohio Power Co.										
Grain, Gas / M (OH)		1,451,685	1,074	—	—	—	—	625	2	—
Kanawha (WV)		372,472	186	—	—	—	—	148	*	—
Mitchell (WV)		1,003,126	—	—	—	—	—	385	—	—
Maskingum River (OH)		479,510	1,998	—	—	—	—	105	1	—
Racine (OH)		—	—	—	16,075	—	—	—	—	—
Tidd (OH)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio Valley Elec Corp.		697,214	593	—	—	—	—	246	1	—
Kyrer Creek (OH)		697,214	593	—	—	—	—	246	1	—
Oklahoma Gas & Elec Co.		1,269,384	194	458,491	—	—	—	764	*	4,697
Arbuckle (OK)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conoco (OK)		—	—	49,845	—	—	—	—	—	432
Enid (OK)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horseshoe Lake (OK)		—	—	3,161	—	—	—	—	—	50
Mustogee (OK)		681,152	—	71,651	—	—	—	413	—	742
Mustang (OK)		—	—	53,892	—	—	—	—	—	563
Seminole (OK)		—	—	272,142	—	—	—	—	—	2,910
Soumer (OK)		588,734	194	—	—	—	—	351	*	—
Woodward (OK)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma Miss Power										
Authority		—	—	15,097	13,889	—	—	—	—	117
Kaw Hydro (OK)		—	—	—	13,889	—	—	—	—	—
Ponca Steam (OK)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ponca Steam (OK)		—	—	15,097	—	—	—	—	—	117
Omaha Public Power Dist.		556,247	880	-73	—	363,460	—	356	2	2
Fort Calhoun (NE)		—	—	—	—	363,450	—	—	—	—
Jones Street (NE)		—	-52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska City (NE)		342,167	932	—	—	—	—	212	2	—
North Omaha (NE)		214,080	—	117	—	—	—	144	—	2
Sarge (NE)		—	—	-190	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange & Rockland Util Inc.		103,993	94,491	198,012	5,284	—	—	43	164	2,067
Bowline Point (NY)		—	94,490	166,460	—	—	—	—	164	1,740
Orangetown (NY)		—	—	—	-14	—	—	—	—	—
Hillborn (NY)		—	—	-37	—	—	—	—	—	1
Loxley (NY)		103,993	1	31,570	—	—	—	43	*	323
Mongaup (NY)		—	—	—	1,170	—	—	—	—	—
Rio (NY)		—	—	—	2,638	—	—	—	—	—
Shoreham (NY)		—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	2
Swinging Bridge 1 (NY)		—	—	—	1,234	—	—	—	—	—
Swinging Bridge 2 (NY)		—	—	—	236	—	—	—	—	—
Orlando (City of)		291,374	74,680	86,832	—	—	—	106	123	868
Indian River (FL)		—	74,133	86,832	—	—	—	—	122	860
St Cloud (FL)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stanton (FL)		291,374	467	—	—	—	—	106	1	—
Oroville Wyandotte I Dist.		—	—	—	86,782	—	—	—	—	—
Forbestown (CA)		—	—	—	28,128	—	—	—	—	—
Kelly Ridge (CA)		—	—	—	8,084	—	—	—	—	—
Sly Creek (CA)		—	—	—	8,117	—	—	—	—	—
Woodleaf (CA)		—	—	—	42,453	—	—	—	—	—
Oroville (City of)		22,255	—	17	—	—	—	14	—	*
Oroville (OH)		22,255	—	17	—	—	—	14	—	*
Other Tail Power Co.		389,891	777	—	1,441	—	—	210	2	—
Beaumont (MN)		—	—	—	143	—	—	—	—	—
Big Stone (SD)		326,901	70	—	—	—	—	186	*	—
Dayton Hollow (MN)		—	—	—	732	—	—	—	—	—
Hoot Lake (MN)		53,290	700	—	430	—	—	32	2	—
Jameson (ND)		—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Lake Preston (SD)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigah (MN)		—	—	—	502	—	—	—	—	—
Port 148 (MN)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tapia Gorge (MN)		—	—	—	367	—	—	—	—	—
Wright (MN)		—	—	—	367	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Billing Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Owensboro (City of).....	113,455	621	—	—	—	—	57	1	—
Elmer Smith (KY).....	113,455	621	—	—	—	—	57	1	—
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.....	—	679	123,940	1,097,124	1,160,535	383,685	—	2	8,392
Alta (CA).....	—	—	—	282	—	—	—	—	—
Balch 1 (CA).....	—	—	—	-3	—	—	—	—	—
Balch 2 (CA).....	—	—	—	23,359	—	—	—	—	—
Belden (CA).....	—	—	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—
Black, James B (CA).....	—	—	—	89,916	—	—	—	—	—
Bucka Creek (CA).....	—	—	—	40,680	—	—	—	—	—
Butt Valley (CA).....	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—
Caribou 1 (CA).....	—	—	—	143	—	—	—	—	—
Caribou 2 (CA).....	—	—	—	6,377	—	—	—	—	—
Casterville (CA).....	—	—	—	1,970	—	—	—	—	—
Chili Bar (CA).....	—	—	—	5,738	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Canyon (CA).....	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—
Coleman (CA).....	—	—	—	6,459	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Costa (CA).....	—	—	238,174	—	—	—	—	—	2,338
Cow Creek (CA).....	—	—	—	1,448	—	—	—	—	—
Croco Valley (CA).....	—	—	—	272	—	—	—	—	—
Crossa (CA).....	—	—	—	48,369	—	—	—	—	—
De Sable (CA).....	—	—	—	12,378	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Creek (CA).....	—	—	—	1,352	—	—	—	—	—
Diablo Canyon (CA).....	—	—	—	—	1,160,535	—	—	—	—
Downsville (CA).....	—	-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drum 1 (CA).....	—	—	—	20,396	—	—	—	—	—
Drum 2 (CA).....	—	—	—	32,776	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch Flat (CA).....	—	—	—	13,618	—	—	—	—	—
El Dorado (CA).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electra (CA).....	—	—	—	48,405	—	—	—	—	—
Emm (CA).....	—	—	—	10,162	—	—	—	—	—
Malkey (CA).....	—	—	—	5,601	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton Branch (CA).....	—	—	—	3,270	—	—	—	—	—
Hat Creek 1 (CA).....	—	—	—	4,310	—	—	—	—	—
Hat Creek 2 (CA).....	—	—	—	5,971	—	—	—	—	—
Helms (CA).....	—	—	—	-38,631	—	—	—	—	—
Hercules St (CA).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Humboldt Bay (CA).....	—	328	14,025	—	—	—	—	1	236
Hunters Point (CA).....	—	-17	58,381	—	—	—	—	—	588
Island (CA).....	—	—	—	4,909	—	—	—	—	—
Kerkhoff (CA).....	—	—	—	203	—	—	—	—	—
Kerkhoff 2 (CA).....	—	—	—	35,222	—	—	—	—	—
Kern Canyon (CA).....	—	—	—	4,115	—	—	—	—	—
Kilare (CA).....	—	—	—	2,451	—	—	—	—	—
Kings River (CA).....	—	—	—	-64	—	—	—	—	—
Line Saddle (CA).....	—	—	—	652	—	—	—	—	—
Merced Falls (CA).....	—	—	—	1,223	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile Turbine (CA).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narrows (CA).....	—	—	—	7,756	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle (CA).....	—	—	—	6,228	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Flat (CA).....	—	—	—	874	—	—	—	—	—
Phoenix (CA).....	—	—	—	1,687	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 1 (CA).....	—	—	—	42,021	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 3 (CA).....	—	—	—	52,223	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 4 (CA).....	—	—	—	93,502	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 5 (CA).....	—	—	—	117,708	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 6 (CA).....	—	—	—	53,398	—	—	—	—	—
Pit 7 (CA).....	—	—	—	79,489	—	—	—	—	—
Pittsburg (CA).....	—	—	416,778	—	—	—	—	—	4,258
Poe (CA).....	—	—	—	46,572	—	—	—	—	—
Potrero (CA).....	—	373	96,582	—	—	—	—	1	973
Potter Valley (CA).....	—	—	—	6,159	—	—	—	—	—
PVUSA 1 (CA).....	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	—
Rock Creek (CA).....	—	—	—	59,867	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Springs (CA).....	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin No. 1a (CA).....	—	—	—	223	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin No. 2 (CA).....	—	—	—	1,055	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin 3 (CA).....	—	—	—	1,253	—	—	—	—	—
South (CA).....	—	—	—	4,705	—	—	—	—	—
Spending No. 1 (CA).....	—	—	—	1,367	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Pacific Gas & Electric Co									
Sparkling No. 2 (CA)	—	—	—	1,577	—	—	—	—	—
Sparkling No. 3 (CA)	—	—	—	3,875	—	—	—	—	—
Spring Gap (CA)	—	—	—	4,629	—	—	—	—	—
Spaulding (CA)	—	—	—	40,950	—	—	—	—	—
The Geysers (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	383,630	—	—	—
Tiger Creek (CA)	—	—	—	35,088	—	—	—	—	—
Toddsville (CA)	—	—	—	895	—	—	—	—	—
Tule River (CA)	—	—	—	2,044	—	—	—	—	—
Volta (CA)	—	—	—	6,475	—	—	—	—	—
Volta 2 (CA)	—	—	—	785	—	—	—	—	—
West Point (CA)	—	—	—	10,571	—	—	—	—	—
Wise (CA)	—	—	—	10,515	—	—	—	—	—
Wisbon, A G (CA)	—	—	—	10,103	—	—	—	—	—
Pacificorp	4,216,428	2,617	32,948	681,623	—	13,188	2,401	5	432
American Fork (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashion (ID)	—	—	—	3,630	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver Upper (UT)	—	—	—	698	—	—	—	—	—
Bend (OR)	—	—	—	520	—	—	—	—	—
Big Fork (MT)	—	—	—	1,569	—	—	—	—	—
Blundell (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	13,188	—	—	—
Bridger, Rita (WY)	1,322,229	515	—	—	—	—	743	1	—
Carbon (UT)	118,538	145	—	—	—	—	54	—	—
Centralia (WA)	539,938	—	—	—	—	—	372	—	—
Clearwater 1 (OR)	—	—	—	6,232	—	—	—	—	—
Clearwater 2 (OR)	—	—	—	8,495	—	—	—	—	—
Cline Falls (OR)	—	—	—	571	—	—	—	—	—
Cowlitz (WA)	—	—	—	8,014	—	—	—	—	—
Copco 1 (CA)	—	—	—	18,041	—	—	—	—	—
Copco 2 (CA)	—	—	—	20,738	—	—	—	—	—
Cove (ID)	—	—	—	5,517	—	—	—	—	—
Custer (UT)	—	—	—	17,444	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle Point (OR)	—	—	—	1,436	—	—	—	—	—
East Side (OR)	—	—	—	1,130	—	—	—	—	—
Fall Creek (CA)	—	—	—	1,280	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Creek (OR)	—	—	—	7,510	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Creek (UT)	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	—	—
Gadsby (UT)	—	—	21,345	—	—	—	—	—	247
Grace (ID)	—	—	—	24,179	—	—	—	—	—
Granite (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hunter (army) (UT)	578,465	1,326	—	—	—	—	291	3	—
Huntington Canyon (UT)	643,283	—	—	—	—	—	276	—	—
Hydro No. 1 (UT)	—	—	—	143	—	—	—	—	—
Hydro No. 2 (UT)	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—
Hydro No. 3 (UT)	—	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	—
Iron Gate (CA)	—	—	—	13,574	—	—	—	—	—
John C. Boyle (OR)	—	—	—	65,249	—	—	—	—	—
Johnston, Dave (WY)	359,086	567	—	—	—	—	265	1	—
Last Chance (UT)	—	—	—	983	—	—	—	—	—
Lemo 1 (OR)	—	—	—	16,095	—	—	—	—	—
Lemo 2 (OR)	—	—	—	21,758	—	—	—	—	—
Little Mountain (UT)	—	—	10,346	—	—	—	—	—	172
Marwin (WA)	—	—	—	92,735	—	—	—	—	—
Naches (WA)	—	—	—	1,739	—	—	—	—	—
Naches Drop (WA)	—	—	—	378	—	—	—	—	—
Naughton (WY)	406,548	—	1,257	—	—	—	217	—	13
Olmstead (UT)	—	—	—	4,229	—	—	—	—	—
Onesida (ID)	—	—	—	10,595	—	—	—	—	—
Pais (ID)	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	—
Plover (UT)	—	—	—	2,161	—	—	—	—	—
Powderley (OR)	—	—	—	4,929	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 1 (OR)	—	—	—	3,412	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 2 (OR)	—	—	—	25,203	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 3 (OR)	—	—	—	5,279	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect 4 (OR)	—	—	—	644	—	—	—	—	—
Skokanichuk (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slide Creek (OR)	—	—	—	11,428	—	—	—	—	—
Snake Creek (UT)	—	—	—	203	—	—	—	—	—
Soda (ID)	—	—	—	4,747	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
Plant (State)	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Pacificorp									
Soda Springs (OR)	—	—	—	7,306	—	—	—	—	—
St. Anthony (ID)	—	—	—	406	—	—	—	—	—
Steins (UT)	—	—	—	488	—	—	—	—	—
Swift No. 2 (WA)	—	—	—	33,153	—	—	—	—	—
Swift 1 (WA)	—	—	—	98,681	—	—	—	—	—
Tolstee (OR)	—	—	—	27,933	—	—	—	—	—
Viva (WY)	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—
Wallows Falls (OR)	—	—	—	807	—	—	—	—	—
Weber (UT)	—	—	—	2,335	—	—	—	—	—
West Side (OR)	—	—	—	342	—	—	—	—	—
Wyodak (WY)	248,325	64	—	—	—	—	182	*	—
Yale (WA)	—	—	—	97,185	—	—	—	—	—
Painesville (City of)	14,693	—	225	—	—	—	9	—	4
Painesville (OH)	14,693	—	225	—	—	—	9	—	4
Pasadena (City of)	—	—	9,294	1,208	—	—	—	—	100
Adams (CA)	—	—	—	1,208	—	—	—	—	—
Broadway (CA)	—	—	9,206	—	—	—	—	—	100
Glenasm (CA)	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peabody (City of)	—	—	697	—	—	—	—	—	8
Waters River (MA)	—	—	697	—	—	—	—	—	8
Pied Oreille Pub Util D #1	—	—	—	46,876	—	—	—	—	—
Box Canyon (WA)	—	—	—	46,829	—	—	—	—	—
Colaport Creek (WA)	—	—	—	347	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania Power Co.	1,054,982	479	—	—	—	—	435	1	—
Manfield, Bruce (PA)	832,624	396	—	—	—	—	358	1	—
New Castle (PA)	172,278	83	—	—	—	—	77	*	—
Pennsylvania Pwr & Lgt Co.	2,891,473	217,209	3,302	83,929	1,110,822	—	863	274	55
Allentown (PA)	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Bronner Island (PA)	930,702	1,292	—	—	—	—	409	3	—
Coal Storage (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishback (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Harrisburg (PA)	—	131	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Harwood (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hollywood (PA)	33,842	17,066	—	74,829	—	—	26	*	—
Jenkins (PA)	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Loch Haven (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martins Creek (PA)	134,119	134,878	3,302	—	—	—	54	249	58
Monroeville (PA)	776,526	7,591	—	—	—	—	270	17	—
Somerset (PA)	216,284	56,068	—	—	—	—	103	2	—
Susquehanna (PA)	—	—	—	—	1,110,022	—	—	—	—
Wallenpack (PA)	—	—	—	9,100	—	—	—	—	—
West Shore (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Williamsport (PA)	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Piqua (City of)	-73	-42	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Piqua (OH)	-73	-42	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Placer County Wtr Agency	—	—	—	137,628	—	—	—	—	—
French Meadows (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hell Hole (CA)	—	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Fork (CA)	—	—	—	75,090	—	—	—	—	—
Outbow (CA)	—	—	—	4,231	—	—	—	—	—
Ralston (CA)	—	—	—	58,198	—	—	—	—	—
Plains El Gen Trans Coop.	162,333	—	3,221	—	—	—	93	—	41
Algodones (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escalante (NM)	162,333	—	3,221	—	—	—	93	—	41
Platte River Power Auth.	187,463	2	—	—	—	—	112	*	—
Rawhide (CO)	187,463	2	—	—	—	—	112	*	—
Portland General Elec Co.	269,854	484	27,112	336,051	—	—	188	1	220
Beaver (OR)	—	—	6,294	—	—	—	—	—	63

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Portland General Elec Co									
Bethal (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boardman (OR)	269,854	484	—	—	—	—	188	1	—
Ball Run (OR)	—	—	—	10,827	—	—	—	—	—
Coyote Springs (OR)	—	—	20,818	—	—	—	—	—	156
Fireday (OR)	—	—	—	23,119	—	—	—	—	—
North Fork (OR)	—	—	—	26,742	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Grove (OR)	—	—	—	27,763	—	—	—	—	—
Palon (OR)	—	—	—	61,554	—	—	—	—	—
Palon Re Regulation (OR)	—	—	—	10,341	—	—	—	—	—
Portland Hydro Proj 1 (OR)	—	—	—	9,922	—	—	—	—	—
Portland Hydro Proj 2 (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Mill (OR)	—	—	—	14,039	—	—	—	—	—
Round Bay (OR)	—	—	—	141,864	—	—	—	—	—
Sullivan (OR)	—	—	—	10,478	—	—	—	—	—
Potomac Edison Co (The)	28,462	149	—	4,049	—	—	13	•	—
Dam 4 (WV)	—	—	—	323	—	—	—	—	—
Dam 5 (WV)	—	—	—	755	—	—	—	—	—
Loray (VA)	—	—	—	629	—	—	—	—	—
Midville (WV)	—	—	—	987	—	—	—	—	—
Newport (VA)	—	—	—	709	—	—	—	—	—
Shenandoah (VA)	—	—	—	318	—	—	—	—	—
Smith, R P (MD)	28,462	149	—	—	—	—	13	•	—
Warren (VA)	—	—	—	328	—	—	—	—	—
Potomac Electric Pwr Co	1,367,923	167,940	28,089	—	—	—	484	310	244
Beauport (DC)	—	1,626	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Buzzard Point (DC)	—	-301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chalk Point (MD)	437,890	160,160	20,089	—	—	—	158	292	244
Dickinson (MD)	285,159	62	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Morgantown (MD)	459,312	5,104	—	—	—	—	157	8	—
Potomac River (VA)	175,561	1,289	—	—	—	—	70	3	—
Power Auth of St of NY	—	32,483	63,456	1,813,225	1,296,926	—	—	44	494
Ashokan (NY)	—	—	—	1,551	—	—	—	—	—
Blenheim (NY)	—	—	—	-65,554	—	—	—	—	—
Crescent (NY)	—	—	—	7,748	—	—	—	—	—
Fitzpatrick (NY)	—	—	—	—	607,355	—	—	—	—
Flynn (NY)	—	32,403	63,456	—	—	—	—	44	494
Hickory (NY)	—	—	—	1,996	—	—	—	—	—
Jacks Point (NY)	—	—	—	—	598,971	—	—	—	—
Kensico (NY)	—	—	—	1,198	—	—	—	—	—
Levittown (NY)	—	—	—	-17,196	—	—	—	—	—
Moore Niagara (NY)	—	—	—	1,331,399	—	—	—	—	—
Moore Power Dam (NY)	—	—	—	544,771	—	—	—	—	—
Polk (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vander Zee (NY)	—	—	—	7,312	—	—	—	—	—
Pub Serv Co of New Hamp	265,032	192,368	1,600	36,211	—	—	89	329	16
Amoskeag (NH)	—	—	—	5,702	—	—	—	—	—
Ayers Island (NH)	—	—	—	5,927	—	—	—	—	—
Chatham (VT)	—	—	—	597	—	—	—	—	—
Eastman Falls (NH)	—	—	—	3,639	—	—	—	—	—
Garvin Falls (NH)	—	—	—	5,015	—	—	—	—	—
Gorham (NH)	—	—	—	1,211	—	—	—	—	—
Hackensack (NH)	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson (NH)	—	—	—	1,843	—	—	—	—	—
Lost Nation (NH)	—	-17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merrimack (NH)	196,924	76	—	—	—	—	72	•	—
Newington (NH)	—	169,149	—	—	—	—	—	284	—
Schiller (NH)	58,108	23,175	1,600	—	—	—	16	44	16
Smith (NH)	—	—	—	11,857	—	—	—	—	—
White Lake (NH)	—	-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pub Serv Co of New Mexico	951,289	8,474	1,532	—	—	—	554	16	24
Las Vegas (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reeves (NM)	—	—	1,532	—	—	—	—	—	24
San Juan (NM)	951,289	8,474	—	—	—	—	554	16	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Public Serv Elec & Gas Co.	612,928	-1,538	64,992	—	1,468,616	—	244	3	637
Bayonne (NJ)	—	-42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bergen (NJ)	—	—	38,274	—	—	—	—	—	321
Burlington (NJ)	—	-171	7,973	—	—	—	—	1	73
Edison (NJ)	—	—	3,811	—	—	—	—	—	34
Essex (NJ)	—	—	5,015	—	—	—	—	—	64
Hope Creek (NJ)	—	—	—	—	-6,900	—	—	—	—
Hudson (NJ)	279,180	196	4,164	—	—	—	123	*	44
Kearny (NJ)	—	-598	-5	—	—	—	—	1	*
Linden (NJ)	—	-728	5,934	—	—	—	—	—	67
Mercer (NJ)	333,740	-72	490	—	—	—	121	—	5
National Park (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem (NJ)	—	-8	—	—	1,475,516	—	—	*	—
Sewaren (NJ)	—	-165	-664	—	—	—	—	1	9
Public Service Co of Colo	1,378,851	11	113,057	2,892	—	—	782	*	1,128
Alamosa (CO)	—	2	200	—	—	—	—	*	11
Artes (CO)	—	—	—	826	—	—	—	—	—
Arapahoe (CO)	93,949	—	4,165	—	—	—	70	—	38
Boulder Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	1,145	—	—	—	—	—
Cabin Creek (CO)	—	—	—	-10,811	—	—	—	—	—
Canon (CO)	29,324	—	376	—	—	—	16	—	5
Cherokee (CO)	247,149	—	5,115	—	—	—	112	—	54
Comanche (CO)	395,675	—	223	—	—	—	241	—	2
Fort Lupton (CO)	—	—	1,505	—	—	—	—	—	19
Fort St. Vrain (CO)	—	—	98,205	—	—	—	—	—	912
Fruita (CO)	—	1	23	—	—	—	—	*	1
Georgetown Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	—
Hayden (CO)	132,930	8	426	—	—	—	67	*	4
Palisado Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	1,647	—	—	—	—	—
Pawnee (CO)	330,064	—	83	—	—	—	221	—	1
Salida No. 1 Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—
Salida No. 2 Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	302	—	—	—	—	—
Shoshone Hydro (CO)	—	—	—	7,195	—	—	—	—	—
Tacoma (CO)	—	—	—	1,500	—	—	—	—	—
Vailmont (CO)	119,720	—	1,821	—	—	—	55	—	27
Zuni (CO)	—	—	915	—	—	—	—	—	25
Public Service Co of Okla	305,470	8	424,140	—	—	—	181	*	6,897
Comanche (OK)	—	8	158,037	—	—	—	—	*	1,385
Northeastern (OK)	305,470	—	224,328	—	—	—	181	—	2,330
Riverside (OK)	—	—	116,262	—	—	—	—	—	1,022
Southwestern (OK)	—	—	103,638	—	—	—	—	—	1,099
Tulsa (OK)	—	—	18,601	—	—	—	—	—	215
Wetzel (OK)	—	—	3,274	—	—	—	—	—	46
Puget Sound Pow & Lgt Co	—	47	589	131,439	—	—	—	*	6
Crystal Mountain (WA)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Electron (WA)	—	—	—	10,273	—	—	—	—	—
Frederickson (WA)	—	—	189	—	—	—	—	—	2
Frederia (WA)	—	7	320	—	—	—	—	*	4
Lower Baker (WA)	—	—	—	40,039	—	—	—	—	—
Nooksack (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoosha (WA)	—	—	—	26,767	—	—	—	—	—
South Windley (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Baker (WA)	—	—	—	27,907	—	—	—	—	—
White River (WA)	—	—	—	26,433	—	—	—	—	—
Whitson (WA)	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
PBCO Energy Co	228,317	246,687	12,133	221,992	3,231,727	—	99	396	142
Cherter (PA)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Conowingo (MD)	—	—	—	253,495	—	—	—	—	—
Cromley (PA)	24,876	39,812	307	—	—	—	10	68	3
Croydon (PA)	—	-249	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Delaware (PA)	—	18,338	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
Eddystone (PA)	195,441	147,486	11,826	—	—	—	89	283	139
Falls (PA)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Linnbrook (PA)	—	—	—	—	1,589,947	—	—	—	—
Moser (PA)	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Muddy Run (PA)	—	—	—	-31,503	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
PECO Energy Co									
Oil Storage (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peach Bottom (PA)	—	—	—	—	1,641,780	—	—	—	—
Richmond (PA)	—	368	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Scherykill (PA)	—	889	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Southwark (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PSI Energy, Inc.	2,835,805	7,564	7,145	22,612	—	—	1,287	14	77
Clayco (IN)	652,077	678	7,145	—	—	—	298	1	77
Connersville (IN)	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edwardsport (IN)	25,048	71	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Gallagher, R (IN)	218,956	3,163	—	—	—	—	92	6	—
Gibbs (IN)	1,488,253	2,046	—	—	—	—	659	3	—
Markland (IN)	—	—	—	22,612	—	—	—	—	—
Miami Wabash (IN)	—	-77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noblesville (IN)	43,901	126	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
Wabash River (IN)	407,570	1,454	—	—	—	—	197	3	—
Redding (City of)	—	—	475	2,581	—	—	—	—	11
Redding Power (CA)	—	—	675	—	—	—	—	—	11
Whiskeytown (CA)	—	—	—	2,581	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond (City of)	48,531	38	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Whitewater Valley (IN)	48,531	38	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Rochester (City of)	10,207	-23	208	1,373	—	—	5	—	2
Cascade Creek (MN)	—	-23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rochester (MN)	—	—	—	1,373	—	—	—	—	—
Silver Lake (MN)	10,207	—	208	—	—	—	5	—	2
Rochester Gas & Elec Corp.	164,837	781	—	25,471	—	—	65	2	—
Genoa (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 160 (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 170 (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 172 (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station 2 (NY)	—	—	—	3,939	—	—	—	—	—
Station 26 (NY)	—	—	—	797	—	—	—	—	—
Station 3 (NY)	33,236	82	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Station 5 (NY)	—	—	—	20,735	—	—	—	—	—
Station 7 (NY)	130,801	699	—	—	—	—	52	1	—
Station 9 (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruston (City of)	—	—	13,988	—	—	—	—	—	158
Ruston (LA)	—	—	13,988	—	—	—	—	—	150
Sacramento Area Util Dist	—	—	148,214	312,777	—	321	—	—	1,328
Camino (CA)	—	—	—	68,526	—	—	—	—	—
Camp Fire W (CA)	—	—	—	5,502	—	—	—	—	—
Campbell Soup (CA)	—	—	88,602	—	—	—	—	—	667
Carson (CA)	—	—	27,120	—	—	—	—	—	294
Coldwater Creek (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedge PV (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—
Jayford (CA)	—	—	—	103,118	—	—	—	—	—
Jonas Park (CA)	—	—	—	3,522	—	—	—	—	—
Loon Lake (CA)	—	—	—	3,964	—	—	—	—	—
McClain (CA)	—	—	396	—	—	—	—	—	7
Proctor-Garrido (CA)	—	—	33,096	—	—	—	—	—	360
Robbs Peak (CA)	—	—	—	5,445	—	—	—	—	—
Slab Creek (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solano (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	—
Solar (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	134	—	—	—
Union Valley (CA)	—	—	—	24,992	—	—	—	—	—
White Rock (CA)	—	—	—	95,708	—	—	—	—	—
Safe Harbor Water Power Corp.	—	—	—	148,830	—	—	—	—	—
Safe Harbor (PA)	—	—	—	148,830	—	—	—	—	—
Salt River Project	1,673,340	3,556	58,536	18,542	—	—	785	6	597
Agua Fria (AZ)	—	—	18,893	—	—	—	—	—	216

