



Quarterly Coal Report
October-December 1994
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May 1995

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Cover Photo: *Coal provides the energy needed for the Nation's industrial growth and plays a major role in its ongoing development. Coal is our most abundant energy resource. Coal-fired electric utilities account for over half the electricity generated annually. Preliminary 1994 coal production totaled over 1 billion short tons.*

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Quarterly Coal Report October-December 1994

May 1995

Energy Information Administration
Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric
and Alternate Fuels
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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Contacts

This publication was prepared by Paulette Young under the direction of Mary K. Paull and Noel C. Balthasar, Chief, Coal Data Branch, Coal and Electric Data and Renewables Division, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels. Specific information about the *Industry Developments* section can be obtained from Stephen Scott (202/254-5467), email <SCOTT@EIA.DOE.GOV>. Questions addressing the *Appendix A, U.S. Coal Imports* section, should be

directed to Paulette Young (202/254-5481), email <PYOUNG@EIA.DOE.GOV>. Inquiries concerning Appendix C, Table C2. "Approximate Heat Content of Coal," should be directed to Willie Hong at (202) 254-5365. All other questions on coal statistics should be directed to the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) at (202) 586-8800, email <INFOCTR@EIA.DOE.GOV>.

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To ensure that this report meets the highest standards for quality and customer satisfaction, we encourage our readers to contact Paulette Young on (202) 254-5481 (Internet: pyoung@eia.doe.gov) with comments or suggestions to further improve this report.

For inquiries about energy data, please contact the National Energy Information Center on (202) 586-8800 (Internet: infoctr@eia.doe.gov).

Preface

The *Quarterly Coal Report* (QCR) provides comprehensive information about U.S. coal production, distribution, exports, imports, receipts, prices, consumption, and stocks to a wide audience, including Congress, Federal and State agencies, the coal industry, and the general public. Coke production, consumption, distribution, imports, and exports data are also provided. The data presented in the QCR are collected and published by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to fulfill data collection and dissemination responsibilities as specified in the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-275), as amended.

This report presents detailed quarterly data for October through December 1994 and aggregated quarterly historical data for 1986 through the third quarter of 1994. Appendix A displays, from 1986 on, detailed quarterly historical coal imports data, as specified in Section 202 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Amendments Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-58). Appendix B gives selected quarterly tables converted to metric tons.

To provide a complete picture of coal supply and demand in the United States, historical information has been integrated in this report. Additional historical data can also be found in the following EIA publications :

Annual Energy Review 1993 (DOE/EIA-0384(93)),
Monthly Energy Review (DOE/EIA-0035), and *Coal Data : A Reference* (DOE/EIA-0064(93)) .

The historical data in this report are collected by the EIA in three quarterly coal surveys (coal consumption at manufacturing plants, coal distribution, and coal consumption at coke plants), one annual coal production survey, and two monthly surveys of electric

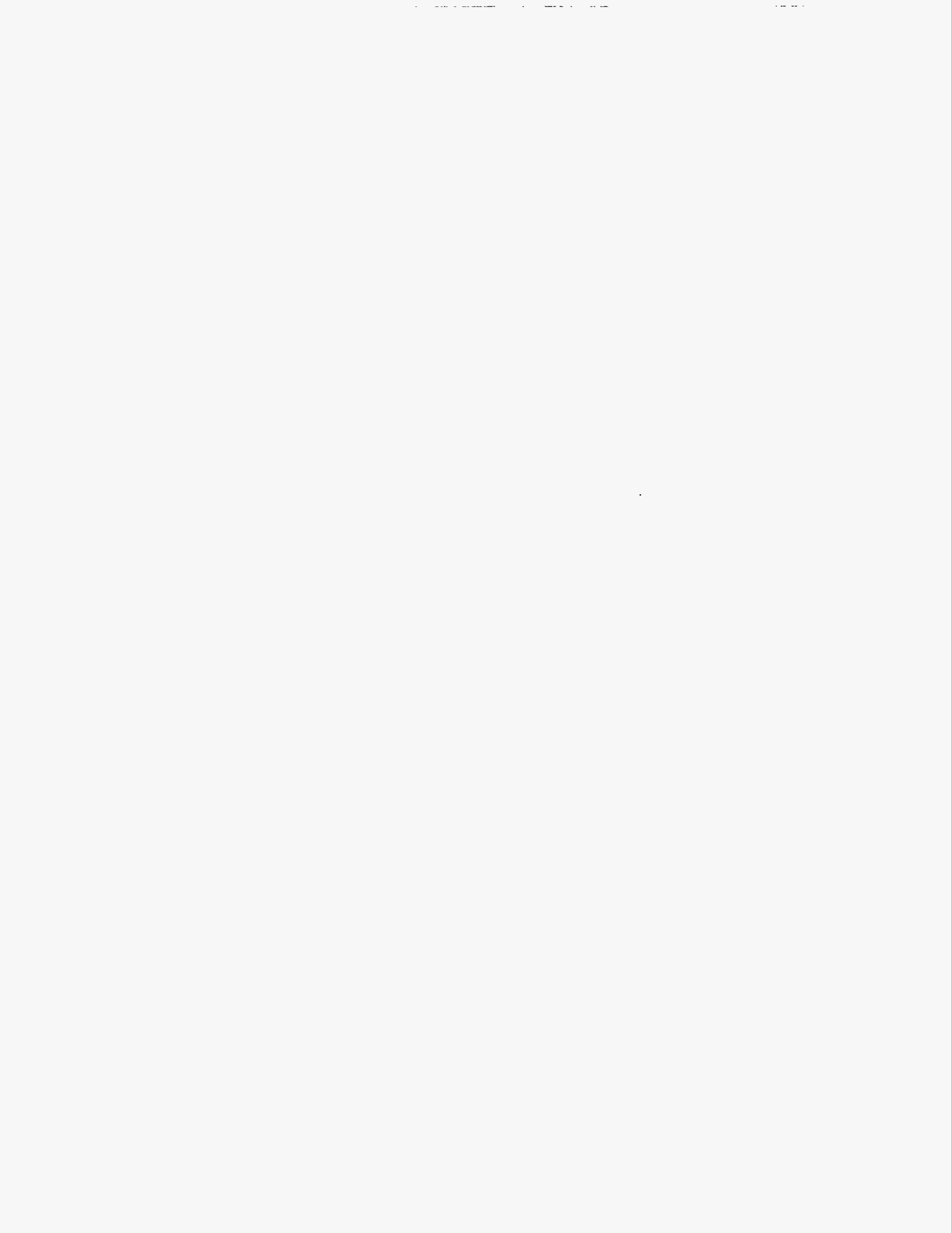
utilities. The coal surveys originated in the 1920's, at the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior. In 1977, the responsibility for these surveys was transferred to the EIA under the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91). The two electric utility surveys originated at the Federal Power Commission (FPC); one in 1936 under the Federal Power Act and one in 1972 under FPC Order Number 453. The EIA continued these surveys, reducing the frequency and quantity of information requested and increasing the automation of the associated data processing and report generation functions. Coal export and import data are obtained from the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, which compiles monthly data from documents filed with the U.S. Customs Service, as required by law.

All data shown for 1994 and previous years are final, except for coal production and electric utility consumption and stocks. Coal production for 1993 and previous years are based on the annual survey Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report." Coal production data for 1994 are preliminary and are based on the quarterly survey Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

A description of the revision policy for the data in this report can be found in Appendix C, Explanatory Notes, Section 12. Revisions. Table C1 presents the mean absolute value of change for 1992 and 1993 for selected data presented in this report.

Federal and State legislation are addressed in the Industry Developments section of this report.

The Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels acknowledges the cooperation of the respondents in supplying the information published in this report.



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The Comparability of Resource and Reserve Data for Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Coal, and Uranium

by Richard F. Bonskowski*

Much confusion attends the use of published resource and reserve estimates for crude oil, natural gas, coal, and uranium as the result of misunderstanding or interchanging the data and terminology. The unique geologic and developmental characteristics of those resources have led to detailed terminology within complex classification systems. This article attempts to clarify which terms, if any, are truly equivalent among the four major energy minerals in the United States and suggests some guidelines to facilitate interpretation of the data for each.

"Energy resources" can refer to everything from the resources of the entire world to those of individual deposits. The broadest estimate is an all-encompassing supercategory called the mineral "endowment." Several classification schemes that subcategorize the endowment have been developed. The most recent broadly inclusive classification scheme is discussed in the following section.

"Reserves" are typically of most immediate interest. A reserve is the quantity of a mineral resource that can be extracted or mined economically at the time of estimation. Reserve and resource estimates change over time due to changes in available data; changes in the size, grade, or configuration of relevant deposits that are profitably recoverable with the currently available technology; and changes in laws, regulations, and other societal constraints.

Generally, the most accurate reserve estimates are those procured through feasibility studies for commercial exploitation. As operations progress, these estimates may be updated on the basis of operating experience or extension drilling. Such estimates are generally proprietary and not available outside the company or are available only in abridged versions. Their relevance to Government reserve estimates varies, depending on the energy commodity and the statutory disclosure requirements.

Whatever their method of derivation, no data that describe quantities of any resource still in the ground should ever be treated as anything more than estimates. There are no absolute data on unproduced energy resources or reserves.

The McKelvey Classification System

During the 1950's, the Department of the Interior (DOI) introduced a resource classification system that provides a convenient conceptual basis to classify energy resources and reserves. It is illustrated by way of a "McKelvey diagram" (Figure FE1). The diagram has been modified to show the demonstrated reserve base and undiscovered recoverable resources. The reliability, or geologic assurance, of resources is highest toward the left axis and decreases to the right. The highest economic recovery potential of resources is represented along the top axis, with lower economic feasibility toward the bottom.

Only occurrences that qualify as resources (that is, for which economic extraction is currently or potentially feasible) are considered under the McKelvey classification. There are various "other occurrences" of hydrocarbons and materials in the endowment that do not qualify as resources. These include technologically unrecoverable crude oil or natural gas locked in unyielding host rocks, very thin layers of coal, minute traces of uranium, or deposits of any of these that are too deep to recover. Only identified (discovered) resources of relatively well-documented occurrence and of sufficient grade or economic value may further qualify as reserves. Reserves of inferred reliability are possible in the McKelvey classification, but only if there are sufficient data points to assess economic recoverability. DOI also developed the concept of a "reserve base." A reserve base, often mistaken for a database on reserves, is a baseline estimate of the resources from which reserves

*Mr. Bonskowski is a geologist in the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels. Comments may be directed to Mr. Bonskowski at (202) 254-5383 or via Internet E-Mail at rbonskow@eia.doe.gov.

Basic Terms

Resource: A concentration of naturally occurring solid, liquid, or gaseous materials in such form that economic extraction is currently or potentially feasible.

Identified Resources: Resources whose location, quality, and quantity are known from geologic evidence supported by engineering measurements.

Reserve: That portion of the identified resource from which a usable mineral or energy commodity can be economically extracted at the time of determination. The term "ore" is used for reserves of some minerals.

Demonstrated: A collective term for the sum of measured and indicated reserves or resources.

Paramarginal: The portion of resources that either borders on being economically producible or is not commercially available due to legal or political circumstances.

Submarginal: The portion of resources that would require a substantially higher price (more than 1.5 times the current price) or a major cost-reducing advance in technology in order to be economically producible.

Hypothetical Resources: Undiscovered resources that may reasonably be expected to exist in known producing areas under known geologic conditions.

Speculative Resources: Undiscovered resources that may occur either in known types of occurrences in a favorable geologic setting where no discoveries have been made or in unknown types of occurrences that remain to be recognized.

The following definitions apply only to coal and uranium (solid materials).

Measured: The highest degree of geologic assurance. Reserves or resources calculated from dimensions in outcrops, trenches, workings, and drill holes, for which (in uranium) grade is computed from detailed sampling. Data points are spaced so closely and the geologic character so well defined that size, shape, and mineral content are well established. For coal, the rank and quality (or grade) is calculated from detailed sampling that may be located at some distance, on the same or other coalbeds.

Indicated: Reserves or resources calculated partly from specific measurements, samples, or production data and partly from projection for a reasonable distance on geologic evidence. Data points are too widely or inappropriately spaced to permit mineral bodies to be outlined completely or grade established throughout.

Demonstrated Reserve Base: A collective term for the sum of selected coal resource data in both measured and indicated categories of reliability. The DRB is that portion of the identified coal resource from which reserves are usually calculated, i.e., reserves of measured or indicated reliability.

Inferred: Reserves or resources for which quantitative estimates are based largely on broad knowledge of the geologic character of the deposit, with few, if any, samples or measurements. Estimates are based on an assumed continuity or repetition, of which there is evidence (which may include comparison with deposits of similar type).

Identified-Subeconomic: Resources that are not reserves, but may become so as a result of changes in economic and legal conditions.

Undiscovered Resources: Unspecified bodies of mineral-bearing material surmised to exist on the basis of broad geologic knowledge and theory.

These definitions apply to crude oil and natural gas (fluid materials) and specifically reflect their modes of occurrence.

