Approved:____________________

Date 2/4/97

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UTILITIES.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Don Myers at 9:00 a.m. on January 24, 1997 in Room 514-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representative Klein - excused
Representative Mayans - excused
Representative Samuelson - excused

Committee staff present: Lynne Holt, Legislative Research Department
Mary Shaw, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Tim Mc Kee, Chairman, Kansas Corporation Commission and Staff of the Kansas Corporation Commission

Others attending:

Chairperson Myers mentioned that members of the Staff from the Kansas Corporation Commission returned to answer questions from the Committee. An Organizational Chart of the Kansas Corporation Commission was distributed to the Committee.

Larry Holloway, Chief of Electric Operations, Kansas Corporation Commission, distributed some prices of electricity in Kansas from the Energy Information Administration, Electric Sales and Revenue, 1995. He mentioned that the first couple of tables are self-explanatory, there are maps, and a chart that lists the average residential, commercial and industrial rates (Attachment #1).

The Chair introduced Tim Mc Kee, Chairman of the Kansas Corporation. Mr. Mc Kee introduced the Staff Members that were with him from utility and conservation and representative areas of the Kansas Corporation Commission. He distributed a memorandum dated February 29, 1996 in reference to the Gas Gathering Report (Attachment #2) along with a map of what the Kansas Corporation Commission considers a gathering system (Attachment #3). Mr. Mc Kee mentioned that he feels one reason the Kansas Corporation Commission believes any form of gas gathering regulation, particularly a complaint-based forum, would be appropriate under Chapter 55 versus 66 is not only because it is a natural fit under the Natural Gas Act, but it leaves to the states all matters dealing with production and gathering. He also stated it fits in nicely with the duties that the Legislature has given the Kansas Corporation Commission and that is in the protection of correlative rights and prevention of waste.

The Chair opened the meeting to questions from the Committee and discussion followed.

An Overview of Recent Activity at the Kansas Corporation Commission (Attachment #4) was distributed and information on Gas Gatheirng (Attachment #5). More discussion and questions followed.

The Chair scheduled the Kansas Corporation Commission to return again on Friday, January 31, 1997 and the Committee will attempt to book the Old Supreme Courtroom to have more space available for another question and answer meeting.

A Glossary of Terms was distributed by the Legislative Staff regarding the electric industry and copies are on file at the Kansas Legislative Research Department.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 a.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for January 28, 1997.

DOE/EIA-0540(95)
Distribution Category
UC-950

Electric Sales and Revenue 1995

December 1996

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

House Utilities
1-24-97
Attachment 1

5. Number of Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, 1995

Census Division State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	**5,520,947**	**650,378**	**29,994**	**43,755**	**6,245,074**
Connecticut	1,332,458	126,006	5,902	4,849	1,469,215
Maine	599,385	71,830	2,988	18,425	692,628
Massachusetts	2,409,629	294,676	13,975	11,653	2,729,933
New Hampshire	507,610	76,819	3,364	5,331	593,124
Rhode Island	400,981	43,521	2,603	916	448,021
Vermont	270,884	37,526	1,162	2,581	312,153
Middle Atlantic	**14,300,751**	**1,775,642**	**57,379**	**50,319**	**16,184,091**
New Jersey	3,004,951	386,324	13,583	10,325	3,415,183
New York	6,468,964	824,289	15,016	31,857	7,340,126
Pennsylvania	4,826,836	565,029	28,780	8,137	5,428,782
East North Central	**17,384,941**	**1,881,045**	**73,594**	**82,234**	**19,421,814**
Illinois	4,561,027	462,247	4,857	25,005	5,053,136
Indiana	2,348,797	261,119	17,363	8,786	2,636,065
Michigan	3,867,468	417,807	13,085	17,771	4,316,131
Ohio	4,437,166	485,465	31,437	18,350	4,972,418
Wisconsin	2,170,483	254,407	6,852	12,322	2,444,064
West North Central	**7,695,593**	**1,026,893**	**49,316**	**116,035**	**8,887,837**
Iowa	1,181,159	162,731	3,838	15,508	1,363,236
Kansas	1,075,158	166,963	15,759	9,192	1,267,072
Minnesota	1,893,713	215,414	9,387	25,287	2,143,801
Missouri	2,281,212	279,939	10,643	13,409	2,585,203
Nebraska	685,381	113,183	6,130	37,812	842,506
North Dakota	276,198	44,118	1,763	5,293	327,372
South Dakota	302,772	44,545	1,796	9,534	358,647
South Atlantic	**19,837,557**	**2,425,669**	**78,070**	**158,464**	**22,499,760**
Delaware	310,016	34,208	577	813	345,614
District of Columbia	192,350	27,089	1	35	219,475
Florida	6,476,211	785,172	22,566	51,091	7,335,040
Georgia	2,952,249	330,914	13,983	27,226	3,324,372
Maryland	1,886,325	203,823	7,085	1,285	2,098,518
North Carolina	3,133,798	435,840	12,993	23,972	3,606,603
South Carolina	1,567,196	228,523	4,498	12,490	1,812,707
Virginia	2,530,909	274,785	5,151	38,575	2,849,420
West Virginia	788,503	105,315	11,216	2,977	908,011
East South Central	**6,641,211**	**923,087**	**69,644**	**49,699**	**7,683,641**
Alabama	1,780,969	263,949	13,136	10,721	2,068,775
Kentucky	1,615,649	204,547	11,116	18,741	1,850,053
Mississippi	1,074,678	158,971	8,642	9,525	1,251,816
Tennessee	2,169,915	295,620	36,750	10,712	2,512,997
West South Central	**11,335,249**	**1,439,263**	**126,377**	**141,691**	**13,042,580**
Arkansas	1,085,627	124,854	25,147	13,588	1,249,216
Louisiana	1,714,413	198,541	14,304	22,745	1,950,003
Oklahoma	1,428,063	194,458	16,157	16,185	1,654,863
Texas	7,107,146	921,410	70,769	89,173	8,188,498
Mountain	**6,128,442**	**827,095**	**37,428**	**151,957**	**7,144,922**
Arizona	1,643,407	177,436	5,181	24,163	1,850,187
Colorado	1,533,684	212,358	1,883	91,817	1,839,742
Idaho	464,111	80,760	4,025	3,678	552,574
Montana	373,192	63,402	3,963	11,783	452,340
Nevada	615,690	87,689	1,091	1,661	706,131
New Mexico	650,138	94,651	5,760	9,358	759,907
Utah	640,828	68,780	12,234	5,020	726,862
Wyoming	207,392	42,019	3,291	4,477	257,179
Pacific	**14,511,368**	**1,913,440**	**57,729**	**78,204**	**16,560,741**
California	10,987,027	1,479,762	37,802	44,974	12,549,565
Oregon	1,298,550	184,477	7,056	10,253	1,500,336
Washington	2,225,791	249,201	12,871	22,977	2,510,840
Pacific Noncontiguous	**561,253**	**86,853**	**1,095**	**10,064**	**659,265**
Alaska	210,609	34,577	411	5,702	251,299
Hawaii	350,644	52,276	684	4,362	407,966
U.S. Total	**103,917,312**	**12,949,365**	**580,626**	**882,422**	**118,329,725**

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

Notes: •Data are final. •The number of ultimate consumers is an average of the number of consumers at the close of each month.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

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1. 5. Sales to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, 1995
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	**38,191**	**41,111**	**26,043**	**1,444**	**106,789**
Connecticut	10,760	10,926	5,913	370	27,970
Maine	3,629	2,835	4,959	138	11,561
Massachusetts	15,993	19,894	10,026	598	46,510
New Hampshire	3,364	3,226	2,286	131	9,007
Rhode Island	2,472	2,625	1,374	165	6,636
Vermont	1,973	1,605	1,484	42	5,104
Middle Atlantic	**105,159**	**117,086**	**86,834**	**14,396**	**323,475**
New Jersey	22,470	29,792	13,989	504	66,754
New York	39,887	52,751	25,317	12,515	130,471
Pennsylvania	42,802	34,544	47,528	1,377	126,251
East North Central	**156,215**	**137,089**	**216,112**	**15,115**	**524,531**
Illinois	38,386	37,217	42,251	8,377	126,231
Indiana	26,560	18,123	41,777	546	87,006
Michigan	28,623	31,306	33,921	852	94,701
Ohio	44,010	35,549	74,473	4,592	158,626
Wisconsin	18,635	14,893	23,690	749	57,967
West North Central	**78,627**	**59,498**	**73,319**	**5,620**	**217,064**
Iowa	11,640	7,607	13,771	1,284	34,301
Kansas	10,356	10,273	9,356	372	30,357
Minnesota	16,974	9,700	26,577	707	53,959
Missouri	25,409	21,606	14,321	923	62,259
Nebraska	7,597	5,986	5,802	1,508	20,892
North Dakota	3,384	2,237	1,771	490	7,883
South Dakota	3,268	2,088	1,722	335	7,414
South Atlantic	**252,129**	**194,932**	**154,099**	**19,464**	**620,624**
Delaware	3,168	2,842	3,511	58	9,580
District of Columbia	1,608	8,079	262	366	10,316
Florida	85,770	60,079	16,473	5,171	167,492
Georgia	35,812	27,741	31,493	1,145	96,192
Maryland	22,234	23,096	10,057	771	56,158
North Carolina	39,506	29,195	34,063	1,909	104,673
South Carolina	21,392	14,020	28,819	843	65,074
Virginia	33,472	24,028	18,554	9,109	85,162
West Virginia	9,166	5,852	10,867	92	25,977
East South Central	**89,999**	**35,524**	**133,643**	**5,288**	**264,454**
Alabama	24,314	12,284	32,847	561	70,007
Kentucky	20,537	10,524	40,490	2,997	74,548
Mississippi	14,181	7,539	15,477	671	37,868
Tennessee	30,967	5,176	44,828	1,060	82,030
West South Central	**145,684**	**102,417**	**146,982**	**17,087**	**412,170**
Arkansas	12,417	7,147	14,483	625	34,671
Louisiana	24,116	15,575	30,692	2,444	72,827
Oklahoma	16,319	11,115	11,714	2,244	41,392
Texas	92,831	68,580	90,093	11,775	263,279
Mountain	**56,934**	**55,932**	**63,829**	**6,983**	**183,678**
Arizona	18,036	16,290	11,992	2,272	48,589
Colorado	11,307	13,420	9,706	884	35,317
Idaho	6,193	5,291	7,843	293	19,620
Montana	3,640	3,133	6,368	278	13,419
Nevada	6,655	4,731	8,496	777	20,659
New Mexico	4,124	5,094	5,651	1,547	16,416
Utah	5,041	5,642	6,957	820	18,460
Wyoming	1,939	2,330	6,817	113	11,199
Pacific	**115,245**	**114,175**	**107,483**	**9,781**	**346,683**
California	68,783	80,874	57,367	5,580	212,605
Oregon	16,315	12,900	15,839	672	45,725
Washington	30,147	20,401	34,276	3,528	88,353
Pacific Noncontiguous	**4,319**	**4,921**	**4,349**	**230**	**13,819**
Alaska	1,713	2,200	546	172	4,632
Hawaii	2,606	2,721	3,803	57	9,188
U.S. Total	**1,042,501**	**862,685**	**1,012,693**	**95,407**	**3,013,287**

1 Includes sales for public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.
Notes: •Data are final. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

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Table 7. Revenue from Sales to Ultimate Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State, 1995
(Thousand Dollars)

Census Division State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	**4,485,482**	**4,185,170**	**2,094,762**	**201,312**	**10,966,726**
Connecticut	1,286,230	1,128,914	469,364	53,231	2,937,739
Maine	453,819	291,503	329,678	21,606	1,096,606
Massachusetts	1,800,173	1,975,877	843,112	85,563	4,704,725
New Hampshire	454,227	367,003	218,544	16,131	1,055,905
Rhode Island	283,487	264,614	121,897	18,875	688,873
Vermont	207,546	157,259	112,167	5,906	482,878
Middle Atlantic	**12,396,373**	**12,215,549**	**5,419,199**	**1,381,778**	**31,412,899**
New Jersey	2,692,070	3,048,506	1,140,286	90,991	6,971,853
New York	5,543,666	6,289,639	1,465,961	1,135,358	14,434,624
Pennsylvania	4,160,637	2,877,404	2,812,952	155,429	10,006,422
East North Central	**13,241,673**	**10,058,764**	**9,609,985**	**1,049,426**	**33,959,848**
Illinois	3,981,788	2,933,335	2,226,993	569,887	9,712,003
Indiana	1,790,087	1,072,089	1,644,632	49,743	4,556,551
Michigan	2,387,301	2,462,154	1,738,782	91,230	6,679,467
Ohio	3,784,436	2,730,572	3,103,540	287,318	9,905,866
Wisconsin	1,298,061	860,614	896,038	51,248	3,105,961
West North Central	**5,764,781**	**3,719,565**	**3,163,805**	**353,444**	**13,001,595**
Iowa	958,686	489,850	541,923	78,698	2,069,157
Kansas	820,443	686,604	450,622	34,242	1,991,911
Minnesota	1,216,609	600,667	1,143,109	51,015	3,011,400
Missouri	1,842,934	1,334,356	649,356	65,105	3,891,751
Nebraska	484,060	332,561	222,881	88,369	1,127,871
North Dakota	210,673	138,695	79,693	20,661	449,722
South Dakota	231,376	136,832	76,221	15,354	459,783
South Atlantic	**19,847,000**	**12,824,192**	**6,889,857**	**1,212,587**	**40,773,636**
Delaware	287,845	201,228	165,608	6,914	661,595
District of Columbia	122,632	577,500	11,432	23,164	734,728
Florida	6,711,297	3,838,427	849,526	346,171	11,745,421
Georgia	2,811,067	2,031,156	1,422,681	98,464	6,363,368
Maryland	1,874,713	1,596,241	425,229	67,761	3,963,944
North Carolina	3,207,309	1,888,197	1,651,727	137,692	6,884,925
South Carolina	1,610,543	889,987	1,152,935	49,485	3,702,950
Virginia	2,625,754	1,458,299	772,389	474,298	5,330,740
West Virginia	595,840	343,157	438,330	8,638	1,385,965
East South Central	**5,608,796**	**2,251,962**	**5,223,856**	**319,101**	**13,403,715**
Alabama	1,630,854	826,558	1,331,891	41,234	3,830,537
Kentucky	1,155,069	552,247	1,185,945	140,324	3,033,585
Mississippi	991,325	528,714	687,880	57,401	2,265,320
Tennessee	1,831,548	344,443	2,018,140	80,142	4,274,273
West South Central	**11,010,780**	**6,741,472**	**5,901,503**	**1,080,547**	**24,734,302**
Arkansas	991,356	487,814	653,278	41,550	2,173,998
Louisiana	1,744,470	1,055,167	1,219,005	170,230	4,188,872
Oklahoma	1,113,032	642,246	439,592	110,644	2,305,514
Texas	7,161,922	4,556,245	3,589,628	758,123	16,065,918
Mountain	**4,339,503**	**3,706,632**	**2,683,552**	**394,475**	**11,124,162**
Arizona	1,639,522	1,312,825	630,937	117,087	3,700,371
Colorado	838,964	815,153	438,281	69,596	2,161,994
Idaho	329,872	237,019	220,311	15,018	802,220
Montana	221,648	166,394	218,776	17,235	624,053
Nevada	473,281	319,402	428,771	38,844	1,260,298
New Mexico	368,148	402,916	248,868	92,084	1,112,016
Utah	349,871	333,855	259,013	36,529	979,268
Wyoming	118,197	119,068	238,595	8,082	483,942
Pacific Contiguous	**10,375,474**	**10,120,491**	**5,790,670**	**544,656**	**26,831,291**
California	7,983,349	8,485,241	4,225,930	375,525	21,070,045
Oregon	895,128	652,891	550,266	36,886	2,135,171
Washington	1,496,997	982,359	1,014,474	132,245	3,626,075
Pacific Noncontiguous	**539,736**	**540,884**	**398,267**	**29,830**	**1,508,717**
Alaska	192,455	209,898	45,795	22,868	471,016
Hawaii	347,281	330,986	352,472	6,962	1,037,701
U.S. Total	**87,609,598**	**66,364,681**	**47,175,456**	**6,567,156**	**207,716,891**

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

Notes: •Data are final.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

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Table 8. Number of Ultimate Consumers by Class of Ownership, Census Division, and State, 1995

Census Division State	Investor-Owned	Publicly Owned	Cooperative	Federal	All Classes
New England	**5,641,286**	**499,756**	**104,032**	—	**6,245,074**
Connecticut	1,404,095	65,120	—	—	1,469,215
Maine	665,188	13,944	13,496	—	692,628
Massachusetts	2,372,403	357,530	—	—	2,729,933
New Hampshire	515,268	10,391	67,465	—	593,124
Rhode Island	444,017	4,004	—	—	448,021
Vermont	240,315	48,767	23,071	—	312,153
Middle Atlantic	**15,684,094**	**287,255**	**212,742**	—	**16,184,091**
New Jersey	3,351,856	53,015	10,312	—	3,415,183
New York	7,168,516	156,704	14,906	—	7,340,126
Pennsylvania	5,163,722	77,536	187,524	—	5,428,782
East North Central	**16,762,575**	**1,295,436**	**1,363,803**	—	**19,421,814**
Illinois	4,600,986	222,880	229,270	—	5,053,136
Indiana	1,989,469	239,649	406,947	—	2,636,065
Michigan	3,806,426	275,961	233,744	—	4,316,131
Ohio	4,342,161	333,744	296,513	—	4,972,418
Wisconsin	2,023,533	223,202	197,329	—	2,444,064
West North Central	**5,204,323**	**1,958,718**	**1,724,763**	**33**	**8,887,837**
Iowa	990,969	189,062	183,205	—	1,363,236
Kansas	855,088	227,190	184,794	—	1,267,072
Minnesota	1,286,588	299,846	557,364	3	2,143,801
Missouri	1,676,622	356,245	552,336	—	2,585,203
Nebraska	—	822,900	19,598	8	842,506
North Dakota	204,519	11,194	111,648	11	327,372
South Dakota	190,537	52,281	115,818	11	358,647
South Atlantic	**16,583,048**	**2,285,027**	**3,631,680**	**5**	**22,499,760**
Delaware	248,279	46,436	50,899	—	345,614
District of Columbia	219,475	—	—	—	219,475
Florida	5,603,489	1,029,447	702,104	—	7,335,040
Georgia	1,812,966	309,795	1,201,611	—	3,324,372
Maryland	1,926,919	30,349	141,250	—	2,098,518
North Carolina	2,417,776	480,727	708,095	5	3,606,603
South Carolina	1,073,022	246,083	493,602	—	1,812,707
Virginia	2,384,698	138,677	326,045	—	2,849,420
West Virginia	896,424	3,513	8,074	—	908,011
East South Central	**2,863,712**	**2,535,972**	**2,283,855**	**102**	**7,683,641**
Alabama	1,221,545	425,774	421,431	25	2,068,775
Kentucky	1,046,768	193,249	610,013	23	1,850,053
Mississippi	553,928	126,436	571,445	7	1,251,816
Tennessee	41,471	1,790,513	680,966	47	2,512,997
West South Central	**9,088,334**	**1,721,100**	**2,233,146**	—	**13,042,580**
Arkansas	760,826	143,071	345,319	—	1,249,216
Louisiana	1,482,052	147,537	320,414	—	1,950,003
Oklahoma	1,103,883	175,847	375,133	—	1,654,863
Texas	5,741,573	1,254,645	1,192,280	—	8,188,498
Mountain	**4,917,214**	**1,278,135**	**919,484**	**30,089**	**7,144,922**
Arizona	1,047,782	671,619	115,060	15,726	1,850,187
Colorado	1,167,565	309,281	362,889	7	1,839,742
Idaho	460,151	36,555	55,868	—	552,574
Montana	325,933	857	111,213	14,337	452,340
Nevada	667,483	17,302	21,344	2	706,131
New Mexico	534,077	68,078	157,746	6	759,907
Utah	549,923	150,822	26,109	8	726,862
Wyoming	164,300	23,621	69,255	3	257,179
Pacific	**12,059,871**	**4,212,448**	**288,336**	**86**	**16,560,741**
California	9,799,286	2,737,330	12,885	64	12,549,565
Oregon	1,115,268	223,942	161,119	7	1,500,336
Washington	1,145,317	1,251,176	114,332	15	2,510,840
Pacific Noncontiguous	**429,590**	**62,008**	**167,665**	**2**	**659,265**
Alaska	21,624	62,008	167,665	2	251,299
Hawaii	407,966	—	—	—	407,966
U.S. Total	**89,234,047**	**16,135,855**	**12,929,506**	**30,317**	**118,329,725**