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Salt River Project									
Coronado (AZ)	445,653	1,006	—	—	—	—	227	2	—
Crocker (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hone Mesa (AZ)	—	—	—	5,449	—	—	—	—	—
Kyrano (AZ)	—	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	6
Monsoon Flot (AZ)	—	—	—	7,097	—	—	—	—	—
Navajo (AZ)	1,228,187	2,540	—	—	—	—	558	4	—
Parasol (AZ)	—	—	—	3,736	—	—	—	—	—
San Tan (AZ)	—	10	39,527	—	—	—	—	*	375
South Can (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewart Hill (AZ)	—	—	—	1,260	—	—	—	—	—
Tuk Pm Sig (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Antonio Pub Serv Bnd	854,778	78	297,162	—	—	—	359	*	3,947
Brannig, V H (TX)	—	—	56,109	—	—	—	—	—	578
Deely, J T (TX)	497,769	27	—	—	—	—	315	*	—
J K Spruce (TX)	57,001	—	1,200	—	—	—	35	—	12
Leon Creek (TX)	—	—	-108	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mission Road (TX)	—	—	-130	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summers, O W (TX)	—	51	234,290	—	—	—	—	*	2,405
Tuttle, W B (TX)	—	—	5,821	—	—	—	—	—	72
San Diego Gas & Elec Co	—	192	314,569	—	—	—	—	*	3,386
Division (CA)	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
El Cajon (CA)	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encina (CA)	—	—	147,131	—	—	—	—	—	1,663
Kearney (CA)	—	39	273	—	—	—	—	*	4
Laurel Sing (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mission (CA)	—	1	245	—	—	—	—	*	4
Naval Station (CA)	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	2
Naval Training Center (CA)	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	1
North Island (CA)	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	*
Silver Gate (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Bay (CA)	—	62	156,712	—	—	—	—	*	1,710
San Miguel Elec Coop Inc	1,017	80	—	—	—	—	*	*	—
San Miguel (TX)	1,017	80	—	—	—	—	*	*	—
Santa Clara (City of)	—	—	5,048	6,328	—	—	—	—	73
Black Butte (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organ Plant (CA)	—	—	5,048	—	—	—	—	—	73
Glossers (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grizzly (CA)	—	—	—	3,314	—	—	—	—	—
Highline (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stony Gorge (CA)	—	—	—	2,806	—	—	—	—	—
Savannah Elec & Pwr Co	182,640	—	15,075	—	—	—	45	—	186
Boulevard (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kraft (GA)	102,640	—	6,989	—	—	—	45	—	75
McIntosh (GA)	—	—	8,086	—	—	—	—	—	110
Riverside (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seattle (City of)	—	—	—	641,961	—	—	—	—	—
Boundary (WA)	—	—	—	338,968	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar Falls (WA)	—	—	—	10,024	—	—	—	—	—
Diablo (WA)	—	—	—	97,141	—	—	—	—	—
Gorge (WA)	—	—	—	107,840	—	—	—	—	—
New Halem (WA)	—	—	—	-13	—	—	—	—	—
Ross Dam (WA)	—	—	—	85,439	—	—	—	—	—
South Fork Tolt (WA)	—	—	—	2,562	—	—	—	—	—
Seminole Electric Coop	715,783	53,096	—	—	—	—	275	3	—
Seminole (FL)	715,783	53,096	—	—	—	—	275	3	—
Sierra Pacific Power Co	163,549	7,074	213,267	4,493	—	—	76	17	2,193
Battle Mt (NV)	—	-30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunswick (NV)	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Elko (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fallon (NV)	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paradise (CA)	—	—	—	-3	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Sierra Pacific Power Co									
Flatish (NV)	—	—	—	1,765	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Churchill (NV)	—	5,776	67,986	—	—	—	—	14	753
Gabele (NV)	—	-7	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Kings Beach (CA)	—	-17	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Lahontan (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Valley (NV)	163,549	1,376	—	—	—	—	76	2	—
Pineas Pines (NV)	—	—	60,622	—	—	—	—	—	305
Portola (CA)	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Tracy (NV)	—	—	84,502	—	—	—	—	—	932
Valley Road (NV)	—	-19	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Yerdi (NV)	—	—	—	1,284	—	—	—	—	—
Washoe (NV)	—	—	—	1,450	—	—	—	—	—
Winnemucca (NV)	—	—	157	—	—	—	—	—	3
26 Foot Deep (NV)	—	—	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—
Sikeston (City of)	168,720	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	—
Coleman, E. P. (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikeston (MO)	158,720	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	—
So Carolina Elec & Gas Co.	1,136,553	2,676	357	12,976	696,428	—	458	5	4
Barton (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadya (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cott (SC)	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Columbia Hydro (SC)	—	—	—	5,125	—	—	—	—	—
Cope (SC)	137,963	622	—	—	—	—	52	1	—
Faber Place (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfield County (SC)	—	—	—	-14,159	—	—	—	—	—
Hagood (SC)	—	342	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hamletville (SC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McMullen (SC)	129,602	174	—	—	—	—	48	*	—
Neal Shoals (SC)	—	—	—	2,640	—	—	—	—	—
Parr (SC)	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Parr Hydro (SC)	—	—	—	7,862	—	—	—	—	—
Saluda Hydro (SC)	—	—	—	4,837	—	—	—	—	—
Stevens Creek Hydro (GA)	—	—	—	6,651	—	—	—	—	—
SRS (SC)	10,294	60	—	—	—	—	15	*	—
Uppaham (SC)	113,080	22	319	—	—	—	47	*	3
V. C. Summer (SC)	—	—	—	—	696,428	—	—	—	—
Wateree (SC)	364,867	1,372	—	—	—	—	146	2	—
Williams (SC)	400,747	—	38	—	—	—	150	—	*
So Carolina Pub Serv Auth	1,345,167	7,913	—	34,580	—	—	511	16	—
Cross (SC)	506,890	2,367	—	—	—	—	192	4	—
Granger, Dolphin M (SC)	44,701	51	—	—	—	—	18	*	—
Hilton Head (SC)	—	957	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Jefferson (SC)	151,135	3,753	—	17,920	—	—	59	7	—
Myrtle Beach (SC)	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Spillway (SC)	—	—	—	1,267	—	—	—	—	—
St Stephens (SC)	—	—	—	16,213	—	—	—	—	—
Winyah (SC)	642,441	613	—	—	—	—	243	1	—
South Miss Elec Pwr Assoc.	118,211	178	50,832	—	—	—	48	*	586
Bonnie (MS)	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	*
Morrow (MS)	110,211	153	—	—	—	—	48	*	—
Howell (MS)	—	—	50,812	—	—	—	—	—	586
Panola (MS)	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Southern Calif Edison Co	835,735	2,341	5,415	318,284	1,523,493	—	578	6	82
Baker Dam (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 1 (CA)	—	—	—	28,944	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 2 (CA)	—	—	—	24,735	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 2a (CA)	—	—	—	27,667	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 3 (CA)	—	—	—	66,496	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 4 (CA)	—	—	—	32,802	—	—	—	—	—
Big Creek 8 (CA)	—	—	—	17,813	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 2 (CA)	—	—	—	2,216	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 3 (CA)	—	—	—	1,971	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 4 (CA)	—	—	—	3,195	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Creek 5 (CA)	—	—	—	1,066	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Southern Calif Edison Co									
Bishop Creek 6 (CA)	—	—	—	827	—	—	—	—	—
Borel (CA)	—	—	—	5,559	—	—	—	—	—
Domínguez Hills (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastwood (CA)	—	—	—	-3,074	—	—	—	—	—
Fontana (CA)	—	—	—	712	—	—	—	—	—
Kaweah 1 (CA)	—	—	—	1,209	—	—	—	—	—
Kaweah 2 (CA)	—	—	—	1,443	—	—	—	—	—
Kaweah 3 (CA)	—	—	—	-5	—	—	—	—	—
Kern River 1 (CA)	—	—	—	16,826	—	—	—	—	—
Kern River 3 (CA)	—	—	—	13,844	—	—	—	—	—
Ledy (CA)	—	—	—	362	—	—	—	—	—
Lytle Creek (CA)	—	—	—	396	—	—	—	—	—
Marathon Pool (CA)	—	—	—	60,278	—	—	—	—	—
Mill Creek 1 (CA)	—	—	—	734	—	—	—	—	—
Mill Creek 2&3 (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill Creek 3 (CA)	—	—	—	1,068	—	—	—	—	—
Mohave (NV)	825,735	—	5,415	—	—	—	375	—	52
Ontario 1 (CA)	—	—	—	276	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario 2 (CA)	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—
Pebbly Beach (CA)	—	2,341	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Pools (CA)	—	—	—	744	—	—	—	—	—
Portia (CA)	—	—	—	2,506	—	—	—	—	—
Rush Creek (CA)	—	—	—	4,114	—	—	—	—	—
San Geronimo (CA)	—	—	—	-2	—	—	—	—	—
San Geronimo (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Onofre (CA)	—	—	—	—	1,523,493	—	—	—	—
Santa Ana 1 (CA)	—	—	—	1,238	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Ana 3 (CA)	—	—	—	217	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra (CA)	—	—	—	1,892	—	—	—	—	—
Tule River (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Ill Power Corp									
Marion (IL)	74,092	787	—	—	—	—	48	2	—
Marion (IL)	74,092	787	—	—	—	—	48	2	—
Southern Indiana G & E Co									
A. B. Brown (IN)	531,561	—	5,382	—	—	—	248	—	62
Broadway (IN)	202,989	—	3,162	—	—	—	93	—	32
Calley (IN)	—	—	1,180	—	—	—	—	—	19
Calley (IN)	262,648	—	134	—	—	—	123	—	1
Northman (IN)	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	1
Warrick (IN)	66,224	—	891	—	—	—	31	—	9
Southwestern Elec Power Co									
Armed Hill (LA)	1,553,999	2,485	261,584	—	—	—	1,430	4	2,685
Armed Hill (LA)	—	—	13,979	—	—	—	—	—	145
Flint Creek (AR)	344,285	636	—	—	—	—	207	1	—
Knox Lee (TX)	—	1,007	98,722	—	—	—	—	2	988
Liberian (LA)	—	—	13,955	—	—	—	—	—	151
Long Star (TX)	—	—	1,503	—	—	—	—	—	21
Pinkey (TX)	398,587	—	1,900	—	—	—	331	—	14
Wells (TX)	811,127	812	—	—	—	—	491	1	—
Wilkes (TX)	—	—	132,325	—	—	—	—	—	1,336
Southwestern Pub Serv Co									
Carlisle (NM)	1,253,886	16	478,860	—	—	—	449	1	8,162
Carlisle (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cunningham (NM)	—	—	125,594	—	—	—	—	—	1,288
Harrington (TX)	525,976	—	604	—	—	—	275	—	6
Jones (TX)	—	—	198,335	—	—	—	—	—	2,061
Maddox (NM)	—	—	35,073	—	—	—	—	—	799
Moore County (TX)	—	—	-110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nichols (TX)	—	—	85,192	—	—	—	—	—	944
Plant X (TX)	—	—	4,911	—	—	—	—	—	60
Riverview (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tolk Station (TX)	727,910	—	261	—	—	—	374	—	2
Tucuman (NM)	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Springfield (City of)									
Dallman (IL)	147,931	195	85	—	—	—	76	—	1
Dallman (IL)	140,407	67	—	—	—	—	72	—	—
Factory (IL)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingersoll (IL)	—	10	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakeland (IL)	7,524	114	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Reynolds (IL)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)		
Plant (State)	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Springfield (City of).....	163,842	84	2,104	—	—	—	188	*	24
James River (MO).....	163,842	14	1,893	—	—	—	100	*	21
Main Street (MO).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southwest (MO).....	—	70	209	—	—	—	—	*	3
St Joseph Lgt & Pwr Co.....	42,922	49	1,893	—	—	—	27	*	38
Lake Road (MO).....	42,922	49	1,893	—	—	—	27	*	38
Sunflower Elec Coop.....	156,354	—	4,748	—	—	—	94	—	87
Garden City (KS).....	—	—	2,734	—	—	—	—	—	66
Holcomb (KS).....	156,354	—	1,994	—	—	—	94	—	21
Superior Wtr & Pwr Co.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winlow (WI).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Systeme Energy Resources Inc.....	—	—	—	—	859,140	—	—	—	—
Grand Gulf (MS).....	—	—	—	—	859,140	—	—	—	—
Tacoma (City of).....	—	—	—	312,197	—	—	—	—	—
Alder (WA).....	—	—	—	31,394	—	—	—	—	—
Cushman 1 (WA).....	—	—	—	13,360	—	—	—	—	—
Cushman 2 (WA).....	—	—	—	26,243	—	—	—	—	—
La Grande (WA).....	—	—	—	46,152	—	—	—	—	—
Mayfield (WA).....	—	—	—	82,383	—	—	—	—	—
Mossyrock (WA).....	—	—	—	107,691	—	—	—	—	—
Steam Plant 2 (WA).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wynoochee (WA).....	—	—	—	4,974	—	—	—	—	—
Tallahassee (City of).....	—	—	327,755	2,191	—	—	—	—	1,313
Hopkins, Arvoh B (FL).....	—	—	128,001	—	—	—	—	—	1,312
Jackson Bluff (FL).....	—	—	—	2,191	—	—	—	—	—
Pardosa, S O (FL).....	—	—	-246	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tampa Electric Co.....	1,810,331	28,997	—	—	—	—	475	41	—
Big Bend (FL).....	460,823	4,613	—	—	—	—	209	10	—
Coal Storage (FL).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunnco, F J (FL).....	425,875	2,158	—	—	—	—	212	3	—
Hopkins Point (FL).....	—	2,105	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Polk (FL).....	123,633	10,283	—	—	—	—	54	13	—
S Dinner Lk (FL).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S Phillips (FL).....	—	1,838	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Tenarton (City of).....	—	4,108	394	—	—	—	—	9	6
Cherry, B F (MA).....	—	4,108	394	—	—	—	—	9	6
Tennessee Valley Auth.....	7,683,593	46,299	—	1,290,561	3,115,879	—	3,318	83	—
Alton (TN).....	258,809	3,468	—	—	—	—	134	8	—
Apalachia (TN).....	—	—	—	32,433	—	—	—	—	—
Blue Ridge (GA).....	—	—	—	686	—	—	—	—	—
Bonne (TN).....	—	—	—	8,543	—	—	—	—	—
Browns Ferry (AL).....	—	—	—	—	1,562,516	—	—	—	—
Ball Run (TN).....	224,660	642	—	—	—	—	82	1	—
Chattanooga (NC).....	—	—	—	1,355	—	—	—	—	—
Cherokee (TN).....	—	—	—	9,587	—	—	—	—	—
Chickamauga (TN).....	—	—	—	70,809	—	—	—	—	—
Colony (AL).....	299,672	3,863	—	—	—	—	144	8	—
Cumberland (TN).....	1,782,820	1,806	—	—	—	—	747	3	—
Douglas (TN).....	—	—	—	20,376	—	—	—	—	—
Forsyth (NC).....	—	—	—	55,197	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Loudoun (TN).....	—	—	—	66,968	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Patrick Henry (TN).....	—	—	—	6,171	—	—	—	—	—
Gallatin (TN).....	645,343	8,545	—	—	—	—	292	9	—
Great Falls (TN).....	—	—	—	26,644	—	—	—	—	—
Guntersville (AL).....	—	—	—	76,373	—	—	—	—	—
Hixson (NC).....	—	—	—	13,184	—	—	—	—	—
Johannesville (TN).....	588,627	22,858	—	—	—	—	272	45	—
Kentucky (KY).....	—	—	—	99,431	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsport (TN).....	768,870	846	—	—	—	—	303	1	—
Malton Hill (TN).....	—	—	—	8,435	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Tennessee Valley Auth									
Nickajack (TN)	—	—	—	62,730	—	—	—	—	—
Noxis (TN)	—	—	—	15,792	—	—	—	—	—
Nowata (GA)	—	—	—	1,056	—	—	—	—	—
Ocoee 1 (TN)	—	—	—	4,433	—	—	—	—	—
Ocoee 2 (TN)	—	—	—	9,616	—	—	—	—	—
Ocoee 3 (TN)	—	—	—	11,882	—	—	—	—	—
Paradise (KY)	1,130,977	651	—	—	—	—	483	1	—
Pickwick (TN)	—	—	—	147,370	—	—	—	—	—
Raccoon Mountain (TN)	—	—	—	-26,302	—	—	—	—	—
Sequoyia (TN)	—	—	—	—	1,359,504	—	—	—	—
Sewer, John (TN)	489,327	279	—	—	—	—	183	*	—
Shoreline (KY)	626,942	2,098	—	—	—	—	288	4	—
South Hudson (TN)	—	—	—	6,583	—	—	—	—	—
Time Ford (TN)	—	—	—	11,779	—	—	—	—	—
Watsuga (TN)	—	—	—	2,653	—	—	—	—	—
Watts Bar (TN)	-41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watts Bar (TN)	—	—	—	81,004	—	—	—	—	—
Watts Bar (TN)	—	—	—	—	-4,150	—	—	—	—
Whitaker (AL)	—	—	—	153,480	—	—	—	—	—
Widows Creek (AL)	867,587	952	—	—	—	—	390	2	—
Wilbur (TN)	—	—	—	327	—	—	—	—	—
Wilson (AL)	—	—	—	312,292	—	—	—	—	—
Terrebonne Parish Canal									
Govt	—	-27	-224	—	—	—	—	—	1
Houma (LA)	—	-27	-224	—	—	—	—	—	1
Texas Man Power Agency									
Gibson Creek (TX)	286,446	—	778	—	—	—	177	—	8
	286,446	—	778	—	—	—	177	—	8
Texas Utilities Elec Co.									
Big Brown (TX)	2,787,035	5,813	2,743,112	—	1,326,187	—	2,387	11	27,724
Collins (TX)	397,425	—	1,493	—	—	—	328	—	16
Comanche Peak (TX)	—	—	10,296	—	—	—	—	—	130
De Cordova (TX)	—	—	—	—	1,326,187	—	—	—	—
Do Cordova (TX)	—	—	373,543	—	—	—	—	—	3,623
Eagle Mountain (TX)	—	—	31,144	—	—	—	—	—	430
Graham (TX)	—	—	184,839	—	—	—	—	—	1,815
Hamley (TX)	—	—	29,773	—	—	—	—	—	482
Lake Creek (TX)	—	—	5,151	—	—	—	—	—	111
Lake Hubbard (TX)	—	—	261,516	—	—	—	—	—	2,589
Martin Lake (TX)	944,645	1,654	—	—	—	—	784	3	—
Monticello (TX)	1,097,639	3,590	—	—	—	—	964	6	—
Morgan Creek (TX)	—	—	180,356	—	—	—	—	—	1,762
Mountain Creek (TX)	—	—	176,279	—	—	—	—	—	1,783
North Lake (TX)	—	—	113,586	—	—	—	—	—	1,145
North Main (TX)	—	—	-63	—	—	—	—	—	*
Porterdale (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perrin Basin (TX)	—	—	261,379	—	—	—	—	—	2,752
River Cross (TX)	—	—	-120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandow (TX)	317,306	769	—	—	—	—	311	2	—
Stryker Creek (TX)	—	—	273,288	—	—	—	—	—	2,648
Tradinghouse Creek (TX)	—	—	487,647	—	—	—	—	—	4,721
Trinidad (TX)	—	—	27,405	—	—	—	—	*	284
Valley (TX)	—	—	324,594	—	—	—	—	—	3,432
Texas-New Mexico Power Co									
Lordsburg (NM)	85,375	—	383	—	—	—	75	—	5
TNP One (TX)	85,375	—	383	—	—	—	75	—	5
Telade Edison Co (The)									
Acme (OH)	315,365	189	—	—	667,128	—	184	*	—
Bay Shore (OH)	315,365	159	—	—	—	—	184	*	—
Davis-Besse (OH)	—	—	—	—	667,128	—	—	—	—
Richland (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stryker (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tri-state G & T Assn Inc.									
Burlington (CO)	615,891	631	677	—	—	—	319	2	6
Crail (CO)	—	287	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Crail (CO)	555,906	—	677	—	—	—	287	—	6
Nucola (CO)	59,985	344	—	—	—	—	32	1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Tucson Electric Power Co.	482,323	218	14,725	—	—	—	256	*	194
De Moss Poria (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivington (AZ)	53,725	—	14,765	—	—	—	25	—	194
North Loop (AZ)	—	—	—40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springville (AZ)	428,598	218	—	—	—	—	231	*	—
Turlock Irrigation Dist.	—	—	85	68,063	—	—	—	—	3
Almond (CA)	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hickman (CA)	—	—	—	165	—	—	—	—	—
Lagrange (CA)	—	—	—	3,355	—	—	—	—	—
New Don Pedro (CA)	—	—	—	63,357	—	—	—	—	—
Turlock Lake (CA)	—	—	—	439	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Dawson (CA)	—	—	—	747	—	—	—	—	—
Walnut (CA)	—	—	—9	—	—	—	—	—	*
Union Electric Co.	2,361,898	2,525	6,408	165,618	862,993	5,573	1,441	7	81
Callaway (MO)	—	—	—	—	862,993	—	—	—	—
