

Electricity

Note 1. Coverage of Electricity Statistics. Through 1984, data for electric utilities also include institutions (such as universities) and military facilities that generated electricity primarily for their own use; beginning in 1985, data for electric utilities exclude institutions and military facilities. Data for independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants include plants with a generator nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or greater; they exclude plants with a generator nameplate capacity less than 1 megawatt. Also excluded from the electricity statistics in Section 8 are data for residential and commercial self-generation from solar energy, except for the small amount sold to the grid and included in data for the electric power sector.

Note 2. Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) classifies power plants (both electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power plants) into energy-use sectors based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system in 1997. Plants with a NAICS code of 22 are assigned to the Electric Power Sector. Those with NAICS codes beginning with 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting); 21 (mining, including oil and gas

extraction); 23 (construction); 31-33 (manufacturing); 2212 (natural gas distribution); and 22131 (water supply and irrigation systems) are assigned to the Industrial Sector. Those with all other codes are assigned to the Commercial Sector. Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," asks respondents to indicate the primary purpose of the facility by assigning a NAICS code from the universal list at: www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/naicod02.htm.

Note 3. Electricity Imports and Exports. Through the *Annual Energy Review (AER)* 2001, EIA estimated the proportions of traded electricity from fossil fuels and hydropower (and applied the fossil-fuel steam-electric-plant heat rate to convert from kilowatthours to Btu) and from geothermal (and applied the heat rate for geothermal energy plants). Beginning with the *AER* 2002, because of inadequate data, EIA is applying an overall rate of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour to all traded electricity. In addition, electricity net imports derived from hydroelectric power and geothermal energy are no longer included in renewable energy consumption data. They continue to be included in total U.S. energy consumption as components of electricity net imports, with energy sources unspecified (see Tables 1.3 and 2.1f). This change between *AER* 2001 and *AER* 2002 resulted in a 0.0-to-0.5 quadrillion Btu drop in total renewable energy consumption from 1949 forward.