

Section 5. Renewable energy

The renewable energy sources included in the State Energy Data System (SEDS) are biodiesel, fuel ethanol, geothermal energy, hydroelectric power, renewable diesel, solar energy, wind energy, wood, biomass waste, and other biofuels. SEDS also calculates aggregates for losses and co-products of biofuels, total biofuels, total biomass, and total renewable energy.

Biodiesel

Biodiesel is a renewable fuel that can be made from vegetable oils, animal fats, and recycled grease. Biodiesel can be used with, or as a substitute for, petroleum-derived diesel or distillate fuel oil in vehicles or other equipment that operates with diesel fuel such as heating oil equipment in buildings and electricity generators in power plants. Most biodiesel used in the United States is blended with petroleum distillate fuel oil (diesel) in vehicles for on-road transportation. The State Energy Data System (SEDS) estimates biodiesel consumption for the residential, commercial, transportation, and electric power sectors for states with available information. Other states might consume biodiesel in some sectors, but no available information exists to reliably estimate those states and sectors. For 2001 forward, SEDS estimates biodiesel consumption by state, as shown in the tables on primary energy consumption by source.

Physical units

SEDS identifies the biodiesel consumption data series in physical units using the following names (“ZZ” in the variable name represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

BDTCPUS	=	biodiesel total consumption in the United States, in thousand barrels;
BDACPZZ	=	biodiesel consumed by the transportation sector, in thousand barrels;
BDCCPZZ	=	biodiesel consumed by the commercial sector, in thousand barrels;
BDEIPZZ	=	biodiesel consumed by the electric power sector, in thousand barrels;

BDRCPZZ	=	biodiesel consumed by the residential sector, in thousand barrels; and
BDTCPZZ	=	biodiesel total consumption by state, in thousand barrels.

For 2001 forward, the U.S. Energy Information Administration’s (EIA) *Monthly Energy Review* estimates U.S. total biodiesel consumption. For 2006 forward, EIA’s survey EIA-923 collects data for fuel code “Other Biomass Liquids” (OBL), which partially include some biodiesel. For 2011 forward, EIA develops internal estimates of biodiesel consumption by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) region using PADD-level biodiesel production, net receipts to refineries, net imports, and stock change from EIA’s petroleum supply surveys. SEDS directly uses the MER U.S. total data, EIA-923 OBL data that are biodiesel, and internal PADD region data for PADD 4 (Rocky Mountain) for all years available.

For the residential and commercial sectors, SEDS estimates state-level biodiesel consumption blended with petroleum distillate fuel oil for heating buildings, sometimes called “bioheat,” for states with available information. EIA assumes that biodiesel is the only biofuel blended with distillate heating oil in the residential and commercial sectors, but some unknown amounts of renewable diesel and other biofuels may be blended as well. In general, SEDS estimates state consumption in both sectors by applying average blend rates proportionally to SEDS estimates of distillate fuel oil consumption by state and sector. The earliest reported residential and commercial data for biofuels blended with petroleum heating oil are from New York City government beginning in 2013.

For New York, SEDS estimates biodiesel consumed by the residential and commercial sectors using various blend rate laws and assumptions, depending on the year, applied to SEDS estimated in-state distillate fuel oil consumption by sector. For 2013 through 2017, SEDS estimates New York state-level biodiesel consumed by the residential and commercial sectors using an average blend rate of 1.4%, which is equal to the product of 2% multiplied by 70%. The 2% minimum blend rate for biofuels blended with heating oil comes from New York City “[Local Law 43 of 2010](#)” that applied to New York City and its surrounding counties from late 2012 to

2017. New York City's [Department of Citywide Administrative Services \(DCAS\)](#) reports city government building biodiesel consumption data for 2013 forward only, so SEDS does not estimate state-level data before 2013. The 70% share of New York state total comes from the [New York State Energy Coalition \(NYSEC\)](#) reported heating oil demand by volume for the 1.4 million homes in that area that use heating oil, as [testified to the New York state senate on January 19, 2023](#). For 2018 through 2021, New York City increased its minimum blend rate to 5% via law [INT-642A](#) and SEDS estimates New York state-level biodiesel consumed by the residential and commercial sectors using an average blend rate of 3.5%, which is equal to the product of 5% multiplied by 70%. In 2021, New York state enacted law [S3321A](#) for a state-wide blend rate of 5% beginning in July 2022. For 2022, SEDS estimates New York state-level biodiesel consumed by the residential and commercial sectors using an average blend rate of 4.3%, which is equal to the product of 5% multiplied by 70% for New York City and its surrounding counties, plus 2.5% multiplied by 30% for the remainder of the state. For 2023 forward, SEDS estimates New York state-level biodiesel consumed by the residential and commercial sectors using the annual average state-wide blend rate mandated by New York state law S3321A, which was 5% in 2023.

For Rhode Island, SEDS estimates biodiesel consumed by the residential and commercial sectors using public record data applied proportionally to SEDS estimated distillate fuel oil consumption by sector. For 2014 forward, Rhode Island reports public record data collected as part of the "Rhode Island Heating Oil Act of 2013" from the [Rhode Island Department of Energy Management \(DEM\)](#), Office of Air resources. SEDS assumes total "bioproduct" data reported are biodiesel blended with petroleum distillate fuel oil for the residential and commercial sectors. SEDS allocates the state-reported total data to the residential and commercial sectors proportionally to SEDS estimated in-state distillate fuel oil consumption in each sector.

For Connecticut, SEDS estimates biodiesel consumed by the residential and commercial sectors using data from a University of Connecticut (UConn) study applied to SEDS estimated distillate fuel oil consumption by sector. For 2016 through 2023, SEDS estimates Connecticut state-level biodiesel consumed by the residential and commercial sectors using an average blend rate of 7%, which is equal to the average state blend rate from a UConn survey study conducted in 2016 that was reported by the National Oilheat Research Alliance (NORA) [2016 Annual Report](#), and applies it proportionally to SEDS estimated in-state distillate fuel oil consumption by sector. SEDS assumes that the average blend rate did

not decrease in more recent years, and to keep a continuous time series estimate, SEDS does not incorporate Connecticut state law PA 21-181 that mandated a minimum 5% blend rate during those years.

For the electric power sector, SEDS estimates state-level biodiesel consumption for 2006 forward using data reported to survey EIA-923 and other research assumptions. On survey EIA-923, respondents report volumes and heat content for fuel code "Other Biomass Liquids" (OBL) and some respondents voluntarily report on survey EIA-860 that OBL is biodiesel, B99, and B100. Some other power plants that report OBL also publicly report using biodiesel as its fuel. Some power plants that report OBL to EIA also voluntarily report on survey EIA-860 and other sources publicly that OBL is other biomass waste fuel that is not biodiesel. SEDS estimates the EIA-923 OBL data in both physical units and Btu that are biodiesel using EIA-860 comments and other public sources.

For the transportation sector, SEDS estimates state-level biodiesel consumption for 2001 forward using state-reported data, biodiesel blend mandates, SEDS estimates of in-state distillate fuel oil consumed by the transportation sector, and other assumptions. For 2001 through 2010, SEDS calculates state-level biodiesel consumption estimates using the 2011 state shares applied to the U.S. total biodiesel consumption from EIA's *Monthly Energy Review*, minus the estimated biodiesel consumed for electric power sector for each year.

For 2011 forward, SEDS calculates the state transportation sector estimates using: EIA's U.S. total biodiesel consumption minus the estimated biodiesel consumption in the residential, commercial, and electric power sectors; internal EIA PADD-level estimates for PADD 4; state-level reported data; state-level biodiesel blend ratio mandates; SEDS estimates of in-state distillate fuel oil consumed by the transportation sector; and other assumptions.

For the transportation sector, some states self-report annual biodiesel consumption in their state, and SEDS assumes those values for those states. State reported biodiesel consumption is available from California's Air Resources Board, *Low Carbon Fuel Standard Reporting Tool Quarterly Summaries* (2011 forward), Iowa's Department of Revenue, *Retailers Fuel Gallons Annual Report* and the Iowa Renewable Fuels Association (2011 forward), Montana's Energy Office (2016 forward), New Mexico's Department of Agriculture (2016 to 2021), Oregon's Data for the Clean Fuel Program (2016 forward), and Washington's Department of Ecology, *Clean Fuel Standard* (2023 forward). For 2022 forward, the New Mexico data are not available, so SEDS uses the 2021 reported blend ratio.

Some states have mandates that require a minimum ratio of biodiesel to be blended with diesel or distillate fuel oil in the transportation sector. Some states provide incentives for the use of biodiesel. SEDS makes explicit assumptions for the following states: Hawaii (5% of distillate fuel oil consumption in the transportation sector for 2016 forward), Illinois (8% for 2011 forward), Minnesota (5% from 2011 to 2013, 6.3% in 2014, 7.5% from 2015 to 2017, 10% in 2018, and 12.1% for 2019 forward), New York (2% of distillate fuel oil consumption in the transportation sector for 2011 forward; 2% of distillate fuel oil consumption in all other sectors from 2011 through 2016, 3.5% in 2017 and 2018, and 4.1% for 2019 forward), Oregon (2% to 4.2% from 2011 to 2015), Pennsylvania (a minimum of 2% for 2011 forward), and Washington (2% for 2011 to 2022).

For PADD 4 states, SEDS allocates the internally estimated PADD 4 total, excluding any reported transportation sector consumption or SEDS estimated consumption by the other sectors, from the survey EIA-819 and its predecessor surveys. For most years PADD 4 consumes relatively small amounts of biodiesel, usually about 1% of the U.S. total. Only Montana has reported data in PADD 4. For states without reported data or other mandates (CO, ID, UT, and WY), SEDS estimates biodiesel consumption proportionally to in-state distillate fuel oil consumption in the transportation sector.

For PADD 5 states, SEDS separately estimates all states that do not have reported data or blend mandates using these assumptions. For Alaska, SEDS assumes very little biodiesel is consumed, and that in-state biodiesel consumption is equal to SEDS estimated in-state biodiesel production (BDPRP) and 0 for all other years without in-state production. For Arizona, only relatively small amounts of biodiesel are consumed, and SEDS assumes a blend rate of 0.4%, which is equal to the highest historical implied blend rate set in 2008 of SEDS estimated in-state biodiesel production divided by in-state distillate fuel oil consumption in the transportation sector, for 2011 forward. For Nevada, only relatively small amounts of biodiesel are consumed, and SEDS assumes a blend rate of 0.1%, which is equal to the highest historical implied blend rate set in 2014 of SEDS estimated in-state biodiesel production divided by in-state distillate fuel oil consumption in the transportation sector, for 2011 forward.

For the rest of the states in PADDs 1, 2, and 3, SEDS allocates the remaining U.S. biodiesel consumption (BDTCPUS) reported in EIA's *Monthly Energy Review*, excluding consumption by the other explicit transportation, residential, commercial, and electric power sectors described above, proportionally SEDS estimated in-state distillate fuel oil

consumed by the transportation sector.

SEDS total biodiesel consumption by state in all sectors (BDTCPZZ) is the sum of the sectors:

$$\text{BDTCPZZ} = \text{BDACPZZ} + \text{BDCCPZZ} + \text{BDEIPZZ} + \text{BDRCPZZ}$$

SEDS total biodiesel consumption by state and the United States in all end-use sectors (BDTXP) is the total of all sectors consumption minus the electric power sector:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{BDTXPZZ} &= \text{BDTCPZZ} - \text{BDEIPZZ} \\ \text{BDTXPUS} &= \text{BDTCPUS} - \text{BDEIPUS}\end{aligned}$$

British thermal units (Btu)

SEDS develops Btu biodiesel consumption estimates for the electric power sector and end-use sectors using different heat conversion factors.

For the electric power sector, SEDS directly uses the state-level Btu consumption data provided by EIA-923 respondents for the OBL plants that SEDS estimates use biodiesel:

$$\text{BDEIB} = \text{biodiesel consumed by the electric power sector, in billion Btu.}$$

SEDS calculates average biodiesel Btu conversion factors for the electric power sector (BDEIK) by state and the United States, which vary by state and year for 2006 forward, as Btu consumption divided by physical unit consumption:

$$\text{BDEIK} = \text{factor for converting biodiesel consumed by the electric power sector from physical units to Btu, in million Btu per barrel.}$$

$$\text{BDEIK} = \text{BDEIB} / \text{BDEIP}$$

For the end-use sectors (residential, commercial, and transportation), SEDS develops state-level Btu biodiesel consumption as the product of the estimated physical unit consumption by sector and EIA's constant biodiesel Btu conversion factor for end-use sectors (BDTXKUS = 5.359 million Btu per barrel). The U.S. data are the sum of the states. The formulas for end-use sectors Btu consumption by state and for the United States are:

$$\text{BDTXKUS} = 5.359$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{BDACBZZ} &= \text{BDACPZZ} * \text{BDTXKUS} \\
 \text{BDACBUS} &= \Sigma \text{BDACBZZ} \\
 \text{BDCCBZZ} &= \text{BDCCPZZ} * \text{BDTXKUS} \\
 \text{BDCCBUS} &= \Sigma \text{BDCCBZZ} \\
 \text{BDRCBZZ} &= \text{BDRCPZZ} * \text{BDTXKUS} \\
 \text{BDRCBUS} &= \Sigma \text{BDRCBZZ}
 \end{aligned}$$

SEDS total biodiesel consumption in all sectors (BDTCB) by state is the sum of the sectors, and the U.S. total is the sum of the states:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{BDTCBZZ} &= \text{BDACBZZ} + \text{BDCCBZZ} + \text{BDEIBZZ} + \text{BDRCBZZ} \\
 \text{BDTCBUS} &= \Sigma \text{BDTCBZZ}
 \end{aligned}$$

SEDS total biodiesel consumption by state and the United States in all end-use sectors (BDTXB) is the total of all sectors consumption minus the electric power sector:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{BDTXBZZ} &= \text{BDTCBZZ} - \text{BDEIBZZ} \\
 \text{BDTXBUS} &= \text{BDTCBUS} - \text{BDEIBUS}
 \end{aligned}$$

Energy losses and co-products from biodiesel production

Beginning in 2001, SEDS includes energy losses and co-products from the production of biodiesel into state and U.S. industrial sector energy consumption (TEICBZZ and TEICBUS). This concept is defined as the difference between the heat content of the biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel and the heat content of the biodiesel produced. SEDS allocates energy losses for the United States to the states according to the biodiesel production share for each state. SEDS adds the energy losses for each state and the United States to state and U.S. industrial and total energy consumption.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{BDLCBUS} &= \text{energy losses and co-products from the production of} \\
 &\quad \text{biodiesel for the United States, in billion Btu;} \\
 \text{BDPRBUS} &= \text{production of biodiesel for the United States, in billion} \\
 &\quad \text{Btu; and} \\
 \text{BDPRBZZ} &= \text{production of biodiesel by state, in billion Btu.} \\
 \text{BDLCBZZ} &= (\text{BDPRBZZ} / \text{BDPRBUS}) * \text{BDLCBUS}
 \end{aligned}$$

Additional note

Because of differences in data sources and estimation methods, the ratio of biodiesel consumption to distillate fuel oil consumption should

not be interpreted as the average biodiesel blend ratio. See discussion on distillate fuel oil, biofuels refinery and blender net inputs, and biofuels product supplied in Section 4, “Petroleum.”

