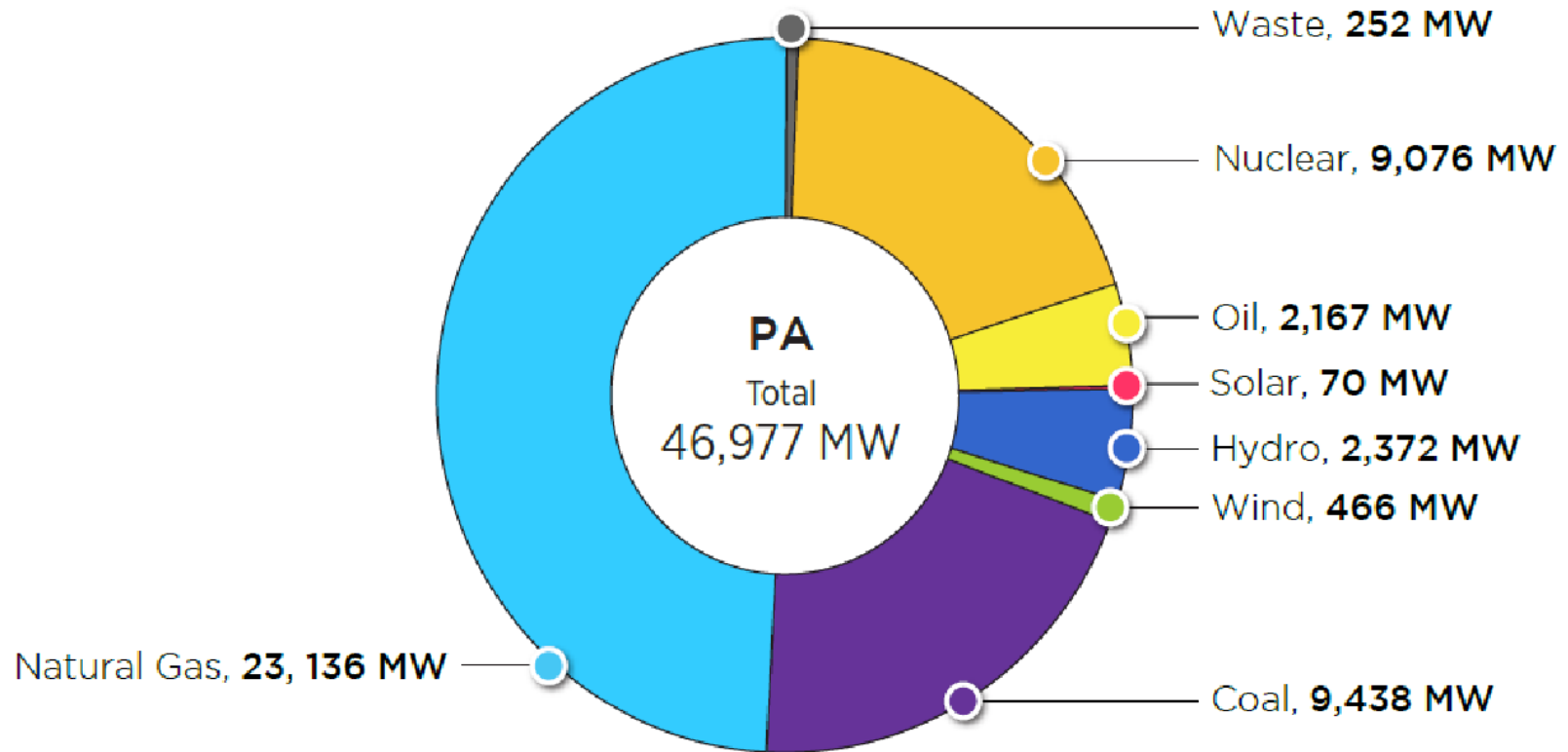




Pennsylvania – Existing Installed Capacity

(CIRs – as of Dec. 31, 2022)



In 2019, Virginia was the 4th largest electricity importer from other states, importing 31 million MWh of their needed supply.