Notes: •Data are final. •The number of ultimate consumers is an average of the number of consumers at the close of each month.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

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Table 9. Sales to Ultimate Consumers by Class of Ownership, Census Division, and State, 1995
(Million Kilowatthours)

Census Division State	Investor-Owned	Publicly Owned	Cooperative	Federal	All Classes
New England	**96,575**	**9,321**	**893**	**—**	**106,789**
Connecticut	26,221	1,749	—	—	27,970
Maine	11,065	378	118	—	11,561
Massachusetts	40,210	6,300	—	—	46,510
New Hampshire	8,259	159	590	—	9,007
Rhode Island	6,601	35	—	—	6,636
Vermont	4,219	700	185	—	5,104
Middle Atlantic	**302,306**	**18,966**	**2,203**	**—**	**323,475**
New Jersey	65,790	853	111	—	66,754
New York	113,486	16,833	152	—	130,471
Pennsylvania	123,030	1,280	1,940	—	126,251
East North Central	**470,371**	**33,220**	**20,939**	**—**	**524,531**
Illinois	117,522	5,001	3,708	—	126,231
Indiana	73,459	6,391	7,157	—	87,006
Michigan	85,837	6,779	2,086	—	94,701
Ohio	144,741	8,570	5,315	—	158,626
Wisconsin	48,813	6,479	2,674	—	57,967
West North Central	**139,308**	**46,384**	**30,860**	**512**	**217,064**
Iowa	26,725	4,300	3,275	—	34,301
Kansas	22,247	5,093	3,017	—	30,357
Minnesota	38,010	7,188	8,720	41	53,959
Missouri	43,884	8,277	10,098	—	62,259
Nebraska	—	20,181	480	232	20,892
North Dakota	4,313	258	3,213	98	7,883
South Dakota	4,129	1,086	2,057	142	7,414
South Atlantic	**493,493**	**65,649**	**61,475**	**7**	**620,624**
Delaware	7,697	1,249	633	—	9,580
District of Columbia	10,316	—	—	—	10,316
Florida	129,477	26,909	11,106	—	167,492
Georgia	66,447	9,316	20,429	—	96,192
Maryland	52,590	655	2,913	—	56,158
North Carolina	81,556	12,554	10,555	7	104,673
South Carolina	44,644	10,977	9,453	—	65,074
Virginia	74,921	3,930	6,312	—	85,162
West Virginia	25,844	58	75	—	25,977
East South Central	**108,249**	**79,825**	**52,218**	**24,161**	**264,454**
Alabama	44,476	13,209	7,764	4,558	70,007
Kentucky	42,822	5,694	18,155	7,877	74,548
Mississippi	19,115	3,778	11,908	3,067	37,868
Tennessee	1,836	57,143	14,391	8,660	82,030
West South Central	**327,130**	**44,234**	**40,806**	**—**	**412,170**
Arkansas	22,050	4,345	8,276	—	34,671
Louisiana	63,442	3,728	5,657	—	72,827
Oklahoma	31,715	3,851	5,827	—	41,392
Texas	209,924	32,309	21,046	—	263,279
Mountain	**126,377**	**32,185**	**20,812**	**4,303**	**183,678**
Arizona	25,668	18,994	2,940	987	48,589
Colorado	22,027	6,103	7,107	80	35,317
Idaho	17,142	1,061	1,417	—	19,620
Montana	8,575	14	1,894	2,935	13,419
Nevada	18,073	1,376	1,190	21	20,659
New Mexico	11,721	1,402	3,103	190	16,416
Utah	14,946	2,810	630	74	18,460
Wyoming	8,225	425	2,531	17	11,199
Pacific	**219,057**	**100,380**	**6,734**	**20,513**	**346,683**
California	160,650	50,100	209	1,646	212,605
Oregon	30,695	8,003	3,741	3,286	45,725
Washington	27,712	42,276	2,784	15,581	88,353
Pacific Noncontiguous	**9,576**	**1,455**	**2,785**	**4**	**13,819**
Alaska	389	1,455	2,785	4	4,632
Hawaii	9,188	—	—	—	9,188
U.S. Total	**2,292,442**	**431,618**	**239,726**	**49,501**	**3,013,287**

Notes: •Data are final. •Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

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Table 10. Revenue from Sales to Ultimate Consumers by Class of Ownership, Census Division, and State, 1995
(Thousand Dollars)

Census Division State	Investor-Owned	Publicly Owned	Cooperative	Federal	All Classes
New England	**10,042,856**	**810,928**	**112,942**	**—**	**10,966,726**
Connecticut	2,807,171	130,568	—	—	2,937,739
Maine	1,059,773	23,807	13,026	—	1,096,606
Massachusetts	4,137,258	567,467	—	—	4,704,725
New Hampshire	963,794	13,631	78,480	—	1,055,905
Rhode Island	685,047	3,826	—	—	688,873
Vermont	389,813	71,629	21,436	—	482,878
Middle Atlantic	**30,072,102**	**1,111,790**	**229,007**	**—**	**31,412,899**
New Jersey	6,881,796	76,864	13,193	—	6,971,853
New York	13,483,997	938,324	12,303	—	14,434,624
Pennsylvania	9,706,309	96,602	203,511	—	10,006,422
East North Central	**30,486,759**	**1,914,052**	**1,559,037**	**—**	**33,959,848**
Illinois	9,046,344	322,546	343,113	—	9,712,003
Indiana	3,722,989	351,991	481,571	—	4,556,551
Michigan	6,058,699	434,154	186,614	—	6,679,467
Ohio	9,056,569	497,043	352,254	—	9,905,866
Wisconsin	2,602,158	308,318	195,485	—	3,105,961
West North Central	**8,325,683**	**2,564,346**	**2,104,382**	**7,184**	**13,001,595**
Iowa	1,575,792	235,315	258,050	—	2,069,157
Kansas	1,418,122	306,813	266,976	—	1,991,911
Minnesota	2,017,794	405,616	587,436	554	3,011,400
Missouri	2,808,282	465,428	618,041	—	3,891,751
Nebraska	—	1,090,303	34,463	3,105	1,127,871
North Dakota	242,925	11,049	194,312	1,436	449,722
South Dakota	262,768	49,822	145,104	2,089	459,783
South Atlantic	**31,559,449**	**4,341,647**	**4,872,316**	**224**	**40,773,636**
Delaware	506,261	97,593	57,741	—	661,595
District of Columbia	734,728	—	—	—	734,728
Florida	8,984,376	1,876,072	884,973	—	11,745,421
Georgia	4,190,918	580,407	1,592,043	—	6,363,368
Maryland	3,691,986	39,346	232,612	—	3,963,944
North Carolina	4,966,580	990,387	927,734	224	6,884,925
South Carolina	2,488,858	537,817	676,275	—	3,702,950
Virginia	4,620,293	216,202	494,245	—	5,330,740
West Virginia	1,375,449	3,823	6,693	—	1,385,965
East South Central	**5,484,541**	**4,301,274**	**2,973,088**	**644,812**	**13,403,715**
Alabama	2,486,737	714,866	492,152	136,782	3,830,537
Kentucky	1,703,280	279,323	879,141	171,841	3,033,585
Mississippi	1,215,037	211,495	757,567	81,221	2,265,320
Tennessee	79,487	3,095,590	844,228	254,968	4,274,273
West South Central	**19,290,797**	**2,678,626**	**2,764,879**	**—**	**24,734,302**
Arkansas	1,481,104	237,620	455,274	—	2,173,998
Louisiana	3,515,999	245,237	427,636	—	4,188,872
Oklahoma	1,660,132	229,069	416,313	—	2,305,514
Texas	12,633,562	1,966,700	1,465,656	—	16,065,918
Mountain	**7,652,862**	**2,020,720**	**1,325,074**	**125,506**	**11,124,162**
Arizona	2,161,721	1,317,025	187,054	34,571	3,700,371
Colorado	1,350,883	322,195	487,522	1,394	2,161,994
Idaho	679,292	47,715	75,213	—	802,220
Montana	419,805	723	119,967	83,558	624,053
Nevada	1,164,881	37,620	57,524	273	1,260,298
New Mexico	787,169	98,995	221,810	4,042	1,112,016
Utah	765,366	171,534	41,001	1,367	979,268
Wyoming	323,745	24,913	134,983	301	483,942
Pacific	**19,819,453**	**6,100,752**	**357,483**	**553,603**	**26,831,291**
California	16,767,917	4,234,524	17,080	50,524	21,070,045
Oregon	1,524,978	321,693	200,719	87,781	2,135,171
Washington	1,526,558	1,544,535	139,684	415,298	3,626,075
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,082,274**	**143,425**	**282,936**	**82**	**1,508,717**
Alaska	44,573	143,425	282,936	82	471,016
Hawaii	1,037,701	—	—	—	1,037,701
U.S. Total	**163,816,776**	**25,987,560**	**16,581,144**	**1,331,411**	**207,716,891**

Notes: •Data are final.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

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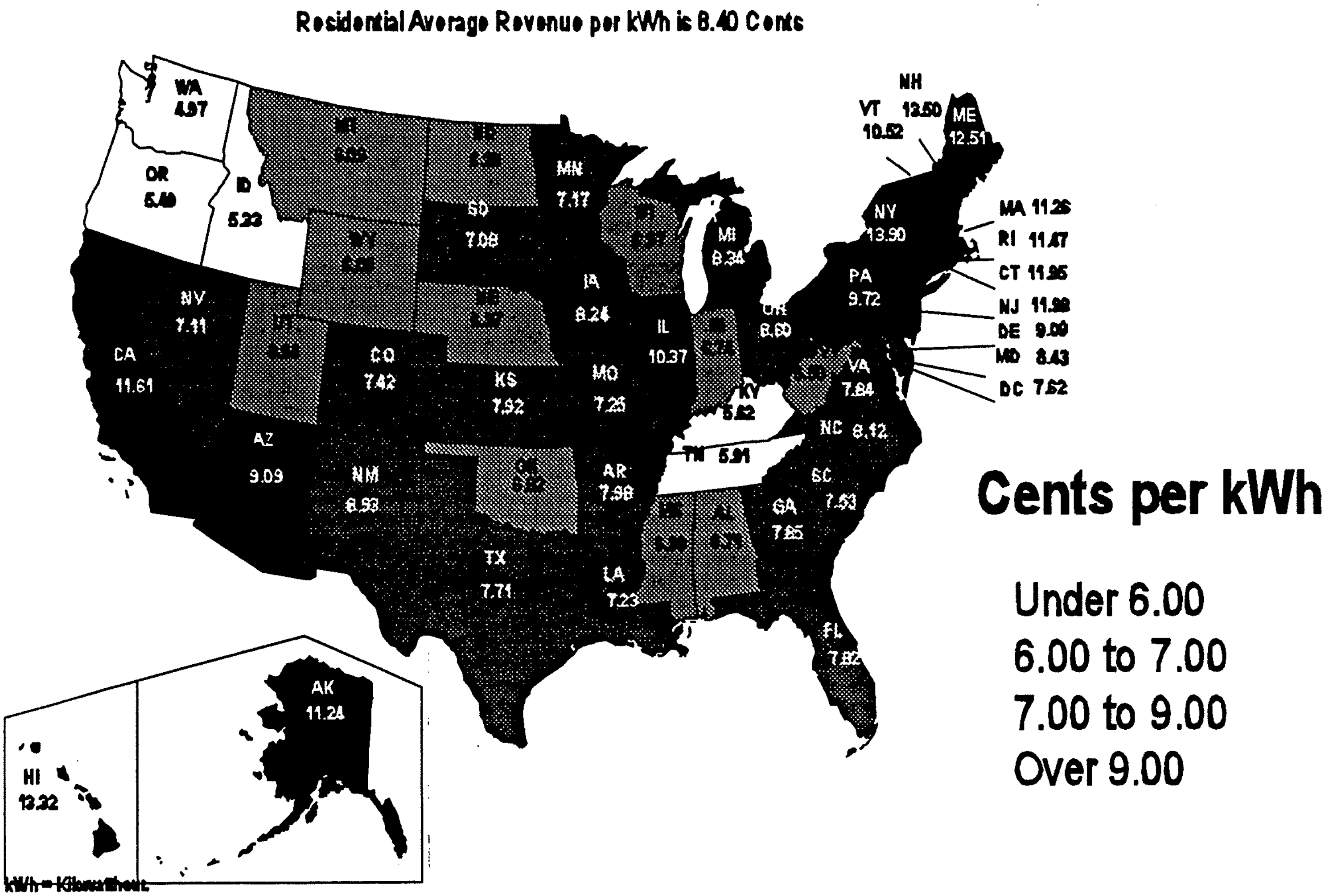
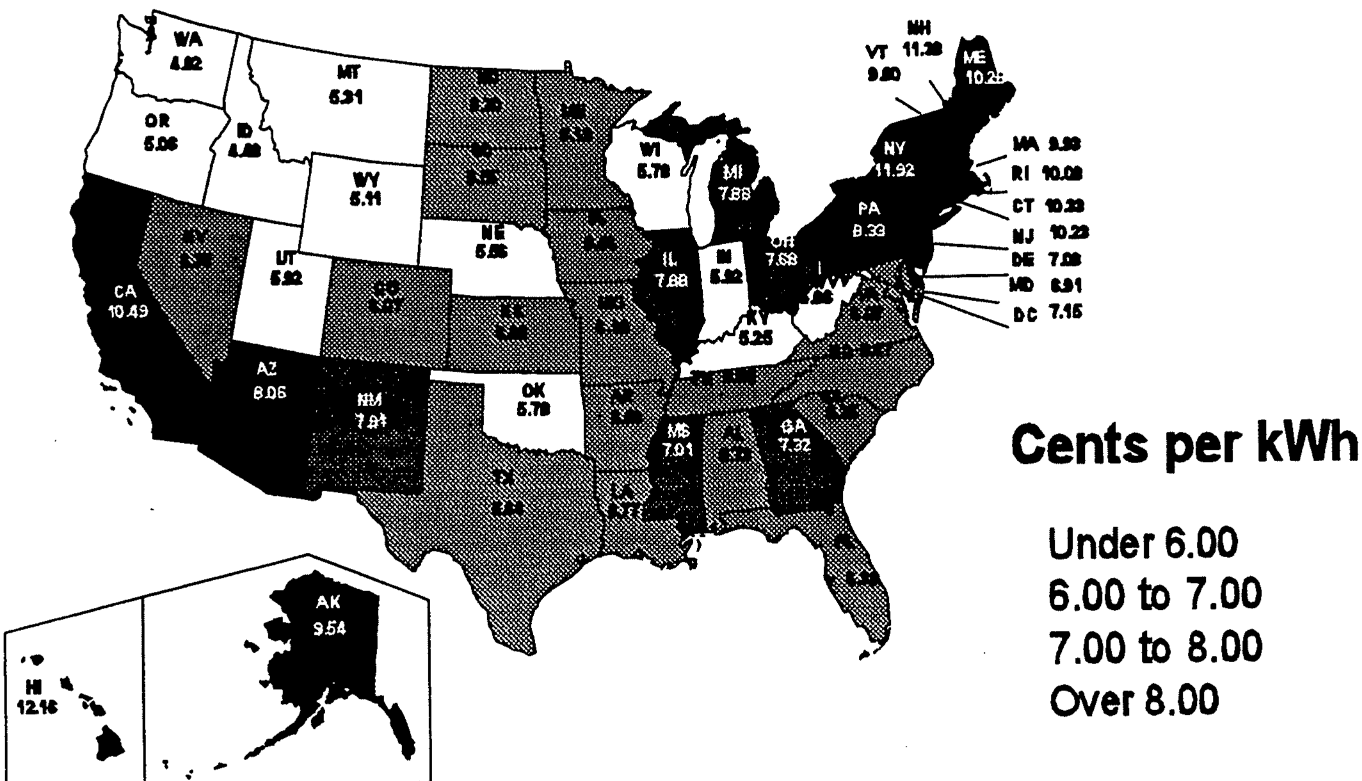
Figure 13. Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for the Residential Sector by State, 1995



kWh = Kilowatthour.
Note: The average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold is calculated by dividing revenue by sales.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

igure 14. Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for the Commercial Sector by State, 1995

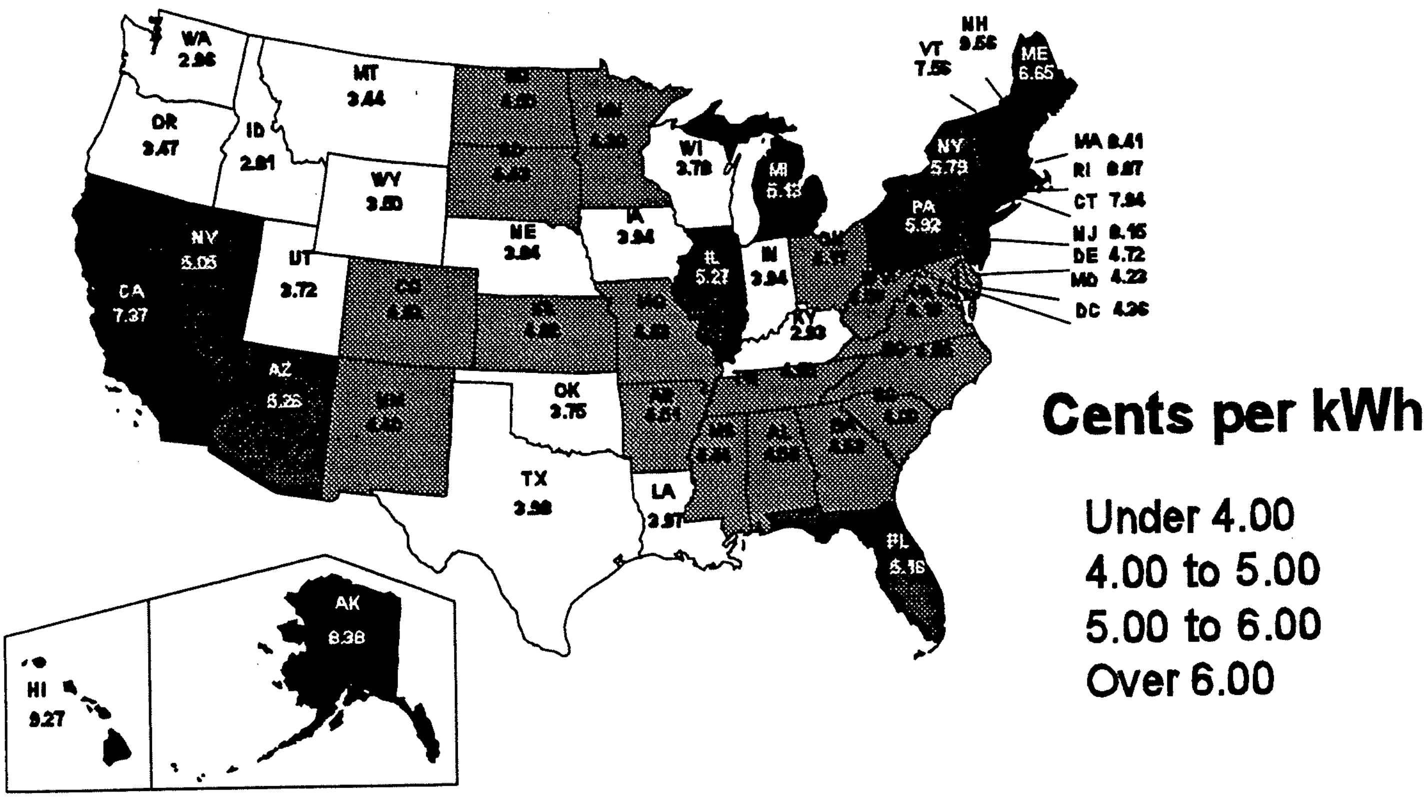
Commercial Average Revenue per kWh is 7.69 Cents



kWh = Kilowatthour.
Note: The average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold is calculated by dividing revenue by sales.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

igure 15. Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for the Industrial Sector by State, 1995