Data sources

BDACPZZ — Biodiesel consumed by the transportation sector by state.

- 2001 through 2010: No state data available, SEDS assumes equal to 2011 state shares.
- 2011 forward: Estimated by SEDS via state-reported data, blend mandates, internal EIA-819 and predecessor forms PADD 4 consumption, publicly available research sources, DFACPZZ, BDPRPZZ, and other assumptions.

BDCCPZZ — Biodiesel consumed by the commercial sector by state.

- 2013 forward: Estimated by SEDS via state-reported data, blend mandates, publicly available research sources, DFCCPZZ, and other assumptions.

BDEIB — Biodiesel consumed by the electric power sector.

- 2006 forward: Estimated by SEDS via EIA-923 “Other Biomass Liquids” (OBL) data, internal EIA-860 comments, and publicly reported fuel types <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia923/>.

BDEIP — Biodiesel consumed by the electric power sector.

- 2006 forward: Estimated by SEDS via EIA-923 “Other Biomass Liquids” (OBL) data, internal EIA-860 comments, and publicly reported fuel types <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia923/>.

BDLCBUS — Losses and co-products from the production of Biodiesel in the United States.

- 1960 through 2000: No data available. EIA assumes the values to be zero.
- 2001 forward: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.4a.

BDPRBUS — Production of biodiesel in the United States.

- 1960 through 2000: No data available. EIA assumes the values to be zero.
- 2001 forward: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.4a.

BDPRBZZ — Production of biodiesel by state.

- 1960 through 2000: No data available. EIA assumes the values to be zero.
- 2001 forward: EIA, State Energy Data System, production estimates.

BDRCPZZ — Biodiesel consumed by the residential sector by state.

- 2013 forward: Estimated by SEDS via state-reported data, blend mandates, publicly available research sources, DFRCPZZ, and other assumptions.

BDTXKUS — Factor for converting biodiesel used by end-use sectors from physical units to Btu.

- EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Appendix A.

BDTCPUS — Biodiesel total consumption in the United States.

- 1960 through 2000: No data available. EIA assumes the values to be zero.
- 2001 forward: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.4a.

Fuel ethanol

The State Energy Data System (SEDS) estimates annual fuel ethanol consumption by state for the transportation, commercial, and industrial sectors. Fuel ethanol is used as a gasoline octane enhancer and oxygenate. A small amount of fuel ethanol is used as an alternative fuel, such as E85. Fuel ethanol is usually produced from grain and crops with high starch and sugar content (mostly corn), or from breaking down cellulose in trees, grasses, and agricultural residues. It can also be produced chemically from ethylene. For 1981 forward, SEDS shows fuel ethanol estimates in the tables on primary energy consumption by source.

SEDS develops the U.S. total fuel ethanol consumption for 1981 forward using various U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) annual data series. For 1981 through 1992, SEDS uses data from EIA's *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990* and *Estimates of U.S. Biomass Energy Consumption 1992*. For 1993 through 2004, it is the sum of fuel ethanol refinery inputs and 10% of oxygenated finished motor gasoline field production. For 2005 through 2008, it is the sum of fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs, finished motor gasoline adjustments, and motor gasoline blending components adjustments. For 2009 forward, the U.S. total ethanol consumption is equal to fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs minus fuel ethanol adjustments. The fuel ethanol volume in physical units is denatured fuel ethanol, which includes a small amount of denaturant added to the fuel ethanol to make it unfit for human consumption.

Through 2004, SEDS allocates the U.S. total to the states using data series on gasohol or fuel ethanol published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

For 2005 through 2009, SEDS calculates the state estimates using the following EIA data series and assumptions:

- estimated use of fuel ethanol by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Refining District
- prime supplier sales of conventional (including oxygenated) gasoline and reformulated gasoline by state
- production of conventional and reformulated gasoline, total and blended with alcohol, by PAD Refining District
- a standard ethanol-to-motor gasoline ratio of 10% for all states except Alaska (0%), California (5.7%), and Minnesota (12%)

First, SEDS estimates fuel ethanol consumption by PAD Refining District

by adding fuel ethanol used as refinery and blender net inputs and an adjustment item from the supply and disposition of petroleum and other liquids. Next, SEDS calculates the shares of both conventional and reformulated gasoline blended with fuel ethanol for each Refining District. Then, SEDS calculates a set of preliminary state estimates for fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline as the product of the prime supplier sales for both conventional and reformulated gasoline with the corresponding share of gasoline blended with alcohol and the ethanol-to-gasoline ratio, and then sums them together for each state. Finally, SEDS scales the preliminary state-level fuel ethanol estimates to the fuel ethanol use for each Refining District.

For 2010 forward, SEDS uses an updated estimation method. Data series and assumptions used in the calculation include:

- U.S. fuel ethanol consumption
- motor gasoline consumption by state from SEDS
- prime supplier sales of conventional gasoline and reformulated gasoline by state (2010–2021) or unpublished shipments from refineries and terminals of finished conventional and reformulated gasoline by state (2022 forward)
- production of conventional and reformulated gasoline, total and blended with fuel ethanol, by PAD Refining District
- inter-PADD movements of conventional gasoline
- net exports of conventional gasoline by PAD Refining District
- a standard ethanol-to-motor gasoline ratio of 10% for all states except Alaska (0%), Iowa (12%), and Minnesota (12%)

First, SEDS allocates state-level motor gasoline consumption to conventional and reformulated gasoline consumption using the corresponding prime supplier sales ratios (through 2021) or the corresponding finished gasoline shipment ratios from refineries and terminals (2022 forward). Next, SEDS calculates the shares of both conventional and reformulated gasoline blended with fuel ethanol for each Refining District. To better account for the amount of conventional gasoline in the denominator, SEDS adjusts the share by inter-PADD movements and net exports. Then, SEDS calculates a set of preliminary fuel ethanol consumption estimates as the product of the state-level conventional and reformulated gasoline consumption estimates by the corresponding Refining District-level shares of gasoline blended with fuel ethanol as well as by the ethanol-to-gasoline ratio. SEDS sums the preliminary conventional and reformulated ethanol uses together for each state. Finally, SEDS scales the preliminary estimates to sum to the U.S. fuel ethanol total consumption.

The SEDS fuel ethanol data series are (“ZZ” in the variable name represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

- ENTCPUS = fuel ethanol total consumption in the United States, in thousand barrels;
- ENTCBUS = fuel ethanol total consumption in the United States, in billion Btu; and
- ENTRPZZ = fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline (1993 forward) or total gasohol sales (1981 through 1992) by states, in thousand gallons.

The U.S. total of the state series, ENTRPUS, is the sum of the state data, ENTRPZZ. The U.S. value, ENTCPUS, is allocated to the states in proportion to the state estimates, ENTRPZZ:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ENTRPUS} &= \sum \text{ENTRPZZ} \\ \text{ENTCPZZ} &= (\text{ENTRPZZ} / \text{ENTRPUS}) * \text{ENTCPUS} \end{aligned}$$

SEDS allocates fuel ethanol total consumption by state, ENTRPZZ, to the commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors according to the motor gasoline consumption share for each sector. See the “Additional note” at the end of this section about motor gasoline source data breaks in series.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ENACPZZ} &= (\text{MGACPZZ} / \text{MGTCPPZZ}) * \text{ENTCPZZ} \\ \text{ENCCPZZ} &= (\text{MGCCPZZ} / \text{MGTCPPZZ}) * \text{ENTCPZZ} \\ \text{ENICPZZ} &= (\text{MGICPZZ} / \text{MGTCPPZZ}) * \text{ENTCPZZ} \end{aligned}$$

The U.S. consumption estimates for the three sectors are the sum of the states’ values.

SEDS calculates fuel ethanol total Btu consumption by state, ENTCBZZ, as the product of U.S. fuel ethanol total Btu consumption with the state share of fuel ethanol consumption in physical units:

$$\text{ENTCBZZ} = (\text{ENTCPZZ} / \text{ENTCPUS}) * \text{ENTCBUS}$$

SEDS allocates fuel ethanol total Btu consumption by state to the commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors according to the motor gasoline consumption share for each sector:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ENACBZZ} &= (\text{MGACPZZ} / \text{MGTCPPZZ}) * \text{ENTCBZZ} \\ \text{ENCCBZZ} &= (\text{MGCCPZZ} / \text{MGTCPPZZ}) * \text{ENTCBZZ} \\ \text{ENICBZZ} &= (\text{MGICPZZ} / \text{MGTCPPZZ}) * \text{ENTCBZZ} \\ \text{ENACBUS} &= \sum \text{ENACBZZ} \\ \text{ENCCBUS} &= \sum \text{ENCCBZZ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ENICBUS} = \Sigma \text{ENICBZZ}$$

SEDS calculates the annual U.S. fuel ethanol Btu conversion factor as the U.S. fuel ethanol total Btu consumption divided by the fuel ethanol total consumption in physical units:

$$\text{ENTCKUS} = \text{ENTCBUS} / \text{ENTCPUS}$$

Fuel ethanol excluding denaturant

Fuel ethanol contains a small amount of denaturant, which is added to make the finished product unsuitable for human consumption. Fuel ethanol denaturant is typically natural gasoline (pentanes plus) or conventional gasoline. These volumes are already accounted for under petroleum. Therefore, to avoid double-counting, and to separately identify the renewable content of fuel ethanol, EIA estimates the Btu content of fuel ethanol excluding denaturant consumed by the United States. SEDS allocates fuel ethanol excluding denaturant to the states using the states shares of fuel ethanol consumption, as follows:

$$\text{EMTCBUS} = \text{fuel ethanol, excluding denaturant, consumed in the United States, in billion Btu.}$$

$$\text{EMTCBZZ} = (\text{ENTCBZZ} / \text{ENTCBUS}) * \text{EMTCBUS}$$

Similarly, SEDS allocates fuel ethanol excluding denaturant to the commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors according to the motor gasoline consumption share for each sector:

$$\text{EMACBZZ} = (\text{MGACPZZ} / \text{MGTCPZZ}) * \text{EMTCBZZ}$$

$$\text{EMCCBZZ} = (\text{MGCCPZZ} / \text{MGTCPZZ}) * \text{EMTCBZZ}$$

$$\text{EMICBZZ} = (\text{MGICPZZ} / \text{MGTCPZZ}) * \text{EMTCBZZ}$$

$$\text{EMACBUS} = \Sigma \text{EMACBZZ}$$

$$\text{EMCCBUS} = \Sigma \text{EMCCBZZ}$$

$$\text{EMICBUS} = \Sigma \text{EMICBZZ}$$

Energy losses and co-products from fuel ethanol production

Beginning in 1981, SEDS estimates energy losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol into state and U.S. industrial sector energy consumption (TEICBZZ and TEICBUS). SEDS defines this concept as the difference between the heat content of the biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and the heat content of the fuel ethanol produced. SEDS allocates U.S. total energy losses to the states

according to the fuel ethanol production share for each state. SEDS then adds energy losses for each state and the United States to industrial sector and total energy consumption.

$$\text{EMLCBUS} = \text{energy losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol for the United States, in billion Btu;}$$

$$\text{EMPRBUS} = \text{production of fuel ethanol, excluding denaturant, for the United States, in billion Btu; and}$$

$$\text{EMPRBZZ} = \text{production of fuel ethanol, excluding denaturant, by state, in billion Btu.}$$

$$\text{EMLCBZZ} = (\text{EMPRBZZ} / \text{EMPRBUS}) * \text{EMLCBUS}$$

Additional notes

1. Because of differences in data sources and estimation methods, the ratio of fuel ethanol consumption to motor gasoline consumption should not be interpreted as the average ethanol blend rate.
2. Fuel ethanol data blended into motor gasoline (ENTRPZZ) are published in FHWA *Highway Statistics* from 1993 through 2001, 2003, and 2004.

In 2002, fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline is not available from *Highway Statistics*. The ratio of each state's fuel ethanol in gasohol to total gasohol consumption is calculated for 2001 and 2003. The two ratios for each state are averaged and the average is applied to each state's 2002 total gasohol consumption to derive the amount of fuel ethanol consumed in gasohol in 2002. Fuel ethanol and gasohol data for Florida, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island are available for only 2001 or 2003; in these instances, the ratio of only the available year is used.

3. In 2008, the Federal Highway Administration updated its model to estimate non-highway use of motor gasoline. The new model, developed by the [U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge National Lab](#), better accounts for different state-reported tax refund practices.

For example, some states report motor gasoline refunds by category while other states do not report any refunds for non-highway use of motor gasoline. The Federal Highway Administration uses state-reported data for states that offer refunds by category and modeled data for the other states that do not have usable reported data.

In 2015, the Federal Highway Administration revised its model to estimate non-highway use of motor gasoline. (See [Off-Highway and Public-Use Gasoline Consumption Estimation Models used in](#)

the [Federal Highway Administration](#).) Estimates from 2015 forward are not compatible with data before 2015.

In 2022, the Federal Highway Administration revised its model to estimate non-highway use of motor gasoline. In part, the new model uses volume estimates by equipment type from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's [Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator](#) (MOVES) for non-highway uses of motor gasoline-powered equipment, such as saws for logging. Estimates from 2022 forward are not compatible with the data before 2022.

Data sources

EMLCBUS — Energy losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol for the United States.

- 1960 through 1980: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1981 forward: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.3.

EMPRBUS — Production of fuel ethanol excluding denaturant for the United States.

- 1960 through 1980: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1981 forward: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.3.

EMPRBZZ — Production of fuel ethanol excluding denaturant by state.

- 1960 through 1980: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1981 forward: EIA, State Energy Data System, production estimates.

