

Section 5. Renewable energy

Prices and expenditures for renewable energy sources are based on consumption estimates from the State Energy Data System (SEDS), adjusted to remove consumption that occurs at no cost. Renewable energy sources include: biodiesel, renewable diesel, fuel ethanol, other biofuels, hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, wood, and biomass waste energy. SEDS only estimates renewable energy prices and expenditures for wood and biomass waste (including biodiesel consumption reported as “Other Biomass Liquids” (OBL) on EIA-923 with biomass waste) because all other renewable energy sources are already included in end-user prices for electricity sales to ultimate customers, in blended petroleum products, or obtained at no cost.

Biodiesel and renewable diesel

The price and expenditure estimates for distillate fuel oil and biomass waste cover the biodiesel and renewable diesel blended into distillate fuel oil and included in the biomass waste data. There are no separate biodiesel and renewable diesel prices or expenditures series in SEDS. However, for 2021 forward, SEDS does further adjust distillate fuel oil consumption to include the relatively small amounts of biodiesel and renewable diesel product supplied, which SEDS assumes are all consumed mixed with regular petroleum distillate fuel oil in the residential, commercial, and transportation sectors, for the SEDS distillate fuel oil prices and expenditures estimates. For more details, see Section 7, “Consumption adjustments for calculating expenditures,” at <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-technical-notes-complete.php>.

Fuel ethanol

Beginning in 1993, SEDS includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline in its motor gasoline consumption volumes. Since then, the price and expenditure estimates for finished motor gasoline include the fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. Before 1993, SEDS estimates fuel ethanol separately from motor gasoline for calculating total energy expenditures. For those years, SEDS estimates fuel ethanol expenditures by assigning motor gasoline prices to the fuel ethanol quantities blended

into motor gasoline.

Other biofuels

The price and expenditure estimates for petroleum products cover any other biofuels blended into the products. There is no separate other biofuels price or expenditure series in SEDS. Due to the lack of individual fuel information, SEDS does not assign prices to the relatively small amount of other biofuels product supplied and removes them. For more details, see Section 7, “Consumption adjustments for calculating expenditures,” at <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-technical-notes-complete.php>.

Hydroelectric, geothermal, solar, and wind energy

In SEDS, it is assumed that there are no direct fuel costs for hydroelectric, geothermal, solar, or wind energy. SEDS consumption values are adjusted by removing these energy sources before calculating energy expenditures, as described in Section 7, “Consumption adjustments for calculating expenditures,” at <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-technical-notes-complete.php>.

Wood and biomass waste

The State Energy Data System (SEDS) estimates prices for wood and biomass waste (waste). Wood includes wood and wood-derived fuels. Waste is biomass waste, which includes: municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, and agricultural byproducts. Prior to 2001, waste also includes non-biomass waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources and tire-derived fuel) that EIA cannot separately estimate. For 2006 forward, waste includes “Other Biomass Liquids” (OBL) consumption, including some estimated biodiesel consumption, in the electric power sector. SEDS assumes that taxes

are included in the prices reported on the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Residential Energy Consumption Survey*, the *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*, and the various electric power survey forms that are used as the basis for the SEDS price estimates.

Residential sector

Physical unit prices, all years

State-level wood prices for the residential sector are not available. EIA Form EIA-457, “*Residential Energy Consumption Survey*, Fall-Winter 1980-1981” (RECS 1980) and “*1993 Residential Energy Consumption Survey*” (RECS 1993) provide unpublished data on regional prices of wood, but more recent surveys do not have any wood price data. SEDS uses the U.S. average residential distillate fuel oil prices to estimate regional prices for residential wood for all years.

For 1970 through 1989, SEDS derives annual average residential wood prices for the nine Census divisions using the 1980 unpublished Census division price data from RECS 1980 and adjusting them with the ratio of the U.S. average residential distillate fuel oil price for each year and 1980. The Census division estimated prices are assigned to the states within each Census division for 1970 through 1989. For 1990 forward, SEDS derives annual average residential wood prices for the four Census regions using the 1993 unpublished Census region price data from RECS 1993 and adjusting them with the ratio of the U.S. average residential distillate fuel oil price for each year and 1990. SEDS assigns the estimated Census region wood prices to the states within each Census region for 1990 forward.

Btu prices, all years

SEDS converts prices in dollars per cord to dollars per million Btu using the conversion factor of 20 million Btu per cord.

