

B.26 Montana

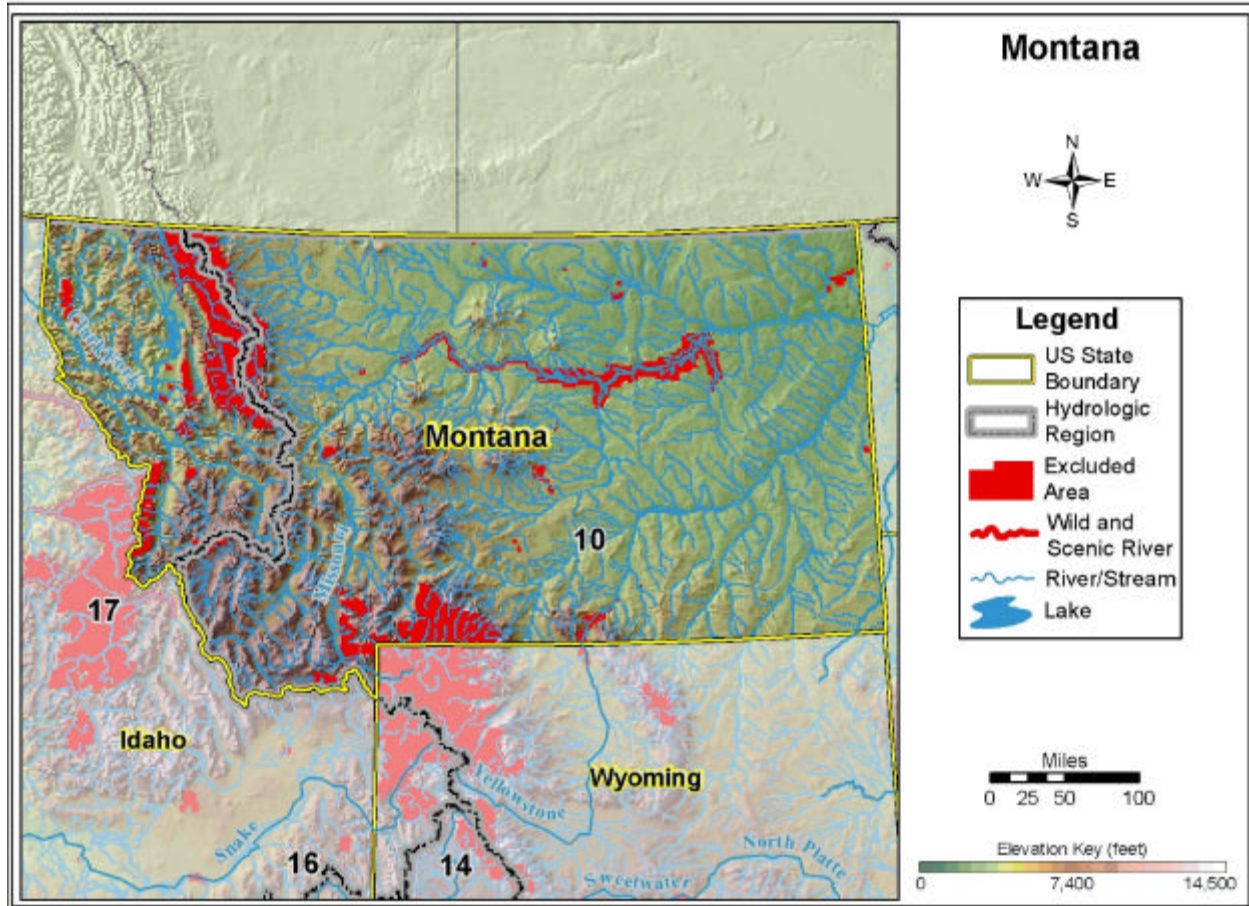


Figure B-126. Montana.

Table B-26. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of Montana.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	6,379	1,192	2,179	3,008
TOTAL HIGH POWER	4,602	1,188	1,899	1,515
High Head/High Power	3,721	1,179	1,762	780
Low Head/High Power	881	9	137	735
TOTAL LOW POWER	1,777	4	280	1,493
High Head/Low Power	1,140	4	239	897
Low Head/Low Power	637	0	41	596
Conventional Turbine	222	0	14	208
Unconventional Systems	106	0	15	91
Microhydro	309	0	12	297

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

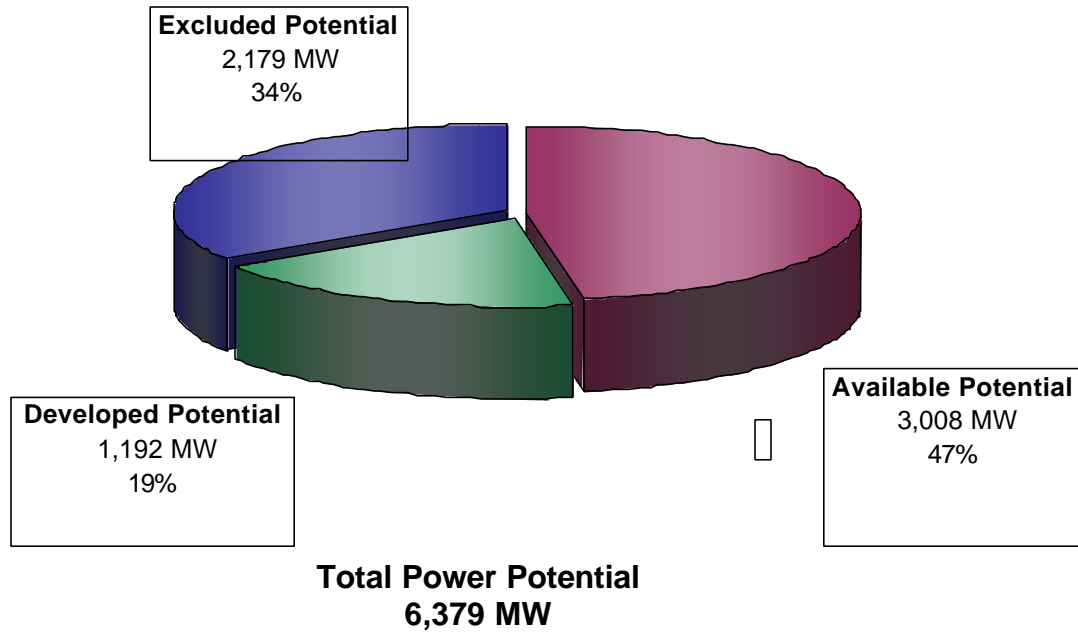


Figure B-127. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Montana.

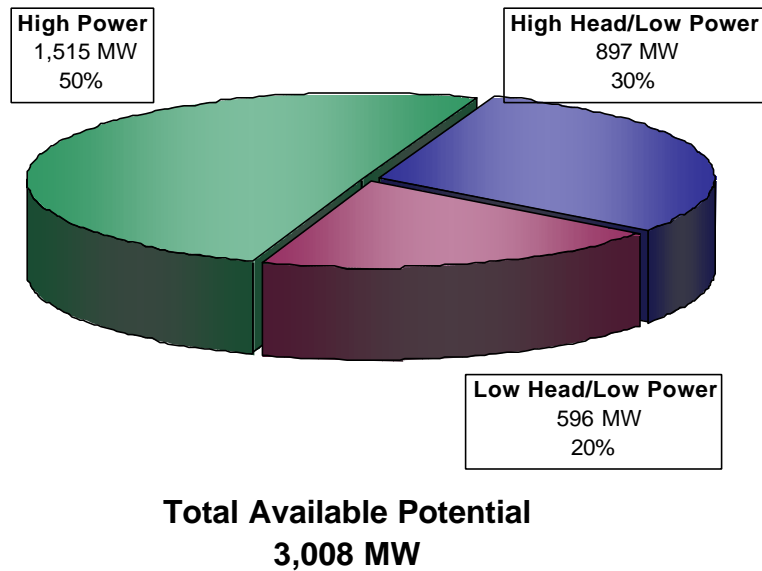


Figure B-128. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Montana.

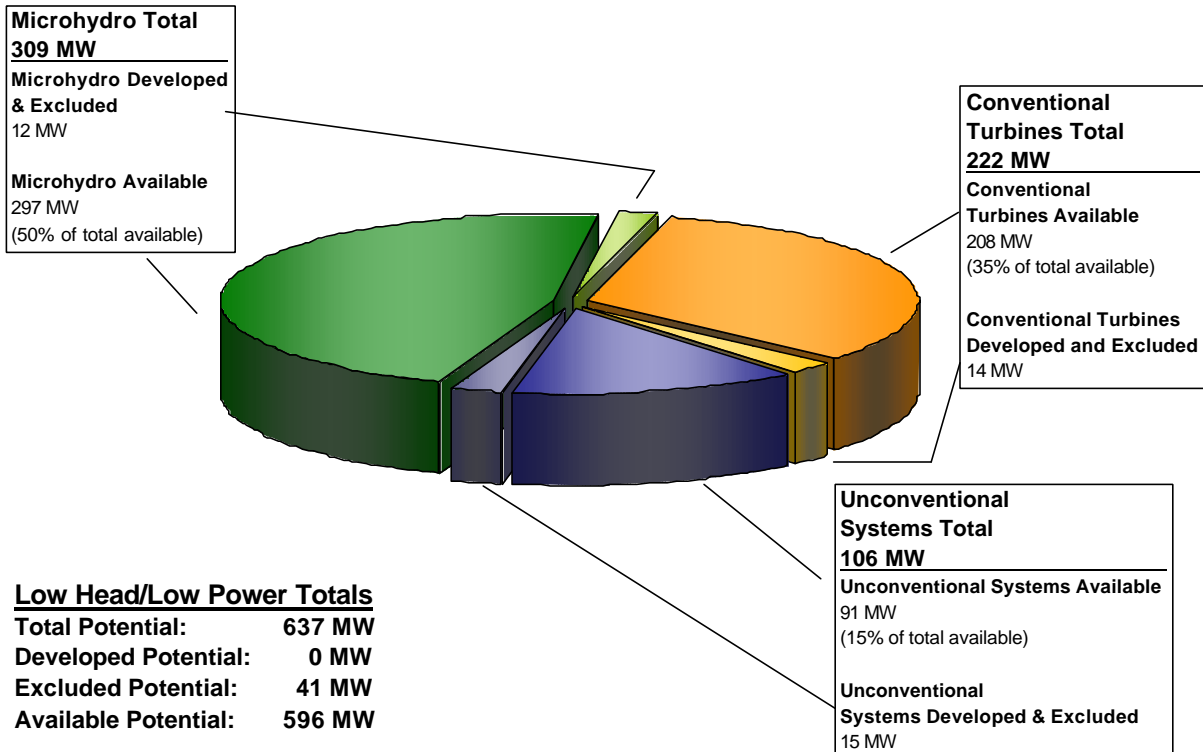


Figure B-129. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Montana among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

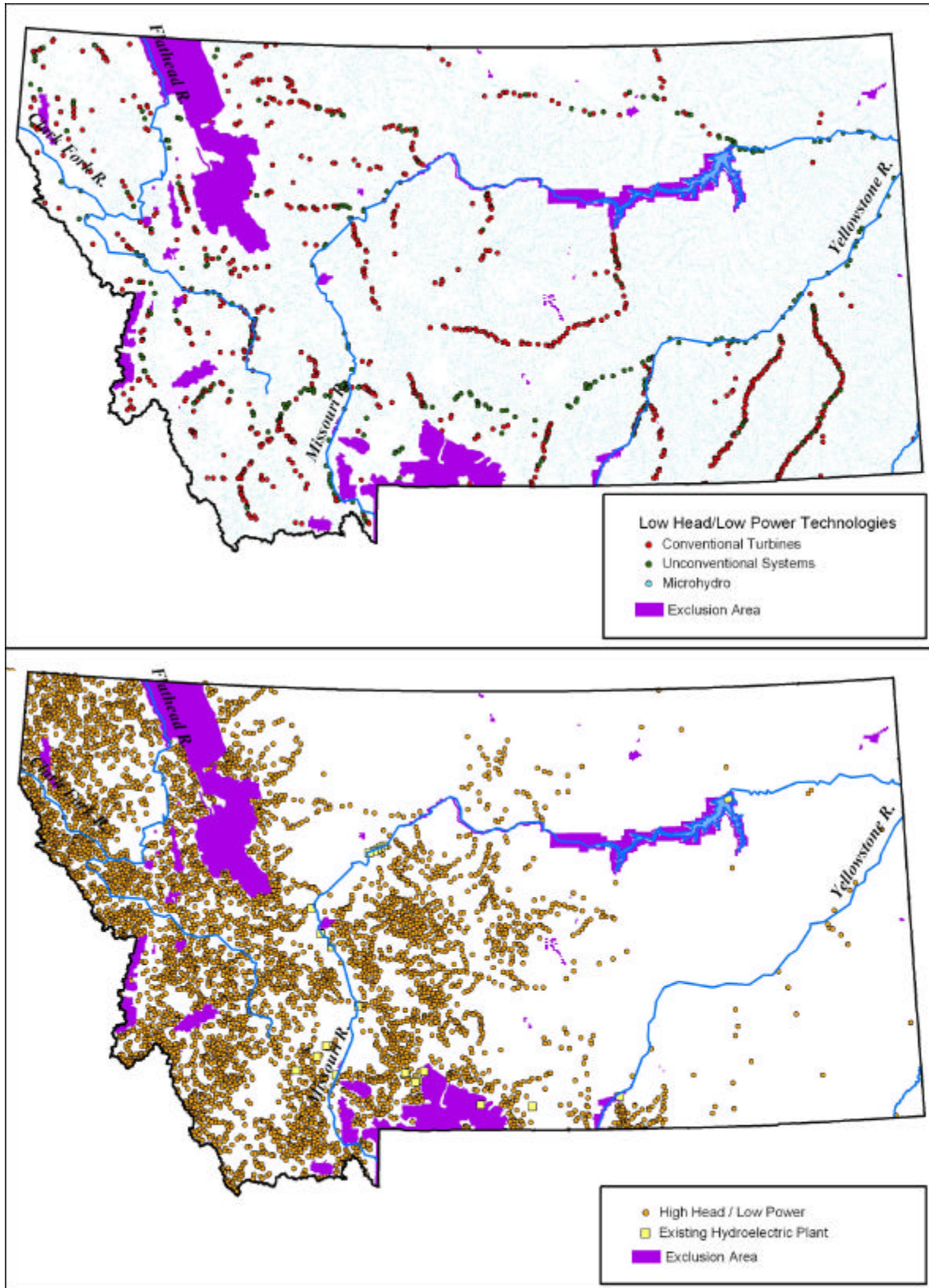


Figure B-130. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in Montana.

B.27 Nebraska

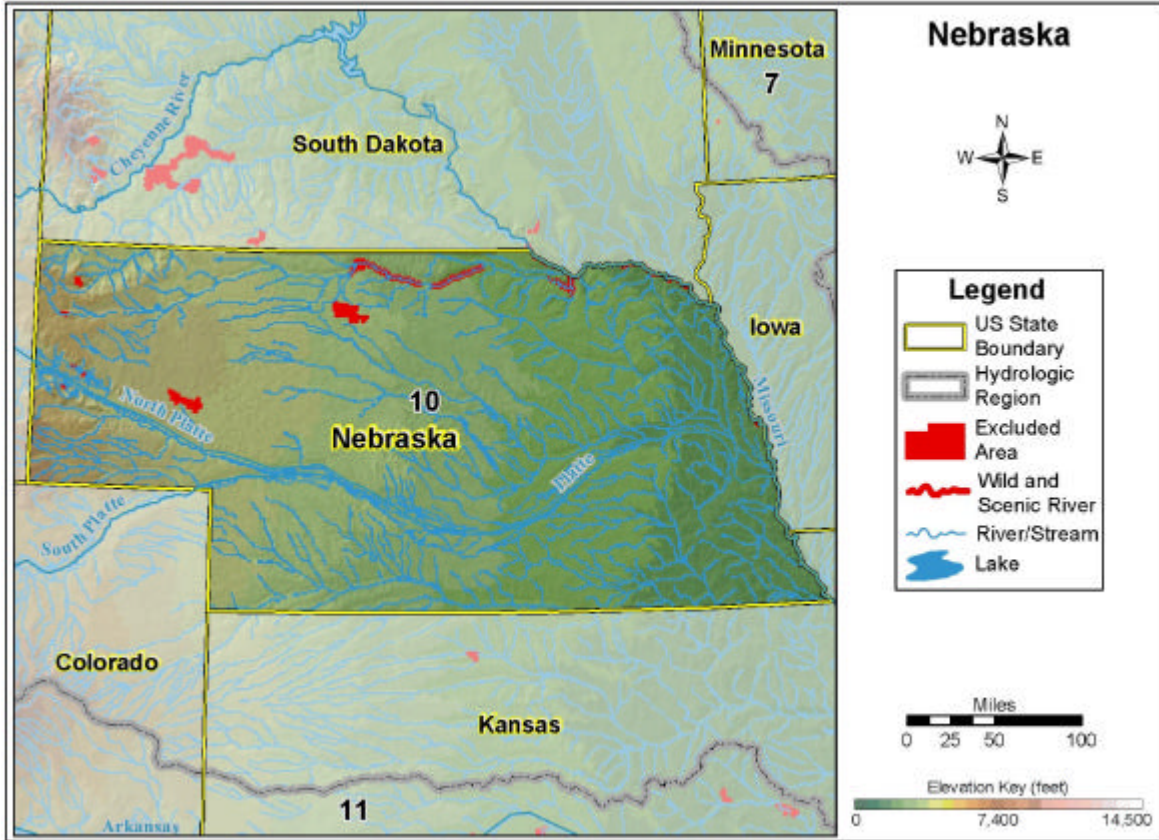


Figure B-131. Nebraska.

Table B-27. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of Nebraska.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed ^a	Excluded	Available ^{a,b}
TOTAL POWER	1,222	152	103	967
TOTAL HIGH POWER	565	152	65	348
High Head/High Power	102	73	29	0
Low Head/High Power	463	79	36	348
TOTAL LOW POWER	657	0	38	619
High Head/Low Power	71	0	2	69
Low Head/Low Power	586	0	36	550
Conventional Turbine	306	0	26	280
Unconventional Systems	78	0	7	71
Microhydro	202	0	3	199

a. Developed high head/high power potential exceeded total potential in this power class probably because the developed power is made up of resources in other power classes. "Excess" developed power in the high head/high power class (78 MW) was rolled downward into the low head/high power power class

b. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

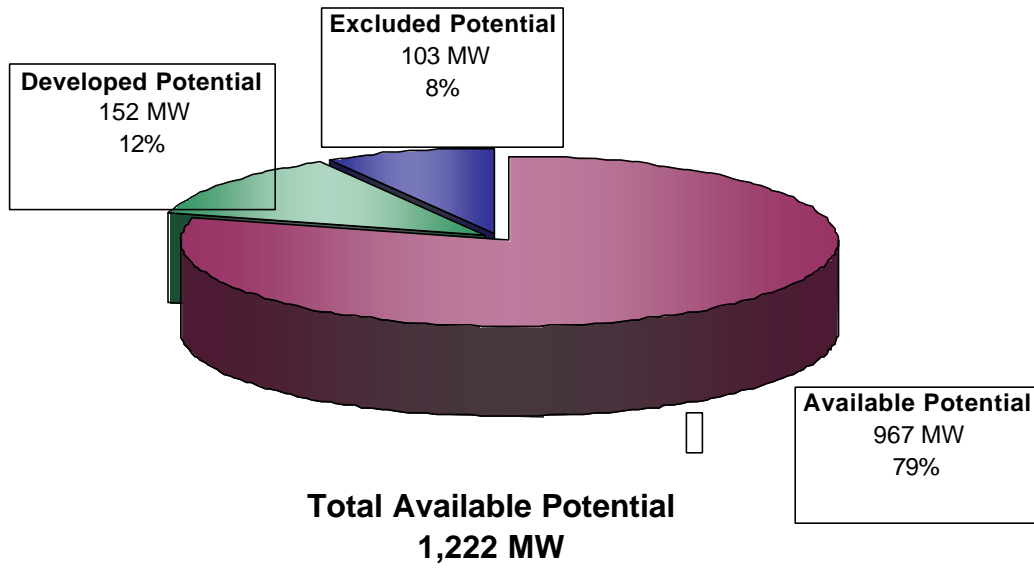


Figure B-132. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Nebraska.

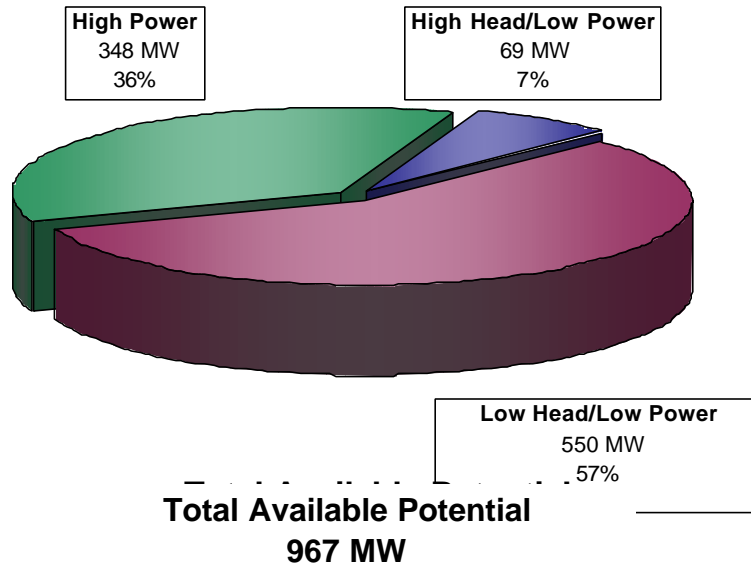


Figure B-133. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Nebraska.

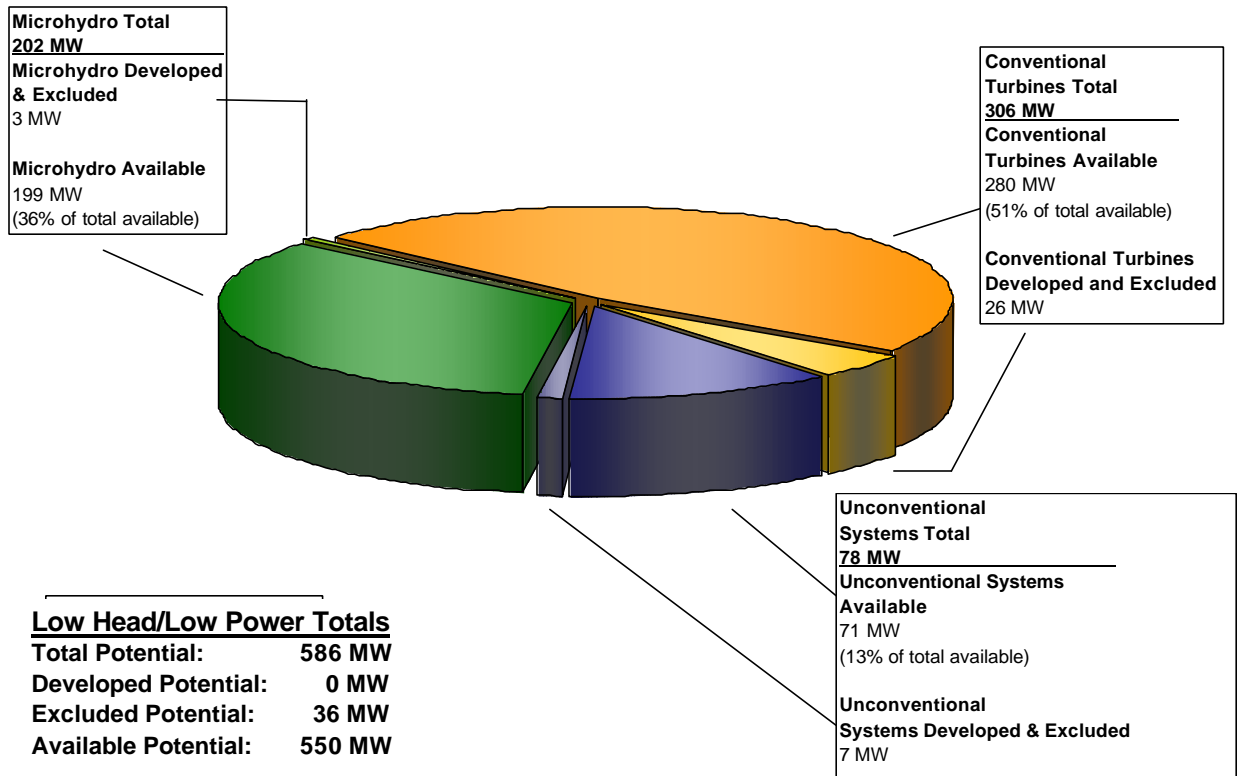


Figure B-134. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Nebraska among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

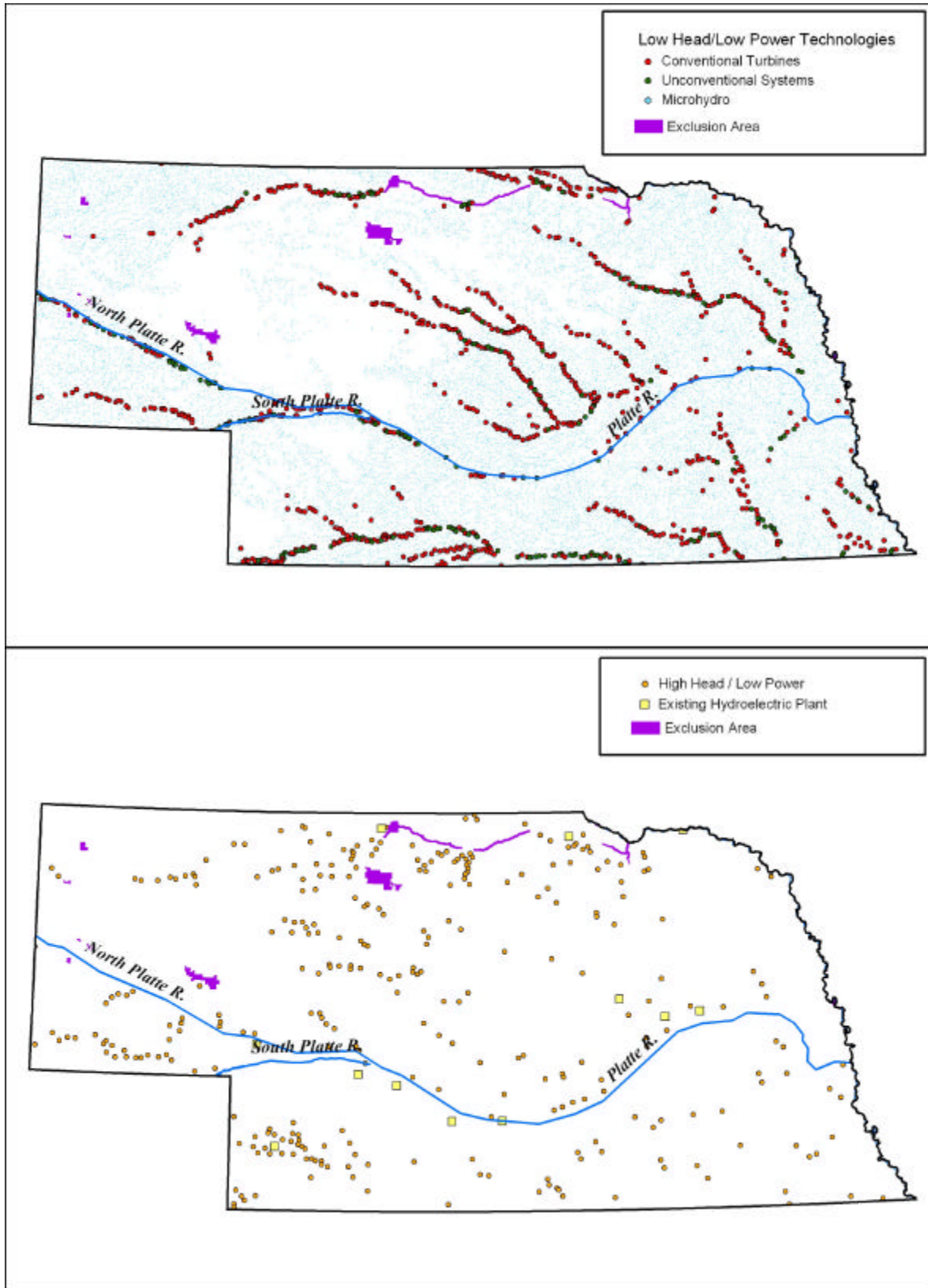


Figure B-135. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in Nebraska.

B.28 Nevada

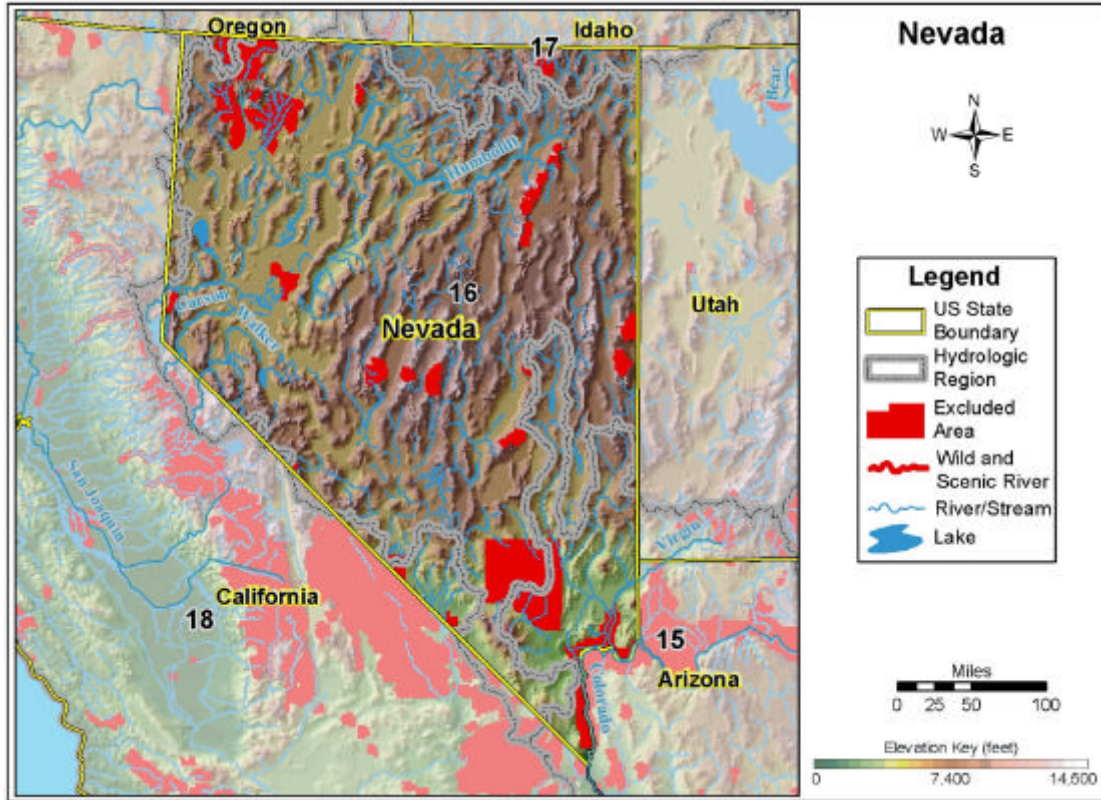


Figure B-136. Nevada.

Table B-28. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of Nevada.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed^a	Excluded^a	Available^{a,b}
TOTAL POWER	1,137	263	147	727
TOTAL HIGH POWER	206	206	0	0
High Head/High Power	200	200	0	0
Low Head/High Power	6	6	0	0
TOTAL LOW POWER	931	57	147	727
High Head/Low Power	473	29	102	343
Low Head/Low Power	458	29	45	385
Conventional Turbine	70	29	1	41
Unconventional Systems	9	0	1	8
Microhydro	379	0	43	336

a. Developed high head/high power potential in exclusion zones exceeded the total amount of potential in exclusion zones in this power class by 198 MW probably because the developed power is made up of resources in other power classes. Assuming that all of the excluded potential in this power class has been developed resulted in 61 MW of "excess" developed power in the high head/high power class. This "excess" developed power was rolled downward into lower power classes in this table to the extent that each lower power class could accommodate additional developed power without creating a negative available potential. "Excess" developed power was redistributed proportionally based on the original distribution of developed power among the lower power classes.

b. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

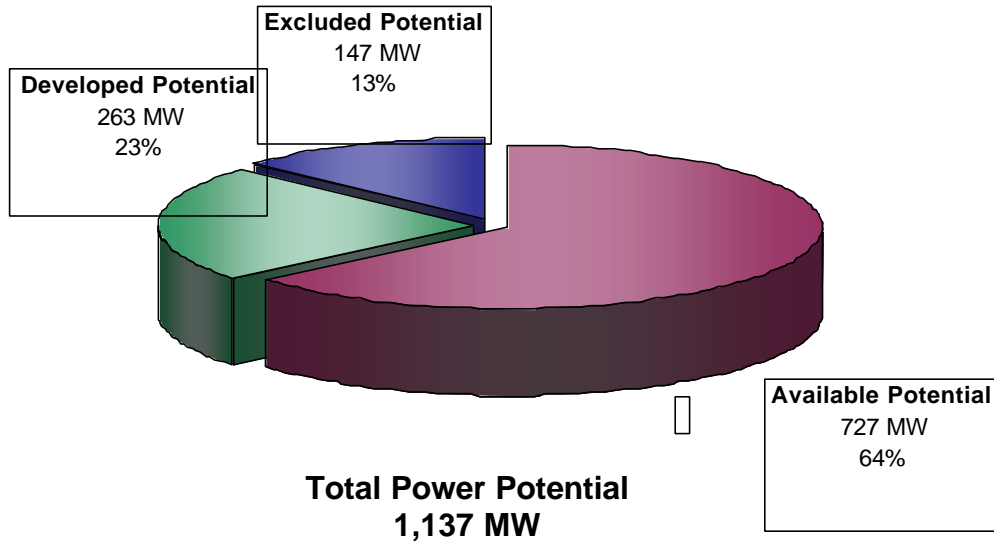


Figure B-137. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Nevada.

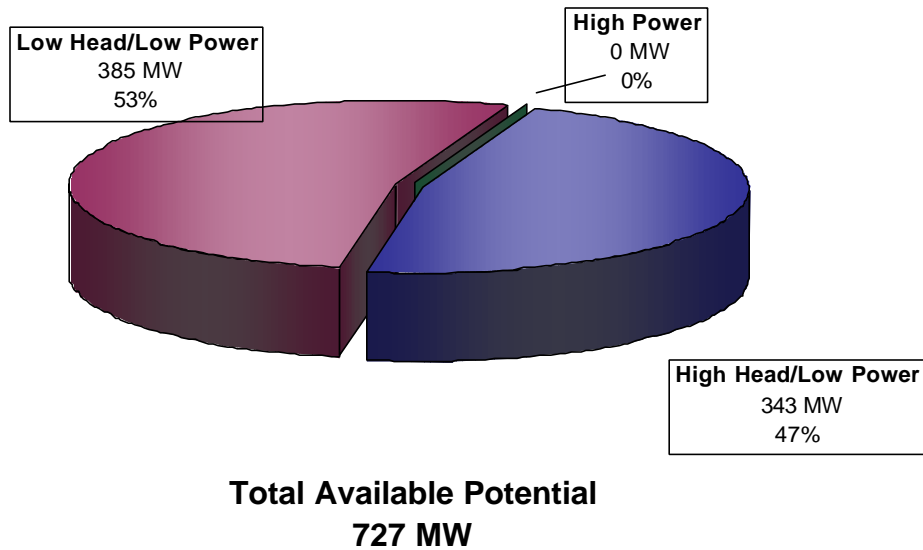


Figure B-138. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Nevada.

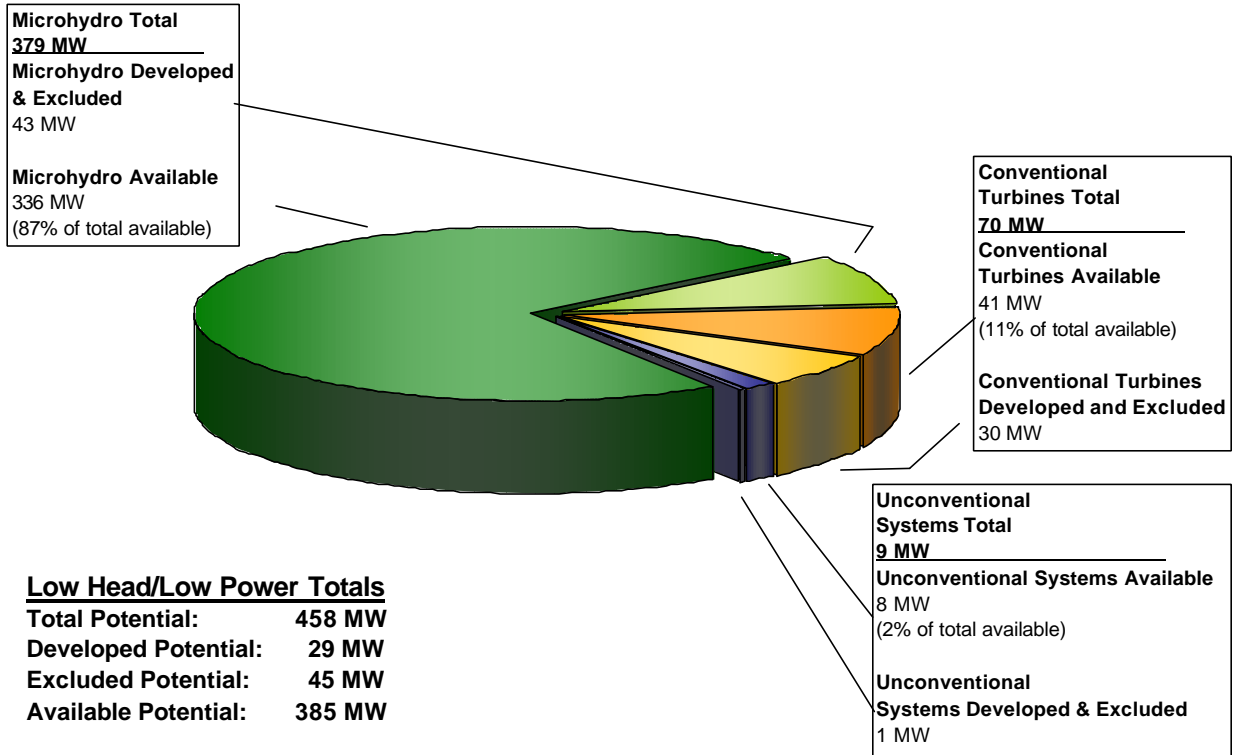


Figure B-139. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Nevada among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

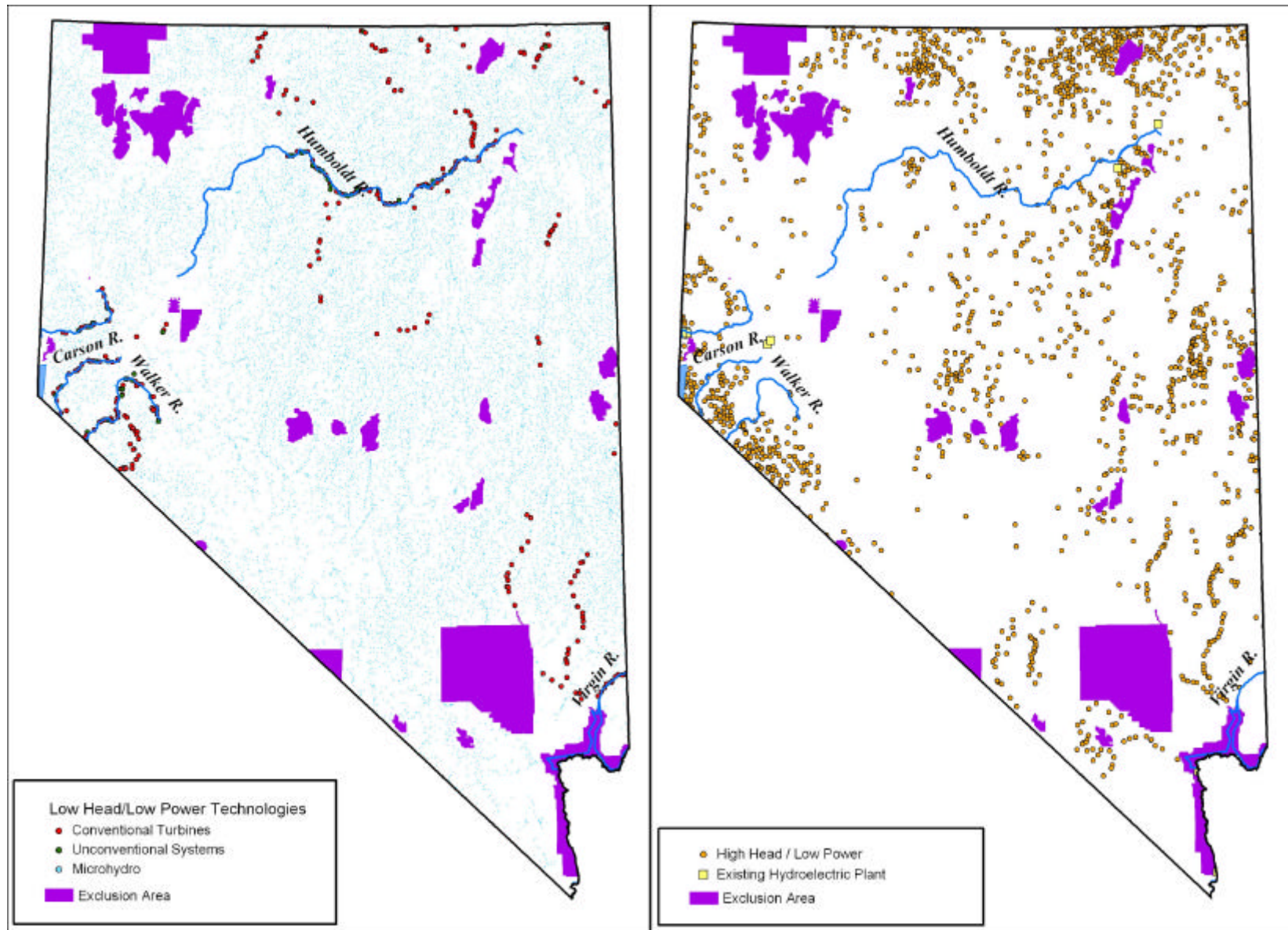


Figure B-140. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in Nevada.

B.29 New Hampshire

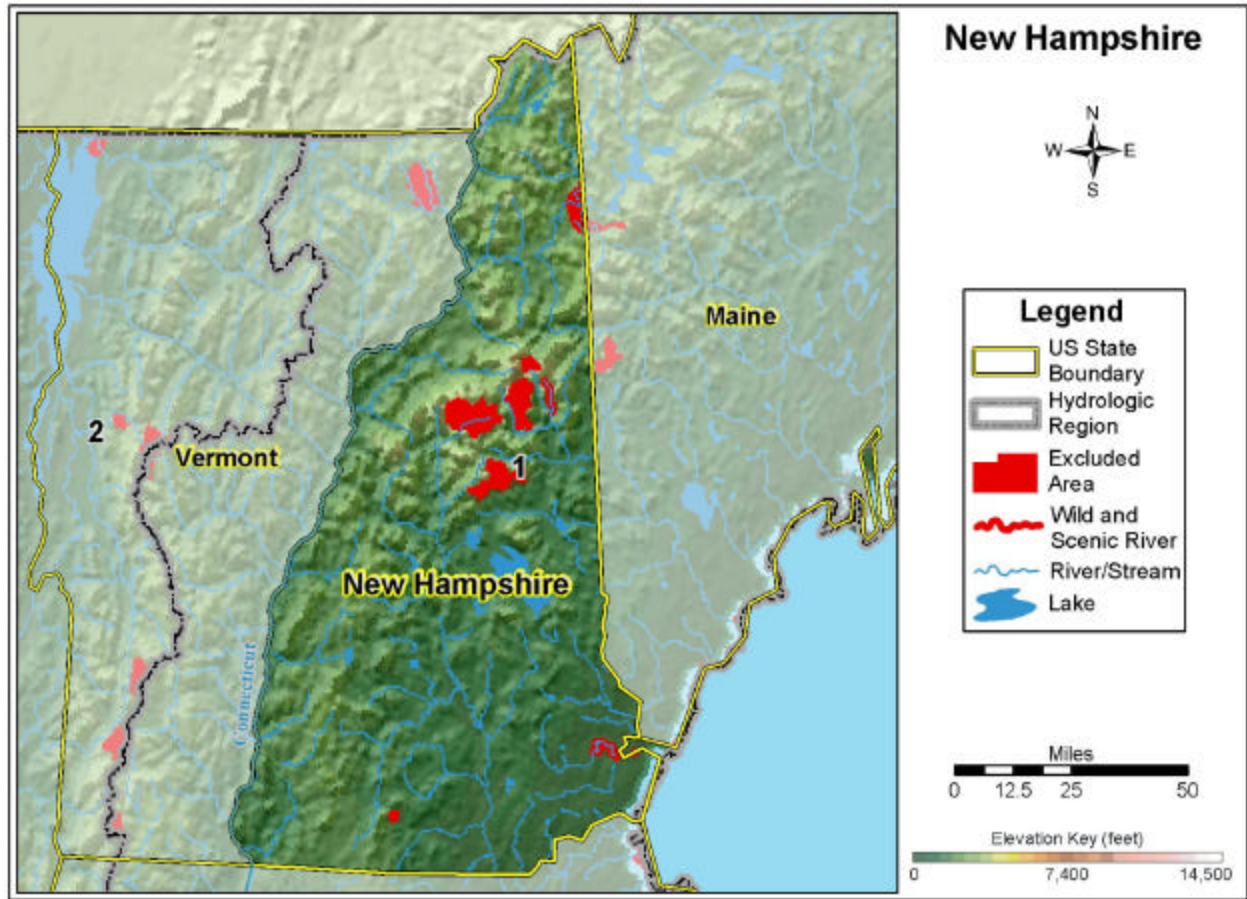


Figure B-141. New Hampshire.