QUICK FACTS

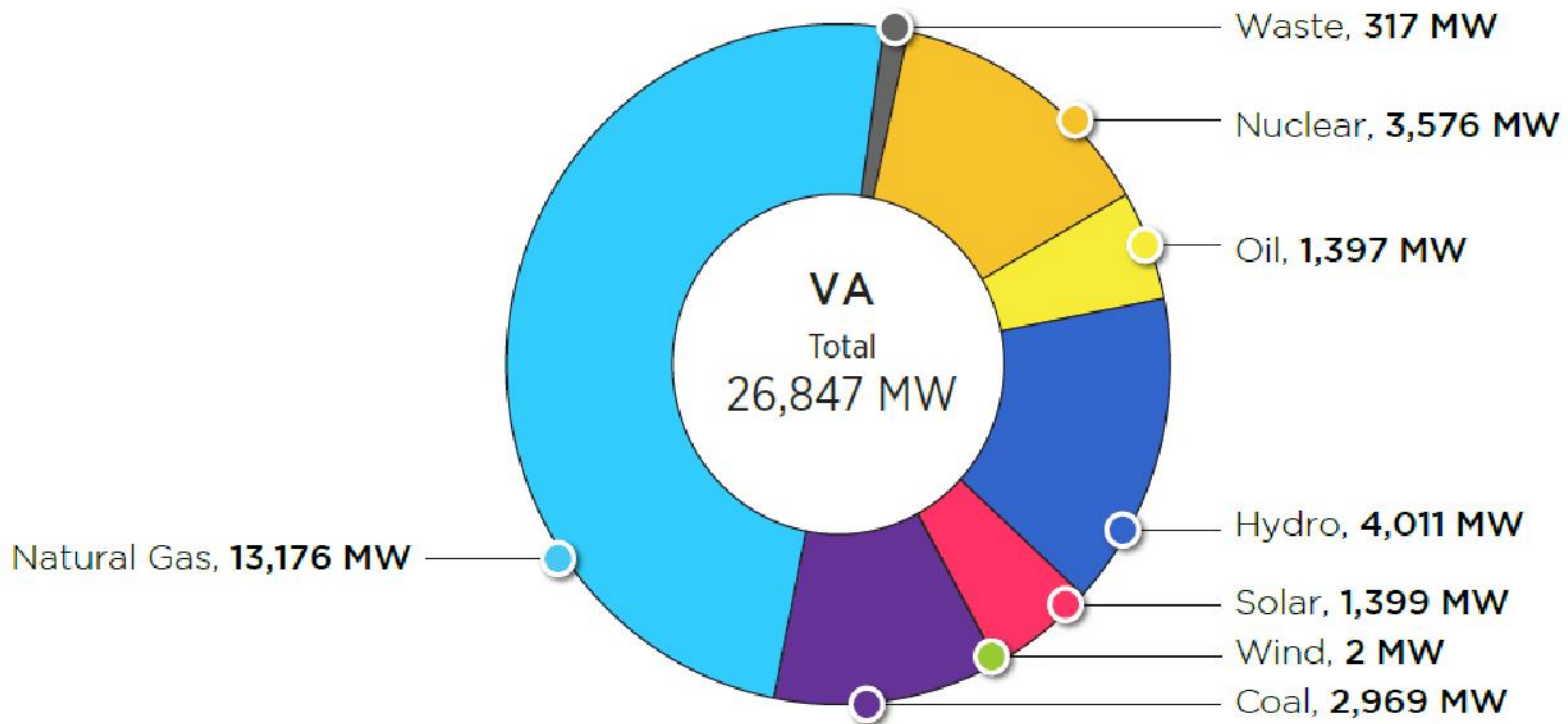
- In 2021, Virginia ports handled 35% of the nation's coal exports, the largest share handled by any state. The Port of Hampton Roads in the Norfolk Customs District is the nation's largest coal export center.
- In 2021, natural gas accounted for 57% of Virginia's total electricity net generation, nuclear supplied 30%, renewables—mostly biomass and solar energy—provided 9%, and coal fueled less than 4%.
- The Bath County Pumped Storage Station, the largest power plant in Virginia by capacity with a net generating capacity of 3,003 megawatts, is the largest pumped-storage hydroelectric plant in the nation and the second-largest in the world.
- The PPL Pipeline (formerly Plantation Pipeline), one of the nation's largest petroleum products pipelines, delivers refined products throughout the Southeast before reaching its final delivery point in northern Virginia.
- In 2021, about 84% of Virginia's natural gas production came from coalbeds, and the state accounted for more than one-tenth of the nation's total coalbed methane production.

