

U.S. Department of Energy Energy Information Administration Form EIA-923	POWER PLANT OPERATIONS REPORT INSTRUCTIONS	Form Approval OMB No. 1905-0129 Approval Expires:
PURPOSE	Form EIA-923 collects information from all electric power plants and combined heat and power (CHP) plants in the United States. Data collected on this form include electric power generation, fuel consumption, fossil fuel stocks, and delivered fossil fuel cost and quality. These data are used to monitor the status and trends of the electric power industry and appear in many Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications including: <i>Electric Power Monthly</i> , <i>Electric Power Annual</i> , <i>Monthly Energy Review</i> , <i>Annual Energy Review</i> , <i>Natural Gas Monthly</i> , <i>Natural Gas Annual</i> , <i>Cost and Quality of Fuels</i> , <i>Quarterly Coal Report</i> , and the <i>Renewable Energy Annual</i> . Further information can be found at http://www.eia.doe.gov/fuelectric.html . The "Stocks at End of Reporting Period" information (SCHEDULE 4), Nonutility "Total Delivered Cost," information (SCHEDULE 2), and "Commodity Cost" information (SCHEDULE 2) reported on this form are protected information.	
REQUIRED RESPONDENTS	The Form EIA-923 is a mandatory report for all electric power plants and CHP plants that meet the following criteria: 1) have a total generating capacity of 1 megawatt (MW) or more and 2) are connected to the electric grid. To lessen the reporting burden, a sample of plants is collected on a monthly basis. Plants that are not selected to respond monthly must respond annually for the calendar year. See instructions for each schedule for more specific filing requirements.	
RESPONSE DUE DATE	Monthly respondents are required to file SCHEDULE 1 through SCHEDULE 5 and SCHEDULE 9 of this form with EIA by the last day of the month following the reporting period. For example, if reporting for July, survey data are due on August 31. SCHEDULE 6 through SCHEDULE 8 must be filed by March 30 following the end of the reporting year. Annual respondents are required to file the form with EIA by March 30 following the close of the reporting year.	
METHODS OF FILING RESPONSE	Submit your data electronically using EIA's secure Internet Data Collection (IDC) system. This system uses security protocols to protect information against unauthorized access during transmission. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you have not registered with the IDC Single Sign-On (SSO) system, send an e-mail requesting assistance to: EIA-923@eia.doe.gov. • If you have registered with SSO, log on at: https://signon.eia.doe.gov/ssoserver/login • If you are having a technical problem with logging into or using the IDC system, contact the IDC Help Desk at: E-mail: CNEAFhelpcenter@eia.doe.gov Phone: 202-586-9595 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you need an alternate means of filing your response, contact the Help Desk. Retain a completed copy of this form for your files.	
CONTACTS	Internet System Questions: For questions related to the IDC system, see the help contact information immediately above. Data Questions: For questions about the data requested on the Form EIA-923, contact the Survey Manager: Name: TBD Telephone: (202) 586-XXXX FAX: (202) 287-XXXX E-mail: EIA-923@eia.doe.gov	
GENERAL	Revision Policy: Submit revisions to data previously reported as soon as possible after the	

INSTRUCTIONS

error or omission is discovered. Do not wait to revise data until the next reporting month's form is due. Revisions or adjustments to data should be made only to the survey month(s) to which they pertain. (Do not adjust the current month to reflect a revision or adjustment to a prior month submission.)

- Log on to the IDC system, re-key revised data, indicate in SCHEDULE 9 the nature and date of the revision, and resubmit the data.
- Remember to save and RESUBMIT (click on the SUBMIT button).

If you are unable to make a revision through the IDC system because the monthly data file has been closed, please e-mail your changes to EIA-923@eia.doe.gov, and indicate 'Revision' in subject line. Be sure to include your Plant ID, the specific revision, and the month that is being revised.

Correcting Preprinted Information. Much of the information on the form is preprinted by EIA. If you need to correct or add to the administrative information, e.g., contact name or e-mail address, click on the CHANGE CONTACT Tab on SCHEDULE 1 and enter the changes. Please note that PLANT NAME, PLANT CODE, and COMPANY NAME cannot be changed. Contact the survey manager if these items are incorrect.

If you report via Internet Secure File Transfer, facsimile, or e-mail, you may send a corrected copy of the form, but be sure to indicate in SCHEDULE 9: (1) that it is a revision, (2) the month that is being revised, (3) what has been revised, and (4) the date of the revision.

**ITEM-BY-ITEM
INSTRUCTIONS**

SCHEDULE 1. IDENTIFICATION

- 1. Survey Contact:** Verify contact name, title, address, telephone number, Fax number, and e-mail address.
- 2. Supervisor of Contact Person for Survey:** Verify the contact's supervisor's name, title, address, telephone number, Fax number and e-mail address.

If any of the above information is incorrect, revise the incorrect entry and provide the correct information. Provide any missing information.

- 3. Report For:** Verify all information, including company name, plant name, plant identification number, plant State and county, and month or year for which data are being reported. State codes are two-character U.S. Postal Service abbreviations. These fields cannot be revised online. Contact the EIA-923 survey manager if corrections are needed.

SCHEDULE 2. COST AND QUALITY OF FUEL RECEIPTS – PLANT-LEVEL

REQUIRED RESPONDENTS: Plants with a total nameplate capacity of 50 MW and above that use fossil fuels (coal, petroleum products, petroleum coke, natural gas, and other gases (including blast furnace gas)) for the generation of electric power must complete the appropriate data on Schedule 2, Cost and Quality of Fuel Receipts.

Plant Name, Plant ID, State, Reporting Month and Year: Verify the preprinted information for those items at the top of this (and all) page(s).

If no fuel was received during the reporting period, place a check in the "No Receipts" box, and go to Schedule 3.

If this plant has a tolling agreement and the toller will not divulge the cost of the fuel, you may leave both the commodity and delivered prices blank. Be sure to indicate that there is a tolling agreement currently in place by entering a check in the box at the center of the page.

Contract Information

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- 1. Fuel Supplier Name:** For all fossil fuel receipts, enter the name of the company or broker from whom the fuel was purchased. For natural gas receipts, DO NOT provide the name of the company providing the transportation service.

Electric generating plants and CHP plants should report all deliveries of fossil fuels received that will ultimately be used for electric power generation and thermal energy associated with the production of electricity. Fuel purchased but sent to an off-site storage plant should not be reported until it is actually delivered to the plant. Examples include:

- a. Coal that is purchased and sent to a river dock for storage before final shipment to the plant.** This coal should not be reported until it is actually delivered to the plant. The filing to EIA should show as the source of the coal the originating mine(s) or county if information can be obtained from inventory accounting or estimated; otherwise, the dock should be shown as the origin source.
- b. Natural gas that is purchased and injected into storage.** This gas should not be reported until it is actually delivered to the plant.

