

Definitions Related to Electric Generators and Form EIA-860M

(Revised July 2024)

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A

agricultural by-products Agricultural leftover material generated as a result of an industrial process, such as plant parts not being removed from fields with the primary food or fiber products, or as a breakdown product in a living system. (Source: adapted from DOE, EERE, BETO) The [energy source](#) code is AB.

alternating current (AC) A type of electrical current, the direction of which is reversed at regular intervals or cycles. In the United States, the standard is 120 reversals or 60 cycles per second. Electricity transmission networks use AC because the voltage level of large amounts of power can be inexpensively controlled. An inverter converts direct current (DC) electricity to alternating current for most electricity uses. (Source: adapted from DOE, EERE, SETO)

B

battery energy storage Energy storage that uses electrochemical cells. The three main applications for battery energy storage systems include spinning reserve at generating stations, load leveling at substations, and peak shaving on the customer side of the meter. (Source: adapted from DOE, EERE, SETO) The [prime mover](#) code is BA.

binary cycle turbine Type of [geothermal](#) prime mover that transfers the heat from geothermal hot water to another liquid. The heat causes the second liquid to turn into steam, which is used to drive a turbine generator. (Source: adapted from EIA, Energy Explained) The [prime mover](#) code is BT.

biomass Organic non-fossil material of biological origin constituting a renewable [energy source](#). (Source: EIA, Glossary)

black liquor A by-product of the paper production process, alkaline spent liquor, which can be used as a source of energy. Alkaline spent liquor is removed from the digesters in the process of chemically pulping wood. After evaporation, the residual black liquor is usually burned as a fuel. (Source: EIA, Glossary) The [energy source](#) code is BLQ.

blast furnace gas The waste combustible gas generated in a blast furnace when iron ore is being reduced with coke to metallic iron. It is commonly used as a fuel within steel works. (Source: EIA, Glossary) The [energy source](#) code is BFG.

British thermal unit (Btu) The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of liquid water by 1 degree Fahrenheit at the temperature at which water has its greatest density (approximately 39 degrees Fahrenheit). Heat quantity can be expressed as million British thermal units (Btu), or MMBtu. (Source: EIA, Glossary)

C

cancelled status The status of a [planned generator](#) that is cancelled before completion with no plans for completion. (Source: EIA, Form EIA-860 Instructions) The [status code](#) is CN.

coal A readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50% by weight and more than 70% by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time. (Source: EIA, Glossary)

anthracite coal The highest rank of coal, used primarily for residential and commercial space heating. It is a hard, brittle, and black lustrous coal, often referred to as hard coal, containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. The moisture content of fresh-mined anthracite generally is less than 15%. The heat content of anthracite ranges from 22 million [British thermal units](#) (Btu) per ton to 28 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of anthracite coal consumed in the United States averages 25 million Btu per ton, on an as-received basis (in other words, containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). Note: Since the 1980s, anthracite refuse or mine waste has been used for steam electric power generation. This fuel typically has a heat content of 15 million Btu per ton or less. (Source: EIA, Glossary) The [energy source](#) code is ANT.

bituminous coal A dense coal, usually black, sometimes dark brown, often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material, used primarily as fuel in steam-electric power generation. Substantial quantities are also used for heat and power applications in manufacturing and to make coke. Bituminous coal is the most abundant coal in active U.S. mining regions. Its moisture content usually is less than 20%. The heat content of bituminous coal ranges from 21 million [British thermal units](#) (Btu) per ton to 30 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of bituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 24 million Btu per ton, on an as-received basis (in other words, containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). (Source: EIA, Glossary) The [energy source](#) code is BIT.

coal-derived synthesis gas The product that remains after converting coal into a gas. The basic process involves crushing coal to a powder, which is heated in the presence of steam and oxygen to produce a gas. The gas is refined to reduce sulfur and other impurities. The gas can be used as a fuel or processed further as a concentrated into chemical or liquid fuel. (Source: EIA, Glossary) The [energy source](#) code is SGC.

lignite coal The lowest rank of coal, often referred to as brown coal, used almost exclusively as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It is brownish-black and has a high inherent moisture content, sometimes as high as 45%. The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 million **British thermal units** (Btu) per ton to 17 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of lignite consumed in the United States averages 13 million Btu per ton, on an as-received basis (in other words, containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#)) The **energy source** code is LIG.

