MASTER

REVIEW OF A PROPOSED QUARTERLY COAL PUBLICATION

Prepared by
The MAXIMA Corporation
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REVIEW OF A PROPOSED QUARTERLY COAL PUBLICATION

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Executive Summary

This "Review of a Proposed Quarterly Coal Publication" contains findings and recommendations regarding the content of a new summary Energy Information Administration (EIA) coal and coke publication entitled The Quarterly Coal Review (QCR). It is divided into five sections: results of interviews with selected EIA data users; identification of major functions of the coal and coke industries; analysis of coal and coke data collection activities; evaluation of issues concerning data presentation including recommendations for the content of the proposed QCR; and comparison of the proposed QCR with other EIA publications. The report addresses substantive issues concerning the QCR within each of the five sections. Our major findings and recommendations are as follows:

- User interviews indicate a definite need for a comprehensive publication that would support analyses and examine economic, supply and demand trends in the coal industry.
- The organization of the publication should reflect the natural order of activities of the coal and coke industries. Based on an analysis of the industries, these functions are:
 - Production
 - Stocks
 - Imports
 - Exports
 - Distribution
 - Consumption
- Current EIA coal and coke surveys collect sufficient data to provide a summary of the coal and coke industries on a quarterly basis.

- Coal and coke data should be presented separately. Coke data could be presented as an appendix.
- Three geographic aggregations are recommended in the QCR. These are:
 - U.S. Total
 - Coal Producing District
 - State
- Coal consumption data should be consolidated into four major consumer categories:
 - Electric Utilities
 - Coke Plants
 - Other Industrial
 - Residential Commercial
- Several EIA publications could be eliminated by the proposed QCR. These include the Coal Distribution Quarterly, Bituminous Coal and Lignite Production and Mine Operations, and the Coke and Coal Chemicals Monthly. Two other EIA publications, the Coke and Coal Chemicals Annual and Bituminous Coal and Lignite Production and Mine Operations could be integrated into the QCR as annual supplements.

These findings and recommendations are the results of our analysis of the issues concerning the publication of the QCR. In the remaining sections, we will expand on the rationale behind each finding and recommendation.

Introduction

The purpose of this "Review of a Proposed Quarterly Coal Publication" is to make recommendations on the content of a new summary coal and coke publication entitled the Quarterly Coal Review (QCR). The recommendations are based on our analysis of selected user interviews, the functions or activities of the coal and coke industries, active coal and coke data collection activities, and current Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications which present coal and coke data.

This report is divided into five sections:

- Selected User Interviews
- Major Functions of the Coal and Coke Industries
- Analysis of Coal and Coke Data Collection Activities
- Analysis of the Proposed Quarterly Coal Review
- Comparison of Proposed QCR with Other EIA Publications.

Selected User Interviews, the first section of this report, describes the results of a telephone survey conducted of a sampling of subscribers to EIA coal and coke publications. The survey was implemented to determine the general needs of users of EIA coal and coke publications. The next section, Major Functions of the Coal and Coke Industries, analyzes the key functions required to reflect the flow of coal and coke from the mine to the consumer. These requirements are then compared with current DOE/EIA data collection activities in the third section of the report. This comparison identifies what data are reported and analyzes where information gaps currently exist. Based on the availability of data, an analysis of the issues concerning the content of the QCR is included in the fourth section. Data presentation, organization, and beginning and ending materials are discussed and possible tables and graphs for the proposed QCR are also listed in this section. The last section of the report compares the proposed QCR with existing EIA publications.

Selected User Interviews

The initial step in reviewing a proposed quarterly coal publication is to understand the needs of the readership. To help determine the general needs of coal data users and to gain a perspective on how coal data publications are used within government and the private sectors, a telephone survey of selected users was initiated. This survey was by no means exhaustive of coal data users or user needs, but rather served as a vehicle to obtain a general understanding of users' needs for published coal data. Based on the preliminary results from a user requirements survey for coal production data compiled by MAXIMA under subcontract to Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and telephone conversations with representatives from the Office of Coal and Electric Power Statistics (OCEPS), names of coal data users (See Table 1) and guidelines for conducting user interviews were obtained.

Methodology

Three OCEPS representatives were contacted (Noel Balthaser, Leonard Westerstom, and Robert Harris) to obtain the following information:

- Who in the private sector uses Energy Information Administration (EIA) Coal and Coke publications?
- What kind of published data do users require on a regular basis?
- Of the data currently published, which data are considered significant or insignificant?

Based on recommendations from these three OCEPS representatives, we obtained a user mailing list of names of coal data users in the government and private sectors from EIA's Office of Energy Information Services. We also contacted the National Coal Association's library to obtain a listing of their coal publications. Names and telephone numbers of individuals contacted for the interviews are listed on Table 1.

Table 1. Individuals Contacted During User Interviews

Name	Phone Number
Penn State University James Hartigan, Economist	(814) 865-4700
EIA Clearinghouse Richard Frances	252-1185
National Coal Association Library	463-2625
DOI Office of Coal Management Ryan Dubley, Economist	343-4537
DOI Office of Policy Analysis Charlie Towle	343-2151
DOI Office of Coal Leasing Planning Coordination Mr. Pat Geehan Deputy Director	343-4191
Penn State University Matt Ott, Economist	(814) 865-1533
Penn State University Mineral Economics Department	(814) 253-8306

Table 1. continued

Name	Phone Number
Consolidated Coal Co. Don Gasper's Secretary Pittsburgh, Pa.	(412) 831-4030
DOI Geological Survey Book Distribution Center	751-6777
Federal Reserve Board Joan Hosley & Ella Greenfield, Editors Washington, D.C.	452-3153
University of West Virginia Dr. Sidney Cottell Mineral Economics	Home Phone (304) 599-2109
Coal Age Magazine Andy Wright, Editor New York	(212) 997-3417
Coal Outlook Magazine Todd Sedquick Washington, D.C.	783-2660
Wall Street Journal New York	(212) 285-5000
Fortune Magazine New York Ed Faltermeyer, Editor	(212) 841-2615

Table 1. continued

Name	Phone Number
Energy Magazine Lou Naturman, Publisher Englewood, N.J.	(203) 325-2208
Wall Street Journal Pittsburgh, Pa. Carol Hymowitz	(412) 471-1904

The following questions were asked during each interview:

- Which publications do you use?
- Who publishes them?
- What data do you require?

Results of this survey are organized by type of respondent (government, private industry, higher education) in the paragraphs below.

Interviews with Government

Based on recommendations from OCEPS officials, representatives from the following government offices were interviewed:

- Federal Reserve Board
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Department of Interior.

The Federal Reserve Board (FRB) publications office is interested exclusively in coal production data. They produce a monthly publication entitled The U.S. Industrial Production Index that depicts output, utility and mining data. The FRB requires timely and accurate coal data for prompt estimates of coal production. Currently they use EIA's Weekly Coal Production Report as their primary source for constructing statistical tables for this publication.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is concerned with employment estimates. Although most of the necessary coal data are collected within BLS, EIA publications (primarily the Weekly Coal Production Report) are also used as input to statistical indices. The National Coal Association (NCA) publications provide BLS with another source of coal data. In addition, trade periodicals are used for data analysis; for example, Coal Age and Coal Outlook.

Representatives were contacted from various offices within the Department of Interior (DOI). The results of these interviews include:

- The purpose of the Office of Coal Management (DOI) is to lease federal areas for coal production and prepare environmental impact statements and analysis reports for leasing surface mining tracts. They use the Weekly Coal Production Report to supplement their own research activities.
- The Office of Coal Leasing Planning Coordination (DOI) is concerned primarily with legal and policy decisions. Most of their data are collected from the Bureau of Land Management (DOI). However, EIA statistics are used when a specific technical decision has policy implications. The EIA publications most frequently used are:
 - Monthly Energy Review
 - Bituminous and Subbituminous Coal and Lignite Distribution, and
 - Annual Report to Congress.

Trade magazines and data from the various state mining offices are also used in the analysis of coal production.

Interviews with Private Industry

Representatives from the following companies and journals were interviewed to determine their coal data requirements:

- Consolidated Coal Company
- AMAX Coal Company
- Coal Age
- Coal Outlook
- Energy Magazine
- Fortune Magazine
- Wall Street Journal.

Results from these interviews indicate the widespread use of coal and coke data that are currently collected and published by EIA and other federal

agencies. Several representatives suggested the need for one publication that was comprehensive in scope and published on a regular cycle. Currently, export figures are published in the Weekly Coal Production Report, whereas consumption data are published in the Monthly Energy Review and distribution data are published quarterly in Coal Distribution. The representatives indicated that they would like to see this information consolidated and published within the same time interval.

Another expressed need was for comparable data elements. Production data are aggregated by mining district, whereas consumption data are aggregated by state. These different aggregations and data types make comparisons difficult. Moreover, data comparability is further hampered by the varying formats used in the existing coal and coke publications.

Representatives also expressed the desire for weekly and/or monthly data rather than quarterly data and for data that facilitate plotting of coal industry trends.

Interviews with Higher Education

Three universities located in major coal producing states were contacted to obtain input from the academic environment.

The University of West Virginia, Mineral Economics Department, is concerned primarily with energy economics (i.e., supply and demand). They receive EIA and National Coal Association (NCA) publications - the most important of which is EIA's Weekly Coal Production Report. Trade magazines contain very limited data for their needs. This user would benefit if coal supply data could be aggregated by county and state.

The University of Kentucky, College of Engineering Department, is interested in legislative issues, mining practices, employment and economics. These users review EIA and NCA publications but use trade publications and journals as primary sources for their needs.

Users interviewed from the Pennsylvania State University, Mineral Economics Department, indicated a primary interest in consumption, production, pricing, and transportation data. The EIA publications most frequently used are:

- The Weekly Coal Production Report
- The EIA Annual Report to Congress
- Bituminous and Subbituminous and Lignite Distribution

Other sources currently used are NCA publications and the Keystone Coal Industry Manual (used for production and consumption data). Quarterly information is not useful for this institution. Weekly reporting is most useful and timeliness and accuracy are the major considerations for these users. This institution would benefit if districts encompassing large territories could be divided into sub-districts.

Summary

Our user interviews indicated a definite desire for a timely, comprehensive coal publication that would support analyses and examine trends on production, consumption, transportation, mining practices, and coal economics with comparable data elements and data categories. Aggregations by state would also be desirable.

Major Functions of the Coal and Coke Industries

A summary coal and coke publication should present data describing major functions or activities of the respective industries. Ordering the publication so that it represents the flow of coal and coke from extraction (processing in the case of coke) through consumption provides a logical framework for the reader to follow.

A common way of defining this flow is through the derivation of input-output equations that attempt to reconcile or "balance" supply and demand. One equation that represents the flow of coal and coke is as follows:

Stock Change + Shipments - Net Exports - Losses = Domestic Consumption

$(EI - BI) + S - (E - I) - L = C$ where,

Production = Stock Change + Shipments of Producers

$P = (EI - BI)_d + S_d$ and,

Consumption = Stock Change + Receipts of Consumers

$C = (EI - BI)_o + R_o$ where,

BI = beginning inventories; EI = ending inventories; S = shipments;

E = exports; I = imports; L = losses; C = domestic consumption;

P = production; R = receipts; and subscripts; d = producers and o = consumers.

Most balance equations are derived for one segment of an industry (i.e., refineries in the Petroleum Statement Monthly). Input/output equations become more cumbersome when data from more than one segment of an industry require balancing (in this case, coal and coke producers, distributors, and consumers).

There are, however, major functions represented in the previously derived equation that should be described in a summary coal publication. These functions may also serve as an organizational framework for the proposed Quarterly Coal Review (QCR).

These functions include:

- Production (includes shipments and stock change of producers)
- Stocks (includes stock change of distributors)
- Distribution (includes transportation method and destination)
- Net Exports (includes exports minus imports)
- Consumption (includes receipts and stock change of consumers).

The above functions represent an equation which computes the domestic consumption of coal and coke. These functions can be rearranged to reflect supply and demand:

<u>Supply</u>	<u>Demand</u>
Production	Exports
Stocks	Distribution
Imports	Consumption

Before recommendations can be made for the inclusion of each of the major functions presented in either format in the QCR, it is necessary to compare these functions with the data currently collected and published to assess the necessity and feasibility of implementing such an organizational structure.

Analysis of Coal and Coke Data Collection Activities

This section of the report contains an analysis of coal and coke data collection activities. The results of this analysis will indicate whether comprehensive industry data are currently collected and, if so, their applicability for use in a summary periodical. Although a variety of coke and coal data are collected and published by various organizations, this analysis was limited to federal agency sources which collect data on an annual or more frequent basis and which are readily accessible to EIA.

For ease of comparison, the data sources are presented in Table 2, Availability of Current Coal and Coke Data for Publication, which is organized into the major functions or activities of the industries (production, distribution, etc.). Because the availability of volumetric (quantity and quality measurements) and economic (pricing and financial information) data varies among coal activities, these two types of data will be presented separately under each activity or function. The data included on the table are:

- Source or sources of data
- Periodicity of data source
- Length of time between end of last day in report period and 100 percent submittal of data by respondents (time lag)
- Universe coverage
- Advantages and disadvantages of use in the OCR.

Potential data sources for the OCR were identified through interviews with OCEPS representatives (Noel Balthasar, Robert Harris), research guided by the listing of data collection forms found in the EIA Publications Directory, and source references found in EIA publications.

Table 2. Availability of Current Coal and Coke Data for Publication

SOURCE	PERIODICITY	TIME LAG (DAYS)	UNIVERSE COVERAGE (%)	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
COAL PRODUCTION VOLUMETRIC DATA					
EIA 6	Quarterly	90	100%	Accurate Comprehensive	90 days time lag Geographic data is aggregated by mining district
MSHA 7000-2	Quarterly	60	~90%	Geographic data aggregated by state	Undercoverage Consistent discrepancies between EIA data and MSHA data. 60 day lag
STATE REPORTS	Annual Quarterly Monthly	50	80%	Accurate Geographic data aggregated by state	Periodicity and coverage of the 26 coal producing states: 7 Report Monthly 4 Report Quarterly 9 Report Annually 6 Do not report
EIA 7-A	Annual	270 Projected 420 (1979 data)	100%	Accurate Data reported by state	9-12 month time lag Annual
EIA 26	Annual			Data reported by state	Annual
OSM 837-1	Quarterly	30		Data reported by state Mining method reported	
COAL DISTRIBUTION VOLUMETRIC DATA - SHIPMENTS					
EIA 6	Quarterly	90	100%		Shippers are aggregated by mining district
American Assoc. of Railroads Carloading Report	Weekly	7		Can be used to derive accurate national figures. Timely	State figures cannot be derived accurately

Table 2 continued.

SOURCE	PERIODICITY	TIME LAG (DAYS)	UNIVERSE COVERAGE (%)	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
				COAL DISTRIBUTION ECONOMIC DATA - SHIPMENTS (VALUE OF COAL F.O.B. MINE)	
EIA 7A	Annual	270	100%	Contains data on open market sales and captive market sales	Annual, 270 day time lag
				COAL DISTRIBUTION VOLUMETRIC DATA-TRANSPORTATION	
EIA 6	Quarterly	90	100%		90 day time lag
				COAL DISTRIBUTION ECONOMIC DATA - TRANSPORTATION	
None				COAL CONSUMPTION VOLUMETRIC DATA - RECEIPTS	
EIA 3 (Manufacturing)	Quarterly	90	~95%	Accurate Reports receipts of coal by rank	90 day time lag
FPC 423 (Utilities)	Monthly	50	100%	Reports receipts of coal by rank accurate	
EIA-5 (Coke Plants)	*Quarterly	90	100%	Reports receipts of coal by rank	90 day time lag
EIA 5A (Coke Plants)	Annual		100%	Reports receipts of coal by county and state of origin	Annual
* The EIA-5 is currently submitted Monthly but will be converted to a Quarterly on Jan. 1st, 1981					

Table 2 continued.

SOURCE	PERIODICITY	TIME LAG (DAYS)	UNIVERSE COVERAGE (%)	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
COAL CONSUMPTION VOLUMETRIC DATA continued					
EIA 3 (Manufacturing)	Quarterly	90	95%	Reports consumption	90 day time lag
EPC form 4 (Utilities)	Monthly	50	100%	Reports consumption of coal by rank	
EIA 5 (Coke Plants)	Quarterly	50	100%	Reports consumption of coal by rank	
COAL CONSUMPTION ECONOMIC DATA - RECEIPTS (Value of Coal C.I.F.)					
EIA 3 (Manufacturing)	Quarterly	90	95%	Reports cost of coal by rank	90 day time lag
EPC 423 (Utilities)	Monthly	50	100%	Reports cost of coal by rank	
EIA 5 (Coke Plants)	Quarterly	90	100%	Reports cost of coal by rank	90 day time lag
COAL STOCKS VOLUMETRIC DATA					
EIA 3 (Manufacturing)	Quarterly	90	95%		90 day time lag
EPA Form 4 (Utilities)	Monthly	50	100%		
EIA 5 (Coke Plants)	Quarterly	90	100%		90 day time lag
EIA 6 (Producers & Distributors)	Quarterly	90	100%		

Table 2 continued.

SOURCE	PERIODICITY	TIME LAG (DAYS)	UNIVERSE COVERAGE (%)	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
			COKE PRODUCTION VOLUMETRIC DATA		
EIA 5	Quarterly	90	100%		90 day time lag
			COKE DISTRIBUTION SHIPMENTS VOLUMETRIC DATA		
EIA 5	Quarterly	90	100%	Reports coke and breeze	Does not report consumer category or geographic destination of shipments
			COKE DISTRIBUTION ECONOMIC DATA - SHIPMENTS		
EIA 5	Quarterly	90	100%	Reports value of coke and breeze used by company or sold commercially	
			COKE DISTRIBUTION - TRANSPORTATION/RECEIPTS/CONSUMPTION		
15 The EIA does not collect data from coke consumers					
			COKE STOCKS - VOLUMETRIC DATA		
EIA 5	Quarterly	90	100%	Reports coke and breeze	
			PRODUCTION OF COAL CHEMICALS		
EIA 5A	Annual		100%	Reports production, sales and stocks of coal chemicals	Annual

Table 2 continued.

SOURCE	PERIODICITY	TIME LAG (DAYS)	UNIVERSE COVERAGE (%)	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
COAL AND COKE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS					
Department of Commerce				Includes data on countries of origin or destination	
EM 522 (Exports)	Monthly	60			
IM 145 (Imports)	Monthly	60		Economic value of imports and exports reported	

Analysis

The purpose of a summary coal and coke publication is to consolidate and present the most accurate, available volumetric and economic data collected on the supply and demand of coal and coke. In an earlier section, the supply and demand process was represented through the use of a balance equation. The individual elements of this equation were then analyzed to determine the functions that should be represented in a summary coal publication. This section consisted of an analysis of these functions and the available data on each function. The results of this analysis permit conclusions to be drawn concerning the content of a comprehensive statistical summary coal and coke presentation.

Coal Volumetric Data

Primary data (collected via a DOE collection instrument) exist and can be published for each major function within the coal supply and demand process. The majority of currently collected data are consistent as to geographic aggregation (state), units of measure (short tons), and universe coverage (100 percent complete). One major exception is data on shipments which are aggregated by producing district rather than by state. Currently, there is no alternative source for shipment data by state. Production and distribution data combine all four ranks of coal (bituminous, subbituminous, lignite, and anthracite) into one total figure. However, receipts, consumption, stocks and import/export data are broken down by rank.

Coal Economic Data

Value of coal shipped data (F.O.B. mine) are currently collected on an annual basis. Transportation cost data are not currently collected by EIA. Consumer cost data of coal (C.I.F.) are available for utilities, coke plants and manufacturers. Import and export values are also available.

Coke Volumetric Data

Coke volumetric data exist for production, shipments, stocks, imports and exports. Coke consumer receipts, consumption and stocks data are not collected by EIA. Data are available for coal chemical but strictly on an annual basis. Coke and breeze data are collected quarterly.