Howard Bend (MO)	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Jackson City (MO)	—	176	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kookak (IA)	—	—	—	89,360	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkville (MO)	—	—	—12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labadie (MO)	1,058,996	292	—	—	—	—	542	1	—
Meramec (MO)	283,583	129	7,152	—	—	—	176	*	75
Mexico (MO)	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Jobbery (MO)	—	219	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mason (MO)	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Ozge (MO)	—	—	—	76,422	—	—	—	—	—
Portable (MO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rush Island (MO)	776,003	1,925	—	—	—	—	475	3	—
Stout (MO)	243,416	3	—	—	—	5,573	147	*	—
Tamam Saak (MO)	—	—	—	—164	—	—	—	—	—
Venice No. 2 (IL)	—	—421	—690	—	—	—	—	1	6
Viaduct (MO)	—	—	—50	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Illuminating Co.	—	495,037	—	—	—	—	—	768	—
Bridgeport Harbor (CT)	—	255,124	—	—	—	—	—	406	—
English (CT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Haven Harbor (CT)	—	239,913	—	—	—	—	—	382	—
United Power Assn.	185,545	288	210	—	—	12,383	85	1	3
Cambridge (MN)	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Elk River (MN)	—	—	210	—	—	12,383	—	—	3
Maple Lake (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock Lake (MN)	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Stanton (ND)	105,545	167	—	—	—	—	85	*	—
Utilicorp United Inc.	284,128	212	6,582	—	—	—	131	*	85
Green, Ralph (MO)	—	—	—39	—	—	—	—	—	*
Greenwood (MO)	—	—	6,557	—	—	—	—	—	86
Kai (MO)	—	—	—16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada (MO)	—	—17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sibley (MO)	284,120	229	—	—	—	—	131	*	—
USMC Corp. United Inc.	16,054	9	54,369	—	—	—	9	*	689
Cimarron River (KS)	—	—	6,050	—	—	—	—	—	103
Clark, W. H. (CO)	16,054	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Clifton (KS)	—	—	1,363	—	—	—	—	—	27
Judson Large (KS)	—	—	25,428	—	—	—	—	—	228
Muller, Arthur (KS)	—	—	21,602	—	—	—	—	—	251
Pueblo (CO)	—	4	—74	—	—	—	—	*	—
Rocky Ford (CO)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
USBR-Grand Plains Region	—	—	—	198,419	—	—	—	—	—
Alcona (WY)	—	—	—	5,514	—	—	—	—	—
Big Thompson (CO)	—	—	—	—13	—	—	—	—	—
Boyevon (WY)	—	—	—	9,996	—	—	—	—	—
Buffalo Bill (WY)	—	—	—	12,735	—	—	—	—	—
Cheyenne Ferry (MT)	—	—	—	41,047	—	—	—	—	—
Essex (CO)	—	—	—	14,763	—	—	—	—	—
Fladron (CO)	—	—	—	20,493	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
USBR-Great Plains Region									
Frontier Canyon (WY)	—	—	—	15,395	—	—	—	—	—
Glendo (WY)	—	—	—	780	—	—	—	—	—
Green Mountain (CO)	—	—	—	515	—	—	—	—	—
Gumey (WY)	—	—	—	-15	—	—	—	—	—
Heam Mountain (WY)	—	—	—	-21	—	—	—	—	—
Kortes (WY)	—	—	—	10,240	—	—	—	—	—
Marys Lake (CO)	—	—	—	5,893	—	—	—	—	—
Mour Elbert (CO)	—	—	—	3,691	—	—	—	—	—
Pilot Butte (WY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pole Hill (CO)	—	—	—	21,664	—	—	—	—	—
Seminole (WY)	—	—	—	18,579	—	—	—	—	—
Slickhorn (WY)	—	—	—	1,280	—	—	—	—	—
Spirit Mountain (WY)	—	—	—	-76	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowtail (MT)	—	—	—	9,964	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Lower Colorado Region									
Davis (AZ)	—	—	—	668,281	—	—	—	—	—
Hoover (AZ)	—	—	—	123,707	—	—	—	—	—
Hoover (NV)	—	—	—	233,968	—	—	—	—	—
Parker (CA)	—	—	—	237,143	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Solid Pacific Region									
Pelton (CA)	—	—	—	583,803	—	—	—	—	—
Judge F Carr (CA)	—	—	—	84,793	—	—	—	—	—
Kerwick (CA)	—	—	—	38,681	—	—	—	—	—
Laviston (CA)	—	—	—	45,783	—	—	—	—	—
New Malaga (CA)	—	—	—	246	—	—	—	—	—
Nimbus (CA)	—	—	—	57,266	—	—	—	—	—
O'Neill (CA)	—	—	—	8,234	—	—	—	—	—
Shasta (CA)	—	—	—	-10,413	—	—	—	—	—
Spring Creek (CA)	—	—	—	233,938	—	—	—	—	—
Stampede (CA)	—	—	—	65,651	—	—	—	—	—
Trinity (CA)	—	—	—	944	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Pacific NW Region									
Anderson Ranch (ID)	—	—	—	2,365,192	—	—	—	—	—
Black Canyon (ID)	—	—	—	25,725	—	—	—	—	—
Boise River Div (ID)	—	—	—	6,690	—	—	—	—	—
Chandler (WA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Coulee (WA)	—	—	—	7,831	—	—	—	—	—
Green Springs (OR)	—	—	—	2,046,536	—	—	—	—	—
Hungry Horse (MT)	—	—	—	8,988	—	—	—	—	—
Minidoka (ID)	—	—	—	162,283	—	—	—	—	—
Pulsades (ID)	—	—	—	16,714	—	—	—	—	—
Rozz (WA)	—	—	—	81,351	—	—	—	—	—
USBR-Upper Colorado Region									
Blue Mesa (CO)	—	—	—	8,834	—	—	—	—	—
Crystal (CO)	—	—	—	11,848	—	—	—	—	—
Dear Creek (UT)	—	—	—	8,856	—	—	—	—	—
Elephant Butte (NM)	—	—	—	1,949	—	—	—	—	—
Flaming Gorge (UT)	—	—	—	12,574	—	—	—	—	—
Fontenelle (WY)	—	—	—	76,296	—	—	—	—	—
Glen Canyon (AZ)	—	—	—	5,235	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Mollis (CO)	—	—	—	390,282	—	—	—	—	—
McPhee (CO)	—	—	—	1,721	—	—	—	—	—
McPhee (CO)	—	—	—	484	—	—	—	—	—
McPhee Point (CO)	—	—	—	15,690	—	—	—	—	—
Towaoc (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Mollis (CO)	—	—	—	2,577	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Port Worth District									
R D Willis (TX)	—	—	—	35,443	—	—	—	—	—
Sans Rayburn (TX)	—	—	—	1,099	—	—	—	—	—
Whitney (TX)	—	—	—	33,136	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Hartwell Power Plant									
Hartwell (GA)	—	—	—	1,208	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	29,596	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	29,790	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
USCE-J Strom Thor Pwr Pl.	—	—	—	33,428	—	—	—	—	—
J Strom Thurmond (SC)	—	—	—	33,428	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Kansas City Dist.	—	—	—	44,224	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman (MO)	—	—	—	33,987	—	—	—	—	—
Stockton (MO)	—	—	—	8,237	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Little Rock	—	—	—	276,185	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver (AR)	—	—	—	13,338	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Shoals (AR)	—	—	—	56,511	—	—	—	—	—
Dardanelle (AR)	—	—	—	62,060	—	—	—	—	—
Geaux Ferry (AR)	—	—	—	23,200	—	—	—	—	—
Northfork (AR)	—	—	—	28,381	—	—	—	—	—
Ozark (AR)	—	—	—	24,215	—	—	—	—	—
Table Rock (MO)	—	—	—	66,400	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Missouri River District	—	—	—	937,221	—	—	—	—	—
Big Bend (SD)	—	—	—	105,150	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Peck (MT)	—	—	—	93,351	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Randall (SD)	—	—	—	171,581	—	—	—	—	—
Garrison (ND)	—	—	—	209,966	—	—	—	—	—
Gavins Point (NE)	—	—	—	69,859	—	—	—	—	—
Oahe (SD)	—	—	—	287,314	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Mobile District	—	—	—	191,848	—	—	—	—	—
Allatoona (GA)	—	—	—	5,833	—	—	—	—	—
Burford (GA)	—	—	—	6,805	—	—	—	—	—
Carters (GA)	—	—	—	31,506	—	—	—	—	—
J Woodruff (FL)	—	—	—	18,619	—	—	—	—	—
Jones Bluff (AL)	—	—	—	38,882	—	—	—	—	—
Milburn Ferry (AL)	—	—	—	48,431	—	—	—	—	—
Walker F George (GA)	—	—	—	34,845	—	—	—	—	—
West Point (GA)	—	—	—	6,023	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-Nashville	—	—	—	364,231	—	—	—	—	—
Barkley (KY)	—	—	—	71,462	—	—	—	—	—
Center Hill (TN)	—	—	—	58,631	—	—	—	—	—
Cheatham (TN)	—	—	—	22,428	—	—	—	—	—
Cordell Hull (TN)	—	—	—	37,033	—	—	—	—	—
Dale Hollow (TN)	—	—	—	7,023	—	—	—	—	—
J Percy Priest (TN)	—	—	—	10,081	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrel (KY)	—	—	—	9,213	—	—	—	—	—
Old Hickory (TN)	—	—	—	62,293	—	—	—	—	—
Wolf Creek (KY)	—	—	—	86,067	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-North Pacific Div.	—	—	—	7,195,988	—	—	—	—	—
Albion Falls (ID)	—	—	—	21,098	—	—	—	—	—
Big Cliff (OR)	—	—	—	8,140	—	—	—	—	—
Bonville (OR)	—	—	—	557,713	—	—	—	—	—
Chief Joseph (WA)	—	—	—	1,218,544	—	—	—	—	—
Crocker (OR)	—	—	—	14,265	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit (OR)	—	—	—	33,259	—	—	—	—	—
Dexter (OR)	—	—	—	6,733	—	—	—	—	—
Dwornik (ID)	—	—	—	289,231	—	—	—	—	—
Fraser (OR)	—	—	—	9,811	—	—	—	—	—
Green Peter (OR)	—	—	—	17,437	—	—	—	—	—
Hills Creek (OR)	—	—	—	14,192	—	—	—	—	—
Ion Harbor (WA)	—	—	—	376,395	—	—	—	—	—
John Day (OR)	—	—	—	1,359,722	—	—	—	—	—
Libby (MT)	—	—	—	82,962	—	—	—	—	—
Little Goose (WA)	—	—	—	413,361	—	—	—	—	—
Lookout Point (OR)	—	—	—	28,118	—	—	—	—	—
Lost Creek (OR)	—	—	—	38,967	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Granite (WA)	—	—	—	458,046	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Monumental (WA)	—	—	—	509,406	—	—	—	—	—
McNary (OR)	—	—	—	703,482	—	—	—	—	—
The Dalles (WA)	—	—	—	1,033,006	—	—	—	—	—
USCE-R B Russell	—	—	—	30,172	—	—	—	—	—
R B Russell (GA)	—	—	—	30,172	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
USCB-Tulsa District	—	—	—	271,179	—	—	—	—	—
Broken Bow (OK)	—	—	—	16,515	—	—	—	—	—
Dawson (TX)	—	—	—	10,266	—	—	—	—	—
Earls (OK)	—	—	—	49,728	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Gibson (OK)	—	—	—	33,013	—	—	—	—	—
Keystone (OK)	—	—	—	28,949	—	—	—	—	—
Robert S. Kerr (OK)	—	—	—	80,242	—	—	—	—	—
Traskliff Ferry (OK)	—	—	—	23,272	—	—	—	—	—
Webbers Falls (OK)	—	—	—	29,194	—	—	—	—	—
USCB-Vicksburg District	—	—	—	23,731	—	—	—	—	—
Biakely Mountain (AR)	—	—	—	10,601	—	—	—	—	—
Degray (AR)	—	—	—	7,369	—	—	—	—	—
Narrows (AR)	—	—	—	5,761	—	—	—	—	—
USCB-Washington	—	—	—	11,314	—	—	—	—	—
John H. Kerr (VA)	—	—	—	10,960	—	—	—	—	—
Philpot (VA)	—	—	—	354	—	—	—	—	—
Vero Beach (City of)	—	7,929	37,821	—	—	—	—	18	292
Municipal Plant (FL)	—	7,929	37,821	—	—	—	—	18	292
Vineyard (City of)	—	582	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Down, Howard (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West (NJ)	—	532	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Virginia Elec & Power Co.	1,784,878	271,458	229,892	-39,581	2,501,927	—	1,872	428	2,897
Bath County (VA)	—	—	—	-63,838	—	—	—	—	—
Bell Meade (VA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breane Bluff (VA)	88,587	249	—	—	—	—	37	*	—
Chesapeake (VA)	377,074	371	—	—	—	—	144	1	—
Chesapeake (VA)	600,474	2,473	228,378	—	—	—	219	4	2,034
Clover (VA)	489,993	98	—	—	—	—	187	*	—
Cushaw (VA)	—	—	—	2,524	—	—	—	—	—
Darbytown (VA)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Garson (NC)	—	—	—	10,017	—	—	—	—	—
Gravel Neck (VA)	—	297	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Klay Hawk (NC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Low Moor (VA)	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Mt Storm (WV)	940,193	2,252	—	—	—	—	372	4	—
North Anna (VA)	—	—	—	360	1,368,668	—	—	—	—
North Branch (WV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Neck (VA)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Possum Point (VA)	204,902	159	—	—	—	—	82	*	—
Rancho Rapids (NC)	—	—	—	11,356	—	—	—	—	—
Sorry (VA)	—	—	—	—	1,133,259	—	—	—	—
Ylm Term A (VA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorktown (VA)	83,653	265,429	1,514	—	—	—	32	409	63
1st Energy (VA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vt Yankee Nuclear Pr Corp.	—	—	—	—	392,228	—	—	—	—
Vt. Yankee (VT)	—	—	—	—	392,228	—	—	—	—
Wash Pub Pwr Supply System	—	—	—	4,828	749,990	—	—	—	—
Pickwood (WA)	—	—	—	4,020	—	—	—	—	—
WNP-2 (WA)	—	—	—	—	749,990	—	—	—	—
Wauvety (City of)	—	58	—	234	—	13	—	*	*
East Hydro (IA)	—	—	—	234	—	—	—	—	—
East Plant (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Plant (IA)	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	*	*
Streets 1 (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
West Penn Power Co.	1,043,299	1,128	1,823	28,597	—	—	488	2	10
Armstrong (PA)	186,634	186	—	—	—	—	75	*	—
Hatfield Ferry (PA)	765,967	367	—	—	—	—	288	1	—
Lake Lyda (WV)	—	—	—	20,597	—	—	—	—	—
Mitchell (PA)	90,698	375	1,023	—	—	—	38	1	10
Springdale (PA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatthours)						Consumption (thousand)		
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
West Texas Utilities Co.	—	12	345,113	—	—	—	—	*	3,569
Arlene (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Phantom (TX)	—	—	126,361	—	—	—	—	—	1,263
Pt Stockton (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Pauline (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Creek (TX)	—	—	49,072	—	—	—	—	—	473
Oklahoma (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paint Creek (TX)	—	—	37,052	—	—	—	—	—	394
Prentiss (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Pecos (TX)	—	—	48,193	—	—	—	—	—	562
San Angelo (TX)	—	—	84,435	—	—	—	—	—	865
Vernon (TX)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Western Farmers Elec. Corp.	223,885	165	189,618	—	—	—	132	*	1,615
Anaconda (OK)	—	—	133,918	—	—	—	—	—	1,232
Hugo (OK)	223,885	165	—	—	—	—	132	*	—
Mooreland (OK)	—	—	25,692	—	—	—	—	—	282
Western Mass Elec. Co.	—	7,485	134	38,378	—	—	—	16	2
Cabot (MA)	—	—	—	32,782	—	—	—	—	—
Cobble Mountain (MA)	—	—	—	3,069	—	—	—	—	—
Dorset (MA)	—	—16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwight (MA)	—	—	—	686	—	—	—	—	—
Gardner Falls (MA)	—	—	—	1,734	—	—	—	—	—
Ludlow Orchard (MA)	—	—	—	1,852	—	—	—	—	—
Northfield Mountain (MA)	—	—	—	-9,089	—	—	—	—	—
Pitts Bridge (MA)	—	—	—	512	—	—	—	—	—
Rad Bridge (MA)	—	—	—	2,910	—	—	—	—	—
Turner Falls (MA)	—	—	—	3,924	—	—	—	—	—
West Springfield (MA)	—	7,519	130	—	—	—	—	16	2
Woodland Road (MA)	—	-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	1,614,549	1,220	12,387	48,350	638,300	—	923	3	158
Appleton (WI)	—	—	—	1,461	—	—	—	—	—
Big Quinnesec 61 (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Quinnesec 92 (MI)	—	—	—	10,852	—	—	—	—	—
Bruce (MI)	—	—	—	761	—	—	—	—	—
Chalk Hill (MI)	—	—	—	3,466	—	—	—	—	—
Concord (WI)	—	—	2,960	—	—	—	—	—	44
Germansown (WI)	—	718	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hemlock Falls (MI)	—	—	—	975	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsford (MI)	—	—	—	2,934	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Point (MI)	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan Falls (MI)	—	—	—	4,489	—	—	—	—	—
Oconto Falls (WI)	—	—	—	457	—	—	—	—	—
Old Storage (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Park (WI)	—	—	4,103	—	—	—	—	—	63
Peavy Falls (MI)	—	—	—	6,887	—	—	—	—	—
Pine (WI)	—	—	—	802	—	—	—	—	—
Pleasant Prairie (WI)	779,213	1	1,476	—	—	—	486	*	15
Point Beach (WI)	—	12	—	—	638,300	—	—	—	—
Port Washington (WI)	38,374	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Presque Isle (MI)	253,901	489	—	—	—	—	145	1	—
South Oak Creek (WI)	453,278	—	3,459	—	—	—	214	—	30
Sturgeon (MI)	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	—
Twiss Falls (MI)	—	—	—	3,457	—	—	—	—	—
Valley (WI)	90,883	—	359	—	—	—	56	—	6
Way (MI)	—	—	—	186	—	—	—	—	—
Weyauwega (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Rapids (MI)	—	—	—	3,467	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin Pub. Serv. Corp.	423,374	1	14,434	22,582	379,642	—	270	*	194
Alexander (WI)	—	—	—	1,745	—	—	—	—	—
Caldron Falls (WI)	—	—	—	1,166	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle River (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Rapids (MI)	—	—	—	3,971	—	—	—	—	—
Grandfather Falls (WI)	—	—	—	6,519	—	—	—	—	—
Hai Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	409	—	—	—	—	—
High Falls (WI)	—	—	—	1,338	—	—	—	—	—
Jersey (WI)	—	—	—	269	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. U.S. Electric Utility Net Generation and Fuel Consumption, by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Company (Holding Company)	Generation (thousand kilowatts)						Consumption (thousand)			
	Plant (State)	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydro	Nuclear	Other ¹	Coal (short tons)	Petroleum (bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Wisconsin Pub Serv Corp										
Johanna Falls (WI)	—	—	—	850	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keweenaw (WI)	—	—	—	—	379,642	—	—	—	—	—
Merrill (WI)	—	—	—	806	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oreoka Casino (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onea Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peshigo (WI)	—	—	—	343	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potomac Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	439	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulliam (WI)	170,076	—	784	—	—	—	—	112	—	10
Sandstone Rapids (WI)	—	—	—	941	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonguehawk (WI)	—	—	—	949	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wausau (WI)	—	—	—	2,690	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Marinette (WI)	—	—	9,266	—	—	—	—	—	—	129
Weston (WI)	253,294	1	4,386	—	—	—	—	158	*	55
Wisconsin Pwr & Lgt Co.										
Blackhawk (WI)	954,488	902	715	16,785	—	—	11,852	394	2	13
Columbia (WI)	—	—	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Columbia (WI)	454,221	637	—	—	—	—	—	287	1	—
Dewey, Nelson (WI)	106,465	22	—	—	—	—	3,327	56	*	—
Edgewater (WI)	398,477	81	—	—	—	—	6,810	229	*	—
Kilbourn (WI)	—	—	—	5,503	—	—	—	—	—	—
NA 1 (WI)	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Portable (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prairie Du Sac (WI)	—	—	—	10,967	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock River (WI)	35,317	162	494	—	—	—	915	22	*	6
Shawano (WI)	—	—	—	315	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheepskin (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolf Creek Nuclear Corp.										
Wolf Creek (KS)	—	—	—	—	886,728	—	—	—	—	—
Wyandotte (City of)										
Wyandotte (MI)	5,608	—	12,399	—	—	—	—	10	—	64
Wyandotte (MI)	5,608	—	12,399	—	—	—	—	10	—	64
Yuba County Water Agency										
Fish Power (CA)	—	—	—	261,506	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Power (CA)	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Colgate (CA)	—	—	—	222,486	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Narrows (CA)	—	—	—	38,918	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

