November 15, 1981

The Honorable Charles Thone
Governor of Nebraska
State House
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

Patrick J. O'Donnell
Clerk of the Legislature
Room 2018 State Capitol
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

Dear Governor Thone and Clerk O'Donnell:

This Quarterly Report from the Nebraska Energy Office, for the period of July – September, 1981, is submitted in accordance with provisions of Section 81-1606 RSN (1980).

If you have any questions, please contact this office.

Sincerely,

NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE

V. B. Balok
Director

VBB: peg
Enc.
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INTRODUCTION

The United States is divided into five Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PAD's). Nebraska is in PAD 2, which is comprised of the following states:

Ohio
Tennessee
Indiana
Illinois
Iowa
North Dakota
Nebraska
Oklahoma
Kentucky
Michigan
Wisconsin
Minnesota
Missouri
South Dakota
Kansas

In 1980, PAD 2 imported approximately 40 percent of its crude and refined petroleum products, which amounted to 416,666,000 barrels of foreign crude. Six countries accounted for 79 percent of the foreign imports into PAD 2: Libya, 17.2 %; Nigeria, 16.5 %; Mexico, 13.9 %; Canada, 12.2 %; Algeria, 11.5 %, and Saudi Arabia, 7.7 %.

The first quarter of 1981, however, produced changes to these import percentages. These same six countries accounted for 83.5% of the petroleum imported during the quarter. Canada took the lead by providing 34.6% of all imports; Nigeria provided 17.2%, Libya 11.6%, Mexico 9.7%, Algeria 5.3%, and Saudi Arabia 5.1%. In addition, another 9% is imported from other OPEC members.

A quick look at this list indicates that 48.2% of the imported oil into PAD 2 comes from OPEC members. For this reason, conservation of petroleum products and investigation into alternate fuels are our highest priority tasks.

As a result we are currently conducting the following studies:

1. An assessment of the total biomass available in the state, including waste products.
2. An assessment of the wind energy potential in the state.
3. An assessment of various alternate fuels technologies.
4. An assessment of low head hydro power potential.

As these studies are completed, the results will be analyzed and our findings published in our quarterly reports.

[Signature]
NEO Director
The Reagan administration, in July, 1981, submitted its National Energy Policy Plan (NEPP), which dovetails closely with the theory known as "supply side economics." The plan mainly advocates: (1) heavy reliance on policies to enhance the production of oil, gas and coal within the United States; (2) promotion of more efficient energy use through more favorable tax and depreciation allowances, which are designed to encourage retrofitting and capital stock turnovers.

The administration currently is building up the strategic petroleum reserve. To justify this, the administration states that "many of the economic, national security and international policy benefits from such stockpiles accrue to the general public rather than to the inventories." In conjunction with the buildup of petroleum stockpiles, many oil companies indicate their management personnel believe it is safe to lower the firms' oil inventories. This permits the companies to minimize inventory costs generated by high interest rates.

In addition to policies aimed at stimulating the free marketplace and building up petroleum stocks, the administration stressed in its national plan support for the expansion of nuclear power capabilities and commitment to regulatory reform of federal government energy/environment directives.

The administration document cited conservation gains since the 1973 Arab oil embargo and expressed confidence such gains will continue, in conjunction with general economic recovery, as a result of private sector concern over the high cost of energy. Related to this philosophy are decisions to dismantle the Department of Energy and cut back on government incentives for alternate energy sources such as synthetic fuels and solar devices.

A definitive view of the Reagan administration energy policy is available in the NEPP section detailing the federal role, which states in part:

"The President's action to end oil price controls and to dismantle the burdensome regulatory apparatus associated with those controls was a major step in implementing an energy policy focused on market realities. The challenge ahead is to provide a healthy economy and policy environment that enables citizens, businesses, and State and local governments to make rational energy production and consumption decisions--decisions that reflect the true value, in every sense, of all the Nation's resources.

"This approach represents a radical departure from the previous policy instituted after the first shock of rapid oil price increases in 1973 and 1974."
WORLD PETROLEUM PRICING

World price structure for internationally traded crude oil remained in a state of flux through the third quarter of 1981, but OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) members reached an agreement on pricing with the advent of the fourth quarter in October. The OPEC members set their lower benchmark crude oil price at $34.00 per 42 gallon barrel and the ceiling at $38.00 per barrel. Until the October accord was reached, Saudi Arabia had been charging a low of $32.00 per barrel for benchmark crude oil and some other OPEC members ranged to higher than $34.00. The agreement marked the first time since 1979 that OPEC put forth a unified pricing policy. The pricing agreement and figures were expected to remain in effect through 1982, but could be changed by the June, 1982 OPEC conference.
REGIONAL STOCK

Nebraska is in a fifteen state Petroleum Allocation for Defense District known as PAD 2, which ranges from Nebraska to Ohio. Crude oil and other petroleum products in PAD 2, as of October 9, 1981, were down 4.5 percent from the level of the previous year. Because last year's stock was considered high, this year's is viewed as in the normal range. Motor gasoline stocks in PAD 2 were 2.6 percent higher than last year, distillate fuel oil stocks were 16.0 percent down from last year and residual fuel stocks were 19.5 percent below last year.

