

1993 Energy Expenditures in Nebraska Reach \$3.1 Billion

A Rise of 4%

The Nebraska Energy Office reports that total energy expenditures in the state for 1993 reached \$3.145 billion, a 4% increase over the 1992 total of \$3.015 billion.

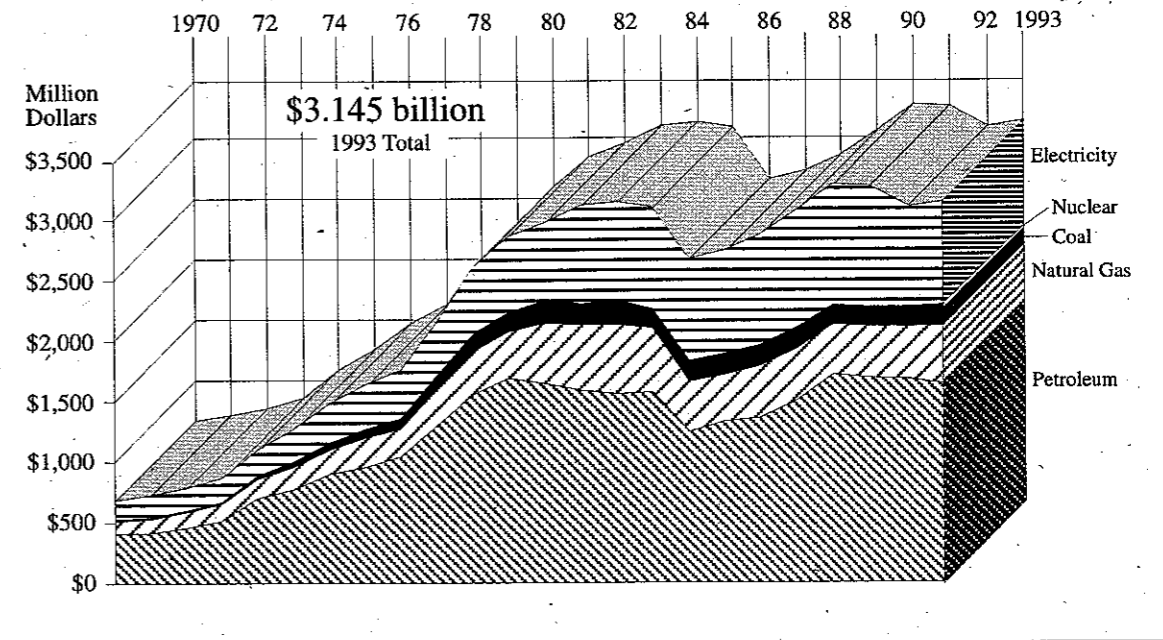
long.

The large winter daily freeze of 40 below near Omaha and other low-temperature conditions led to a high demand for heat energy with no winter, heat or light.

day morning. Electricity was back on the main line by 10:45 PM as peak generation and lines and poles in town and out to the sub-station. Power remains without power, according to the board member.

coming to the school, and writing. With the power out for the rural areas, State Dept reports a lot of books, and students. Oil for fuel.

Expenditures by End-Use Sector, Nebraska, 1970-1993



Nebraska Energy Statistics 1960 - 1993

E • N • E • R • G • Y

STATE OF NEBRASKA

Nebraska Energy Office
1200 N Street, Suite 110
Lincoln, Nebraska

STATE/LOCAL

41% of Energy Costs Spent in Transportation

The Transportation Planning Authority, considered the increased costs of parts in the country. Bergeron said, "There is little doubt in our minds that the state is at a disadvantage where we should qualify for aid. The state should..."

and Transportation Planning Authority. Bergeron said that the state should be doing and the state should not be doing. Bergeron said that the state should be doing and the state should not be doing.

Table of Contents

Nebraska Energy Office Energy Statistics, 1960-1993 presents the most current information available about Nebraska's energy consumption and production. This publication is intended to provide energy planners, policy makers and consumers with a useful reference to make informed energy decisions.

This report is divided into six sections with appendices. The first presents an overview of energy use and trends in the state. The second section covers energy use and trends in the residential, commercial, industrial, transportation and electric utility sectors. The third section provides specific information on consumption and trends for natural gas, petroleum, electricity and coal. Section four contains production information for crude oil, natural gas and ethanol. Electricity generation and facilities are covered in section five. Section six contains miscellaneous information such as degree days, population and motor vehicle data. The appendices contain conversion factors and a glossary of terms used in this publication.

This report was compiled and prepared by the Nebraska Energy Office. The statistical series presented represent those determined to be most useful. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy.

Suggestions or comments regarding this publication are welcome.

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Total Energy Consumption and Expenditures

Total Energy Consumption

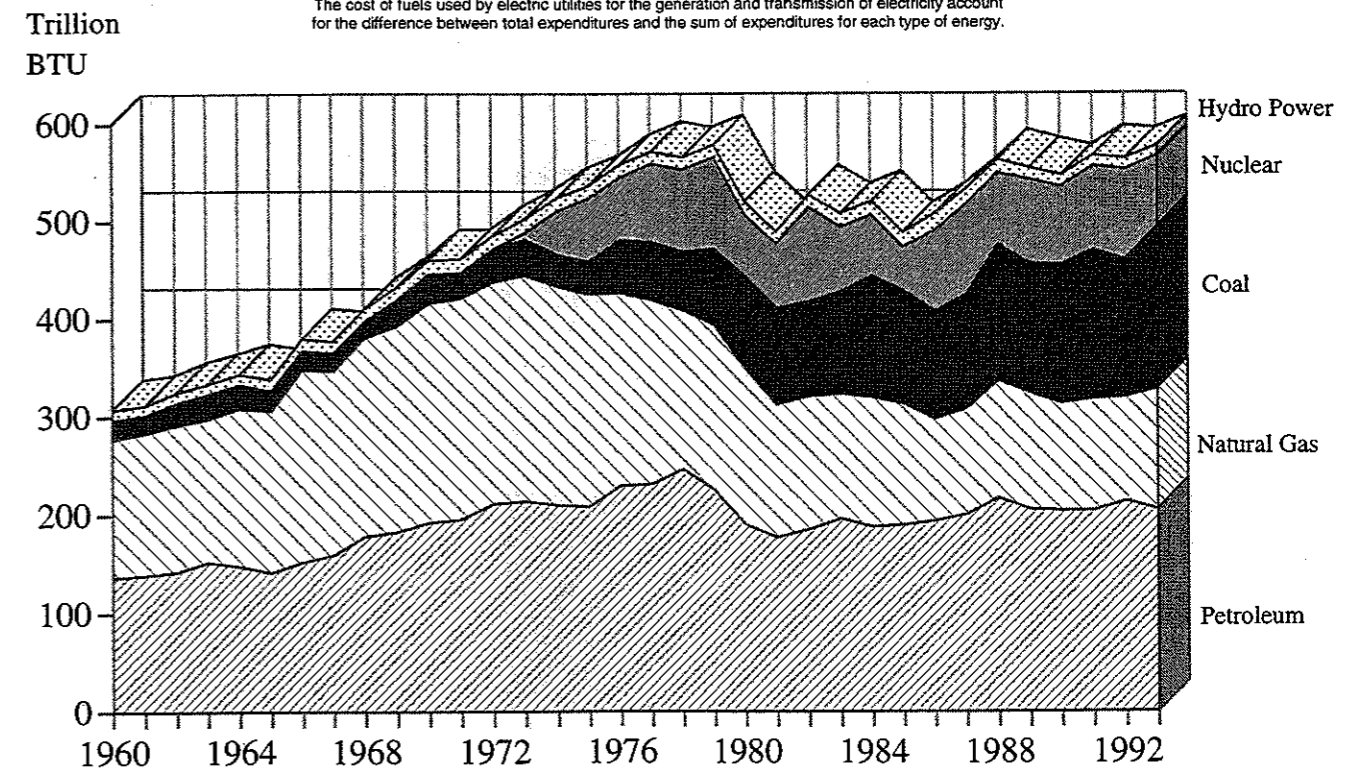
There are two common ways to account for energy consumption: primary resource consumption and end-use energy consumption. End use refers to the energy content of electricity and other fuels at the point of use by consumers. Approximately 70% of the primary energy used to generate and distribute electricity is lost as waste heat. This loss is referred to as associated energy losses or electric system losses throughout this report. Unless otherwise noted, total energy consumption refers to total primary energy consumption adjusted for net interstate sales of electricity.

Total energy consumption in 1993 was 542.1 trillion Btus, a 7.2% increase from 1992. This compares with peak consumption of 554.4 trillion Btus in 1977. Petroleum use decreased 1.0% from 1992, natural gas use increased 17.6%, coal use increased 18.0%, nuclear power use decreased 22.2%, and hydroelectric power decreased 6.3%. Overall, consumption of primary energy resources increased 3.6% in 1993 from 1992. Interstate sales of electricity decreased 31.4%.

Figure 1

Resource Consumption by Type, Nebraska, 1960-1993

The cost of fuels used by electric utilities for the generation and transmission of electricity account for the difference between total expenditures and the sum of expenditures for each type of energy.



Resource Consumption by Type, Nebraska, 1960-1993

(Trillion Btu)

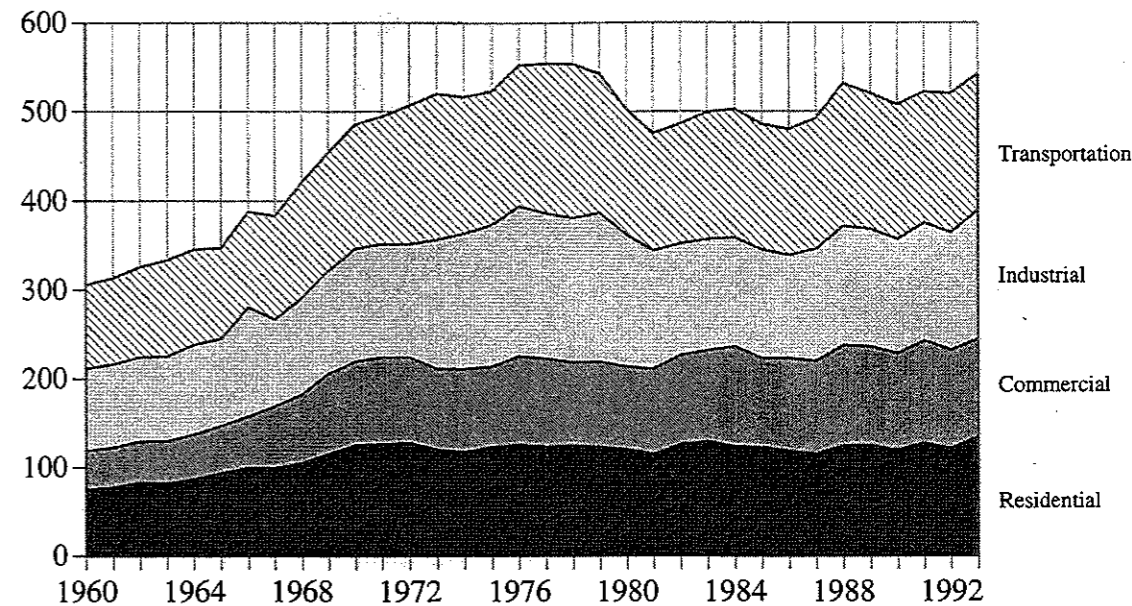
	Natural		Coal	Nuclear	Hydro Power	Primary Total	Net I/S Sales	Total
	Petroleum	Gas						
1960	136.5	140.4	20.0	0.0	10.3	307.7	-1.8	305.9
1961	138.8	144.6	18.2	0.0	9.9	312.0	1.1	313.1
1962	142.0	149.3	23.0	0.0	10.3	325.0	0.7	325.7
1963	151.8	145.8	24.5	0.9	10.6	334.0	-0.6	333.5
1964	147.7	160.5	23.7	1.1	10.5	343.8	2.0	345.7
1965	141.1	164.7	20.8	-0.1	11.7	338.2	9.0	347.3
1966	152.0	195.9	19.7	0.0	12.1	379.7	8.3	388.0
1967	158.9	187.9	18.3	0.0	12.1	377.2	6.3	383.5
1968	177.8	202.9	17.2	0.0	13.0	410.9	10.0	421.0
1969	182.6	209.6	27.1	0.0	12.9	432.2	22.0	454.3
1970	192.0	224.1	29.7	0.0	14.4	460.2	25.6	485.8
1971	195.2	225.5	26.3	0.0	14.2	461.2	33.3	494.5
1972	211.2	226.4	33.5	0.0	14.2	485.3	21.8	507.1
1973	213.9	230.8	36.9	6.5	14.2	502.3	17.6	520.0
1974	209.9	223.3	32.8	44.6	13.5	524.1	-7.5	516.5
1975	208.1	217.5	32.9	65.2	12.6	536.3	-13.0	523.2
1976	229.5	197.4	53.7	64.3	13.2	558.1	-5.9	552.3
1977	231.1	188.4	59.3	80.2	12.7	571.7	-17.4	554.4
1978	246.3	162.7	59.8	84.5	12.3	565.6	-11.8	553.8
1979	224.9	169.0	77.6	94.2	12.9	578.6	-35.9	542.6
1980	189.7	159.5	93.9	63.1	13.9	520.1	-17.3	502.7
1981	176.4	135.3	98.6	66.0	12.5	488.8	-13.0	475.8
1982	184.8	135.6	96.7	96.9	12.7	526.7	-39.8	486.9
1983	195.6	127.0	104.8	66.3	14.2	507.9	-8.2	499.6
1984	187.4	131.9	124.3	62.7	14.0	520.3	-17.7	502.5
1985	189.0	123.9	115.5	44.7	15.1	488.2	7.8	495.9
1986	193.2	104.0	109.9	82.7	17.5	507.3	-27.3	480.0
1987	199.8	107.7	116.5	92.6	16.3	532.9	-40.3	492.6
1988	216.5	119.9	139.3	73.4	13.9	563.0	-31.6	531.4
1989	205.3	118.7	132.0	86.6	12.0	554.6	-33.9	520.7
1990	203.8	109.2	142.0	80.2	11.8	547.0	-39.0	507.9
1991	202.9	114.0	152.0	86.4	10.8	566.1	-45.1	522.0
1992	206.8	104.6	140.9	93.4	11.1	556.9	-51.2	505.8
1993	204.8	123.0	166.2	72.7	10.4	577.2	-35.1	542.1

Sources: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. May, 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Notes: Primary energy consumption includes energy used in the generation of electricity whether that electricity is used in Nebraska or not. Net I/S (Interstate Sales) represents the difference between the energy in electricity sold (including associated losses) and the energy input at electric utilities in Nebraska. (Negative if exports, positive if imports.) From 1960-1964, and 1992-1993, a small amount of other energy was consumed.

Trillion BTU

Figure 2



Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector, Nebraska, 1960-1993

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total
1960	75.1	43.9	92.7	94.2	305.9
1961	77.6	45.0	93.9	96.6	313.1
1962	83.0	46.6	95.0	101.2	325.7
1963	82.0	47.9	95.3	108.4	333.5
1964	86.9	50.5	101.1	107.1	345.7
1965	93.6	53.5	98.1	102.2	347.3
1966	99.6	58.4	122.4	107.7	388.0
1967	99.2	69.8	98.0	116.4	383.5
1968	105.2	77.4	108.7	129.8	421.0
1969	115.5	90.4	115.9	132.4	454.3
1970	125.0	94.9	126.7	139.3	485.8
1971	126.4	98.1	127.3	142.8	494.5
1972	127.9	96.7	127.0	155.5	507.1
1973	120.0	91.4	145.2	163.5	520.0
1974	117.5	93.4	152.4	153.2	516.5
1975	123.1	90.8	159.4	149.9	523.2
1976	125.4	99.7	169.0	158.1	552.3
1977	123.5	99.3	163.4	168.3	554.4
1978	124.9	93.4	162.6	172.9	553.8
1979	123.1	95.9	167.5	156.1	542.6
1980	120.0	93.4	148.4	141.0	502.7
1981	114.9	96.0	133.4	131.5	475.8
1982	125.9	100.7	125.4	134.8	486.9
1983	129.3	102.3	125.1	142.9	499.6
1984	123.5	112.7	122.6	143.8	502.5
1985	122.5	100.4	122.3	140.6	495.9
1986	118.3	104.8	115.4	141.7	480.0
1987	115.5	104.1	126.2	146.7	492.6
1988	124.5	113.1	133.8	160.1	531.4
1989	124.6	111.6	132.0	152.4	520.7
1990	119.3	109.2	128.4	151.0	507.9
1991	127.0	115.8	132.3	145.9	522.0
1992	116.2	106.2	131.3	152.1	505.8
1993	134.0	110.6	144.8	152.7	542.1

Sources: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. May, 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Figure 3
Energy Consumption by Fuel Type by Sector, Nebraska, 1991, 1992 and 1993
(Trillion Btu)

1991 Fuel Type	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	Primary Total	End Use Total
Coal	0.1	0.1	6.1	-	145.6	151.9	6.3
Natural Gas	44.0	39.7	24.4	2.3	3.5	113.9	110.4
Petroleum	5.6	2.6	51.0	143.5	0.2	202.9	202.7
Motor Gas	-	0.5	4.9	88.0	-	93.4	93.4
Aviation Fuel	-	-	-	7.0	-	7.0	7.0
Propane	4.4	0.8	6.0	0.2	-	11.4	11.4
Distillates	1.1	1.1	27.1	46.4	0.2	75.9	75.7
Other	*	0.2	13.0	1.9	*	15.1	15.1
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	86.4	86.4	-
Hydro	-	-	-	-	10.8	10.8	-
Total Primary	49.7	42.4	81.5	145.8	246.5	565.9	-
Electric Sales	24.4	23.1	16.0	-	-	-	63.5
Net Interstate Sales	-	-	-	-	-45.0	-45.0	-
Total Net End Use	74.1	65.5	97.5	145.8	-	-	382.9
Electric System Losses	52.9	50.3	34.8	-	-	-	138.0
Total End Use	127.0	115.8	132.3	145.8	-	520.9	520.9

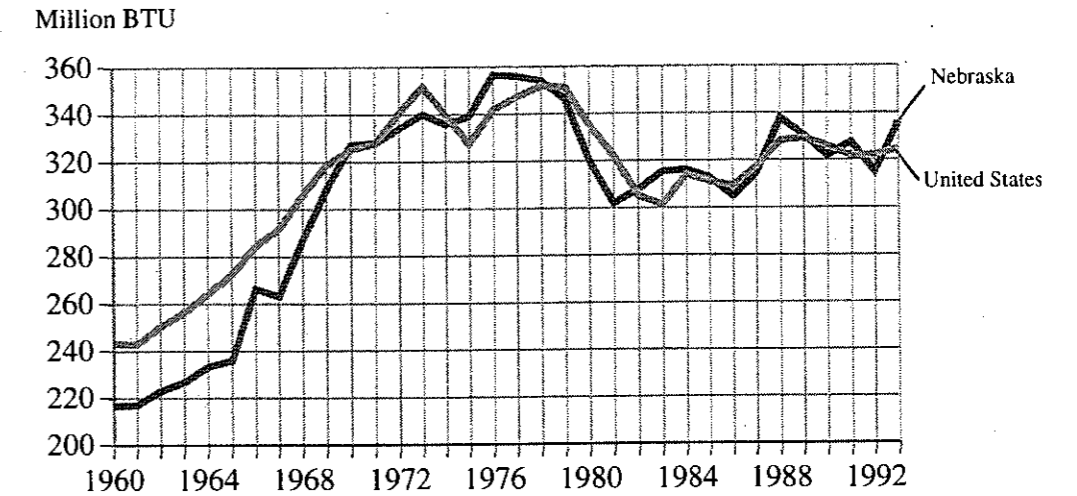
1992 Fuel Type	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	Primary Total	End Use Total
Coal	0.1	0.1	6.0	-	134.8	141.0	6.2
Natural Gas	40.6	33.8	25.9	2.5	1.8	104.6	102.8
Petroleum	5.4	3.2	48.5	149.6	0.1	206.8	206.7
Motor Gas	-	0.5	4.3	89.5	-	94.3	94.3
Aviation Fuel	-	-	-	7.0	-	7.0	7.0
Propane	4.5	0.8	6.2	0.2	-	11.7	11.7
Distillates	0.8	1.6	28.6	50.9	0.1	82.0	81.9
Other	0.1	0.3	9.4	2.0	-	11.8	11.8
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	93.4	93.4	-
Hydro	-	-	-	-	11.1	11.1	-
Other	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
Total Primary	46.1	37.1	80.4	152.1	241.3	557.0	-
Electric Sales	22.4	22.1	16.2	-	-	-	60.7
Net Interstate Sales	-	-	-	-	-51.1	-51.1	-
Total Net End Use	68.5	59.2	96.6	152.1	-	-	376.4
Electric System Losses	47.8	47.1	34.6	-	-	-	129.5
Total End Use	116.3	106.3	131.2	152.1	-	505.9	505.9

1993 Fuel Type	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	Primary Total	End Use Total
Coal	0.1	0.1	6.9	-	159.2	166.3	7.1
Natural Gas	49.9	33.2	35.3	2.8	1.8	123.0	121.2
Petroleum	5.1	3.0	46.6	149.9	0.2	204.8	204.6
Motor Gas	-	0.5	4.4	92.0	-	96.9	96.9
Aviation Fuel	-	-	-	7.5	-	7.5	7.5
Propane	4.2	0.7	5.8	0.2	-	10.9	10.9
Distillates	0.8	1.5	27.2	48.3	0.2	78.0	77.8
Other	0.1	0.3	9.2	1.9	-	11.5	11.5
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	72.7	72.7	-
Hydro	-	-	-	-	10.4	10.4	-
Total Primary	55.1	36.3	88.8	152.7	244.3	577.2	-
Electric Sales	24.3	22.9	17.2	0.0	-	-	64.4
Net Interstate Sales	-	-	-	-	-35.1	-35.1	-
Total Net End Use	79.4	59.2	106.0	152.7	-	-	397.3
Electric System Losses	54.6	51.4	38.8	0.0	-	-	144.8
Total End Use	134.0	110.6	144.8	152.7	-	542.1	542.1

Source: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1992. Energy Information Administration, U. S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. May, 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.
Note: * represents less than 0.05 trillion Btu.

In 1993, per capita energy consumption in Nebraska increased 6.7% from 1992 to 336.1 million Btus. This compares to peak per capita consumption of 356.6 million Btus in 1976. Also, per capita consumption in 1993 was 3.5% higher than the 324.8 million Btus per capita for the United States.

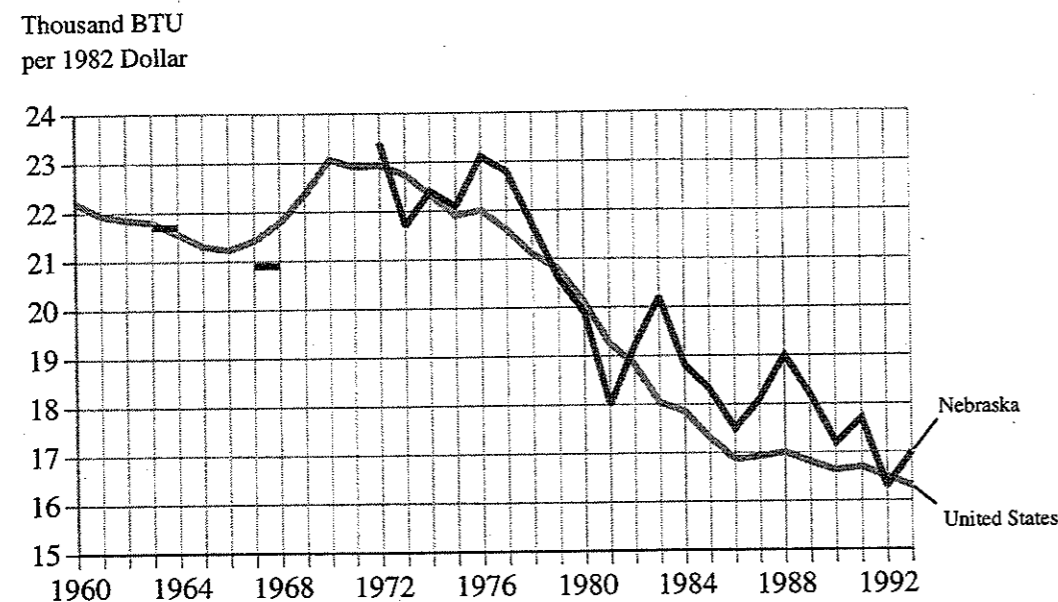
Figure 4
Per Capita Energy Consumption, Nebraska and United States, 1960-1993



Year	Nebraska		United States	
	Total Energy Consumption (Trillion Btus)	Per Capita Consumption (Million Btus)	Total Energy Consumption (Trillion Btus)	Per Capita Consumption (Million Btus)
1960	305.9	216.8	43,794.6	243.3
1961	313.1	217.1	44,455.2	242.9
1962	325.7	223.1	46,530.6	250.5
1963	333.5	226.9	48,341.8	256.5
1964	345.7	233.3	50,507.0	264.2
1965	347.3	236.1	52,696.9	272.3
1966	388.0	266.5	55,670.4	284.6
1967	383.5	263.2	57,591.1	291.7
1968	421.0	287.0	60,999.6	305.9
1969	454.3	308.2	64,173.9	318.7
1970	485.8	327.1	66,334.1	326.3
1971	494.5	327.9	67,788.6	327.8
1972	507.1	334.1	71,275.3	340.6
1973	520.0	340.1	74,351.5	351.8
1974	516.5	335.8	72,527.6	340.0
1975	523.2	339.1	70,569.3	327.5
1976	552.3	356.6	74,392.4	341.9
1977	554.4	356.1	76,317.2	347.3
1978	553.8	354.1	78,158.4	351.9
1979	542.6	346.3	78,920.4	351.4
1980	502.7	320.2	75,985.3	335.4
1981	475.8	301.9	74,022.2	322.3
1982	486.9	308.0	70,806.3	305.2
1983	499.6	315.4	70,486.1	300.9
1984	502.5	316.2	74,084.7	313.3
1985	495.9	312.9	74,053.8	310.2
1986	480.0	305.0	74,289.6	308.1
1987	492.6	314.4	76,840.0	315.7
1988	531.4	338.3	80,269.4	326.6
1989	520.7	330.6	81,316.9	327.6
1990	507.9	321.9	81,142.6	326.3
1991	522.0	327.7	81,098.8	321.6
1992	505.8	314.9	82,128.2	322.0
1993	542.1	336.1	83,893.0	324.8

Sources: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. May 1994. Annual Energy Review, 1993. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. June 1994. Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1993. U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Washington, D.C. December 1993.
1993 Nebraska Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Figure 5
Consumption per Constant Dollar of Gross Domestic Product, U.S. and Gross State Product, Nebraska, 1960-1993



Nebraska		United States		
Total Energy Consumption (Trillion Btu)	Consumption per Gross State Product (1)	Total Energy Consumption (Trillion Btu)	Consumption per Gross Domestic Product (1)	
1960	305.9	*	43,794.6	22.2
1961	313.1	*	44,455.2	21.9
1962	325.7	*	46,530.6	21.8
1963	333.5	21.7	48,341.8	21.8
1964	345.7	*	50,507.0	21.6
1965	347.3	*	52,696.9	21.3
1966	388.0	*	55,670.4	21.2
1967	383.5	20.9	57,591.1	21.4
1968	421.0	*	60,999.6	21.8
1969	454.3	*	64,173.9	22.4
1970	485.8	*	66,334.1	23.1
1971	494.5	*	67,788.6	22.9
1972	507.1	23.4	71,275.3	22.9
1973	520.0	21.7	74,351.5	22.7
1974	516.5	22.4	72,527.6	22.3
1975	523.2	22.1	70,569.3	21.9
1976	552.3	23.1	74,392.4	22.0
1977	554.4	22.8	76,317.2	21.6
1978	553.8	21.7	78,158.4	21.1
1979	542.6	20.6	78,920.4	20.8
1980	502.7	19.9	75,985.3	20.1
1981	475.8	18.0	74,022.2	19.3
1982	486.9	19.2	70,806.3	18.8
1983	499.6	20.2	70,486.1	18.0
1984	502.5	18.8	74,084.7	17.9
1985	495.9	18.3	74,053.8	17.3
1986	480.0	17.5	74,289.6	16.9
1987	492.6	18.1	76,840.0	16.9
1988	531.4	19.0	80,269.4	17.0
1989	520.7	18.2	81,316.9	16.8
1990	507.9	17.2	81,142.6	16.6
1991	522.0	17.7	81,098.8	16.7
1992	505.8	16.3	82,128.2	16.5
1993	542.1	17.0	83,893.0	16.3

Sources: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. May 1994. Annual Energy Review, 1993. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. July 1994. Survey of Current Business. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. May 1988. 1993 Nebraska Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Notes: (1) Thousand Btu per 1987 dollar. 1987 dollars calculated using the implicit price deflators.
* = not available

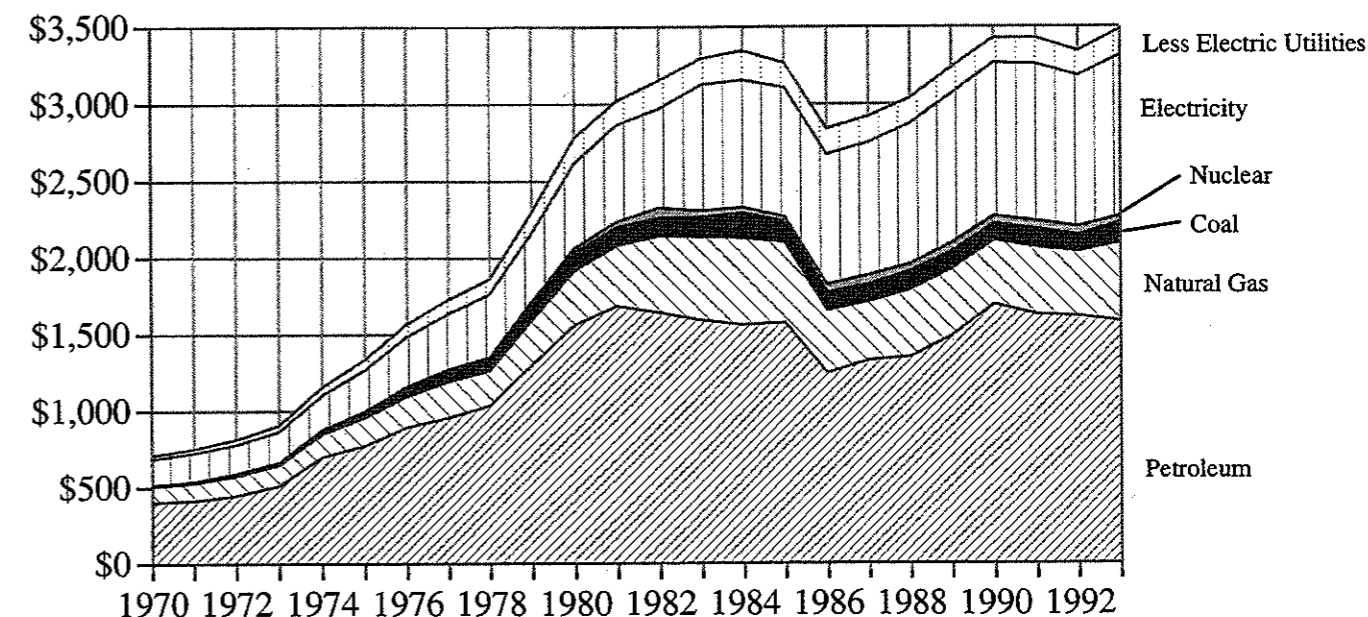
Total Energy Expenditures

Expenditures on energy for 1993 were \$3,145.8 million (\$3.146 billion), an increase of 4.0% from 1992. Only expenditures for nuclear fuel and petroleum decreased in 1993, down 20.3% and 2.1% respectively from 1992. Expenditures in 1993 for electricity, coal, and natural gas all increased over 1992 levels by 6.3, 18.4 and 22.4 percent, respectively.

Figure 6
Total Expenditures, Nebraska, 1970-1993

Million Dollars

The cost of fuels used by electric utilities for the generation and transmission of electricity account for the difference between total expenditures and the sum of expenditures for each type of energy.