Last Updated: December 15, 2022

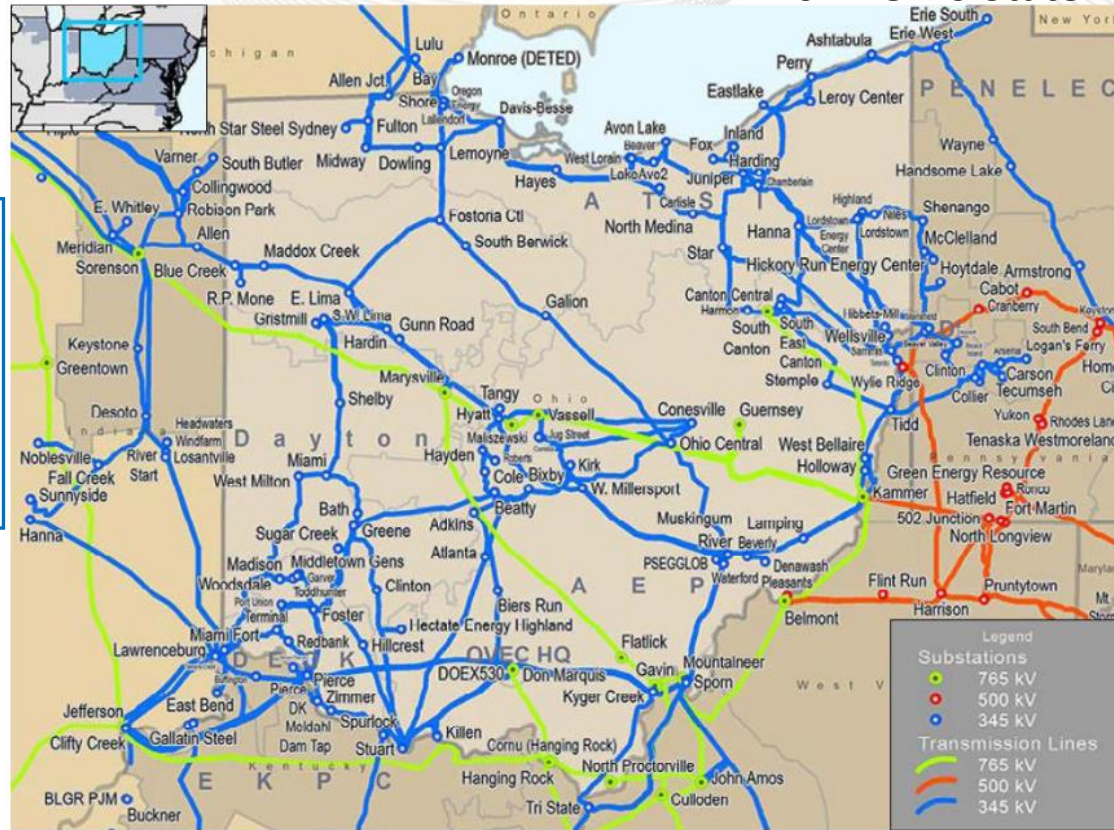


Virginia – Existing Installed Capacity

(CIRs – as of Dec. 31, 2022)



In 2019, Ohio was the 2nd largest electricity importer from other states, importing 38 million MWh of their needed supply.