refined coal A coal product that is created when impurities and moisture are removed to improve heat content and reduce emissions. Includes any coal that meets the IRS definition of refined coal (Notice 2010-54 or any superseding IRS notices). Does not include coal processed by coal preparation plants. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#)) The **energy source** code is RC.

subbituminous coal A coal whose properties range from those of **lignite** to those of **bituminous coal** and is used primarily as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It may be dull, dark brown to black, soft, and crumbly at the lower end of the range, to bright, jet black, hard, and relatively strong at the upper end. Subbituminous coal contains 20% to 30% inherent moisture by weight. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 17 million **British thermal units** (Btu) per ton to 24 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of subbituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 17 million Btu per ton to 18 million Btu per ton, on an as-received basis (in other words, containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#)) The **energy source** code is SUB.

waste coal Usable material that is a by-product of previous coal processing operations. Waste coal is usually composed of mixed coal, soil, and rock (mine waste). Most waste coal is burned as-is in unconventional fluidized-bed combustors. For some uses, waste coal may be partially cleaned by removing some extraneous noncombustible constituents. Examples of waste coal include fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, **anthracite** culm, **bituminous** gob, and **lignite** waste (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#)). The **energy source** code is WC.

combined cycle An electric generating technology in which electricity is produced from **waste heat** exiting from one or more **gas (combustion) turbines**. The exiting heat is routed to a heat recovery steam generator, which creates steam to be used by a **steam turbine** in the production of electricity. This process increases the efficiency of the electric **generation**. (Source: adapted from [EIA, Glossary](#))

The **prime mover** code is CC for a planned combined-cycle system in the early stages of design, CT for the combustion turbine component and CA for the steam turbine component.

combined cycle single shaft The single-shaft combined cycle system consists of one **gas turbine**, one **steam turbine**, one **generator**, and one heat recovery steam generator (HRSG). The gas turbine and steam turbine are coupled to a single generator in a tandem arrangement. (Source: adapted from [GE Power Systems](#)) The **prime mover** code is CS.

combustion turbine See **gas turbine**.

commercial operation date (COD) The COD is defined as the date when a power plant owner or operator determines the generating unit to be available for commercial dispatch or, for industrial and commercial applications, to operate as needed, usually after a period of testing associated with certification or commissioning of the asset.

compressed air energy storage (CAES) System to capture and store compressed air in suitable geologic structures underground when off-peak power is available or additional load is needed on the grid for balancing. The stored high-pressure air is returned to the surface and is used to produce power when additional generation is needed, such as during peak demand periods. (Source: adapted from [PNNL, CAES](#)) The **prime mover** code is CE.

construction status (Schedule 2, Line 2, Item 1) The time period during project development when a **generator** and its auxiliary components are being built or assembled at the site, including the following:

- Civil and structural—**site preparation**, drainage and water management, installation of underground utilities, scaffolding, foundations, and construction of buildings on the site.
- Mechanical equipment installation—major equipment, including but not limited to, boilers, flue gas desulfurization scrubbers, cooling towers, turbine **generators**, condensers, mounting systems, and other auxiliary equipment.
- Electrical and instrumentation control—electrical transformers, switchgear, motor control centers, switchyards, distributed control systems, and other electrical commodities; electrical interconnection, including a tie-in to a nearby electrical transmission system.

(Source: [EIA, Form EIA-860 Instructions](#)) The **status code** is U or V, depending on whether the construction timeline is less or greater than 50% complete, respectively.

D

derate (Schedule 3, Line 2, Items 12-15) A decrease in the available capacity of an electric **generator**, commonly as a result of

- A system or equipment modification
- Environmental, operational, or reliability considerations. Causes of generator capacity deratings include high cooling water temperatures, equipment degradation, and historical performance during peak demand periods. In this context, a derate is typically temporary and a result of transient conditions.

The term derate can also refer to discounting a portion of a generator's capacity for planning purposes. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#))

E

EIA-860M Abbreviation for the EIA-860 monthly update to the annual electric generator report that collects data on the status of

- [Proposed new generators](#) scheduled to begin [commercial operation](#) within the subsequent 12 months
- Existing generators scheduled to [retire](#) from service within the subsequent 12 months
- Existing generators that have proposed [modifications](#) that are scheduled for completion within one month.