* Less than 0.05.

Notes: •Data for 1998 are final. •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. •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; NEEB is New England Electric System; NU is Northeast Utilities; SC is Southern Company; TU is Texas Utilities.

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

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

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			
Alabama Electric Coop Inc.	113	139.2	33.04	1.36	1	296.3	16.24	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Lowmote (AL)	113	139.2	33.04	1.36	1	296.3	16.24	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Alabama Power Co ⁴	1,813	174.4	38.73	.91	16	284.7	16.37	—	143	231.1	2.26	99	*	*
Barry (AL)	332	205.6	49.86	.69	—	—	—	—	32	239.0	2.52	100	—	*
Gadsden (AL)	18	148.3	37.02	2.09	—	—	—	—	22	235.1	2.39	95	—	5
Gaston (AL)	342	236.3	58.54	.96	4	263.0	15.36	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gorgas 2 and 3 (AL)	250	154.5	36.94	1.82	2	197.7	11.63	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Greene (AL)	145	112.6	27.75	2.16	10	316.4	17.77	—	4	403.2	4.17	98	1	*
Jones Miller (AL)	726	143.4	27.16	.39	—	—	—	—	85	201.6	2.02	99	—	1
American Municipal Power	67	83.5	19.25	5.11	—	—	—	—	3	384.6	4.00	100	—	*
Genoa (OH)	67	83.5	19.25	5.11	—	—	—	—	3	384.6	4.00	100	—	*
Anas City of	21	145.0	25.76	.20	*	354.6	20.45	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
Anas (IA)	21	145.0	25.76	.20	*	354.6	20.45	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
Anchorage City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	669	207.6	2.08	—	—	100
George Sullivan (AK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	669	207.6	2.08	—	—	100
Appalachian Power Co	1,280	134.7	32.93	.76	5	316.4	18.52	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Atmos (WV)	678	135.0	32.88	.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Clinch River (VA)	144	130.3	32.58	.70	1	282.8	16.69	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Glen Lyn (VA)	77	137.7	34.87	.88	3	320.0	18.63	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Kanawha River (WV)	132	125.8	30.45	.81	1	375.4	22.14	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Mountainview (WV)	249	140.0	34.02	.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Arizona Electric Pwr. Coop Inc.	159	115.7	22.86	.45	—	—	—	—	192	171.1	1.75	94	—	6
Apache (AZ)	150	115.7	22.86	.45	—	—	—	—	192	171.1	1.75	94	—	6

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999 (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 100 Btu)	(\$ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 100 Btu)	(\$ per bbl)		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 100 Btu)	(\$ per Mcf)			
Arizona Public Service Co.	1,006	117.4	21.68	.65	—	—	—	—	1,043	204.5	2.07	98	—	5
Cholla (AZ)	309	137.9	27.73	.44	—	—	—	—	3	275.3	2.81	100	—	*
Poor Connor (ND)	697	107.1	19.00	.75	—	—	—	—	42	297.8	3.01	100	—	*
Cochise (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	206.0	2.10	—	—	100
Phoenix (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	458	206.0	2.08	—	—	100
Saguaro (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	204.0	2.08	—	—	100
Yucca (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284	167.0	1.88	—	—	100
Arkansas Power & Light Co.	1,361	148.8	28.95	.27	5	306.4	18.14	.650	1,790	185.4	1.88	93	*	7
Couch (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	420.1	4.34	—	—	100
Independence (AR)	675	138.1	24.71	.19	3	312.0	18.45	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Lake Catherine (AR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,796	185.3	1.87	—	—	100
Whitbluff (AR)	686	160.0	27.17	.34	2	299.6	17.76	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Associated Electric Coop Inc.	927	83.5	14.83	.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hill (MO)	436	71.9	12.77	.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Madrid (MO)	491	93.8	16.66	.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Atlantic City Electric Co.	36	184.6	46.84	2.49	1	342.1	20.63	.11	8	529.6	5.52	99	1	1
Deepwater (NJ)	—	—	—	—	*	305.9	17.92	.11	8	529.6	5.52	—	8	92
Englewood (NJ)	36	184.6	46.04	2.49	1	348.5	20.40	.11	—	—	—	100	*	—
Austin City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,236	193.0	1.98	—	—	100
Docker Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	864	190.5	1.96	—	—	100
Holly (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	372	198.8	2.04	—	—	100
Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.	471	138.5	34.92	.85	310	185.9	11.76	.96	44	273.0	2.84	86	14	*
Brandon Shores (MD)	357	138.1	34.40	.70	1	302.2	17.81	.16	—	—	—	100	*	—
Croft (MD)	54	137.8	36.61	1.87	1	277.2	16.33	.16	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gould St (MD)	—	—	—	—	28	176.7	11.19	.97	20	263.9	2.75	—	89	11
Riverside (MD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	290.6	3.03	—	—	100
Wagner (MD)	60	141.2	36.49	.84	280	186.1	11.78	.97	21	279.8	2.92	46	53	1
Basin Electric Power Corp.	1,485	68.0	8.85	.58	6	375.4	21.74	.34	—	—	—	100	*	—
Antelope Valley (ND)	518	68.5	9.14	.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Laramie River (WY)	616	46.5	7.76	.41	1	375.1	21.72	.34	—	—	—	100	*	—
Leland Olds (ND)	351	76.7	10.33	.72	5	375.5	21.75	.34	—	—	—	99	1	—
Black Hills Corp.	40	43.1	7.00	.54	*	371.0	22.26	.04	—	—	—	100	*	—
Neal Simpson II (WY)	40	43.1	7.00	.54	*	371.0	22.26	.04	—	—	—	100	*	—
Braintrust City of	—	—	—	—	2	270.0	15.71	.11	2	350.0	3.61	—	90	10
Power Station (MA)	—	—	—	—	2	270.0	15.71	.11	2	350.0	3.61	—	90	10
Brazos Electric Power Corp Inc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,919	173.4	1.74	—	—	100
Miller (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,890	173.4	1.73	—	—	100
North Texas (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	180.9	1.81	—	—	100
Bryan City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397	209.0	2.14	—	—	100
Danby (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397	209.0	2.14	—	—	100
Barbours City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	316.0	3.23	—	—	100
Magnolia-Olive (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	316.0	3.23	—	—	100
Burlington City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	240.9	2.44	—	—	100
J C McNeil (VT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	240.9	2.44	—	—	100
Cajon Electric Power Corp Inc.	647	141.0	23.51	.47	1	291.8	17.16	—	726	179.3	1.90	93	*	7
Big Cajon No.1 (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	726	179.3	1.90	—	—	100
Big Cajon No.2 (LA)	647	141.0	23.51	.47	1	291.8	17.16	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cardinal Operating Co.	378	214.1	52.35	1.64	12	365.9	21.42	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Cardinal (OH)	378	214.1	52.35	1.64	12	365.9	21.42	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Carolina Power & Light Co.	865	150.8	37.72	.29	11	263.3	15.36	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts (1,000 tons)	Average Cost ³		Avg. Btu- fur %	Receipts (1,000 bbls)	Average Cost ³		Avg. Btu- fur %	Receipts (1,000 Mcf)	Average Cost ³		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(Cents per 100 Btu)	(\$ per short ton)			(Cents per 100 Btu)	(\$ per bbl)			(Cents per 100 Btu)	(\$ per Mcf)			
Carolina Power & Light Co.														
Ashville (NC).....	100	149.3	37.46	0.89	1	290.5	16.84	0.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cape Fear (NC).....	76	145.8	36.42	1.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lee (NC).....	36	150.6	37.31	.78	2	292.6	16.96	.20	—	—	—	98	2	—
Mayo (NC).....	127	149.1	37.73	.66	2	176.8	10.25	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Robinson (SC).....	18	147.9	37.25	1.05	*	342.1	19.83	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Roxboro (NC).....	407	149.4	37.30	.91	3	267.5	15.50	.29	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sutton (NC).....	87	162.8	40.60	.94	3	284.1	16.47	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
Wentworth (NC).....	15	171.6	42.49	1.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Cedar Falls City of	1	160.9	38.79	1.28	—	—	—	—	*	263.4	2.63	100	—	*
Street (IA).....	1	160.9	38.79	1.28	—	—	—	—	*	263.4	2.63	100	—	*
Central Electric Pwr Coop-MO	22	130.4	28.93	2.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Chanon (MO).....	22	130.4	28.93	2.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Central Hudson Gas & Elec Corp	76	165.9	43.04	.65	718	181.3	11.22	1.26	461	219.1	2.23	29	65	7
Danvers (NY).....	76	165.9	43.04	.65	—	—	—	—	52	261.9	2.66	97	—	3
Roseton (NY).....	—	—	—	—	718	181.3	11.22	1.26	409	213.8	2.18	—	91	9
Central Illinois Light Co.	239	134.8	29.46	2.36	1	987.9	51.20	.03	—	—	—	100	*	—
Duck Creek (IL).....	48	186.3	39.20	3.48	1	951.6	54.71	.03	—	—	—	99	1	—
Edward (IL).....	191	122.4	27.01	2.08	*	707.2	41.16	.04	—	—	—	100	*	—
Central Illinois Pub Serv Co.	376	146.6	29.21	1.88	1	351.7	20.29	.39	—	—	—	100	*	—
Coffeen (IL).....	152	182.8	37.66	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Grand Tower (IL).....	18	103.1	23.19	2.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Huronville (IL).....	6	108.9	23.96	2.81	1	345.3	19.79	.29	—	—	—	96	4	—
Meredown (IL).....	54	104.9	23.72	2.74	1	360.0	20.79	.29	—	—	—	100	*	—
Newton (IL).....	146	131.2	23.99	.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Central Iowa Power Coop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	342.4	3.46	—	—	100
Fair Station (IA).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	342.4	3.46	—	—	100
Central Louisiana Elec Co Inc.	247	133.5	21.88	.74	—	—	—	—	2,518	198.5	2.85	60	—	40
Dole Hill (LA).....	52	142.9	19.65	.91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Rodman (LA).....	195	131.5	22.48	.70	—	—	—	—	1,550	190.1	2.00	67	—	33
Teche (LA).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	969	204.2	2.14	—	—	100
Central Maine Power Co.	—	—	—	—	111	173.0	11.00	1.79	—	—	—	100	—	—
Wynn (ME).....	—	—	—	—	111	173.0	11.00	1.79	—	—	—	100	—	—
Central Operating Co	276	120.5	29.34	1.56	*	364.9	21.01	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Spore (WV).....	276	120.5	29.34	1.56	*	364.9	21.01	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Central Power & Light Co.	282	142.5	27.38	.32	—	—	—	—	8,247	171.3	1.76	39	—	61
Bates (TX).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	804	167.9	1.73	—	—	100
Colado Creek (TX).....	282	142.5	27.38	.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Davis (TX).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,838	171.0	1.74	—	—	100
Hill (TX).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,653	171.2	1.75	—	—	100
Jodan (TX).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	166.6	1.71	—	—	100
La Palma (TX).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	732	174.5	1.78	—	—	100
Laredo (TX).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	433	176.7	1.90	—	—	100
Nueces Bay (TX).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,075	171.6	1.76	—	—	100
Victoria (TX).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491	170.2	1.78	—	—	100
Cincinnati Electric Assn Inc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,224	152.6	1.52	—	—	100
Beluga (AK).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,224	152.6	1.52	—	—	100
Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.	731	115.3	27.60	1.34	10	345.5	19.86	.34	—	—	—	100	*	—
Beckford (OH).....	222	114.3	27.43	1.02	6	343.8	19.78	.32	—	—	—	99	1	—
East Bend (KY).....	114	110.3	26.85	1.87	1	354.4	20.21	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Miami Fort (OH).....	345	119.8	28.47	1.01	2	346.7	19.95	.02	—	—	—	100	*	—
Zimmer (OH).....	50	99.9	24.04	3.93	*	340.7	19.78	.13	—	—	—	100	*	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts (1,000 tons)	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts (1,000 bbls)	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts (1,000 Mcf)	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)			(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)			(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per Mcf)			
Cleveland Electric Illum. Co.	274	128.1	33.82	1.72	7	452.8	26.58	0.35	—	—	—	99	1	—
Ashabola (OH)	39	102.0	25.71	3.92	—	235.6	13.76	.03	—	—	—	100	*	—
Avon Lake (OH)	130	145.6	37.46	.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Buckeye (OH)	103	115.5	30.11	1.90	7	461.2	27.08	.36	—	—	—	98	2	—
Lake Shore (OH)	2	150.1	39.50	.69	—	281.0	16.39	.04	—	—	—	99	1	—
Colorado Springs City of	123	111.2	22.85	.39	—	—	—	—	12	361.2	3.56	100	—	*
Drain (CO)	71	130.0	28.05	.46	—	—	—	—	12	361.2	3.56	99	—	1
Nixon (CO)	52	81.6	15.13	.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Columbia City of	4	200.5	53.19	1.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Columbia (MO)	4	200.5	53.19	1.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Columbus & Southern Ohio El Co.	337	124.9	29.98	2.50	1	265.5	15.64	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Coscorville (OH)	322	124.7	29.97	2.52	1	266.1	15.71	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Ficway (OH)	15	129.4	28.47	2.23	*	261.9	15.30	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Commonwealth Edison Co.	993	229.8	40.51	.40	8	280.3	16.44	.24	2,568	181.5	1.85	87	*	13
Collins (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,552	181.5	1.85	—	—	100
Flak Storage (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	175.2	1.81	—	—	100
Joliet (IL)	426	280.5	49.15	.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Powerman (IL)	29	155.4	26.89	.50	—	—	—	—	*	406.7	4.07	100	—	*
Waukegan (IL)	328	202.0	35.05	.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Will County (IL)	210	182.3	33.40	.42	8	280.3	16.44	.24	—	—	—	99	1	—
Connecticut Light & Power Co.	—	—	—	—	733	190.0	11.45	.77	112	205.7	2.12	—	98	2
Derby (CT)	—	—	—	—	71	177.8	11.21	.93	10	201.6	2.04	—	98	2
Middletown (CT)	—	—	—	—	154	193.7	12.14	.46	101	206.1	2.13	—	90	10
Moorville (CT)	—	—	—	—	168	177.1	11.61	.76	—	—	—	—	100	—
Norwalk Harbor (CT)	—	—	—	—	341	175.8	11.12	.88	—	—	—	—	100	—
Consolidated Edison Co.-NY Inc.	—	—	—	—	588	177.0	11.10	.29	4,969	206.4	2.13	—	42	58
Arthur Kill (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,900	203.6	2.10	—	—	100
Astoria (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,317	208.5	2.15	—	—	100
East River (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142	202.4	2.09	—	—	100
Ravenswood (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	202.4	2.08	—	—	100
Storage Facility #5	—	—	—	—	301	168.7	10.58	.29	—	—	—	—	100	—
Storage Facility #7	—	—	—	—	287	185.8	11.66	.29	—	—	—	—	100	—
Watsonville (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	596	208.3	2.15	—	—	100
Consumers Power Co.	712	135.6	29.12	.62	107	247.4	15.86	.87	—	—	—	96	4	—
Campbell (MI)	368	142.0	32.73	.63	1	263.0	15.24	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cobb (MI)	59	117.3	21.32	.55	*	237.5	13.77	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Karn-Wadock (MI)	89	146.6	35.46	.82	94	238.6	15.50	.92	—	—	—	73	27	—
Wadock (MI)	138	111.3	21.33	.52	11	324.9	18.83	.50	—	—	—	98	2	—
Whiting (MI)	79	124.1	26.19	.64	*	313.7	18.18	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Coop Power Assn.	538	79.8	9.83	.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Coal Creek (ND)	538	79.0	9.83	.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Dairyland Power Coop.	160	112.2	21.73	.40	1	374.0	21.99	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Alma-Madgett (WI)	117	102.5	18.42	.21	2	374.0	21.99	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Geosco No.3 (WI)	43	133.0	30.86	.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Dayton Power & Light Co.	635	110.1	27.12	.77	14	322.4	18.57	.20	51	446.6	4.56	99	1	*
Hatchings (OH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	446.6	4.56	—	—	100
Kilco (OH)	153	125.1	29.47	.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Stewart (OH)	481	115.8	26.37	.81	14	322.4	18.57	.20	—	—	—	99	1	—
Delmarva Power & Light Co.	15	160.3	43.56	.74	461	184.9	11.81	.80	1,684	248.8	2.46	8	89	33
Edgemoor (DE)	8	157.8	38.83	.73	385	184.1	11.75	.60	178	182.5	1.06	7	89	4
Hay Road (DE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,506	253.2	2.62	—	—	100
Indian River (DE)	7	180.7	49.60	.75	7	291.0	16.93	.21	—	—	—	83	17	—
Vicenna (MD)	—	—	—	—	70	179.7	11.60	1.95	—	—	—	—	100	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			
Denton City of Spencer (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	188.8	1.97	—	—	100
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	188.0	1.97	—	—	100
Deseret Generation & Tran Coop. Bonanza (UT)	222	159.5	32.30	0.41	*	558.0	32.34	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
	222	159.5	32.30	.41	*	558.0	32.34	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Detroit City of Miscenly (MI)	—	—	—	—	9	393.8	22.73	—	238	285.7	2.94	—	18	82
	—	—	—	—	9	393.0	22.73	—	238	285.7	2.94	—	18	82
Detroit Edison Co. Belle River (MI)	1,346	115.9	24.27	.69	20	224.2	13.01	0.44	2,280	189.3	.61	97	*	3
	61	151.4	28.75	.34	2	264.9	15.33	.23	—	—	—	99	1	—
Greenwood (MI)	—	—	—	—	15	176.8	10.50	.50	494	205.0	2.08	—	15	85
Harbor Beach (MI)	—	—	—	—	1	331.6	19.24	.30	—	—	—	—	100	—
Marysville (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	214.5	2.14	—	—	100
Monroe (MI)	841	111.8	23.44	.61	3	431.0	25.07	.27	—	—	—	100	*	—
River Rouge (MI)	137	112.2	22.43	.61	—	—	—	—	1,734	107.2	.11	94	—	6
St Clair (MI)	106	131.2	29.02	1.06	—	—	—	—	29	395.6	4.02	99	—	1
Troutman Channel (MI)	201	117.0	25.15	.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Dover City of McKenzie Run (DE)	—	—	—	—	17	286.3	13.12	.78	6	312.8	3.22	—	94	6
	—	—	—	—	17	206.3	13.12	.78	6	312.0	3.22	—	94	6
Duke Power Co. Allen (NC)	1,275	142.7	35.34	.83	6	275.8	16.07	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
	139	147.6	36.84	.74	2	252.8	14.78	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Belows Creek (NC)	366	153.0	37.52	.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Black (NC)	41	147.2	35.45	.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Cliffside (NC)	141	136.0	34.39	.93	1	285.2	16.66	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Lee (SC)	44	146.2	35.78	1.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Marshall (NC)	425	134.8	33.48	.78	3	286.5	16.72	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Riverbend (NC)	119	139.2	34.71	.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Duquesne Light Co. Cheewick (PA)	165	199.5	50.12	1.98	2	382.8	17.43	.09	38	295.6	3.07	99	*	1
	63	118.4	30.30	1.63	—	—	—	—	38	295.6	3.07	98	—	2
Elmora (PA)	92	256.9	63.70	2.22	2	302.8	17.43	.09	—	—	—	99	1	—
East Kentucky Power Coop. Cooper (KY)	335	114.3	28.82	.90	1	344.9	17.75	.15	—	—	—	100	*	—
	82	112.7	27.82	1.13	*	296.5	17.26	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Dale (KY)	46	113.6	27.29	.86	*	309.0	17.99	.12	—	—	—	100	*	—
Spurlock (KY)	207	115.1	28.26	.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
El Paso Electric Co. Newman (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,085	192.4	1.97	—	—	100
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,592	199.0	2.04	—	—	100
Rio Grande (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	493	171.0	1.75	—	—	100
Electric Energy Inc. Joppe (IL)	477	86.6	15.11	.26	—	—	—	—	35	201.1	2.08	100	—	*
	477	86.6	15.11	.26	—	—	—	—	35	201.1	2.08	100	—	*
Empire District Electric Co. Ashbury (MO)	95	108.9	20.43	.81	—	—	—	—	43	191.6	1.92	95	—	2
	63	104.9	19.58	.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Rivanna (KS)	32	116.7	22.13	.82	—	—	—	—	43	191.6	1.92	93	—	7
Fayetteville Public Works. Butler Warner (NC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	318.0	3.32	—	—	100
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	318.0	3.32	—	—	100
Florida Power & Light Co. Cape Canaveral (FL)	—	—	—	—	2,085	185.4	11.77	1.71	11,183	246.8	2.60	—	52	48
	—	—	—	—	246	185.3	11.82	1.50	433	246.8	2.60	—	77	23
Cedar (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	246.8	2.60	—	—	100
Fort Myers (FL)	—	—	—	—	355	173.1	10.98	2.10	—	—	—	—	100	—
Lauderdale (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,005	246.8	2.60	—	—	100
Manatee (FL)	—	—	—	—	301	202.0	12.76	.90	—	—	—	—	100	—
Martin (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,187	246.8	2.60	—	—	100
Port Everglades (FL)	—	—	—	—	142	186.5	11.67	1.00	686	246.8	2.60	—	55	45
Punta Gorda (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	876	246.8	2.60	—	—	100
Riviera (FL)	—	—	—	—	471	172.9	11.08	2.30	264	246.8	2.60	—	92	8
Sanford (FL)	—	—	—	—	331	195.6	12.43	1.98	276	246.8	2.60	—	88	12
Turkey Point (FL)	—	—	—	—	159	196.6	12.31	.98	450	246.8	2.60	—	68	32