Coal: Report data by supplier. Data on coal received under each purchase order or contract with a supplier should be reported separately. Aggregation of coal receipt data into a single line item is allowed if the coal is received under the same purchase order or contract and the purchase type, coal type, mine type, Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) ID, State of origin, county of origin, and supplier are identical for each delivery. For example, 10 trainloads of contract, surface-mined subbituminous coal from the Black Thunder mine in Campbell County, Wyoming may be reported as one line item. The reported quality and cost data would then be a weighted average of the aggregated deliveries.

Coal received from spot-market purchases and from contract purchases should never be aggregated and reported as one line item. If coal received under a purchase order or contract originates in more than one county and a county-level breakdown is not available, report estimates for each county. If estimates are not available, report the origin as the county where the majority of the coal originates.

Petroleum and Gas: Report data by supplier, or aggregate by pipeline or distributor. Aggregation of fuel deliveries from various suppliers is allowed only if the purchase type and fuel are identical. The reported cost and quality data would be the weighted average of the aggregated deliveries. Contract or spot-market purchases must be reported as separate line items and should never be aggregated and reported as one delivery.

- 2. Contract Type:** Use the following codes for **coal**, **petroleum** and **natural gas** purchases:

C – Contract Purchase – Fuel received under a purchase order or contract with a term of one year or longer.

NC – New Contract or Renegotiated Contract Purchase – Fuel received under a purchase order or contract with a duration of one year or longer, under which deliveries were first made during the reporting month.

S – Spot-Market Purchase – Fuel received under a purchase order or contract that has a duration of less than one year.

- 3. Contract Expiration Date:** Enter the month and the year the purchase order or contract expires. For example, report "1108" for a November 2008 expiration date. This column should be left blank if **Contract Type** contains an "S" for spot-market purchase.

Receipts

4. **Energy Source:** Identify purchased fossil fuels (including start-up and flame stabilization fuel) using the following abbreviations:

Table 1

Fuel Type	Energy Source Code	Units	"Higher Heating Value" Range (Million Btu per unit of Fuel)		Energy Source Description
			Low Value	High Value	
Coal and Syncoal	BIT	tons	20	29	Anthracite Coal, Bituminous Coal
	LIG	tons	10	14.5	Lignite Coal
	SC	tons	10	35	Coal-based Synfuel (including briquettes, pellets, or extrusions, which are formed by binding materials or processes that recycle materials)
	SUB	tons	15	20	Subbituminous Coal
	WC	tons	6.5	16	Waste/Other Coal (including anthracite culms, bituminous gob, fine coal, lignite waste, waste coal)
Petroleum Products	DFO	barrels	5.5	6.2	Distillate Fuel Oil (including all diesel and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils.
	JF	barrels	5	6	Jet Fuel
	KER	barrels	5.6	6.1	Kerosene
	PC	tons	24	30	Petroleum Coke
	RFO	barrels	5.8	6.8	Residual Fuel Oil (including No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils and bunker C fuel oil)
	WO	barrels	3.0	5.8	Waste/Other Oil (including crude oil, liquid butane, liquid propane, oil waste, re-refined motor oil, sludge oil, tar oil, or other petroleum-based liquid wastes)
Natural Gas and Other Gases	BFG	Mcf	0.07	0.12	Blast Furnace Gas
	NG	Mcf	0.8	1.1	Natural Gas
	OG	Mcf	0.32	3.3	Other Gas (<u>DO WE NEED EXAMPLES?</u>)
	SG	Mcf	0.2	1.1	Synthetic Gas
	SGC	Mcf	0.2	0.3	Coal-derived Synthetic Gas

5. **Quantity Received:** Enter quantities in tons for coal and other solid fuels, barrels for oil and other liquid fuels, and thousands of cubic feet for gas. The receipts reported should pertain to the fuel that will ultimately be used for electric power generation and thermal energy associated with the production of electricity. Include fuel receipts for use in a cogeneration system, such as fuel used for process steam, direct heating, space heating/cooling, or steam delivered to other end users.

Cost of Fuel

6. **Total Delivered Cost (all fuels):** Enter the delivered cost of the fuel in cents per million Btu to the nearest 0.1 cent. This cost should include all costs incurred in the purchase and delivery of the fuel to the plant. It should not include unloading costs. Do not include adjustments associated with prior months' fuel costs. The delivered price for fuel shipped under contract should include any penalties/premiums paid or expected to be paid on the fuel delivered during the month. These adjustments should be made only by revising the appropriate prior months' submissions. **The current month fuel costs should reflect only**

costs associated with the current month fuel deliveries.

7. **Commodity Cost (Coal and Natural Gas):** The FOB (free on board) price paid by the plant for the fuel, exclusive of any charges for moving the fuel to the plant. In the case of coal this is typically the cost of coal FOB railcar, barge, or truck. In the case of natural gas this is typically the price of the gas FOB the transmission pipeline.

Quality of Fuel as Received

8. **Heat Content:** Enter the average Btu content for each fuel in terms of million Btu (MMBtu) per ton for solid fuel, MMBtu per barrel for liquid fuel, and MMBtu per thousand cubic feet for gas. Show to the nearest 0.001 MMBtu. (IS THIS CORRECT? IF SO, WE SHOULD SPECIFY IT ON THE FORM.)
9. **Sulfur Content:** For all fuels except gas, enter the sulfur content of the fuel in terms of percent sulfur by weight. Show to the nearest 0.01 percent.
10. **Ash Content:** For coal only, enter the ash content of the fuel in terms of percent ash by weight. Show to the nearest 0.1 percent. Comment if the reported ash content for coal is an estimate.
11. **Mercury Content:** For coal only, enter the mercury content in parts per million (ppm). If lab tests of the coal receipts do not include the mercury content, enter the amount specified in the contract with the supplier.

Fuel Transportation

12. **Natural Gas:** Use the following codes for natural gas transportation service:

F – Firm – Gas transportation service provided on a firm basis using facilities that were designed, installed, and dedicated to a certified quantity of service. The contract with the gas transportation company anticipates no interruption of gas transportation service. Firm transportation service takes priority over interruptible service.

I – Interruptible – Gas transportation service (usually low-priority service) provided under schedules or contracts which anticipate and permit interruption on short notice, generally in peak-load seasons, by reason of the claim of firm service customers and higher priority users.