Industrial Average Revenue per kWh is 4.66 Cents



kWh = Kilowatthour.
Note: The average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold is calculated by dividing revenue by sales.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

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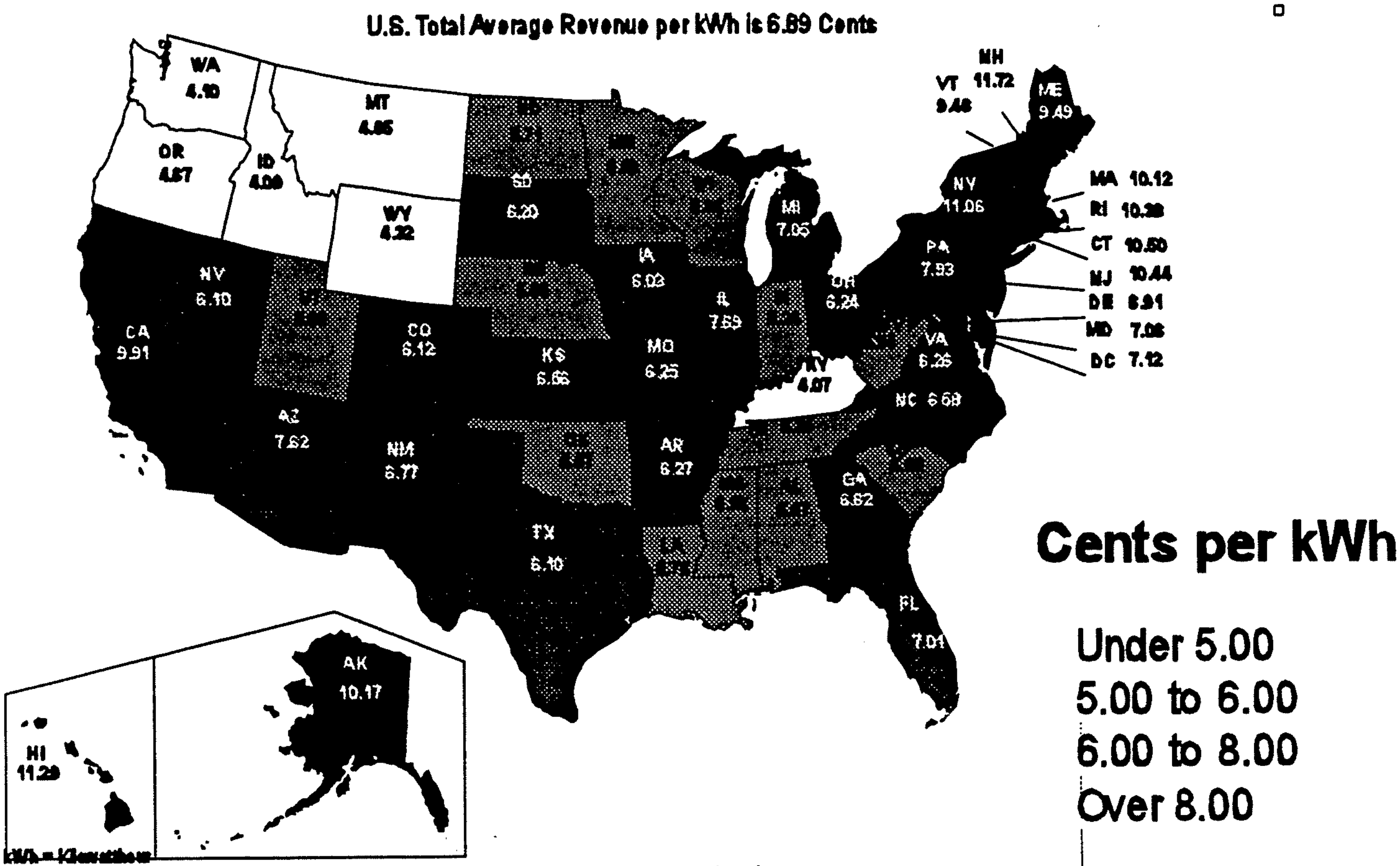
Figure 16. Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for All Sectors by State, 1995



kWh = Kilowatthour

Note: The average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold is calculated by dividing revenue by sales.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

Ta . Average Revenue per Kilowatthour by Sector, Census Division, and State, 1995
(Cents)

Census Division State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[1]	All Sectors
New England	**11.74**	**10.18**	**8.04**	13.94	10.27
Connecticut	11.95	10.33	7.94	14.38	10.50
Maine	12.51	10.28	6.65	15.67	9.49
Massachusetts	11.26	9.93	8.41	14.31	10.12
New Hampshire	13.50	11.38	9.56	12.32	11.72
Rhode Island	11.47	10.08	8.87	11.44	10.38
Vermont	10.52	9.80	7.56	14.03	9.46
Middle Atlantic	**11.79**	**10.43**	**6.24**	**9.60**	**9.71**
New Jersey	11.98	10.23	8.15	18.07	10.44
New York	13.90	11.92	5.79	9.07	11.06
Pennsylvania	9.72	8.33	5.92	11.29	7.93
East North Central	**8.48**	**7.34**	**4.45**	**6.94**	**6.47**
Illinois	10.37	7.88	5.27	6.80	7.69
Indiana	6.74	5.92	3.94	9.12	5.24
Michigan	8.34	7.86	5.13	10.71	7.05
Ohio	8.60	7.68	4.17	6.26	6.24
Wisconsin	6.97	5.78	3.78	6.85	5.36
West North Central	**7.33**	**6.25**	**4.32**	**6.29**	**5.99**
Iowa	8.24	6.44	3.94	6.13	6.03
Kansas	7.92	6.68	4.82	9.21	6.56
Minnesota	7.17	6.19	4.30	7.21	5.58
Missouri	7.25	6.18	4.53	7.05	6.25
Nebraska	6.37	5.56	3.84	5.86	5.40
North Dakota	6.23	6.20	4.50	4.21	5.71
South Dakota	7.08	6.55	4.43	4.58	6.20
South Atlantic	**7.87**	**6.58**	**4.47**	**6.23**	**6.57**
Delaware	9.09	7.08	4.72	11.95	6.91
District of Columbia	7.62	7.15	4.36	6.33	7.12
Florida	7.82	6.39	5.16	6.69	7.01
Georgia	7.85	7.32	4.52	8.60	6.62
Maryland	8.43	6.91	4.23	8.79	7.06
North Carolina	8.12	6.47	4.85	7.21	6.58
South Carolina	7.53	6.35	4.00	5.87	5.69
Virginia	7.84	6.07	4.16	5.21	6.26
West Virginia	6.50	5.86	4.03	9.36	5.34
East South Central	**6.23**	**6.34**	**3.91**	**6.03**	**5.07**
Alabama	6.71	6.73	4.05	7.35	5.47
Kentucky	5.62	5.25	2.93	4.68	4.07
Mississippi	6.99	7.01	4.44	8.56	5.98
Tennessee	5.91	6.65	4.50	7.56	5.21
West South Central	**7.56**	**6.58**	**4.02**	**6.32**	**6.00**
Arkansas	7.98	6.83	4.51	6.65	6.27
Louisiana	7.23	6.77	3.97	6.97	5.75
Oklahoma	6.82	5.78	3.75	4.93	5.57
Texas	7.71	6.64	3.98	6.44	6.10
Mountain	**7.62**	**6.63**	**4.20**	**5.65**	**6.06**
Arizona	9.09	8.06	5.26	5.15	7.62
Colorado	7.42	6.07	4.52	7.87	6.12
Idaho	5.33	4.48	2.81	5.13	4.09
Montana	6.09	5.31	3.44	6.21	4.65
Nevada	7.11	6.75	5.05	5.00	6.10
New Mexico	8.93	7.91	4.40	5.95	6.77
Utah	6.94	5.92	3.72	4.46	5.30
Wyoming	6.09	5.11	3.50	7.16	4.32
Pacific Contiguous	**9.00**	**8.86**	**5.39**	**5.57**	**7.74**
California	11.61	10.49	7.37	6.73	9.91
Oregon	5.49	5.06	3.47	5.49	4.67
Washington	4.97	4.82	2.96	3.75	4.10
Pacific Noncontiguous	**12.50**	**10.99**	**9.16**	**12.97**	**10.92**
Alaska	11.24	9.54	8.38	13.26	10.17
Hawaii	13.32	12.16	9.27	12.11	11.29
U.S. Average	**8.40**	**7.69**	**4.66**	**6.88**	6.89

1 Includes sales for public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales. The average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold to other consumers may include operation, generation, maintenance and rental fees for equipment, and/or demand and service charges.

Notes: •Data are final. •The average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold is calculated by dividing revenue by sales.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

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Table 13. Average Revenue per Kilowatthour by Class of Ownership, Census Division, and State, 1995
(Cents)

Census Division State	Investor-Owned	Publicly Owned	Cooperative	Federal	All Classes
New England	**10.40**	**8.70**	**12.64**	—	**10.27**
Connecticut	10.71	7.47	—	—	10.50
Maine	9.58	6.29	11.02	—	9.49
Massachusetts	10.29	9.01	—	—	10.12
New Hampshire	11.67	8.59	13.30	—	11.72
Rhode Island	10.38	10.90	—	—	10.38
Vermont	9.24	10.23	11.56	—	9.46
Middle Atlantic	**9.95**	**5.86**	**10.39**	—	**9.71**
New Jersey	10.46	9.01	11.94	—	10.44
New York	11.88	5.57	8.09	—	11.06
Pennsylvania	7.89	7.55	10.49	—	7.93
East North Central	**6.48**	**5.76**	**7.45**	—	**6.47**
Illinois	7.70	6.45	9.25	—	7.69
Indiana	5.07	5.51	6.73	—	5.24
Michigan	7.06	6.40	8.95	—	7.05
Ohio	6.26	5.80	6.63	—	6.24
Wisconsin	5.33	4.76	7.31	—	5.36
West North Central	**5.98**	**5.53**	**6.82**	**1.40**	**5.99**
Iowa	5.90	5.47	7.88	—	6.03
Kansas	6.37	6.02	8.85	—	6.56
Minnesota	5.31	5.64	6.74	1.36	5.58
Missouri	6.40	5.62	6.12	—	6.25
Nebraska	—	5.40	7.19	1.34	5.40
North Dakota	5.63	4.28	6.05	1.46	5.71
South Dakota	6.36	4.59	7.05	1.47	6.20
South Atlantic	**6.40**	**6.61**	**7.93**	**3.08**	**6.57**
Delaware	6.58	7.81	9.12	—	6.91
District of Columbia	7.12	—	—	—	7.12
Florida	6.94	6.97	7.97	—	7.01
Georgia	6.31	6.23	7.79	—	6.62
Maryland	7.02	6.00	7.99	—	7.06
North Carolina	6.09	7.89	8.79	3.08	6.58
South Carolina	5.57	4.90	7.15	—	5.69
Virginia	6.17	5.50	7.83	—	6.26
West Virginia	5.32	6.62	8.96	—	5.34
East South Central	**5.07**	**5.39**	**5.69**	**2.67**	**5.07**
Alabama	5.59	5.41	6.34	3.00	5.47
Kentucky	3.98	4.91	4.84	2.18	4.07
Mississippi	6.36	5.60	6.36	2.65	5.98
Tennessee	4.33	5.42	5.87	2.94	5.21
West South Central	**5.90**	**6.06**	**6.78**	—	**6.00**
Arkansas	6.72	5.47	5.50	—	6.27
Louisiana	5.54	6.58	7.56	—	5.75
Oklahoma	5.23	5.95	7.14	—	5.57
Texas	6.02	6.09	6.96	—	6.10
Mountain	**6.06**	**6.28**	**6.37**	**2.92**	**6.06**
Arizona	8.42	6.93	6.36	3.50	7.62
Colorado	6.13	5.28	6.86	1.74	6.12
Idaho	3.96	4.50	5.31	—	4.09
Montana	4.90	5.27	6.33	2.85	4.65
Nevada	6.45	2.73	4.83	1.31	6.10
New Mexico	6.72	7.06	7.15	2.13	6.77
Utah	5.12	6.10	6.50	1.86	5.30
Wyoming	3.94	5.86	5.33	1.76	4.32
Pacific Contiguous	**9.05**	**6.08**	**5.31**	**2.70**	**7.74**
California	10.44	8.45	8.17	3.07	9.91
Oregon	4.97	4.02	5.37	2.67	4.67
Washington	5.51	3.65	5.02	2.67	4.10
Pacific Noncontiguous	**11.30**	**9.86**	**10.16**	**2.28**	**10.92**
Alaska	11.46	9.86	10.16	2.28	10.17
Hawaii	11.29	—	—	—	11.29
U.S. Average	**7.15**	**6.02**	**6.92**	**2.69**	**6.89**

Notes: •Data are final. •The average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold is calculated by dividing revenue by sales.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

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Table 14. Class of Ownership, Number of Ultimate Consumers, Revenue, Sales, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for the Residential Sector by State and Utility, 1995 (Continued)

State Electric Utility	Class of Ownership	Number of Consumers	Revenue (thousand dollars)	Sales (thousand kilowatthours)	Average Revenue per Kilowatthour[1] (cents)
Iowa (Continued)					
Woodbury County Rural E C A	Cooperative	2,633	3,497	39,695	8.81
Woolstock City of	Publicly Owned	103	70	862	(4)
Wright County Rural Elec Coop	Cooperative	1,831	2,873	36,598	7.85
State Total		**1,181,159**	**958,686**	**11,639,680**	**8.24**
Kansas					
Alfalfa Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	254	308	4,250	7.25
Alma City of	Publicly Owned	363	241	2,850	8.46
Altamont City of	Publicly Owned	522	491	7,036	6.98
Anthony City of	Publicly Owned	1,334	687	11,226	6.12
Arcadia City of	Publicly Owned	184	159	1,354	11.74
Ark Valley Elec Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	3,926	4,288	36,881	11.63
Arma City of	Publicly Owned	736	600	4,743	12.65
Ashland City of	Publicly Owned	530	327	4,078	8.02
Attica City of	Publicly Owned	361	232	3,764	6.16
Augusta City of	Publicly Owned	3,671	2,195	34,118	6.43
Axtell City of	Publicly Owned	204	120	1,586	7.57
Baldwin City City of	Publicly Owned	1,180	906	9,965	9.09
Belleville City of	Publicly Owned	1,250	721	8,747	8.24
Beloit City of	Publicly Owned	1,746	985	14,921	6.60
Blue Mound City of	Publicly Owned	170	131	1,538	8.52
Bronson City of	Publicly Owned	165	109	1,271	8.58
Brown-Atchison E C A Inc	Cooperative	2,678	2,669	27,156	9.83
Burlingame City of	Publicly Owned	545	420	4,625	9.08
Burlington City of	Publicly Owned	1,252	807	10,688	7.55
Butler Rural El Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	5,251	6,976	64,836	10.76
C & W Rural Elec Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	2,393	2,591	26,673	9.71
Caney Valley El Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	3,585	2,984	25,006	11.93
Cawker City City of	Publicly Owned	377	236	3,356	7.03
Centralia City of	Publicly Owned	265	198	2,058	9.62
Chanute City of	Publicly Owned	4,603	2,762	40,281	6.86
Chapman City of	Publicly Owned	556	422	3,840	10.99
Chetopa City of	Publicly Owned	681	442	5,890	7.50
Cimarron City of	Publicly Owned	756	545	6,561	8.31
Clay Center City of	Publicly Owned	2,259	1,366	18,735	7.29
Coffeyville City of	Publicly Owned	6,935	3,839	53,238	7.21
Colby City of	Publicly Owned	2,237	1,168	17,729	6.59
CMS Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	1,887	2,002	20,217	9.90
D S & O Rural E C A Inc	Cooperative	5,848	5,476	63,737	8.59
Dighton City of	Publicly Owned	686	553	4,726	11.70
Doniphan Elec Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	1,395	1,024	13,386	7.65
Ellinwood City of	Publicly Owned	1,081	1,160	11,513	10.08
Elsmore City of	Publicly Owned	57	28	305	(4)
Elwood City of	Publicly Owned	400	298	2,238	13.32
Empire District Electric Co	Investor-Owned	8,519	5,730	93,612	6.12
Enterprise City of	Publicly Owned	325	219	2,521	8.69
Erie City of	Publicly Owned	546	345	4,467	7.72
Eudora City of	Publicly Owned	1,507	1,334	17,541	7.61
Flint Hills Rural E C A Inc	Cooperative	4,199	4,650	44,045	10.56
Fredonia City of	Publicly Owned	1,417	1,115	11,001	10.14
Galva City of	Publicly Owned	293	251	3,000	8.37
Garden City City of	Publicly Owned	8,857	5,181	62,800	8.25
Gardner City of	Publicly Owned	2,059	1,414	18,280	7.74
Garnett City of	Publicly Owned	1,543	953	12,097	7.88
Girard City of	Publicly Owned	1,343	1,060	11,215	9.45
Glasco City of	Publicly Owned	355	230	2,579	8.92
Glen Elder City of	Publicly Owned	306	258	2,956	8.73
Goodland City of	Publicly Owned	2,318	1,120	15,418	7.26
Greensburg City of	Publicly Owned	883	617	8,027	7.69
Haven City of	Publicly Owned	536	414	4,287	9.66
Herington City of	Publicly Owned	1,348	762	9,205	8.28
Herndon City of	Publicly Owned	136	75	598	(4)
Hill City City of	Publicly Owned	841	706	5,975	11.82
Hillsboro City of	Publicly Owned	1,241	686	8,261	8.30
Hoisington City of	Publicly Owned	1,590	825	11,343	7.27
Holton City of	Publicly Owned	1,856	988	12,679	7.79
Holyrood City of	Publicly Owned	294	164	2,058	7.97
Horton City of	Publicly Owned	890	433	5,099	8.49