Data sources

Prices

1990 forward: EIA, unpublished data from Form EIA-457, “*1993 Residential Energy Consumption Survey*,” <https://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/index.php>, Census region compilation of the answers to questions J-28 and J-33 through J-36.

1970 through 1989: EIA, unpublished data from Form EIA-457,

“*Residential Energy Consumption Survey*, Fall-Winter 1980-1981” Census division compilation of data on average prices paid for wood.

1970 forward: EIA, U.S. average residential distillate fuel oil prices (DFRCOD) from SEDS.

Consumption

1970 forward: EIA, State Energy Data System, residential wood consumption adjusted as described in Section 7, “Consumption adjustments for calculating expenditures,” at <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-technical-notes-complete.php>.

Conversion factor

20 million Btu per cord.

Commercial sector

Btu prices, 1989 forward

SEDS estimates wood consumption in the commercial sector for two groups: (1) commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and electricity-only facilities, and (2) other commercial entities. State-level wood prices are not available for either of these two groups. SEDS uses the U.S. average price of wood consumed by the electric power sector to approximate price of wood used by commercial CHP and electricity-only facilities. SEDS assigns the state-level residential wood prices to the other commercial entities.

Commercial CHP and electricity-only facilities are the only consumers of waste in the commercial sector. SEDS assigns states with commercial waste consumption the electric power sector annual average U.S. price for waste.

The state-level commercial sector wood and waste prices are consumption-weighted averages of the consumption and prices of the individual components. SEDS adjusts the consumption data to account for quantities obtained at no cost. (See the discussion in Section 7, “Consumption adjustments for calculating expenditures,” at <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-technical-notes-complete.php>).

Btu prices, 1970 through 1988

Wood and waste consumption and prices are not available for commercial CHP and electricity-only facilities prior to 1989. States with commercial wood consumption are assigned the state-level residential wood price.

Data sources

Prices

1989 forward: EIA, U.S. average consumption-weighted electric power wood and waste prices (WDEID and WSEID) from SEDS.

1970 forward: EIA, state-level residential wood prices (WDRCD) from SEDS.

Consumption

1970 forward: EIA, State Energy Data System, commercial wood and waste consumption adjusted as described in Section 7, “Consumption adjustments for calculating expenditures,” at <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-technical-notes-complete.php>.

Industrial sector

SEDS develops the industrial sector price estimates for wood and waste combined by dividing industrial sector consumers into two groups: (1) industrial combined heat and power (CHP) and electricity-only facilities and (2) other industrial entities. Wood and waste consumption and prices for industrial CHP and electricity-only facilities are not available prior to 1989. For 1989 forward, SEDS assigns the electric power sector annual average state prices for wood and for waste to the industrial CHP and electricity-only facilities’ consumption of wood and waste.

For the other industries, SEDS estimates wood and waste consumed by the manufacturing sector separately by the types of wood and waste within the NAICS categories based on data from the EIA *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey* and the U.S. Census Bureau, economic surveys by industry. The state-level industrial sector wood and waste prices are consumption-weighted averages of the prices of the individual wood and waste components of each of the NAICS categories.

For 2011 forward, SEDS assigns industrial landfill gas the average U.S. prices for waste used in the electric power sector. The state-level industrial wood and waste prices are consumption-weighted averages of the prices of landfill gas and wood and waste used by the manufacturing industries.

SEDS adjusts the consumption data used to calculate expenditures to account for estimated quantities of wood and waste obtained at no cost. (See the discussion in Section 7, “Consumption adjustments for calculating expenditures,” at <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-technical-notes-complete.php>.)

Btu prices, 1998 forward

Manufacturing industries

For 1998 forward, wood and waste prices for the manufacturing industries are consumption-weighted averages based on unpublished data from the Form EIA-846, *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey* (MECS). Data from the 1998 MECS are used for 1998-2001, data from the 2002 MECS are used for 2002-2005, data from the 2006 MECS are used for 2006-2010, data from the 2010 MECS are used for 2011-2013, data from the 2014 MECS are used for 2014-2017, and data from the 2018 MECS are used for 2018 forward. MECS collects data on quantities consumed and quantities purchased in million Btu and expenditures in dollars for five types of wood and waste: pulping liquor, agricultural waste, wood harvested from trees, wood refuse and byproducts from mills, and wood and paper refuse. SEDS uses the quantities purchased and expenditures to calculate average prices for each type of wood and waste. MECS also identifies consumption of the different types of wood and waste by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For each of the NAICS industries (311, 321, 322, 337, and other), SEDS calculates an average wood and waste price by using the consumption of each of the five types of wood and waste to weight the average of their respective NAICS categories prices. These average prices by NAICS code are applied to the SEDS estimates of wood and waste consumption by NAICS code in each state to calculate state-level weighted average prices for 1998 forward.