13. **Predominant Mode:** The method used to transport the fuel over the longest distance from point of origin to consumer. If the shipment involves only one mode of transportation, that is the Predominant Mode. If the shipment involves more than one mode of transportation, see Secondary Mode below.
14. **Secondary Mode:** If more than one method of transportation is used in a single shipment, the Secondary Mode of transportation is the method used to transport the fuel over the second longest distance from point of origin to consumer. If two methods are used to transport a shipment and both distances are equal, then the Predominant Mode is the method used to transport the fuel from the source and the Secondary Mode is the method used to deliver the fuel to the consumer. If more than two methods are used in a single shipment, only the Predominant and Secondary Modes should be reported.

Do not report "truck" as a transportation mode if trucks are used to transport coal exclusively on private roads between the mine and rail load-out or barge terminal.

Do not report the transportation modes used entirely within a mine, terminal, or power plant (e.g., trucks used to move coal from a mine pit to the mine load-out; conveyors at a power plant used to move coal from the plant storage pile to the plant).

For mine mouth coal plants, report "Conveyor" as the Predominant Mode if the conveyor

feeding coal to the plant site originates at the mine. Otherwise report the Predominant Mode (typically truck or rail) used to move the coal to the plant site.

Report Transportation Modes using the following codes:

RR – Rail: Shipments of fuel moved to consumers by rail (private or public/commercial). Included is coal hauled to or away from a railroad siding by truck if the truck did not use public roads.

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RV – River: Shipments of fuel moved to consumers via river by barge. Not included are shipments to Great Lakes coal loading docks, tidewater piers, or coastal ports.

GL – Great Lakes: Shipments of coal moved to consumers via the Great Lakes. These shipments are moved via the Great Lakes coal loading docks, which are identified by name and location as follows:

Conneaut Coal Storage & Transfer, Conneaut, Ohio
NS Coal Dock (Ashtabula Coal Dock), Ashtabula, Ohio
Sandusky Coal Pier, Sandusky, Ohio
Toledo Docks, Toledo, Ohio
KCBX Terminals Inc., Chicago, Illinois
Superior Midwest Energy Terminal, Superior, Wisconsin

TP – Tidewater Piers and Coastal Ports: Shipments of coal moved to Tidewater Piers and Coastal Ports for further shipments to consumers via coastal water or ocean. The Tidewater Piers and Coastal Ports are identified by name and location as follows:

Dominion Terminal Associates, Newport News, Virginia
McDuffie Coal Terminal, Mobile, Alabama
IC Railmarine Terminal, Convent, Louisiana
International Marine Terminals, Myrtle Grove, Louisiana
Cooper/T. Smith Stevedoring Co. Inc., Darrow, Louisiana
Seward Terminal Inc., Seward, Alaska
Los Angeles Export Terminal, Inc., Los Angeles, California
Levin-Richmond Terminal Corp., Richmond, California
Baltimore Terminal, Baltimore, Maryland
Norfolk Southern Lamberts Point P-6, Norfolk, Virginia
Chesapeake Bay Piers, Baltimore, Maryland
Pier IX Terminal Company, Newport News, Virginia
Electro-Coal Transport Corp., Davant, Louisiana

TR – Truck: Shipments of fuel moved to consumers by truck. Not included is fuel hauled to or away from a railroad siding by truck on non-public roads.

TC – Tramway/Conveyor: Shipments of fuel moved to consumers by tramway or conveyor.

SP – Slurry Pipeline: Shipments of coal moved to consumers by slurry pipeline.

PL – Pipeline: Shipments of fuel moved to consumers by pipeline.

WT – Water: Shipments of fuel moved to consumers by other waterways.

Coal Mine and Type

15. Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) ID Number: Enter the MSHA ID number. The MSHA ID should match the ID located at the top of most MSHA forms.

16. Name of Mine or Tipple: Insert the name of the mine or tipple.

17. Mine Type: Insert "S" for surface-mined or "U" for underground-mined. If the coal received is

a blend of surface and underground, use "S/U" or "U/S." This notation will result in a 0.67/0.33 allocation. Do not combine separate deliveries of surface-mined coal and underground-mined coal using the designation of "S/U" or "U/S." These must be reported using the corresponding "S" or "U" mine type.

- 18. State or Country of Origin:** Use the two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation to show the State in which the coal was mined. Do not report the location of the preparation plants or transfer facilities, but rather the location of the mine(s). Verify the State of origin with the supplier. If the origin cannot be determined, report on SCHEDULE 9, the State of origin based on the most likely probability.

For imported coal, insert the two-letter country code shown here, in combination with IMP in the county code field.

AS – Australia; CN – Canada; CL – Colombia; ID – Indonesia; PL – Poland;
RS – Russia; VZ – Venezuela; OT – Other.

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- 19. County:** Insert the three-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) County Code, <http://www.itl.nist.gov/fipspubs/co-codes/states.htm>, to show the county in which the coal was mined. (For IDC users, a dropdown list is provided for your convenience. Double click on the county code box to access the dropdown list.) Do not report the location of the transfer facilities, shipping facilities, preparation plants, or mining company headquarters. Use only the mine location to determine the county of origin. If the coal from the supplier originates from more than one county, use separate lines to show county of origin and appropriate quantity, quality, and cost data. For imported coal, IMP should be entered. (CAN WE SAY SOMETHING HERE ABOUT COAL PURCHASED FROM A BARGE THAT HAS COAL WHICH WAS COMBINED FROM SEVERAL DIFFERENT SOURCES? SUPPOSEDLY THE PURCHASER KNOWS THE QUALITY BUT DOES NOT KNOW THE MINE INFO.)

SCHEDULE 3. PART A. BOILER INFORMATION FOR STEAM-ELECTRIC ORGANIC-FUELED PLANTS – FUEL CONSUMPTION

Required Respondents: Complete this schedule for fuels consumed in the boilers at plants with steam turbines that have a total nameplate capacity of 10 MW and above and burn organic fuels. This does not include steam turbines where the energy source is nuclear, geothermal, or solar, or plants that have less than 10 MW total steam turbine nameplate capacity. Also report on this schedule, fuels consumed at combined-cycle plants for supplementary firing of heat recovery steam generator (HRSG) units that have a total steam turbine nameplate capacity of 10 MW and above. For fuels consumed by gas turbines, including the gas turbines at combined-cycle plants, IC engines, or pumped-storage hydroelectric plants, report fuel consumption on SCHEDULE 3. PART B.

Boiler ID: Identification information should be a code commonly used by plant management for that equipment (e.g., "2," "A101," "7B," etc.). Select a code for each piece of equipment and use it for that equipment when reporting on EIA forms, specifically the Forms EIA-860 and EIA-923. The code should be a maximum of six characters long and should conform to codes reported for the same equipment (especially generators) on other EIA forms. Do not use blanks in the code.

If any of the boilers produced steam for purposes other than electric power generation during this reporting period please place a check in the box on the form.