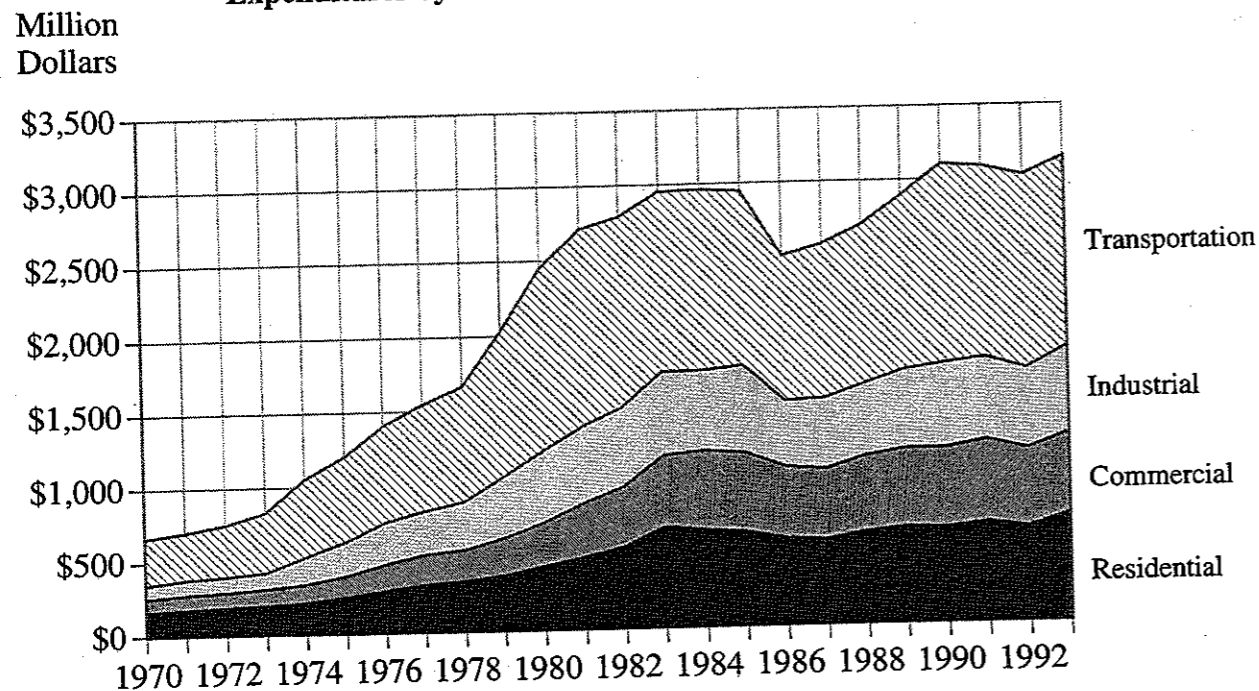


	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Coal	Nuclear	Less		Total	
					Primary Total	Electric Utilities Electricity		
1970	\$404.8	\$104.1	\$9.6	\$0.0	\$518.6	\$22.3	\$170.3	\$666.6
1971	414.8	115.7	10.8	0.0	541.3	24.9	187.8	704.2
1972	447.9	130.7	13.6	0.0	592.2	32.8	191.9	751.3
1973	513.9	134.4	16.0	1.1	665.4	39.5	203.7	829.6
1974	702.2	150.9	19.6	7.0	879.7	53.2	226.0	1,052.5
1975	775.1	184.3	28.4	11.0	998.7	68.1	271.2	1,201.8
1976	896.3	200.6	51.4	12.9	1,161.2	82.2	326.6	1,405.6
1977	959.6	236.1	63.8	16.0	1,275.5	92.6	363.4	1,546.3
1978	1,038.6	227.2	70.8	16.6	1,353.2	99.7	412.0	1,665.5
1979	1,304.2	291.2	94.1	27.5	1,717.0	133.8	447.6	2,030.8
1980	1,564.1	354.1	119.4	27.7	2,065.3	164.7	550.6	2,451.2
1981	1,685.7	395.7	119.0	36.3	2,236.7	154.8	628.9	2,710.8
1982	1,643.7	499.6	117.7	66.2	2,327.1	181.3	644.5	2,790.4
1983	1,593.3	542.5	131.1	41.1	2,308.0	169.7	816.8	2,955.1
1984	1,560.5	567.2	164.0	35.5	2,327.2	191.7	826.9	2,962.4
1985	1,576.8	523.7	135.5	29.3	2,265.3	158.7	841.2	2,947.8
1986	1,246.1	408.4	118.5	52.8	1,825.8	167.8	846.3	2,504.4
1987	1,328.1	383.6	114.1	59.0	1,884.7	169.4	864.2	2,579.5
1988	1,351.1	439.0	121.7	46.5	1,958.3	166.5	914.0	2,705.8
1989	1,488.0	436.6	112.7	56.3	2,093.7	168.9	972.0	2,896.8
1990	1,694.9	415.4	110.2	49.3	2,269.7	161.1	996.0	3,104.7
1991	1,629.0	438.4	118.4	53.4	2,239.2	169.5	1,019.0	3,088.7
1992	1,618.3	418.8	110.2	53.6	2,201.0	159.2	982.0	3,023.8
1993	\$1,584.4	\$512.7	\$130.5	\$42.7	\$2,270.2	\$168.1	\$1,043.7	\$3,145.8

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report: 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. September 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Figure 7

Expenditures by End-Use Sector, Nebraska, 1970-1993



	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total
1970	\$167.4	\$89.9	\$92.3	\$317.0	\$666.6
1971	178.4	100.4	101.6	323.9	704.2
1972	189.3	103.1	105.7	353.2	751.3
1973	200.4	110.2	111.9	407.1	829.6
1974	214.1	125.4	185.4	527.6	1,052.5
1975	249.4	143.1	230.9	578.3	1,201.8
1976	286.2	180.1	286.2	653.2	1,405.6
1977	323.7	203.9	296.8	721.9	1,546.3
1978	344.3	211.7	327.2	782.2	1,665.5
1979	377.7	254.3	412.3	986.6	2,030.8
1980	433.0	298.5	486.6	1,233.1	2,451.2
1981	493.4	367.5	520.5	1,329.4	2,710.8
1982	558.4	407.1	539.4	1,285.6	2,790.4
1983	687.2	487.8	563.2	1,216.8	2,955.1
1984	662.4	538.3	543.0	1,218.7	2,962.4
1985	643.2	538.2	589.9	1,176.5	2,947.8
1986	592.6	487.3	446.1	978.4	2,504.4
1987	580.5	479.5	479.4	1,040.1	2,579.5
1988	629.1	516.1	488.3	1,072.3	2,705.8
1989	657.8	532.1	534.1	1,172.8	2,896.8
1990	648.4	541.9	572.2	1,342.2	3,104.7
1991	680.7	561.8	556.3	1,289.9	3,088.7
1992	645.9	533.4	542.7	1,301.8	3,023.8
1993	\$733.3	\$548.0	\$584.2	\$1,280.3	\$3,145.8

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditures Report: 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. September 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Figure 8

Expenditures by Fuel Type and Consuming Sector, Nebraska, 1991, 1992 and 1993

(Million Dollars)

1991 Fuel Type	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	1991 Total Expenditures
Coal	\$0.3	\$0.2	\$9.4	\$0.0	\$108.5	\$118.4
Natural Gas	207.3	155.9	68.3	0.0	6.8	438.3
Petroleum	38.1	16.6	283.5	1,289.9	0.8	1,628.9
Motor Gas	0.0	5.0	46.6	830.2	0.0	881.8
Aviation Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0	36.8
Propane	30.7	6.5	50.0	1.9	0.0	89.1
Distillates	7.2	4.7	136.1	391.2	0.7	539.9
Other	0.2	0.4	50.8	29.8	0.0	81.2
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	53.4	53.4
Total Primary	245.7	172.7	361.2	1,289.9	169.5	2,239.0
Less Utility	-	-	-	0.0	-169.5	-169.5
Electric Expenditures	435.0	389.0	195.0	0.0	-	1,019.0
Total Expenditures	\$680.7	\$561.7	\$556.2	\$1,289.9	\$0.0	\$3,088.5

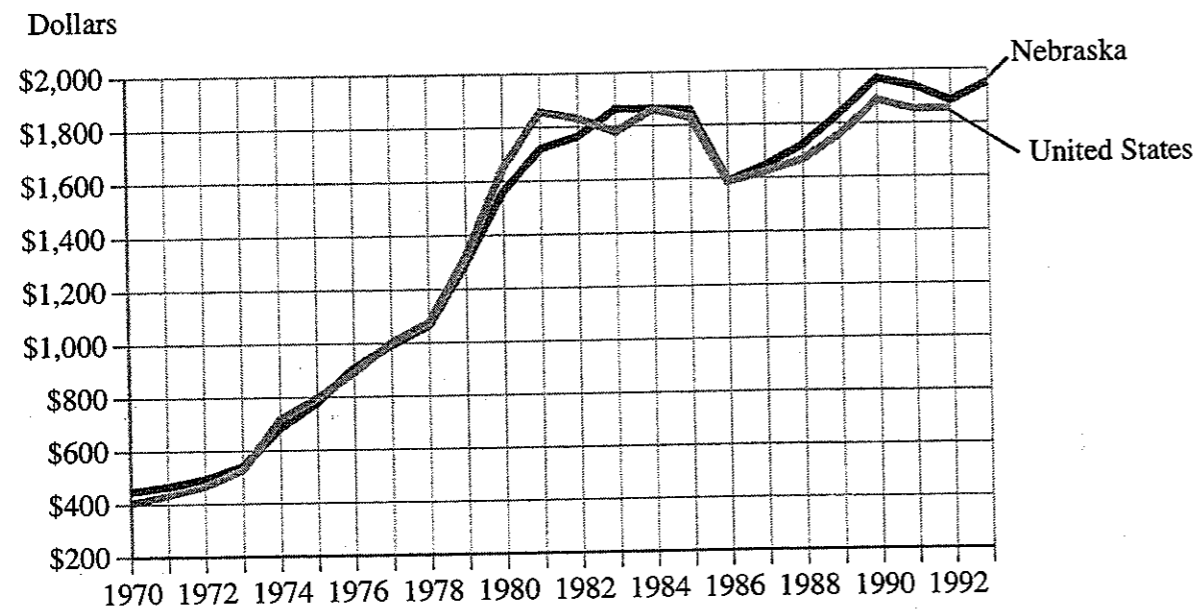
1992 Fuel Type	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	1992 Total Expenditures
Coal	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$9.4	\$0.0	\$100.6	\$110.2
Natural Gas	199.6	137.6	77.2	0.0	4.3	418.7
Petroleum	35.1	17.7	263.1	1,301.8	0.7	1,618.4
Motor Gas	0.0	4.4	39.4	814.0	0.0	857.8
Aviation Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.2	0.0	34.2
Propane	30.0	6.2	48.0	1.3	0.0	85.5
Distillates	4.7	6.6	134.6	417.1	0.7	563.7
Other	0.4	0.5	41.1	35.2	0.0	77.2
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	53.6	53.6
Total Primary	234.8	155.4	349.7	1,301.8	159.2	2,200.9
Less Utility	-	-	-	-	-159.2	-159.2
Electric Expenditures	411.0	378.0	193.0	0.0	-	982.0
Total Expenditures	\$645.8	\$533.4	\$542.7	\$1,301.8	\$0.0	\$3,023.7

1993 Fuel Type	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	1993 Total Expenditures
Coal	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$10.8	\$0.0	\$119.4	\$130.5
Natural Gas	249.2	144.6	114.0	0.0	5.0	512.8
Petroleum	33.1	16.8	252.9	1,280.3	1.1	1,584.2
Motor Gas	0.0	4.4	39.6	824.4	0.0	868.4
Aviation Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.3	0.0	34.3
Propane	28.4	5.8	45.4	1.3	0.0	80.9
Distillates	4.3	6.1	124.4	385.9	1.1	521.8
Other	0.4	0.5	43.5	34.4	0.0	78.8
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	42.7	42.7
Total Primary	282.5	161.5	377.7	1,280.3	168.2	2,270.2
Less Utility	-	-	-	-	-168.2	-168.2
Electric Expenditures	450.8	386.5	206.5	0.0	-	1,043.8
Total Expenditures	\$733.3	\$548.0	\$584.2	\$1,280.3	\$0.0	\$3,145.8

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditures Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U. S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. September, 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Per capita expenditures on energy in Nebraska increased by more than \$67 to \$1,950.28 in 1993 from \$1,882.81 in 1992.

Figure 9
Per Capita Expenditures, Nebraska and United States, 1970-1993

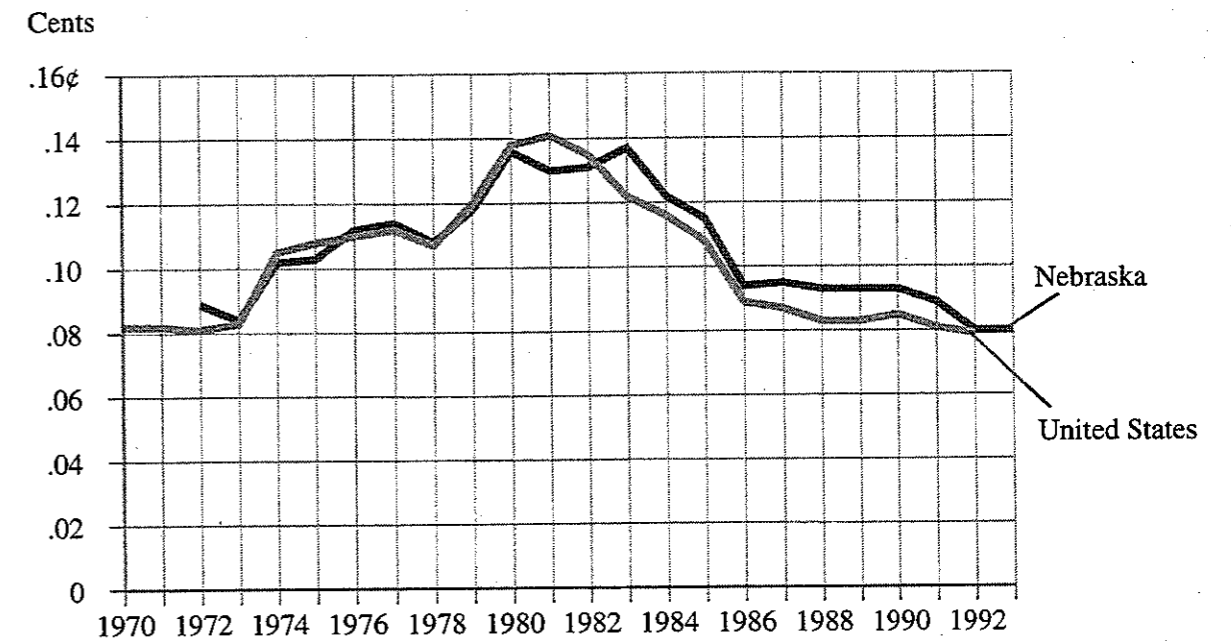


	Nebraska		United States	
	Total Expenditures (Millions of Dollars)	Per Capita Expenditures (Dollars)	Total Expenditures (Millions of Dollars)	Per Capita Expenditures (Dollars)
1970	\$666.6	\$448.89	\$82,579	\$406.19
1971	704.2	466.98	89,898	434.65
1972	751.3	494.93	97,910	467.83
1973	829.6	542.58	111,730	528.63
1974	1,052.5	684.33	153,288	718.51
1975	1,201.8	778.87	171,784	797.27
1976	1,405.6	907.42	193,837	890.95
1977	1,546.3	993.13	220,404	1,002.93
1978	1,665.5	1,064.90	239,096	1,076.55
1979	2,030.8	1,295.98	297,343	1,324.07
1980	2,451.2	1,561.27	373,901	1,650.44
1981	2,710.8	1,720.05	426,706	1,858.18
1982	2,790.4	1,764.96	425,259	1,833.04
1983	2,955.1	1,865.59	416,036	1,775.78
1984	2,962.4	1,864.32	439,292	1,857.65
1985	2,947.8	1,859.81	435,444	1,823.96
1986	2,504.4	1,591.11	381,250	1,581.25
1987	2,579.5	1,646.14	393,525	1,616.60
1988	2,705.8	1,722.34	407,597	1,658.35
1989	2,896.8	1,839.24	434,354	1,749.74
1990	3,104.7	1,967.49	469,420	1,887.42
1991	3,088.7	1,938.92	467,029	1,852.28
1992	3,023.8	1,882.81	\$472,756	\$1,853.38
1993	\$3,145.8	\$1,950.28	NA	NA

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. September 1994. Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1993. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Washington, D.C. December 1993. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

In 1993, expenditures on energy represented 8.0 cents of each dollar of gross state product, unchanged from 1992, the lowest level recorded.

Figure 10
Expenditures Per Constant Dollar of Gross Domestic Product, U.S., and Gross State Product, Nebraska, 1970-1993



	Nebraska		United States	
	Total Expenditures (Millions of Dollars)	Expenditures Per Dollar of GSP (Cents/Dollar)	Total Expenditures (Millions of Dollars)	Expenditures Per Dollar of GDP (Cents/Dollar)
1970	\$666.6	NA	\$82,579	8.2¢
1971	704.2	NA	89,898	8.2
1972	751.3	8.9¢	97,910	8.1
1973	829.6	8.4	111,730	8.3
1974	1,052.5	10.2	153,288	10.5
1975	1,201.8	10.3	171,784	10.8
1976	1,405.6	11.2	193,837	11.0
1977	1,546.3	11.4	220,404	11.2
1978	1,665.5	10.8	239,096	10.7
1979	2,030.8	11.8	297,343	12.0
1980	2,451.2	13.6	373,901	13.8
1981	2,710.8	13.0	426,706	14.1
1982	2,790.4	13.1	425,259	13.5
1983	2,955.1	13.7	416,036	12.2
1984	2,962.4	12.2	439,292	11.6
1985	2,947.8	11.5	435,444	10.8
1986	2,504.4	9.4	381,250	8.9
1987	2,579.5	9.5	393,525	8.7
1988	2,705.8	9.3	407,597	8.3
1989	2,896.8	9.3	434,354	8.3
1990	3,104.7	9.3	469,420	8.5
1991	3,088.7	8.9	467,029	8.1
1992	3,023.8	8.0	\$472,756	7.9¢
1993	\$3,145.8	8.0¢	NA	NA

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. September 1994. Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1993. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Washington, D.C. December 1993. Survey of Current Business. Bureau of Economic Analysis. U.S. Department of Commerce. Washington, D.C. May 1988. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Energy Consumption, Prices and Expenditures by Consuming Sector

Overview

This section contains information on energy consumption, prices and expenditures for the residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric utility sectors.

For the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, a net total (less electrical system losses) is provided to indicate the energy actually consumed by these sectors. In addition, energy consumed in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity is allocated to each sector based on the electricity consumed by the sector. Thus, total consumption represents the energy consumed by the sector as well as that used to provide electricity to the sector.

Residential Sector

The residential sector consists of private households. Energy is consumed primarily for space heating, water heating, air conditioning, refrigeration, cooking, clothes drying, and lighting. Fuel used for motor vehicles by household members is included in the transportation sector.

Between 1992 and 1993, residential sector net energy use increased 16.1%, 15.9% below the peak recorded in 1972. Total energy attributed to the residential sector in 1993 increased 15.3% over 1992. Electricity use was up 8.5% from 1992, natural gas use was up 22.9% from 1992, and petroleum use was down 5.6% from 1992.

Figure 11
Net Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1993
(Trillion Btu)

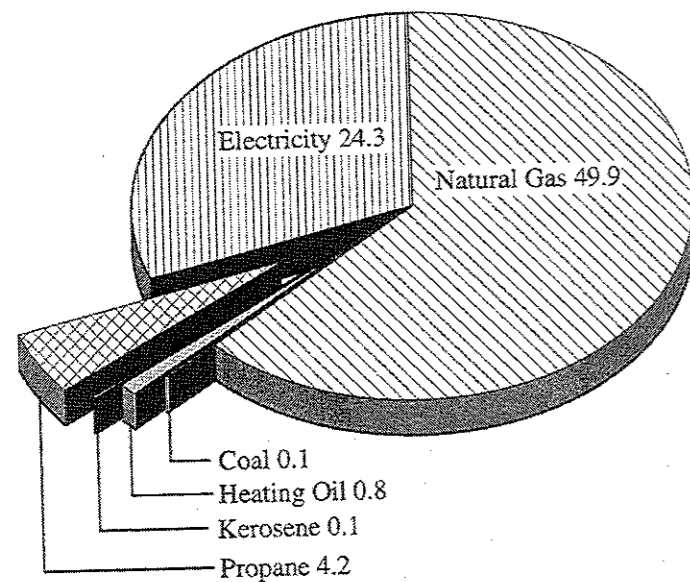
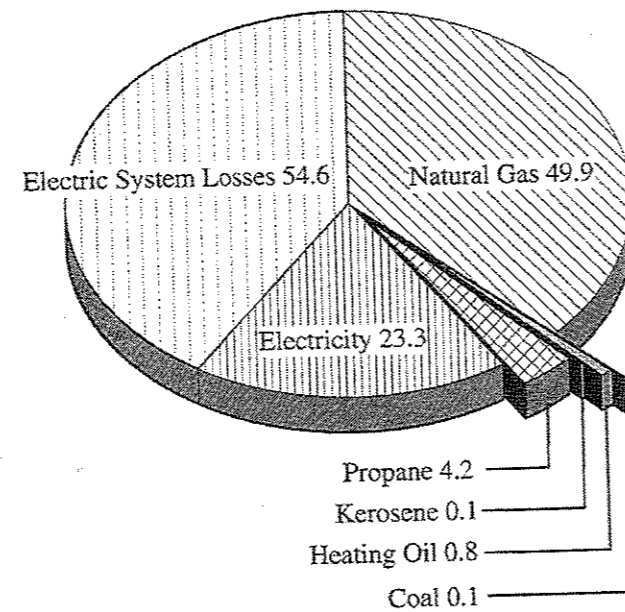
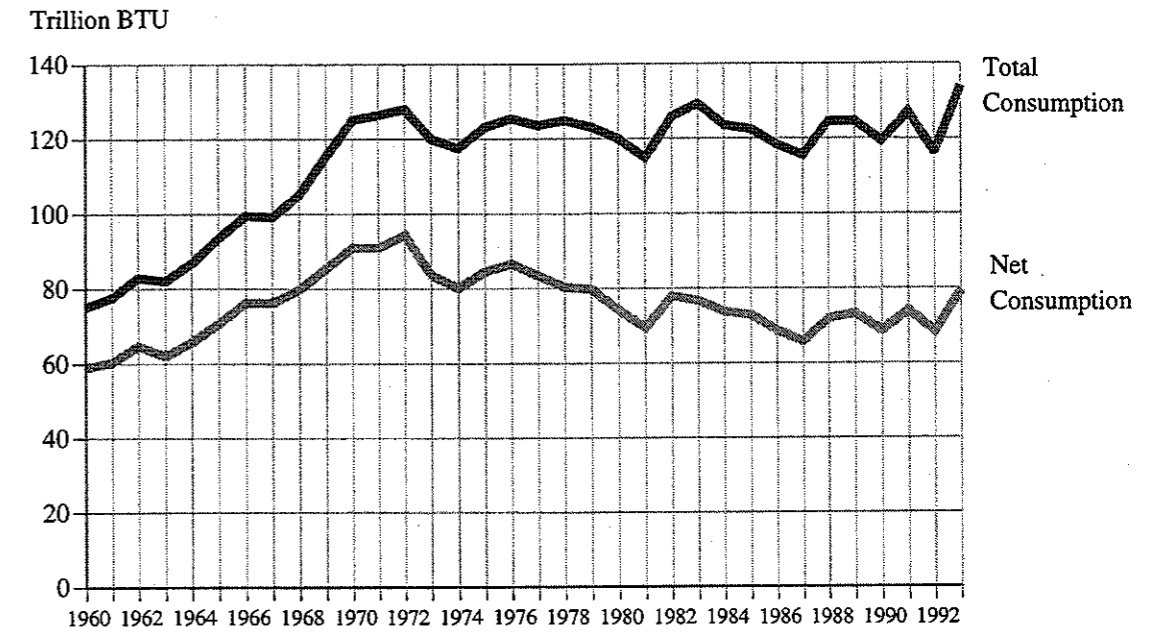


Figure 12
Total Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1993
(Trillion Btu)



Total and Net Energy Consumption, Nebraska, 1960-1993

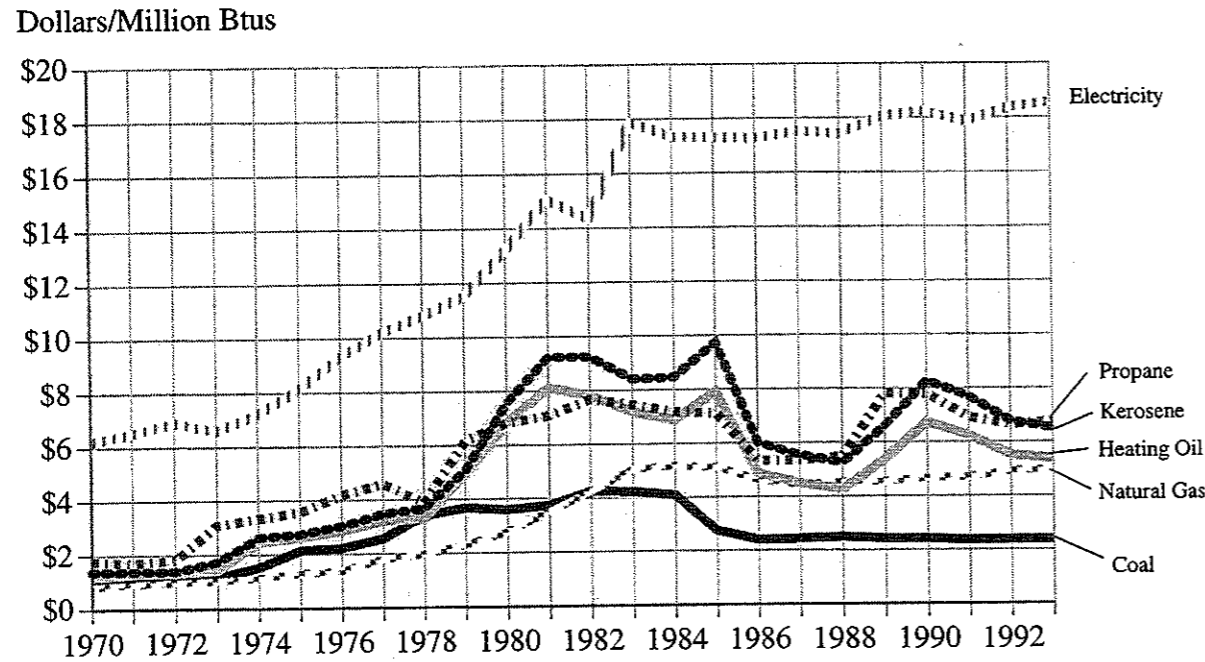


	Coal	Natural Gas	Heating Oil	Kerosene	Propane	Electricity	Net Consumption	Electric System Losses	Total Consumption
1960	1.6	40.9	0.8	1.9	7.2	6.5	58.9	16.2	75.1
1961	1.1	41.6	0.8	1.8	7.8	7.1	60.3	17.3	77.6
1962	1.1	44.7	0.8	1.9	8.7	7.6	64.7	18.2	83.0
1963	0.8	40.3	0.8	1.3	10.5	8.3	62.0	19.9	82.0
1964	0.6	44.7	0.9	1.3	9.4	8.9	65.8	21.2	86.9
1965	0.4	47.2	0.6	2.6	10.2	9.6	70.7	22.9	93.6
1966	0.3	52.7	0.9	2.0	10.7	9.7	76.3	23.3	99.6
1967	0.2	53.6	1.0	0.5	11.3	9.6	76.2	23.0	99.2
1968	0.3	53.3	1.0	2.5	12.4	10.6	79.9	25.2	105.2
1969	0.5	55.1	0.9	2.1	14.4	12.6	85.5	30.0	115.5
1970	0.3	58.8	1.1	2.1	14.7	14.0	91.0	34.0	125.0
1971	0.2	58.1	1.1	2.6	14.1	14.7	90.9	35.5	126.4
1972	0.3	60.9	1.3	3.0	15.0	13.9	94.4	33.5	127.9
1973	0.2	51.0	1.2	3.0	13.2	15.1	83.7	36.2	120.0
1974	0.1	49.8	1.1	2.3	11.4	15.4	80.0	37.5	117.5
1975	0.1	53.6	1.0	2.1	11.7	16.0	84.5	38.6	123.1
1976	0.1	54.8	1.5	2.4	11.8	16.1	86.6	38.8	125.4
1977	0.1	53.0	1.3	2.1	10.3	16.6	83.4	40.0	123.5
1978	0.1	48.2	1.5	1.6	10.5	18.2	80.3	44.6	124.9
1979	0.4	53.4	2.7	0.1	5.3	18.0	79.8	43.3	123.1
1980	0.1	47.9	2.1	0.1	5.2	18.8	74.2	45.8	120.0
1981	0.1	43.0	2.2	0.2	4.8	19.1	69.4	45.5	114.9
1982	0.2	50.4	2.1	0.2	5.2	19.9	78.0	47.9	125.9
1983	0.4	46.4	1.4	0.3	6.2	22.0	76.7	52.6	129.3
1984	0.7	46.9	1.6	0.4	2.8	21.4	73.7	49.8	123.5
1985	0.1	45.8	2.0	0.2	3.6	21.1	72.9	49.7	122.5
1986	0.0	42.0	1.6	0.1	3.2	21.6	68.6	49.6	118.3
1987	0.0	38.3	1.2	0.1	4.5	21.8	65.8	49.7	115.5
1988	0.3	42.8	1.2	0.1	4.4	23.2	71.9	52.6	124.5
1989	0.0	44.2	1.5	0.0	4.5	22.9	73.2	51.4	124.6
1990	0.0	40.8	1.0	0.0	3.5	23.2	68.6	50.7	119.3
1991	0.1	44.0	1.1	0.0	4.4	24.4	74.1	52.9	127.0
1992	0.1	40.6	0.8	0.1	4.5	22.4	68.4	47.8	116.2
1993	0.1	49.9	0.8	0.1	4.2	24.3	79.4	54.6	134.0

Sources: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. May, 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

In 1993, average energy prices for the residential sector decreased 2.1% from the 1992 average energy price. Natural gas, propane, and electricity prices increased from 1992 levels. Heating oil and kerosene prices decreased from 1992 levels. Coal prices remained unchanged.

Figure 13
Prices by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1970-1993

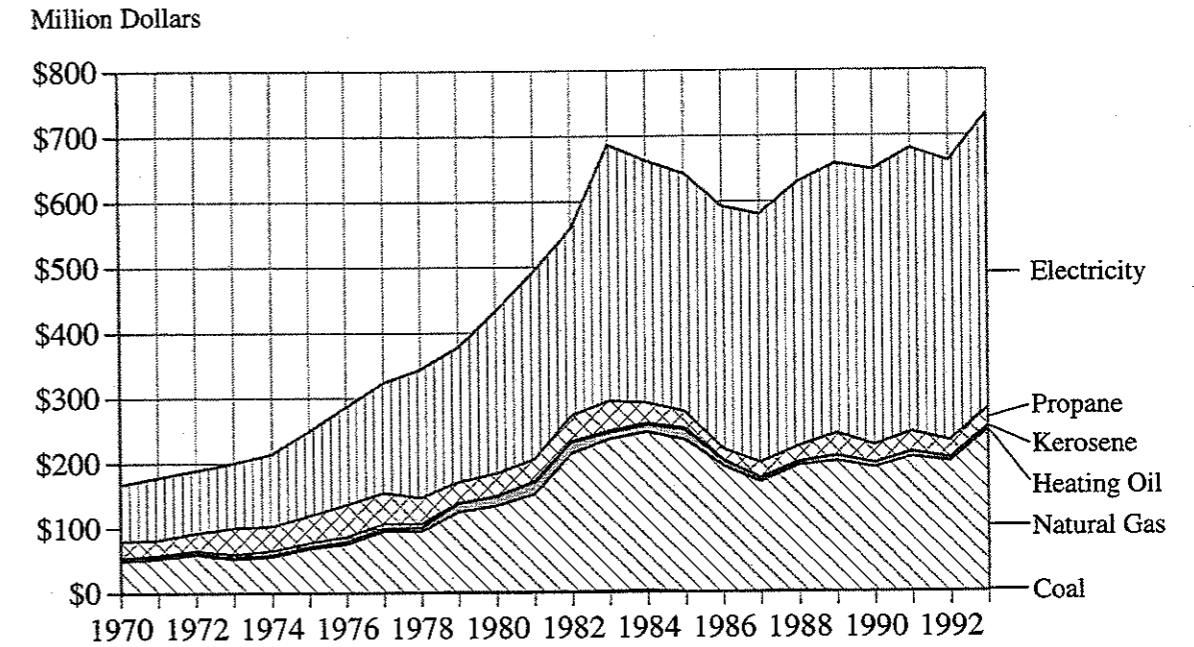


Year	Coal	Natural Gas	Heating Oil	Kerosene	Propane	Electricity	Average
1970	\$1.08	\$0.84	\$1.19	\$1.39	\$1.78	\$6.21	\$1.84
1971	1.03	0.91	1.29	1.39	1.71	6.52	1.96
1972	1.10	0.98	1.30	1.40	1.82	6.92	2.01
1973	1.16	1.03	1.41	1.73	3.10	6.60	2.39
1974	1.52	1.13	2.43	2.63	3.33	7.22	2.68
1975	2.15	1.29	2.62	2.74	3.57	8.13	2.95
1976	2.22	1.37	2.86	3.04	4.18	9.32	3.30
1977	2.57	1.80	3.22	3.48	4.60	10.20	3.88
1978	3.42	1.97	3.30	3.69	3.87	10.81	4.29
1979	3.68	2.31	4.91	5.09	6.17	11.52	4.73
1980	3.60	2.78	6.85	7.55	6.82	13.22	5.83
1981	3.75	3.52	8.12	9.24	7.08	15.07	7.11
1982	4.26	4.24	7.84	9.24	7.67	14.34	7.16
1983	4.23	5.05	7.20	8.41	7.46	17.88	8.96
1984	4.09	5.18	6.89	8.47	7.18	17.35	8.79
1985	2.76	5.10	7.92	9.74	7.12	17.30	8.83
1986	2.40	4.62	4.88	6.00	5.34	17.27	8.64
1987	2.43	4.43	4.50	5.54	5.35	17.52	8.82
1988	2.49	4.53	4.27	5.25	5.48	17.42	8.75
1989	2.42	4.54	5.37	6.61	7.82	18.05	8.99
1990	2.42	4.67	6.74	8.28	7.79	18.23	9.45
1991	2.36	4.71	6.25	7.69	6.92	17.86	9.19
1992	2.39	4.92	5.52	6.78	6.65	18.36	9.44
1993	\$2.39	\$4.99	\$5.38	\$6.51	\$6.76	\$18.56	\$9.24

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

In 1993, total residential sector expenditures on energy increased 13.5% to \$733.3 million, 6.7% above the peak expenditures of \$687.2 million in 1983. Expenditures for coal, natural gas, and electricity increased in 1993. Expenditures for heating oil decreased and expenditures for kerosene remained the same as in 1992.

Figure 14
Expenditures by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1970-1993



Year	Coal	Natural Gas	Heating Oil	Kerosene	Propane	Electricity	Total
1970	\$0.3	\$49.6	\$1.4	\$3.0	\$26.1	\$87.0	\$167.4
1971	0.2	53.2	1.4	3.6	24.1	95.9	178.4
1972	0.3	59.4	1.6	4.2	27.3	96.3	189.3
1973	0.2	52.4	1.7	5.3	40.9	99.9	200.4
1974	0.1	56.3	2.6	6.1	37.8	111.2	214.1
1975	0.1	68.9	2.6	5.8	41.7	130.3	249.4
1976	0.1	75.1	4.2	7.4	49.2	150.1	286.2
1977	0.3	95.1	4.3	7.4	47.5	169.1	323.7
1978	0.5	94.8	5.1	6.0	40.6	197.1	344.3
1979	1.4	123.3	13.0	0.7	32.4	206.8	377.7
1980	0.4	133.5	14.4	0.4	35.2	249.1	433.0
1981	0.4	151.5	18.2	1.5	33.8	288.0	493.4
1982	0.8	213.6	16.7	1.5	39.8	286.0	558.4
1983	1.8	234.1	10.4	2.2	46.1	392.7	687.2
1984	2.8	243.3	10.8	3.3	31.3	371.0	662.4
1985	0.3	233.9	15.7	2.2	25.6	365.5	643.2
1986	0.1	194.0	8.0	0.6	17.3	372.6	592.6
1987	0.1	169.5	5.3	0.4	23.9	381.4	580.5
1988	0.7	194.0	4.9	0.5	23.9	405.0	629.1
1989	0.1	200.7	7.8	0.3	34.8	414.0	657.8
1990	0.1	190.9	6.6	0.2	27.6	423.0	648.4
1991	0.3	207.3	7.2	0.2	30.7	435.0	680.7
1992	0.1	199.6	4.7	0.4	30.0	411.0	645.9
1993	\$0.2	\$249.2	\$4.3	\$0.4	\$28.4	\$450.8	\$733.3

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Commercial Sector

The commercial sector consists of nonmanufacturing business establishments, including hotels, motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries and other service enterprises; health, social and educational institutions; and federal, state and local governments. Street lights, pumps, bridges and public services are included. Fuel used in motor vehicles for commercial purposes is included in the transportation sector. Common uses of energy in the commercial sector include, for example, space heating, water heating, refrigeration, air conditioning and cooking.