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 14. Class of Ownership, Number of Ultimate Consumers, Revenue, Sales, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for the Residential Sector by State and Utility, 1995 (Continued)

State Electric Utility	Class of Ownership	Number of Consumers	Revenue (thousand dollars)	Sales (thousand kilowatthours)	Average Revenue per Kilowatthour[1] (cents)
Kansas (Continued)					
Hugoton City of	Publicly Owned	1,493	1,072	12,038	8.91
Iola City of	Publicly Owned	3,268	1,869	27,880	6.70
Isabel City of	Publicly Owned	82	46	500	(4)
Iuka City of	Publicly Owned	100	59	690	(4)
Jetmore City of	Publicly Owned	433	264	3,407	7.75
Jewell-Mitchell Coop Elec Inc	Cooperative	4,085	3,263	32,755	9.96
Johnson City of	Publicly Owned	523	351	4,124	8.51
Kansas City City of	Publicly Owned	58,688	32,647	505,071	6.46
Kansas City Power & Light Co	Investor-Owned	156,274	137,643	1,837,472	7.49
Kansas Gas & Electric Co	Investor-Owned	245,994	221,628	2,384,609	9.29
Kaw Valley Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	6,290	6,349	73,424	8.65
Kingman City of	Publicly Owned	1,580	868	13,352	6.50
Kiowa City of	Publicly Owned	635	471	5,048	9.33
La Crosse City of	Publicly Owned	661	439	4,583	9.58
La Harpe City of	Publicly Owned	310	214	2,290	9.34
Lakin City of	Publicly Owned	852	792	6,000	13.20
Lane-Scott Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	1,613	1,276	11,802	10.81
Larned City of	Publicly Owned	2,163	1,516	16,789	9.03
Leavenworth-Jefferson E C Inc	Cooperative	6,086	6,621	62,736	10.55
Lincoln Center City of	Publicly Owned	706	354	5,140	6.89
Lindsborg City of	Publicly Owned	1,279	795	9,636	8.25
Lucas City of	Publicly Owned	261	171	2,174	7.87
Luray City of	Publicly Owned	128	86	872	(4)
Lyon-Coffey Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	4,921	5,202	50,979	10.20
Mankato City of	Publicly Owned	516	229	3,237	7.07
Marion City of	Publicly Owned	850	1,009	13,222	7.63
McPherson City of	Publicly Owned	6,617	3,256	69,129	4.71
Meade City of	Publicly Owned	738	516	5,272	9.79
Midwest Energy Inc	Cooperative	22,032	16,407	199,527	8.22
Minneapolis City of	Publicly Owned	887	544	7,331	7.42
Montezuma City of	Publicly Owned	369	221	2,833	7.80
Moran City of	Publicly Owned	254	172	2,298	7.48
Morrill City of	Publicly Owned	127	75	1,036	(4)
Moundridge City of	Publicly Owned	689	496	6,093	8.14
Mount Hope City of	Publicly Owned	330	270	3,101	8.71
Mulberry City of	Publicly Owned	290	206	2,054	10.03
Mulvane City of	Publicly Owned	1,740	1,326	17,358	7.64
Muscotah City of	Publicly Owned	100	59	684	(4)
N C K Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	2,455	2,240	18,753	11.94
Nemaha-Marshall E C A Inc	Cooperative	2,937	2,559	34,921	7.33
Neodesha City of	Publicly Owned	1,389	1,010	12,122	8.33
Ninnescah Rural E C A Inc	Cooperative	2,429	2,123	20,767	10.22
Northwest Kansas E C A Inc	Cooperative	1,125	1,335	11,631	11.48
Norton City of	Publicly Owned	1,435	938	10,668	8.79
Norton-Decatur Coop El Co Inc	Cooperative	2,756	2,842	25,854	10.99
Oakley City of	Publicly Owned	965	517	6,933	7.46
Oberlin City of	Publicly Owned	1,044	704	7,505	9.38
Osage City City of	Publicly Owned	1,259	706	10,757	6.56
Osawatomie City of	Publicly Owned	1,857	1,409	13,950	10.10
Osborne City of	Publicly Owned	927	475	5,904	8.05
Ottawa City of	Publicly Owned	4,791	3,093	36,951	8.37
Oxford City of	Publicly Owned	534	312	4,601	6.78
P R & W Electric Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	2,813	3,179	26,518	11.99
Pioneer Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	4,631	5,000	47,942	10.43
Pomona City of	Publicly Owned	478	289	3,970	7.28
Pratt City of	Publicly Owned	3,421	2,136	27,672	7.72
Prescott City of	Publicly Owned	125	81	921	(4)
Radiant Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	2,608	2,634	25,113	10.49
Radium City of	Publicly Owned	19	11	466	(4)
Robinson City of	Publicly Owned	135	78	986	(4)
Russell City of	Publicly Owned	2,434	1,415	20,668	6.85
Sabetha City of	Publicly Owned	1,262	819	11,226	7.30
Savonburg City of	Publicly Owned	54	36	360	(4)
Scranton City of	Publicly Owned	279	203	2,555	7.95
Sedgwick Cnty El Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	3,588	4,688	49,854	9.40
Sekan Electric Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	3,824	3,745	35,285	10.61
Seneca City of	Publicly Owned	953	602	8,125	7.41
Severance City of	Publicly Owned	60	28	416	(4)

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 14. Class of Ownership, Number of Ultimate Consumers, Revenue, Sales, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for the Residential Sector by State and Utility, 1995 (Continued)

State Electric Utility	Class of Ownership	Number of Consumers	Revenue (thousand dollars)	Sales (thousand kilowatthours)	Average Revenue per Kilowatthour[1] (cents)
Kansas (Continued)					
Seward City of	Publicly Owned	40	30	232	(4)
Sharon Springs City of	Publicly Owned	462	326	2,709	12.03
Smoky Hill Elec Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	2,302	1,903	17,684	10.76
Southwestern Public Service Co	Investor-Owned	1,070	553	8,543	6.47
St Francis City of	Publicly Owned	832	531	4,724	11.24
St John City of	Publicly Owned	701	489	4,998	9.78
St Marys City of	Publicly Owned	798	548	7,024	7.80
Stafford City of	Publicly Owned	712	492	4,751	10.36
Sterling City of	Publicly Owned	1,011	680	7,364	9.23
Stockton City of	Publicly Owned	754	490	5,971	8.21
Summerfield Town of	Publicly Owned	106	58	798	(4)
Sumner-Cowley Elec Coop Inc	Cooperative	3,632	4,478	39,255	11.41
Toronto City of	Publicly Owned	203	109	1,267	8.60
Troy City of	Publicly Owned	591	324	3,978	8.14
Twin Valley Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	2,076	2,255	18,055	12.49
Udall City of	Publicly Owned	353	222	2,731	8.13
United Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	4,804	4,507	40,149	11.23
UtiliCorp United Inc	Investor-Owned	51,595	33,085	419,877	7.88
Vermillion City of	Publicly Owned	80	41	489	(4)
Victory Electric Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	2,372	2,096	22,251	9.42
Wamego City of	Publicly Owned	1,532	1,128	13,575	8.31
Washington City of	Publicly Owned	604	378	4,231	8.93
Waterville City of	Publicly Owned	363	216	2,379	9.08
Wathena City of	Publicly Owned	573	461	5,160	8.93
Wellington City of	Publicly Owned	3,797	2,682	33,399	8.03
Western Coop Electric Assn Inc	Cooperative	2,819	2,169	21,269	10.20
Western Resources Inc	Investor-Owned	283,890	174,397	2,703,256	6.45
Wheatland Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	9,364	8,115	73,632	11.02
Winfield City of	Publicly Owned	5,646	3,695	51,923	7.12
State Total		**1,075,158**	**820,443**	**10,355,800**	**7.92**
Kentucky					
Barbourville City of	Publicly Owned	3,066	1,691	32,481	5.21
Bardstown City of	Publicly Owned	2,661	1,784	35,236	5.06
Bardwell City of	Publicly Owned	464	246	4,417	5.57
Benham City of	Publicly Owned	294	350	4,869	7.19
Benton City of	Publicly Owned	1,780	1,452	22,461	6.46
Berea College	Investor-Owned	3,493	1,599	38,761	4.13
Big Sandy Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	10,305	7,771	144,821	5.37
Blue Grass Rural El Coop Corp	Cooperative	17,439	15,235	264,034	5.77
Bowling Green City of	Publicly Owned	18,406	11,778	185,710	6.34
Clark Rural Electric Coop Corp	Cooperative	18,474	13,568	204,347	6.64
Corbin City Utilities Comm	Publicly Owned	3,146	1,655	31,443	5.26
Cumberland Valley Rural E C C	Cooperative	17,755	12,513	222,211	5.63
Falmouth City of	Publicly Owned	1,278	729	10,647	6.85
Farmers Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	17,334	12,989	225,922	5.75
Fleming-Mason Rural E C C	Cooperative	16,993	10,979	191,905	5.72
Fox Creek Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	9,132	7,512	119,939	6.26
Frankfort City of	Publicly Owned	15,082	7,883	182,563	4.32
Franklin City of	Publicly Owned	3,680	2,506	42,303	5.92
Fulton City of	Publicly Owned	1,591	1,071	17,598	6.09
Glasgow City of	Publicly Owned	4,938	3,277	54,307	6.03
Grayson Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	11,665	8,643	134,203	6.44
Green River Electric Corp	Cooperative	23,594	24,054	348,082	6.91
Harrison County Rural E C C	Cooperative	10,870	8,676	123,462	7.03
Henderson City Utility Comm	Publicly Owned	9,469	4,386	115,891	3.78
Henderson-Union Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	16,108	14,696	219,527	6.69
Hickman City of	Publicly Owned	1,096	848	11,837	7.16
Hickman-Fulton Counties RECC	Cooperative	3,063	3,062	43,511	7.04
Hopkinsville City of	Publicly Owned	11,461	7,380	129,271	5.71
Inter County Rural E C C	Cooperative	18,173	15,098	240,896	6.27
Jackson County Rural E C C	Cooperative	38,679	33,089	541,520	6.11
Jackson Purchase El Coop Corp	Cooperative	21,446	23,985	352,221	6.81
Jellico City of	Publicly Owned	1,918	1,346	21,162	6.36
Kentucky Power Co	Investor-Owned	139,393	107,546	2,191,986	4.91
Kentucky Utilities Co	Investor-Owned	350,507	213,808	4,644,983	4.60
Licking Valley Rural E C C	Cooperative	13,445	9,256	151,332	6.12
Louisville Gas & Electric Co	Investor-Owned	304,514	201,357	3,415,225	5.90

See footnotes at end of table.

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14. Class of Ownership, Number of Ultimate Consumers, Revenue, Sales, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for the Residential Sector by State and Utility, 1995 (Continued)

State Electric Utility	Class of Ownership	Number of Consumers	Revenue (thousand dollars)	Sales (thousand kilowatthours)	Average Revenue per Kilowatthour[1] (cents)
Wyoming (Continued)					
Guernsey Town of	Publicly Owned	564	395	4,699	8.41
Hot Springs Rural El Assn Inc	Cooperative	2,308	1,533	20,889	7.34
Lingle Town of	Publicly Owned	215	144	1,643	8.76
Lower Valley Power & Light Inc	Cooperative	12,214	12,720	228,860	5.56
Lusk Town of	Publicly Owned	752	310	5,487	5.65
Midvale Irrigation District	Publicly Owned	7	3	99	(4)
Montana Power Co	Investor-Owned	165	105	1,772	5.93
MDU Resources Group Inc	Investor-Owned	10,467	6,367	100,314	6.35
Niobrara Electric Assn Inc	Cooperative	1,133	623	6,852	9.09
PacifiCorp	Investor-Owned	94,205	47,332	821,599	5.76
Pine Bluffs City of	Publicly Owned	507	313	4,954	6.32
Powell City of	Publicly Owned	2,156	1,004	13,330	7.53
Riverton Valley Elec Assn Inc	Cooperative	6,487	5,042	79,048	6.38
Rural Electric Co	Cooperative	2,367	1,802	27,802	6.48
Sheridan-Johnson Rrl Elec Assn	Cooperative	1,374	1,288	16,065	8.02
Southeast Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	11	7	73	(4)
Torrington City of	Publicly Owned	2,958	1,245	25,914	4.80
Tri-County Electric Assn Inc	Cooperative	10,851	6,299	109,700	5.74
Wheatland Rural Elec Assn Inc	Cooperative	1,976	1,587	21,216	7.48
Wheatland Town of	Publicly Owned	1,567	639	11,402	5.60
Willwood Light & Power Co	Cooperative	45	44	908	(4)
Wyrulec Co	Cooperative	2,453	1,562	21,777	7.17
Yampa Valley Electric Assn Inc	Cooperative	440	252	3,512	7.18
State Total		**207,392**	**118,197**	**1,939,252**	**6.09**
U.S. Total (Fifty States) [3]		**103,917,312**	**87,609,598**	**1,042,501,471**	**8.40**
Total (Includes the Four Power Authorities)		**105,131,293**	**88,130,559**	**1,048,580,165**	**8.40**

1 The average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold is calculated by dividing revenue by sales.

2 Most electric utilities in the State of Alaska that have average revenue per kilowatthour exceeding the U.S. average compensate their rural consumers through the State of Alaska Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. The PCE program was designed to offset the high generation and distribution costs that must otherwise be passed on to consumers in the form of high rates for electricity. The PCE subsidy has not been subtracted from the data shown in this table for the total revenue of those utilities receiving compensation for high energy costs.

3 The U.S. total excludes the four power authorities of American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

4 Electric revenues and sales data are reported by electric utilities in thousand dollars and thousand kilowatthours. Average revenues per kilowatthour for electric utilities with either less than $100,000 of revenue or less than 1 million kilowatthours of sales are not provided because the significance of the data is not sufficient to make the ratio meaningful.

Notes: •Data are final. •The power authorities of American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are not included in aggregated statistics unless specified. •Electric utilities serving consumers in more than one State are listed under each State served.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

Table 15. Class of Ownership, Number of Ultimate Consumers, Revenue, Sales, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for the Commerical Sector by State and Utility, 1995 (Continued)

State Electric Utility	Class of Ownership	Number of Consumers	Revenue (thousand dollars)	Sales (thousand kilowatthours)	Average Revenue per Kilowatthour[1] (cents)
Iowa (Continued)					
Pella Coop Elec Assn	Cooperative	100	219	2,751	7.96
Plymouth Electric Coop Assn	Cooperative	43	128	1,820	7.03
Pocahontas City of	Publicly Owned	172	232	3,181	7.29
Preston City of	Publicly Owned	98	182	2,615	6.96
Primghar City of	Publicly Owned	99	141	2,779	5.07
Readlyn City of	Publicly Owned	31	53	817	(4)
Remsen City of	Publicly Owned	195	276	5,826	4.74
Renwick City of	Publicly Owned	25	110	1,732	6.35
Rideta Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	30	374	5,473	6.83
Rock Rapids Municipal Utility	Publicly Owned	188	226	3,582	6.31
Rockford City of	Publicly Owned	116	77	1,082	(4)
S E Iowa Coop Electric Assn	Cooperative	156	2,250	41,938	5.37
Sabula City of	Publicly Owned	22	78	1,094	(4)
Sac County Rural Electric Coop	Cooperative	33	105	1,571	6.68
Sanborn City of	Publicly Owned	121	255	5,952	4.28
Sergeant Bluff City of	Publicly Owned	110	781	14,876	5.25
Shelby City of	Publicly Owned	73	98	2,068	(4)
Sibley City of	Publicly Owned	213	412	7,435	5.54
Sioux Center City of	Publicly Owned	245	563	10,431	5.40
South Crawford Rural Elec Corp	Cooperative	42	90	1,529	(4)
Southern Iowa Elec Coop Inc	Cooperative	90	194	2,835	6.84
Spencer City of	Publicly Owned	809	2,721	61,870	4.40
Stanhope City of	Publicly Owned	47	95	1,076	(4)
Stanton City of	Publicly Owned	40	87	1,711	(4)
State Center City of	Publicly Owned	103	198	2,295	8.63
Story City City of	Publicly Owned	167	297	3,686	8.06
Stratford City of	Publicly Owned	65	173	1,862	9.29
Strawberry Point City of	Publicly Owned	139	299	3,295	9.07
Stuart City of	Publicly Owned	145	460	5,688	8.09
Sumner City of	Publicly Owned	202	378	6,008	6.29
T I P Rural Electric Coop	Cooperative	159	2,706	37,816	7.16
Tipton City of	Publicly Owned	238	497	6,348	7.83
Traer City of	Publicly Owned	154	323	4,265	7.57
Tri-County Electric Coop	Cooperative	1	2	22	(4)
Villisca City of	Publicly Owned	133	164	3,649	4.49
Vinton City of	Publicly Owned	287	414	5,109	8.10
Wall Lake City of	Publicly Owned	74	182	3,236	5.62
Waverly Municipal Elec Utility	Publicly Owned	460	1,053	13,393	7.86
Webster City City of	Publicly Owned	524	1,628	21,082	7.72
West Bend City of	Publicly Owned	98	141	2,076	6.79
West Liberty City of	Publicly Owned	152	369	6,240	5.91
West Point Utility System	Publicly Owned	101	187	2,206	8.48
Westfield Town of	Publicly Owned	6	11	139	(4)
Whittemore City of	Publicly Owned	55	59	1,050	(4)
Wilton City of	Publicly Owned	165	287	3,725	7.70
Winnebago Rural Elec Coop Assn	Cooperative	36	38	610	(4)
Winterset City of	Publicly Owned	305	936	11,762	7.96
Woodbine City of	Publicly Owned	98	174	3,936	4.42
Woodbury County Rural E C A	Cooperative	37	461	8,035	5.74
Woolstock City of	Publicly Owned	11	56	573	(4)
Wright County Rural Elec Coop	Cooperative	20	528	8,704	6.07
State Total		**162,731**	**489,850**	**7,606,592**	**6.44**
Kansas					
Alfalfa Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	525	375	4,434	8.46
Alma City of	Publicly Owned	102	184	2,274	8.09
Anthony City of	Publicly Owned	260	504	7,965	6.33
Arcadia City of	Publicly Owned	14	10	94	(4)
Ark Valley Elec Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	553	1,300	11,969	10.86
Arma City of	Publicly Owned	62	167	2,207	7.57
Ashland City of	Publicly Owned	164	276	3,856	7.16
Attica City of	Publicly Owned	92	105	1,625	6.46
Augusta City of	Publicly Owned	302	1,306	21,619	6.04
Axtell City of	Publicly Owned	36	33	613	(4)
Baldwin City City of	Publicly Owned	100	533	6,217	8.57
Belleville City of	Publicly Owned	239	798	11,738	6.80
Beloit City of	Publicly Owned	298	797	10,981	7.26
Bronson City of	Publicly Owned	21	41	529	(4)

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 15. Class of Ownership, Number of Ultimate Consumers, Revenue, Sales, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for the Commerical Sector by State and Utility, 1995 (Continued)