Table B-29. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of New Hampshire.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	1,181	187	89	905
TOTAL HIGH POWER	804	167	59	578
High Head/High Power	650	149	52	449
Low Head/High Power	154	18	7	129
TOTAL LOW POWER	377	20	30	327
High Head/Low Power	277	10	28	239
Low Head/Low Power	100	10	2	88
Conventional Turbine	44	9	1	34
Unconventional Systems	16	0	0	16
Microhydro	40	1	1	38

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

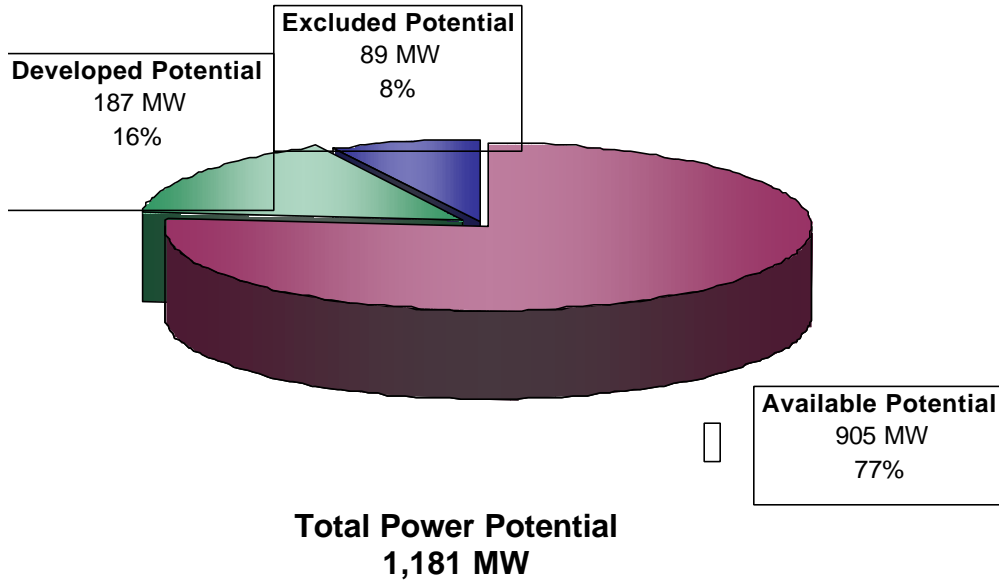


Figure B-142. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in New Hampshire.

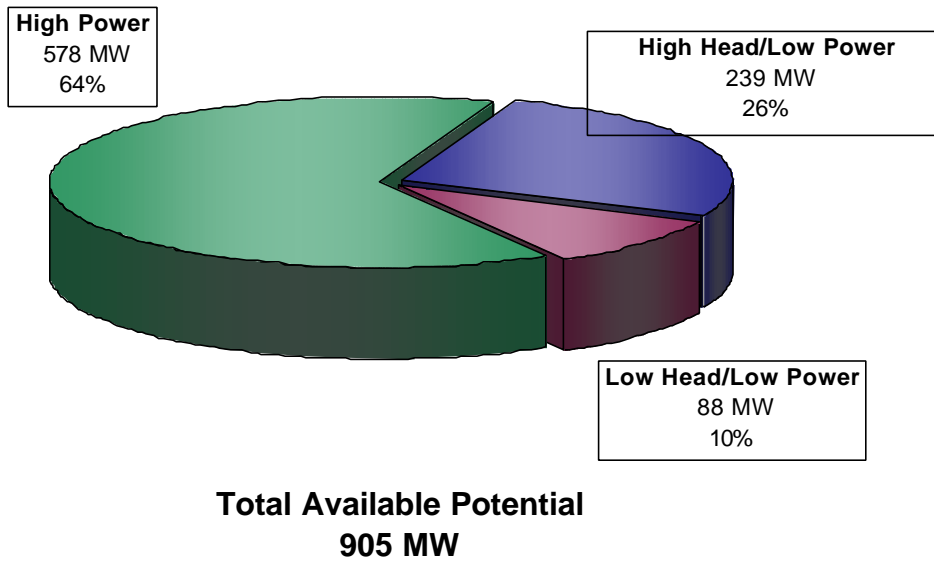


Figure B-143. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in New Hampshire.

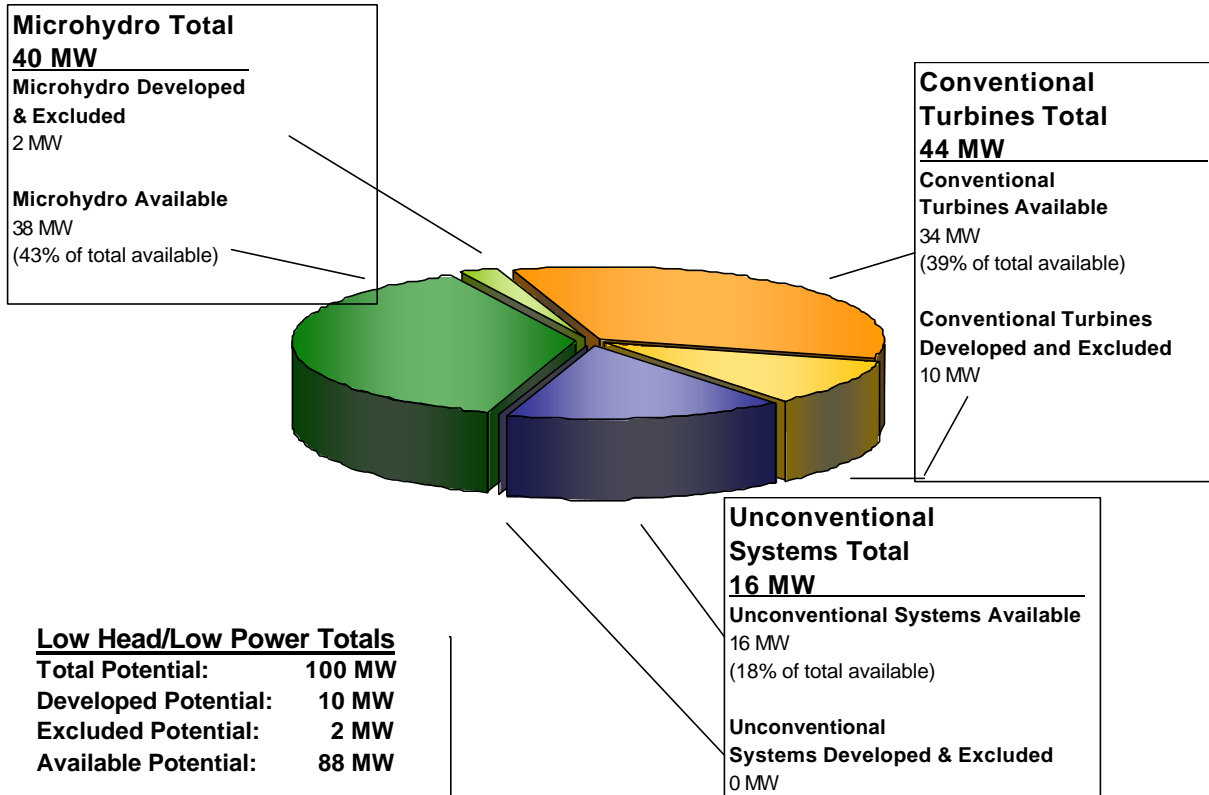


Figure B-144. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in New Hampshire among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

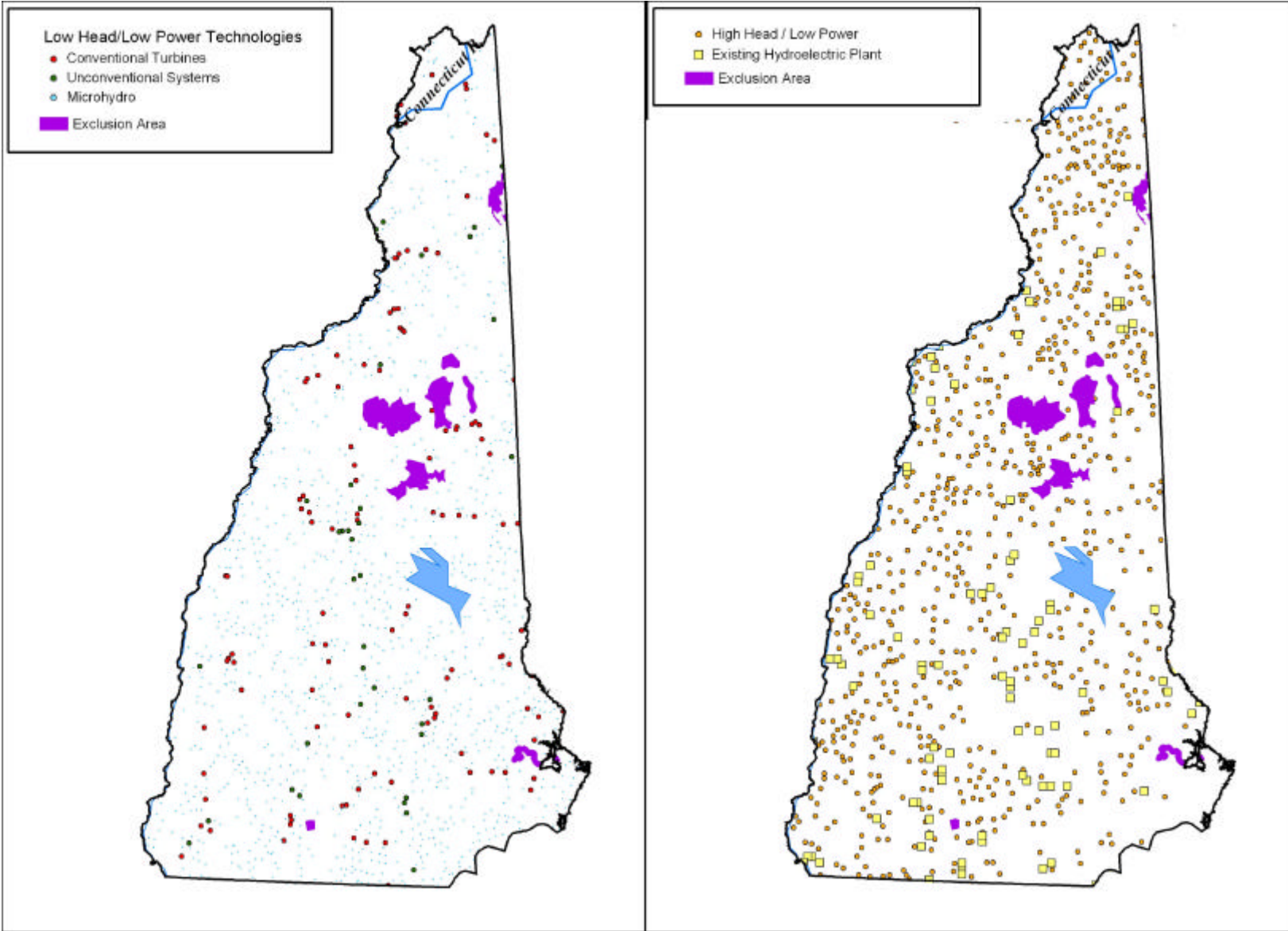


Figure B-145. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in New Hampshire.

B-122

B.30 New Jersey

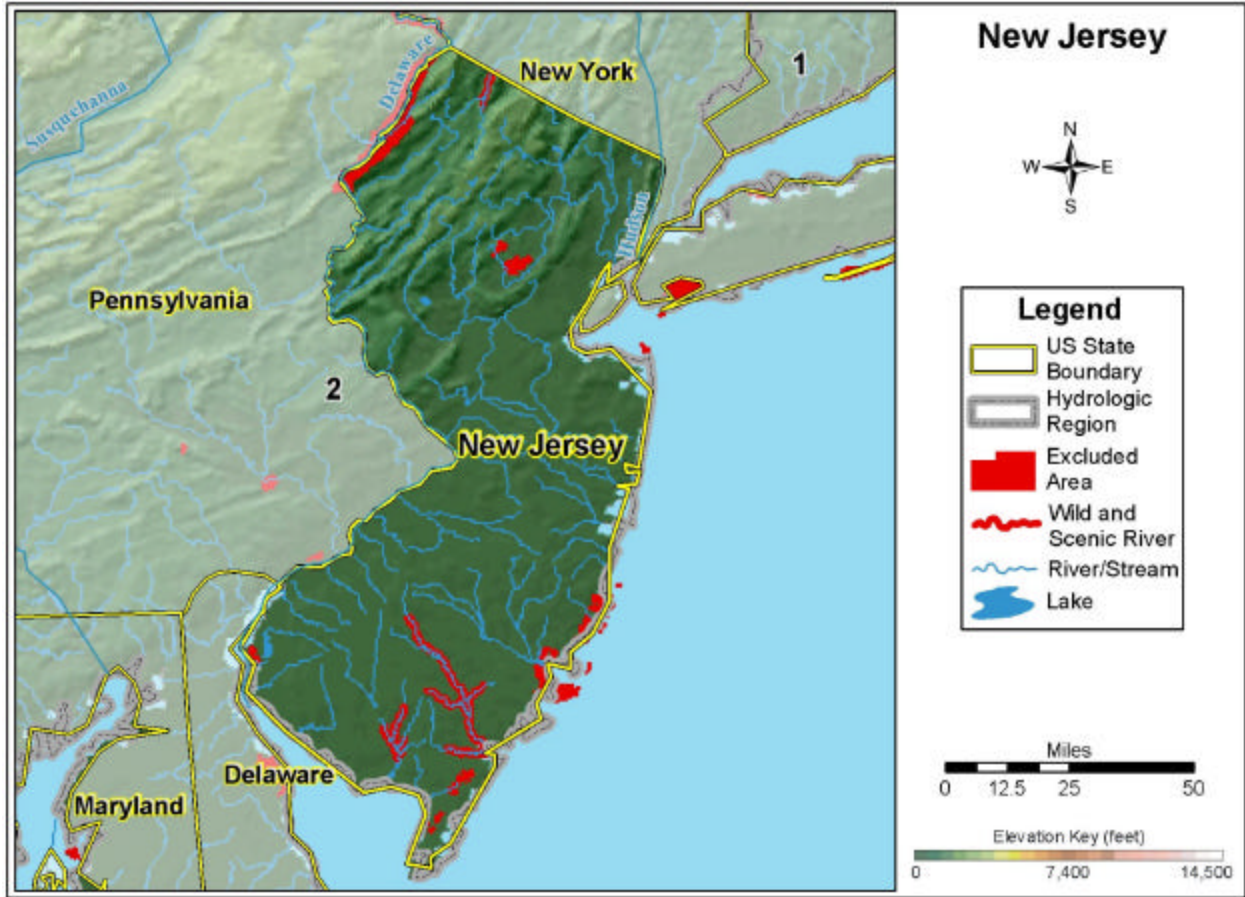


Figure B-146. New Jersey.

Table B-30. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of New Jersey.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	300	6	38	256
TOTAL HIGH POWER	203	5	30	168
High Head/High Power	76	5	0	71
Low Head/High Power	127	0	30	97
TOTAL LOW POWER	97	1	8	88
High Head/Low Power	42	0	5	37
Low Head/Low Power	55	1	3	51
Conventional Turbine	21	1	1	19
Unconventional Systems	5	0	0	5
Microhydro	29	0	2	27

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

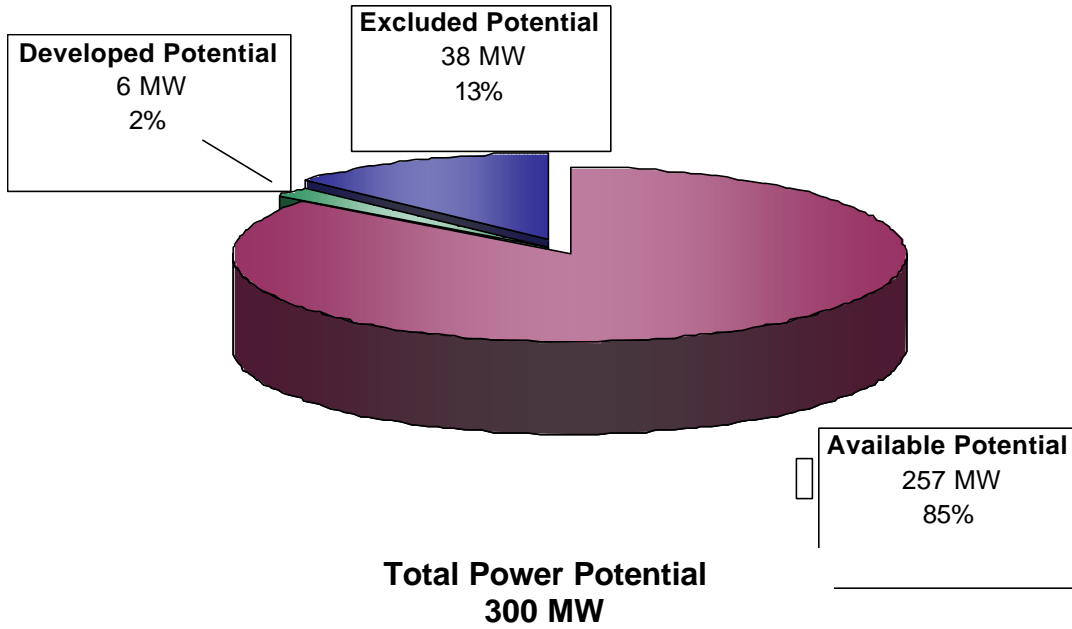


Figure B-147. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in New Jersey.

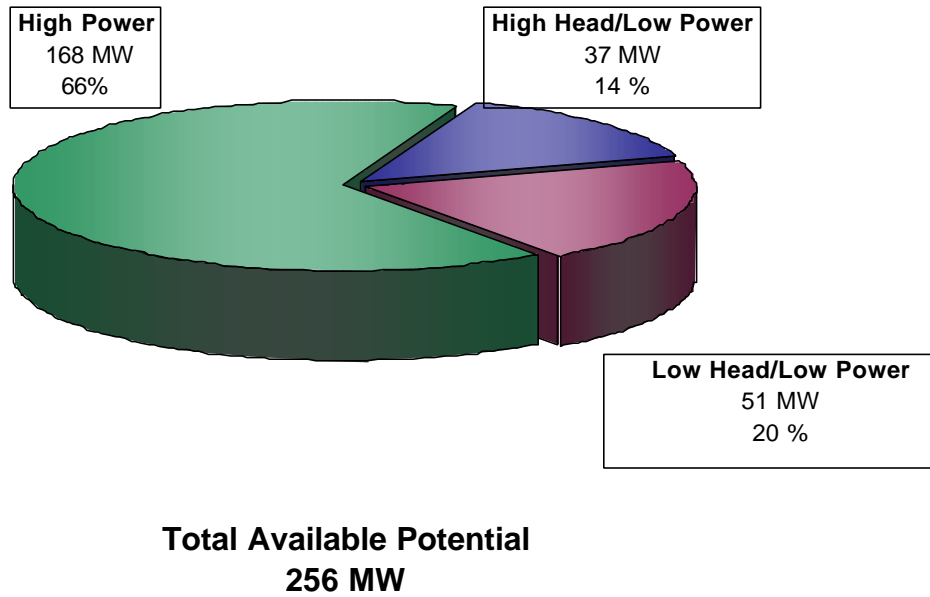


Figure B-148. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in New Jersey.

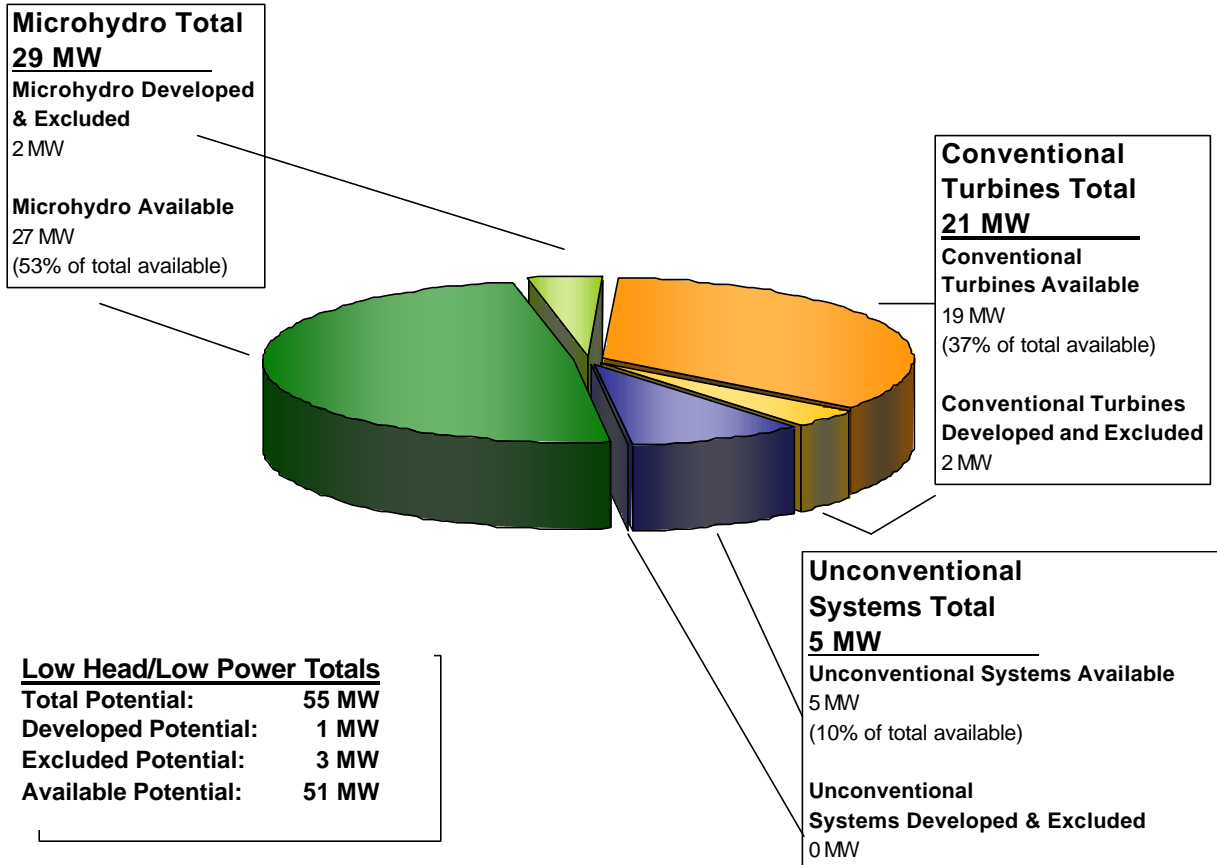


Figure B-149. Distribution of the low head/low power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in New Jersey among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

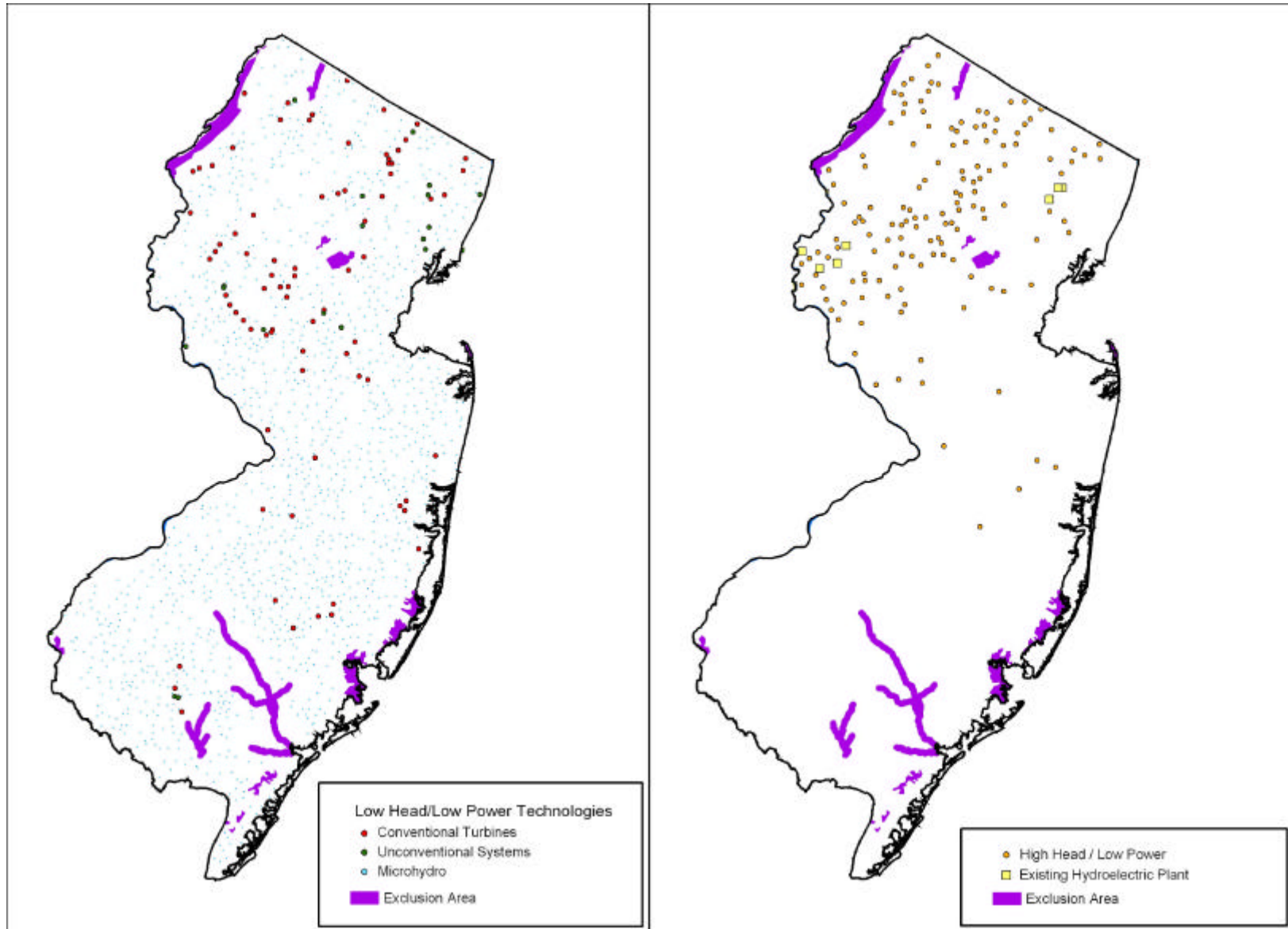


Figure B-150. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in New Jersey.

B.31 New Mexico

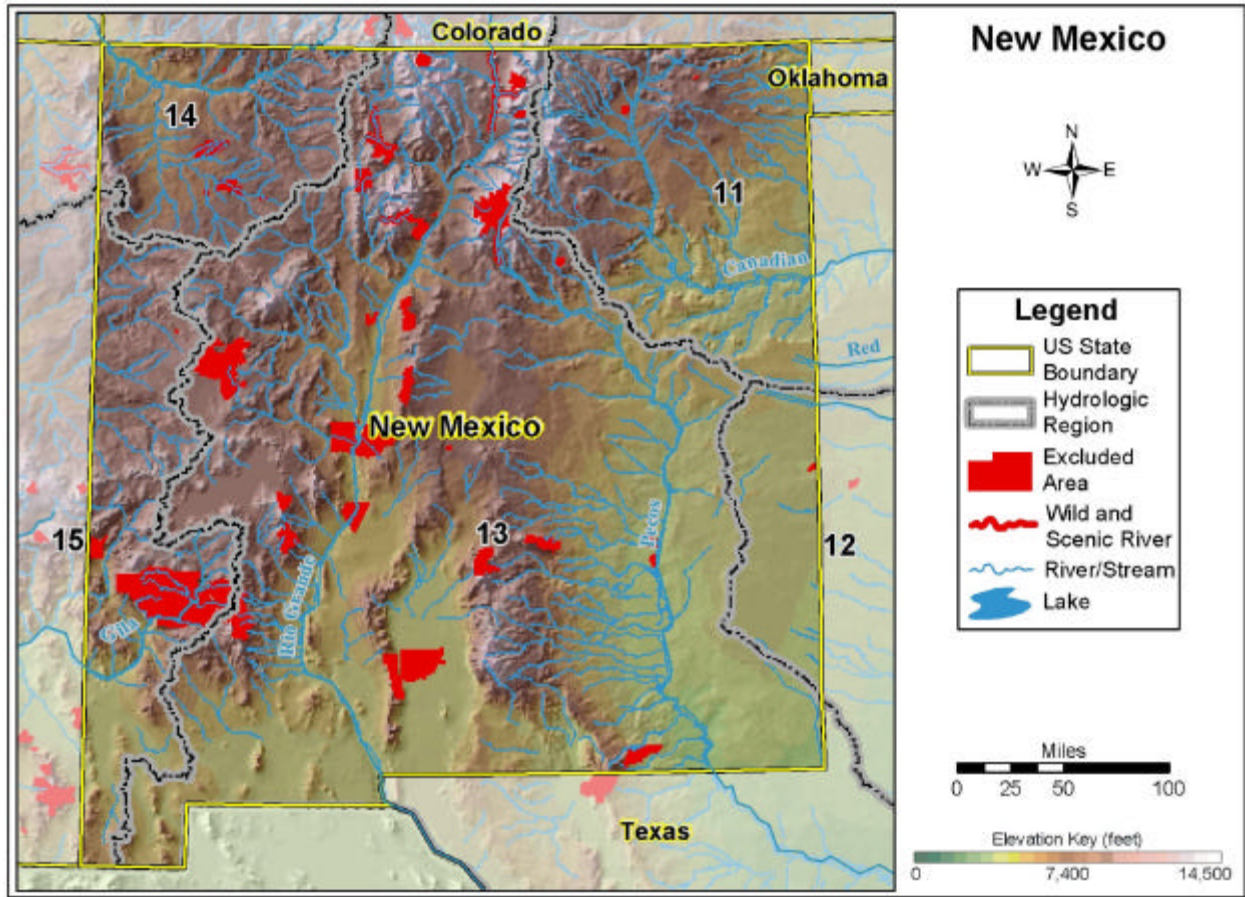


Figure B-151. New Mexico.

Table B-31. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of New Mexico.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	1,729	30	368	1,331
TOTAL HIGH POWER	595	30	182	383
High Head/High Power	488	30	177	281
Low Head/High Power	107	0	5	102
TOTAL LOW POWER	1,134	0	186	948
High Head/Low Power	630	0	140	490
Low Head/Low Power	504	0	46	458
Conventional Turbine	124	0	14	110
Unconventional Systems	40	0	4	36
Microhydro	340	0	28	312

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

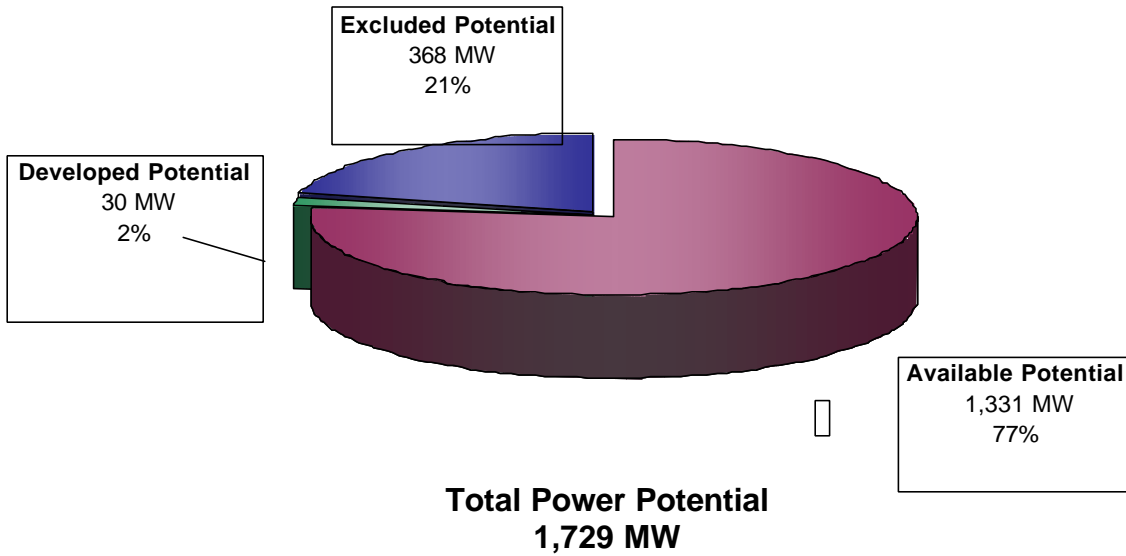


Figure B-152. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in New Mexico.

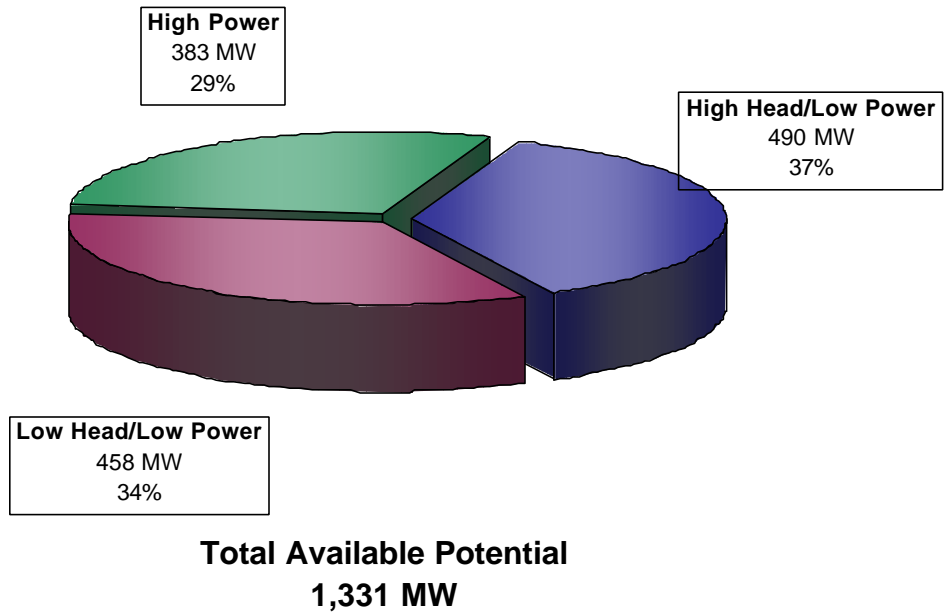


Figure B-153. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in New Mexico.

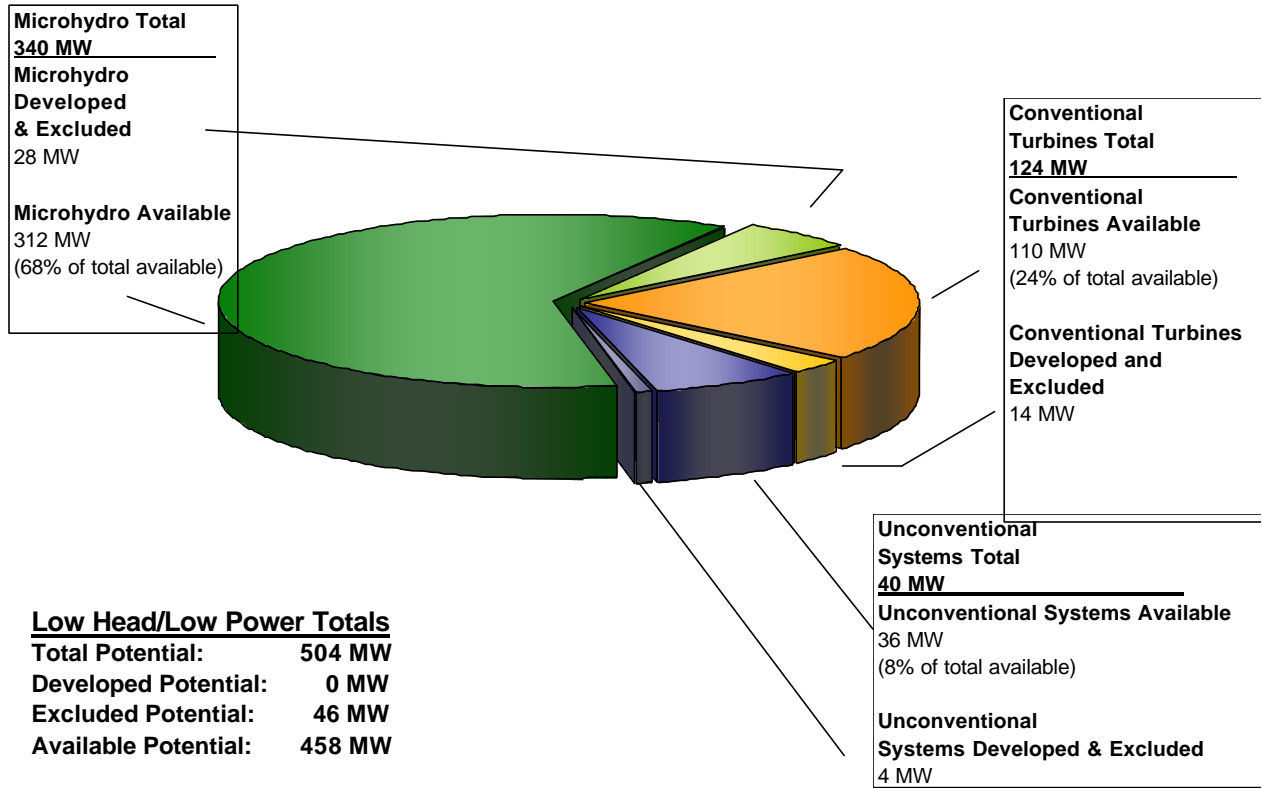


Figure B-154. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in New Mexico among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

B-130

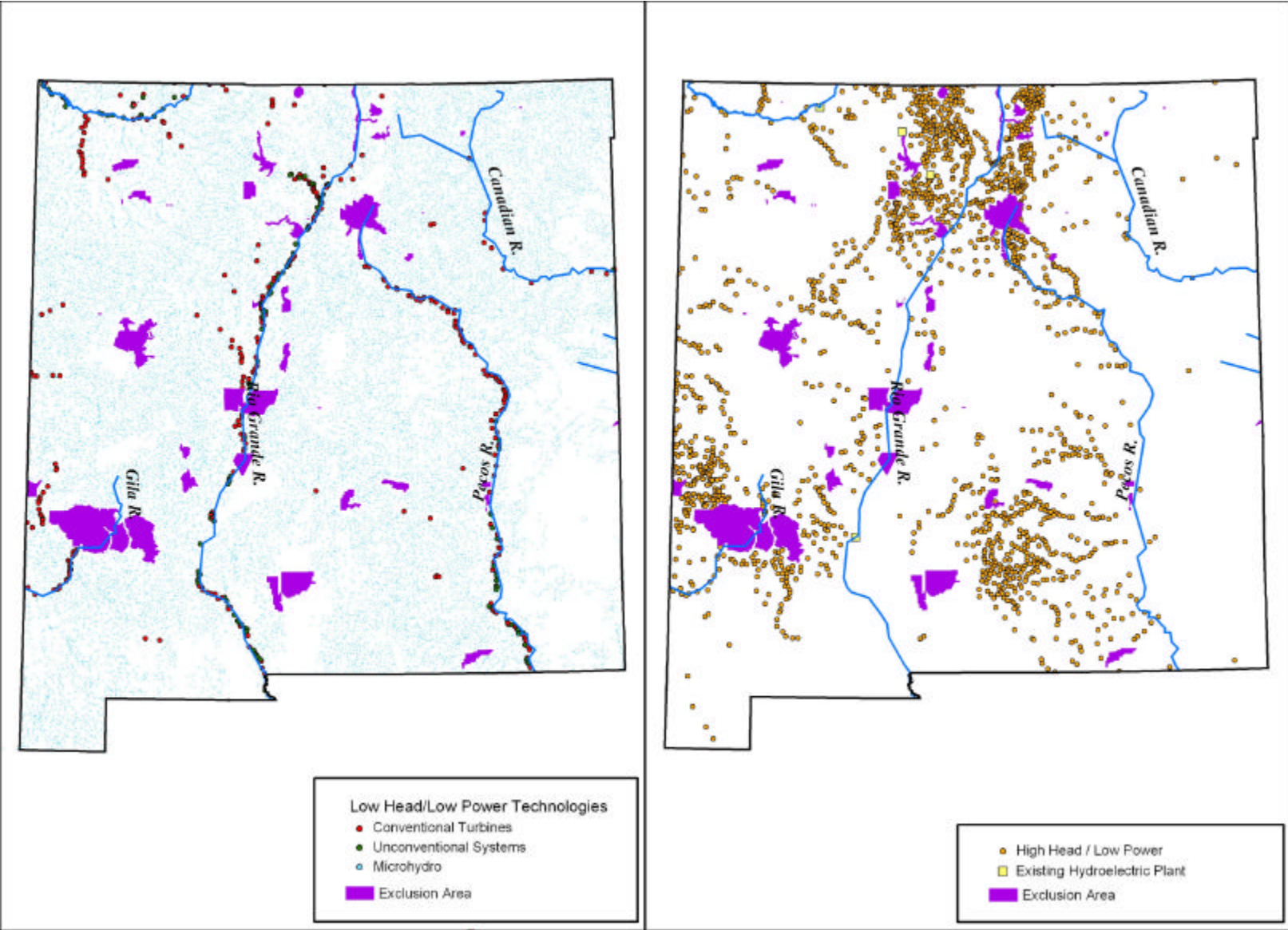


Figure B-155. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in New Mexico.

B.32 New York

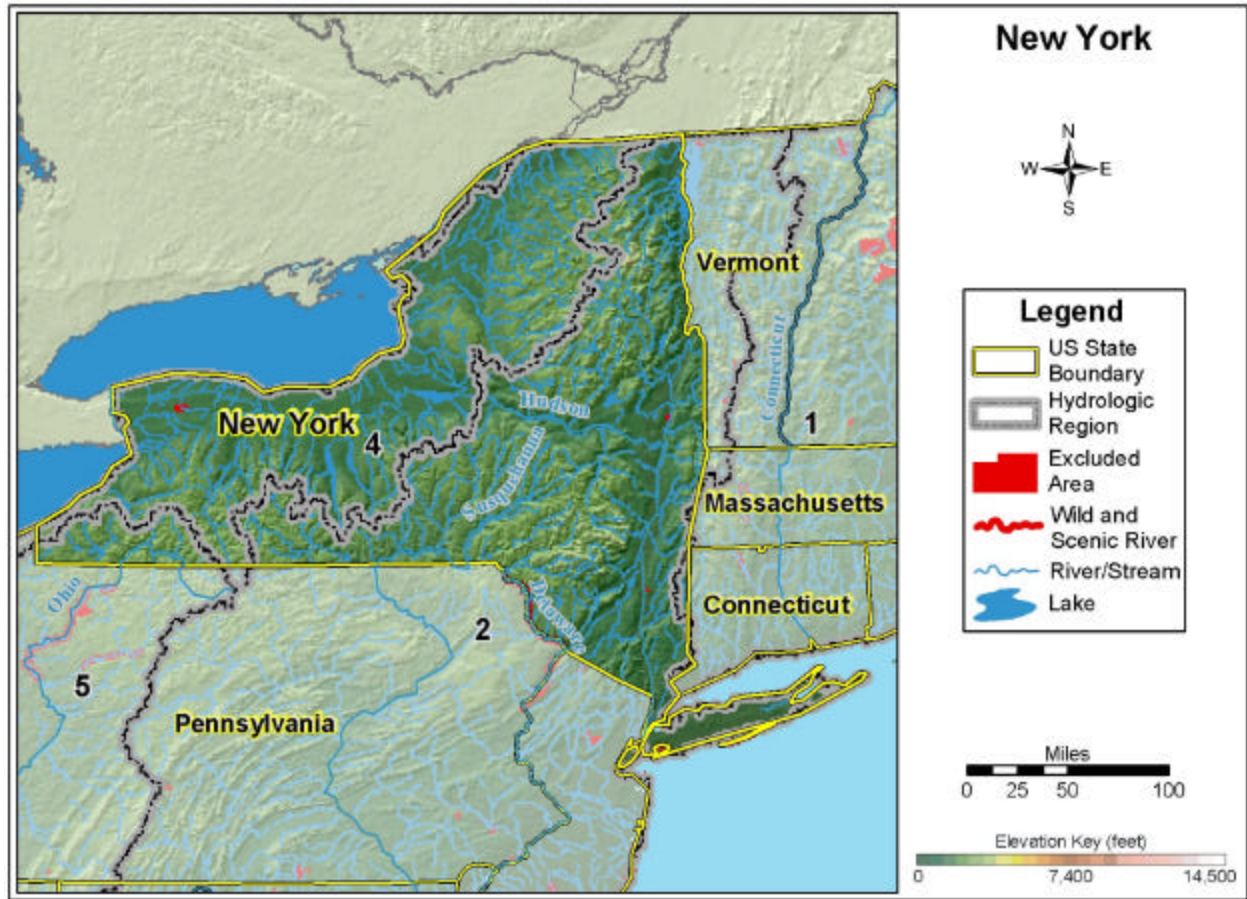


Figure B-156. New York.