Over the last year, commercial net energy use increased 0.3% to 59.2 trillion Btus. Total energy in the sector increased 4.1% to 110.6 trillion Btus. Electricity use was up 4.1% over 1992. Natural gas use was down 1.8% to the lowest level since 1966. Petroleum use was down 6.3% from 1992.

Figure 15
Net Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1993
(Trillion Btu)

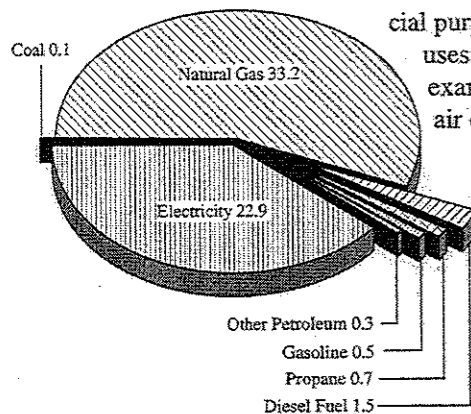
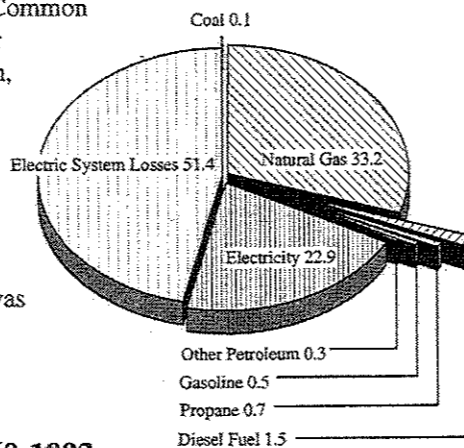


Figure 16
Total Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1993
(Trillion Btu)



Consumption by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1960-1993
(Trillion Btu)

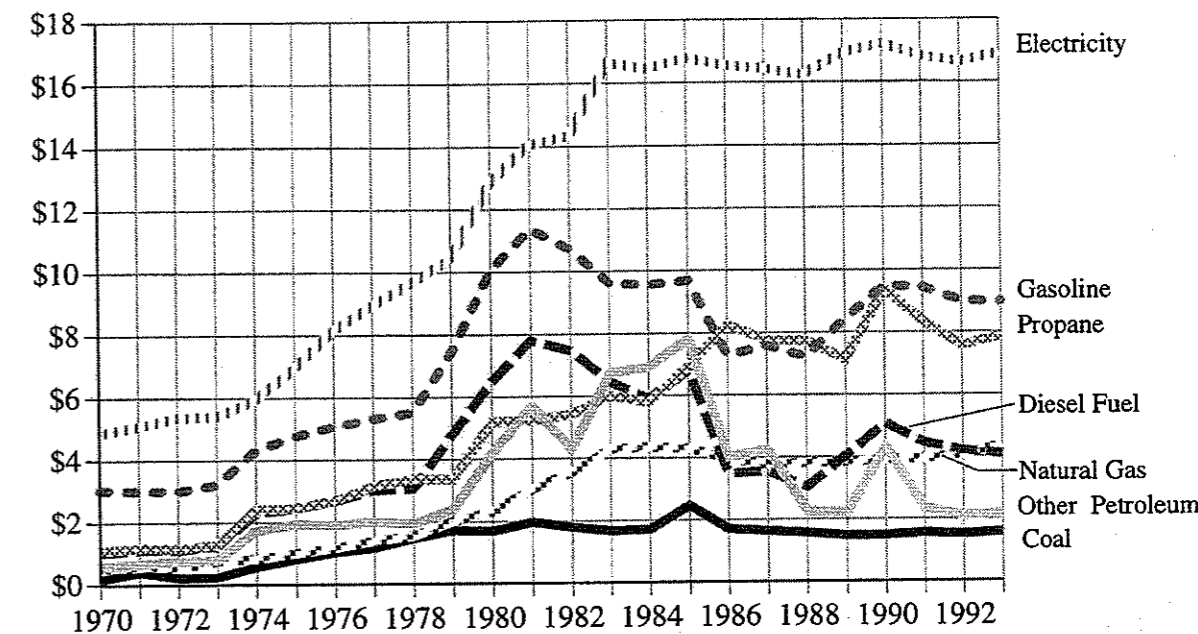
	Coal	Natural Gas	Diesel Fuel	Propane	Gasoline	Other Petroleum	Electricity	Net Total	Electric System Losses	Total
1960	3.0	22.7	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.7	4.3	33.2	10.8	43.9
1961	2.0	23.2	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.6	4.8	33.3	11.7	45.0
1962	2.1	22.4	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.9	5.4	33.5	13.0	46.6
1963	1.5	22.2	0.8	1.9	0.5	0.9	5.9	33.7	14.2	47.9
1964	1.0	23.9	0.9	1.7	0.5	1.0	6.4	35.3	15.2	50.5
1965	0.8	25.3	0.7	1.8	0.5	1.0	6.9	37.0	16.5	53.5
1966	0.6	29.8	0.9	1.9	0.5	1.5	6.8	42.0	16.3	58.4
1967	0.5	41.3	1.0	2.0	0.5	1.1	6.9	53.3	16.6	69.8
1968	0.5	41.7	1.0	2.2	0.5	2.1	8.7	56.6	20.7	77.4
1969	0.9	45.9	0.9	2.5	0.6	2.2	11.0	64.1	26.3	90.4
1970	0.5	47.2	1.1	2.6	0.6	1.9	12.0	65.9	29.0	94.9
1971	0.4	47.6	1.1	2.5	0.6	1.8	12.9	67.0	31.1	98.1
1972	0.5	46.2	1.3	2.6	0.6	1.9	12.8	65.9	30.8	96.7
1973	0.3	39.2	1.2	2.3	0.6	1.9	13.5	59.0	32.3	91.4
1974	0.2	42.6	1.1	2.0	0.6	1.9	13.1	61.5	31.9	93.4
1975	0.1	43.0	1.0	2.1	0.6	1.4	12.5	60.7	30.1	90.8
1976	0.1	48.5	1.5	2.1	0.7	2.4	13.0	68.3	31.4	99.7
1977	0.2	47.0	1.3	1.8	0.7	2.1	13.5	66.7	32.6	99.3
1978	0.3	40.8	1.6	1.9	0.7	1.6	13.5	60.3	33.1	93.4
1979	0.7	43.4	2.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	13.7	62.8	33.1	95.9
1980	0.2	42.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.2	13.9	59.6	33.8	93.4
1981	0.2	39.8	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	15.4	59.2	36.8	96.0
1982	0.3	42.2	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	15.9	62.5	38.2	100.7
1983	0.8	38.4	4.8	1.1	0.6	*	16.7	62.4	39.9	102.3
1984	1.3	41.1	5.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	19.3	67.9	44.8	112.7
1985	0.2	38.7	4.7	0.6	0.8	0.1	19.5	64.6	45.8	100.4
1986	0.1	36.1	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.1	19.8	59.3	45.5	104.8
1987	0.1	33.7	2.1	0.8	0.7	*	20.3	57.7	46.4	104.1
1988	0.5	38.7	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	21.6	64.2	48.9	113.1
1989	0.1	36.9	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	22.1	62.1	49.5	111.6
1990	0.1	35.9	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.2	22.0	61.1	48.1	109.2
1991	0.1	39.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	23.1	65.5	50.3	115.8
1992	0.1	33.8	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	22.1	59.0	47.1	106.2
1993	0.1	33.2	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	22.9	59.2	51.4	110.6

Sources: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. May, 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.
Notes: Other petroleum includes kerosene and residual fuel. * = Value less than 0.05 trillion Btu.

1993 commercial sector energy prices for natural gas, propane, and other petroleum products increased from 1992 levels. Prices decreased for diesel fuel, gasoline, and electricity.

Dollars per Million Btus

Figure 17
Prices by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1970-1993

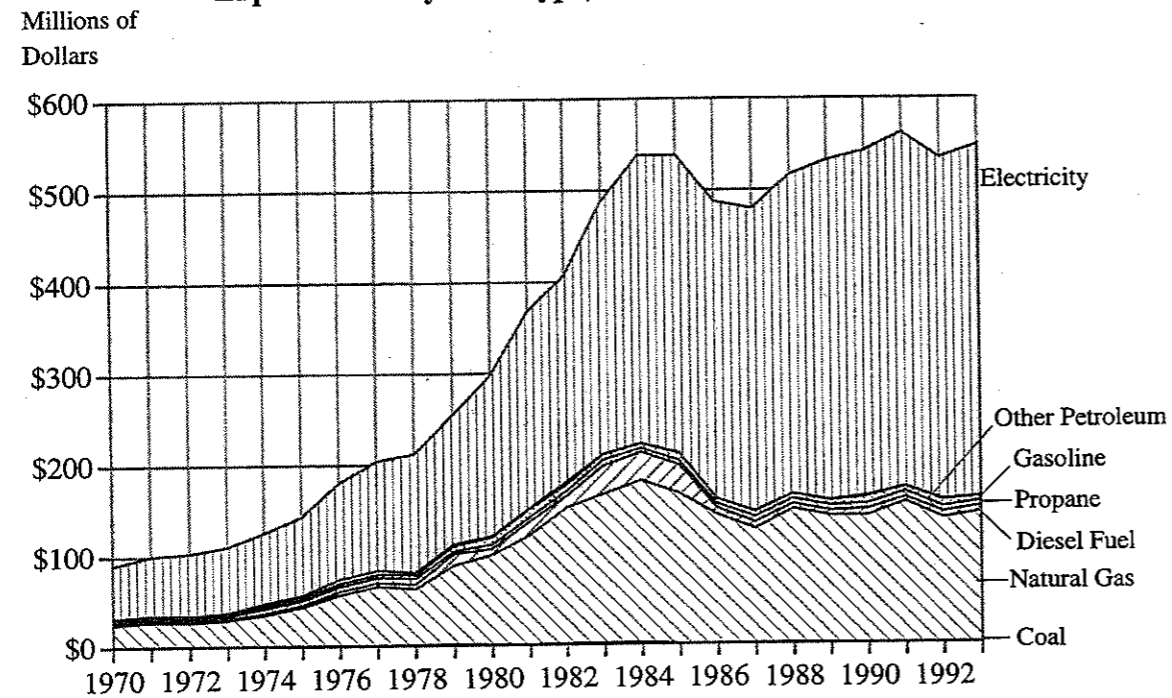


	Coal	Natural Gas	Diesel Fuel	Propane	Gasoline	Other Petroleum	Electricity	Average
1970	\$0.16	\$0.52	\$1.03	\$1.09	\$3.03	\$0.56	\$4.87	\$1.36
1971	0.41	0.58	1.11	1.18	3.00	0.66	5.08	1.50
1972	0.22	0.57	1.11	1.15	3.00	0.76	5.37	1.56
1973	0.24	0.75	1.25	1.28	3.21	0.77	5.39	1.87
1974	0.57	0.81	2.29	2.40	4.30	1.74	5.94	2.04
1975	0.81	1.00	2.45	2.46	4.76	1.93	6.96	2.36
1976	1.03	1.16	2.67	2.68	5.06	1.91	8.16	2.64
1977	1.17	1.39	3.01	3.16	5.30	2.00	8.94	3.06
1978	1.47	1.54	3.07	3.36	5.51	1.94	9.66	3.51
1979	1.72	2.01	4.80	3.35	7.45	2.38	10.48	4.05
1980	1.69	2.33	6.49	5.19	10.06	4.20	12.86	5.01
1981	1.97	3.02	7.80	5.24	11.37	5.69	14.06	6.21
1982	1.79	3.56	7.46	5.41	10.71	4.32	14.32	6.51
1983	1.67	4.29	6.45	6.01	9.61	6.74	16.66	7.82
1984	1.70	4.35	5.91	5.78	9.55	6.91	16.44	7.89
1985	2.46	4.29	6.79	6.92	9.67	7.81	16.78	8.34
1986	1.70	3.95	3.49	8.25	7.28	4.01	16.55	8.22
1987	1.63	3.76	3.54	7.76	7.58	4.24	16.43	8.31
1988	1.56	3.81	3.04	7.73	7.22	2.27	16.22	8.04
1989	1.47	3.82	4.03	7.13	8.42	2.21	16.93	8.57
1990	1.48	3.92	5.07	9.36	9.49	4.29	17.22	8.87
1991	1.54	3.93	4.44	8.34	9.43	2.35	16.82	8.57
1992	1.57	4.07	4.18	7.73	9.09	2.07	17.12	9.03
1993	\$1.57	\$4.35	\$4.07	\$7.86	\$8.96	\$2.15	\$16.90	\$9.26

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. September 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.
Note: Other petroleum includes kerosene and residual fuel.

Commercial energy expenditures increased 2.7% to \$548.0 million in 1993. Electricity and natural gas are the major expenditures in this sector. Electricity expenditures increased by 5.1% from 1992 levels.

Figure 18
Expenditures by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1970-1993



	Coal	Natural Gas	Diesel Fuel	Propane	Gasoline	Other Petroleum	Electricity	Total
1970	\$0.1	\$24.7	\$1.2	\$2.8	\$1.7	\$1.1	\$58.3	\$89.9
1971	0.2	27.7	1.2	2.9	1.8	1.2	65.3	100.4
1972	0.1	26.5	1.4	3.0	1.9	1.4	68.7	103.1
1973	0.1	29.3	1.5	3.0	2.0	1.5	72.8	110.2
1974	0.1	34.3	2.4	4.8	2.7	3.4	77.6	125.4
1975	0.1	42.9	2.5	5.1	3.0	2.7	86.9	143.1
1976	0.1	56.2	3.9	5.6	3.4	4.6	106.3	180.1
1977	0.2	65.5	4.0	5.8	3.6	4.2	120.6	203.9
1978	0.4	62.6	4.8	6.2	3.9	3.0	130.7	211.7
1979	1.2	87.2	12.8	3.1	5.5	1.7	142.9	254.3
1980	0.4	99.1	6.8	4.7	7.9	1.1	178.5	298.5
1981	0.4	120.3	15.4	4.4	9.2	0.9	217.0	367.5
1982	0.6	150.2	13.0	5.0	7.3	3.1	227.9	407.1
1983	1.3	164.7	31.3	6.5	6.1	0.2	277.7	487.8
1984	2.1	179.0	30.9	4.5	4.8	0.4	316.6	538.3
1985	0.4	166.0	31.7	4.4	8.0	0.5	327.2	538.2
1986	0.1	142.8	6.8	4.7	5.4	0.2	327.3	487.3
1987	0.1	126.6	7.3	6.1	5.5	0.2	333.8	479.5
1988	0.8	147.7	5.3	6.0	5.1	0.3	351.0	516.1
1989	0.1	140.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	0.7	374.0	532.1
1990	0.1	140.8	7.3	5.9	7.7	1.1	379.0	541.9
1991	0.2	155.9	4.7	6.5	5.0	0.4	389.0	561.8
1992	0.1	137.6	6.6	6.2	4.4	0.6	378.0	533.4
1993	\$0.1	\$144.6	\$6.1	\$5.8	\$4.4	\$0.6	\$386.5	\$548.0

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.
Note: Other petroleum includes kerosene and residual fuel.

Industrial Sector

The industrial sector consists of manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture, and forestry organizations. Energy used by this sector to transport products to market or inputs to the organizations is included in the transportation sector.

In 1993, industrial sector net energy use increased by 9.6% from 1992. Total energy attributed to the industrial sector in 1993 increased 10.3% from 1992. Electricity use was up 6.2% from 1992, natural gas use was up 36.3% from 1992, coal use was up 15.0% from 1992, and petroleum use was down 3.9% from 1992.

Figure 19
Net Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1993 (Trillion Btu)

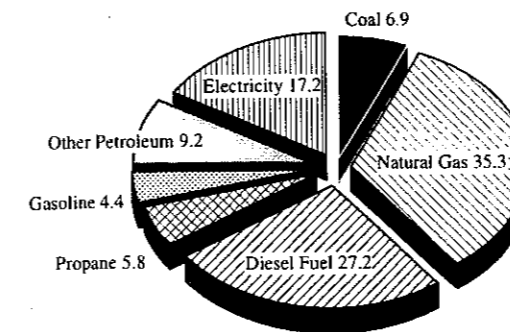
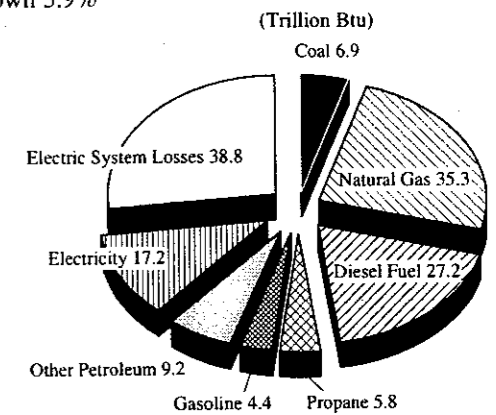


Figure 20
Total Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1993 (Trillion Btu)



Consumption by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1960-1993 (Trillion Btu)

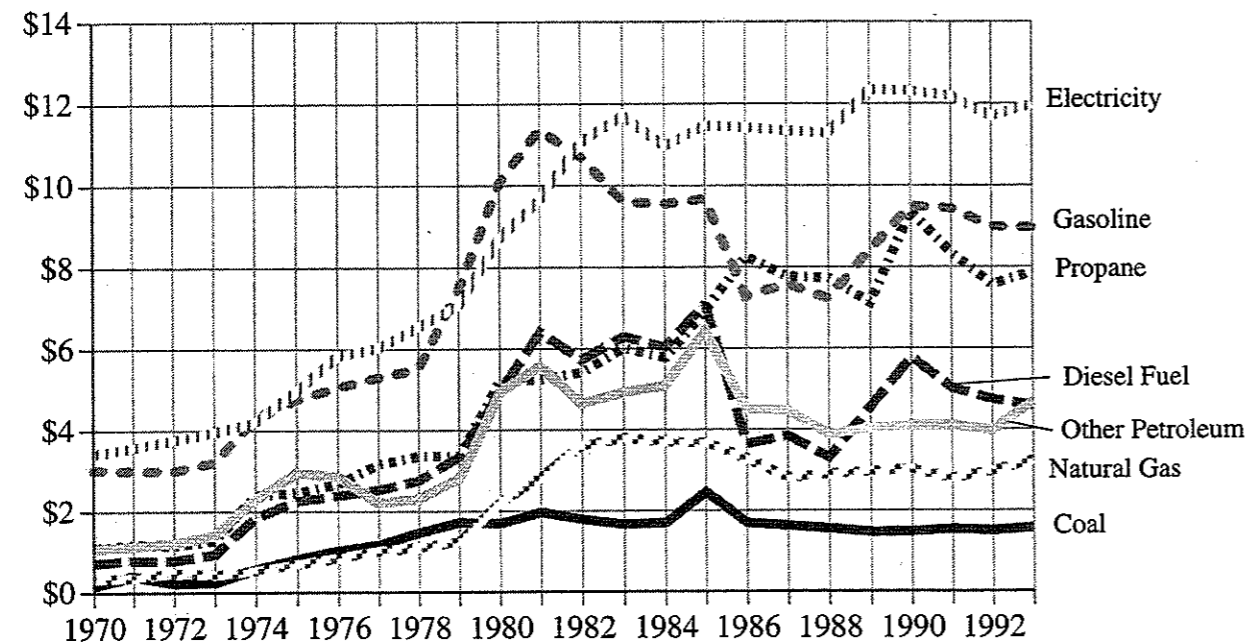
	Coal	Natural Gas	Diesel Fuel	Propane	Gasoline	Other Petroleum	Electricity	Net Total	Electric System Losses	Total
1960	9.0	38.3	14.0	1.8	11.3	7.9	3.0	85.1	7.5	92.7
1961	9.9	38.7	14.4	1.4	11.5	7.1	3.2	86.1	7.8	93.9
1962	10.3	42.0	12.2	1.2	11.0	6.9	3.3	86.9	8.0	95.0
1963	10.9	40.6	12.2	1.8	9.9	7.8	3.5	86.8	8.5	95.3
1964	9.8	46.5	14.0	1.5	10.0	6.7	3.7	92.2	8.9	101.1
1965	7.6	47.7	11.4	1.3	9.4	7.0	4.0	88.4	9.6	98.1
1966	8.5	64.7	15.6	2.0	8.9	8.0	4.3	112.1	10.2	122.4
1967	5.4	43.5	16.4	2.1	9.2	6.8	4.3	87.8	10.2	98.0
1968	3.4	49.5	17.4	2.4	7.9	7.7	5.9	94.5	14.2	108.7
1969	3.7	52.1	17.0	3.5	8.4	8.1	6.8	99.6	16.3	115.9
1970	4.9	56.9	19.1	3.1	6.9	10.7	7.3	108.9	17.7	126.7
1971	3.9	57.1	19.3	3.1	7.9	10.5	7.5	109.2	18.1	127.3
1972	4.4	57.6	20.6	4.1	6.5	9.3	7.2	109.7	17.3	127.0
1973	6.3	73.7	20.5	4.6	3.7	9.7	7.9	126.3	18.9	145.2
1974	6.4	72.1	19.3	5.4	8.5	10.3	8.9	130.7	21.7	152.4
1975	5.9	73.5	18.8	6.7	8.6	8.6	10.9	133.1	26.3	159.4
1976	11.6	64.7	25.9	9.5	8.4	7.7	12.1	139.9	29.1	169.0
1977	10.5	61.1	22.3	8.8	8.6	10.0	12.3	133.7	29.7	163.4
1978	10.7	52.3	26.5	6.8	8.5	13.3	12.9	131.0	31.6	162.6
1979	10.1	51.8	32.5	10.4	8.2	6.9	13.9	133.9	33.6	167.5
1980	5.2	50.9	19.9	9.8	7.7	6.4	14.2	113.9	34.5	148.4
1981	7.0	42.2	17.9	8.3	7.1	6.0	13.2	101.8	31.6	133.4
1982	6.1	36.4	19.5	10.6	6.3	6.4	11.8	97.1	28.4	125.4
1983	4.3	36.7	20.7	9.4	5.7	5.8	12.5	95.1	30.0	125.1
1984	5.4	37.9	22.3	4.1	5.0	5.4	12.7	93.0	29.6	122.6
1985	4.9	32.6	25.0	4.9	7.3	4.2	12.9	91.9	30.4	122.3
1986	6.3	20.3	24.8	5.0	6.2	10.4	12.8	85.9	29.5	115.4
1987	5.8	29.6	22.6	6.3	6.5	12.1	13.1	96.2	30.0	126.2
1988	5.0	31.8	25.3	7.5	5.6	12.8	14.0	102.1	31.7	133.8
1989	5.3	30.2	23.3	7.9	5.6	11.4	14.9	98.5	33.4	132.0
1990	4.5	25.4	24.1	6.2	5.0	13.2	15.8	94.0	34.4	128.4
1991	6.1	24.4	27.1	6.0	4.9	13.0	16.0	97.6	34.8	132.3
1992	6.0	25.9	28.6	6.2	4.3	9.4	16.2	96.7	34.6	131.3
1993	6.9	35.3	27.2	5.8	4.4	9.2	17.2	106.0	38.8	144.8

Sources: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. May, 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.
Note: Other petroleum includes asphalt, road oil, kerosene, lubricants, and residual fuel.

In 1993, energy prices paid by the industrial sector decreased for diesel fuel, gasoline, and other petroleum products. Prices increased for natural gas, propane, and electricity and the price of coal stayed the same as in 1992.

Figure 21
Prices by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1970-1993

Dollars per Million Btu



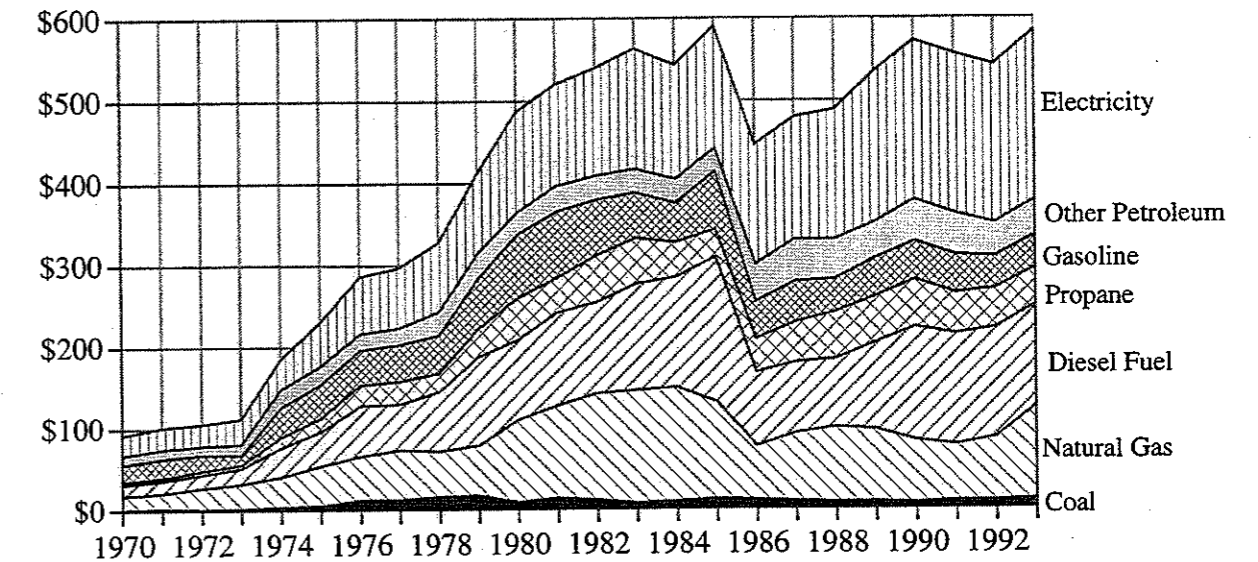
	Coal	Natural Gas	Diesel Fuel	Propane	Gasoline	Other Petroleum	Electricity	Average
1970	\$0.16	\$0.32	\$0.73	\$1.09	\$3.03	\$1.09	\$3.42	\$0.88
1971	0.41	0.36	0.79	1.18	3.00	1.14	3.57	0.97
1972	0.22	0.48	0.79	1.15	3.00	1.22	3.76	0.99
1973	0.24	0.43	0.94	1.28	3.21	1.41	3.95	0.92
1974	0.57	0.54	1.85	2.40	4.30	2.30	4.20	1.46
1975	0.81	0.69	2.25	2.46	4.76	2.96	4.96	1.77
1976	1.03	0.85	2.39	2.68	5.06	2.86	5.83	2.09
1977	1.17	1.02	2.53	3.16	5.30	2.19	6.02	2.27
1978	1.47	1.11	2.76	3.36	5.51	2.31	6.54	2.56
1979	1.72	1.26	3.34	3.35	7.45	2.82	7.07	3.05
1980	1.69	2.21	4.94	5.19	10.06	4.93	8.71	4.50
1981	1.97	2.84	6.40	5.24	11.37	5.57	9.66	5.30
1982	1.79	3.62	5.72	5.41	10.71	4.65	11.06	5.58
1983	1.67	3.79	6.29	6.01	9.61	4.92	11.71	5.95
1984	1.70	3.71	6.03	5.78	9.55	5.09	10.96	5.66
1985	2.46	3.67	7.09	6.92	9.67	6.43	11.47	6.42
1986	1.70	3.28	3.64	8.25	7.28	4.50	11.42	5.21
1987	1.63	2.81	3.85	7.76	7.58	4.47	11.34	5.00
1988	1.56	2.90	3.30	7.73	7.22	3.88	11.28	4.80
1989	1.47	2.96	4.56	7.13	8.42	4.03	12.34	5.44
1990	1.48	3.02	5.78	9.36	9.49	4.10	12.31	6.11
1991	1.54	2.80	5.02	8.34	9.43	4.11	12.19	5.72
1992	1.57	2.98	4.70	7.73	9.09	4.71	11.90	5.63
1993	\$1.57	\$3.23	\$4.58	\$7.86	\$8.96	\$4.68	\$11.98	\$5.51

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.
Note: Other petroleum includes asphalt, road oil, kerosene, lubricants, and residual fuel.

Industrial sector expenditures on energy increased 7.6% in 1993 to \$584.2 million. This compares with peak expenditures of \$589.9 million in 1985.

Figure 22
Expenditures by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1970-1993

Million Dollars



	Coal	Natural Gas	Diesel Fuel	Propane	Gasoline	Other Petroleum	Electricity	Total
1970	\$0.8	\$17.0	\$14.0	\$3.4	\$21.0	\$11.2	\$25.0	\$92.3
1971	1.6	19.6	15.2	3.6	23.6	11.3	26.7	101.6
1972	1.0	26.5	16.2	4.6	19.5	11.0	26.8	105.7
1973	1.5	30.5	19.2	4.6	11.8	13.2	31.0	111.9
1974	3.6	37.2	35.7	13.1	36.4	22.2	37.2	185.4
1975	4.8	49.2	42.3	16.5	41.1	23.0	54.0	230.9
1976	12.0	53.8	62.0	25.3	42.8	20.2	70.2	286.2
1977	12.3	60.9	56.4	27.8	45.4	20.4	73.7	296.8
1978	15.8	55.9	73.2	22.7	46.7	28.8	84.2	327.2
1979	17.4	61.3	108.6	34.8	61.1	31.0	98.0	412.3
1980	8.7	101.1	98.1	51.0	77.7	27.1	123.0	486.6
1981	13.8	113.6	113.9	42.6	81.0	31.6	123.9	520.5
1982	11.0	131.1	111.8	57.2	67.8	29.8	130.7	539.4
1983	7.1	138.8	130.1	56.4	55.2	29.2	146.4	563.2
1984	9.2	140.1	134.8	42.5	48.2	28.9	139.3	543.0
1985	11.9	119.4	177.4	33.9	70.7	28.1	148.5	589.9
1986	10.6	66.3	90.4	41.0	45.5	45.8	146.4	446.1
1987	9.4	83.2	87.1	49.2	49.6	51.9	149.0	479.4
1988	7.8	92.1	83.5	57.6	40.4	48.9	158.0	488.3
1989	7.9	89.2	106.1	56.0	46.8	44.1	184.0	534.1
1990	6.6	76.5	139.3	57.7	47.1	50.9	194.0	572.2
1991	9.4	68.3	136.1	50.0	46.6	50.8	195.0	556.3
1992	9.4	77.2	134.6	48.0	39.4	41.1	193.0	542.7
1993	\$10.8	\$114.0	\$124.4	\$45.4	\$39.6	\$43.5	\$206.5	\$584.2

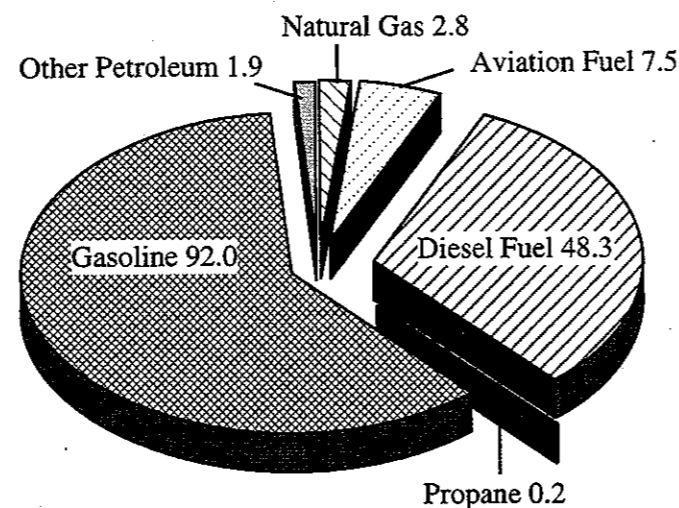
Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.
Note: Other petroleum includes asphalt, road oil, kerosene, lubricants, and residual fuel.

Transportation Sector

The transportation sector consists of private and public vehicles that move people and commodities. Included are automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, railroads, aircraft, ships, barges, and natural gas pipelines. Natural gas use reflects the fuel needed to move natural gas through a pipeline to end users in the residential, commercial, industrial, and electric utility sectors.

Transportation energy use in 1993 increased 0.4% to 152.7 trillion Btu from 152.1 trillion Btu in 1992. This compares with peak consumption of 172.9 trillion Btu in 1978.