In 1980 there were 416,666,000 barrels of foreign crude oil imported into PAD 2. Six countries accounted in 1980 for 79 percent of the foreign oil imported into PAD 2: Libya, 17.2 percent; Nigeria, 16.5 percent; Mexico, 13.9 percent; Canada, 12.2 percent; Algeria, 11.5 percent, and Saudi Arabia, 7.7 percent.

The first quarter of 1981, however, produced changes in those PAD 2 import percentages. There were 78,370,000 barrels of foreign crude imported from the six countries, accounting for 83.5 percent of the petroleum stocks imported during the quarter. Canada took the lead at 34.6 percent; Nigeria provided 17.2 percent; Libya, 11.6 percent; Mexico, 9.7 percent; Algeria, 5.3 percent; and Saudi Arabia, 5.1 percent.

The following table shows a comparison of the price for internationally traded crude oil with the average price for crude oil imported into PAD 2.
### TABLE 1

**World Crude Oil Prices**

(Dollars per Barrel)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price of Imported Oil</th>
<th>Weighted Average International Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37.00</td>
<td>33.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.50</td>
<td>33.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>33.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.50</td>
<td>32.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>34.50</td>
<td>31.90</td>
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<tr>
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<td>33.00</td>
<td>30.70</td>
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<td>32.00</td>
<td>29.90</td>
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<td>30.00</td>
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<td>29.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>27.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.50</td>
<td>27.40</td>
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<tr>
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<td>27.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>26.50</td>
<td>26.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>26.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.50</td>
<td>26.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**U.S. Dollars per 42-Gallon Barrel**

| Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 25.00 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 25.50 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 26.00 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 26.50 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 27.00 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 27.50 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 28.00 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 28.50 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 29.00 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 29.50 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 30.00 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 30.50 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 31.00 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 31.50 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 32.00 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 32.50 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 33.00 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 33.50 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 34.00 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 34.50 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 35.00 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 35.50 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 36.00 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 36.50 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 37.00 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |

**Notes:**
- Internationally traded oil only.
- Average price (FOB) weighted by estimated export volume.
- Beginning with the May 1, 1981 issue of the Weekly Petroleum Status Report, the world crude oil price is based on a revised crude list.
- Additions: Saudi Arabia's Arabian Heavy, Dubia's Fath, Egypt's Suez Blend, and Mexico's Maya.
- Omissions: Canadian Heavy.
- Replacements: Iraq's Kirkuk Blend for Iraq's Basrah Light.
- The above graph shows an estimated world crude oil price based on this revised list beginning January 1, 1981. An asterisk shows the January 1, 1980 price based on the revised list. All other 1980 prices represent the old crude list before revisions.
NEBRASKA OIL PRODUCTION AND EXPLORATION

Table 2 presents data on oil production and exploration in Nebraska from reports of the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. The oil production for the first eight months of 1981 was 108 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1980. Table 2 shows that the number of drilling permits issued during the first nine months of this year increased for both exploratory wells and development wells.

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Oil Production in Barrels</th>
<th>Drilling Permits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>483,206</td>
<td>502,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>451,691</td>
<td>480,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>515,334</td>
<td>516,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>501,530</td>
<td>486,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>525,112</td>
<td>540,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>507,398</td>
<td>509,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>518,302</td>
<td>504,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>543,823</td>
<td>547,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>508,758</td>
<td>534,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>536,185</td>
<td>539,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>458,615</td>
<td>502,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>501,008</td>
<td>529,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td>6,050,962</td>
<td>6,193,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Summary</strong></td>
<td>6,068,019</td>
<td>6,239,652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: *Annual summary data is compiled after corrections and is considered more reliable.