EMTCBUS — Fuel ethanol excluding denaturant consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1980: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1981 forward: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.3.

ENTCBUS — Fuel ethanol including denaturant consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1980: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.

- 1981 forward: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.3.

ENTCPUS — Fuel ethanol, including denaturant, consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1980: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1981 through 1992:
 - 1981, 1984, 1987, and 1989: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 10.
 - 1982 and 1983: EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels estimates.
 - 1985, 1986, 1988, and 1991: Values interpolated.
 - 1990 and 1992: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biomass Energy Consumption 1992*, Table D1.
- 1993 through 2004: EIA estimates based on data in EIA's *Petroleum Supply Annual*, (PSA) Tables 2 and 16. Equal to the sum of 10% of the "Field Production" of "Oxygenated Finished Motor Gasoline" from PSA Table 2 and the "Refinery Input of Fuel Ethanol" from PSA Table 16.
- 2005 through 2008: EIA estimates based on data in the EIA PSA, Tables 1 and 15. Equal to the sum of motor gasoline blending components adjustments and finished motor gasoline adjustments from PSA, Table 1, and fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs from PSA, Table 15.
- 2009 forward: EIA estimates based on data in the EIA PSA, Table 1, "Refinery and Blender Net Inputs" minus "Adjustments" for "Fuel Ethanol."

ENTRPZZ — Fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline by state.

- 1960 through 1980: Values are set to be zero.
- 1981 through 1992: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics, Summary to 1995*, Table MF-233GLA.
- 1993 through 1995: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics, Summary to 1995*, Table MF-233E, column titled "Total Ethanol Used in Gasohol."
- 1996 through 2001, 2003, and 2004: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, Table MF-33E, column titled "Total Ethanol Used in Gasohol."

- 2002: EIA estimates based on the 2001 and 2003 data from *Highway Statistics*. For an explanation of the estimation methodology, see the “Additional Notes” on page 117.
- 2005 through 2009: EIA estimates based on Petroleum & Other Liquids data website, Prime Supplier Sales Volumes, Motor Gasoline https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_cons_prim_a_epm0_p00_mgalpd_a.htm, Refinery and Blender Net Production for the finished motor gasoline products—https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_pnp_refp_a_epm0f_ypr_mbbbl_a.htm, supply of fuel ethanol—https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_sum_snd_a_EPOOXE_mbbbl_a_cur.htm. See explanation of estimation methodology on page 116.
- 2010 through 2021: EIA estimates based on Petroleum & Other Liquids data website, Prime Supplier Sales Volumes, Motor Gasoline https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_cons_prim_a_epm0_p00_mgalpd_a.htm, Refinery and Blender Net Production for the finished motor gasoline products—https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_pnp_refp_a_epm0f_ypr_mbbbl_a.htm, movements of conventional gasoline between PAD Districts—https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_move_ptb_a_EPM0C_TNR_mbbbl_a.htm, and unpublished imports and exports of conventional gasoline by Refining District. See explanation of estimation methodology on page 116.
- 2022 forward: EIA estimates based on; unpublished EIA-810 “Monthly Refinery Report” and EIA-815 “Monthly Bulk Terminal Report” annual shipments from refineries and terminals of finished conventional and reformulated gasoline by state; Refinery and Blender Net Production for the finished motor gasoline products—https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_pnp_refp_a_epm0f_ypr_mbbbl_a.htm; movements of conventional gasoline between PAD Districts—https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_move_ptb_a_EPM0C_TNR_mbbbl_a.htm; and unpublished imports and exports of conventional gasoline by Refining District. See explanation of estimation methodology on page 116.

Geothermal energy

The State Energy Data System (SEDS) estimates electricity generated from geothermal energy for all years. Before 1989, SEDS estimates geothermal energy input at electric utilities only; for 1989 forward, SEDS also includes geothermal energy input for independent power producers in the electric power sector. For 2018 forward, SEDS also covers input for utility-scale commercial CHP and electricity-only facilities. The SEDS geothermal data series are (“ZZ” in the variable name represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

- GEEGPZZ = geothermal electricity net generation in the electric power sector by state, in million kilowatthours, and
- GEC5PZZ = geothermal electricity net generation at utility-scale commercial CHP and electricity-only facilities by state, in million kilowatthours.

Geothermal energy is also used as direct heat or from heat pumps in the residential, commercial (excluding CHP and electricity-only facilities), and industrial sectors. The Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center developed national estimates of geothermal energy consumption for these three end-use sectors for 1989 through 2011, which also provided state estimates for selected years (see additional notes on page 120). For 2012 forward, estimates are no longer available from the Geo-Heat Center. SEDS allocates the U.S. consumption for these series, estimated in the U.S. Energy Information Administration’s (EIA) *Monthly Energy Review*, to the states using each state’s average share of U.S. geothermal energy consumption for 2009 through 2011.

SEDS identifies these data series by the following names (“ZZ” in the variable name represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state). For the residential and industrial sectors, they represent all geothermal energy consumed:

- GEC4BZZ = geothermal energy consumed as direct heat or from heat pumps in the commercial sector by state, in billion British thermal units (Btu);
- GEICBZZ = geothermal energy consumed by the industrial sector by state, in billion Btu; and
- GERCBZZ = geothermal energy consumed by the residential sector by state, in billion Btu.

The U.S. totals for the state-level series are the sums of the state data:

$$\text{GEEGPUS} = \sum \text{GEEGPZZ}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{GEC5PUS} &= \Sigma \text{GEC5PZZ} \\ \text{GEC4BUS} &= \Sigma \text{GEC4BZZ} \\ \text{GEICBUS} &= \Sigma \text{GEICBZZ} \\ \text{GERCBUS} &= \Sigma \text{GERCBZZ}\end{aligned}$$

SEDS converts geothermal electricity net generation in the electric power sector and the commercial CHP and electricity-only facilities from kilowatthours (kWh) to British thermal units (Btu) using the constant heat content of electricity of 3.412 thousand Btu per kWh.

SEDS converts the values for the electric power sector in each state to Btu and the U.S. total is the sum of the state data:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{GEEGBZZ} &= \text{GEEGPZZ} * 3.412 \\ \text{GEEGBUS} &= \Sigma \text{GEEGBZZ}\end{aligned}$$

SEDS converts the values for geothermal energy consumed in the commercial CHP and electricity-only facilities in each state to Btu:

$$\text{GEC5BZZ} = \text{GEC5PZZ} * 3.412$$

Total commercial sector consumption is the sum of geothermal consumed as direct heat or from heat pumps and in CHP and electricity-only facilities. The U.S. total is the sum of the state data.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{GECCBZZ} &= \text{GEC5BZZ} + \text{GEC4BZZ} \\ \text{GECCBUS} &= \Sigma \text{GECCBZZ}\end{aligned}$$

The state totals for geothermal energy are the sum of the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors' use and the electric power sector's geothermal-based generation. The U.S. total is the sum of the state data.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{GETCBZZ} &= \text{GERCBZZ} + \text{GECCBZZ} + \text{GEICBZZ} + \text{GEEGBZZ} \\ \text{GETCBUS} &= \Sigma \text{GETCBZZ}\end{aligned}$$

Additional notes

1. Consumption estimates of geothermal energy in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors are from the Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center. For 1989 and 1994, the state data are based on surveys of geothermal equipment producers, distributors, and installers and state energy offices. For 1998 forward, the state estimates are developed by the Geo-Heat Center from discussions with industry sources.

SEDS uses the state data for 1989, 1994, and 1998 to estimate the state values for intervening years. States with the same value in two survey years are assigned that value for each intervening year. For states with increases or decreases in the survey data, SEDS allocates the difference evenly over the intervening years. If a state went from zero to a value or from a value to zero, SEDS assigns it a zero in the intervening years. SEDS sums the state data for each intervening year and adjusts states with increasing or decreasing values until the U.S. total equals the U.S. total estimated by the Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center.

2. During the SEDS 2022 data cycle, EIA updated the way we calculate primary energy consumption of electricity generation from noncombustible renewable energy sources (solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal) to Btu using the constant conversion of 3,412 Btu per kWh (the heat content of electricity). This method is called the *captured energy approach*. Before the SEDS 2022 cycle, EIA converted noncombustible renewable energy sources to Btu using the annual U.S. average heat content of fossil fuels consumed at steam-electric power plants (FFETKUS) as a conversion factor. That method is called the *fossil fuel equivalency approach*. The *captured energy approach* is more consistent with international energy statistics standards from the United Nations than the *fossil fuel equivalency approach*. See EIA's *Monthly Energy Review* Appendix E for more information. The annual values for FFETKUS are shown in the consumption technical notes, Appendix B, Table B1, <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-technical-notes-complete.php> and in the SEDS thermal conversion factors time series data files https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/total/csv/use_convfac.csv.

Data sources

GEC4BUS — Geothermal energy as direct heat or from heat pumps in the commercial sector in the United States.

- 2012 forward: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.2a and unpublished data.

GEC4BZZ — Geothermal energy consumed as direct heat or from heat pumps in the commercial sector by state.

- 1960 through 1988: No data available. Values assumed to be zero.
- 1989: Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center,

unpublished tables (April 1999) based on a survey.

- 1990 through 1993: U.S. totals are estimates from the Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center, unpublished tables. State data for 1989 and 1994 are used to estimate state values for the intervening years. For an explanation of the estimation methodology, see the “Additional Note” on page 120.
- 1994: Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center, unpublished tables (April 1999) based on a survey.
- 1995 through 1997: U.S. totals are from the Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center, unpublished tables. State data for 1994 and 1998 are used to estimate state values for the intervening years. For an explanation of the estimation methodology, see the “Additional Note” on page 120.
- 1998 through 2011: Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center, unpublished tables based on informal surveys and estimations.
- 2012 forward: Estimated by EIA, based on Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center data.

GEC5PZZ — Geothermal electricity net generation at utility-scale commercial CHP and electricity-only facilities by state.

- 1960 through 2017: Values are assumed to be zero.
- 2018 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.”

GEEGPZZ — Geothermal electricity net generation in the electric power sector by state.

- 1960 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms.

GEICBUS — Geothermal energy consumed by the industrial sector in the United States.

- 2012 forward: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.2b.

GEICBZZ — Geothermal energy consumed by the industrial sector by state.

- 1960 through 1988: No data available. Values assumed to be zero.
- 1989: Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center,

unpublished tables (April 1999) based on a survey.

- 1990 through 1993: U.S. totals are estimates from the Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center, unpublished tables. State data for 1989 and 1994 are used to estimate state values for the intervening years. For an explanation of the estimation methodology, see the “Additional Note” on page 120.
- 1994: Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center, unpublished tables, (April 1999) based on a survey.
- 1995 through 1997: U.S. totals are from the Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center, unpublished tables. State data for 1994 and 1998 are used to estimate state values for the intervening years. For an explanation of the estimation methodology, see the “Additional Note” on page 120.
- 1998 through 2011: Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center, unpublished tables based on informal surveys and estimations.
- 2012 forward: Estimated by EIA, based on Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center data.

GERCBUS — Geothermal energy consumed by the residential sector in the United States.

- 2012 forward: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.2a.

GERCBZZ — Geothermal energy consumed by the residential sector by state.

- 1960 through 1988: No data available. Values assumed to be zero.
- 1989: Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center, unpublished tables (April 1999) based on a survey.
- 1990 through 1993: U.S. totals are estimates from the Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center, unpublished tables. State data for 1989 and 1994 are used to estimate state values for the intervening years. For an explanation of the estimation methodology, see the “Additional Note” on page 120.
- 1994: Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center, unpublished tables (April 1999) based on a survey.
- 1995 through 1997: U.S. totals are from the Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center, unpublished tables. State data for 1994 and 1998 are used to estimate state values for

the intervening years. For an explanation of the estimation methodology, see the “Additional Note” on page 120.

- 1998 through 2011: Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center, unpublished tables based on informal surveys and estimations.
- 2012 forward: Estimated by EIA, based on Oregon Institute of Technology Geo-Heat Center data.

Hydroelectric power

The State Energy Data System (SEDS) estimates electricity generated from hydropower in the industrial and electric power sectors for 1960 forward, and in the commercial sector for 1989 forward. In the electric power sector, there are two types of hydroelectricity: conventional hydroelectricity and pumped-storage hydroelectricity. Conventional hydroelectricity uses falling water to drive turbines to produce electricity. Pumped-storage hydroelectricity is generated by releasing water that has been pumped into an elevated storage reservoir during off-peak periods to drive the turbines during times of peak demand. Electricity produced from pumped storage, when it can be identified separately, is not included in energy consumption estimates because the energy that was used to pump the water is already accounted for. The SEDS hydroelectricity data series are (“ZZ” in the name represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

- HVEGPZZ = conventional hydroelectricity net generation in the electric power sector by state, in million kilowatthours;
- HVC5PZZ = conventional hydroelectricity net generation at commercial CHP and electricity-only facilities by state, in million kilowatthours; and
- HVI5PZZ = conventional hydroelectricity net generation at industrial CHP and electricity-only facilities by state, in million kilowatthours.

The U.S. value for each of the series is the sum of the state data.

SEDS assumes total use of hydroelectricity in the commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors to be the electricity generated by conventional hydroelectricity. The U.S. total for each sector is the sum of the state values:

- HYCCPZZ = HVC5PZZ
- HYCCPUS = Σ HYCCPZZ
- HYICPZZ = HVI5PZZ
- HYICPUS = Σ HYICPZZ
- HYEGPZZ = HVEGPZZ
- HYEGPUS = Σ HYEGPZZ

SEDS converts hydroelectricity net generation from kilowatthours (kWh) to British thermal units (Btu) using the constant heat content of electricity of 3.412 thousand Btu per kWh.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{HYCCBZZ} &= \text{HYCCPZZ} * 3.412 \\ \text{HYICBZZ} &= \text{HYICPZZ} * 3.412 \\ \text{HYEGBZZ} &= \text{HYEGPZZ} * 3.412\end{aligned}$$

The U.S. value for each of the series is the sum of the state data. Total hydroelectricity consumption for each state is the sum of the commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors' generation.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{HYTCPZZ} &= \text{HYCCPZZ} + \text{HYICPZZ} + \text{HYEGPZZ} \\ \text{HYTCPUS} &= \Sigma \text{HYTCPZZ} \\ \text{HYTCBZZ} &= \text{HYCCBZZ} + \text{HYICBZZ} + \text{HYEGBZZ} \\ \text{HYTCBUS} &= \Sigma \text{HYTCBZZ}\end{aligned}$$

Additional notes

During the SEDS 2022 data cycle, EIA updated the way we calculate primary energy consumption of electricity generation from noncombustible renewable energy sources (solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal) to Btu using the constant conversion of 3,412 Btu per kWh (the heat content of electricity). This method is called the *captured energy approach*. Before the SEDS 2022 cycle, EIA converted noncombustible renewable energy sources to Btu using the annual U.S. average heat content of fossil fuels consumed at steam-electric power plants (FFETKUS) as a conversion factor. That method is called the *fossil fuel equivalency approach*. The *captured energy approach* is more consistent with international energy statistics standards from the United Nations than the *fossil fuel equivalency approach*. See EIA's *Monthly Energy Review* Appendix E for more information. The annual values for FFETKUS are shown in the consumption technical notes, Appendix B, Table B1, <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-technical-notes-complete.php> and in the SEDS thermal conversion factors time series data files https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/total/csv/use_convfac.csv.