Figure 23
Consumption by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1993
(Trillion Btu)



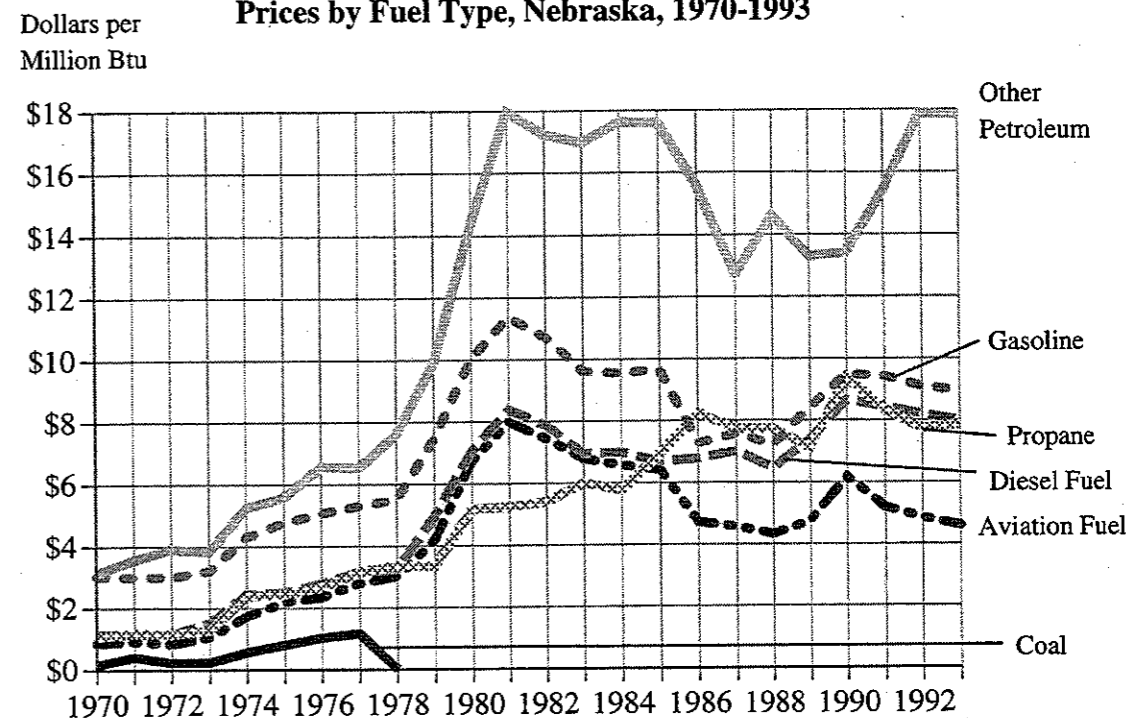
Consumption by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1960-1993
(Trillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas	Aviation Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Propane	Gasoline	Other Petroleum	Total
1960	0.2	6.5	8.3	8.2	0.4	67.1	3.6	94.2
1961	*	6.8	9.1	9.5	0.4	66.6	4.1	96.6
1962	*	6.8	10.0	9.6	0.4	69.9	4.5	101.2
1963	*	6.5	10.2	11.0	0.5	73.1	7.1	108.4
1964	*	8.1	10.4	11.1	0.4	70.5	6.6	107.1
1965	*	8.6	9.5	8.4	0.4	72.8	2.5	102.2
1966	*	9.3	10.0	8.3	0.7	76.8	2.6	107.7
1967	*	10.2	11.8	11.6	0.9	78.3	3.7	116.4
1968	*	10.0	14.4	17.9	1.0	83.2	3.3	129.8
1969	*	11.4	12.4	18.4	1.0	86.0	3.2	132.4
1970	*	13.2	10.8	21.3	0.8	89.8	3.3	139.3
1971	*	13.3	10.9	22.0	0.9	92.5	3.0	142.8
1972	*	13.3	9.8	28.2	0.9	100.1	3.2	155.5
1973	*	13.8	10.0	30.0	0.9	105.7	3.1	163.5
1974	*	11.6	10.8	28.6	0.9	98.1	3.1	153.2
1975	*	10.4	9.9	26.9	0.9	99.1	2.7	149.9
1976	*	10.4	10.0	30.2	1.0	104.3	2.2	158.1
1977	*	12.3	10.7	37.0	0.8	105.3	2.3	168.3
1978	0.0	9.0	12.0	41.9	0.9	106.8	2.3	172.9
1979	0.0	7.0	11.4	35.9	0.6	98.6	2.5	156.1
1980	0.0	6.9	9.8	29.8	0.6	91.8	2.1	141.0
1981	0.0	6.0	9.1	25.2	0.8	88.4	2.0	131.5
1982	0.0	5.1	8.5	29.7	0.6	88.9	1.8	134.8
1983	0.0	4.0	8.7	39.8	0.7	87.7	1.9	142.9
1984	0.0	4.5	8.1	40.5	0.3	88.3	2.1	143.8
1985	0.0	5.5	7.9	40.1	0.2	85.0	1.9	140.6
1986	0.0	3.9	8.0	41.5	0.1	86.3	1.9	141.7
1987	0.0	4.4	8.0	45.6	0.2	86.5	2.1	146.7
1988	0.0	4.6	8.7	52.9	0.2	91.6	2.0	160.1
1989	0.0	4.8	8.7	46.1	0.2	90.5	2.1	152.4
1990	0.0	3.5	8.7	45.8	0.2	90.6	2.2	151.0
1991	0.0	2.3	7.0	46.4	0.2	88.0	1.9	145.9
1992	0.0	2.5	7.0	50.9	0.2	89.5	2.0	152.1
1993	0.0	2.8	7.5	48.3	0.2	92.0	1.9	152.7

Sources: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. May, 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.
Notes: * Value less than 0.05 trillion Btu. Aviation fuel includes aviation gasoline and jet fuel. Other petroleum includes lubricants and residual fuel.

Prices of all petroleum products used in the transportation sector decreased from 1992 levels, except for propane.

Figure 24
Prices by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1970-1993
Dollars per Million Btu

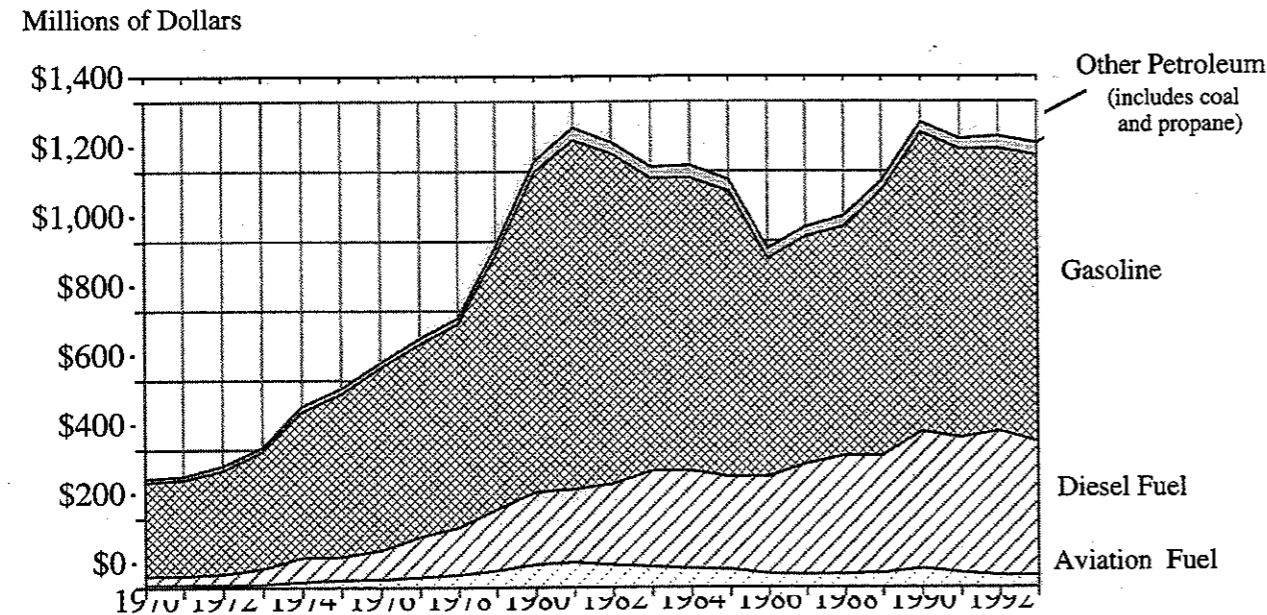


	Coal	Aviation Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Propane	Gasoline	Other Petroleum	Average
1970	\$0.16	\$0.88	\$1.14	\$1.09	\$3.03	\$3.14	\$2.51
1971	0.41	0.91	1.16	1.18	3.00	3.55	2.53
1972	0.22	0.84	1.15	1.15	3.00	3.91	2.50
1973	0.24	1.06	1.52	1.28	3.21	3.82	2.74
1974	0.57	1.74	2.45	2.40	4.30	5.25	3.76
1975	0.81	2.19	2.50	2.46	4.76	5.57	4.15
1976	1.03	2.35	2.79	2.68	5.06	6.57	4.43
1977	1.17	2.80	3.16	3.16	5.30	6.53	4.64
1978	0.00	3.02	3.26	3.36	5.51	7.60	4.79
1979	0.00	4.20	4.95	3.35	7.45	9.88	6.64
1980	0.00	6.76	7.06	5.19	10.06	14.36	9.20
1981	0.00	7.99	8.39	5.24	11.37	18.00	10.59
1982	0.00	7.45	7.88	5.41	10.71	17.25	9.91
1983	0.00	6.80	6.96	6.01	9.61	16.98	8.76
1984	0.00	6.58	7.00	5.78	9.55	17.63	8.75
1985	0.00	6.43	6.68	6.92	9.67	17.61	8.70
1986	0.00	4.73	6.79	8.25	7.28	15.59	7.10
1987	0.00	4.58	7.02	7.76	7.58	12.70	7.31
1988	0.00	4.33	6.47	7.73	7.22	14.61	6.90
1989	0.00	4.75	7.39	7.13	8.42	13.30	7.95
1990	0.00	6.18	8.66	9.36	9.49	13.40	9.10
1991	0.00	5.22	8.44	8.34	9.43	15.42	8.98
1992	0.00	4.86	8.20	7.73	9.09	17.88	8.70
1993	\$0.00	\$4.60	\$7.99	\$7.86	\$8.96	\$17.83	\$8.54

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.
Notes: Aviation fuel includes aviation gasoline and jet fuel. Other petroleum includes lubricants and residual fuel.

Transportation sector expenditures on energy decreased 1.7% in 1993 to \$1,280.3 million (\$1.280 billion) from expenditures on energy of \$1,301.8 million in 1992.

Figure 25
Expenditures by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1970-1993



	Coal	Aviation Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Propane	Gasoline	Other Petroleum	Total
1970	*	\$9.5	\$24.4	\$0.9	\$271.7	\$10.5	\$317.0
1971	*	9.0	25.5	1.1	277.6	10.7	323.9
1972	*	7.5	32.5	1.0	299.9	12.3	353.2
1973	*	9.6	45.5	1.1	339.1	11.8	407.1
1974	*	17.1	70.3	2.2	421.8	16.2	527.6
1975	*	21.8	67.2	2.1	472.2	15.1	578.3
1976	*	23.6	84.4	2.7	527.9	14.6	653.2
1977	*	29.8	116.8	2.6	557.7	15.0	721.9
1978	0.00	36.3	136.9	3.1	588.7	17.2	782.2
1979	0.00	47.8	177.9	2.2	734.3	24.4	986.6
1980	0.00	65.9	210.2	3.3	923.3	30.3	1,233.1
1981	0.00	72.6	211.5	4.0	1,004.8	36.5	1,329.4
1982	0.00	64.0	234.3	3.4	952.2	31.8	1,285.6
1983	0.00	59.4	277.2	4.5	843.0	32.8	1,216.8
1984	0.00	53.6	283.3	1.8	843.6	36.3	1,218.7
1985	0.00	50.8	268.1	1.4	822.4	33.8	1,176.5
1986	0.00	37.8	281.8	1.1	628.5	29.3	978.4
1987	0.00	36.3	320.3	1.4	655.2	27.0	1,040.1
1988	0.00	37.8	342.3	1.4	660.8	29.9	1,072.3
1989	0.00	41.0	340.4	1.7	761.8	27.9	1,172.8
1990	0.00	53.9	397.2	2.1	860.1	29.0	1,342.2
1991	0.00	36.8	391.2	1.9	830.2	29.8	1,289.9
1992	0.00	34.2	417.1	1.3	814.0	35.2	1,301.8
1993	\$0.00	\$34.2	\$385.9	\$1.3	\$824.4	\$34.4	\$1,280.3

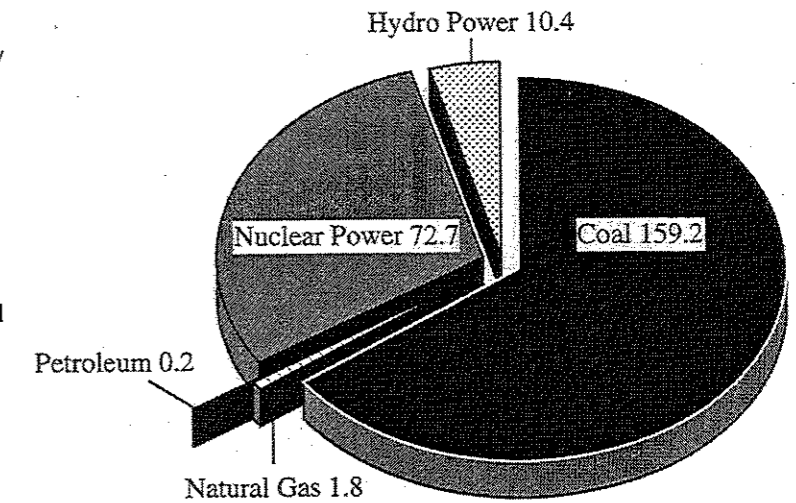
Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.
Notes: *=Value less than \$0.05 million. Aviation fuel includes aviation gasoline and jet fuel. Other petroleum includes lubricants and residual fuel.

Electric Utility Sector

The electric utility sector consists of generation facilities which generate electricity primarily for use by the public. Energy is used for the generation, distribution, and transmission of electric power.

In 1993, energy use in the electric utility sector increased 1.2% over 1992. This increase was due to an 18.1% increase in generation by coal and a 5.3% increase in generation by natural gas and petroleum. These increases were partially offset by a 22.2% decrease in generation by nuclear power and a 6.3% decrease in generation by hydro-electric power.

Figure 26
Consumption by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1993
(Trillion Btu)



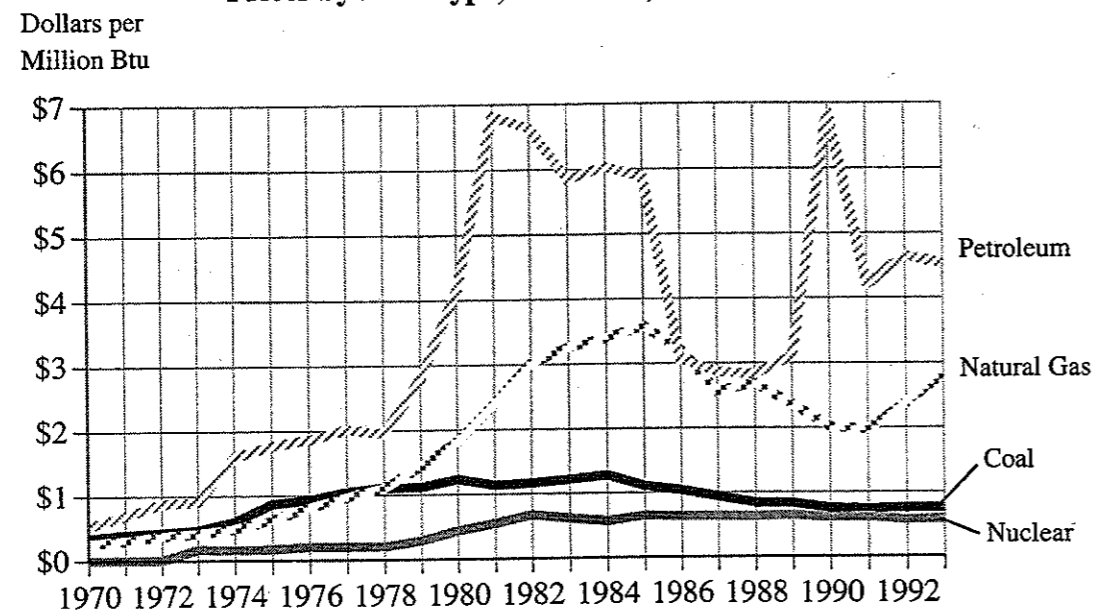
Consumption by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1960-1993
(Trillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Nuclear Power	Hydro Power	Total
1960	6.3	32.1	1.0	0.0	10.3	50.2
1961	5.2	34.3	1.0	0.0	9.9	50.8
1962	9.5	33.5	1.3	0.0	10.3	55.0
1963	11.3	36.1	1.6	0.9	10.6	61.0
1964	12.2	37.3	1.0	1.1	10.5	62.3
1965	11.9	35.9	1.1	-0.1	11.7	60.6
1966	10.2	39.3	0.8	0.0	12.1	62.4
1967	12.1	39.3	0.7	0.0	12.1	64.3
1968	13.0	48.5	0.8	0.0	13.0	75.3
1969	21.9	45.1	1.1	0.0	12.9	81.1
1970	24.1	48.0	1.9	0.0	14.4	88.4
1971	21.7	49.2	1.3	0.0	14.2	86.5
1972	28.3	48.4	2.7	0.0	14.2	93.6
1973	30.1	53.1	2.3	6.5	14.2	106.3
1974	26.1	47.2	4.6	44.6	13.5	136.0
1975	26.8	37.0	5.9	65.2	12.6	147.5
1976	41.9	19.0	7.9	64.3	13.2	146.4
1977	48.5	15.1	5.4	80.2	12.7	162.1
1978	48.7	12.4	7.8	84.5	12.3	165.8
1979	66.4	13.4	4.6	94.2	12.9	191.5
1980	88.4	11.3	1.6	63.1	13.9	178.3
1981	91.3	4.3	0.6	66.0	12.5	174.7
1982	90.1	1.5	0.8	96.9	12.7	202.0
1983	99.4	1.5	0.5	66.3	14.2	181.8
1984	116.9	1.4	0.2	62.7	14.0	195.3
1985	110.4	1.2	0.4	44.7	15.1	171.7
1986	103.6	1.7	0.6	82.7	17.5	206.1
1987	110.6	1.7	0.6	92.6	16.3	221.7
1988	133.5	2.0	0.9	73.4	13.9	223.6
1989	126.5	2.5	0.7	86.6	12.0	228.3
1990	137.4	3.6	0.2	80.2	11.8	233.2
1991	145.6	3.5	0.2	86.4	10.8	246.5
1992	134.8	1.8	0.1	93.4	11.1	241.3
1993	159.2	1.8	0.2	72.7	10.4	244.3

Sources: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. April, 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Coal prices paid by the electric utility sector in 1993 remained the same as they were in 1992. Coal prices were 41% lower than the peak price paid in 1984. Nuclear fuel and natural gas prices increased from 1992 to 1993 and petroleum prices decreased.

Figure 27
Prices by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1970-1993

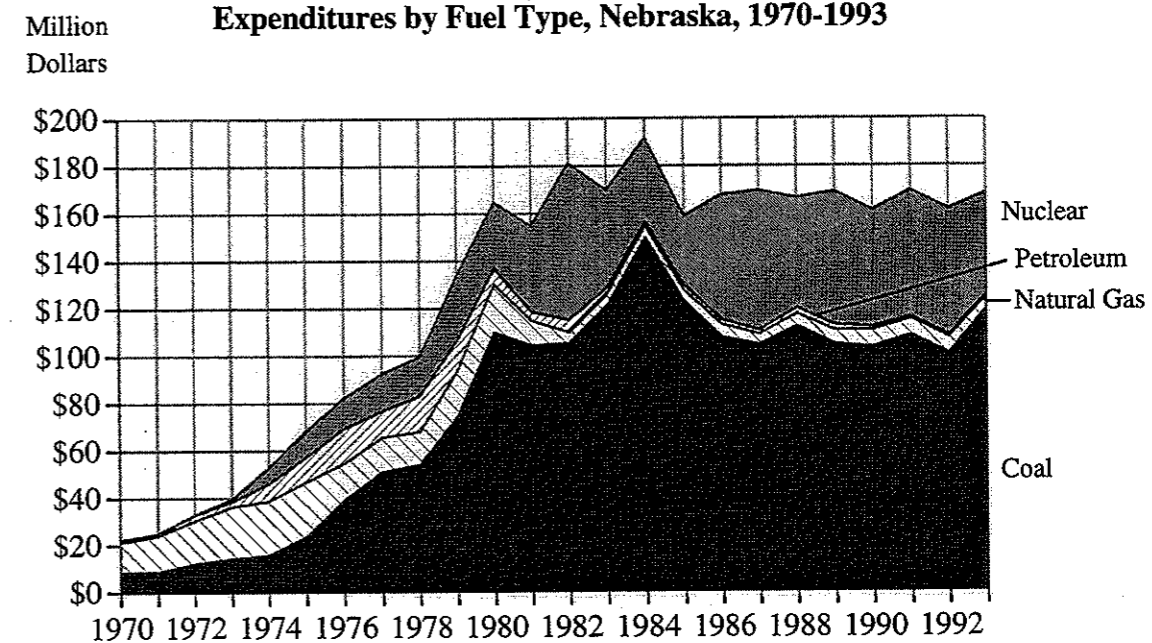


	Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Nuclear	Average
1970	\$0.35	\$0.27	\$0.54	\$0.00	\$0.30
1971	0.40	0.31	0.69	0.00	0.34
1972	0.43	0.38	0.88	0.00	0.41
1973	0.47	0.42	0.91	0.17	0.43
1974	0.60	0.49	1.60	0.16	0.43
1975	0.87	0.63	1.77	0.17	0.50
1976	0.93	0.81	1.86	0.20	0.62
1977	1.05	0.97	2.02	0.20	0.62
1978	1.11	1.11	1.95	0.20	0.65
1979	1.12	1.45	2.79	0.29	0.75
1980	1.24	1.82	4.14	0.44	1.00
1981	1.14	2.40	6.82	0.55	0.95
1982	1.17	3.02	6.65	0.68	0.96
1983	1.22	3.26	5.85	0.62	1.01
1984	1.28	3.40	6.04	0.57	1.06
1985	1.11	3.58	5.89	0.65	1.01
1986	1.04	3.21	3.05	0.64	0.89
1987	0.94	2.56	2.87	0.64	0.82
1988	0.84	2.69	2.83	0.63	0.79
1989	0.83	2.36	3.09	0.65	0.78
1990	0.75	2.01	6.89	0.61	0.73
1991	0.74	1.97	4.20	0.62	0.72
1992	0.75	2.38	4.65	0.57	0.69
1993	\$0.75	\$2.81	\$4.53	\$0.59	\$0.69

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Electric utility expenditures on energy increased 5.6% in 1993 to \$168.1 million. This compares with peak expenditures of \$191.7 million in 1984.

Figure 28
Expenditures by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1970-1993



	Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Nuclear	Total
1970	\$8.5	\$12.8	\$1.0	\$0.0	\$22.3
1971	8.8	15.2	0.9	0.0	24.9
1972	12.2	18.2	2.4	0.0	32.8
1973	14.2	22.1	2.1	1.1	39.5
1974	15.7	23.0	7.3	7.0	53.2
1975	23.4	23.3	10.5	11.0	68.1
1976	39.1	15.5	14.7	12.9	82.2
1977	51.0	14.6	11.0	16.0	92.6
1978	54.1	13.8	15.2	16.6	99.7
1979	74.1	19.3	12.9	27.5	133.8
1980	109.8	20.5	6.7	27.7	164.7
1981	104.4	10.3	3.7	36.3	154.8
1982	105.3	4.6	5.1	66.2	181.3
1983	121.0	4.9	2.7	41.1	169.7
1984	149.9	4.8	1.5	35.5	191.7
1985	122.9	4.4	2.1	29.3	158.7
1986	107.7	5.3	1.9	52.8	167.8
1987	104.5	4.4	1.6	59.0	169.4
1988	112.3	5.2	2.4	46.5	166.5
1989	104.7	5.9	2.1	56.3	168.9
1990	103.4	7.2	1.3	49.3	161.1
1991	108.5	6.8	0.8	53.4	169.5
1992	100.6	4.3	0.7	53.6	159.2
1993	\$119.4	\$5.0	\$1.1	\$42.7	\$168.1

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

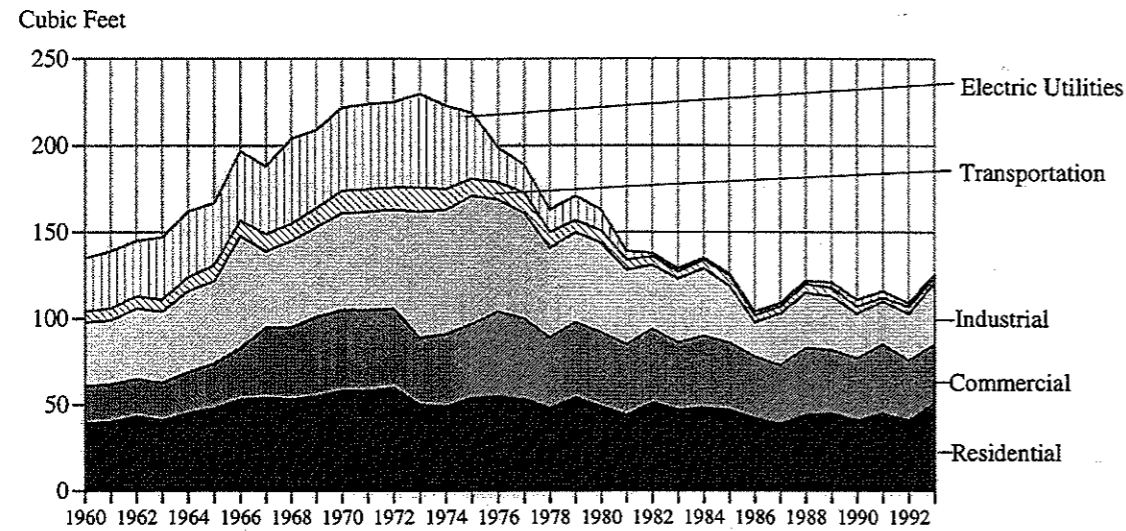
Energy Resource Statistics

Natural Gas

Natural gas use in Nebraska for 1993 was 125 billion cubic feet, an increase of 16.8% from 1992. Natural gas use has shown a general decline in Nebraska since annual consumption peaked at 230 billion cubic feet in 1973.

Figure 29

Consumption by Sector, Nebraska, 1960-1993



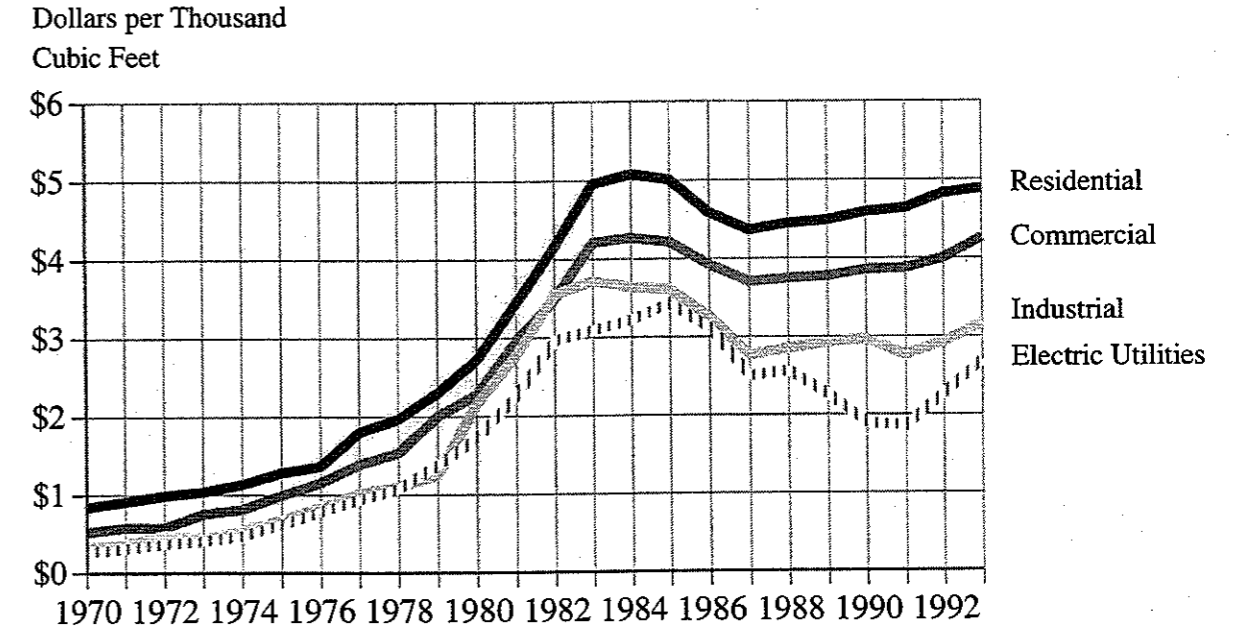
	Residential	Commer- cial	Industrial	Transpor- tation	Electric Utilities	Total
1960	39	22	37	6	31	136
1961	40	22	37	7	33	140
1962	43	22	41	7	32	144
1963	41	22	41	7	36	147
1964	45	24	47	8	38	162
1965	48	26	48	9	36	166
1966	53	30	65	9	40	197
1967	54	41	44	10	39	189
1968	53	42	50	10	49	203
1969	55	46	52	11	45	210
1970	58	47	56	13	48	222
1971	58	47	57	13	49	224
1972	60	46	57	13	49	225
1973	50	39	73	14	54	230
1974	49	42	72	12	48	223
1975	54	43	74	10	38	219
1976	55	49	65	10	20	199
1977	53	47	61	12	16	189
1978	48	41	52	9	13	163
1979	54	44	52	7	14	170
1980	49	43	52	7	12	163
1981	44	41	43	6	5	138
1982	51	43	37	5	2	138
1983	47	39	37	4	2	129
1984	48	42	39	5	1	134
1985	47	39	33	6	1	126
1986	42	36	20	4	2	105
1987	39	34	30	4	2	109
1988	44	39	32	5	2	122
1989	45	37	31	5	3	120
1990	41	36	26	4	4	111
1991	45	40	25	2	4	116
1992	41	34	26	3	2	107
1993	51	34	36	3	2	125

Sources: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. May, 1994. 1993 Natural Gas Monthly. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. Monthly.

The residential natural gas price increased 4.5%, the commercial price increased 3.6%, the industrial price increased 6.5% and the electric utility price increased 20.4%. Natural gas prices rose for the fifth consecutive year, but remain lower than 1985 prices.

Figure 30

Prices by Sector, Nebraska, 1970-1993



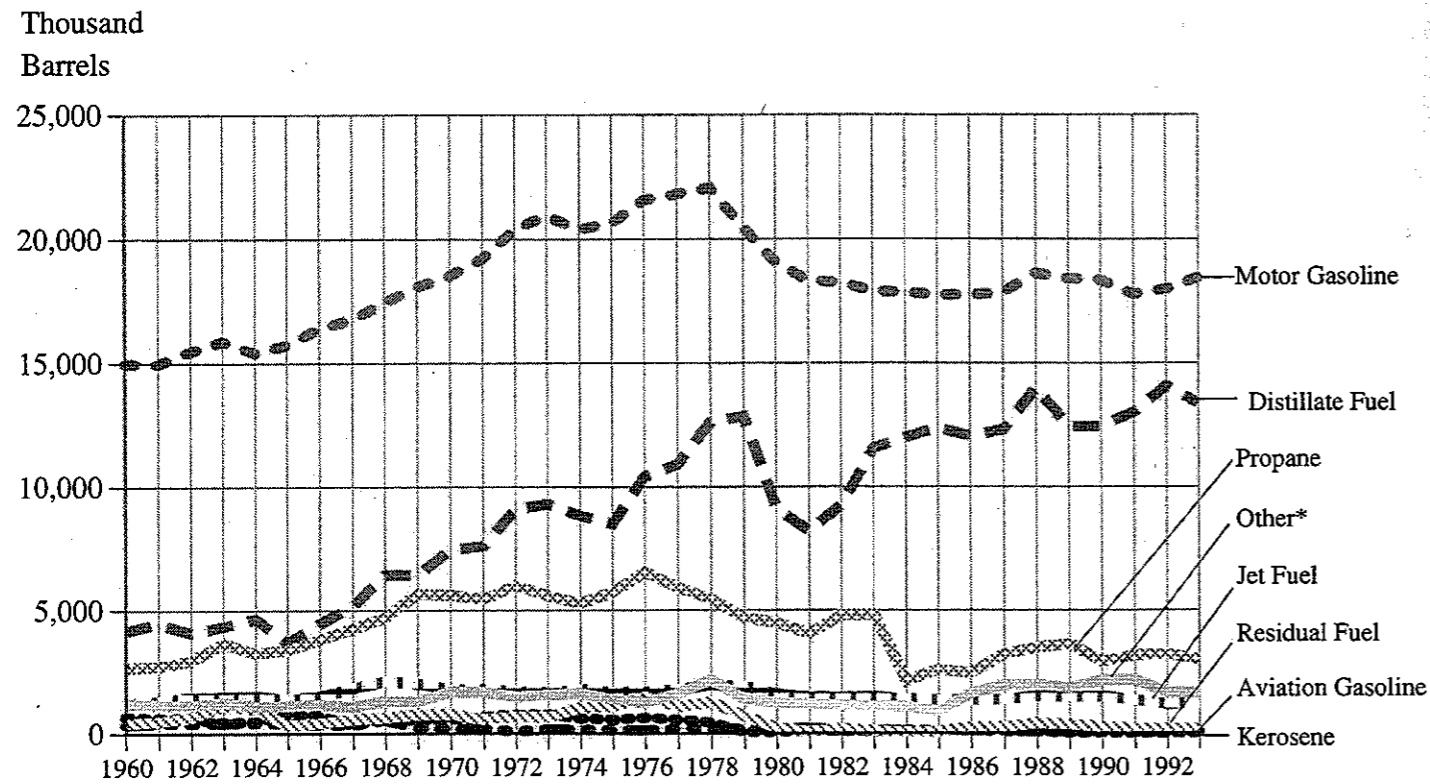
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Average
1970	\$0.85	\$0.52	\$0.32	\$0.27	\$0.50
1971	0.91	0.59	0.36	0.31	0.55
1972	0.99	0.58	0.49	0.37	0.63
1973	1.04	0.76	0.44	0.41	0.63
1974	1.14	0.82	0.54	0.48	0.72
1975	1.28	1.00	0.69	0.62	0.90
1976	1.37	1.16	0.85	0.79	1.07
1977	1.80	1.39	1.02	0.94	1.35
1978	1.97	1.54	1.11	1.07	1.50
1979	2.30	2.00	1.26	1.38	1.82
1980	2.72	2.28	2.17	1.73	2.35
1981	3.45	2.96	2.78	2.26	3.04
1982	4.16	3.49	3.55	2.97	3.76
1983	4.96	4.21	3.72	3.09	4.34
1984	5.08	4.27	3.64	3.22	4.38
1985	5.01	4.21	3.60	3.43	4.35
1986	4.59	3.92	3.26	3.12	4.05
1987	4.36	3.70	2.77	2.50	3.65
1988	4.45	3.75	2.85	2.57	3.75
1989	4.49	3.77	2.92	2.26	3.79
1990	4.60	3.86	2.97	1.90	3.86
1991	4.64	3.87	2.76	1.86	3.87
1992	4.82	3.99	2.92	2.28	4.01
1993	\$4.89	\$4.26	\$3.16	\$2.70	\$4.17

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Natural Gas Monthly. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. Monthly.

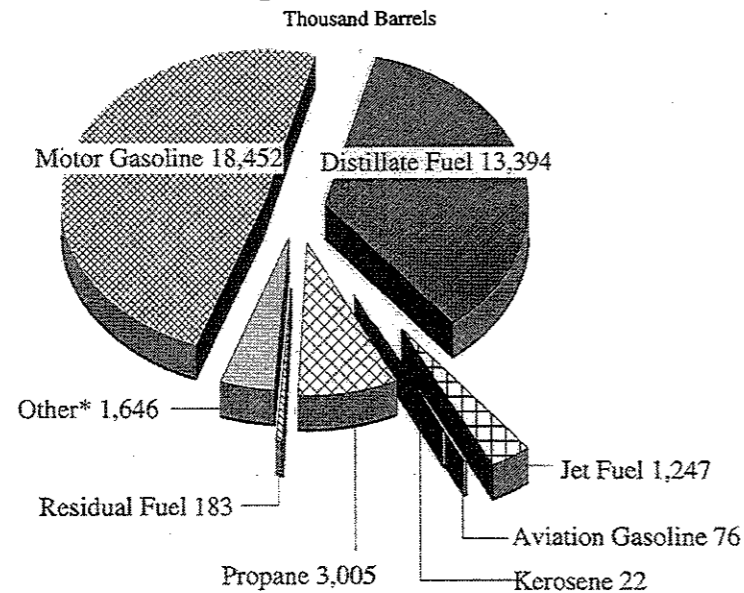
Petroleum

Petroleum use in Nebraska for 1993 was 38,024 thousand barrels (38.02 million barrels), a decrease of 1.1% from 1992. Petroleum use peaked at 46,268 thousand barrels in 1978 before falling sharply between 1979 and 1981 due to the rapid increase in prices. Use increased in 1982 and 1983, as well as 1987 and 1988, because of lower prices.