Coke Economic Data

The economic data available on coke are the commercial sales value and value of imports and exports.

Publication Periodicity

As evidenced by the preceding grids, the majority of data on the supply and demand of coal is collected. Therefore, a summary coal and coke publication can be published on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis to accommodate the timeframe limitations of the data currently collected. Since one of the primary requirements of data users is timeliness, a quarterly publication is recommended.

Analysis of the Proposed *Quarterly Coal Review*

This section contains the results of our analysis of the proposed contents of the quarterly coal publication. In this section we describe each part of the publication and present issues regarding the content and format.

The information presented in this section is based on the user interviews, the review of the coal industry and the analysis of current data collection activities which were highlighted in the previous three sections of this report. The section is organized into three parts. They are:

- Analysis of Front and End Materials
- Analysis of Data Presentation
- Summary List of Tables and Graphs.

Analysis of Front and End Materials

In the following paragraphs we describe and make recommendations for presenting those portions of the quarterly coal publication which precede or follow the statistical presentations.

Publication Title

It is our conclusion that naming the publication The Quarterly Coal Review may be misleading to the user community. The content of the publication could include data on coke as well as coal and the tables, charts and few explanatory notes which make up the content of the publication do not fit the commonly held concept of a review. Consequently, we recommend that alternative titles for the publication be considered such as Coal and Coke Quarterly or Coal Quarterly.

Front Materials

Executive Summary. Many EIA publications have a short summary that appears prior to the main text of the report. Such summaries are especially useful for readers with little time to examine the detailed contents of a publication. It is our conclusion that a summary of this type can be useful in a quarterly statistical publication.

There are inconsistencies among current EIA publications concerning the title of a beginning summary section. Some publications contain a section called "Summary" while others use the word "Highlights." However, according to the EIA Publications Manual, Volume 1, summaries and highlights should be called "Executive Summary." The Executive Summary can preview the more substantive highlights of the publication, using mostly national figures and can highlight significant increases or decreases in national totals. The amount of change should be expressed in percentages as well as in absolute figures.

As an enhancement or alternative to the Executive Summary, a table or tables of salient statistics can be included. The Monthly Energy Review and the Coke and Coal Chemicals Annual both feature summary tables that provide an effective introduction to the publication.

Scope of Publication. EIA publications often include information on:

- Purpose
- Data Limitations
- Coverage.

Discussed in the preface, introduction or foreword sections, this information is important to know prior to a review of the substantive material. These sections can be efficiently combined in a short "Scope of Publication" statement, preceding the data presentation.

End Materials

Many EIA publications contain ending materials including data which improve understanding of the text. These include a glossary of terms, explanatory notes or other short notes. Although not usually included in EIA publications, an abstract of the data sources used for the content of the QCR could provide valuable insights on data availability, limitations and collection procedures.

Analysis of Data Presentation

This section of the report contains analyses of both general and specific issues concerning presentation of coal and coke data. These issues are:

- Presentation of Coal and Coke Data
- Presentation of Economic and Volumetric Data
- Identification and Ordering of Subject Sections
- Presentation of Monthly and Quarterly Data
- Geographic Aggregations
- Presentation of Coal Consumer Data
- Presentation of Distribution Data
- Presentation of Coal and Economic Data
- Presentation of Coke Data.

Presentation of Coal and Coke Data

Although coke plants are major consumers of coal, their products - coke, breeze and coal chemicals - are not an integral part of the supply and disposition of coal. For this reason, and due to the comparatively small amount of coke data collected, it is questionable whether these data should be included in a summary coal publication. However, if a decision is made that coke data should be included in the QCR, we have identified three options for their display.

Presentation of Coke Data with Coal Data. Under this option coal and coke production data are presented in one section of the QCR, stocks in another and so forth. This integrated presentation of coal and coke data may, however, impede comprehension of the separate supply and demand flows of coal and coke.

Presentation of Coke and Coal Data Separately. This method of presentation divides all coke and coal data between one large section (coal) and one small section (coke). The supply and demand flows, which differ for coal and coke, can be more easily followed by users.

Presentation of All Coke Data in an Appendix. Very little data on coke are available in comparison to what is collected on coal. Therefore, coke data will occupy only a few pages in the QCR and could be placed in an appendix. Although use of this option will completely separate coal and coke data, appendices in EIA publications usually consist of glossaries, conversion tables, etc. and do not include statistical presentations.

Presentation of Economic and Volumetric Data

As shown in the previous section titled "Analysis of Coal and Coke Data Collection Activities," there are relatively little economic data collected. Although the separation of these data from volumetric data was considered, it is our conclusion that economic data would be better displayed within each applicable section. Economic data can either be placed in a table along with the volumetric data or displayed on separate tables following the presentation of volumetric data.

Identification and Ordering of Subject Sections

In a previous section of this report titled "Major Functions of the Coal and Coke Industries", we identified the energy functions that are applicable to a summary coal and coke publication. The sections (or chapters) of the QCR should correspond to these functions. There are a number of options for ordering these sections, but comparability of data is improved where sections follow a balance or flow such as described in Section 2. According to this equation, there are two options for ordering. Both options assume that coke data will be included as a separate non-appendix section of the publication.

The first option is:

<u>Coal</u>	<u>Coke</u>
Production	Production
Stocks	Imports
Net Exports	Net Exports
Distribution	*Distribution
Consumption	

*The only coke distribution data available are open market and captive sales.

The second option is:

<u>Coal</u>	<u>Coke</u>
<u>Supply</u>	<u>Supply</u>
Production	Production
Stocks	Stocks
Imports	Imports
<u>Demand</u>	<u>Demand</u>
Exports	Exports
Distribution	Distribution
Consumption	

The use of either of these options will present the data in the QCR in a logical manner and enhance the comparability of data between sections.

Presentation of Monthly and Quarterly Data

The majority of data that are recommended for inclusion in the QCR are, or will be, as in the case of the EIA-5 coke survey, collected quarterly. Some data, such as utility stocks, consumption, imports, and exports are presently collected monthly. Due to this inconsistency, it is necessary to discuss the time intervals under which the data will be displayed.

One option is to present the data as either a quarterly total or as three monthly figures, depending on how it is collected. Quarterly total columns can be added to monthly tables to facilitate monthly and quarterly comparisons

(see numbers 1 and 2 in Table 3). Tables displaying monthly data (see number 2 on Table 3), however, will require 12 columns of data. To eliminate some of these columns, monthly data for the current quarter could be displayed by month, and historical data could be aggregated by quarter (see number 3 on Table 3).

Another option is to divide all quarterly data into monthly data. An example of this option is the use of an equation for "Other Industrial" coal consumption data in the Monthly Energy Review (MER).

"Given the estimated quarterly consumption for the 'Other Industrial' sector (C), the monthly consumption for the sector (C_m) can be estimated for each month in the quarter as:

$$C_m = (C_{m3}/C_3) \cdot C \text{ where,}$$

C_{m3} = the monthly consumption in the 'Other Industrial' sector as reported on Form EIA-3.

C_3 = the quarterly consumption in the 'Other Industrial' sector as reported on Form EIA-3.

Equation (3) insures that a) the monthly consumption estimates (C_m) sum to C over the quarter and b) the estimated seasonality for the C_m 's is the same as that for the C_{m3} 's. "

Table 3. ALTERNATIVE PRESENTATIONS OF MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY DATA

1. Presentation by Quarter

<u>Current Quarter</u>	<u>Previous Quarter</u>	<u>Quarter Previous Year</u>
Jan. - Mar. 1980	Oct. - Dec. 1979	Jan. - Mar. 1979

2. Presentation by Month

<u>Current Quarter</u>				<u>Previous Quarter</u>				<u>Quarter Previous Year</u>			
Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Total Quarter	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Total Quarter	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Jan. 1979	Total Quarter

3. Presentation by Month and Quarter

<u>Current Quarter</u>				<u>Previous Quarter</u>	<u>Quarter Previous Year</u>
Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Total Quarter	Oct. - Dec. 1979	Jan. - Mar. 1979

As explained in the MER, this equation divides quarterly figures by three to derive estimated monthly figures. These figures are then adjusted according to historical trends prior to publication. This accounts for the variations that appear between months in the same quarter.

As stated previously, the majority of data which are to be included in the quarterly coal publication is collected on a quarterly basis. Therefore, if data are to be consistently presented as monthly figures, the majority of the figures which appear on tables will be estimates.

A third option is to present all data as quarterly figures by consolidating monthly figures. Of the three options, this is the easiest and most consistent approach.

Geographic Aggregations

The EIA currently uses a number of geographic aggregations in the publication of national coal and coke data (see Illustrations 1 and 2). These are:

- Census Region and State
- Coal Producing District
- Coal Producing Area
- Coal Producing Region.

The geographic aggregations available for potential use in the QCR are determined by the collection and subsequent aggregation of data from current EIA coal and coke data collection forms. These are:

Coal Producing Districts

Coal Producing Areas

Illustration 1. Maps of Coal Producing Districts and Coal Producing Areas

Illustration 2. Maps of Coal Producing Regions and Census Regions

Coal Production

- U.S. Total
- Producing District (using the EIA-6)
- State (using the weekly system)
- Census Region and State
- Standard Federal Administrative Region

Coal Stocks

- U.S. Total
- Producing District
- State
- Census Region and State
- Standard Federal Administrative Region

Coal Distribution

- U.S. Total
- Producing District

Coal Receipts and Consumption

- U.S. Total
- State
- Census Region and State
- Standard Federal Administrative Region and State

All Coke Data

- U.S. Total
- State
- Census Region and State
- Standard Federal Administrative Region and State

In our analysis we discovered that the grouping of coal data users by census region is not important to users. What is important to users is the presentation of state data. A recommended option is, therefore, to present state data without the census region aggregations (Appendix D summarizes the geographic aggregations used in a variety of EIA publications. Note that the census region aggregation is seldom used.)

Standard Federal Administrative Regions. The Standard Federal Administrative Regions consist of groupings of states that are roughly similar to census regions. (See Illustration 3) According to Directive No.6, Office of Federal Statistics and Policy Standards (DOC):

"Agencies which publish regional data compiled from information published by State and the District of Columbia shall as soon as possible publish these data on the basis of the ten Standard Federal Regions..."

Each of these ten regions are supervised by a Federal Regional Council. These councils fulfill three roles:

- Interagency coordination of federal programs affecting states,
- Promotion of better relations between federal and local offices and
- Under the Carter administration, analysis of the impact of programs on rural and urban areas.

The purpose of Directive No. 6 is to make data available to these councils in comparable geographic aggregations.

Although Directive No. 6 directs that all state data be aggregated by Federal Administrative Region, its adoption by EIA should be considered carefully. According to Milo Sunderhauf of the Office of Federal Statistics and Policy Analysis, "the usefulness of compiling state data this way should be reviewed." His recommendation was that data be displayed in aggregations which are useful to the largest part of the intended audience.

Sunderhauf's opinion was that the Federal Regional Councils, although still functioning, were diminishing in importance.

Dick O'Brian of the Office of Management and Budget called Sunderhauf's statement highly subjective, but said that, to his knowledge, very little data are published by Federal Administrative Region.

Due to the confusion surrounding the importance of the Federal Administrative Council and the limited amount of data published by Administrative region, reaggregation by Federal Administrative Region should not be done without careful consideration. We do not recommend the aggregation of coal data by Federal Administrative Region.

DIRECTIVE NO. 6*

STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

Agencies which publish regional data compiled from information published by States and the District of Columbia shall, as soon as practicable, publish these data on the basis of the ten Standard Federal Administrative Regions as established by the President and set forth in OMB Circular No. A-105, April 4, 1974. The names of the States composing each region are presented below.

STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

Region I—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont

Region II—New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands

Region III—Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia

Region IV—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee

Region V—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin

Region VI—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas

Region VII—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska

Region VIII—Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming

Region IX—American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, and Nevada

Region X—Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

Agencies may also publish data for regions composed of different groupings of States whenever necessary for special analytical purposes or to maintain continuity of historical series.

* Directive No. 6 supersedes section 7(g) and Exhibit D of OMB Circular No. A-46 dated May 3, 1974.

Presentation of Coal Consumer Data

The Coal Distribution Report, or EIA-6, is used to collect data on shipments of coal, including their geographic destination and type of consumer receiving coal. There are seven categories listed on the EIA-6. These are:

- Electric Utilites
- Coke Plants
- Agriculture, Mining and Construction
- Manufacturing
- Residential/Commercial
- Transportation
- Unknown/Not Revealable

Of these categories, electric utilities and coke plants account for more than 90 percent of coal shipments. Manufacturing, agriculture, mining and construction account for an additional 8 percent while transportation and residential/commercial consumers account for less than 2 percent (Coal Distribution Quarterly Jan-Mar 1980).

Although data on each type of consumer is important, consolidation of some of the smaller consumer categories may improve the overall presentation of these data in the QCR. The seven categories listed above could be merged into the following four categories.

- Electric Utilities
- Coke Plants
- Other Industrial (including manufacturing agriculture, mining and construction, transportation and unknown/not revealable)
- Residential/Commercial

These consumer categories are consistent with those used in the Coal Distribution Quarterly and the Monthly Energy Review and will significantly simplify the presentation of these data.

Of the four merged consumer categories only two, electric utilities and coke plants, have 100 percent respondent coverage on current EIA information systems. Approximately 90 percent of the category, Other Industrials, are currently surveyed. Residential/Commercial consumers, which account for approximately 1 percent of coal shipments, are not represented on any form. Two options exist for presenting Other Industrial and Residential/Commercial data in the receipts, consumption and stocks sections of the QCR.

The first option is to estimate part or all of the missing data, based on shipment data taken from the EIA-6 Coal Distribution Report. This method is currently being used in the Monthly Energy Review.

A second option is to report only those data which are actually available to EIA, thereby excluding data on receipts, stocks and consumption for residential/commercial consumers.

Presentation of Coal Distribution Data

The distribution section should contain three types of data. These are:

- The amount of coal shipped from coal producing districts of the U.S. during a period of time
- The method of transportation
- The destination of shipments, including consumer category by state.

A central issue concerning the distribution section is what type of data presentation will most clearly and efficiently depict the relationship between the three types of distribution data.

The potential breakdowns for distribution data are listed below:

<u>SHIPMENT</u>	<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>
● 24 Mining Districts (The EIA-6, which is the only source for shipment data, reports the locations of the shipper by producing district. State data are not available.)	● Rail ● River ● Great Lakes ● Tidewater Piers ● Truck ● Tram Conveyor ● Slurry Pipeline	● State ● Foreign (If exports are included in this section) ● Electric Utilities ● Coke Plants ● Other Industrial (including manufacturing, agriculture, mining, construction, transportation and unknown/not revealable) ● Residential/Commercial

Of the 7 methods of transportation listed above, 3 - rail, river and truck account for 90 percent of domestic coal transported. Tram conveyor and slurry pipeline, when combined account for 9 percent while Great Lakes and tidewater piers and coastal ports account for less than 3 percent (CDQ, Jan-Mar, 1980). The consistency of data presentation throughout can be enhanced if these 7 methods are consolidated into 4 major categories. Suggested categories are:

- Rail
- Water (including river, Great Lakes and tidewater piers)
- Truck
- Other (including tram conveyor, slurry pipeline and unknown/not revealable).

These categories are currently used in the Coal Distribution Quarterly publication. Several potential methods of displaying shipment data are listed in Table 4. The simplest format is to present each type of data separately. The most complex presentation identifies the geographic origin of each ton of coal shipped and the method of transportation used in each state.

Table 4. Types of Data Display for Shipment and Transportation Data

- Shipments of Coal by Coal Producing District
- Shipments of Coal by Method of Transportation
- Shipments of Coal by Geographic Destination
- Shipments of Coal by Consumer Category
- Shipments of Coal by Coal Producing District and Method of Transportation
- Shipments of Coal by Coal Producing District and Consumer Category
- Shipments of Coal by Coal Producing District, Geographic Destination and Consumer Category
- Shipments of Coal by Coal Producing District, Geographic Destination and Method of Transportation
- Shipments of Coal by Coal Producing District, Method of Transportation, Geographic Destination and Consumer Category

Although both types of presentation are options, data on shipments, transportation and destination can be presented efficiently and comprehensively in the QCR through a series of both general and somewhat detailed tables. These are:

- Shipments of Coal by Coal Producing District
- Shipments of Coal by Method of Transportation
- Shipments of Coal by Geographic Destination
- Shipments of Coal by Consumer Category
- Shipments of Coal by Coal Producing District, Method of Transportation and Geographic Destination.

The Consumption section of the proposed QCR, will contain consumer category receipts data by state. The reader is able to review shipments and transportation data from the state level in the distribution section of the QCR and trace the flow within each state in the consumption section.

Presentation of Coal Rank and Economic Data

Coal rank data (whether coal is anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous or lignite) and economic data (the value, price, or transportation cost of coal) are currently collected from electric utilities, coke plants and manufacturers. The rank and price of coal produced at, and shipped from, the mine are not collected on a quarterly basis. The cost of transportation and insurance are also unavailable.

Data concerning the cost and quality of fuels are of major importance to users of EIA publications. There are three alternative forms of display for these data:

- Average Spot and Contract Costs of Fuel by Rank
- Average Spot and Contract Costs of Coal by Rank and Consumer Category
- Average Spot and Contract Costs of Coal by Rank, Consumer Category and State.

The three alternative forms of data display listed above range from the general to specific. Of the alternatives, Average Spot and Contract Costs of Rank, Consumer Category and State, is the most specific since it is the only alternative that breaks down costs of coal by geographic boundary (State). Where applicable (i.e., one coke plant in one state), data should be aggregated into an "Unknown/Not Revealable" category to avoid disclosure of company data.

Display of Coke Data

Production, disposition and stocks of coke and breeze are collected on one quarterly form, the EIA-5. All data are aggregated by state. The value of coke sold or used by the respondents is also reported. Currently, EIA does not collect data on the consumption of coke and breeze.

Summary List of Tables and Graphs

This section of the report consists of a list of tables and graphs that can be used in the QCR (see Table 5). This list is not intended to be a rigid set of recommendations, but rather is provided as illustration of some of the data display options discussed in the previous section. All tables, except those marked with an asterisk, display the time intervals in the spanner. The intervals are (from left):

- Current Quarter
- Previous Quarter
- Quarter During Prior Year
- Current Year to Date
- Prior Year to Date

Tables with asterisks only present data for the current reported quarter. Proposed graphs will present units of measurement on the vertical and time intervals on the horizontal axes respectively.

TABLE
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Table 5. Summary List of Tables and Graphs

	TITLE	SPANNER	SUB- SPANNER	COLUMN HEADS	STUBHEAD & LINE CAPTIONS
1	*Executive Summary	Coal		Production Stocks Imports Exports Shipments Receipts Consumption	By Quarter 1978 - 1981
		Coke		Production Stocks Imports Exports	
1	Coal Production, Stocks, Imports, Exports, Shipments, Receipts, Consumption By Quarter 1978-81				
2	Coke Production, Stocks, Imports, Exports by Quarter 1978-1981				
		COAL PRODUCTION			
2	U.S. Production of Coal				U.S. Total
3	U.S. Production of Coal by Quarter 1978-1981				
3	Production of Coal by Mining District				Producing District
4	Map of Coal Producing Districts				
		COAL STOCKS			
4	U.S. Stocks of Coal				U.S. Total
5	U.S. Stocks of Coal by Quarter 1978-1981				

TABLE 5
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Table 5 continued

	TITLE	SPANNER	SUB- SPANNER	COLUMN HEADS	STUBHEAD & LINE CAPTIONS
5	Stocks of Coal at Producers and Distributors by Mining District				Producing District
6	Stocks of Coal at Producers by Quarter 1978 - 1981				
6	Stocks of Coal at Electric Utilities by State				State
7	Stocks of Coal at Electric Utilities by Quarter 1978-1981				
7	Stocks of Coal at Coke Plants by State				State
8	Stocks of Coal at Coke Plants by Quarter 1978 - 1981				
8	Stocks of Coal at Other Industrial by State				State
9	Stocks of Coal at Other Industrial by Quarter 1978-1981				
9	Stocks of Coal at Residential/Commercial by State				State
10	Stocks of Coal at Residential/Commercial by Quarter 1978-1981				

Table 5 continued

TABLE
FIGS.