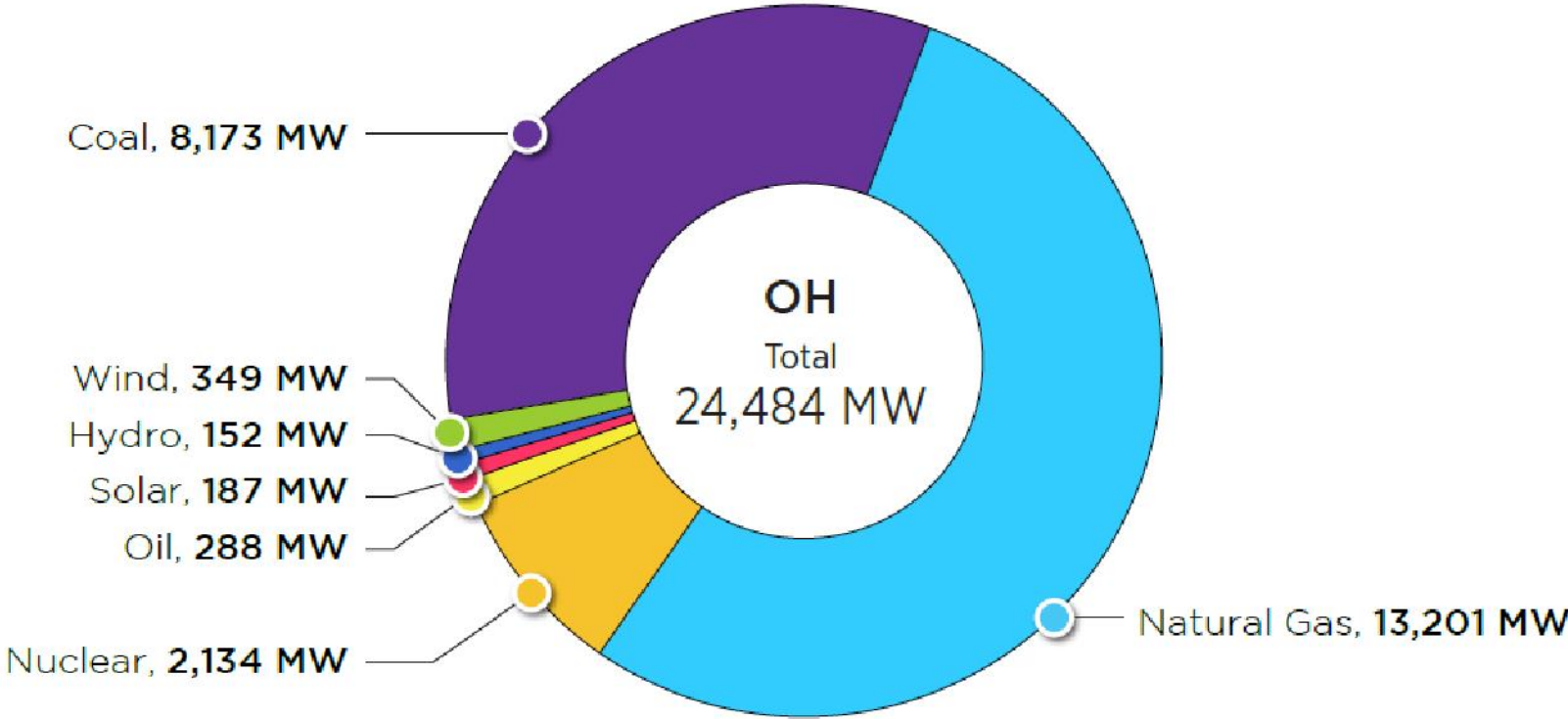
QUICK FACTS

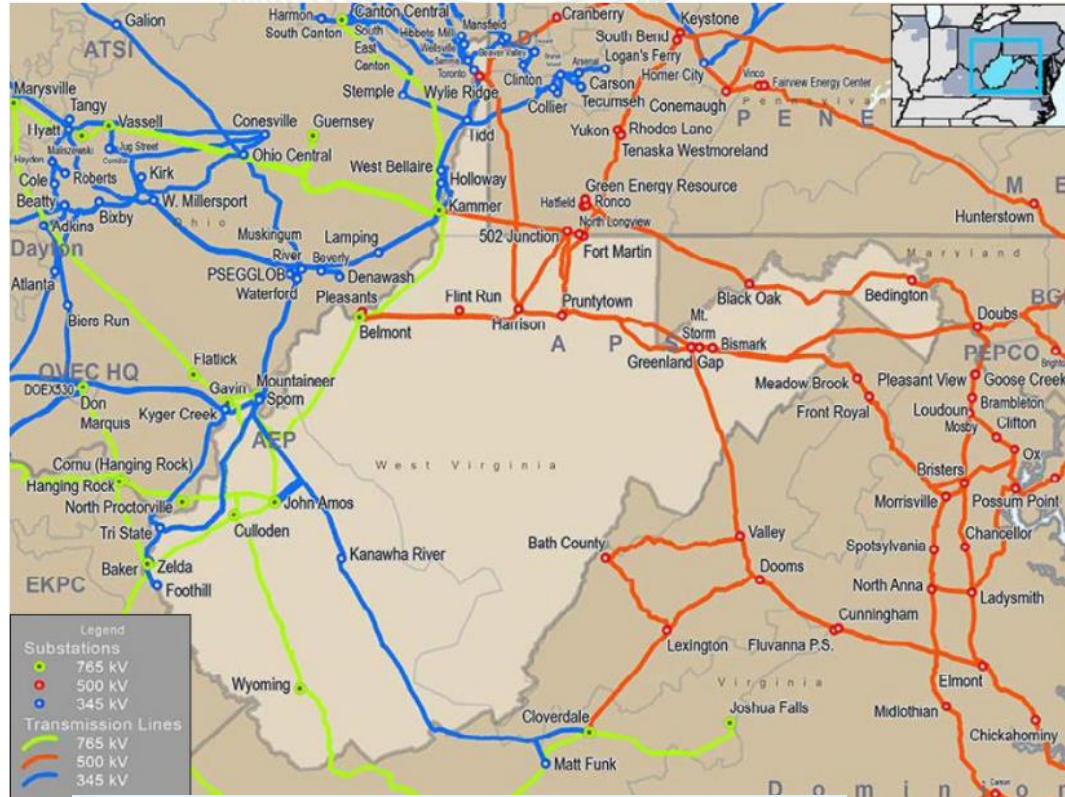
- Production from the Utica Shale accounts for almost all of the rapid increase in Ohio's natural gas output, which was more than 29 times higher in 2021 than in 2010.
- Ohio is the seventh-largest ethanol-producing state in the nation, and its seven ethanol plants have a production capacity of more than 740 million gallons per year.
- Ohio has the sixth-largest crude oil-refining capacity in the nation, and the state's four refineries can process a combined total of nearly 603,000 barrels of crude oil per calendar day.
- In 2020, Ohio was the sixth-largest coal-consuming state in the nation. Six times as much coal was consumed in Ohio as was produced in the state.
- In 2021, Ohio was the fourth-largest electricity consumer among the states and ranked among the top 10 states in electricity net generation. Natural gas has fueled the largest share of Ohio's in-state net generation since 2019.



Ohio – Existing Installed Capacity

(CIRs – as of Dec. 31, 2022)





In 2019, West Virginia exported 28 million MWh of electricity or 30% of their total supply.