Data sources

HVC5PZZ — Conventional hydroelectricity net generation at commercial CHP and electricity-only facilities by state.

- 1960 through 1988: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1989 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms.

HVI5PZZ — Conventional hydroelectricity net generation at industrial

CHP and electricity-only facilities by state.

- 1960 through 1978: Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1979 and 1980: EIA estimates based on previous years' data.
- 1981 through 1988: No data available. The 1980 data are repeated for each year.
- 1989 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms.

HVEGPZZ — Conventional hydroelectricity net generation in the electric power sector (includes pumped-storage hydroelectric power through 1989) by state.

- 1960 through 1977: Federal Power Commission, News Release, "Power Production, Fuel Consumption, and Installed Capacity Data."
- 1978 through 1980: EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Power Production, Fuel Consumption and Installed Capacity Data."
- 1981 through 1988: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms. The data rounded to gigawatthours are published in the following reports:
 - 1981 through 1985: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 1985*, Table 6.
 - 1986 and 1987: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 1987*, Table 18.
 - 1988: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 1989*, Table 14.
- 1989 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms.

Renewable diesel

Renewable diesel is a renewable fuel that is chemically equal to petroleum diesel and can be made from nearly any biomass feedstock, including: vegetable oils, animal fats, and recycled grease. Renewable diesel is similar to biodiesel, but with important differences. Renewable diesel production uses a hydrogenation process rather than the esterification process used to produce biodiesel. Because renewable diesel is a drop-in fuel, it meets [ASTM D975](#) specification for petroleum diesel and can be seamlessly blended, transported, and even co-processed with petroleum diesel.

Renewable diesel is most commonly used with, or as a substitute for, petroleum-derived diesel or distillate fuel oil in vehicles. While other sectors consume some smaller amounts of renewable diesel, the State Energy Data System (SEDS) assigns all renewable diesel consumption to the transportation sector because there is not enough information to allocate consumption to the other sectors. For 2001 forward, SEDS estimates renewable diesel consumption by state, as shown in the tables on primary energy consumption by source.

Physical units

SEDS identifies the renewable diesel consumption data series in physical units using the following names (“ZZ” in the variable name represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

B1TCPUS = renewable diesel total consumption in the United States, in thousand barrels; and
B1TCPZZ = renewable diesel total consumption by state, in thousand barrels.

For 2011 forward, the U.S. Energy Information Administration’s (EIA) *Monthly Energy Review* estimates U.S. total renewable diesel consumption.

For 2011 through 2016, SEDS assumes that 100% of U.S. renewable diesel consumption was in California, which dominated the early renewable diesel market in the United States. While some small amounts of renewable diesel consumption may have occurred in other states, there is no publicly available data for SEDS to estimate other states.

For 2017 forward, SEDS allocates U.S. total renewable diesel consumption proportionally to California, New York, and Oregon, using state-reported renewable diesel volumes. Both the [California Air](#)

[Resources Board](#) and [Oregon Department of Environmental Quality’s Clean Fuels Program](#) publish quarterly renewable diesel volumes for Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) credit and deficit reporting. SEDS calculates annual shares for each state from the quarterly data. In 2018, New York City had a pilot program for renewable diesel consumption for city vehicles. SEDS incorporates the data as reported by the [New York City Department of Citywide Administrative Services \(DCAS\)](#). SEDS applies the state shares proportionally to EIA’s U.S. total consumption to estimate the annual renewable diesel consumption in each state. While some small amounts of renewable diesel consumption may occur in other states, there is no publicly available data for SEDS to estimate other states.

SEDS assigns all renewable diesel consumption to the transportation sector (B1ACP):

B1ACPZZ = B1TCPZZ
B1ACPUS = ΣB1ACPZZ

British thermal units (Btu)

SEDS develops Btu renewable diesel consumption estimates as the product of the estimated physical unit consumption by EIA’s renewable diesel Btu conversion factor (5.494 million Btu per barrel). Btu consumption by state and for the United States are:

B1ACBZZ = B1ACPZZ * 5.494
B1ACBUS = ΣB1ACBZZ
B1TCBZZ = B1ACBZZ
B1TCBUS = ΣB1TCBZZ

Energy losses and co-products from renewable diesel production

Unlike fuel ethanol and biodiesel, EIA does not estimate energy losses and co-products from renewable diesel production because EIA does not have renewable diesel feedstock data.

Additional note

Because of differences in data sources and estimation methods, the ratio of renewable diesel consumption to distillate fuel oil consumption should not be interpreted as the average renewable diesel blend ratio.

Data sources

B1TCPUS — Renewable diesel total consumption in the United States.

- 1960 through 2010: No data available. EIA assumes the values to be zero.
- 2011 forward: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.4b.

Solar energy

Solar energy consumption includes solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity generation and solar thermal energy consumed as heat. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects data for electricity net generation in facilities with capacity of 1 megawatt or greater (utility-scale), on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms. Net generation in the electric power sector is available for 1984 forward and net generation at commercial and industrial utility-scale facilities are available for 2008 forward.

EIA estimates and reports data for photovoltaic electricity generation in facilities with a combined generator capacity less than 1 megawatt (small-scale) for the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors for 2014 forward in EIA's *Electric Power Annual*. SEDS calculates state-level generation for 1989 through 2013 by allocating the national estimate, published in EIA's *Monthly Energy Review* (MER), to the states using cumulative capacity of photovoltaic installation.

For solar thermal energy consumed as heat, that is, produced by non-electric applications such as pool heating and hot water heating, EIA estimates the national series for 1989 forward and publishes it in the MER. Although there are applications in the commercial and industrial sectors, they cannot be separately estimated, and all applications are included in the residential sector. The state-level estimation method is described on page 127.

Electric power sector

The electric power sector includes estimates of electricity produced from solar thermal and photovoltaic energy sources by electric utilities for 1984 forward, and by both electric utilities and independent power producers for 1989 forward. The SEDS data series is ("ZZ" in the variable name represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

SOEGPZZ = solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation in the electric power sector, for each state, in million kilowatthours.

The U.S. total for this series is the sum of the state data:

SOEGPUS = \sum SOEGPZZ

SEDS converts solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation

in the electric power sector from kilowatthours (kWh) to British thermal units (Btu) by using the constant heat content of electricity of 3.412 thousand Btu per kWh.

SEDS converts the values for the electric power sector in each state to Btu and the U.S. total is the sum of the state data:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{SOEGBZZ} &= \text{SOEGPZZ} * 3.412 \\ \text{SOEGBUS} &= \sum \text{SOEGBZZ}\end{aligned}$$

Commercial sector

Solar energy consumed by the commercial sector covers solar electricity generation at utility-scale and small-scale facilities. Data for solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and electricity-only plants with combined generator capacity of 1 megawatt or greater (utility-scale) are available for 2008 forward. The SEDS data series is ("ZZ" in the name represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

$$\text{SOC5PZZ} = \text{solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation at utility-scale commercial CHP and electricity-only facilities by state, in million kilowatthours.}$$

The U.S. value is the sum of the state data:

$$\text{SOC5PUS} = \sum \text{SOC5PZZ}$$

EIA estimates data for photovoltaic electricity generation at facilities with a combined generator capacity less than 1 megawatt (small-scale) in the commercial sector, not covered by EIA's power plant operations survey, for 2014 forward. The SEDS data series is ("ZZ" in the name represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

$$\text{SOC7PZZ} = \text{photovoltaic electricity generation at small-scale commercial facilities by state, in million kilowatthours.}$$

The U.S. value is the sum of the state data:

$$\text{SOC7PUS} = \sum \text{SOC7PZZ}$$

Before 2014, EIA estimates and reports U.S. small-scale photovoltaic electricity generation in the *Monthly Energy Review*. For 2006 through

2013, SEDS estimates state generation using historical growth rates of the state-level cumulative installed capacity that EIA estimated based on capacity of PV installations in the non-residential sector provided by the Interstate Renewable Energy Council (IREC) and aligned to the U.S. total. For 1989 through 2005, SEDS allocates the U.S. total to the states using 2006 state cumulative installed capacity shares.

SEDS calculates consumption in Btu using the constant heat content of electricity of 3.412 thousand Btu per kWh:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{SOC5BZZ} &= \text{SOC5PZZ} * 3.412 \\ \text{SOC7BZZ} &= \text{SOC7PZZ} * 3.412\end{aligned}$$

Total commercial sector solar energy consumption includes consumption of energy from both utility-scale and small-scale electricity generation:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{SOCCPZZ} &= \text{SOC5PZZ} + \text{SOC7PZZ} \\ \text{SOCCPUS} &= \sum \text{SOCCPZZ} \\ \text{SOCCBZZ} &= \text{SOC5BZZ} + \text{SOC7BZZ} \\ \text{SOCCBUS} &= \sum \text{SOCCBZZ}\end{aligned}$$

Industrial sector

Solar energy consumed by the industrial sector includes solar energy generation at utility-scale and small-scale facilities. Data for solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and electricity-only plants with combined generator capacity of 1 megawatt or greater (utility-scale) are available for 2008 forward. The SEDS data series is ("ZZ" in the name represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

$$\text{SOI5PZZ} = \text{solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation at utility-scale industrial CHP and electricity-only facilities by state, in million kilowatthours.}$$

The U.S. value is the sum of the state data:

$$\text{SOI5PUS} = \sum \text{SOI5PZZ}$$

EIA estimates data for photovoltaic electricity generation at facilities with a combined generator capacity less than 1 megawatt (small-scale) in the industrial sector, not covered by EIA's power plant operations survey, for 2014 forward. The SEDS data series is ("ZZ" in the name represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

SOI7PZZ = photovoltaic electricity generation at small-scale industrial facilities by state, in million kilowatthours.

The U.S. value is the sum of the state data:

$$\text{SOI7PUS} = \sum \text{SOI7PZZ}$$

Before 2014, EIA estimates and reports U.S. small-scale photovoltaic electricity generation in the *Monthly Energy Review*. For 2006 through 2013, SEDS estimates state generation using historical growth rates of the state-level cumulative installed capacity that EIA estimated based on capacity of PV installations in the non-residential sector published by the Interstate Renewable Energy Council (IREC) and aligned to the U.S. total. For 1989 through 2005, SEDS allocates the U.S. total to the states using 2006 state cumulative installed capacity shares.

SEDS calculates consumption in Btu using the constant heat content of electricity of 3.412 thousand Btu per kWh:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{SOI5BZZ} &= \text{SOI5PZZ} * 3.412 \\ \text{SOI7BZZ} &= \text{SOI7PZZ} * 3.412\end{aligned}$$

Total industrial sector solar energy consumption includes consumption of energy from both utility-scale and small-scale electricity generation:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{SOICPZZ} &= \text{SOI5PZZ} + \text{SOI7PZZ} \\ \text{SOICPUS} &= \sum \text{SOICPZZ} \\ \text{SOICBZZ} &= \text{SOI5BZZ} + \text{SOI7BZZ} \\ \text{SOICBUS} &= \sum \text{SOICBZZ}\end{aligned}$$

Residential sector

Solar energy consumed by the residential sector covers small-scale photovoltaic electricity generation and solar thermal energy consumed as heat. EIA estimates data in British thermal units (Btu) for U.S. solar thermal energy consumed as heat and publishes it in the *Monthly Energy Review* for 1989 forward:

$$\text{SOT8BUS} = \text{solar thermal energy consumed as heat in the United States, in billion Btu.}$$

The commercial and industrial sectors also consume solar thermal energy as heat, but those amounts cannot be separately estimated. SEDS includes all solar heat consumption in the residential sector.

EIA develops a state-level series for allocating the U.S. total to the states from accumulated data on shipments of solar thermal collectors to states, measured in square feet, as collected on Form EIA-63A, "Annual Solar Thermal Collector Manufacturers Survey," and predecessor forms. EIA published the data in the EIA *Renewable Energy Annual*. SEDS assumes that the retirement/replacement period for solar thermal collectors is 20 years. See "Additional Notes on Solar Energy" on page 128 for more details. The SEDS data series are ("ZZ" in the variable name represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

$$\text{SOTTPZZ} = \text{rolling 20-year accumulation of shipments of solar thermal energy collectors by state, in square feet.}$$

SEDS calculates the U.S. total of shipments of solar thermal energy collectors as the sum of the state data:

$$\text{SOTTPUS} = \sum \text{SOTTPZZ}$$

The survey EIA-63A was terminated in 2012 and data for 2010 forward are not available from EIA or other sources. SEDS uses the 2009 values for SOTTPZZ for 2010 forward.

SEDS allocates the U.S. solar thermal energy consumed as heat to the states as follows:

$$\text{SOT8BZZ} = (\text{SOTTPZZ} / \text{SOTTPUS}) * \text{SOT8BUS}$$

EIA estimates data for photovoltaic electricity generation by small-scale applications in the residential sector for 2014 forward. The SEDS data series is ("ZZ" in the name represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

$$\text{SOR7PZZ} = \text{photovoltaic electricity generation by small-scale applications in the residential sector by state, in million kilowatthours.}$$

The U.S. value is the sum of the state data:

$$\text{SOI7PUS} = \sum \text{SOI7PZZ}$$

Before 2014, EIA estimates and reports U.S. small-scale photovoltaic electricity generation in the *Monthly Energy Review*. For 2006 through 2013, SEDS estimates state generation using historical growth rates of the state-level cumulative installed capacity that EIA estimated based on capacity of PV installations in the residential sector provided by the

Interstate Renewable Energy Council (IREC) and aligned to the U.S. total. For 1989 through 2005, SEDS allocates the U.S. total to the states using 2006 state cumulative installed capacity shares.