Measured Reserves: Part of the identified economic resource that is estimated from geologic evidence supported directly by engineering data. They are demonstrated with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions and are generally equivalent to "proved reserves."

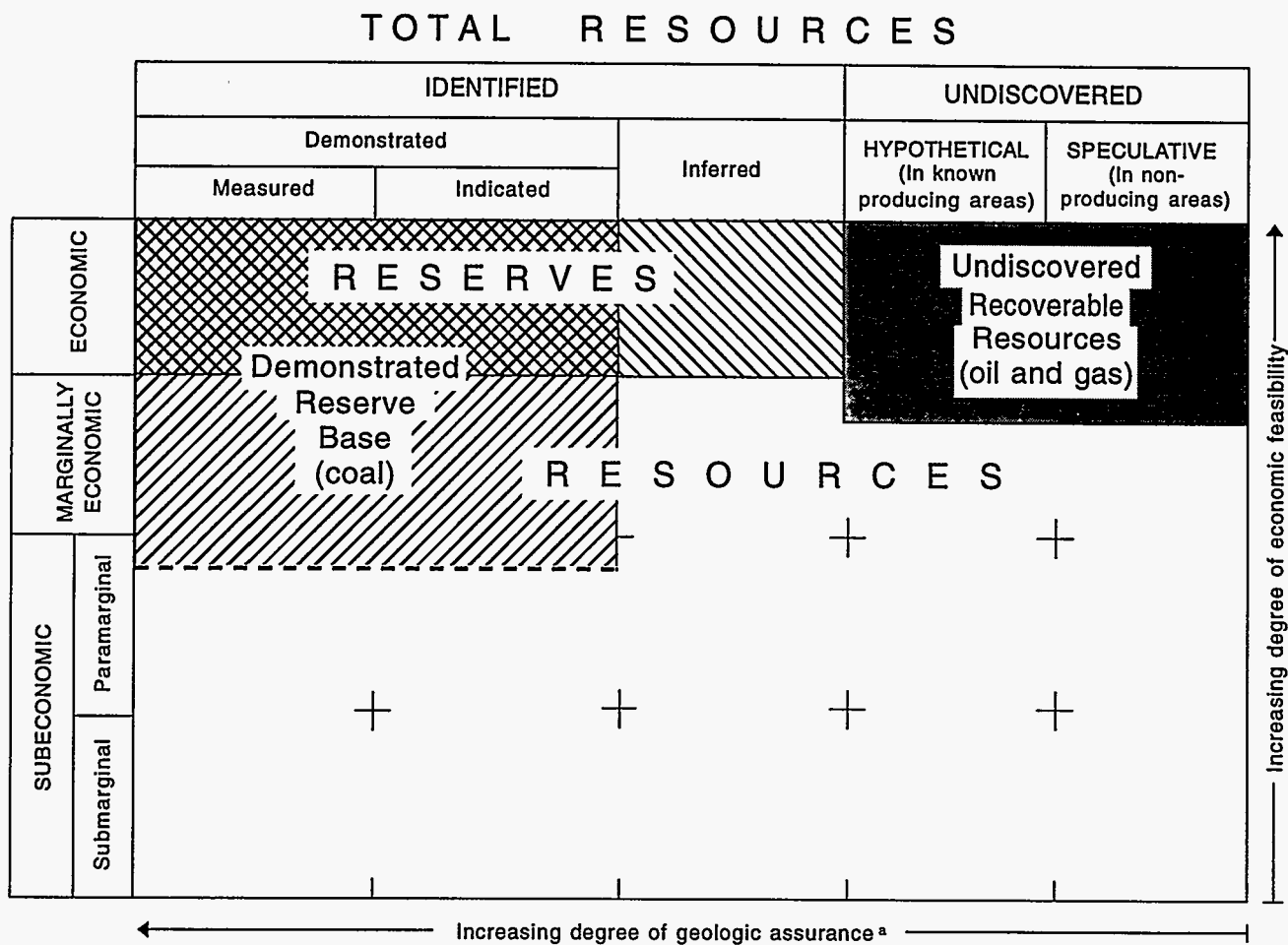
Indicated Reserves: Reserves located in known productive reservoirs in existing fields; in addition to measured reserves, and are expected to respond to improved recovery techniques.

Inferred Reserves: That part of the identified economic resources, over and above measured and indicated reserves, that will be added through extensions and revisions and the addition of new pay zones, in discovered fields.

Undiscovered Resources: Resources estimated to exist, on the basis of broad geologic knowledge and theory, outside of known fields or known accumulations. Also included are resources from undiscovered pools within known fields to the extent that they occur as unrelated accumulations controlled by distinctly separate structural features or stratigraphic conditions.

Undiscovered Recoverable Resources: Resources in undiscovered accumulations analogous to those in existing fields producible with current recovery technology and efficiency but without reference to economic viability (Figure FE1). These accumulations are considered to be of sufficient size and quality to be amenable to conventional recovery technology.

Figure FE1. McKelvey Diagram for Classification of Energy and Mineral Resources



^aFor resources of uranium, the degree of geologic assurance does not increase beyond "indicated."

Note: See box for working definitions of the basic terms shown above.

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, *Principles of the Mineral Resource Classification System of the U.S. Bureau of Mines and U.S. Geological Survey*, Bulletin 1450-A.

may be drawn under current or foreseeable conditions. "Demonstrated" is shorthand for "measured plus indicated" reliability categories, and a *demonstrated reserve base (DRB)* includes only the more fully studied, measured and indicated data. In addition, the *DRB* uses selection criteria to better define parts of the resource with reserve potential. For example, only coal deposits with bed thickness greater than a minimum threshold and within defined depth limits are included in the *DRB*.

A reserve base is intended for use only in long-range public or commercial planning and lacks the exacting data on grade, tonnage, and economic factors needed to finance a mine. Therefore, the position of the lower boundary of the reserve base is variable (shown as a

dashed line in Figure FE1), as the part of the resource that may become economic depends on the technologies and economic assumptions ultimately employed.

EIA uses the U.S. Bureau of Mines term "demonstrated reserve base" for coal, whereas the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) prefers the term "reserve base," with the "demonstrated" aspect presumed. A reserve base may include inferred data, but instances are rare. In practice, the reserve base concept has been used primarily for coal resources and has never been useful in estimating resources of crude oil, natural gas, or uranium, due to their physical characteristics and their distribution patterns.

Differences and Parallels in Resource and Reserve Data

Analysts have developed additional terminology which reflects the unique data requirements or geologic characteristics associated with deposits of each energy resource (Figure FE2). The figure depicts in one comparative view interpreted classification schemes for the *total resources* of crude oil and natural gas, coal, and uranium. The "data categories" include nomenclature that is used by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) or other Federal entities to report or develop their published data. The "geologic assurance categories" in Figure FE2 are the USGS categories portrayed in the McKelvey classification system. The operative relationships that the data in the data categories would usually have to the geologic assurance categories are indicated by their relative positions. Some data are developed to more exacting standards and some are developed from a combination of field data and best available information, so the geologic assurance categories should be viewed as a general but not an absolute guide. In addition, the relative sizes of the data categories are not to scale with the magnitude of the resources; rather, they are roughly proportional to the degree of EIA involvement and relative complexity of the data.

Because crude oil and natural gas are often found together, and exploration, evaluation, and development occur by the same or analogous techniques, they can be represented under a single classification scheme. *Total resources* refers to all the occurrences of a material that meet the definition of a resource (see "Basic Terms"). *Total resources* exclude noneconomic occurrences of a material, whether or not well known.

Further, the characteristics of the material included in total resources conform to certain limits, which define conventional resources. Some excluded materials may qualify as *unconventional resources* and are classified separately. For example, coalbed methane is an unconventional resource of natural gas and is not covered by Figure FE2 even though it is currently produced using specialized techniques. The diagrams in Figure FE2 are modified from the basic McKelvey diagram to show how U.S. Government data for each resource relate to the McKelvey criteria. The band across the top of each diagram indicates which data and geologic assurance categories are encompassed in *total resources*. Economic feasibility and geologic assurance of the data categories in Figure FE2 are combined, and in general decrease from left to right.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

For crude oil and natural gas, *total resources* incorporate "original in-place" resources, that is, resources in the Earth before human intervention. Cumulative production is included in *total resources* because past production represents part of the original in-place resource. Domestic crude oil and natural gas production data are well-documented and they validate that the geologic assurance and economic criteria for measured reserves have been met. The two lower bands indicate the geologic assurance categories that are applied to the resource and reserve data: cumulative production is "measured" and thus is part of the "identified" category.

The remaining data that constitute the measured category are *proved reserves producing* and *proved reserves nonproducing*. Their combined data are widely reported as *proved reserves* of crude oil or natural gas. *Proved reserves* (see "Basic Terms," Measured Reserves) meet strict criteria of reliability and economic recoverability and are reported to EIA annually by the operators. Proved reserves nonproducing meet all reporting criteria but were not producing during the past year for some reason, usually a temporary interruption related to maintenance, repair, or development activities.

The remaining data that constitute the identified category of geologic assurance are in *other reserves*, shown in parentheses in Figure FE2 because it is not so much a data category as a collective term. *Other reserves* may include crude oil or natural gas of indicated or inferred geologic assurance (also known as "probable" or "possible"). *Other reserves* are lesser known and less quantified than *proved reserves*. Their economic or technical recoverabilities are less certain. DOI reports inferred reserves¹ (the lesser studied *other reserves*) as those identified economic resources that will be added as reserves, over and above the measured and indicated, through extensions, revisions, and additions in discovered fields. The only data compiled by EIA within *other reserves* are indicated additional reserves,¹ a separate reporting category for crude oil that may become economically recoverable in the future from existing productive reservoirs using currently available, but not installed, recovery technology.

A special category, *noneconomic or nonrecoverable discovered resources* completes the identified reliability category. Resources in this category have been explored and tested sufficiently to determine their relative quantities as well as the infeasibility of their technical or

¹ Not shown separately in Figure FE2.

Figure FE2. Terms and Classification Systems in Use for Major Energy Resources

Total Resources of Crude Oil and Natural Gas						
Cumulative Production	Proved Reserves Producing	Proved Reserves Non-producing	(Other Reserves)	Non-economic or Non-recoverable Discovered Resources	Undiscovered Recoverable Resources	Undiscovered Nonrecoverable Resources
	MEASURED				Indicated and Inferred	Hypothetical and Speculative
IDENTIFIED					UNDISCOVERED	

} Data Categories
} Geologic Assurance Categories

Total Resources of Coal									
Cumulative Production	A	B	C	...N	(Not Recovered)	(Not Accessible)	(Non-DRB Qualified Resources)	Inferred Resources	Hypothetical and Speculative Resources
	Recoverable Reserves ^a								
	Accessible Reserve Base								
	Demonstrated Reserve Base (DRB)								
Measured and Indicated							Inferred	Hypothetical and Speculative ^b	
IDENTIFIED								UNDISCOVERED	

} Data Categories
} Geologic Assurance Categories

Total Resources of Uranium ^c										
Cumulative Production	< \$30 per pound	< \$50 per pound	< \$100 per pound	< \$30 per pound	< \$50 per pound	< \$100 per pound	< \$30	< \$50	< \$100	
	Reserves			Estimated Additional Resources (EAR)			Speculative Resources (SR)			
	Measured and Indicated				Inferred and Hypothetical			Speculative		
	IDENTIFIED				UNDISCOVERED					

} Data Categories
} Geologic Assurance Categories

^aRecoverable Reserve categories: A=Committed Reserves (at existing mines); B="Available" Reserves minable at current prices; C...N="Available" Reserves at various price increments above current prices for projected heat and sulfur contents.

^bSpeculative coal resources have never been quantified; they are of no current economic interest.

^cUranium deposits are estimated for a range of forward cost categories per pound of uranium oxide (U₃O₈).

economic recovery. These may range from trace amounts or "shows" in abandoned exploratory wells to huge quantities of natural gas trapped in massive tight sandstones, or as hydrates.

The undiscovered component of *total resources* is estimated by DOI and by various professional and industry authorities. DOI publishes estimates for undiscovered resources of crude oil and natural gas (see

"Basic Terms") and does not differentiate hypothetical and speculative resources. Geologic data and exploration history are used in probabilistic calculations to derive estimates from 95-percent to 5-percent probability of at least the stated amount being present. Using broad geologic knowledge, projections, and analogs, undiscovered resources are estimated for the recoverable range of resources.

Coal

The *total resources* of coal (Figure FE2) are defined somewhat differently than for crude oil and natural gas. For coal, the term *total resources* (see "Basic Terms," Resources) assumes that economic extraction is currently or potentially feasible at the time of determination. In contrast, *total resources* in the crude oil and natural gas scheme also include resources for which economic extraction was feasible and accomplished at a time past. Thus, cumulative production of coal is not part of the *total resources*. This distinction is not critical to understanding an isolated reserve estimate, but is important in comparisons between fuels and between past production and reserves. In many areas, cumulative production is used to estimate remaining coal resources as of a certain date, which may be calculated as the difference between original in-place resources and the coal produced and lost or spoiled in mining. Since 1975, estimates of identified resources and of its data subsets from the DRB to *recoverable reserves* (Figure FE2), have been reported for those remaining in-ground quantities.