TITLE		SPANNER	SUB- SPANNER	COLUMN HEADS	STUBHEAD & LINE CAPTIONS
		COAL IMPORTS	AND EXPORTS		
10	Imports and Export Quantity and Value of Coal	Export		Quantity	
		Import		Value	
				Quantity	
				Value	
11	Import and Export Quantities of Coal by Quarter 1978 - 1981				
12	Import and Export Value of Coal by Quarter 1978 - 1981				
11	Imports of Coal				Bituminous Lignite Anthracite
12	*Imports of Coal and Coal N.E.C. by Countries of Origin	Quantity	Current Quarter	1981	
			Year to Date	1981	
				1980	
		Value	Current Quarter	1981	
				1980	
			Year to Date	1981	
				1980	
13	*Imports of Other Coal, Lignite by Country of Origin			Bituminous Other Coal Total	Country of Origin
14	*Exports of Coal				Bituminous Lignite Anthracite

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[illegible]

Table 5 continued

TABLE	FIG.	TITLE	SPANNER	SUB- SPANNER	COLUMN HEADS	STUBHEAD & LINE CAPTIONS
20		Shipments of Coal by Geographic Destination				State
21		*Distribution of Coal by Coal Producing District, State of Destination and Method of Transportation			Mining Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State • Method of Transportation
22		*Shipments of Coal by Consumer Category			Electric Utilities Coke Plants Other Industrial Residential/Commercial	State
				CONSUMPTION		
23		U.S. Receipts of Coal				U.S. Total
15		U.S. Receipts of Coal by Quarter 1978 - 1981				
24		*Receipts of Coal by State			Coke Plants Electric Utility Other Industrial Residential/Commercial	State
25		Receipts of Coal at Electric Utilities by State				State
16		Receipts of Coal at Electric Utilities by Quarter 1978-1981				

Table 5 continued

TABLE	FIGS.	TITLE	SPANNER	SUB- SPANNER	COLUMN HEADS	STUBHEAD & LINE CAPTIONS
26		Receipts of Coal at Coke Plants by State				State
17		Receipts of Coal at Coke Plants by Quarter 1978 - 1981				
27		Receipts of Coal at Other Industrial by State				State
18		Receipts of Coal at Other Industrial by Quarter 1978 - 1981				
28		Receipts of Coal at Residential/ Commercial by State				State
19		Receipts of Coal at Other Industrial by Quarter 1978-1981				
29		*Receipts and Average Value of Anthracite Coal by State	Coke Plants		Receipts Average Value	State
			Utilities		Receipts Average Value	
			Other Industrial		Receipts Average Value	
20		U.S. Average Value of Anthracite by Quarter 1978 - 1981				

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TABLE

Table 5 continued

	TITLE	SPANNER	SUB- SPANNER	COLUMN HEADS	STUBHEAD & LINE CAPTIONS
30	*Receipts and Average Value of Bituminous Coal by State	Coke Plants		Receipts Average Value	State
		Electric Utilities		Receipts Average Value	
		Other Industrial		Receipts Average Value	
21	U.S. Average Value of Bituminous by Quarter 1978 - 1981				
31	*Receipts and Average Value of Subbituminous Coal by State	Electric Utilities		Receipts Average Value	State
		Other Industrial		Receipts Average Value	
22	U.S. Average Value of Subbituminous by Quarter 1978-1981				
32	*Receipts and Average Value of Lignite Coal by State	Electric Utilities		Receipts Average Value	State
		Other Industrial		Receipts Average Value	
23	U.S. Average Value of Lignite Coal by Quarter 1978-1981				
24	Receipts of Anthracite, Bituminous, Subbituminous, Lignite & Anthracite by Quarter 1978-1981				
33	U.S. Consumption of Coal				U.S. Total
25	U.S. Consumption of Coal by Quarter 1978 - 1981				

TABLE ILLUS. Table 5 continued

	TITLE	SPANNER	SUB- SPANNER	COLUMN HEADS	STUBHEAD & LINE CAPTIONS
34	*Consumption of Coal by State			Coke Plants Electric Utilities Other Industrial Residential/ Commercial	State
35	Consumption of Coal at Electric Utilities by State				State
26	Consumption of Coal at Electric Utilities by Quarter 1978-1981				
36	Consumption of Coal at Coke Plants by State				State
27	Consumption of Coal at Coke Plants by Quarter 1978 - 1981				
37	Consumption of Coal at Other Industrial by State				State
28	Consumption of Coal at Other Industrial by Quarter 1978-1981				
38	Consumption of Coal at Residential/ Commercial by State				State
29	Consumption of Coal at Residential/ Commercial by Quarter 1978-1981				

Table 5 continued

ILLUS. TABLE	TITLE	SPANNER	SUB- SPANNER	COLUMN HEADS	STUBHEAD & LINE CAPTIONS
		COKE DATA			
39	Production of Coke & Breeze				U.S. Total Coke & Breeze
	Production of Coke & Breeze by Quarter 1978-1981				
40	Production of Coke by State				State
41	Production of Breeze by State				State
42	Stocks of Coke and Breeze by State	Coke Breeze		Quarter & Year to Date	State
43	Disposition of Coke and Breeze				Coke • Used by Company or Affiliate - quantity - average value per ton • Open Market Sales - quantity - average value per ton Breeze • Used by Company or Affiliate - quantity - average value per ton • Open Market Sales - quantity - average value per ton
44	Imports of Coke and Briquettes				Coke Briquettes
30	Imports of Coke & Briquettes by Quarter 1978-1981				

Table 5 continued

[illegible]

Comparison of Proposed QCR with Other EIA Publications

As a summary coal and coke publication, the QCR will contain data for each major function of respective industries. This section of the report consists of a comparison of the data included in similar EIA publications with those proposed for the QCR. This comparison of data content will indicate that the proposed coal/coke publication will include similar information presented in three current EIA publications.

The Coke and Coal Chemicals Monthly

Beginning January 1, 1981, this publication will be published quarterly. It contains data on the production, distribution, stocks, imports and exports of coke, coal chemicals and pig iron production. All data are taken from the EIA-5 with the exception of imports and exports data and pig iron production data which are collected by the Bureau of Census and the American Iron and Steel Institute respectively.

The Coal Distribution Quarterly

This publication has a 120-day time lag from the end of the reporting quarter to the publishing date. In addition to distribution data (geographic origin and destination and transportation data), the publication also contains quarterly data on production and stocks at mines and distributors.

Bituminous and Subbituminous Coal and Lignite Distribution (annual)

The annual publication includes data for all four quarters and serves as an annual summary. Stocks and production data are omitted from this issue. All data are taken from the EIA-6, with the exception of historical data (1975-1977) used in the summary, which was collected on the BOM-6-1401A by the Bureau of Mines.

In addition to these monthly and quarterly publications, EIA publishes a Coal Production Annual and a Coke and Coal Chemicals Annual. Although these Annuals contain more specific data than those recommended for the QCR, they could be published within annual supplements. These annual publications are:

The Coke and Coal Chemicals Annual

The Coke and Coal Chemicals Annual has a 270-day time lag between the end of reporting period and publication. The publication has data on coke and breeze production and distribution; volume, quality and origin of coal used at coke plants; and coal chemical production and disposition. The publication contains both economic and volumetric data. The data are collected on the EIA-5 (monthly) and EIA-5A (annual) surveys.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite Productions and Mine Operations

An extensive amount of state and producing district distribution data are published on a yearly basis. However, most of the information in this publication pertains to mining methods and other relatively esoteric information collected on the EIA-7A.

There are other important publications which present coal and coke data. However, these publications contain information which will not appear in the proposed QCR and should be retained. The following is a description of these publications and their relationship to the proposed QCR.

Monthly Energy Review (MER)

The Monthly Energy Review (MER) contains data on multiple energy sources unlike the proposed QCR which will present only coal and coke information. The MER publishes monthly and yearly data on U.S. coal production, coal stocks, and coal consumption by consumer category. The information which is reported has a time lag of 60 to 100 days.

The coal section of the MER encompasses five coal industry functions. Each function has a different source for data and will be discussed separately.

Production. Production data within the MER have a 90-day time lag. The source for these data is the Weekly Coal Production Report. Revisions are made quarterly and are based on data from the quarterly EIA-6 augmented by reports from state agencies.

Consumption. Consumption data are disaggregated into four subcategories:

- o Electric Utilities - Electric utility consumption data has a 40-50-day time lag. These data are taken from the monthly FPC 4.
- o Coke Plants - Coke plant consumption data has a 90-day time lag. These data are taken from the monthly EIA-5. The EIA-5 will become a quarterly survey after January 1, 1981 and the lag between the end of the first month of the quarter and the publishing date will probably increase by 90 days.
- o Other Industrial Including Transportation - Data are collected on the quarterly EIA-3 and EIA-6 surveys. Because the EIA-3 does not have 100 percent coverage, an algorithm is used to estimate missing data. A second algorithm is used to convert the reported quarterly data into monthly figures.
- o Residential and Commercial - Data have a time lag of 120 days.

Stocks. Stocks data are organized into the same subcategories found under consumption. The data reported under each of these subcategories are taken from the same sources as those previously discussed in the consumption section. The time lag is between 40-50 days for data on electric utilities and coke plants, and 90-120 days for manufacturing and commercial consumers.

Imports/Exports. These data have a 90-day time lag and are taken from the Department of Commerce monthly reports.

Annual Report to Congress (ARC)

The Annual Report to Congress (ARC) contains annual U.S. total data organized by consumer category. No import/export data are published with the exception of figures on international coal production. Supply and demand information

on coke is presented in the ARC, but information on coal chemicals is not included. The ARC contains annual coal and coke data for a 30-year period, as well as data on oil, gas, solar, and other energy sources.

Quarterly Report to Congress (QRC)

A general report on coal figures is available in the Quarterly Report to Congress, however, no data are published on coke and coal chemicals. The emphasis in the QRC as in the Annual Report to Congress is on consumer information but there are more data in the QRC on exports.

Weekly Coal Production Report

The Weekly Coal Production Report is published each Friday and covers the previous week ending Saturday. The weekly data within this publication are estimated until revised figures are received. These estimated data are derived from an algorithm based on weekly carloading reports from the American Association of Railroads. These figures are revised when production data from the quarterly EIA-6 are available. EIA-6 data are augmented by state agency coal production reports. Import and export figures, published once a month, are taken from the Department of Commerce reports. These import/export figures have a time lag of 60 days. The Weekly Coal Production Report is the most timely of EIA coal or coke publications and is the most widely used.

Cost and Quality of Fuel for Electric Utility Plants

As a monthly publication, the Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants contains annual coal information on the cost quality of fossil fuels delivered to electric utility plants in the United States. The publication includes plant-by-plant data which are reported on the FPC Form 423 and are grouped on a state and regional basis to enable the reader to compare prices of similar fuels delivered to other plants in the same state and region.

Electric Power Monthly (EPM)

This report presents monthly summaries of electric utility statistics at the national, regional, state, and local levels. With a time lag of approximately 90 days, the EPM details information as it pertains to all fuel sources. The specific coal data which appear include:

- o Net Coal Generation
- o Consumption by National Electric Reliability Council Area
- o Stocks
- o Deliveries by National Electric Reliability Council Area
- o Deliveries by Coal Type
- o Total Coal Deliveries
- o Coal Price Information

Data collected for this report reflect the electric utility industry's commitment to minimize the use of oil and to increase the use of other energy sources, particularly coal.

The attached grids, indicating data contained in the various reports dealing with coal and coke, reveal the relationship between the proposed publication and its ancillary publications. Relative strengths and weaknesses appear, as does the unavailability of sales information. Value data appear in three publications, but their relationship to sales figures is not clear.

Tables 6, 7, and 8 indicate the extent to which the QCR is able to include most of the information in the coal and coke field. With the exception of some data covered in other publications, the QCR offers an inclusive collection of information.

Table 6. Comparison of Data Elements in Selected EIA Publications

	PRODUCTION	STOCKS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	CONSUMPTION	DISTRIBUTION	
						ORIGIN	DESTINATION
<u>PERIODICITY OF DATA</u>							
• Yearly	BDF *	BDF	BDF *	BDF *	BDF *	E *	D
• Monthly	ABF	ABF	ABF	ABF	BF	A	A
• Quarterly	FH *	FH *	F *	F *	F *	H *	H *
• Weekly	G		G	G		G	
• Year to Date	AG *		A *	A *		A *	E *
<u>GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION</u>							
• State	AG	A *		F	*	A *	FH *
• District	EH *	H *	E *			EH *	
• Area						H *	
• Census, Region							EH
• Continental Group			GF	GF			
• Loading Point						G	
• Country			AFG *	AFG *		*	*
• Point of Entry				F			F
<u>CONSUMER CATEGORY</u>							
• Electric Utilities		BDF	E *		BDF	EH *	EH *
• Coke Plants		ABDF *	E *		BDF	AEH *	EH *
• Residential/Commercial		D	*		BDF	EH *	H *
• Other Industrial		BDF	E *		BDF *	EH *	AEH *
• Blast Furnace Plants		*	*		*		A *
• Foundries			*				A *
• Steam Plants					*		A *
• Agglomerating Plants					*		A *
• Armed Forces							D
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>							
• Sales			E *				A *
• Value			G	G			
• Transfers	A *		E *				
• Transportation			E *		D	E *	H *
• Coal Chemical Materials	A *	A *					
<u>UNITS OF MEASURE</u>							
• Short Tons	G		G	G			
• Thousands of Short Tons	ABEFGH *	ABFH *	EF *	F *	BF *	EH *	EH *
• Millions of Short Tons	D	D	D	D	D		D
• Billions of Short Tons							
• Gallons	A *	A *					

LEGEND:

A-COKE & COAL CHEMICALS (MONTHLY)
 B-MONTHLY ENERGY REVIEW
 D-REPORT TO CONGRESS (ANNUAL)

E-BITUMINOUS & SUBBITUMINOUS COAL
 AND LIGNITE DISTRIBUTION (ANNUAL)
 F-REPORT TO CONGRESS (QUARTERLY)
 G-WEEKLY COAL PRODUCTION
 H-COAL DISTRIBUTION (QUARTERLY)

* Indicates that this information will be found in the proposed QCR.

PRODUCTION
 CONSUMPTION
 STOCKS
 IMPORTS
 EXPORTS
 SALES
 LOCATION OF COKE PLANT
 BTU VOLUME
 CARBONIZATION
 DISTRIBUTION
 VALUE
 RECEIPTS
 WASTE

PERIODICITY

- Yearly

GEOGRAPHICAL DIV.

- State
- Country
- County

CONSUMER CATEGORY

- Agglomerating Pl.
- Steam Plants
- Other Industrial
- Blast Furnace
- Foundries
- Furnace Plants
- Merchant Plants

MISCELLANEOUS

- Coal Chemical Mat.
- Plant Type

UNITS OF MEASURE

- Gallons (1000)
- Short Tons (1000)
- Cubic Feet (Bils)
- Number

										ORIGIN	DESTINATION			
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•			•	•		•	•			•	•	•
			•	•					•		•	•		
													•	
	•										•			
	•										•			
	•			•	•						•			
	•			•	•						•			
	•	•			•							•	•	
	•	•			•							•	•	
		•			•							•		
•														
•	•	•	•	•					•		•		•	
•														

Table 7. Data Elements in Coke and Coal Chemicals Annual

[illegible]

Appendix A

Abstracts of Coal and Coke Reporting Forms

This appendix consists of (five) grids that compare elements from eleven data collection forms. These forms are:

- EIA-6 Coal Distribution Report
- FPC Form 4 Monthly Power Plant Report
- FPC Form 423 Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Power Plants
- MSHA 7000-2 - Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report
- EIA-7A Bituminous Coal and Lignite Production Annual
- EIA-5 Coke Plant Report - Annual Supplement
- EIA-3 Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants
- OSM - 837-1 Coal Production and Reclamation Fee Report
- IRS 720 Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return
- EIA-26 Western Coal Development Report

DISTRIBUTION

EIA-6

MSHA

EIA-5

EIA-3

EPC-423

EPC-4

EIA-7A

EIA-5A

EIA-26

OSMSST-1

USCS-
S-3A

EIS-100

Data Reported:

Annual

Quarterly

Monthly

Who Reports:

Mine

Distributor

Coke Plants

Utilities

Residential/Commercial

Other Industrial

Volume Requirements

% Coverage

Report Lag

• Source Data

Mine Company

Mine Location (Co/State/Dist)

Name of Mine

Quantity of Coal Rec'd

Quantity of Coal Produced

Coal Purchase w/o Dist. & Source

Type of Coal Reported:

Anthracite

Bituminous

Subbituminous

Lignite

• Transportation Data

Rail

River

Great Lakes

Tide Water Piers

Truck

Tramway/Conveyor

Slurry Pipeline

• Destination Data

State

Consumer Category

Utilities

Coke Plants

Manufacturing

Agriculture

Residential/Commercial

Total

• Economic Data

Cost at Mine f.o.b.

Transportation Cost

Cost at Consumer C.I.F.

Exports

Canada

Mexico

50 K Tons

100%

30

60

100%

90

80-90%

90

25 KW

95%

45

100%

60

10 K

45

100%

90

200 K

COUNTY

ST. COUNTY

ST. CO.

ST. CO.

ST. CO.

ST. CO.

CONSUMPTION

EIA-6

MSHA

EIA-5

EIA-3

FPC-423

FPC-4

EIA-7A

EIA-5A

EIA-26

OSM857-1

USG99-
573A

IRS-720

Data Reported:

Annual

Quarterly

Monthly

Who Reports:

Nine

Distributor

Coke Plants

Utilities

Residential/Commercial

Other Industrial

Volume Requirements

% Coverage

Report Lag

Type of Coal:

Anthracite

Bituminous

Subbituminous

Lignite

Total Volume Receipts

Spot Volume

Contract Volume

Consumption Volume

Spot Cost C.I.F. Btu

Spot Cost C.I.F. Short Ton

Contract Cost C.I.F. Btu

Contract Cost C.I.F. Ton

Average Btu

Sulphur Content

50 K Tons

30

60

100%
90

80-90%
90

25 MW
100%
45

100%
60

10K
45

100%
90

200 K

	EIA-6	MSHA	EIA-5	EIA-3	FPC-423	FPC-4	EIA-7A	EIA-5a	EIA-26	OSM857-1	USGS-- 97.5a	IRS-100
Data Reported:												
Annual	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Quarterly												
Monthly												
Who Reports:												
Mine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Distributor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coke Plants			.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Utilities					.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Residential/Commercial				.								
Other Industrial				.								
Volume Requirements	50K tons				25 KW		10K		200K			
% Coverage	100%		100%	80-90%	100%	100%		100%				
Report Lag	30	60	90	90	45	60	45	90				
Beginning	.		.	.		.	.				.	.
Ending	.		.	.		.	.				.	.
Anthracite			.	.		.	.				.	.
Bituminous			.	.		.	.				.	.
Subbituminous			.	.		.	.				.	.
Lignite			.	.		.	.				.	.