Table B-32. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of New York.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	4,902	2,861	110	1,931
TOTAL HIGH POWER	3,345	2,817	99	429
High Head/High Power	2,790	2,711	35	44
Low Head/High Power	555	106	64	385
TOTAL LOW POWER	1,557	44	11	1,502
High Head/Low Power	1,063	20	7	1,036
Low Head/Low Power	494	24	4	466
Conventional Turbine	194	24	0	170
Unconventional Systems	72	0	3	69
Microhydro	228	0	1	227

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

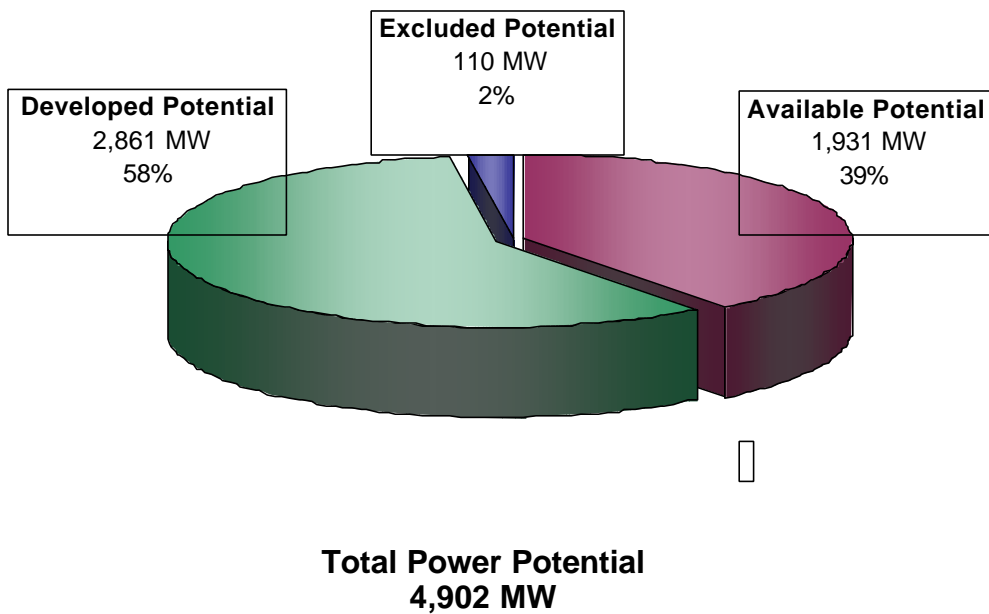


Figure B-157. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in New York.

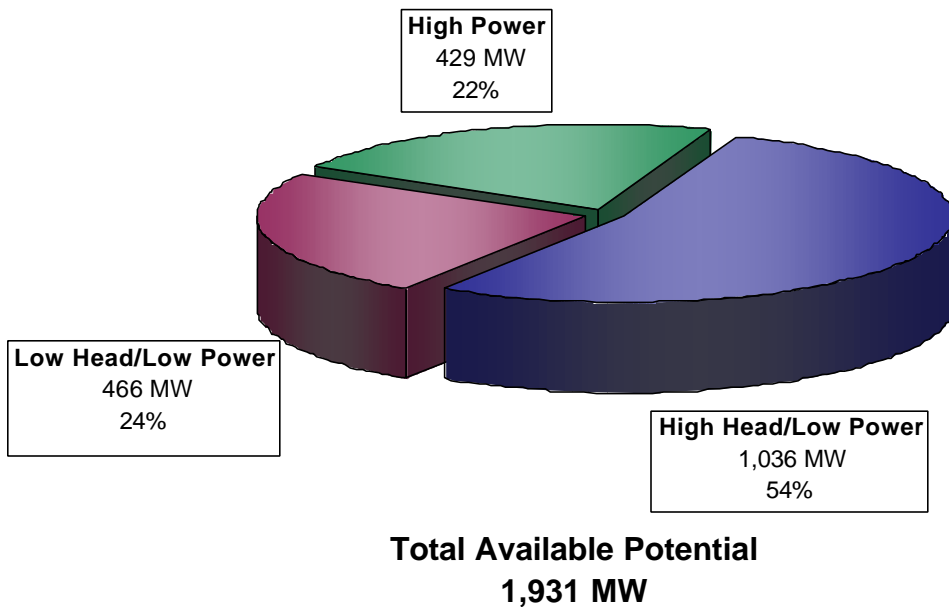


Figure B-158. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in New York.

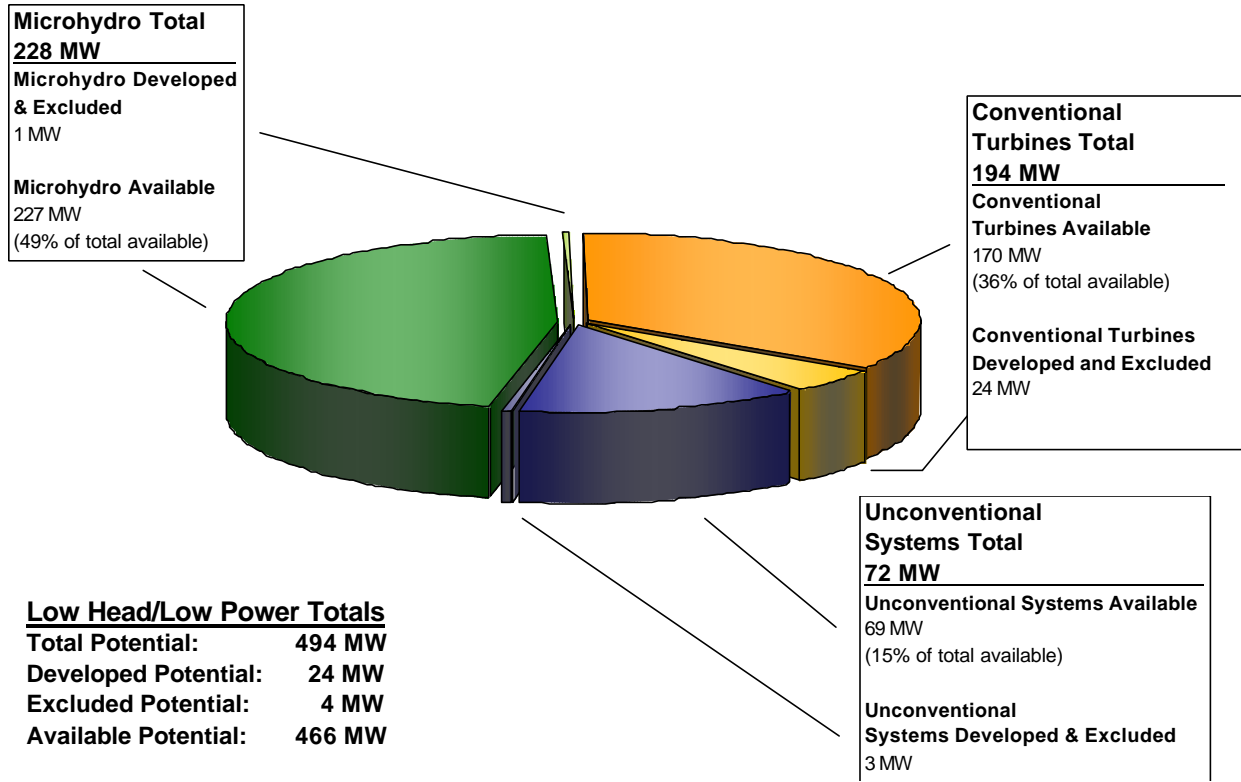


Figure B-159. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in New York among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

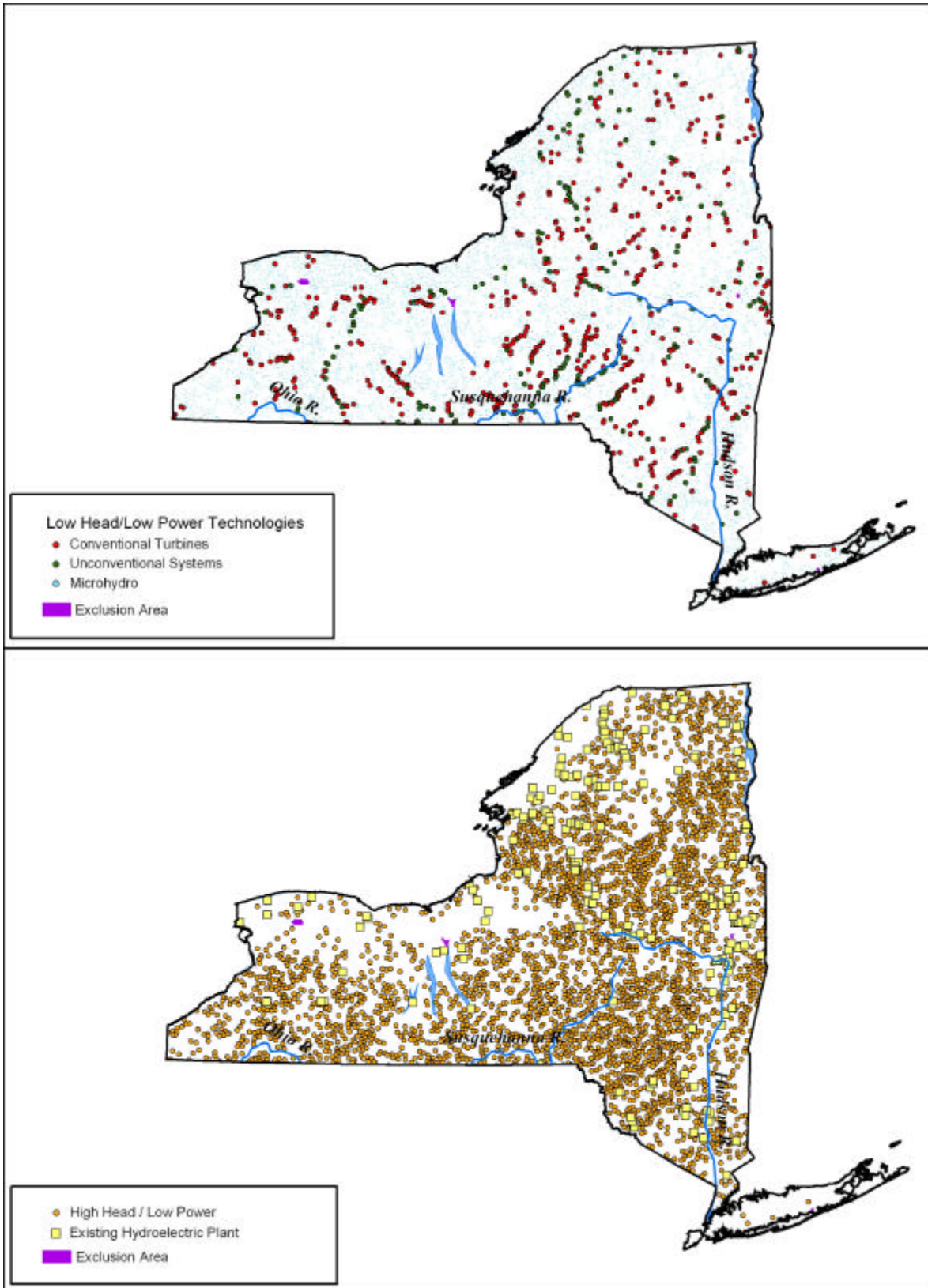


Figure B-160. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in New York.

B.33 North Carolina

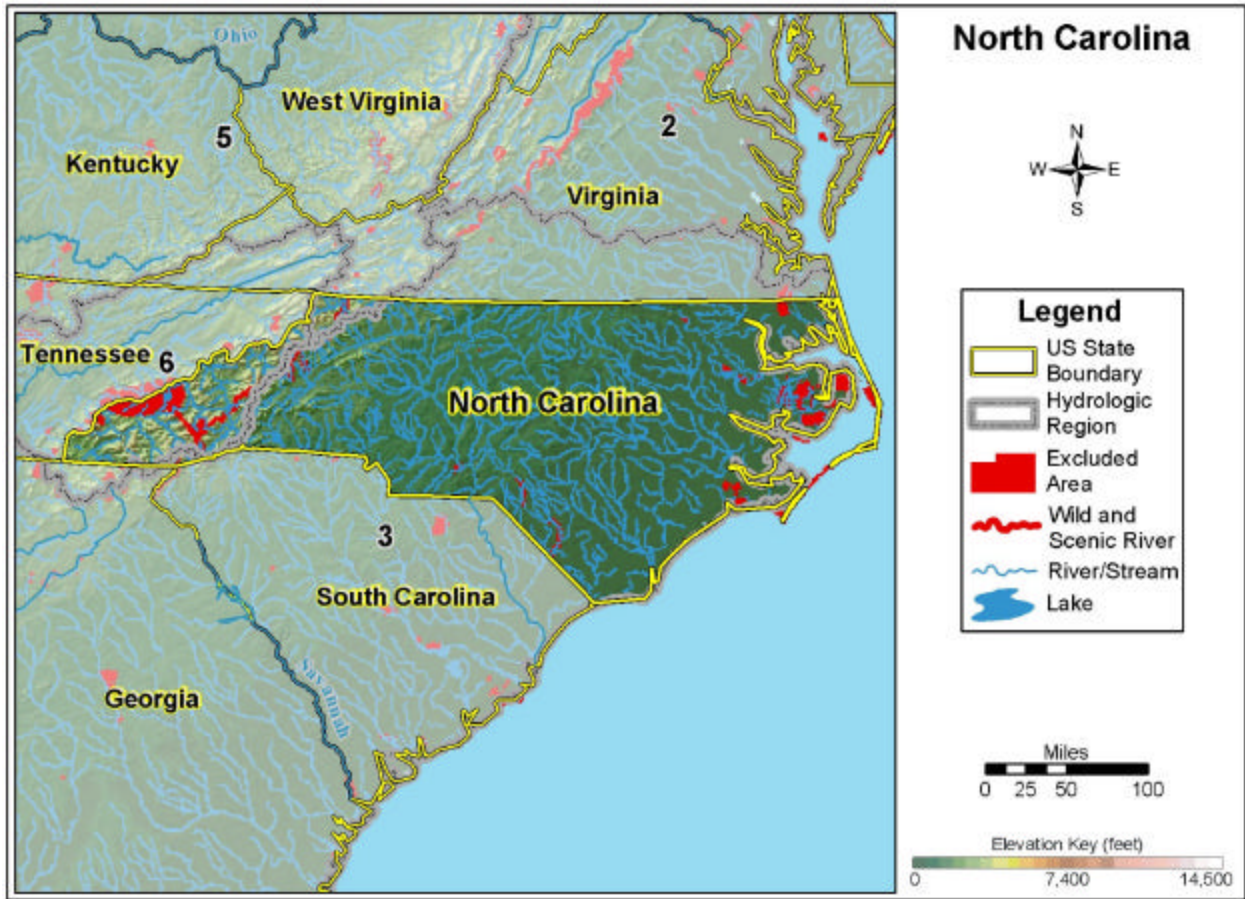


Figure B-161. North Carolina.

Table B-33. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of North Carolina.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	2,750	610	491	1,649
TOTAL HIGH POWER	1,896	596	389	911
High Head/High Power	1,615	592	369	654
Low Head/High Power	281	4	20	257
TOTAL LOW POWER	854	14	102	738
High Head/Low Power	470	6	86	378
Low Head/Low Power	384	8	16	360
Conventional Turbine	131	7	7	117
Unconventional Systems	74	0	3	71
Microhydro	179	1	6	172

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

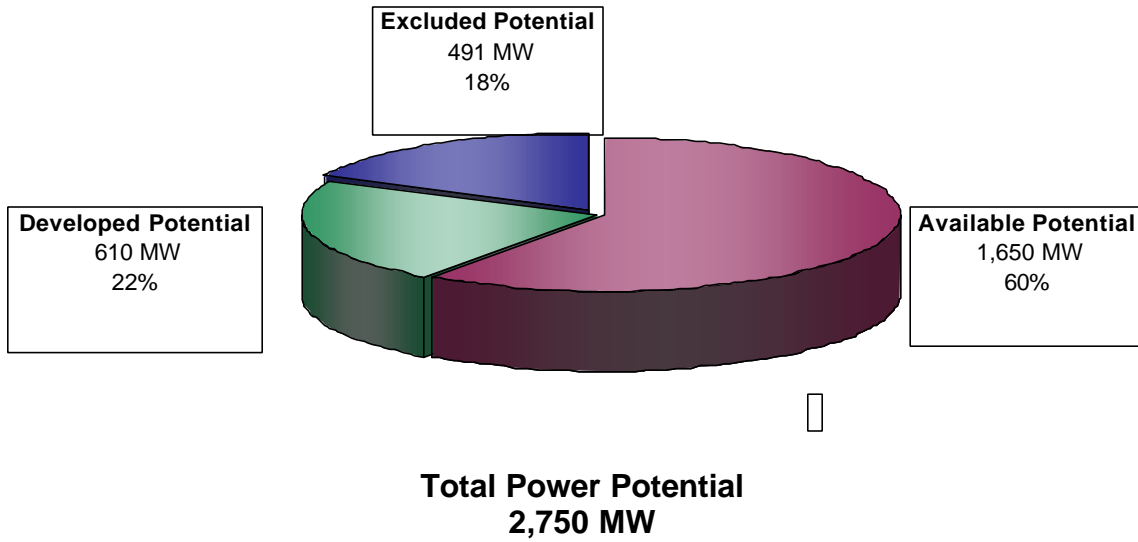


Figure B-162. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in North Carolina.

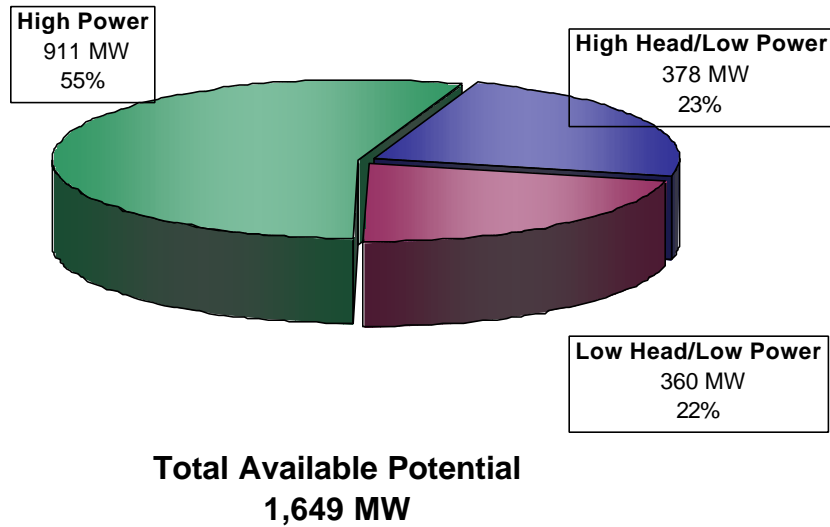


Figure B-163. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in North Carolina.

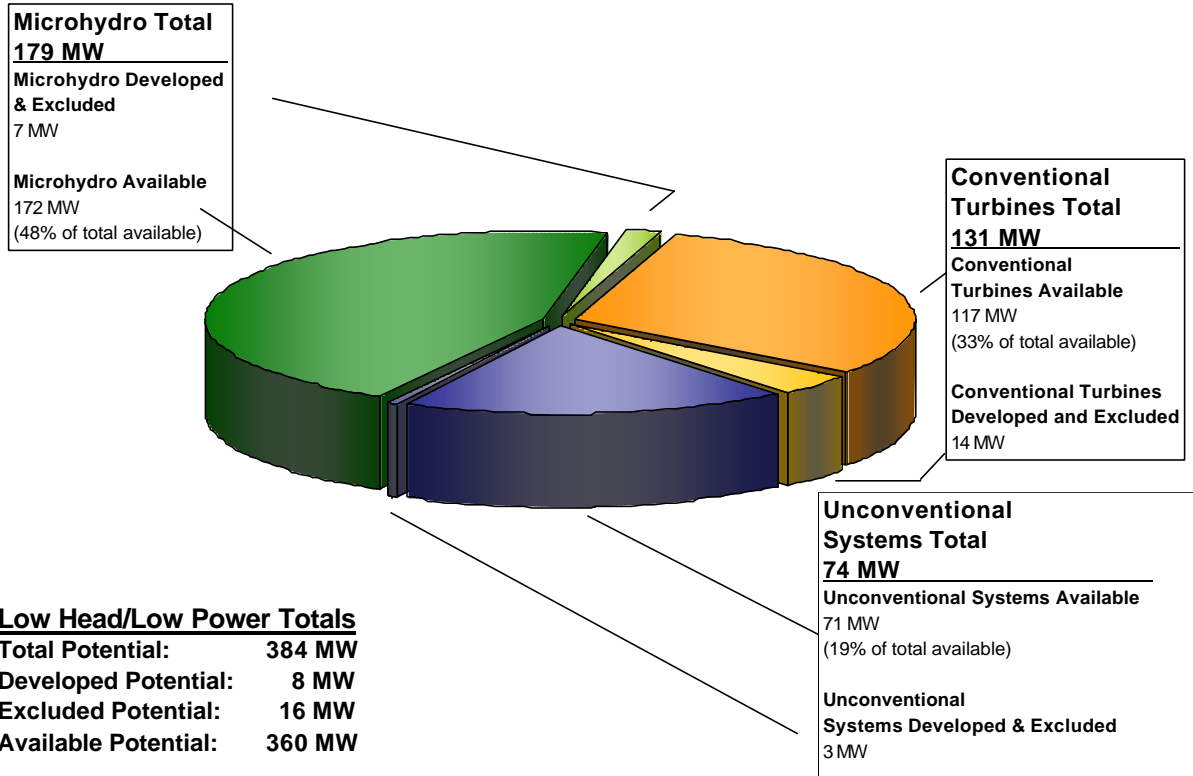


Figure B-164. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in North Carolina among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

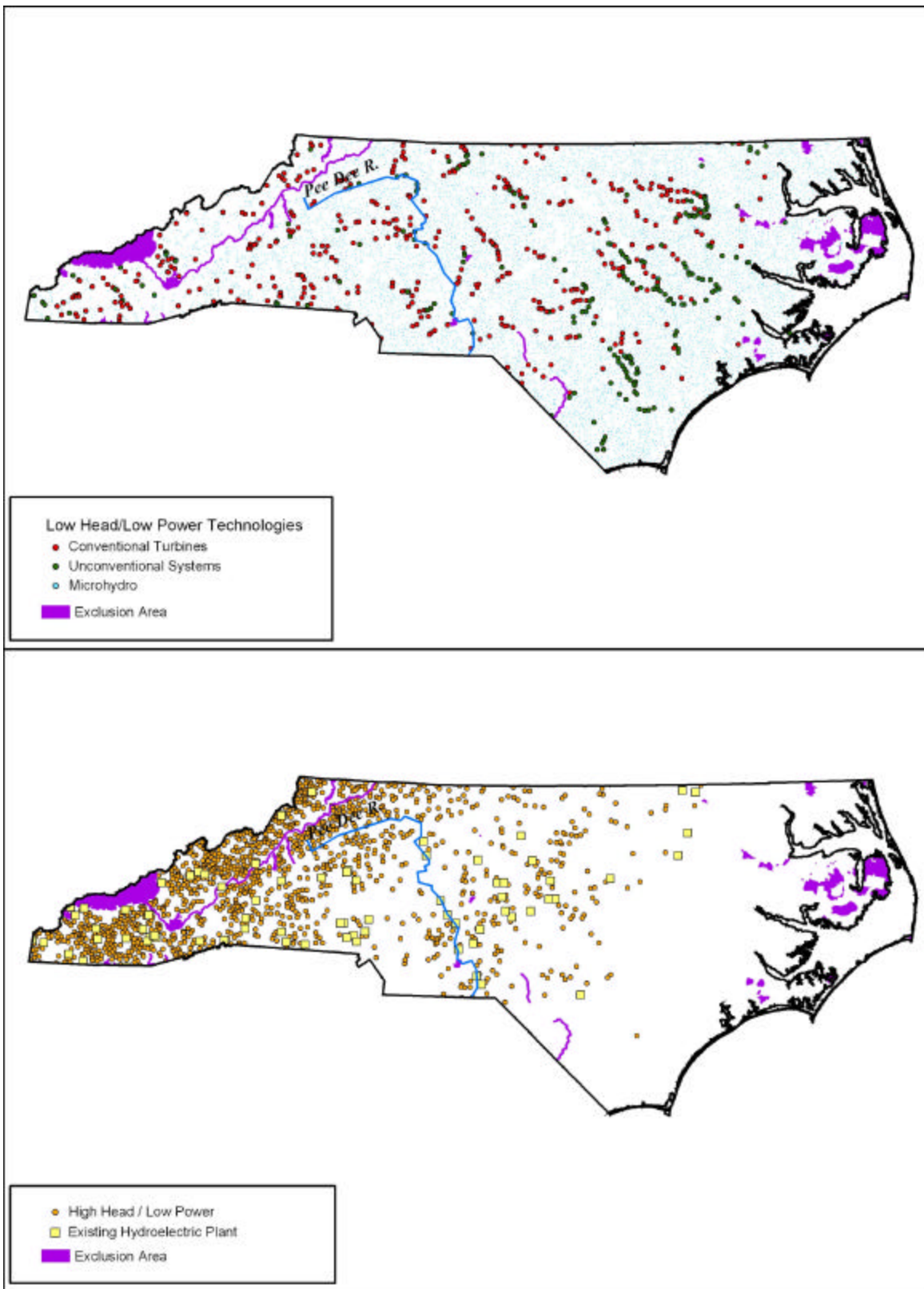


Figure B-165. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in North Carolina.

B.34 North Dakota

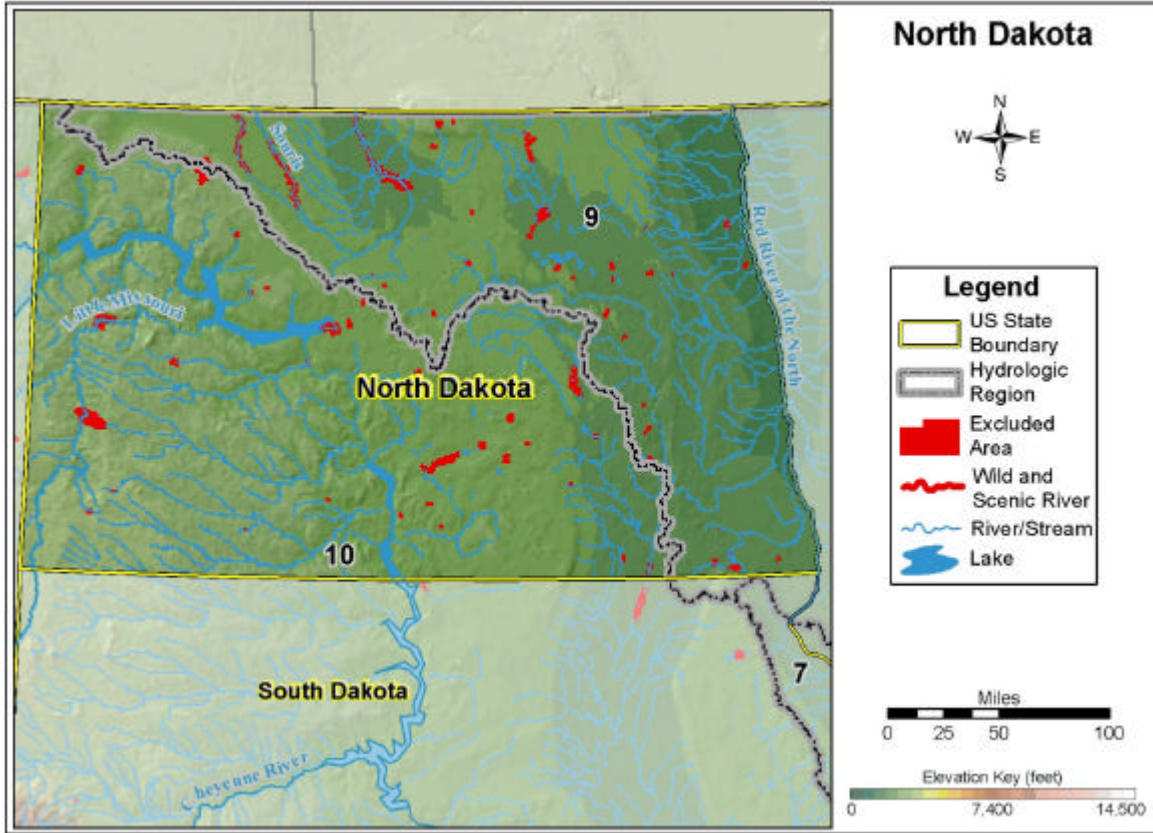


Figure B-166. North Dakota.

Table B-34. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of North Dakota.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed ^a	Excluded	Available ^{a,b}
TOTAL POWER	289	270	8	11
TOTAL HIGH POWER	132	128	4	0
High Head/High Power	82	82	0	0
Low Head/High Power	50	46	4	0
TOTAL LOW POWER	157	142	4	11
High Head/Low Power	15	15	0	0
Low Head/Low Power	142	127	4	11
Conventional Turbine	37	35	2	0
Unconventional Systems	10	10	0	0
Microhydro	95	82	2	11

a. Developed high head/high power potential exceeded total potential in this power class probably because the developed power is made up of resources in other power classes. This "excess" developed power in the high head/high power class (188 MW) was rolled downward into successively lower power classes in this table to the extent that each lower power class could accommodate additional developed power without creating a negative available potential.

b. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

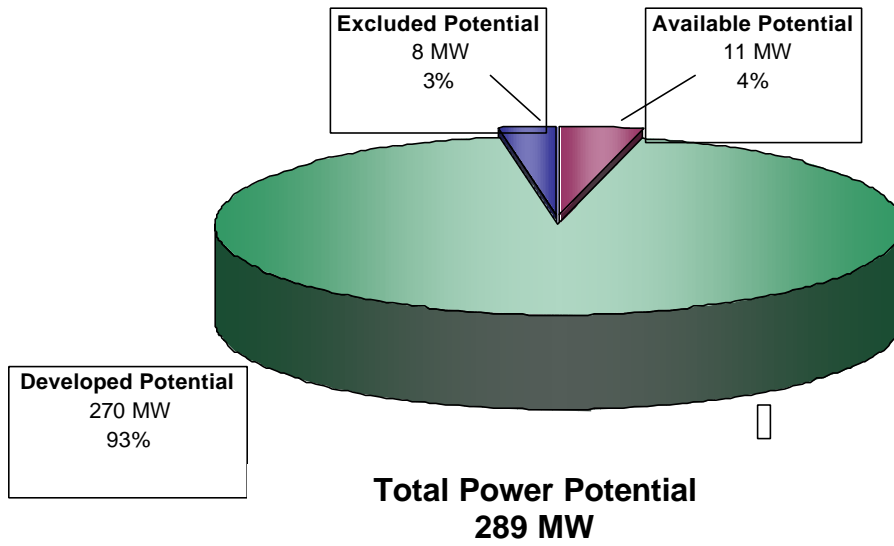


Figure B-167. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in North Dakota.

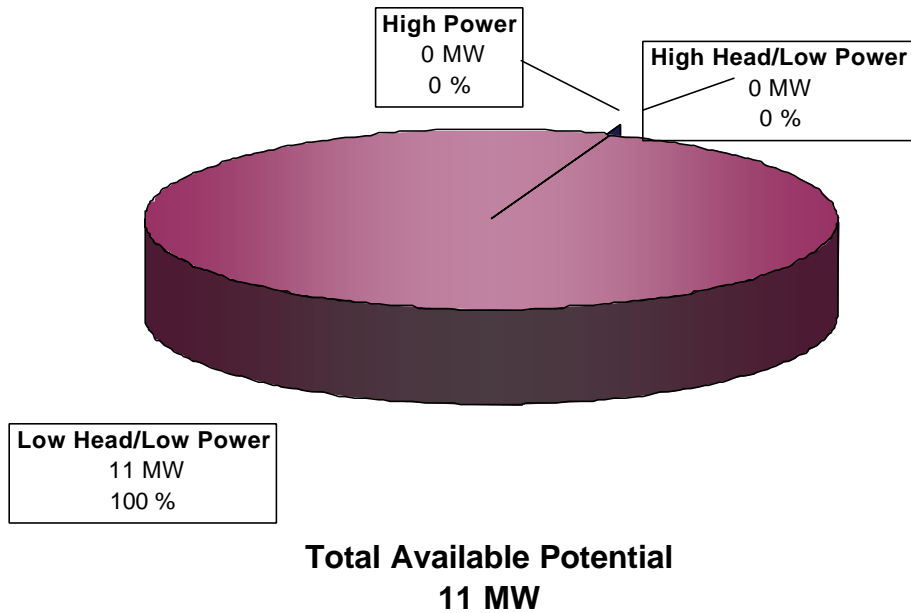


Figure B-168. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in North Dakota.

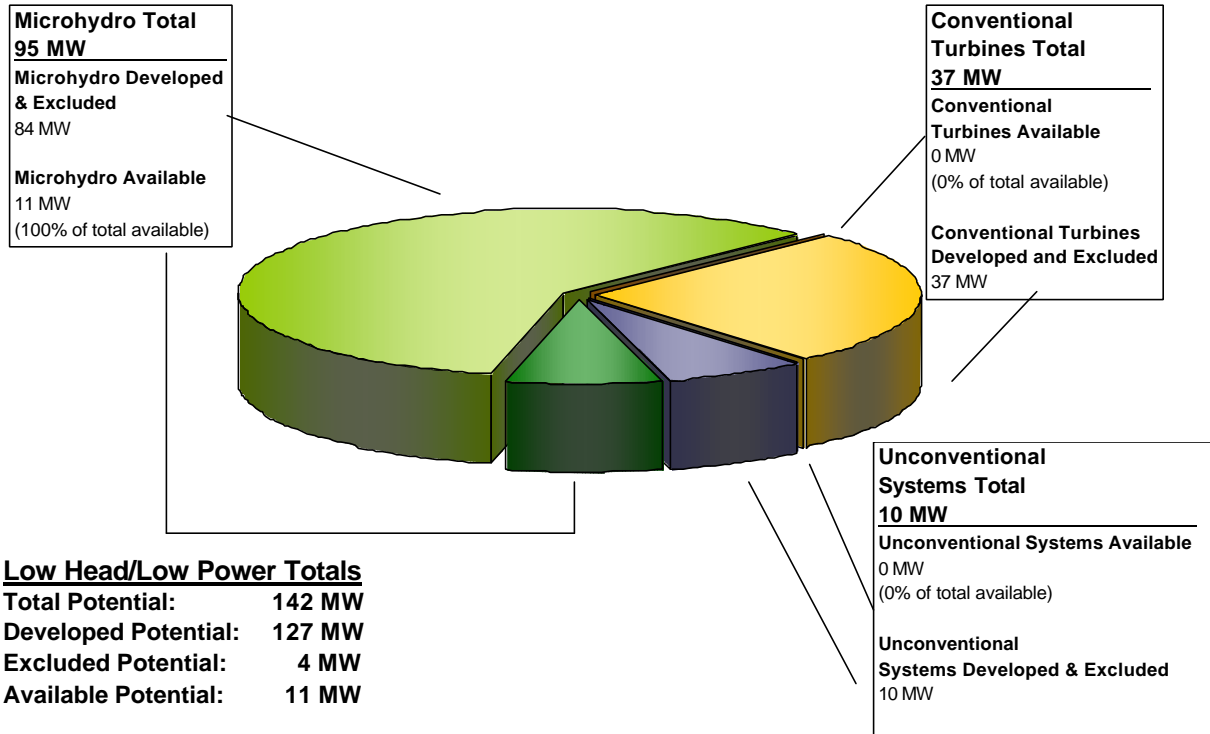


Figure B-169. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in North Dakota among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

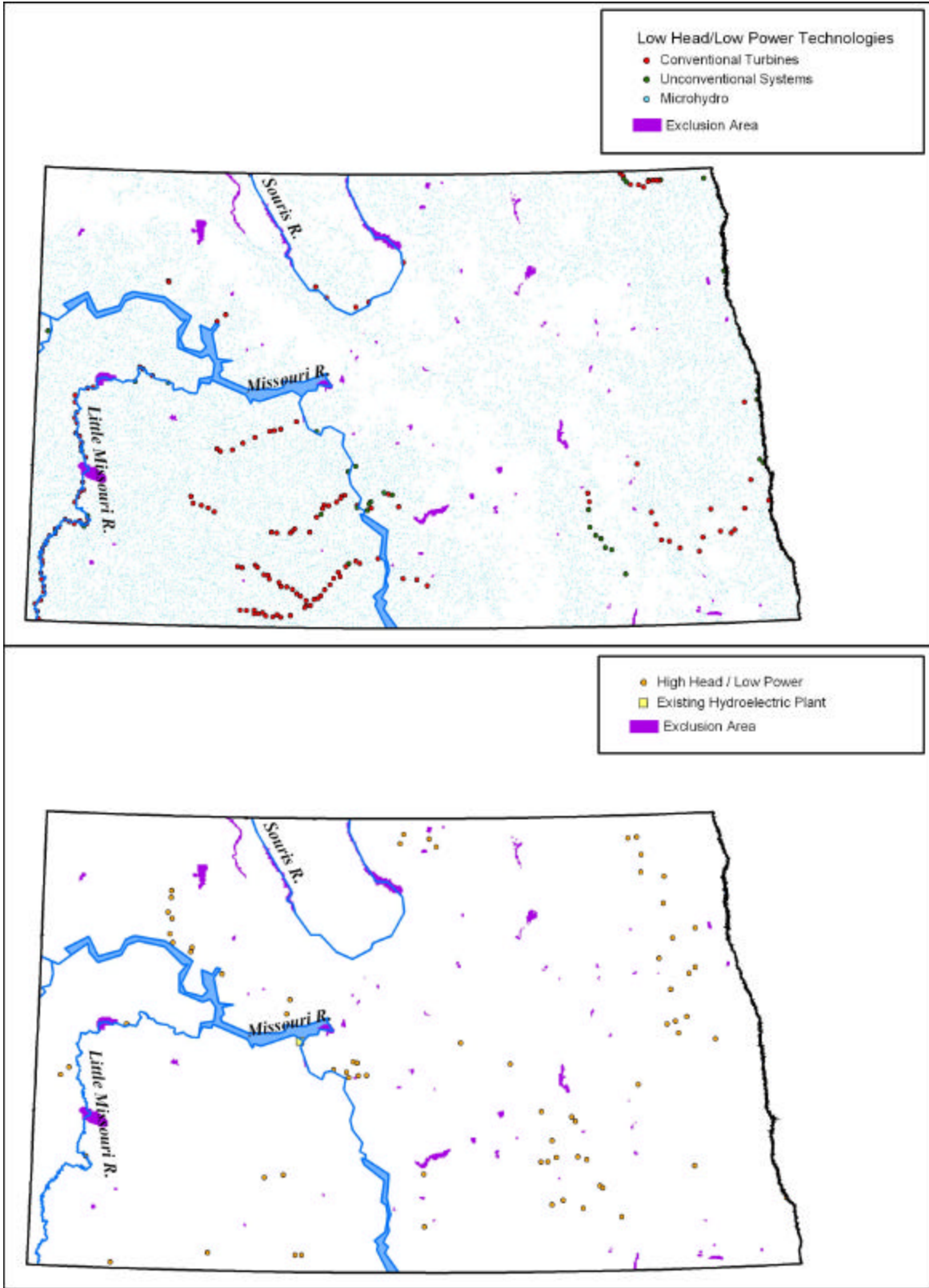


Figure B-170. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in North Dakota.

B.35 Ohio

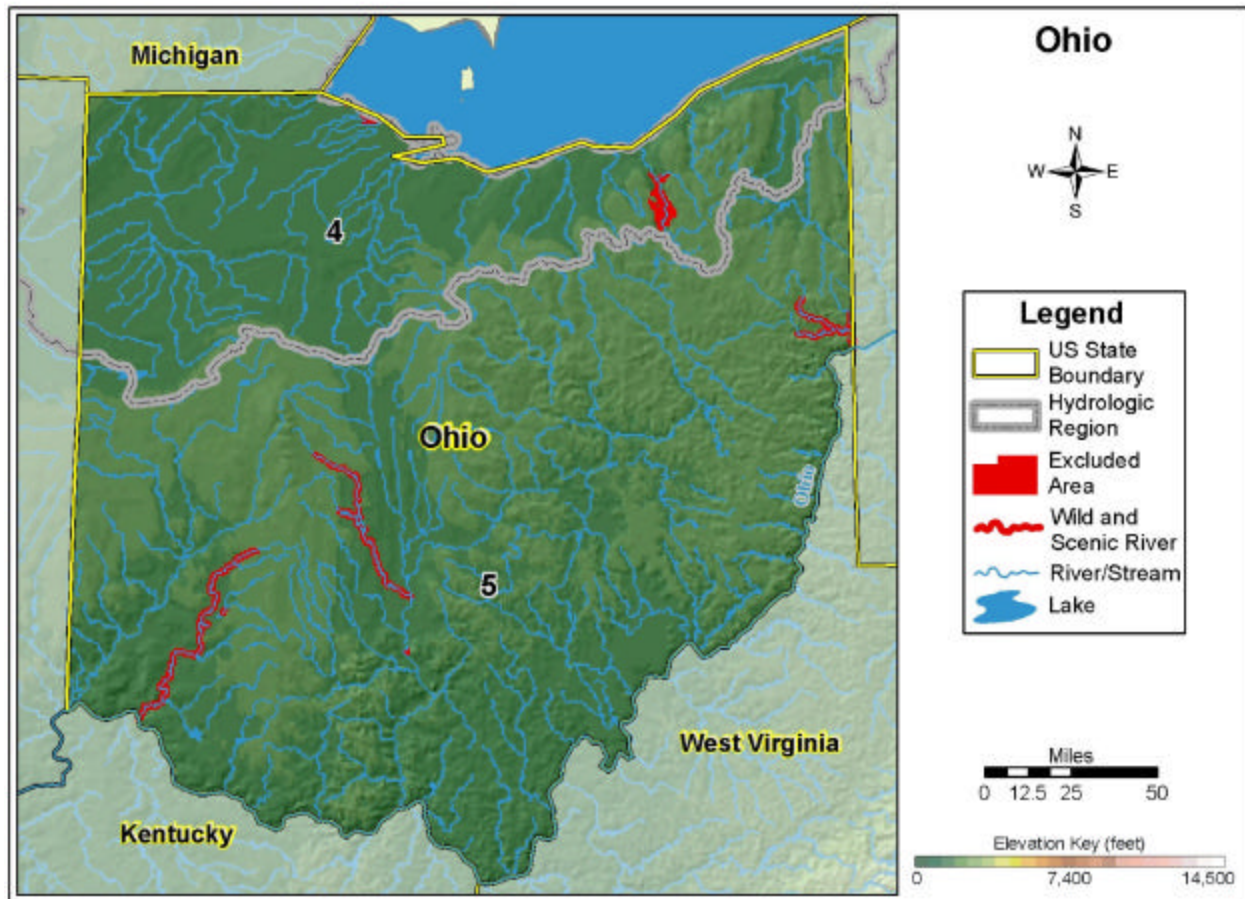


Figure B-171. Ohio.

Table B-35. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of Ohio.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	1,280	63	81	1,136
TOTAL HIGH POWER	718	63	51	604
High Head/High Power	151	36	18	97
Low Head/High Power	567	27	33	507
TOTAL LOW POWER	562	0	30	532
High Head/Low Power	150	0	6	144
Low Head/Low Power	412	0	24	388
Conventional Turbine	167	0	15	152
Unconventional Systems	57	0	3	54
Microhydro	188	0	6	182

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

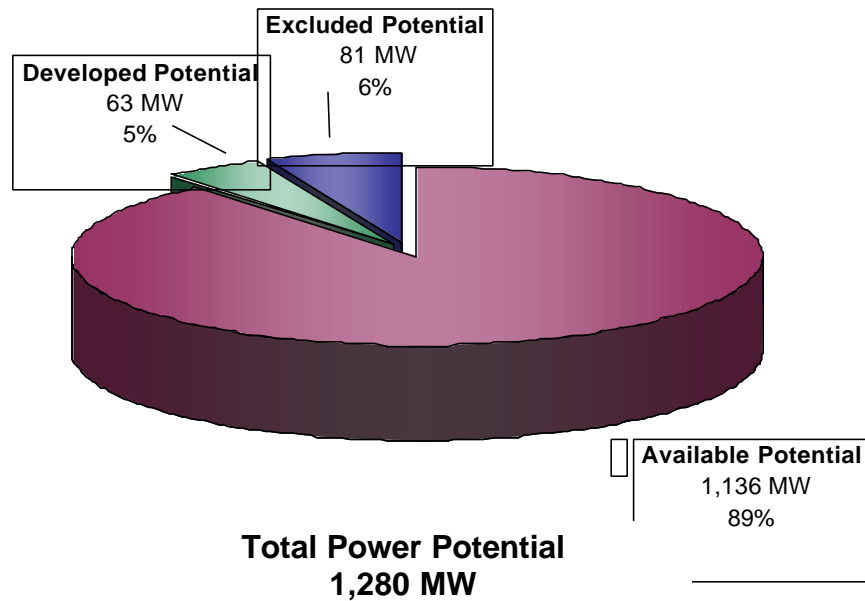


Figure B-172. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Ohio.