Figure 39
Consumption by Product, Nebraska, 1960-1993



Consumption by Product, 1993



* Other includes asphalt, road oil, lubricants and other specialty products.

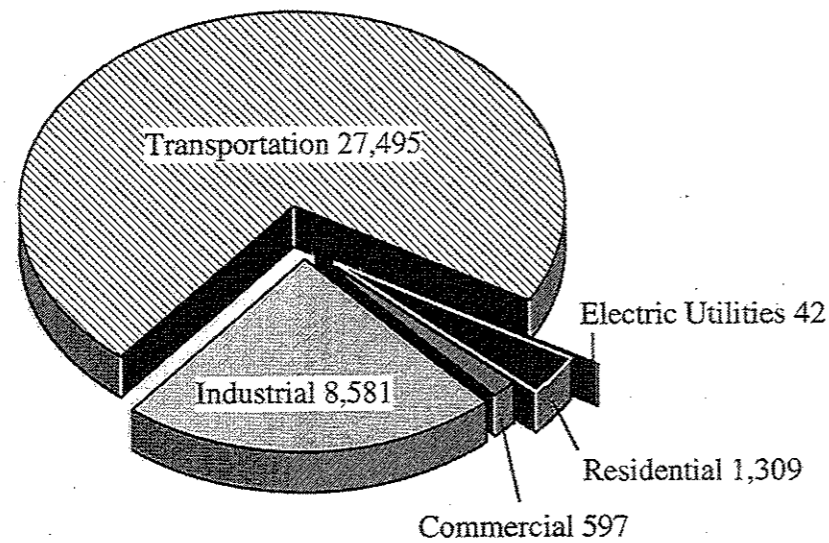
Figure 40
Consumption by Product, Nebraska, 1960-1993

(Thousand Barrels)

	Motor Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene	Propane	Residual Fuel	Other*	Total
1960	14,998	4,151	1,202	371	677	2,650	415	1,263	25,729
1961	14,965	4,462	1,309	416	622	2,730	496	1,173	26,173
1962	15,486	4,080	1,463	423	610	2,953	666	1,145	26,824
1963	15,893	4,351	1,491	428	457	3,672	1,161	1,272	28,725
1964	15,422	4,659	1,530	443	496	3,255	983	1,100	27,888
1965	15,745	3,689	1,371	410	790	3,407	332	1,130	26,875
1966	16,412	4,464	1,510	362	722	3,818	430	1,199	28,917
1967	16,763	5,172	1,849	333	348	4,262	586	1,085	30,397
1968	17,451	6,454	2,124	556	638	4,705	643	1,328	33,900
1969	18,082	6,439	2,038	233	526	5,669	779	1,308	35,074
1970	18,525	7,449	1,783	199	582	5,616	793	1,710	36,656
1971	19,231	7,613	1,812	197	680	5,468	579	1,687	37,267
1972	20,414	9,097	1,721	89	771	6,006	720	1,502	40,320
1973	20,948	9,307	1,665	172	782	5,593	670	1,577	40,714
1974	20,412	8,847	1,797	174	623	5,289	1,049	1,646	39,837
1975	20,636	8,507	1,679	141	554	5,740	1,092	1,391	39,740
1976	21,580	10,426	1,692	138	635	6,552	1,505	1,270	43,798
1977	21,810	10,916	1,771	183	559	5,922	1,088	1,631	43,879
1978	22,075	12,630	1,989	207	456	5,469	1,266	2,178	46,268
1979	20,478	12,862	1,900	181	57	4,682	707	1,406	42,272
1980	19,100	9,149	1,588	213	62	4,499	228	1,254	36,093
1981	18,333	8,200	1,466	214	87	4,023	70	1,196	33,589
1982	18,261	9,253	1,453	123	93	4,788	191	1,144	35,308
1983	17,905	11,547	1,482	119	76	4,818	105	1,098	37,150
1984	17,871	11,986	1,385	107	109	2,118	70	1,085	34,729
1985	17,733	12,384	1,357	96	74	2,590	62	902	35,198
1986	17,757	12,051	1,353	117	168	2,449	252	1,632	35,781
1987	17,844	12,299	1,373	90	104	3,218	265	1,969	37,163
1988	18,634	13,995	1,505	96	76	3,500	412	1,985	40,202
1989	18,418	12,432	1,488	93	22	3,622	376	1,859	38,310
1990	18,345	12,455	1,501	83	41	2,912	260	2,166	37,764
1991	17,795	13,022	1,192	84	17	3,167	200	2,175	37,654
1992	17,955	14,091	1,198	81	20	3,225	187	1,678	38,435
1993	18,452	13,394	1,247	76	22	3,005	183	1,646	38,024

Sources: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. May, 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.
*Note: Other includes asphalt, road oil, lubricants and other specialty products.

Figure 41
Consumption by Sector, Nebraska, 1993
(Thousand Barrels)

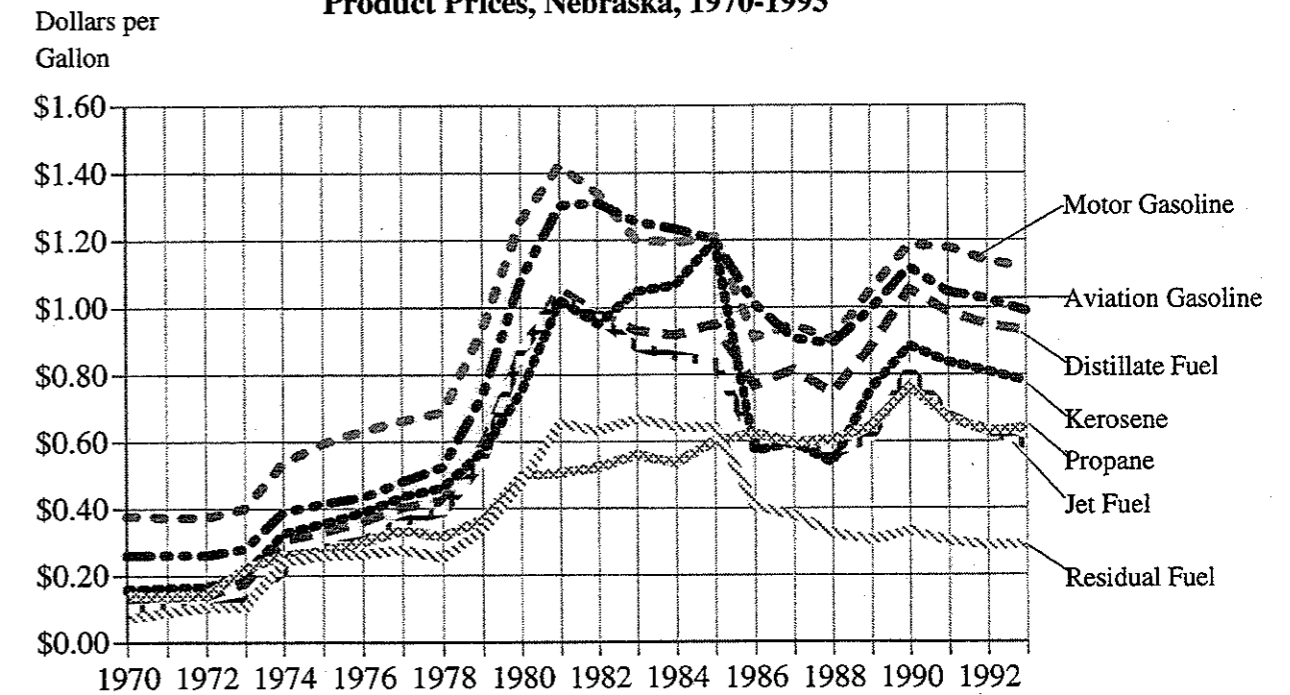


	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	Total
1960	2,267	649	6,222	16,432	160	25,729
1961	2,405	673	6,128	16,808	158	26,173
1962	2,635	743	5,587	17,648	212	26,824
1963	2,984	845	5,657	18,981	258	28,725
1964	2,738	812	5,742	18,445	151	27,888
1965	3,110	827	5,177	17,583	178	26,875
1966	3,155	963	6,158	18,515	127	28,917
1967	3,204	960	6,216	19,907	110	30,397
1968	3,846	1,176	6,346	22,400	131	33,900
1969	4,305	1,283	6,707	22,593	186	35,074
1970	4,464	1,307	7,073	23,497	314	36,656
1971	4,385	1,264	7,252	24,149	217	37,267
1972	4,738	1,348	7,326	26,453	455	40,320
1973	4,264	1,262	6,956	27,849	382	40,714
1974	3,637	1,155	7,978	26,319	748	39,837
1975	3,688	1,079	8,030	25,976	967	39,740
1976	3,851	1,331	9,826	27,511	1,279	43,798
1977	3,413	1,195	9,434	28,948	888	43,879
1978	3,418	1,167	10,061	30,354	1,267	46,268
1979	1,909	962	11,045	27,605	750	42,272
1980	1,775	622	8,523	24,911	262	36,093
1981	1,726	751	7,642	23,377	93	33,589
1982	1,832	797	8,462	24,084	132	35,308
1983	2,003	1,260	8,153	25,654	80	37,150
1984	1,102	1,139	6,785	25,662	41	34,729
1985	1,379	1,146	7,712	24,900	62	35,198
1986	1,190	640	8,482	25,366	103	35,781
1987	1,436	713	8,769	26,153	92	37,163
1988	1,410	659	9,488	28,504	140	40,202
1989	1,467	613	8,983	27,136	110	38,310
1990	1,151	617	8,848	27,116	31	37,764
1991	1,430	529	9,290	26,375	30	37,654
1992	1,401	624	8,960	27,426	25	38,435
1993	1,309	597	8,581	27,495	42	38,024

Sources: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. May, 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Prices in Nebraska decreased in 1993 for all petroleum products except propane which increased in price and residual fuel which remained the same.

Figure 42
Product Prices, Nebraska, 1970-1993

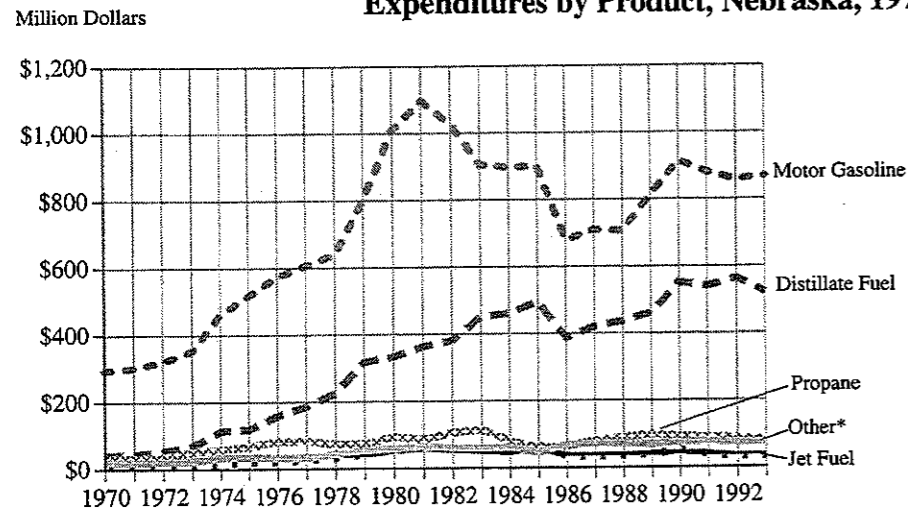


	Motor Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene	Propane	Residual Fuel
1970	\$0.38	\$0.13	\$0.10	\$0.26	\$0.16	\$0.14	\$0.07
1971	0.38	0.14	0.11	0.26	0.16	0.14	0.09
1972	0.38	0.14	0.11	0.26	0.17	0.14	0.11
1973	0.40	0.18	0.13	0.28	0.20	0.22	0.11
1974	0.54	0.31	0.22	0.39	0.33	0.26	0.24
1975	0.56	0.33	0.28	0.42	0.36	0.27	0.26
1976	0.63	0.36	0.31	0.43	0.39	0.30	0.26
1977	0.66	0.40	0.36	0.48	0.44	0.34	0.28
1978	0.69	0.42	0.39	0.53	0.46	0.32	0.25
1979	0.93	0.59	0.54	0.74	0.57	0.37	0.34
1980	1.26	0.87	0.87	1.08	0.75	0.50	0.48
1981	1.42	1.05	1.03	1.30	1.02	0.51	0.66
1982	1.34	0.98	0.97	1.31	0.95	0.52	0.63
1983	1.20	0.93	0.88	1.25	1.05	0.56	0.67
1984	1.19	0.92	0.86	1.23	1.07	0.54	0.64
1985	1.21	0.95	0.84	1.20	1.20	0.60	0.64
1986	0.91	0.77	0.60	1.01	0.57	0.62	0.41
1987	0.95	0.81	0.59	0.91	0.60	0.60	0.38
1988	0.90	0.74	0.56	0.89	0.54	0.61	0.33
1989	1.05	0.88	0.61	1.00	0.76	0.65	0.31
1990	1.19	1.05	0.81	1.12	0.89	0.76	0.33
1991	1.18	0.99	0.68	1.05	0.84	0.67	0.30
1992	1.14	0.95	0.63	1.03	0.81	0.63	0.30
1993	\$1.12	\$0.93	\$0.59	\$0.99	\$0.78	\$0.64	\$0.29

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Figure 43

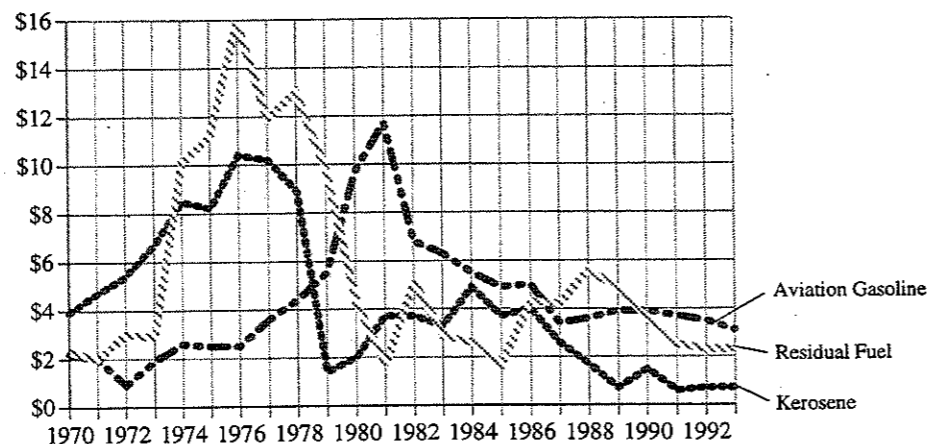
Expenditures by Product, Nebraska, 1970-1993



Expenditures on petroleum decreased to \$1,584.4 million (\$1.58 billion) in 1993, a 2.1% decrease from 1992 expenditures. Peak expenditures for petroleum were \$1,694.9 million set in 1990.

Note: *-Other includes asphalt, road oil, lubricants and other specialty products.

Million Dollars



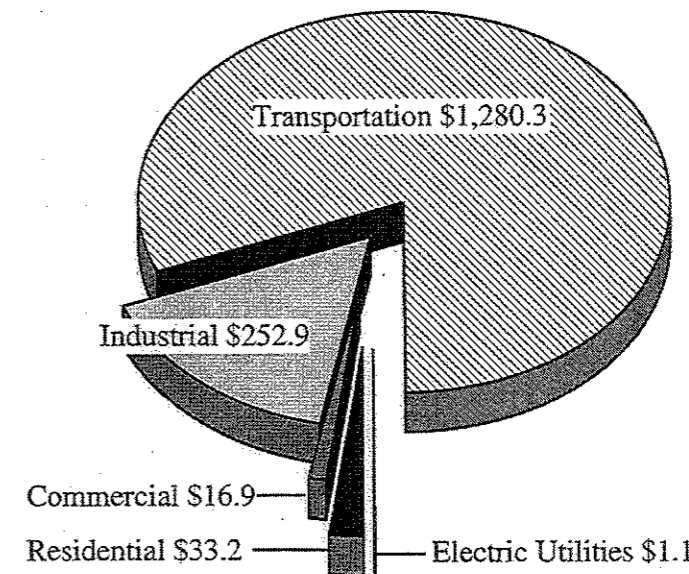
	Motor Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene	Propane	Residual Fuel	Other*	Total
1970	\$294.4	\$41.4	\$7.3	\$2.2	\$3.9	\$33.2	\$2.3	\$20.2	\$404.8
1971	303.0	43.9	7.0	2.0	4.7	31.8	2.0	20.4	414.8
1972	321.3	53.4	6.6	0.9	5.4	36.0	3.0	21.3	447.9
1973	353.0	69.4	7.7	1.9	6.7	49.6	2.9	22.7	513.9
1974	460.9	113.2	14.5	2.6	8.5	57.9	10.1	34.5	702.2
1975	516.3	117.9	19.3	2.5	8.2	65.4	11.2	34.2	775.1
1976	574.0	158.2	21.1	2.5	10.4	82.8	15.9	31.4	896.3
1977	606.7	185.6	26.2	3.6	10.2	83.6	11.9	31.8	959.6
1978	639.3	225.4	31.9	4.4	8.9	72.6	13.0	43.1	1,038.6
1979	801.0	317.5	42.3	5.5	1.4	72.5	9.8	54.2	1,304.2
1980	1,008.9	332.7	56.2	9.7	2.0	94.2	4.3	56.2	1,564.1
1981	1,095.0	362.4	60.9	11.7	3.7	84.9	1.7	65.5	1,685.7
1982	1,027.3	380.8	57.2	6.8	3.7	105.4	5.1	57.4	1,643.7
1983	904.3	451.6	53.1	6.3	3.3	113.5	2.9	58.2	1,593.3
1984	896.6	461.2	48.1	5.5	4.9	80.1	2.6	61.4	1,560.5
1985	901.2	494.9	45.9	4.9	3.7	65.3	1.7	59.2	1,576.8
1986	679.4	388.1	32.8	5.0	4.0	64.1	4.3	68.3	1,246.1
1987	710.3	420.7	32.9	3.4	2.6	80.6	4.2	73.4	1,328.1
1988	706.3	437.4	34.2	3.6	1.7	89.0	5.6	73.3	1,351.1
1989	814.2	461.0	37.1	3.9	0.7	98.2	4.8	68.3	1,488.0
1990	914.9	551.7	50.0	3.9	1.5	93.2	3.6	76.1	1,694.9
1991	881.7	539.4	33.1	3.7	0.6	89.2	2.5	78.1	1,629.0
1992	857.8	563.6	30.7	3.5	0.7	85.5	2.3	74.3	1,618.3
1993	\$868.5	\$521.8	\$31.1	\$3.1	\$0.7	\$81.0	\$2.3	\$75.9	\$1,584.4

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Figure 44

Expenditures by Sector, Nebraska, 1993

(Million Dollars)



	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	Total
1970	\$30.4	\$6.8	\$49.6	\$317.0	\$1.0	\$404.8
1971	29.1	7.2	53.8	323.9	0.9	414.8
1972	33.2	7.7	51.3	353.2	2.4	447.9
1973	47.9	8.0	48.8	407.1	2.1	513.9
1974	46.5	13.3	107.4	527.6	7.3	702.2
1975	50.1	13.3	123.0	578.3	10.5	775.1
1976	60.8	17.4	150.3	653.2	14.7	896.3
1977	59.2	17.6	150.0	721.9	11.0	959.6
1978	51.8	18.0	171.3	782.2	15.2	1,038.6
1979	46.2	23.1	235.5	986.6	12.9	1,304.2
1980	50.0	20.5	253.9	1,233.1	6.7	1,564.1
1981	53.5	29.9	269.1	1,329.4	3.7	1,685.7
1982	58.0	28.3	266.7	1,285.6	5.1	1,643.7
1983	58.7	44.1	270.9	1,216.8	2.7	1,593.3
1984	45.4	40.6	254.4	1,218.7	1.5	1,560.5
1985	43.5	44.6	310.0	1,176.5	2.1	1,576.8
1986	26.0	17.1	222.7	978.4	1.9	1,246.1
1987	29.6	19.0	237.8	1,040.1	1.6	1,328.1
1988	29.4	16.6	230.5	1,072.3	2.4	1,351.1
1989	42.9	17.1	253.0	1,172.8	2.1	1,488.0
1990	34.4	22.0	295.1	1,342.2	1.3	1,694.9
1991	38.1	16.7	283.5	1,289.9	0.8	1,629.0
1992	35.1	17.7	263.1	1,301.8	0.7	1,618.3
1993	\$33.2	\$16.9	\$252.9	\$1,280.3	\$1.1	\$1,584.4

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Figure 51
Unleaded Gasohol Prices at Self-Service Pumps, Nebraska, Monthly 1982-1993

	(Cents/Gallon)											
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
January	135.5¢	123.7¢	125.4¢	114.6¢	120.1¢	82.9¢	84.7¢	86.2¢	101.9¢	123.6¢	100.2¢	112.6¢
February	134.4	121.4	123.3	109.6	106.5	86.3	85.7	88.6	102.8	120.7	104.4	110.9
March	129.8	118.5	123.7	113.8	91.3	85.1	85.0	90.2	98.2	107.8	106.5	114.7
April	122.8	123.6	124.1	117.5	84.4	93.0	87.5	103.1	106.2	117.7	107.5	114.4
May	123.6	126.0	124.4	119.7	89.4	91.4	90.2	110.8	106.2	120.4	114.8	115.4
June	131.9	128.6	123.2	122.6	98.8	95.9	89.0	112.6	109.2	118.8	117.1	116.1
July	135.4	129.7	121.0	126.6	94.8	101.4	92.6	114.8	106.6	118.3	114.3	112.3
August	134.1	129.9	118.7	126.8	90.0	99.2	97.4	110.8	115.8	117.8	117.0	108.3
September	132.9	129.1	118.1	124.3	90.1	97.9	92.7	108.5	138.5	113.7	117.6	110.5
October	132.1	125.9	119.8	119.1	87.0	92.3	90.9	104.9	139.1	109.1	116.4	118.2
November	130.5	126.2	118.8	121.5	81.6	95.8	91.3	100.1	129.6	117.0	116.8	113.8
December	130.2¢	126.5¢	115.7¢	122.6¢	82.0¢	92.3¢	89.6¢	97.6¢	131.5¢	110.4¢	109.5¢	107.4¢
Average	131.4¢	126.2¢	121.2¢	120.1¢	92.6¢	93.0¢	89.9¢	102.6¢	114.7¢	115.6¢	111.8¢	112.9¢

Sources: *Monthly Price Survey*. AAA Cornhusker Motor Club, Omaha, Nebraska. Monthly. Annual Averages. Nebraska Energy Office.
Note: Annual average prices are weighted by the quantity of gasohol available for sale.

Figure 52
Diesel Fuel Prices at Full-Service Pumps, Nebraska, Monthly 1982-1993

	(Cents/Gallon)											
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
January	135.8¢	125.6¢	134.2¢	128.3¢	138.7¢	101.3¢	0.0¢	104.2¢	139.8¢	147.6¢	111.8¢	116.2¢
February	133.6	118.9	132.5	124.9	116.2	104.8	105.7	106.2	114.2	133.8	113.8	116.9
March	129.9	112.0	130.3	123.2	106.9	102.4	102.8	106.6	112.0	123.6	117.8	117.5
April	122.1	110.0	126.2	127.6	104.7	104.7	107.9	116.9	114.0	122.9	117.2	120.5
May	122.9	119.0	125.2	131.6	103.1	103.9	109.5	115.7	113.5	119.9	117.6	118.9
June	131.5	120.6	128.5	128.9	99.9	107.7	108.2	109.2	105.4	117.0	118.9	121.9
July	130.4	123.6	130.0	128.7	94.2	108.4	96.6	108.8	101.9	112.8	123.5	116.8
August	131.2	123.2	131.1	127.9	91.3	107.0	97.9	106.9	134.2	119.3	123.1	112.2
September	129.2	126.8	130.9	128.7	98.1	111.1	99.8	117.2	141.3	125.5	121.6	115.8
October	128.9	129.8	131.2	129.9	94.6	107.2	99.5	115.5	154.6	122.7	124.4	131.2
November	134.9	128.0	131.7	135.7	94.9	116.8	95.7	115.2	154.8	130.8	125.0	133.1
December	131.0¢	130.7¢	130.9¢	137.5¢	98.6¢	109.8¢	102.6¢	117.9¢	151.2¢	130.0¢	118.4¢	121.9¢
Average	129.5¢	122.6¢	129.9¢	129.3¢	101.4¢	107.3¢	102.4¢	111.9¢	126.8¢	123.1¢	119.4¢	120.2¢

Sources: *Comparative Fuel Report*. Household Goods Carriers Bureau, Arlington, Virginia. Monthly. Annual Averages. Nebraska Energy Office.
Note: Annual average prices are weighted by the quantity of middle distillates available for sale.

Figure 53
Sales of Distillate Fuel Oil by End Use, Nebraska, 1984-1993

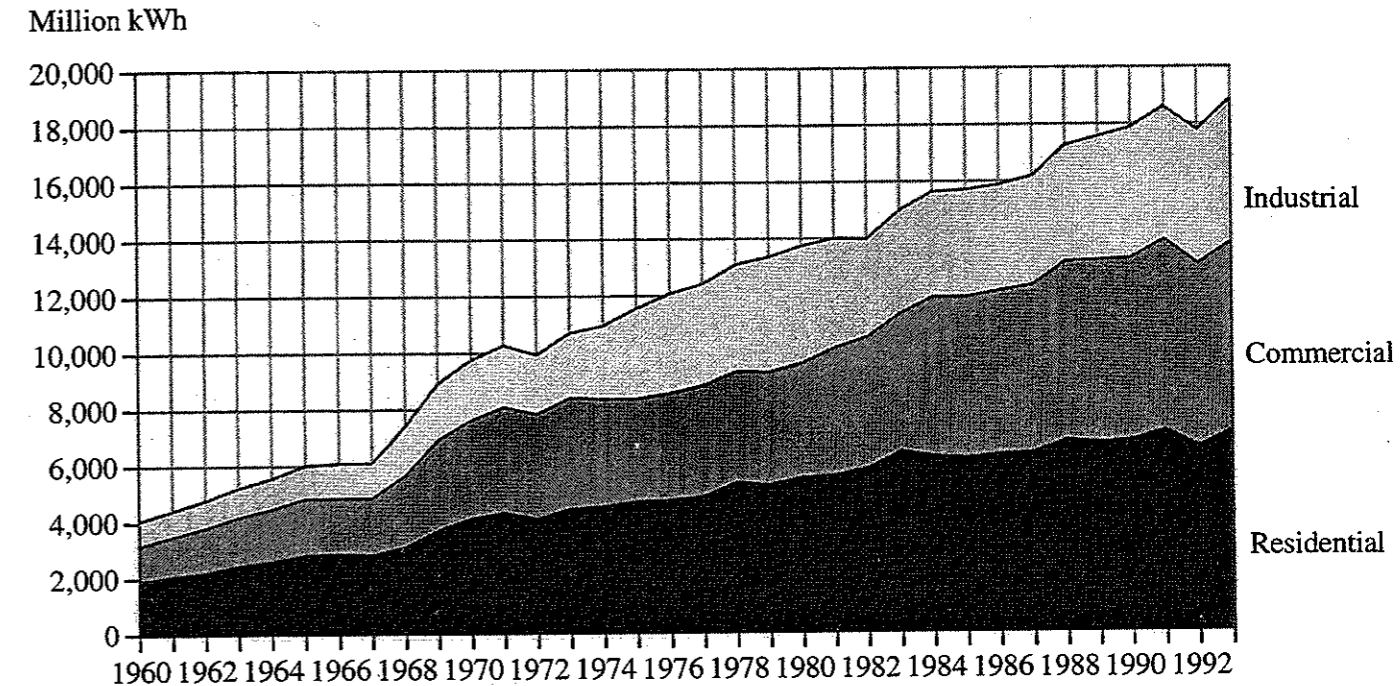
	(Thousand Gallons)									
End Use	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Residential	13,362	14,563	12,622	9,150	8,736	12,598	8,499	8,353	6,251	7,332
Commercial	44,828	34,230	14,857	16,066	13,128	11,519	12,488	7,743	11,604	13,368
Industrial	7,464	8,767	8,328	4,438	5,350	6,080	5,563	4,228	6,630	5,734
Oil Company	189	112	706	682	479	27	46	70	29	9
Farm	161,263	154,349	162,835	151,390	166,328	175,469	188,698	181,956	194,423	195,278
Electric Utility	3,047	214	246	2,105	582	3,211	2,082	1,064	674	1,272
Railroad	92,512	89,555	100,936	114,566	154,686	121,912	107,399	112,358	126,990	107,504
Vessel Bunkering	0	47	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0
On-Highway	181,983	186,417	188,890	201,094	217,014	208,258	218,344	220,319	242,727	257,871
Military	860	435	408	1,362	1,489	1,281	350	2,470	327	395
Off-Highway	16,108	20,354	17,673	19,323	18,921	20,582	14,156	10,691	10,325	14,265
All Other	6,338	68	957	260	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	527,955	509,111	508,458	520,436	586,713	561,017	557,585	549,251	599,980	603,029

Source: *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales*. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. Annual.

Electricity

Electricity use in Nebraska increased to 18,867 million kilowatt-hours in 1993, a 6.2% increase from 1992 and 1.4% above the record set in 1991. Electricity use increased 8.5% in the residential sector, increased 3.6% in the commercial sector and increased 6.3% in the industrial sector.

Figure 54
Consumption by Sector, Nebraska, 1960-1993



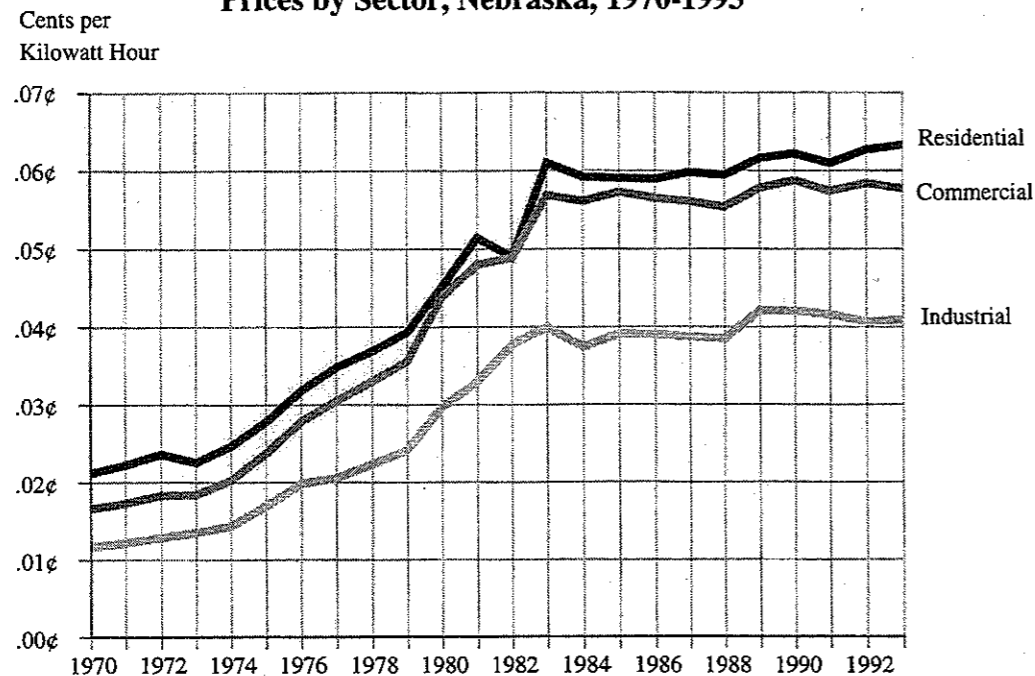
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total
1960	1,907	1,269	889	4,065	1980	5,521	4,068	4,155	13,744
1961	2,082	1,409	937	4,428	1981	5,601	4,524	3,881	14,006
1962	2,221	1,589	979	4,789	1982	5,845	4,665	3,462	13,972
1963	2,442	1,740	1,039	5,221	1983	6,438	4,886	3,665	14,989
1964	2,607	1,870	1,094	5,571	1984	6,268	5,643	3,725	15,636
1965	2,816	2,025	1,182	6,023	1985	6,195	5,714	3,794	15,703
1966	2,850	1,996	1,252	6,098	1986	6,325	5,798	3,757	15,880
1967	2,816	2,036	1,250	6,102	1987	6,378	5,956	3,851	16,185
1968	3,099	2,549	1,743	7,391	1988	6,813	6,342	4,104	17,259
1969	3,682	3,229	2,005	8,916	1989	6,723	6,473	4,370	17,566
1970	4,107	3,505	2,145	9,757	1990	6,800	6,451	4,618	17,869
1971	4,308	3,770	2,193	10,271	1991	7,138	6,777	4,690	18,605
1972	4,081	3,746	2,102	9,929	1992	6,561	6,470	4,752	17,783
1973	4,436	3,957	2,310	10,703	1993	7,116	6,700	5,051	18,867
1974	4,512	3,833	2,606	10,951					
1975	4,693	3,660	3,200	11,553					
1976	4,722	3,817	3,542	12,081					
1977	4,859	3,957	3,599	12,415					
1978	5,347	3,964	3,784	13,095					
1979	5,263	4,014	4,079	13,356					

Sources: *State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1992*. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. May 1994.
1993 Electric Power Monthly. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. Monthly.

Prices for electricity increased 1.0% in the residential sector in 1993, decreased by 1.2% in the commercial sector and increased by 0.7% in the industrial sector.