(Source: [EIA, Form EIA-860M Instructions](#))

Electric Power Monthly (EPM) The EPM presents monthly electricity statistics for a wide audience, including Congress, federal and state agencies, the electric power industry, and the general public. This publication provides energy decision makers with accurate and timely information to provide an integrated view of the electric power industry. This publication provides monthly statistics at the state (lowest level of aggregation), census division, and U.S. levels for net generation; fossil fuel consumption and stocks, cost, quantity, and quality of fossil fuels received; and sales of electricity to ultimate consumers, associated revenue, and average price of electricity sold. The EPM contains information from several data sources:

- Form EIA-923, *Power Plant Operations Report*;
- Form EIA-826, *Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue With State Distributions Report*;
- Form EIA-860, *Annual Electric Generator Report*;
- Form EIA-860M, *Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report*;
- Form EIA-861, *Annual Electric Power Industry Report*.

(Source: [EIA, Electric Power Monthly](#))

energy source Any substance or natural phenomenon that can be consumed or transformed to supply heat or power. Examples include [petroleum](#), [coal](#), [natural gas](#), [nuclear](#), [biomass](#), electricity, wind, sunlight, [geothermal](#), and water movement (Source: adapted from [EIA, Glossary](#))

primary energy source (*Schedule 2, Line 2, Item 6; Schedule 3, Line 2, Item 2*) The energy source that is expected to be used in the largest quantity ([Btu](#)) to power the [generator](#). (Source: [EIA, Form EIA-860M Instructions](#))

secondary energy source (*Schedule 2, Line 2, Item 7; Schedule 3, Line 2, Item 3*) The energy source that is expected to be used in the second-largest quantity ([Btu](#)) to power the [generator](#). (Source: [EIA, Form EIA-860M Instructions](#))

F

flywheel A rotating mass that stores kinetic energy. When charging, a torque applied in the direction of rotation accelerates the rotor, increasing its speed and stored energy. When discharging, a braking torque decelerates the rotor, extracting energy while performing useful work. (Source: adapted from [Sandia National Laboratories](#)) The [prime mover](#) code is FW.

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fuel cell A device capable of generating an electrical current by converting the chemical energy of a fuel (for example, [natural gas](#)) directly into electrical energy. Fuel cells differ from conventional electrical cells in that the active materials such as fuel and oxygen are not contained within the cell but are supplied from outside. It does not contain an intermediate heat cycle, as do most other electrical generation techniques. (Source: adapted from [EIA, Glossary](#)) The [prime mover](#) code is FC.

G

gas turbine A machine that converts the chemical energy of fuel into rotational mechanical energy using an axial-flow air compressor and one or more combustion chambers where liquid or gaseous fuel is burned and the hot gases are passed to the turbine and where their expansion turns a shaft. Gas turbines are often connected to a [generator](#). (Source: adapted from [EIA, Glossary](#)) The [prime mover](#) code is GT. If part of a [combined-cycle](#) system, the [prime mover](#) code is CT.

generator A device that converts a form of energy into electricity.

geothermal Hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust. (Source: adapted from [EIA, Glossary](#)) The [energy source](#) code is GEO.

H

hydroelectric turbine generator A machine that generates electricity using a flow of water due to a change in elevation. (Source: adapted from [EIA, Glossary](#)) The [prime mover](#) code is HY for conventional hydroelectric. For reversible hydroelectric turbine, see [pumped storage](#).

hydrokinetic generation Use of flowing water to produce electrical energy. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#))

axial flow turbine Water current powered hydrokinetic turbine with rotor blades mounted on a horizontal shaft oriented in the direction of the water flow. The current causes the rotor to turn a mechanical [generator](#). (Source: adapted from [DOE, EERE, WPTO](#)) The [prime mover](#) code is HA.

tidal Hydrokinetic technologies that capture kinetic energy from the regular motions of individual waves. (Source: adapted from [EIA, Energy Explained](#)) Tidal technologies fall under other hydrokinetic and the [prime mover](#) code is HK.

wave buoy Floating system with components that move relative to each other as a result of wave action and also drive a mechanical [generator](#). (Source: adapted [FWS, Ecological Services Program](#)) The [prime mover](#) code is HB.