Relatively few primary data are publicly available on coal reserves. Data category A in Figure FE2 (*committed reserves*) is based on reserve quantities estimated by active mine operators, but the other *recoverable reserve* categories are all extrapolated from the DRB. The DRB is a subset of the *identified resources* that excludes both inferred resource data and those measured and indicated data in coalbed thickness and depth ranges expected to have little economic or technologic feasibility for current or foreseeable commercial mining. The data base of U.S. *identified resources*, maintained by USGS, has not been updated since 1975, but EIA has updated the DRB in certain States where revised data have been developed.

The DRB, in turn, is adjusted for use in EIA's Resource Allocation and Mine Costing (RAMC) model,² which is used to project future supplies and types of coal. The initial adjustment of the DRB uses estimates of State or regional portions of the resource that are expected to be unavailable for development. The resulting *accessible reserve base* is further adjusted for estimated mining recovery rates to derive the projected *recoverable reserves* category. Finally, the *committed reserves* at active mines (category A) are deducted from the *recoverable reserves*. The resulting "uncommitted" or *available reserves* in the RAMC model are allocated to potential mine types based on the estimated depth and thickness of the remaining coal, regional geology, and projected mining costs. As a result, minimum acceptable selling prices are

estimated for the *available reserves* for new mining ("B" through "N" in Figure FE2).

An essential element of a reserve is that it can be extracted economically. For this to be true, the grade or quality of the material must be known so its market value can be calculated. As is discussed later, the detailed sampling needed for coal quality assessment is usually unavailable.

Hypothetical resources, determined by USGS, are estimated quantities of coal in unmapped and unexplored parts of known coal basins to an overburden depth of 6,000 feet; they are determined by extrapolation from the nearest areas of *identified resources*, with thickness measurements more than 6 miles apart. Continuity is assumed based on geologic evidence. *Speculative resources* of U.S. coal have not been estimated but are included in Figure FE2 for completeness. Their existence is conjectured in some deep basins of the Rocky Mountains at more than 6,000 feet of depth and on the underwater outer continental shelf.

Uranium

Because of the strategic importance of uranium for nuclear applications, the Department of Energy (DOE) and one of its predecessor agencies, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), were authorized to collect detailed data on occurrences of uranium ores in the United States. Sole responsibility for uranium resource and reserve data lay with the AEC and the DOE, and the data were in actuality developed in an operational framework rather than along the guidelines of the McKelvey system. Therefore, in Figure FE2, the relationships of uranium data categories to the geologic assurance categories have been interpreted by comparing uranium data criteria with the definitions of the geologic assurance categories. In practice, these geologic assurance categories are not usually associated with uranium data and are not normally compared with those of oil and gas.

Since the 1940's, assessments have included data on reserves of uranium ore for selected "forward costs" (see next paragraph) per pound of uranium oxide (U_3O_8). Currently, uranium *reserve* estimates are based on detailed cost and operating data collected on Form EIA-858, "Uranium Industry Annual Survey;" historical data on uranium properties; and EIA adjustments to ensure data consistency. EIA *reserve* data are updated through cooperative arrangements that include company conferences and independent EIA reserve assessments of drill hole data.

² Energy Information Administration, *Documentation of the Resource Allocation and Mine Costing (RAMC) Model*, DOE/EIA-M021(92) (Washington, DC, January 1992), pp. 40-59.

The *total resources* of uranium (Figure FE2) are similar to coal in regard to cumulative production, which is outside the *total resource* classification. Like crude oil and natural gas, however, *reserves* of uranium are compiled from property-level data. In the United States, data for uranium occurrences roughly equivalent to the measured and indicated ranges are used to compute *reserves* associated with specific mining costs, known as "forward costs." Forward costs are based on the operating and capital costs (in current dollars) yet to be incurred in producing uranium from known deposits. Income tax, profit, interest, and previously incurred (sunk) costs are not considered in forward costs. EIA assumes current mining and processing technology and regulations. The forward cost categories (Figure FE2) are cumulative: that is, reserves that are economically recoverable at \$30 per pound of U₃O₈ are included in reserves recoverable at \$50 per pound.

Besides *reserves*, cost categories are assigned to undiscovered uranium resources. Rather than property-level estimation, as done for reserves, economic models are used for exploration, mining, and milling, in conjunction with macroeconomic indices to enhance the data on undiscovered deposits in geologically favorable areas.

Comparisons and Basic Differences

Comparisons among these energy resource data should be carefully qualified. Considering modes of occurrence, methods of calculation, and quality and quantity of data, there are more differences than parallels among the classifications in Figure FE2. The term *total resources* is just one example. It includes cumulative past production in crude oil and natural gas usage, but not in coal and uranium usage. *Speculative resources* of coal are not of sufficient interest to be quantified, whereas *speculative resources* of uranium have been analyzed and estimated forward costs applied. *Speculative resources* of crude oil and natural gas are of perennial interest, frequently discussed and modeled, and occasionally revised.

The definition of "Measured" in "Basic Terms" has been updated to reflect the fact that coal quality is usually extrapolated from samples in a producing area of the coal field and that samples from the same coalbed may not be available. In other words, the quantity, identity, depth, thickness, and rank of coal resources can be determined to measured, indicated, and inferred standards of reliability from limited data, without detailed coal quality sampling. The available data may come from basic geologic and stratigraphic mapping, measurements of weathered coal (unsuitable for quality sampling) in natural outcrops or mine exposures, and geophysical

logs from holes drilled in search of crude oil, natural gas, or other resources. Because coal has not been considered a strategic commodity, except for coking coal briefly during World War II, the coal industry is more independent from Government reporting requirements than the crude oil, natural gas, and uranium industries. Mine site studies, with economic and engineering data, are generally not available. The recoverable reserves of coal are projected from broader resource studies and most coal quality and economic recoverability data are extrapolated.

The terminology associated with reserve comparisons is intricate. *Proved reserves producing* (crude oil and natural gas) have their closest equivalent relative to coal in the *committed reserves* of Category A. Not all Category A coal reserves are definitively in the measured assurance category, like *proved reserves producing*, but their reliability is sufficient to persuade investors and financial backers. *Proved reserves nonproducing* for crude oil and natural gas—again, all in the measured category—are in producing areas and generally are expected to produce again in the short term. The closest coal category is Category B, the reserves projected to be recoverable from measured and indicated resources at current selling prices, with the further difference that Category B coal represents quantities estimated to be producible to meet projected demand, for which mining plans and financing are undetermined. *Proved reserves* and *committed reserves* constitute the estimated or reported "on the shelf" working inventory of the respective industry. They are not "all there is"—an all-too-common misunderstanding, especially for crude oil and natural gas.

The *other reserves* category, representing crude oil and natural gas, includes resources which are less known and less quantified than *proved reserves*, but are, nonetheless, estimated as reserves. Economic and technical recoverability are assumed, but with less certainty. In this sense, the indicated component of *other reserves* shares common ground with Categories C through N for coal, which command less certainty of recoverability because they would require price increments to be minable. Underlying any similarities between crude oil and natural gas reserves and *recoverable reserves* of coal, however, is the issue of grade or quality. The grade of crude oil and natural gas is directly measured and factored into economic reserve determinations. For coal, quality is largely undocumented and projected from sampling in known areas. Minimum acceptable selling prices are projected for future coal mining and anticipated physical conditions, but attainable prices and recoverability are less certain than for *other reserves* of crude oil and natural gas because the quality of the coal is extrapolated.

The *reserves* category for uranium, as a whole, is roughly equivalent to the various *reserves* categories for crude oil and natural gas. The *estimated additional resources* and the *speculative resources* of uranium, on the other hand, are estimated without consideration of the economics of exploration and exploitation. The EAR and SR are undiscovered resources and do not achieve the geologic assurance of a reserve base. As with crude oil and natural gas, a reserve base for uranium would be superfluous considering the detailed data collected in uranium resource assessment.

Geologic and Market Differences

Crude oil and natural gas in conventional reservoirs occur as low-specific-gravity fluids which, given the right circumstances, migrate upward along fractures and faults and through overlying permeable rocks. Some of the crude oil and natural gas accumulates in traps—sub-surface zones confined by impermeable rocks so configured as to retain them. Crude oil and natural gas are relatively valuable and readily marketable as fuels, lubricants, and chemical feedstocks. They are adaptable to a wide variety of shipping modes and are easy to use. The accessibility of crude oil and natural gas to markets is relatively certain, but locating reserves is uncertain.

Exploration for crude oil and natural gas is expensive and the chance of failure great. Until actual drilling takes place and a reservoir is found and evaluated, there is considerable uncertainty about finding crude oil or natural gas in even a very promising area. Once a deposit is found, what remains to be proven is the volume discovered, its value, and the best techniques for maximizing recovery. As a result of this high-risk situation, *proved reserves* of crude oil and natural gas have had their presence and recoverability thoroughly documented. Given the high reliability of *proved reserves* and the gap in degree of certainty between *proved* and *other reserves*, there is no rationale for a reserve base, as in coal.

By contrast, coal deposits usually occur in fixed beds, or layers, among stratified sedimentary rocks. In the eastern and central United States, these deposits generally extend over significant areas as relatively flat-lying tabular deposits. In the western United States, there are a few areas of relatively flat-lying, laterally-extensive

coal deposits—for example, subbituminous coal in some parts of the Powder River Basin of Wyoming and Montana and lignites in the Fort Union region of North Dakota and Montana. Most western deposits, however, occur either in deep basins, in which current mining is found only at the borders of the basin, or in deposits along the fronts of ancient seaways, which tend to be elongated or lenticular, pinching out within a quarter mile to less than 2 miles.

The presence and size of most coal deposits have been estimated from relatively few data points. The *demonstrated reserve base* of coal was developed to impose standards on coal resource estimates in order to allow comparability among estimates and serve as a consistent basis for reserve estimates at a National level. The sources of data for the first DRB,³ published in 1974, were pre-existing and, in many cases, quite old published studies and Government file data. In many areas these old data still provide the only available basis for the DRB.

As is the case with coal quality, there is a dearth of data for the factors that govern actual access to DRB resources and economic recoverability of those resources as reserves. Coal accessibility and recovery rates are imputed indirectly and economic minability and market factors are estimated and extrapolated in EIA's Resource Allocation and Mine Costing model. Field data for coal quality and accessibility are being integrated into DRB estimates only in the recent revision program.⁴

In contrast to crude oil, natural gas, and coal, uranium ore grades are of extremely low concentration. U.S. production has come from ores ranging from 0.05 percent U_3O_8 to 0.50 percent U_3O_8 . Potential resources have a minimum concentration of 0.01 percent U_3O_8 . Government assessment of uranium reserves involves analyses of borehole gamma ray logs supplied by companies and chemical assays of core samples. Exploration for uranium deposits includes targets both near the surface and several thousand feet deep. Techniques include measurement of radioactivity in drilled holes, logging of boreholes with geophysical techniques, detailed geologic mapping, geochemical surveys, and analysis of borehole cuttings and drill cores.

Uranium deposits occur in several modes: dispersed in sandstone host rocks, in mineralized breccias⁵ associated

³ U.S. Bureau of Mines, *Demonstrated Coal Reserve Base of the United States on January 1, 1974*, Mineral Industry Surveys (Washington, DC, June 1974).

⁴ The EIA's Coal Reserves Data Base Program began in 1990 and enlists State geological surveys to participate in DRB revisions and to include State field data on coal resource mapping and coal quality and rank. Still, data on coal quality and rank tend to be significantly more sparse than physical coal measurement points.

⁵ Rock fragments bound together by a mineral cement.

with the solution and collapse of geologic structures, as veins and fracture fillings in metamorphic and granitic rocks, and as low-grade deposits in volcanic rock. Uranium is associated with other metals, such as vanadium, copper, selenium, molybdenum, beryllium, and chromium, and is often recovered as a byproduct of phosphate mining. "Conventional" mining is done both underground and by open-pit methods, and significant "nonconventional" mining is done using *in situ* solution methods.

Resource and Reserve Data that Are Often Compared

The resource and reserve data for crude oil, natural gas, and coal are most frequently compared because they are

fossil fuels that compete for some of the same markets. Since they are based on operator data and field experience, *proved reserves* of crude oil and natural gas (Table FE1) are good measures of the known short-term domestic supplies in the ground. *Proved reserves* are reevaluated annually in terms of prices, operating and development costs, and production performance. With the availability of imported oil and natural gas, domestic proved reserves show a limited short-term response to changes in prices, development costs, national policies and taxes, and technologies. Overall, however, the trend in *proved reserves* has been downward. Between 1984 and 1992, crude oil *proved reserves* declined by 16 percent from 28.4 billion barrels to 23.7 billion barrels. Dry natural gas *proved reserves* declined by 18 percent from 201.5 trillion cubic feet in 1982 to 165.0 trillion cubic feet in 1992.⁶

Table FE1. Commonly Cited Published Resource Estimates for Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Coal, and Uranium

Crude Oil^a (billion barrels)	Proved Reserves (12/31/93)	<	Reserves (Proved + Indicated + Inferred) (12/31/86)	<	Remaining Recoverable Resources ^b (12/31/86)
	23.0		45.7		140
Dry Natural Gas (trillion cubic feet)	Proved Reserves (12/31/93)	<	Reserves (Proved + Indicated + Inferred) (12/31/86)	<	Remaining Recoverable Resources ^b (12/31/86)
	162.4		264.0		1,188
Coal (billion short tons)	Recoverable Reserves (1/1/92)	<	Demonstrated Reserve Base (1/1/92)	<	Identified Resources (1/1/74)
	264.7		475.6		1,730.9
Uranium (12/31/93) (million pounds U ₃ O ₈ at \$30 per pound)	Reserves	+	Estimated Additional Resources	+	Speculative Resources
	292		2,200		1,330

^aExcludes natural gas liquids (including lease condensates).