Energy Source: Report all fuels consumed for all purposes. Use the fuel codes in Table 3 on pages 17 through 19.

Quantity Consumed: For each month, report the amount of fuel consumed for electric power generation and thermal energy associated with the production of electricity. Include all fuel used in a cogeneration system, such as fuel used for process steam, direct heating, space heating, or thermal output delivered to other end users. Combined-cycle units should report only the auxiliary

firing fuel associated with the HRSG. Do not repost the fuel associated with the combustion turbine portion of the combined-cycle unit.

Type of Physical Units: Fuel consumption must be reported in the following units:

- Solids – Tons
- Liquids – Barrels (one barrel equals 42 U.S. gallons)
- Gases – Thousands of cubic feet (Mcf)

Average Heat Content: For each month, report the heat content of the fuels burned in million Btu (MMBtu) per physical unit. The heat content of the fuel should be reported as the gross or "higher heating value" (rather than the net or lower heating value). The higher heating value exceeds the lower heating value by the latent heat of vaporization of the water. The heating value of fuels generally used and reported in a fuel analysis, unless otherwise specified, is the higher heating value. If the fuel heat content cannot be reported "as burned," data may be obtained from the fuel supplier on an "as received" basis. If this is the case, indicate on SCHEDULE 9 that the fuel heat content data are "as received." Report the value in the following units: solids in million Btu (MMBtu) per ton; liquids in MMBtu per barrel; and gases in MMBtu per thousand cubic feet (Mcf). Refer to Table 3 on pages 17 through 19 for approximate ranges of Heat Content of specific energy sources.

Sulfur Content (petroleum, petroleum coke, and coal): For each month, enter sulfur content in column (d) to nearest 0.01 percent. Sulfur content should be reported for the following fuel codes: BIT, LIG, SUB, WC, PC, SC, DFO, JF, KER, RFO, and WO.

Ash Content (coal only): For each month, enter ash content in column (e) to the nearest 0.01 percent. Ash content should be reported for the following fuel codes: BIT, LIG, SUB, WC, and SC.

Report actual values. If necessary, report estimated values and state that the value is an estimate on SCHEDULE 9.

ENTER ZERO when an energy source was not consumed for the reporting period. Do not leave blank.

SCHEDULE 3. PART B. FUEL CONSUMPTION – PRIME MOVER-LEVEL

Required Respondents: Report fuel consumed in all combustion turbines, internal combustion engines, steam-electric plants under 10 megawatts, and pumped-storage hydroelectric plants. Excluded from this schedule are conventional hydroelectric plants and all other plants that do not consume a combustible energy source (e.g., wind, solar, geothermal, and nuclear). Do not report for each individual unit. For example, report natural gas consumed in all combustion turbines at the plant as one value and report distillate fuel oil consumed by all IC engines as one value. Combined-cycle plants should report the fuel consumed by the combustion turbines on this schedule. Report supplementary fuel consumed by the HRSG on this schedule only if the steam turbine is less than 10 MW. Supplementary-fired HRSGs 10 MW and above must report on Schedule 3A.

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Prime movers are devices that convert one energy form (such as heat from fuels or the motion of water or wind) into mechanical energy. Examples include steam turbines, combustion turbines, reciprocating engines, and water turbines.

If steam was produced for purposes other than electric power generation during this reporting period, please place a check in the box on the form.

Prime Mover Type: If the preprinted prime mover code is incorrect, delete the code and choose the correct prime mover code from this prime mover table.

Prime Mover Type _ Prime Mover Description

CA _____ Combined-Cycle – Steam Part
CE _____ Compressed Air Energy Storage
CS _____ Combined-Cycle Single Shaft – Combustion turbine and steam turbine share a single generator
CT _____ Combined-Cycle Combustion – Turbine Part
FC _____ Fuel Cell
GT _____ Combustion (Gas) Turbine (including jet engine design)
HY _____ Hydraulic Turbine (including turbines associated with delivery of water by pipeline)
IC _____ Internal Combustion (diesel, piston) Engine
PS _____ Hydraulic Turbine – Reversible (pumped storage)
BT _____ Turbines Used in a Binary Cycle (such as used for geothermal applications)
PV _____ Photovoltaic
ST _____ Steam Turbine (including nuclear, geothermal and solar steam, excluding combined-cycle)
WT _____ Wind Turbine
OT _____ Other – Specify on SCHEDULE 9.

Report actual values. If necessary, report estimated values and state that the value is an estimate on SCHEDULE 9.

Energy Source: Report all fuels consumed for all purposes. Use the fuel codes in Table 3 on pages 17 through 19.

Quantity Consumed: For each month, report the amount of fuel consumed for electric power generation and thermal energy associated with the production of electricity. Include all fuel used in a cogeneration system, such as fuel used for process steam, direct heating, space heating, or thermal output delivered to other end users. If you cannot report your fuel using the specified units of measure (below), specify the units you are using on SCHEDULE 9.

Include start-up and flame-stabilization fuels.

Type of Physical Units: Fuel consumption must be reported in the following units:

- Solids – Tons
- Liquids – Barrels (one barrel equals 42 U.S. gallons)
- Gases – Thousands of cubic feet (Mcf)

Average Heat Content: For each month, report the heat content of the fuels burned in million Btu (MMBtu) per physical unit. The heat content of the fuel should be reported as the gross or “higher heating value” (rather than the net or lower heating value). The higher heating value exceeds the lower heating value by the latent heat of vaporization of the water. The heating value of fuels generally used and reported in a fuel analysis, unless otherwise specified, is the higher heating value. If the fuel heat content cannot be reported “as burned,” data may be obtained from the fuel supplier on an “as received” basis. If this is the case, indicate on SCHEDULE 9 that the fuel heat content data are “as received.” Report the value in the following units: solids in MMBtu per ton; liquids in MMBtu per barrel; and gases in MMBtu per thousand cubic feet (Mcf). Refer to Table 3 on pages 17 through 19 for approximate ranges of heat content for specific fuels.

SCHEDULE 4. FOSSIL FUEL STOCKS AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD AND DATA BALANCE

Required Respondents: Schedule 4 (stocks) must be completed by all plants that burn fossil fuels: COAL, DISTILLATE FUEL OILS (NO. 2, 4), RESIDUAL FUEL OIL (NO. 6), JET FUEL, KEROSENE, AND PETROLEUM COKE. Stocks are not required for natural gas; however, the energy balance (between receipts and consumed fuel) and comments should be completed for NG plants that have a total nameplate capacity of 50 MW and more (and have completed Schedule 2).