I

indefinitely postponed status (*Schedule 2, Line 2, Item 1*) The status of a planned generator that is indefinitely postponed or is no longer in the resource plan. (Source: [EIA, Form EIA-860 Instructions](#)) The [status code](#) is IP.

internal combustion engine generator A machine that generates electricity by converting the chemical energy released from the rapid burning of a fuel-air mixture in a cylinder into rotational mechanical energy that drives a [generator](#). [Petroleum](#) or [natural gas](#)-fired engines are the principal types used in electric [plants](#). (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#)) The [prime mover](#) code is IC.

J

K

kilovolt-ampere (kVA) (*Schedule 2, Line 2, Item 3*) A unit of apparent power, equal to 1,000 volt-amperes; the mathematical product of the volts and amperes in an electrical circuit. Volt-ampere is the common metric for indicating the capacity of electrical equipment. To convert [nameplate capacity](#) of a [generator](#) expressed in kilovolt-amperes (kVA) into [megawatts](#) (MW), multiply the [power factor](#) by the kVA and divide by 1,000. (Source: [EIA, Form EIA-860M Instructions](#))

L

landfill gas Gas that is generated by decomposition of organic material at landfill disposal sites. The average composition of landfill gas is approximately 50% methane and 50% carbon dioxide and water vapor by volume. The methane percentage, however, can vary from 40% to 60%, depending on several factors including waste composition (for example, carbohydrate and cellulose content). The methane in landfill gas may be vented, flared, or combusted to generate electricity or useful thermal energy onsite, or injected into a pipeline for combustion offsite. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#)) The [energy source](#) code is LFG.

M

megawatts (MW) One million watts of electricity. A watt is the unit of electrical power equal to one ampere under a pressure of one volt. A Watt is equal to 1/746 horse power. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#))

megawatthours (MWh) One thousand kilowatthours or one million watthours of electricity. A watthour is the electrical energy unit of measure equal to one [watt](#) of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#))

modification See [uprate](#), [derate](#) or [repowering](#). See also [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

municipal solid waste Any matter, including sewage, industrial, and commercial wastes, from municipal waste collection systems. (Source: adapted from [DOE, EERE, BETO](#)) The [energy source](#) code is MSW.

N

nameplate capacity The maximum rated output of a [generator](#), [prime mover](#), or other electric power production equipment under specific conditions designated by the manufacturer. Installed generator nameplate capacity is commonly expressed in megavolt-amperes (MVA) and is usually indicated on a nameplate physically attached to the generator. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#))

natural gas A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, the primary one being methane. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#)) The energy source code is NG.

net metering (*Schedule 3, Part B, Lines 32a-b*) Metering and billing arrangement designed to compensate distributed energy generation (DG) system owners for any generation that is exported to the utility grid. Net metering allows utility customers with onsite DG to offset the electricity they draw from the grid throughout the billing cycle (for example, one month). The utility customer pays for the net energy consumed from the utility grid. (Source: adapted from [NREL](#))

net summer capacity The maximum output, commonly expressed in [megawatts](#), that generating equipment can supply to system load, as demonstrated by a multi-hour test, at the time of summer peak demand (June 1 through September 30). This output reflects a reduction in capacity as a result of electricity use for station service or auxiliaries. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#))

net winter capacity The maximum output, commonly expressed in [megawatts](#), that generating equipment can supply to system load, as demonstrated by a multi-hour test, during the winter season (December 1 through February 28). This output reflects a reduction in capacity as a result of electricity use for station service or auxiliaries. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#))

nuclear The energy that is released through a nuclear reaction or radioactive decay process. Of particular interest is the process known as fission, which occurs in a nuclear reactor and produces energy usually in the form of heat. In a nuclear power [plant](#), this heat is used to boil water to produce steam that can be used to drive large [steam turbines](#). This process, in turn, activates [generators](#) to produce electrical power. (Source: adapted from [NRC, Glossary](#)) The [energy source](#) code is NUC.