^bIncludes estimates of undiscovered and unconventional resources.

Notes: Appearance of data categories in this table does not imply equivalence. This table illustrates similar-sounding data categories that are commonly cited, and the relation of these categories to others for the same resource. Categories do not correlate between coal, uranium, and those of crude oil and natural gas. A "<" indicates that the category includes the data of the category to the left. A "+" indicates that the category is separate and exclusive of the data of the category to the left.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquid Reserves, 1993 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(93) (Washington, DC, October 1994), Table 1, pp. 2-3, 8. EIA, *U.S. Coal Reserves: An Update by Heat and Sulfur Content*, DOE/EIA-0529(92) (Washington, DC, February 1993), p. 24. Averitt, Paul, *Coal Resources of the United States, January 1, 1974*, U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1412 (Washington, DC, 1975), p. 25. EIA, *Uranium Industry Annual 1993*, DOE/EIA-0478(93) (Washington, DC, September 1994), Tables 8-9.

⁶ Proved reserves of dry natural gas are cited because they constitute the source of marketable natural gas, after separation of natural gas liquids and significant levels of nonhydrocarbon gases; proved reserves are also developed for natural gas liquids associated with production from natural gas reserves but they are not reported here because they serve a different market. Data source: Energy Information Administration, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92) (Washington, DC, October 1993) p. 8.

Indicated and *inferred reserves*, along with *proved reserves*, compose the full *reserves* category for crude oil and natural gas (Table FE1). Estimates of *indicated* and *inferred reserves* are developed by DOI.⁷ Because of their uncertain economic or technical recoverability, indicated and *inferred reserves* have less near-term importance.

Remaining recoverable resources of crude oil and natural gas (Table FE1) include proved reserves, discovered and undiscovered resources, and some unconventional resources. In this context, the term "recoverable" is used to differentiate from resources preemptively considered technically or economically nonrecoverable. Only for reserves are technical and economic recoverability, as by a commercial enterprise at a profit, considered established. The locations of undiscovered recoverable resources are not known with specificity, but their existence is postulated based on experience with similar favorable geologic settings. Those resources are expressed as "risky" (unconditional)⁸ estimates determined by probabilistic methods. Although not "best practice," the associated mean value is adopted by many as a standard remaining recoverable resource estimate (Table FE1).

The *recoverable reserves* of coal, derived by applying regional accessibility and recoverability adjustments to the DRB, are often improperly compared with the *proved reserves* of crude oil and natural gas. The two categories are not comparable. *Recoverable reserves* estimate the quantity of raw DRB coal extractable at current and future mines. Data to simulate economics and minability of the deposits are sketchy. There is no survey of coal mine operators and reserve owners to evaluate the quality of the reserves. Coal resources under Federal control have not been completely assessed and fall short of the resources in the DRB. Evaluation of Federal coal reserves is hampered because many coal resource areas have been evaluated by potential lessees under proprietary data protection rules.

Committed reserves, or "reserves at active mines" (Table FE2), collected on Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report," is the published figure for coal that most nearly parallels EIA's *proved reserves producing* figure for crude oil and natural gas. In 1993, active mine operators reported 21.5 billion short tons of *committed reserves* at active mines, or a ratio of reserves to production of less

than 23. For crude oil, the EIA figure of 23.0 billion barrels of *proved reserves* (as of December 31, 1993) equates to a 9.8 reserves-to-production ratio. For natural gas, the *proved reserves* equate to a 9.1 reserves-to-production ratio.

By contrast, the *recoverable reserves* of coal (264.7 billion short tons as of January 1, 1992) would yield an apparent, but ill-founded, reserves-to-production ratio of 266 (Table FE2). *Recoverable reserves* of coal differ from *proved reserves* of crude oil or natural gas in several ways:

- The coal data include measured and indicated resources, not just proven resources.
- The coal data mostly represent anticipated accessibility and recoverability from the DRB, not detailed economic or engineering evaluations of proven reserves.
- The grade or quality of coal resources and *committed reserves* is extrapolated from available data from past field sampling and production of analogous coalbeds.
- Because *recoverable reserves* of coal are estimated mostly from regional resource studies, evaluation of potential mine properties often show that some reserves have been rendered unminable (sterilized) due to earlier mining, have been removed by unreported illegal mining, or are locally absent or unminable for geologic reasons.

The reserves-to-production ratio of uranium (Table FE2) would seem to be 94 at the 1993 rate of 3.1 million pounds domestic production.⁹ This figure must be considered, however, in the context of current prices. The 1993 domestic production was supported by pre-existing long-term contracts at a few operations, with prices set well above recent "restricted market values" ranging between \$9.00 and \$10.00 per pound of U₃O₈.¹⁰ Further, these producers often fulfill long-term contract commitments more economically by augmenting their production with cheaper imported U₃O₈. Because of confidentiality requirements, the prices of U₃O₈ production from the handful of domestic producers cannot be disclosed. Clearly, *reserves* at \$30 per pound overstate current productive capacity. EIA has kept the cutoff price

⁷ U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey, Minerals Management Service, *Estimates of Undiscovered Conventional Oil and Gas Resources in the United States—A Part of the Nation's Energy Endowment*, R.F. Mast, P.E. Martin, and others (Washington, DC, 1989).

⁸ These are estimates of the volumes of crude oil or natural gas that may exist in an area, including the possibility that the area is devoid of crude oil or natural gas. U.S. Geological Survey and Minerals Management Service, *Estimates of Undiscovered Conventional Oil and Gas Resources in the United States—A Part of the Nation's Energy Endowment*, Open-File Report (Washington, DC, 1989), p. 6.

⁹ Energy Information Administration, *Uranium Industry Annual 1993*, DOE/EIA-0478(93) (Washington, DC, September 1994), Tables 8-9.

¹⁰ Restricted market values apply to all products and services delivered in the United States as well as non-NIS-origin products and services delivered outside the United States. The NIS (Newly Independent States) data cover only: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. (NUEXCO, *NUEXCO Review*, Number 314, "Market Values Summary," (Denver, CO, October 1994), p. 1.

Table FE2. Apparent Comparative Statistics for EIA Estimates of Proved Reserve

	Crude Oil (billion barrels) (12/31/93)	Dry Natural Gas (trillion cubic feet) (12/31/93)	Coal—Reserves at Active Mines (billion short tons) (12/31/93)	Coal—Recoverable Reserves ^a (billion short tons) (1/1/92)	Uranium ^a (million pounds U ₃ O ₈ at \$30/lb.) (12/31/93)
Proved Reserve Equivalent	23.0	162.4	21.5	264.7	292
Identified Resource-to- Reserves Ratio	6.1	7.3	80.5	6.5 ^b	0 ^c
Reserves Recalculated Annually?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Reserves based on Company Data?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Reserves based on Economic and Engineering Analysis?	Yes	Yes	Mixed	No	Yes
Would Identified Resources Require Nonconventional Technologies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ^d
Is Any Current Production from Unconventional Resources?	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Estimated Industry Exploration Expenditures . . .	(1993) \$2.79 billion ^e	(e)	NA	(f)	(1993) \$11.3 million
Intensity of Institutional Resource Assessments	High	High	Low	Low	Low, Formerly High

^aRecoverable Reserves of Coal and Reserves of Uranium are based on data of combined measured and indicated reliability. These are broader than Proved Reserves, for which there is no exact equivalent in published coal and uranium data.

^bThe Identified Resource estimate for coal has not been revised since 1975.

^cThe only figure for uranium in any way equivalent to an identified resource is the reserves figure, which is equivalent to resources of measured and indicated reliability; resources of roughly inferred reliability are included along with hypothetical in estimated additional resources, but their development potential is imputed by analogy and extrapolation, making them of other than indicated classification.

^dFor uranium, the estimated additional resources component, as with reserves, assumes recovery rates and technologies analogous to those currently in use. Technologies currently in use, however, include *in situ* leaching and by-product recovery, which are not considered conventional.

^ePetroleum exploration expenditures include expenses associated with natural gas exploration. Data are based on EIA's Financial Reporting System (FRS), which covered 25 major companies in 1993, representing 52 percent of the U.S. production of crude oil and natural gas liquids and 43 percent of the natural gas production.

^fCoal exploration expenditures are not reported. Reserves are bought and sold, however, partly in relation to real and anticipated changes in coal mining profitability. In 1993, reserves held by FRS companies declined to 16.1 billion short tons, a decline of 58 percent from 1991 (and down from 54.6 billion short tons at the beginning of 1988). The reserves reported at active mines in 1993 (including medium and smaller companies) have declined by an average of 1.5 percent since 1984.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids: 1993 Annual Report*; *Coal Industry Annual 1993*; *U.S. Coal Reserves: An Update by Heat and Sulfur Content*; and *Uranium Industry Annual 1993, Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1993, Tables B1 and B22*.

high to protect the confidentiality of the few producing domestic producers and because of uncertainties over near-future capability to produce domestic U₃O₈ at lower costs owing to the closure of all operating domestic mills and consequent increases in ore transport costs.

Comparability Dilemmas

Although an ideal basis for comparing the major energy resource and reserve data is not available, analyses inevitably bring forth comparisons and influence de-

isions. *Proved reserves* of crude oil and natural gas are at their lowest point since 1949—a serious concern because dependence on imported petroleum increases as consumption trends rise. The decline in proved reserves of conventional crude oil coincides with a nearly steady decline in real crude oil prices since 1981. A decline in *proved reserves* of conventional wet natural gas has taken place while natural gas marketing and transportation have been in flux. For example, in Alabama and New Mexico, production of coalbed methane has become significant. Further, although *proved reserves* may decline,

ultimate recovery has tended to increase for crude oil and natural gas. In 1976, U.S. *proved reserves* of crude oil were 33,502 million barrels.

Cumulative production from 1977 through 1992 was 43,068 million barrels, exceeding the 1976 *proved reserves*, yet there were still *proved reserves* of 23,745 million barrels in 1992.

Each year, operators revise upward and downward the *proved reserves* of their operating fields. Old reserves are supplemented by extensions into previously assumed but unproven areas. Further increases come about because of new field discoveries or discoveries of new reservoirs in old fields. The downward trend in U.S. crude oil reserves is reinforced by relatively low domestic prices and comparatively favorable economics for exploration and reserve development abroad. The decline in *proved reserves* would be mitigated under more favorable prices, easing of exploration and drilling restrictions, or new exploration and extraction technology.

Coal resource and reserve data are subject to uncertainties that have never been assessed. No analytical data on quality or grade, costs of mining, quality/price factors, or effects of cleaning and blending are collected. Mine-level data are not available on the effects of coal-bed configuration and geologic variables on net recovery from in-place deposits. The sequence of mining and the use of longwall mining can impair or destroy the recoverability of coalbeds located above or below, but such "sterilization" of reserves cannot be quantified with available data.

For crude oil, natural gas, and uranium, historic production is well documented, but the amounts of coal mined, lost in mining, and rendered subeconomic by incomplete extraction are in part speculative.

Commercial U.S. coal production began as early as 1748, but records of coal production were not reliably kept until much later. Coal production and reserve data can be correlated for some mines, but generally not for geographically and geologically defined areas. Resources are based on broad regional assessments and most estimates of remaining resources and reserves are derived from the intersection of two data bases—the DRB and historic production/depletion—that are determined independently from incomplete information.

Uranium *reserves* are calculated from data of measured and indicated reliability (like the DRB). Economic and ore grade data and minability information for uranium

support direct estimation of *reserves* in forward cost categories. Although the data are detailed and the methodology is rigorous, EIA *reserves* of uranium are reported for a low-range price of \$30 per pound of U_3O_8 , even though current new contracts average \$9.36 per pound.¹¹ The domestic reserves of uranium that could be supported by current market prices may be as low as zero. Exploration and development drilling for domestic uranium reserves has dwindled dramatically since the late 1970's (104,353 holes drilled in 1978 versus 1,768 holes in 1992), domestic production has likewise fallen, and reserves under production and development have become less relevant to future prospects. Currently, international sources of uranium have relatively rich ore concentrations. Domestic uranium *reserves*, calculated at prices in excess of world prices, are temporarily not competitive.

Conclusions

The data for the four major energy resources in the United States are not truly compatible. A single classification scheme underlies the resource and reserve data for crude oil, natural gas, coal, and uranium, but differences in their geology and in exploration and development practices lead to marked differences in the data structures.