Landfill gas

For 2011 forward, SEDS assigns prices for landfill gas consumption other than for direct use the average U.S. prices of waste consumed by the electric power sector.

Industrial combined-heat-and-power and electricity-only facilities

The SEDS electric power sector annual average state prices for wood and for waste are assigned to the industrial CHP and electricity-only facilities’ consumption each year.

Btu prices, 1994 through 1997

Manufacturing industries

For 1994 through 1997, industrial sector wood and waste prices are consumption-weighted averages based on unpublished data from the Form EIA-846, “1994 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*” (MECS

1994). MECS 1994 collects data on quantities consumed and quantities purchased in million Btu and expenditures in dollars for five types of wood and waste: pulping liquor, agricultural waste, wood harvested from trees, wood refuse and byproducts from mills, and wood and paper refuse. The quantities purchased and expenditures are used to calculate average prices for each type of wood and waste. MECS 1994 also identifies consumption of the different types of wood and waste by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) categories 20, 24, 25, 26, and other (a subtotal of SIC codes 21 through 23 and 27 through 30). For each of the SIC codes, an average wood and waste price is calculated by using the consumption of each of the five types of wood and waste to weight the average of their respective prices. These average prices by SIC code for 1994 are applied to the SEDS estimates of wood and waste consumption by SIC code in each state to calculate state-level weighted average prices for 1994 and 1995.

For 1996 and 1997, SEDS consumption and price estimates are developed using the 1997 *Economic Census*, which uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data for the NAICS industries (311, 321, 322, 337, and other) are used.

Industrial combined-heat-and-power and electricity-only facilities

The SEDS electric power sector annual average state prices for wood and for waste are assigned to the industrial CHP and electricity-only facilities' consumption each year.

Btu prices, 1990 through 1993

Manufacturing industries

For 1990 through 1993, industrial sector wood and waste prices are consumption-weighted averages based on unpublished data from the Form EIA-846, "1991 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*" (MECS 1991). MECS 1991 collects data on quantities consumed and quantities purchased in million Btu and expenditures in dollars for five types of wood and waste: waste materials, pulping liquor, round wood, wood chips, and biomass. The quantities purchased and expenditures are used to calculate average prices for each type of wood and waste. MECS 1991 also identifies consumption of the different types of wood and waste by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) categories 20, 24, 26, and other (a subtotal of SIC industries 21 through 25 and 27 through 30). For each of the SIC categories, an average wood and waste price is calculated by using the consumption of each of the five types of wood and waste to

weight the average of their respective prices. These average prices by SIC code for 1991 are applied to the SEDS estimates of wood and waste consumption by SIC code in each state to calculate state-level weighted average prices for 1990 through 1993.

Industrial combined-heat-and-power and electricity-only facilities

The SEDS electric power sector annual average state prices for wood and for waste are assigned to the industrial CHP and electricity-only facilities' consumption each year.

Btu prices, 1986 through 1989

Manufacturing industries

For 1986 through 1989, industrial sector wood and waste prices are consumption-weighted averages based on data from the Form EIA-846, "1988 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*" (MECS 1988). MECS 1988 collects data on inputs of energy for heat, power, and electricity generation and quantities purchased in billion Btu and expenditures in dollars for five types of wood and waste: waste materials, pulping liquor, round wood, wood chips, and biomass. The quantities consumed and expenditures are used to calculate average prices for each type of wood and waste. MECS 1988 also identifies consumption of the different types of wood and waste by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) categories 20, 24, 26, and other (mainly SIC 25). For each of the SIC codes, an average wood and waste price is calculated by using the consumption of each of the five types of wood and waste to weight the average of the respective prices. These average prices by SIC code for 1988 are applied to the SEDS estimates of wood and waste consumption by SIC code in each state to calculate state-level weighted average prices for 1986 through 1989.