SEDS calculates consumption in Btu using the constant heat content of electricity of 3,412 thousand Btu per kWh:

$$\text{SOR7BZZ} = \text{SOR7PZZ} * 3.412$$

Total residential sector solar energy consumption includes solar thermal energy consumed as heat and energy consumption from small-scale electricity generation:

$$\text{SORCBZZ} = \text{SOT8BZZ} + \text{SOR7BZZ}$$

$$\text{SORCBUS} = \sum \text{SORCBZZ}$$

Total consumption

Each state's total solar energy consumption is the sum of the sectors' values, and the U.S. total is the sum of the states' totals:

$$\text{SOTCBZZ} = \text{SOEGBZZ} + \text{SOCCBZZ} + \text{SOICBZZ} + \text{SORCBZZ}$$

$$\text{SOTCBUS} = \sum \text{SOTCBZZ}$$

Additional calculation

SEDS calculates total net generation from solar energy in both utility-scale and small-scale facilities and applications as follows:

$$\text{SOTGPZZ} = \text{SOR7PZZ} + \text{SOCCPZZ} + \text{SOICPZZ} + \text{SOEGPZZ}$$

$$\text{SOTGPUS} = \sum \text{SOTGPZZ}$$

Additional notes

1. For 1974 through 2009, shipments of solar thermal collectors in the United States, in thousand square feet, were collected on Form EIA-63A, "Annual Solar Thermal Collector Manufacturers Survey," (and predecessor forms). SEDS uses those data to develop this series for 1989 forward. SEDS accumulates the data annually based on the assumption that the replacement/retirement period for solar thermal collectors is 20 years. Data for 1974 through 1985 are available for the U.S. total only and SEDS allocates them to the states using the state-level average of the 1986 and 1987 shipments (the first years state-level data were collected). For 1974 through 1985, SEDS applies the state-level shares of those 1986

and 1987 values to the annual U.S. value. For 1986 forward, SEDS adjusts the U.S. data to remove Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Shipments of solar thermal collectors include high-temperature parabolic dish or trough collectors used by the electric power sector. Data for California (1986 through 1996, 1998 through 2001, 2008, and 2009), Arizona (2005, 2009), and Nevada (2006) are reduced by the shipments of high-temperature parabolic dish or trough collectors to the electric power sector as shown in the EIA *Renewable Energy Annual*. See SOTTPZZ Data Sources on page 129 for source table details.

2. During the SEDS 2022 data cycle, EIA updated the way we calculate primary energy consumption of electricity generation from noncombustible renewable energy sources (solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal) to Btu using the constant conversion of 3,412 Btu per kWh (the heat content of electricity). This method is called the *captured energy approach*. Before the SEDS 2022 cycle, EIA converted noncombustible renewable energy sources to Btu using the annual U.S. average heat content of fossil fuels consumed at steam-electric power plants (FFETKUS) as a conversion factor. That method is called the *fossil fuel equivalency approach*. The *captured energy approach* is more consistent with international energy statistics standards from the United Nations than the *fossil fuel equivalency approach*. See EIA's *Monthly Energy Review* Appendix E for more information. The annual values for FFETKUS are shown in the consumption technical notes, Appendix B, Table B1, <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-technical-notes-complete.php> and in the SEDS thermal conversion factors time series data files https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/total/csv/use_convfac.csv.

Data sources

SOC5PZZ — Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation at utility-scale commercial CHP and electricity-only facilities by state.

- 1960 through 2007: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

SOC7PUS — Photovoltaic electricity generation at small-scale commercial facilities in the United States.

- 1960 through 1988: No data available. Values are assumed to be

zero.

- 1989 through 2013: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.6.
- 2014 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Annual*, Table 3.4.B.

SOC7PZZ — Photovoltaic electricity generation at small-scale commercial facilities by state.

- 1960 through 1988: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1989 through 2013: Estimated by EIA.
- 2014 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Annual*, Table 3.21.

SOEGPZZ — Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation in the electric power sector by state.

- 1960 through 1983: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1984 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms.

SOI5PZZ — Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation at utility-scale industrial CHP and electricity-only facilities by state.

- 1960 through 2007: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

SOI7PUS — Photovoltaic electricity generation at small-scale industrial facilities in the United States.

- 1960 through 1988: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1989 through 2013: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.6.
- 2014 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Annual*, Table 3.5.B.

SOI7PZZ — Photovoltaic electricity generation at small-scale industrial facilities by state.

- 1960 through 1988: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1989 through 2013: Estimated by EIA.
- 2014 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Annual*, Table 3.21.

SOR7PUS — Photovoltaic electricity generation by small-scale applications in the residential sector in the United States.

- 1960 through 1988: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1989 through 2013: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.6.
- 2014 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Annual*, Table 3.6.

SOR7PZZ — Photovoltaic electricity generation by small-scale applications in the residential sector by state.

- 1960 through 1988: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1989 through 2013: Estimated by EIA.
- 2014 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Annual*, Table 3.21.

SOT8BUS — Solar thermal energy consumed as heat in the United States.

- 1960 through 1988: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1989 forward: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.5.

SOTTPZZ — Rolling 20-year accumulation of shipments of solar thermal energy collectors by state.

- 1960 through 1988: Values are set to zero in SEDS for consistency with SORCBUS.
- 1989 through 2009: Shipments of solar thermal collectors in the United States, in thousand square feet, for 1974 forward are collected on Form EIA-63A, "Annual Solar Thermal Collector Manufacturers Survey," (and predecessor forms) and used to develop this series for 1989 forward. The sources for these data series are
 - 1986 through 1993: EIA, *Solar Collector Manufacturing Activity* for each year. The specific table numbers are
 - 1986 through 1988, 1990: Table 5.
 - 1989: Table 4.
 - 1991 and 1992: Table 13.
 - 1993: Table 12.
 - 1994 through 2009: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual*. Data are from the report of the following year (i.e., 1994 data are published

in the *Renewable Energy Annual 1995*) for 1994 through 2000. Beginning in 2001, data are from the report of the same year.

The specific tables are

- 1994: Table 13.
- 1995: Table F9.
- 1996: Table 16.
- 1997: Table 15.
- 1998 and 1999: Table 12.
- 2000: Unpublished data.
- 2001 through 2003: Table 14.
- 2004 and 2005: Table 34.
- 2006 through 2009: Table 2.6.

Note: High-temperature parabolic dish or trough collectors shipped to the electric power sector are deducted from the solar thermal collector shipments. They are available in the following tables:

- 1986 through 1993: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 1995*, Table 13.
- 1994 through 2009: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual*. Data are from the report of the following year (i.e., 1994 data are published in the *Renewable Energy Annual 1995*) for 1994 through 2000. Beginning in 2001, data are from the report of the same year. The specific tables are
 - 1994: Table H3.
 - 1995: Table F10.
 - 1996: Table 17.
 - 1997: Table 19.
 - 1998 and 1999: Table 16.
 - 2000: Unpublished data.
 - 2001 through 2003: Table 18.
 - 2004 and 2005: Table 38.
 - 2006: Table 2.10.
 - 2007 through 2009: Table 2.13.

Wind energy

The State Energy Data System (SEDS) estimates wind electricity net generation in the electric power sector for 1983 forward. For 2009 forward, data for wind electricity net generation at utility-scale commercial and industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and electricity-only plants are available from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) electric power plant survey. The SEDS data series are (“ZZ” in the variable name represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

- WYEGPZZ = wind electricity net generation in the electric power sector, by state, in million kilowatthours;
- WYC5PZZ = wind electricity net generation at utility-scale commercial CHP and electricity-only facilities by state, in million kilowatthours; and
- WYI5PZZ = wind electricity net generation at utility-scale industrial CHP and electricity-only facilities by state, in million kilowatthours.

SEDS represents wind electricity net generation in the commercial and industrial sectors as:

- WYCCPZZ = WYC5PZZ
- WYICPZZ = WYI5PZZ

The U.S. total is the sum of the state data for each series.

SEDS converts wind electricity net generation from kilowatthours (kWh) to British thermal units (Btu) using the constant heat content of electricity of 3.412 thousand Btu per kWh.

- WYEBZZ = WYEGPZZ * 3.412
- WYC5BZZ = WYC5PZZ * 3.412
- WYI5BZZ = WYI5PZZ * 3.412
- WYCCBZZ = WYC5BZZ
- WYICBZZ = WYI5BZZ

The U.S. value for each of the series is the sum of the state data.

Each state’s total consumption of wind electricity is the sum of the sectors’ values, and the U.S. total is the sum of the states’ totals:

- WYTCPZZ = WYEGPZZ + WYCCPZZ + WYICPZZ
- WYTCPUS = ΣWYTCPZZ
- WYTCBZZ = WYEBZZ + WYCCBZZ + WYICBZZ

WYTCBUS = Σ WYTCBZZ

Additional notes

During the SEDS 2022 data cycle, EIA updated the way we calculate primary energy consumption of electricity generation from noncombustible renewable energy sources (solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal) to Btu using the constant conversion of 3,412 Btu per kWh (the heat content of electricity). This method is called the *captured energy approach*. Before the SEDS 2022 cycle, EIA converted noncombustible renewable energy sources to Btu using the annual U.S. average heat content of fossil fuels consumed at steam-electric power plants (FFET-KUS) as a conversion factor. That method is called the *fossil fuel equivalency approach*. The *captured energy approach* is more consistent with international energy statistics standards from the United Nations than the *fossil fuel equivalency approach*. See EIA's *Monthly Energy Review* Appendix E for more information. The annual values for FFET-KUS are shown in the consumption technical notes, Appendix B, Table B1, <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-technical-notes-complete.php> and in the SEDS thermal conversion factors time series data files https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/total/csv/use_convfac.csv.

Data sources

WYC5PZZ — Wind electricity net generation at utility-scale commercial CHP and electricity-only facilities by state.

- 1960 through 2008: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 2009 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.”

WYEGPZZ — Wind electricity net generation in the electric power sector by state.

- 1960 through 1982: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1983 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms.

WYI5PZZ — Wind electricity net generation at utility-scale industrial CHP and electricity-only facilities by state.

- 1960 through 2009: No data available. Values are assumed to be

zero.

- 2010 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.”

Wood and biomass waste

The State Energy Data System (SEDS) estimates wood consumption in the residential, commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors, as well as biomass waste (waste) consumption in the commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors. SEDS sums wood and waste consumption to create the combined *wood and waste* category.

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. Before 2001, waste also includes non-biomass waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources and tire-derived fuels) that SEDS does not separately estimate. For 2006 forward, waste includes “Other Biomass Liquids” (OBL) consumption, including some estimated biodiesel consumption, in the electric power sector.

Each energy-consuming sector uses different forms of wood and waste. The residential sector burns wood for space heating and cooking. The commercial sector burns wood for space heating, and uses wood, municipal waste, and landfill gas for steam heat and electricity generation. The industrial sector uses combustible industrial byproducts and wood chips for electricity generation and process steam. The electric power sector uses wood, industrial wood waste and waste gas, and municipal waste as co-firing or primary fuels to produce electricity.

Residential sector

Physical units

SEDS estimates wood consumption in the residential sector, but not biomass waste. Before 2015, SEDS estimates residential sector wood consumption in thousand cords and converts to British thermal units (Btu). For 2015 forward, EIA's source data has residential wood consumption in Btu only, not in physical units.

For 1960 through 1979, estimates of wood consumed in the residential sector by state are from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*. SEDS converts data published in thousand short tons to thousand cords using the factors of one short ton equals 17.2 million Btu (as published in the footnote of Table A4 of the publication) and 20 million Btu equal one cord of wood, (as published in EIA, *Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1993*, page 314).

For 1980 through 2014, SEDS develops state estimates using (1) U.S. total, Census division, and selected state data collected on the EIA triennial/ quadrennial survey, *Residential Energy Consumption Survey* (RECS), (2) U.S. residential wood consumption estimates published in EIA's *Annual Energy Review* (AER) or *Monthly Energy Review* (MER), and (3) U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, annual estimates of number of housing units by state from the Population Census or Annual Housing Survey (prior to 2005) or the number of occupied housing units that use wood as primary heating fuel from the *American Community Survey* (2005 through 2014).

RECS data are available in thousand cords for 1981, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2001, 2005, and 2009 only, and not for 2015 forward. The 1981 RECS provides wood consumption data for the national total and Census regions. For the other RECS years through 2009, RECS provides data for the national total and Census divisions. For 1993 through 2005, RECS also provides data for the four largest-consuming states—California, Florida, New York, and Texas. For 2009, SEDS uses RECS data available in the microdata file for 16 states (the top four states plus Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin) and 11 regions covering all the other states.

For the RECS data years prior to 2005, SEDS allocates the regional values to the states within each region in proportion to the U.S. Census Bureau data on housing units by state, assuming that no wood is consumed in the residential sector in Hawaii. For 2005 and 2009, SEDS uses the number of occupied housing units that use wood as primary heating fuel from the *American Community Survey* (3-Year Estimates) to allocate the regional values to the states.

For the other (non-RECS) years, SEDS converts the U.S. totals published in AER or MER from Btu to thousand cords using the factor of 20 million Btu per cord. They are then allocated to the states using the estimated state shares of the preceding available RECS year.

The SEDS state data for residential wood data in physical units through 2014 are (“ZZ” represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

WDRCPZZ = wood consumed by the residential sector of each state, in thousand cords.

The U.S. total is the sum of the states:

WDRCPUS = Σ WDRCPZZ

British thermal units (Btu)

For all years, SEDS estimates state residential wood consumption in Btu using various sources depending on the year (“ZZ” represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

WDRCBZZ = wood consumed by the residential sector of each state, in billion Btu.

For 1960 through 2014, SEDS converts the residential sector data in cords (WDRCPZZ) to Btu using the conversion factor of 20 million Btu per cord:

WDRCBZZ = WDRCPZZ * 20

The U.S. total is the sum of the states:

WDRCBUS = \sum WDRCBZZ

Beginning in 2015, EIA’s source data provides residential wood consumption data in Btu units only, not in physical units. In 2015, EIA’s *Residential Energy Consumption Survey* (RECS) did not produce state or region wood estimates in its publication or microdata files, so SEDS uses other data sources. In 2020, RECS published state-level wood estimates for all 50 states and DC in its microdata files for the first time, and SEDS uses the RECS data for states with statistically significant RECS wood consumption estimates and other data sources for states without statistically significant RECS data.