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999 (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 100 Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 100 Btu)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 100 Btu)			
Florida Power Corp.⁵	480	175.2	44.22	0.83	897	155.3	16.01	1.76	13 2	1,671.2	17.65	69	91	*
Anclote (FL)	—	—	—	—	2	276.3	16.11	.49	13 2	1,671.2	17.65	—	41	59
Barrow (FL)	—	—	—	—	295	155.2	9.96	1.98	—	—	—	—	100	—
Crystal River (FL)	283	178.9	45.20	.92	3	323.4	18.93	.48	—	—	—	100	*	—
DMT Transfer (LA)	197	170.0	42.81	.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Storage Facility #1	—	—	—	—	546	153.4	9.92	1.66	—	—	—	—	100	—
Sawannee (FL)	—	—	—	—	11	194.4	11.95	1.15	—	—	—	—	100	—
Fort Pierce City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	165.1	1.74	—	—	100
H D King (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	165.1	1.74	—	—	100
Freemont City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	159.6	1.59	—	—	100
Wright (NE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	159.0	1.59	—	—	100
Gainesville City of	21	168.1	44.07	.64	—	—	—	—	458	222.5	2.35	54	—	46
Dunbar (FL)	21	168.1	44.07	.64	—	—	—	—	458	222.5	2.35	54	—	46
Garland City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	198.5	1.84	—	—	100
Newman (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	194.5	2.00	—	—	100
Olinger (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	179.9	1.83	—	—	100
Georgia Power Co	2,988	154.2	35.79	.79	26	301.7	17.55	.58	—	—	—	100	*	—
Arkwright (GA)	10	180.6	46.82	1.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Atlanta-McDonough (GA)	107	138.7	35.99	1.10	23	299.8	17.44	.50	—	—	—	95	5	—
Bowen (GA)	826	139.4	34.14	.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hammock (GA)	142	149.5	38.47	.85	1	309.1	17.98	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Hardee Branch (GA)	288	159.0	38.88	1.24	1	310.4	18.06	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Michell (GA)	20	181.2	46.23	1.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Sebourn (GA)	1,001	172.4	34.70	.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Winstley (GA)	356	149.4	36.47	.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Yates (GA)	230	151.0	38.40	.91	2	313.8	18.25	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Glendale City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	222	211.0	2.19	—	—	100
Glendale (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	222	211.0	2.19	—	—	100
Grand Haven City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	402.4	4.02	—	—	100
J B Sams (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	402.4	4.02	—	—	100
Grand Island City of	53	56.8	9.47	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Platte (NE)	53	56.8	9.47	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Grand River Dam Authority	358	88.5	15.14	.45	—	—	—	—	9	194.9	1.93	100	—	*
GRDA No 1 (OK)	358	88.5	15.14	.45	—	—	—	—	9	194.9	1.93	100	—	*
Greenville City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	178.0	1.80	—	—	100
Power Lane (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	170.0	1.80	—	—	100
Gulf Power Co	341	168.6	34.36	1.45	2	261.1	15.19	.45	12	281.3	2.81	100	*	*
Crist (FL)	214	141.0	34.25	.92	2	256.2	14.90	.45	12	281.3	2.81	100	*	*
Schultz (FL)	24	168.2	42.70	.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Smith (FL)	103	133.2	32.66	2.69	1	276.6	16.09	.45	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gulf States Utilities Co	211	149.0	25.65	.44	—	—	—	—	13,744	196.5	1.99	28	—	88
Lewis Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,828	186.9	2.03	—	—	100
Nelson (LA)	211	149.0	25.65	.44	—	—	—	—	612	170.5	1.80	85	—	15
Sabine (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,438	192.6	1.99	—	—	100
Spindletop Storage (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	180.1	1.82	—	—	100
Willow Glen (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,797	191.2	1.98	—	—	100
Hamilton City of	2	155.0	38.63	.72	—	—	—	—	27	206.0	2.11	63	—	37
Hamilton (OH)	2	155.0	38.63	.72	—	—	—	—	27	206.0	2.11	63	—	37
Hastings City of	40	64.0	10.66	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hastings (NE)	40	64.0	10.66	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Use		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			
Hawaiian Electric Co Inc	—	—	—	—	444	218.4	13.75	0.40	—	—	—	—	100	—
Kahe (HI)	—	—	—	—	35	217.8	13.73	.40	—	—	—	—	100	—
Storage Facility #1	—	—	—	—	409	218.4	13.75	.40	—	—	—	—	100	—
Holland City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	190.0	1.94	—	—	100
James De Young (MI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	190.0	1.94	—	—	100
Holyoke Water Power Co	16	174.3	46.19	1.06	1	312.1	18.06	.27	—	—	—	99	1	—
Mount Tom (MA)	16	174.3	46.19	1.06	1	312.1	18.06	.27	—	—	—	99	1	—
Hoover Energy R & C Inc	319	124.6	27.77	2.67	*	347.8	20.16	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Frank E Rams (IN)	64	137.1	30.26	1.31	*	347.8	20.16	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Marion (IN)	255	121.6	27.15	3.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Houston Lighting & Power Co	1,650	150.5	23.45	.73	—	—	—	—	14,536	177.1	1.80	64	—	36
Bertron (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	335	179.6	1.81	—	—	100
Ondar Bayou (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,163	177.2	1.81	—	—	100
Dampwater (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	179.6	1.84	—	—	100
Green Bayou (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	780	179.5	1.87	—	—	100
Limestone (TX)	578	97.5	12.37	1.35	—	—	—	—	77	133.9	1.37	99	—	1
Parish (TX)	1,080	171.5	29.38	.40	—	—	—	—	373	179.1	1.86	98	—	2
Robinson (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,600	175.6	1.79	—	—	100
Storage Facility #2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	821	179.6	1.80	—	—	100
Webster (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,149	179.6	1.82	—	—	100
Wharton (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,163	178.2	1.80	—	—	100
Illinois Power Co	786	115.0	25.44	2.14	5	337.2	19.83	.30	42	201.3	2.97	99	*	*
Baldwin (IL)	442	105.1	22.45	2.37	3	350.7	20.62	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Hayden (IL)	135	138.2	32.93	.33	2	322.2	18.94	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Hennepin (IL)	35	115.1	24.53	2.95	—	—	—	—	8	250.0	2.57	99	—	1
Vermilion (IL)	42	105.3	22.77	1.30	—	—	—	—	9	197.8	2.04	99	—	1
Wood River (IL)	82	136.2	32.09	.70	—	—	—	—	45	193.3	1.99	98	—	2
Independence City of	11	160.1	35.12	3.23	—	—	—	—	21	232.2	2.34	92	—	8
Blum Valley (MO)	11	160.1	35.12	3.23	—	—	—	—	21	232.2	2.34	92	—	8
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co	1,110	113.3	21.93	.42	42	268.5	15.39	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Rockport (IN)	923	110.0	19.99	.31	34	271.8	15.54	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Turner Creek (IN)	187	124.9	31.46	.98	8	254.8	14.81	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corp	525	114.1	22.92	.69	1	367.3	20.98	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Clifty Creek (IN)	525	114.1	22.92	.69	1	367.3	20.98	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Indianapolis Power & Light Co	681	97.1	21.66	2.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Petersburg (IN)	465	91.2	20.39	2.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Prichard (IN)	35	105.9	23.33	1.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Strat (IN)	182	110.7	24.56	1.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Interstate Power Co	86	99.9	17.39	.36	—	—	—	—	115	242.1	2.42	93	—	7
DeBouque (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	355.5	3.55	—	—	100
Fox Lake (MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	235.3	2.35	—	—	100
Kapp (IA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	380.3	3.80	—	—	100
Lanning (IA)	86	99.9	17.39	.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
IES Utilities	566	83.7	14.29	.36	—	—	—	—	190	316.2	3.16	90	—	2
Burlington (IA)	81	80.4	13.50	.44	—	—	—	—	2	782.6	7.83	100	—	*
Oswawa (IA)	297	80.2	13.49	.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Prairie Creek (IA)	92	80.0	13.36	.34	—	—	—	—	90	331.5	3.31	94	—	6
Sutherland (IA)	63	70.0	12.23	.38	—	—	—	—	32	264.6	2.65	97	—	3
6th St (IA)	32	148.9	30.48	.56	—	—	—	—	66	307.7	3.08	91	—	9
Jacksonville Electric Auth	214	146.7	34.86	.78	492	176.5	11.23	1.51	1,740	221.0	2.36	50	31	18
Kennedy (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	221.0	2.36	—	—	100
Northside (FL)	—	—	—	—	482	173.7	11.06	1.53	1,395	221.0	2.36	—	67	33
Southside (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349	221.0	2.36	—	—	100
St John River (FL)	214	146.7	34.86	.78	10	319.3	18.64	.35	—	—	—	99	1	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ³		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ³		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
	(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 100 Btu)	(\$ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 100 Btu)	(\$ per bbl)		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 100 Btu)	(\$ per Mcf)			
Jamestown City of Samuel A. Carlson (NY)	7	128.3	32.59	1.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kansas City City of	166	75.9	12.88	.30	5	320.7	18.59	0.50	18	192.2	1.94	98	1	1
Nearman (KS)	94	66.8	11.04	.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Quindaro (KS)	72	87.1	15.28	.36	5	320.7	18.59	.50	18	192.2	1.94	97	2	1
Kansas City Power & Light Co.	650	77.5	13.62	.50	2	366.3	21.26	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Iatan (MO)	217	80.2	14.06	.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
La Cygne (KS)	279	68.6	12.06	.78	2	366.3	21.26	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Montrose (MO)	154	89.8	15.82	.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kansas Gas & Electric Co.	—	—	—	—	2	162.4	10.71	1.50	1,243	186.1	1.82	—	1	99
Bryans (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,205	186.7	1.81	—	—	100
Gill (KS)	—	—	—	—	2	162.4	10.71	1.50	37	186.1	1.89	—	25	75
Kansas Power & Light Co.	964	104.7	17.90	.36	—	—	—	—	140	186.4	1.87	99	—	1
Hutchinson (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	176.4	1.77	—	—	100
Jeffrey Energy Cnt (KS)	787	109.7	18.44	.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lawrence (KS)	115	85.6	15.07	.37	—	—	—	—	6	341.6	3.47	100	—	*
Tecumseh (KS)	62	83.2	15.62	.37	—	—	—	—	3	341.6	3.56	100	—	*
Kentucky Power Co.	293	107.8	26.27	1.12	3	303.6	17.76	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Big Sandy (KY)	293	107.8	26.27	1.12	3	303.6	17.76	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Kentucky Utilities Co.	755	113.4	26.31	1.22	2	389.6	22.91	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
Brown (KY)	177	116.9	28.35	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Gheat (KY)	546	112.9	25.81	1.12	2	389.6	22.91	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
Green River (KY)	33	101.7	23.60	1.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lafayette City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442	178.8	1.89	—	—	100
Bonin (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442	178.8	1.89	—	—	100
Lake Worth City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	192.0	2.03	—	—	100
Tom G. Smith (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	192.0	2.03	—	—	100
Lakeland City of	10	180.6	45.77	1.32	—	—	—	—	756	258.0	2.72	24	—	76
Larsen Mem (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	258.0	2.72	—	—	100
Plant 3-McIntosh (FL)	10	180.6	45.77	1.32	—	—	—	—	711	258.0	2.72	25	—	75
Lansing City of	111	152.1	34.94	.64	1	341.0	19.76	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Eckert (MD)	59	147.0	30.91	.50	*	341.0	19.76	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Erickson (MD)	51	157.0	39.57	.80	*	341.0	19.76	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Long Island Lighting Co.	—	—	—	—	456	166.8	10.67	.91	4,539	213.0	2.19	—	50	62
Barrett (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,611	206.1	2.16	—	—	100
Far Rockaway (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	279	218.0	2.27	—	—	100
Glenwood (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	387	220.8	2.29	—	—	100
Northport (NY)	—	—	—	—	456	166.8	10.67	.91	2,282	216.0	2.19	—	56	44
Los Angeles City of	349	143.2	33.66	.54	—	—	—	—	2,751	285.0	2.91	75	—	25
Haynes (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,590	285.0	2.87	—	—	100
Intermountain (UT)	349	143.2	33.66	.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Scattergood (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,161	285.0	2.95	—	—	100
Louisiana Power & Light Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,617	208.5	2.08	—	—	100
Little Gypsy (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,332	197.4	2.05	—	—	100
Nine Mile (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,896	198.9	2.06	—	—	100
Scottingham (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	530	185.5	1.90	—	—	100
Waterford (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,860	208.7	2.15	—	—	100
Louisville Gas & Electric Co.	406	94.9	21.19	3.54	—	—	—	—	45	324.4	3.33	99	—	1
Cane Run (KY)	127	97.2	22.00	3.34	—	—	—	—	22	324.4	3.33	99	—	1
Mill Creek (KY)	199	95.9	21.18	3.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	1
Trimble County (KY)	80	88.7	19.71	3.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 100 Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 100 Btu)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 100 Btu)			
Lower Colorado River Authority	738	92.5	15.83	0.38	—	—	—	—	2,172	165.6	1.66	89	—	15
Gideon (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,350	161.7	1.63	—	—	100
S Seymour-Poyette (TX)	738	92.5	15.83	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
T C Ferguson (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	822	172.1	1.72	—	—	100
Lubbock City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	361	170.6	1.71	—	—	100
Holly Ave (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	361	170.6	1.71	—	—	100
Madison Gas & Electric Co	17	149.5	32.03	1.36	—	—	—	—	156	224.1	2.25	78	—	30
Blount (WI)	17	149.5	32.03	1.36	—	—	—	—	156	224.1	2.25	70	—	30
Manitowoc Public Utilities	*	187.3	48.99	.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Manitowoc (WI)	*	187.3	48.99	.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Massachusetts Men Whelan El Co	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	368	203.2	2.08	—	—	100
Stonybrook (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360	203.2	2.08	—	—	100
Medina Electric Coop Inc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	181.0	2.80	—	—	100
Pennell (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	181.0	2.09	—	—	100
Metropolitan Edison Co	184	139.4	36.81	1.66	1	329.8	18.84	1.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Portland (PA)	58	141.8	37.22	1.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Titus (PA)	46	136.5	36.29	1.47	1	329.8	18.84	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Michigan South Central Pwr Agcy	3	158.2	37.14	3.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Project 1 (MI)	3	158.2	37.14	3.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
MidAmerican Energy	879	78.6	13.28	.34	—	—	—	—	33	351.1	3.55	100	—	*
Council Bluffs (IA)	12	72.3	12.22	.41	—	—	—	—	4	306.4	3.02	98	—	2
George Neal 1-4 (IA)	543	70.9	12.02	.34	—	—	—	—	10	370.5	3.76	100	—	*
Louis (IA)	268	92.6	15.48	.36	—	—	—	—	2	269.9	2.79	100	—	*
Riverside (IA)	56	88.2	15.23	.32	—	—	—	—	17	359.8	3.63	98	—	2
Minnesota Power & Light Co	398	177.5	21.34	.58	1	337.8	19.43	.28	—	—	—	100	*	—
Boswell Energy Center (MN)	343	113.8	20.57	.59	1	332.6	19.14	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Larkin Energy Center (MN)	47	143.1	26.92	.47	*	375.1	21.58	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Minnesota Power Corp Inc	398	88.9	7.92	.86	2	276.4	16.25	.48	—	—	—	100	*	—
Young (ND)	395	56.9	7.92	.86	2	276.4	16.25	.40	—	—	—	100	*	—
Mississippi Power & Light Co	—	—	—	—	789	132.5	8.80	3.00	881	187.4	1.93	—	85	15
Brown (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	191.3	1.97	—	—	100
Duba (MS)	—	—	—	—	1	152.8	9.98	3.00	55	201.6	2.06	—	9	91
Gerald Andrews (MS)	—	—	—	—	414	135.4	8.86	3.00	54	191.9	1.98	—	98	2
Wilson (MS)	—	—	—	—	374	131.5	8.72	3.00	296	177.8	1.83	—	89	11
Mississippi Power Co	406	146.5	31.11	.46	1	294.7	17.06	.41	382	281.7	2.88	97	*	3
Daniel (MS)	269	151.4	29.97	.39	1	294.7	17.06	.41	—	—	—	100	*	—
Easton (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	207.0	2.11	—	—	100
Sweet (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	210.8	2.18	—	—	100
Watson (MS)	227	141.4	32.46	.99	—	—	—	—	171	196.4	2.03	97	—	3
Monongahela Power Co	1,189	106.1	26.06	3.20	5	313.8	18.54	.30	32	296.8	2.96	100	*	*
Albright (WV)	31	104.3	26.18	1.35	1	337.3	19.97	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
El Martin (WV)	278	103.6	26.76	1.85	*	394.0	23.33	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Harrison (WV)	506	110.5	27.38	3.72	*	335.8	19.89	.30	18	326.4	3.26	100	*	*
Pleasant (WV)	343	94.1	23.23	3.84	4	306.9	18.17	.30	12	257.6	2.58	100	*	*
Riverside (WV)	2	118.0	28.88	.93	*	307.9	18.23	.30	—	—	—	98	2	—
Willow Island (WV)	29	112.0	29.50	1.53	—	—	—	—	2	268.0	2.68	100	—	*
Montana Power Co	936	64.4	10.87	.73	1	377.0	22.32	—	2	798.3	7.99	100	*	*
Colstrip (MT)	861	65.7	11.09	.78	1	377.0	22.32	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Corwin (MT)	75	50.0	8.36	.23	—	—	—	—	2	790.2	7.99	100	—	*
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co	324	84.3	11.78	1.88	—	—	—	—	*	325.4	3.76	100	—	*

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999 (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 100 Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 100 Btu)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 100 Btu)			
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.														
Coyote (ND)	248	79.2	11.10	1.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hackett (ND)	48	107.8	15.34	.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lewis and Clark (MT)	29	88.6	11.76	.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	325.4	100	—	—
Montpelier Electric Co.														
Somerset (MA)	14	177.1	45.33	.70	2	201.8	11.71	.12	—	—	—	97	3	—
	14	177.1	45.33	.70	2	201.8	11.71	.12	—	—	—	97	3	—
Morgan City City of														
Morgan City (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	174.8	1.83	—	—	100
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	174.0	1.83	—	—	100
Muscogee City of														
Muscogee (LA)	136	88.7	13.38	1.05	—	—	—	—	59	267.8	2.72	97	—	3
	136	88.7	13.38	1.05	—	—	—	—	59	267.0	2.72	97	—	3
Nebraska Public Power District														
Donald Gentryman (NE)	492	49.9	8.89	.28	*	345.8	28.81	—	52	124.6	1.25	99	*	1
Sheldon (NE)	409	47.4	8.15	.26	*	345.0	20.02	—	51	117.8	1.18	99	*	1
	83	62.0	10.77	.20	—	—	—	—	1	520.6	5.21	100	—	*
Nevada Power Co.														
Clark (NV)	224	132.0	30.53	.49	3	471.2	27.53	—	1,770	190.0	1.97	74	*	26
Gardner (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,770	190.0	1.97	—	—	100
Summer (NV)	224	132.0	30.53	.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
	—	—	—	—	3	471.2	27.53	—	—	—	—	—	100	—
New Orleans Public Service Inc.														
Michoud (LA)	—	—	—	—	155	153.5	10.06	1.50	2,734	188.6	1.87	—	26	74
	—	—	—	—	155	153.5	10.06	1.50	2,734	188.6	1.87	—	26	74
New York State Elec & Gas Corp.														
Gasday (NY)	267	134.3	35.12	2.34	1	418.6	24.08	.14	—	—	—	100	*	—
Greenidge (NY)	12	141.4	38.09	2.11	*	514.9	29.63	.14	—	—	—	100	*	—
Holding (NY)	20	142.4	37.82	1.48	1	400.3	23.03	.14	—	—	—	99	1	—
Kinship (NY)	12	127.9	27.14	1.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Milliken (NY)	172	132.9	35.01	2.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
	51	135.5	35.64	2.09	*	389.7	22.42	.14	—	—	—	100	*	—
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.														
Albany (NY)	214	137.8	36.85	1.88	254	158.7	16.81	1.30	190	200.8	2.06	76	22	3
Dunkirk (NY)	—	—	—	—	252	156.6	9.89	1.31	150	203.1	2.09	—	91	9
Hunley (NY)	104	131.2	34.48	1.96	2	320.0	17.72	.35	—	—	—	100	*	—
Oswego (NY)	110	142.5	37.53	1.80	2	324.1	17.71	.35	—	—	—	100	*	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	193.6	1.99	—	—	100
Northern Indiana Pub Serv Co.														
Bailey (IN)	649	122.8	24.04	1.42	—	—	—	—	130	294.1	2.62	99	—	1
Michigan City (IN)	118	129.5	28.52	2.62	—	—	—	—	5	270.1	2.78	100	—	*
Mitchell (IN)	23	102.2	17.83	.37	—	—	—	—	25	226.6	2.34	94	—	6
Rafiki Schaffer (IN)	88	118.5	21.54	.38	—	—	—	—	73	258.3	2.66	96	—	4
	440	121.2	23.67	1.36	—	—	—	—	27	265.6	2.74	100	—	*
Northern States Power Co.														
Bay Front (WI)	1,044	189.1	19.28	.35	—	—	—	—	146	298.9	3.81	99	—	1
Black Dog (MN)	6	164.0	38.31	.63	—	—	—	—	27	404.6	4.09	85	—	15
High Bridge (MN)	72	104.2	18.43	.18	—	—	—	—	90	272.0	2.77	93	—	7
King (MN)	106	101.2	17.88	.20	—	—	—	—	12	239.6	2.66	99	—	1
Riverside (MN)	171	105.6	18.77	.28	—	—	—	—	2	215.2	2.21	100	—	*
Sherburne County (MN)	110	96.4	17.05	.19	—	—	—	—	15	284.6	2.90	99	—	1
	577	113.9	20.01	.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Ohio Edison Co.														
Burger (OH)	832	118.7	27.38	1.82	10	194.7	11.46	.33	187	236.1	2.44	99	*	1
Edgewater (OH)	56	97.2	24.09	2.68	*	342.6	19.88	.45	—	—	—	100	*	—
Niles (OH)	—	—	—	—	10	188.4	11.09	.33	107	236.1	2.44	—	35	65
Sammis (OH)	42	104.1	24.54	2.35	*	292.2	17.01	.32	—	—	—	100	*	—
	523	112.9	27.81	1.31	*	265.4	15.54	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Ohio Power Co.														
Gavia (OH)	1,024	146.2	34.18	2.48	12	317.3	18.39	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Kammer (WV)	695	149.2	33.42	3.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Mitchell (WV)	133	86.4	21.02	3.75	*	341.2	20.02	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Muskingum (OH)	326	137.4	33.56	.77	11	315.5	18.29	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
	270	179.7	43.39	1.73	1	331.4	19.12	—	—	—	—	100	*	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			
Ohio Valley Electric Corp.	255	115.2	30.06	1.90	1	324.1	18.51	0.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Kyger Creek (OH)	255	115.2	30.06	1.98	1	324.1	18.51	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.	1,131	82.3	14.24	.31	—	—	—	—	579	456.6	4.73	96	—	4
Horseshoe Lake (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	456.6	4.73	—	—	100
Muskogee (OK)	630	85.6	14.81	.28	—	—	—	—	48	456.6	4.73	100	—	*
Musking (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381	456.6	4.73	—	—	100
Seminole (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	415	456.6	4.73	—	—	100
Socast (OK)	501	78.0	13.52	.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Omaha Public Power District	369	83.9	10.78	.35	—	—	—	—	2	343.9	3.43	100	—	*
Nebraska City (NE)	203	58.1	9.73	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
North Omaha (NE)	166	71.0	11.89	.34	—	—	—	—	2	343.9	3.43	100	—	*
Orange & Rockland Utility Inc.	49	181.4	47.06	.61	183	182.4	11.39	.35	2,463	213.9	2.21	31	16	53
Bowline (NY)	—	—	—	—	103	182.4	11.39	.35	1,740	213.6	2.21	—	26	74
Lowell (NY)	49	181.6	47.06	.61	—	—	—	—	323	213.7	2.23	79	—	21
Orlando Utilities Comm.	112	175.6	44.95	1.06	4	213.7	13.69	1.00	839	234.8	2.47	76	1	23
Indian River (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	839	234.8	2.47	—	—	100
Stanton Energy (FL)	112	175.6	44.95	1.06	4	213.7	13.69	1.00	—	—	—	99	1	—
Orrville City of	12	100.1	23.46	3.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Orrville (OH)	12	100.1	23.46	3.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Outer Tall Power Co.	186	94.9	16.78	.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Big Stone (SD)	166	91.8	16.09	.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Hoot Lake (MN)	20	119.2	22.31	.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Owensboro City of	83	94.0	20.32	3.31	1	342.6	20.14	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Smith (KY)	83	94.0	20.32	3.31	1	342.6	20.14	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,493	218.2	2.24	—	—	100
Coos Bay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,538	218.2	2.22	—	—	100
Humboldt Bay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	237	218.2	2.22	—	—	100
Humboldt Point (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	688	218.2	2.23	—	—	100
Pittsburg (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,258	218.2	2.25	—	—	100
Portero (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	973	218.2	2.23	—	—	100
PacificCorp.	2,635	96.5	18.06	.54	6	446.9	26.28	.30	260	256.0	2.74	99	*	1
Carbon (UT)	47	99.6	14.48	.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Centralia (WA)	327	193.5	31.98	.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Emery-Hunter (UT)	355	82.1	17.86	.40	2	449.6	26.44	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Gadsby (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246	239.0	2.56	—	—	100
Huntington (UT)	409	55.1	13.29	.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Im. Bridge (WY)	850	106.1	20.18	.51	3	441.8	25.98	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Johnston (WY)	249	56.0	8.90	.46	1	457.1	26.88	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Naughton (WY)	235	121.5	24.34	.77	—	—	—	—	13	576.6	6.02	100	—	*
Wyodak (WY)	183	71.2	11.44	.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Painesville City of	9	132.9	33.46	2.79	—	—	—	—	*	421.7	4.22	100	—	*
Painesville (OH)	9	132.9	33.46	2.79	—	—	—	—	*	421.7	4.22	100	—	*
Pasadena City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	315.5	3.22	—	—	100
Broadway (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	315.5	3.22	—	—	100
Pennsylvania Electric Co.	1,455	117.3	28.68	2.06	4	247.2	14.41	.85	*	491.7	5.09	100	*	*
Conestoga (PA)	510	107.0	26.90	2.18	—	—	—	—	*	491.7	5.09	100	—	*
Homer City (PA)	320	114.3	25.58	2.60	4	169.6	9.83	.05	—	—	—	100	—	—
Keystone (PA)	471	131.5	32.86	1.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Seward (PA)	31	110.0	26.99	1.99	1	307.3	17.91	.05	—	—	—	99	1	—
Shenandoah (PA)	117	114.7	28.31	1.75	3	306.4	17.86	.05	—	—	—	99	1	—
Warren (PA)	7	124.5	31.37	1.58	*	255.0	14.87	.05	—	—	—	99	1	—
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	788	143.4	36.87	2.83	53	251.0	18.92	.62	44	584.0	5.31	98	2	*