Industrial combined-heat-and-power and electricity-only facilities

Information on industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and electricity-only facilities' use of wood and waste became available beginning in 1989. Although quantities of wood and waste used by industrial CHP and electricity-only facilities are available for 1989, prices are not available. The SEDS electric power sector annual average prices for wood and for waste are assigned to the industrial CHP and electricity-only facilities' consumption in 1989.

Btu prices, 1980 through 1985

For 1980 through 1985, industrial sector wood and waste prices are consumption-weighted averages based on data published in the *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption of Energy, 1985* (MECS 1985), Table 2. MECS 1985 contains data on inputs of energy for heat, power, and electricity generation in trillion Btu for two types of wood and waste: major byproducts and other. MECS 1985 also identifies consumption of the two types of wood and waste by the SIC categories 20, 24, 26, and other (mainly SIC 25). Because no price data were collected on MECS 1985, the average prices for each of the SIC categories developed from MECS 1988 are applied to the MECS 1985 estimates of wood and waste consumption by SIC code in each state to calculate state-level weighted average prices for 1980 through 1985.

Btu prices, 1970 through 1979

There are no data available for estimating industrial prices for wood and waste in 1970 through 1979. Therefore, the 1980 state-level average industrial sector wood and waste prices are used for all states in 1970 through 1979.

Data sources

Prices

2022 forward: EIA, SEDS industrial wood and waste consumption by NAICS categories 311221, 311314, 321113, 321912, 322120, 322130, and 337122, developed from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2022 *Economic Census*, Industry Series, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>, data on value of shipments. The number of employees is also used to estimate states that have withheld value of shipments data.

2018 forward: EIA unpublished data from Form EIA-846, “2018 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*” (MECS), national data on quantities purchased, quantities consumed as fuel, and expenditures for pulping liquor, agricultural waste, wood harvested from trees, wood refuse and byproducts from mills, and wood and paper refuse, by North American Industry Classifications (NAICS) categories.

2017 through 2022: EIA, SEDS industrial wood and waste consumption by NAICS categories 311221, 311314, 321113, 321912, 322121, 322130, and 337122, developed from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2017 *Economic Census*, Industry Series, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>, data on value of shipments. The number of employees is also used to estimate states that have withheld value of shipments data.

2014 through 2017: EIA unpublished data from Form EIA-846, “2014 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*” (MECS), national data on quantities purchased, quantities consumed as fuel, and expenditures for pulping liquor, agricultural waste, wood harvested from trees, wood refuse and byproducts from mills, and wood and paper refuse, by North American Industry Classifications (NAICS) categories.

2011 through 2016: EIA, SEDS industrial wood and waste consumption by NAICS categories 311221, 311314, 321113, 321912, 322121, 322130, and 337122, developed from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2012 *Economic Census*, Industry Series, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>, data on value of shipments. The number of employees is also used to estimate states that have withheld value of shipments data.

2011 forward: EIA, SEDS landfill gas consumption other than for direct use, developed from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Landfill Methane Outreach Program database, <https://www.epa.gov/lmop/>.

1989 forward: EIA, U.S. average consumption-weighted electric power wood and waste prices (WDEID and WSEID) from SEDS.

2011 through 2013: EIA unpublished data from Form EIA-846, “2010 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*,” national data on quantities purchased, quantities consumed as fuel, and expenditures for pulping liquor, agricultural waste, wood harvested from trees, wood refuse and byproducts from mills, and wood and paper refuse, by North American Industry Classifications (NAICS) categories.

2006 through 2010: EIA, SEDS wood and waste consumption by NAICS categories 311221, 311311, 321113, 321912, 322121, 322130, and 337122, developed from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2007 *Economic Census*, Industry Series, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>, data on value of shipments. The number of employees from the 2007 *Economic Census* is also used.

2006 through 2010: EIA unpublished data from Form EIA-846, “2006 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*,” national data on quantities purchased, quantities consumed as fuel, and expenditures for pulping liquor, agricultural waste, wood harvested from trees, wood refuse and byproducts from mills, and wood and paper refuse, by North American Industry Classifications (NAICS) categories.

2002 through 2005: EIA unpublished data from Form EIA-846, “2002 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*,” national data on quantities purchased, quantities consumed as fuel, and expenditures for pulping liquor, agricultural waste, wood harvested from trees, wood refuse and byproducts from mills, and wood and paper refuse, by North American

Industry Classifications (NAICS) categories.