For 2015 through 2019, SEDS estimates state residential wood consumption in billion Btu, using (1) U.S. total residential wood consumption estimates published in EIA’s *Monthly Energy Review* (MER), (2) the annual estimated number of occupied housing units that use wood as primary heating fuel from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *American Community Survey* (ACS), and (3) state population-weighted heating degree days (HDD) from the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). SEDS assigns an adjusted temperature-based HDD using EIA internal estimates for Hawaii. The MER U.S.-level residential wood consumption estimates in Btu (WDRCBUS) directly come from RECS for years in which RECS has data (2015), and annual growth rates from EIA’s *Annual Energy Outlook* to estimate the gap years between RECS publications. To estimate state residential wood consumption, first SEDS calculates state-level shares using the product of ACS housing units that use wood as primary heating fuel and state HDDs. Then, SEDS allocates the U.S.-

level residential wood consumption (WDRCBUS) from the MER to the states proportionally to each state’s ACS and HDD data to estimate final state residential wood consumption (WDRCBZZ).

For 2020 forward, SEDS estimates state residential wood consumption in billion Btu using (1) MER U.S. total residential wood consumption estimates, (2) RECS state wood consumption microdata, (3) ACS annual estimated number of occupied housing units that use wood as primary heating fuel by state, and (4) NOAA state population-weighted HDDs. Depending on the year and if RECS state microdata are statistically significant, SEDS estimates state wood consumption using different methodologies.

In 2020, RECS state wood consumption microdata are available. For states with statistically significant RECS wood microdata (those with 20 or more respondents and an unpublished relative standard error (RSE) less than or equal to 30%), SEDS uses the weighted RECS state estimate directly. For the other states that do not have statistically significant wood data, SEDS uses a different method. First, SEDS calculates the U.S. remainder portion as the MER U.S. total minus the statistically significant states from RECS. Then, SEDS allocates that remainder total to the other states proportionally to the calculated state share of annual ACS homes that primarily heat with wood multiplied by state HDDs.

For 2021 forward, no RECS data are available. To estimate the states, first SEDS splits the MER U.S. total into two portions: the statistically significant RECS state portion and the other portion for not statistically significant states using the same share of U.S. total from the 2020 RECS data. For states that had statistically significant RECS 2020 wood microdata, SEDS applies the same 2020 RECS state shares to the statistically significant U.S. portion to estimate state wood consumption. For the other states that did not have statistically significant RECS 2020 wood data, SEDS allocates the not statistically significant U.S. portion to the states proportionally to the calculated annual state product of annual ACS homes that primarily heat with wood multiplied by state HDDs.

Data sources

WDRCPZZ — Wood energy consumed by the residential sector by state, in thousand cords (through 2014).

- 1960 through 1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A4.
- 1980 through 2014: U.S. totals published in the EIA *Annual Energy Review* (AER) or *Monthly Energy Review* (MER), Table

10.2a.

- 1980 through 1983: U.S. Census region wood consumption in thousand cords from Form EIA-457, “1981 *Residential Energy Consumption Survey*” is allocated to the states within each region in proportion to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *American Housing Survey*, “Total Housing Units for States, July 1, 1981.”
- 1984 through 1986: U.S. Census division wood consumption in thousand cords from Form EIA-457, “1984 *Residential Energy Consumption Survey*” is allocated to the states within each division in proportion to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *American Housing Survey*, “Total Housing Units for States, July 1, 1984.”
- 1987 through 1989: U.S. Census division wood consumption in thousand cords from Form EIA-457, “1987 *Residential Energy Consumption Survey*” is allocated to the states within each division in proportion to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *American Housing Survey*, “Total Housing Units for States, July 1, 1987.”
- 1990 through 1992: U.S. Census division wood consumption in thousand cords is from Form EIA-457, “1990 *Residential Energy Consumption Survey*.” State-level estimates are available for 1993 for California, Florida, New York, and Texas from the Form EIA-457, “1993 *Residential Energy Consumption Survey*.” Those four states’ percentages of their respective Census division totals in the 1993 survey are applied to the 1990 Census division data to derive their 1990 values. Wood consumption by the other states in each division is estimated by allocating the remaining division data to the states in proportion to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Internet file (ST-98-51) “Estimates of Housing Units,...Annual Time Series,... (includes revised April 1, 1990 census housing...)” column titled “4/1/90 Census” at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/1990-2000/housing/totals/st-98-51.txt>.
- 1993 through 1996: Residential wood consumption data for U.S. Census divisions and for California, Florida, New York, and Texas are from Form EIA-457, “1993 *Residential Energy Consumption Survey*.” Data for the other states in each division are estimated by allocating the remaining division data to the states in proportion to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Internet file (ST-98-51) “Estimates of Housing Units,...Annual Time Series, July 1, 1991 to July 1, 1998...,” column titled “7/1/93” at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/1990-2000/housing/totals/st-98-51.txt>.

[surveys/popest/tables/1990-2000/housing/totals/st-98-51.txt](https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/1990-2000/housing/totals/st-98-51.txt).

- 1997 through 2000: Residential wood consumption data for U.S. Census divisions and for California, Florida, New York, and Texas are from Form EIA-457, “1997 *Residential Energy Consumption Survey*.” Data for the other states in each division are estimated by allocating the remaining division data to the states in proportion to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Internet file (ST-98-51) “Estimates of Housing Units,...Annual Time Series, July 1, 1991 to July 1, 1998...,” column titled “7/1/97” at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/1990-2000/housing/totals/st-98-51.txt>.
- 2001 through 2004: Residential wood consumption data for U.S. Census divisions and for California, Florida, New York, and Texas are from Form EIA-457, “2001 *Residential Energy Consumption Survey*.” Data for the other states in each division are estimated by allocating the remaining division data to the states in proportion to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Internet file “Table 1. Annual Estimates of Housing Units for the United States and States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007,” column titled “July 1, 2001” at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest.html>.
- 2005 through 2008: Residential wood consumption data for U.S. Census divisions and for California, Florida, New York, and Texas are from Form EIA-457, “2005 *Residential Energy Consumption Survey*.” Data for the other states in each division are estimated by allocating the remaining division data to the states in proportion to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2005-2007 *American Community Survey* 3-Year Estimates, Series B25040, by state, Occupied Housing Units by House Heating Fuel, item titled “Wood,” at <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.
- 2009 through 2014: Residential wood consumption data for 16 states and 11 regions are from Form EIA-457, “2009 *Residential Energy Consumption Survey*.” Data for the states in each region are estimated by allocating the regional data to the states in proportion to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2008-2010 *American Community Survey* 3-Year Estimates, Series B25040, by state, Occupied Housing Units by House Heating Fuel, item titled “Wood,” at <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.
- 2015 forward: No data available.

WDRCBUS — Wood energy consumed by the residential sector in the

United States, in billion Btu (2015 forward).

- 2015 forward: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.2a.

WDRCBZZ — Wood energy consumed by the residential sector by state, in billion Btu (2015 forward).

- 2015 through 2019: Estimated by EIA using state allocators derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *American Community Survey* (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, Series B25040, by state, Occupied Housing Units by House Heating Fuel, item titled “Wood,” at <https://data.census.gov/> and U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Centers for Environmental Information, historical state-level heating degree days (HDD) data at <ftp://ftp.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/cirs/climdiv/> (use Microsoft Edge “Internet Explorer mode”) and National Weather Service Climate Prediction Service, Degree Days Statistics at https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/cdus/degree_days/.
- 2020 forward: Estimated by EIA using statistically significant *Residential Energy Consumption Survey* (RECS) data using the variables for wood consumption (BTUWD) and appropriate statistical weights (NWEIGHT) <https://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/2020/index.php?view=microdata>; U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *American Community Survey* (ACS) 1-Year Estimates (2021 forward) and 5-Year Estimates (2020) Series B25040, by state, Occupied Housing Units by House Heating Fuel, item titled “Wood,” at <https://data.census.gov/> and U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Centers for Environmental Information, historical state-level heating degree days (HDD) data at <ftp://ftp.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/cirs/climdiv/> (use Microsoft Edge “Internet Explorer mode”) and National Weather Service Climate Prediction Service, Degree Days Statistics at https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/cdus/degree_days/.

Commercial sector

For 1960 through 1979, estimates of wood consumed in the commercial sector by state are from the EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy*

Consumption from 1949 to 1981. SEDS converts the data published in thousand short tons to billion Btu by using the conversion factor of one short ton equals 17.2 million Btu. The report assumed that wood is consumed in the commercial sector in proportion to consumption in the residential sector each year. For 1980 through 1988, national-level commercial wood consumption estimates in trillion Btu are from the EIA, *Annual Energy Review* (AER). Using the same methodology as for previous years, SEDS allocates the national data to the states in proportion to residential sector wood use each year.

For 1989 forward, SEDS uses the state-level data on wood and waste consumption by commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and electricity-only plants from Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms and the U.S. total wood consumption in the commercial sector from the AER or the *Monthly Energy Review* (MER). SEDS subtracts the sum of the state commercial CHP and electricity-only plant wood consumption from the AER/MER national commercial sector total and allocates the remainder to the states in proportion to each state’s residential sector wood use each year.

The data series described above, used to estimate SEDS wood and waste consumption in the commercial sector, are identified as follows (“ZZ” in the variable names represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

WDCCBUS =	wood consumed by the commercial sector in the United States, in billion Btu;
WDC3BZZ =	wood consumed by CHP and electricity-only facilities in the commercial sector of each state, in billion Btu; and
WSC3BZZ =	waste consumed by CHP and electricity-only facilities in the commercial sector of each state, in billion Btu.

The U.S. totals are the sum of the states:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WDC3BUS} &= \sum \text{WDC3BZZ} \\ \text{WSC3BUS} &= \sum \text{WSC3BZZ} \end{aligned}$$

SEDS calculates the national total wood consumed by commercial entities other than CHP and electricity-only facilities as shown below and allocates those volumes to the states in proportion to the residential wood consumption series as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WDC4BUS} &= \text{WDCCBUS} - \text{WDC3BUS} \\ \text{WDC4BZZ} &= (\text{WDRCPZZ} / \text{WDRCPUS}) * \text{WDC4BUS} \end{aligned}$$

SEDS calculates state totals of commercial wood consumption as the sum of consumption by CHP and electricity-only facilities and the remaining commercial sector:

$$WDCCBZZ = WDC3BZZ + WDC4BZZ$$

SEDS assumes state total commercial consumption of waste is equal to commercial waste consumption by CHP and electricity-only facilities, which are the only commercial facilities with waste consumption. The U.S. total is the sum of the states:

$$\begin{aligned} WSCCBZZ &= WSC3BZZ \\ WSCCBUS &= \Sigma WSCCBZZ \end{aligned}$$

SEDS calculates the total wood and waste consumption in the commercial sector as the sum of wood consumption and waste consumption, and calculates the U.S. total as the sum of the state data:

$$\begin{aligned} WWCCBZZ &= WDCCBZZ + WSCCBZZ \\ WWCCBUS &= \Sigma WWCCBZZ \end{aligned}$$

Data sources

WDC3BZZ — Wood energy consumed by CHP and electricity-only facilities in the commercial sector of each state.

- 1960 through 1988: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1989 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms, <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia923/>.

WDCCBUS — Wood consumed by the commercial sector in the United States.

- 1960 through 1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A7.
- 1980 through 2010: EIA, *Annual Energy Review*, Table 10.2a.
- 2011 forward: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.2a.

WSC3BZZ — Waste energy consumed by CHP and electricity-only facilities in the commercial sector of each state.

- 1960 through 1988: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.

- 1989 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms, <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia923/>.

Industrial sector

SEDS presents industrial wood and waste consumption only in Btu because its components are measured in a variety of different physical units (such as tons, cubic feet, and kilowatt-hours). There are two groups of users: (1) industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and electricity-only facilities and (2) other industrial entities.

For 1989 forward, state-level data on wood and waste consumption by industrial CHP and electricity-only facilities are available from Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms. SEDS assigns the following variable names to the series (“ZZ” in the variable name represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

- WDI3BZZ = wood consumed by CHP and electricity-only facilities in the industrial sector in each state, in billion Btu; and
- WSI3BZZ = waste consumed by CHP and electricity-only facilities in the industrial sector of each state, in billion Btu.

Before 1989, SEDS assumes wood and waste consumed by industrial CHP and electricity-only facilities to be zero.

The U.S. totals are the sum of the states:

$$\begin{aligned} WDI3BUS &= \Sigma WDI3BZZ \\ WSI3BUS &= \Sigma WSI3BZZ \end{aligned}$$

SEDS identifies wood and waste consumed by all other industries (mainly the manufacturing sector) by the following names:

- WDI4BZZ = wood consumed for other uses in the industrial sector of each state, in billion Btu; and
- WSI4BZZ = waste consumed for other uses in the industrial sector of each state, in billion Btu.

For 1960 through 1979, industrial sector wood and waste consumption estimates by state are from the EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*. SEDS converts the data from thousand short tons to billion Btu using the factor of one short ton equals 17.2 million Btu.

For 1980 through 1995, SEDS derives estimates using the national-

level data series published in the EIA *Annual Energy Review* (AER) or *Monthly Energy Review* (MER). National wood and waste consumption by type is collected by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) on the EIA triennial survey Form EIA-846, *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey* (MECS) for 1985, 1988, 1991, and 1994. SEDS assumes that wood and waste use in the manufacturing sector occurs primarily in the industries included in SIC series 2421 (sawmills and planing mills), 2511 (wood household furniture), 2621 (paper mills), 2046 (wet corn milling), and 2061 (raw cane sugar). SEDS estimates the amount of wood and waste consumed by each of the SIC groups of industries from the MECS data, and uses the MECS proportions to allocate the U.S. totals from the AER/MER to SIC groups for each year. SEDS allocates the SIC annual subtotals to the states using state-level data on the value added in manufacturing processes for each of the SIC series listed above, as published in the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Census of Manufactures, Industry Series, for 1982, 1987, and 1992.

Estimates for 1996 forward use the same methodology used for 1980 through 1995 with the exception that the U.S. Census Bureau, *Economic Census* data for 1997 forward use North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) instead of SIC and for 2006 forward SEDS uses “value of shipments” data instead of “value added” data from the *Economic Census*. For SIC vs NAICS codes, some categories are directly comparable and some are closely comparable. The NAICS codes used for estimating wood consumption are: 311221, 313, 321113, 3212, 322121 (for 2015 and earlier *Economic Census*) or 322120 (for 2022 *Economic Census*), 322130, and 3372. The NAICS codes used for estimating waste consumption are: 311221, 311311 (for 2007 and earlier *Economic Census*) or 311314 (for 2012 *Economic Census*), 313, 32191, 322122 (for 2015 and earlier *Economic Census*) or 322120 (for 2022 *Economic Census*), 322130, and 3372. The EIA survey Form EIA-846, MECS, also uses NAICS codes in the surveys for 1998 forward. The discontinuity in these state allocating series caused by the change from SIC to NAICS and “value added” to “value of shipments” categories are not significant in light of the broad assumptions of the estimation methodology.