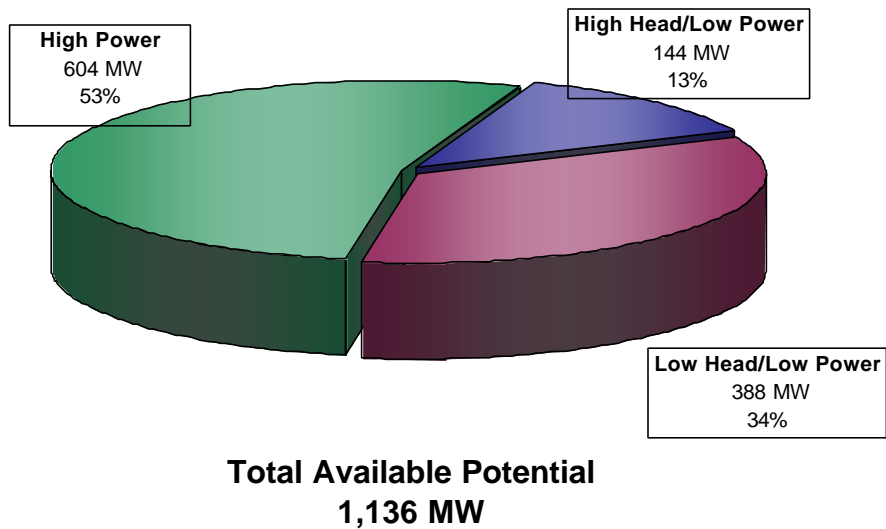


Figure B-173. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Ohio.

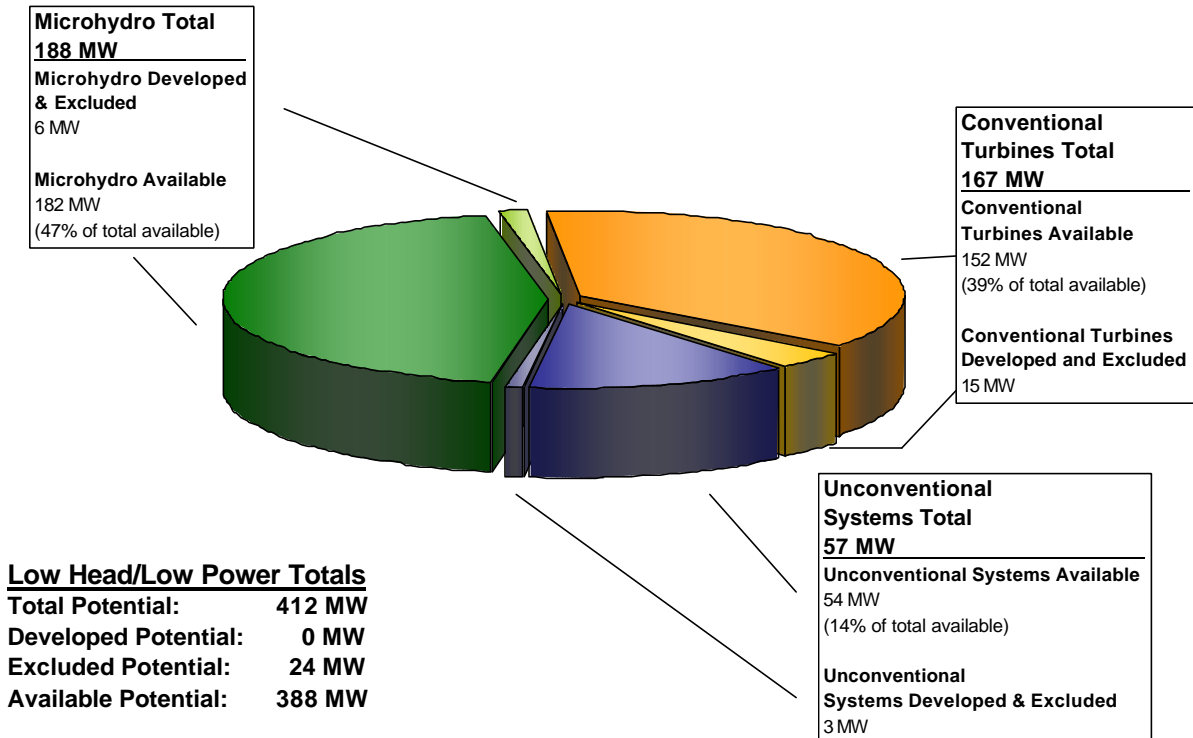


Figure B-174. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Ohio among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

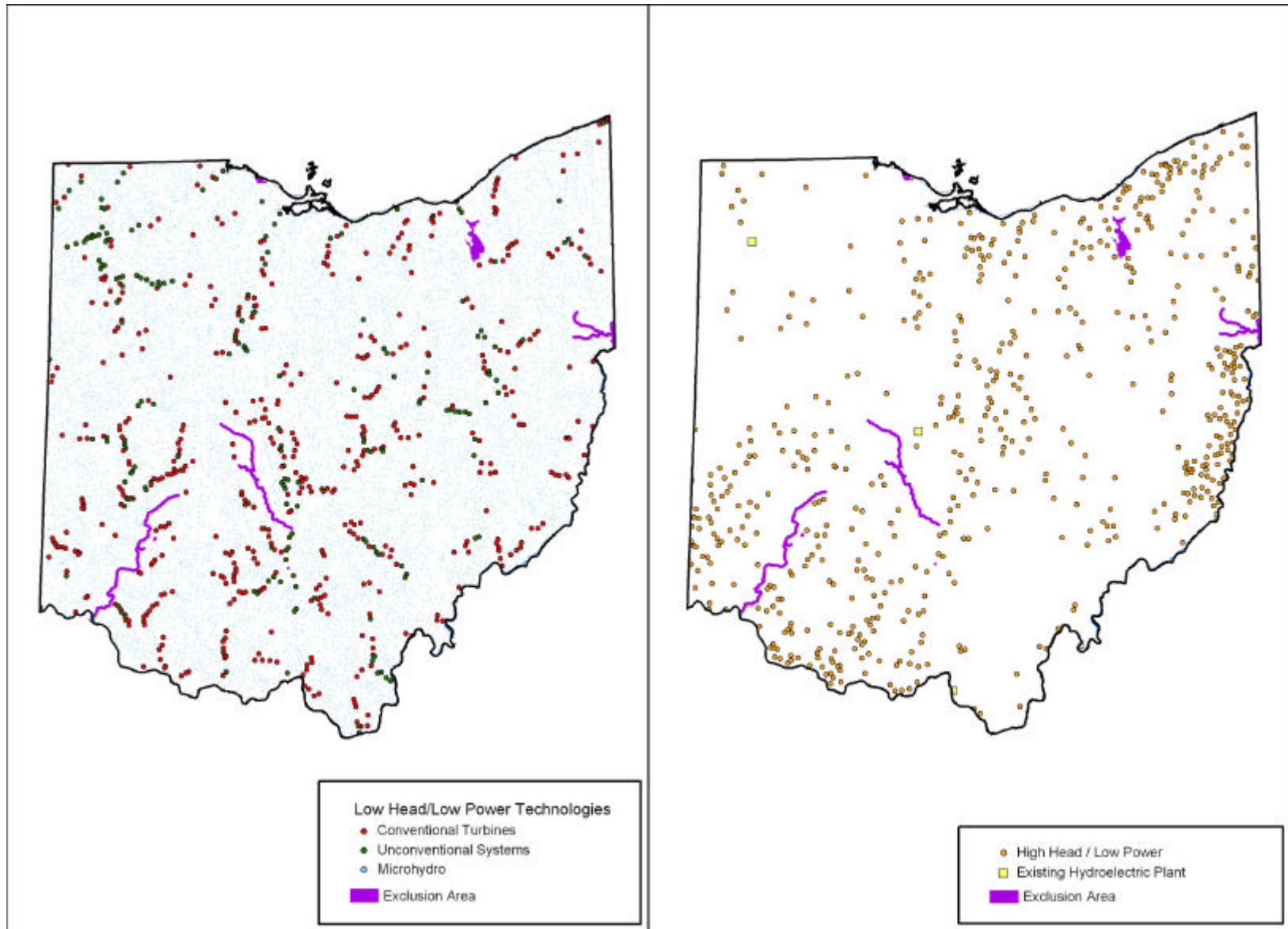


Figure B-175. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in Ohio.

B.36 Oklahoma

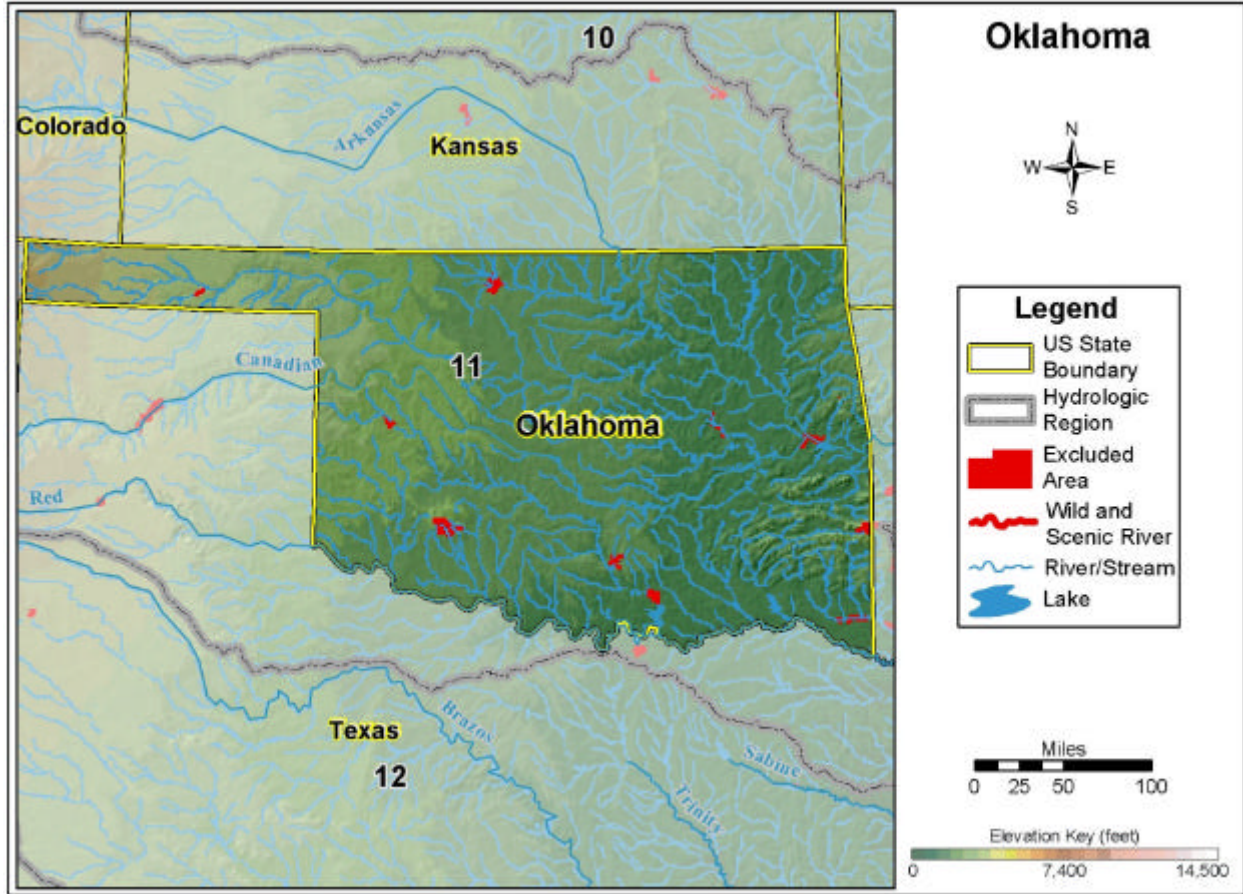


Figure B-176. Oklahoma.

Table B-36. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of Oklahoma.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	1,511	239	23	1,249
TOTAL HIGH POWER	725	239	5	481
High Head/High Power	323	239	1	83
Low Head/High Power	402	0	4	398
TOTAL LOW POWER	786	0	18	768
High Head/Low Power	120	0	6	114
Low Head/Low Power	666	0	12	654
Conventional Turbine	286	0	4	282
Unconventional Systems	157	0	5	152
Microhydro	223	0	3	220

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

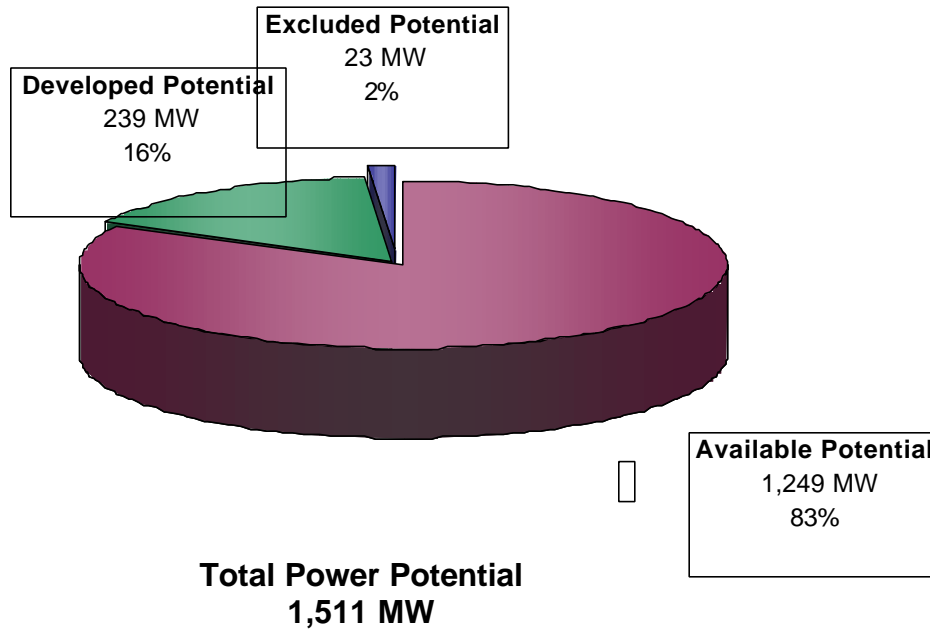


Figure B-177. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Oklahoma.

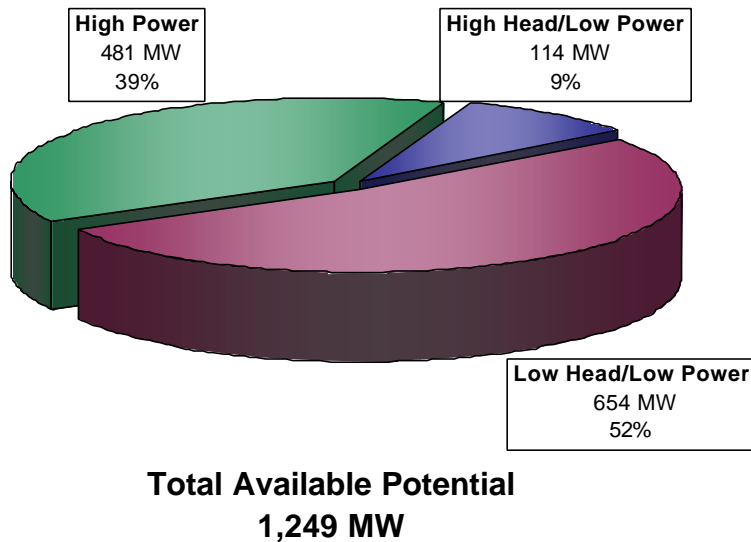


Figure B-178. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Oklahoma.

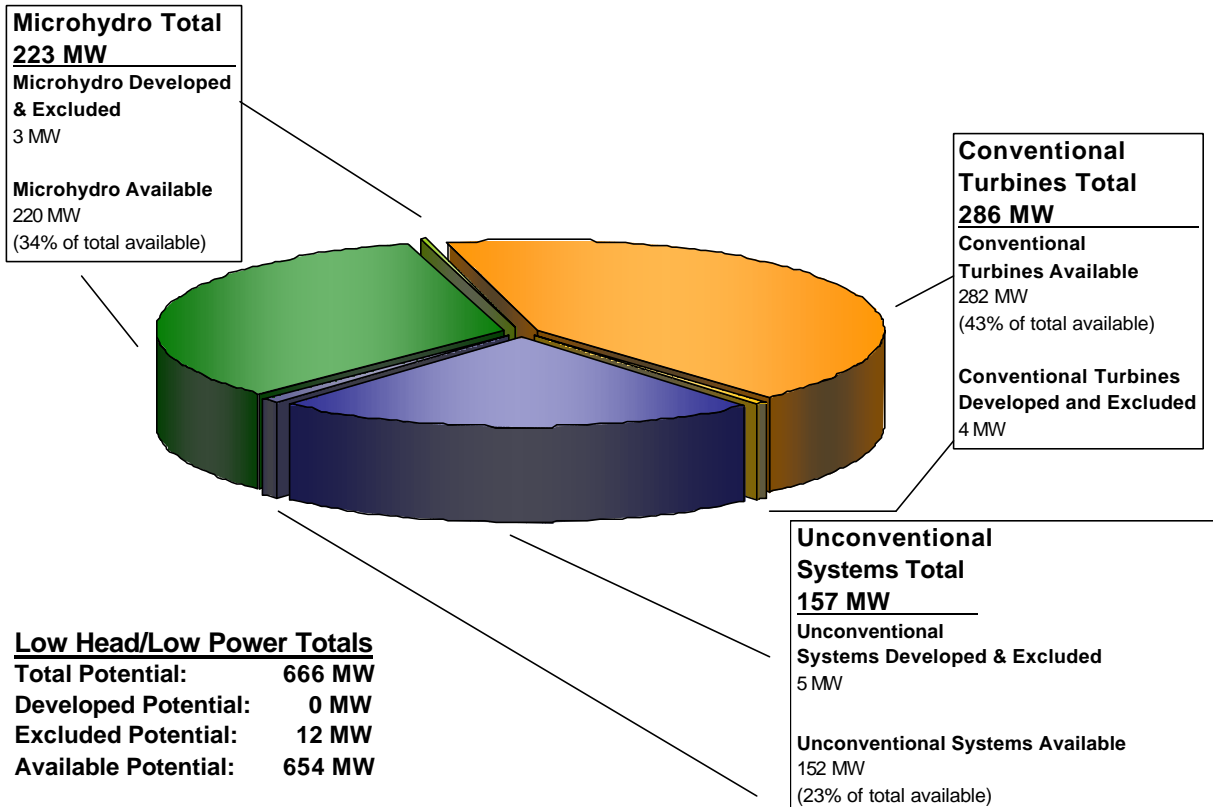


Figure B-179. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Oklahoma among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

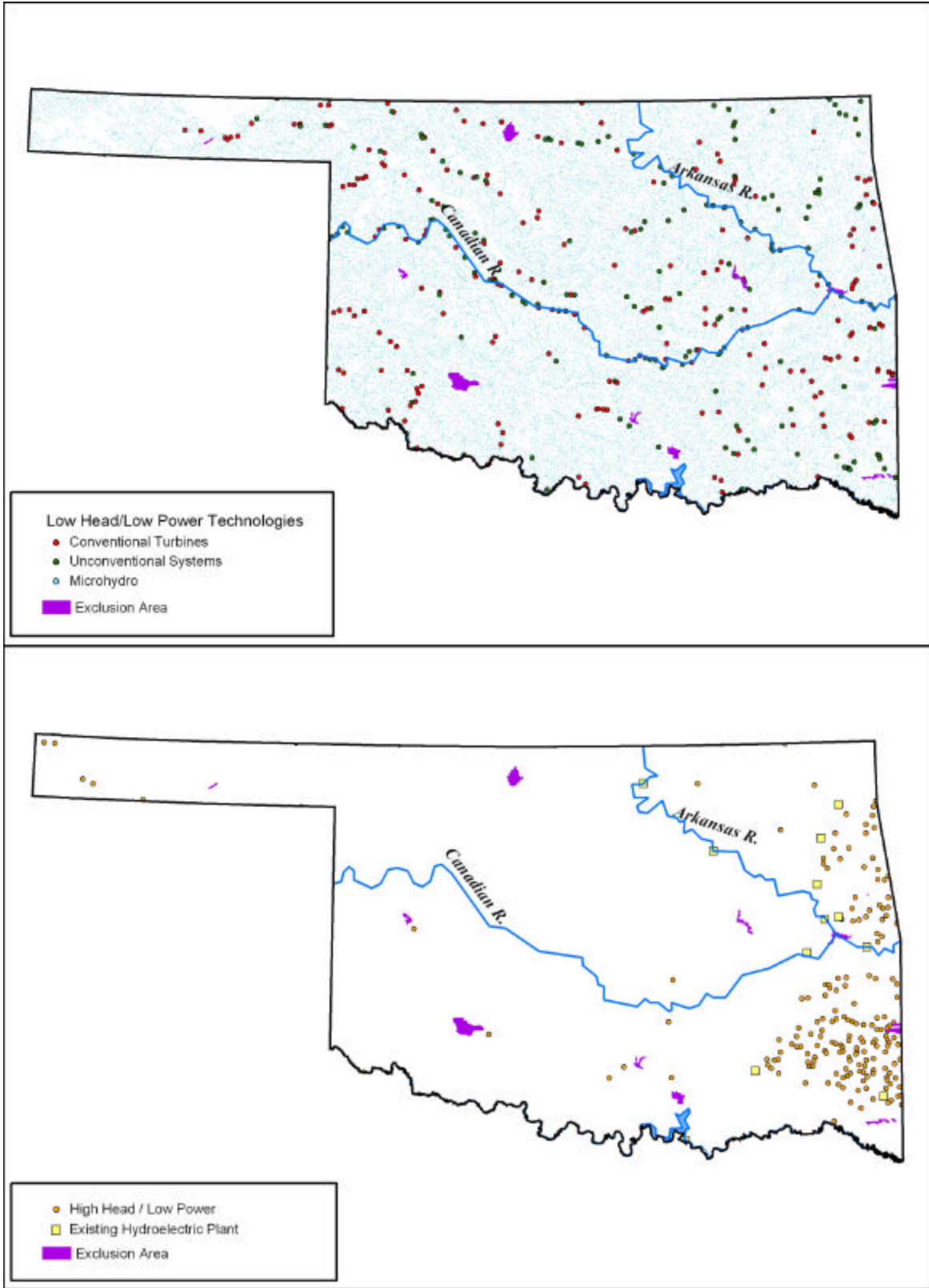


Figure B-180. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in Oklahoma.

B.37 Oregon

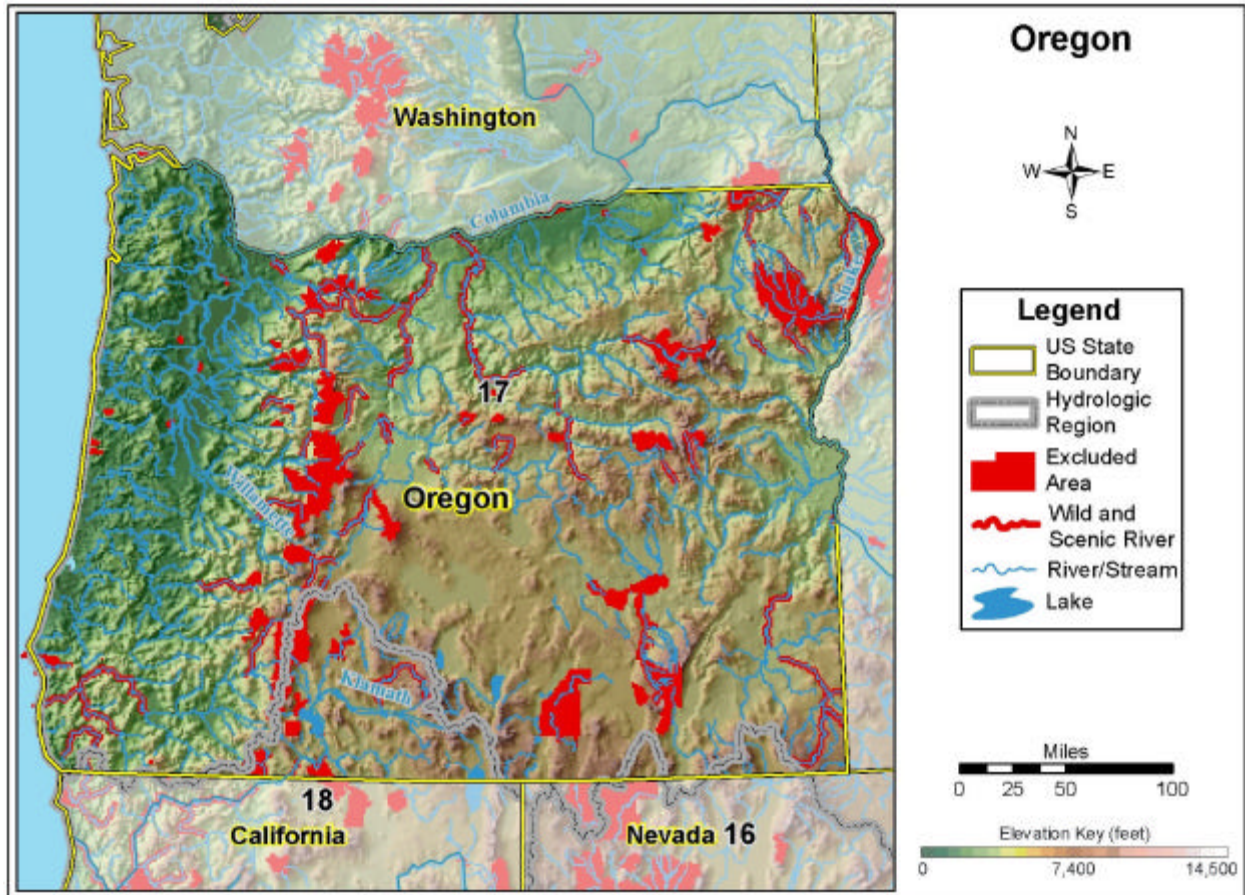


Figure B-181. Oregon.

Table B-37. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of Oregon.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	18,397	3,271	5,835	9,291
TOTAL HIGH POWER	15,341	3,258	5,392	6,691
High Head/High Power	12,862	3,258	4,378	5,226
Low Head/High Power	2,479	0	1,014	1,465
TOTAL LOW POWER	3,056	13	443	2,600
High Head/Low Power	2,307	11	365	1,931
Low Head/Low Power	749	2	78	669
Conventional Turbine	259	1	29	229
Unconventional Systems	111	0	22	89
Microhydro	379	1	27	351

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

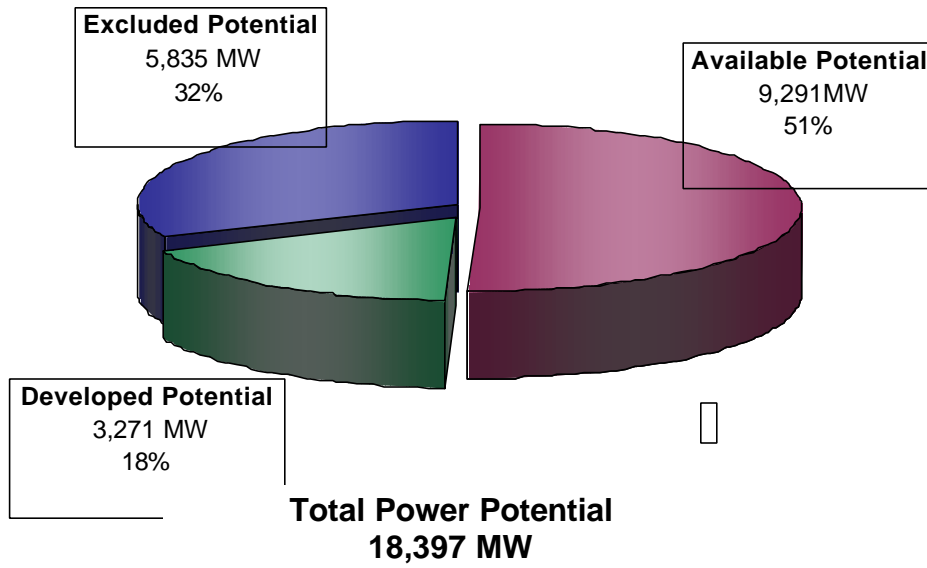


Figure B-182. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Oregon.

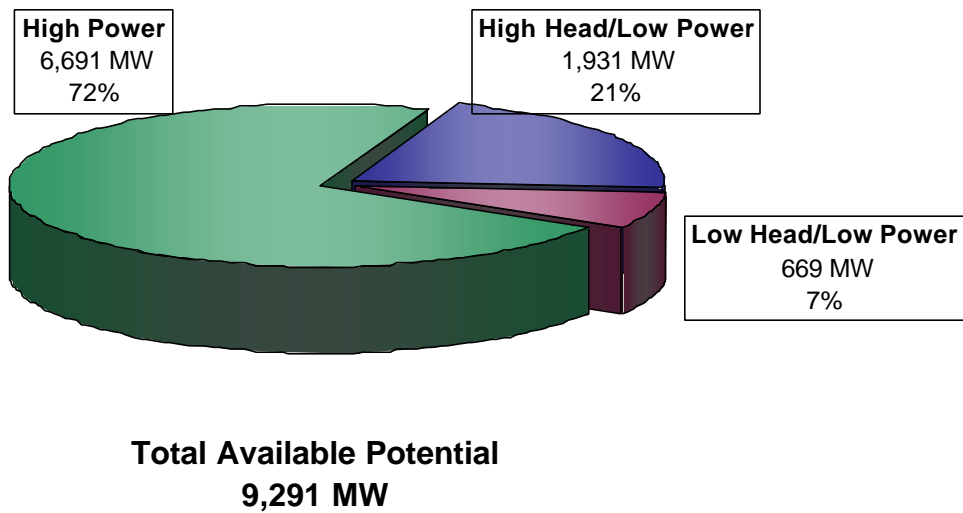


Figure B-183. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Oregon.

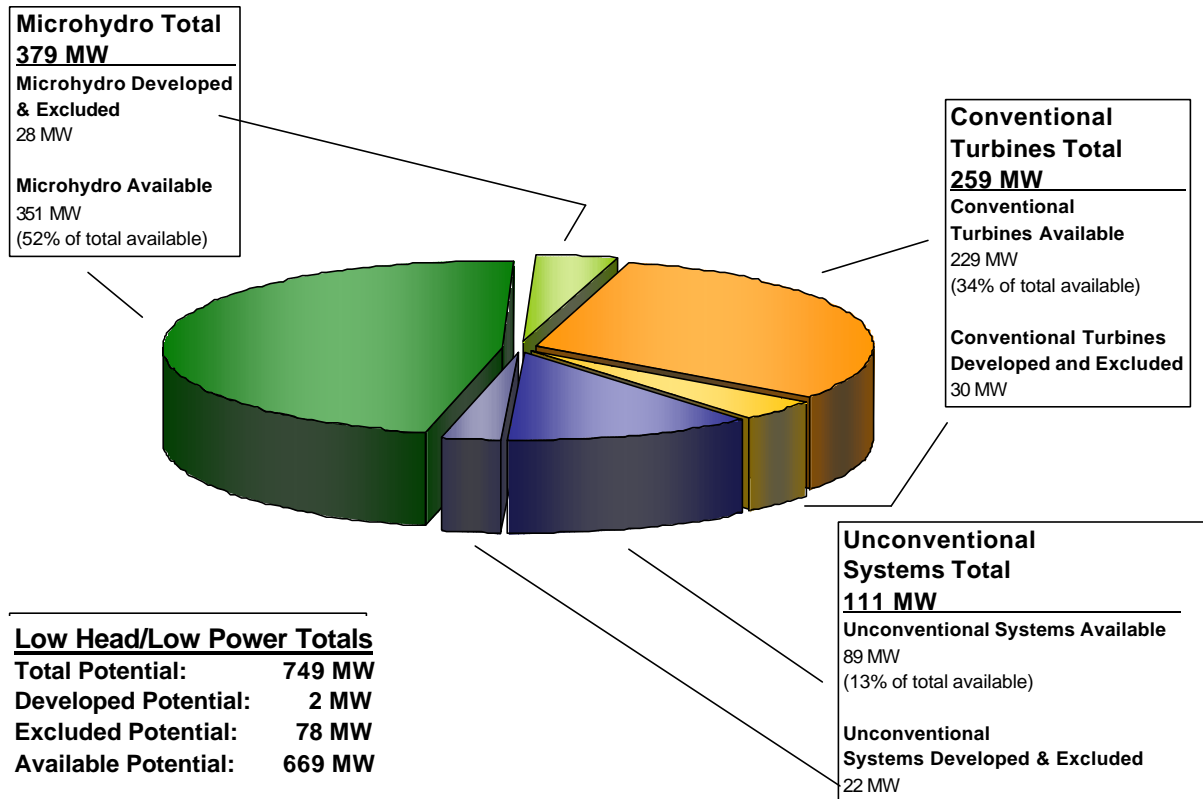


Figure B-184. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Oregon among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

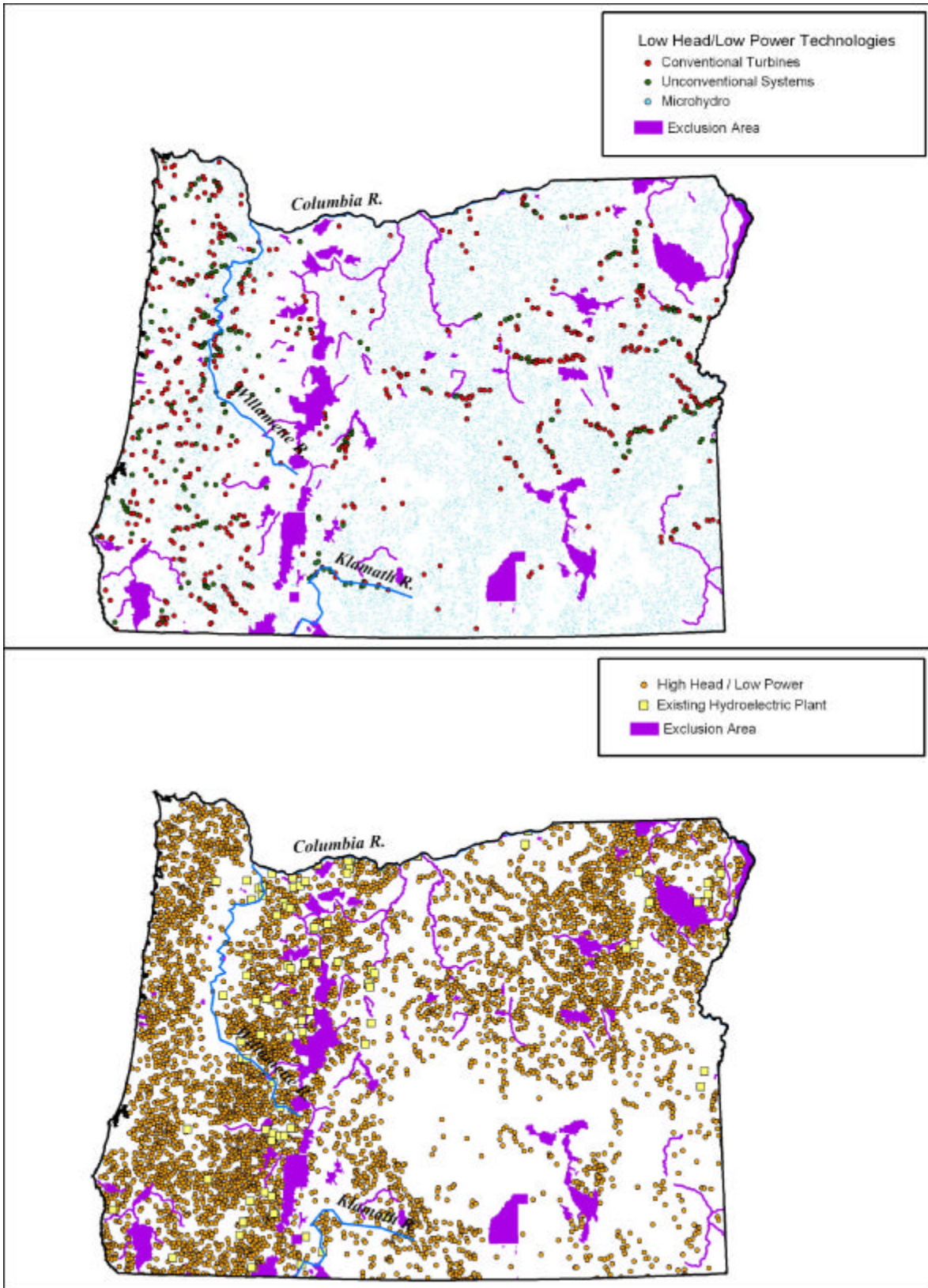


Figure B-185. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in Oregon.

B.38 Pennsylvania

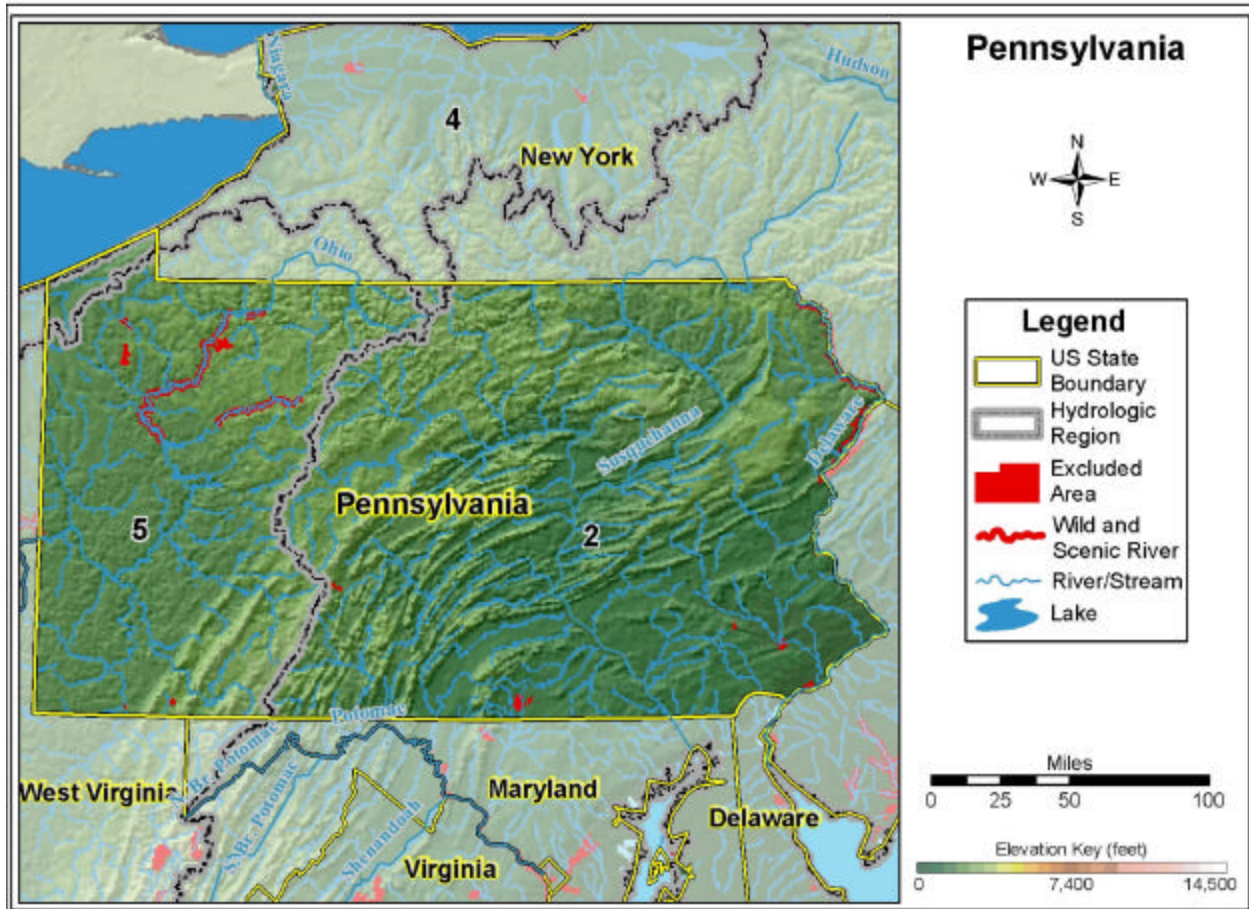


Figure B-186. Pennsylvania.

Table B-38. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of Pennsylvania.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	4,754	284	488	3,982
TOTAL HIGH POWER	3,265	282	448	2,535
High Head/High Power	1,570	233	182	1,155
Low Head/High Power	1,695	49	266	1,380
TOTAL LOW POWER	1,489	2	40	1,447
High Head/Low Power	980	1	30	949
Low Head/Low Power	509	1	10	498
Conventional Turbine	190	1	4	185
Unconventional Systems	59	0	3	56
Microhydro	260	0	3	257

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

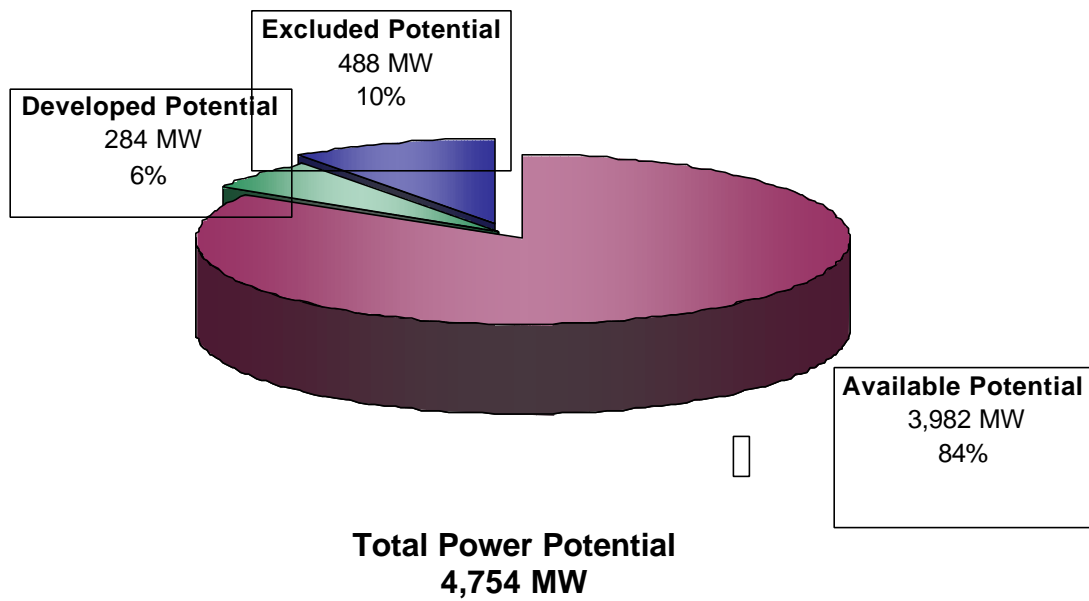


Figure B-187. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Pennsylvania.

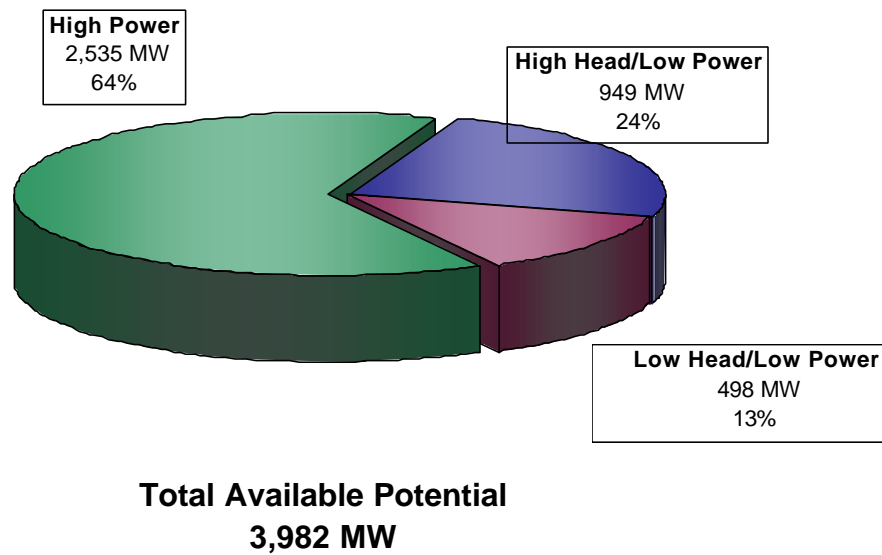


Figure B-188. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Pennsylvania.