Report fuel stocks ONLY for the following fuels:

- Coal: Report all stocks of coal for use by this power plant. This includes both stocks held on site and stocks held off site whether owned by your plant or by an affiliated company. If the stocks are held for the plant by an affiliated company and the amount is unknown, please provide EIA the name of the company. EIA will contact them to obtain the stocks number.
- Residual oil (No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils)
- Distillate-type oils (including diesel oil, No. 2 oil, jet fuel, and kerosene)
- Petroleum coke

Include back-up fuels and start-up and flame-stabilization fuels. Do not report stocks for waste coal, natural gas, or wood waste. Stocks held off-site that cannot be assigned to an individual plant are to be reported as stocks held at a central storage site. Each central storage site must be reported separately. New sites should be indicated on SCHEDULE 9 of the form.

ENTER ZERO in the Ending Stocks column if a plant has no stocks.

Energy Source: If a fuel that you stock is not preprinted, add the energy source code from Table 1.

Type of Physical Units: Report coal and petroleum coke in tons and distillate and residual oils in barrels.

1. **Previous Month's Ending Stocks:** This is automatically loaded into the schedule.
2. **Current Month's Receipts:** These data have been reported (above in SCHEDULE 2) and will also automatically appear.
3. **Current Month's Consumption:** These data also have been reported (in SCHEDULE 3) and will automatically appear. For plants with steam-electric turbines of 10 MW or greater, these are the data reported in SCHEDULE 3. PART A. Otherwise, these are the data reported in SCHEDULE 3. PART B.
4. **Ending Stocks:** Report this month's ending stocks.
5. **Adjustment to Stocks:** Report adjustments to end-of-month stocks. Adjustments may include stocks transferred or sold offsite and revisions to account for adjustments to previous months' stocks. Adjustments can be positive or negative. Enter the reason for the adjustment in a comment in SCHEDULE 9.

Balance: The data balance verifies the quality of the data. The balance is the difference between Reported Ending Stocks (4) and an expected value for ending stocks calculated by the following equation: Previous Month's Ending Stocks plus Current Month's Receipts minus Current Month's Consumption plus (or minus) Adjustment to Stocks [(4) = (1) + (2) - (3) + (5)]. If the balance is a non-zero value, please review the data entered for stocks, receipts, consumption, and adjustments. Enter a comment to explain any discrepancy.

SCHEDULE 5. PART A. GENERATOR INFORMATION FOR STEAM-ELECTRIC ORGANIC-FUELED PLANTS

Required Respondents: Plants with a steam-electric nameplate capacity of 10 MW and above that burn organic fuels must report generation by generating unit on SCHEDULE 5, PART A for the steam turbines only. For generation produced by combustion turbines, IC engines, and all other types of prime movers, use SCHEDULE 5. PART B. Combined-cycle plants should report all generation on SCHEDULE 5, PART B. for both the combustion turbines and steam turbines.

Plant Code Generator ID: Identification information should be a code commonly used by plant

management for that equipment (e.g., "2," "A101," "7B," etc.). Select a code for each piece of equipment and use it for that equipment throughout this form. The code should be a maximum of six characters long and should conform to codes reported for the same equipment (especially generators on Form EIA-860) on other EIA forms. Do not use blanks in the code.

Data must be reported in megawatthours (MWh), rounded to whole numbers, no decimals.

If no generation occurred, report **ZERO**. Please do not leave fields blank.

Gross Generation: is the total amount of electric energy produced by generating units and measured at the generating terminal. For each month, enter that amount in MWh.

Net Generation: is the gross generation minus the electric energy consumed at the generating station for pumps, fans, and auxiliary equipment. If the monthly station service load exceeded the monthly gross electrical generation, report negative electrical net generation with a minus sign. Do not use parentheses. For each month, enter that amount in MWh.

SCHEDULE 5. PART B. GENERATION – PRIME MOVER-LEVEL

Required Respondents: Report generation at the prime mover level (sum of generation by prime mover type) for steam turbines under 10 MW, steam turbines using nuclear, solar, geothermal or other noncombustible energy sources, combustion turbines, hydraulic turbines, wind turbines, or other prime movers. Steam turbines with a total nameplate capacity of 10 MW and above which burn organic fuels must report on SCHEDULE 5. PART A. Industrial and commercial CHP facilities (those with NAIC codes that are NOT 22) may report only gross generation, if net generation is not measured.

Prime Mover Type: If the preprinted prime mover code is incorrect, delete the code and choose the correct prime mover code from the prime mover table on pages 8 through 9.

If no generation occurred, report zero. Do not leave fields blank.

Data must be reported in MWh, rounded to whole numbers, with no decimals.

Gross Generation: is the total amount of electric energy produced by generating units and measured at the generating terminal. For each month, enter in the MWh generated.

Net Generation: is the gross generation minus the electric energy consumed at the generating station for pumps, fans, and auxiliary equipment. If the monthly station service load exceeded the monthly gross electrical generation, report negative net electrical generation with a minus sign. Do not use parentheses. For each month, enter the net generation in MWh.

SCHEDULE 6. NONUTILITY ANNUAL SOURCE AND DISPOSITION OF ELECTRICITY

Required Respondents: Nonutility plants report annual (no monthly detail) source and disposition of electricity. Annual data on SCHEDULE 6 are due by March 30 following the reporting year.

- If you file the EIA-923 *monthly*, you should complete this schedule between January and the March 30 due date following the reporting year.
- If you file the EIA-923 *annually*, fill out this schedule when you submit your other data due by March 30 of the year following the reporting year.

Report all generation in MWh rounded to a whole number.

Sources of Electricity

1. Gross Generation (Annual):

- Report the total gross generation from all prime movers at the plant.

2. Other Incoming Electricity:

Report all incoming electricity to the facility, whether from purchases, tolling agreements, transfers, exchanges, or other arrangements.

3. Total Sources:

- Enter the sum of the total **gross electricity generated** plus the total **incoming electricity**. This entry must equal **Total Disposition** (see below).

Disposition of Electricity

4. Station Use:

- Station Use is electricity that is used to operate an electric generating plant, including electricity used in the operation, maintenance, or repair of the facility (e.g., for heating, lighting, and office facilities), regardless of whether the electricity is produced at the plant or comes from another source. Station use does not include any electricity converted and stored at an energy storage plant (such as electricity used for pumping at a hydroelectric pumped-storage plant), nor direct use (see below) of electricity by an industrial or commercial CHP plant.

5. Direct Use (CHP Plants):

- Report the amount of electricity generated by the plant and consumed onsite for processes such as manufacturing, district heating/cooling, and uses other than power plant station use.

6. Total Facility Use: Report the total sum of station use and direct use. If station use and direct use cannot be reported separately, report total facility use and leave station use and direct use blank. Provide a comment on SCHEDULE 9.