Data for crude oil and natural gas are generally comparable with each other because these resources have related geologic origins and occur together. Because of the scope and thoroughness of crude oil and natural gas resource and reserve assessments, they serve as a standard against which coal and uranium assessments can be evaluated. *Proved reserves of crude oil and natural gas attain a higher level of data reliability and precision than the closest equivalent for currently published uranium and coal data.*

Low (less than 10) reserves-to-production ratios for crude oil and natural gas coincide with the decreasing intensity of domestic exploration. These ratios do not mean that domestic reserves will be gone in 10 years—continuing exploration is expected to "prove up" additional reserves that compensate, more or less, for annual depletion—but, in the long term, the ratio may continue to shrink under prevalent economic and regulatory conditions.

Remaining *recoverable resources* of crude oil and natural gas are 6 to 7 times larger than *proved reserves* and are a credible indication of additional reserve potential if future domestic exploration and development are economically attractive.

¹¹ "Low-Priced Imports Depress U.S. Uranium Production," Press Release, Energy Information Administration, *EIA Reports* (Washington, DC, July 13, 1994).

Data on coal quality, mining engineering, and geology are needed to determine economic minability and produce reliable reserve estimates. The baseline *demonstrated reserve* base is lacking the engineering data, quality assays, and other economic data available for crude oil, natural gas, and uranium. *The coal data most closely equivalent to proved reserves—the recoverable reserves of coal at existing mines and at new mines at current market prices—are partly derived by merging assumed economic and quality factors with the broad data of the DRB.*

Uranium reserve data are based on detailed engineering and geologic data or on analogs which use field data on the geology of the host rocks. Although uranium reserve estimates are derived from data sufficient to evaluate the recoverability of ores at or near currently competitive market prices, such results are withheld to protect the confidentiality of the few domestic producers. *Consequently, it is not appropriate to compare published uranium reserves that use forward cost categories of \$30 per pound of U₃O₈ (more than 3 times current uranium prices) with reserves of the other major energy resources.*

Summary Highlights

U.S. coal production during the fourth quarter of 1994 totaled 260 million short tons, an increase of 8 percent over the 241 million short tons produced during the fourth quarter of 1993. Total U.S. coal production during 1994 reached a record 1,031 million short tons, 9 percent more than the 945 million short tons produced during 1993, a year marked by a seven month selective strike by the United Mine Workers of America, and 0.2 percent more than the previous U.S. annual coal production record of 1,029 million short tons set in 1990. A major factor supporting the rise in U.S. coal production continues to be the rising demand for coal by U.S. electric utilities, which accounted for 88 percent of total U.S. coal consumption in 1994.

The leading contributor to the coal production increase was West Virginia, where 1994 coal production rose by 31 million short tons to 161 million short tons, an increase of 24 percent compared with the 131 million short tons produced in 1993. Also contributing significantly to the coal production increase were Wyoming and Illinois, where 1994 production rose 26 million short tons (12 percent) and 12 million short tons (29 percent), respectively. Collectively, these three states accounted for 81 percent of the 85 million short ton increase in U.S. coal production during 1994.

The amount of U.S. coal distributed during the fourth quarter of 1994 totaled 260 million short tons, bringing the total amount of coal distributed during 1994 to a record 1,023 million short tons, 7 percent more than the 959 million short tons distributed during 1993. Compared with 1993, distribution of U.S. coal to domestic consumers rose 8 percent to 950 million short tons while foreign distribution declined 4 percent to 73 million short tons.

U.S. coal exports during the fourth quarter of 1994 totaled 19 million short tons, bringing total U.S. coal exports for 1994 to 71 million short tons, 4 percent less than 1993 total coal exports of 75 million short tons. Compared with 1993, exports of metallurgical coal during 1994 dropped 5 percent to 47 million short tons while exports of steam coal dropped 3 percent to 24 million short tons.

Steam coal exports to Europe declined 2 percent to 10.6 million short tons as declining exports to France, Germany, Portugal and the United Kingdom offset increased shipments to Denmark, Italy, Romania, and Spain. Similarly, an increase of 1 million short tons in steam coal exports to Canada was offset by a nearly identical drop in steam coal shipments to Japan.

The decline in exports of metallurgical coal was primarily attributable to decreased shipments to Canada (down 14 percent), Japan (down 10 percent), and the Netherlands (down 14 percent). Collectively, reduced metallurgical coal shipments to these three nations accounted for 85 percent of the 2.3-million-short-ton decline in total U.S. metallurgical coals exports during 1994.

The average price of U.S. coal exports during the fourth quarter of 1994 was \$39.43 per short ton, 1.5 percent above the average price of \$38.86 per short ton reported for the preceding quarter. Compared with the third quarter of 1994, the average price of U.S. steam coal exported during the fourth quarter rose 1 percent to \$34.62 per short ton, while the average price of metallurgical coal exports rose 0.7 percent to \$42.17 per short ton.

U.S. coal imports during the fourth quarter of 1994 totaled 1.9 million short tons, down 35 percent compared with imports during the fourth quarter of 1993. The total amount of coal imported by the United States during 1994 was 7.6 million short tons, up 3.8 percent compared with total 1993 coal imports 7.3 million short tons. Colombia and Venezuela continue to be the leading sources of U.S. coal imports, accounting for 64.9 percent of total 1994 imports.

The average price of coal imported during the fourth quarter of 1994 was \$31.93 per short ton, 3.3 percent above the average price of \$30.92 per short ton reported for the preceding quarter. The 1994 average price for all coal imported during the year was \$30.21 per short ton, up 1.1 percent compared with the average price of \$29.89 per short ton reported for 1993.

The amount of coal received by domestic consumers during the fourth quarter of 1994 totaled 240 million short tons, slightly less than the record 241 million short tons received during the preceding quarter. Total coal receipts during 1994 reached a record 944 million short tons, 7.2 percent more than the 881 million short tons received during 1993 and 3.6 more than the previous annual record of 912 million short tons received during 1990.

Receipts of coal by U.S. electric utilities during 1994 reached a record 832 million short tons, accounting for 88 percent of all 1994 coal receipts and representing an increase of 8.2 percent compared with electric utility receipts of 769 million short tons during 1993. Compared with 1993, coal receipts at coke plants during 1994 rose 2 percent to 32 million short

tons and receipts at other industrial plants rose 0.4 percent to 75 million short tons.

The average price of coal received by electric utilities during the fourth quarter of 1994 was \$27.35 per short ton, 2 percent below the average price of \$28.00 per short ton reported for the third quarter of 1994. The average price of coal received at coke plants during the fourth quarter of 1994 was \$46.41 per short ton, 0.6 percent above the third quarter average price of \$46.15 per short ton, while the average price for fourth quarter 1994 receipts at other industrial plants was \$32.72 per short ton, up 1.4 percent from the third quarter average price of \$32.26 per short ton.

Domestic coal consumption during the fourth quarter of 1994 totaled 223 million short tons, 9 percent below consumption of 246 million short tons during the preceding quarter, and 4 percent below consumption during the fourth quarter of 1993. The total amount of coal consumed in the U.S. during 1994 was a record 930 million short tons, surpassing by 0.4 percent the previous record of 926 million short tons set last year.

Despite a decline of 0.2 percent in the amount of electricity produced by coal-fired electric utility generating units during 1994, the amount of coal consumed by U.S. electric utilities in 1994 rose 0.4 percent to a record 817 million short tons. This unusual inverse relationship between the growth rates for coal consumption and coal-fired electricity generation reflects in part the increasing use by electric utilities of low-sulfur Western coal, particularly coal mined in Wyoming, which is also lower in heat content than the coal it is supplementing or replacing.

Evidence of this emerging coal consumption pattern, reflecting the phase-in of sulfur emission standards set by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, is provided in Table 37, which presents information on the origin of coal received by electric utilities. As shown, compared with 1993, the total amount of Wyoming coal received by U.S. electric utilities during 1994 rose 23.9 million short tons (11.8 percent) to 225.9 million short tons. Receipts of Wyoming coal by electric utilities in Missouri and Georgia increased by 5.6 million short tons and 4.1 million short tons, respectively, and accounted for 41 percent of the total

increase in the amount of Wyoming coal received by electric utilities during 1994.

Similarly, compared with 1993, receipts of Wyoming coal by electric utilities in Indiana and Illinois during 1994 increased 3.3 million short tons and 2.4 million short tons, respectively. Collectively, the increase in receipts of Wyoming coal by electric utilities in these four states during 1994 totaled 15.4 million short tons, representing an amount equal to 59.5 percent of the total 1994 increase in Wyoming coal production.

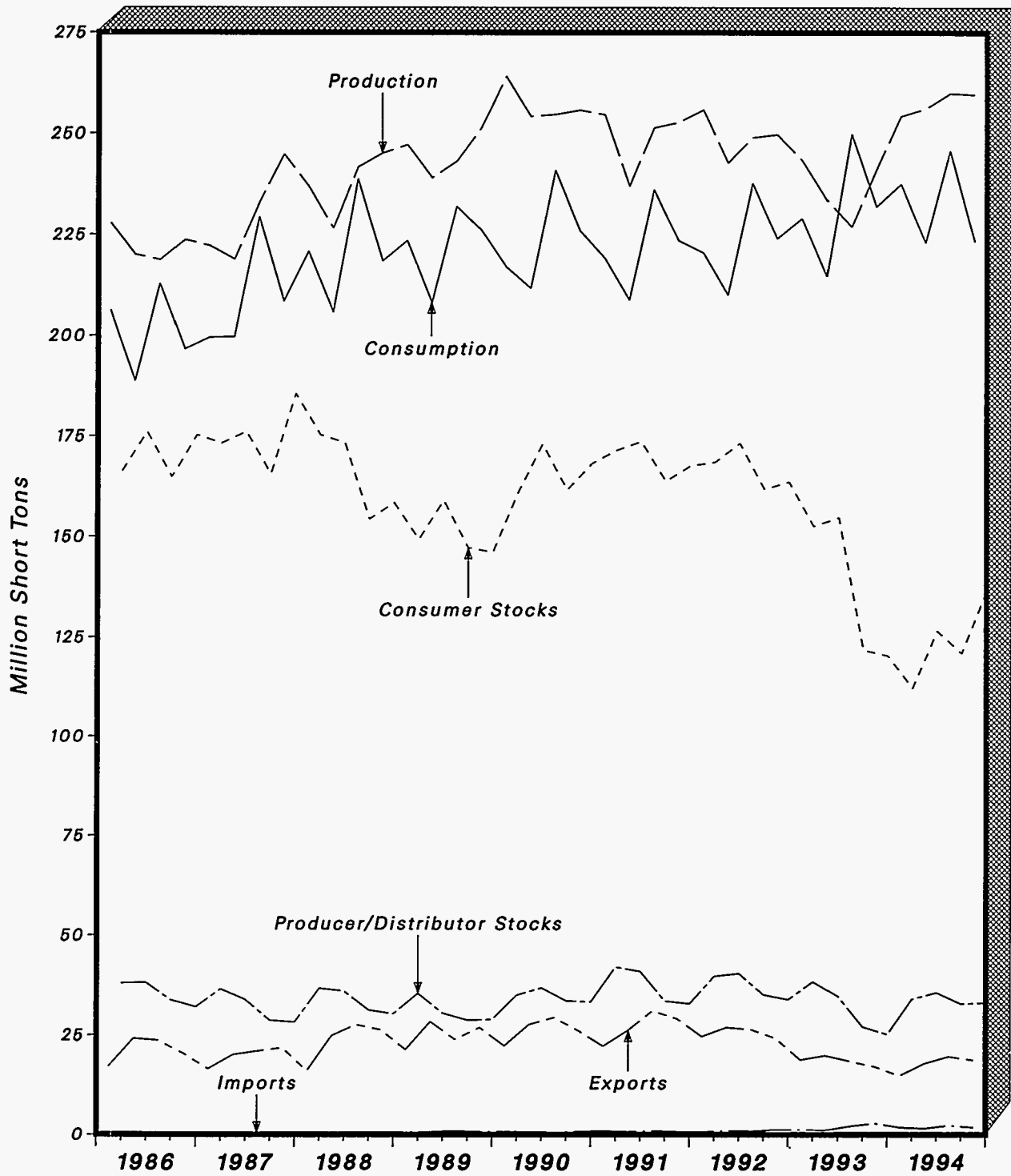
Regionally, compared with 1993, the amount of coal consumed by electric utilities in the East North Central division rose 2 percent to 183 million short tons as utilities in Illinois and Michigan continued to rely upon coal-fired generation to replace reduced generation from nuclear units. In the West North Central division, 1994 coal consumption rose 4 percent to 112 million short tons as coal-fired generation rose by a similar amount in response to increased electricity demand. Similarly, electric utility coal consumption in the Mountain division rose 4 percent to 109 million short tons as utilities increased coal-fired generation to meet rising electricity demand.

Compared with 1993, coal consumption at U.S. coke plants rose 1.3 percent to 32 million short tons and consumption at other U.S. industrial plants rose 0.1 percent to 75 million short tons. Coal use by residential and commercial consumers during 1994 declined 3 percent to 6 million short tons.