State Electric Utility	Class of Ownership	Number of Consumers	Revenue (thousand dollars)	Sales (thousand kilowatthours)	Average Revenue per Kilowatthour[1] (cents)
Kansas (Continued)					
Brown-Atchison E C A Inc	Cooperative	192	401	3,670	10.93
Burlingame City of	Publicly Owned	82	231	2,669	8.65
Burlington City of	Publicly Owned	288	1,137	16,187	7.02
Butler Rural El Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	520	1,546	17,744	8.71
C & W Rural Elec Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	361	397	3,170	12.52
Caney Valley El Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	1,457	2,193	19,129	11.46
Cawker City City of	Publicly Owned	57	116	946	(4)
Centralia City of	Publicly Owned	40	95	1,042	(4)
Chanute City of	Publicly Owned	848	2,236	35,024	6.38
Chapman City of	Publicly Owned	54	180	1,010	17.82
Chetopa City of	Publicly Owned	71	140	2,950	4.75
Cimarron City of	Publicly Owned	143	200	2,495	8.02
Clay Center City of	Publicly Owned	321	780	10,568	7.38
Coffeyville City of	Publicly Owned	964	7,611	123,209	6.18
Colby City of	Publicly Owned	488	696	11,316	6.15
CMS Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	1,065	4,600	51,497	8.93
D S & O Rural E C A Inc	Cooperative	687	1,542	18,709	8.24
Dighton City of	Publicly Owned	124	445	3,971	11.21
Doniphan Elec Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	80	163	2,164	7.53
Ellinwood City of	Publicly Owned	165	177	1,759	10.06
Elsmore City of	Publicly Owned	3	5	30	(4)
Elwood City of	Publicly Owned	30	63	300	(4)
Empire District Electric Co	Investor-Owned	1,252	2,842	44,284	6.42
Enterprise City of	Publicly Owned	55	76	977	(4)
Erie City of	Publicly Owned	103	162	2,422	6.69
Eudora City of	Publicly Owned	74	172	2,223	7.74
Flint Hills Rural E C A Inc	Cooperative	404	1,379	15,168	9.09
Fredonia City of	Publicly Owned	303	1,128	11,137	10.13
Galva City of	Publicly Owned	51	44	529	(4)
Garden City City of	Publicly Owned	570	7,266	93,916	7.74
Gardner City of	Publicly Owned	197	731	10,453	6.99
Garnett City of	Publicly Owned	216	235	3,113	7.55
Girard City of	Publicly Owned	249	540	5,646	9.56
Glasco City of	Publicly Owned	41	77	864	(4)
Glen Elder City of	Publicly Owned	58	44	722	(4)
Goodland City of	Publicly Owned	442	773	8,691	8.89
Greensburg City of	Publicly Owned	139	282	4,385	6.43
Haven City of	Publicly Owned	116	375	4,779	7.85
Herington City of	Publicly Owned	200	623	8,488	7.34
Herndon City of	Publicly Owned	30	36	319	(4)
Hill City City of	Publicly Owned	259	571	5,195	10.99
Hillsboro City of	Publicly Owned	209	757	9,166	8.26
Hoisington City of	Publicly Owned	139	232	2,779	8.35
Holton City of	Publicly Owned	311	707	10,758	6.57
Holyrood City of	Publicly Owned	22	71	737	(4)
Horton City of	Publicly Owned	123	195	2,293	8.50
Hugoton City of	Publicly Owned	342	1,071	10,172	10.53
Iola City of	Publicly Owned	686	1,689	31,552	5.35
Isabel City of	Publicly Owned	1	37	326	(4)
Iuka City of	Publicly Owned	23	65	935	(4)
Jetmore City of	Publicly Owned	139	229	3,437	6.66
Jewell-Mitchell Coop Elec Inc	Cooperative	305	903	8,698	10.38
Johnson City of	Publicly Owned	243	362	4,213	8.59
Kansas City City of	Publicly Owned	6,726	44,305	766,786	5.78
Kansas City Power & Light Co	Investor-Owned	18,990	128,335	1,879,924	6.83
Kansas Gas & Electric Co	Investor-Owned	24,706	171,654	2,094,819	8.19
Kaw Valley Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	331	320	3,964	8.07
Kingman City of	Publicly Owned	330	513	8,269	6.20
Kiowa City of	Publicly Owned	141	210	1,619	12.97
La Crosse City of	Publicly Owned	153	216	2,267	9.53
La Harpe City of	Publicly Owned	14	24	251	(4)
Lakin City of	Publicly Owned	117	254	2,000	12.70
Lane-Scott Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	655	3,281	35,230	9.31
Larned City of	Publicly Owned	382	1,025	13,263	7.73
Leavenworth-Jefferson E C Inc	Cooperative	467	548	4,908	11.17
Lincoln Center City of	Publicly Owned	198	216	2,797	7.72
Lindsborg City of	Publicly Owned	233	922	11,268	8.18
Lucas City of	Publicly Owned	69	102	1,142	8.93

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 15. Class of Ownership, Number of Ultimate Consumers, Revenue, Sales, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for the Commerical Sector by State and Utility, 1995 (Continued)

State Electric Utility	Class of Ownership	Number of Consumers	Revenue (thousand dollars)	Sales (thousand kilowatthours)	Average Revenue per Kilowatthour[1] (cents)
Kansas (Continued)					
Luray City of	Publicly Owned	38	40	436	(4)
Lyon-Coffey Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	1,468	2,444	23,219	10.53
Mankato City of	Publicly Owned	146	179	2,083	8.59
Marion City of	Publicly Owned	250	104	1,100	9.45
McPherson City of	Publicly Owned	1,026	4,142	91,663	4.52
Meade City of	Publicly Owned	170	240	2,429	9.88
Midwest Energy Inc	Cooperative	9,157	8,665	104,930	8.26
Minneapolis City of	Publicly Owned	193	314	5,304	5.92
Montezuma City of	Publicly Owned	74	302	3,171	9.52
Moran City of	Publicly Owned	46	95	1,508	(4)
Morrill City of	Publicly Owned	34	15	129	(4)
Moundridge City of	Publicly Owned	97	639	8,970	7.12
Mount Hope City of	Publicly Owned	15	130	1,200	10.83
Mulberry City of	Publicly Owned	10	29	291	(4)
Mulvane City of	Publicly Owned	201	593	7,678	7.72
Muscotah City of	Publicly Owned	4	4	43	(4)
N C K Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	151	598	6,701	8.92
Nemaha-Marshall E C A Inc	Cooperative	227	477	6,147	7.76
Neodesha City of	Publicly Owned	235	291	3,546	8.21
Ninnescah Rural E C A Inc	Cooperative	730	2,037	21,742	9.37
Northwest Kansas E C A Inc	Cooperative	208	603	5,355	11.26
Norton City of	Publicly Owned	342	1,000	12,279	8.14
Norton-Decatur Coop El Co Inc	Cooperative	1,186	4,476	43,438	10.30
Oakley City of	Publicly Owned	288	423	5,846	7.24
Oberlin City of	Publicly Owned	257	533	5,921	9.00
Osage City City of	Publicly Owned	233	499	7,616	6.55
Osawatomie City of	Publicly Owned	222	716	8,222	8.71
Osborne City of	Publicly Owned	151	170	1,706	9.96
Ottawa City of	Publicly Owned	523	735	8,935	8.23
Oxford City of	Publicly Owned	67	47	702	(4)
P R & W Electric Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	184	453	4,550	9.96
Pioneer Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	7,532	13,610	139,386	9.76
Pomona City of	Publicly Owned	47	101	1,752	5.76
Pratt City of	Publicly Owned	680	2,364	37,098	6.37
Prescott City of	Publicly Owned	31	41	569	(4)
Radiant Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	824	1,211	14,761	8.20
Radium City of	Publicly Owned	2	28	934	(4)
Robinson City of	Publicly Owned	45	12	147	(4)
Russell City of	Publicly Owned	567	1,294	18,503	6.99
Sabetha City of	Publicly Owned	248	246	3,331	7.39
Savonburg City of	Publicly Owned	9	7	55	(4)
Scranton City of	Publicly Owned	31	70	1,004	(4)
Sedgwick Cnty El Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	625	1,241	13,189	9.41
Sekan Electric Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	383	1,030	12,557	8.20
Seneca City of	Publicly Owned	180	252	3,784	6.66
Seward City of	Publicly Owned	6	8	180	(4)
Sharon Springs City of	Publicly Owned	99	189	1,644	11.50
Smoky Hill Elec Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	501	1,113	11,663	9.54
Southwestern Public Service Co	Investor-Owned	385	614	9,973	6.16
St Francis City of	Publicly Owned	255	463	4,319	10.72
St John City of	Publicly Owned	160	347	3,755	9.24
St Marys City of	Publicly Owned	153	568	6,723	8.45
Stafford City of	Publicly Owned	98	314	2,918	10.76
Sterling City of	Publicly Owned	193	651	6,840	9.52
Stockton City of	Publicly Owned	153	224	2,726	8.22
Summerfield Town of	Publicly Owned	34	24	317	(4)
Sumner-Cowley Elec Coop Inc	Cooperative	404	1,760	17,082	10.30
Toronto City of	Publicly Owned	23	30	320	(4)
Troy City of	Publicly Owned	8	157	2,024	7.76
Twin Valley Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	173	407	3,660	11.12
Udall City of	Publicly Owned	48	146	1,718	8.50
United Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	720	1,385	13,458	10.29
UtiliCorp United Inc	Investor-Owned	14,303	33,813	470,742	7.18
Vermillion City of	Publicly Owned	13	13	142	(4)
Victory Electric Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	400	1,524	17,138	8.89
Wamego City of	Publicly Owned	242	484	5,459	8.87
Washington City of	Publicly Owned	147	440	4,998	8.80
Waterville City of	Publicly Owned	79	159	2,093	7.60

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 15. Class of Ownership, Number of Ultimate Consumers, Revenue, Sales, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for the Commerical Sector by State and Utility, 1995 (Continued)

State Electric Utility	Class of Ownership	Number of Consumers	Revenue (thousand dollars)	Sales (thousand kilowatthours)	Average Revenue per Kilowatthour[1] (cents)
Kansas (Continued)					
Wathena City of	Publicly Owned	103	160	1,990	8.04
Wellington City of	Publicly Owned	453	926	11,934	7.76
Western Resources Inc	Investor-Owned	40,675	169,165	3,358,272	5.04
Wheatland Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	5,143	10,746	96,196	11.17
Winfield City of	Publicly Owned	1,233	1,292	18,634	6.93
State Total		**166,963**	**686,604**	**10,273,412**	**6.68**
Kentucky					
Barbourville City of	Publicly Owned	463	427	6,655	6.42
Bardstown City of	Publicly Owned	788	2,426	49,349	4.92
Bardwell City of	Publicly Owned	84	142	2,283	6.22
Benham City of	Publicly Owned	23	41	816	(4)
Benton City of	Publicly Owned	460	548	7,570	7.24
Berea College	Investor-Owned	584	859	17,632	4.87
Big Sandy Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	820	2,579	49,036	5.26
Blue Grass Rural El Coop Corp	Cooperative	813	3,316	59,073	5.61
Bowling Green City of	Publicly Owned	2,925	4,413	64,434	6.85
Clark Rural Electric Coop Corp	Cooperative	1,166	4,580	66,227	6.92
Corbin City Utilities Comm	Publicly Owned	572	778	13,093	5.94
Cumberland Valley Rural E C C	Cooperative	1,050	1,326	18,451	7.19
Falmouth City of	Publicly Owned	76	384	5,490	6.99
Farmers Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	923	3,610	63,599	5.68
Fleming-Mason Rural E C C	Cooperative	1,057	3,523	67,387	5.23
Fox Creek Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	267	532	7,854	6.77
Frankfort City of	Publicly Owned	2,371	2,846	61,964	4.59
Franklin City of	Publicly Owned	612	702	10,677	6.57
Fulton City of	Publicly Owned	283	340	4,961	6.85
Glasgow City of	Publicly Owned	1,177	1,399	20,315	6.89
Grayson Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	999	2,156	34,049	6.33
Green River Electric Corp	Cooperative	3,391	3,274	47,345	6.92
Harrison County Rural E C C	Cooperative	242	2,350	59,056	3.98
Henderson City Utility Comm	Publicly Owned	3,070	6,019	176,339	3.41
Henderson-Union Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	1,254	4,395	61,354	7.16
Hickman City of	Publicly Owned	206	246	3,023	8.14
Hickman-Fulton Counties RECC	Cooperative	581	500	5,639	8.87
Hopkinsville City of	Publicly Owned	1,674	2,251	35,136	6.41
Inter County Rural E C C	Cooperative	461	1,482	22,601	6.56
Jackson County Rural E C C	Cooperative	2,300	6,651	110,672	6.01
Jackson Purchase El Coop Corp	Cooperative	1,942	9,252	153,750	6.02
Jellico City of	Publicly Owned	221	144	1,876	7.68
Kentucky Power Co	Investor-Owned	22,659	58,606	1,134,509	5.17
Kentucky Utilities Co	Investor-Owned	60,747	142,785	3,231,098	4.42
Licking Valley Rural E C C	Cooperative	917	2,484	37,386	6.64
Louisville Gas & Electric Co	Investor-Owned	34,515	160,571	2,914,165	5.51
Madisonville Municipal Utils	Publicly Owned	1,313	8,162	201,201	4.06
Mayfield City of	Publicly Owned	763	993	14,251	6.97
Meade County Rural E C C	Cooperative	1,485	4,715	63,718	7.40
Monticello City of	Publicly Owned	477	554	8,547	6.48
Murray City of	Publicly Owned	949	1,311	20,650	6.35
Nicholasville City of	Publicly Owned	422	1,144	24,458	4.68
Nolin Rural Electric Coop Corp	Cooperative	949	3,658	66,331	5.51
Olive Hill City of	Publicly Owned	216	569	10,680	5.33
Owen Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	1,007	5,406	93,085	5.81
Owensboro City of	Publicly Owned	2,647	2,038	40,824	4.99
Paducah City of	Publicly Owned	2,803	3,695	52,794	7.00
Paris City of	Publicly Owned	296	345	6,760	5.10
Pennyrile Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	6,846	4,616	56,710	8.14
Princeton City of	Publicly Owned	523	629	7,812	8.05
Providence City of	Publicly Owned	202	699	12,834	5.45
Russellville City of	Publicly Owned	604	785	10,926	7.18
Salt River Electric Coop Corp	Cooperative	1,351	1,453	21,672	6.70
Shelby Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	327	2,528	48,181	5.25
South Kentucky Rural E C C	Cooperative	2,572	2,800	43,908	6.38
Taylor County Rural E C C	Cooperative	1,886	3,864	68,443	5.65
Tri-County Elec Member Corp	Cooperative	4,239	2,828	36,250	7.80
Union Light Heat & Power Co	Investor-Owned	10,477	51,416	864,333	5.95
Vanceburg City of	Publicly Owned	312	653	10,704	6.10
Warren Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	5,394	4,495	55,735	8.06

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 16. Class of Ownership, Number of Ultimate Consumers, Revenue, Sales, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for the Industrial Sector by State and Utility, 1995 (Continued)

State Electric Utility	Class of Ownership	Number of Consumers	Revenue (thousand dollars)	Sales (thousand kilowatthours)	Average Revenue per Kilowatthour[1] (cents)
Iowa (Continued)					
Sanborn City of	Publicly Owned	3	198	4,046	4.89
Sibley City of	Publicly Owned	2	369	8,895	4.15
Sioux Center City of	Publicly Owned	122	1,559	32,245	4.83
South Crawford Rural Elec Corp	Cooperative	2	827	18,636	4.44
Southern Iowa Elec Coop Inc	Cooperative	2	270	5,983	4.51
Stanton City of	Publicly Owned	1	10	149	([4])
State Center City of	Publicly Owned	4	43	568	([4])
Story City City of	Publicly Owned	39	843	14,137	5.96
Tipton City of	Publicly Owned	5	190	4,177	4.55
Traer City of	Publicly Owned	1	276	4,290	6.43
Vinton City of	Publicly Owned	32	543	7,774	6.98
Waverly Municipal Elec Utility	Publicly Owned	46	3,057	54,191	5.64
Webster City City of	Publicly Owned	16	3,552	64,741	5.49
West Bend City of	Publicly Owned	6	156	1,819	8.58
West Liberty City of	Publicly Owned	5	1,423	26,507	5.37
West Point Utility System	Publicly Owned	8	123	2,111	5.83
Whittemore City of	Publicly Owned	2	56	860	([4])
Wilton City of	Publicly Owned	5	421	6,765	6.22
Winterset City of	Publicly Owned	10	637	10,097	6.31
Wright County Rural Elec Coop	Cooperative	5	1,737	44,191	3.93
State Total		3,838	541,923	13,771,042	3.94
Kansas					
Alma City of	Publicly Owned	2	66	861	([4])
Ark Valley Elec Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	25	843	10,265	8.21
Arma City of	Publicly Owned	3	5	33	([4])
Attica City of	Publicly Owned	7	45	733	([4])
Beloit City of	Publicly Owned	13	568	10,512	5.40
Burlington City of	Publicly Owned	1	44	749	([4])
C & W Rural Elec Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	62	353	6,069	5.82
Chanute City of	Publicly Owned	89	3,906	85,387	4.57
Cimarron City of	Publicly Owned	15	376	3,286	11.44
Clay Center City of	Publicly Owned	161	613	10,831	5.66
Colby City of	Publicly Owned	67	1,033	17,947	5.76
CMS Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	1,685	770	6,710	11.48
D S & O Rural E C A Inc	Cooperative	2	216	2,983	7.24
Elwood City of	Publicly Owned	1	50	684	([4])
Empire District Electric Co	Investor-Owned	49	2,631	57,326	4.59
Enterprise City of	Publicly Owned	2	49	647	([4])
Erie City of	Publicly Owned	2	7	169	([4])
Eudora City of	Publicly Owned	3	375	4,941	7.59
Gardner City of	Publicly Owned	8	478	10,093	4.74
Garnett City of	Publicly Owned	42	431	5,965	7.23
Girard City of	Publicly Owned	16	649	9,653	6.72
Goodland City of	Publicly Owned	46	1,035	12,658	8.18
Herington City of	Publicly Owned	1	75	2,428	([4])
Hoisington City of	Publicly Owned	48	178	2,328	7.65
Holton City of	Publicly Owned	14	242	5,684	4.26
Horton City of	Publicly Owned	1	70	906	([4])
Iola City of	Publicly Owned	3	1,114	30,229	3.69
Jewell-Mitchell Coop Elec Inc	Cooperative	1	61	1,216	([4])
Johnson City of	Publicly Owned	4	210	3,334	6.30
Kansas City City of	Publicly Owned	121	29,660	742,405	4.00
Kansas City Power & Light Co	Investor-Owned	1,281	23,316	436,651	5.34
Kansas Gas & Electric Co	Investor-Owned	3,802	182,930	3,541,863	5.16
Kaw Valley Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	20	1,279	18,439	6.94
Kingman City of	Publicly Owned	9	957	18,323	5.22
Kiowa City of	Publicly Owned	29	177	2,758	6.42
La Crosse City of	Publicly Owned	7	160	1,905	8.40
Lakin City of	Publicly Owned	14	385	3,000	12.83
Larned City of	Publicly Owned	14	237	3,341	7.09
Lincoln Center City of	Publicly Owned	6	279	3,932	7.10
Lyon-Coffey Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	3	355	5,047	7.03
Mankato City of	Publicly Owned	3	93	1,303	([4])
Marion City of	Publicly Owned	2	10	120	([4])
McPherson City of	Publicly Owned	10	10,236	352,990	2.90
Meade City of	Publicly Owned	18	265	3,908	6.78
Midwest Energy Inc	Cooperative	3,538	27,383	419,994	6.52
Minneapolis City of	Publicly Owned	5	56	1,294	([4])

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 16. Class of Ownership, Number of Ultimate Consumers, Revenue, Sales, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for the Industrial Sector by State and Utility, 1995 (Continued)