QUICK FACTS

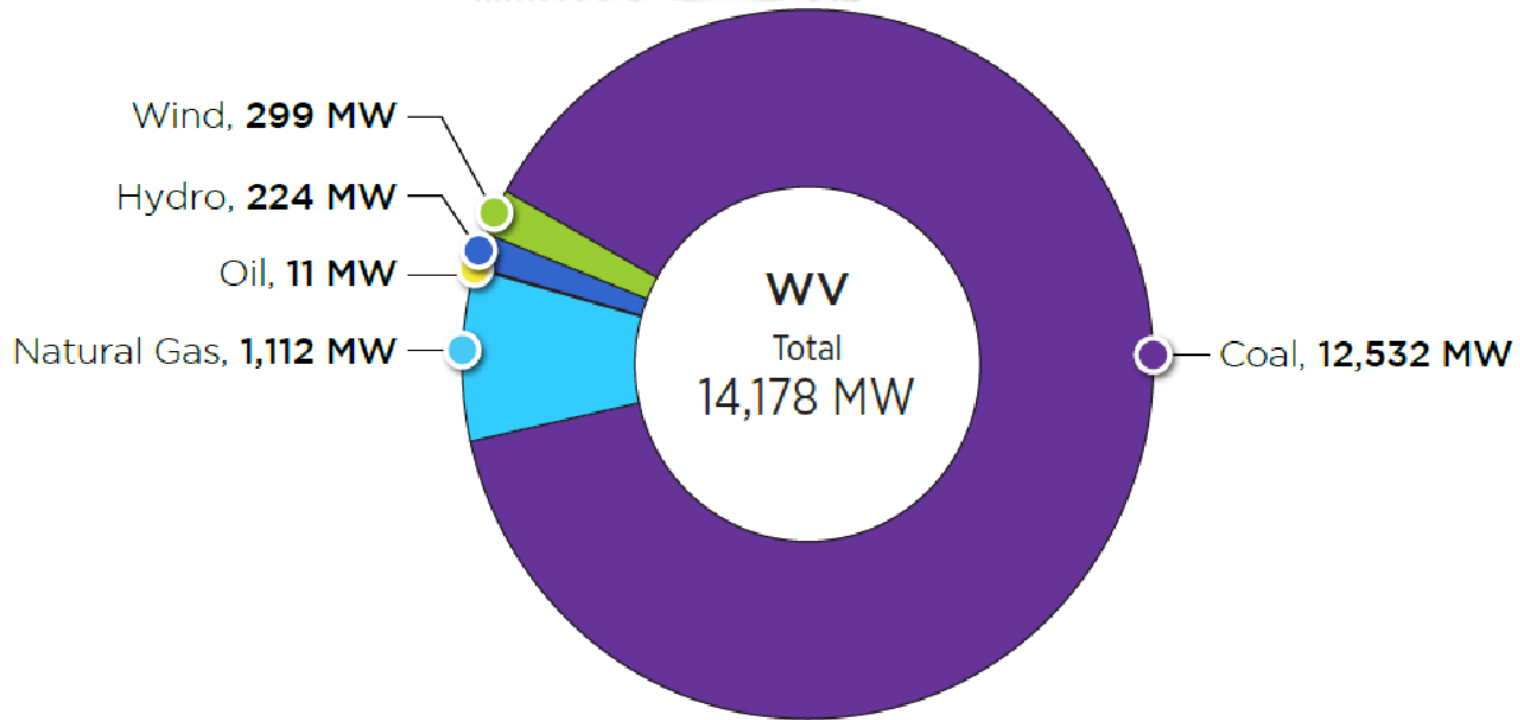
- In 2020, West Virginia ranked fourth among the states in total energy production, accounting for 5% of the nation's total.
- In 2021, West Virginia was the second-largest coal producer in the nation, after Wyoming, and accounted for 14% of U.S. total coal production. West Virginia also had 12% of recoverable coal reserves at producing mines, the third-largest reserve base in the nation, after Wyoming and Illinois.
- In 2021, coal-fired electric power plants accounted for 91% of West Virginia's total electricity net generation. Renewable energy resources—primarily hydroelectric power and wind energy—contributed 5% and natural gas provided more than 4%.
- In 2021, West Virginia was fourth in the nation in natural gas marketed production. The state produced nearly 2.8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, about 10 times more than in 2010, and 95% of it was from shale gas wells.
- West Virginians typically use about half of the electricity generated in the state. As a result, West Virginia is a net supplier of electricity to the regional grid and is among the top states in interstate transfers of electricity. In 2021, only four other states sent more of their electricity generation out of state.