Stocks of coal held by U.S. coal producers and distributors at the close of 1994 totaled 33 million short tons, an increase of 31 percent compared with stocks at year-end 1993. By comparison, year-end 1994 stocks held by all domestic consumers rose 13 percent to 136 million short tons. Coal stocks held by electric utilities accounted for virtually all of this increase, rising 14 percent to 127 million short tons from 111 million short tons at the close of 1993.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1995, (DOE/EIA-0226(95/03)); *Monthly Energy Review*, December 1994 (DOE/EIA-0035(94/12)).

Figure 1. Quarterly U.S. Coal Production, Imports, Consumption, Exports, and Stocks, 1986-1994



Note: Each increment represents end-of-quarter data.
 Sources, Production: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report" and Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production;" U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Form 7000-2, "Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report;" and State mining agency coal production reports; Imports: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Monthly Report IM 145;" Producer and Distributor Stocks: EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report;" Exports: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Monthly Report EM 545;" Consumption and Consumer Stocks: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants;" Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly;" and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Table 1. U.S. Coal Production, Imports, Consumption, Exports, and Stocks, 1986-1994
(Thousand Short Tons)

Year and Quarter	Production	Imports	Producer and Distributor Stocks ¹	Consumption	Exports	Consumer Stocks ¹	Losses and Unaccounted For ²
1986 January - March	227,974	485	38,024	206,233	17,245	166,398	3,925
April - June	220,001	576	38,148	188,673	24,170	176,018	-2,010
July - September	218,681	537	33,804	212,671	23,687	164,885	-1,663
October - December	223,659	614	32,093	196,654	20,416	175,226	-1,427
Total	890,315	2,212		804,231	85,518		-1,175
1987 January - March	222,199	331	36,560	199,523	16,576	173,173	4,017
April - June	218,823	483	33,939	199,627	20,113	176,037	-677
July - September	232,958	475	28,775	229,397	21,033	165,598	-1,395
October - December	244,782	459	28,321	208,394	21,885	185,459	-4,445
Total	918,762	1,747		836,941	79,607		-2,499
1988 January - March	236,889	542	36,764	220,787	16,061	175,279	2,320
April - June	226,645	587	36,079	205,735	24,900	173,308	-746
July - September	241,622	437	31,360	238,672	27,691	154,331	-607
October - December	245,109	567	30,418	218,448	26,371	158,413	-2,283
Total	950,265	2,134		883,642	95,023		-1,316
1989 January - March	247,179	531	35,508	223,486	21,429	149,238	6,882
April - June	239,022	687	30,598	208,025	28,445	159,013	-1,628
July - September	243,060	925	28,848	232,026	23,991	147,165	1,566
October - December	251,468	708	29,000	226,163	26,949	146,087	-9
Total	980,729	2,851		889,699	100,815		6,811
1990 January - March	264,184	735	35,099	217,014	22,383	160,782	4,727
April - June	254,279	674	36,895	211,666	27,733	173,061	1,479
July - September	254,760	514	33,659	240,821	29,497	161,639	-387
October - December	255,853	776	33,418	225,978	26,191	168,210	-1,870
Total	1,029,076	2,699		895,480	105,804		3,949
1991 January - March	254,746	938	42,162	219,208	22,318	171,485	2,140
April - June	237,006	730	41,054	208,757	26,214	173,663	1,696
July - September	251,438	984	33,628	236,093	31,197	163,860	2,360
October - December	252,794	738	32,971	223,562	29,239	167,711	-2,464
Total	995,984	3,390		887,621	108,969		3,731
1992 January - March	255,956	679	39,853	220,594	24,731	168,632	3,507
April - June	242,735	1,043	40,513	210,037	27,010	173,270	1,434
July - September	249,055	882	35,198	237,698	26,481	161,878	2,464
October - December	249,799	1,199	33,993	224,093	24,294	163,692	2,002
Total	997,545	3,803		892,421	102,516		9,407
1993 January - March	243,417	1,213	38,453	229,165	18,870	152,619	3,208
April - June	233,750	1,093	34,827	214,820	19,946	154,842	1,479
July - September	227,131	2,142	27,183	249,872	18,522	121,909	1,457
October - December	241,127	2,861	25,284	232,087	17,181	120,458	-1,930
Total	945,424	7,309		925,944	74,519		4,213
1994 January - March	254,381	1,850	34,139	237,565	14,877	112,221	3,169
April - June	256,312	1,577	35,758	223,114	17,940	126,649	789
July - September	260,137	2,304	32,955	245,744	19,704	121,086	5,359
October - December	259,820	1,853	33,219	223,478	18,838	136,459	3,720
Total	1,030,649	7,584		929,901	71,359		13,037

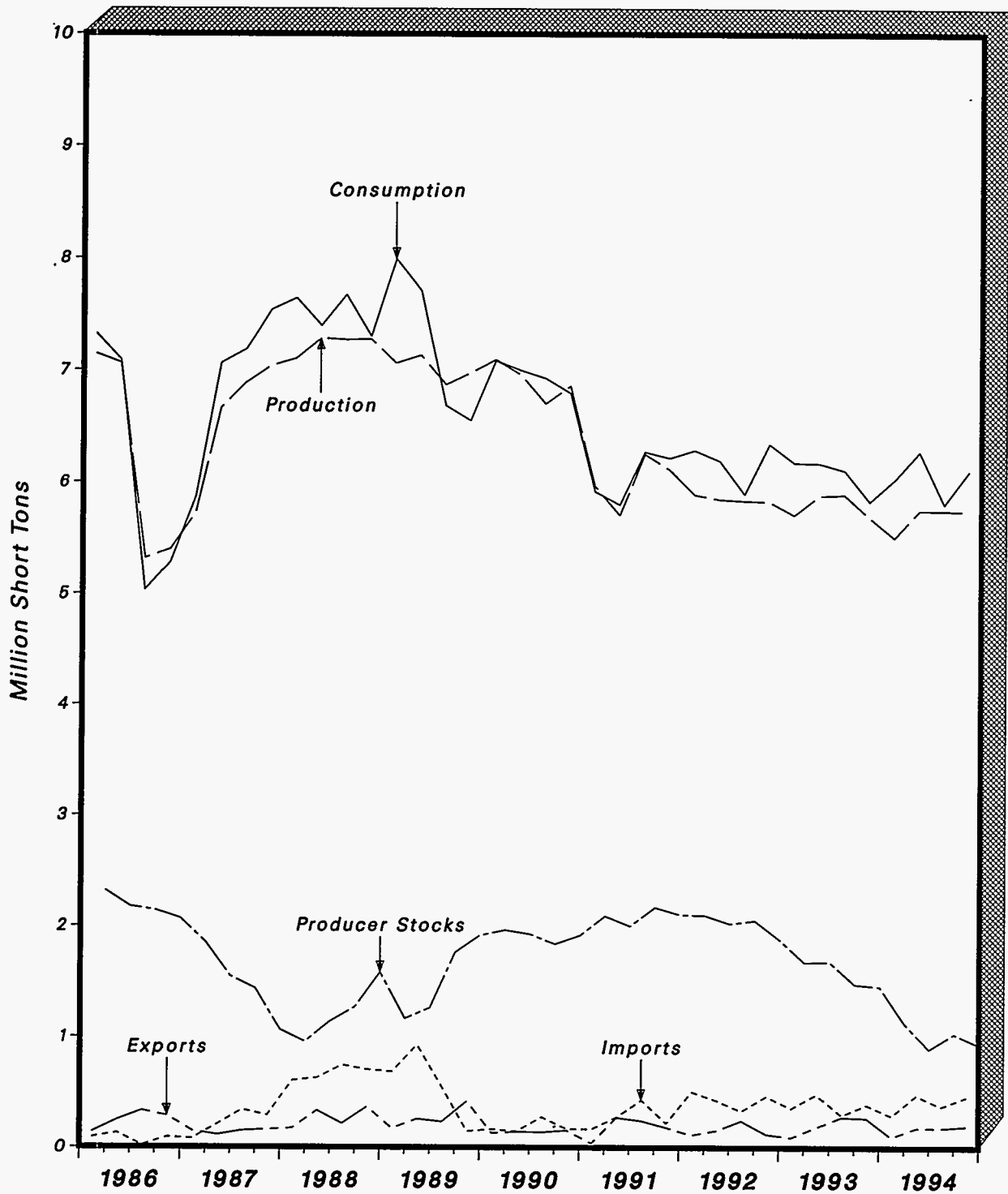
¹ Reported as of the last day of the quarter.

² Losses and Unaccounted For equals production plus imports minus the change in producer and distributor stocks minus consumption minus exports minus the change in consumer stocks.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. See Technical Note 1 for differences between production and distribution.

Sources: • Production: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report" and Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Form 7000-2, "Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports; • Imports: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145" • Producer and Distributor Stocks: EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report" • Exports: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545" • Consumption and Consumer Stocks: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants"; Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly"; and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Figure 2. U.S. Coke Production, Imports, Consumption, Exports, and Stocks, 1986-1994



Note: Each increment represents end-of-quarter data.
 Sources: Production, Consumption, and Producer and Distributor Stocks: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-6, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly;" Exports: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Monthly Report EM 545;" Imports: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Monthly Report IM 145."

Table 2. U.S. Coke Production, Imports, Consumption, Exports, and Stocks, 1986-1994
(Thousand Short Tons)

Year and Quarter	Production	Imports	Producer and Distributor Stocks ¹	Consumption ²	Exports
1986 January - March	7,145	91	2,319	7,330	140
April - June	7,061	129	2,174	7,088	247
July - September	5,315	17	2,141	5,033	332
October - December	5,396	92	2,066	5,278	285
Total	24,917	329		24,729	1,004
1987 January - March	5,719	80	1,853	5,863	149
April - June	6,661	209	1,546	7,063	113
July - September	6,886	342	1,436	7,187	151
October - December	7,038	291	1,064	7,540	161
Total	26,304	922		27,654	574
1988 January - March	7,103	606	956	7,643	174
April - June	7,288	630	1,140	7,400	335
July - September	7,274	746	1,271	7,672	216
October - December	7,279	706	1,583	7,305	368
Total	28,945	2,688		30,021	1,093
1989 January - March	7,063	687	1,167	7,992	173
April - June	7,134	929	1,264	7,708	259
July - September	6,870	546	1,763	6,684	234
October - December	6,978	149	1,919	6,551	420
Total	28,045	2,311		28,935	1,085
1990 January - March	7,096	167	1,965	7,085	132
April - June	6,961	148	1,929	7,001	144
July - September	6,701	278	1,840	6,929	140
October - December	6,859	171	1,918	6,795	157
Total	27,617	765		27,811	572
1991 January - March	5,967	168	2,093	5,920	40
April - June	5,706	277	2,003	5,800	273
July - September	6,256	432	2,172	6,275	244
October - December	6,117	222	2,107	6,221	183
Total	24,046	1,099		24,216	740
1992 January - March	5,892	508	2,101	6,290	116
April - June	5,850	430	2,027	6,197	157
July - September	5,837	333	2,055	5,897	245
October - December	5,831	468	1,883	6,347	124
Total	23,410	1,739		24,731	642
1993 January - March	5,711	360	1,678	6,181	95
April - June	5,885	485	1,683	6,176	189
July - September	5,894	297	1,481	6,113	280
October - December	5,692	392	1,461	5,834	271
Total	23,182	1,534		24,303	835
1994 January - March	5,507	292	1,090	6,072	99
April - June	5,753	479	897	6,242	182
July - September	5,680	377	997	5,775	182
October - December	5,746	463	936	6,073	198
Total	22,686	1,612		24,163	660

¹ Reported as of the last day of the quarter.

² Consumption is equal to production plus imports plus/minus the change in producer and distributor stocks minus exports.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: • Production, Consumption, and Producer and Distributor Stocks: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly" • Imports: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145" and • Exports: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545".

Industry Developments

Secretary's visit to China. U.S. Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary visited China in February 1995 to offer help to that country's energy industry and solicit business for American energy firms. About 50 business executives accompanied her on the trip.

The U.S. business executives accompanying Secretary O'Leary were attracted by the enormous size of China's energy needs. China is expected to add 100,000 megawatts of power-generating capacity by the year 2000 and invest approximately \$100 billion to finance these projects, which include coal-burning plants, liquefied natural gas terminals and gas-fired turbines, nuclear plants, oil exploration projects, natural gas pipelines, and upgraded oil refineries. At least six major power plant projects involving American companies are awaiting approval by the Chinese State Planning Commission. Most of the projects will be constructed by the Chinese, who have developed a domestic industry capable of building nearly 10,000 megawatts of new capacity a year. However, China still needs foreign help to provide additional investment capital as well as certain types of technical expertise.

