

Notes and Sources

Map Notes

Note: Most of the data contained in the maps are from EIA. However, utility service territories are based on the following:

Source: Electric Light and Power, *Electric Power Generating and Transmission Systems Map of the U.S. and Canada*, Third Edition, Rennwell Publishing Co. (Tulsa, OK, 1996).

Table Notes

Table 1:

^aThe ranking for Average Revenue is in ascending order, unlike the other rankings, which are in descending order.

^bIn order to avoid disclosure of individual company data, nonutility capability, and generation data are withheld for six States: Arizona, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wyoming. Therefore, industry capability and generation rankings are based on the remaining 44 States and the District of Columbia.

^cIn order to avoid disclosure of individual company data, nonutility capability and generation data are withheld for six States: Arizona, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wyoming. Therefore, all nonutility rankings are based on the remaining 44 States and the District of Columbia.

Notes: Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) incorporate the August 1998 Air Pollutant Emissions Factors (AP-42 5th release) of the Environmental Protection Agency (see Technical Notes Appendix D). Estimates are for steam-electric plants 1 megawatts and larger, based on fuel consumption data. "Other" is electricity produced from wind, photovoltaic, geothermal, wood and woodwaste, municipal solid waste, landfill gases, and other renewable sources connected to electric utility distribution systems. Average age by fuel is capability weighted.

Sources: **Population** - U.S. Bureau of the Census "Press Release CB97-213," December 31, 1997. **Utility Capability** - Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electricity Generator Report." **Utility Generation** - EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." **Nonutility Capability and Generation** - EIA, Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." **Emissions** - EIA, Form EIA-767, "Steam-Electric Plant Operation and Design Report." **Export/Import** - EIA, "State Energy Data Report 1995 - Consumption Estimates, DOE/EIA-0214(95) (Washington DC, December 1997) p. 11. **Average Revenue** - EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

Table 2:

Note: Type refers to the primary fuels used to generate electricity. Fuels used in more than 10 percent of capability are also listed. Jet fuel and kerosene are included as "oil." Non-hydro renewable units are referred to as "other."

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

Table 3:

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electricity Generator Report."

Table 4:

Note: Percentage share of fuel is based on industry data except for States with "W," for those States (22 in total) percentage share of fuel is based on utility data. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. "Other" is electricity produced from wind, photovoltaic, geothermal, wood and woodwaste, municipal solid waste, landfill gases, and other renewable sources connected to electric utility distribution systems. 1986 nonutility data are estimates based on nameplate capacity.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producers Report."

Table 5:

Note: Percentage share of fuel is based on industry data except for States with "W", for those States (22 in total) percentage share of fuel is based on total utility data. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. "Other" is electricity produced from wind, photovoltaic, geothermal, wood and woodwaste, municipal solid waste, landfill gases and other renewable sources connected to electric utility distribution systems. 1986 nonutility data are estimates based on gross generation.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producers Report."

Table 6:

Note: Percentage share of fuel is based on industry data except for States with "W"; for those States (22 in total) percentage share of fuel is based on total utility data. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. "Other" is electricity produced from wind, photovoltaic, geothermal, wood and woodwaste, municipal solid waste, landfill gases and other renewable sources connected to electric utility distribution systems. 1986 nonutility data is estimated.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producers Report," and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form 423, "Monthly Report of Coal and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table 7:

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

Table 8:

^dAs of 1993 data, CO₂ emissions from the emission factor for light oil and NO_x emissions reduction from control technologies have been revised due to a software problem-- (see Technical Notes Appendix D)-- historical data were revised to reflect these changes.

Note: Emissions of CO₂, NO_x, and SO₂ incorporate the August 1998 Air Pollutant Emissions Factors (AP-42 5th release) of the Environmental Protection Agency (see Technical Notes Appendix C). Estimates are for steam-electric plants 1 megawatt and larger, based on fuel consumption data. Nonutility emissions were not collected until 1989; therefore, the emissions presented for 1986, 1987, and 1988 are estimates based on 1989 and 1992 data.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-767, "Steam-Electric Plant Operation and Design Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producers Report."

Table 9:

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

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

Table 10:

^eSales include Residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Other, which include sales for public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

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

Figure Notes**Figure 1:**

Note: "Other" is electricity produced from wind, photovoltaic, geothermal, wood and woodwaste, municipal solid waste, landfill gases and other renewable sources connected to electric utility distribution systems.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

Figure 2:

Note: "Other" is electricity produced from wind, photovoltaic, geothermal, wood and woodwaste, municipal solid waste, landfill gases, and other renewable sources connected to electric utility distribution systems.

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

Figure 3:

Note: "Other" is electricity produced from wind, photovoltaic, geothermal, wood and woodwaste, municipal solid waste, landfill gases, and other renewable sources connected to electric utility distribution systems.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Coal and Quality of Fuels for Energy Plants."

Figure 4:

Note: "Other" is electricity produced from wind, photovoltaic, geothermal, wood and woodwaste, municipal solid waste, landfill gases, and other renewable sources connected to electric utility distribution systems.

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

Figure 5:

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Coal and Quality of Fuels for Energy Plants."

Figure 6:

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-767, "Steam-Electric Plant Operation and Design Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." Nonutility emissions were not collected until 1989; therefore, the emissions presented for 1986, 1987, and 1988 are estimates based on 1989 and 1992 data.

Figure 7

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-767, "Steam-Electric Plant Operation and Design Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." Nonutility emissions were not collected until 1989; therefore, the emissions presented for 1986, 1987, and 1988 are estimates based on 1989 and 1992 data.

Figure 8:

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-767, "Steam-Electric Plant Operation and Design Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." Nonutility emissions were not collected until 1989; therefore, the emissions presented for 1986, 1987, and 1988 are estimates based on 1989 and 1992 data.

Figure 9:

Note: The annual capacity factors are calculated as the actual yearly net generation is divided by the maximum possible generation for the year. That fraction is then multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage. The maximum possible generation is the number of hours in a year multiplied by the net summer capability at the end of the year.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."