State Electric Utility	Class of Ownership	Number of Consumers	Revenue (thousand dollars)	Sales (thousand kilowatthours)	Average Revenue per Kilowatthour[1] (cents)
Kansas (Continued)					
Moundridge City of	Publicly Owned	27	161	2,322	6.93
N C K Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	339	324	2,524	12.84
Neodesha City of	Publicly Owned	43	1,243	18,263	6.81
Ninnescah Rural E C A Inc	Cooperative	1	606	12,026	5.04
Northwest Kansas E C A Inc	Cooperative	9	479	5,207	9.20
Oakley City of	Publicly Owned	5	154	2,820	5.46
Osage City City of	Publicly Owned	3	120	1,853	6.48
Osawatomie City of	Publicly Owned	4	28	279	(4)
Osborne City of	Publicly Owned	34	408	5,460	7.47
Ottawa City of	Publicly Owned	94	2,867	41,965	6.83
Oxford City of	Publicly Owned	23	274	2,560	10.70
Pioneer Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	11	3,829	63,709	6.01
Russell City of	Publicly Owned	256	895	14,444	6.20
Sabetha City of	Publicly Owned	69	1,372	22,752	6.03
Sedgwick Cnty El Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	1	106	909	(4)
Seneca City of	Publicly Owned	51	506	7,308	6.92
Sharon Springs City of	Publicly Owned	21	91	816	(4)
Smoky Hill Elec Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	22	522	6,583	7.93
Southwestern Public Service Co	Investor-Owned	15	228	6,033	3.78
UtiliCorp United Inc	Investor-Owned	69	25,819	659,589	3.91
Victory Electric Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	2	1,951	37,835	5.16
Wamego City of	Publicly Owned	16	355	5,978	5.94
Wellington City of	Publicly Owned	49	2,104	35,776	5.88
Western Coop Electric Assn Inc	Cooperative	1,486	7,291	85,859	8.49
Western Resources Inc	Investor-Owned	1,724	86,017	2,077,068	4.14
Wheatland Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	30	11,759	219,665	5.35
Winfield City of	Publicly Owned	100	6,842	154,504	4.43
State Total		**15,759**	**450,622**	**9,356,007**	**4.82**
Kentucky					
Barbourville City of	Publicly Owned	151	2,153	42,523	5.06
Bardstown City of	Publicly Owned	10	2,577	63,655	4.05
Benton City of	Publicly Owned	47	1,394	22,707	6.14
Berea College	Investor-Owned	45	1,984	50,430	3.93
Big Sandy Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	4	1,354	28,301	4.78
Blue Grass Rural El Coop Corp	Cooperative	8	4,601	122,731	3.75
Bowling Green City of	Publicly Owned	516	22,569	422,089	5.35
Clark Rural Electric Coop Corp	Cooperative	1	349	6,626	5.27
Corbin City Utilities Comm	Publicly Owned	41	765	16,890	4.53
Cumberland Valley Rural E C C	Cooperative	73	6,971	154,366	4.52
Electric Energy Inc	Investor-Owned	1	160,779	8,977,094	1.79
Falmouth City of	Publicly Owned	4	44	499	(4)
Farmers Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	1	492	13,143	3.74
Fleming-Mason Rural E C C	Cooperative	2	8,605	312,475	2.75
Fox Creek Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	1	401	11,195	3.58
Frankfort City of	Publicly Owned	281	13,182	365,120	3.61
Franklin City of	Publicly Owned	69	5,840	137,249	4.26
Fulton City of	Publicly Owned	48	2,102	39,762	5.29
Glasgow City of	Publicly Owned	166	11,272	237,741	4.74
Grayson Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	1	601	16,246	3.70
Green River Electric Corp	Cooperative	222	113,525	3,906,877	2.91
Henderson City Utility Comm	Publicly Owned	13	3,942	136,040	2.90
Henderson-Union Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	19	75,618	2,428,997	3.11
Hickman City of	Publicly Owned	14	492	5,663	8.69
Hickman-Fulton Counties RECC	Cooperative	10	3,042	59,052	5.15
Hopkinsville City of	Publicly Owned	254	10,420	239,217	4.36
Inter County Rural E C C	Cooperative	3	472	11,864	3.98
Jackson County Rural E C C	Cooperative	2	1,796	51,184	3.51
Jackson Purchase El Coop Corp	Cooperative	6	3,589	75,375	4.76
Jellico City of	Publicly Owned	9	205	2,245	9.13
Kentucky Power Co	Investor-Owned	1,754	96,647	2,980,230	3.24
Kentucky Utilities Co	Investor-Owned	1,907	156,021	4,553,804	3.43
Licking Valley Rural E C C	Cooperative	2	603	12,722	4.74
Louisville Gas & Electric Co	Investor-Owned	393	110,800	3,023,543	3.66
Mayfield City of	Publicly Owned	117	4,436	74,073	5.99
Monticello City of	Publicly Owned	79	2,276	41,184	5.53
Murray City of	Publicly Owned	136	7,033	133,482	5.27
Nicholasville City of	Publicly Owned	5	1,800	55,134	3.26
Nolin Rural Electric Coop Corp	Cooperative	2	3,747	107,287	3.49

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 17. Class of Ownership, Number of Ultimate Consumers, Revenue, Sales, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for All Sectors by State and Utility, 1995 (Continued)

State Electric Utility	Class of Ownership	Number of Consumers	Revenue (thousand dollars)	Sales (thousand kilowatthours)	Average Revenue per Kilowatthour[1] (cents)
Iowa (Continued)					
West Bend City of	Publicly Owned	654	779	11,104	7.02
West Liberty City of	Publicly Owned	1,384	2,572	44,143	5.83
West Point Utility System	Publicly Owned	672	772	10,961	7.04
Westfield Town of	Publicly Owned	85	67	780	(4)
Whittemore City of	Publicly Owned	321	319	4,913	6.49
Wilton City of	Publicly Owned	1,322	1,549	21,376	7.25
Winnebago Rural Elec Coop Assn	Cooperative	2,006	2,657	35,470	7.49
Winterset City of	Publicly Owned	2,166	2,651	36,434	7.28
Woodbine City of	Publicly Owned	755	554	12,713	4.36
Woodbury County Rural E C A	Cooperative	2,674	3,972	47,924	8.29
Woolstock City of	Publicly Owned	114	126	1,435	8.78
Wright County Rural Elec Coop	Cooperative	1,857	5,142	89,534	5.74
State Total		**1,363,236**	**2,069,157**	**34,300,919**	**6.03**
Kansas					
Alfalfa Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	779	683	8,684	7.87
Alma City of	Publicly Owned	470	497	6,055	8.21
Altamont City of	Publicly Owned	523	500	7,156	6.99
Anthony City of	Publicly Owned	1,996	1,443	23,964	6.02
Arcadia City of	Publicly Owned	198	169	1,448	11.67
Ark Valley Elec Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	4,573	6,560	60,228	10.89
Arma City of	Publicly Owned	810	893	8,882	10.05
Ashland City of	Publicly Owned	694	603	7,934	7.60
Attica City of	Publicly Owned	461	388	6,218	6.24
Augusta City of	Publicly Owned	3,973	3,501	55,737	6.28
Axtell City of	Publicly Owned	240	153	2,199	6.96
Baldwin City City of	Publicly Owned	1,281	1,644	19,345	8.50
Belleville City of	Publicly Owned	1,503	1,533	20,700	7.41
Beloit City of	Publicly Owned	2,057	2,350	36,414	6.45
Blue Mound City of	Publicly Owned	170	131	1,538	8.52
Bronson City of	Publicly Owned	186	150	1,800	8.33
Brown-Atchison E C A Inc	Cooperative	2,889	3,186	32,087	9.93
Burlingame City of	Publicly Owned	627	651	7,294	8.93
Burlington City of	Publicly Owned	1,541	1,988	27,624	7.20
Butler Rural El Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	5,781	8,525	82,606	10.32
C & W Rural Elec Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	2,818	3,344	35,929	9.31
Caney Valley El Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	5,205	5,458	46,459	11.75
Cawker City City of	Publicly Owned	434	352	4,302	8.18
Centralia City of	Publicly Owned	305	293	3,100	9.45
Chanute City of	Publicly Owned	5,542	8,973	161,940	5.54
Chapman City of	Publicly Owned	626	620	5,185	11.96
Chetopa City of	Publicly Owned	752	582	8,840	6.58
Cimarron City of	Publicly Owned	914	1,121	12,342	9.08
Clay Center City of	Publicly Owned	2,743	2,827	40,482	6.98
Coffeyville City of	Publicly Owned	7,899	11,450	176,447	6.49
Colby City of	Publicly Owned	2,792	2,897	46,992	6.16
CMS Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	4,638	7,381	78,505	9.40
D S & O Rural E C A Inc	Cooperative	6,621	7,322	86,168	8.50
Dighton City of	Publicly Owned	810	998	8,697	11.48
Doniphan Elec Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	1,484	1,195	15,638	7.64
Ellinwood City of	Publicly Owned	1,246	1,337	13,272	10.07
Elsmore City of	Publicly Owned	60	33	335	(4)
Elwood City of	Publicly Owned	431	411	3,222	12.76
Empire District Electric Co	Investor-Owned	9,974	11,523	202,221	5.70
Enterprise City of	Publicly Owned	382	344	4,145	8.30
Erie City of	Publicly Owned	696	653	9,583	6.81
Eudora City of	Publicly Owned	1,584	1,881	24,705	7.61
Flint Hills Rural E C A Inc	Cooperative	5,826	6,434	61,433	10.47
Fredonia City of	Publicly Owned	1,720	2,243	22,138	10.13
Galva City of	Publicly Owned	344	295	3,529	8.36
Garden City City of	Publicly Owned	9,427	12,447	156,716	7.94
Gardner City of	Publicly Owned	2,292	2,682	39,781	6.74
Garnett City of	Publicly Owned	1,801	1,619	21,175	7.65
Girard City of	Publicly Owned	1,608	2,249	26,514	8.48
Glasco City of	Publicly Owned	396	307	3,443	8.92
Glen Elder City of	Publicly Owned	364	302	3,678	8.21
Goodland City of	Publicly Owned	2,926	3,198	42,193	7.58
Greensburg City of	Publicly Owned	1,049	916	12,624	7.26
Haven City of	Publicly Owned	652	789	9,066	8.70

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 17. Class of Ownership, Number of Ultimate Consumers, Revenue, Sales, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for All Sectors by State and Utility, 1995 (Continued)

State Electric Utility	Class of Ownership	Number of Consumers	Revenue (thousand dollars)	Sales (thousand kilowatthours)	Average Revenue per Kilowatthour[1] (cents)
Kansas (Continued)					
Herington City of	Publicly Owned	1,549	1,460	20,121	7.26
Herndon City of	Publicly Owned	170	118	1,011	11.67
Hill City City of	Publicly Owned	1,100	1,277	11,170	11.43
Hillsboro City of	Publicly Owned	1,450	1,443	17,427	8.28
Hoisington City of	Publicly Owned	1,810	1,307	17,584	7.43
Holton City of	Publicly Owned	2,220	2,609	31,483	8.29
Holyrood City of	Publicly Owned	316	235	2,795	8.41
Horton City of	Publicly Owned	1,060	879	10,426	8.43
Hugoton City of	Publicly Owned	1,850	2,196	23,348	9.41
Iola City of	Publicly Owned	3,957	4,672	89,661	5.21
Isabel City of	Publicly Owned	83	83	826	(4)
Iuka City of	Publicly Owned	123	124	1,625	7.63
Jetmore City of	Publicly Owned	572	493	6,844	7.20
Jewell-Mitchell Coop Elec Inc	Cooperative	4,584	4,323	43,416	9.96
Johnson City of	Publicly Owned	770	923	11,671	7.91
Kansas City City of	Publicly Owned	65,807	109,555	2,070,857	5.29
Kansas City Power & Light Co	Investor-Owned	176,609	293,757	4,176,712	7.03
Kansas Gas & Electric Co	Investor-Owned	274,502	582,480	8,066,643	7.22
Kaw Valley Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	6,829	8,344	99,823	8.36
Kingman City of	Publicly Owned	1,920	2,406	40,988	5.87
Kiowa City of	Publicly Owned	805	858	9,425	9.10
La Crosse City of	Publicly Owned	821	815	8,755	9.31
La Harpe City of	Publicly Owned	324	238	2,541	9.37
Lakin City of	Publicly Owned	983	1,431	11,000	13.01
Lane-Scott Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	2,433	4,790	49,438	9.69
Larned City of	Publicly Owned	2,596	2,887	34,810	8.29
Leavenworth-Jefferson E C Inc	Cooperative	6,553	7,169	67,644	10.60
Lincoln Center City of	Publicly Owned	910	849	11,869	7.15
Lindsborg City of	Publicly Owned	1,512	1,717	20,904	8.21
Lucas City of	Publicly Owned	330	273	3,316	8.23
Luray City of	Publicly Owned	166	126	1,308	9.63
Lyon-Coffey Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	6,447	8,034	79,533	10.10
Mankato City of	Publicly Owned	668	518	6,844	7.57
Marion City of	Publicly Owned	1,103	1,128	14,502	7.78
McPherson City of	Publicly Owned	7,654	17,789	517,987	3.43
Meade City of	Publicly Owned	926	1,021	11,609	8.79
Midwest Energy Inc	Cooperative	34,831	53,171	729,873	7.28
Minneapolis City of	Publicly Owned	1,085	914	13,929	6.56
Montezuma City of	Publicly Owned	457	561	6,472	8.67
Moran City of	Publicly Owned	303	295	4,229	6.98
Morrill City of	Publicly Owned	161	90	1,165	(4)
Moundridge City of	Publicly Owned	813	1,296	17,385	7.45
Mount Hope City of	Publicly Owned	345	400	4,301	9.30
Mulberry City of	Publicly Owned	300	235	2,345	10.02
Mulvane City of	Publicly Owned	1,962	2,023	27,536	7.35
Muscotah City of	Publicly Owned	104	63	727	(4)
N C K Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	2,983	3,186	28,180	11.31
Nemaha-Marshall E C A Inc	Cooperative	3,171	3,037	41,078	7.39
Neodesha City of	Publicly Owned	1,706	2,766	37,196	7.44
Ninnescah Rural E C A Inc	Cooperative	3,188	4,835	55,207	8.76
Northwest Kansas E C A Inc	Cooperative	2,018	2,816	25,512	11.04
Norton City of	Publicly Owned	1,777	1,938	22,947	8.45
Norton-Decatur Coop El Co Inc	Cooperative	5,956	7,749	71,501	10.84
Oakley City of	Publicly Owned	1,274	1,102	15,753	7.00
Oberlin City of	Publicly Owned	1,301	1,237	13,426	9.21
Osage City City of	Publicly Owned	1,495	1,325	20,226	6.55
Osawatomie City of	Publicly Owned	2,092	2,209	23,123	9.55
Osborne City of	Publicly Owned	1,128	1,067	13,343	8.00
Ottawa City of	Publicly Owned	5,507	7,225	97,031	7.45
Oxford City of	Publicly Owned	641	648	8,199	7.90
P R & W Electric Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	3,063	3,672	31,399	11.69
Pioneer Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	12,182	22,512	251,520	8.95
Pomona City of	Publicly Owned	525	390	5,722	6.82
Pratt City of	Publicly Owned	4,101	4,500	64,770	6.95
Prescott City of	Publicly Owned	157	123	1,494	8.23
Radiant Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	3,454	3,869	40,103	9.65
Radium City of	Publicly Owned	21	39	1,400	(4)
Robinson City of	Publicly Owned	191	119	1,521	7.82
Russell City of	Publicly Owned	3,262	3,708	55,937	6.63

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1. Class of Ownership, Number of Ultimate Consumers, Revenue, Sales, and Average Revenue per Kilowatthour for All Sectors by State and Utility, 1995 (Continued)

State Electric Utility	Class of Ownership	Number of Consumers	Revenue (thousand dollars)	Sales (thousand kilowatthours)	Average Revenue per Kilowatthour[1] (cents)
Kansas (Continued)					
Sabetha City of	Publicly Owned	1,579	2,437	37,309	6.53
Savonburg City of	Publicly Owned	63	43	415	(4)
Scranton City of	Publicly Owned	310	273	3,559	7.67
Sedgwick Cnty El Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	4,244	6,082	64,436	9.44
Sekan Electric Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	4,208	4,778	47,873	9.98
Seneca City of	Publicly Owned	1,184	1,360	19,217	7.08
Severance City of	Publicly Owned	60	28	416	(4)
Seward City of	Publicly Owned	46	38	412	(4)
Sharon Springs City of	Publicly Owned	582	606	5,169	11.72
Smoky Hill Elec Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	2,869	3,593	36,293	9.90
Southwestern Public Service Co	Investor-Owned	1,474	1,449	25,443	5.70
St Francis City of	Publicly Owned	1,087	994	9,043	10.99
St John City of	Publicly Owned	861	836	8,753	9.55
St Marys City of	Publicly Owned	951	1,116	13,747	8.12
Stafford City of	Publicly Owned	810	806	7,669	10.51
Sterling City of	Publicly Owned	1,204	1,331	14,204	9.37
Stockton City of	Publicly Owned	1,031	1,066	12,981	8.21
Summerfield Town of	Publicly Owned	140	82	1,115	(4)
Sumner-Cowley Elec Coop Inc	Cooperative	4,055	6,276	56,656	11.08
Toronto City of	Publicly Owned	226	139	1,587	8.76
Troy City of	Publicly Owned	599	481	6,002	8.01
Twin Valley Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	2,249	2,662	21,715	12.26
Udall City of	Publicly Owned	401	368	4,449	8.27
United Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	5,559	5,922	53,875	10.99
UtiliCorp United Inc	Investor-Owned	66,240	94,949	1,574,441	6.03
Vermillion City of	Publicly Owned	93	54	631	(4)
Victory Electric Coop Assn Inc	Cooperative	3,826	6,984	91,377	7.64
Wamego City of	Publicly Owned	1,838	2,221	29,352	7.57
Washington City of	Publicly Owned	751	818	9,229	8.86
Waterville City of	Publicly Owned	442	375	4,472	8.39
Wathena City of	Publicly Owned	676	621	7,150	8.69
Wellington City of	Publicly Owned	4,416	6,382	93,271	6.84
Western Coop Electric Assn Inc	Cooperative	4,307	9,472	107,256	8.83
Western Resources Inc	Investor-Owned	326,289	433,964	8,201,717	5.29
Wheatland Electric Coop Inc	Cooperative	15,171	33,612	415,212	8.10
Winfield City of	Publicly Owned	7,052	12,222	231,258	5.29
State Total		**1,267,072**	**1,991,911**	**30,356,882**	**6.56**
Kentucky					
Barbourville City of	Publicly Owned	3,681	4,327	84,546	5.12
Bardstown City of	Publicly Owned	3,808	6,820	148,554	4.59
Bardwell City of	Publicly Owned	580	429	7,288	5.89
Benham City of	Publicly Owned	317	391	5,685	6.88
Benton City of	Publicly Owned	2,289	3,473	54,135	6.42
Berea College	Investor-Owned	4,122	4,537	108,394	4.19
Big Sandy Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	11,129	11,704	222,158	5.27
Blue Grass Rural El Coop Corp	Cooperative	18,276	23,246	446,349	5.21
Bowling Green City of	Publicly Owned	21,986	39,392	680,424	5.79
Clark Rural Electric Coop Corp	Cooperative	19,745	18,551	278,000	6.67
Corbin City Utilities Comm	Publicly Owned	3,759	3,198	61,426	5.21
Cumberland Valley Rural E C C	Cooperative	18,878	20,810	395,028	5.27
Electric Energy Inc	Investor-Owned	1	160,779	8,977,094	1.79
Falmouth City of	Publicly Owned	1,358	1,157	16,636	6.95
Farmers Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	18,265	17,113	302,933	5.65
Fleming-Mason Rural E C C	Cooperative	18,055	23,112	571,823	4.04
Fox Creek Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	9,400	8,445	138,988	6.08
Frankfort City of	Publicly Owned	18,244	25,218	639,730	3.94
Franklin City of	Publicly Owned	4,388	9,183	192,119	4.78
Fulton City of	Publicly Owned	1,936	3,581	63,339	5.65
Glasgow City of	Publicly Owned	6,330	16,214	315,491	5.14
Grayson Rural Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	12,666	11,406	184,569	6.18
Green River Electric Corp	Cooperative	27,796	143,294	4,336,169	3.30
Harrison County Rural E C C	Cooperative	11,112	11,026	182,518	6.04
Henderson City Utility Comm	Publicly Owned	12,691	14,555	434,149	3.35
Henderson-Union Elec Coop Corp	Cooperative	17,389	94,718	2,710,017	3.50
Hickman City of	Publicly Owned	1,322	1,635	21,132	7.74
Hickman-Fulton Counties RECC	Cooperative	3,657	6,706	109,372	6.13
Hopkinsville City of	Publicly Owned	13,408	20,510	409,506	5.01
Inter County Rural E C C	Cooperative	18,637	17,052	275,361	6.19

See footnotes at end of table.