**Percent of previous year.
TABLE 3
Average Retail Price of Gasoline in Nebraska
(Dollars per Gallon)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1978</th>
<th>1979</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1981</th>
<th>Percent of Previous Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>$ .63</td>
<td>$ .67</td>
<td>$1.09*</td>
<td>$1.21</td>
<td>111.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>.63</td>
<td>.68</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>110.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>.63</td>
<td>.71</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>114.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>.63</td>
<td>.74</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>111.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>.63</td>
<td>.79</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>108.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>.63</td>
<td>.87</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>107.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>.64</td>
<td>.90</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>107.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>.94</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>109.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>.66</td>
<td>.97</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>110.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>.66</td>
<td>.97</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>109.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>.66</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>.67</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Cornhusker Motor Club
*Source: Weekly Petroleum Status Report

110.2%
LIQUID FUELS CONSUMPTION

Nebraska consumption of liquid fuels for the third quarter of 1981 amounted to 383 million gallons. Liquid fuel consumption for the commercial and residential sectors was less than 500,000 gallons and therefore is not listed. Transportation accounts for more than half the total liquid fuel use.

NEBRASKA PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION

TABLE 4
Estimation for Third Quarter of 1981
In Million Gallons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Electric Utilities</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diesel</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating Oil</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>211</td>
<td></td>
<td>224</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aviation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gasoline available for sale in Nebraska is defined as total gasoline imported in Nebraska minus the total exported. It continued to drop in the first nine months of 1981 to 91.9 percent of the first nine months of 1980.

Gasohol available for sale in Nebraska has shown a definite growth over the last two years. However, in the first nine months of 1981, consumption of gasohol was only 98.1 percent of the first nine months of 1980. Gasohol now comprises 4 percent of gasoline sales in Nebraska. Currently, month by month comparisons of gasohol consumption must be viewed with caution due to a reporting form revision in January, 1981. This revision will result in more accurate reporting.

Middle distillates show the greatest variation in imports. In the first nine months of 1981, imports were 102.1 percent of the same period in 1980.

Special fuels are any fuels other than gasoline that are put in a motor vehicle fuel tank. These include diesel, propane, and natural gas.

Special fuels for highway use are fairly constant reflecting the stability of the commercial transportation system. Special fuels for non-highway use include agricultural, industrial, railroad and any other motor vehicle use not on Nebraska roads. The non-highway use is quite dependent upon the Nebraska economy and is more volatile than highway use.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Motor Gasoline</th>
<th>Propane</th>
<th>Kerosene</th>
<th>Home Heating Oil</th>
<th>Diesel</th>
<th>*Total Middle Distillates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>53,951</td>
<td>11,186</td>
<td>4,259</td>
<td>11,773</td>
<td>20,916</td>
<td>36,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>49,300</td>
<td>11,672</td>
<td>2,536</td>
<td>10,086</td>
<td>17,498</td>
<td>30,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>52,446</td>
<td>7,822</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>10,128</td>
<td>18,873</td>
<td>29,686</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>52,816</td>
<td>3,731</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>12,626</td>
<td>20,236</td>
<td>33,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>57,652</td>
<td>2,947</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>15,634</td>
<td>19,310</td>
<td>35,234</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>63,412</td>
<td>6,864</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>16,734</td>
<td>23,132</td>
<td>40,126</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>67,603</td>
<td>12,502</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>18,681</td>
<td>21,899</td>
<td>40,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>65,622</td>
<td>5,631</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>13,441</td>
<td>20,197</td>
<td>34,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>62,295</td>
<td>9,326</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>10,482</td>
<td>17,458</td>
<td>29,035</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Motor Gasoline</th>
<th>Propane</th>
<th>Kerosene</th>
<th>Home Heating Oil</th>
<th>Diesel</th>
<th>*Total Middle Distillates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL 525,097 71,681 10,419 119,585 179,519 309,523

The last month is preliminary

* Kerosene, Home Heating Oil, Diesel, Other Middle Distillates

Source: EIA25(PET-1000) Report Form

October 30, 1981
Nebraska Energy Office 12F
TABLE 6

NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE
MAJOR LIQUID FUELS AVAILABLE FOR SALE
OR DELIVERY IN NEBRASKA

(GASOLINE)

(MIDDLE DISTILLATES)

(NON-HIGHWAY)

(HIGHWAY FUELS)

(AVIATION FUEL)