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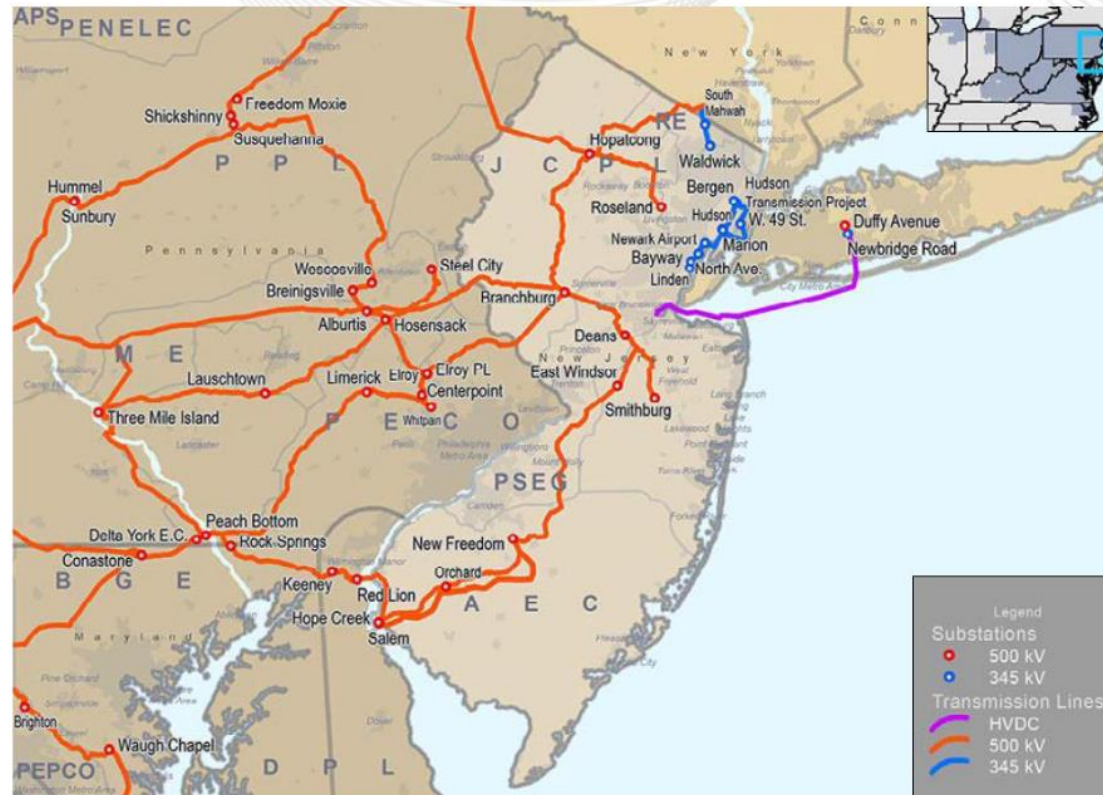


West Virginia – Existing Installed Capacity

(CIRs – as of Dec. 31, 2022)



In 2020, New Jersey imported 20% of its electricity supply from other states.



QUICK FACTS

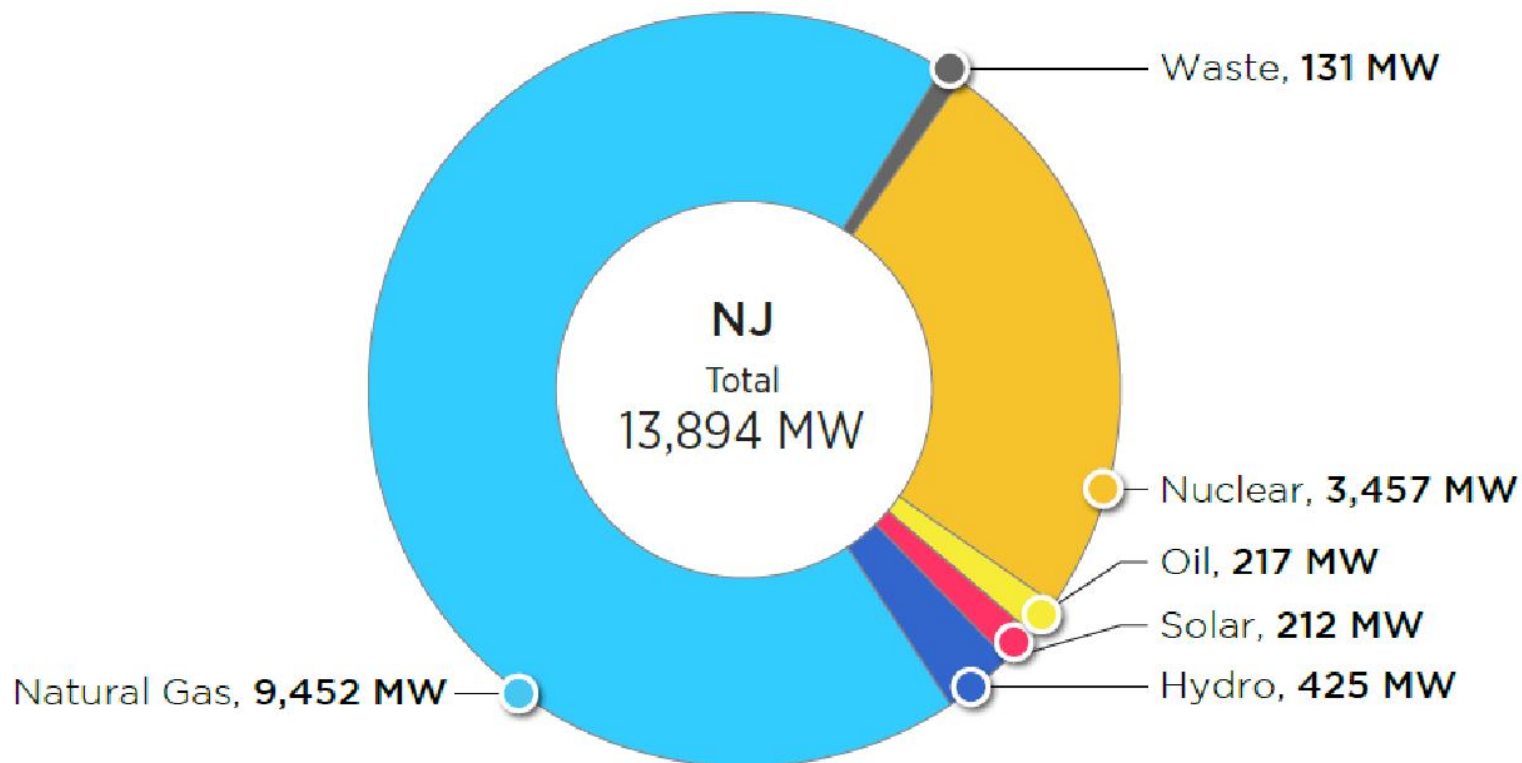
- In 2021, natural gas and nuclear power accounted for 90% of New Jersey's total electricity net generation, although the state's generation was less than in 2019 due in part to reduced commercial sector electricity demand during COVID-19 mitigation efforts that led many businesses to close or scale back operations and many employees to work from home.
- Perth Amboy, New Jersey is the location of one of the three storage sites for the 1-million-barrel federal Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve. New Jersey's residential sector accounts for slightly more than 3% of state petroleum consumption.
- New Jersey was the nation's ninth-largest producer of electricity from solar energy in 2021 and ranked third in small-scale solar. Overall, solar power accounted for nearly 7% of in-state electricity generation.
- New Jersey's Board of Public Utilities has approved 3,700 megawatts of offshore wind power generating capacity and is set to solicit another 1,200 megawatts in early 2023 to reach the state's goal of obtaining 7,500 megawatts of wind power capacity by 2035 and 11,000 megawatts by 2040.
- About 73% of New Jersey households rely on natural gas as their primary heating fuel, 16% use electric heat, and about 9% use petroleum products. The rest use other fuels, including wood and solar energy.