Figure 55

Prices by Sector, Nebraska, 1970-1993



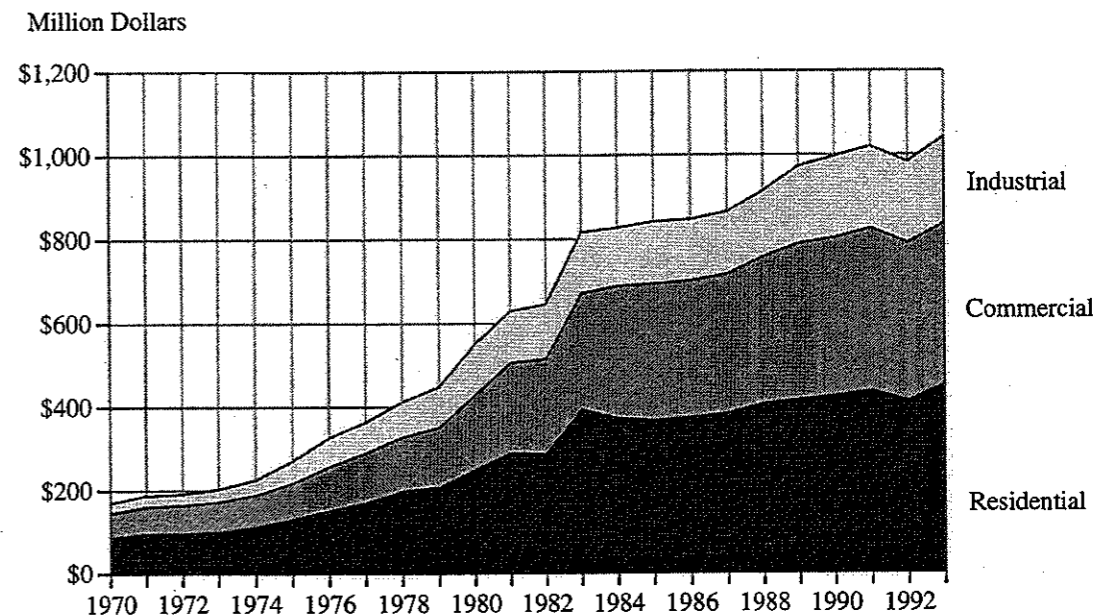
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Average
1970	2.12¢	1.66¢	1.17¢	1.75¢
1971	2.23	1.73	1.22	1.83
1972	2.36	1.83	1.28	1.94
1973	2.25	1.84	1.35	1.90
1974	2.46	2.03	1.43	2.07
1975	2.78	2.38	1.69	2.35
1976	3.18	2.79	1.99	2.71
1977	3.48	3.05	2.06	2.93
1978	3.69	3.30	2.23	3.15
1979	3.93	3.56	2.41	3.36
1980	4.51	4.39	2.97	4.01
1981	5.14	4.80	3.30	4.53
1982	4.89	4.89	3.78	4.61
1983	6.10	5.69	4.00	5.45
1984	5.92	5.61	3.74	5.29
1985	5.90	5.73	3.92	5.36
1986	5.89	5.65	3.90	5.33
1987	5.98	5.61	3.87	5.34
1988	5.95	5.54	3.85	5.30
1989	6.16	5.78	4.21	5.54
1990	6.22	5.88	4.20	5.58
1991	6.10	5.74	4.16	5.48
1992	6.27	5.84	4.06	5.52
1993	6.33¢	5.77¢	4.09¢	5.53¢

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Expenditures for electricity decreased to \$1,043.7 million in 1993, 6.3% more than the \$982.0 million spent on electricity in 1992.

Figure 56

Expenditures by Sector, Nebraska, 1970-1993



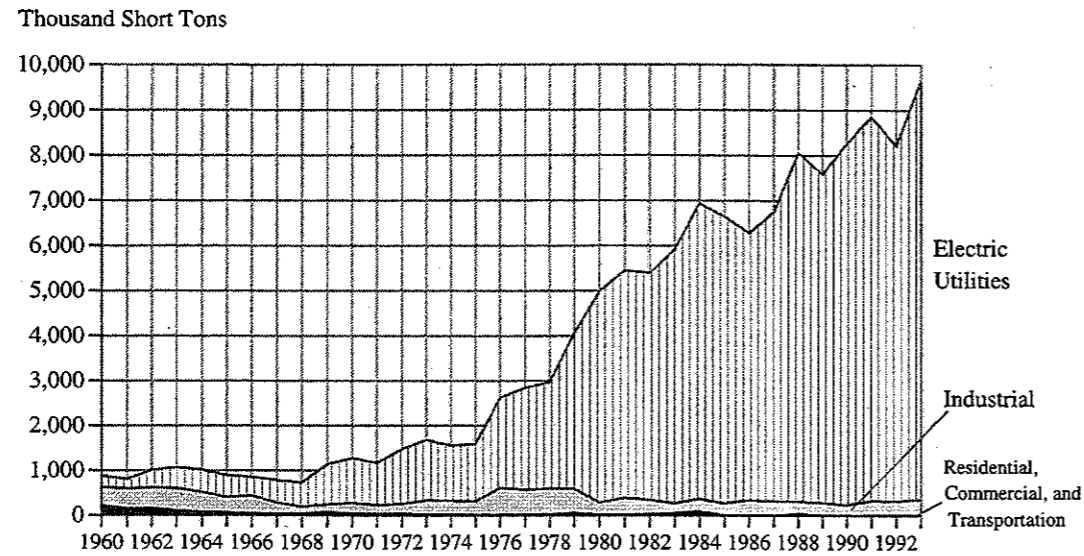
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total
1970	\$87.0	\$58.3	\$25.0	\$170.3
1971	95.9	65.3	26.7	187.8
1972	96.3	68.7	26.8	191.9
1973	99.9	72.8	31.0	203.7
1974	111.2	77.6	37.2	226.0
1975	130.3	86.9	54.0	271.2
1976	150.1	106.3	70.2	326.6
1977	169.1	120.6	73.7	363.4
1978	197.1	130.7	84.2	412.0
1979	206.8	142.9	98.0	447.6
1980	249.1	178.5	123.0	550.6
1981	288.0	217.0	123.9	628.9
1982	286.0	227.9	130.7	644.5
1983	392.7	277.7	146.4	816.8
1984	371.0	316.6	139.3	826.9
1985	365.5	327.2	148.5	841.2
1986	372.6	327.3	146.4	846.3
1987	381.4	333.8	149.0	864.2
1988	405.0	351.0	158.0	914.0
1989	414.0	374.0	184.0	972.0
1990	423.0	379.0	194.0	996.0
1991	435.0	389.0	195.0	1,019.0
1992	411.0	378.0	193.0	982.0
1993	\$450.8	\$386.5	\$206.5	\$1,043.7

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Coal

Coal use in Nebraska for 1993 was 9,666 thousand (9.666 million) short tons, a 17.7% increase over 1992. Coal use for electricity generation accounted for 96.2% of the coal used in Nebraska in 1993.

Figure 59
Consumption by Sector, Nebraska, 1960-1993

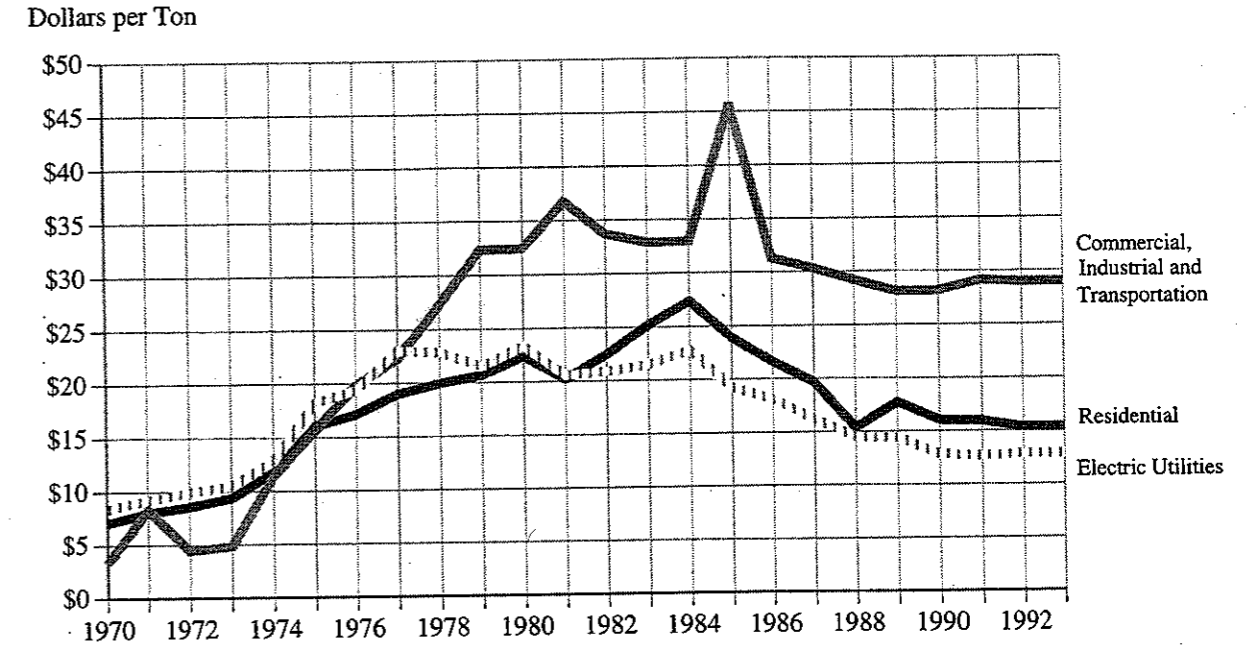


	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	Total
1960	76	142	408	7	256	889
1961	52	96	449	2	209	808
1962	54	100	468	2	388	1012
1963	38	70	498	2	465	1073
1964	27	50	447	2	501	1026
1965	21	39	349	1	486	896
1966	16	30	395	1	417	860
1967	12	22	254	1	501	789
1968	12	23	159	0	534	729
1969	25	46	174	0	901	1,146
1970	13	24	240	0	1,006	1,283
1971	12	22	193	0	947	1,174
1972	15	27	218	0	1,228	1,488
1973	8	15	312	0	1,350	1,685
1974	5	9	319	0	1,228	1,561
1975	3	6	308	0	1,278	1,595
1976	4	7	604	0	2,012	2,626
1977	6	11	553	0	2,277	2,846
1978	8	15	576	0	2,367	2,967
1979	21	39	538	0	3,461	4,058
1980	7	12	269	0	4,702	4,990
1981	6	10	376	0	5,067	5,459
1982	9	18	325	0	5,048	5,399
1983	20	36	216	0	5,656	5,928
1984	32	59	280	0	6,569	6,939
1985	4	8	261	0	6,380	6,653
1986	1	3	339	0	5,945	6,288
1987	1	3	312	0	6,428	6,744
1988	16	29	268	0	7,744	8,057
1989	2	3	279	0	7,303	7,587
1990	1	3	235	0	8,027	8,266
1991	5	6	324	0	8,524	8,859
1992	3	3	325	0	7,881	8,212
1993	3	4	362	0	9,297	9,666

Sources: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. May 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Coal prices for 1993 remained the same as in 1992. Coal prices have shown a general decline since peaking in the late 1970s.

Figure 60
Prices by Sector, Nebraska, 1970-1993

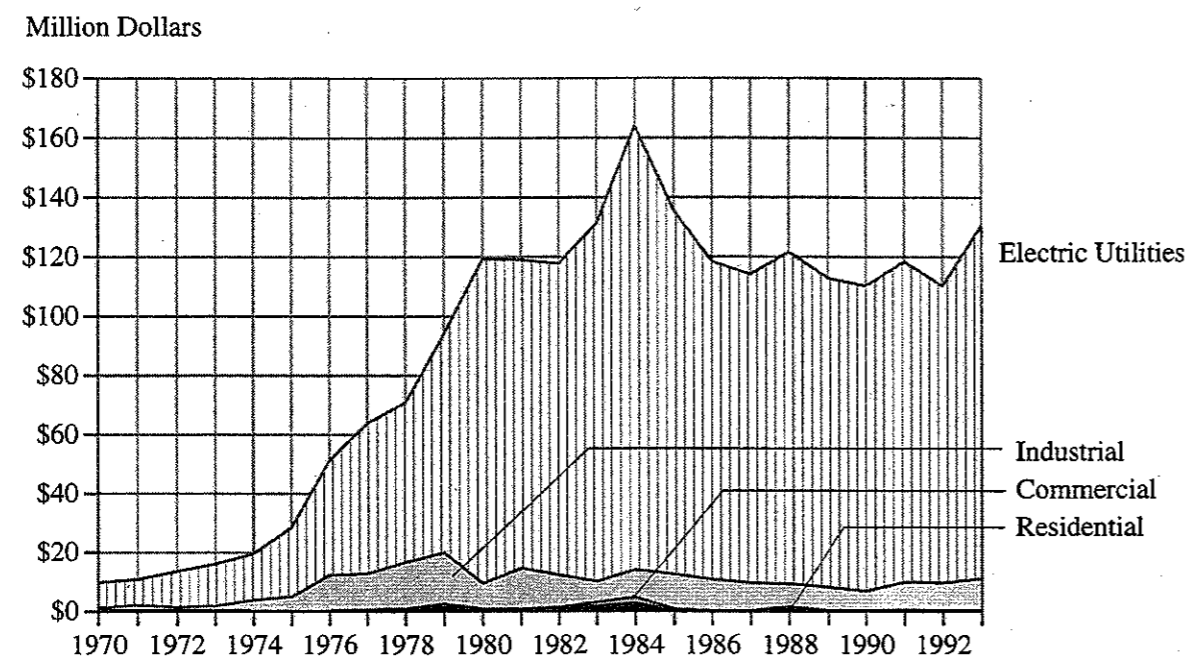


	Residential	Commercial, Industrial & Transportation	Electric Utilities
1970	\$7.03	\$3.28	\$8.37
1971	7.97	8.30	9.18
1972	8.55	4.43	9.90
1973	9.35	4.84	10.49
1974	11.75	11.41	12.75
1975	16.01	15.62	18.23
1976	17.12	19.82	19.37
1977	18.98	22.28	23.01
1978	19.94	27.26	22.84
1979	20.65	32.37	21.48
1980	22.37	32.44	23.32
1981	20.18	36.77	20.54
1982	22.46	33.71	20.89
1983	25.15	32.90	21.44
1984	27.36	32.97	22.78
1985	23.89	45.75	19.20
1986	21.64	31.30	18.12
1987	19.68	30.34	16.17
1988	15.35	29.21	14.48
1989	17.75	28.12	14.38
1990	16.03	28.17	12.84
1991	15.94	29.12	12.64
1992	15.33	28.96	12.83
1993	\$15.33	\$28.96	\$12.83

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Expenditures on coal in Nebraska increased to \$130.5 million in 1993, an 18.4% increase from 1992 expenditures. This compares to peak expenditures of \$164 million for coal in 1984.

Figure 61
Expenditures by Sector, Nebraska, 1970-1993



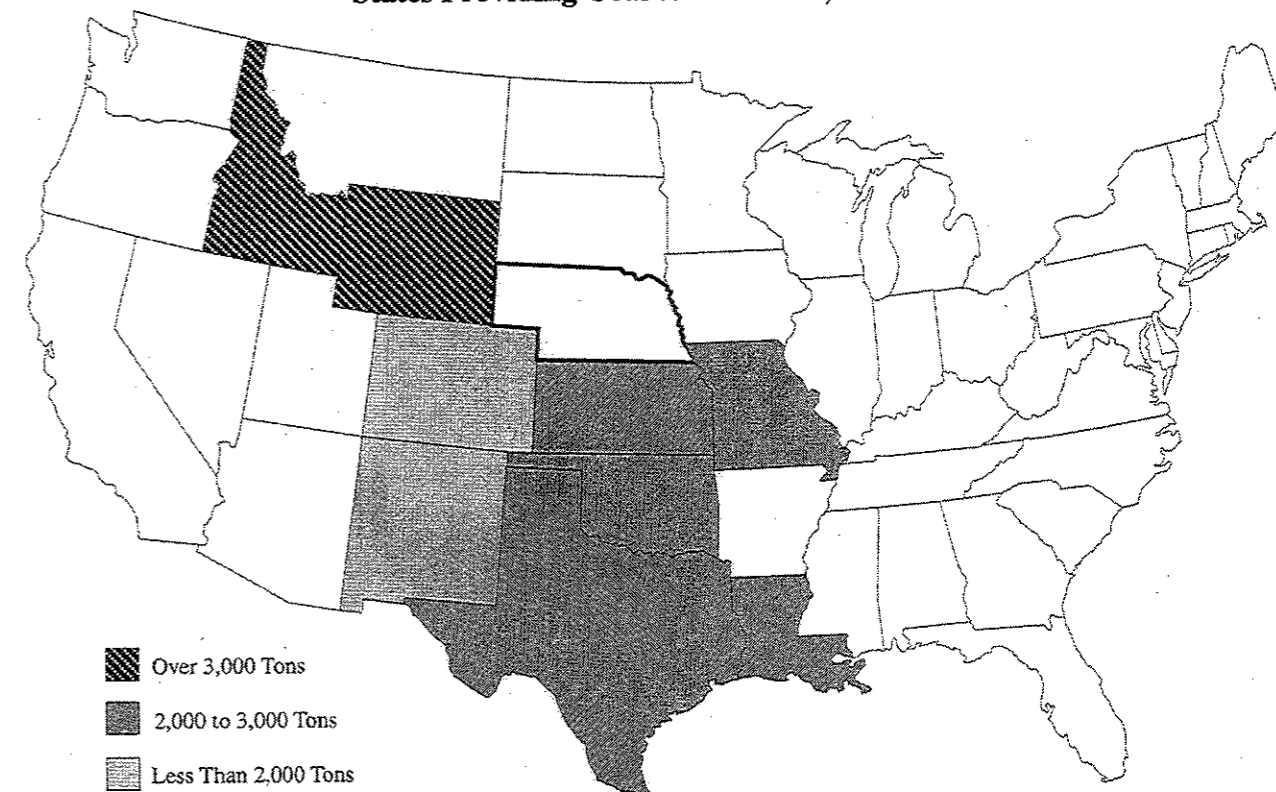
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	Total
1970	\$0.3	\$0.1	\$0.8	\$*	\$8.5	\$9.6
1971	0.2	0.2	1.6	*	8.8	10.8
1972	0.3	0.1	1.0	*	12.2	13.6
1973	0.2	0.1	1.5	*	14.2	16.0
1974	0.1	0.1	3.6	*	15.7	19.6
1975	0.1	0.1	4.8	*	23.4	28.4
1976	0.1	0.1	12.0	*	39.1	51.4
1977	0.3	0.2	12.3	*	51.0	63.8
1978	0.5	0.4	15.8	0.0	54.1	70.8
1979	1.4	1.2	17.4	0.0	74.1	94.1
1980	0.4	0.4	8.7	0.0	109.8	119.4
1981	0.4	0.4	13.8	0.0	104.4	119.0
1982	0.8	0.6	11.0	0.0	105.3	117.7
1983	1.8	1.3	7.1	0.0	121.0	131.1
1984	2.8	2.1	9.2	0.0	149.9	164.0
1985	0.3	0.4	11.9	0.0	122.9	135.5
1986	0.1	0.1	10.6	0.0	107.7	118.5
1987	0.1	0.1	9.4	0.0	104.5	114.1
1988	0.7	0.8	7.8	0.0	112.3	121.7
1989	0.1	0.1	7.9	0.0	104.7	112.7
1990	0.1	0.1	6.6	0.0	103.4	110.2
1991	0.3	0.2	9.4	0.0	108.5	118.4
1992	0.1	0.1	9.4	0.0	100.6	110.2
1993	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$10.8	\$0.0	\$119.4	\$130.5

Sources: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1992. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. December 1994. 1993 Preliminary Estimates. Nebraska Energy Office.

Note: * = represents less than \$0.05 million.

Coal shipped into Nebraska to electric power plants was primarily low sulfur coal from Wyoming. In 1993, 99.9% of the coal used in Nebraska power plants came from Wyoming.

Figure 62
States Providing Coal to Nebraska, 1993



Over 3,000 Tons
2,000 to 3,000 Tons
Less Than 2,000 Tons

Coal Shipped into Nebraska by State of Origin, 1981-1993
(Thousand Tons)

Coal District	States	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
3 & 6	WV, VA	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	OH	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	KY, NC, TN, VA, WV	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	KY	0	2	2	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	IN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
14	AR, OK	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	KS, LA, MO, OK, TX	0	3	0	31	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
16 & 17	CO, NM	202	336	148	316	333	145	100	141	159	60	59	1	1
19	ID, WY	4,847	5,903	5,254	6,064	6,274	5,695	6,355	7,462	7,465	7,950	8,583	7,809	8,696
20	UT	288	134	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 & 23	MT, AK, OR, WA	13	15	87	128	124	154	168	121	109	131	150	0	0
24	PA	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
TOTAL		5,349	6,393	5,505	6,638	6,745	5,994	6,623	7,724	7,735	8,142	8,796	8,093	8,903

Source: Coal Distribution: January-December. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. Annual. Notes: The publication, Coal Distribution, was discontinued after 1991. Data contained in some of its tables was continued in the Quarterly Coal Report. Total distribution by state of origin was not continued. 1992 data shows origin by state for shipments to electric utilities and the total received by all sectors in Nebraska.

Crude Oil, Natural Gas Production and Ethanol Consumption

Crude Oil

Petroleum production in Nebraska for 1993 was 4,868,255 barrels, a decrease of 11.1% from 1992 production of 5,474,188 barrels. This represents the lowest production level in Nebraska since 1960. Petroleum production in 1993 from Nebraska represented 12.8% of the petroleum consumed in the state, though it should be noted that petroleum produced in Nebraska is first exported from the state for refining.

Figure 63
Crude Oil Production, Nebraska, 1960-1993

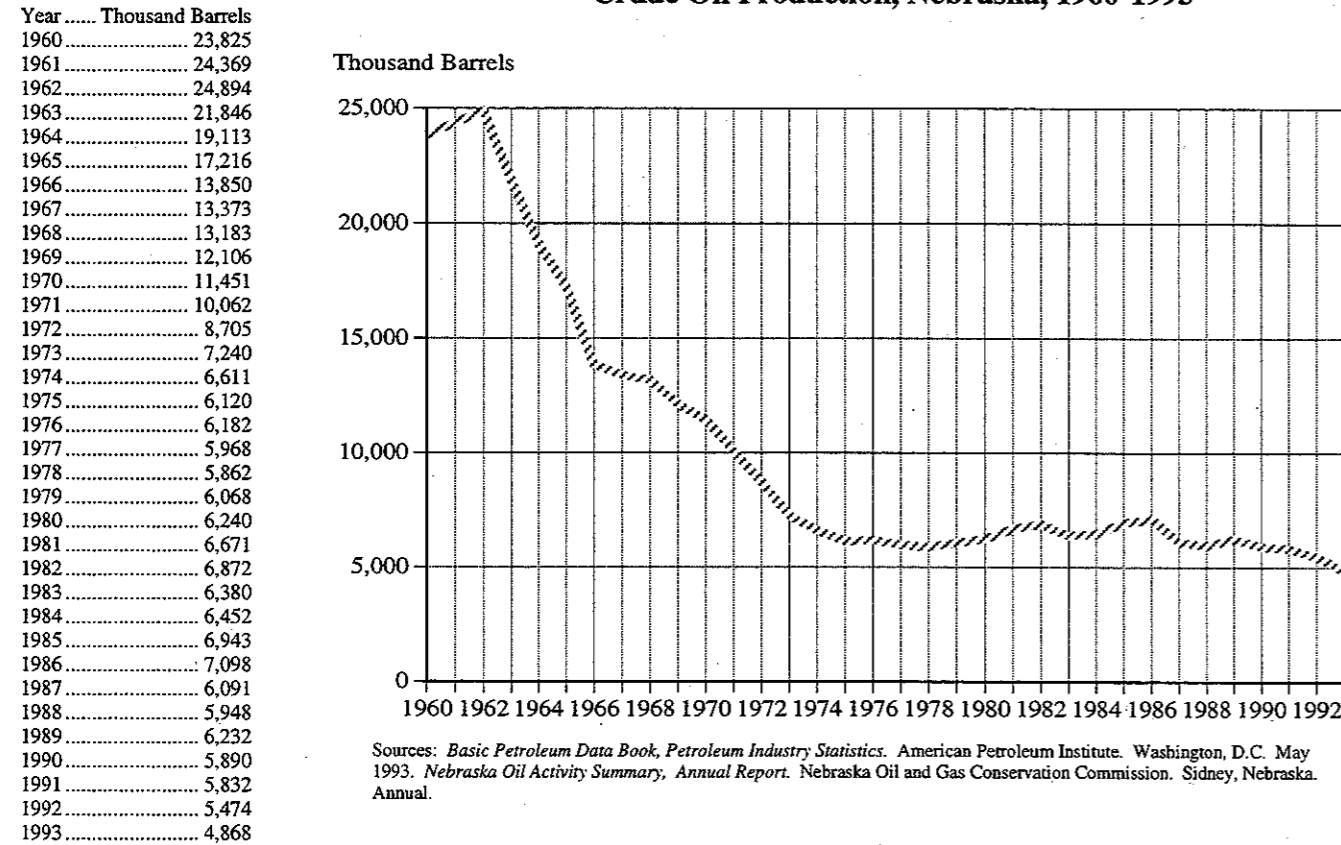
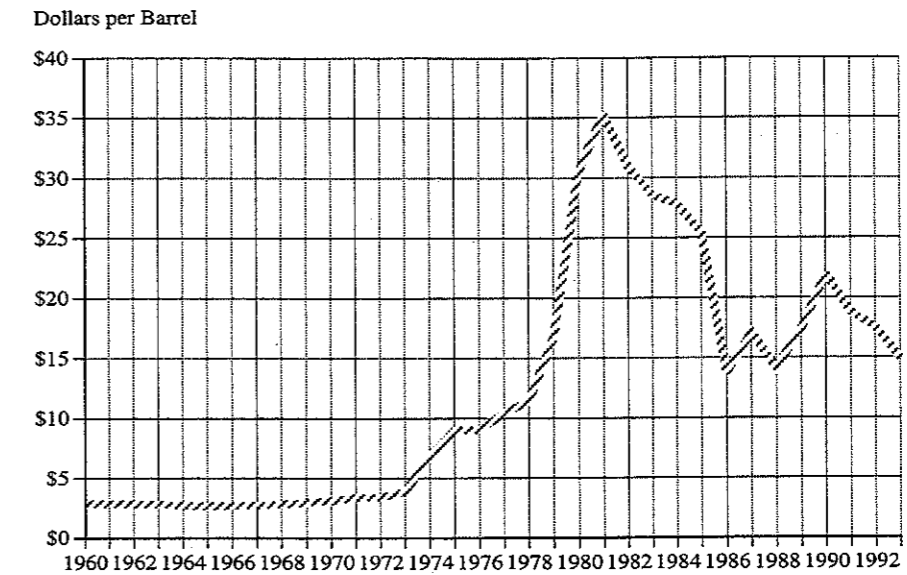


Figure 64
Monthly Production, Nebraska, 1983-1993
(Barrels)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
January	562,152	529,138	556,664	605,376	540,588	475,850	560,755	495,587	484,621	487,064	423,080
February	508,864	504,454	514,103	540,827	483,887	459,849	483,927	453,011	446,305	454,314	380,548
March	542,398	544,875	588,527	606,889	509,946	477,192	532,398	499,275	493,822	477,821	424,198
April	529,810	500,179	579,691	535,548	510,008	473,833	531,987	492,188	480,509	465,851	411,144
May	547,386	545,150	605,069	592,198	521,386	497,501	531,549	499,698	492,898	475,649	426,356
June	521,587	532,522	570,347	554,068	508,937	491,800	536,038	481,191	477,288	449,522	416,168
July	543,190	538,203	586,255	563,366	514,704	506,413	537,398	507,066	492,365	457,451	419,282
August	544,998	546,779	601,343	559,749	506,652	518,445	521,793	512,786	500,261	448,996	410,755
September	531,989	549,347	583,953	535,490	494,073	500,694	504,189	497,133	484,883	442,453	393,794
October	547,738	565,296	608,706	550,047	508,775	532,802	514,255	503,250	501,591	450,999	428,760
November	520,463	547,729	572,288	525,208	490,748	516,135	483,913	473,634	479,628	428,757	377,872
December	480,481	549,443	579,246	538,137	504,194	534,628	488,017	471,128	498,266	434,678	386,677
Total	6,381,056	6,453,115	6,946,192	6,706,903	6,093,898	5,985,142	6,226,219	5,885,947	5,832,437	5,473,555	4,898,634
Annual Summary	6,386,417	6,469,723	6,942,502	7,097,633	6,090,931	5,978,429	6,231,544	5,889,722	5,832,115	5,474,188	4,868,255

Source: Nebraska Oil Activity Summary, Monthly and Annual Reports. Nebraska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. Sidney, Nebraska.
Note: The annual summary data is compiled after corrections and updates have been made which are not reflected in the monthly reports.

Figure 65
Wellhead Crude Oil Prices, Nebraska, 1960-1993



1960.....	\$2.87	1970.....	\$3.09	1980.....	\$30.49	1990.....	\$21.94
1961.....	2.85	1971.....	3.38	1981.....	35.32	1991.....	18.78
1962.....	2.83	1972.....	3.38	1982.....	30.98	1992.....	17.51
1963.....	2.83	1973.....	3.87	1983.....	28.58	1993.....	\$14.90
1964.....	2.70	1974.....	6.83	1984.....	27.83		
1965.....	2.66	1975.....	9.01	1985.....	25.42		
1966.....	2.72	1976.....	8.99	1986.....	13.70		
1967.....	2.75	1977.....	10.46	1987.....	17.08		
1968.....	2.79	1978.....	11.40	1988.....	14.12		
1969.....	\$2.98	1979.....	\$16.75	1989.....	\$17.36		

Source: Basic Petroleum Data Book, Petroleum Industry Statistics. American Petroleum Institute. Washington, D.C. September 1994.

Figure 66
Producing Wells, Nebraska, 1960-1993
(as of December 31, 1993)

1960.....	1,571	1970.....	1,244	1980.....	1,693	1990.....	1,742
1961.....	1,860	1971.....	1,191	1981.....	1,870	1991.....	1,716
1962.....	1,764	1972.....	1,143	1982.....	2,006	1992.....	1,660
1963.....	1,726	1973.....	1,107	1983.....	2,100	1993.....	1,582
1964.....	1,711	1974.....	1,127	1984.....	2,095		
1965.....	1,611	1975.....	1,190	1985.....	2,091		
1966.....	1,511	1976.....	1,291	1986.....	1,838		
1967.....	1,430	1977.....	1,382	1987.....	1,852		
1968.....	1,403	1978.....	1,469	1988.....	1,723		
1969.....	1,305	1979.....	1,551	1989.....	1,687		

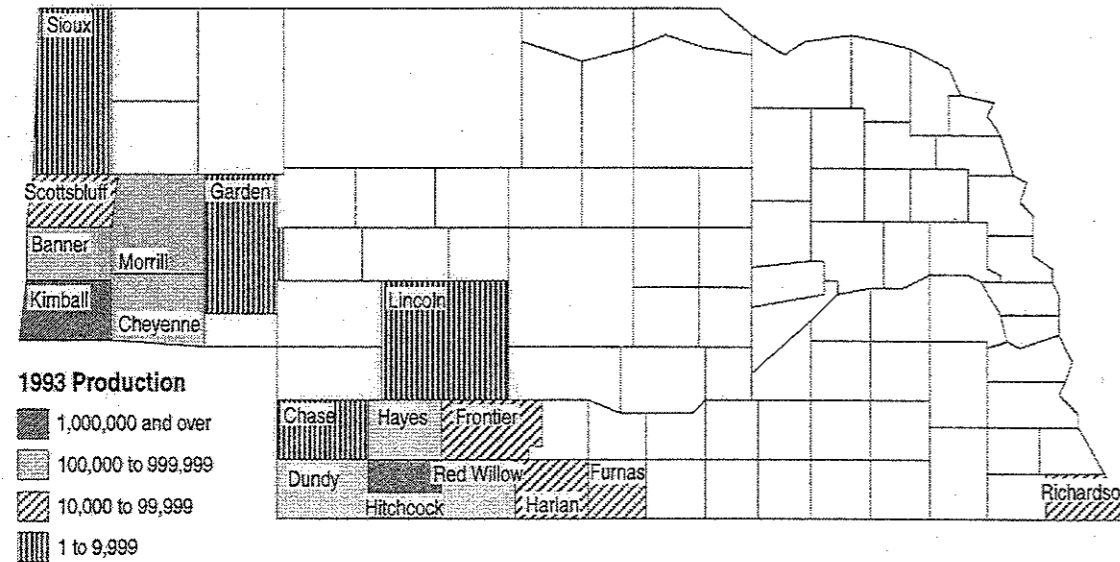
Source: Basic Petroleum Data Book, Petroleum Industry Statistics. American Petroleum Institute. Washington, D.C. May 1990. Nebraska Oil Activity Summary, Annual Report. Nebraska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. Sidney, Nebraska. Annual.

Figure 67
Proven Reserves, Nebraska, 1960-1993
(Million Barrels)

1960.....	86.2	1970.....	40.9	1980.....	46.0	1990.....	26.0
1961.....	100.4	1971.....	36.1	1981.....	41.0	1991.....	26.0
1962.....	93.8	1972.....	30.6	1982.....	32.0	1992.....	26.0
1963.....	83.6	1973.....	28.2	1983.....	44.0	1993.....	20.0
1964.....	71.1	1974.....	26.8	1984.....	46.0		
1965.....	70.7	1975.....	28.4	1985.....	42.0		
1966.....	57.1	1976.....	31.3	1986.....	45.0		
1967.....	63.2	1977.....	22.0	1987.....	33.0		
1968.....	55.3	1978.....	30.0	1988.....	42.6		
1969.....	46.8	1979.....	25.0	1989.....	32.0		

Source: Basic Petroleum Data Book, Petroleum Industry Statistics. American Petroleum Institute. Washington, D.C. September 1988. U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves. 1993 Annual Report. Energy Information Administration, United States Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. October, 1994.