plutonium A heavy, fissionable, radioactive, metallic element (atomic number 94) that occurs naturally in trace amounts. It can also result as a by-product of the fission reaction in a uranium-fuel nuclear reactor and can be recovered for future use. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#))

thorium An element that is a by-product of the decay of uranium. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#))

uranium A heavy, naturally radioactive, metallic element (atomic number 92). Its two principally occurring isotopes are uranium-235 and uranium-238. Uranium-235 is indispensable to the nuclear industry because it is the only isotope existing in nature, to any appreciable extent, that is fissionable by thermal neutrons. Uranium-238 is also important because it absorbs neutrons to produce a radioactive isotope that subsequently decays to the isotope plutonium-239, which also is fissionable by thermal neutrons. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#))

O

other biomass gas Includes digester gas, methane, and other biomass gases. (Source: [EIA, Form EIA-860M Instructions](#)) The energy source code is OBG.

other coal Includes anthracite culm, bituminous gob, fine coal, lignite waste, and waste coal. (Source: [EIA, Form EIA-860M Instructions](#)) The energy source code is WC.

other oil Includes crude oil, liquid butane, liquid propane, naphtha, oil waste, re-refined motor oil, sludge oil, tar oil, and other petroleum-based liquid wastes. (Source: [EIA, Form EIA-860M Instructions](#)) See also [waste oil](#).

P

petroleum A broadly defined class of liquid hydrocarbon mixture that includes crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from processing crude oil, and [natural gas](#) plant liquids. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#))

distillate fuel oil Petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations that include diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and electric power generation. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#)) The energy source code is DFO.

gaseous propane A straight-chain saturated (paraffinic) hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of -44 degrees Fahrenheit. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association specifications for commercial (HD-5) propane. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#)) The energy source code is PG.

jet fuel A refined petroleum product used in jet aircraft engines, including kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#)) The energy source code is JF.

kerosene A light petroleum distillate used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as a light source when burned in wick-fed lamps. Kerosene has a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10% recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Included are No. 1-K and No. 2-K, the two grades recognized by ASTM Specification D 3699 as well as all other grades of kerosene called range or stove oil, which have properties similar to those of No. 1 fuel oil. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#)) The energy source code is KER.

petroleum coke A residue high in carbon content and low in hydrogen that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is

reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 barrels 42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#)) The energy source code is PC.

residual fuel oil A general classification for the heavier oils known as No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations. It conforms to ASTM Specifications D 396 and D 975 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C. No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity, is also known as Navy Special and is defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E, including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-770). It is used in steam-powered vessels in government service and power plants. No. 6 fuel oil includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#)) The energy source code is RFO.

waste oil Petroleum-based materials that are worthless for any purpose other than fuel use, including crude oil, liquid butane, liquid propane, naphtha, oil waste, re-refined motor oil, sludge oil, tar oil, or other petroleum-based liquid wastes. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#) and [EIA, Form EIA-860M Instructions](#)) The energy source code is WO.

photovoltaic energy Energy radiated by the sun as electromagnetic waves (electromagnetic radiation) that is converted into electricity. (Source: adapted from [EIA, Glossary](#)) The energy source code for photovoltaic or solar energy is SUN.

photovoltaic cell An electronic device consisting of layers of semiconductor materials fabricated to form a junction (adjacent layers of materials with different electronic characteristics) and electrical contacts and being capable of converting incident light directly into electricity (direct current). (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#)) The prime mover code for photovoltaic solar is PV.

plant A term commonly used either as a synonym for an industrial establishment or a electricity generating facility (Source: adapted from [EIA, Glossary](#))

power factor The ratio of real power (kilowatt) to apparent power (kilovolt-ampere) for any given load and time. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#))

power plant (Schedules 2 and 3) A station containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#))

prime mover The engine, turbine, or similar machine that drives an electric generator or, for reporting purposes, a device that converts energy to electricity directly. (Source: adapted from [EIA, Glossary](#))

proposed generator (Schedule 2) A proposal by a company to install electric generating equipment at an existing or planned facility or site. The proposal is based on the owner having obtained one of the following:

- All environmental and regulatory approvals

- A signed contract for the electric energy
- Financial closure for the facility

(Source: [EIA, Glossary](#))

pumped storage generator A [hydroelectric generator](#) that is designed to use water previously pumped into an elevated storage reservoir and subsequently released from the reservoir through a conduit to a turbine at a lower level. (Source: adapted from [EIA, Glossary](#)) The [prime mover](#) code is PS.

purchased steam Steam not generated within the facility that is purchased, transferred from another department of the utility, or acquired from others under an operating agreement. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#)) The [energy source](#) code is PUR.