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999 (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)			
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co														
Braemar Island (PA)	275	149.8	38.80	1.51	3	318.4	19.46	0.12	—	—	—	100	*	—
Marine Creek (PA)	50	137.4	36.18	2.04	—	—	—	—	44	504.0	5.21	97	—	3
Monaca (PA)	427	140.6	36.04	2.04	17	305.0	17.82	0.08	—	—	—	99	1	—
Storage Facility #1	—	—	—	—	32	217.4	13.93	0.96	—	—	—	—	100	—
Sunbury (PA)	28	131.7	31.68	1.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Pennsylvania Power Co	359	177.0	42.37	3.15	*	302.3	17.50	.01	—	—	—	100	*	—
Bruce Mansfield (PA)	282	193.8	46.43	3.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
New Castle (PA)	77	115.5	27.60	1.68	*	302.1	17.50	.01	—	—	—	100	*	—
Philadelphia Electric Co	46	144.3	34.40	1.90	342	215.3	13.62	.45	106	194.1	2.01	35	62	3
Cromby (PA)	5	143.5	38.19	1.92	64	230.0	14.66	.64	—	—	—	25	75	—
Delaware (PA)	—	—	—	—	69	206.7	13.11	.36	—	—	—	—	100	—
Eddystone (PA)	41	144.1	38.42	1.90	206	213.8	13.48	.43	106	194.1	2.01	44	52	4
Scheyball (PA)	—	—	—	—	3	199.4	12.73	.38	—	—	—	—	100	—
Plains Elec Gen&Trans Corp Inc	71	137.3	25.45	.85	—	—	—	—	3	327.8	2.73	100	—	*
Escalante (NM)	71	137.3	25.45	.85	—	—	—	—	3	327.8	2.73	100	—	*
Platte River Power Authority	102	99.6	10.52	.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Rawhide (CO)	102	99.6	10.52	.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Portland General Electric Co	235	105.4	20.18	.40	—	—	—	—	219	145.4	1.67	95	—	5
Beaver (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	181.6	1.84	—	—	100
Boardman (OR)	235	105.6	20.18	.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Coyote Springs (OR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	158.5	1.60	—	—	100
Potomac Edison Co	4	130.2	32.58	1.03	1	308.6	18.28	.30	—	—	—	96	4	—
Smith (MD)	4	130.2	32.58	1.03	1	308.6	18.28	.30	—	—	—	96	4	—
Potomac Electric Power Co	537	143.0	37.61	1.39	200	183.3	11.59	1.00	153	243.9	2.53	91	3	1
Chalk (MD)	122	145.0	39.20	1.63	200	183.3	11.59	1.00	153	243.0	2.53	69	27	3
Dickerson (MD)	150	127.4	33.54	1.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Morgantown (MD)	208	147.6	39.07	1.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Potomac River (VA)	57	153.6	39.56	.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Power Authority of State of NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	497	714.3	7.24	—	—	100
Poletto (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	313.8	3.27	—	—	100
Richard Hyatt (NY)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	495	716.0	7.25	—	—	100
Public Service Co of Colorado	936	95.2	18.11	.36	—	—	—	—	1,063	246.9	2.17	94	—	4
Aspen (CO)	81	82.5	14.52	.26	—	—	—	—	58	225.0	2.22	96	—	4
Canon (CO)	26	95.7	21.16	.60	—	—	—	—	5	132.0	1.33	99	—	1
Cherokee (CO)	180	89.7	20.25	.46	—	—	—	—	54	248.0	2.45	99	—	1
Comanche (CO)	292	100.6	17.23	.29	—	—	—	—	2	84.0	.84	100	—	*
Fort St. Vrain (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	912	206.0	2.15	—	—	100
Hayden (CO)	110	106.2	22.38	.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lawrence (CO)	194	86.1	14.47	.34	—	—	—	—	1	163.0	1.68	100	—	*
Valmont (CO)	54	110.3	24.12	.41	—	—	—	—	5	104.0	1.02	100	—	*
Zuni (CO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	250.0	2.46	—	—	100
Public Service Co of NH	94	144.8	34.60	1.28	449	159.6	10.22	1.41	—	—	—	47	53	—
Herrnicks (NH)	55	146.7	39.24	1.77	*	307.7	17.81	.27	—	—	—	100	*	—
Newington Sutton (NH)	—	—	—	—	448	159.5	10.22	1.41	—	—	—	—	100	—
Schiller (NH)	39	142.0	37.68	.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Public Service Co of NM	554	176.8	32.36	.86	4	359.2	20.52	1.00	24	302.0	3.19	100	*	*
Reeves (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	302.0	3.19	—	—	100
San Juan (NM)	554	176.8	32.36	.86	4	359.2	20.52	1.00	—	—	—	100	*	—
Public Service Co of Oklahoma	190	134.4	21.34	.23	—	—	—	—	4,034	198.8	2.04	35	—	65
Comanche (OK) (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,367	203.9	2.09	—	—	100
Northeastern (OK)	190	130.4	22.34	.22	—	—	—	—	2,284	197.0	2.00	58	—	42
Riverside (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,084	197.0	2.03	—	—	100

See notes and footnotes at end of table

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999 (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 100 Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 100 Btu)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 100 Btu)			
Public Service Co of Oklahoma														
Southwestern (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,088	196.5	2.04	—	—	100
Tulsa (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	206.5	2.10	—	—	100
Public Service Electric & Gas Co	146	139.7	37.82	0.80	—	—	—	—	451	233.2	2.41	89	—	11
Bergen (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321	233.2	2.41	—	—	100
Burlington (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	233.2	2.43	—	—	100
Hudson (NJ)	75	139.5	35.15	.88	—	—	—	—	44	233.2	2.42	98	—	2
Monroe (NJ)	71	139.9	38.98	.71	—	—	—	—	5	233.2	2.43	100	—	*
Sewaren (NJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	233.2	2.41	—	—	100
PSI Energy Inc.	1,397	111.1	24.72	1.68	21	312.6	17.99	0.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Cayuga (IN)	312	116.5	25.78	1.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Edwardsport (IN)	11	88.4	19.69	2.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Gallagher (IN)	90	122.8	30.77	2.02	6	326.9	18.81	.30	—	—	—	98	2	—
Gibson Station (IN)	804	109.5	24.18	1.74	6	283.9	16.34	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Noblesville (IN)	20	108.4	23.68	1.86	1	295.3	16.99	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Wabash River (IN)	159	103.0	22.42	1.76	8	323.8	18.63	.30	—	—	—	99	1	—
Richmond City of	24	126.9	34.48	2.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Whitewater (IN)	24	126.9	30.68	2.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Rochester City of	11	159.7	34.47	.82	—	—	—	—	3	230.6	2.37	99	—	1
Silver Lake (MN)	11	159.7	34.47	.82	—	—	—	—	3	230.6	2.37	99	—	1
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.	49	144.1	38.83	2.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Beebe Station 3 (NY)	3	156.1	39.39	1.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Russell Station 7 (NY)	46	146.2	38.79	2.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Ruston City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	194.9	2.41	—	—	100
Steam Plant (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	194.9	2.01	—	—	100
S Mississippi Elec. Power Assn.	97	188.8	44.85	.84	—	—	—	—	387	174.7	1.80	80	—	20
Monticello (MS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	387	174.7	1.80	—	—	100
R D Morrow (MS)	97	188.8	44.85	.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Sacramento Municipal Utility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,616	197.6	1.98	—	—	100
Central Valley (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474	197.6	1.98	—	—	100
SCA Cogeneration (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	773	197.6	1.98	—	—	100
SPA Cogeneration (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,368	197.6	1.98	—	—	100
Salt River Proj. Ag. I & P Dist.	803	158.0	33.56	.50	2	351.0	20.32	.50	587	219.1	2.22	97	*	3
Agua Fria (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213	242.1	2.43	—	—	100
Coronado (AZ)	263	161.1	32.07	.43	2	351.0	20.32	.50	—	—	—	100	*	—
Navajo (AZ)	541	156.6	34.29	.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Santan (AZ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375	206.2	2.10	—	—	100
San Antonio City of	648	97.3	17.33	.34	—	—	—	—	3,066	183.7	1.85	79	—	21
Brazos (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	378	183.7	1.86	—	—	100
FT Dealy/Spruce (TX)	640	97.3	17.33	.34	—	—	—	—	12	183.7	1.85	100	—	*
Southern (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,404	183.7	1.85	—	—	100
Tuttle (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	183.7	1.85	—	—	100
San Diego Gas & Electric Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,671	437.8	4.46	—	—	100
Encina (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,234	433.6	4.37	—	—	100
South Bay (CA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,437	442.3	4.45	—	—	100
San Miguel Electric Coop Inc.	217	79.0	8.40	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
San Miguel (TX)	217	79.0	8.40	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Savannah Electric & Power Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	133.8	1.37	—	—	100
Kraft (GA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	133.8	1.37	—	—	100
Seminole Electric Coop Inc.	276	161.1	39.95	3.02	4	267.7	15.54	.29	—	—	—	100	*	—
Seminole (FL)	276	161.1	39.95	3.02	4	267.7	15.54	.29	—	—	—	100	*	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999 (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 100 Btu)	(\$ per short ton)		(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 100 Btu)	(\$ per bbl)		(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 100 Btu)	(\$ per Mcf)			
Sierra Pacific Power Co.	148	139.3	32.23	0.40	—	—	—	—	2,115	284.2	2.15	68	—	48
Fort Churchill (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	795	206.2	2.18	—	—	100
North Valley (NV)	140	139.3	32.23	.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Pison Pine (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	504	206.2	2.13	—	—	100
Tracy (NV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	816	206.2	2.13	—	—	100
Shannon City of	104	99.3	17.39	.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Shannon (MO)	104	99.3	17.39	.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
South Carolina Electric & Gas Co.	596	154.5	38.91	1.14	5	335.1	19.42	8.20	3	293.9	3.02	100	*	*
Camden (SC)	10	148.1	37.56	1.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Cope (SC)	114	155.9	39.14	1.22	1	334.5	19.39	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Monetta (SC)	73	151.5	39.15	1.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Ugahia (SC)	52	152.0	38.98	1.29	—	—	—	—	3	293.9	3.02	100	—	*
Watauga (SC)	215	151.4	37.64	1.32	4	335.2	19.43	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Williams (SC)	131	161.4	40.75	.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
South Carolina Pub Serv Auth	437	134.2	34.66	1.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Cross (SC)	326	133.7	34.35	1.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Greenville (SC)	9	152.1	39.41	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Jaffee (SC)	79	133.7	35.38	1.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Winyah (SC)	223	134.2	34.67	1.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Southern California Edison Co.	378	137.4	30.27	.49	—	—	—	—	52	229.8	2.38	99	—	1
Mohave (NV)	378	137.4	30.27	.49	—	—	—	—	52	229.8	2.38	99	—	1
Southern Illinois Power Corp.	69	105.0	24.38	3.05	1	338.2	19.27	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Marion (IL)	69	105.0	24.38	3.05	1	338.2	19.27	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Southern Indiana Gas & Elec Co.	225	95.8	22.04	2.73	—	—	—	—	40	293.7	3.02	99	—	1
A B Brown (IN)	101	96.9	22.24	3.88	—	—	—	—	30	288.1	2.96	99	—	1
Culley (IN)	115	94.3	22.02	3.69	—	—	—	—	1	319.8	3.29	100	—	*
Warrick (IN)	9	94.8	21.09	2.56	—	—	—	—	9	308.7	3.17	96	—	4
Southwestern Electric Power Co.	1,310	145.2	23.22	.43	—	—	—	—	2,444	184.7	1.91	88	—	12
Arsenal Hill (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	176.3	1.94	—	—	100
Flint Creek (AR)	272	157.0	26.78	.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Knox Lee (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	971	185.1	1.88	—	—	100
Liberman (LA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	201.7	2.05	—	—	100
Long Star (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	184.8	1.85	—	—	100
Pirkey (TX)	328	110.2	14.36	1.55	—	—	—	—	32	178.2	1.78	99	—	1
Welsh Station (TX)	710	153.0	25.93	.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Wilkes (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,346	183.7	1.91	—	—	100
Southwestern Public Service Co.	692	153.0	27.43	.37	—	—	—	—	4,983	182.6	1.83	71	—	29
Cunningham (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,306	172.7	1.74	—	—	100
Herrington (TX)	279	114.2	21.45	.38	—	—	—	—	7	200.0	1.97	100	—	*
Jones (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,084	188.7	1.89	—	—	100
Maddox (NM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	568	175.1	1.77	—	—	100
Nichols (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	941	186.0	1.85	—	—	100
Pinar X (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	201.7	2.01	—	—	100
Tolk (TX)	413	181.4	31.46	.37	—	—	—	—	2	199.9	2.07	100	—	*
Springfield City of	119	115.4	21.92	.35	—	—	—	—	27	195.1	1.98	99	—	1
James River (MO)	107	116.8	22.33	.37	—	—	—	—	22	195.1	1.98	99	—	1
Southwest (MO)	12	101.9	18.26	.19	—	—	—	—	5	194.9	1.98	98	—	2
Springfield City of	83	113.5	23.61	2.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Dallman (IL)	81	113.5	23.62	2.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Lanside (IL)	1	111.4	23.21	3.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
St Joseph Light & Power Co.	48	83.1	14.58	.29	6	302.3	17.73	.05	185	232.6	2.33	83	4	12
Lakewood (MO)	40	83.1	14.58	.29	6	302.3	17.73	.05	105	232.6	2.33	83	4	12
Sunflower Electric Coop Inc.	94	108.0	18.45	.38	—	—	—	—	22	194.8	1.85	99	—	1
Holcomb (KS)	94	108.0	18.45	.38	—	—	—	—	22	194.8	1.85	99	—	1

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			
Tallahassee City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,379	281.0	2.96	—	—	100
Hopkins (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,318	281.0	2.96	—	—	100
Parson (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	281.0	2.96	—	—	100
Tampa Electric Co. ⁶	647	148.4	35.11	2.15	16	324.9	15.83	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Big Bend (FL)	—	—	—	—	6	322.8	15.71	—	—	—	—	—	100	—
Davon Transfer (LA)	607	141.1	33.23	2.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Gadsden (FL)	39	253.9	64.16	1.27	5	297.2	17.23	—	—	—	—	97	3	—
Hookers Point (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	248.8	14.42	—	—	—	—	—	100	—
Folk Station (FL)	—	—	—	—	5	353.0	20.46	—	—	—	—	—	100	—
Taunton City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	232.1	2.39	—	—	100
Clary (MA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	232.1	2.39	—	—	100
Tennessee Valley Authority ⁷	3,545	111.4	25.25	1.98	12	313.5	18.42	0.58	—	—	—	100	—	—
Ball Run (TN)	59	114.5	28.96	1.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Colbert (AL)	30	105.9	25.90	2.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Com Transfer (TN)	241	102.1	20.19	.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Cumberland (TN)	744	109.7	25.70	2.80	3	310.1	18.22	.50	—	—	—	100	—	—
Gallatin (TN)	39	112.1	28.61	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
GRT Terminal (TN)	705	107.8	23.32	.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Johnsonville (TN)	15	107.2	26.39	1.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Kingsport (TN)	393	123.7	30.33	1.25	1	333.2	19.58	.50	—	—	—	100	—	—
Paradise (KY)	539	95.2	20.07	4.26	1	334.6	19.66	.50	—	—	—	100	—	—
Savoy (TN)	177	129.5	32.61	1.71	1	292.3	17.17	.50	—	—	—	100	—	—
Shawnee (KY)	345	122.6	27.06	.62	4	308.2	18.11	.50	—	—	—	100	—	—
Wadsworth Creek (AL)	257	115.3	28.03	2.70	2	319.6	18.72	.50	—	—	—	100	—	—
Texas Municipal Power Agency	182	119.7	20.18	.33	—	—	—	—	1	198.0	2.02	100	—	—
Gibbons Creek (TX)	182	119.7	20.18	.33	—	—	—	—	1	198.0	2.02	100	—	—
Texas Utilities Electric Co. ³	1,372	123.7	15.86	.83	9	278.2	15.66	—	27,628	221.4	2.27	52	—	48
Big Brown (TX)	328	146.9	19.69	.70	—	—	—	—	17	221.4	2.31	100	—	—
Collins (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	221.4	2.25	—	—	100
Decordova (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,599	221.4	2.28	—	—	100
Engle Mountain (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	430	221.4	2.26	—	—	100
Graham (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,816	221.4	2.25	—	—	100
Hardley (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	482	221.4	2.26	—	—	100
Lake Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	221.4	2.28	—	—	100
Lake Hubbard (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,568	221.4	2.29	—	—	100
Martin Lake (TX)	791	121.8	15.78	1.39	3	253.2	14.68	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Monticello (TX)	935	120.1	15.01	.47	6	278.7	16.15	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Morgan Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,716	221.4	2.25	—	—	100
Mountain Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,783	221.4	2.27	—	—	100
North Lake (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,145	221.4	2.26	—	—	100
Permian Basin (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,737	221.4	2.24	—	—	100
Sandow No 4 (TX)	318	113.6	14.60	1.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Stryker (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,645	221.4	2.28	—	—	100
Trinidad (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,723	221.4	2.28	—	—	100
Valley (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284	221.4	2.25	—	—	100
Texas-New Mexico Power Co.	77	145.2	19.60	.86	—	—	—	—	5	192.0	1.95	100	—	—
TNP One (Tx)	77	145.2	19.60	.86	—	—	—	—	5	192.0	1.95	100	—	—
Toledo Edison Co.	229	123.2	21.67	.31	1	288.1	16.70	.39	—	—	—	100	—	—
Bay Shore (OH)	229	123.2	21.67	.31	1	288.1	16.70	.39	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tri State Gas & Trans. Assn., Inc.	364	105.1	21.43	.47	—	—	—	—	6	236.6	2.63	100	—	—
Craig (CO)	327	108.3	21.89	.43	—	—	—	—	6	236.6	2.63	100	—	—
Natch (CO)	37	79.2	17.35	.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tucson Electric Power Co.	177	185.6	35.56	.78	1	380.0	22.68	.05	163	277.6	2.83	95	—	5
Irvington (AZ)	29	194.6	43.37	.47	—	—	—	—	163	277.6	2.83	80	—	20
Springerville (AZ)	148	183.4	33.98	.84	1	380.0	22.68	.05	—	—	—	100	—	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(1,000 tons)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 bbls)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			(1,000 Mcf)	(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)			
Union Electric Co.	1,568	98.3	17.26	0.31	3	264.9	15.24	0.29	79	187.5	1.93	100	*	*
Lutradie (MO)	772	92.7	16.19	.23	1	304.4	17.52	.29	—	—	—	100	*	—
Meramec (MO)	202	130.9	25.06	.51	—	—	—	—	73	187.9	1.93	98	—	2
Rush Island (MO)	451	91.6	15.41	.33	2	245.1	14.10	.29	—	—	—	100	*	—
Sioux (MO)	143	98.5	17.80	.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Venice No.2 (IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	182.1	1.87	—	—	100
United Power Assn.	93	70.0	9.56	.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Stanton (ND)	93	70.0	9.56	.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
UtiliCorp United Inc.	127	89.8	17.37	.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Sibley (MO)	127	89.8	17.37	.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Vero Beach City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292	171.2	1.81	—	—	100
Vero Beach (FL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292	171.2	1.81	—	—	100
Vineyard City of	—	—	—	—	1	307.8	18.06	.19	—	—	—	—	100	—
H M Down (NO)	—	—	—	—	1	307.0	18.06	.19	—	—	—	—	100	—
Virginia Electric & Power Co.	1,150	127.5	32.84	1.38	566	162.7	10.25	1.29	2,220	286.0	3.09	83	10	7
Brimo Bluff (VA)	53	136.1	33.18	1.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Chesapeake Energy (VA)	102	143.1	36.81	.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Chesapeake (VA)	316	138.3	35.21	1.23	—	253.5	14.91	.20	2,199	286.2	3.09	77	*	23
Clover (VA)	197	120.7	30.71	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Mount Storm (WV)	379	112.4	27.57	1.77	3	323.1	19.00	.20	—	—	—	100	*	—
Pearson Point (VA)	73	139.1	35.12	1.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Storage Facility #1	—	—	—	—	564	161.0	10.21	1.30	—	—	—	—	100	—
Yorkdown (VA)	30	145.2	38.29	1.28	—	—	—	—	21	253.6	2.66	97	—	3
West Penn Power Co.	414	114.1	29.28	2.37	3	295.8	17.52	.30	10	396.8	3.97	100	*	*
Armstrong (PA)	59	103.0	25.37	1.90	*	338.1	20.02	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Hatfield (PA)	290	109.6	28.48	2.22	2	289.0	17.11	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Mitchell (PA)	65	145.1	35.88	3.43	*	273.2	16.18	.30	10	396.8	3.97	99	*	1
West Texas Utilities Co.	77	193.9	32.66	.40	—	—	—	—	3,675	177.1	1.80	26	—	74
Fort Phantom (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,340	177.0	1.81	—	—	100
Oak Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	519	191.9	2.01	—	—	100
Offuttman (TX)	77	193.9	32.66	.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Pine Creek (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425	181.1	1.86	—	—	100
Rio Pecos (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	535	167.6	1.68	—	—	100
San Angelo (TX)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	856	171.4	1.69	—	—	100
Western Farmers Elec. Coop. Inc.	183	105.8	18.49	.32	—	—	—	—	1,508	179.0	1.83	63	—	37
Anadarko (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,226	179.0	1.83	—	—	100
Hugo (OK)	153	105.8	18.49	.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Moreland (OK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	179.0	1.84	—	—	100
Western Massachusetts Elec. Co.	—	—	—	—	21	198.7	12.66	.89	3	255.6	2.62	—	98	2
West Springfield (MA)	—	—	—	—	21	198.7	12.66	.89	3	255.6	2.62	—	98	2
WestPac Energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448	171.5	1.73	—	—	100
Cameron River (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	178.0	1.78	—	—	100
Large (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285	172.5	1.75	—	—	100
Mullergrun (KS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	254	167.5	1.69	—	—	100
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	1,044	91.8	16.72	.48	1	308.5	18.06	.30	52	239.8	2.44	100	*	*
Oak Creek (WI)	293	111.5	22.26	.54	—	—	—	—	27	225.5	2.31	100	—	*
Pleasant Prairie (WI)	548	73.1	12.35	.34	—	—	—	—	16	247.0	2.52	100	—	*
Port Washington (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	279.3	2.84	—	—	100
Pouquonville (MI)	163	110.1	21.46	.36	1	308.5	18.06	.30	—	—	—	100	*	—
Valley (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	260.4	2.65	—	—	100
Wisconsin Power & Light Co.	827	104.3	17.98	.36	3	302.9	17.81	—	5	387.0	3.89	100	*	*
Blackhawk (WI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	307.0	3.09	—	—	100
Columbia (WI)	276	91.9	15.59	.35	1	287.8	16.92	—	—	—	—	100	*	—

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities by Company and Plant, March 1999 (Continued)

Utility (Holding Company) Plant (State)	Coal				Petroleum ¹				Gas			% of Total Btu		
	Receipts (1,000 tons)	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts (1,000 bbls)	Average Cost ²		Avg. Sulfur %	Receipts (1,000 Mcf)	Average Cost ²		Coal	Petroleum	Gas
		(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per short ton)			(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per bbl)			(Cents per 10 ⁶ Btu)	(\$ per Mcf)			
Wisconsin Power & Light Co														
Edgewater (WI)	227	117.1	20.46	0.37	2	312.4	18.37	—	—	—	—	100	*	—
Nelson Dewey (WI)	11	121.7	22.96	.34	*	364.3	21.42	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Rock River (WI)	12	120.9	21.04	.41	*	268.0	15.76	—	—	—	—	99	1	—
Wisconsin Public Service Corp.	327	105.5	18.63	.28	—	—	—	—	16	235.9	2.40	100	—	*
Pellham (WI)	165	101.0	17.91	.22	—	—	—	—	11	236.0	2.40	100	—	*
Wausau (WI)	162	110.1	19.36	.34	—	—	—	—	5	235.7	2.39	100	—	*
Wyandotte Municipal Serv Comm	7	159.0	39.86	2.26	—	—	—	—	64	255.0	2.55	72	—	28
Wyandotte (MO)	7	159.0	39.86	2.26	—	—	—	—	64	255.0	2.55	72	—	28
U.S. Total	76,743	124.0	25.30	1.01	10,521	180.2	11.44	1.29	107,476	212.3	2.16	86	4	10

¹ The March 1999 petroleum coke receipts were 267,217 short tons and the cost was 74.8 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.