Figure 68
Production by County, Nebraska, 1993
(Barrels)



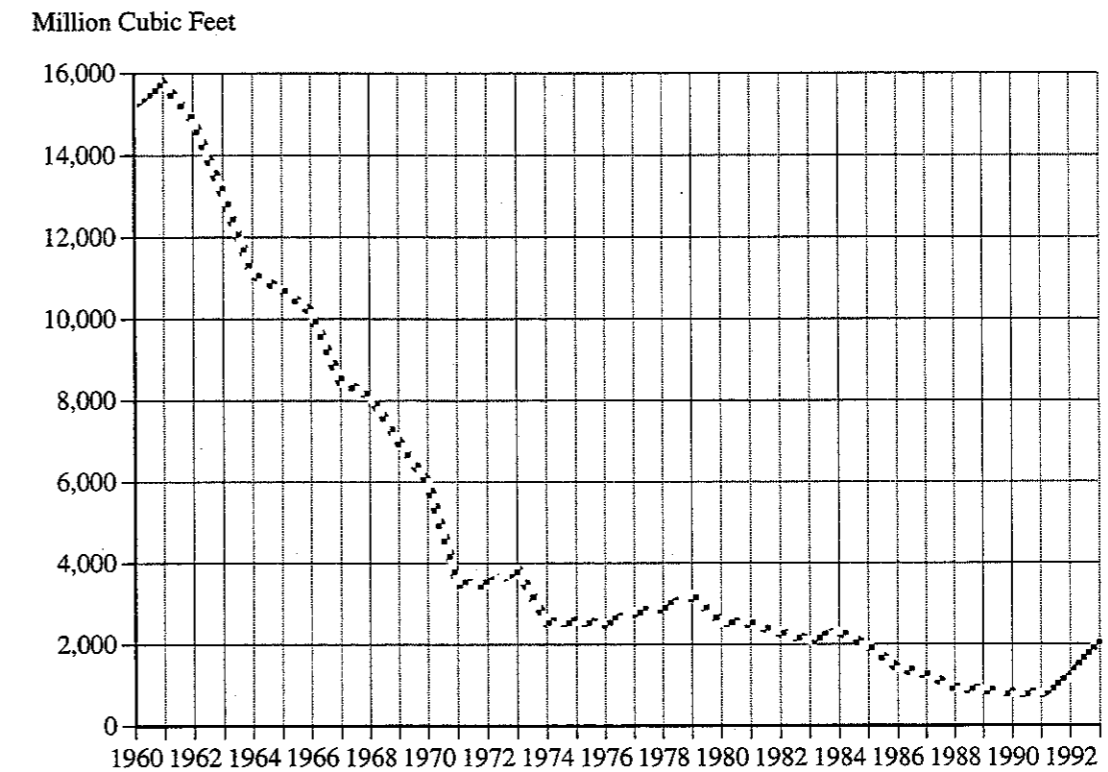
County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Banner	592,874	602,762	534,064	462,657	418,562	385,677	390,077	419,953	389,439	346,969
Chase	0	0	0	0	3,925	3,570	3,158	2,707	2,492	2,217
Cheyenne	1,123,110	1,156,152	1,594,044	1,099,791	1,063,357	919,001	819,031	743,202	751,136	783,505
Dundy	187,774	171,415	152,140	141,394	191,568	180,239	154,381	155,914	123,291	110,070
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frontier	91,138	99,377	78,827	78,394	73,026	70,004	60,796	66,749	62,777	54,862
Furnas	31,479	27,758	31,950	28,894	30,604	29,106	28,161	38,314	28,380	24,637
Garden	3,907	3,145	2,743	2,674	1,873	2,608	2,451	2,301	2,142	1,771
Harlan	29,621	30,742	25,884	22,110	19,872	19,562	19,212	17,968	16,635	11,838
Hayes	0	1,568	23,882	1,66,610	193,982	241,707	216,649	177,316	149,501	125,760
Hitchcock	1,480,969	1,979,897	1,671,689	1,252,940	1,440,318	1,912,424	1,852,168	1,667,341	1,525,782	1,340,375
Kimball	1,053,999	1,053,896	997,013	849,285	751,257	884,888	1,029,480	1,399,691	1,357,646	1,123,629
Lincoln	5,708	4,706	3,523	2,566	2,314	2,217	1,995	3,487	3,133	1,871
Morrill	265,575	302,268	280,397	228,583	193,478	203,752	188,135	164,050	149,447	134,841
Red Willow	1,394,111	1,312,608	1,559,491	1,590,513	1,434,475	1,220,950	993,756	851,914	785,741	690,248
Richardson	65,013	63,718	41,394	46,323	35,349	39,300	34,409	31,906	38,177	38,130
Scottsbluff	143,874	132,491	119,072	109,736	116,574	110,144	91,471	85,525	84,615	76,138
Sioux	571	0	1,520	8,461	7,895	6,395	4,392	3,777	3,854	1,394
Total	6,469,723	6,942,503	7,117,633	6,090,931	5,978,429	6,231,544	5,889,722	5,832,115	5,474,188	4,868,255

Source: Nebraska Oil Activity Summary. Nebraska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. Sidney, Nebraska. Annual.

Natural Gas

Natural gas production in Nebraska for 1993 was 2,114,246 thousand (2.1 billion) cubic feet, an increase of 79.7% from 1992 production of 1,176,501 thousand (1.2 billion) cubic feet. Production in 1993 was the highest reported in Nebraska since 1984. Natural gas production in 1993 from Nebraska represented only 1.7% of the natural gas consumed in Nebraska in 1993.

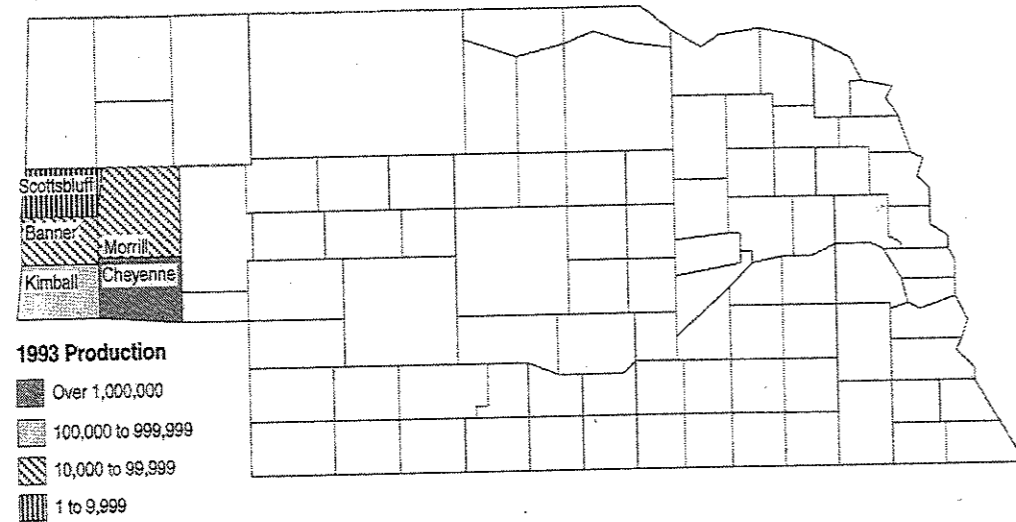
Figure 69
Natural Gas Production, Nebraska, 1960-1993



Sources: Basic Petroleum Data Book, Petroleum Industry Statistics. American Petroleum Institute. Washington, D.C. May 1994. Nebraska Oil Activity Summary. Annual Report. Nebraska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. Sidney, Nebraska. Annual.

Year	Million Cubic Feet	Year	Million Cubic Feet	Year	Million Cubic Feet	Year	Million Cubic Feet
1960	15,258	1970	5,991	1980	2,550	1990	793
1961	15,743	1971	3,496	1981	2,519	1991	784
1962	14,880	1972	3,478	1982	2,280	1992	1,177
1963	13,051	1973	3,836	1983	2,091	1993	2,114
1964	11,094	1974	2,538	1984	2,300		
1965	10,720	1975	2,565	1985	1,944		
1966	10,196	1976	2,511	1986	1,403		
1967	8,453	1977	2,789	1987	1,261		
1968	8,129	1978	2,882	1988	910		
1969	6,989	1979	3,208	1989	879		

Figure 70
Production by County, Nebraska, 1993
(Thousand Cubic Feet)



County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Banner	160,551	144,777	91,632	79,174	57,074	42,152	43,922	43,546	37,919	33,539
Cheyenne	1,605,710	1,378,244	941,395	722,013	531,539	477,798	443,997	424,242	800,134	1,642,768
Deuel	15,767	11,785	8,569	1,642	282	0	0	0	0	0
Dundy	0	0	106	448	933	1036	868	910	316	0
Frontier	1,870	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hitchcock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kimball	481,755	384,316	334,349	429,122	290,461	326,149	266,329	278,240	302,677	407,847
Morrill	27,588	20,251	20,881	19,813	17,735	17,674	24,902	22,751	24,797	25,178
Scottsbluff	6,243	5,196	4,382	4,432	3,889	4,454	4,207	5,705	6,444	4,914
Sioux	784	0	2,171	3,896	8,555	9,254	8,917	8,109	4,214	0
Total	2,300,268	1,944,569	1,403,485	1,260,540	910,468	878,517	973,142	783,503	1,176,501	2,114,246

Source: Nebraska Oil Activity Summary. Nebraska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. Sidney, Nebraska. Annual

Figure 71
Proven Natural Gas Reserves, Nebraska, 1960-1993*
(Billion Cubic Feet)

1960	117.8	1970	58.2	1980	176.0	1990	72.0
1961	104.3	1971	59.4	1981	191.0	1991	76.0
1962	100.7	1972	50.3	1982	69.0	1992	93.0
1963	100.0	1973	48.8	1983	78.0	1993	96.0
1964	93.4	1974	54.6	1984	75.0		
1965	79.6	1975	55.8	1985	76.0		
1966	72.8	1976	59.2	1986	133.0		
1967	63.8	1977	102.0	1987	65.0		
1968	56.8	1978	109.0	1988	84.0		
1969	56.6	1979	153.0	1989	87.0		

Note: *Nebraska specific proven natural gas reserves have not been identified separately since 1976. Beginning in 1977, Nebraska reserves have been included with a group of miscellaneous states, including Arizona, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia and Washington. Individual Nebraska reserves are presented for 1960-1976 and the total miscellaneous states presented for 1977-1993.
Source: Basic Petroleum Data Book, Petroleum Industry Statistics. American Petroleum Institute. Washington, D.C. September 1988. U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves. 1993 Annual Report. Energy Information Administration, United States Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. October, 1994.

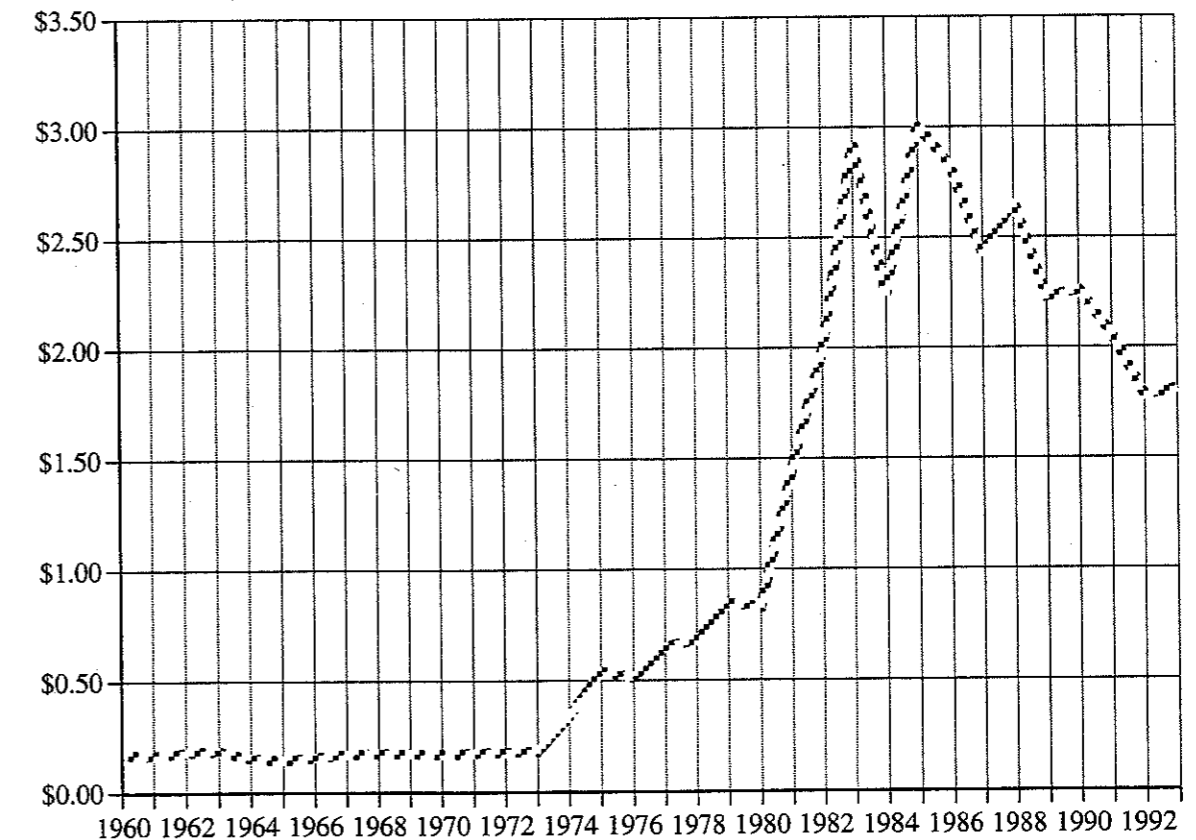
Figure 72
Producing Wells, Nebraska, 1960-1993
(as of December 31, 1993)

1960	53	1970	35	1980	22	1990	11
1961	49	1971	29	1981	25	1991	12
1962	47	1972	29	1982	23	1992	22
1963	44	1973	29	1983	23	1993	69
1964	41	1974	25	1984	23		
1965	39	1975	19	1985	19		
1966	37	1976	17	1986	16		
1967	37	1977	18	1987	20		
1968	36	1978	22	1988	18		
1969	35	1979	20	1989	15		

Source: Basic Petroleum Data Book, Petroleum Industry Statistics. American Petroleum Institute. Washington, D.C. May 1990. Nebraska Oil Activity Summary, Annual Report. Nebraska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. Sidney, Nebraska. Annual.

Figure 73
Wellhead Prices, Nebraska, 1960-1993

Cents per Thousand Cubic Feet



1960	17.5¢	1970	17.1¢	1980	82.9¢	1990	226.0¢
1961	16.7	1971	17.5	1981	145.0	1991	206.0
1962	18.2	1972	17.8	1982	199.0	1992	178.0
1963	18.8	1973	18.2	1983	293.0	1993	181.0¢
1964	15.4	1974	34.0	1984	224.0		
1965	14.6	1975	54.1	1985	301.0		
1966	15.9	1976	51.3	1986	282.0		
1967	17.2	1977	65.2	1987	242.0		
1968	17.5	1978	68.0	1988	266.0		
1969	17.3¢	1979	85.0¢	1989	223.0¢		

Source: Basic Petroleum Data Book, Petroleum Industry Statistics. American Petroleum Institute. Washington, D.C. September 1992. Natural Gas Annual 1993. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington D.C. October 1994.

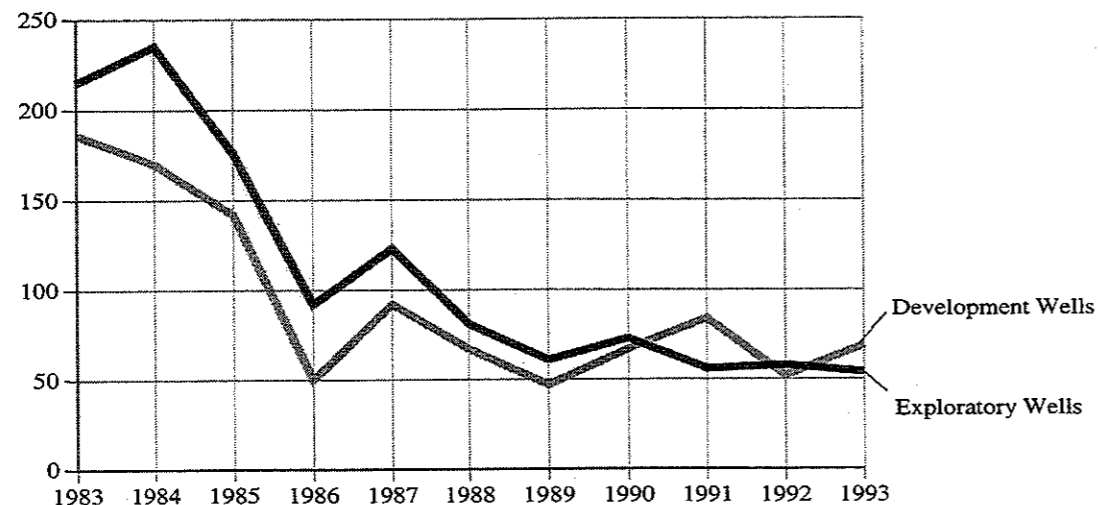
Well Drilling

There were 54 drilling permits issued in 1993 for exploratory wells, an decrease of 6.9% from the 58 permits in 1992. The 69 permits issued for development wells in 1993 was a 32.7% increase from the 52 issued in 1992.

Figure 74

Drilling Permits Issued for Exploratory and Development Wells, Nebraska, Annual 1983-1993

Number of Permits



	Exploratory Wells											Development Wells										
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
January	15	13	9	22	6	10	4	3	0	1	3	16	13	23	9	5	0	1	4	16	4	2
February	13	14	13	8	7	7	3	3	1	4	6	13	15	9	4	8	3	4	7	3	5	3
March	12	15	14	8	9	8	4	5	7	4	5	13	10	10	3	5	5	6	7	10	9	5
April	20	10	9	3	6	6	3	3	8	2	2	22	22	12	4	6	9	3	5	11	3	5
May	13	14	15	5	4	5	5	7	5	1	1	18	17	7	1	14	9	5	5	8	2	3
June	9	17	16	6	14	5	14	11	4	1	0	24	14	8	4	11	10	2	3	12	1	3
July	19	13	22	2	12	7	3	7	3	5	12	9	17	8	2	9	5	0	6	4	4	5
August	16	25	14	2	13	8	2	5	5	9	3	14	9	8	1	6	6	6	8	5	3	14
September	35	26	18	8	14	8	4	10	4	10	7	15	9	15	6	6	4	5	8	3	7	6
October	19	31	9	7	13	7	6	8	6	4	7	18	8	19	4	9	6	4	7	7	8	16
November	18	31	19	7	12	4	6	7	7	10	5	17	24	12	7	6	4	5	3	1	1	5
December	26	26	18	14	13	6	7	4	6	7	3	7	12	11	5	7	6	6	4	4	5	2
Total	215	235	176	92	123	81	61	73	56	58	54	186	170	142	50	92	67	47	67	84	52	69

Source: Nebraska Oil Activity Summary. Nebraska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. Sidney, Nebraska. Monthly.

Figure 75

Stripper Wells, Stripper Wells Abandoned, Stripper Well Production and Percentage of Total Crude Oil Production, Nebraska, 1970-1993

	Stripper Wells	Stripper Wells Abandoned	Stripper Well Production (Thous. Barrels)	% of Total Crude Oil Production		Stripper Wells	Stripper Wells Abandoned	Stripper Well Production (Thous. Barrels)	% of Total Crude Oil Production
1970	437	47	1,056.1	9.2	1982	1,585	15	2,878.6	41.9
1971	484	50	1,191.0	11.8	1983	1,672	18	3,418.0	53.6
1972	417	50	1,121.7	12.9	1984	1,707	36	2,974.4	46.1
1973	526	72	1,196.4	16.5	1985	1,716	36	2,947.3	42.4
1974	577	74	1,378.8	20.9	1986	1,637	45	2,617.2	36.9
1975	638	9	1,545.4	25.3	1987	1,589	39	2,687.7	44.1
1976	812	10	1,758.0	28.4	1988	1,505	30	2,446.3	41.1
1977	919	14	2,012.3	33.7	1989	1,247	44	2,111.0	33.9
1978	987	59	2,024.8	34.5	1990	1,269	60	2,011.2	34.1
1979	1,037	17	1,865.7	30.7	1991	1,190	43	1,871.5	32.1
1980	1,223	18	2,236.5	35.8	1992	1,209	48	2,023.4	37.0
1981	1,414	11	2,510.3	37.6	1993	1,274	65	2,214.6	45.5

Source: Basic Petroleum Data Book, Petroleum Industry Statistics. American Petroleum Institute. Washington, D.C. May 1994.

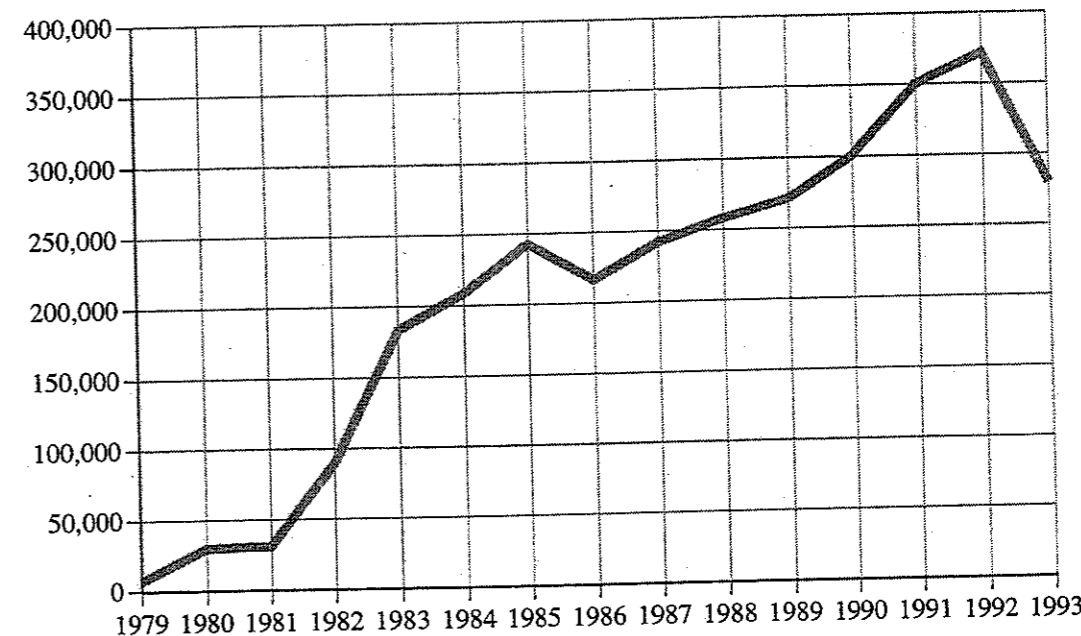
Ethanol

Ethanol production in Nebraska in 1993 was approximately 46 million gallons, up from the 13 million gallons in 1992. In 1993, gasohol recorded a 36.3% market share of gasoline sales in Nebraska. This is down from the record market share of 47.4% set in 1992, primarily because of the end of the 2¢ per gallon pump credit on gasohol on December 31, 1992.

Figure 76

Ethanol Fuel Available for Sale, Nebraska, 1979-1993

Thousand Gallons



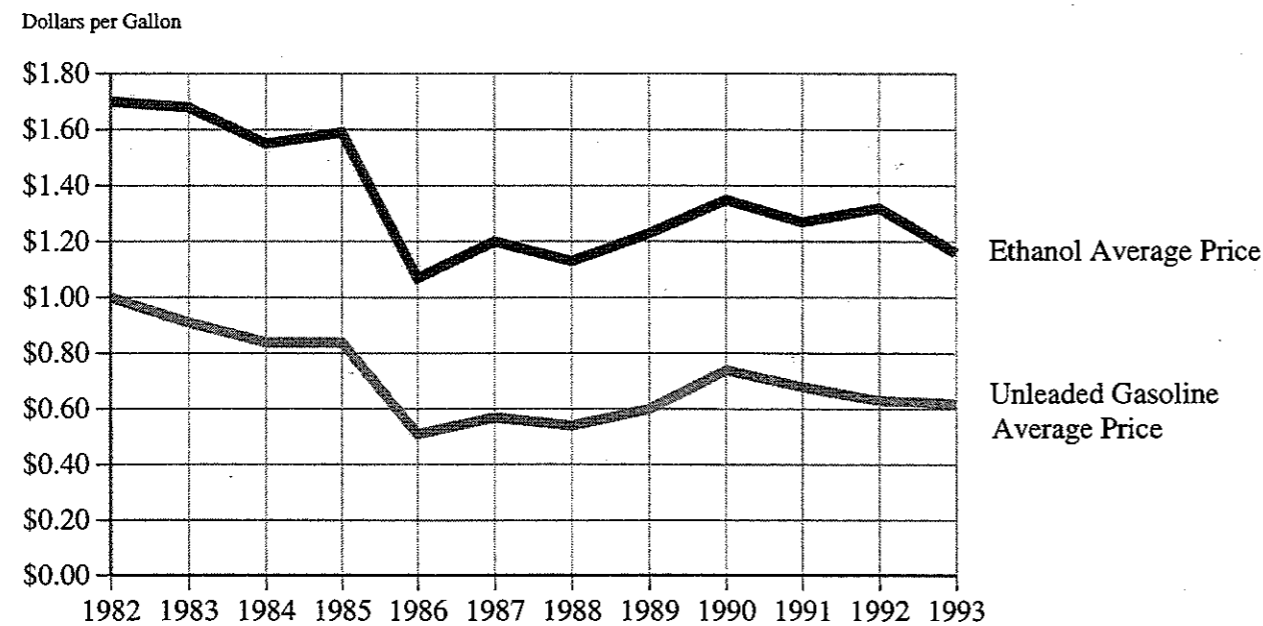
Ethanol Fuel Available for Sale and Market Share, Nebraska, 1979-1993

(Thousand Gallons)

	Gasohol	Market Share
1979	6,851	0.8%
1980	30,067	3.5
1981	31,072	3.9
1982	89,698	11.3
1983	183,345	23.6
1984	208,455	26.7
1985	242,660	31.2
1986	216,356	27.8
1987	241,983	31.2
1988	258,073	32.2
1989	271,182	33.8
1990	300,632	37.8
1991	350,616	45.6
1992	371,792	47.4
1993	279,813	36.3%

Source: Monthly Motor Fuel Consumption, Nebraska Department of Roads, Monthly.

Figure 77
Unleaded Gasoline and Ethanol Prices, F.O.B., Omaha, Nebraska, Monthly 1982-1993



Unleaded Gasoline Prices

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
January	\$1.04	\$0.92	\$0.84	\$0.74	\$0.74	\$0.54	\$0.48	\$0.54	\$0.65	\$0.77	\$0.54	\$0.58
February	1.01	0.88	0.86	0.73	0.60	0.52	0.50	0.52	0.63	0.67	0.57	0.59
March	0.95	0.86	0.87	0.80	0.46	0.54	0.50	0.56	0.62	0.67	0.61	0.66
April	0.90	0.90	0.88	0.88	0.49	0.56	0.57	0.63	0.67	0.73	0.64	0.65
May	0.94	0.94	0.88	0.92	0.58	0.59	0.57	0.64	0.69	0.74	0.68	0.66
June	1.05	0.95	0.88	0.93	0.54	0.61	0.55	0.71	0.67	0.68	0.70	0.62
July	1.06	0.95	0.84	0.93	0.42	0.64	0.60	0.71	0.62	0.68	0.66	0.67
August	1.05	0.95	0.84	0.91	0.47	0.63	0.59	0.56	0.85	0.73	0.65	0.68
September	1.03	0.93	0.84	0.82	0.48	0.57	0.54	0.66	0.94	0.64	0.68	0.68
October	1.02	0.91	0.85	0.82	0.45	0.58	0.51	0.63	0.95	0.64	0.67	0.61
November	0.99	0.89	0.84	0.86	0.47	0.58	0.54	0.58	0.91	0.70	0.62	0.56
December	\$0.96	\$0.87	\$0.74	\$0.82	\$0.46	\$0.49	\$0.53	\$0.55	\$0.76	\$0.59	\$0.59	\$0.46
Average	\$1.00	\$0.91	\$0.85	\$0.85	\$0.51	\$0.57	\$0.54	\$0.61	\$0.75	\$0.69	\$0.63	\$0.62

Ethanol Prices

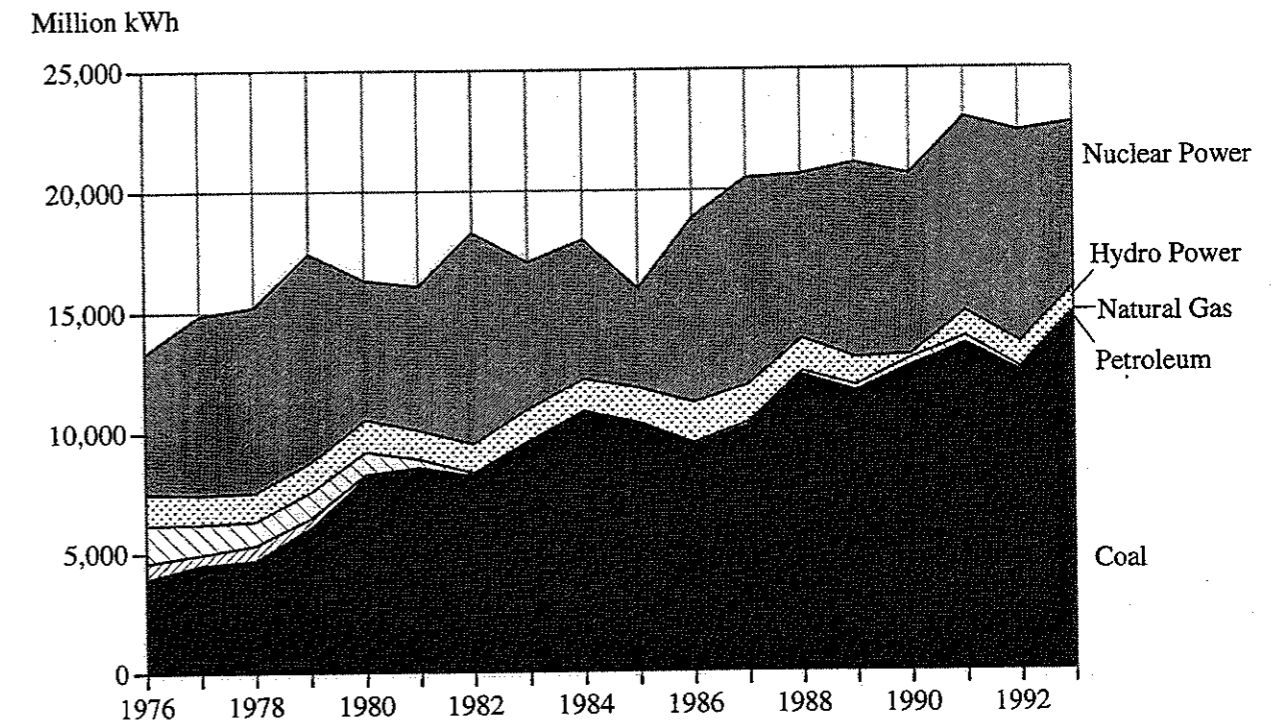
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
January	\$1.75	\$1.69	\$1.54	\$1.57	\$1.52	\$0.89	\$1.05	\$1.15	\$1.26	\$1.30	\$1.22	\$1.14
February	1.70	1.68	1.54	1.58	1.35	1.01	1.08	1.13	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.23
March	1.66	1.64	1.54	1.57	1.27	1.13	1.09	1.23	1.21	1.25	1.29	1.20
April	1.70	1.70	1.54	1.68	1.22	1.17	1.14	1.40	1.26	1.28	1.32	1.21
May	1.70	1.70	1.54	1.62	1.14	1.36	1.14	1.38	1.29	1.33	1.37	1.19
June	1.70	1.70	1.54	1.62	1.04	1.40	1.14	1.36	1.29	1.27	1.41	1.14
July	1.70	1.70	1.54	1.61	0.95	1.43	1.23	1.31	1.26	1.24	1.35	1.09
August	1.70	1.73	1.54	1.58	1.05	1.43	1.17	1.17	1.52	1.28	1.36	1.12
September	1.70	1.80	1.58	1.59	0.96	1.28	1.13	1.25	1.56	1.21	1.41	1.12
October	1.69	1.65	1.58	1.60	0.84	1.20	1.16	1.24	1.55	1.24	1.38	1.18
November	1.72	1.65	1.56	1.60	0.77	1.12	1.15	1.09	1.50	1.33	1.33	1.11
December	\$1.75	\$1.54	\$1.57	\$1.55	\$0.75	\$1.04	\$1.13	\$1.05	\$1.30	\$1.28	\$1.26	\$1.16
Average	\$1.71	\$1.68	\$1.55	\$1.60	\$1.07	\$1.21	\$1.13	\$1.23	\$1.35	\$1.27	\$1.33	\$1.16

Source: Unpublished computer printout. Nebraska Gasohol Committee. Lincoln, Nebraska. Monthly

Electricity Generation

Generation of electricity in Nebraska increased 1.5% to 22,724 gigawatthours (million kilowatthours) in 1993. Coal accounted for 64.9%, nuclear power 29.9%, hydro-electric power 4.4% and natural gas, petroleum and other 0.8% of the power generated. Nebraska remained a net exporter of electricity.

Figure 78
Electricity Generated by Fuel Type, Nebraska, 1976-1993

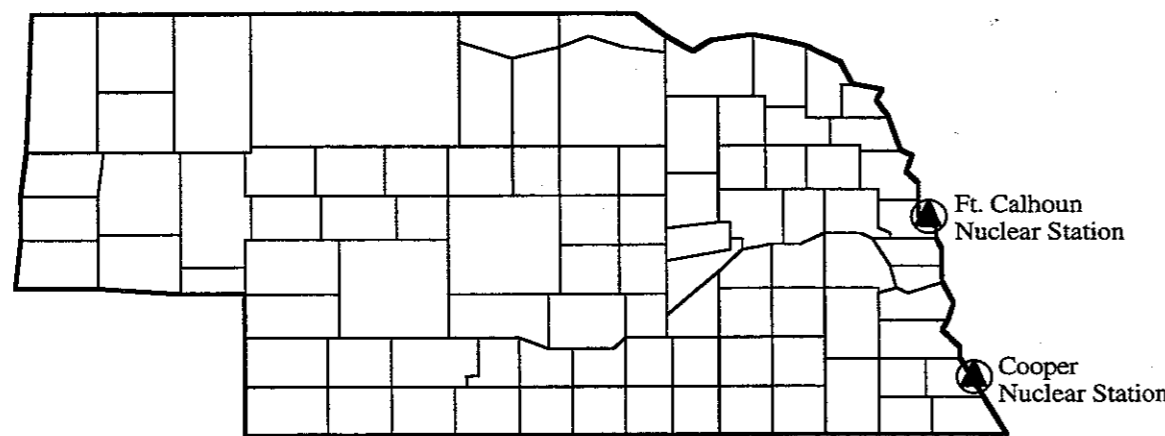


	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Hydro Power	Nuclear Power	Other	Total
1976	3,919	673	1,599	1,276	5,824	0	13,291
1977	4,493	446	1,255	1,221	7,452	0	14,866
1978	4,664	642	994	1,187	7,725	0	15,214
1979	6,027	398	1,088	1,246	8,658	0	17,417
1980	8,122	127	945	1,336	5,783	0	16,313
1981	8,482	47	351	1,197	5,988	0	16,063
1982	8,121	65	121	1,213	8,751	0	18,271
1983	9,471	40	114	1,346	6,084	0	17,054
1984	10,715	19	118	1,331	5,781	0	17,964
1985	10,232	25	103	1,441	4,135	0	15,933
1986	9,319	56	131	1,679	7,658	0	18,840
1987	10,152	47	135	1,568	8,589	0	20,489
1988	12,225	71	162	1,351	6,828	0	20,633
1989	11,581	56	225	1,158	8,075	0	21,099
1990	12,659	13	307	140	7,511	0	21,633
1991	13,561	12	300	1,046	8,049	0	22,971
1992	12,403	10	145	1,075	8,749	7	22,390
1993	14,740	18	153	1,002	6,805	5	22,724

Sources: Electric Power Annual. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. Annual.