7. Retail Sales to Ultimate Customers: Report the amount of electricity sold, or otherwise provided, to retail (end-use) customers. Include unbilled electricity provided to affiliated and non-affiliated entities, excluding power provided as part of a tolling agreement. By entering a value in this cell, you will be required to also file Form EIA-861 "Annual Electric Power Industry Report."

8. Sales for Resale: Report the amount of electricity sold for resale (wholesale sales). If data are entered for this item, you must complete SCHEDULE 7.

9. Other Outgoing Electricity: Report all other outgoing electricity from the facility, such as tolling agreements, transfers, and exchanges.

10. Total Disposition: Report the sum of station use, direct use, retail sales, sales for resale, and other outgoing electricity. This entry must equal **Total Sources** (see above).

SCHEDULE 7. ANNUAL REVENUES FROM SALES FOR RESALE

Required Respondents: To be completed by respondents who report a positive value on SCHEDULE 6, Disposition of Electricity, Item 8, Sales for Resale.

"Sales for Resale" is energy supplied to other electric utilities, cooperatives, municipalities, Federal and State electric agencies, or other entities for resale to end-use consumers.

Report all revenue from Sales for Resale in thousand dollars to the nearest whole number.

SCHEDULE 8. ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Required Respondents: Steam-electric organic-fueled plants with a total steam-electric nameplate capacity rating of 10 MW and above must complete applicable sections of SCHEDULE 8, PARTS A through F ANNUALLY. Annual data are due by March 30 following the reporting year.

SCHEDULE 8. PART A. ANNUAL BYPRODUCT DISPOSITION

1. If no byproduct was produced, place a check in the checkbox labeled NO BYPRODUCTS.
2. If a byproduct is disposed of at no cost, enter the quantity of the byproduct under the appropriate column and make a footnote entry on SCHEDULE 9 stating that no money was exchanged for the quantity indicated. If there was a cost for disposal, make sure there is a corresponding entry on SCHEDULE 8, PART B, for collection and/or disposal costs. Costs for gypsum disposal should be reported on SCHEDULE 8, PART B, column 5, under "Disposal," with a footnote entry on SCHEDULE 9.
3. Entries on SCHEDULE 8, PART A, in the **Sold** column, must be compatible with entries on SCHEDULE 8, PART B, columns 11 through 16, **Byproduct Sales Revenue**. If the byproduct was distributed in several different ways (for example, the byproduct was placed in a landfill and then later sold), report the end disposition of the byproduct and provide a comment on SCHEDULE 9 explaining all previous dispositions.
4. Do not include byproducts sold under "Used On-Site."
5. Fly ash from standard boiler/primary particulate collection device (PCD) units includes those with no flue gas desulfurization (FGD) system or with FGD systems located downstream of the PCD.
6. Fly ash from units with dry FGD includes spray dryer or duct injection systems where Fly Ash and FGD byproducts are collected in the same PCD. It does not include Fluidized Bed Combustion (FBC) units.
7. Bottom ash from standard boiler units includes boiler slag from slagging combustors. It does not include Bottom (Bed) Ash from FBC units or slag from coal gasification units.
8. FGD Gypsum is defined as byproducts that are greater than 75 percent $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ by weight.
9. Other FGD byproducts includes all FGD byproducts not reported on lines **Fly ash from units with dry FGD units, Fly ash from FBC units, Bottom (bed) ash from FBC units, and FGD gypsum** along with additives used to stabilize the FGD byproducts.
10. Report sales of steam in million Btu (MMBtu).

SCHEDULE 8. PART B. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. All entries should be reported in thousand dollars to the nearest whole number.
2. For all **Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Expenditures During Year**, costs should be provided for both collection and disposal of the indicated byproducts. If the collection and disposal costs cannot be separated, place the total cost under **Collection**, and provide a comment on SCHEDULE 9 indicating that the costs cannot be separated. All operation and maintenance expenditures should exclude depreciation expense, cost of electricity consumed, and fuel differential expense (i.e., extra costs of cleaner, thus more expensive fuel). Include all contract and self-service pollution abatement operation and maintenance expenditures for each line item.
3. For column 1, **Fly Ash**, and column 2, **Bottom Ash**, expenditures cover all material and labor

costs including equipment operation and maintenance costs (such as particulate collectors, conveyors, hoppers, etc.) associated with the collection and disposal of the byproducts.

4. For column 3, **Flue Gas Desulfurization**, expenditures cover all material and labor costs including equipment operation and maintenance costs associated with the collection and disposal of the sulfur byproduct.
5. For column 4, **Water Pollution Abatement**, expenditures cover all operation and maintenance costs for material and/or supplies and labor costs including equipment operation and maintenance (pumps, pipes, settling ponds, monitoring equipment, etc.), chemicals, and contracted disposal costs. Collection costs include any expenditure incurred once the water that is used at the plant is drawn from its source. Begin calculating expenditures at the point of the water intake. Disposal costs include any expenditure incurred once the water that is used at the plant is discharged. Begin calculating disposal expenditures at the water outlet (i.e., cooling costs).
6. For column 5, **Other Pollution Abatement**, operation and maintenance expenditures are those not allocated to one particular expenditure (e.g., expenditures to operate an environmental protection office or lab). Include expenses for conducting environmental studies for expansion or reduction of operation. Exclude all expenses for health, safety, employee comfort (OSHA), environmental aesthetics, research and development, taxes, fines, permits, legal fees, Superfund taxes, and contributions. Define other pollution abatement(s) in a comment on SCHEDULE 9.
7. For **Capital Expenditures for New Structures and Equipment during Year, Excluding Land and Interest Expense**, report all pollution abatement capital expenditures for new structures and/or equipment made during the reporting year regardless of the date they may become operational. Columns 7, 8, 9, and 10 should not be left blank. **ENTER ZERO** if the item is not applicable or an estimate is not available, and enter a comment in SCHEDULE 9. Specify the nature of the expenditures for these items in a comment on SCHEDULE 9.
8. For column 7, **Air Pollution Abatement**, report new structures and/or equipment purchased to reduce, monitor, or eliminate airborne pollutants, including particulate matter (dust, smoke, fly ash, dirt, etc.), sulfur dioxides, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, odors, and other pollutants. Examples of air pollution abatement structures/equipment include flue gas particulate collectors, FGD units, continuous emissions monitoring equipment (CEMs), and nitrogen oxide control devices. Specify new structures/equipment in a comment on SCHEDULE 9.
9. For column 8, **Water Pollution Abatement**, report new structures and/or equipment purchased to reduce, monitor, or eliminate waterborne pollutants, including chlorine, phosphates, acids, bases, hydrocarbons, sewage, and other pollutants. Examples include structures/equipment used to treat thermal pollution; cooling, boiler, and cooling tower blowdown water; coal pile runoff; and fly ash waste water. Water pollution abatement excludes expenditures for treatment of water prior to use at the plant. Specify new structures/equipment in a comment on SCHEDULE 9.
10. For column 9, **Solid/Contained Waste**, report new structures/equipment purchased to collect and dispose of objectionable solids or contained liquids. Examples include purchases of storage facilities, trucks, etc., to collect, store, and dispose of solid/contained waste. Include equipment used for handling solid/contained waste generated as a result of air and water pollution abatement. Specify new structures/equipment in a comment on SCHEDULE 9.
11. For column 10, **Other Pollution Abatement**, report amortizable expenses and purchases of new structures and or equipment when such purchases are not allocated to a particular unit or item. Examples include charges for the purchases of facilities to control hazardous waste, radiation, and noise pollution. Exclude all equipment purchased for aesthetics purposes.