COKE AND COAL CHEMICALS

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	EIA-6	MSHA	EIA-5	EIA-3	FPC-423	FPC-4	EIA-7A	EIA-5A	EIA-26	OSHS-1	OSHS-1 OSHS-2	OSHS-20
Data Reported:												
Annual												
Quarterly	.	.	.	.						.	.	.
Monthly					.	.					.	
Who Reports:												
Mine	.	.					.		.	.	.	.
Distributor		.										
Coke Plants			.		.	.		.				
Utilities												
Residential/Commercial												
Other Industrial				.								
Volume Requirements	50 Ktons		100%	80-90%		100%	1CK	100%	200K			
Z Coverage	100%	60	90	90	45	60	45	70				
Report Lag	30											
Coal Receipt by Rank			.									
Anthracite			.							.		
Bituminous			.									
Captive Volume			.									
Open Market Volume			.									
Open Market Value			.									
Coal Carbonized			.									
Coke Produced			.									
Breeze Produced			.									
Coke & Breeze Used by Co.			.									
Coke & Breeze Comm. Sales			.									
Co. Sales Value			.									
Comm. Sales Value			.									
Coke & Breeze Stocks			.									
Coking Capacity								.				
Production of:								.				
Coke Oven Gas								.				
Crude Coal Tar								.				
Crude Light Oil								.				
Ammonium Sulfate								.				
Quant. & Value Sold Stocks of:								.				
Crude Coal Tar, Light Oil Sulfate:								.				
Blending Z's								.				

Appendix B

Coal and Coke Data Reporting Forms

This appendix consists of the following forms:

- EIA-6 Coal Distribution Report
- FPC Form 4 Monthly Power Plant Report
- FPC Form 423 Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Power Plants
- MSHA 7000-2 - Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report
- EIA-7A Bituminous Coal and Lignite Production Annual
- EIA-5 Coke Plant Report - Quarterly
- EIA-5A Coke Plant Report - Annual Supplement
- EIA-3 Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants
- OSM - 837-1 Coal Production and Reclamation Fee Report
- IRS 720 Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return
- EIA-26 Western Coal Development Report

This report is being collected under the mandatory authorities vested in the U.S. Department of Energy under the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275) and the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-600). Late filing, failure to file, or failure otherwise to comply with these instructions may result in criminal fines, civil penalties and other sanctions as provided by section 13 (i) of P.L. 93-275. For provisions concerning the confidentiality of information submitted on this form, see Section IX of the instructions.

Form Approved
OMB No. 0361-0046

I. RESPONDENT IDENTIFICATION

If the above name and address label is incorrect, please make changes in the space provided at the right.

If you have nothing to report, please indicate this in the Remarks (Part VII), sign the Certification (Part XI) and return the form. Please read the instructions before completing this form.

Report all coal quantities in short tons (2,000 lbs.) to the nearest whole ton. If exact figures are not available, estimate the quantities and indicate the estimated data by placing (est) in front of the reported data item.

Dashes will be interpreted as zeros; therefore it is not necessary to enter "not applicable (N/A)," or dashes or zeros where you have no data to report.

If a data item reported herein includes a revision to the same data item as previously reported which results in a net minus quantity, indicate this by enclosing the reported quantity in parentheses ().

After entering your data, please check its consistency using the equations given in Part VI to ensure that your data submission can be processed.

If you desire a copy of the publication, "Coal Distribution", Quarterly, please check here. ☐

A. Coal Producing District

Enter the number for the coal producing district covered in this report as described in table 1 of the instructions.

A SEPARATE FORM EIA-6 MUST BE SUBMITTED FOR EACH COAL PRODUCING DISTRICT IN WHICH COAL WAS MINED.

B. Name(s) and Address(es) of Parent Company(ies): See VI D2. of the instructions for the definition of Parent Company before completing this section. (If additional space is needed, use a separate sheet of paper.)

Name of Parent Company	Address (Street, City, State, Zip)

II. MINE ORIGIN OF COAL

A. Coal Produced at Your Company's Mines during the Quarter:

The quantity of coal reported here must reflect the condition of the coal (i.e., raw, crushed, screened or mechanically cleaned) as it is sold, distributed or placement into stocks. Exclude refuse. For each of your company's mines located in this coal producing district, enter the name of the producing company (if different than responding company), the name and location of the mine and the quantity of coal produced during the reporting quarter. (If additional space is needed, use a separate sheet of paper.)

Name of Mine	Name of Producing Company (if different than responding company)	Mine Location (County) (State)	Quantity Produced (short tons)

Total coal produced in this District at your company's mines during the quarter excluding refuse.

B. Coal Purchased from Other Companies during the quarter which was produced in this District:

The quantity of coal reported here must reflect the condition of the coal (i.e., raw, crushed, screened or mechanically cleaned) as it is sold, distributed or placement into stocks. Exclude refuse. For each of your company's purchases from other companies during the reporting quarter, which was produced in this coal producing district, enter the company name and address, the name(s) of the mining operation and the quantity of coal purchased during the reporting quarter. (If additional space is needed, use a separate sheet of paper.)

Name of Company	Address (Street, City, State, Zip)	Name of Producing Mine(s)	Quantity Purchased (short tons)

Total coal purchased from other companies during the quarter which was produced in this District excluding refuse.

C. Total Coal Produced or Purchased during the quarter which was mined in this district.

(Sum of totals in Sections A and B.)

EIA-6 Form, 1980

III. DISTRIBUTION WHERE THE CONSUMER IS KNOWN

Report here the distribution during the reporting quarter or that portion of the coal reported in Part III C, plus any coal distributed from stocks located in this coal producing district for which you know the consumer. **Please read Parts VI, A, B, and C of the instructions before completing Part III** so that the consumer categories, methods of transportation and other uses will be correctly identified. Please note that mining equipment of the consumer categories does not include coal mining. Coal used at your company's mining operations must be reported in Part III C Line 37499. Report Shipments of Coal to Tidewater Piers or Coastal Ports for Overseas Exports (except Canada and Mexico) on Line 34802 of Part III D.

A. Shipments by Rail

Destination	Quantity Distributed by Consumer Categories (Short Tons)					
	Electric Utilities (1)	Coke Plants (2)	Manufacturing (except Coke Plants) (3)	Agriculture, Mining, and Construction (4)	Residential/Commercial (5)	Total (6)
U.S.						
Alabama						31001
Alaska						31002
Arizona						31004
Arkansas						31005
California						31006
Colorado						31008
Connecticut						31009
Delaware						31010
District of Columbia						31011
Florida						31012
Georgia						31013
Idaho						31016
Illinois						31017
Indiana						31018
Iowa						31019
Kansas						31020
Kentucky						31021
Louisiana						31022
Maine						31023
Maryland						31024
Massachusetts						31025
Michigan						31026
Minnesota						31027
Mississippi						31028
Missouri						31029
Montana						31030
Nebraska						31031
Nevada						31032
New Hampshire						31033
New Jersey						31034
New Mexico						31035
New York						31036
North Carolina						31037
North Dakota						31038
Ohio						31039
Oklahoma						31040
Oregon						31041
Pennsylvania						31042
Rhode Island						31044
South Carolina						31045
South Dakota						31046
Tennessee						31047
Texas						31048
Utah						31049
Vermont						31050
Virginia						31051
Washington						31053
West Virginia						31054
Wisconsin						31055
Wyoming						31056
Canada						31122
Mexico						31201
Total rail shipments						31199

3. Shipments Via River

I.D. No.

Destination	Quantity Distributed by Consumer Categories (Short Tons)					Total
	Electric Utilities	Coke Plants	Manufacturing (except Coke Plants)	Agriculture, Mining, and Construction	Residential/Commercial	
U.S. (list by state)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total shipments via river						

Indicate how coal was delivered to the river

Quantity in short tons delivered by— 5.31:

7

C. Shipments Via Great Lakes

Destination					
U.S.					
Illinois					
Indiana					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
New York					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Pennsylvania					
South Dakota					
Wisconsin					
Canada					
Total shipments via Great Lakes					

Indicate how coal was delivered to the Great Lakes:

Quantity in short tons delivered by— Rail

Truck

Silver

D. Shipments Via Tidewater Piers and Coastal Ports

[illegible]

Malacatan coal was delivered to the underwater
cable and coastal ports

Quantity in short tons delivered by— Page

—

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IV. DISTRIBUTION WHERE THE CONSUMER IS UNKNOWN

I.D. No. _____

Enter on this form the name and address(es) of coal distribution companies with whom you have sold coal during the reporting quarter. For each company, report the quantity of coal sold (in short tons) and the quantity of coal purchased (in short tons). If you have sold coal to more than one company, use a separate sheet of paper. Report coal exported overseas in Part III D on line 34802.

Coal Company that Purchased Your Coal

Address (Street, City, State, Zip)

Quantity Purchased
(Short Tons)

Total quantity of your coal purchased by other coal distribution companies where the consumer is unknown.

40999

V. STOCKS

Quantity (Short Tons)

A. Coal produced in this district which was held in stocks by your company at the start of the reporting quarter (exclude refuse).

51999

B. Coal produced in this district which was held in stocks by your company at the end of the reporting quarter (exclude refuse).

52999

VI. DATA CONSISTENCY CHECKS

The following equations should be used to check the consistency of your data:

A. Stock Equation: Line code 51999 (current quarter) = Line code 52999 (previous quarter)

B. Balance Equation: Line codes (current quarter) 51999 + 21999 + 22999 = Line codes (current quarter) 31999 + 32999 + 33999 + 34999 + 35999 + 36999 + 37999 + 37999 + 37499 + 37599 + 40999 + 52999.

If these equations are not satisfied it means that your data are inconsistent and some data elements are missing from your report (such as stocks) or entered incorrectly. These equations must be satisfied before your data can be processed by EIA.

VII. REMARKS

VIII. POINT OF CONTACT

IX. DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Please read Part IX of the instructions before completing this section.

1. Information requested on this form is confidential, and its disclosure would cause substantial competitive injury.

30010

2. Substantial justification is attached.

30010

3. Other substantial justification previously attached.

30030

X. CERTIFICATION

The data on this form must be completed by the company official empowered to certify that the information is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

I certify that the information provided herein and appended hereto is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Signature _____ Title _____

Signature _____ Title _____

NOTE: 18 USC 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any false or fraudulent statements as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Energy Information Administration
Instructions for Form EIA-6—
Coal Distribution Report

U.S. Department of Energy

I. Purpose

Form EIA-6 is designed to provide volume data for coal distribution by mode of transportation and consumer category. The data collected will be used in the compilation of aggregated statistical reports, for coal related analyses and policy studies, and for monitoring the effects of mandated coal programs. This form is a mandatory reporting requirement under the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275) and the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-620).

II. Who Shall Submit

All companies in the 50 States and the District of Columbia that owned or purchased and distributed in excess of 50,000 tons of coal during the year defined by the current reporting quarter and the previous three reporting quarters. These companies include coal mining companies, wholesale coal dealers (including brokers), and retail coal dealers. Companies that take custody (physical possession) of the coal and transport but never own or purchase the coal or companies that only negotiate the sales of coal but never own or purchase the coal need not report. Retain the copy marked "File Copy" for your records.

III. Where to Submit

Companies shall return completed EIA-6 forms to:

Energy Information Administration, EI-34
Mail Station: 8G-086, FORSTL
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

Request for further information, additional forms and instructions, an extension of the reporting deadline or copies of the report "Coal Distribution, Quarterly" may be directed to the address above or by telephone to (202) 252-6886.

IV. When to Submit

Form EIA-6 shall be submitted no later than thirty (30) working days after the close of each report quarter. The reporting quarters are: January 1 - March 31, April 1 - June 30, July 1 - September 30, and October 1 - December 31.

V. Sanctions

The timely submission of Form EIA-6 by a company required to report is a mandatory requirement. Late filing, failure to file, or failure otherwise to comply with these instructions may result in criminal fines, civil penalties and other sanctions as provided by Section 13 (i) of the FEA Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275).

VI. Definitions

A. Consumer Categories

- Electric Utilities**— All privately owned companies and all publicly owned agencies engaged in the production of electric power for public use. Publicly owned agencies include the following: Municipal electric utilities; Federal power projects, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA); and rural electrification cooperatives, power districts, and State power projects.
- Coke Plants**— All plants where coal is carbonized for the manufacture of coke in slot or beehive ovens. Report only coal that is carbonized to produce coke. Shipments of coal to coke plants for use in space heating or electric power generation should be included with "Manufacturing (except Coke Plants)." Do not report coal used to produce form coke. Include coal used for form coke with "Manufacturing (except Coke Plants)."
- Manufacturing (except Coke Plants)**— Those industrial users/plants, not including coke plants, that are engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new (i.e., finished or semifinished) products.
- Agriculture, Mining, and Construction**— Companies engaged in agriculture, mining (other than coal mining), or construction industries.
- Residential/Commercial**— Housing units; wholesale and retail businesses (except coal wholesale dealers); health institutions (hospitals); social and educational institutions (schools and universities); and Federal, State, and local governments (military installations, prisons, office buildings, etc.). Exclude shipments to Federal power projects, such as TVA; rural electrification cooperatives, power districts, and State power projects; these are to be included in consumer category 1 (Electric Utilities).

B. Methods of Transportation to Consumers

- Rail**— Shipments of coal moved to consumers by rail (private or public/commercial). Included is coal hauled to or away from a railroad siding by truck.
- River**— Shipments of coal moved to consumers via river by barge. NOT included are shipments to Great Lakes Coal Loading Docks or Tidewater Piers or Coastal Ports.
- 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:
Superior Midwest Energy Terminal, Superior, Wisconsin
Bessemer & Lake Erie Coal Storage & Transfer Facility, Conneaut, Ohio
B&O Railroad Coal Loading Dock, Lorain, Ohio
C&O Railroad Presque Isle Docks, Toledo, Ohio
Laketront Dock & Railroad Terminal Company Coal Loading Dock, Toledo, Ohio
N&W Sandusky Coal Pier No. 3, Sandusky, Ohio
ConRail Coal Transfer Facilities, Ashtabula, Ohio
Rail to Water Transfer Corp. Dock, Chicago, Illinois
- 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 are identified by name and location as follows:
B&O Curtis Bay Coal Piers, Baltimore, Maryland
C&O Coal Piers Nos. 14 & 15, Newport News, Virginia
N&W Lamberts Point Coal Piers Nos. 5 & 6, Norfolk, Virginia
Alabama State Docks Bulk Handling Plant, Mobile, Alabama
Alabama State Docks/McDuffie Terminals, Mobile, Alabama
Canton Coal Pier, Baltimore Harbor on Chesapeake Bay
Greenwich Coal Pier, Greenwich Point, Philadelphia, Pa. on Delaware River
Port Richmond Pier, Pier 18—Port Richmond, Philadelphia, Pa. on Delaware River
Galveston Regional Coal Distribution Center, Pelican Island, Galveston, Texas
International Marine Terminals/Plaquemines Parish Terminal, Mile 57 AHP—Mississippi River, Approx. 30 miles South of New Orleans
Energy Terminals of Houston, Inc., a Subsidiary of Soros Associates, Houston, Texas

The Coastal Ports include those located at Charleston, S.C., New York, N.Y., San Diego, Cal., Los Angeles, Cal., Seattle, Wa.

Instructions for Form EIA-6—Coal Distribution Report—Continued

5. **Truck**— Shipments of coal moved to consumers by truck. Not included is coal hauled to or away from a railroad siding by truck.
6. **Tramway, Conveyor, or Slurry Pipeline**— Shipments moved to consumers by tramway, conveyor, or slurry pipeline.

C. Other Uses

1. **Railroad fuel**— Shipments of coal to railroad companies to be used as fuel (engine, powerhouse, etc.)
2. **Vessel/Ship fuel**— Shipments of coal to be used as vessel/ship fuel.
3. **Coal gasification/liquefaction**— Conversion of coal to gaseous (low to medium BTU gas) or liquid (such as synthetic crude oil and methanol) hydrocarbons.
4. **Coal used at your company's mines**— Coal consumed at your company's mines in this district during the reporting quarter.
5. **Coal sold to employees**— coal sold to employees during the reporting quarter.

D. Miscellaneous

1. **Coal Producing Districts**— See definitions of Coal Producing Districts in table 1 of the instructions.
2. **Parent Company**— A company which solely or jointly owns the reporting company and which is not itself a subsidiary of or owned by another company.

VII. General Instructions

A separate report shall be submitted for each coal producing district in which the coal was mined. Complete all data items on the form applicable to your operation. All figures should be rounded to the nearest whole number. Report all tonnage in short tons (2,000 pounds). Blanks will be interpreted as zeroes; therefore it is not necessary to enter "not applicable (NA)" or dashes or zeroes where you have no data to report.

VIII. Specific Instructions

How to report the methods of transporting coal to a consumer:

- A. If the shipment involved only one method of transportation from the point of origin to the consumer, report the shipment in the section for that method of transportation.
- B. If the shipment involved more than one method of transportation from the point of origin to the consumer, use the following guidelines in reporting the method of transportation:
 1. If water transportation was involved, regardless of other methods of transportation also involved, report the method of transportation as one of the three types of water shipments, i.e., river, Great Lakes, or Tidewater Piers and Coastal Ports. In addition, specify how the shipment(s) was(were) delivered to the river (rail or truck), Great Lakes (rail, truck, or river) or Tidewater Piers or Coastal Ports (i.e., by rail, truck, or river).
 2. If rail and truck are involved and no water transportation was involved, then report the method of transportation as rail.
 3. Truck is to be reported as the method of transportation to the consumer only if the coal was shipped directly to the consumer by truck.

IX. Disclosure Information

The information contained on form EIA-6 may be (i) information which is exempt from disclosure to the public under the exemption for trade secrets and confidential commercial information specified in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) [5 U.S.C. 552 (b) (4)] or (ii) prohibited from public release by 18 U.S.C. 1905. However, before a determination can be made that particular information is within the coverage of either of these statutory provisions, the person submitting the information must make a showing satisfactory to the Department concerning its confidential nature.

Therefore, you should state briefly and specifically (on an element by element basis if possible), in a letter accompanying your submission of the form, why you consider the information concerned to be a trade secret or other proprietary information, whether such information is customarily treated as confidential by your company and the industry, and the type of competitive harm that would result to your company from disclosure of the information. In accordance with the provisions of 10 C.F.R. 1004.11 of DOE's FOIA regulations, DOE will determine whether any information submitted should be withheld from public disclosure.

If DOE does not receive a request for exemption from you, it will assume that you do not object to public disclosure of any information submitted on this form by your company. A new written justification need not be submitted each time a form EIA-6 is submitted if—

- a) your views concerning information items identified by you as privileged or confidential have not changed and
- b) a written justification setting forth your views in this regard was previously submitted.

By statutory authority DOE must provide this information, when requested, to the Congress or any committee of Congress and the General Accounting Office.