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Kansas Corporation Commission

Bill Graves, Governor Susan M. Seltsam, Chair F.S. Jack Alexander, Commissioner Timothy E. McKee, Commissioner
Judith McConnell, Executive Director David J. Heinemann, General Counsel

MEMORANDUM

TO: Pat Saville, Secretary of the Senate
Janet E. Jones, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives
Chairperson Don Sallee/Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Chairperson Carl D. Holmes/House Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Janis Lee, Ranking Minority Member/Senate Committee
Robert Krehbiel, Ranking Minority Member/House Committee

FROM: Chair Susan M. Seltsam
Commissioner F.S. Jack Alexander
Commissioner Timothy E. McKee

DATE: February 29, 1996

RE: Gas Gathering Report

Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1613, this memorandum shall serve as the report regarding possible regulation of natural gas gathering systems within the State of Kansas.

Historically, with minor exceptions not important here, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") has dominated the field of regulatory jurisdiction over natural gas. Under this regulation, most interstate pipelines were considered wholesale merchants of natural gas. As merchants, the pipelines could sell "bundled services" that included both the commodity (gas) and the transportation of that commodity. In 1985 FERC initiated the move toward deregulation of the natural gas industry by the issuance of Order No. 436. In that Order, FERC began to change the concept of operators of interstate natural gas pipelines as merchants and made them transporters of natural gas. The result was that large industrial customers and local distribution customers were permitted to acquire their own supplies of gas and to arrange for the transportation of those supplies on interstate pipelines.

House Utilities
1-24-97
Attachment 2

FERC proceeded to further deregulate the natural gas industry by issuing Order No. 451 which had a significant impact on the natural gas fields in Kansas. The Hugoton Field is the largest known gas field in North America. With Order No. 451, producers that were tied to specific pipelines under long term contracts were able to obtain a release from the pipeline and to sell directly to large users.

In 1992 FERC issued Order No. 636 which was designed to mandate total unbundling of the transportation of natural gas from the wellhead to the city gate or town border station. Under that Order, pipelines were required to divide their services into parts such as gathering, storage, and transportation. Once gas gathering became a separate service, many pipeline companies began to spin off their gathering systems into separate subsidiaries or to sell them to third parties. Previously, gas gathering was considered to be an integral part of interstate pipelines and therefore was regulated at the federal level by the Federal Power Commission and later the FERC.

In May of 1994, FERC issued a series of decisions which held that if a pipeline spun off its gathering facilities to a subsidiary and if the subsidiary was truly operated as an arm's length affiliate of the interstate pipeline, FERC would no longer exert jurisdiction over gathering rates. Similar treatment was given to systems which were sold to unrelated parties by the pipelines. FERC also indicated that states were free to exercise jurisdiction if they so desired. FERC provided for a two year time period which would enable states to make the necessary legislative changes to begin state regulation of gathering systems. More recently, comments from the Commissioners of FERC indicate that they are somewhat dismayed that the states have not been more aggressive in drafting such legislation.[1] Specifically Oklahoma is the only state which has adopted legislation to deal with the regulation of gathering systems.

During the 1995 Kansas legislative session, H.B. 2041 was introduced and amended by the House of Energy and Natural Resources Committee. This Bill was introduced at the request of the Commission. The Bill was passed by the House of Representatives and was subsequently referred to the Senate Committee on Transportation and Utilities and finally referred to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. H.B. 2041 remains in that Committee.

[1] In the December 4, 1995 issue of Inside FERC it states: If and when producer-shippers believe that gathering companies are taking advantage of monopoly positions to deny access or to charge unreasonable rates, their sole source of regulatory relief will emanate from state capitols, commissioners asserted last week in making clear that FERC has washed its hands of the matter and fearful that states have not adequately prepared for their new role, Commissioners James Hoecker and Donald Santa, Jr. urged them to gear up. (See also February 26, 1996 Inside FERC, attached)

In its present form H.B. 2041 would have amended several provisions of existing law with regard to the regulation of gas gathering systems, operators of those systems and operators of underground natural gas storage operations. Specifically, H.B. 2041 would establish a definition of "gas gathering system" in K.S.A. 55-150 which would be defined to mean a natural gas pipeline system used primarily for transporting natural gas from a wellhead or a metering point for natural gas production by one or more wells to a point of entry into a transmission line. The primary purpose of H.B. 2041 was to expand the definition of operator found in K.S.A. 55-150 to include operators of gathering systems. Also "gas gathering services" was defined to include the gathering, compression, or dehydration for natural gas transportation or distribution.

Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1613, the Commission's General Counsel, David Heinemann, provided a legal opinion to the legislature stating that authority for regulation of gas gathering systems could either be found under Chapter 55 (Conservation) or Chapter 66 (Public Utilities) of the Kansas Statutes Annotated. (copy attached)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1613 also directed the Commission to hold public hearings investigating the necessity and extent of such regulation. Public hearings were held in Wichita on January 4, 1996, Chanute on January 9, 1996, and Liberal on January 10, 1996. Approximately 36 witnesses appeared and 107 people attended the hearings. The witnesses gave testimony ranging from recommending no or extremely light-handed regulation to the creation of a very comprehensive cost of service utility approach by the Commission.

The public hearings demonstrated that vast differences exist throughout the state in terms of the nature of gas production and gathering facilities. Obviously Western Kansas produces the majority of gas in the State of Kansas. As such, Western Kansas has extensive and sophisticated gathering systems. Those gathering systems located in Southeastern Kansas quite often are under ten miles in length and do not possess the technical sophistication that is found in Western Kansas.

This report is also being supplied to the members of the Senate and House Committees on Energy and Natural Resources. The following is a summary of the different positions taken by the parties in the public hearings. Those who were designated to receive this report are receiving a complete notebook which includes the transcripts of the three hearings. Also included are written statements which were submitted by both witnesses who appeared and testified and those who only submitted writings. We have also prepared a specific summary of each individual witness's testimony which is included.

kdd

Conclusion and Recommendations

The Commission believes that Kansas is possessed of one of the more valuable natural gas reserves in the Continental United States if not in the world. This asset is too valuable to the citizens of this state and the nation to allow the forces of the market place alone to dictate its future. The Legislature has already recognized these facts by virtue of its enjoinder to the Commission to protect correlative rights and to prevent waste of the natural gas resources of this state. (Kansas Statutes Annotated §55-701 et seq.) The Commission is therefore of the view that a regulatory structure for the gathering of natural gas is appropriate.

It is the Commission's view that this regulatory authority would be in addition to the statutory amendments found in H.B. 2041. That legislation provides for licensing of gas gatherers and gas storage operators. The legislative changes suggested in Appendix "A" set forth the scope and nature of the complaint based oversight recommended. Some changes to H.B. 2041 will have to be made to harmonize it with the proposed legislation per Appendix "A".

The Commission has heard from many diverse interests in its public hearings over a period of two years and believes that it has sufficient factual basis upon which to fashion the regulatory structure to protect the interests of the citizens of this state with a "light handed" approach to the regulation of natural gas gathering.

The Commission requests that the Legislature grant sufficiently broad statutory authority to the Commission to complement and augment the authority already existing in K.S. A. 55-701 through 713 by the addition of three statutory sections as are shown on Appendix "A" attached hereto and so that the two are in harmony a modified version of H.B. 2041.

Appendix "A" was drafted by the Commission after consideration of the evidence offered by mineral and royalty owners, the lessee, producer (regardless of size), the gathering interests, the farmer/irrigator, and the public generally in the public hearings.

By way of explanation the Commission is attempting to accomplish the following with its draft of proposed legislation in Appendix "A" by allowing the Commission to:

1) Hear complaints between persons who are unable to reach an arm's length agreement with respect to gas gathering services and the fees therefore. It is the intention of the Commission not to involve itself in contractual disputes or in cases where the parties have an existing contract governing gathering

services and fees. The resolution of disputes covered by existing contracts is clearly a matter for the judiciary and not the Commission.

2) Hold hearings and to take such evidence as it deems appropriate to fashion an order governing the gathering of natural gas in any particular case through and including the setting of fee for gathering services to the end that a fair and nondiscriminatory system of gas gathering is established.

3) The Commission believes that except for safety, registration, licensing and informational purposes, the following should be exempt from the complaint based regulation of the Commission:

   1) Gathering systems that are being utilized exclusively for the gathering of natural gas being produced by the owner of the gathering system.

   2) So called lead lines owned by the producer and connecting the well to the gathering system and, gathering and injection lines used exclusively for gas storage purposes.

The Commission believes that a complaint based system, not unlike that system adopted in Oklahoma, is the least intrusive mechanism available while still providing a knowledgeable governmental entity with authority to protect the interests of all parties with respect to the production and gathering the natural gas resources of Kansas.

Respectfully Submitted,

The Kansas Corporation Commission

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Kansas Corporation Commission

Bill Graves, Governor Susan M. Seltsam, Chair F.S. Jack Alexander, Commissioner Timothy E. McKee, Commissioner
Judith McConnell, Executive Director David J. Heinemann, General Counsel

January 17, 1996

The Honorable Carl Holmes
Chairman, House Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Room 115-S
State Capitol
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1590

Dear Representative Holmes:

The Corporation Commission of the State of Kansas has been asked to provide its legal opinion and report to the Kansas legislature as to the Commission's authority to regulate natural gas gathering systems under chapter 66 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated. This letter will set forth various practical and legal implications which we believe the Kansas legislature should consider in its deliberations. Further, we will explore the use of chapter 55 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, with some modifications, as an alternative regulatory approach the legislature may wish to consider.

BACKGROUND

Congress provided in the Natural Gas Act, specifically, 15 U.S.C.A. Section 1(b), that "the production or gathering of natural gas" be exempted from the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission (FPC), the predecessor to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The jurisdiction over production and gathering would then be retained by the various states. This division of jurisdiction was still unclear as the FPC and later FERC regulated all interstate pipelines together with their extensions which took the form of gathering systems which transported natural gas from the wellhead or lease lines to the processing plants and mainline systems. It appears that the FPC and FERC never adequately defined a gathering system for the purpose of jurisdiction.

In May of 1994, FERC, as part of its continuing philosophy of deregulating the natural gas industry and to open markets, transportation and collateral services of the interstate pipelines to competition, began issuing a series of decisions which resulted in FERC's clear abdication of regulatory authority over natural gas gathering systems. As part of this process FERC has permitted interstate natural gas pipeline systems to spin off their gathering systems into separate subsidiary entities, provided the subsidiary is operated at arm's length with the interstate pipeline.

Some interstate pipelines have even sold their gathering systems to nonrelated entities.

The deregulation of the natural gas industry and the unbundling of the various services of the interstate natural gas pipeline systems, together with FERC's decision to vacate the field of regulatory authority over gathering systems, has squarely placed before the various state regulatory commissions the issue of whether they should establish a system of regulation governing the services and rates of natural gas gathering. FERC itself appears to feel that the states should begin to exercise the authority left to them. A recent article in the publication INSIDE FERC (McGraw Hill, December 4, 1995), Page 5, stated:

> If and when producer-shippers believe that gathering companies are taking advantage of monopoly positions to deny access or charge unreasonable rates, their sole source of regulatory relief will emanate from state capitols, commissioners asserted last week in making clear that FERC has washed its hands of the matter. And fearful the states have not adequately prepared for their new role, Commissioners James Hoecker and Donald Santa, Jr., urged them to gear up.

There is no doubt that the Kansas Corporation Commission has the experience and expertise to fill the jurisdictional void and regulate natural gas gathering systems within Kansas' borders; however, we must first decide if there is a sufficient need for the regulation and, if so, then where should the regulatory mechanism be placed to prudently accomplish the regulatory goals.

CHAPTER 66

A certain element of the oil and gas industry, in particular, the small independent natural gas producers, argue that the KCC currently has the authority to regulate natural gas gathering systems. They specifically refer to that part of K.S.A. 66-104 which defines utilities subject to KCC jurisdiction which provides that "The term 'public utility,' as used in this act, shall be construed to mean every corporation, company, individual, association of persons, their trustees, lessees or receivers, that now or hereafter may own, control, operate or manage, except for private use, any equipment, plant or generating machinery, or any part thereof, for . . . . . the conveyance of oil and gas through pipelines in or through any part of the state, except pipelines less than 15 miles in length and not operated in connection with or for the general commercial supply of gas or oil. . . . . . ". Clearly, it appears that natural gas gathering systems fall under the existing statutory powers granted to the Commission to regulate such entities, even though gas gathering systems probably were not contemplated by the legislature for regulation at the time K.S.A. 66-104 was originally enacted.

One concern of regulation under the utility statutes of chapter 66 is that if the regulation of natural gas gathering systems occurs pursuant to the traditional rate of return mechanism, then there could be an adverse economic impact associated with the price to be paid for natural gas and the pass through of these charges. Some would argue that chapter 66 does not require traditional rate of return regulation and that the Commission could adopt a different approach. This situation would certainly need to be clarified in the event chapter 66 is the chosen regulatory mechanism. Additionally, other parties have expressed the concern that regulation under chapter 66 might subject the natural gas gathering systems to violations of the provisions of the Public Utility Holding Act.

It would appear to the Commission that regulation under chapter 66 raises the prospect of excessive regulation and excessive costs to all natural gas gathering systems, large and small, regardless of the need for regulation.

CHAPTER 55

The regulation of natural gas gathering systems could appropriately fit into chapter 55, the conservation authority exercised by the Commission, if certain technical changes were made to this chapter. The Commission's authority pursuant to chapter 55, in particular the provisions of article 7, which are directed toward the prevention of waste and the protection of correlative rights, while allowing the production of natural gas to meet market demands, would seem to indicate that the Commission does have the authority to regulate natural gas gathering systems. Again, as in chapter 66, the legislature probably did not anticipate the development of gas gathering systems when it originally enacted chapter 55. Consequently, it appears to be silent as to the specific authority to investigate and provide specific remedies regarding gas gathering practices and rates charged which might be excessive.

Should the Kansas legislature proceed along the lines of chapter 55, then the Commission would recommend that specific language be added to chapter 55 to make it clear that the Commission can investigate natural gas gathering systems and fashion remedies both directive in nature as well as economic in order to be certain that gathering practices and fees do not result in a violation of correlative rights or the creation of waste. Our sister state of Oklahoma has been a leader in asserting reasonable jurisdiction to fill the void left by FERC. The Oklahoma experience is that the vast majority of gas gathering systems and users can and do enter into voluntary and consensual contracts without the need for immediate regulatory involvement. The Commission feels that a similar simplified approach can be taken in Kansas with minor modifications to chapter 55.

CONCLUSION

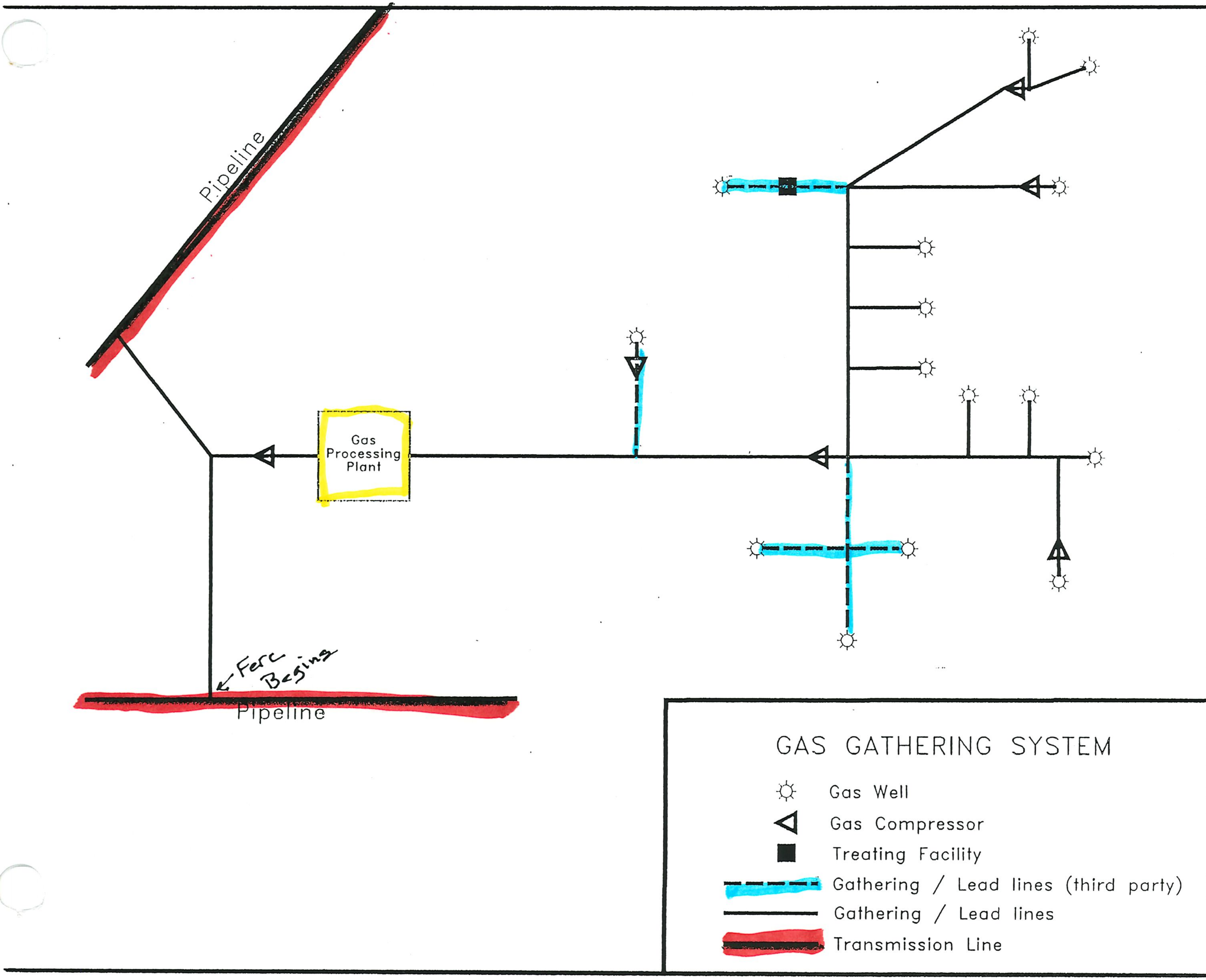
The Commission is of the legal opinion that it may assert jurisdiction over natural gas gathering systems under either chapter 66 or chapter 55; however, from a practical standpoint, it is the Commission's position that the preferred and more reasonable regulatory approach can best be provided by chapter 55 with the necessary amendments to clarify the Commission's authority to investigate and issue directive and/or economic remedies.