76 77 78 79 80 81

THOUSANDS OF GALLONS

SOURCE: NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
# TABLE 7

Gasoline Available for Sale in Nebraska* (Metered Thousands of Gallons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>1977</th>
<th>1978</th>
<th>1979</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1981</th>
<th>Percent of Previous Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>69,334</td>
<td>69,166</td>
<td>69,602</td>
<td>63,763</td>
<td>60,917</td>
<td>95.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>62,501</td>
<td>63,227</td>
<td>69,367</td>
<td>59,381</td>
<td>51,125</td>
<td>86.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>70,780</td>
<td>75,162</td>
<td>73,397</td>
<td>63,151</td>
<td>56,175</td>
<td>88.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>77,085</td>
<td>74,597</td>
<td>72,399</td>
<td>65,318</td>
<td>61,442</td>
<td>94.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>79,039</td>
<td>84,422</td>
<td>77,631</td>
<td>72,440</td>
<td>65,229</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>86,543</td>
<td>86,165</td>
<td>75,955</td>
<td>65,801</td>
<td>67,444</td>
<td>102.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>92,844</td>
<td>88,253</td>
<td>80,034</td>
<td>73,498</td>
<td>71,481</td>
<td>97.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>82,343</td>
<td>89,733</td>
<td>82,473</td>
<td>72,201</td>
<td>67,331</td>
<td>93.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>79,853</td>
<td>79,202</td>
<td>72,609</td>
<td>79,754</td>
<td>64,324</td>
<td>80.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>82,107</td>
<td>86,061</td>
<td>78,565</td>
<td>65,140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>76,506</td>
<td>78,351</td>
<td>76,555</td>
<td>60,261</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>75,453</td>
<td>76,887</td>
<td>74,824</td>
<td>68,169</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>934,388</td>
<td>951,226</td>
<td>903,431</td>
<td>808,877</td>
<td>565,468</td>
<td>91.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last three months are preliminary.

*Cross import into the state minus exports out of the State.

Source: Department of Revenue Tax Form 81

October 30, 1981

NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE
TABLE 8

NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE
METERED GASOLINE AVAILABLE
FOR SALE IN NEBRASKA

THOUSANDS OF GALLONS

SOURCE: NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1979</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1981</th>
<th>Percent of Previous Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>1,729</td>
<td>2,514</td>
<td>145.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>1,926</td>
<td>2,308</td>
<td>119.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>2,878</td>
<td>2,413</td>
<td>83.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>2,687</td>
<td>2,311</td>
<td>86.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>2,915</td>
<td>2,392</td>
<td>82.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>2,579</td>
<td>2,583</td>
<td>100.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>2,749</td>
<td>2,616</td>
<td>95.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>1,413</td>
<td>2,320</td>
<td>2,472</td>
<td>106.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>2,761</td>
<td>2,514</td>
<td>91.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>922</td>
<td>2,485</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>2,284</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>2,825</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>6,890</td>
<td>30,138</td>
<td>22,123</td>
<td>98.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last three months are preliminary.

*Gross imports into the state minus exports out of the state

Source: Department of Revenue Tax Form 81-1

October 30, 1981

NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE
NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE
*MEASURED GASOHOL AVAILABLE
FOR SALE IN NEBRASKA

THOUSANDS OF GALLONS

SOURCE: NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
* A NEW REPORTING FORM WAS USED STARTING IN JANUARY 1981.
MONTHLY INFORMATION BEFORE THAT DATE MAY BE QUESTIONABLE.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>16,408</td>
<td>28,165</td>
<td>34,298</td>
<td>40,244</td>
<td>25,381</td>
<td>24,891</td>
<td>98.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>14,081</td>
<td>18,169</td>
<td>29,735</td>
<td>34,600</td>
<td>26,157</td>
<td>59,280</td>
<td>226.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>19,222</td>
<td>24,028</td>
<td>37,886</td>
<td>48,150</td>
<td>23,102</td>
<td>29,457</td>
<td>127.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>23,495</td>
<td>24,833</td>
<td>32,942</td>
<td>40,745</td>
<td>32,255</td>
<td>24,873</td>
<td>77.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>26,239</td>
<td>27,521</td>
<td>43,673</td>
<td>50,992</td>
<td>36,486</td>
<td>28,494</td>
<td>78.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>28,744</td>
<td>28,267</td>
<td>42,739</td>
<td>38,258</td>
<td>31,247</td>
<td>36,641</td>
<td>117.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>32,022</td>
<td>36,250</td>
<td>50,051</td>
<td>46,443</td>
<td>59,339</td>
<td>42,383</td>
<td>71.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>29,857</td>
<td>36,183</td>
<td>46,934</td>
<td>43,635</td>
<td>35,548</td>
<td>29,575</td>
<td>83.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>24,475</td>
<td>32,160</td>
<td>39,245</td>
<td>34,495</td>
<td>29,905</td>
<td>30,157</td>
<td>100.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>24,160</td>
<td>32,295</td>
<td>34,802</td>
<td>38,383</td>
<td>31,691</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>26,464</td>
<td>28,073</td>
<td>34,156</td>
<td>38,326</td>
<td>28,840</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td><strong>24,461</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,294</strong></td>
<td><strong>34,524</strong></td>
<td><strong>31,200</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,060</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>289,628</td>
<td>345,238</td>
<td>460,985</td>
<td>485,471</td>
<td>387,011</td>
<td>305,751</td>
<td>102.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Diesel, home heating oil, kerosene and other middle distillates
The last three months are preliminary
Source: Unaudited Figures from Department of Revenue Tax Forms 81