⁴ Most coal destined for the Barry plant is reported by the Alabama Power Company as it is received at the Gorgas Transshipping Facility.

⁵ The cost reported under DFT Transfer (Louisiana) is the weighted average cost of coal delivered to this facility. Florida Power Corporation incurs additional costs for transporting coal from the transfer facility to the Crystal River power plant. These additional costs are not included in data shown in this report. When aggregated at the State level, data for this transfer facility are shown as though the coal were delivered to Florida.

⁶ The cost reported under Davant Transfer (Louisiana) is the weighted average cost of coal delivered to this facility located in Louisiana. The Tampa Electric Company incurs additional costs for transporting this coal from Davant to its power plants which are located in Florida. These costs are not included in data shown in this report. When aggregated at the State level, data for this transfer facility are shown as though the coal were delivered to Florida.

⁷ Coal reported as delivered to the Cahokia, Cors, and GRT transfer facilities is later transferred to individual electric plants located in Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The cost of transportation from the these facilities to the electric plants is not included in the costs shown in this report. Coal delivered to Cahokia is later transferred primarily to the Colbert and Widdows Creek plants in Alabama. Approximately 90 percent of the coal delivered to the Cors facility is transferred to the Allen plant. Most of the remaining coal is transferred to the Paradise plant. All coal delivered to the Cors facility is shown in this report as being delivered to Tennessee. Approximately 60 percent of the coal delivered to the GRT facility is later delivered to the Gallatin plant. Widdows Creek, Johnsonville, Paradise, and Cumberland each receive approximately 8 percent. Colbert and Shawnee each receive approximately 4 percent. All coal delivered to GRT is shown in this report as being delivered to Tennessee.

⁸ Data for Texas Utilities Electric Company include lignite delivered for the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) portion of Unit 4 of the Sandow Plant.

* Less than 0.05.

Notes: *Data for 1999 are preliminary. *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. *Mcf=thousand cubic feet and bbl=barrel.

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

Appendix A

General Information

Articles

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

June 1990	Petroleum Fuel-Switching Capability in the Electric Utility Industry
April 1991	U.S. Wholesale Electricity Transactions
April 1992	Electric Utility Demand-Side Management
April 1992	Nonutility Power Producers
August 1992	Performance Optimization and Repowering of Generating Units
February 1993	Improvement in Nuclear Power Plant Capacity Factors
October 1993	Municipal Solid Waste in the U.S. Energy Supply
November 1993	Electric Utility Demand-Side Management and Regulatory Effects
November 1994	The Impact of Flow Control and Tax Reform on Ownership and Growth in the U.S. Waste-to-Energy Industry
July 1995	Nonutility Electric Generation: Industrial Power Production
August 1995	Steam Generator Degradation and Its Impact on Continued Operation of Pressurized Water Reactors in the United States
September 1995	New Sources of Nuclear Fuel
November 1995	Relicensing and Environmental Issues Affecting Hydropower
May 1996	U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management: Trends and Analysis
June 1996	Upgrading Transmission Capacity for Wholesale Electric Power Trade
May 1998	Reducing Nitrogen Oxide Emissions: 1996 Compliance with Title IV Limits

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

Electric Power Monthly Data Guide

New and Retired Electric Generating Units	1
Nonutility Electricity Sales for Resale	2
Nonutility Net Generation	3
Electric Utility Net Generation:	
Coal-Fired	2, 4, 8, and 56
Petroleum-Fired	2, 4, 9, and 56
Natural Gas-Fired	2, 4, 10, and 56
Hydroelectric-Powered	2, 5, 11, and 56
Nuclear-Powered	2, 4, 12, and 56
Other Sources	2, 5, 13, and 56
All Sources	2, 3, 6, and 7
Consumption of Fuels at Electric Utility Plants:	
Coal	2, 14, 15, 18, and 56
Petroleum	2, 14, 16, 19, and 56
Natural Gas	2, 14, 17, 20, and 56
Stocks of Fuels at Electric Utility Plants:	
Coal	2, 21, 22, 24, and 56
Petroleum	2, 21, 23, 25, and 56
Electric Utility Retail Sales:	
Residential Sector	2, 44, 45, and 47
Commercial Sector	2, 44, 45, and 47
Industrial Sector	2, 44, 45, and 47
Other Sector	2, 44, 45, and 47
Total Sector	2, 44, 45, and 47
Electric Utility Revenue:	
Residential Sector	2, 48, 49, and 51
Commercial Sector	2, 48, 49, and 51
Industrial Sector	2, 48, 49, and 51
Other Sector	2, 48, 49, and 51
Total Sector	2, 48, 49, and 51
Electric Utility Average Revenue:	2, 52, 53, and 55
Residential Sector	2, 52, 53, and 55
Commercial Sector	2, 52, 53, and 55
Industrial Sector	2, 52, 53, and 55
Other Sector	2, 52, 53, and 55
Total Sector	2, 52, 53, and 55
Electric Utility Receipts of Fuel:	
Coal	2, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 57
Petroleum	2, 26, 29, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 57
Natural Gas	2, 26, 31, 41, 42, 43, and 57
Electric Utility Fuel Costs:	
Coal	2, 26, 28, 34, 35, 36, and 57
Petroleum	2, 26, 30, 38, 39, 40, and 57
Natural Gas	2, 26, 32, 42, 43, and 57

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Appendix B

Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences

This discussion was prepared for publication in the *Electric Power Monthly* by the Office of Energy Emergency Management (under the Office of Non-proliferation and National Security).

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: (1) mandatory in all cases; and (2) 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, due to any equipment failure/system operational action or event, (1) initiates a system voltage reduction of 3 percent or more, (2) disconnects circuits supplying over 100 megawatts of firm customer load, (3) issues an appeal to the public for a voluntary reduction in the use of electricity, or (4) has existing or anticipated fuel supply emergency situations requiring abnormal use of a particular fuel with the potential to reduce supply or stocks if needed to maintain reliable electric service. 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, DC, as soon as practicable for instances of load shedding or loss of service, and, at the last, 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 Management, if the circumstances so indicate.

The DOE is concerned that the operation of the bulk power system in the United States shall 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, while annoying to the customers affected, 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. By collecting data on major incidents, the Department is able to monitor the bulk power supply and provide a focus on those matters that may need investigation.

Suggestions regarding the reporting requirements, regulations, procedures, or any other phase of the Power System Emergency Reporting elements are welcomed. Comments can be addressed to the Office of Energy Emergency Operations (NN-63), Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585.

Table B1. Major Disturbances and Unusual Occurrences, April 1999

Date	Utility/Power Pool (NERC Council)	Time	Area	Type of Disturbance	Loss (megawatts)	Number of Customers Affected	Restoration Time
1/02/99	Duke Power Co. (SERC)	4:00 p.m.	Charlotte, NC	Ice Storm	900	240,000	6:00 p.m. Jan 6
1/14/99	Potomac Electric Power Co. (MAAC)	7:29 p.m.	Washington, DC	Ice Storm	900	233,000	9:00 p.m. Jan 20
1/14/99	Baltimore Gas & Electric (MAAC)	8:00 p.m.	Suburban MD	Ice Storm	NA	350,000	9:00 p.m. Jan 18
1/16/99	Virginia Electric Power Co. (SERC)	1:46 a.m.	Northern VA	Ice Storm	NA	281,000	5:00 p.m. Jan 17
1/17/99	Tennessee Valley Authority (SERC)	7:00 p.m.	Western TN	Severe Storms	50	50,000	4:00 p.m. Jan 20
1/17/99	Potomac Electric Power Co. (MAAC)	4:12 p.m.	Norbeck Substation	Equipment Failure	90	70,000	5:46 a.m. Jan 18
1/29/99	Southwestern Public Service Co. (ERCOT)	NA	Arlito, TX	Ice Storm	NA	50,000	Feb. 2
3/03/99	Western Area Power Administration (WSCC)	11:41 a.m.	WSCC	Equipment Failure	0	0	12:10 p.m.

Source: Emergency Operations Center, Form EIA-417R, "Electric Power System Emergency Report."

Appendix C

Technical Notes

Data Sources

The *Electric Power Monthly (EPM)* is prepared by the Electric Power 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 seven data sources. Those forms are: the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," the Form EIA-900, "Monthly Nonutility 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," the Form EIA-860A, "Annual Electric Generator Report-Utility," and the Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report-Nonutility."

Form EIA-759

The Form EIA-759 is a cutoff model sample of approximately 360 electric utilities drawn from the frame of all operators of electric utility plants (approximately 700 electric utilities) that generate electric power for public use. Data will be collected on an annual basis from the remaining operators of electric utility plants. The new monthly data collection is from all utilities with at least one plant with a nameplate capacity of 50 megawatts or more. (Note: Includes all nuclear units). However, the few utilities that generate electricity using renewable fuel sources other than hydroelectric are all included in the sample. The Form EIA-759 is used to collect monthly data on net generation; consumption of coal, petroleum, and natural gas; and end-of-the-month stocks of coal and petroleum for each plant by fuel-type combination. Summary data from the Form EIA-759 are also contained in the *Electric Power Annual (EPA)*, *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, and the *Annual Energy Review (AER)*. These reports present aggregate data estimates for electric utilities at the U.S., Census division, and North American Electric Reliability Council Region (NERC) levels.

Instrument and Design History. Prior to 1936, the Bureau of the Census and the U.S. Geological Survey collected, compiled, and published data on the electric power industry. In 1936, the Federal Power Commission (FPC) assumed all data collection and

publication responsibilities for the electric power industry and implemented the FPC Form 4. The Federal Power Act, Sections 311 and 312, and FPC Order 141 define the legislative authority to collect power production data. The Form EIA-759 replaced the FPC Form 4 in January 1982. In January 1996, the Form EIA-759 was changed to collect data from a cutoff model sample of plants with a nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or more. In January 1999, the Form EIA-759 was changed to collect data for a cutoff sample of plants with a nameplate capacity of 50 megawatts or more.

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

FERC Form 423

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

Instrument and Design History. On July 7, 1972, the FPC issued Order Number 453 enacting the New Code of Federal Regulations, Section 141.61, legally creating

the FPC Form 423. Originally, the form was used to collect data only on fossil-steam plants, but was amended in 1974 to include data on internal combustion and combustion turbines. The FERC Form 423 replaced the FPC Form 423 in January 1983. The FERC Form 423 eliminated peaking units, which were previously collected on the FPC Form 423. In addition, the generator nameplate capacity threshold was changed from 25 megawatts to 50 megawatts. This reduction in coverage eliminated approximately 50 utilities and 250 plants. All historical FPC Form 423 data in this publication were revised to reflect the new generator nameplate capacity threshold of 50 or more megawatts reported on the FERC Form 423. In January 1991, the collection of data on the FERC Form 423 was extended to include combined-cycle units. Historical data have not been revised to include these units. Starting with the January 1993 data, the FERC began to collect the data directly from the respondents.

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

Form EIA-826

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

Instrument and Design History. The collection of electric power sales, revenue, and income data began in the early 1940's and was established as FPC Form 5 by FPC Order 141 in 1947. In 1980, the report was revised with only selected income items remaining and became the FERC Form 5. The Form EIA-826 replaced the FERC Form 5 in January 1983. In January 1987, the Form EIA-826 was changed to the "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions." It was formerly titled, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." The Form EIA-826 was revised in January 1990, and some data elements were eliminated. In 1993,

EIA for the first time used a model sample for the Form EIA-826. A stratified-random sample, employing auxiliary data, was used for each of the 4 previous years. (See previous issues of this publication, and (Knaub, 12) for details.) The current sample for the Form EIA-826, which was designed to obtain estimates of electricity sales and revenue per kilowatthour at the State level by end-use sector, was chosen to be in effect for the January 1993 data.

Frame. The frame for the Form EIA-826 was originally based on the 1989 submission of the Form EIA-861 (Section 1.4), which consisted of approximately 3,250 electric utilities selling retail and/or sales for resale. Note that for the Form EIA-826, the EIA is only interested in retail sales. Updates have been made to the frame to reflect mergers that affect data processing. Some electric utilities serve in more than one State. Thus, the State-service area is actually the sampling unit. For each State served by each utility, there is a utility State-part, or "State-service area." This approach allows for an explicit calculation of estimates for sales, revenue, and revenue per kilowatthour by end-use sector (residential, commercial, industrial and other) at State, Census division, and the U.S. level. Regressor data came from the Form EIA-861. (Note that estimates at the "State level" are for sales for the entire State, and similarly for "Census division" and "U.S." levels.)

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

Data Processing. The forms are mailed each year to the electric utilities with State-parts selected in the sample. The completed form is to be returned to the EIA by the last calendar day of the month following the reporting month. Nonrespondents are telephoned to obtain the data. Imputation, in model sampling, is an implicit part of the estimation. That is, data that are not available, either because it was not part of the sample or because the data are missing, are estimated using a model. The data are edited and entered into the computer where

additional checks are completed. After all forms have been received from the respondents, the final automated edit is submitted. Following verification, tables and text of the aggregated data are produced for inclusion in the EPM. After the EPM receives clearance from the EIA, the data are made available for public use through custom computer runs, data tapes, or in publications (EPA, AER) on a cost-recovery basis.

Form EIA-900

The Form EIA-900, "Monthly Nonutility Power Plant Report," is a cutoff model sample drawn from the frame for the Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." Members of the Form EIA-867 frame with nameplate capacity greater than or equal to 50 megawatts constitute the sample for the Form EIA-900. The Form EIA-900 currently 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.

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

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

Form EIA-861

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

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

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

Form EIA-860

The Form EIA-860A is a mandatory census of electric utilities in the United States that operate power plants or plan to operate a power plant within 10 years of the reporting year. The survey is used to collect data on electric utilities' existing power plants and their 10-year plans for constructing new plants, generating unit additions, modifications, and retirements in existing plants. Data on the survey are collected at the generating unit level. These data are then aggregated to provide totals by energy source (coal, petroleum, gas,

water, nuclear, other) and geographic area (State, NERC region, Federal region, Census division). Additionally, at the national level, data are aggregated to provide totals by prime mover. Data from the Form EIA-860 are also summarized in the *Inventory of Power Plants in the United States* and the EPA, and as input to publications (AER) and studies by other offices in the Department of Energy.

Instrument and Design History. The Form EIA-860A 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-860A is mailed to approximately 900 respondents in November or December to collect data as of January 1 of the reporting year, where the reporting year is the calendar year in which the report was filed. Effective with the 1996 reporting year, respondents have the option of filing Form EIA-860A directly with the EIA or through an agent, such as the respondent's regional electric reliability council. Data reported through the regional electric reliability councils are submitted to the EIA electronically from the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC). 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 EIA-860B

The Form EIA-860B is a mandatory survey of all existing and planned nonutility electric generating facilities in the United States with a total generator nameplate capacity of 1 or more megawatts. In 1992, the reporting threshold of the Form EIA-860B was lowered to include all facilities with a combined nameplate capacity of 1 or more megawatts. Previously, data were collected every 3 years from facilities with a nameplate capacity between 1 and 5 megawatts. Planned generators are defined as a proposal by a company to install electric generating equipment at an existing or planned facility. The proposal is based on the owner having obtained (1) all environmental and regulatory approvals, (2) a contract for the electric energy, or (3) financial closure on the facility. The Form consists of

Schedules I, "Identification and Certification;" Schedule II, "Facility Information;" Schedule III, "Standard Industrial Classification Code Designation;" Schedule IVA, "Facility Fuel Information;" Schedule IVB, "Facility Thermal and Generation Information;" Schedule V, "Facility Environmental Information;" and Schedule VI, "Electric Generator Information."

Submission of the Form EIA-860B is required from all facilities that have a combined facility nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or more. Schedule V, "Facility Environmental Information" is only required of those facilities of 25 megawatts or more.

The form is used to collect data on the installed capacity, energy consumption, generation, and electric energy sales to electric utilities and other nonutilities by facility. Additionally, the form is used to collect data on the quality of fuels burned and the types of environmental equipment used by the respondent. These data are aggregated to provide geographic totals for selected States and at the Census division and national levels. Since the Form EIA-860B data are considered confidential, suppression of some data is necessary to protect the confidentiality of the individual respondent data. See "Confidentiality of the Data" in this section for further information.

Instrument and Design History. The Form EIA-860B was implemented in December 1989 to collect data as of year-end 1989. The Federal Energy Administration Act of 1984 (Public Law 93-275) defines the legislative authority to collect these data.

Data Processing. The Form EIA-860B is mailed to the respondents in January to collect data as of the end of the preceding calendar year. Static data for each respondent are preprinted from the previous year, and the respondents are instructed to verify all preprinted information and to supply the missing data. The completed forms are to be returned to the EIA by April 30. The response rate for all facilities for which addresses were confirmed was 100 percent. The data are manually edited before being keyed for automatic data processing. Computer programs containing additional edit checks are run. Respondents are telephoned to obtain corrections or clarifications of reported data and to obtain missing data as a result of the manual and automated editing.

Formulas/Methodologies

The following formula is used to calculate percent differences.

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

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

Form EIA-826

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

The sample consists of approximately 260 electric utilities. This includes a somewhat larger number of State-service areas for electric utilities. Estimation procedures include imputation to account for non-response. Nonsampling error must also be considered. The nonsampling error is not estimated directly, although attempts are made to minimize it.

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

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

The sampling error may be less than the nonsampling error. Nonsampling errors may be attributed to many sources, including the response errors, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, mistakes in recording or coding data obtained, and other errors of collection, response, or coverage. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. In a complete census, this problem may become unmanageable. One indicator of the magnitude of possible nonsampling error may be gleaned by examining the history of revisions to data for a survey (Table B2).

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

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

$$y_i = bx_i + x_i^\gamma e_{0i},$$

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

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

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ (see (Knaub, 5)), although more research (Knaub, 9) could refine this. For the Form EIA-826, $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$ has certainly been shown to be adequate (see (Knaub, 5), page 878, Table 1). The variance formula for $V_{\hat{y}}$ found in (Royall and Cumberland, 7 and 8) performs well for sales and for revenue. For revenue per kilowatthour, the model covariance comes from notes provided by Professor Poduri S.R.S. Rao (Rao, 10) of the University of Rochester and the Energy Information Administration. Aggregate level CV estimates for revenue per kilowatthour are calculated as supported by (Hansen,

Hurwitz and Madow, 11). Details are published in (Knaub, 12).

As a final adjustment based on our most complete data, use is made of final Form EIA-861 data, when available. The annual totals for Form EIA-826 data by State and end-use sector are compared to the corresponding Form EIA-861 values for sales and revenue. The ratio of these two values in each case is then used to adjust each corresponding monthly value.

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

Form EIA-900

The Form EIA-900 data are collected at the facility level, which is roughly the nonutility equivalent of plant level. Like the Form EIA-826, cutoff model sampling and estimation are employed, however, the estimation formula are modified by use of a second regressor. It was found that more variability occurred under the single regressor model than was generally found in the case of the Form EIA-826, but that through the use of nameplate capacity as a second regressor, results were greatly improved. Increasing variance as regressor values increase (heteroscedasticity), a phenomenon which caused us to use a value for gamma greater than zero in the case of the Form EIA-826, is at least as important a consideration here, and further study to increase efficiency may be performed. A paper, "Weighted Multiple Regression Estimation for Survey Model Sampling," has been accepted for publication in the Internet statistics journal, InterStat at <http://interstat.stat.vt.edu/intersta.htm>. This paper explains a great deal of the background and methodology involved in providing a satisfactory estimator in this case. It appears at the Web site given above, under May 1996 (Knaub, 13).

Form EIA-759

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

A cutoff model sampling and estimation are employed, using the same multiple regression model. Once again,

as described under the corresponding subsection on the Form EIA-900, details of the estimation of totals and variances of totals are published on the Internet in a paper entitled "Weighted Multiple Regression Estimation for Survey Model Sampling (Knaub, 13)."

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

As a final adjustment based on our most complete data, use is made of final Form EIA-759 annual census, when available. The annual census for Form EIA-759 data by State and energy source are compared to the corresponding monthly Form EIA-759 values. The ratio of these two values in each case is then used to adjust each corresponding monthly value.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-861

Data for the Form EIA-861 are collected at the utility level from all electric utilities in the United States, its territories, and Puerto Rico. Form EIA-861 data in this publication are for the United States only. These data are then aggregated to provide geographic totals at the State, NERC region, Census division, and national level. Sources and disposition of data are also provided by utility class of ownership and retail consumer class of service. Average revenue (nominal dollars) per kilowatthour of electricity sold is calculated by dividing total annual retail revenue (nominal dollars) by the total annual retail sales of electricity.

Average revenue per kilowatthour is defined as the cost per unit of electricity sold and is calculated by dividing retail electric revenue by the corresponding sales of

electricity. The average revenue per kilowatthour is calculated for all consumers and for each sector (residential, commercial, industrial, and other sales).

Electric utilities typically employ a number of rate schedules within a single sector. These alternative rate schedules reflect the varying consumption levels and patterns of consumers and their associated impact on the costs to the electric utility for providing electrical service. The average revenue per kilowatthour reported in this publication by sector represents a weighted average of consumer revenue and sales within that sector and across sectors for all consumers.

The electric revenue used to derive the average revenue per kilowatthour is the operating revenue reported by the electric utility. Operating revenue includes energy charges, demand charges, consumer service charges, environmental surcharges, fuel adjustments, and other miscellaneous charges.

Electric utility operating revenues cover, among other costs of service, State and Federal income taxes and taxes other than income taxes paid by the utility. The Federal component of these taxes are, for the most part, "payroll" taxes. State and local authorities tax the value of plant (property taxes), the amount of revenues (gross receipts taxes), purchases of materials and services (sales and use taxes), and a potentially long list of other items that vary extensively by taxing authority. Taxes deducted from employees' pay (such as Federal income taxes and employees' share of social security taxes) are not a part of the utility's "tax costs," but are paid to the taxing authorities in the name of the employees. These taxes are included in the utility's cost of service (for example, revenue requirements) and are included in the amounts recovered from consumers in rates and reported in operating revenues.

Electric utilities, like many other business enterprises, are required by various taxing authorities to collect and remit taxes assessed on their consumers. In this regard, the electric utility serves as an agent for the taxing authority. Taxes assessed on the consumer, such as a gross receipts tax or sales tax, are called "pass through" taxes. These taxes do not represent a cost to the utility and are not recorded in the operating revenues of the utility. However, taxing authorities differ as to whether a specific tax is assessed on the utility or the consumer—which, in turn, determines whether or not the tax is included in the operating revenue of the electric utility.

Form EIA-860A

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

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

Form EIA-860B

Gross electricity generation data from the Form EIA-860B, reported by generator, are aggregated to provide totals by energy source and geographic area. Nonutility power producers report gross electricity generated on the Form EIA-860B, unlike electric utilities that report net generation on various EIA and FERC forms. Nonutilities generally do not measure and record electrical consumption used solely for the production of electricity. Nonutility generators and associated auxiliary equipment are often an integral part of a manufacturing or other industrial process and individual watthour meters are not generally installed on auxiliary equipment.