For 2011 forward, SEDS assumes two-thirds of the U.S. industrial waste consumption to be landfill gas, which is used to generate heat or electricity. To allocate landfill gas consumption to the states, SEDS uses data on landfill gas flow for all operational landfill projects with capacity under 1 megawatt from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Landfill Methane Outreach Program to compile the state shares. SEDS allocates the remaining one-third of WSI4B to the states using the MECS

data and *Economic Census* data as explained above. WSI4B is the sum of the two components.

The U.S. totals are the sum of the states:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{WDI4BUS} &= \Sigma \text{WDI4BZZ} \\ \text{WSI4BUS} &= \Sigma \text{WSI4BZZ}\end{aligned}$$

SEDS calculates industrial sector wood and waste consumption as the sum of consumption by CHP and electricity-only facilities and consumption by other industries:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{WDICBZZ} &= \text{WDI3BZZ} + \text{WDI4BZZ} \\ \text{WDICBUS} &= \Sigma \text{WDICBZZ} \\ \text{WSICBZZ} &= \text{WSI3BZZ} + \text{WSI4BZZ} \\ \text{WSICBUS} &= \Sigma \text{WSICBZZ}\end{aligned}$$

SEDS calculates total wood and waste consumed by other industries as the sum of wood consumption and the sum of waste consumption, and calculates the U.S. total as the sum of the state data:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{WWI4BZZ} &= \text{WDI4BZZ} + \text{WSI4BZZ} \\ \text{WWI4BUS} &= \Sigma \text{WWI4BZZ}\end{aligned}$$

SEDS calculates the total industrial sector as the sum of wood consumption and the sum of waste consumption, and calculates the U.S. total as the sum of the state data:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{WWICBZZ} &= \text{WDICBZZ} + \text{WSICBZZ} \\ \text{WWICBUS} &= \Sigma \text{WWICBZZ}\end{aligned}$$

Data sources

WDI3BZZ — Wood consumed by CHP and electricity-only facilities in the industrial sector by state.

- 1960 through 1988: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1989 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms, <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia923/>.

WDI4BZZ — Wood consumed by the industrial sector other than CHP and electricity-only facilities by state.

- 1960 through 1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy*

Consumption from 1949 to 1981, Table A10.

- 1980 forward: EIA estimates developed by using three data sources. U.S. totals for each year are as published for selected years in the EIA, *Annual Energy Review* (AER), Table 10.2b, or *Monthly Energy Review* (MER), Table 10.2b.
 - 1980 through 1985: U.S. totals from the AER are allocated to Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) groups 20, 24, 25, and 26 based on data from the Form EIA-846, “*Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey 1985*,” Table 3, Columns “Major Byproducts” and “Other.” These SIC subtotals are allocated to the states using state-level series from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *1982 Census of Manufactures*, Table 2, column titled “Value Added by Manufacturer,” from the publications for Industry 2061 Raw Cane Sugar, Industry 2046 Wet Corn Milling, Industry 2421 Sawmills and Planing Mills, Industry 2511 Wood Household Furniture, Industry 2621 Paper Mills, and Industry 2631 Paperboard Mills. The state values for each of the four SIC groups are summed to derive state total wood and waste industrial consumption estimates.
 - 1986 through 1989: U.S. totals from the AER are allocated to SIC groups 20, 24, 25, and 26 based on data from the Form EIA-846, “*Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey 1988*,” Tables 2 and 18, columns “Pulping Liquor,” “Roundwood,” and “Wood Chips.” These SIC subtotals are allocated to the states using state-level series from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *1987 Census of Manufactures*, Table 2, column titled “Value Added by Manufacturer,” from the publications for Industry 2061 Raw Cane Sugar, Industry 2046 Wet Corn Milling, Industry 2421 Sawmills and Planing Mills, Industry 2511 Wood Household Furniture, Industry 2621 Paper Mills, and Industry 2631 Paperboard Mills. The state values for each of the four SIC groups are summed to derive state total industrial wood consumption estimates. For 1989 only, state-level data on wood consumption by combined heat and power (CHP) and electricity-only facilities are available from the Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report” in billion Btu. These CHP and electricity-only state data are summed and subtracted from the AER U.S. total. The remaining value is assumed to be the manufacturing sector and is allocated to the states using the method above. The state values for each of the four SIC groups and the CHP and electricity-only facilities are summed to derive state total industrial wood consumption estimates.

- 1990 through 1993: State-level data on wood consumption by CHP and electricity-only facilities from the Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report” in billion Btu are summed and subtracted from the AER U.S. total. The remaining national value is allocated to SIC groups 20, 24, 25, and 26 based on unpublished data on pulping liquor, roundwood, and wood chips from the Form EIA-846, “*Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey 1991* (MECS).” SIC groups 20 and 26 are grouped as “Other” in MECS. The proportions of those two groups in the 1988 and 1994 MECS are averaged and used to estimate the breakout for 1991. These SIC subtotals are allocated to the states using state-level series from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *1992 Census of Manufactures*, Table 2, column titled “Value Added by Manufacturer,” from the publications for Industry 2061 Raw Cane Sugar, Industry 2046 Wet Corn Milling, Industry 2421 Sawmills and Planing Mills, Industry 2541 Wood Partitions and Fixtures, and Industry 2621 Paper Mills. The state values for each of the four SIC groups and the CHP and electricity-only facilities are summed to derive State total industrial wood consumption estimates.
- 1994 and 1995: State-level data on wood consumption by CHP and electricity-only facilities from the Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report” in billion Btu are summed and subtracted from the AER U.S. total. The remaining national value is allocated to SIC groups 20, 24, 25, 26, and “Other” based on data from the Form EIA-846, “*1994 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*,” Table A7, columns “Pulping or Black Liquor,” “Wood from Trees,” and “Wood from Mills.” These SIC subtotals are allocated to the states using state-level series from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *1992 Census of Manufactures*, Table 2, column titled “Value Added by Manufacturer,” from the publications for Industry 2061 Raw Cane Sugar, Industry 2046 Wet Corn Milling, Industry 2421 Sawmills and Planing Mills, Industry 2511 Wood Household Furniture, Industry 2621 Paper Mills, and Industry 2631 Paperboard Mills. The state values for each of the five SIC groups and the CHP and electricity-only facilities are summed to derive state total industrial wood consumption estimates.
- 1996 and 1997: State-level data on wood consumption by CHP and electricity-only facilities from the Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report,” in billion Btu are summed and subtracted from the AER U.S. total. The remaining national value is allocated to SIC groups 20, 24, 25, 26, and “Other”

based on data from the Form EIA-846, “1994 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*,” Table A7, columns “Pulping or Black Liquor,” “Wood from Trees,” and “Wood from Mills.” These SIC subtotals are allocated to the states using state-level series from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 1997 *Economic Census*. In the *Economic Census* the SIC groupings for the state data are replaced by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry groups. The two industry classification systems are not identical, but NAICS groups are chosen that compare with SIC categories as closely as possible. The state series are from Table 2, column titled “Value Added by Manufacturer,” from the publications for NAICS Industry 311221 Wet Corn Milling (for SIC 20 Food), Industry 321113 Sawmills, and Industry 3212 Engineered Wood Product Manufacturing (for SIC 24 Wood), Industry 3372 Office Furniture Manufacturing (for SIC 25 Furniture), Industry 322121 Paper Mills, and Industry 322130 Paperboard Mills (for SIC 26 Paper), and Industry 313 Textile Mills (for Other SIC). The state values for each of the five NAICS group subtotals and the CHP and electricity-only facilities are summed to derive state total industrial wood consumption estimates.

- 1998 forward: State-level data on wood consumption by CHP and electricity-only facilities from the Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms, in billion Btu are summed and subtracted from the AER/MER U.S. total. The remaining national value is allocated to NAICS industry groups 311, 321, 322, 337, and “Other” based on data from the Form EIA-846, *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey* (MECS), 1998 (for 1998-2001), 2002 (for 2002-2005), 2006 (for 2006-2009), 2010 (for 2010-2013), 2014 (for 2014-2017), and 2018 (for 2018 forward), table entitled “Selected Wood and Wood-Related Products in Fuel Consumption,” columns “Pulping or Black Liquor,” “Wood from Trees,” and “Wood from Mills.” These NAICS subtotals are allocated to the states using state-level series from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *Economic Census* for 1997 (1998-2000), 2002 (2001-2005), 2007 (2006-2010), 2012 (2011-2016), 2017 (for 2017-2021), and 2022 (for 2022 forward). For 1997 and 2002, the *Economic Census* state series are from Table 2, column titled “Value Added by Manufacturer,” from the publications for NAICS Industry 311221 Wet Corn Milling (for NAICS 311 Food), Industry 321113 Sawmills, and Industry 3212 Engineered Wood Product Manufacturing (for NAICS 321 Wood products), Industry 3372

Office Furniture Manufacturing (for NAICS 337 Furniture), Industry 322121 Paper Mills, and Industry 322130 Paperboard Mills (for NAICS 322 Paper), and Industry 313 Textile Mills (for Other NAICS). For 2007 forward, the state series are the “Value of Shipments” data for the specific industries. For 2022 forward, SEDS uses NAICS code 322120 for Paper Mills instead of NAICS codes 322121

- and 322122, because the *Economic Census* combined those two former categories into one category. *Economic Census* data are available at <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

WSI3BZZ — Waste consumed by CHP and electricity-only facilities in the industrial sector by state.

- 1960 through 1988: No data available. Values are assumed to be zero.
- 1989 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms, <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia923/>.

WSI4BZZ — Waste consumed by the industrial sector other than CHP and electricity-only facilities by state.

- 1960 through 1980: No data available. Values assumed to be zero.
- 1981 forward: EIA estimates developed by using three data sources. U.S. totals for each year are as published for selected years in the EIA, *Annual Energy Review* (AER), Table 10.2b, or *Monthly Energy Review* (MER), Table 10.2b.
 - 1981 through 1985: U.S. totals from the AER are allocated to Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC) groups 20, 24, 25, and 26 based on data from the EIA “*Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey* 1985 (MECS),” Table 3, columns “Major By-products” and “Other.” These SIC subtotals are allocated to the states using state-level series from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *1982 Census of Manufactures*, Table 2, column titled “Value Added by Manufacturer,” from the publications for Industry 2061 Raw Cane Sugar, Industry 2046 Wet Corn Milling, Industry 2421 Sawmills and Planing Mills, Industry 2511 Wood Household Furniture, Industry 2621 Paper Mills, and Industry 2631 Paperboard Mills. The state values for each of the four SIC groups are summed to derive state total industrial waste consumption estimates.
 - 1986 through 1989: U.S. totals from the AER are allocated to SIC groups 20, 24, 25, and 26 based on data from the Form EIA-846, “*Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey* 1988,” Tables 2 and 18, columns “Waste” and “Biomass.” These SIC subtotals are allocated to the states using state-level series from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *1987 Census of Manufactures*, Table 2, column titled “Value Added by

Manufacturer,” from the publications for Industry 2061 Raw Cane Sugar, Industry 2046 Wet Corn Milling, Industry 2421 Sawmills and Planing Mills, Industry 2511 Wood Household Furniture, Industry 2621 Paper Mills, and Industry 2631 Paperboard Mills. The state values for each of the four SIC groups are summed to derive state total industrial waste consumption estimates. For 1989 only, state-level data on waste consumption by CHP and electricity-only facilities are available from the Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report” in billion Btu. These CHP and electricity-only state data are summed and subtracted from the AER U.S. total. The remaining value is assumed to be the manufacturing sector and is allocated to the states using the method above. The state values for each of the four SIC groups and the CHP and electricity-only facilities are summed to derive state total industrial waste consumption estimates.

- 1990 through 1993: State-level data on waste consumption by CHP and electricity-only facilities from the Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report” in billion Btu are summed and subtracted from the AER U.S. total. The remaining national value is allocated to SIC groups 20, 24, 25, and 26 based on unpublished data on waste and biomass from the Form EIA-846, “*Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey* 1991 (MECS).” SIC groups 20 and 26 are grouped as “Other” in MECS 1991. The proportions of those two groups in the 1988 and 1994 MECS are averaged and used to estimate the breakout for 1991. These SIC subtotals are allocated to the states using state-level series from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *1992 Census of Manufactures*, Table 2, column titled “Value Added by Manufacturer,” from the publications for Industry 2061 Raw Cane Sugar, Industry 2046 Wet Corn Milling, Industry 2421 Sawmills and Planing Mills, Industry 2541 Wood Partitions and Fixtures, and Industry 2621 Paper Mills. The state values for each of the four SIC groups and the CHP and electricity-only facilities are summed to derive state total industrial waste consumption estimates.
- 1994 and 1995: State-level data on waste consumption by CHP and electricity-only facilities from the Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report” in billion Btu are summed and subtracted from the AER U.S. total. The remaining national value is allocated to SIC groups 20, 24, 25, 26, and “Other” based on data from the Form EIA-846, “*1994 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*,” Table A7, columns “Agricultural Waste” and “Wood and Paper Refuse.” These SIC subtotals are allocated

to the states using state-level series from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *1992 Census of Manufactures*, Table 2, column titled “Value Added by Manufacturer,” from the publications for Industry 2061 Raw Cane Sugar, Industry 2046 Wet Corn Milling, Industry 2421 Sawmills and Planing Mills, Industry 2511 Wood Household Furniture, Industry 2621 Paper Mills, and Industry 2631 Paperboard Mills. The state values for each of the five SIC groups and the CHP and electricity-only facilities are summed to derive state total industrial waste consumption estimates.