Table 1. Definition of Coal Producing Districts

District 1			
Maryland—All mines in the State.			
Pennsylvania—			
All mines in the following counties:			
Sedford	Centre	Forest	McKean
Blair	Clarion	Fulton	Mifflin
Bradford	Clearfield	Huntingdon	Potter
Cameron	Clinton	Jefferson	Somerset
Cameron	Elk	Lycoming	Tioga
Selected mines in the following counties:			
Armstrong County (part)—All mines east of the Allegheny River, and those mines served by the Pittsburgh & Shawmut Railroad located on the west bank of the river.			
Fayette County (part)—All mines located on and east of the line of Indian Creek Valley branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.			
Indiana County (part)—All mines not served by the Saltsburg branch of the CONSOLIDATED RAIL CORPORATION.			
Westmoreland County (part)—All mines served by the CONSOLIDATED RAIL CORPORATION from Torrance, east.			
West Virginia—All mines in the following counties:			
Grant	Mingo	Tucker	
District 2			
Pennsylvania—			
All mines in the following counties:			
Allegheny	Butler	Lawrence	Venango
Beaver	Green	Mercer	Washington
Selected mines in the following counties:			
Armstrong County (part)—All mines west of the Allegheny River except those mines served by the Pittsburgh & Shawmut Railroad.			
Fayette County (part)—All mines except those on and east of the line of Indian Creek Valley branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.			
Indiana County (part)—All mines served by the Saltsburg branch of the CONSOLIDATED RAIL CORPORATION.			
Westmoreland County (part)—All mines except those served by the CONSOLIDATED RAIL CORPORATION from Torrance, east.			
District 3			
West Virginia—			
All mines in the following counties:			
Barbour	Jackson	Randolph	Webster
Braxton	Lewis	Richie	Wetzel
Calhoun	Marion	Roane	Wirt
Doddridge	Monongalia	Taylor	Wood
Gilmer	Pleasants	Tyler	
Harrison	Preston	Upshur	
Selected mines in the following county:			
Nicholas County (part)—All mines served by or north of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.			
District 4. Ohio—All mines in the State.			
District 5. Michigan—All mines in the State.			
District 6			
West Virginia—All mines in the following counties:			
Brooke	Hancock	Marshall	Ohio
District 7			
Virginia—			
All mines in the following counties:			
Montgomery	Pulaski	Wythe	Giles
			Craig
Selected mines in the following counties:			
Buchanan County (part)—All mines in that portion of the county served by the Richlands-Jewell Ridge branch of the Norfolk & Western Railroad and in that portion on the headwaters of Dismal Creek east of Lynn Camp Creek (a tributary of Dismal Creek).			
Tazewell County (part)—All mines in those portions of the county served by the Dry Fork branch to Cedar Bluff and from Bluestone Junction to Boissevain branch of the Norfolk & Western Railroad and Richlands-Jewell Ridge branch of the Norfolk & Western Railroad.			
West Virginia—			
All mines in the following counties:			
Greenbrier	Mercer	Monroe	Pocahontas
			Summers
Selected mines in the following counties:			
Fayette County (part)—All mines east of Gauley River and all mines served by the Gauley River branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and mines served by the Norfolk & Western Railroad.			
McDowell County (part)—All mines in that portion of the county served by the Dry Fork branch of the Norfolk & Western Railroad and east thereof.			
Raleigh County (part)—All mines except those on the Coal River branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and north thereof.			
Wyoming County (part)—All mines in that portion served by the Guyandot branch of the Norfolk & Western Railroad lying east of the mouth of Skin Fork of Guyandot River and in that portion served by the Virginia division main line of the Norfolk & Western Railroad.			
District 8			
Kentucky—All mines in the following counties in eastern Kentucky:			
Ball	Greenup	Lawrence	Morgan
Boyd	Harlan	Lee	Owsley
Breathitt	Jackson	Leslie	Perry
Carter	Johnson	Letcher	Pike
Clay	Knott	McCreary	Rockcastle
Elliott	Knox	Magoffin	Wayne
Floyd	Laurel	Martin	Whitley
North Carolina—All mines in the State.			
Tennessee—All mines in the following counties:			
Anderson	Claiborne	Fentress	Overtown
Campbell	Cumberland	Morgan	Roane
			Scott
District 8—Continued			
Virginia—			
All mines in the following counties:			
Dickinson	Lee	Russell	Scott
			Wise
Selected mines in the following counties:			
Buchanan County (part)—All mines in the county, except in that portion on the headwaters of Dismal Creek, east of Lynn Camp Creek (a tributary of Dismal Creek) and in that portion served by the Richlands-Jewell Ridge branch of the Norfolk & Western Railroad.			
Tazewell County (part)—All mines in the county except in those portions served by the Dry Fork branch of the Norfolk & Western Railroad and branch from Bluestone Junction to Boissevain of Norfolk & Western Railroad and Richlands-Jewell Ridge branch of the Norfolk & Western Railroad.			
West Virginia—			
All mines in the following counties:			
Boone	Clay	Lincoln	Mason
Cabell	Kanawha	Logan	Mingo
			Putnam
			Wayne
Selected mines in the following counties:			
Fayette County (part)—All mines west of the Gauley River except mines served by the Gauley River branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.			
McDowell County (part)—All mines west of and not served by the Dry Fork branch of the Norfolk & Western Railroad.			
Nicholas County (part)—All mines in that part of the county south of and not served by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.			
Raleigh County (part)—All mines on the Coal River branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and north thereof.			
Wyoming County (part)—All mines in that portion served by the Guyandot branch of the Norfolk & Western Railroad and lying west of the mouth of Skin Fork of Guyandot River.			
District 9			
Kentucky—All mines in the following counties in western Kentucky:			
Butler	Hancock	McLean	Todd
Christian	Henderson	Muhlenberg	Union
Crittenden	Hopkins	Ohio	Warren
Davies	Logan	Simpson	Webster
District 10. Illinois—All mines in the State.			
District 11. Indiana—All mines in the State.			
District 12. Iowa—All mines in the State.			
District 13			
Alabama—All mines in the State.			
Georgia—All mines in the State.			
Tennessee—All mines in the following counties:			
Blount	Hamilton	McMinn	Sequatchie
Grundey	Marion	Rhea	Van Buren
			Warren
			White
District 14			
Arkansas—All mines in the State.			
Oklahoma—All mines in the following counties:			
Haskell	Le Flore		Sequoyah
District 15			
Kansas—All mines in the State.			
Missouri—All mines in the State.			
Oklahoma—All mines in the following counties:			
Coal	Latimer	Okmulgee	Rogers
Craig	Muskogee	Pittsburg	Tulsa
Texas—All mines in the State.			
District 16			
Colorado—All mines in the following counties:			
Adams	Boulder	Elbert	Jackson
Arapahoe	Douglas	El Paso	Jefferson
			Larimer
			Weld
District 17			
Colorado—All mines except those included in District 16.			
New Mexico—All mines except those included in District 18.			
District 18			
Arizona—All mines in the State.			
California—All mines in the State.			
New Mexico—All mines in the following counties:			
Grant	McKinley	Sandoval	San Miguel
Lincoln	Rio Arriba	San Juan	Santa Fe
			Socorro
District 19			
Idaho—All mines in the State.			
Wyoming—All mines in the State.			
District 20. Utah—All mines in the State.			
District 21			
North Dakota—All mines in the State.			
South Dakota—All mines in the State.			
District 22. Montana—All mines in the State.			
District 23			
Alaska—All mines in the State.			
Oregon—All mines in the State.			
Washington—All mines in the State.			
District 24. (Pennsylvania Anthracite)			
Pennsylvania—			
All mines in the following counties: Carbon, Columbia, Dauphin, Lackawanna, Lebanon, Luzerne, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
ENERGY INFORMATION
ADMINISTRATION
1000 Independence Ave., S.W.
Mail Code 2914, Rm. BG-042
Washington, D.C. 20585

MONTHLY REPORT OF COST

AND

QUALITY OF FUELS FOR ELECTRIC PLANTS

Form Approved
O.M.B. No. 038-R0207

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. A separate form is to be completed by each electric power producer for each of its electric generating plants (including leased plants) with a total combined steam-electric, combustion turbine and internal combustion engine powered generating capacity of 25 megawatts or greater during the reporting month. Units of fuel to be reported separately for the month are total quantities representing individual laboratory analysis, combination of samples or any other basis used for determining payment to each fuel supplier for the total receipts for the month.

2. The completed form is due the 45th day after the close of the reference month and is to be sent to the Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, 1000 Independence Ave., S.W., Mail Code 2914, Room BG-042, Washington, D.C., 20585. (Send six copies including the originals.)

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR EACH ITEM OR COLUMN ON PAGE ONE OF THE FORM

Show electric utility company and plant names, location and plant number as shown on FPC Form 67. If a new plant, obtain a plant number from the EIA.

Use a separate line for reporting each delivery of fuel received at the plant during the reporting month. [See also instruction for column (7).] Fill in each line completely; do not use ditto marks.

(0) For each purchase report separately the quantity of fuel that is to be used for (S) steam turbine, (GT) combustion turbine or (IC) internal combustion engine.

(1) Report separately for coal and oil purchases and use only the following codes: (S) for "spot" purchase, (NC) for new or newly renegotiated contract purchases under which deliveries were first made during the reporting month, (CE) for contract purchases under which the price is changed from the price of the previous delivery under an existing contract due to provisions for automatic price adjustment, or (C) for all other contract purchases.

For gas purchases use only the codes (I) for "interruptible", (F) for "firm" and (OP) for "off peak".

(2) For contract purchases indicate "Yes" if contract expires within 24 months following the reporting month; otherwise indicate "No".

(3) Identify fuels using the following abbreviations: For Coal - ANT = anthracite, BIT = bituminous, SUB = sub-bituminous, LIG = lignite; For Oil - F02, F04, F05, F06, Cru = crude, TOP = topped crude, KER = kerosene, JF = jet fuel, LPG = liquef. petroleum gas, PC = petroleum coke; For Gas - NG = natural gas, SNG = synthetic natural gas, LNG = liquefied natural gas, RG = refinery gas, BFG = blast furnace gas, COG = coke oven gas; For Other fuels - MTH = methanol, otherwise X = specify in footnote. Include starter fuel.

(4) For coal show (S) for surface mined or (U) for underground mined.

(5) Show state and Bureau of Mines coal producing district.

(6) For coal, show name of mine and county from which coal originated, if available; for oil, show supplier and refinery or port of entry; for gas, show pipeline (supplier) or distributor, producing area by state or port of entry.

(7) Specify quantities in units of a thousand (use thousands of tons for coal, thousands of barrels for oil and other liquid fuels and thousands of Mcf for gas). For example, if 213,000 tons of coal is delivered during the reporting month, report 213. Show separate quantities for each class of fuel. To derive the quantity, group all fuels received within the month from the supplier for which the price was based upon a given or related set of laboratory analysis. For quantities of fuel received from a given supplier during the month for which no laboratory analysis is made, report on the basis of the last previous laboratory analysis upon which price paid was determined for that supplier or on the basis of contract specifications or estimates, and specify in a footnote the basis used.

(8) List the average BTU content of each fuel in terms of BTU per pound for coal, BTU per gallon for oil (and other liquid products), or BTU per cubic foot for gas.

(9) Show sulfur content of each unit of fuel in terms of percent sulfur by weight. Show accurate to nearest 0.01%.

(10) Show ash content of each unit of fuel in terms of percent ash by weight. Show accurate to nearest 0.1%.

(11) Specify in cents per million BTU FOB plant. Show accurate to the nearest 0.1 cent.

MONTHLY REPORT OF COST AND QUALITY OF FUELS FOR ELECTRIC PLANTS

1. Company-Plant Code	2. Report For: MO. YR.	3. Reporting Company	4. Page Number OF
5. Plant Name		6. Plant Location	
7. Name, Title and Address of person to be contacted concerning data entered on this form			Telephone No. Area Code () Extension:
8. Signature of Official submitting this report		Title	Date Completed

Line No.	TYPE PLAN	PURCHASES		FUEL TYPE	COAL MINES ONLY		SOURCE For coal, show name of mine and county from which coal originated. For oil, show supplier and refinery or port of entry. For gas, show pipeline (supplier) or distributor, producing area by state, or port of entry.	QUANTITY RECEIVED 1000 Tons 1000 Barrels 1000 Mcf	QUALITY (AS RECEIVED)				COST IN \$ PER MILLION Btu (to nearest 0.1 cent)
		TYPE	CONTRACT EXPIRES WITHIN 24 Mos. (Yes-No)		TYPE	DISTRICT Number & State			Average Btu of: Coal per lb. Oil per gal. Gas per cu. ft.	Sulfur To Nearest 0.01%	Ash To Nearest 0.1%		
												use code	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
01													
02													
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13													
14													

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration

QUARTERLY MINE EMPLOYMENT
AND COAL PRODUCTION REPORT

Do not write in this space

1. Fill out this form as completely as possible and return the first sheet of this report to
2. If it is necessary to make any address changes, indicate corrected information on this form.
3. This preaddressed form is only for the operation whose I.D. number and address are Do NOT use this form for any other operation.
4. SAND AND GRAVEL operators report employment data under code 03 or 08 as appropriate, except for data on office workers which should be reported under code 99.
5. Only operators of coal mines should enter production data in column (4) below.

MESA
HEALTH AND SAFETY ANALYSIS CENTER
P.O. BOX 25367, FEDERAL CENTER
DENVER, COLORADO 80225

I.D. NO.

ADD.

DATE REPORT COMPLETED

MO. DAY YR.

FOR QUARTER

MAIL BEFORE

IF THIS REPORT IS BEING SUBMITTED BY A CONTRACTOR OR LESSOR CHECK HERE ☐

IF ANY INFORMATION BELOW IS INCORRECT PLEASE ENTER CORRECT INFORMATION HERE:

COUNTY _____

OPERATION NAME _____

OPERATING COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS

MESA I.D. NO. _____ COUNTY _____

MINE OR PIT NAME

OPERATING COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS

1. EMPLOYMENT, MANHOURS AND COAL PRODUCTION				
(1) Operations Sub Unit	Code	(2) Average number of persons working during quarter	(3) Total employee-hours worked during the quarter	(4) Production of clean coal during quarter, (short tons)
UNDERGROUND MINE Underground	01			
Surface shops, yards, etc.	02			
SURFACE MINE (Including shops and yards) Strip or Open Pit	03			
Auger (coal mine only)	04			
Culm Bank or Refuse Pile (coal mine only)	05			
Dredge	06			
Other (surface mining)	12			
Independent shops or yards	17			
Mill Operations, Preparation Plant, or Breaker (Include associated shops and yards)	30			
Office (professional and clerical workers at the mine or plant)	99			

2. OTHER REPORTABLE DATA

Did you have any reportable injuries or illnesses during this report period (1) ☐ Yes (2) ☐ No

If Yes, total number of injuries and illnesses _____

Person to be contacted regarding this report: _____

(name) (title) (phone)

DEFINITIONS

Average Number of Persons Working During the Quarter. Show the average number of employees on the payroll or other persons working during all active periods in the quarter. Include all classes of employees (supervisory, professional, technical, proprietors, owners, operators, partners, and service personnel) on your payroll, full or part-time. REPORT EACH EMPLOYEE UNDER ONE SUB-UNIT ONLY. For example: If one or more persons work both in the mine and the mill, report data on them to the sub-unit where they spend most of their time. If necessary, you may estimate for the major activity. The average number of employees may be computed by adding together the number of employees working during each pay period and then dividing by the number of pay periods. Do not include in the count pay periods where no one worked. We can use as an example a quarter with five pay periods in which employees worked. The number of employees in each pay period was 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15, respectively. To compute the average, add the number of employees working each pay period ($10 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 = 64$); divide by the number of pay periods ($64 \text{ divided by } 5 = 12.8$). Rounding 12.8 to the nearest whole number, we get 13 as the average number of persons working.

Total Employee-hours Worked During the Quarter. The total hours worked by all employees for each sub-unit reported during the quarter. The hours that should be reported are actual exposure hours worked. Report each overtime hour as one hour worked, not as the overtime multiple. Do not include vacation, holiday, sick leave, and all other off-duty time, even though paid for. The hours may be obtained from payroll or other time records if those records show straight time hours actually worked. If actual hours are not available, they may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours.

Production of Clean Coal (Short Tons). This section is to be completed only by operators of underground or surface coal mines, but not by operators of central or independent coal preparation plants or operators of metal or nonmetal mines. Enter the total production of clean coal from the mine. The production figure must include coal shipped from the mine and coal used for fuel at the mine, but exclude refuse and coal produced at another mine and purchased for use at the mine.

Auger Mine (Coal only)

Auger mines report data on all employees and short tons of clean coal produced on the fourth line (Code 04). Include associated shop and yard employees.

Culm Bank or Refuse Pile (Coal only)

Culm bank or refuse pile operations report data on all employees and short tons of clean coal produced on the fifth line (Code 05). Include associated shop and yard employees.

Dredge

Dredge operations report data on employees on the sixth line (Code 06). Employees included are those on the dredge and all associated plant, shop, and yard employees, both dredge and land based. Coal dredge operators should report short tons of clean coal produced from dredging on this line.

Other Surface Mining (Metal/Nonmetal only)

Any other surface mine operations not included above should be reported on the seventh line (Code 12). Include associated shop and yard employees.

Independent Shops or Yards

Independent shops or yards or both are those operations not associated directly with a specific mining operation. Such operations have a unique MSHA ID number which is not shared with any other mining activity. Report data on the employees of all such operations on the eighth line (Code 17).

Processing Plants (Mill Operations, Preparation Plants, or Breakers)

Processing plants report data on all employees on the ninth line (Code 30). Include crushing, sizing, grinding, concentrating, and associated shops and yards that are not a part of any mining operation and not reported under any of the above categories.

Office

Report data on all professional and clerical officeworkers at the mine or plant. The data should be reported on line ten (Code 99).

Other Reportable Data

Indicate reportable injuries or illnesses for only the quarter being reported. If you have reportable injuries or illnesses, show the total number on the line provided; if none occurred, write "none." Reportable injuries are those for which Part 50 requires a Form 7000-1 be submitted.

Give the name, title, and phone number (including area code) of the person who should be contacted regarding any data reported on the form.

Energy Information Administration
Bituminous Coal and Lignite Production—Annual

U.S. Department of Energy

This report is being collected under mandatory authorities vested in the U.S. Department of Energy under Public Laws 93-275 and 95-620. Failure to file may result in criminal fines, civil penalties or other sanctions as provided by law.

For provisions concerning the confidentiality of information submitted on this form see Part H, 1 of the Instructions.

Form Approved
O.M.B. No. 038-0019

101

(Please make any corrections to the mailing label in the space provided to the right.)

GENERAL REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS: Form EIA-7A must be submitted by all coal mining companies that owned a mining operation that produced, processed, or prepared bituminous coal or lignite during the reporting year. A separate form EIA-7A must be submitted for each mining operation, i.e., mine and/or preparation plant, and/or tipple.

Mining operations that produced, processed or prepared 10,000 or more short tons of coal should report as follows:

- (i) For mines only or mines with preparation plants or tipples, complete all parts of the form.
- (ii) For preparation plants and tipples only, complete Parts I, II.C.3, and III through VII of the form.

If this mining operation produced, processed or prepared under 10,000 short tons during the year, check this box ☐ complete Sections 1 (Identification) and 6 (Certification) and return this form in the enclosed envelope.

110

Operating subsidiaries and contractors who are unable to provide the data requested should forward form EIA-7A to the parent company or contractee for completion prior to submission to the Energy Information Administration.

I. Identification

A. Enter the Name and Address of the Reporting Mining Operation
Name

Address (County)

State

B. Enter the Name and Address of the Company Operating this Mining Operation
Name

Address (Street)

(City)

(State)

(Zip)

C. Operating Company Point of Contact

Enter the name, title, telephone number, and address for the operating company representative who can answer questions regarding the information provided on this form.

Name

Title

Telephone No. (Area Code)

Address (Street)

(City)

(State)

(Zip)

D. Type of Company Operating this Mining Operation (Check one.) (See instructions for definitions of the company types.)

☐ Independent Producer/Operator

☐ Operating Subsidiary

☐ Contractor

E. If you checked the box titled Operating Subsidiary or Contractor above, provide the following information about your Parent company or Contractee: (If there is more than one Parent company or contractee, provide additional names and addresses on a separate sheet of paper.)

Name of Parent Company/Contractee

Address (Street)

(City)

(State)

(Zip)

F. Parent Company/Contractee Point of Contact

Enter the name, title, telephone number and address for the Parent company or contractee representative who can answer questions regarding the information provided on this form. If there is more than one Parent company or contractee, provide additional names, titles, telephone numbers and addresses on a separate sheet of paper.

Name

Title

Telephone No. (Area Code)

Address (Street)

(City)

(State)

(Zip)

G. Kind of Mining Operation: (Check the boxes that apply.)

☐ (1) Underground Mine (Drift, Shaft or Slope)

☐ (2) Surface Mine

☐ (a) Strip

☐ (b) Auger

☐ (c) Strip/Auger combination

☐ (3) Silt, Culm, Refuse Bank or Slurry Dam

☐ (4) Preparation Plant

☐ (5) Tipple

120

H. State Permit/License/Mine Number(s) (if applicable) of mining operation reported on this form. If there are additional numbers, use the remarks section or a separate sheet of paper to list them.