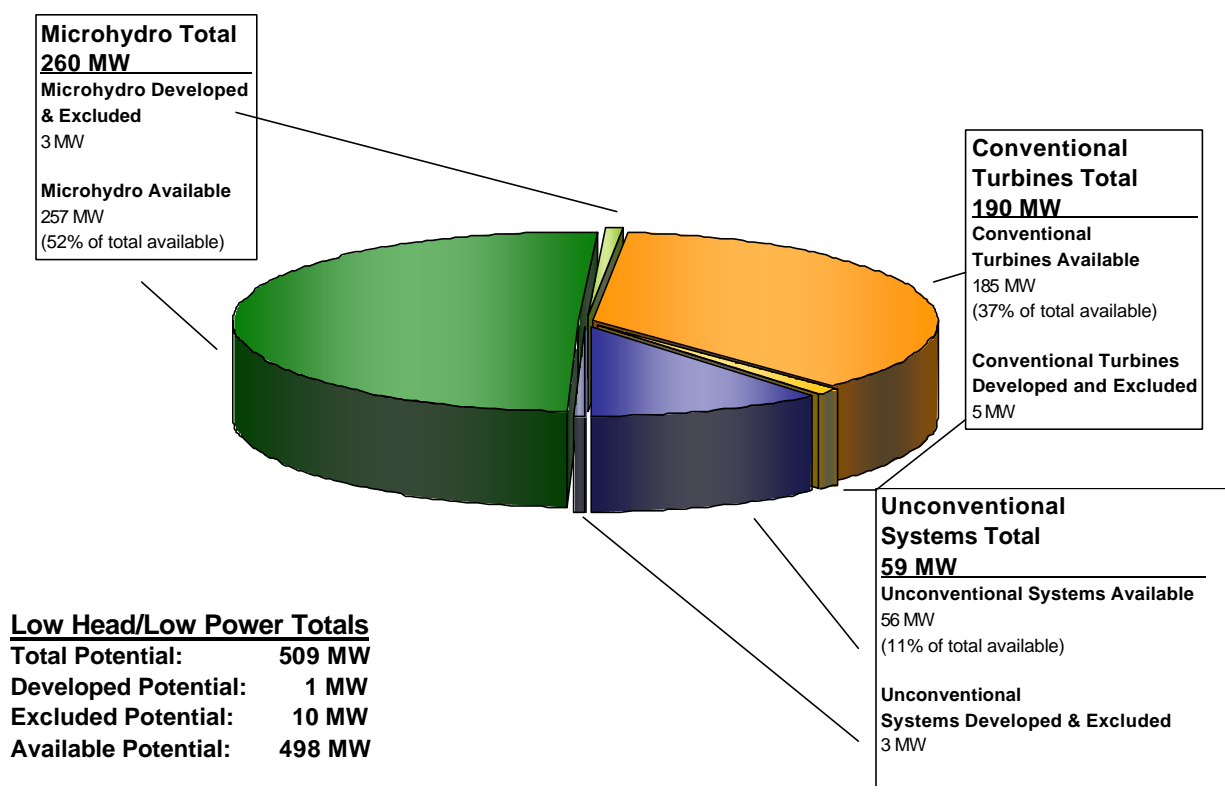


Figure B-189. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Pennsylvania among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

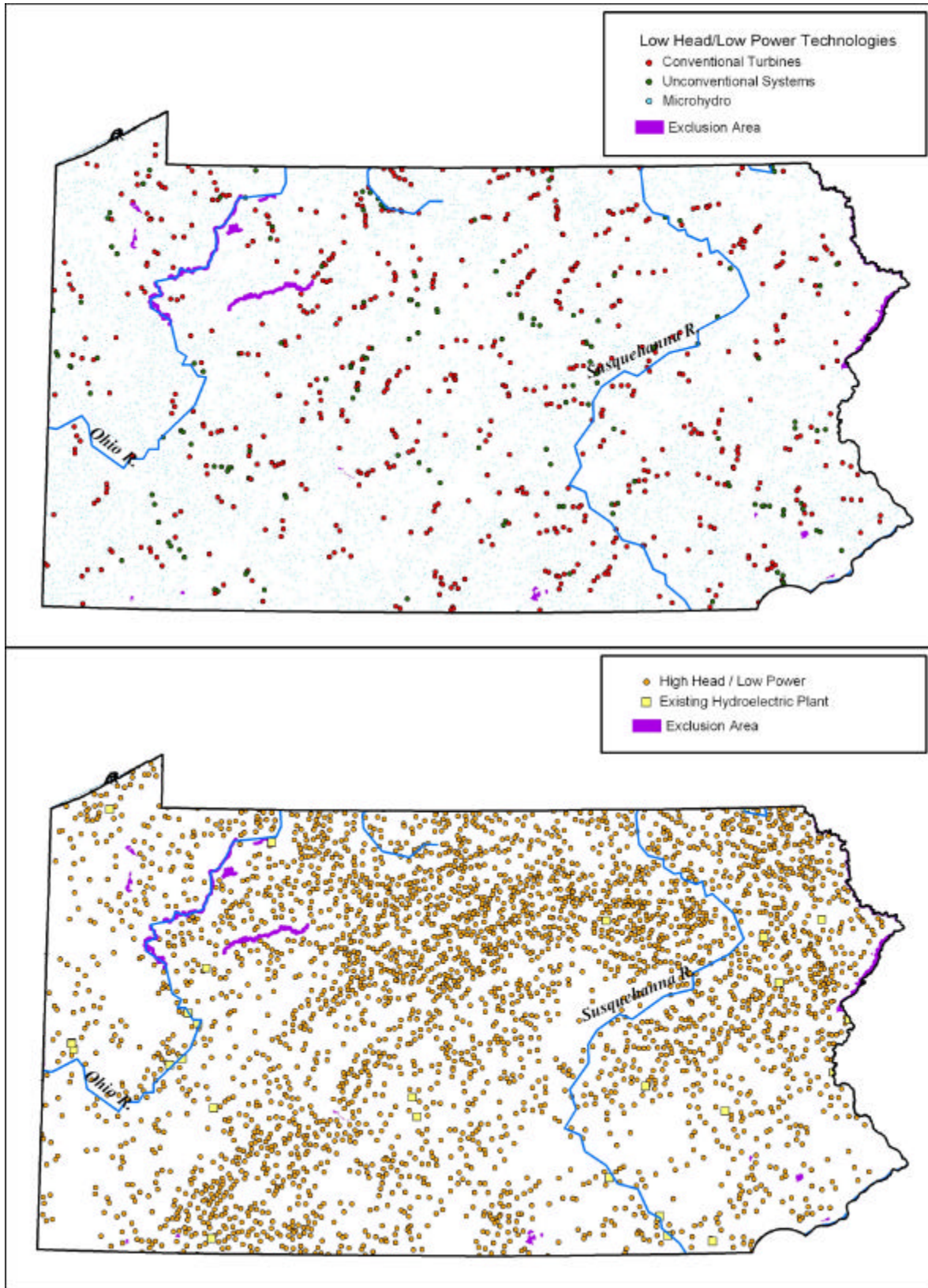


Figure B-190. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in Pennsylvania.

B.39 Rhode Island

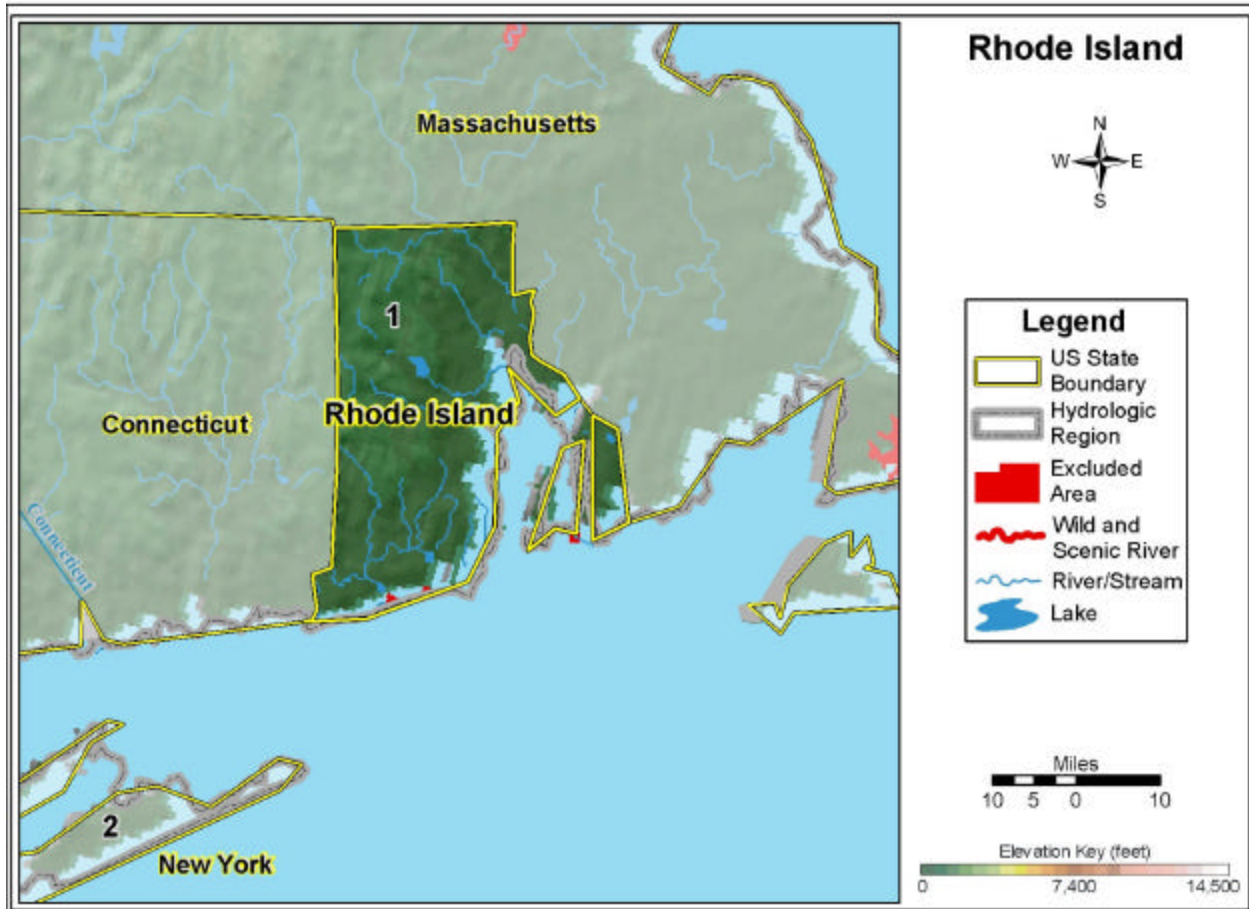


Figure B-191. Rhode Island.

Table B-39. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of Rhode Island.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	37	4	0	33
TOTAL HIGH POWER	16	1	0	15
High Head/High Power	14	1	0	13
Low Head/High Power	2	0	0	2
TOTAL LOW POWER	21	3	0	18
High Head/Low Power	9	0	0	9
Low Head/Low Power	12	3	0	9
Conventional Turbine	5	3	0	2
Unconventional Systems	1	0	0	1
Microhydro	6	0	0	6

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

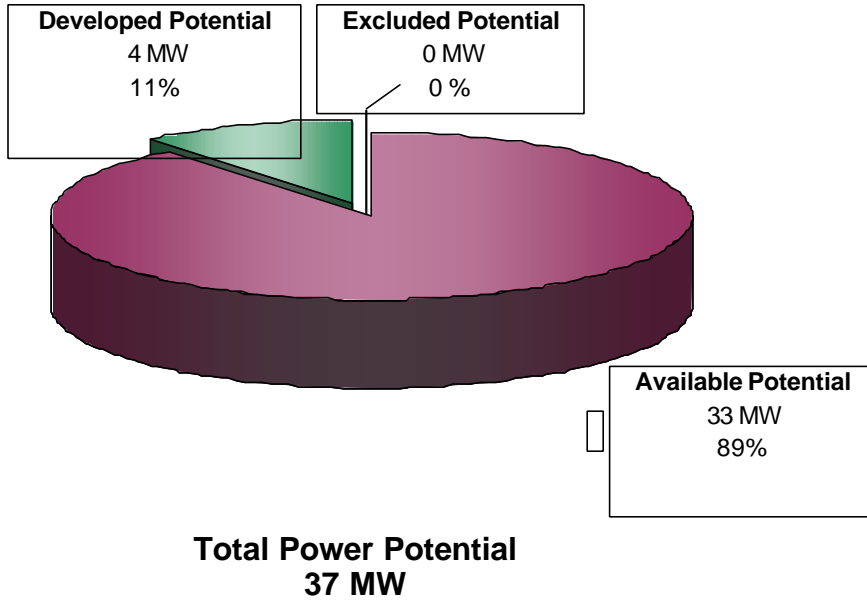


Figure B-192. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Rhode Island.

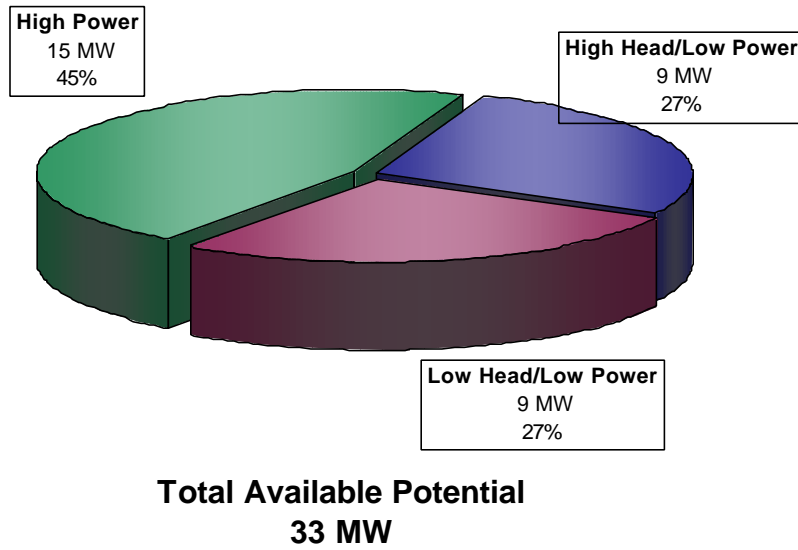


Figure B-193. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Rhode Island.

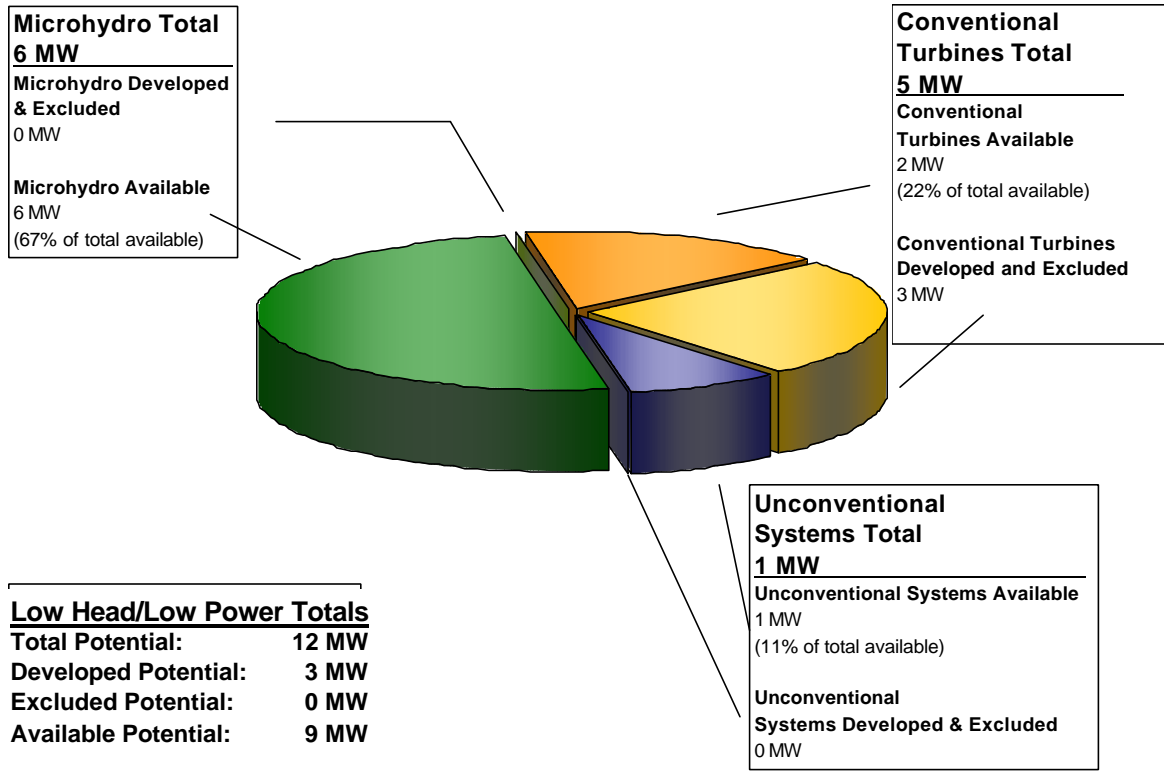


Figure B-194. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Rhode Island among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

B-162

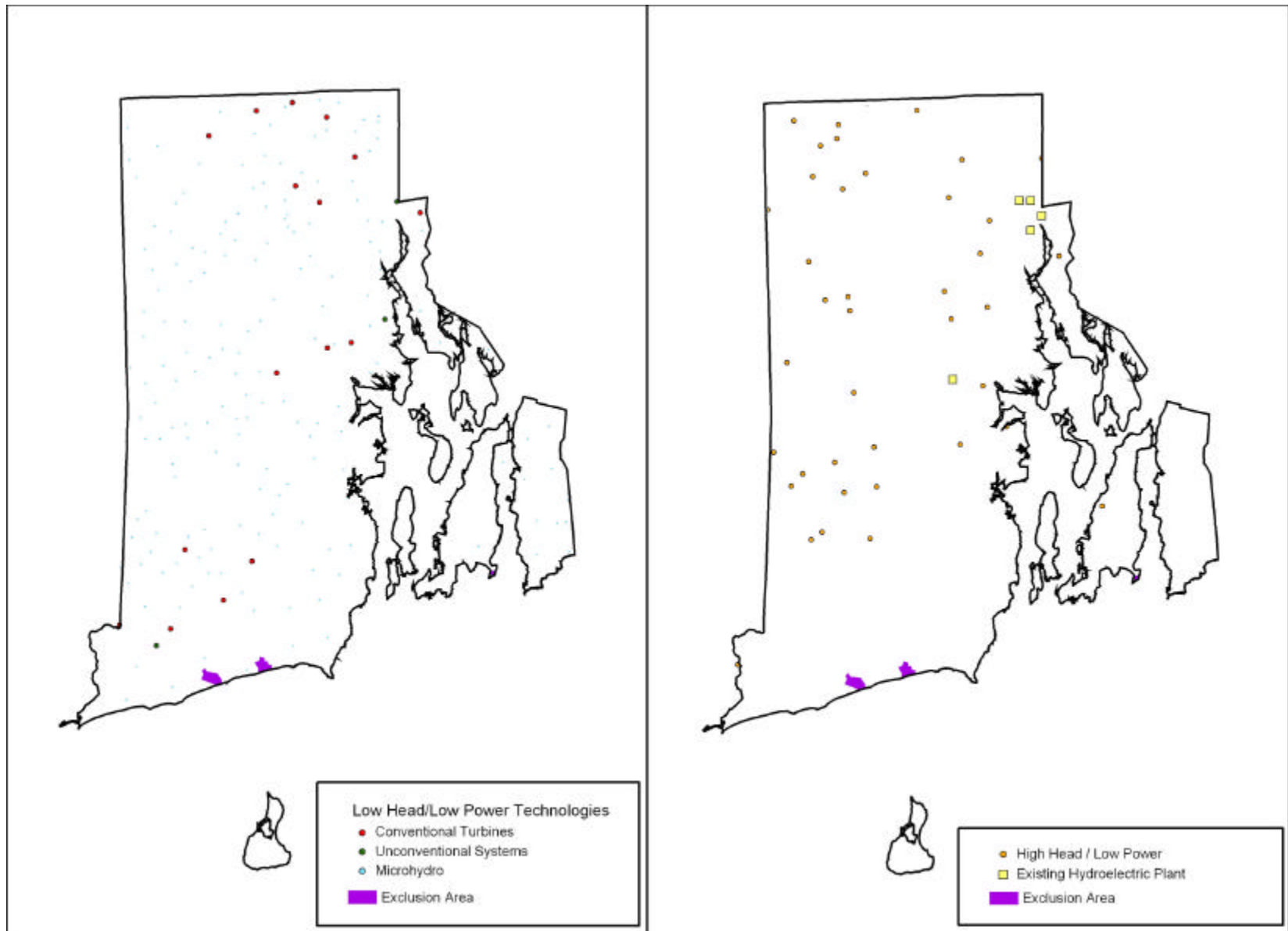


Figure B-195. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in Rhode Island.

B.40 South Carolina

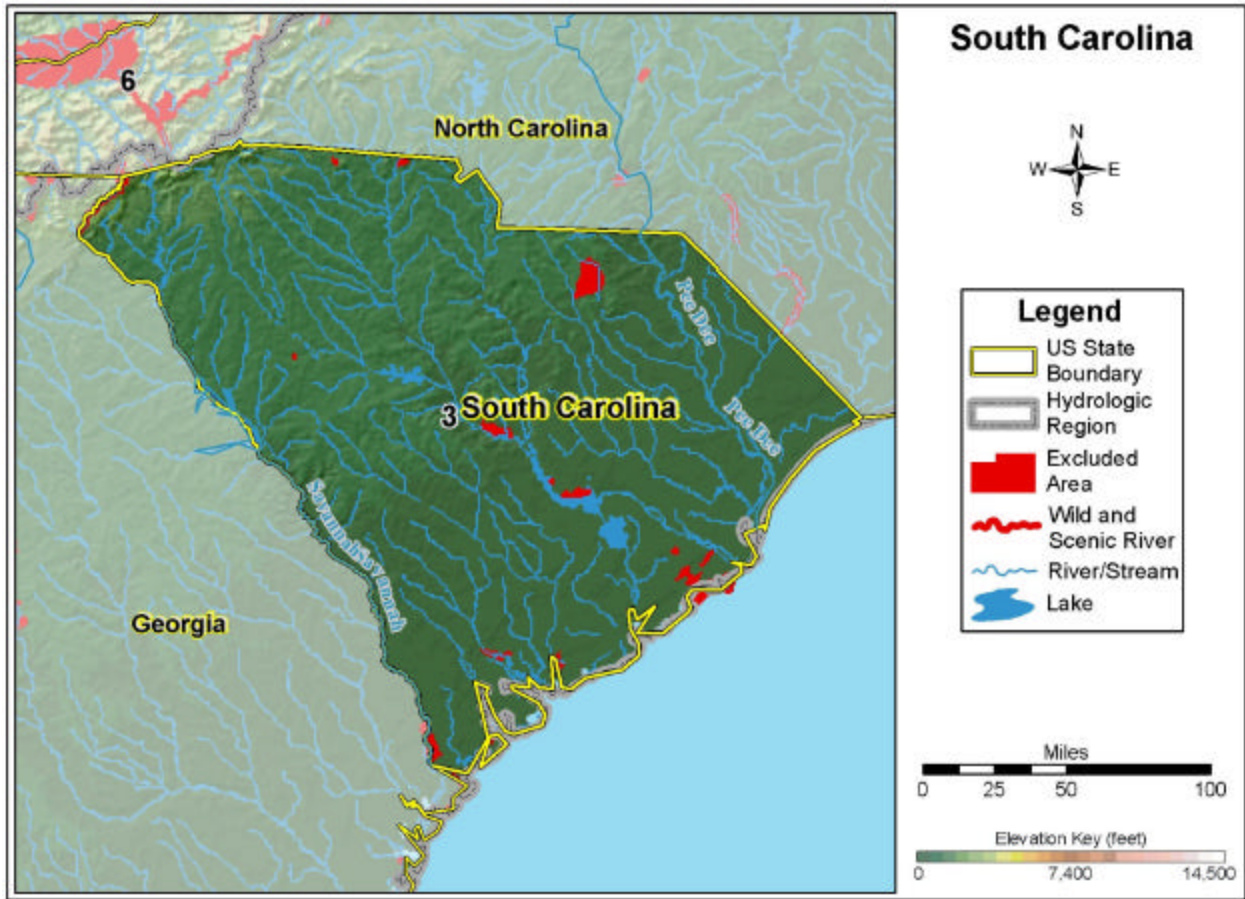


Figure B-196. South Carolina.

Table B-40. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of South Carolina.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	1,325	428	49	848
TOTAL HIGH POWER	972	420	43	509
High Head/High Power	487	415	28	44
Low Head/High Power	485	5	15	465
TOTAL LOW POWER	353	8	6	339
High Head/Low Power	86	5	3	78
Low Head/Low Power	267	3	3	261
Conventional Turbine	72	3	0	69
Unconventional Systems	81	0	2	79
Microhydro	114	0	1	113

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

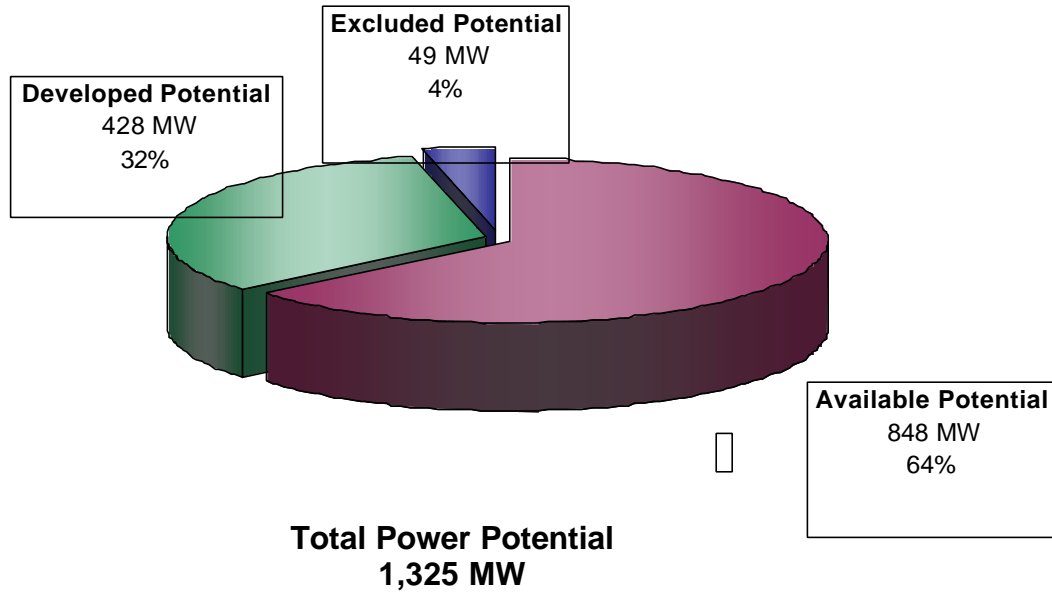


Figure B-197. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in South Carolina.

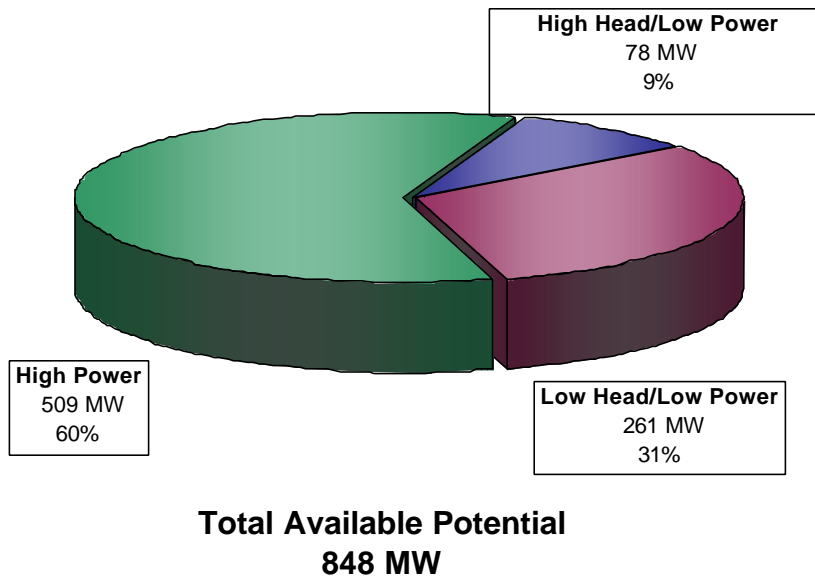


Figure B-198. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in South Carolina.

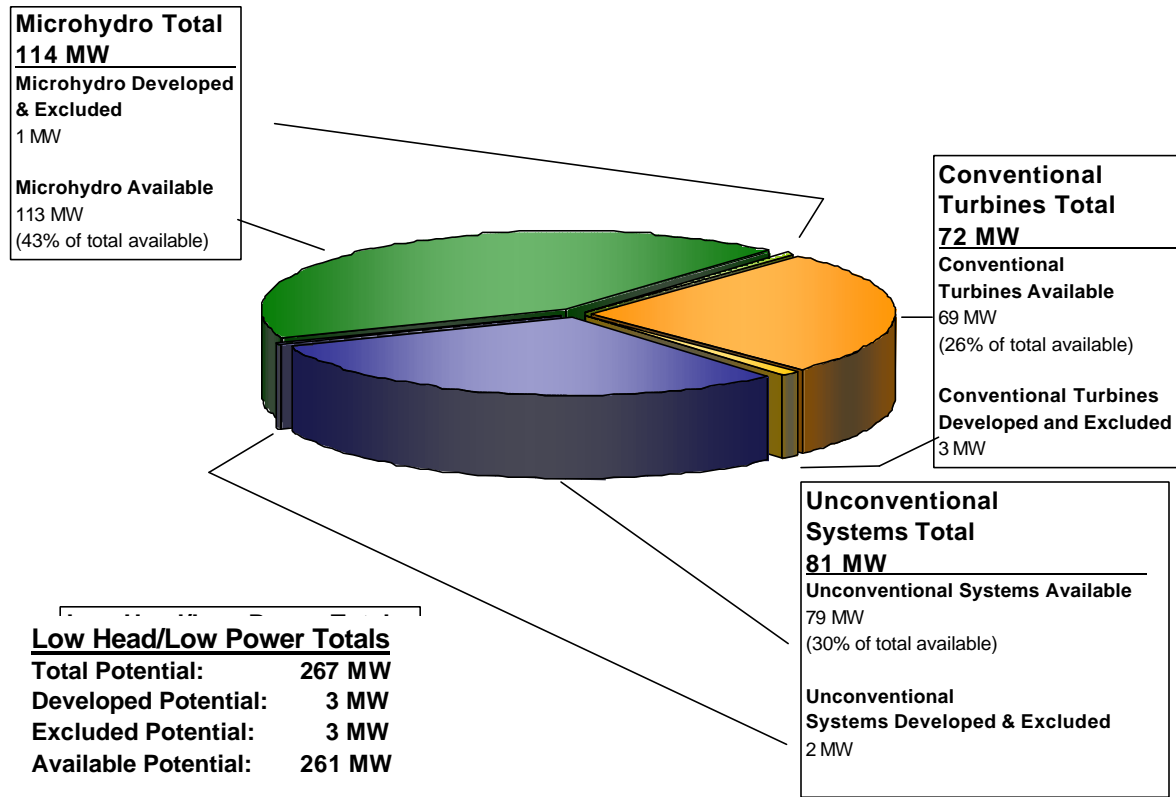


Figure B-199. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in South Carolina among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

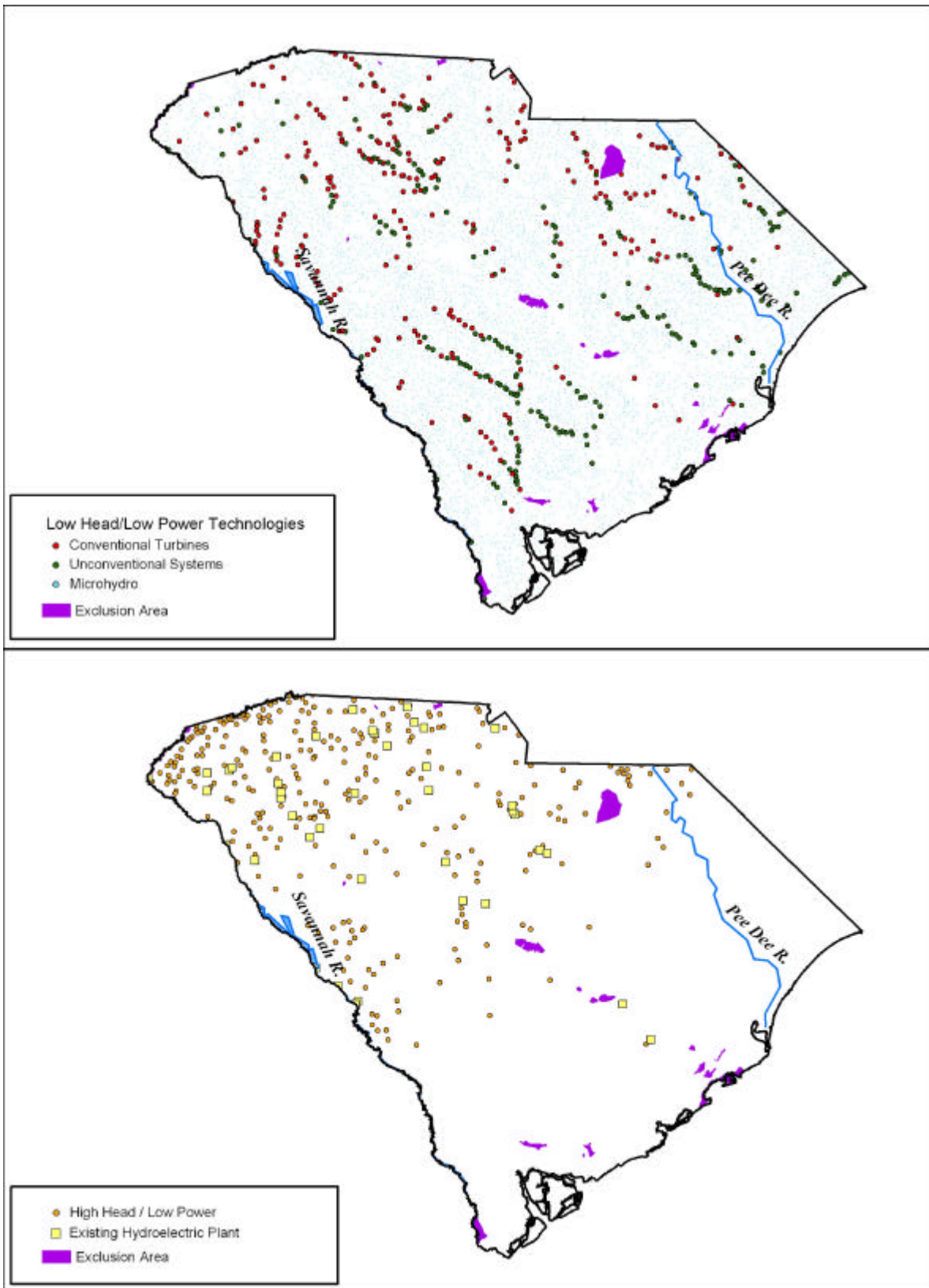


Figure B-200. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in South Carolina.

B.41 South Dakota

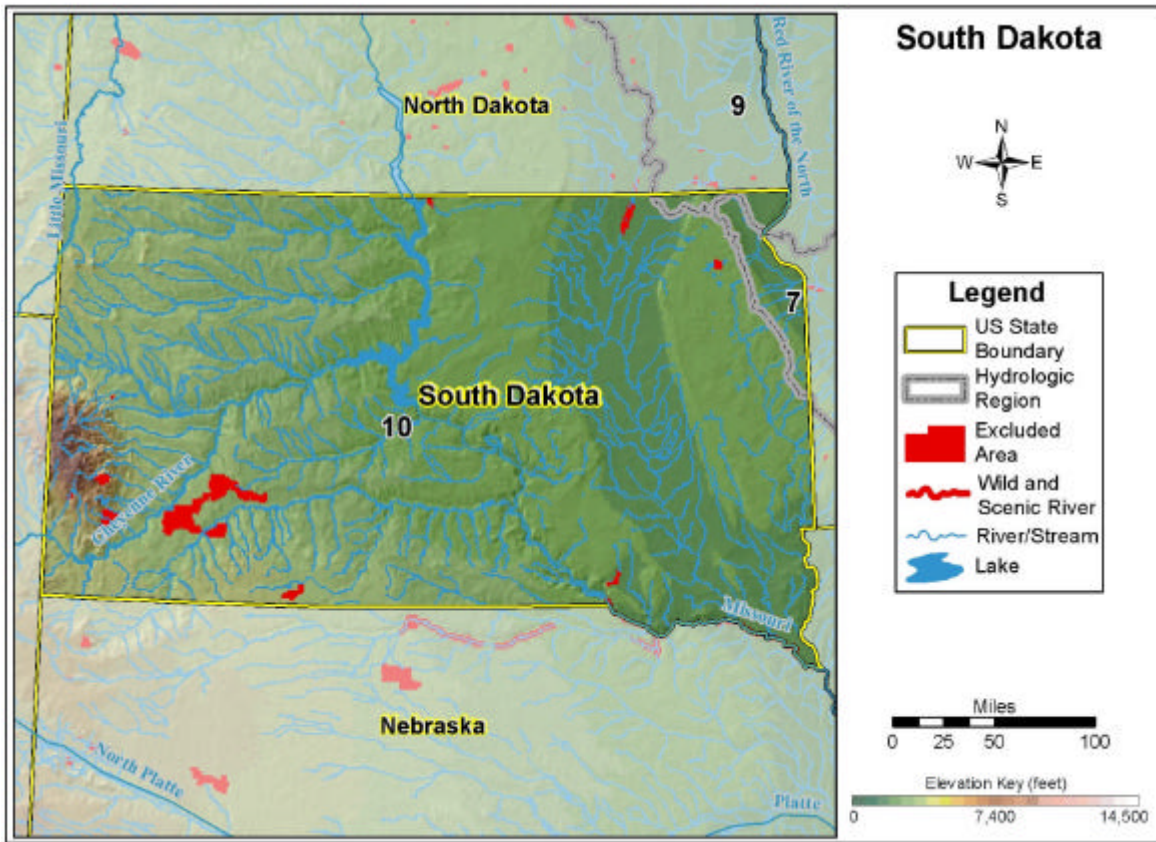


Figure B-201. South Dakota.

Table B-41. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of South Dakota.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed ^a	Excluded ^a	Available ^{a,b}
TOTAL POWER	858	622	67	169
TOTAL HIGH POWER	423	365	58	0
High Head/High Power	323	323	0	0
Low Head/High Power	100	42	58	0
TOTAL LOW POWER	435	257	9	169
High Head/Low Power	105	102	3	0
Low Head/Low Power	330	155	6	169
Conventional Turbine	120	117	3	0
Unconventional Systems	33	32	1	0
Microhydro	177	6	2	169

a. Developed high head/high power potential in exclusion zones exceeded the total amount of potential in exclusion zones in this power class by 90 MW probably because the developed power is made up of resources in other power classes. Assuming that all the excluded potential in this power class has been developed resulted in 299 MW of “excess” developed power in the high head/high power class. This “excess” developed power in the high head/high power class was rolled downward into successively lower power classes in this table to the extent that each lower power class could accommodate additional developed power without creating a negative available potential

b. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. “Available” only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

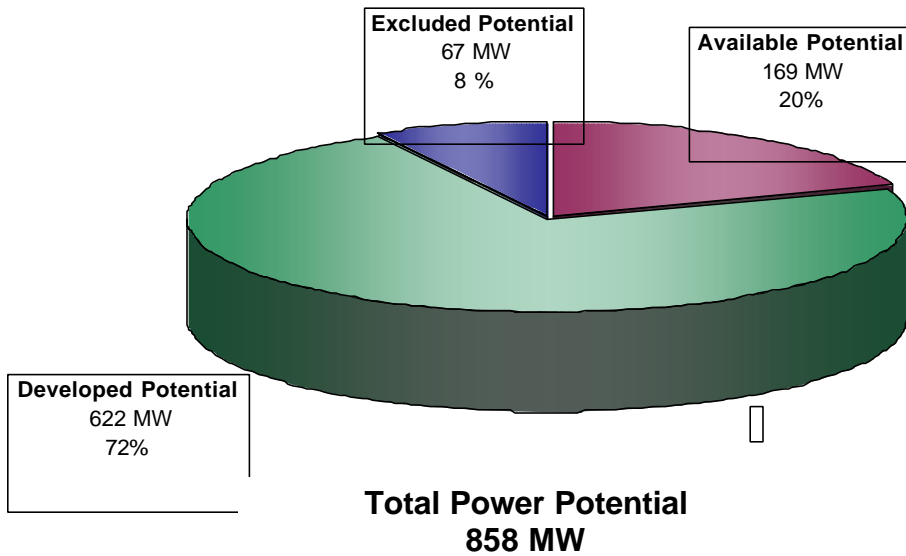


Figure B-202. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in South Dakota.

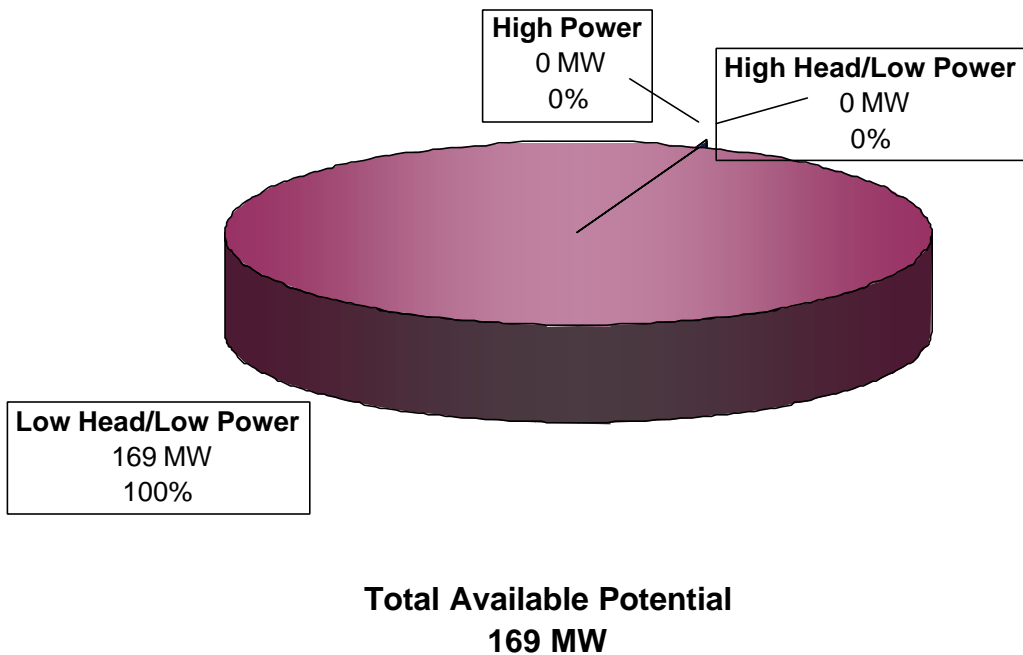


Figure B-203. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in South Dakota.