- 1996 and 1997: State-level data on waste consumption by CHP and electricity-only facilities from the Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report” or Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report” in billion Btu are summed and subtracted from the AER U.S. total. The remaining national value is allocated to SIC groups 20, 24, 25, 26, and “Other” based on data from the Form EIA-846, “1994 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*,” Table A7, columns “Agricultural Waste” and “Wood and Paper Refuse.” These SIC subtotals are allocated to the states using state-level series from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *1997 Economic Census*. In the *Economic Census* the SIC groupings for the state data are replaced by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry groups. The two industry classification systems are not identical, but NAICS groups are chosen that compare with SIC categories as closely as possible. The state series are from Table 2, column titled “Value Added by Manufacturer,” from the publications for NAICS Industry 311311 Sugar Cane Mills, and Industry 311221 Wet Corn Milling (for SIC 20 Food), Industry 321912 Cut Stock, Resawing Lumber, and Planing (for SIC 24 Wood), Industry 3372 Office Furniture Manufacturing (for SIC 25 Furniture), Industry 322122 Newsprint Mills, and Industry 322130 Paperboard Mills (for SIC 26 Paper), and Industry 313 Textile Mills (for Other SIC). The state values for each of the five NAICS group subtotals and the CHP and electricity-only facilities are summed to derive state total industrial waste consumption estimates.
- 1998 through 2010: State-level data on waste consumption by CHP and electricity-only facilities from the Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms, in billion Btu are summed and subtracted from the AER/MER U.S. total. The remaining national value is allocated to NAICS industry groups 311, 321, 337, and 322, and “Other” based on data from the

Form EIA-846, *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*, 1998 (for 1998-2001), 2002 (for 2002-2005), and 2006 (for 2006-2010), table entitled “Selected Wood and Wood-Related Products in Fuel Consumption,” columns “Agricultural Waste” and “Wood and Paper Refuse.” These NAICS subtotals are allocated to the states using state-level series from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *Economic Census* for 1997 (1998-2000), 2002 (2001-2005), and 2007 (2006-2010). For 1997 and 2002, the state series are from Table 2, column titled “Value Added by Manufacturer,” from the publications for NAICS Industry 311311 Sugar Cane Mills, and Industry 311221 Wet Corn Milling (for NAICS 311 Food), Industry 321912 Cut Stock, Resawing Lumber, and Planing (for NAICS 321 Wood), Industry 3372 Office Furniture Manufacturing (for NAICS 337 Furniture), Industry 322122 Newsprint Mills, and Industry 322130 Paperboard Mills (for NAICS 322 Paper), and Industry 313 Textile Mills (for Other NAICS). For 2007, the state series are the “Value of Shipments” data for the specific industries. *Economic Census* data are available at <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

- 2011 forward: State-level data on waste consumption by CHP and electricity-only facilities from the Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms, in billion Btu are summed and subtracted from the AER/MER U.S. total. Two-thirds of the remaining national value is allocated using data from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Landfill Methane Outreach Program, <https://www.epa.gov/lmop/>. One-third of the remaining national value is allocated to NAICS industry groups 311, 321, 337, and 322, and “Other” based on data from the Form EIA-846, *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey* (MECS), 2010 (for 2010-2013), 2014 (for 2014-2017), and 2018 (for 2018 forward), table entitled “Selected Wood and Wood-Related Products in Fuel Consumption,” columns “Agricultural Waste” and “Wood and Paper Refuse.” These NAICS subtotals are allocated to the states using state-level data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *Economic Census* for 2012 (for 2012-2016), 2017 (for 2017-2021), and 2022 (for 2022 forward). The state series are the “Value of Shipments” data for the specific industries: 311314 Sugar Cane Manufacturing and 311221 Wet Corn Milling (for NAICS 311 Food), 321912 Cut Stock, Resawing Lumber, and Planing (for NAICS 321 Wood), 3372 Office Furniture Manufacturing (for NAICS 337 Furniture), 322122 Newsprint Mills and 322130 Paperboard Mills (for

NAICS 322 Paper), and 313 Textile Mills (for Other NAICS). For 2022 forward, SEDS uses NAICS code 322120 for Paper Mills instead of NAICS codes 322121 and 322122, because the *Economic Census* combined those two former categories into one category. *Economic Census* data are available at <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

Electric power sector

Electric power sector use of wood and waste to generate electricity come from Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms. From 2001 forward, the Btu content of the wood and waste consumed by electric power plants is reported on the data collection forms and used in SEDS. Before 2001, Btu data were not collected by the source data forms and data on electricity generation from wood and waste are used instead. SEDS converts net generation of electricity to equivalent Btu using the fossil-fueled steam-electric plant conversion factor, and the resulting Btu values are entered into SEDS. Rarely, power plants can use more electricity than they generate from wood and waste energy sources and a negative net generation (and, therefore, Btu consumption) value can be seen in SEDS. For 1960 through 1981, electricity generation from wood and waste are reported combined and for 1982 forward generation or Btu values from each source are reported separately. For 2006 forward, waste includes “Other Biomass Liquids” (OBL) consumption, including some estimated biodiesel consumption, in the electric power sector.

SEDS identifies the data series by the following names (“ZZ” in the variable name represents the two-letter state code that differs for each state):

WDEIBZZ	=	wood consumed by the electric power sector in each state (included in waste energy for 1960 through 1981), in million Btu;
WSEIBZZ	=	waste consumed by the electric power sector in each state (included in wood energy for 1960 through 1981), in million Btu; and
WZEIBZZ	=	waste, excluding biodiesel, consumed by the electric power sector in each state (for 2006 forward), in million Btu.

To avoid double counting for total renewable energy consumption and total energy consumption, SEDS calculates state-level waste excluding biodiesel (WZEIB) as waste consumption minus SEDS estimated

biodiesel consumption in the electric power sector. The U.S. total is the sum of the state data.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WZEIBZZ} &= \text{WSEIBZZ} - \text{BDEIBZZ} \\ \text{WZEIBUS} &= \Sigma \text{WZEIBZZ} \end{aligned}$$

SEDS calculates the U.S. totals as the sum of the state data, and sums wood and waste to provide a total (WW) value:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WDEIBUS} &= \Sigma \text{WDEIBZZ} \\ \text{WSEIBUS} &= \Sigma \text{WSEIBZZ} \\ \text{WWEIBZZ} &= \text{WDEIBZZ} + \text{WSEIBZZ} \\ \text{WWEIBUS} &= \Sigma \text{WWEIBZZ} \end{aligned}$$

Data sources

WDEIBZZ — Wood consumed by the electric power sector by state.

- 1960 through 1981: Data included in waste energy sources, see WSEIBZZ.
- 1982 through 2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” electricity generation from wood converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled steam-electric power plant conversion factor shown in Table B1 (<https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-technical-notes-complete.php>).
- 2001 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms, <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia923/>.

WSEIBZZ — Waste consumed by the electric power sector by state.

- 1960 through 2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report” and predecessor forms, electricity generation from waste (includes wood energy sources from 1960 through 1981) converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled steam-electric power plant conversion factor shown in Table B1 (<https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-technical-notes-complete.php>).
- 2001 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms, <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia923/>.

Totals

SEDS calculates state total consumption of wood and waste as the sum of the consumption in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors as well as consumption by the electric power sector. The U.S. total is the sum of the state data:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{WDTCBZZ} &= \text{WDRCBZZ} + \text{WDCCBZZ} + \text{WDICBZZ} + \text{WDEIBZZ} \\ \text{WDTCBUS} &= \Sigma \text{WDTCBZZ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{WSTCBZZ} &= \text{WSCCBZZ} + \text{WSICBZZ} + \text{WSEIBZZ} \\ \text{WSTCBUS} &= \Sigma \text{WSTCBZZ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{WWTCBZZ} &= \text{WDTCBZZ} + \text{WSTCBZZ} \\ \text{WWTCBUS} &= \Sigma \text{WWTCBZZ}\end{aligned}$$

To avoid double counting of biodiesel in renewable energy and total energy consumption, SEDS calculates state waste, excluding biodiesel, total consumption as the sum of biomass waste consumed by the commercial and industrial sectors plus biomass waste, excluding biodiesel, consumed by the electric power sector (WZEIBZZ). The U.S. total is the sum of the state data:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{WZTCBZZ} &= \text{WSCCBZZ} + \text{WZEIBZZ} + \text{WSICBZZ} \\ \text{WZTCBUS} &= \Sigma \text{WZTCBZZ}\end{aligned}$$

Other biofuels

Other biofuels is a renewable fuel category that covers a wide range of other renewable fuels that are not included in biodiesel, fuel ethanol, or renewable diesel. Some example fuels include renewable jet fuel, renewable aviation fuel, renewable naphtha, renewable gasoline, renewable propane, and others collected in EIA's survey Form EIA-819, [Monthly Report of Biofuels, Fuels from Non-Biogenic Wastes, Fuel Oxygenates, Isooctane, and Isooctene](#). These other biofuels are made from various biomass feedstocks, including: vegetable oils, animal fats, and recycled grease.

Other biofuels can be used with, or as a substitute for, various petroleum-derived fuels in vehicles or other equipment that operates with the appropriate petroleum fuels. While other sectors consume some smaller amounts of other biofuels, the State Energy Data System (SEDS) assigns all other biofuels consumption to the transportation sector because there is not enough information to allocate consumption to the other sectors. Further, the individual fuel volumes are relatively small and there is not enough publicly available information to split the category into individual biofuels, assign volumes to associated petroleum products supplied, estimate losses and co-products from production, or estimate the states. For 2014 forward, SEDS includes other biofuels consumption for the United States only, as shown in the tables on primary energy consumption by source.

Physical units

SEDS identifies the renewable diesel consumption data series in physical units using the following name:

$$\text{BOTCPUS} = \text{other biofuels total consumption in the United States, in thousand barrels.}$$

For 2014 forward, the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) *Monthly Energy Review* estimates U.S. total other biofuels consumption.

SEDS assigns all other biofuels consumption to the transportation sector (BOACP):

$$\text{BOACPUS} = \text{BOTCPUS}$$

British thermal units (Btu)

SEDS develops Btu other biofuels consumption estimates as the

product of the estimated physical unit consumption by EIA's biodiesel Btu conversion factor (5.359 million Btu per barrel). Btu consumption for the United States is:

$$\text{BOACBUS} = \text{BOACPUS} * 5.359$$

Energy losses and co-products from renewable diesel production

Unlike fuel ethanol and biodiesel, EIA does not estimate energy losses and co-products from other biofuels production because EIA does not have other biofuels feedstock data.

Data sources

BOTCPUS — Other biofuels total consumption in the United States.

- 1960 through 2013: No data available. EIA assumes the values to be zero.
- 2014 forward: EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.4c.

Biofuels

Biofuels are renewable liquid fuels and blending components produced from biomass feedstocks, primarily used for transportation. SEDS aggregates some data series to be shown in the tables of this report.

SEDS combines the losses and co-products from the production of biodiesel and fuel ethanol to be shown under “biofuels losses and co-products” in the summary tables titled “Primary Energy Consumption Estimates by Source” and “Industrial Sector Energy Consumption Estimates” as follows:

$$\text{BFLCB} = \text{BDLCB} + \text{EMLCB}$$

Biofuel consumption is the sum of biodiesel, fuel ethanol, renewable diesel, and other biofuels consumption as well as the losses and co-products from their production. The sum of the states is not equal to the U.S. total, because other biofuels are only available at the U.S. total:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BFTCBZZ} &= \text{BDTCBZZ} + \text{EMTCBZZ} + \text{B1TCBZZ} + \text{BFLCBZZ} \\ \text{BFTCBUS} &= \text{BDTCBUS} + \text{EMTCBUS} + \text{B1TCBUS} + \text{BOTCBUS} + \text{BFLCBUS} \end{aligned}$$

Biomass total

Additional calculations are made in SEDS to aggregate some data series to be shown in the tables of this report. Biodiesel, fuel ethanol, renewable diesel, other biofuels, losses and co-products from the production of biodiesel and fuel ethanol, and wood and biomass waste, are combined to be shown under “biomass” in the summary tables titled “Energy consumption estimates by source” as follows. SEDS accounts for the double counting of other biomass liquids that are biodiesel, which are included in both wood & waste and biodiesel, but should be counted only once in total biomass. Also, the sum of the states is not equal to the U.S. total, because other biofuels are only available at the U.S. total:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BMTCBZZ} &= \text{BFTCBZZ} + \text{WDTCBZZ} + \text{WZTCBZZ} \\ \text{BMTCBUS} &= \text{BFTCBUS} + \text{WDTCBUS} + \text{WZTCBUS} \end{aligned}$$

Renewable energy total

Renewable energy subtotals for each consuming sector in billion Btu are calculated for each state and the U.S. totals. In addition, the industrial sector includes energy losses and co-products from the production of biodiesel (BDLCB) and fuel ethanol (EMLCB). The sum of the states in the transportation sector is not equal to the U.S. total, because other biofuels are only available at the U.S. total:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RERCB} &= \text{BDRCB} + \text{GERCB} + \text{SORCB} + \text{WDRCB} \\ \text{RECCB} &= \text{BDCCB} + \text{EMCCB} + \text{GECCB} + \text{HYCCB} + \text{SOCCB} + \text{WWCCB} + \text{WYCCB} \\ \text{REICB} &= \text{BDLCB} + \text{EMICB} + \text{EMLCB} + \text{GEICB} + \text{HYICB} + \text{SOICB} + \text{WWICB} + \text{WYICB} \\ \text{REACBZZ} &= \text{BDACBZZ} + \text{B1ACBZZ} + \text{EMACBZZ} \\ \text{REACBUS} &= \text{BDACBUS} + \text{B1ACBUS} + \text{BOACBUS} + \text{EMACBUS} \\ \text{REEIB} &= \text{BDEIB} + \text{GEEGB} + \text{HYEGB} + \text{SOEGB} + \text{WDEIB} + \text{WYEGB} + \text{WZEIB} \end{aligned}$$

Total renewable energy consumption is also calculated for each state and the United States. The sum of the states is not equal to the U.S. total, because other biofuels are only available at the U.S. total:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RETCBZZ} &= \text{BDLCBZZ} + \text{BDTCBZZ} + \text{B1TCBZZ} + \text{EMLCBZZ} + \text{EMTCBZZ} + \text{GETCBZZ} + \text{HYTCBZZ} + \text{SOTCBZZ} + \text{WWTCBZZ} + \text{WYTCBZZ} \\ \text{RETCBUS} &= \text{BDLCBUS} + \text{BDTCBUS} + \text{B1TCBUS} + \text{BOTCBUS} + \text{EMLCBUS} + \text{EMTCBUS} + \text{GETCBUS} + \text{HYTCBUS} + \text{SOTCBUS} + \text{WWTCBUS} + \text{WYTCBUS} \end{aligned}$$

In the calculations of all aggregated series, data for any component series that are not available in the earlier years are assumed to be zero.