October 30, 1981
NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE
TABLE 12

NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE
MIDDLE DISTILLATES IMPORTED
INTO NEBRASKA

THOUSANDS
OF GALLONS

10000 22500 35000 47500 60000
76 77 78 79 80 81

SOURCE: NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>8,828</td>
<td>10,123</td>
<td>10,200</td>
<td>11,482</td>
<td>11,840</td>
<td>10,591</td>
<td>89.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>8,889</td>
<td>9,654</td>
<td>10,104</td>
<td>11,256</td>
<td>11,067</td>
<td>10,012</td>
<td>90.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>10,363</td>
<td>12,092</td>
<td>11,615</td>
<td>12,944</td>
<td>12,068</td>
<td>12,029</td>
<td>99.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>10,306</td>
<td>11,180</td>
<td>11,906</td>
<td>12,415</td>
<td>12,324</td>
<td>12,064</td>
<td>97.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>10,059</td>
<td>10,901</td>
<td>12,114</td>
<td>13,035</td>
<td>11,895</td>
<td>11,695</td>
<td>98.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>10,372</td>
<td>10,938</td>
<td>11,971</td>
<td>11,019</td>
<td>11,884</td>
<td>11,845</td>
<td>99.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>9,698</td>
<td>10,336</td>
<td>11,121</td>
<td>11,637</td>
<td>11,714</td>
<td>11,537</td>
<td>98.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>10,243</td>
<td>10,915</td>
<td>12,454</td>
<td>12,570</td>
<td>12,349</td>
<td>11,449</td>
<td>92.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>10,491</td>
<td>10,937</td>
<td>12,476</td>
<td>12,686</td>
<td>13,439</td>
<td>11,789</td>
<td>87.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>10,849</td>
<td>12,198</td>
<td>13,996</td>
<td>14,310</td>
<td>13,592</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>10,660</td>
<td>10,774</td>
<td>11,894</td>
<td>12,412</td>
<td>11,820</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>10,027</td>
<td>10,116</td>
<td>11,114</td>
<td>12,047</td>
<td>11,221</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>121,785</td>
<td>130,161</td>
<td>140,965</td>
<td>147,813</td>
<td>145,213</td>
<td>103,011</td>
<td>94.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Any fuels other than gasoline that are put in a motor vehicle fuel tank. These include diesel, propane and natural gas.

The last three months are preliminary.

Source: Department of Revenue Form 91

October 30, 1981

NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE
TABLE 14

SPECIAL FUELS FOR HIGHWAY USE

NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE

DISTRIBUTED IN NEBRASKA

SOURCE: NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1981</th>
<th>Percent of Previous Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>13,800</td>
<td>12,942</td>
<td>93.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>15,164</td>
<td>10,668</td>
<td>70.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>12,336</td>
<td>8,382</td>
<td>67.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>12,201</td>
<td>8,555</td>
<td>70.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>13,619</td>
<td>10,700</td>
<td>78.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>14,319</td>
<td>13,458</td>
<td>94.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>24,485</td>
<td>18,135</td>
<td>74.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>16,920</td>
<td>10,154</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>14,990</td>
<td>10,244</td>
<td>68.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>15,457</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>12,488</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>13,913</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>179,692</td>
<td>103,238</td>
<td>74.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Any fuels other than gasoline that are put in a motor vehicle fuel tank. These include diesel, propane and natural gas.*

*Includes agricultural, industrial, railroad and any other motor vehicle use not on Nebraska roads.*

The last three months are preliminary

Source: Department of Revenue Form 91

October 30, 1981

NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE
TABLE 16

NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE
SPECIAL FUELS FOR NON-HIGHWAY USE
DELIVERED IN NEBRASKA

THOUSANDS OF GALLONS

SOURCE: NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1981</th>
<th>Percent of Previous Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3,523</td>
<td>2,997</td>
<td>85.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>2,883</td>
<td>2,591</td>
<td>89.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>3,011</td>
<td>2,997</td>
<td>99.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>3,099</td>
<td>2,710</td>
<td>87.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>3,371</td>
<td>2,974</td>
<td>88.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>3,220</td>
<td>3,228</td>
<td>100.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>3,431</td>
<td>3,233</td>
<td>94.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>3,746</td>
<td>2,716</td>
<td>72.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>4,190</td>
<td>2,636</td>
<td>62.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>4,444</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>2,972</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>3,209</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>41,099</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,082</strong></td>
<td><strong>85.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last three months are preliminary.