Coal, which supplies 75 percent of the country's energy needs, is at the heart of China's present and long-term energy planning. With huge coal reserves, and oil production peaking, it will be dependent on coal for the foreseeable future. China's coal industry currently employs 7 million workers and plans to expand production by opening another 50 to 100 mines within the next 3 to 5 years. Much of the coal is located in the inland provinces, far from the biggest industrial and population centers along the coast, presenting a transportation problem. China's strategy is to build mine-mouth power plants and transmit the energy through power lines, alleviating railroads already choked with other traffic. American companies currently are working on several of these projects.¹

Salvaging Waste Coal. A technology is being developed that has the potential to produce a cost-effective method of cleaning fine coal, a by-product of coal preparation plant processes, which would permit its use by power plants. Research is being conducted by the Pittsburgh Energy Technology Center (PETC) at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale under grants from the Illinois Clean Coal Institute and the U.S. Department of Energy.

Fine coal contains as much as 60 percent to 70 percent carbon. Traditionally, it has been discarded by coal-preparation plants because the fine coal contains impurities such as clay and pyrites that produce sulfur dioxide when burned. The average coal preparation plant processes 1,500 tons of coal per hour. Roughly 10 percent of this is powdery fine coal. A coal preparation plant operating 16 hours a day discards 2,400 tons of potential energy, according to researchers.

To remove the impurities and reclaim the fine coal, the scientists at PETC are exploring the use of a technique called "column flotation." In this process, the fine coal is mixed with water and injected into a cylindrical container (or column) where the mixture is agitated into a froth. The goal is to perfect the process so that the impurities are removed, and the resulting slurry is a usable, combustible fuel product. If this method proves successful, PETC scientists believe it could reclaim up to \$10 million worth of fine coal currently being wasted by preparation plants in the United States.²

Northeast Ozone Transport Commission. The Northeast Ozone Transport Commission (NOTC) is an advisory panel made up of members of individual State energy offices in the Washington - Boston corridor. They undertake studies of the environmental impact of greenhouse gas emissions and make recommendations to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), who administers the control program.

At the end of 1994, NOTC decided to impose tough controls on NO_x emissions from stationary sources in the Northeast, to go into effect in 1999. Coal-fired power plants would be affected under the urban smog provision of the 1990 Clean Air Act. NOTC's data, derived from atmospheric models, prompted recommendations that NO_x emissions be reduced by 55 percent along the Atlantic seaboard in general, and by 65 percent in the heavily polluted corridor running from Washington to Boston. Although these stipulations are generally aimed at the greater pollution problem of vehicle exhausts, and probably aren't tough enough to prompt the shut down or fuel conversion of coal-burning plants in the region, there is a caveat. If further air modeling, which will be completed in 1998, shows these reductions won't get the region into ozone attainment, then a much harsher 75-percent reduction will be imposed in 2003. This

¹ "O'Leary Sees Under-Electrified China a Promising Market for U.S.," *Washington Post* (Washington, DC, February 21, 1995).

² "Wasted Coal May Be Salvaged," *Coal Trade & Transportation* supplement to *The Journal of Commerce* (New York, NY, January 19, 1995).

provision will most certainly have an adverse effect on coal use in the region.

The NOTC met in early March of this year, with the intent of possibly expanding the control program in its entirety into every State east of the Mississippi River. Many of the Nation's coal-fired generating plants are located in the Ohio Valley and much of the NO_x emitted from those plants drifts into the Northeast. The EPA, which has the power to impose NOTC controls in the East, is giving the idea of a wider geographic control area a closer look.³

Future Coal Import Option at Panama City, FL. Two studies being conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers could affect the expansion of terminal facilities at the port of Panama City, Florida. Seeking to deepen its harbor to allow for the docking of Panamax-size ocean vessels, the Port Authority of Panama City enlisted the help of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to draft a feasibility study that would include increasing the depth of the entrance to the harbor from 32 feet to 40 feet. The Mobile, Alabama district office is conducting the study, with the final review to be conducted in Washington DC, at the Corps' headquarters. If the project can be justified, it may still be as much as 10 years away from reality.

The other study under consideration by the Port Authority and the Corps of Engineers, is a set of options for receiving foreign shipments of coal at Panama City. These options would include: a midstream loading operation where coal would be transloaded from ocean vessels to barges within the harbor, and offloading coal to stockpiles at the dock, for later transloading onto barges or railcars, or both. Once a preliminary study is completed, port authority sources feel that they will have a better idea of which option(s) to pursue.

If either of these studies leads to development, Panama City would become a more prominent port on Florida's Gulf coast.⁴

BLM Proposes Change To Mining Unit Criteria. The U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) issued a proposal for changing parts of Federal regulations governing the issuance of Logical Mining Unit (LMU) status for Federal coal leases. The proposal, which appeared in the Federal Register of December 28, 1994, has three purposes: (1) Ensure that LMU's are approved only to develop Federal coal resources in an efficient, economical, and orderly manner, and not just to extend diligent development periods. This would bring the regulations more in line with the goals of the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act (FCLAA) and the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA); (2) Clarify the definition of "producing", which determines how lessees holding

current Federal leases are qualified to apply for new MLA leases under the law; and (3) Remove the provision that allows for an extension of the 3-year deadline for submission of resource recovery and protection plans.

The BLM's policy has long been that the granting of Federal leases is designed to ensure the productive use of coal resources on Federal land, and that leases should not be granted merely for speculative holding. Lessees are required, as a matter of "diligent development," to produce coal (or other minerals) at a federally approved threshold from each lease within a period of 10 years. As a practical matter, the Government has permitted the combination of two or more Federal leases into logical mining units. Within the LMU combination, all leases are considered a single entity, so that coal mining on one lease can count towards "diligent development" of each of the individual leases. BLM is concerned that in some circumstances the existing regulations could be used to circumvent the FCLAA production requirements. However, regulations governing the beginning of an LMU's diligent development period should be continued without change, BLM noted. BLM has determined, however, that if a lease-holder has not met its diligent development requirement 8 years after the effective date, its lease can be included in a new LMU only where it is actively pursuing development on some portion of the proposed LMU. This requirement will help ensure that new LMU's are issued only for the originally intended purposes, and not for speculation. Under the current regulations, an LMU's diligent development period starts either on the effective date of the LMU or the effective date of the most current Federal lease, depending on the age and status of the leases to be included in the LMU.

BLM also seeks to clarify the definition of "producing" coal as it applies to diligent development requirements by focusing on the concept of actually removing, processing, and transporting coal from a Federal lease. The agency also specifies how it will treat certain exceptions to the production requirements and, in general, that it will limit suspension of production for only 3-month periods. The agency also noted that it will not accept market conditions as a legitimate reason to qualify for an exception to the diligence requirements.⁵

OSM Issues Subsidence Rule. In the last week of March, the U.S. Department of Interior's Office of Surface Mining (OSM) issued a regulation covering coal operator responsibilities for damage caused by subsidence. This was a final regulation designed to meet a Congressional mandate in the 1992 Energy Policy Act. The rule requires coal operators to repair damage they cause to protected structures and to promptly replace lost domestic water supplies. The new regulations would require that coal operators

³ "NOTC Targets More Power Plants," *Coal Outlook* (Arlington, VA, March 16, 1995), p. 4.; "NO_x Standards could lead to Anti-Coal Bias," *Coal Voice* (Washington, DC, Fall 1994), p. 17.; "New NO_x Rule Expected This Spring," *Coal Transportation Report* (Washington, DC, January 23, 1995), p. 6.

⁴ "Deeper Harbor At Panama City, Fla. Would Create New Import Option," *Coal Transportation* (Washington, DC, February 6, 1995), p. 1.

⁵ "Interior Proposes Changes to Parts of Logical Mining Unit Criteria," *Coal Week* (New York, NY, January 9, 1995), p. 8.

protect homes, churches, meeting halls, and water supplies of coalfield residents from damage caused by underground mining. The repair and replacement provisions apply to damage caused by all underground coal mining conducted since October 1992, when the Energy Policy Act became law.

The significant provisions of the rule include: (1) Limiting the scope of the damage to residential property and community structures. Commercial buildings and pipelines, agricultural, industrial and commercial water supplies would be excluded; (2) Longwall operators would be granted certain exceptions to damage prevention requirements under a section of surface mining law dealing with subsidence; and (3) The rule would not apply to damage done to gas and oil pipelines. OSM is conducting a review, however, to assess the impact of underground coal mine subsidence on gas and oil pipelines, prior to any possible rule amendments in the area.

The regulation was published in the Federal Register, March 31, 1995.⁶

Emissions Allowance Trading News. SO₂ emission allowance prices in dollars per ton for March 1995 averaged \$130.15 dollars per ton for bids, \$135.33 dollars per ton for offers and \$134.13 dollars per ton for trades. These allowance prices show a continued downward trend from April 1994, when bids were \$146 per ton and offers were \$175 per ton.

Electric Utilities are increasingly encouraging coal suppliers to bundle sulfur dioxide emission allowances with bids. The bundling of emission allowances would permit utilities to use mid-to-high sulfur coal and still be in compliance with the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments. Coal bundling could make midwestern coal cost effective for utilities whose units are not in compliance. Utilities that have recently been encouraging coal bids bundled with SO₂ allowances include: Big Rivers Electric, Dayton Power & Light, East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Cincinnati Gas & Electric and PSI Energy.

On March 17, 1995, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently held its third annual auction of SO₂ emissions allowances. The auction was hosted for EPA by the Chicago Board of Trade. The biggest overall purchaser at the auction was Duke Power, which bought 17,750 allowances in the spot auction (35.1 percent of the total); 25,000 in the 6-year advance auction (98.4 percent of the total); and 50,383 in the 7-year advance auction (50.2 percent of the total). The utility said that it plans to acquire large numbers of allowances during the remainder of the 1990's to prepare for compliance with Phase II of the

1990 Clean Air Act Amendments acid rain reduction rules.

On March 17, 1995, the EPA awarded its third set of bonus SO₂ allowances (1,310) from the Conservation and Renewable Energy Reserve (CRER) to 10 utilities. The CRER is a pool of 300,000 allowances set aside to reward utilities for voluntarily adopting efficiency and renewable measures prior to acid rain reduction program compliance deadlines. Before a utility can earn bonus allowances, its State public utility commission must have policies in place that make energy conservation measures as profitable as energy supply activities.

Congress established the CRER in the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments to help overcome traditional ratemaking and planning policy barriers to the aggressive use of energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. To date, EPA has awarded 4,181 CRER allowances to 23 utilities.⁷

Westmoreland Emerges From Bankruptcy. Westmoreland Coal Company announced in January 1995 that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) had dropped "bankruptcy" footnotes from its listing of the company's stock (see Industry Developments, Quarterly Coal Report, July-September 1994). This was an acknowledgement that the coal company had completed all the prescribed steps under its court-approved reorganization plan, and has now emerged from Chapter 11 protection. Westmoreland was the 24th largest coal-producing company in the U.S. in 1993.⁸

State Legislative News. In February 1995, the Indiana State Senate voted 48-0 in support of clean-coal technology legislation that would help preserve the State's high-sulfur coal industry. The measure now goes to the House of Representatives where similar approval is expected by early spring. Senate Bill 236 would empower an arm of the State government to issue up to \$40 million in bonds for clean-coal technology projects. The legislation was drafted at the request of Alcoa Aluminum, which wants to use \$35 million to assist in the construction of an advanced Noxso Corp. scrubber at Alcoa's Warrick power plant near Yankeetown, IN. Noxso received a \$40 million grant from the U.S. Department of Energy to help finance the project. A similar bill passed the House last year but the General Assembly adjourned before it could be voted on in the Senate.

The Montana Coal Council reports that HB 343 passed the House and was sent to the Senate prior to the mid-session break. The bill would exempt coal companies from having to pay a severance tax on coal processed to reduce its sulfur content by 25 percent or

⁶ "OSM Issues Limited Subsidence Rule; Pipeline Safety Study in Progress," *Coal Week* (New York, NY, April 3, 1995), p. 8

⁷ "Cantor Fitzgerald EBS SO₂ Allowance Prices," *Utility Environment Report* (New York, NY, March 31, 1995), p. 3.; "EPA Allowance Auction Prices Average \$130; Duke Power Is Biggest Purchaser," *Utility Environment Report* (New York, NY, March 31, 1995), p. 1.; "Utilities Increasingly Seeking Coal Bids Bundled with SO₂ Allowances," *Utility Environment Report* (New York, NY, March 3, 1995), p. 4.; "EPA Gives 10 Utilities 1,319 Bonus SO₂ Allowances From Reserve," *Utility Environment Report* (New York, NY, March 31, 1995), p. 9.

⁸ "Westmoreland Emerges From Chapter 11: Stock Exchange Erases Bankruptcy Note," *Coal Week*, (New York, NY, January 16, 1995), p. (New York, NY, January 16, 1995), p. 2.; *Coal Industry Annual 1993* (DOE/EIA-0584(93)), Table 14, p. 23.

to boost the coal's Btu content significantly. Supporters of the bill said it would encourage processing facilities such as the one at the Colstrip power plant, and would stimulate employment. Critics argued for a reduction not an exemption. This type of coal is in greater demand because utilities seek upgraded fuels for compliance with Federal clean air standards.