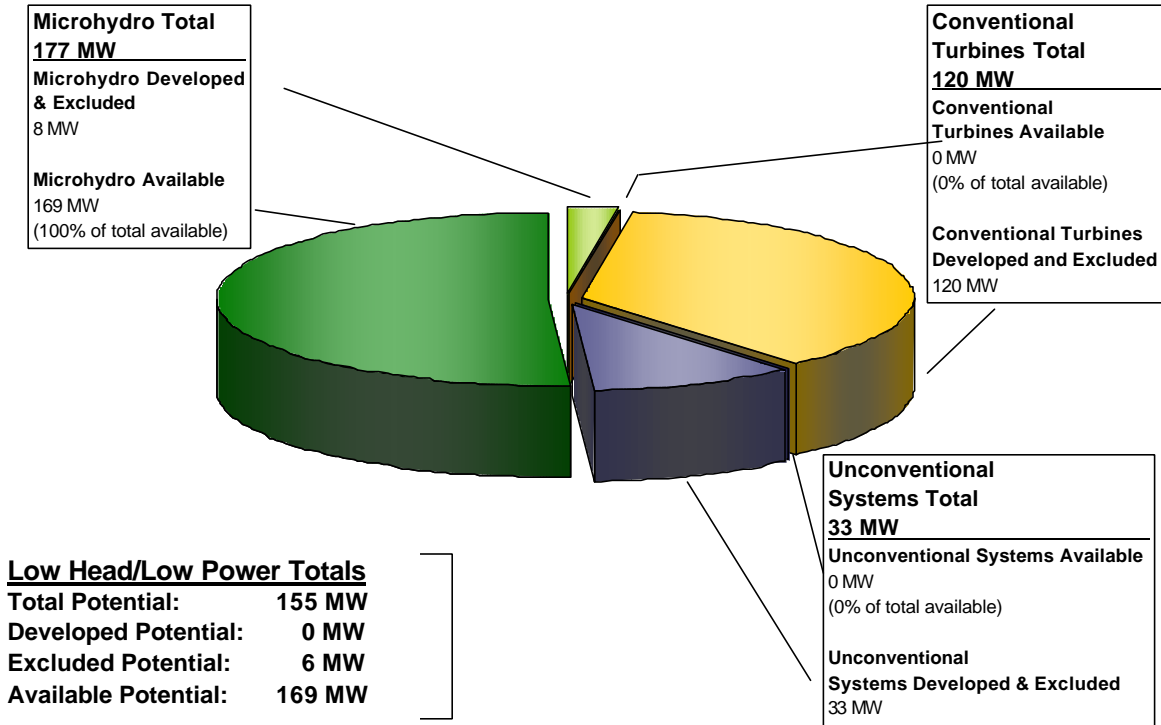


Figure B-204. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in South Dakota among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

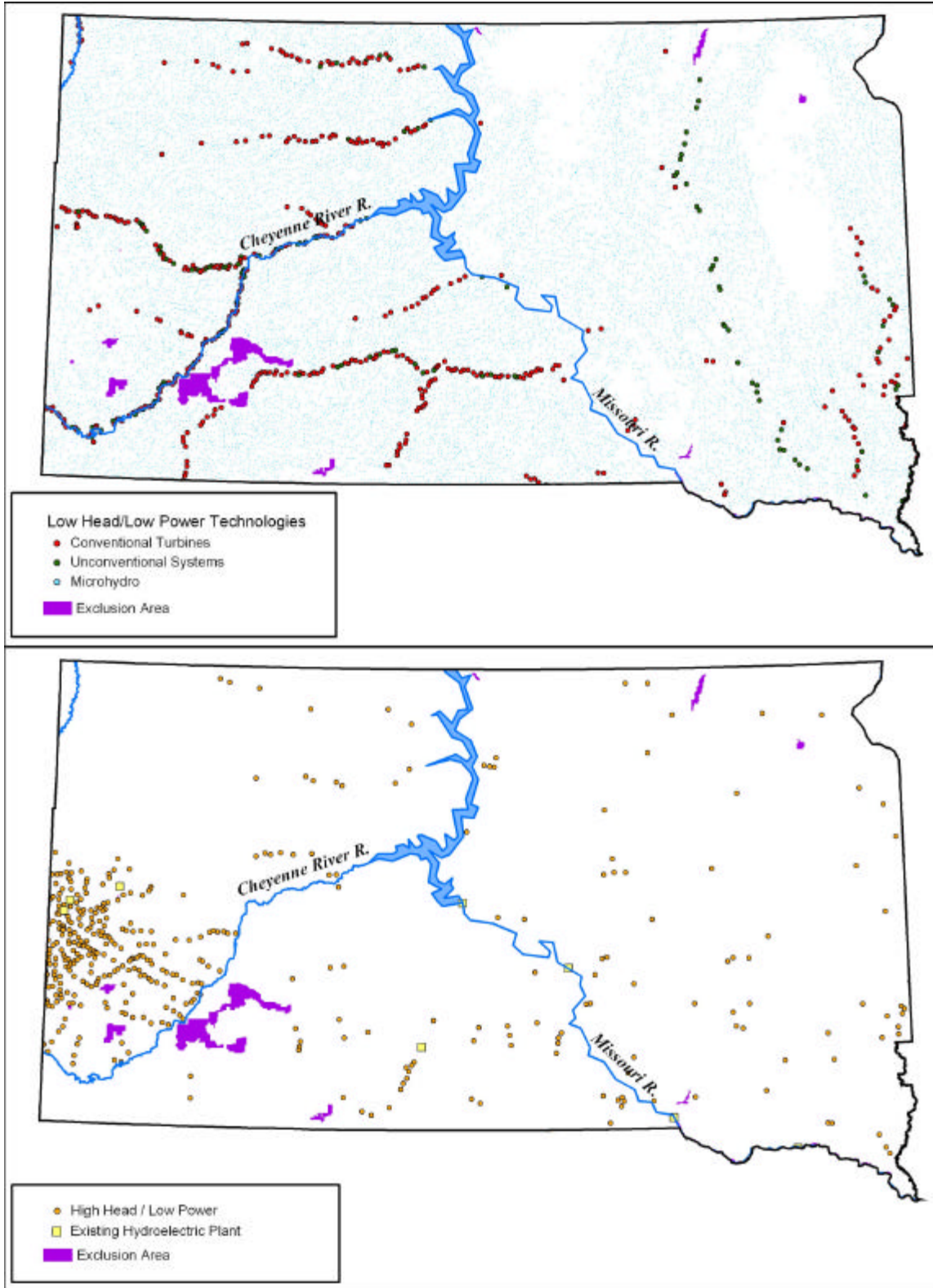


Figure B-205. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in South Dakota. (Note: Water energy sites shown in this figure are probably sites of power potential even though redistribution of “excess” developed power resulted in no available low power potential except in the microhydro technology class.)

B.42 Tennessee

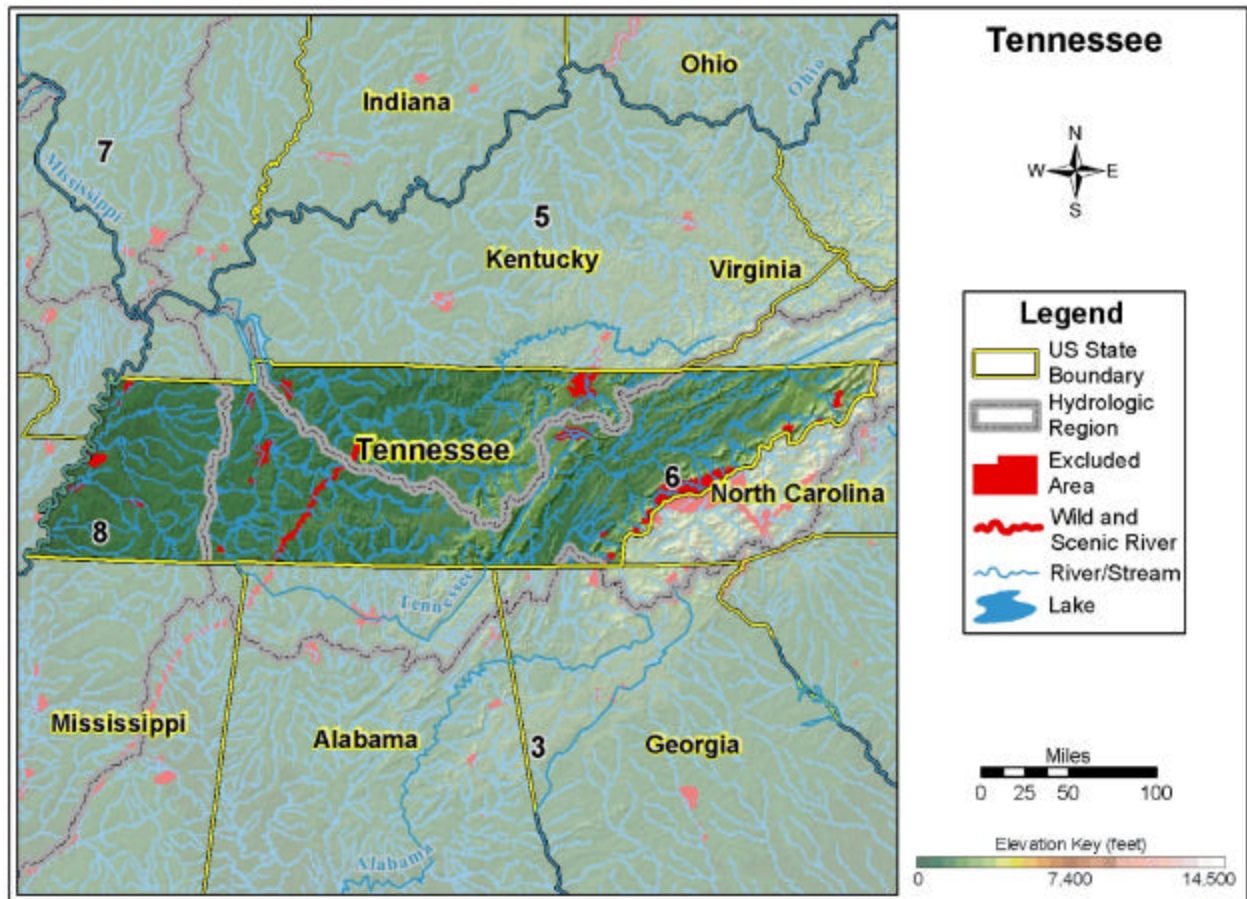


Figure B-206. Tennessee.

Table B-42. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of Tennessee.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	5,284	1,082	472	3,730
TOTAL HIGH POWER	4,368	1,082	386	2,900
High Head/High Power	1,606	1,061	278	267
Low Head/High Power	2,762	21	108	2,633
TOTAL LOW POWER	916	0	86	830
High Head/Low Power	463	0	66	397
Low Head/Low Power	453	0	20	433
Conventional Turbine	151	0	6	145
Unconventional Systems	84	0	6	78
Microhydro	218	0	8	210

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

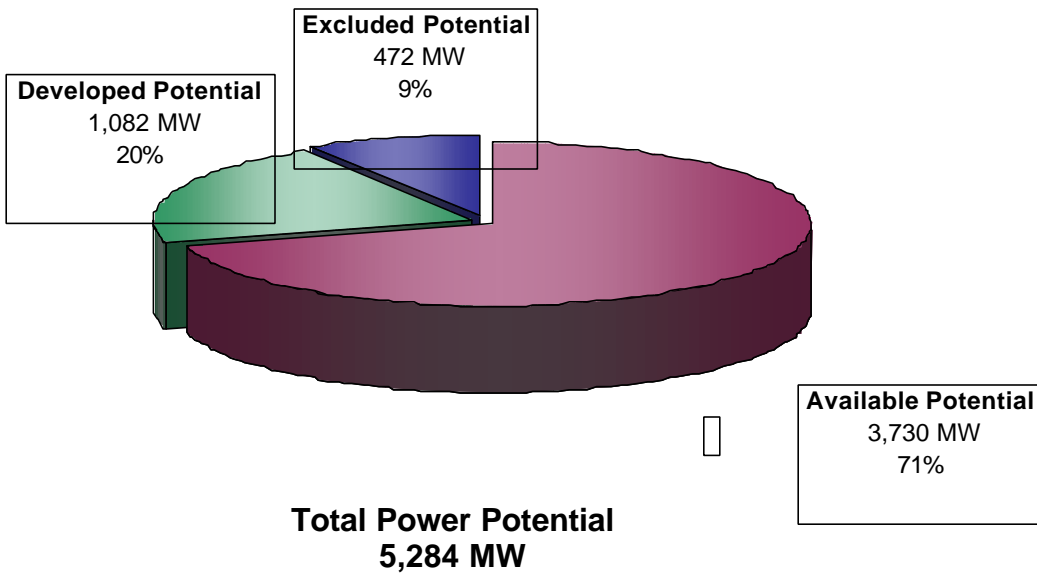


Figure B-207. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Tennessee.

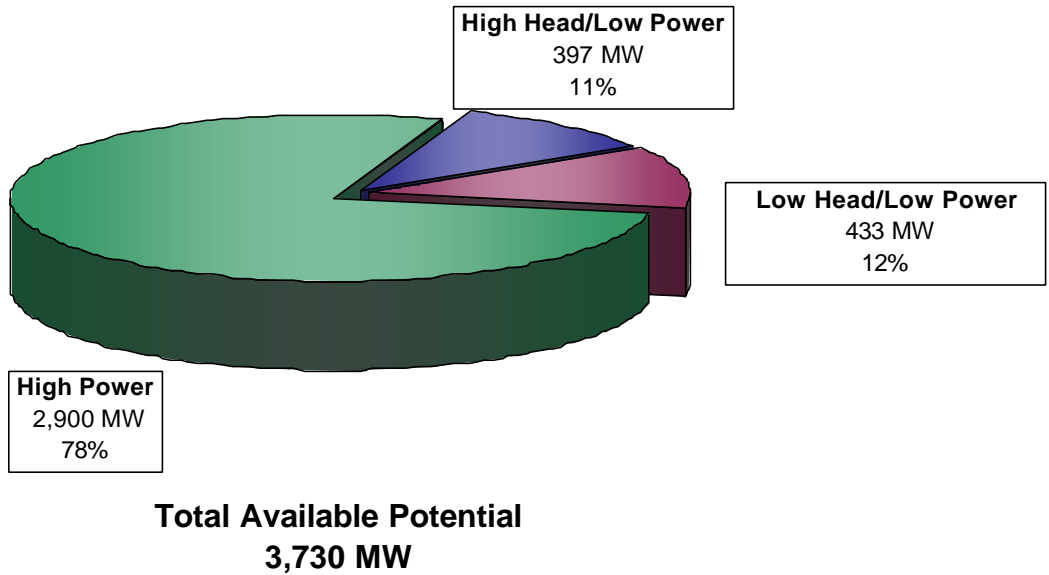


Figure B-208. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Tennessee.

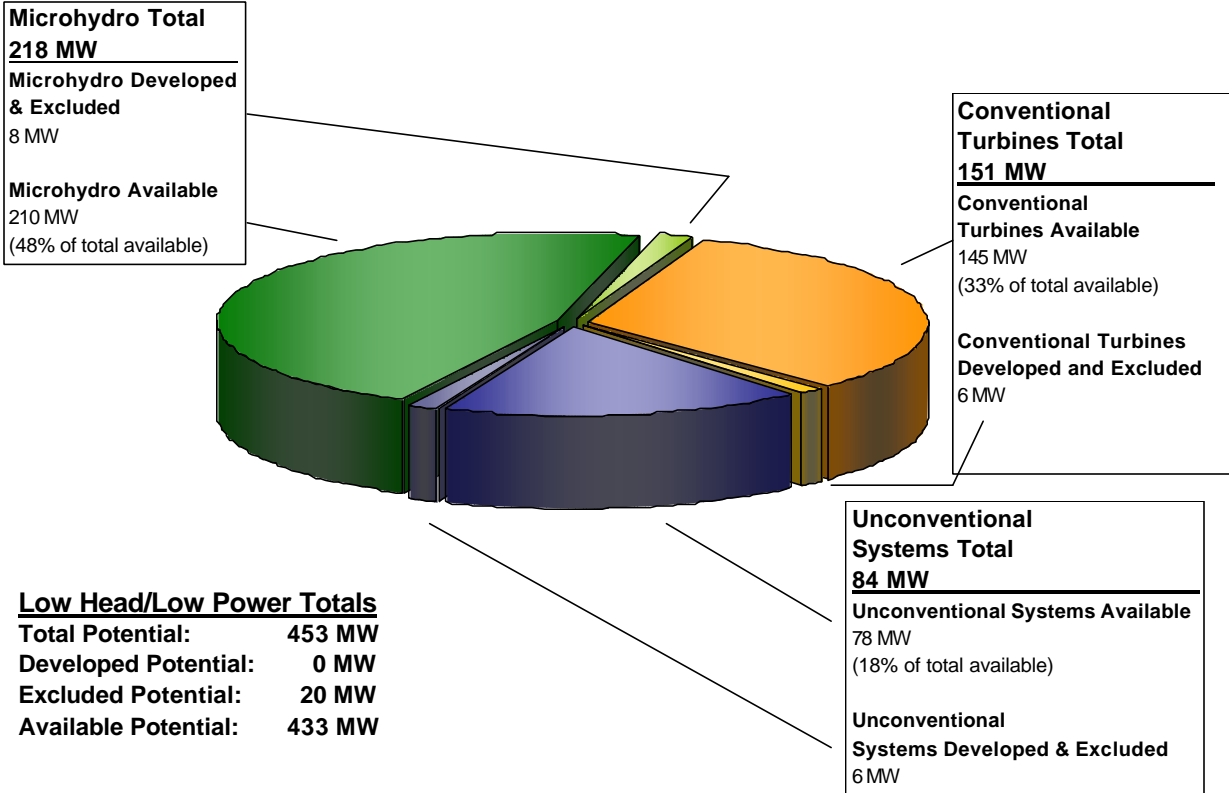


Figure B-209. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Tennessee among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

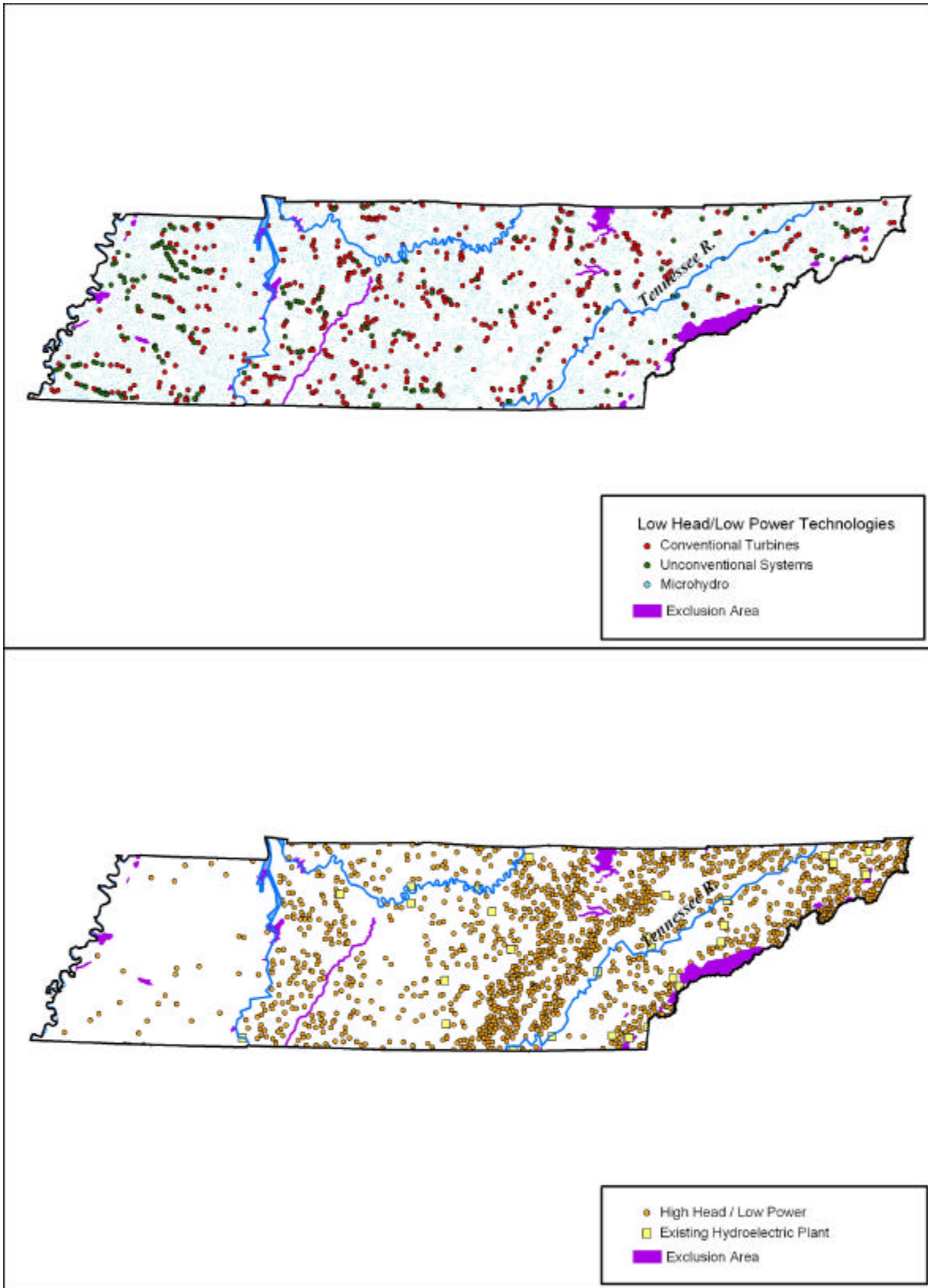


Figure B-210. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in Tennessee.

B.43 Texas

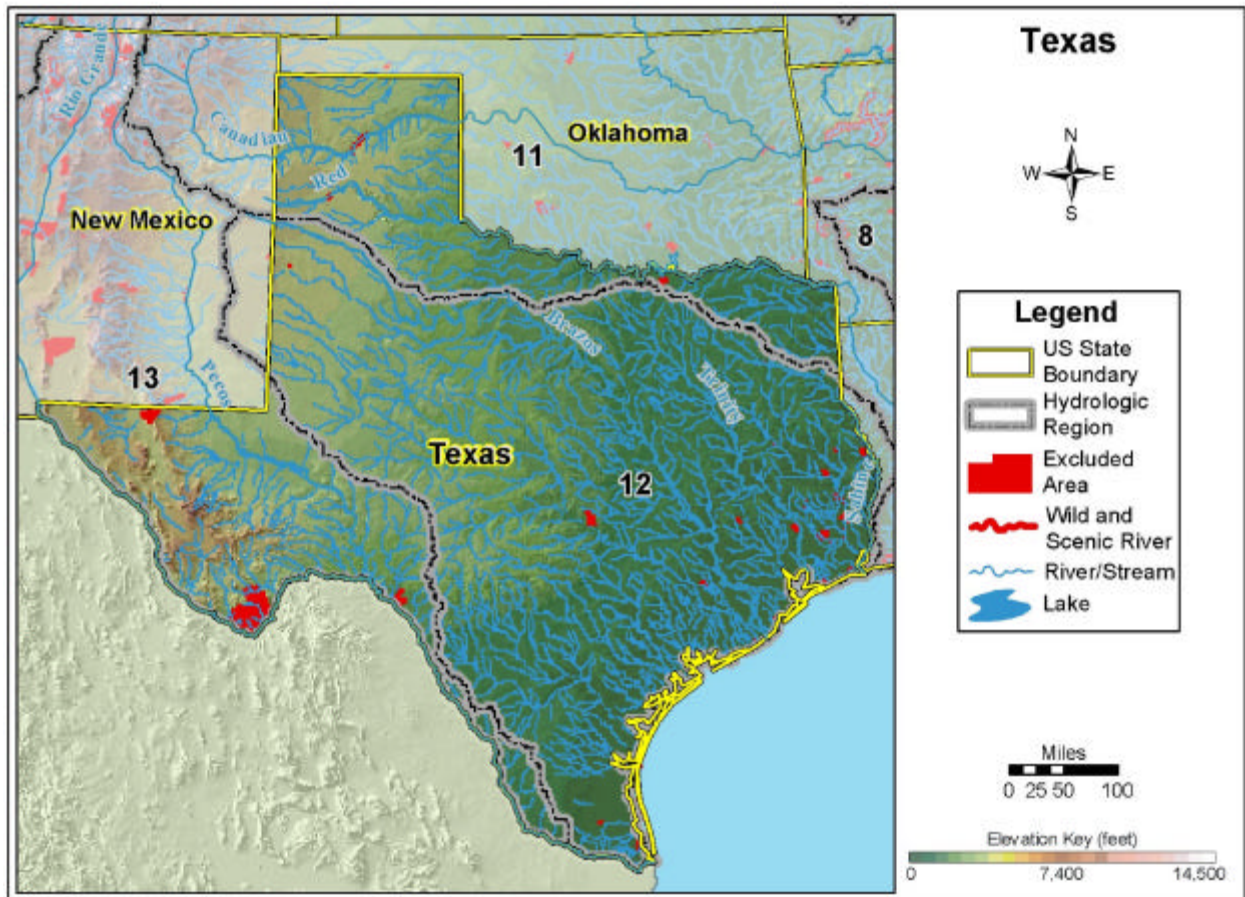


Figure B-211. Texas.

Table B-43. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of Texas.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	2,336	189	119	2,028
TOTAL HIGH POWER	627	183	83	361
High Head/High Power	273	178	33	62
Low Head/High Power	354	5	50	299
TOTAL LOW POWER	1,709	6	36	1,667
High Head/Low Power	248	1	5	242
Low Head/Low Power	1,461	5	31	1,425
Conventional Turbine	452	5	9	438
Unconventional Systems	253	0	11	242
Microhydro	756	0	11	745

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

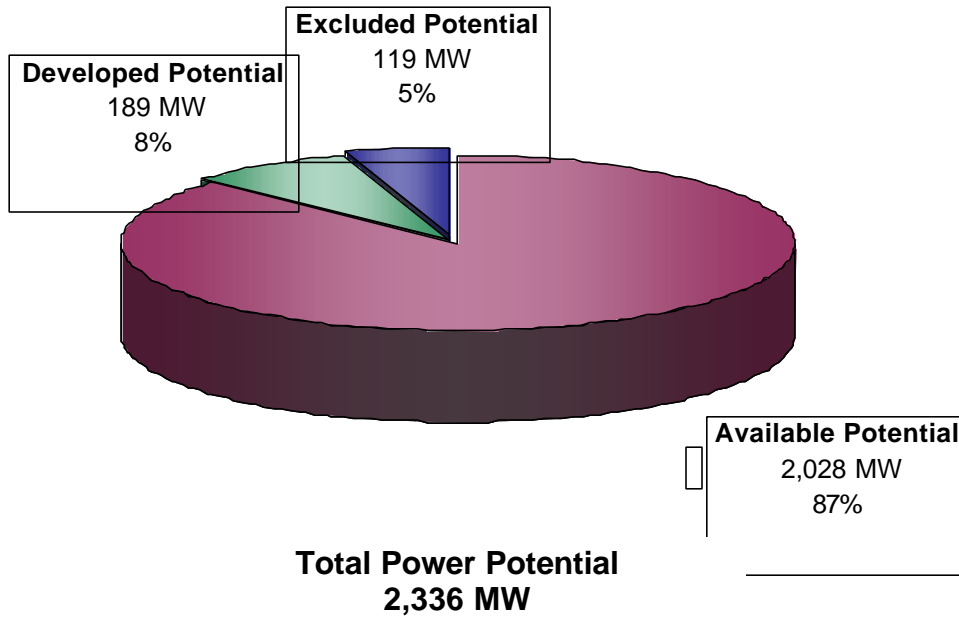


Figure B-212. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Texas.

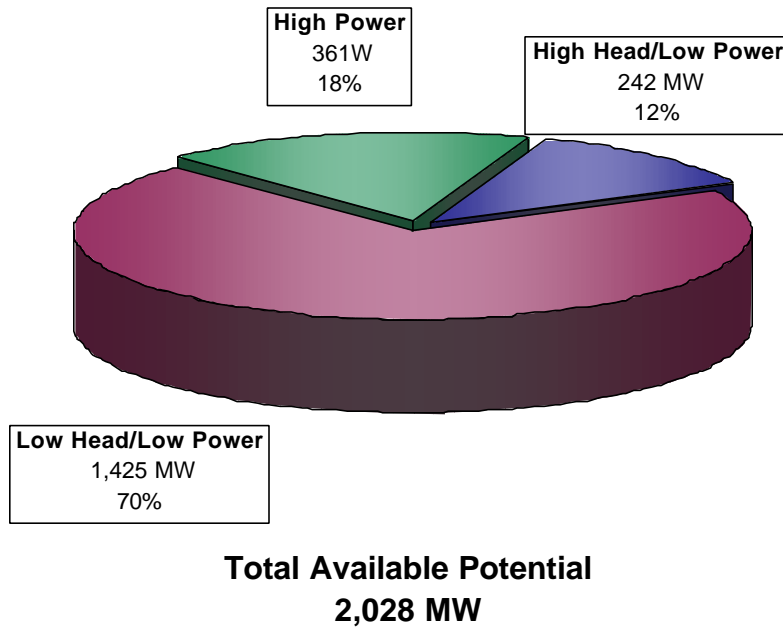


Figure B-213. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Texas.

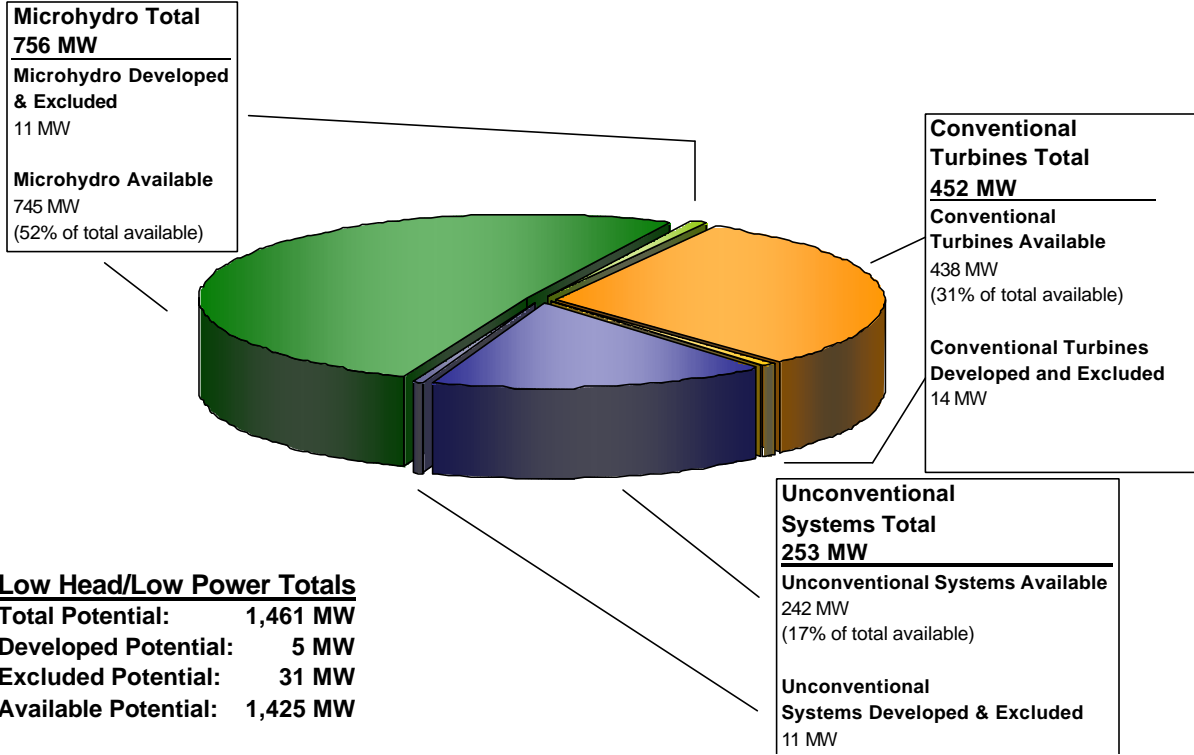


Figure B-214. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Texas among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

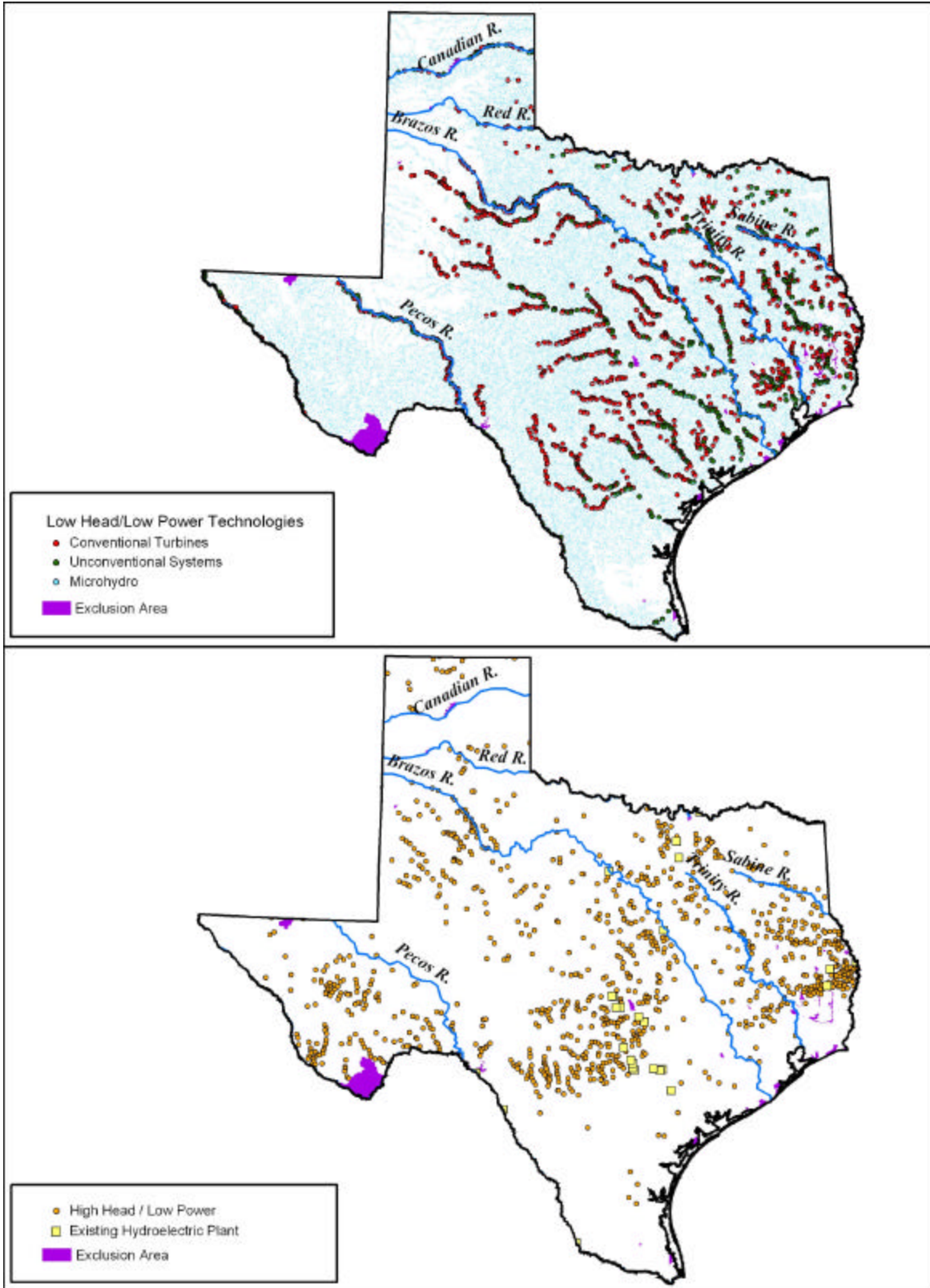


Figure B-215. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in Texas.

B.44 Utah

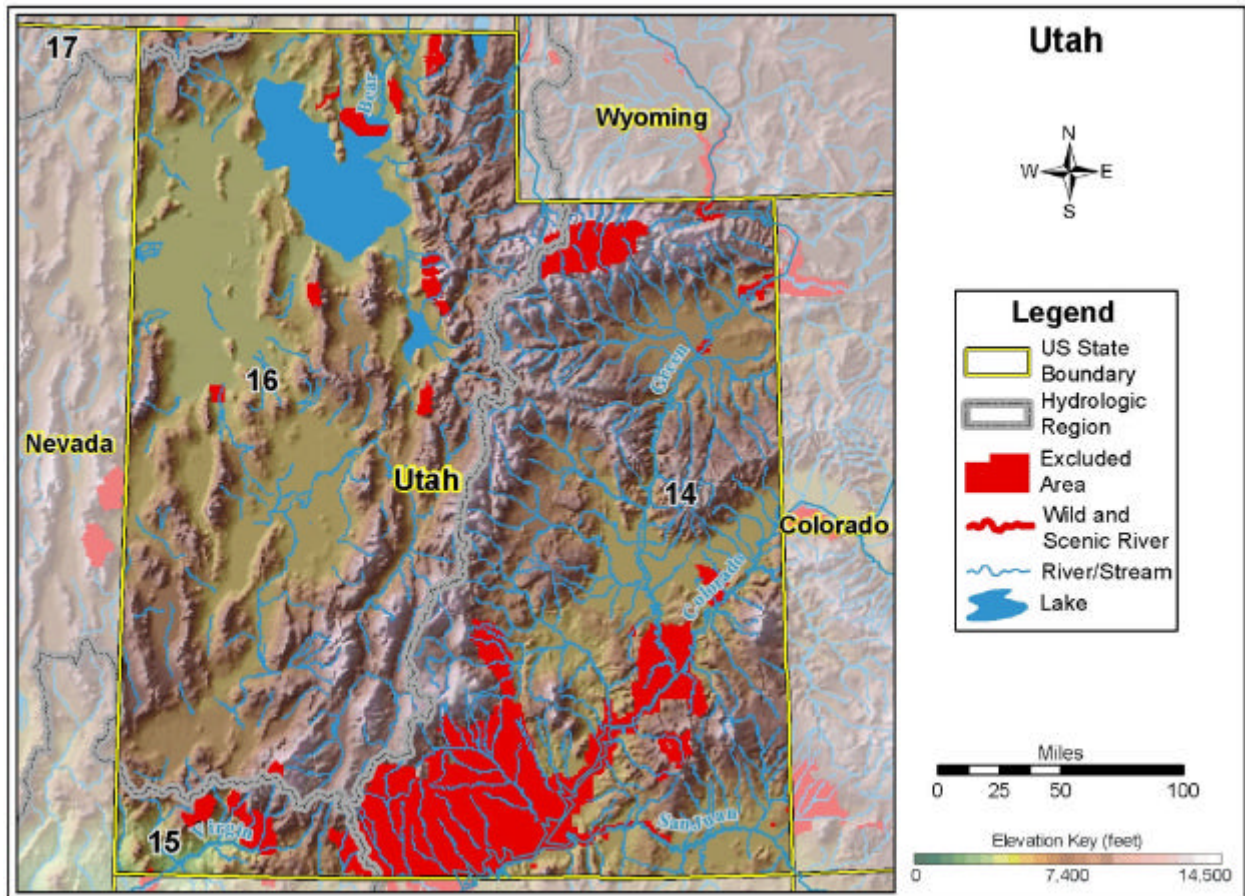


Figure B-216. Utah.

Table B-44. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of Utah.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	3,924	135	933	2,856
TOTAL HIGH POWER	2,385	117	755	1,513
High Head/High Power	1,777	117	556	1,104
Low Head/High Power	608	0	199	409
TOTAL LOW POWER	1,539	18	178	1,343
High Head/Low Power	1,126	17	139	970
Low Head/Low Power	413	1	39	373
Conventional Turbine	92	1	4	87
Unconventional Systems	37	0	5	32
Microhydro	284	0	30	254

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

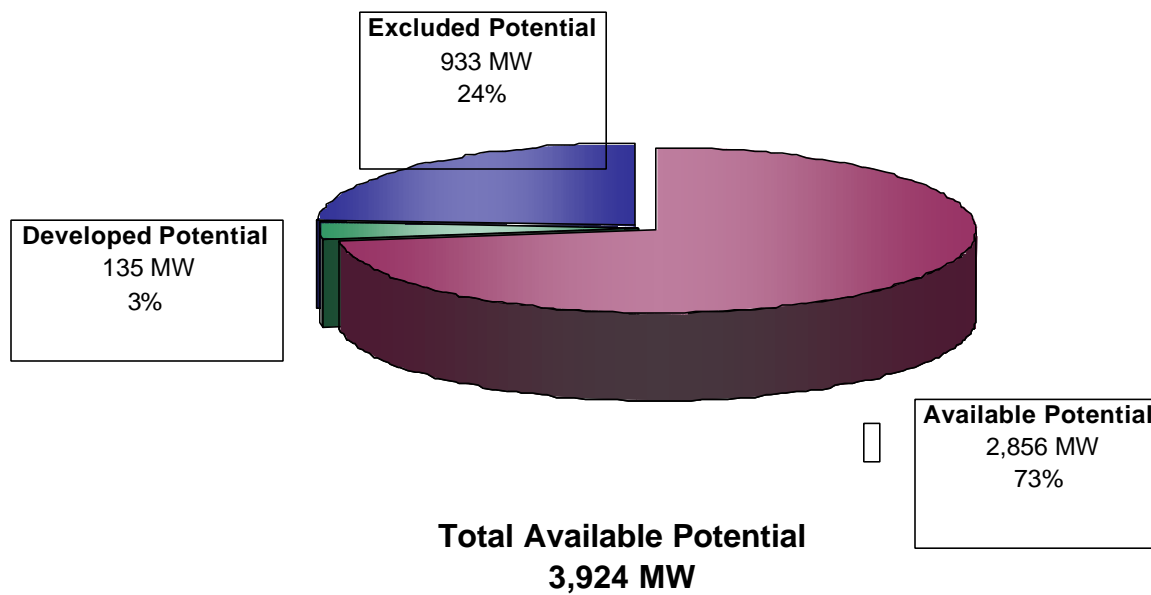


Figure B-217. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Utah.

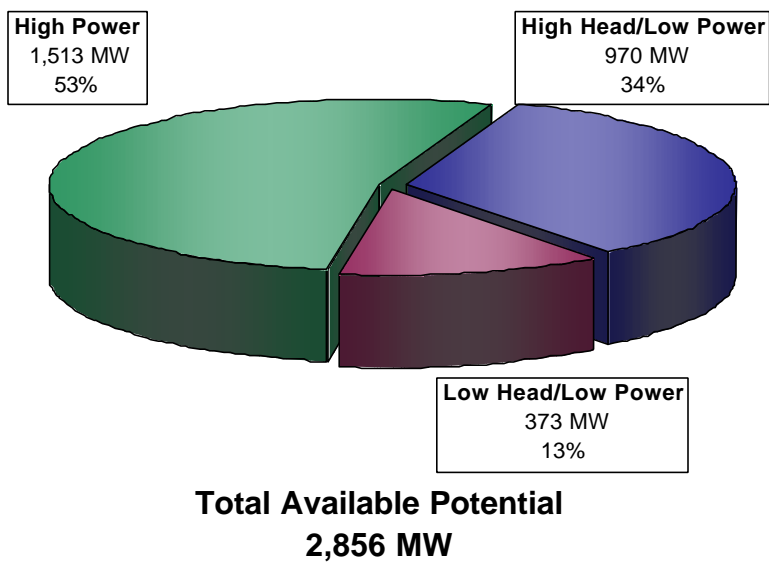


Figure B-218. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Utah.

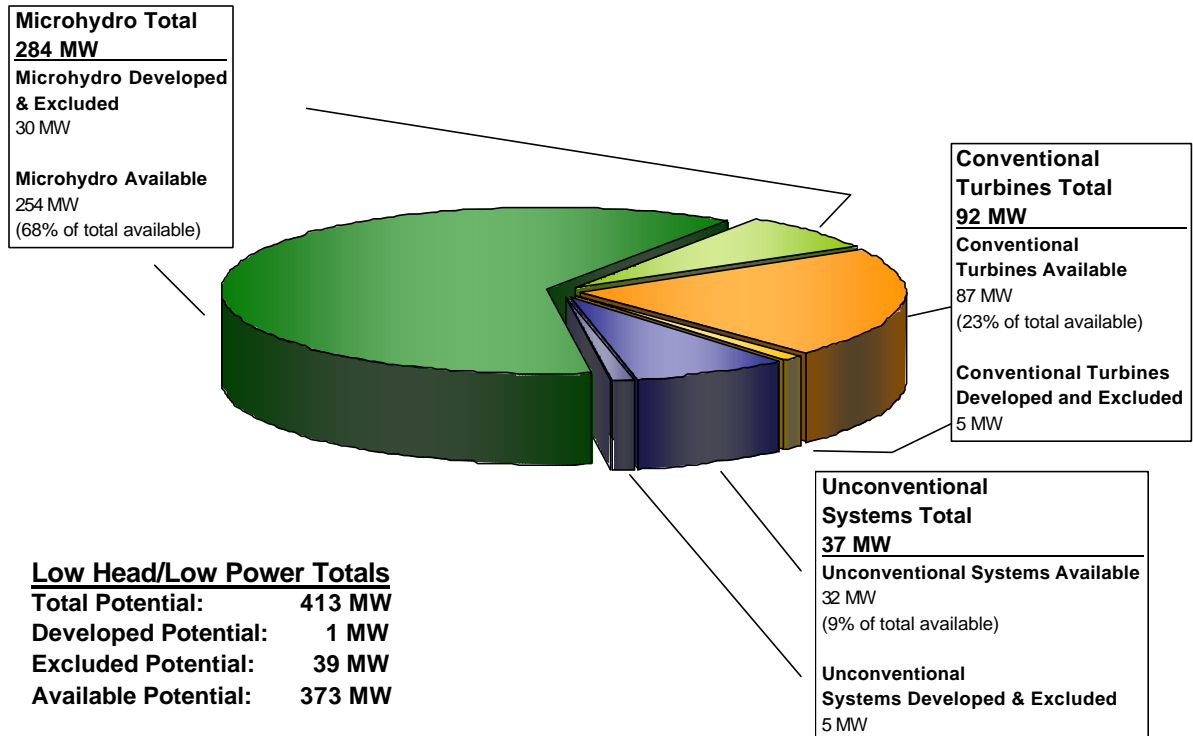


Figure B-219. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Utah among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

B-182

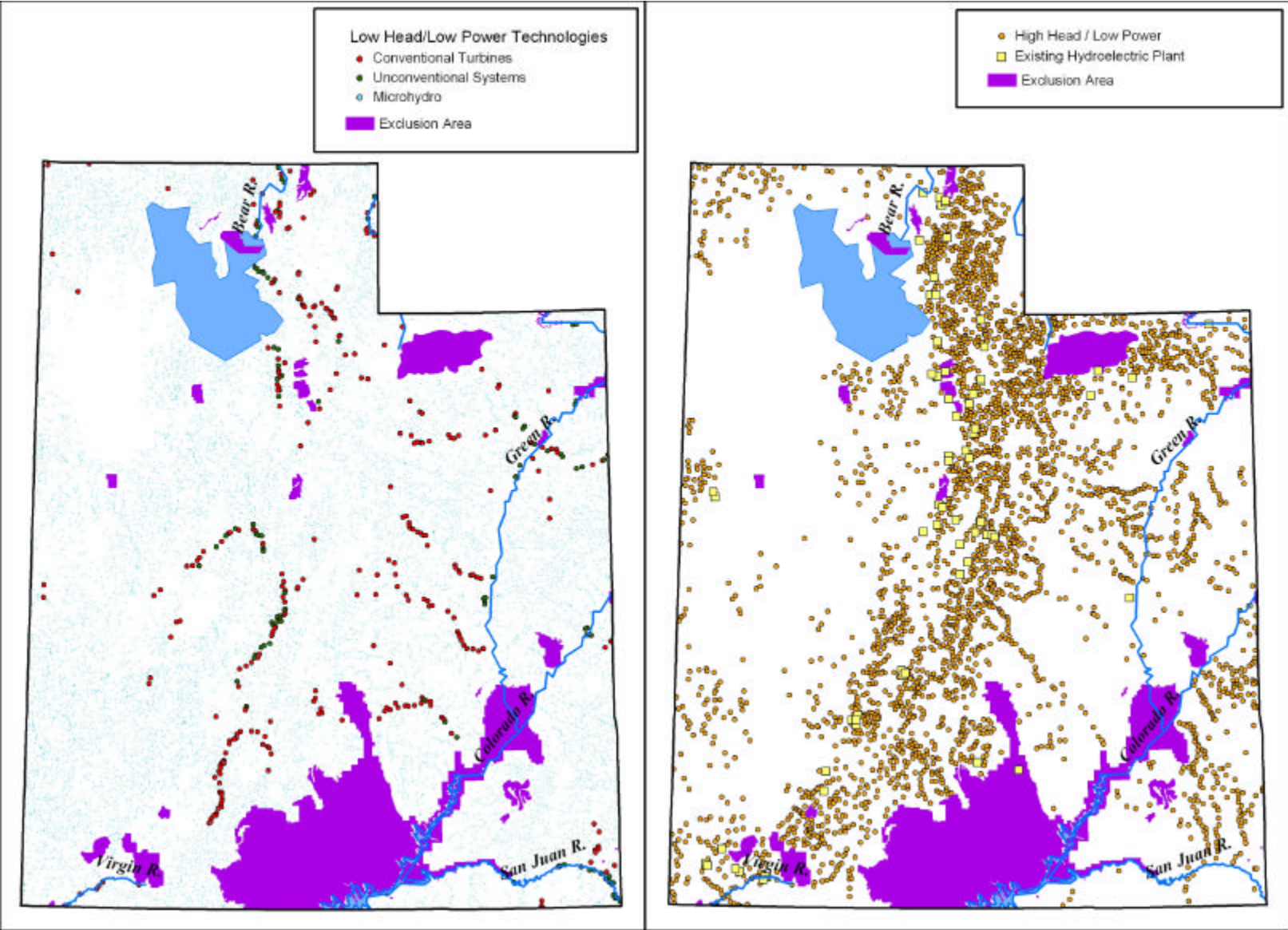


Figure B-220. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in Utah.