Specify new structures/equipment in a comment on SCHEDULE 9.

12. If **Byproduct Sales Revenue During Year** items are not applicable, **ENTER ZERO** in Total, column 16, only. Report the revenue, if any, for each listed byproduct. Specify "other" revenue in a comment on SCHEDULE 9. Entries must be compatible with the entries on SCHEDULE 8, PART A, "Sold" column. If the revenue for a byproduct is less than \$500, but more than zero dollars, enter a zero and enter a comment on SCHEDULE 9 with the actual dollar amount. Revenue for gypsum should be reported on SCHEDULE 8, PART B, column 14, with a comment on SCHEDULE 9. Report the total revenue for the sale of byproducts in column 16. If the revenue reported was for the sale of stockpiled byproducts from previous years, make a comment on SCHEDULE 9.

**SCHEDULE 8. PART C. BOILER INFORMATION
NITROGEN OXIDE EMISSION CONTROLS**

1. For **Entire Year**, enter the controlled nitrogen oxide emission rate, in pounds per million Btu of the fuel, based on data from the continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) where possible. Where CEMS data are not available, report the controlled nitrogen oxide emission rate based on the method used to report emissions data to environmental authorities.
2. For **May through September Only**, enter the controlled nitrogen oxide emission rate, in pounds per million Btu of the fuel, based on data from CEMS where possible. Where CEMS data are not available, report controlled nitrogen oxide rates based on the method used to report emissions data to environmental authorities. The summer emission rate may be assumed to be equivalent to the annual emission rate where identical nitrogen oxide controls are used year round.

**SCHEDULE 8. PART D. COOLING SYSTEM INFORMATION
ANNUAL OPERATIONS**

1. If actual data are not available, provide an estimated value.
2. If the source of cooling water is a well or municipal water system, do not complete the **Maximum Cooling Water Temperature** sections.
3. **Annual Amount of Chlorine Added to Cooling Water** pertains solely to elemental chlorine. If a compound is used, determine the amount of chlorine in the compound. If the amount of chlorine added to the cooling water is known for the entire plant but not for each cooling system, enter the information under the first cooling system ID in column (a), and **ENTER ZERO** in the rest of the columns as necessary, and indicate in a comment on SCHEDULE 9 that the information is for the entire plant. Report amount of chlorine to the nearest whole number in thousand pounds.
4. For **Annual Rate of Cooling Water Discharge**, if the system is a closed, zero-discharge system, report "0," complete consumption and intake temperatures, but skip discharge temperatures.
5. If the **Average Annual Flow Rate of Cooling Water** is known for the entire plant but not for each cooling system, enter the information in **Consumption** under the first cooling system ID, column (a), **ENTER ZERO** in the rest of the columns as necessary, and indicate in a comment on SCHEDULE 9 that the information is for the entire plant.
6. For the **Maximum Cooling Water Temperature** sections, the "Peak Load Month" refers to the month of greatest plant electrical generation during the winter heating season (October-March) and summer cooling season (April-September), respectively. Report temperature in degrees Fahrenheit to the nearest whole number.

SCHEDULE 8. PART E. FLUE GAS PARTICULATE COLLECTOR INFORMATION

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1. For **Typical Particulate Emissions Rate at Annual Operating Rate**, enter the particulate emission rate based on the annual operating factor (to nearest 0.01 pound per million Btu).
2. For **Removal Efficiency of Particulate Matter at Annual Operating Factor and At 100-Percent Load or Tested Efficiency**, if the collector has a combination of components (i.e., a baghouse and an electrostatic precipitator) enter both components as one unit in one column. If the particulate collector also removes sulfur dioxide, enter the particulate scrubbing process in this section and the desulfurization process on SCHEDULE 8, PART F, **FLUE GAS DESULFURIZATION UNIT INFORMATION ANNUAL OPERATIONS**.
3. For **Removal Efficiency of Particulate Matter at Annual Operating Factor**, enter removal efficiency based on the annual operating factor. Annual operating factor is defined as annual fuel consumption divided by the product of design firing rate and hours of operation per year. If actual data are unavailable, provide estimates based on equipment design performance specifications.
4. For **At 100-Percent Load or Tested Efficiency**, if the test was conducted, but not at 100-percent load, enter the efficiency and provide the load at which the test was conducted in a comment on SCHEDULE 9. If no test has been conducted, **ENTER ZERO** in the column and in the test date column. Test results should not be noted if there was no test date.
5. For **Date of Most Recent Efficiency Test**, enter test date. If an efficiency test has never been performed, enter "NA" and enter a comment on SCHEDULE 9.

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**SCHEDULE 8. PART F. FLUE GAS DESULFURIZATION UNIT INFORMATION
ANNUAL OPERATIONS**

1. The **Flue Gas Desulfurization Unit Status**, as of January 1 following the end of the reporting year. Select from the following equipment status codes:

Table 2

Code	Status
CN	Cancelled (previously reported as "planned")
CO	New unit under construction
OP	Operating (in commercial service or out of service less than 365 days)
OS	Out of service (365 days or longer)
PL	Planned (on order and expected to go into commercial service within 5 years)
RE	Retired (no longer in service and not expected to be returned to service)
SB	Standby (or inactive reserve, i.e., not normally used, but available for service)
SC	Cold Standby (Reserve), deactivated; usually requires 3 to 6 months to reactivate
TS	Operating under test conditions (not in commercial service)

If the code selected is "OP," complete SCHEDULE 8. PART F; otherwise do not complete.