*Gross Gallons imported into Nebraska minus gallons exported out of state.

Source: Department of Revenue Form 85
TABLE 18

NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE
AVIATION FUEL (ALL TYPES)
AVAILABLE FOR SALE IN NEBRASKA

THOUSANDS OF GALLONS

SOURCE: NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>26,437</td>
<td>29,017</td>
<td>31,848</td>
<td>28,908</td>
<td>22,902</td>
<td>11,186</td>
<td>48.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>25,163</td>
<td>31,505</td>
<td>25,331</td>
<td>22,164</td>
<td>15,673</td>
<td>11,841</td>
<td>75.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>16,844</td>
<td>20,609</td>
<td>14,839</td>
<td>14,142</td>
<td>11,331</td>
<td>7,822</td>
<td>69.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>14,952</td>
<td>6,717</td>
<td>8,008</td>
<td>9,115</td>
<td>3,731</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>7,348</td>
<td>7,958</td>
<td>5,754</td>
<td>7,035</td>
<td>5,669</td>
<td>2,947</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>6,456</td>
<td>6,494</td>
<td>5,611</td>
<td>7,447</td>
<td>6,402</td>
<td>6,864</td>
<td>107.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>11,845</td>
<td>10,676</td>
<td>13,654</td>
<td>11,217</td>
<td>16,772</td>
<td>12,502</td>
<td>74.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>24,855</td>
<td>24,895</td>
<td>15,328</td>
<td>16,671</td>
<td>11,447</td>
<td>5,631</td>
<td>49.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>24,054</td>
<td>29,767</td>
<td>12,137</td>
<td>12,611</td>
<td>14,727</td>
<td>9,326</td>
<td>63.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>16,624</td>
<td>29,735</td>
<td>23,492</td>
<td>28,577</td>
<td>13,767</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>27,439</td>
<td>23,027</td>
<td>16,558</td>
<td>26,709</td>
<td>12,237</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>24,227</td>
<td>28,123</td>
<td>23,138</td>
<td>23,181</td>
<td>19,977</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>227,792</td>
<td>258,758</td>
<td>194,407</td>
<td>206,670</td>
<td>160,019</td>
<td>71,850</td>
<td>63.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last month is preliminary
Source: EIA-25 Reporting Forms

October 30, 1981
NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE
TABLE 20

NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE
PROPANE DELIVERED IN NEBRASKA

SOURCE: ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION REPORTING FORM (EIA-25)
NEBRASKA ENERGY MODEL PROGRESS REPORT

The Nebraska Energy Office has been involved in design and creation of an energy demand model for the state in response to passage of Legislative Bill 954 of 1980. The model will be used to identify emerging trends relating to energy supply, demand and conservation in these sectors: agricultural, commercial, residential, industrial, transportation, utility and government. It will permit evaluations of policies on Nebraska's economy and energy status.

The model identifies energy use in the industrial sector through the categories of food processing, chemicals, stone and clay, construction and all others. The commercial and government sectors show detailed use in heating, cooling and other operations. The residential sector identifies single and multiple family dwelling use by the categories of heating, cooling, water heating and all other appliances. The agricultural sector identifies energy demand in irrigation, field operations, crop drying and other farm operations by crops planted. Transportation energy demand is evaluated by vehicle class, age and miles traveled. Each energy demand sector is evaluated by fuel type.

The model currently is being verified by checking its ability to capture Nebraskans' economic and energy behavior accurately. In addition, it is being expanded to include detailed cost amounts for each activity in each sector. Current plans are for the model to be operational by December 15, 1981.
ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND SALES

Nebraska's five major utilities produced 6.5 percent more electricity the first three quarters of 1981, compared with their production figures for the corresponding period in 1980. The five major utilities are Nebraska Public Power District, Omaha Public Power District, Lincoln Electric System, Grand Island and Fremont. During 1980, these five major electric utilities produced 88.7 percent of all the electricity produced in the state.

The shift by utilities from use of oil and natural gas to more abundant fuels, mainly coal, is continuing. For the first three quarters of 1981, the consumption of oil for electricity generation was cut by more than half, compared with data for the same nine months in 1980. Consumption of natural gas for generation of electricity during the first three quarters of 1981 was cut by a third, compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. Nebraska's nuclear power stations generated 32 percent more electricity during the first three quarters of 1981, compared with the same nine months in 1980. However, nuclear stations generated 22 percent less electricity during that period in 1981 than for the same nine months of 1979.