I. Mine Safety and Health Administration identification (MSHA ID) number of this mining operation.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

J. Status Change

Did mining operation name and/or mine owner/operator change during year?

Mo. Day Yr.

☐ (1) Yes

☐ (2) No

If "yes," give date of change

--	--	--

and, as applicable, name of mining operation and name and address of new owner/operator.

New Name of Mining Operation

Name of New Owner/Operator

Address of New Owner/Operator
(Street)

(City)

(County)

(State)

(Zip)

II. Production

A. Coal Bed(s) Mined

Report the name(s) and thickness(es) of each coal bed mined during the reporting year. Exclude partings of thickness greater than one inch.

Name of Coal Bed Mined

(1)

Average Thickness of Coal Bed (in inches)

(2)

211

212

213

B. Recoverable Reserves

1. Enter the estimated recoverable coal reserves remaining in this mine at the end of the reporting year:
Quantity (short tons)

--

221

2. Enter the recovery percentage used in estimating recoverable coal reserves at this mine:
Report recovery percentage to the nearest whole percent.

--	--

Recovery percentage

222

C. Production Quantity and Value by Disposition

The company owning the coal produced at this mining operation should report, by disposition (as of the end of the reporting year), the quantity and f.o.b. value of all coal produced at this mining operation during the reporting year. The quantity and value figures reported here must reflect the condition of the coal (i.e., raw, crushed, screened, or mechanically cleaned) as of its disposition. Report open market disposition on a first sale basis, i.e., as of its first sale or first change in ownership. Report captive market disposition based on use, i.e., as consumed at this mining operation, sold or transferred to and for use by the parent company or any subsidiaries of the parent company, or stockpiled. Calculate open market values using actual sales prices. Calculate captive market values using the actual accounting values recorded by your company for this coal. Exclude purchased coal and refuse.

Disposition	Quantity (short tons) (1)	Value—f.o.b. mining operation (dollars) (2)
Open Market Sales		
1. Total coal produced at this mining operation and sold to other coal mining companies and coal dealers/brokers (wholesale and retail) during the year.		
2. Total coal produced at this mining operation and sold to all consumers other than coal mining companies and coal dealers during the year. Include sales to employees.		
Captive Market Uses/Sales		
3. Total coal produced and used/consumed at this mining operation during the year.		
4. Total coal produced at this mining operation which was sold or transferred to and for use by the parent company or any other subsidiaries of the parent company during the year.		
5. Total coal produced at this mining operation which was remaining in stocks at the end of the year.		
Total Production		
6. Total production at this mining operation during the year. (Sum of 1-5)		

231

232

233

234

235

236

III. Stocks

Report all coal, whether produced or purchased, that was in stock at this mining operation.

	Quantity (short tons)	
A. Total Coal Stocks at this mining operation at the start of the year		210
B. Total Coal Stocks at this mining operation at the end of the year		

IV. Productivity

A. Manpower

Report direct labor-hours for all employees at this mining operation who were engaged in production, preparation, processing, development, maintenance, repair, shop or yard work at the mining operation including mining operations management and technical/engineering personnel. Exclude office workers.

	Quantity	
1. Total direct labor hours worked at this mining operation during the year. (hours)		4
2. Total number of days worked at this mining operation during the year. (days)		420
3. Average number of employees per shift.		4
4. Number of shifts per day.		440
5. Average length of a shift. (report in hours to the nearest hundredth of an hour.)		4

B. Productive Capacity

1. Productive capacity of this mining operation at the end of the reporting year. (short tons/day)		46
2. Projected production for this mining operation during next year. (short tons)		470

C. If this mining operation includes a preparation plant, i.e., if you check box (4) in Part I.G. of this form, then complete the following statement:

(Check one.)

The origin of coal prepared at this mining operation was: ☐ (1) Underground mines only
☐ (2) Surface mines only
☐ (3) Both

V. Disclosure Statement

PLEASE READ SECTION H.2 OF THE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THESE QUESTIONS.

A. Does the information supplied on this form contain trade secrets and/or privileged or confidential commercial or financial information?

☐ Yes ☐ No

B. Have you attached a written justification for exemption from the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

VI. Certification

This part of the form is to be completed by the official of the reporting company empowered to certify the truth and accuracy of the information provided on this form. Print or type the name and title of the certifying official. The certifying official must sign and date the certification.

I certify that the information provided herein and appended hereto (if any) is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Name Title Signature and Date

Title 18 USC 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fraudulent statements or representations as to the matter within its jurisdiction.

VII. Remarks

Use this part of the form for additional space, explanations where necessary, or to request the EIA report summarizing data from this survey, additional forms or business reply envelopes.

Instructions for completing Form EIA-7A, "Bituminous Coal and Lignite Production—Annual"

A. Purpose

Form EIA-7A is designed to provide the Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Department of Energy, with information on Bituminous Coal and Lignite production, productivity and stocks. The data collected will be used in the compilation of aggregated statistical reports, for coal related analyses and energy policy development. This form is a mandatory reporting requirement under the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275) and the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-620).

B. Who Must Submit

Form EIA-7A must be submitted by all coal mining companies that owned a mining operation that produced, processed or prepared bituminous coal or lignite during the reporting year. A separate form EIA-7A must be submitted for each mining operation, i.e., mine and/or preparation plant and/or tippie. Mining operations that produced, processed, or prepared 10,000 or more short tons of coal during the year must complete all applicable parts of the form whereas those that produced, processed or prepared less than 10,000 short tons of coal during the year must complete only Parts I (Identification) and VI (Certification).

C. Where to Submit

Form EIA-7A should be returned in the business reply envelope provided with the form to:

Energy Information Administration, EI-34
Mail Station: 8G-086, Forrestal
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

Requests for further information, additional forms, or business reply envelopes should be directed to the address above or by telephone to (202) 252-6881.

D. When to Submit

Form EIA-7A must be submitted by February 15th of the year following the reporting year.

E. Sanctions

The timely submission of form EIA-7A by a company required to report is a mandatory requirement. Late filing, failure to file, or failure otherwise to make information available to EIA in accordance with these instructions, may result in criminal fines, civil penalties and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act (P.L. 93-275).

F. Definitions

1. **Auger mine**—a surface mine in which the coal is removed from the coal bed by means of a large diameter drill. Usually operated only when the overburden becomes too thick for economical strip mining.
2. **Captive coal**—all coal produced and consumed by the independent producer/operator or operating subsidiary or produced for consumption by a parent company.
3. **Coal bed**—a bed or stratum of coal. Also called a coal seam.
4. **Drift mine**—a mine that opens horizontally into the coal bed or coal outcrop.
5. **f.o.b. (Free On Board) mining operation value**—the price of coal at the mining operation. Does not include freight or shipping costs.
6. **Independent producer/operator**—a company which operates a coal mining operation and has no operating subsidiaries or parent companies.
7. **Mining operation**—a mine and/or preparation plant and/or tippie at a single physical location having a single Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) identification number.
8. **MSHA ID number**—seven (7) digit code assigned to a mining operation by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).
9. **Open market coal**—coal sold in the open market, i.e., coal sold to companies other than the reporting company's parent company or an operating subsidiary of the parent company.
10. **Operating subsidiary**—company which operates a coal mining operation and is owned by another company (i.e., the parent company).
11. **Parent company**—a company which solely or jointly owns a subsidiary which operates a coal mining operation and is not owned itself by another company.
12. **Report year**—the calendar year beginning at 12:00 a.m. January 1 and ending at 11:59 p.m. December 31.
13. **Shaft mine**—a mine that reaches the coal bed by means of a vertical opening.
14. **Slope mine**—a mine that reaches the coal bed by means of an inclined opening.
15. **State permit/license/mine number**—code assigned to a mining operation by the state in which the operation is located.
16. **Strip mine**—an open cut mine in which the overburden is removed from a coal bed prior to removal of the coal.

G. General Instructions

Mining operations that produced, processed or prepared less than 10,000 short tons of coal during the year check the appropriate box above Part I of the form and complete Parts I (Identification) and VI (Certification).

Mines only a mine with preparation plants or tipples that produced 10,000 or more short tons of coal during the year complete all parts of the form.

Preparation plants or tipples only that prepared or processed 10,000 or more short tons of coal during the year complete Parts I, II.C.3, and III through VII of the form.

Report all quantities in short tons (2,000 pounds), to the nearest whole ton. Report value in dollars to the nearest dollar. Operating subsidiaries and contractors who are unable to provide the data requested should forward form EIA-7A to the parent company or contractee for completion prior to submission to the Energy Information Administration.

H. Specific Instructions

1. Disclosure of Information

The information contained on these forms may be (i) information which is exempt from disclosure to the public under the exemption for trade secrets and confidential commercial information specified in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) 5 U.S.C. 552 (b) (4) or (ii) prohibited from public release by 18 U.S.C. 1905. However, before a determination can be made that particular information is within the coverage of either of these statutory provisions, the person submitting the information must make a showing satisfactory to the Department concerning its confidential nature.

Therefore, you should state briefly and specifically (on an element by element basis if possible), in a letter accompanying your submission of the form, why you consider the information concerned to be a trade secret or other proprietary information, whether such information is customarily treated as confidential by your company and the industry, and the type of competitive harm that would result to your company from disclosure of the information.

In accordance with the provisions of 10 C.F.R. 1004.11 of DOE's FOIA regulations, DOE will determine whether any information submitted should be withheld from public disclosure.

If DOE does not receive a request for exemption from you, it will assume that you do not object to public disclosure of any information submitted on this form by your company.

By statutory authority DOE must provide this information, when requested to the Congress or any Committee of Congress and the General Accounting Office.

This report is being collected under the mandatory authorities vested in the U.S. Department of Energy under the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275). Failure to file may result in criminal fines, civil penalties and other sanctions as provided by section 13 (i) of P.L. 93-275. For provisions concerning the confidentiality of information submitted on this form, see Section VIII of the instructions.

Form Approved
O. M.S. No. 01

I. RESPONDENT IDENTIFICATION

If the name and address label above is incorrect, please make changes in the space provided at the right.

Please read the instructions before completing this form.

II. Coking Coals

Rank	Receipts During Quarter		Open Market Purchases		Coal Rationed During Quarter (short tons)	Coal Stock at end of quarter (short tons)
	Quantity (short tons)	Value (short tons)	Quantity (short tons)	Value (short tons)		
Bituminous						
Anthracite						

(1) Report the total accounting value, C.I.F. the coke plant.

(2) Report the total purchase price, C.I.F. the coke plant.

III. Coke and Brease

	Quantity Produced During the quarter (short tons)	Distribution During the Quarter				Stocks at end of quarter (short tons)
		For Use by your company or affiliates		Commercial Sales		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
		(short tons)	(Dollars)	(short tons)	(Dollars)	
Coke						
Brease						

(1) Report the total accounting value, F.O.B. the coke plant.

(2) Report the total sales price, F.O.B. the coke plant.

IV. REMARKS

V. POINT OF CONTACT

Name _____ Title _____ Area Code & Office Telephone No. _____

VI. CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT

Please read Part VIII of the instructions before completing this section.

A. Information requested on this form is confidential and if released will cause substantial competitive injury.

B. Written substantial justification is attached.

C. Written substantial justification previously attached.

VII. CERTIFICATION

This part of the form must be completed by the company official empowered to certify that the information is true and accurate. Print or type the certifying official's name and title. The certifying official must sign and date the certification.

I certify that the information provided herein and appended hereto is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Name _____ Title _____

Signature _____ Date _____

TITLE 18, USC 1001 makes it a crime 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.

VIII. Provision Regarding the Confidentiality of Information

The information contained on Form FIA-5 may be (i) information which is exempt from disclosure to the public under the exemption for trade secrets and confidential commercial information specified in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552 (b) (4) or (iii) prohibited from public release by 18 U.S.C. 1905. However, before a determination can be made that particular information is within the coverage of either of these statutory provisions, the person submitting the information must make a showing satisfactory to the Department concerning its confidential nature.

Therefore, you should state briefly and specifically (on an element by element basis if possible), in a letter accompanying your submission of the form, why you consider the information concerned to be a trade secret or other proprietary information, whether such information is customarily treated as confidential by your company and the industry, and the type of competitive harm that would result to your company from disclosure of the information. In accordance with the provisions of 10 C.F.R. 1006.11 of DOE's FOIA regulations, DOE will determine whether any information submitted should be withheld from public disclosure.

If DOE does not receive a request for exemption from you, it will assume that you do not object to public disclosure of any information submitted on this form by your company. A new written justification need not be submitted each time a form FIA-5 is submitted if -

- a) your views concerning information items identified by you as privileged or confidential have not changed and
- b) a written justification setting forth your views in this regard was previously submitted.

By statutory authority DOE must provide this information, when requested, to the Congress or any committee of Congress and the General Accounting Office.

Table 1—Classification of Coals by Rank¹

Class	Group	Fixed carbon limits, percent (Dry, mineral-matter-free basis)		Volatile matter limits, percent (Dry, mineral-matter-free basis)		Calorific value limits, BTU per lb. (Moist, ² mineral-matter-free basis)		Agglomerating character
		Equal or greater than	Less than	Greater than	Equal or Less than	Equal or greater than	Less than	
I. Anthracitic	1. Meta-anthracite	98	-	-	2	-	-	Non-agglomerating
	2. Anthracite	92	98	2	8	-	-	
	3. Semianthracite ³	86	92	8	14	-	-	
II. Bituminous	1. Low-volatile bituminous coal	78	86	14	22	-	-	Commonly agglomerating ⁵
	2. Medium-volatile bituminous coal	69	78	22	31	-	-	
	3. High-volatile A bituminous coal	-	69	31	-	14,000 ⁴	-	
	4. High-volatile B bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	13,000 ⁴	14,000	
	5. High-volatile C bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	11,500	13,000	
III. Subbituminous	1. Subbituminous A coal	-	-	-	-	10,500	11,500	Non-agglomerating
	2. Subbituminous B coal	-	-	-	-	9,500	10,500	
	3. Subbituminous C coal	-	-	-	-	8,300	9,500	
IV. Lignite	1. Lignite A	-	-	-	-	6,300	8,300	Non-agglomerating
	2. Lignite B	-	-	-	-	-	6,300	

¹ This classification does not include a few coals, principally nonbanded varieties, which have unusual physical and chemical properties and which come within the limits of fixed carbon or calorific value of the high-volatile bituminous and subbituminous ranks. All of these coals either contain less than 48 percent dry, mineral-matter-free fixed carbon, or have more than 15,500 British thermal units per pound, calculated on the moist, mineral-matter-free basis.

² Moist refers to coal containing its natural inherent moisture but not including visible water on the surface of the coal.

³ If agglomerating, classify in low-volatile group of the bituminous class.

⁴ Coals having 69 percent or more fixed carbon on the dry, mineral-matter-free basis shall be classified according to fixed carbon, regardless of calorific value.

⁵ It is recognized that there may be nonagglomerating varieties in these groups of the bituminous class, and there are notable exceptions in the high-volatile C bituminous group.

Source: American Society for Testing and Materials 1974, Standard Specifications for Classification of Coal by Rank, ASTM Designation D 388-66.

Energy Information Administration
Instructions for Form EIA-5
Coke Plant Report - Quarterly

U.S. Department of Energy

I. Purpose

Form EIA-5 is designed to provide data on the metallurgical coal receipts, carbonization and stocks and the production, distribution and stocks of coke and breeze at U.S. coke plants. The data collected will be used in the compilation of aggregated statistical reports, coke related analyses including energy/environmental studies, energy policy, trade adjustment assistance eligibility studies, and implementation of mandated coal programs.

II. Who Must Submit

Form EIA-5 must be completed by all companies operating coke plants in the U.S. A separate report must be submitted for each coke plant owned.

III. When to Submit

Form EIA-5 shall be submitted no later than thirty (30) working days after the close of each report quarter. The reporting quarters are: January 1-March 31, April 1-June 30, July 1-September 30, and October 1-December 31.

IV. Where to Submit

Submit one copy to:

Energy Information Administration, EI-34
Mail Station: BG-086 FORSTL
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

Request for further information and/or additional forms may be directed to the above address, or a phone call may be made on our toll free line 800-474-9044. In the Washington, D.C. area, please call 202-552-6621.

V. Sanctions

The timely submission of Form EIA-5 by a company required to report is a mandatory requirement. Failure to file, may result in criminal fines, civil penalties and other sanctions as provided by Section 13 (i) of the FEA Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275).

VI. General Instructions

- A. Complete all items on the form applicable to your operations. If an item is not applicable, leave it blank (a blank will be interpreted as a zero).
- B. Report all quantities in short tons (a short ton equals 2,000 pounds) to the nearest whole ton.
- C. Report all values in dollars to the nearest whole dollar.

VII. Definitions

- A. Affiliate Transfer - The quantity of coal/breeze transferred to integrated operations and/or affiliated companies, as opposed to commercial or open market sales to other companies.
- B. Anthracite Coal - See Table 1 below.
- C. Bituminous Coal - See Table 1 below.
- D. Breeze - Coke of the smallest size. This is the undersize remaining after separating the smallest size of graded coke. Usually breeze will pass through either a three-eighths or one-half inch screen, depending on the coke plant.
- E. Captive Coal - All coal produced by an operating subsidiary for consumption by a parent or affiliated company.
- F. C.I.F. - Cost including Insurance and Freight.
- G. Coke - Coal from which the volatile constituents have been driven off by heat so that the fixed carbon and ash are fused together.
- H. Commercial Sales - The quantity of a material sold during the reporting month to a company not integrated or affiliated with the producing company.
- I. F.O.B. - Free On Board.
- J. Open Market Coal - Coal purchased on the open market, i.e. coal purchased from companies other than the reporting company's parent company or an operating subsidiary of the parent company.

1. RESPONDENT IDENTIFICATION

If the above name and address is incorrect, please check it in the space provided at the right.

PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM

4. 2002

1. **NAME**
2. **ADDRESS**

[illegible]

1. Oral Clinical Materials

[illegible]

(1) Describe the social context (time, place, and other people)

c. Average Student Percentage - Don't have the average binding percentage of various situations and analysis was to come out during the year.

[illegible]

**Standard Log
Programs**

5. Child responsible during the year by State and Country of origin:

[illegible]

(3) anyone who has been convicted of a crime involving the use of a firearm

(1) average minor/volatile content
This should be calculated on a weighted average minor/volatile content of each residue i.e.
(Sum of the products of minor/volatile content times quantity residues divided by total
quantity residues), correct to nearest 0.1 percent.

on receipt of [redacted] received a letter/telegram dated (1) [redacted] dated/relative to the [redacted] [redacted]

REMARKS

III. POINT OF CONTACT

TV-ENCLOSURE STATEMENT

Please read Part 1 of the instructions before completing this survey.

8. Write the number of the rule that applies to each case.

C WRITTEN SUBSCRIPTION VERIFICATION OPTIONAL ATTACHED

V CERTIFICATION

The date on the report must be corroborated by the controlling office empowered to certify that the information provided on this form is true and accurate. Date of report also containing all relevant information and time. The controlling office must sign and date the certification.

I certify that the information furnished herein and attached hereto is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Image: 100 _____ 344 _____

DT 6 18 1982

THIS IS USC 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and unlawfully to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any statement or information concerning an internal security matter.

FLA-SA

SECRET

Energy Information Administration
Instructions for Form EIA-3a
Coal Plant Report - Annual Supplement

U.S. Department of Energy

I. Purpose

Form EIA-3a is designed to provide data on the origin and quality of metallurgical coal used to produce coke, steel, chemical materials, production and sales, and status of coal owned at U.S. coal plants. The data collected will be used in the compilation of aggregated statistical reports, for coal and metallurgical coal, related analyses and policy studies, and for monitoring the effects of mandatory coal programs. This form is a mandatory reporting requirement under the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275).