Nuclear power generation by Nebraska Public Power District's Cooper Station was 3,713 gigawatthours. Generation from Omaha Public Power District's Fort Calhoun Station was 3,092 gigawatthours. It should be noted that by contract 50% of the production of Cooper Station belongs to the Iowa Power and Light Company.

Figure 83
Nuclear Power Plant Locations, Nebraska, 1993



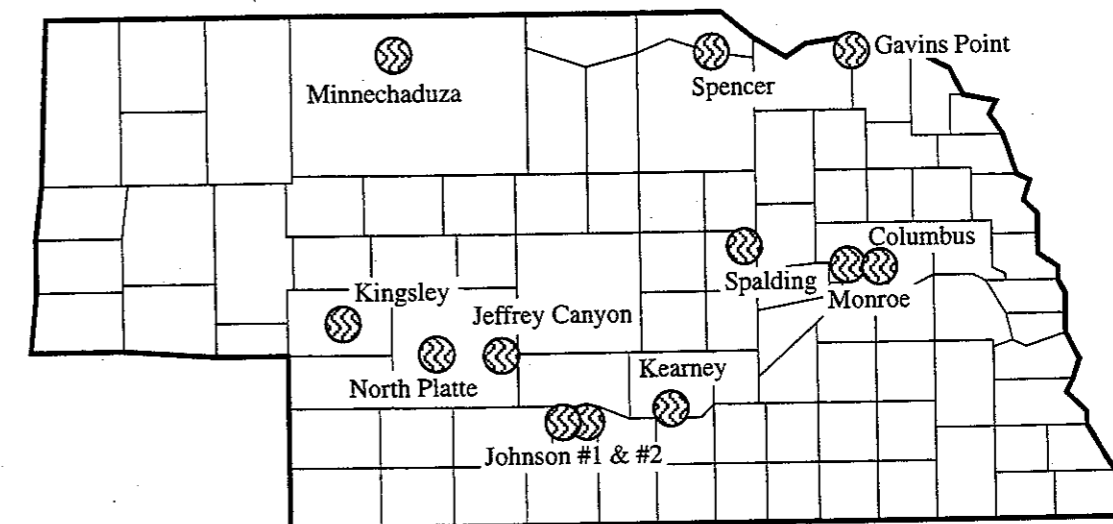
Nuclear Power Generation, Nebraska, Monthly 1984-1993
(Megawatthours)

Fort Calhoun Station										
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
January	338,781	360,548	45,548	357,732	364,312	0	345,493	245,881	306,777	361,239
February	303,975	327,218	268,314	328,671	265,880	227,964	174,873	269,381	-3,136	325,149
March	10,691	325,246	299,945	70,782	246,383	348,889	-2,516	242,259	-2,430	321,400
April	-2,413	348,266	341,199	0	334,198	308,433	-2,390	219,323	-3,593	197,655
May	-4,643	357,817	352,665	0	354,019	172,324	305	256,830	245,456	312,114
June	-4,959	340,692	336,951	172,807	323,803	332,662	241,119	279,013	318,788	279,499
July	127,089	317,599	310,942	352,609	309,476	336,385	350,967	346,100	99,319	350,270
August	347,887	349,855	240,448	354,999	290,624	337,473	267,504	267,504	217,749	351,206
September	329,418	309,015	344,904	348,568	139,148	221,820	271,513	130,882	270,874	249,256
October	360,988	0	360,929	364,469	0	323,325	278,931	230,142	359,496	-2,160
November	202,785	0	351,243	352,792	0	335,147	312,010	350,526	349,447	11,118
December	300,786	0	352,303	363,193	0	346,640	162,109	361,687	361,792	335,609
Total	2,310,385	3,036,256	3,605,391	3,066,622	2,627,843	3,291,062	2,399,918	3,199,528	2,520,539	3,092,355

Cooper Station										
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
January	452,097	0	566,365	316,751	453,516	440,465	563,523	568,899	573,389	557,613
February	469,584	0	477,426	425,583	325,983	379,013	477,587	514,940	414,200	470,542
March	491,524	0	480,805	471,938	60,697	536,610	28,510	452,755	572,231	68,636
April	252,349	0	351,272	456,534	0	111,857	0	549,215	436,550	0
May	348,876	0	357,889	327,694	0	0	418,981	520,511	572,244	0
June	391,512	0	473,407	496,787	156,041	183,544	543,625	534,738	546,396	0
July	497,056	0	510,041	552,087	498,861	550,108	545,822	521,060	543,976	0
August	409,237	27,492	442,260	520,458	485,768	558,593	557,467	481,092	484,005	506,890
September	157,718	307,228	353,632	414,983	535,003	494,837	543,565	417,970	428,285	552,399
October	0	75,573	39,041	532,498	567,811	550,123	314,867	46,595	545,259	570,530
November	0	94,562	0	476,599	553,854	440,226	545,366	0	550,316	556,053
December	0	562,893	0	530,214	563,176	540,585	572,067	196,032	561,078	430,115
Total	3,469,953	1,067,748	4,052,138	5,522,126	4,200,710	4,785,961	5,111,380	4,803,807	6,227,929	3,712,778

Sources: *Electric Power Quarterly*. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. Quarterly.
Electric Power Monthly. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. Quarterly.

Figure 84
Hydro Power Plant Locations, Nebraska, 1993



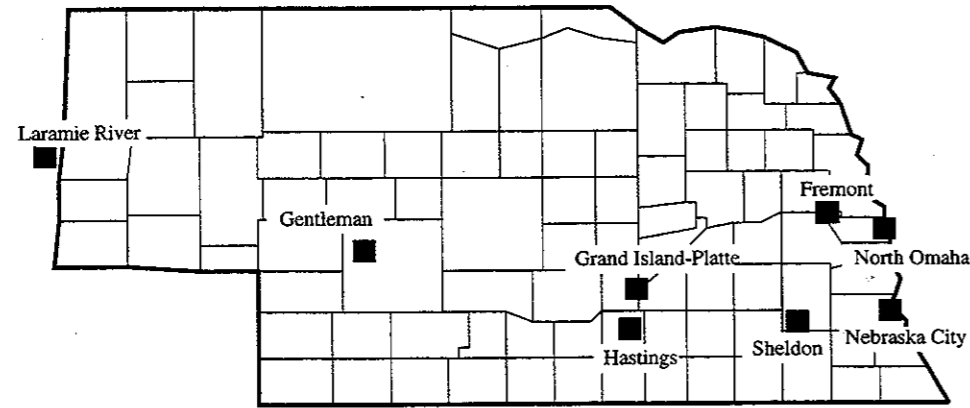
Hydro Power Generation, Nebraska, 1984-1993
(Megawatthours)

Plant	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation Dist.										
Jeffrey Canyon	124,544	106,033	143,678	125,499	102,708	82,095	87,037	73,650	87,341	89,562
Johnson No. 1	78,726	73,140	103,589	94,980	67,897	47,939	54,719	43,570	54,484	63,908
Johnson No. 2	85,884	91,518	129,784	118,269	82,995	55,046	65,670	50,833	65,431	68,577
Kingsley (1)	31,712	114,336	195,983	112,243	95,767	70,948	75,154	54,995	45,854	47,103
Imperial (2)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska Public Power District										
Blue Springs (3)	254	294	249	54	0	-	-	-	-	-
Columbus	89,391	115,503	121,310	105,191	106,049	97,719	108,277	103,884	120,151	114,912
Fort Niobrara (4)	1,397	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	16
Kearney	624	497	589	466	157	358	260	-	135	118
Minnechadua	496	249	407	243	237	149	195	224	135	118
Monroe	18,114	23,541	24,967	19,903	21,400	20,443	22,244	20,611	23,919	24,486
North Platte	161,562	133,942	154,376	165,177	99,249	86,254	97,421	63,130	84,131	84,310
Spencer	13,531	11,267	13,688	12,762	12,734	11,066	11,191	12,375	9,432	13,117
Norris Public Power District										
Barneston (2)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spalding	881	753	696	567	379	356	559	505	579	426
U.S. Corps of Engineers										
Gavins Point	737,441	769,438	800,685	811,865	760,617	685,743	617,366	620,894	583,953	495,128
Total	1,344,557	1,440,657	1,679,001	1,567,219	1,350,189	1,158,116	1,140,093	1,044,671	1,075,446	1,001,663

Source: *Electric Power Quarterly*. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C. Quarterly.

Notes: (1) Initial operation in November 1984.
(2) Retired from service in 1986.
(3) Retired from service in 1988.
(4) Retired from service in 1985.

Figure 85
Coal Power Plant Locations, Nebraska, 1993



Coal Plant Generation, Nebraska, 1984-1993
(Megawatthours)

Plant	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Alliance ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Fremont	243,432	241,296	209,405	242,078	218,763	249,459	265,604	241,119	272,296	254,667
Grand Island-Platte	274,818	259,864	306,711	244,990	408,357	428,940	414,625	499,514	382,774	507,108
Hastings	158,760	156,322	147,543	135,679	221,569	233,964	212,236	308,220	244,750	365,448
Nebraska Public Power District										
Gentleman	5,379,998	5,474,240	4,726,544	4,857,394	5,307,175	5,822,376	5,474,355	5,645,197	5,439,630	6,836,456
Kramer ⁽²⁾	84,138	67,719	50,421	28,935	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheldon	188,400	263,466	198,723	242,367	964,903	955,111	1,017,070	1,032,761	959,057	1,090,836
Omaha Public Power District										
Nebraska City	3,033,131	2,343,048	2,271,842	2,992,130	2,990,540	1,896,001	3,098,547	3,676,003	2,752,288	3,241,132
North Omaha	1,353,861	1,426,427	1,417,872	1,409,047	2,113,775	1,996,182	2,176,027	2,160,001	2,351,353	2,444,136
Nebraska Total	10,716,538	10,232,382	9,329,061	10,152,618	12,225,082	11,582,033	12,658,464	13,562,815	12,402,148	14,739,783
Lincoln Electric System										
Laramie River ⁽³⁾	1,099,356	1,191,019	1,345,984	1,265,092	1,163,574	1,054,165	1,172,391	1,355,729	1,448,742	1,336,458

Source: *Electric Power Quarterly*, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. Quarterly.
 Notes: (1) Retired from service in 1990.
 (2) Retired from service in 1987.
 (3) LES ownership share of Laramie River plant in Wyoming.

Purchases of electricity from the Western Area Power Administration represented approximately 11.5% of electricity used in Nebraska in 1993. This electricity was obtained by municipalities, state agencies and public utility districts in Nebraska at a cost of 1.68 cents per kilowatthour.

Figure 86
Electricity Purchased from the Western Area Power Administration,
Total Cost and Price per kWh, Nebraska, Fiscal Year 1979-1993

	Megawatts purchased	Total Cost (\$)	Average Price (cents per kWh)
1979	2,423,228	\$22,933,068	0.96¢
1980	2,582,247	22,070,203	0.86
1981	2,603,731	22,865,212	0.88
1982	2,233,519	19,115,046	0.86
1983	2,659,724	24,132,656	0.91
1984	2,321,477	20,547,067	0.89
1985	2,477,032	24,516,430	0.99
1986	2,237,948	22,397,334	1.00
1987	2,313,112	23,266,491	1.01
1988	2,169,880	21,114,065	0.97
1989	2,152,859	21,193,362	0.98
1990	2,062,051	24,587,334	1.19
1991	2,110,110	29,066,394	1.38
1992	2,096,373	33,332,203	1.59
1993	2,166,067	\$36,296,611	1.68¢

Source: *Western Area Power Administration Annual Reports*.
 Note: Nebraska customers of the Western Area Power Administration in 1993 included were 47 municipalities, one rural electric cooperative, eight state agencies, five public utility districts and five other districts.

Miscellaneous Statistics

Overview

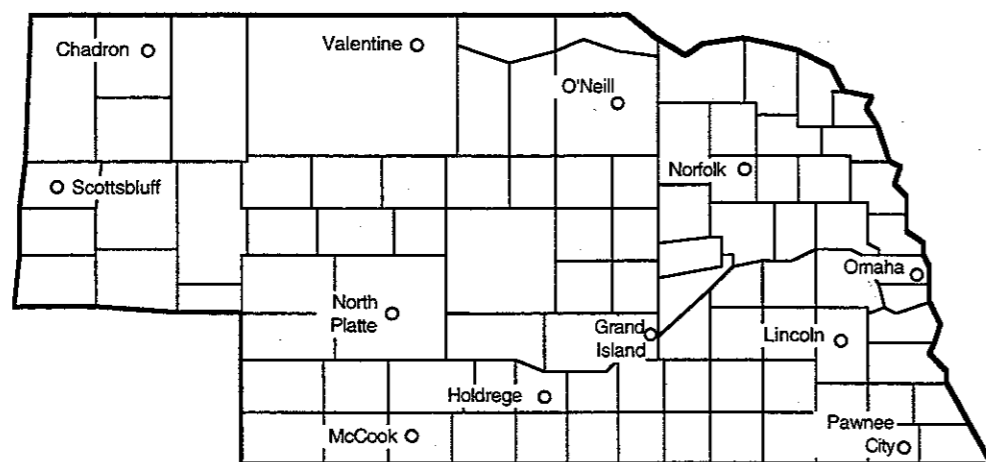
This section includes other data such as heating and cooling degree days, population, motor vehicle registrations, motor vehicle mileage and irrigation acreage which have an impact on energy consumption in Nebraska.

Figure 87
Heating Degree Days Weighted by Population, Nebraska, Monthly 1970-1993
(Degree Days)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1970	1,463	912	973	447	112	26	7	1	114	482	847	1,130	6,514
1971	1,397	1,108	906	397	244	14	22	9	107	308	761	1,136	6,409
1972	1,361	1,056	729	461	190	27	17	15	111	488	899	1,371	6,725
1973	1,280	1,006	714	483	235	25	12	0	147	302	803	1,264	6,271
1974	1,440	926	711	386	164	42	0	32	173	314	771	1,157	6,116
1975	1,271	1,201	1,029	529	156	45	7	2	160	306	814	1,124	6,644
1976	1,261	784	818	349	229	32	7	7	97	534	961	1,194	6,273
1977	1,539	886	714	286	89	16	1	22	87	399	812	1,224	6,075
1978	1,650	1,393	929	425	207	27	9	12	53	399	867	1,365	7,336
1979	1,738	1,386	865	491	232	35	14	13	69	368	909	1,000	7,120
1980	1,280	1,162	955	419	182	19	0	2	78	428	698	1,087	6,310
1981	1,117	947	722	228	241	20	9	19	99	445	693	1,211	5,751
1982	1,590	1,122	884	518	178	87	7	13	123	387	881	1,090	6,880
1983	1,181	927	843	635	282	48	1	0	70	371	786	1,757	6,901
1984	1,304	869	1,007	560	230	26	10	1	152	419	771	1,176	6,525
1985	1,407	1,154	703	325	133	57	10	29	147	418	1,119	1,410	6,912
1986	1,021	1,088	648	399	176	16	6	30	90	404	901	1,090	5,869
1987	1,109	796	788	348	108	18	2	22	115	519	697	1,081	5,603
1988	1,434	1,119	774	453	109	8	9	2	95	486	767	1,054	6,310
1989	1,035	1,349	893	359	185	60	7	12	143	378	834	1,431	6,686
1990	1,009	974	757	467	258	21	14	9	54	403	699	1,347	6,012
1991	1,446	815	741	381	134	17	9	9	94	436	1,042	1,033	6,157
1992	1,009	790	696	473	182	68	36	52	118	402	946	1,231	6,003
1993	1,458	1,267	922	548	217	62	15	15	202	449	944	1,083	7,182
Average	1,325	1,043	822	432	186	34	10	14	112	410	843	1,210	6,441

Sources: *State, Regional and National Monthly and Seasonal Heating Degree Days, Weighted by Population (1980 Census) July 1931-June 1987*, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Asheville, N.C. October 1987. *Monthly State, Regional and National Heating Degree Days Weighted by Population*, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Asheville, N.C. Monthly.

Figure 88 Heating and Cooling Degree Days, Selected Nebraska Cities, Monthly 1975-1993



Chadron

Table for Chadron: Heating Degree Days and Cooling Degree Days by month (J-D) and Total, 1975-1993.

Grand Island

Table for Grand Island: Heating Degree Days and Cooling Degree Days by month (J-D) and Total, 1975-1993.

Heating and Cooling Degree Days, Selected Nebraska Cities, Monthly, 1975-1993

Main table for Holdrege: Heating Degree Days and Cooling Degree Days by month (J-D) and Total, 1975-1993.

Lincoln

Table for Lincoln: Heating Degree Days and Cooling Degree Days by month (J-D) and Total, 1975-1993.

McCook

Table for McCook: Heating Degree Days and Cooling Degree Days by month (J-D) and Total, 1975-1993.

See notes and sources after Valentine Cooling Degree Days.

See notes and sources after Valentine Cooling Degree Days.

Heating and Cooling Degree Days, Selected Nebraska Cities, Monthly, 1975-1993

Heating and Cooling Degree Days, Selected Cities, Nebraska, Monthly 1975-1993

Norfolk

Table for Norfolk showing Heating Degree Days and Cooling Degree Days by month (J-D) and Total for years 1975-1993. Heating includes months J through D, and cooling includes months J through D.

North Platte

Table for North Platte showing Heating Degree Days and Cooling Degree Days by month (J-D) and Total for years 1975-1993. Heating includes months J through D, and cooling includes months J through D.

Omaha-Eppley Field

Table for Omaha-Eppley Field showing Heating Degree Days and Cooling Degree Days by month (J-D) and Total for years 1975-1993. Heating includes months J through D, and cooling includes months J through D.

O'Neill

Table for O'Neill showing Heating Degree Days and Cooling Degree Days by month (J-D) and Total for years 1975-1993. Heating includes months J through D, and cooling includes months J through D.

Pawnee City

Table for Pawnee City showing Heating Degree Days and Cooling Degree Days by month (J-D) and Total for years 1975-1993. Heating includes months J through D, and cooling includes months J through D.

Scottsbluff

Table for Scottsbluff showing Heating Degree Days and Cooling Degree Days by month (J-D) and Total for years 1975-1993. Heating includes months J through D, and cooling includes months J through D.

Heating and Cooling Degree Days, Selected Cities, Nebraska, Monthly 1975-1993

Table with columns for Heating Degree Days (J-F-M-A-M-J-J-A-S-O-N-D) and Cooling Degree Days (J-F-M-A-M-J-J-A-S-O-N-D) for various years (1975-1993).

Sources: Climatological Data, Nebraska. National Oceanic and Administration. Asheville, N.C. Monthly. Cooling degree days for 1975-1979 calculated by the Nebraska Energy Office from reported temperatures in Climatological Data, Nebraska for Chadron, McCook, Holdrege, O'Neill and Pawnee City. Notes: When information for degree days was not reported, values for nearby stations were substituted. Months and stations affected are as follows: Chadron: Data missing for November, 1986 through October, 1987; July, 1988; August 1988; November, 1990; July, 1991; November, 1991; January-May, 1992; September, 1992; July through October, 1993. Values for Hay Springs substituted.

Figure 89 Motor Vehicle Registrations, Nebraska, 1970-1993

Table showing Motor Vehicle Registrations in Nebraska from 1970 to 1993, categorized by Autos, Farm Trucks, Other Trucks, Motor-cycles, and All Other*.

Source: Annual Registration Report. Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles. Lincoln, Nebraska. Annual. *Note: All other includes buses, trailers, dealers, government and mobile homes. +Note: Registration data for 1991 is under reported due to a delay in data entry - use of 1990 data may more accurately represent state vehicle registration (DMV Annual Report for 1991).

Figure 90 Motor Vehicle Miles Traveled, Nebraska, Monthly 1979-1993

Table showing Motor Vehicle Miles Traveled in Nebraska from 1979 to 1993, by month, in Million Miles.

Source: Total Vehicle Miles by Month. Transportation Planning Division, Nebraska Department of Roads. Lincoln, Nebraska. Monthly.

Figure 91 Total Population, Nebraska, 1970-1993

Table showing Total Population in Nebraska from 1970 to 1993 in thousands.

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States 1993. U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Washington, D.C. Annual. Summary Population and Housing Characteristics Nebraska, 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Washington, D.C. August, 1991.

Figure 92 Population by Age, Nebraska, 1970, 1980 and 1990

Table showing Population by Age Group in Nebraska for 1970, 1980, and 1990.

Source: Census of Population, 1970, 1980 and 1990. U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Washington, D.C.

Figure 93 Irrigation Wells Registered and Acres Irrigated, Nebraska, 1966-1993

Table showing Irrigation Wells Registered and Acres Irrigated in Nebraska from 1966 to 1993.

Notes: Wells are those registered to January 1 of that year. Acres represent the total acres that have wells or ditch water available and could be irrigated if conditions warrant. Source: Nebraska Agricultural Statistics. Nebraska Department of Agriculture. Lincoln, Nebraska. Annual.

Figure 94 Average Cost of Electricity for Irrigation by System, Nebraska, 1980-1993

Table showing Average Cost of Electricity for Irrigation by System in Nebraska from 1980 to 1993, in Cents/Kilowatt-hour.

Source: Irrigation Survey. Nebraska Rural Electric Association. Lincoln, Nebraska. Annual. Notes: * indicates not included in survey.

Figure 95
**Number of Occupied Housing Units by Fuel Used for House Heating, Water Heating and Cooking,
 Nebraska, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990**

(Housing Units)

1960 Total Occupied Housing Units 433,374				
Fuel	Home Heating	Water Heating	Cooking	
Utility Gas	260,056	254,000	196,109	
Bottled, Tank or LP Gas	39,726	38,231	66,928	
Electricity	1,174	93,791	154,820	
Fuel Oil, Kerosene, etc.	98,437	6,887	2,686	
Coal or Coke	23,975	1,615	3,176	
Wood	8,142	486	6,495	
Other Fuel	1,647	526	1,091	
No Fuel Used	217	37,838	2,069	
1970 Total Occupied Housing Units 473,721				
Utility Gas	340,584	319,183	185,628	
Bottled, Tank or LP Gas	65,554	44,993	45,061	
Electricity	15,119	98,117	238,682	
Fuel Oil, Kerosene, etc.	46,864	2,167	746	
Coal or Coke	2,508	64	269	
Wood	1,121	181	1,514	
Other Fuel	1,857	232	205	
No Fuel Used	114	8,784	1,616	
1980 Total Occupied Housing Units 571,400				
Utility Gas	410,378	386,369	165,759	
Bottled, Tank or LP Gas	68,819	50,256	37,218	
Electricity	55,410	130,787	366,496	
Fuel Oil, Kerosene, etc.	27,341	1,545	0	
Coal or Coke	698	0	0	
Wood	7,565	0	0	
Other Fuel	1,076	613	1,167	
No Fuel Used	113	1,830	760	
1990 Total Occupied Housing Units 602,363				
Utility Gas	422,859	*	*	
Bottled, Tank or LP Gas	65,658	*	*	
Electricity	81,921	*	*	
Fuel Oil, Kerosene, etc.	15,059	*	*	
Other or None	16,866	*	*	

Sources: *Detailed Housing Characteristics, Nebraska. 1980 Census of Housing.* Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of the Census. Washington, D.C. July 1983. *Housing Characteristics for States, Cities and Counties, Nebraska. 1970 Census of Housing.* Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Washington, D.C. August 1972. *1960 Census of Housing, Volume 1: States and Small Areas, Part 5: Michigan-New Hampshire.* Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Washington, D.C. June 1963. *Summary Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics, Nebraska. 1990 Census of Population and Housing.* Washington, D.C. May 1992.
 Note: * Water heating and cooking not included in 1990 census.

Figure 96
**Consumer Price Index:
 All Items, Fuel and Other Utilities, Motor Fuel and Energy, 1975-1993**
 (1982-84 = 100)

	All Items	Fuel and Other Utilities	Motor Fuel	Energy
1975	53.8	45.4	45.1	42.1
1976	56.9	49.4	47.0	45.1
1977	60.6	54.7	49.7	49.4
1978	65.2	58.4	51.8	52.5
1979	72.6	64.8	70.1	65.7
1980	82.4	75.4	97.4	86.0
1981	90.9	86.4	108.5	97.7
1982	96.5	94.9	102.8	99.2
1983	99.6	100.2	99.4	99.9
1984	103.9	104.8	97.9	100.9
1985	107.6	106.5	98.7	101.6
1986	109.6	104.1	77.1	88.2
1987	113.6	103.0	80.2	88.6
1988	118.3	104.4	80.9	89.3
1989	124.0	107.8	88.5	94.3
1990	130.7	111.6	101.2	102.1
1991	136.2	115.3	99.4	102.5
1992	140.3	117.8	99.0	103.0
1993	144.5	121.3	98.0	104.2

Source: *Economic Indicators.* Prepared for the Joint Economic Committee of Economic Advisors. United States Government Printing Office. Washington, D.C. Monthly.

Conversion Factors

Figure 97
Units of Measure

Coal		
1 metric ton	contains	1,000 kilograms or 2,204.62 pounds
1 long ton	contains	2,240 pounds
1 short ton	contains	2,000 pounds

Crude Oil		
1 barrel	contains	42 gallons

Source: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates 1960-1988. U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. Washington, D.C. April 1990.

Figure 98
Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Products

Product	Million Btu per Barrel	Btu per Gallon
Asphalt	6.636	158,000
Aviation Gasoline	5.048	120,190
Crude Oil	5.800	138,095
Distillate Fuel Oil	5.825	138,690
Jet Fuel, Kerosene type	5.670	135,000
Kerosene	5.670	135,000
Lubricants	6.065	144,405
Motor Gasoline	5.253	125,071
Propane	3.836	91,333
Residual Fuel Oil	6.287	149,690
Road Oil	6.636	158,000

Source: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates 1960-1988. U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. Washington, D.C. April 1990.

Conversion Factors

Figure 99
Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity,*
1960-1993
(Btu/Kilowatthour)

Year	Fossil Fuel Steam-Electric Power Plant Generation			Nuclear Power Plant Generation
	Consumption	Power Plant Generation		
1960	3,412	10,760		11,629
1961	3,412	10,650		11,629
1962	3,412	10,558		11,629
1963	3,412	10,482		11,877
1964	3,412	10,462		11,912
1965	3,412	10,453		11,804
1966	3,412	10,415		11,623
1967	3,412	10,432		11,555
1968	3,412	10,398		11,297
1969	3,412	10,447		11,037
1970	3,412	10,494		10,977
1971	3,412	10,478		10,837
1972	3,412	10,379		10,792
1973	3,412	10,389		10,903
1974	3,412	10,442		11,161
1975	3,412	10,406		11,013
1976	3,412	10,373		11,047
1977	3,412	10,435		10,769
1978	3,412	10,361		10,941
1979	3,412	10,353		10,879
1980	3,412	10,388		10,908
1981	3,412	10,453		11,030
1982	3,412	10,454		11,073
1983	3,412	10,520		10,905
1984	3,412	10,323		10,843
1985	3,412	10,339		10,813
1986	3,412	10,261		10,799
1987	3,412	10,253		10,776
1988	3,412	10,235		10,743
1989	3,412	10,331		10,724
1990	3,412	10,335		10,680
1991	3,412	10,352		10,740
1992	3,412	10,302		10,678
1993	3,412	10,302		10,678

Source: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates 1960-1992. U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. Washington, D.C. May, 1994.

*Notes: The heat content of a kilowatthour of electricity for consumption is 3,412 Btu regardless of the generation process. The heat content for a fossil fuel steam-electric power plant is assumed to be the average at all such U.S. power plants. This factor is also applied to convert hydroelectricity for distribution.

Figure 100
Conversion Factors for Natural Gas and Coal Consumed in Nebraska, 1960-1993

Year	Natural Gas (Btu/Cubic Foot)		Coal (Thousand Btu/Short Ton)		
	Utility	Non-Utility	Residential/Commercial	Industrial	Electric
1960	1,035	1,035	20,913	21,975	24,782
1961	1,035	1,035	20,896	21,943	24,796
1962	1,035	1,035	20,890	21,933	24,552
1963	991	991	20,872	21,903	24,316
1964	990	990	20,856	21,873	24,436
1965	991	991	20,804	21,781	24,568
1966	996	996	20,724	21,638	24,484
1967	996	996	20,638	21,485	24,242
1968	998	998	20,626	21,465	24,432
1969	998	998	20,478	21,200	24,356
1970	1,008	1,008	20,093	20,517	23,914
1971	1,008	1,008	19,933	20,232	22,954
1972	984	1,015	19,876	20,130	23,030
1973	981	1,012	19,898	20,171	22,309
1974	983	1,007	19,582	20,023	21,253
1975	982	996	18,406	19,285	20,954
1976	971	997	18,410	19,243	20,823
1977	967	1,001	18,074	19,044	21,913
1978	968	1,000	17,967	18,541	20,575
1979	954	997	18,441	18,821	19,181
1980	950	980	18,038	19,194	18,809
1981	942	979	17,701	18,666	18,015
1982	982	981	19,195	18,830	17,851
1983	949	982	20,616	19,699	17,572
1984	948	981	21,375	19,391	17,797
1985	957	982	21,526	18,597	17,299
1986	971	993	20,809	18,412	17,427
1987	977	985	20,935	18,612	17,202
1988	954	983	18,275	18,722	17,239
1989	959	988	21,379	19,127	17,329
1990	946	984	21,374	19,036	17,122
1991	942	985	21,544	18,908	17,083
1992	959	979	20,436	18,448	17,105
1993	959	979	20,436	18,448	17,105

Source: State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates 1960-1992. U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. Washington, D.C. May, 1994.

Glossary

Asphalt: A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing.

Aviation Gasoline: All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines.

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

British Thermal Unit (Btu): A standard unit for measuring the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit. An average Btu content of fuel is a heat value per unit quantity of fuel as determined from tests of fuel samples.

City Gate Price: Price of natural gas at the point it is transferred from a pipeline to a local distribution company.

Coal: A black or brownish-black solid combustible substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without access to air.

Commercial Sector: Nonmanufacturing business establishments, including hotels, motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries and other service enterprises; health, social and educational institutions; and federal, state and local governments. Street lights, pumps, bridges and public services are also included.

Crude Oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities.

Degree Days, Cooling: The number of degrees that the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The daily average temperature is the average of the maximum and minimum temperatures for a 24-hour period.

Degree Days, Heating: The number of degrees that the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The daily average temperature is the average of the maximum and minimum temperatures for a 24-hour period.

Degree Days, Normal: Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period, 1951-1980).

Degree Days, Population Weighted: Heating or cooling degree days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree days are recorded. To compute state population weighted degree days, each state is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the state.

Development Well: A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Diesel Fuel: See Distillate Fuel.

Distillate Fuel: Light fuel oils distilled during the refining process and used primarily for space heating, on- and off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery) and electric power generation. Diesel fuel oils are used in compression-ignition engines.

Electrical System Energy Losses: The amount of energy lost during generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, including plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy.

Electric Utility Sector: Privately and publicly owned establishments for the generation, transmission, distribution or sale of electric energy, primarily for use by the public.

End Use Energy: A measure of the energy content of fuels at the point where they are consumed. End use energy does not include energy lost in the generation and transmission of electricity.

Exploratory Well: A well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an unproved area; to find a new reservoir in a field previously found to be productive of oil or gas in another reservoir; or to extend the limit of a known oil or gas reservoir.

F.O.B.(free on board): The price actually charged at the point of loading.

Gasohol: A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Gasoline: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Includes finished leaded motor gasoline (premium and regular), finished unleaded motor gasoline (premium and regular), motor gasoline blending components and gasohol.

Heating Oil: A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial and industrial burner units.

Hydroelectric Power (Hydro): Electricity generated by an electric power plant whose turbines are driven by falling water.

Industrial Sector: Sector including manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture, fishing and forestry establishments.

Jet Fuel: Includes both Naptha-type and kerosene-type jet fuel. Although most jet fuel is used in aircraft, some is used for other purposes, such as fuel for turbines to produce electricity.

Kerosene: A petroleum middle distillate, having burning properties suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps. Kerosene is primarily used in space heaters, cooking stoves and water heaters.

Kilowatt: One thousand watts (see Watt).

Kilowatthour: One thousand watthours (see Watthour).

Lubricants: Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced from either distillates or residuals.

Megawatt: One million watts, or one thousand kilowatts (see Watt).

Middle Distillates: A general classification of fuels that includes heating oil, diesel fuel and kerosene.

Natural Gas: A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in natural underground reservoirs.

Net Interstate Sales of Electricity: The difference between the

Glossary

amount of electricity sales and electricity losses (due to generation and transmission) within Nebraska and the total amount of energy used in generating electricity within the state.

Nuclear Power: Electricity generated by an electric power plant whose turbines are driven by steam produced in a reactor by heat from the fissioning of nuclear fuel.

Petroleum: A generic term applied to oil and oil products in all forms, such as crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, petroleum products, natural gas plant liquids and nonhydrocarbon compounds blended into finished petroleum products.

Primary Energy: A measure of the energy content of energy resources consumed including the energy lost in the generation and transmission of electricity.

Primary energy resources: Petroleum products, natural gas, coal, hydro-electric power and nuclear power.

Propane: A normally gaseous hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Propane is used primarily for residential and commercial heating and cooling and also as a fuel for transportation. Also included for purposes of this report are other liquified petroleum gases such as ethane, butane, etc. Industrial uses of propane include use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Proved Reserves: The estimated quantities of crude oil or natural gas which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

Residential Sector: Sector consisting of private households which consume energy primarily for space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking and clothes drying.

Residual Fuel: The heavier oils that remain after the distillate

fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations. Residual fuel is used for commercial and industrial heating and electricity generation.

Road Oil: Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways.

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

Special Fuels: Fuel which is delivered into a fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle or into special fuel storage facilities designed or equipped to fuel motor vehicles. Special fuels include, but are not limited to, diesel and liquid petroleum gases. Gasoline is not a special fuel.

Stripper Well: Wells which produce less than ten barrels of crude oil per day.

Transportation Sector: Sector including private and public vehicles that move people and commodities. Included are automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, railroad and railways (including streetcars), aircraft, ships, barges and natural gas pipelines.

Vessel Bunkering: Includes sales for the fueling of commercial or private boats, such as pleasure craft, fishing boats, tugboats, and ocean going vessels, including vessels operated by oil companies. Excluded are volumes sold to the U.S. Armed Forces.

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

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

Wellhead Price: The price at which all domestic crude oil and natural gas is first purchased at the point of production.

Source: *State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1989*. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. April, 1991.

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