B.45 Vermont

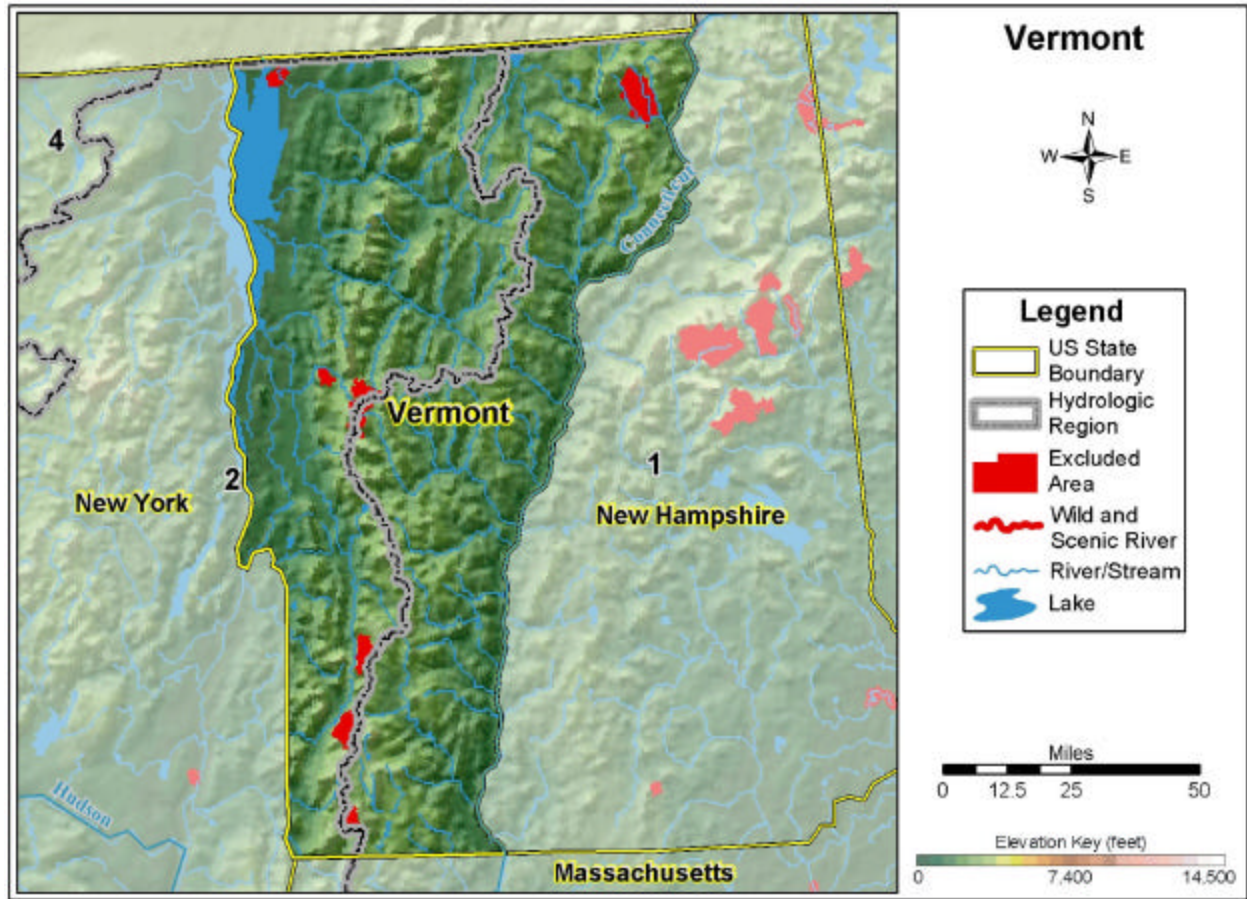


Figure B-221. Vermont.

Table B-45. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of Vermont.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	1,144	128	49	967
TOTAL HIGH POWER	682	110	34	538
High Head/High Power	533	107	33	393
Low Head/High Power	149	3	1	145
TOTAL LOW POWER	462	18	15	429
High Head/Low Power	372	13	14	345
Low Head/Low Power	90	5	1	84
Conventional Turbine	40	4	0	36
Unconventional Systems	15	0	0	15
Microhydro	35	1	1	33

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

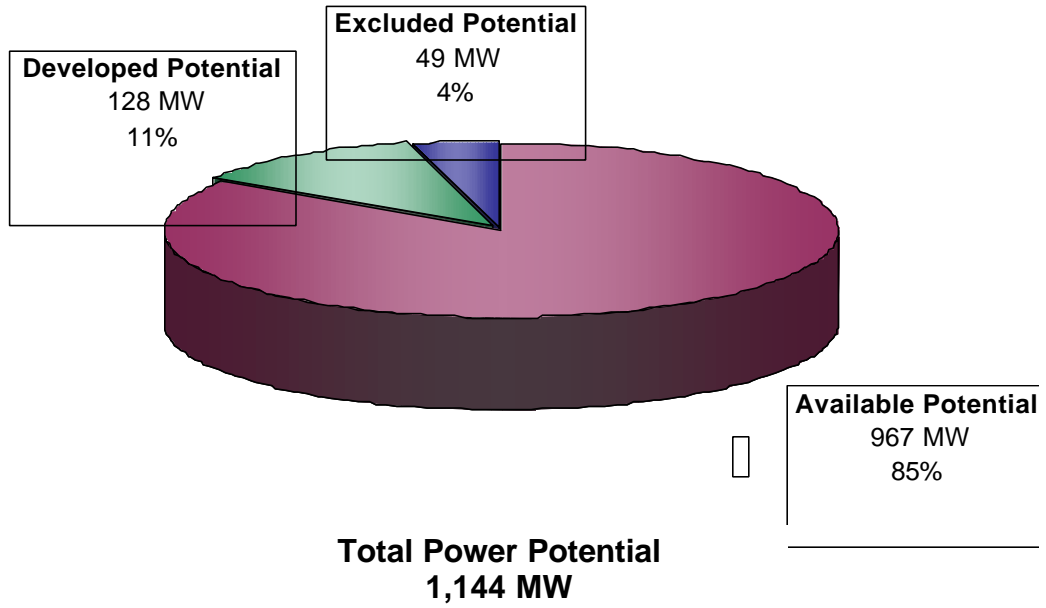


Figure B-222. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Vermont.

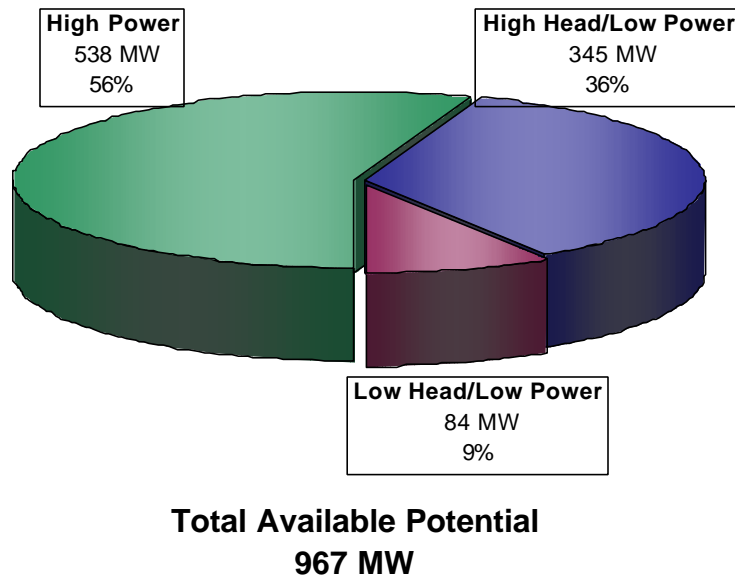


Figure B-223. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Vermont.

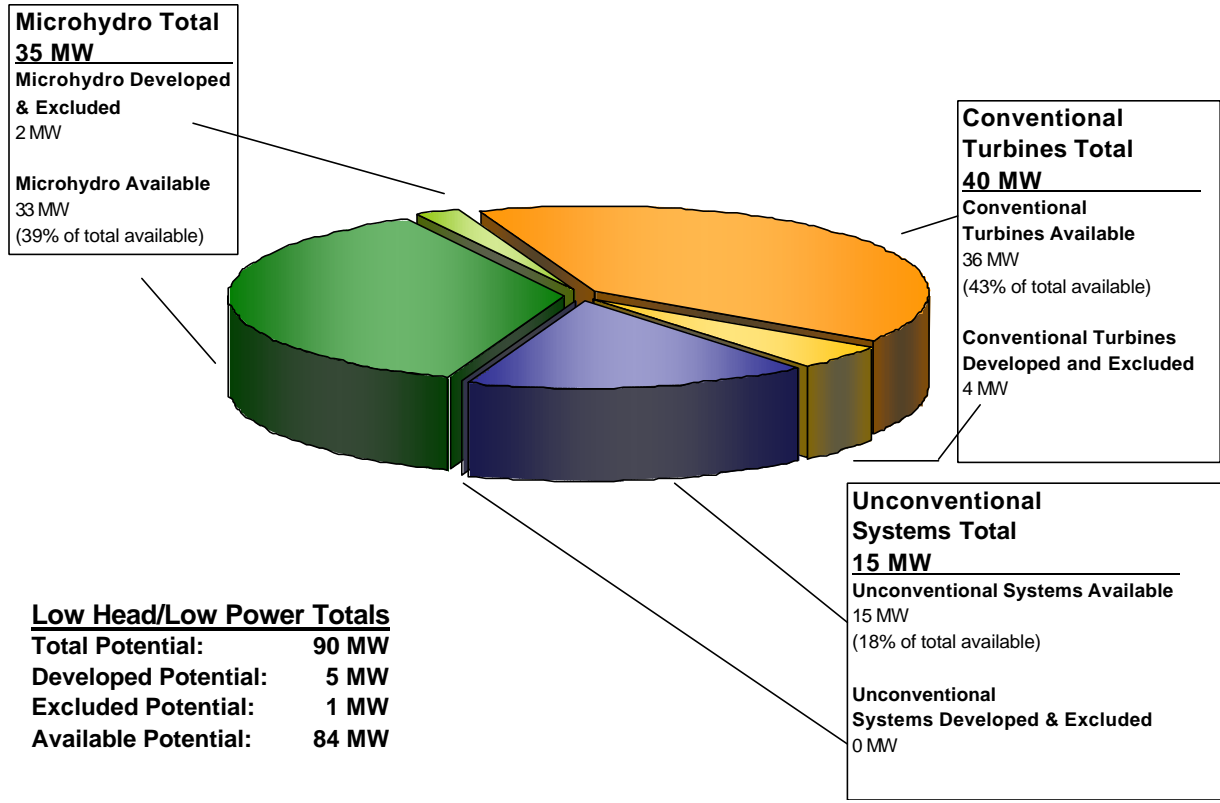


Figure B-224. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Vermont among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

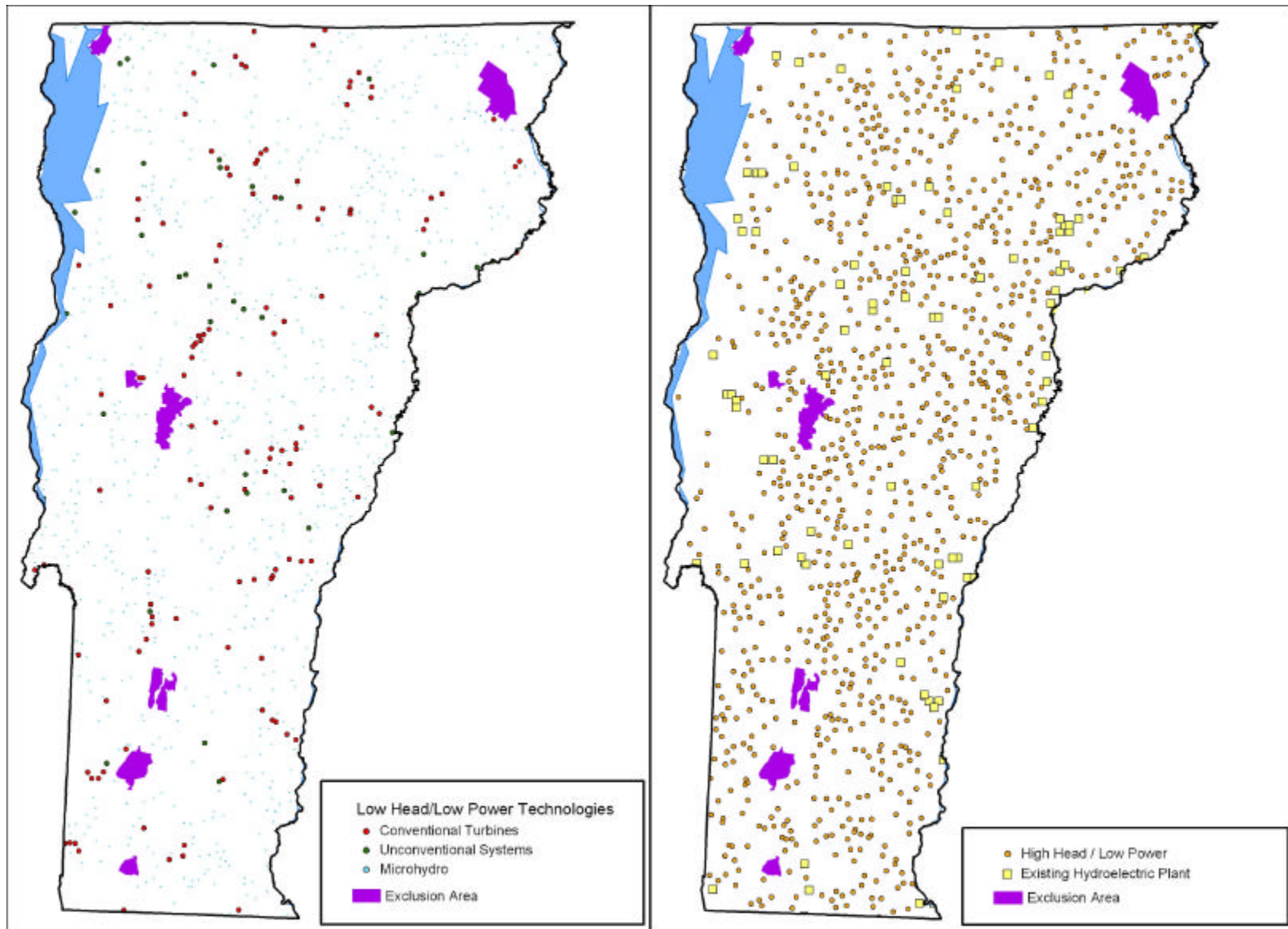


Figure B-225. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in Vermont.

B.46 Virginia

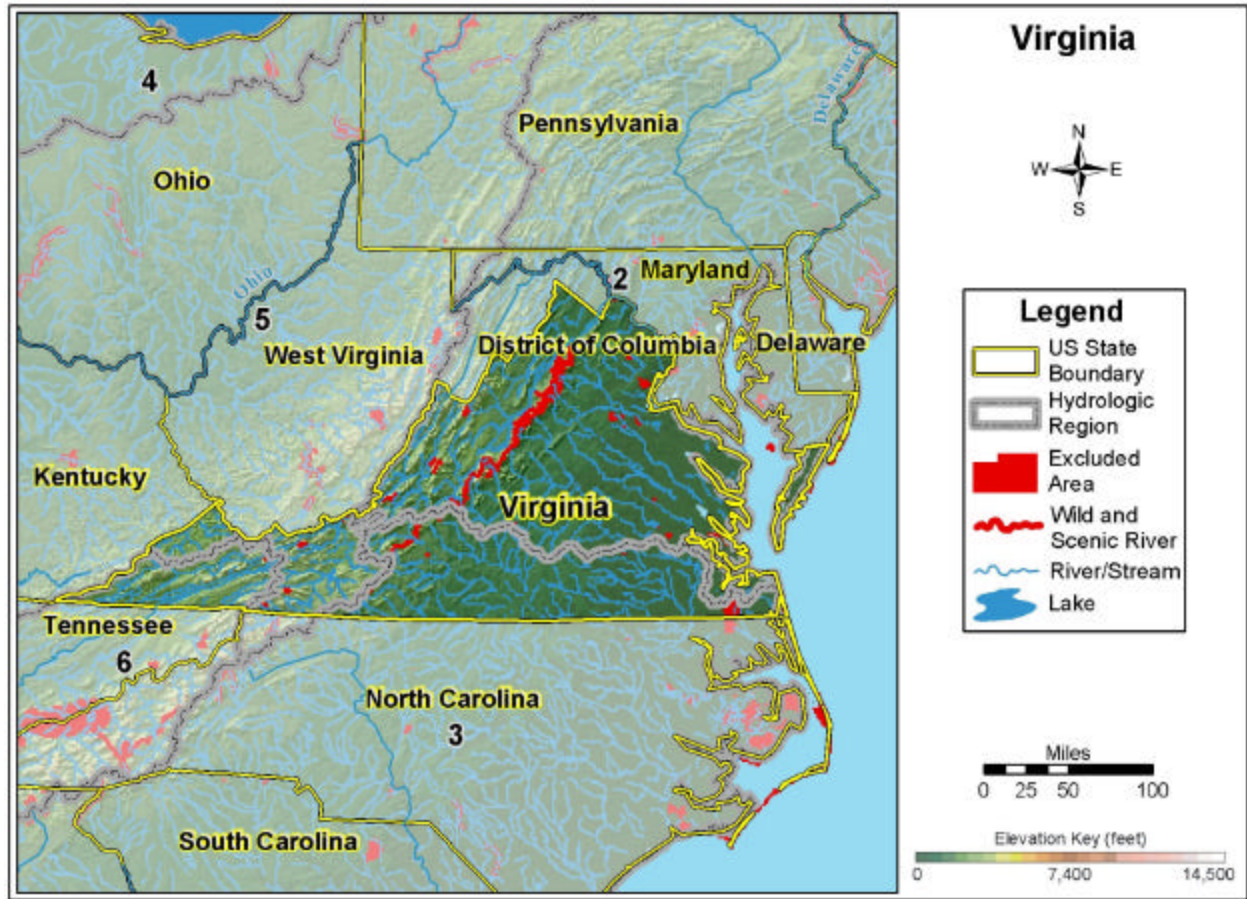


Figure B-226. Virginia.

Table B-46. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of Virginia.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	2,220	147	194	1,879
TOTAL HIGH POWER	1,375	137	118	1,120
High Head/High Power	847	131	65	651
Low Head/High Power	528	6	53	469
TOTAL LOW POWER	845	10	76	759
High Head/Low Power	478	4	64	410
Low Head/Low Power	367	6	12	349
Conventional Turbine	135	6	2	127
Unconventional Systems	50	0	1	49
Microhydro	182	0	9	173

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

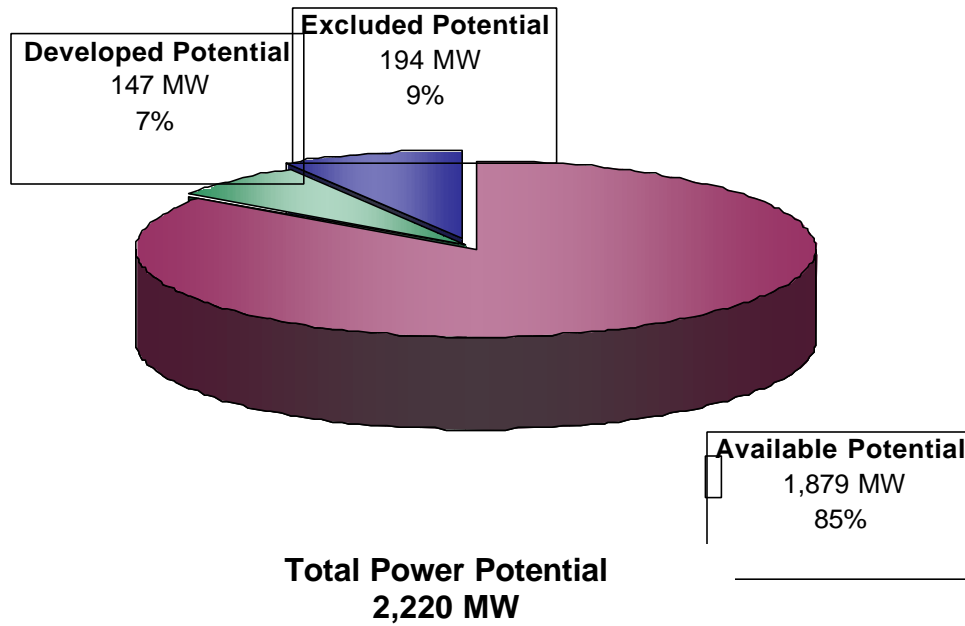


Figure B-227. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Virginia.

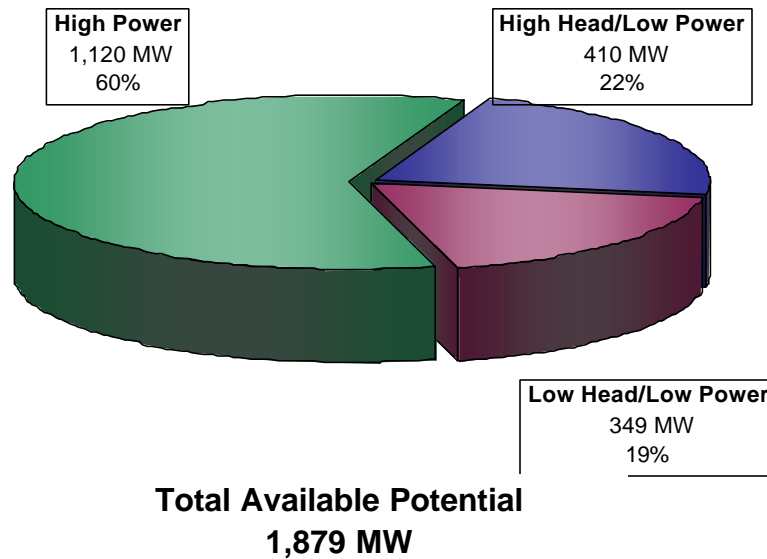


Figure B-228. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Virginia.

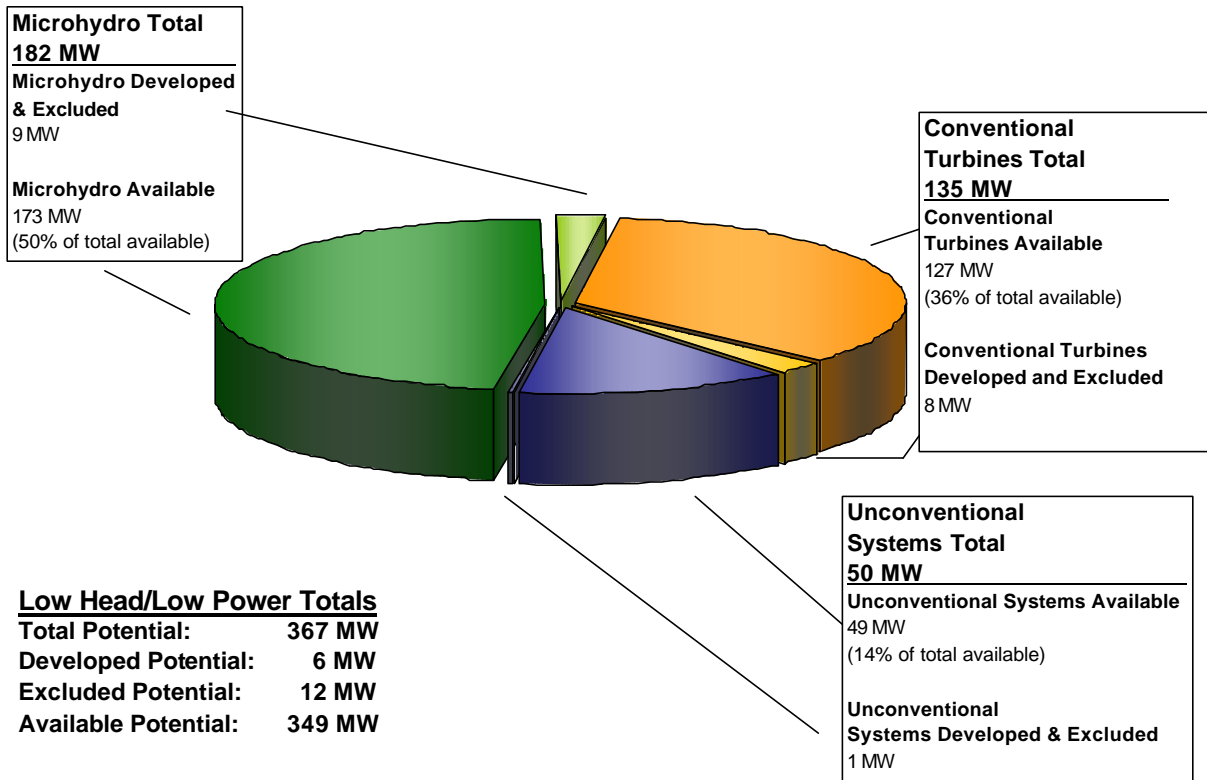


Figure B-229. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Virginia among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

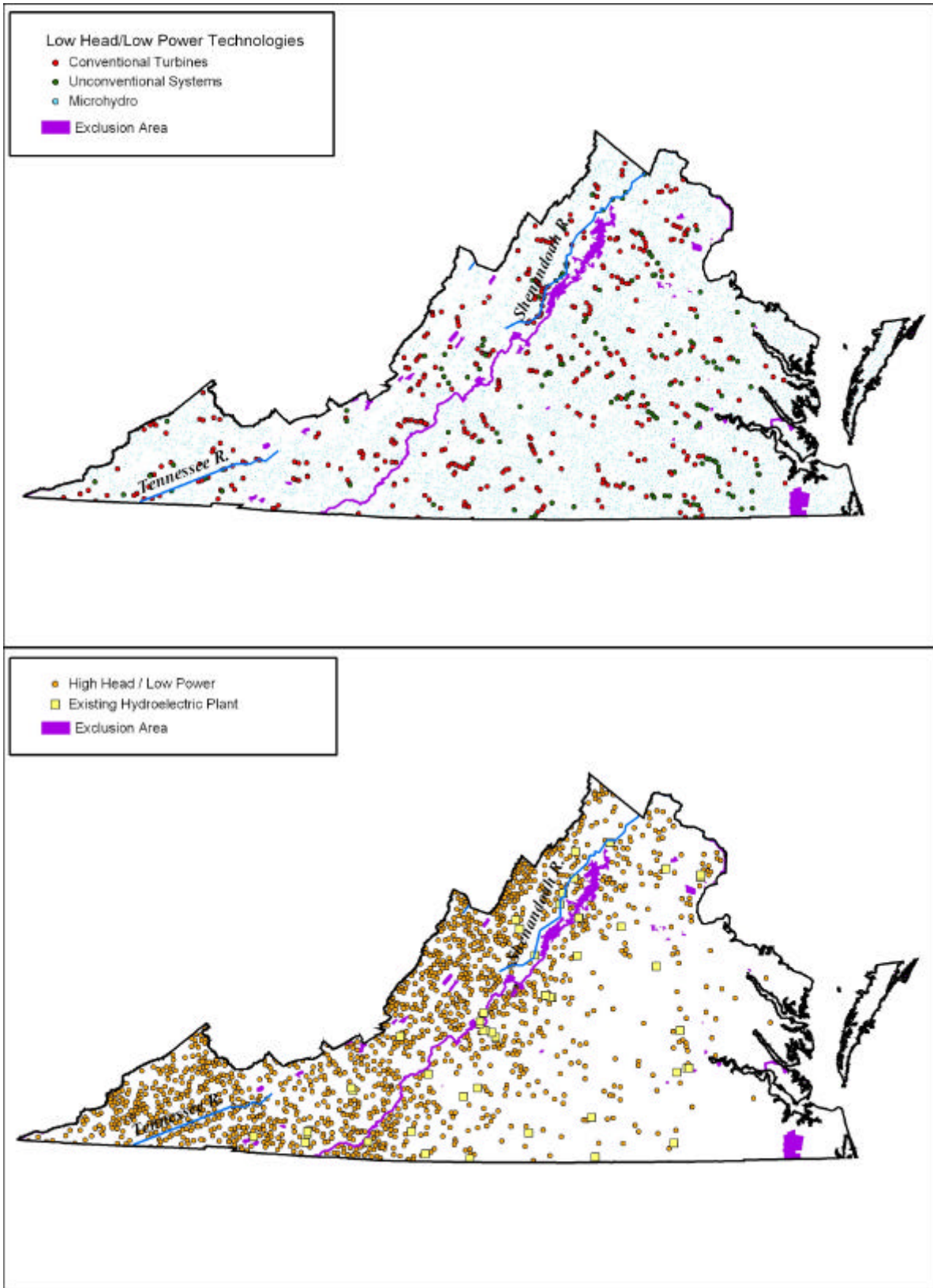


Figure B-230. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in Virginia.

B.47 Washington

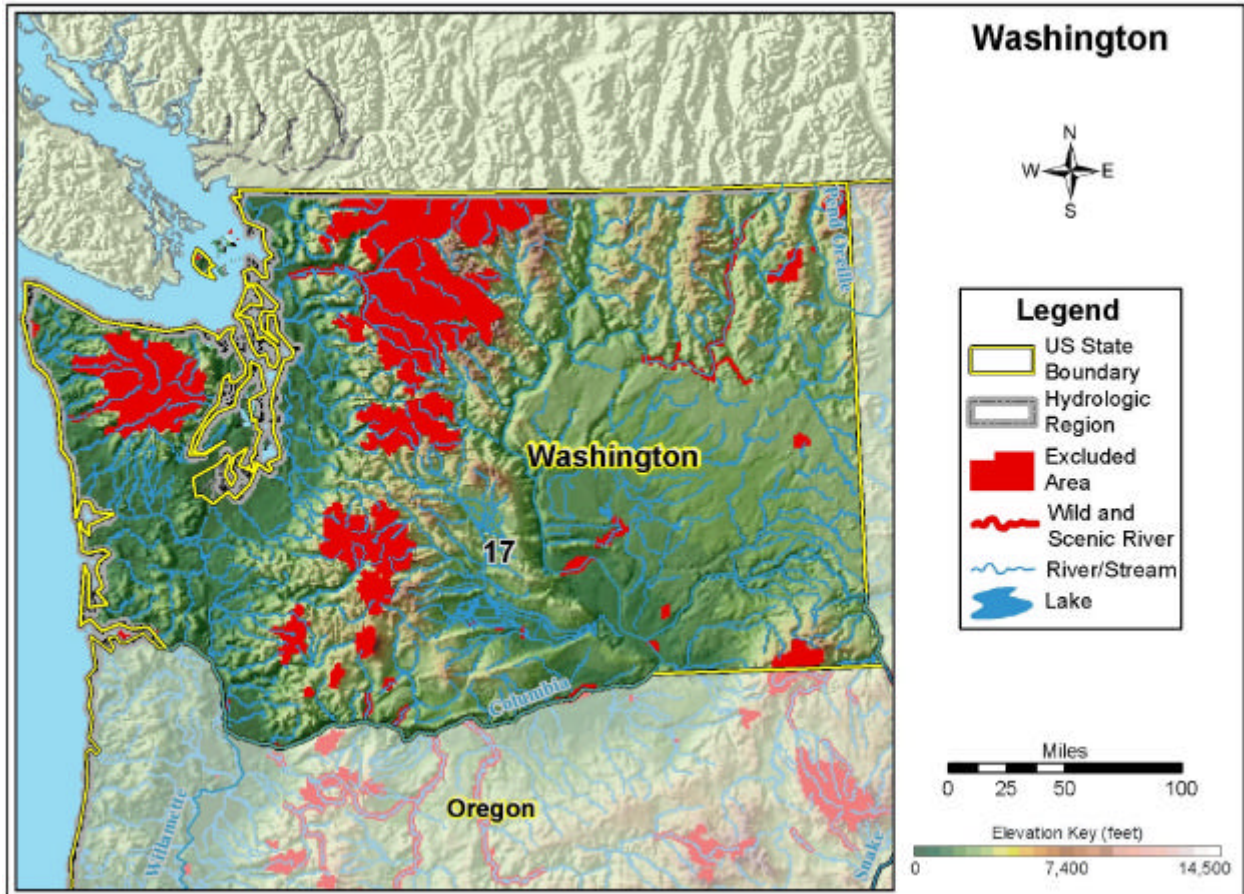


Figure B-231. Washington.

Table B-47. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of Washington.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	30,803	11,470	6,893	12,440
TOTAL HIGH POWER	28,676	11,460	6,571	10,645
High Head/High Power	25,969	11,460	5,901	8,608
Low Head/High Power	2,707	0	670	2,037
TOTAL LOW POWER	2,127	10	322	1,795
High Head/Low Power	1,691	10	296	1,385
Low Head/Low Power	436	0	26	410
Conventional Turbine	149	0	11	138
Unconventional Systems	80	0	6	74
Microhydro	207	0	9	198

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

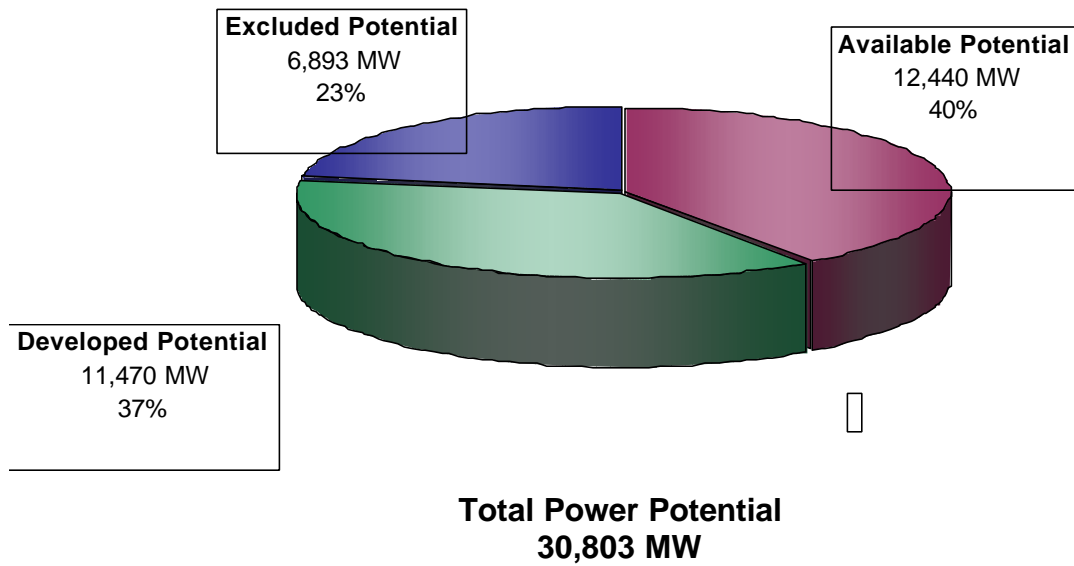


Figure B-232. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Washington.

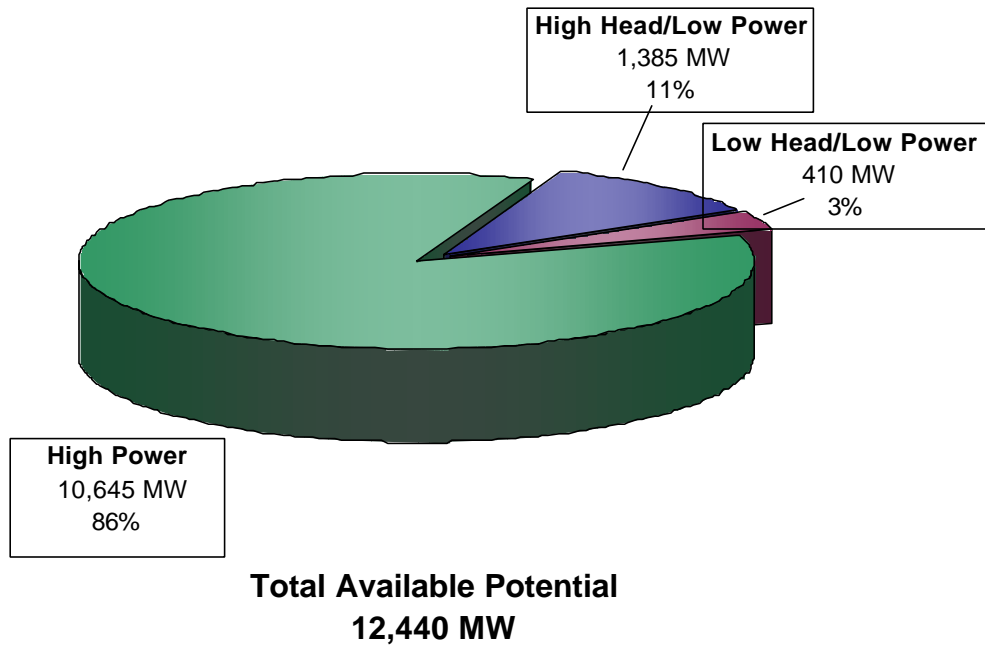


Figure B-233. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Washington.

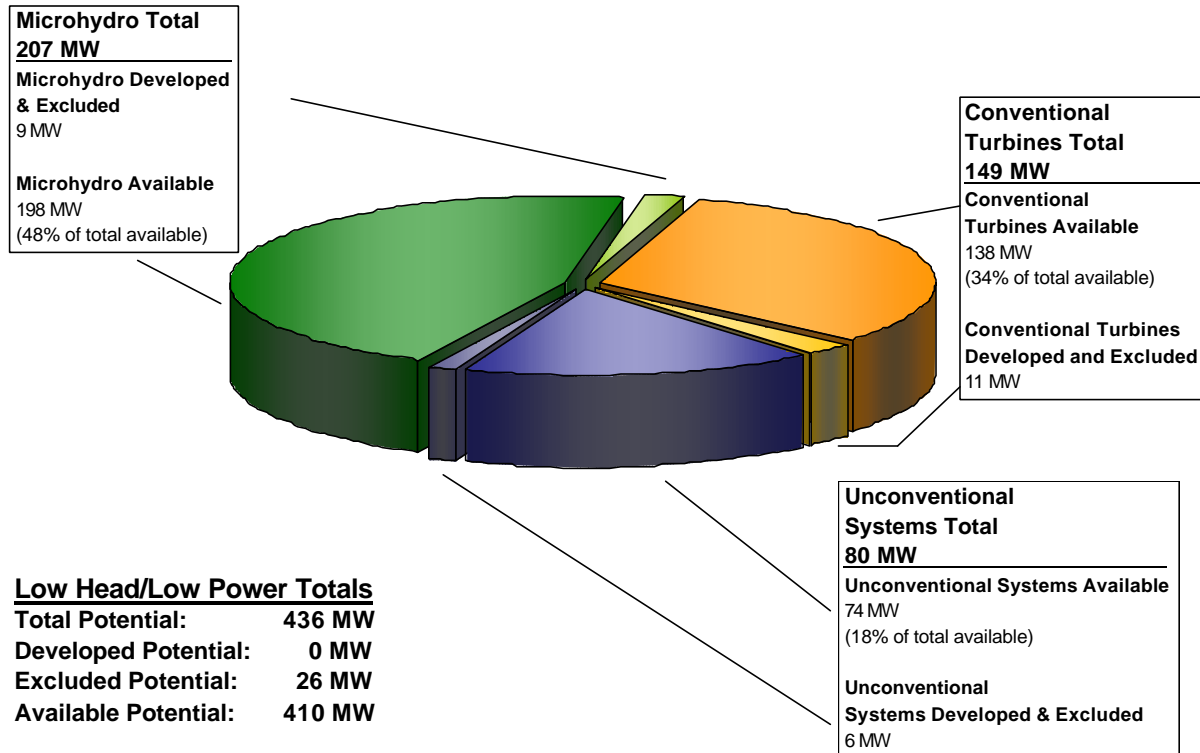


Figure B-234. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Washington among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

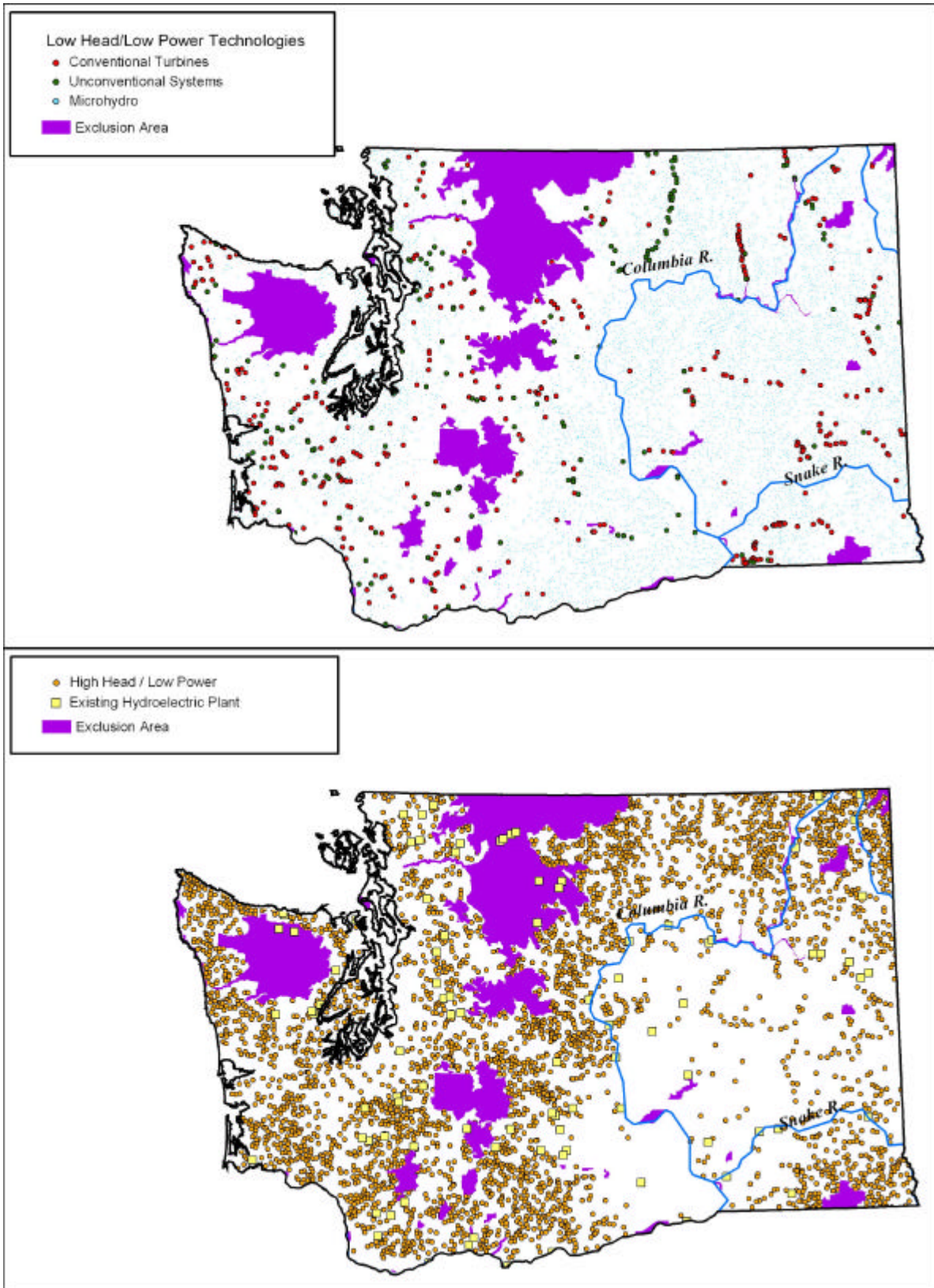


Figure B-235. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in Washington.