II. Who Shall Submit

Form EIA-3a must be submitted by all companies operating coal plants in the U.S. A separate report must be submitted for each coal plant owned.

III. Where to Submit

Companies shall return completed EIA-3 forms to:

Energy Information Administration EIA-3a
Mail Station: MC-088 FORST
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

Request for further information, additional forms and instructions may be directed to the address above or by telephone on our toll free line 800-24-6041 in the Washington, D.C. area, please call 202-231-7001.

IV. When to Submit

Form EIA-3a shall be submitted no later than February 15th of the year following the reporting year.

V. Sanctions

The timely submission of Form EIA-3a by a company required to report is a mandatory requirement. Failure to file may result to criminal fines, civil penalties and other sanctions as provided by Section 13 (f) of the FEA Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275).

VI. Definitions

Ammonium Sulfate - $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ - A compound derived from the ammoniacal vapor emissions from the steam-raising facilities at coal plants. These emissions are sent into sulfuric acid, followed by crystallization and drying.

Anthracite Coal - See Table 1 below.

Bituminous Coal - See Table 1 below.

Coke - Coal from which the volatile constituents have been driven off by heat so that the fixed carbon and ash are fused together.

Coke Oven Gas - The gaseous portion of volatile substances driven off in the coking process, after other coal-chemicals are removed, measured in standard cubic feet, contracted to 550 BTU per cubic foot.

Crude Coal Tar - The unfractionated, black, viscous liquid derived from the distillation of coal. It is a raw material that can be refined into a variety of products such as phenol, naphthalene, creosote, pyridine and pitch.

Crude Light Oil - A mixture of aromatic hydrocarbons absorbed from the volatile matter released from coal during carbonization. In addition to the absorbing medium, the principal light oil constituents are benzene, toluene, styrene, and solvent naphtha.

F.O.B. - Free On Board

VII. Provisions Regarding the Confidentiality of Information

The information contained on Form EIA-3a may be (1) information which is exempt from disclosure to the public under the exemption for trade secrets and confidential commercial information specified in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552 (b) (4)) or (2) information prohibited from public release by 18 U.S.C. 1905. However, before a "release" decision can be made that particular information is within the coverage of either of these statutory provisions, the person submitting the information must make a showing satisfactory to the Department concerning its confidential nature.

Therefore, you should state briefly and specifically (on an element by element basis if possible), in a letter accompanying your submission of the form, why you consider the information concerned to be a trade secret or other proprietary information, whether such information is substantially treated as confidential by your company and the industry, and the type of competitive harm that would result to your company from disclosure of the information in accordance with the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 1905. If DOE's FOIA regulations, DOE will determine whether any information submitted should be withheld from public disclosure.

If DOE does not receive a request for exemption from you, it will assume that you do not object to public disclosure of any information submitted on this form by your company. A new written justification need not be submitted each time a new EIA-3a is submitted if:

- your views concerning information items identified by you as privileged or confidential have not changed; and
- a written justification setting forth your views in this regard was previously submitted.

By statutory authority DOE must provide this information, when requested, to the Congress or any committee of Congress and the General Accounting Office.

Table 1-Classification of Coals by Rank¹

Class	Group	Fixed Carbon (% dry, mineral matter-free basis)		Volatile matter (% dry, mineral matter-free basis)		Calorific value (Btu/lb. dry mineral matter-free basis)		Agglomerating character
		Greater than	Less than	Greater than	Less than	Greater than	Less than	
I. Anthracite	1. Meta-anthracite	88	-	-	2	-	-	Non-agglomerating
	2. Anthracite	92	98	2	3	-	-	
	3. Semi-anthracite ²	86	92	3	14	-	-	
II. Bituminous	1. Low-volatile bituminous coal	78	38	14	22	-	-	Agglomerating
	2. Medium-volatile bituminous coal	69	78	22	31	-	-	
	3. High-volatile A bituminous coal	-	-	30	71	14,000 ³	14,000	
	4. High-volatile B bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	13,000 ⁴	13,000	
	5. High-volatile C bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	10,500	11,500	
III. Subbituminous	1. Subbituminous A coal	-	-	-	-	10,500	11,500	Non-agglomerating
	2. Subbituminous B coal	-	-	-	-	9,500	10,500	
	3. Subbituminous C coal	-	-	-	-	8,300	9,500	
IV. Lignite	1. Lignite A	-	-	-	-	8,300	9,300	Non-agglomerating
	2. Lignite B	-	-	-	-	-	8,300	

¹This classification does not include a few coals, principally nonagglomerating varieties, which have unusual physical and chemical properties and which come within the limits of fixed carbon or calorific value of the high-volatile bituminous and subbituminous ranks. All of these coals either contain less than 22 percent dry mineral matter-free fixed carbon or have more than 15,500 British thermal units per pound, calculated on the moist mineral-matter-free basis.

²Least refers to coals containing its natural inherent moisture but not including visible water on the surface of the coal.

³Agglomerating, class in low-volatile group of the bituminous class.

⁴Coals having 59 percent or more fixed carbon on the dry, mineral-matter-free basis shall be classified according to fixed carbon regardless of calorific value.

⁵It is recognized that there may be nonagglomerating varieties in these groups of the bituminous class, and there are notable exceptions in the high-volatile C bituminous group.

Source: American Society for Testing and Materials 1974. Standards Specifications for Classification of Coal by Rank, ASTM Designation D 388-66
SPD 487-67

Energy Information Administration
Quarterly Coal Consumption Report—
Manufacturing Plants

U.S. Department of Energy

This report is being collected under mandatory authorities vested in the U.S. Department of Energy under Public Laws 33-275 and 38-620. Late filing, failure to file or failure otherwise to comply with these instructions may result in criminal fines, civil penalties and other sanctions as provided by Section 13 (i) of the FEA Act (P.L. 33-275). For provisions regarding the confidentiality of information submitted on this form see Section G of the instructions on the reverse side of this form.

Form Approved
O.M.B. No. 038-R0193

I. Identification

Please make any corrections to this mailing label in the space provided at the right.
Please read the instructions on the reverse side before completing this form.

A. Please enter the name and address of the Parent Company for this plant. The parent company is that which solely or jointly owns this plant and which is not itself the subsidiary of another company. If there are additional parent companies for this plant, please give their names and addresses on a separate piece of paper.

Name _____
Address (Street) _____ (City) _____ (Zip Code) _____

B. Please enter the name, address, title and telephone number of the plant or parent company representative who can answer questions regarding the information provided on this form.

Name _____ Title _____ Tel. No. (Area Code) _____
Address (Street) _____ (City) _____ (Zip Code) _____

C. Please report the primary product manufactured at this plant if it has changed since the last submission of this form.
Primary Product _____

II. Coal Receipts, Consumption, and Stocks

- Complete all data items applicable to this plant. Blanks will be interpreted as zeroes.
- Do not report coal used to produce coke.
- Report quantities in whole short tons (2,000 pounds) and costs in dollars.
- C.I.F. means Cost including Insurance and Freight.
- In Spot Purchases (columns C and D), report coal purchased on the open market, i.e., not under an existing contract.
- In Net Stock Adjustment (columns F, G and H), report the net change in stocks during the quarter resulting from any revisions to the previous quarter's ending stock estimate (column I), and any stock losses, transfers of coal stocks to other plants owned by the same parent company or sales of coal stocks to other companies.

Coals by Rank (Refer to table 1 on the re- verse side for definition of each type of coal listed below.)	Receipts				Consump- tion	Stocks			
	Contract Purchases		Spot Purchases			Quantity of Coal Consum- ed Dur- ing the Quarter (short tons)	Net Stock Adjustment		Stocks at the End of the Quarter (short tons)
	Total Quantity of Coal Re- ceived during the Quarter (short tons)	Total Cost of Coal Received on a C.I.F. basis (dollars)	Total Quantity of Coal Re- ceived during the Quarter (short tons)	Total Cost of Coal Received on a C.I.F. basis (dollars)			Type (check one)	Quantity (short tons)	
							Addi- tion (+)	Reduc- tion (-)	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Bituminous									
Subbituminous									
Lignite									
Anthracite									

Was coal consumed for the production of electricity during the reporting quarter? ☐ Yes ☐ No

III. Disclosure Statement

Please read Section G of the instructions before completing these questions.

Does the information supplied on this form contain trade secrets and/or privileged or confidential commercial or financial information?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Have you attached a written justification for exemption from the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Has a written justification for exemption from the FOIA been previously submitted?
☐ Yes, date _____ ☐ No

IV. Certification

This part of the form is to be completed by the official of the reporting company empowered to certify the truth and accuracy of the information provided on this form. Print or type name and title of the certifying official. The certifying official must sign and date the certification.

I certify that the information provided herein and appended hereto (if any) is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Name _____ Title _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Title 18 USC 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fraudulent statements or representations as to the matter within its jurisdiction.

EIA-3 (Rev. January 1980)

EIA (White Copy) — RESPONDENT (Yellow Copy)

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Instructions for Quarterly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants

A. Purpose

Form EIA-3 is designed to provide information on coal used for generating heat and electricity and processing raw or manufactured materials by manufacturers. This report is necessary for "fully informed monitoring and guidance" by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in accordance with Section 13 of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275) and for the study of coal requirements, production, conversion and utilization mandated by Sections 741 and 742 of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-620).

B. Who Shall Submit

Form EIA-3 shall be submitted by all manufacturing companies that consume anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous coal or lignite for all uses other than coke production. A separate Form EIA-3 must be submitted for each manufacturing plant consuming coal. Submit white copy to EIA and retain yellow copy.

C. When to Submit

Form EIA-3 must be submitted no later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting quarter. The reporting quarters are: January 1-March 31 (first), April 1-June 30 (second), July 1-September 30 (third) and October 1-December 31 (fourth).

D. Where to Submit

The EIA-3 should be returned in the business reply envelope provided with the form. If you do not receive an envelope, please send Form EIA-3 to:

Energy Information Administration, EI-34
Mail Station: 8G-088 Forest
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

and please identify the survey by putting "Attn: EIA-3" in the lower left-hand corner of your envelope. Requests for further information and/or additional forms, instructions, or business reply envelopes may be directed to the address above or by telephone to (202) 252-6868.

E. Sanctions

The timely submission of form EIA-3 by a company required to report is a mandatory requirement. Late filing, failure to file, or failure to otherwise make information available to EIA in accordance with these instructions may result in criminal fines, civil penalties and other sanctions as provided by Section 13 (i) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275).

F. Definitions

1. **Classification of Coals by Rank**—Coal consumption data is to be submitted by coal rank as defined in Table 1, Classification of Coals by Rank. If you do not have all of the information required in the table, please consult your technical engineer or testing laboratory for assistance.
2. **Manufacturing Plant**—A plant engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into finished or semi-finished materials or products.
3. **Primary Product**—The primary product manufactured at the plant.

G. Disclosure of Information

The information contained on these forms may be (i) information which is exempt from disclosure to the public under the exemption for trade secrets and confidential commercial information specified in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552 (b) (4) or (ii) prohibited from public release by 18 U.S.C. 1905. However, before a determination can be made that particular information is within the coverage of either of these statutory provisions, the person submitting the information must make a showing satisfactory to the Department concerning its confidential nature.

Therefore, you should state briefly and specifically (on an element by element basis if possible), in a letter accompanying your submission of the form, why you consider the information concerned to be a trade secret or other proprietary information, whether such information is customarily treated as confidential by your company and the industry, and the type of competitive harm that would result to your company from disclosure of the information.

In accordance with the provisions of 10 C.F.R. 1004.11 of DOE's FOIA regulations, DOE will determine whether any information submitted should be withheld from public disclosure.

If DOE does not receive a request for exemption from you, it will assume that you do not object to public disclosure of any information submitted on this form by your company. A new written justification need not be submitted each time form EIA-3 is submitted if:

- a. your views concerning information items identified by you as privileged or confidential have not changed and
- b. a written justification setting forth your views in this regard was previously submitted.

By statutory authority, DOE must provide this information, when requested, to the Congress or any Committee of Congress and to the General Accounting Office.

Table 1—Classification of Coals by Rank¹

Class	Group	Fixed carbon limits, percent (Dry, mineral-matter-free basis)		Volatile matter limits, percent (Dry, mineral-matter-free basis)		Calorific value limits, BTU per lb. (Moist, mineral-matter-free basis)		Agglomerating character
		Equal or greater than	Less than	Greater than	Equal or Less than	Equal or greater than	Less than	
I. Anthracitic	1. Meta-anthracite	98	—	—	2	—	—	Non-agglomerating
	2. Anthracite	92	98	2	8	—	—	
	3. Semianthracite ³	86	92	8	14	—	—	
II. Bituminous	1. Low-volatile bituminous coal	78	86	14	22	—	—	Commonly, agglomerating ⁵
	2. Medium-volatile bituminous coal	69	78	22	31	—	—	
	3. High-volatile A bituminous coal	—	69	31	—	14,000 ⁴	—	
	4. High-volatile B bituminous coal	—	—	—	—	13,000 ⁴	14,000	
	5. High-volatile C bituminous coal	—	—	—	—	11,500	13,000	Agglomerating
III. Subbituminous	1. Subbituminous A coal	—	—	—	—	10,500	11,500	Non-agglomerating
	2. Subbituminous B coal	—	—	—	—	9,500	10,500	
	3. Subbituminous C coal	—	—	—	—	8,300	9,500	
IV. Lignite	1. Lignite A	—	—	—	—	5,300	8,300	Non-agglomerating
	2. Lignite B	—	—	—	—	—	6,300	

¹ This classification does not include a few coals, principally nonbanded varieties, which have unusual physical and chemical properties and which come within the limits of fixed carbon or calorific value of the high-volatile bituminous and subbituminous ranks. All of these coals either contain less than 48 percent dry, mineral-matter-free fixed carbon, or have more than 15,500 British thermal units per pound, calculated on the moist, mineral-matter-free basis.

² Moist refers to coal containing its natural inherent moisture but not including visible water on the surface of the coal.

³ If agglomerating, classify in low-volatile group of the bituminous class.

⁴ Coals having 69 percent or more fixed carbon on the dry, mineral-matter-free basis shall be classified according to fixed carbon, regardless of calorific value.

⁵ It is recognized that there may be nonagglomerating varieties in these groups of the bituminous class, and there are notable exceptions in the high-volatile C bituminous group.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING
Reclamation and Enforcement

Approved by GAO
B-190462 (RO483)
Expires: 12/31/78

COAL PRODUCTION AND RECLAMATION FEE REPORT

READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM

Preprinted information is incorrect or missing make corrections or additions in item only. Do not write in items 1-8.

Name and mailing address of operator

1. Calendar quarter ending
a. ☐ March 31 b. ☐ June 30
c. ☐ September 30 d. ☐ December 31 19__

2. Mine identification number (MESA)

3. Mine permit number(s)

5. Name of mine

16. Name of Indian reservation and tribe

7. Location of mine
a. State b. County
c. Latitude d. Longitude
e. Township f. Range g. Section h. Meridian

8. Telephone number of production records office

9. Check ☐ if first report

10. PRODUCTION AND DATA FEE COMPUTATION

COAL (a)	MINING METHOD (b)	NUMBER OF TONS SOLD, TRANSFERRED OR USED BY OPERATOR (c)	FEE PER TON		DOLLARS (f)	CENTS (g)
			REGULAR (d)	PERCENTAGE (e)		
Anthracite.	Surface	x	35 cents	or	cents = \$	
Bituminous, or Subbituminous	Underground	x	15 cents	or	cents = \$	
Lignite		x	10 cents	or	cents = \$	

TOTAL FEE TO BE PAID NO LATER THAN THIRTY (30) DAYS AFTER
THE END OF THE CALENDAR QUARTER

\$

11. Corrections or additions (identify by item number, attach sheet if more space is needed)

OSM use only

D.T. No.

Date:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the statements made herein are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made in good faith.

Name of reporting person, corporate officer, agent or director on behalf of the operator, or the operator (print in ink or type)

Signature

Date

Subscribed and sworn to me this
day of
19__, in the presence of

[SEAL]

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission expires: 19__

Title 30 U.S.C. Section 1232 provides that any person, corporate officer, agent or director, on behalf of a coal mine operator, who knowingly makes any false statement, representation or certification, or knowingly fails to make any statement, representation or certification required in this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service
Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return

Use to Report
Taxes for 1

Please enter
your name,
address,
employer
identification
number, and
calendar
quarter of
return, if
not printed.
(If not
correctly
printed,
please
change.)

Quarter ending

Employer identification number

T
FF
FD
FP
I
T

If address is
different from
prior return,
check here ➤

Facilities and Services		Rate	Tax	IRS No.	Manufacturers—Con.		Rate	Tax
Toll telephone service		3%		22	Firearms		11%	
Teletypewriter exchange service					Shells and cartridges		11%	
Local telephone service					Gasoline (manufacturers tax)		4¢ gal.	
Transportation of persons by air		8%		26	Gasohol (see instructions)			
Use of international air travel facilities		\$3.00 per person		27	Lubricating oil		6¢ gal.	
Transportation of property by air		5%		28	Rerefined lubricating oil (see instr.)			
Policies issued by foreign insurers		(*)		30	Tires { highway vehicle type		10¢ lb.	
Manufacturers					laminated		1¢ lb.	
Cost:					other		5¢ lb.	
a Underground mined @ 50¢ per ton				36	Inner tubes		10¢ lb.	6
b Underground mined @ 2% of price per ton		(*)		37	Tread rubber (camelback)		5¢ lb.	6
c Surface mined @ 25¢ per ton				38	Fuel economy (attach Form(s) 6197)		(*)	
d Surface mined @ 2% of price per ton		(*)		39	Retail and Use Taxes			
Truck and trailer chassis and bodies; tractors		10%		33	Diesel fuel and special motor fuels		(*)	6
Parts or accessories for trucks, etc.		8%		48	Fuel used in { Fuel other than gasoline		7¢ gal.	
Fishing rods, etc., and artificial lures, etc.		10%		41	{ Gasoline (retailers tax)		3¢ gal.	14
Bows and arrows		11%		44				
Pistols and revolvers		10%		32				
					TOTAL TAX (Enter here and in item 1 below.)			

*See instructions on page 2.

*See instructions on page 2.

- Total tax. (Before making entries in items 1 to 9, complete your total tax above.)
- Adjustments. (See instructions. Attach statement explaining adjustments.)
- Tax as adjusted. (Item 1 plus or minus item 2.)
- (a) Record of Tax Liability. (See instructions on page 4.)

Period		Amount of Liability		(b) Record of Federal Tax Deposits	
				Date of deposit	Amount
First Month	1st–15th day				
	16th–last day				
	Total for month				
Second Month	1st–15th day				
	16th–last day				
	Total for month				
Third Month	1st–15th day				
	16th–last day				
	Total for month				
(c) Total Liability for Quarter					

- (d) Final deposit made for quarter (see note under item 7)
- (e) Total deposits for quarter (including final deposit made for quarter)
- Overpayment from previous quarter ➔
- Total deposits (item 4(e) plus item 5) ➔
- Undeposited taxes due (item 3 less item 6; this should be \$100 or less). Pay to Internal Revenue Service ➔

Note: If undeposited taxes due at the end of the quarter are more than \$100, the entire balance must be deposited. This deposit must be entered in the deposit schedule above in item 4(d).

- If item 6 is more than item 3, enter excess here ➤ \$ and check if you want it: ☐ applied to your next return, or ☐ refunded to you.
- If not liable for returns in succeeding quarters, write "FINAL" here ➤ and return this form to your Internal Revenue Service Center.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct and complete.

Instructions to Complete This Form

These instructions refer to the item number, or letter under the designated item number on the form.

Item 1 - Identifies the calendar quarter and year of the report.

Item 2 - Identifies the MESA 7-digit identification number.

Item 3 - Identifies the State or Federal permit number(s) that are associated with MESA identification number.

Item 4 - Identifies the name and mailing address that you use as an operator.

Item 5 - Identifies the name of the mine that you use for MESA.