Sincerely,

DAVID J. HEINEMANN
General Counsel

cc: Chair Seltsam
Commissioner Alexander
Commissioner McKee
M. L. Korphage
Tom Day
Bill Wix

House utilities
1-24-97
Attachment 3



OVERVIEW OF RECENT ACTIVITY
AT THE KANSAS CORPORATION
COMMISSION
BY: GLENDA CAFER
DIRECTOR OF UTILITIES

Telecom:

Competition Phase II, Docket No. 190,492-U, and Quality of Service, Docket No. 191,206-U, were our primary activities. We have also been very busy, much more than ever before, monitoring and participating in activities at the FCC. This is because of the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996. It required the FCC establish rules which directly impact the state of Kansas.

Gas Policy:

During 1996, the KCC began reviewing its existing policies regarding the provisioning of gas service to customers, and examining new policies on issues facing the industry. An informal workshop was held before the Commissioners in October, the primary focus of which was the unbundling of the gas industry functions. Other issues being looked at are: the KCC's pipeline competition policy, the policies of granting exclusive service territories and prohibiting bypass, problems surrounding areas where dual certification has occurred, and requiring tariffs which allow aggregation of gas customers for all Kansas companies.

Utilicorp Rate Increase:

Utilicorp requested a $5m rate increase for its gas service. After a financial audit, KCC staff believed a reasonable increase was $3.35m and entered into a stipulation with the company for that amount. The Commission approved that level of increase in November, Docket No. 193,787-U.

Marketing Affiliate Docket:

In September our Commission issued an order in Docket No. 190,358-U, establishing the rules governing the relationship between jurisdictional gas utilities and their affiliated marketing companies. The selling of gas is suppose to be done in a competitive marketplace. However, when the purchasing utility is affiliated with one of the sellers, that seller has a competitive advantage over other sellers in the marketplace. The KCC adopted rules intended to level this playing field for all marketing competitors.

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Western Resources Gas Rate Case:

The KCC issued an order in the WRI gas rate case in April, Docket No. 193,305-U. In its initial filing, the company stated it was under earning by $60m, but requested only a $37.9m rate increase. After a financial audit performed by KCC staff, the Commission ordered a revenue increase for the company of $33.8m.

Western Resources Electric Rate Case:

KCC staff performed a financial audit of WRI's electric operations during the latter part of 1995 and the first part of 1996. That audit resulted in a stipulation being reached between staff, the company, CURB, and the City of Wichita which required WRI to lower its rates $75m over the next three years and to give its customers an additional $10m in rebates. The Commission issued an order last week approving the stipulation as proposed.

priced excess generating capacity and the wherewithal to market nationwide. Nevertheless, as the competitive landscape changes, even these companies will need to make adjustments to maintain their competitive advantages," it added. Firm contracts will help utilities avoid customer loss, but they will not provide immunity to risks of declining prices and revenues, the study continued. "Many large industrial customers such as General Motors Corp., IBM Corp. and Raytheon Co. have threatened departure from electric utilities on a regular basis and achieved lower prices as a reward."

Noting that most utilities "will be hard-pressed to cut costs enough to make up for a potential double-digit reduction in revenues," the study identified some mitigation options. "One popular method today is to seek recovery of lost revenues in rates," and the analysts expect the bulk of the costs to be passed through to ratepayers. "Strategies such as accelerated depreciation of plants or reallocation of costs to reduce industrial subsidies will continue to abound," the report said.

"Other options include an aggressive marketing effort that can boost sales, which in turn reduce the cost per kilowatt-hour," the study continued. "This could include more efficient pricing schemes, such as time-of-day rates" or service unbundling. Purchased-power strategies will likely change as "utilities will fluctuate spot purchases depending on their own variable production costs and ultimately will let higher-cost contracts expire," it said. Until that time, some utilities may eat a portion of their above-market purchased-power costs "just to stay competitive, even though regulation allows a direct passthrough to customers."

One reason for taking that action is the competitive challenge posed by large numbers of power-marketing firms. "The open-access experience by the natural-gas pipeline industry indicates that independent, unregulated marketing firms proliferate in this environment of direct access to retail customers," the report observed. And "since there are already over 100 fully licensed power marketers operating in the U.S. today, it is possible their influence could soon change the industry at an even faster pace than was witnessed with the proliferation of marketing firms in the natural-gas industry."

For more information on the study, contact S&P's Bilardello at (212) 208-1525 or Cole at (212) 208-8704.

GAS GATHERING

HOECKER, SANTA URGE STATES TO PREPARE TO REGULATE GATHERING COMPANIES

If and when producer-shippers believe that gathering companies are taking advantage of monopoly positions to deny access or charge unreasonable rates, their sole source of regulatory relief will emanate from state capitals, commissioners asserted last week in making clear that Ferc has washed its hands of the matter. And fearful that states have not adequately prepared for their new role, Commissioners James Hoecker and Donald Santa Jr. urged them to gear up.

Gathering spindown/spinoff orders for Northern Natural Gas Co. and El Paso Natural Gas Co. approved and issued Nov. 29 raised no new issues, but they provided the opportunity for Hoecker and Santa to voice their growing concerns about a potential regulatory void involving gathering operations. The commission's policy, applied without exception in last week's orders, provides that Ferc will not exercise direct jurisdiction over gathering facilities spun down or spun off from pipelines but instead will rely on transitional default contracts in the near term and state regulators over the long term to protect shippers. But the commissioners are starting to wonder whether the states will hold up their end.

Small producers have approached Hoecker at many of his public appearances to make him "aware" that "there is a potential for increases in their gathering rates" in production areas where gathering companies will be in a position to exercise market power, he related. Default contracts, intended to ensure shippers continuity of service under similar gathering rates, are temporary by design and many are due to expire next summer and fall, he continued.

Hoecker reported that Ferc has received just 11 gathering-related complaints on its enforcement hotline since 1994, and "very few of those dealt with rates or access issues." But what will happen "one, two, three years from now when the default contracts begin to expire?" he asked.

Examining the progress made to date at the state level, Hoecker found little comfort. In Kansas and Arkansas there has been no progress in developing new regulatory authority, he reported, and in Texas and New Mexico it is unclear whether regulators have sufficient authority or will seek it. The Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission has been working on a model statute, "but progress has been slow or nonexistent," said Hoecker. "Only in Oklahoma" has the Legislature taken a strong stand in enacting new legislation that empowers the Oklahoma Corporation Commission to oversee gathering operations and rates, he said.

This "relative lack of activity" suggests either that "there is no problem" or that the states "simply are

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not getting the message" that they must be prepared to step in to protect against monopoly abuses, Hoecker continued. In any case, "the cost structure and competitive realities of production areas certainly may in the future place producers at a distinct competitive disadvantage in negotiating with their gathering companies."

And when such problems arise, "it will be a state problem to deal with," Hoecker stressed. "I urge states . . . to follow the lead of Oklahoma and step up to this issue in advance of a problem being created."

Just so, agreed Santa. "I, too, hope that within the two-year window," state regulators and legislators "make informed decisions about whether they ought to regulate gathering within their boundaries and how they ought to do so. But in the end, it is their decision to make." This is "properly a state issue to be dealt with" at that level, he added.

Santa went on to observe that "the independent producer community can be a potent political force when it wants to mobilize itself, and I think on this issue it ought to direct those efforts to state legislators and regulators to protect its interests."

One of the orders issued last week allowed Northern Natural to spin down to affiliate Enron Gathering Co. 6,330 miles of pipe located in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado (*IF*, 8 Aug '94, 14). The facilities, which with few exceptions interconnect with Northern Natural's mainline system, will be operated as nonjurisdictional gathering lines under terms of the order (CP94-608). A second Northern Natural order (CP95-270) allowed the pipeline to spin off 39 miles of pipe to Mobil Producing Texas & New Mexico Inc.

The third order (CP94-183) denied rehearing of an earlier order permitting El Paso to transfer 393 miles of gathering lines and related facilities in New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma to affiliate El Paso Field Services Co. (*IF*, 25 Sept, 18).

SHIPPERS FIND MUCH TO DISLIKE ABOUT CIG'S GATHERING SPINDOWN PLAN

Although Colorado Interstate Gas Co. vowed to negotiate with existing gathering customers to ensure a smooth transition in transferring gathering facilities to its affiliate, a number of parties say the pipeline has a long way to go to convince them they will not be harmed by such a move.

CIG wants to transfer most of its gathering facilities covering six states to CIG Field Services Co. and has vowed to comply with Ferc policy in doing so (*IF*, 6 Nov, 7).

But "CIG has not even attempted to demonstrate that its markets for gathering and processing are sufficiently competitive to ensure that Field Services would not be able to impose monopolistic rates, terms and conditions for its service," said the Indicated Shippers. And without such evidence, Ferc cannot relieve itself of the obligation to ensure nondiscriminatory access to services under the Natural Gas Act, the group said in a Nov. 22 protest (CP96-41).

The shippers, including Marathon Oil Co., Conoco Inc. and Meridian Oil Inc., said Ferc should direct CIG to file *pro forma* default contracts before convening a technical conference on the spindown. They said the contracts should include terms for firm and interruptible gathering, as well as processing services, all of which the pipeline currently offers.

Similarly, CNG Producing Co. said that the pipeline should be required to provide for the assignment of existing agreements to its affiliate and that CIG Field Services should assume all of the rights and obligations under those contracts. CNG Producing is "concerned that the points of demarcation between gathering and transmission as described in the application may not be identical to the points of receipt and delivery in various service agreements."

And noting that CIG chose not to transfer some gathering facilities to its affiliate, Indicated Shippers said Ferc should investigate the reasons why and the effect on rates and services.

Public Service Co. of Colorado and its subsidiary Cheyenne Light, Fuel and Power Co. said CIG has not adequately explained its proposal to refunctionalize to gathering certain transportation and compression facilities and not others. In a joint protest, the utilities said they are concerned that such selective refunctionalization may impede their ability to purchase supplies, particularly if producers are required to pay CIG Field Services for compression costs "and pass such additional costs through as increases to the commodity price of the gas." Such a result would run counter to Ferc's goals of increasing supply options and advancing competition, they asserted.

Continental Natural Gas Inc. bemoaned that CIG sought to reclassify its Mocane compressor station from transportation to gathering, even though it performs a transportation function under Ferc's modified primary-function test, according to Continental. CIG is installing a new cryogenic plant connected to the Mocane station that is scheduled to begin operating as of the effective date of the spindown and would compete with Continental's processing facility, Continental noted. Expanding on arguments in its complaint against the pipeline (see related story on page 16), Continental maintained that CIG's "true motive" in

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Ferc suspended the provision to take effect March 1, subject to refund and the outcome of the technical conference.

On the other hand, the commission found nothing wrong with Panhandle's proposed time line for the right of first refusal, which sets a 30-day period to execute a tendered firm service agreement and a 15-day period for an existing shipper to notify the pipeline that it intends to continue service when no acceptable bids are received from other shippers. Calling the proposal "clearly written, reasonable, fair and consistent with commission policy," Ferc allowed it to take effect Oct. 1 with no strings attached.

Next up was the proposed overrun penalty for shippers taking unscheduled gas in excess of their MDCQ. Rejecting arguments that no such penalty should be imposed, the commission pointed out that deterring daily deliveries at unscheduled levels is "a goal consistent with commission policy" and that "substantial unauthorized overruns occurred during the last year." While Panhandle's 10% tolerance level was deemed appropriate, "whether the $15 penalty is reasonable is uncertain," according to the draft. Ferc accepted the provision effective Oct. 1, subject to refund "and the final outcome of the technical conference."

Finally, the commission came to a similar conclusion on escalating scheduling charges and overrun penalties during extreme conditions, when the scheduling tolerance on the system drops from 10% to 5%. Panhandle "has provided strong support for higher penalties on days of extreme condition," said the draft, adding that the previous penalty schedule was "not an effective deterrent" last winter. It allowed the pipeline to place the new scheme in effect as of Oct. 1 but made clear that "the proper level of these penalties and whether there should be double penalties for scheduling and overrun" should be taken up in the conference along with a host of other issues.

FERC PRAISES CIG FOR HONORING DEFAULT TERMS IN LIGHT OF COURT REMAND

Colorado Interstate Gas Co. and its gathering affiliate earned praise from the commissioners last week for their decision to honor default contract terms as part of their spindown plan even though that element of Ferc's gathering policy has been remanded by the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Ferc's initial order approving CIG's plan to abandon and sell most of its gathering and processing facilities to CIG Field Services Co. was issued this summer with little fanfare (*IF*, 15 July, 16). Subsequently, the court poked a hole in the gathering policy by finding that Ferc had not adequately supported its default-contract condition, which was designed to ensure that existing gathering customers are guaranteed service after facilities change hands. Although it upheld all other elements of the gathering policy, the D.C. Circuit ruled that Ferc had not identified any source of authority to impose the default-contract condition and remanded the case (*Conoco Inc. v. Ferc*, 94-1724) back to the commission (*IF*, 12 Aug, 1).

The decision did not derail the CIG proceeding, though, much to the pipeline's credit, commissioners commented at last Wednesday's meeting. The Sept. 25 order (CP96-41) noted that CIG Field Services intends to honor all of its default contracts with producers "and treat the default-contract requirement as though that requirement had never been disturbed by the court."

Commissioners Donald Santa Jr. and James Hoecker commended CIG and CIG Field Services for that stance. "I think it's the right thing to do" and "it sends a good message," Hoecker stated. Santa noted that while Ferc has yet to respond to the court, in instances where pipelines can negotiate with gathering customers and offer protections that duplicate those afforded by the default contract, "it might save the commission from addressing the hard questions posed by the *Conoco* remand."

Chair Elizabeth Moler also said CIG Field Services "wins a gold star" for honoring the default contracts. The company "resolved a difficult issue and I congratulate them for it," Moler added. "Actually, I considered the *Conoco* decision to be a major win, although it was not without some problems" on the default-contract issue.

Hoecker pointed out that if producers are threatened by pipeline affiliates' exercise of market power in gathering, the responsibility for addressing that increasingly will rest with state regulators. He mentioned that a few states are taking an active role in this area and that the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission is developing model legislation to help regulators. "I'd like to emphasize that this is increasingly a state issue . . . which is apparently being addressed in some areas at least," he remarked.

"To the extent states step up to the plate and address the gathering question and put in place some type of regime" to address producer concerns, "that might give Ferc some comfort in approving spindowns without any default contract imposed," Santa suggested.

On the other hand, "we are not precluded from considering other, more defensible ways of ensuring that anticompetitive effects do not result from our decisions" on gathering spindowns, Santa added. "We have not explored what remedies might be available subsequent to the *Conoco* decision, but in light of CIG's

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assurance that Field Services will provide gathering service under default contracts, it is not necessary to explore another mechanism here," the order explained. "Accordingly, we affirm our finding authorizing CIG's proposed abandonment."

Ferc dismissed shipper concerns that were raised again on rehearing. The commission affirmed its position that service by a pipeline-affiliated gatherer is exempt from its authority provided that the company operates at arm's length and does not try to take advantage of its affiliate relationship.

NORTHWEST'S LATEST RATE HIKE WAS ACCEPTED AND SET FOR HEARING in a draft order approved at last Wednesday's meeting. The pipeline's fourth rate increase in four years provoked many shippers' protests, but the commission was not persuaded by their attempts to reject certain elements of the rate case.

Northwest Pipeline Corp. attributed its $28.1 million rate increase to increased depreciation expenses and the sale of facilities on the southern end of its system. Some shippers asked Ferc to reject the entire filing, while others said the commission should reject the portion dealing with depreciation (*IF*, 23 Sept, 10). Northwest also mentioned that it may subsequently file amended rates that deviate from the straight fixed-variable rate design.

In accepting the filing and suspending it for the full five-month period, the approved draft (RP96-367) said shippers were correct in pointing out that if Northwest changes its rate design it would be on a prospective basis and that the pipeline must make its case based solely on the original filing. "If Northwest desires to alter its filed position on any issue, it can do so only in the context of a settlement offer or in a new rate case," the draft stated. But Northwest's suggestion that it may file non-SFV rates is not grounds for rejecting the entire filing, as one shipper had claimed, Ferc said.

The commission also found that the changes in depreciation do not warrant rejection. "Rather, the issues raised by the joint parties concerning these proposals should be explored at the hearing," it said.

Touching on the fact that this is one of four "pancaked" rate cases filed by Northwest, Ferc said issues already litigated in prior proceedings should not be relitigated in this case. "However, the [administrative law judge] designated to preside in this proceeding will be in the best position to hear opposing arguments and determine whether any issues now pending in other proceedings should be relitigated in the current docket, and accordingly, we make no ruling on the matters at this time, but will allow the ALJ to decide how best to limit unnecessary litigation," the draft concluded.

"A RIGHT IS NO BETTER THAN ITS REMEDY," COMMISSIONER JAMES HOECKER asserted in defense of his position that Ferc should have ordered refunds to interstate shippers after finding that Southern California Gas Co. violated the Natural Gas Act.

In a statement attached to the Sept. 19 order (RP93-194, *et al.*), Hoecker dissented in part from the majority's position that the commission does not have authority to order refunds to interstate shippers due to SoCal Gas' status as a Hinshaw pipeline. Ferc found that SoCal Gas' imposition of a charge on interstate shippers that delivered gas at its Wheeler Ridge interconnect with Kern River Gas Transmission Co. and Mojave Pipeline Co. violated the NGA (*IF*, 16 Sept, 13).

The majority's conclusion that the Hinshaw exemption renders Ferc powerless to remedy that violation by ordering refunds "is nothing short of remarkable," Hoecker claimed. "It defies both logic and common sense to presume that Congress asserted federal jurisdiction over rates for interstate gas transportation, established standards governing those rates, and then purposefully denied this agency — its delegate — the authority to enforce its will," the commissioner wrote. "Yet that is precisely what my colleagues suggest Congress has done."

The majority's theory that the Hinshaw exemption insulates nonjurisdictional companies from remedial measures is seriously flawed, Hoecker stated. That theory would entitle SoCal Gas "to engage in all manner of activities related to the sales and transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce, including perhaps activities outside California, without being subject to NGA regulation," he noted. Even the authorization of the charge by the California Public Utilities Commission cannot "place this matter beyond the reach of the NGA," Hoecker said.

Ferc's duty in the face of an NGA violation is to exercise its authority and discretion to protect those purchasing jurisdictional services, Hoecker continued. Indeed, "the commission's discretionary power is at its zenith when fashioning an equitable remedy like restitution," and "equity is naturally what is called for here," Hoecker proclaimed. He found puzzling the majority's conclusion that refund authority rests with the CPUC when it was the CPUC that authorized the illegal charge in the first place. "It is not readily apparent that the CPUC will even be willing to deal with the financial consequences of its unfortunate order" approving the charge, Hoecker said.

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