

**Nebraska's Annual Electricity Net Generation by Energy Source and by Producer
2002 – 2003
(Megawatthours)**

Year / Energy Source / Producer	Coal	Conventional Hydroelectric	Natural Gas	Nuclear	Other	Other Biomass	Other Gases	Petroleum	Wind	Total
2003										
Combined Heat and Power, Commercial Power	–	–	9,131	–	–	10,446	–	881	–	20,458
Combined Heat and Power, Electric Power	–	–	2,538	–	–	18,906	–	–	–	21,444
Combined Heat and Power, Industrial Power	46,203	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	46,203
Electric Generators, Electric Utilities	20,907,970	980,110	369,409	7,996,902	0	27,090	206	47,971	38,221	30,367,879
Total Electric Power Industry	20,954,173	980,110	381,078	7,996,902	0	56,442	206	48,852	38,221	30,455,984
2002										
Combined Heat and Power, Commercial Power	–	–	7,987	–	–	6,538	–	2,139	–	16,663
Combined Heat and Power, Electric Power	–	–	1,045	–	–	6,455	–	–	–	7,500
Combined Heat and Power, Industrial Power	44,104	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	44,104
Electric Generators, Electric Utilities	19,899,803	1,097,486	404,106	10,122,242	0	–	101	18,410	8,078	31,550,226
Total Electric Power Industry	19,943,907	1,097,486	413,138	10,122,242	0	12,993	101	20,549	8,078	31,618,493

Sources: *Electric Power Annual*. Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC. Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment, Lincoln, NE.

Notes: Totals may not equal the sum of the components due to independent rounding, and totals from one table to the next may not be equivalent.

Coal includes anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

Other includes non-biogenic municipal solid waste, batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, tire-derived fuels, and miscellaneous technologies.

Other Biomass includes biogenic municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, other biomass solids, other biomass liquids, and other biomass gases (including digester gases and methane).

Other Gases include blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

Petroleum includes distillate fuel oil (all diesel and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils), residual fuel oil (No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils and bunker C fuel oil), jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke, and waste oil.

Wood and Wood-Derived Fuels include paper pellets, railroad ties, utility poles, wood chips, bark, red liquor, sludge wood, spent sulfite liquor, and black liquor, with other wood waste solids and wood-based liquids.