Q

R

reason for change (*Schedule 2, Line 2, Item 9; Schedule 3, Line 2, Item 25*) See [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

financial See [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

equipment See [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

permitting See [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

other See [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

repowering (*Schedule 3, Line 2, Items 17-20*) As applied to combustion applications, refurbishment of a [plant](#) by replacing the electric generating technology with a new [prime mover](#) and [energy source](#), usually resulting in better performance, reduced emissions, or greater capacity, often using existing facility infrastructure.

As applied to [wind](#) applications, replacement of the existing [wind turbines](#) with improved turbines. In full wind repowering events, the existing turbines are replaced with newer turbines. In partial wind repowering events, some of the existing wind turbines are kept and other components are replaced. (Source: Adapted from [EIA, Glossary](#))

retirement (*Schedule 3, Line 2, Items 21-22*) The generating unit is no longer in service and not expected to be returned to service. See [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

S

sludge waste Raw municipal wastewater that undergoes treatment to yield treated effluent and a concentrated stream of solids in liquid. (Source: adapted from [EPA](#)) The [energy source](#) code is SLW.

solar thermal power generator A solar energy conversion system that uses mirrors to reflect the sun's light energy and convert it into heat that can be stored and that creates steam to drive a [turbine](#) that generates electrical power. These systems often use molten salt retains heat and can be used to store thermal energy for days before being converted into electricity. Examples include solar power towers and thermal parabolic dishes. (Source: adapted from [EIA, Glossary](#))

status code (*Schedule 2, Line 2, Item 1*) The status of the generating unit as of December 31 of the reporting year. See [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

steam turbine Prime mover that converts high-pressure steam, produced in a boiler, into mechanical energy that can then be used to produce electricity by forcing blades in a cylinder to rotate a [generator](#) shaft. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#)) The prime mover code is ST. If part of a [combined-cycle](#) system, the prime mover code is CA.

supervisor of survey contact (*Schedule 1*) See [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

survey contact (*Schedule 1*) See [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

T

testing status (*Schedule 2, Line 2, Item 1*) The status of a [planned generator](#) when [construction](#) is complete but not yet in [commercial operation](#) (including low power testing of [nuclear](#) units). (Source: [EIA, Form EIA-860M Instructions](#)) The [status code](#) is TS.

U

uprate (*Schedule 3, Line 2, Items 7-10*) An increase in available electric generating unit power capacity as a result of a system or equipment modification. An uprate is typically a permanent increase in the capacity of a unit. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#))

V

virtual net metering (*Schedule 2, Lines 3c-d*) Uses the same compensation mechanism and billing schemes as [net metering](#) without requiring that a customer's distributed generation (DG) system (or share of a DG system) be located directly onsite. Virtual net metering facilitates participation in shared renewable energy projects in which multiple customers can receive net metering credits tied to their portion of a single DG system. (Source: adapted from [NREL](#))

W

waste heat By-product or reject heat from commercial or industrial processes that is normally ejected into the atmosphere. For reporting purposes, waste heat should only be reported where the fuel source for the waste heat is undetermined or not directly attributed to another fuel source. [Combined-cycle](#) systems should report the initial energy source burned in the boiler. (Source: [EIA, Glossary](#), and [EIA, Form EIA-860M Instructions](#)) The [energy source](#) code is WH.

wind energy Kinetic energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving mechanical devices and electric power [generators](#). (Source: adapted from [EIA, Glossary](#)) The [energy source](#) code is WND.

wind turbine [Wind energy](#) conversion device that produces electricity; typically three blades rotating about a horizontal axis and positioned on a supporting tower. (Source: adapted from [EIA, Glossary](#)) The [prime mover](#) code for offshore wind turbines is WS and for onshore wind turbines is WT.

wood/wood waste solids Includes paper pellets, railroad ties, utility poles, wood chips, bark, and wood waste solids. (Source: [EIA, Form EIA-860M Instructions](#)) The [energy source](#) code is WDS.

wood waste liquids Includes red liquor, sludge wood, spent sulfite liquor, and other wood-based liquids. (Source: [EIA, Form EIA-860M Instructions](#)) The [energy source](#) code is WDL.

[X](#)

[Y](#)

[Z](#)