B.48 West Virginia

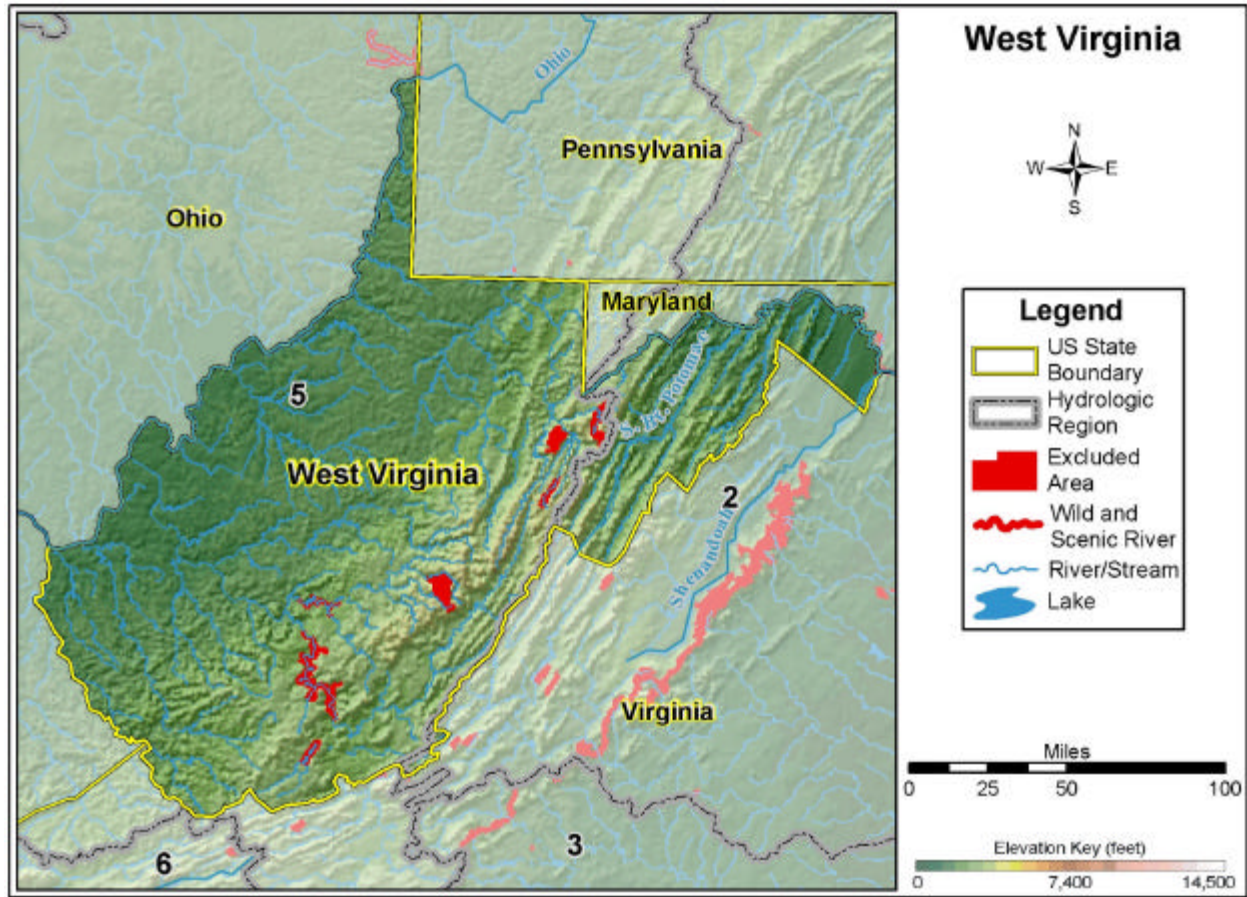


Figure B-236. West Virginia.

Table B-48. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of West Virginia.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	3,427	140	753	2,534
TOTAL HIGH POWER	2,703	139	716	1,848
High Head/High Power	1,832	76	597	1,159
Low Head/High Power	871	63	119	689
TOTAL LOW POWER	724	1	37	686
High Head/Low Power	484	0	32	452
Low Head/Low Power	240	1	5	234
Conventional Turbine	85	1	2	82
Unconventional Systems	33	0	0	33
Microhydro	122	0	3	119

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

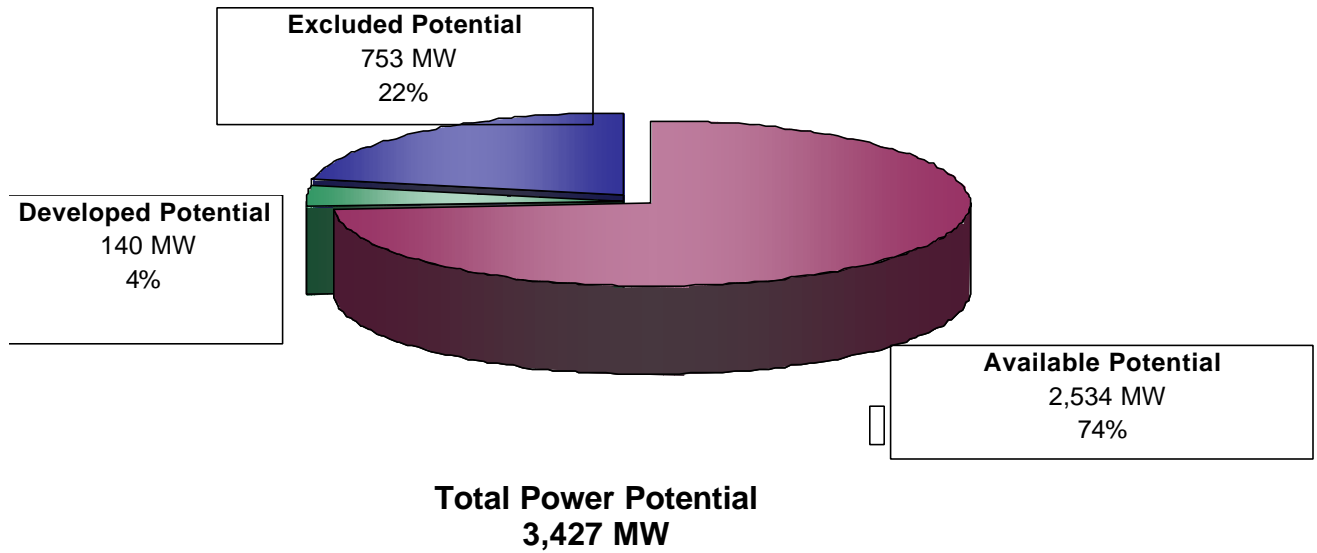


Figure B-237. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in West Virginia.

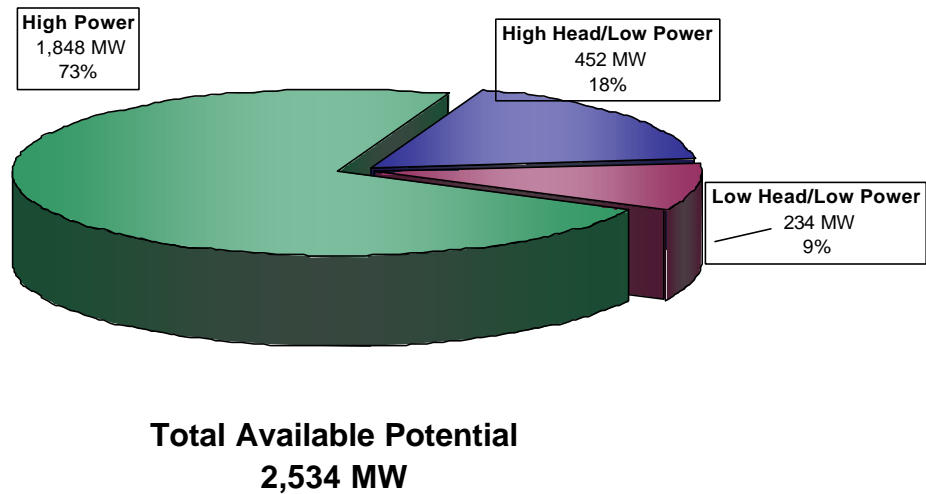


Figure B-238. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in West Virginia.

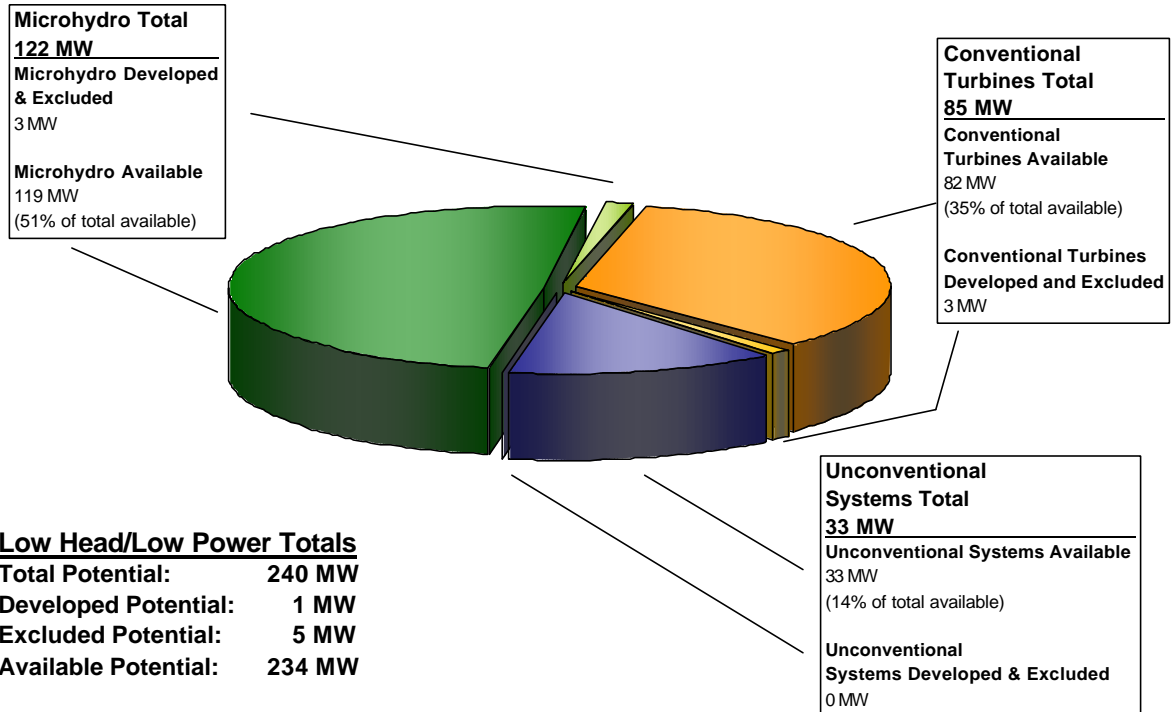


Figure B-239. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in West Virginia among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

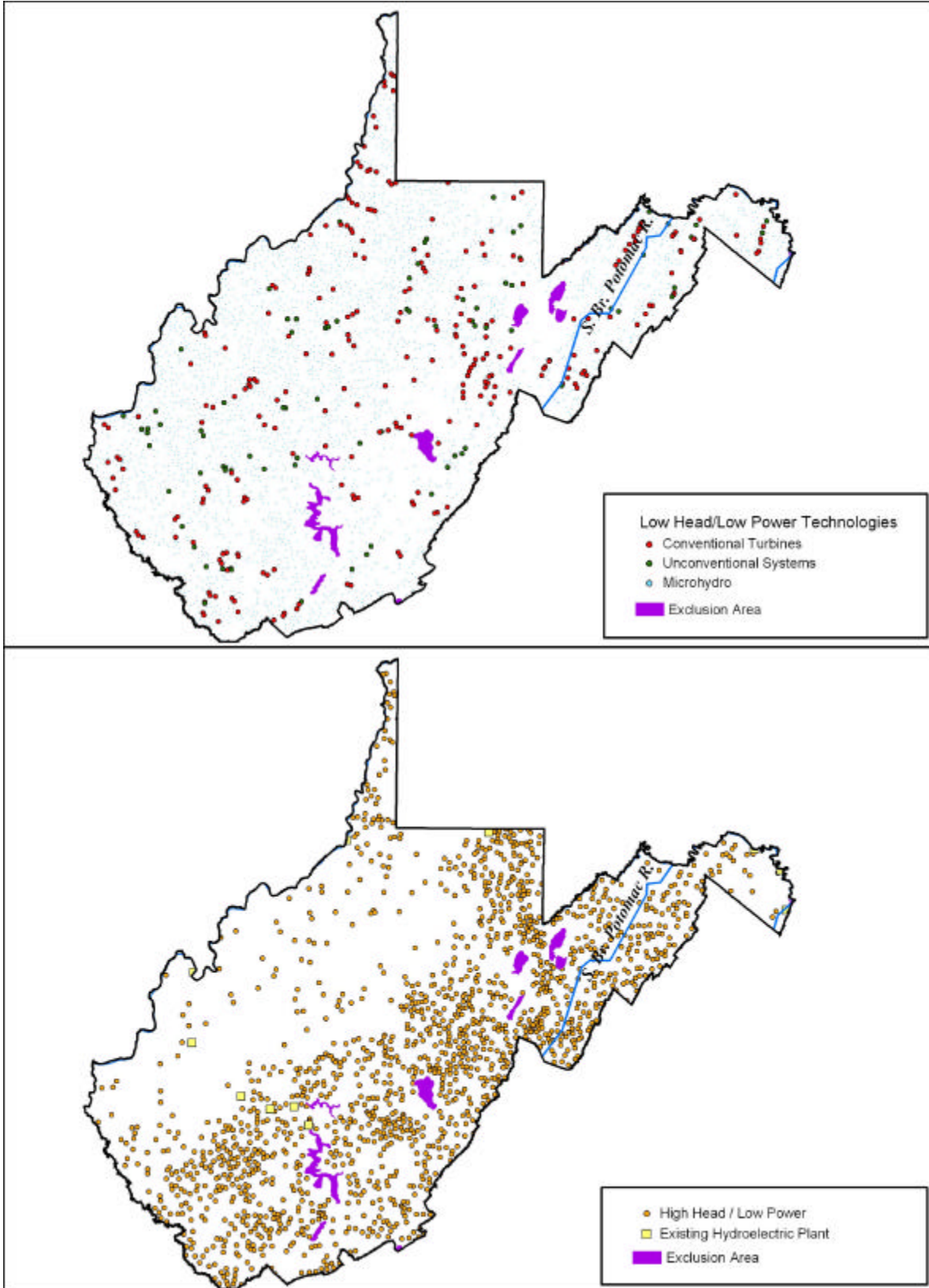


Figure B-240. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in West Virginia.

B.49 Wisconsin

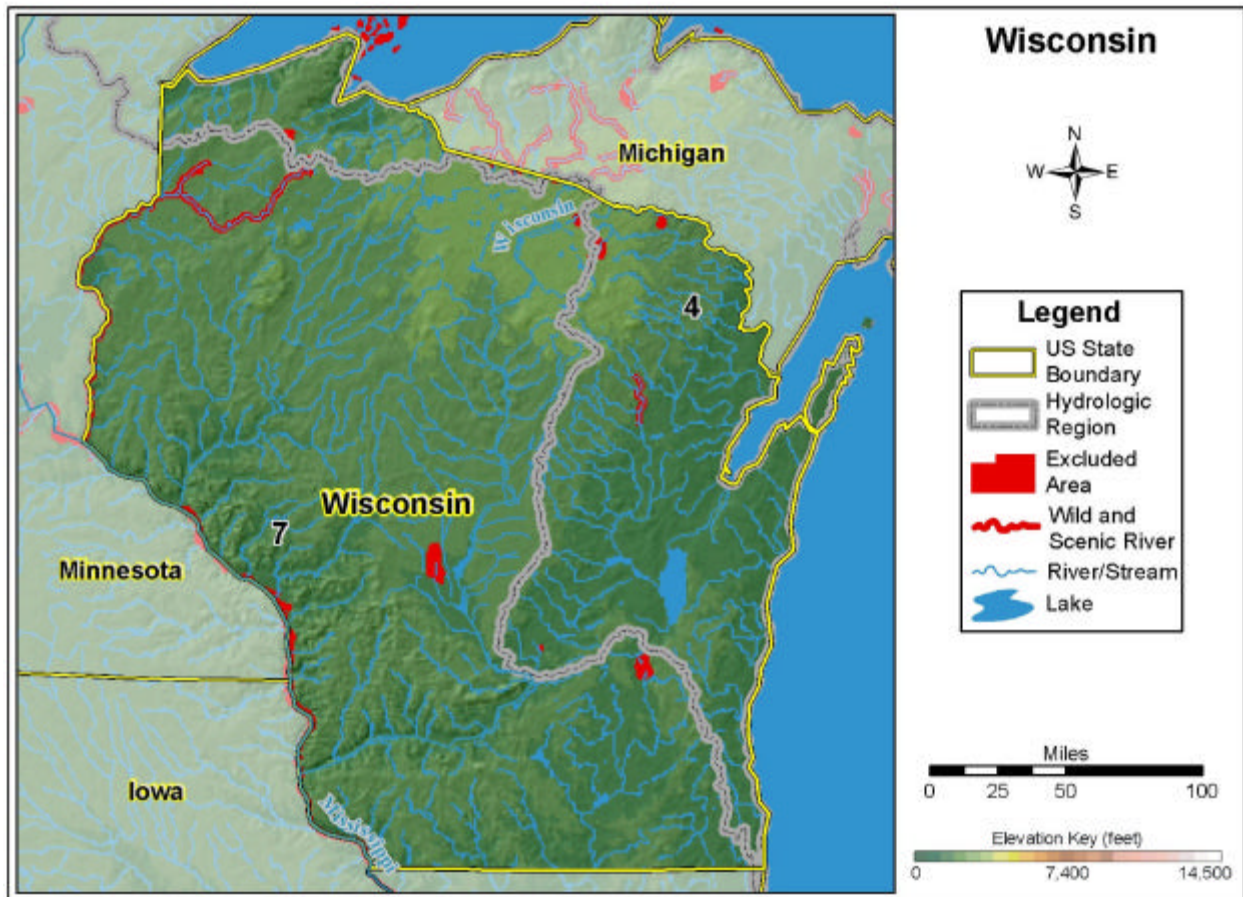


Figure B-241. Wisconsin.

Table B-49. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of Wisconsin.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	1,595	264	189	1,142
TOTAL HIGH POWER	996	242	152	602
High Head/High Power	502	168	25	309
Low Head/High Power	494	74	127	293
TOTAL LOW POWER	599	22	37	540
High Head/Low Power	149	5	6	138
Low Head/Low Power	450	17	31	402
Conventional Turbine	157	16	10	131
Unconventional Systems	84	0	16	68
Microhydro	209	1	5	203

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

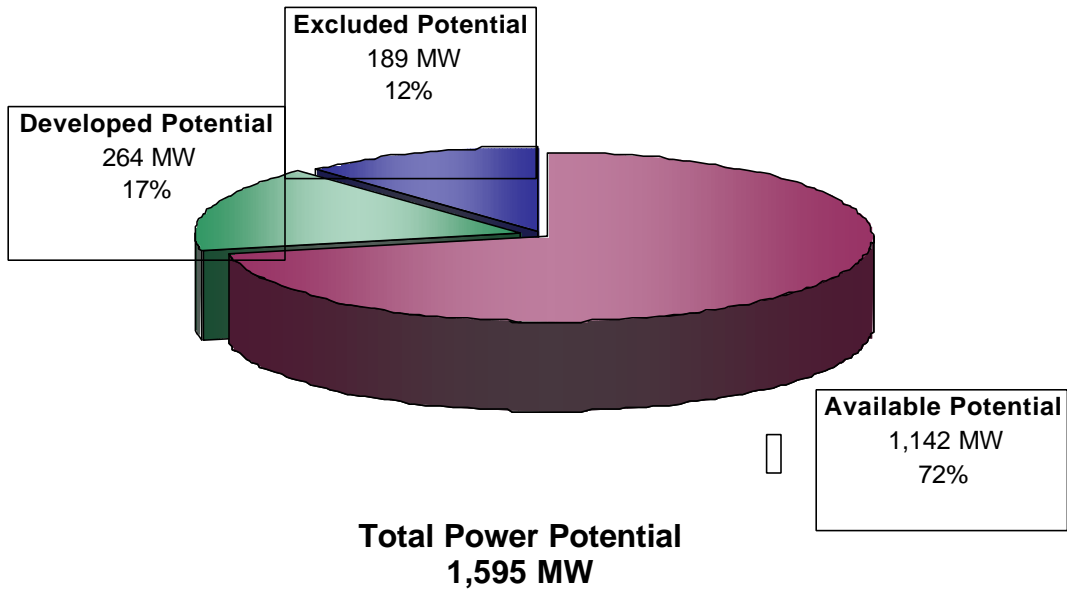


Figure B-242. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Wisconsin.

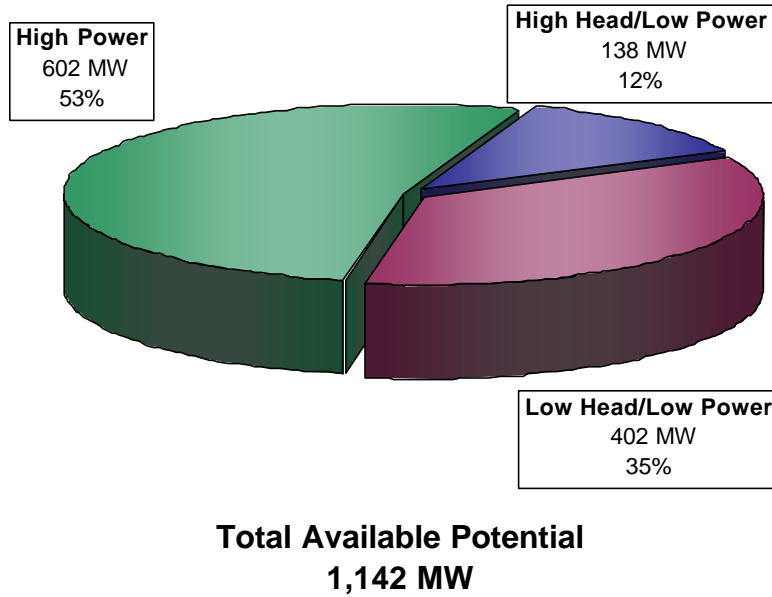


Figure B-243. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Wisconsin.

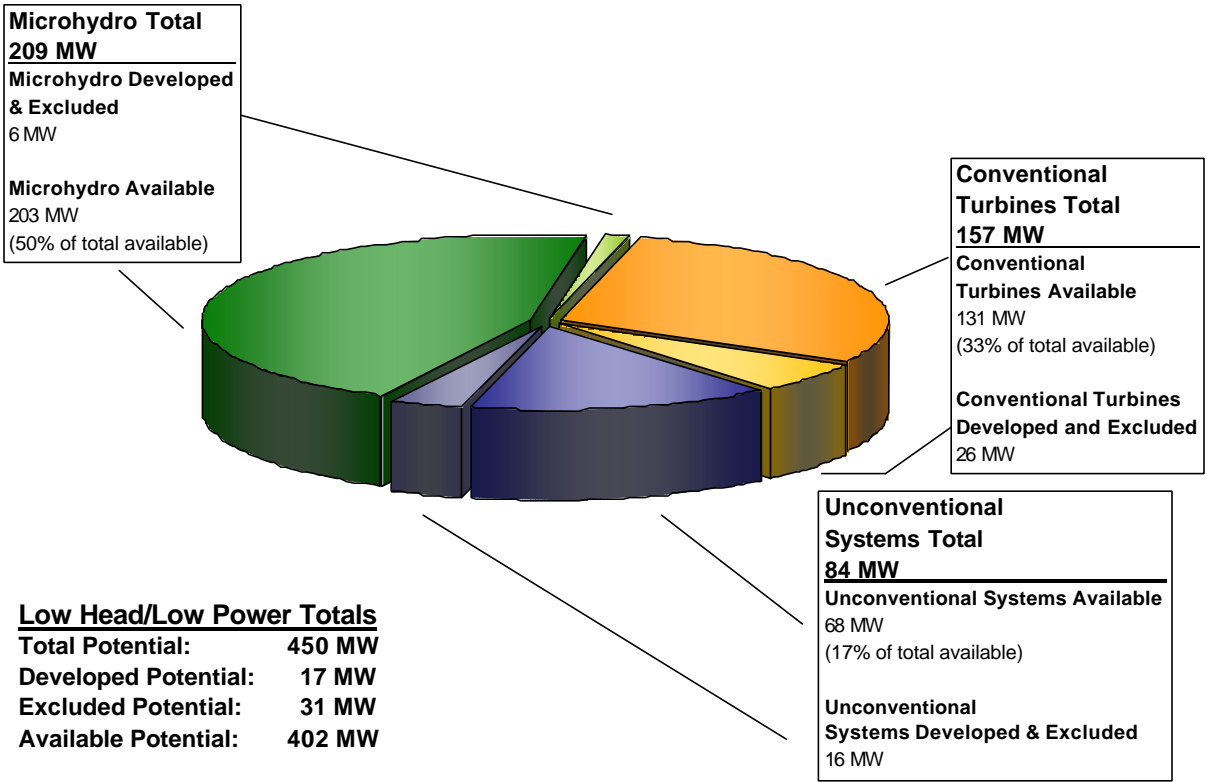


Figure B-244. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Wisconsin among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

B-202

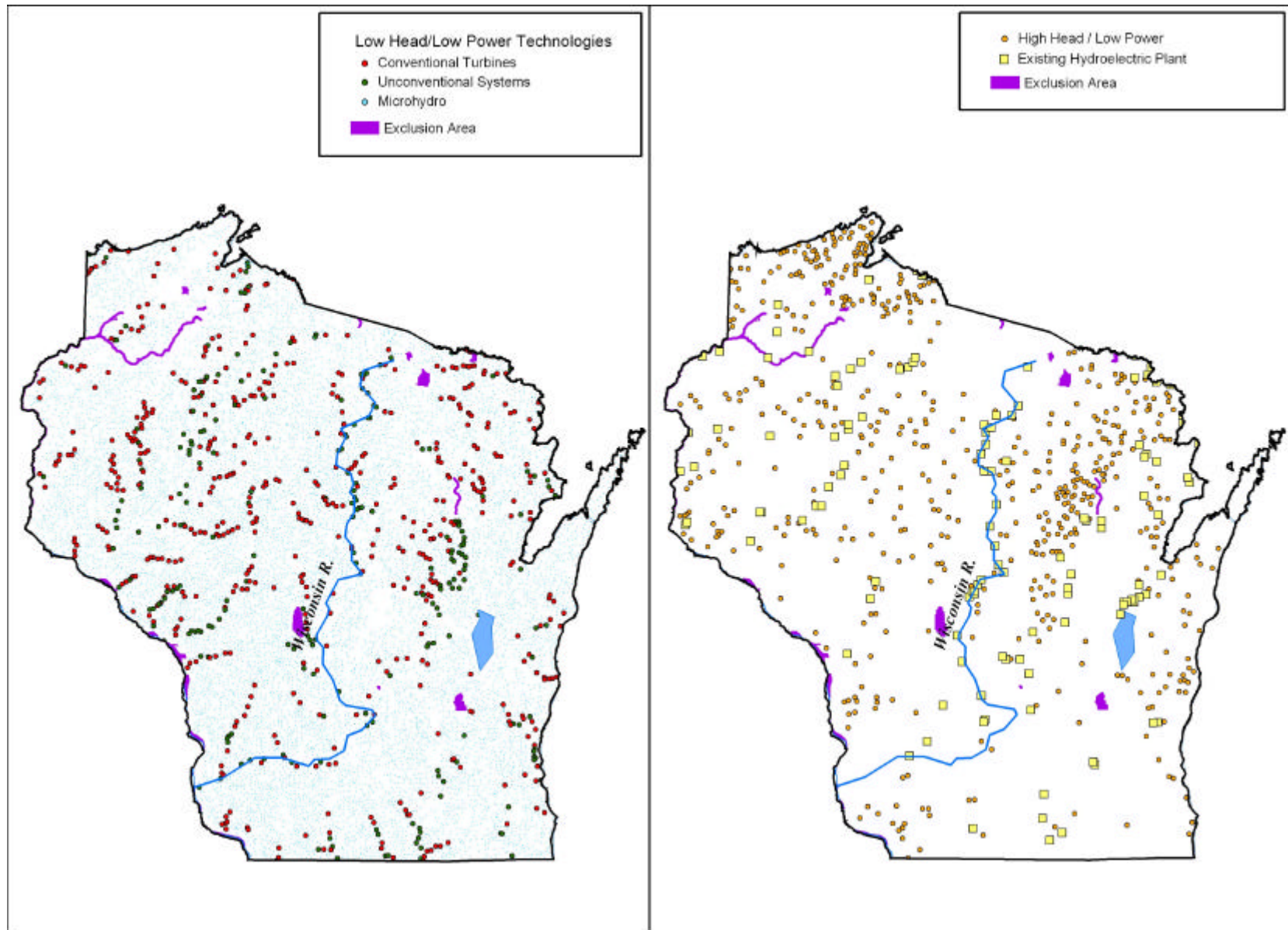


Figure B-245. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in Wisconsin.

B.50 Wyoming

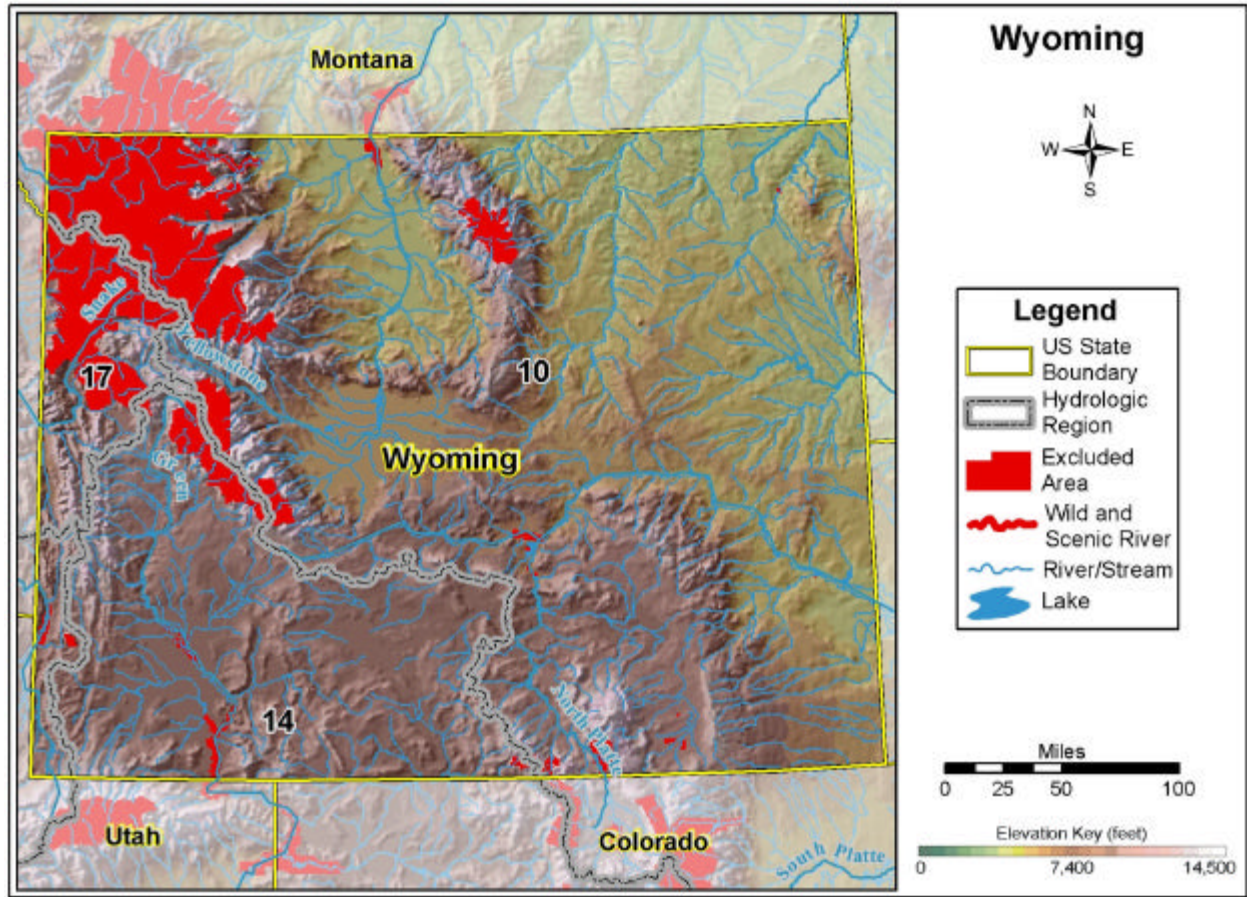


Figure B-246. Wyoming.

Table B-50. Summary of results of hydropower resource assessment of Wyoming.

Annual Mean Power (MW)	Total	Developed	Excluded	Available ^a
TOTAL POWER	6,058	117	2,768	3,173
TOTAL HIGH POWER	4,231	116	2,211	1,904
High Head/High Power	3,934	116	2,150	1,668
Low Head/High Power	297	0	61	236
TOTAL LOW POWER	1,827	1	557	1,269
High Head/Low Power	1,299	1	497	801
Low Head/Low Power	528	0	60	468
Conventional Turbine	221	0	27	194
Unconventional Systems	59	0	12	47
Microhydro	248	0	21	227

a. No feasibility or availability assessments have been performed. "Available" only indicates net potential after subtracting developed and excluded potentials from total potential.

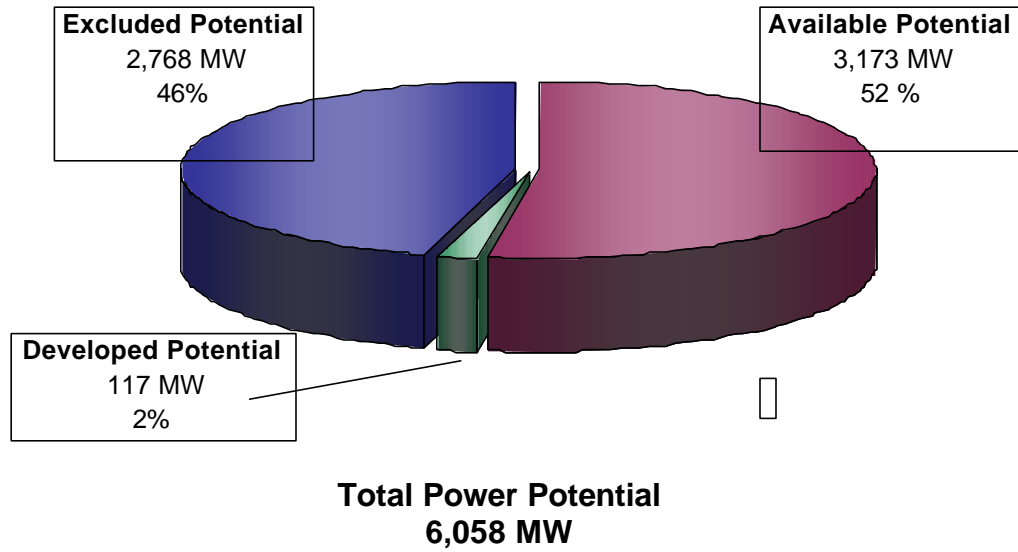


Figure B-247. Power category distribution of the total power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Wyoming.

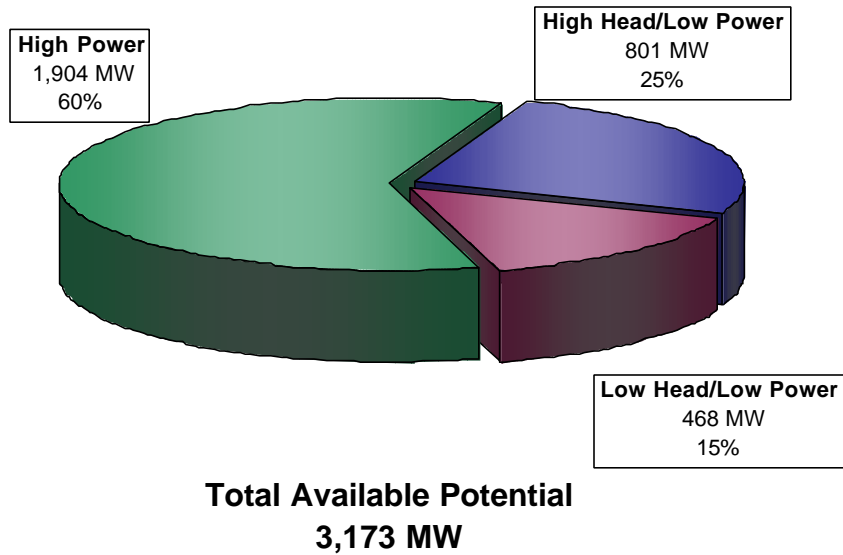


Figure B-248. Power class distribution of the available power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Wyoming.

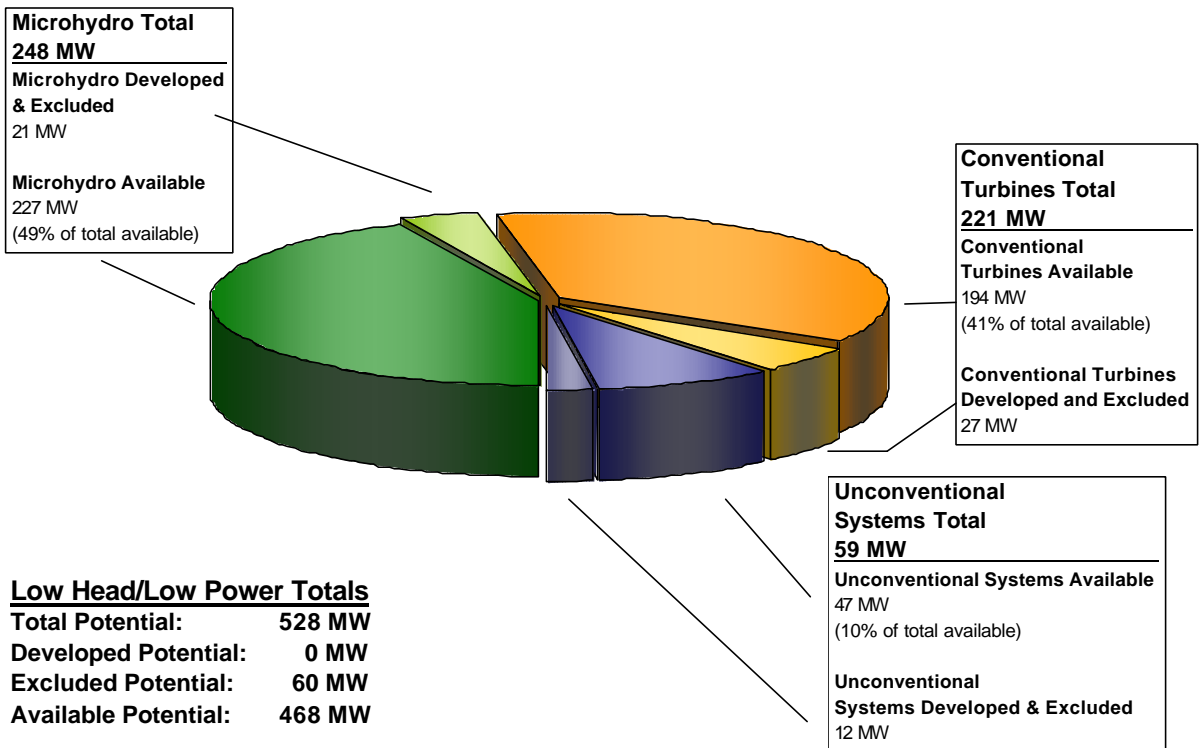


Figure B-249. Distribution of the low head/low power power potential (annual mean power) of water energy resources in Wyoming among three low head/low power hydropower technology classes.

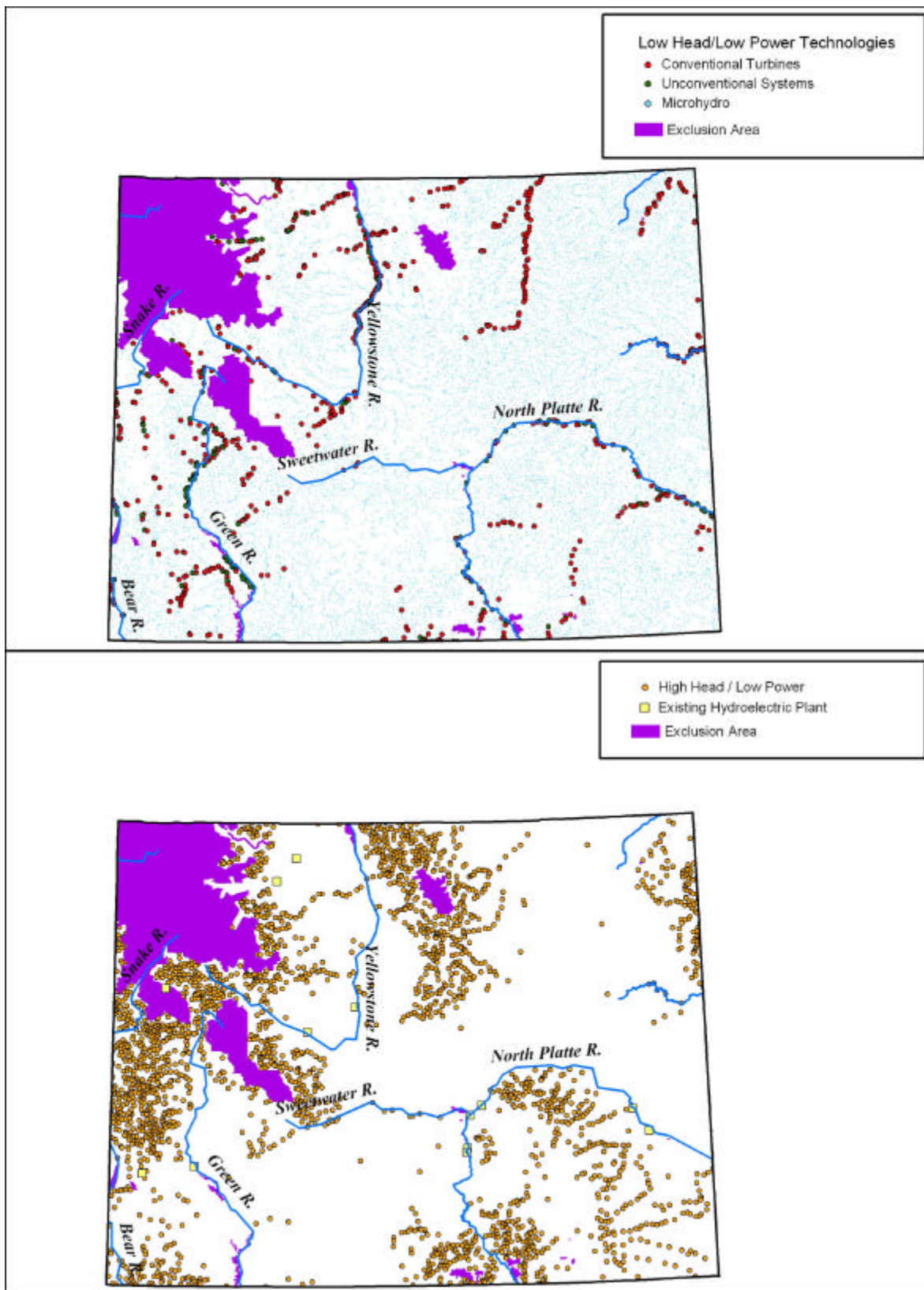


Figure B-250. Low head/low power and high head/low power water energy sites, and existing hydroelectric plants in Wyoming.