Item 6 - Identifies the name of the reservation, and the name of the Indian tribe if the mine is on an Indian reservation.

Item 7 - (a) and (b) identifies the State and the county where the mine is located;

(c) and (d) identifies the latitude and longitude from your mine map; or,

(e), (f), (g) and (h) identifies township, range, section, and meridian for your mine if it is located in this manner.

Item 8 - Identifies the telephone number where you keep your production records.

Item 9 - If this is your first report, check the square.

Item 10 - (a) Anthracite, bituminous, and subbituminous coals are defined in the Fee Collection and Coal Production Regulations to mean all coals other than lignite coal. Lignite coal is defined in Part 837 to mean consolidated lignitic coal having less than 8,300 British thermal units per pound, moist, and mineral-matter-free. British thermal units per pound are determined by Parr's formula, page 213, equation 3, D-388 (reapproved 1972), Part 26, 1976 Annual Book of ASTM Standards.

(b) Surface coal mining includes reclaimed coal. Underground coal mining includes in situ mined coal.

(c) Insert the number of tons of coal sold, transferred or used from your mine during the calendar quarter for each mining method (surface or underground)

(d), (e) and (f) The per ton reclamation fees are:

(1) If the gross value of **surface** mined anthracite, bituminous, or subbituminous coal is \$3.50 per ton or more, the fee is 35 cents per ton; if the value is less than \$3.50 per ton, the fee is 10 percent of the value for each ton of coal.

(2) If the gross value of **underground** mined anthracite, bituminous, or subbituminous coal is \$1.50 or more, the fee is 15 cents per ton; if the value is less than \$1.50 per ton, the fee is 10 percent of the value for each ton of coal.

(3) If the gross value of lignite coal is \$5.00 per ton or more, the fee is 10 cents per ton; if the value is less than \$5.00 per ton, the fee is 2 percent of the value for each ton of coal.

If the regular fee is applicable to the coal from your mine, multiply the tons under (c) by the appropriate fee under (d), and place results under (f).

If the percentage fee is applicable to the coal from your mine, multiply the tons under (c) by the appropriate percentage value under (e) and place results under (f).

NOTE: If you submit a fee based on a percentage of the value of coal, you shall include with your fee and production report documentation supporting the alleged coal value. Based on this information and any additional documentation, including examination of your books and records, that the Director may require, the Director may accept the valuation submitted by you or may determine the value of the coal.

Item 11 - Self explanatory.

CERTIFICATION

Operators who are required to file reports for more than one mine in a calendar quarter may elect to submit a single notarized certification which clearly identifies and incorporates the attached individual reports.

Instructions

Additional information on excise taxes is contained in Publication 510 available free from any Internal Revenue Service office.

Name, address, and employer identification number.—After you first file Form 720, a pre-addressed return will be mailed to you every three months. Please use the preaddressed form. If it is lost, request another. Unless already shown on the preaddressed form, enter at the right of the space provided for the taxpayer's name, the ending month and year of the calendar quarter for which the return is filed. If you must use a non-preaddressed form, type or print your name, address, and employer identification number exactly as shown on previous returns. Do not use an employer identification number assigned to a prior owner.

You must file a return for each quarter whether or not you incurred any liability. If you have no tax to report, enter "None" in item 3.

Adjustments.—Generally, an adjustment may be allowed for all the taxes reported on Form 720 to correct mathematical errors or to adjust payments of tax on transactions, charges, or processing that are entitled to be made tax-free.

Enter in item 2 the total of any adjustments claimed. If you claim an adjustment, attach a statement explaining the basis for it and state that you have the required supporting evidence. You must identify the IRS Numbers being adjusted, the amount of adjustment claimed for each, and the period in which the tax liability was previously reported.

Exemptions.—Some transactions are exempt from tax. As an illustration, certain exemptions are provided for export transactions and for transactions involving States, political subdivisions, certain nonprofit educational organizations, and certain aircraft museums.

Records.—Keep on file at your principal place of business or some other convenient location: duplicate copies of your return and accurate records and accounts of all transactions. They must contain sufficient information to indicate whether the correct amount of tax has been computed and paid. Also, keep records and information in support of all adjustments claimed and all exemptions. In the case of most taxes reportable on Form 720, keep your records at least four years from the date: (1) the tax becomes due, (2) the tax is paid, (3) an adjustment is claimed, or (4) a claim for refund is filed, whichever is later. If required, your records must be available for inspection by the Internal Revenue Service.

Penalties and Interest

Avoid penalties and interest by correctly filing, depositing and paying tax when due. The law provides a penalty of from 5 percent to 25 percent of the tax for late filing unless reasonable cause is shown for the delay. If you are late filing a return or depositing tax, send a full explanation with the return. Penalties are provided for willful failure to collect and pay tax, keep records, file returns, and for filing false or fraudulent returns.

Penalties are also provided for late payment of tax and for not depositing the proper amount of tax when due. Neither penalty applies if you can show reasonable cause for failure to pay or deposit when due.

Taxes not deposited when due.—The penalty for failure to make deposits when due is 5 percent of the amount of the underpayment, without regard to how long the underpayment continues.

Taxes not paid when due.—The penalty for failure to pay taxes when due is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of the unpaid amount for each month or part of a month it remains unpaid—up to 25 percent of the unpaid amount. The penalty applies to any unpaid tax shown on a return. It also applies to any portion of additional tax shown on a bill if it is not paid within 10 days from the date of the bill.

These penalties are in addition to the interest charge on late payments.

Facilities and Services

In determining the amounts paid for communications services, do not include the amount of State or local taxes imposed on these services, if the amount is separately stated in the bill to the customer.

Policies issued by foreign insurers.—The rates of tax not shown on the face of the form are:

(1) **Casualty insurance and indemnity bonds.**—Four cents on each dollar, or fractional part thereof, of the premium paid on the policy of casualty insurance or the indemnity bond.

(2) **Life insurance, sickness and accident policies, and annuity contracts.**—One cent on each dollar, or fractional part thereof, of the premium paid on the policy of life, sickness or accident insurance, or annuity contract.

(3) **Reinsurance.**—One cent on each dollar, or fractional part thereof, of the premium paid on the policy of reinsurance covering any of the contract taxable under (1) or (2).

Manufacturers

The tax on coal per ton may not exceed 2% of the price at which a ton of coal in each category is sold. See Notice 476 for further information.

The rates of tax on fuel economy are shown on Form 6197, Fuel Economy Tax, which must be attached to Form 720 to show the tax computations.

These taxes apply to the sale or use by the manufacturer, producer, or importer of the articles listed. These taxes may also apply to one part of an otherwise nontaxable article, such as tires on imported vehicles.

Basis for tax and adjustments.—Generally, the tax is computed on the price for which the taxable article is sold or leased. If a taxable article is sold or leased under a conditional sales contract, installment payment contract, or chattel mortgage arrangement, compute and pay tax on each payment received during the quarter covered by the return. For exclusion from the sale price of finance charges, and local advertising charges, consult your District Director. There are also special rules that apply to the lease of any article.

If charges for transportation, delivery, insurance, installation, and retail dealer preparation costs are included in the manufacturer's sale price, you may adjust the price by deducting the actual amount paid or incurred for such expenses. For the circumstances under which adjustments may be made and about the evidence required to support such adjustments, consult your District Director or the applicable regulations. Adjustment of the manufacturer's sale price may also be made for discounts, rebates, and other similar allowances granted to the purchaser. But such discounts, etc., may not be anticipated. Adjustments may only be made if the purchaser has taken advantage of the discount, etc., before the return is required to be filed.

If the adjustments are made or the required evidence is obtained after the return is filed, the amount of tax involved may be considered an overpayment and you may then take a credit for that amount on a later return, or file a refund claim.

Tax shall be computed on a price established by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue if an article is sold by the manufacturer or producer at retail, on consignment, or otherwise than through an arm's-length action at less than the fair market price. The article is used by the manufacturer or producer in a manner subject to tax.

Trucks

The Energy Tax Act of 1978 repeals the excise tax on bus chassis and bodies after November 9, 1978. Credits or refunds are available for sales before November 9, 1978 on certain dealer floor stocks and consumer purchases from April 20, 1978 to November 9, 1978. The sale of parts and accessories for use on buses is exempt from tax if sold after November 30, 1978. Tires, tubes, and tread rubber also are exempt from tax if sold for use by the purchaser on commercial, local, and school buses. Consult your District Director for information on use of Form 637, Certificate of Registration, for tax-free purchases of parts and accessories, tires, tubes, or tread rubber.

The resale of an article taxable as a chassis or body of a truck, truck trailer, or truck-trailer is not subject to additional tax. If before the resale the chassis or body was merely combined with certain items such as a fifth wheel, crane, or loading and unloading equipment. For full list of such items, see section 4061(d).

Light-duty trucks.—The Revenue Act of 1978 provided that parts and accessories may be sold free of tax, effective December 31, 1978 to a purchaser for resale in connection with the first retail sale of a light-duty truck (as described in section 4061(a)(2)), which is to be resold by the purchaser as a second purchaser for resale with the first retail sale of a light-duty truck.

Retail and Use Taxes

The rates of tax not shown on the form are as follows:

Diesel fuel and special motor fuels

(a) Four cents a gallon if sold for use as a fuel in a highway vehicle, or that the tax is 2 cents a gallon if sold or used in a highway vehicle which (A) at the time of sale or use, is not registered and not required to be registered for highway use under the laws of any State or foreign country, or (B) in the case of a highway vehicle owned by the United States, is not used on a highway.

(b) If fuel is sold subject to tax at cents a gallon rate, an additional tax of 2 cents a gallon is imposed on the use of fuel is used in a highway vehicle which at the time of use, is registered or is required to be registered for highway use under the laws of any State or foreign country, in the case of a highway vehicle owned by the United States, is used on the highway.

Special Provisions Applicable to Petroleum Products

Use in buses.—The Energy Tax Act of 1978 provided that amounts equal to the taxes on motor fuels and lubricating oil may be credited to the ultimate purchaser if the product used after November 30, 1978, in commercial, local, and school buses.

Nonbusiness use.—As of January 1, 1979, the Energy Tax Act of 1978 repeals the 2 cents a gallon reduction or repayment to the ultimate purchaser of the taxes on motor fuels and gasoline, and the repayment

(Instructions continued on p

WESTERN COAL DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL REPORT

Instructions for Completing Schedule 1

I. PURPOSE

The Department of Energy's Western Coal Development Monitoring Report will enable DOE to monitor coal production on western lands, in order to cite problems which stem production and aid the company in solving problems; e.g., the Federal and State Licensing Process.

II. WHO MUST REPORT

Any Western Coal Producing Company which produces in excess of 200,000 tons of coal per year is required to file the Western Coal Development Monitoring Report (EIA-28).

III. WHEN TO REPORT

The Western Coal Development Monitoring Report must be filed annually not later than the 15th day after the year ended, December 31, for which this report is filed.

IV. WHERE TO REPORT

Firms must send form EIA 28 to:

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
Code 2801
Washington, D.C. 20461

Requests for further information and/or additional forms may be directed to the address above or by telephone to (202) 254-3047.

V. DEFINITIONS

"Independent" means a company which operates coal mine(s) and has no subsidiaries or parents.

"Operating Subsidiary" means a company which operates coal mines and is controlled by other firm(s).

"Parent Company" means a company which controls (a) subsidiary(ies) which operate(s) coal mines.

"Production Under Contract" means coal which has been purchased for current or future use by a customer. Does not include coal which is optioned or planned production which will be sold on the spot, short or intermediate term markets for which contracts are not in hand. Please note these situations in 3.0 comments.

VI. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

For all mines which have been previously covered by the Western Coal Development Monitoring System (WCDMS), the attached survey form has been completed by DOE. Please verify that information is correct; sign, date, and return.

VII. SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Item 1.1

Check the appropriate box that indicates your mine's ownership level.

Item 1.2

Enter the date this report is being prepared.

Item 1.3

If you revise this report or change any information, check this box and fill in the date.

Item 1.4 (a)(b)(c)

Enter the name and address of your firm.

Item 1.5

Enter the names of the parent companies, if applicable.

Item 1.6

Enter your employer identification number (EIN).

Item 1.7

Enter the name and telephone number of the person who should be contacted should questions arise concerning your filing.

Item 2.0

For each mine indicated in your response complete (a) through (e). If you are not the contact for some of your companies' mines, list such mines in 2.0(a) only and indicate in section 3.0 the appropriate individual and telephone number. Do not complete the balance of Schedule 2 for such mines.

(a) Enter the name of the mine for which you are reporting.

(b/c) Enter the location of mine for which you are reporting.

(d) Check here if mine does or will produce surface mined coal.

(e) Check here if mine does or will produce underground mined coal.

(f-g) List total contracted production for each mine for years indicated.

Item 3.0

Comments - Enter any comments you wish, especially to call attention to State/Federal impediments to your production.

coal. Mention production which is not firmly contracted such as optional coal, letters of intent, and coal which is aimed at the spot, short and intermediate term markets for which no contracts are in hand. and which serves to maintain current production.

Item 4.0

Certification - Enter the name and title of the individual designated by the company to sign the certification. This individual must sign in the spaces provided on the form and enter the date of the signing.

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Appendix C

Related Publications and Data Sources

Private sector publications acquire their data from various sources. We have included a partial listing of those publications in this Appendix along with some of the data sources. Although there are additional publications which deal with mining per se, we have limited our review to a representative group of publications dealing strictly with coal information.

- o Coal Market - Commentary and Research Service - Source not available
- o Coal Industry News - Source not available
- o Coal Outlook - Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Department of Commerce
- o Coal Week - Source: American Association of Railroads
- o Kentucky Coal Journal - Source: Department of Energy, Bureau of Mines
- o Coal Daily - Source not available
- o Coal News - Source: EIA
- o International Coal Trade - Source: Bureau of Census; (Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads); Various Foreign Sources

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Appendix D

Geographic Aggregations Used in Selected EIA Publications

The terms "area," "region" and "district" appearing on the grid which follows are general categories which need further definition as they apply to the publications which are listed here. For example, the term "region" connotes:

- o Producing Region
- o Customs Region
- o DOE Region

Also, some of the publications use the general category "region" to describe convenient references to groups of states or other geographic entities, and have no apparent relationship to other more structured "regions." Similar references can be made to the categories "district" and "area."

The following list includes a reference to each of the publications which include data reported in the above manner, as well as an indication of the type of area, region or district.

Area

Coal Distribution (Quarterly) - Coal Producing Area

Underground Storage of Natural Gas by Interstate Pipeline Companies -
Area of Storage Operations

Highlights of U.S. Import and Export Trade - World Area

District

Bituminous and Subbituminous Coal and Lignite Distribution (Annual) -
District of Origin
Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Liquids - P.A.D. District
Petroleum Refineries in the U.S. & U.S. Territories - P.A.D. District
Weekly Petroleum Status Report - P.A.D. District
Sales of Asphalt - P.A.D. District
Supply, Disposition & Stocks of all Oils & Imports into the U.S. - P.A.D.
District
Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane - P.A.D. District

Inventories and Sales of Fuel Oil & Motor Gasoline: Wholesale Distributors -
P.A.D. District
Retail Sales and Inventories of Fuel Oil - P.A.D. District
Coal Distribution (Quarterly) - Mining District
Bituminous Coal & Lignite Production & Mine Operations - Mining District
Coal - Pennsylvania Anthracite - Customs District
Highlights of U.S. Import and Export Trade - Customs District
Availability of Heavy Fuel Oils by Sulfur Level - Refinery District

Region

Bituminous Coal & Lignite Production & Mine Operations - Region
Coal - Pennsylvania Anthracite - Producing Region
Gas Turbine Electric Plant Construction Cost & Annual Production Expenses -
Region
Natural Gas Delivered and Curtailed to End-Use Customers & Potential Needs
for Additional Alternative Fuels - Region
Monthly Petroleum Products Price Report - DOE Region
Availability of Heavy Fuel Oils by Sulfur Level - Region
Highlights of U.S. Import and Export Trade - Customs Region

Table 9. Geographic Aggregations Used in
Selected EIA Publications

	STATE	AREA	COUNTRY	REGION	DISTRICT	COUNTY	NERC REGION	FERC AREA	GAS AREA	CENSUS REGION	COMMUNITY	CITY	FREE WORLD	CONTINENTAL GP	LOADING POINT	POINT OF ENTRY
<u>COAL</u>																
Coke and Coal Chemicals Monthly	•		•													
Monthly Energy Review																
Report to Congress (Annual)																
Bituminous and Subbituminous Coal and Lignite Distribu- tion (Annual)	•				•					•						
Report to Congress (Quarterly)	•		•											•		
Weekly Coal Production	•		•													
Coal Distribution (Quarterly)	•	•			•					•						
Coke and Coal Chemicals (Annual)	•		•			•										
Bituminous Coal and Lignite Production & Mine Operations	•		•	•	•	•										
Coal - Pennsylvania Anthracite			•	•	•	•										
<u>ELECTRICITY</u>																
Steam and Electric Plant Con- struction Cost and Annual Production	•															
Cost & Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants	•									•						
Preliminary Power Production Fuel Consumption & Installed Capacity Data	•						•									
Report on Monthly Electric Energy & Peak Load Data	•						•									
EIA Report on 500 KWH Residential Electric Bills in Major Cities											•					
Sales, Revenue & Income of Electric Utilities	•															
EIA Annual Report on Monthly Comparisons of Peak Demands & Energy for Load							•									
Gas Turbine Electric Plant Con- struction Cost & Annual Pro- duction Expenses	•			•								•				
Statistics of Privately Owned Electric Utilities in the U.S.	•															
Electric Power Monthly	•									•						

Table 9 continued

	STATE	AREA	COUNTRY	REGION	DISTRICT	COUNTY	NERC REGION	FERC AREA	GAS AREA	CENSUS REGION	COMMUNITY	CITY	FREE WORLD	CONTINENTAL GP	LOADING POINT	POI	F ENTRY
<u>NATURAL GAS</u>																	
World Natural Gas			●														
Statistics of Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Companies	●																
U.S. Imports & Exports of Natural Gas			●														
Preliminary Report of Domestic Natural Gas Reserves & Production Dedicated to Interstate Pipeline Companies																	
Natural Gas Production and Consumption																	
Main Line Natural Gas Sales to Industrial Users	●																
Natural Synthetic Gas	●																
Underground Storage of Natural Gas by Interstate Pipeline Companies	●	●															
Gas Supply of Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Companies	●							●	●								
Natural Gas Delivered and Curtailed to End-Use Customers & Potential Needs for Additional Alternative Fuels	●			●													
<u>SOLAR</u>																	
Solar Collector Manufacturing Activity	●																
<u>IMPORTING AND EXPORTING</u>																	
Highlights of U.S. Import and Export Trade		●	●	●	●												
<u>PETROLEUM</u>																	
Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products & Natural Gas Liquids	●		●	●													
Petroleum Refineries in the U.S. & U.S. Territories	●				●												
Monthly Petroleum Products Price Report				●													
Petroleum Market Shares																	
Weekly Petroleum Status Report			●		●												

Table 9 continued

	STATE	AREA	COUNTRY	REGION	DISTRICT	COUNTY	NERC REGION	FERC AREA	GAS AREA	CENSUS REGION	COMMUNITY	CITY	FREE WORLD	CONTINENTAL OP	LOADING POINT	POINT OF ENT
Monthly Petroleum Status Report			●													
Heating Oil Prices and Margins	●															
Availability of Heavy Fuel Oils by Sulfur Level	●		●	●	●											
Sales of Asphalt	●				●											
Supply, Disposition & Stocks of all Oils & Imports into the U.S.			●		●											
Sales of Liquified Petroleum Gases and Ethane	●		●		●											
An Analysis of the World Oil Market													●			
Inventories and Sales of Fuel Oil & Motor Gasoline: Wholesale Distributors					●											
Retail Sales and Inventories of Fuel Oil					●											