2001 through 2005: EIA, SEDS wood and waste consumption by NAICS categories 311221, 311311, 321113, 321912, 322121, 322130, and 337122, developed from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *2002 Economic Census, Industry Series*, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>, Table 2, data on value added in manufacture. The number of employees from the *2002 Economic Census* is also used.

1998 through 2001: EIA, unpublished data from Form EIA-846, “1998 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*,” national data on quantities purchased, quantities consumed as fuel, and expenditures for pulping liquor, agricultural waste, wood harvested from trees, wood refuse and byproducts from mills, and wood and paper refuse, by North American Industry Classifications (NAICS) categories.

1996 through 2000: EIA, SEDS wood and waste consumption by NAICS categories 311221, 311311, 321113, 321912, 322121, 322130, and 337122, developed from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *1997 Economic Census, Industry Series*, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>, Table 2, data on value added in manufacture. The number of employees from the *1997 Economic Census* is also used.

1994 through 1997: EIA, unpublished data from Form EIA-846, “1994 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*,” national data on quantities purchased, quantities consumed as fuel, and expenditures for pulping liquor, agricultural waste, wood harvested from trees, wood refuse and byproducts from mills, and wood and paper refuse, by Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC) categories.

1990 through 1995: EIA, SEDS wood and waste consumption by SIC categories 20, 24, 25, 26, and other (SIC 21-23 and 27-30) developed from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *1992 Census of Manufactures, Industry Series*, Table 2, data on value added in manufacture and number of employees.

1990 through 1993: EIA, unpublished data from Form EIA-846, “1991 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*,” national data on quantities purchased, quantities consumed as fuel, and expenditures for waste materials, pulping liquor, round wood, wood chips, and biomass.

1986 through 1989: EIA, unpublished data from Form EIA-846, “1988 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*,” national data on inputs of energy for heat, power, and electricity generation, quantities purchased, and expenditures for waste materials, pulping liquor, round wood, wood chips, and biomass by SIC categories.

1986 through 1989: EIA, SEDS wood and waste consumption by Standard Industrial Classification for 1987 developed from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *1992 Census of Manufactures, Industry Series*, Table 2, revised 1987 data on value added in manufacturing and number of employees.

1980 through 1985: EIA, DOE/EIA-0512(85) *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption of Energy*, 1985, Table 2. National data on inputs of energy for heat, power, and electricity generation for “Major Byproducts” and “Other” by SIC categories.

1980 through 1985: EIA, SEDS wood and waste consumption by Standard Industrial Classification for 1982 developed from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry Series*, Table 2, data on value added in manufacturing and number of employees.

1970 through 1979: EIA, SEDS 1980 state-level prices for industrial wood and waste.

Consumption

1970 forward: EIA, State Energy Data System, industrial wood and waste consumption adjusted as described in Section 7, “Consumption adjustments for calculating expenditures,” at <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-technical-notes-complete.php>.

Electric power sector

State-level data on the electric power sector wood and waste consumption are taken from SEDS and are collected on Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms. All electric generation facilities (utilities and independent power producers) are required to report consumption on Form EIA-923, but there is no collection of price data for wood and waste. SEDS develops state and national wood and waste prices in dollars per million Btu for electric utilities from data reported on Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 1 and follow-up correspondence. Prices include taxes for all years. Prices are not available for independent power producers. For 2006 forward, waste includes “Other Biomass Liquids” (OBL) consumption reported on Form EIA-923, including some estimated biodiesel consumption, in the electric power sector.

Btu prices: all years

1989 forward

SEDS calculates state-level prices for wood and waste used by electric power plants, in dollars per million Btu, from data obtained from FERC Form 1, FERC Form 423 (through 2007), and Form EIA-412 (through 2000) and by follow-up correspondence to electric companies that are not required to submit those forms. For states with more than one utility using wood and waste, SEDS calculates a consumption-weighted average price. There are anomalies that are unique to waste used for electric power generation. In some cases of municipal and industrial waste, there is no charge, and in other cases the electric power facilities charge a “tipping fee” for accepting the waste. That is, instead of paying for the fuel, the power plants are paid to take the fuel. For states where all electric power facilities pay nothing for the fuel or charge a fee for receiving it, SEDS assigns a price of zero. Although SEDS includes the corresponding consumption in calculating the average price for all fuels consumed by electric utilities in the United States, the expenditure included is zero.