2. For **Hours In Service During Year**, enter the total number of hours one or more trains (or modules) were in operation; do not report for individual trains.
3. For **Estimated Removal Efficiency for Sulfur Dioxide at Annual Operating Factor and At 100 Percent Load or Tested Efficiency**, if the FGD unit also removes particulate matter, enter the desulfurization process in this section and the particulate scrubbing process on SCHEDULE 8. PART E, **FLUE GAS PARTICULATE COLLECTOR INFORMATION**.
4. For **Estimated Removal Efficiency for Sulfur Dioxide at Annual Operating Factor**, enter removal efficiency based on the annual operating factor. Annual operating factor is defined as annual fuel consumption divided by the product of design firing rate and hours of operation

per year. If actual data are unavailable, provide estimates based on equipment design performance specifications.

5. For **Estimated Removal Efficiency for Sulfur Dioxide at 100 Percent Load or Tested Efficiency**, if the test was conducted, but not at 100 percent load, enter the efficiency, and provide the load at which the test was conducted in a footnote on SCHEDULE 9. If no test was conducted, input "NA" in the final two lines. Test results should not be given without a test date.

6. Report the **Operation and Maintenance Expenditures during the Year**, excluding electricity in thousand dollars.

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SCHEDULE 9. COMMENTS

This schedule provides additional space for comments. Please identify schedule, item, and identifying information (e.g., plant code, boiler ID, generator ID, prime mover) for each comment. If plant is sold, provide purchasers name, a telephone number (if available), and date of sale.

**ENERGY SOURCE
CODES AND HEAT
CONTENT**

Table 3

	Energy Source Code	Unit Label	"Higher Heating Value" Range		Energy Source Description
			MMBtu Lower	MMBtu Upper	
Fossil Fuels					
Coal and Syncoal	BIT	tons	20	29	Anthracite Coal and Bituminous Coal
	LIG	tons	10	14.5	Lignite Coal
	SC	tons	10	35	Coal-based Synfuel (including briquettes, pellets, or extrusions, which are formed by binding materials or processes that recycle materials)
	SUB	tons	15	20	Subbituminous Coal
	WC	tons	6.5	16	Waste/Other Coal (including anthracite culm, bituminous gob, fine coal, lignite waste, waste coal)
Petroleum Products	DFO	barrels	5.5	6.2	Distillate Fuel Oil (including diesel, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils.
	JF	barrels	5	6	Jet Fuel
	KER	barrels	5.6	6.1	Kerosene
	PC	tons	24	30	Petroleum Coke
	RFO	barrels	5.8	6.8	Residual Fuel Oil (including No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils, and bunker C fuel oil.
	WO	barrels	3.0	5.8	Waste/Other Oil (including crude oil, liquid butane, liquid propane, oil waste, re-refined motor oil, sludge oil, tar oil, or other petroleum-based liquid wastes)
Natural	BFG	Mcf	0.07	0.12	Blast Furnace Gas

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Gas and Other Gases	OG	Mcf	0.32	3.3	Other Gas (specify in Comment Section of SCHEDULE 9)	
	PG	Mcf	2.5	2.75	Gaseous Propane	
	SG	Mcf	0.2	1.1	Synthetic Gas	
	SGC	Mcf	0.2	0.3	Coal-Derived Synthetic Gas	
Renewable Fuels						
Solid Renewable Fuels	AB	tons	9	18	Agricultural Crop Byproducts/Straw/Energy Crops	
	MSW	tons	9	12	Municipal Solid Waste	
	OBS	tons	8	25	Other Biomass Solids (specify in Comment Section of SCHEDULE 9)	
	WDS	tons	7	18	Wood/Wood Waste Solids (including paper pellets, railroad ties, utility poles, wood chips, bark, and wood waste solids)	
Liquid Renewable (Biomass) Fuels	OBL	barrels	3.5	4	Other Biomass Liquids (specify in Comment Section of SCHEDULE 9)	
	SLW	tons	10	16	Sludge Waste	
	BLQ	tons	10	14	Black Liquor	
	WDL	barrels	8	14	Wood Waste Liquids excluding Black Liquor (includes red liquor, sludge wood, spent sulfite liquor, and other wood-based liquids)	
Gaseous Renewable (Biomass) Fuels	LFG	Mcf	0.3	0.6	Landfill Gas	
	OBG	Mcf	0.36	1.6	Other Biomass Gas (includes digester gas, methane, and other biomass gasses) (specify in Comment Section of SCHEDULE 9)	
All Other Renewable Fuels	SUN	N/A	0	0	Solar	
	WND	N/A	0	0	Wind	
	GEO	N/A	0	0	Geothermal	
	WAT	N/A	0	0	Water at a Conventional Hydroelectric Turbine	
All Other Fuels						
All Other Fuels	PUR	N/A	0	0	Purchased Steam	
	WH	N/A	0	0	Waste heat not directly attributed to a fuel source (WH should only be reported where the fuel source for the waste heat is undetermined, and for combined cycle steam turbines that do not have supplemental firing)	
	TDF	tons	16	32	Tire-derived Fuels	
	OTH	N/A	0	0	Specify in Comment Section of SCHEDULE 9.	

U.S. Department of Energy Energy Information Administration Form EIA-923	POWER PLANT OPERATIONS REPORT INSTRUCTIONS	Form Approval OMB No. 1905-0129 Approval Expires:
GLOSSARY	The glossary for this form is available online at the following URL: http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/index.html	
SANCTIONS	The timely submission of Form EIA-923 by those required to report is mandatory under Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (Public Law 93-275), as amended. Failure to respond may result in a penalty of not more than \$2,750 per day for each civil violation, or a fine of not more than \$5,000 per day for each criminal violation. The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations, which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements. Title 18 U.S.C. 1001 makes it a criminal offense for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements as to any matter within its jurisdiction.	
REPORTING BURDEN	Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 2.7 hours per response for monthly respondents, 3.2 hours per response for annual respondents, and 3.4 hours per response for annual respondents with boiler level data, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the EIA, Statistics and Methods Group, EI-70, 1000 Independence Avenue S.W., Forrestal Building, Washington, D.C. 20585-0670; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503. A person is not required to respond to the collection of information unless the form displays a valid OMB number.	
PROVISIONS REGARDING CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION	<p>Information reported on Form EIA-923 will be treated as non-sensitive and may be publicly released in identifiable form except as noted below.</p> <p>The "Total Delivered Cost" of coal, natural gas, and petroleum received at nonutility power plants and "Commodity Cost" information for all plants in SCHEDULE 2 and "Previous Month's Ending Stocks" and "Stocks at End of Reporting Period" information reported on SCHEDULE 4 will be treated as sensitive and protected to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. §552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905.</p> <p>The Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to other Federal agencies when requested for official use. The information reported on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the Government Accountability Office, or other Federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order. The information may be used for any non-statistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.</p> <p>Disclosure limitation procedures are applied to the sensitive statistical data published from SCHEDULES 2 and 4 on Form EIA-923 to ensure that the risk of disclosure of identifiable information is very small.</p>	

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