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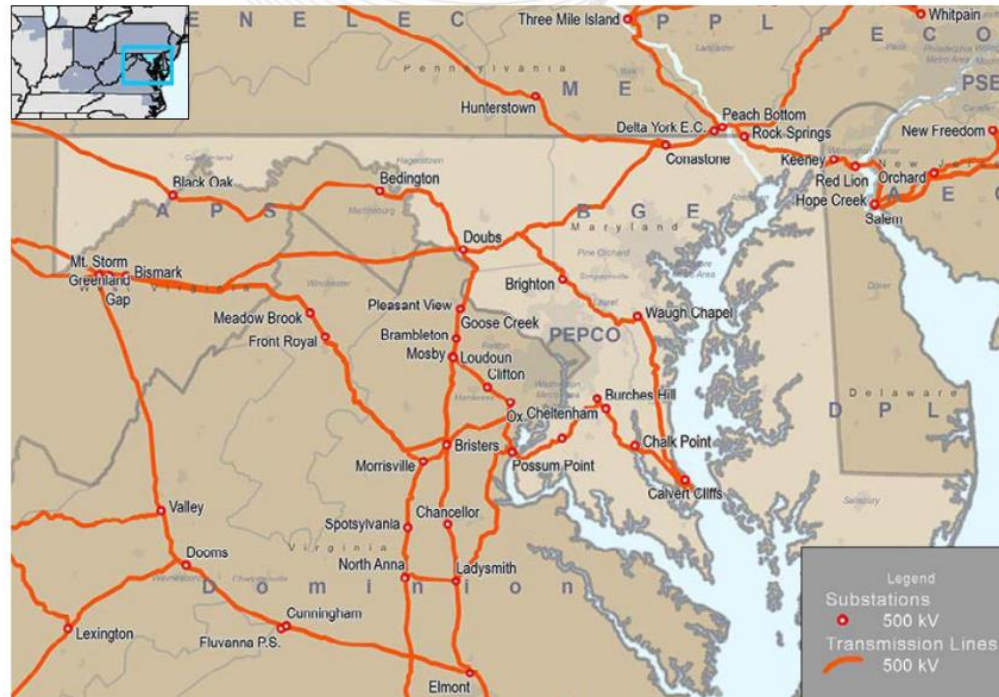


New Jersey – Existing Installed Capacity

(CIRs – as of Dec. 31, 2022)



In 2019, Maryland imported 40% of its electricity supply from other states.