Electricity sales to ultimate consumers were down 4.0 percent the first nine months of 1981, compared with the same period in 1980. This decline was associated with favorable weather conditions this year, mild weather during the final months of winter and moderate temperatures along with above average precipitation during the end of the cooling and irrigation seasons. Electricity consumption by Nebraska industry remained at a constant level in a comparison of the first three quarters of 1980 and 1981.
### TABLE 21

NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE
ELECTRIC SALES TO ULTIMATE CONSUMERS
GIGAWATT-HOURS SOLD
(NPPD, OPPD & LES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>197</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>October</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>194</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>221</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>29</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3,247</td>
<td>2,357</td>
<td>2,738</td>
<td>2,064</td>
<td>2,407</td>
<td>1,837</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>258</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Net Generation *MWH</td>
<td>Bitum. Coal Sh. Tons</td>
<td>Heavy Oil Barrels</td>
<td>Light Oil Barrels</td>
<td>Natural Gas MCF</td>
<td>Propane Gallons</td>
<td>Generated By Nuclear Stations *MWH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>1,426,944</td>
<td>404,910</td>
<td>30,602</td>
<td>5,146</td>
<td>244,773</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>661,622</td>
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<td>February</td>
<td>1,351,826</td>
<td>469,262</td>
<td>15,784</td>
<td>3,902</td>
<td>292,572</td>
<td></td>
<td>485,337</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td>1,042,353</td>
<td>573,557</td>
<td>1,506</td>
<td>4,767</td>
<td>365,423</td>
<td>1,445</td>
<td>8,475</td>
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<td></td>
<td>April</td>
<td>853,689</td>
<td>469,414</td>
<td>11,874</td>
<td>217,593</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-3,108</td>
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<td></td>
<td>May</td>
<td>761,962</td>
<td>416,726</td>
<td>3,464</td>
<td>256,990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-3,235</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June</td>
<td>1,084,663</td>
<td>354,570</td>
<td>6,072</td>
<td>298,373</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>468,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July</td>
<td>1,843,024</td>
<td>973,912</td>
<td>15,189</td>
<td>3,902</td>
<td>605,043</td>
<td></td>
<td>736,061</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August</td>
<td>1,485,299</td>
<td>426,001</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>520,763</td>
<td></td>
<td>717,505</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September</td>
<td>1,112,936</td>
<td>208,452</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>2,388</td>
<td>392,707</td>
<td></td>
<td>712,161</td>
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<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>10,962,696</td>
<td>4,296,804</td>
<td>64,748</td>
<td>43,651</td>
<td>3,194,037</td>
<td>1,745</td>
<td>3,782,870</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Net Generation *MWH</th>
<th>Bitum. Coal Sh. Tons</th>
<th>Heavy Oil Barrels</th>
<th>Light Oil Barrels</th>
<th>Natural Gas MCF</th>
<th>Propane Gallons</th>
<th>Generated By Nuclear Stations *MWH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>1,490,959</td>
<td>441,560</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>3,439</td>
<td>186,265</td>
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<td>694,892</td>
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<td>February</td>
<td>1,340,074</td>
<td>351,921</td>
<td>4,221</td>
<td>6,836</td>
<td>136,133</td>
<td></td>
<td>713,440</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td>1,359,255</td>
<td>398,026</td>
<td>1,574</td>
<td>156,470</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>663,569</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April</td>
<td>1,209,536</td>
<td>462,018</td>
<td>7,093</td>
<td>164,137</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>406,894</td>
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<td></td>
<td>May</td>
<td>943,363</td>
<td>438,793</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>4,866</td>
<td>242,996</td>
<td></td>
<td>156,048</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June</td>
<td>1,193,395</td>
<td>386,766</td>
<td>5,996</td>
<td>338,067</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>482,064</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July</td>
<td>1,626,728</td>
<td>476,805</td>
<td>8,380</td>
<td>500,530</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>780,566</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August</td>
<td>1,412,384</td>
<td>365,264</td>
<td>5,771</td>
<td>264,858</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>766,625</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September</td>
<td>1,097,210</td>
<td>437,621</td>
<td>1,771</td>
<td>164,782</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>330,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>11,672,904</td>
<td>3,758,774</td>
<td>4,805</td>
<td>45,726</td>
<td>2,154,240</td>
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<td>4,994,934</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FPC 12 E2 Reporting Forms

*1000 Kilowatthours = 1 megawatthour = 1 MWH
NATURAL GAS

The graph and table on the following two pages show the historic and anticipated patterns of natural gas consumption in Nebraska. The graph shows winter heating consumption by peaks. All other uses are shown by the troughs. The solid line represents actual use and the broken (dashes) line represents a forecast of use. Delivery information was obtained from federal reports, which must be completed by all natural gas companies.
TABLE 23

Nebraska Natural Gas Deliveries

---

(actual deliveries)