While information on independent power producers’ use of wood and waste is available from 1989 forward, data on prices are not available. SEDS uses the average prices for wood and waste consumed by electric utilities for the electric power sector, which includes both electric utilities and independent power producers.

1983 through 1988

A U.S. average price in dollars per million Btu is calculated and assigned to all states. The national price is a consumption-weighted average price based on data obtained from FERC Form 1 and Form EIA-412 and by follow-up telephone correspondence with the electric utilities that report use of wood and waste for generating electricity.

Prices are erratic for wood and waste used at electric utilities. In addition to the anomalies of no charge for the fuel and the “tipping fee” mentioned above, handling refuse-derived fuel is more labor intensive than handling conventional fossil fuels. The labor expenses are included in the plant’s operating costs, not the fuel costs. Wood and waste prices are also erratic because the demand is relatively small and the pricing mechanism, even for a single facility, may change from year to year. A price or quantity change by a single major user affects the national price more significantly than for any other fuel.

1978 through 1982

National average prices are derived from data collected on Federal Power Commission (FPC) Form 423 and published monthly by EIA in *Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants* (C&Q). For these years, fossil-

Table TN5.1. Price deflators used for wood and waste prices, 1970 through 1977

Years	Deflator	Years	Deflator
1970	35.1	1974	44.9
1971	37.1	1975	49.2
1972	38.8	1976	52.3
1973	41.3	1977	55.9

fueled plants with a combined capacity of 25 mega-watts or greater were required to report on FPC Form 423. Annual prices of wood and waste sold to electric utilities are developed as quantity-weighted monthly prices for those plants where wood chips and refuse were used as fuel. Beginning in 1983, the reporting threshold was raised to 50 megawatts, and very few plants reported use of wood and waste on the FPC Form 423 in 1983 and subsequent years.

A detailed review of data in C&Q showed that some entries were in error by factors of 10, 100, or 1,000. Accordingly, the following corrections were made. For 1982, the February, March, and April quantities for the Florida Power Corporation are divided by 1,000 to make them 80, 40, and 60 short tons, respectively. The March, April, and May costs for Northern States Power are multiplied by 100 to make them \$0.70 per million Btu. For the five months from November 1979 through March 1980, the reported quantities of wood delivered to Burlington Electric Co. are divided by 10 to place them in the range of 7,980 to 9,390 short tons. For the eight months from June 1978 through January 1979, seed corn delivered to the Logansport Indiana Electric Department are included in the waste. For February 1978, the reported quantity of wood delivered to the United Power Associates is divided by 1,000 to make it 90 short tons.

1970 through 1977

The annual prices for wood chips and refuse are derived by deflating the 1978 price by using the gross domestic product implicit price deflator based on 1987 dollars. The deflators are shown in Table TN5.1.

Data sources

Prices

2021 forward: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), FERC Form 1, “Electric Utility Annual Report” available at eForms Submission History <https://ecollection.ferc.gov/submissionHistory>, and follow-up correspondence with the electric utilities that report use of wood and

waste for generating electricity.

2008 through 2020: FERC Form 1, “Electric Utility Annual Report,” <https://www.ferc.gov/general-information-0/electric-industry-forms/form-1-1-f-3-q-electric-historical-vfp-data>, and follow-up correspondence with the electric utilities that report use of wood and waste for generating electricity.

2001 through 2007: FERC Form 1, “Electric Utility Annual Report,” <https://www.ferc.gov/industries-data/electric/general-information/electric-industry-forms>, FERC Form 423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants” and EIA, Form EIA-423, “Monthly Cost and Quality of fuels for Electric Plants Report,” <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia423/>, and follow-up telephone calls to the electric utilities that report use of wood and waste for generating electricity.

1983 through 2000: Data reported on FERC Form 1, “Electric Utility Annual Report,” <https://www.ferc.gov/industries-data/electric/general-information/electric-industry-forms>, Form EIA-412, “Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities,” FERC Form 423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants,” <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia423/>, and follow-up telephone calls to the electric utilities that report use of wood and waste for generating electricity.

1978 through 1982: EIA, *Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants*, table titled “Wood Chips, Refuse, and Petroleum Coke Used as Fuel by Steam-Electric Plants.”

1970 through 1978: EIA, *Annual Energy Review 1991*, Appendix C, Gross Domestic Product and Implicit Price Deflator.

Consumption

1970 forward: EIA State Energy Data System, wood and waste consumed by the electric power sector.