Estimated values for net generation from nonutility power producers were developed by EIA using gross generation, prime mover, fuels, and type of air pollution control data reported on the Form EIA-860B. The difference between gross and net generation is the electricity consumed by auxiliary equipment and environmental control devices such as pumps, fans, coal pulverizers, particulate collectors, and flue gas desulfurization (FGD) units. The difference between gross and net generation is sometimes called parasitic load. In smaller power plants rotating auxiliaries are almost always electric motors. In large power plants that produce steam, rotating auxiliaries can be powered by either steam turbines or electric motors and sometimes both because of cold startup requirements.

This methodology for estimating net generation from gross generation is based on determining typical energy consumption for auxiliary electrical equipment associated with electrical generators. For instance, wind turbines have none of the auxiliaries common to a coal-burning power plant such as a coal pulverizers, fans, and emission controls. On the other hand, windfarms do consume electricity since automatic, computer-based control systems are used to control blade pitch and speed thereby affecting generator electricity output.

Shown below are the conversion factors used to estimate net generation by nonutility generators. The factors are typical of a modern electric power plant but could vary significantly between individual plants. Net generation is calculated by multiplying the appropriate conversion factor by the reported gross electrical generation.

Prime Mover Type	Gross-to-Net Generation Conversion Factor
Gas (Combustion) Turbine)	.98
Steam Turbine	.97*
Internal Combustion	.98
Wind Turbine	.99
Solar-Photovoltaic	.99
Hydraulic Turbine	.99
Fuel Cell	.99
Other	.97

*Factor reduced by .01 if the facility has flue gas particulate collectors and another .03 if the facility has flue gas desulfurization (FGD) equipment. Facilities under 25 megawatts and burning coal in traditional boilers (e.g., not fluidized bed boilers) are assumed to have particulate and FGD equipment.

These conversion factors were estimated by the staff of the Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels, Energy Information Administration. The primary reference used in developing the conversion factors was *Steam, Its Generation and Use*, 40th Edition, Babcock & Wilcox, Barberton, Ohio.

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 generally represent generating plants with a combined capacity of 25 or more megawatts. The results, therefore, may not be completely representative.

Quality of Data

The CNEAF office is responsible for routine data improvement and quality assurance activities. All operations in this office are done in accordance with formal standards established by the EIA. These standards are the measuring rod necessary for quality statistics. Data improvement efforts include verification of data-keyed input by automatic computerized methods, editing by subject matter specialists, and follow-up on nonrespondents. The CNEAF office supports the quality assurance efforts of the data collectors by providing advisory reviews of the structure of information requirements, and of proposed designs for new and revised data collection forms and systems. Once implemented, the actual performance of working data collection systems is also validated. Computerized respondent data files are checked to identify those who fail to respond to the survey. By law, nonrespondents may be fined or otherwise penalized for not filing a mandatory EIA data form. Before invoking the law, the EIA tries to obtain the required information by encouraging cooperation of nonrespondents.

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

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

Data Precision

Monthly sample survey data have both sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling errors may be expected since all data are not collected and, therefore, must be mathematically estimated. (Note that the annual series for a monthly sample is not subject to sampling error because it is a census). Nonsampling errors are the result of incorrect allocation of data (for example, transcriptions or misclassifications) and can be difficult

to control and estimate. A study of coefficients of variance and data revisions was conducted so that the appropriate levels of precision, based on the accuracy and completeness of the data from which the estimates are derived, is provided in this report for average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold. It was judged that three significant digits are justified for average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold at the U.S. level except for monthly data prior to 1990 where two significant digits are more appropriate.

Data Imputation

It may become necessary (as in March and April 1996 FERC Form 423 data) to impute for some data, even if a 100-percent census is normally collected without incident. In such cases, a modeling approach, similar to what is done for the Form EIA-826, can be implemented. The estimation methodologies for model sampling and model imputation are identical.

Data Editing System

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

Confidentiality of the Data

In general, the data collected on the forms used for input to this report are not confidential. However, data from the Form EIA-900, "Monthly Sales for Resale," and from the Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producers," are considered confidential and must adhere to EIA's "Policy on the Disclosure of Individually Identifiable Energy Information in the Possession of the EIA" (45Federal Register 59812 (1980)).

Rounding Rules for Data

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

are then truncated at the $(r+d+1)$ th digit. The symbol for a rounded number truncated to zero is (*).

Data Correction Procedure

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

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

discussion, changes or revisions are referred to as "errors."

In accordance with policy statement number 3, the mean value (unweighted average) for the absolute values of the 12 monthly revisions of each item are provided at the U.S. level for the past 4 years (Table C2). For example, the mean of the 12 monthly absolute errors (absolute differences between preliminary and final monthly data) for coal-fired generation in 1995 was 49. That is, on average, the absolute value of the change made each month to coal-fired generation was 49 million kilowatthours.

The U.S. total net summer capability, updated monthly in the EPM (Table 1), is based solely on new electric generating units and retirements which come to the attention of the EIA during the year through telephone calls with electric utilities and on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and may not include all activity for the month. Data on net summer capability, including new electric generating units, are collected annually on the Form EIA-860A, "Annual Electric Generator Report - Utility," and Form 860B "Annual Electric Generator Report - Nonutility."

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.

Table C1. Average Heat Content of Fossil-Fuel Receipts, March 1999

Census Division and State	Coal ¹ (Btu per ton)	Petroleum ¹ (Btu per barrel)	Gas ¹ (Btu per thousand cubic feet)
New England	26,518,194	6,373,931	1,026,311
Connecticut	—	6,361,197	1,031,133
Maine	—	6,358,086	—
Massachusetts	26,078,196	6,261,384	1,025,087
New Hampshire	26,658,584	6,403,956	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	1,012,000
Middle Atlantic	25,280,716	6,276,849	1,029,612
New Jersey	26,190,846	6,266,747	1,034,399
New York	26,170,316	6,274,931	1,029,373
Pennsylvania	24,952,511	6,292,917	1,033,893
East North Central	21,131,197	6,035,249	750,670
Illinois	19,558,106	5,837,290	1,022,365
Indiana	21,689,182	5,741,055	1,030,287
Michigan	21,312,419	6,290,558	* 408,779
Ohio	23,588,050	5,819,065	1,027,718
Wisconsin	17,876,046	5,880,000	1,008,858
West North Central	16,639,782	5,867,659	994,387
Iowa	16,974,846	5,766,600	1,005,282
Kansas	17,254,896	5,974,412	989,235
Minnesota	17,820,208	5,754,000	1,009,981
Missouri	17,804,193	5,829,972	1,011,469
Nebraska	16,979,760	5,801,880	999,857
North Dakota	13,268,370	5,820,318	—
South Dakota	17,524,000	—	—
South Atlantic	24,548,543	6,355,858	1,052,790
Delaware	25,961,746	6,374,939	988,099
District of Columbia	—	—	—
Florida	24,441,012	6,369,887	1,055,857
Georgia	23,208,322	5,817,000	1,024,000
Maryland	25,797,424	6,341,529	1,042,000
North Carolina	24,870,362	5,811,958	1,044,000
South Carolina	25,364,030	5,796,000	1,028,000
Virginia	25,380,808	6,337,572	1,080,593
West Virginia	24,615,121	5,844,967	1,000,000
East South Central	22,782,684	6,680,832	1,039,299
Alabama	22,556,302	5,724,352	1,016,759
Kentucky	22,816,748	5,853,007	1,025,000
Mississippi	21,824,946	6,637,138	1,031,526
Tennessee	22,920,396	5,875,800	—
West South Central	15,993,438	6,490,698	1,025,881
Arkansas	17,371,048	5,919,934	1,011,026
Louisiana	16,712,360	6,550,082	1,039,747
Oklahoma	17,263,616	—	1,024,882
Texas	15,319,777	5,796,000	1,022,725
Mountain	19,678,840	5,833,428	1,028,835
Arizona	20,590,244	5,859,114	1,014,100
Colorado	19,358,096	—	1,036,789
Idaho	—	—	—
Montana	16,769,677	5,922,000	1,075,669
Nevada	22,569,870	5,842,620	1,039,223
New Mexico	18,018,038	5,712,000	1,012,712
Utah	22,742,788	5,871,000	1,071,000
Wyoming	17,783,498	5,877,290	1,044,000
Pacific Contiguous	17,483,677	—	1,016,921
California	—	—	1,016,993
Oregon	19,105,754	—	1,011,000
Washington	16,524,202	—	—
Pacific Noncontiguous	—	6,294,494	999,224
Alaska	—	—	999,224
Hawaii	—	6,294,494	—
U.S. Average	20,488,723	6,347,249	1,019,848

¹ Data represents weighted values

* Consists mostly of blast furnace gas which has a heat content of 74,0 Btu per thousand cubic feet

Note: Data for 1998 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, 1994 Through 1998

Item	Mean Absolute Value of Change				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Nonutility					
Sales for Resale (million kilowatt-hours)	NA	NA	546	535	NA
Utility					
Generation (million kilowatt-hours)					
Coal	34	49	162	201	201
Petroleum	25	6	64	53	39
Gas	29	38	84	168	102
Hydroelectric	6	6	298	325	322
Nuclear	96	0	4	65	0
Other ¹	1	0	0	0	0
Total	113	11	462	285	504
Consumption					
Coal (thousand short tons)	10	27	105	169	114
Petroleum (thousand barrels)	13	1	94	43	76
Gas (million cubic feet)	470	300	899	1,243	1,084
Stocks ²					
Coal (thousand short tons)	124	310	233	501	229
Petroleum (thousand barrels)	81	239	201	130	98
Retail Sales (million kilowatt-hours)					
Residential	115	79	345	350	626
Commercial	397	780	476	1,265	175
Industrial	806	141	1,129	257	771
Other ³	24	167	267	363	33
Total	602	694	1,153	1,724	1,466
Revenue (million dollars)					
Residential	14	17	2	3	42
Commercial	31	51	29	60	17
Industrial	51	23	46	32	30
Other ³	4	5	1	31	2
Total	49	22	46	62	79
Average Revenue per Kilowatt-hour (cents) ⁴					
Residential	.01	.01	.03	.03	.02
Commercial	.01	.01	.01	.05	.01
Industrial	.02	.03	.01	.02	.01
Other ³	.04	.20	.22	.07	.02
Total	.01	.01	.01	.02	.01
Receipts					
Coal (thousand short tons)	27	34	61	71	84
Petroleum (thousand barrels)	28	2	77	28	20
Gas (million cubic feet)	211	227	566	122	365
Cost (cents per kilowatt-hour) ⁴					
Coal	.08	.10	.06	.16	.23
Petroleum	.01	.01	.01	*	*
Gas	.04	.15	.87	.68	.35

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

2 Stocks are end of month values.

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

4 Data represents weighted values.

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

NA = Not available.

Notes: *Change refers to the difference between estimates or 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-900, "Nonutility Sales for Resale Report"; Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-825, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions"; and Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

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.

Table C4. Comparison of Sample Versus Census Published Data at the U.S. Level, 1996 and 1997

Item	1996			1997		
	Sample	Census	Difference (Percent)	Sample	Census	Difference (Percent)
Nonutility						
Sales for Resale (million kilowatt-hours)	219,549	224,646	*	222,367	NA	NA
Utility						
Generation (million kilowatt-hours)						
Coal	1,735,943	1,737,453	0.1	1,788,733	1,787,806	-0.1
Petroleum	66,261	65,695	-0.9	75,570	74,372	-1.6
Gas	263,362	262,730	-0.2	283,603	283,625	*
Other ¹	1,012,475	1,011,564	-0.1	977,618	976,720	-0.1
Total	3,877,940	3,877,442	*	3,125,524	3,122,523	-0.10
Consumption						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	873,681	874,681	.1	898,460	900,361	.2
Petroleum (1,000 barrels)	114,788	113,274	-1.3	128,254	125,146	-2.5
Gas (1,000 Mcf)	2,736,552	2,732,107	-0.2	2,962,375	2,968,433	.2
Stocks²						
Coal (1,000 short tons)	114,623	114,623	*	98,261	98,826	.6
Petroleum (1,000 barrels)	47,507	47,690	.4	48,570	48,792	.5
Retail Sales (million kilowatt-hours)						
Residential	1,078,355	1,082,491	.4	1,071,563	NA	NA
Commercial	888,066	887,425	-0.1	913,265	NA	NA
Industrial	1,016,807	1,030,356	1.3	1,035,700	NA	NA
Other ³	100,741	97,539	-3.3	98,544	NA	NA
All Sectors	3,883,970	3,097,810	.40	3,119,872	NA	NA
Revenue (million dollars)						
Residential	90,510	90,501	*	90,653	NA	NA
Commercial	67,822	67,827	*	69,767	NA	NA
Industrial	46,833	47,385	1.2	47,159	NA	NA
Other ³	6,735	6,741	.1	6,737	NA	NA
All Sectors	211,900	212,455	.30	214,317	NA	NA
Average Revenue per Kilowatt-hour (cents)⁴						
Residential	8.39	8.36	-0.4	8.46	NA	NA
Commercial	7.64	7.64	.1	7.64	NA	NA
Industrial	4.61	4.60	-0.2	4.55	NA	NA
Other ³	6.69	6.91	3.3	6.84	NA	NA
All Sectors	6.87	6.86	-0.20	6.87	NA	NA

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 represent weighted values.

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

NA = Not available.

Notes: The average revenue per kilowatt-hour 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-900, "Nonutility Sales for Resale Report;" Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report;" Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" 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

Note: The Alaska Systems Coordinating Council (ASCC) is an affiliate NERC member.

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

Table C5. Estimated Coefficients of Variation for Electric Utility Net Generation by State,
April 1999
(Percent)

State	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydroelectric	Nuclear	Other ¹
Alabama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—
Alaska	.0	13.6	.3	18.0	—	—
Arizona	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—
Arkansas	.0	.0	1.1	.8	.0	—
California	—	4.0	2.5	.1	.0	0.0
Colorado	.2	15.2	.4	.1	—	.0
Connecticut	.0	.3	.0	1.1	.0	.0
Delaware	.0	.0	.0	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	.0	—	—	—	—
Florida	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—
Georgia	.0	.0	.4	.4	.0	—
Hawaii	—	1.6	—	.0	—	—
Idaho	—	.0	—	.1	—	—
Illinois	.0	1.0	.2	.0	.0	.0
Indiana	.0	.0	1.0	.0	—	—
Iowa	.0	4.0	2.9	.4	.0	.0
Kansas	.0	.4	3.9	—	.0	—
Kentucky	.7	4.7	2.1	2.6	—	—
Louisiana	.0	.1	.1	—	.0	—
Maine	—	.1	—	3.5	—	.0
Maryland	.0	.4	.3	.0	.0	—
Massachusetts	.0	34.0	6.9	4.2	.0	—
Michigan	.1	.7	.5	4.9	.0	—
Minnesota	.5	.1	11.8	1.4	.0	.0
Mississippi	.4	.6	.5	—	.0	—
Missouri	.0	1.2	2.7	1.2	.0	.0
Montana	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
Nebraska	.0	6.5	7.6	.0	.0	.0
Nevada	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
New Hampshire	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—
New Jersey	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—
New Mexico	.2	.0	.8	.0	—	—
New York	.0	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0
North Carolina	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	—
North Dakota	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
Ohio	.0	.1	1.8	.0	.0	—
Oklahoma	.0	1.0	.2	.0	—	—
Oregon	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	.0
Pennsylvania	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	—
Rhode Island	—	.0	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	.0	.0	.0	3.9	.0	—
South Dakota	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
Tennessee	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	—
Texas	.0	.1	.0	1.0	.0	.0
Utah	.0	1.1	3.9	2.1	—	.0
Vermont	—	30.3	.0	7.6	.0	.0
Virginia	.0	.0	.0	1.5	.0	.0
Washington	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
West Virginia	.0	.0	.0	.0	—	—
Wisconsin	.0	.6	.5	1.9	.0	.0
Wyoming	.0	.0	.0	.2	—	—

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

Notes: For an explanation of coefficients of variation, see the technical notes. Estimates for 1999 are preliminary.

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

Table C6. Estimated Coefficients of Variation for Electric Utility Fuel Consumption and Stocks by State, April 1999
(Percent)

State	Consumption			Stocks	
	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Coal	Petroleum
Alabama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alaska	.0	11.4	.4	.0	29.6
Arizona	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Arkansas	.0	.0	2.1	.0	.0
California	—	4.2	2.0	—	1.4
Colorado	.1	4.0	.4	.1	.7
Connecticut	.0	.3	.0	.0	.2
Delaware	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
District of Columbia	—	.0	—	—	.0
Florida	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Georgia	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0
Hawaii	—	1.6	—	—	1.1
Idaho	—	.0	—	—	.0
Illinois	.0	1.1	.2	.0	.3
Indiana	.0	.1	1.0	.0	.2
Iowa	.1	2.3	4.3	.1	3.5
Kansas	.0	1.0	3.5	.0	4.7
Kentucky	.7	3.5	1.7	1.2	1.3
Louisiana	.0	.1	.1	.0	.0
Maine	—	.2	—	—	.0
Maryland	.0	.1	.4	.0	.1
Massachusetts	.0	45.9	6.3	.0	472.0
Michigan	.1	.6	.2	.1	.1
Minnesota	.3	.7	10.1	.5	1.3
Mississippi	1.2	.6	.4	.5	.3
Missouri	.0	1.2	2.7	.0	.5
Montana	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Nebraska	.0	4.8	6.8	.0	3.6
Nevada	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
New Hampshire	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
New Jersey	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
New Mexico	.3	.0	.8	.2	.0
New York	.0	.1	.1	.0	.0
North Carolina	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
North Dakota	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Ohio	.0	.2	1.7	.0	.1
Oklahoma	.0	1.0	.2	.0	.3
Oregon	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Pennsylvania	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Rhode Island	—	.0	—	—	.0
South Carolina	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
South Dakota	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Tennessee	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Texas	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0
Utah	.0	2.1	.4	.0	1.7
Vermont	—	26.1	.0	—	3.2
Virginia	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0
Washington	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
West Virginia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Wisconsin	.0	2.1	.6	.0	.4
Wyoming	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

Notes: *For an explanation of coefficients of variation, see the technical notes. *Estimates for 1999 are preliminary.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bcf: The abbreviation for 1 billion cubic feet.

Bituminous Coal: The most common coal. It is dense and black (often with well-defined bands of bright and

dull material). Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. It is used for generating electricity, making coke, and space heating. Comprises five groups classified according to the following ASTM Specification D388-84, on a dry mineral-matter-free (mmf) basis for fixed-carbon and volatile matter and a moist mmf basis for calorific value.

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

LV = Low-volatile bituminous coal

MV = Medium-volatile bituminous coal

HVA = High-volatile A bituminous coal

HVB = High-volatile B bituminous coal

HVC = High-volatile C bituminous coal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Energy: The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes

from fossil fuels that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to accomplish tasks. Electrical energy is usually measured in kilowatthours, while heat energy is usually measured in British thermal units.

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

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

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

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

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

Noncoincident 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. The NERC Regions are:

ASCC - Alaskan System Coordination Council
ECAR - East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement
ERCOT - Electric Reliability Council of Texas
FRCC - Florida Reliability Coordinating Council
MAIN - Mid-America Interconnected Network
MAAC - Mid-Atlantic Area Council
MAPP - Mid-Continent Area Power Pool
NPCC - Northeast Power Coordinating Council
SERC - Southeastern Electric Reliability Council
SPP - Southwest Power Pool
WSCC - Western Systems Coordinating Council

Nuclear Fuel: Fissionable materials that have been enriched to such a composition that, when placed in a nuclear reactor, will support a self-sustaining fission chain reaction, producing heat in a controlled manner for process use.

Nuclear Power Plant: A facility in which heat produced in a reactor by the fissioning of nuclear fuel is used to drive a steam turbine.

Off-Peak Gas: Gas that is to be delivered and taken on demand when demand is not at its peak.

Ohm: The unit of measurement of electrical resistance. The resistance of a circuit in which a potential difference of 1 volt produces a current of 1 ampere.

Operable Nuclear Unit: A nuclear unit is "operable" after it completes low-power testing and is granted authorization to operate at full power. This occurs when it receives its full power amendment to its operating license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Other Gas: Includes manufactured gas, coke-oven gas, blast-furnace gas, and refinery gas. Manufactured gas is obtained by distillation of coal, by the thermal decomposition of oil, or by the reaction of steam passing through a bed of heated coal or coke.

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

Other Unavailable Capability: Net capability of main generating units that are unavailable for load for reasons other than full-forced outage or scheduled maintenance. Legal restrictions or other causes make these units unavailable.

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

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

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

Percent Difference: The relative change in a quantity over a specified time period. It is calculated as follows: the current value has the previous value subtracted from it; this new number is divided by the absolute value of

the previous value; then this new number is multiplied by 100.

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

Petroleum Coke: See Coke (Petroleum).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pumped-Storage Hydroelectric Plant: A plant that usually generates electric energy during peak-load periods by using water previously pumped into an elevated storage reservoir during off-peak periods when excess generating capacity is available to do so. When additional generating capacity is needed, the water can

be released from the reservoir through a conduit to turbine generators located in a power plant at a lower level.

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

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

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

Receipts: Purchases of fuel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

other sales to public authorities and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

Sales for Resale: Energy supplied to other electric utilities, cooperatives, municipalities, and Federal and State electric agencies for resale to ultimate consumers.

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

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

Spot Purchases: A single shipment of fuel or volumes of fuel, purchased for delivery within 1 year. Spot purchases are often made by a user to fulfill a certain portion of energy requirements, to meet unanticipated energy needs, or to take advantage of low-fuel prices.

Standby Facility: A facility that supports a utility system and is generally running under no-load. It is available to replace or supplement a facility normally in service.

Standby Service: Support service that is available, as needed, to supplement a consumer, a utility system, or to another utility if a schedule or an agreement authorizes the transaction. The service is not regularly used.

Steam-Electric Plant (Conventional): A plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The steam used to drive the turbine is produced in a boiler where fossil fuels are burned.

Stocks: A supply of fuel accumulated for future use. This includes coal and fuel oil stocks at the plant site, in coal cars, tanks, or barges at the plant site, or at separate storage sites.

Subbituminous Coal: Subbituminous coal, or black lignite, is dull black and generally contains 20 to 30 percent moisture. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 16 to 24 million Btu per ton as received and averages about 18 million Btu per ton. Subbituminous coal, mined in the western coal fields, is used for generating electricity and space heating.

Substation: Facility equipment that switches, changes, or regulates electric voltage.

Sulfur: One of the elements present in varying quantities in coal which contributes to environmental degradation when coal is burned. In terms of sulfur content by weight, coal is generally classified as low (less than or

equal to 1 percent), medium (greater than 1 percent and less than or equal to 3 percent), and high (greater than 3 percent). Sulfur content is measured as a percent by weight of coal on an "as received" or a "dry" (moisture-free, usually part of a laboratory analysis) basis.

Switching Station: Facility equipment used to tie together two or more electric circuits through switches. The switches are selectively arranged to permit a circuit to be disconnected, or to change the electric connection between the circuits.

System (Electric): Physically connected generation, transmission, and distribution facilities operated as an integrated unit under one central management, or operating supervision.

Transformer: An electrical device for changing the voltage of alternating current.

Transmission: The movement or transfer of electric energy over an interconnected group of lines and associated equipment between points of supply and points at which it is transformed for delivery to consumers, or is delivered to other electric systems. Transmission is considered to end when the energy is transformed for distribution to the consumer.

Transmission System (Electric): An interconnected group of electric transmission lines and associated

equipment for moving or transferring electric energy in bulk between points of supply and points at which it is transformed for delivery over the distribution system lines to consumers, or is delivered to other electric systems.

Turbine: A machine for generating rotary mechanical power from the energy of a stream of fluid (such as water, steam, or hot gas). Turbines convert the kinetic energy of fluids to mechanical energy through the principles of impulse and reaction, or a mixture of the two.

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

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

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

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