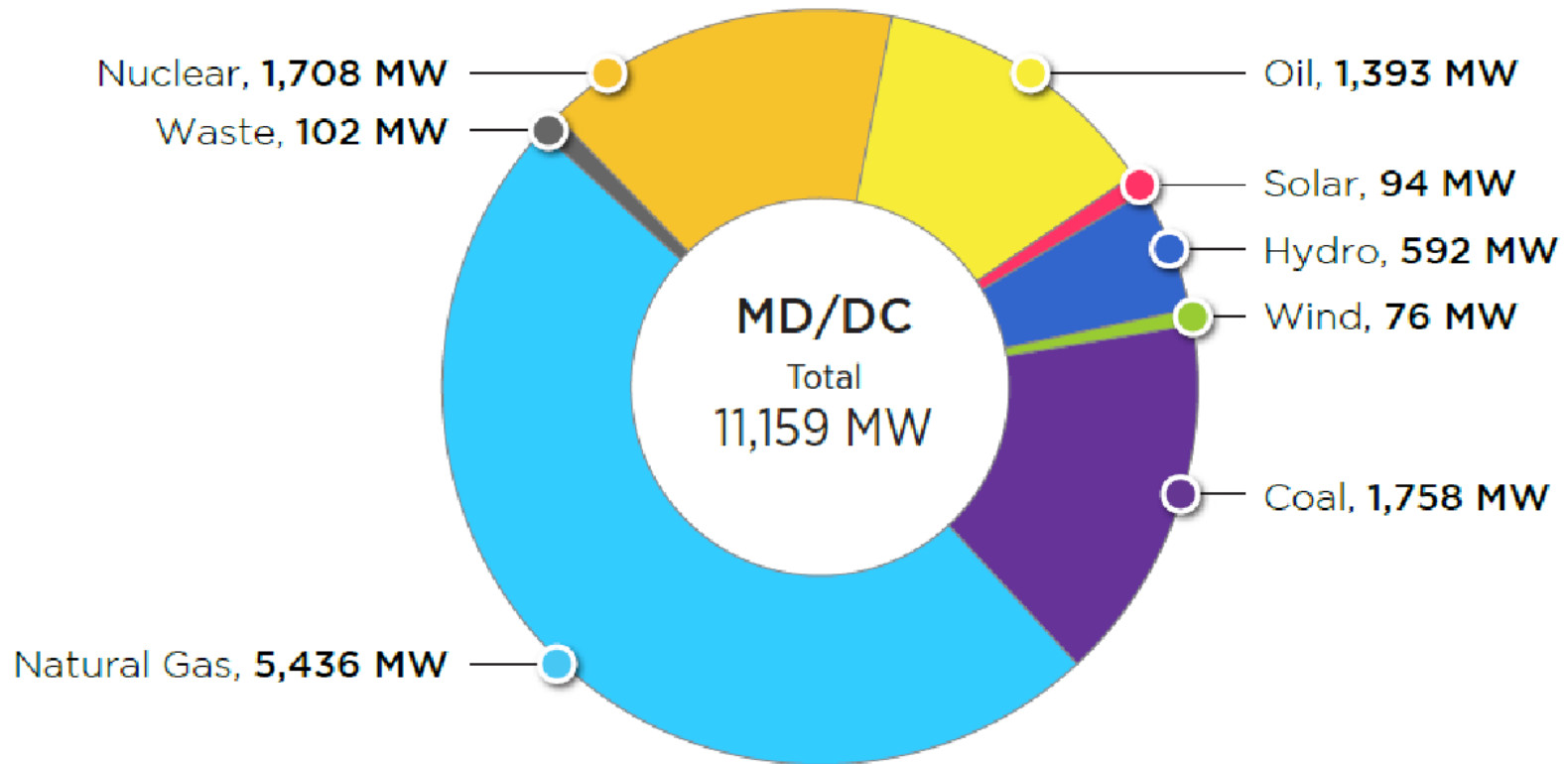
QUICK FACTS

- Maryland's per capita petroleum consumption is the fourth lowest among the states, and the transportation sector uses almost 8 out of every 10 barrels of petroleum consumed in Maryland.
- Baltimore is the nation's second-largest coal exporting port after Norfolk, Virginia. In 2021, almost one-fourth of U.S. coal exports left through Baltimore.
- In 2021, Maryland's only nuclear power plant—the Calvert Cliffs power station—accounted for 37% of the state's total electricity net generation.
- Maryland ranks among the 10 states with the lowest per capita natural gas use. The electric power sector is the state's top natural gas-consuming sector and in 2021 consumed a record amount of natural gas.
- Maryland's legislature enacted a law in 2022 to further reduce the state's greenhouse gas emissions 60% from 2006 levels by 2031 and reach a net-zero emissions level by 2045.



Maryland – Existing Installed Capacity

(CIRs – as of Dec. 31, 2022)



In 2020, Delaware imported 53% of its electricity supply from other states.



QUICK FACTS

- Delaware produces less energy than any other state and used less energy than all but three other states, but still used nearly 70 times more energy than it produced in 2020.
- In 2021, natural gas fueled 86% of Delaware's in-state utility-scale electricity generation, up from 51% in 2010, while the state's coal-fired generation fell from 46% to 7% during the same period.
- About 43% of Delaware households rely on natural gas for home heating, 37% use electricity, about 9% use propane, and 9% use fuel oil or kerosene.
- Delaware's renewable portfolio standard requires that renewable energy sources generate 40% of electricity retail sales in the state by 2035, with at least 10% coming from solar energy. In 2021, 5% of the state's total in-state net generation came from small- and large-scale solar powered facilities.
- In 2021, Delaware's industrial sector was the state's largest natural gas-consuming sector, and had been since 2019 when it surpassed the electric power sector, which had been the largest for most of the past decade.

Last Updated: November 17, 2022



Delaware – Existing Installed Capacity

(CIRs – as of Dec. 31, 2022)