(-----) forecasted deliveries
# Table 24

**Nebraska Natural Gas Deliveries**

(Millions of Cubic Feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>20,531</td>
<td>19,291</td>
<td>17,783</td>
<td>18,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>18,021</td>
<td>20,103</td>
<td>16,516</td>
<td>16,832</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>15,912</td>
<td>16,209</td>
<td>12,328</td>
<td>14,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>11,313</td>
<td>11,330</td>
<td>8,407</td>
<td>10,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>9,737</td>
<td>8,895</td>
<td>8,259</td>
<td>8,214</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>8,790</td>
<td>8,715</td>
<td>7,854</td>
<td>7,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>9,526</td>
<td>11,377</td>
<td>9,842</td>
<td>8,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>11,005</td>
<td>12,136</td>
<td>8,296</td>
<td>9,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>9,498</td>
<td>9,245</td>
<td>7,883*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>11,404</td>
<td>9,507</td>
<td>8,796</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>16,013</td>
<td>13,608</td>
<td>13,096</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>17,536</td>
<td>17,674</td>
<td>16,576</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>159,286</td>
<td>158,090</td>
<td>135,636</td>
<td>93,961</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Starting date of forecasted natural gas deliveries.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Form 16

Actual and forecasted values are reported by the five natural gas companies supplying natural gas to Nebraska.
Nebraska energy resources for 1980 cost nearly $2.5 billion, approximately 15 percent of the $16.58 billion gross state product for 1979. The four largest components of the gross state product for 1979 were trade, $2.91 billion; manufacturing, $2.76 billion; finance, $2.53 billion; and agriculture, $1.96 billion. The 1980 dollar outlay for energy in Nebraska, therefore, topped the previous year's state product in agriculture, nearly equalled the production figure in state finance and trailed significantly only trade and manufacturing. A more complete listing of the resource and gross state product data follows on the next page:
NEBRASKA ENERGY RESOURCES IN 1980

ELECTRICITY

18,960 gigawatt hours generated and net available for sale $637 million
13,708 gigawatt hours sold to ultimate consumers 461 million
5,252 gigawatt hours total sold out of state or 26.1% of total $176 million

generation. Includes 3788 gWh for Iowa Power and
Light Company portion of the Cooper Nuclear Station
(1 gigawatt hour = 1 million kWh)

Average Domestic Wellhead
Value @ $24.00 per bbl

$151 million

OIL PRODUCTION - 6,239,652 barrels (Crude only)

Nebraska oil is shipped out of state to be refined and put
into pipelines for distribution throughout the midwest.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Total value of all final goods and services $16.58 Billion

Four Largest Components of Gross State Product

1979 Billions of dollars

Trade 2.91
Manufacturing 2.76
Finance 2.53
Agriculture 1.96

1980 NEBRASKA EXPENDITURES FOR ENERGY
(Millions of Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Resident.</th>
<th>Commer.</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Agric.</th>
<th>Transport.</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Coal</td>
<td>$161.9</td>
<td>$ 0.1</td>
<td>$ 5.2</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$ 5.3</td>
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<td>Natural Gas</td>
<td>99.3</td>
<td>129.6</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>941.9</td>
<td>984.7</td>
<td>421.8</td>
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<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>85.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aviation Fuel</td>
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<td>6.2</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>162.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.P.G.</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>160.3</td>
<td>314.8</td>
<td>162.0</td>
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<td>Home heating oil</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>29.0</td>
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<td>461.0</td>
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<td>Diesel fuel</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other petroleum</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td>314.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL          | $468.1    | $258.5  | $303.4   | $331.4 | $1,183.3   | $2,499.7 |

Sources: Edison Electric Institute, EIA-25 reports, Energy Price Forecast,
Nebraska Statistical Handbook

Distribution between sector and fuel types are estimated by data section

Prepared by: NEBRASKA ENERGY OFFICE
October, 1981
A recent study by the Task Force on Energy and Natural Resources of the Midwest Governor's Conference showed that the Midwest Region must import the majority of the energy it needs, although there are variations from state to state. Just three states in the Midwest Region are nearly energy self-sufficient. They are Kentucky, North Dakota and Kansas. According to the task force, Nebraska must import 94 percent of its energy needs. As a whole, the Midwest Region was characterized as having "an unfavorable energy balance" when compared with states in the southern and western sections of the country. The map on the next page shows that in fossil fuels the Southern states region produces 100 percent of its energy needs, the New England states region produces none of its energy needs, the Mid Atlantic region, 25 percent; the Midwest, 39 percent; the Southwest, 177 percent; the Far West, 71 percent; and the Mountain States Region 137 percent.