With a 1991 State law that protects Illinois coal in jeopardy in court, legislators are coming up with some new ways to help the State's coal industry. The General Assembly is considering several measures related to protecting in-State, high-sulfur coal. This comes after a Federal appeals court in early January upheld a lower court decision striking down the 1991 Illinois Coal Act. A sampling of the protectionist bills now pending before the legislature include:

House Bill 402 would provide a 3-percent credit against the State corporate income tax for any company investing in a project to encourage the use of Illinois coal.

House Bill 646 would allow utilities to spin off all their generating units under separate companies, which would not be under the jurisdiction of the

Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC). That would have the effect of giving the ICC less power to control what kind of coal power plants burn.

House Bill 841 would authorize the State Coal Development Board to plan and administer a program where any entity could donate SO₂ emissions credits to the State and get a 20-percent credit on the "fair market value" of those credits towards the State corporate income tax. The Board could then make those credits available to coal companies or utilities interested in using them to offset the emissions from burning Illinois high-sulfur coal.

House Bill 1531 would rescind the transportation cost recovery concession contained in the 1991 Illinois Coal Act. The Act allowed utilities for the first time to recover the cost of transporting out-of-State coal within the automatic fuel-cost pass-through they charge ratepayers. The concession was given in 1991 as a trade-off to Commonwealth Edison, a heavy user of Powder River Basin coal, in exchange for getting support for the scrubber incentive provisions. Since the scrubber incentives are now in danger due to court action, some legislators want to rescind the concession.⁹

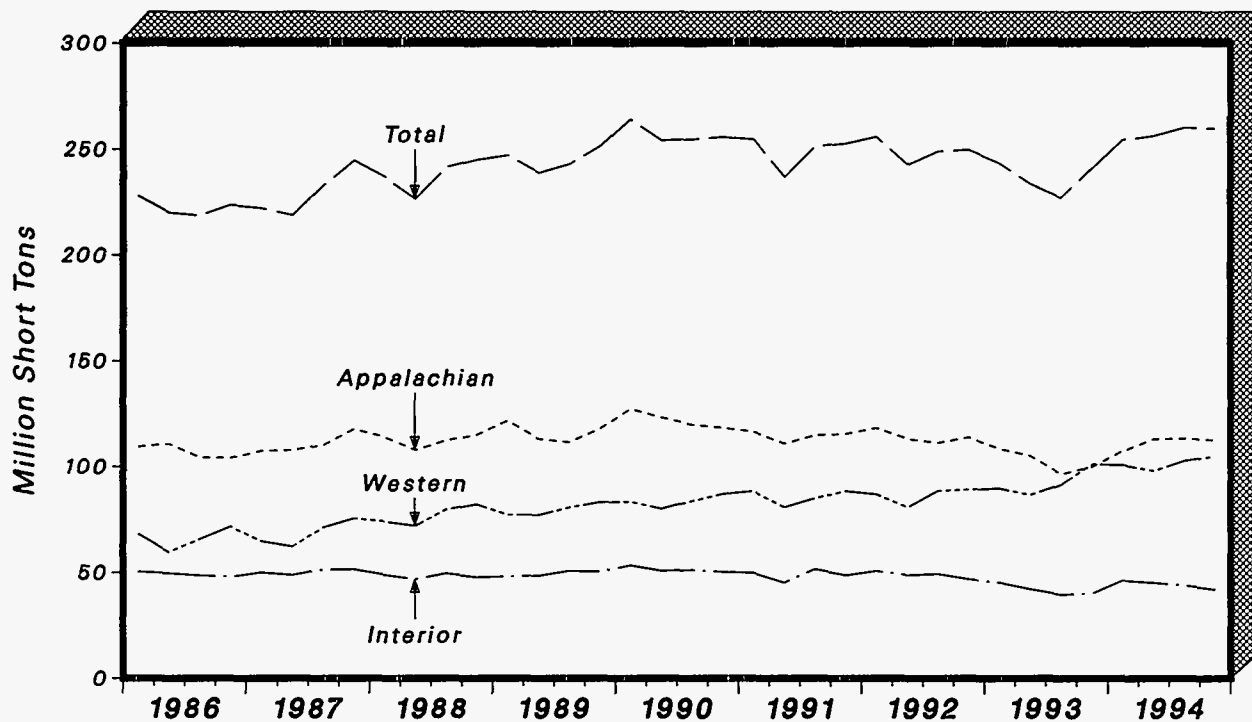
⁹ "In Brief...", *Coal Week* (New York, NY, February 27, 1995), p. 1.; "Coal Tax Exemption Bill Passes House," *Montana Coal Council* "Coal Tax Exemption Bill Passes House," *Montana Council* (Helena, MT, March 1995), p. 1.; "Illinois Legislators Mull Coal Production," *Coal Outlook* (Arlington, VA February 27, 1995), p. 2.

Production



After the topsoil and overburden are removed, a loading shovel scoops coal from a seam averaging 55 feet in thickness at the Cordero mine in Wyoming's Powder River Basin.

Figure 3. U.S. Quarterly Coal Production, 1986-1994



Note: Each increment represents end-of-quarter data.
 Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report;" and Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report;" U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Form 7000-2, "Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report;" and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 3. U.S. Coal Production, 1986-1994
 (Thousand Short Tons)

Year	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December	Year to Date
1986	227,974	220,001	218,681	223,659	890,315
1987	222,199	218,823	232,958	244,782	918,762
1988	236,889	226,645	241,622	245,109	950,265
1989	247,179	239,022	243,060	251,468	980,729
1990	264,184	254,279	254,760	255,853	1,029,076
1991	254,746	237,006	251,438	252,794	995,984
1992	255,956	242,735	249,055	249,799	997,545
1993	243,417	233,750	227,131	241,127	945,424
1994	254,381	256,312	260,137	259,820	1,030,649

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
 Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report" and Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Form 7000-2, "Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 4. Coal Production by State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Coal-Producing Region and State	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Alabama	5,695	5,525	6,190	23,285	24,768	-6.0
Alaska	443	307	397	1,545	1,601	-3.5
Arizona	3,256	4,009	3,498	13,056	12,173	7.3
Arkansas	3	6	12	25	44	-44.1
Colorado	6,047	6,352	6,528	25,249	21,886	15.4
Illinois	12,510	12,215	9,182	52,981	41,098	28.9
Indiana	7,454	7,954	7,355	31,025	29,295	5.9
Iowa	-	*	44	46	175	-73.6
Kansas	77	64	75	289	341	-15.4
Kentucky Total	40,353	41,334	38,696	160,605	156,299	2.8
Eastern	31,913	32,567	30,047	125,634	120,191	4.5
Western	8,440	8,767	8,650	34,971	36,108	-3.1
Louisiana	858	975	758	3,488	3,134	11.3
Maryland	855	943	853	3,557	3,355	6.0
Missouri	196	126	194	679	653	4.0
Montana	11,228	10,587	9,869	41,676	35,917	16.0
New Mexico	7,274	6,661	7,419	27,695	28,268	-2.0
North Dakota	8,586	7,988	8,456	32,261	31,973	.9
Ohio	6,922	7,553	7,832	29,121	28,816	1.1
Oklahoma	472	517	468	1,921	1,758	9.3
Pennsylvania Total	15,878	15,225	14,672	62,208	59,700	4.2
Anthracite	1,314	1,241	1,189	4,756	4,306	10.5
Bituminous	14,564	13,983	13,482	57,452	55,394	3.7
Tennessee	632	660	801	2,568	3,047	-15.7
Texas	12,133	13,446	13,432	52,450	54,567	-3.9
Utah	6,217	5,874	5,965	24,052	21,847	10.1
Virginia	9,246	9,674	9,573	38,448	39,317	-2.2
Washington	1,330	1,031	1,287	4,868	4,739	2.7
West Virginia Total	41,497	41,174	29,895	161,476	130,525	23.7
Northern	11,937	12,117	7,530	46,622	33,802	37.9
Southern	29,559	29,056	22,364	114,853	96,723	18.7
Wyoming	60,657	59,938	57,675	236,077	210,129	12.3
Appalachian Total	112,638	113,321	99,862	446,297	409,718	8.9
Interior Total	42,143	44,069	40,170	177,875	167,174	6.4
Western Total	105,039	102,747	101,094	406,478	368,532	10.3
East of the Miss. River	141,042	142,257	125,050	565,274	516,219	9.5
West of the Miss. River	118,778	117,880	116,077	465,376	429,205	8.4
U.S. Total	259,820	260,137	241,127	1,030,649	945,424	9.0

* Rounded to zero.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. See Technical Note 1 in Appendix C for differences between production and distribution.

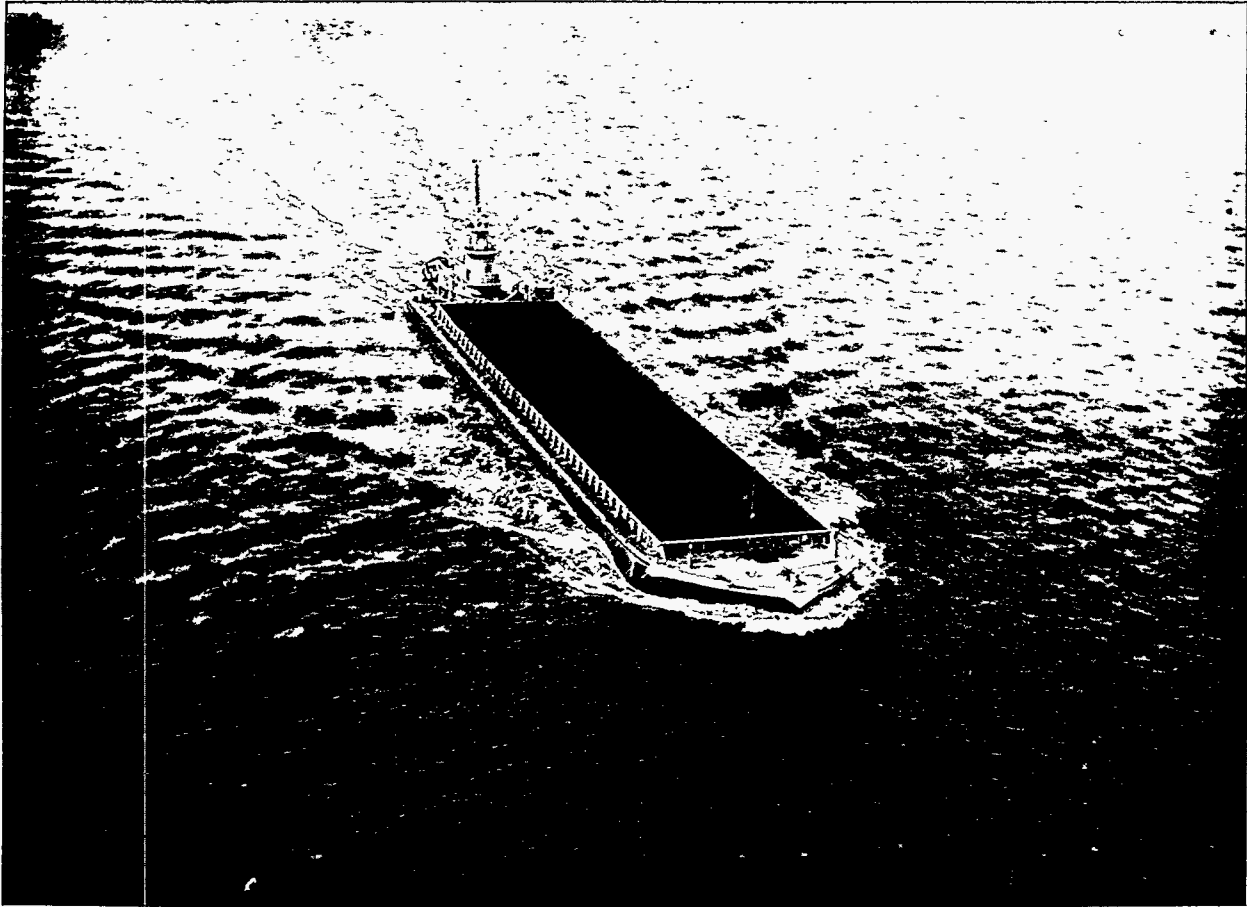
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report" and Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Form 7000-2, "Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 5. Coke and Breeze Production at Coke Plants
(Thousand Short Tons)

Production	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Coke Total	5,746	5,680	5,692	22,686	23,182	-2.1
By State						
Alabama	614	616	600	2,440	2,416	1.0
Illinois	w	w	w	w	w	w
Indiana	944	916	1,252	3,645	5,650	-35.5
Kentucky	w	w	w	w	w	w
Maryland	w	w	w	w	w	w
Michigan	w	w	w	w	w	w
New York	w	w	w	w	w	w
Ohio	532	555	568	2,197	2,073	6.0
Pennsylvania	1,977	1,958	1,896	7,766	7,301	6.4
Utah	w	w	w	w	w	w
Virginia	w	w	w	w	w	w
West Virginia	w	w	w	w	w	w
By Plant Type						
Merchant Coke Plants	810	809	804	3,244	3,209	1.1
Furnace Coke Plants	4,937	4,871	4,888	19,443	19,973	-2.7
Breeze Total	355	340	1,447	1,392	3,424	-59.4

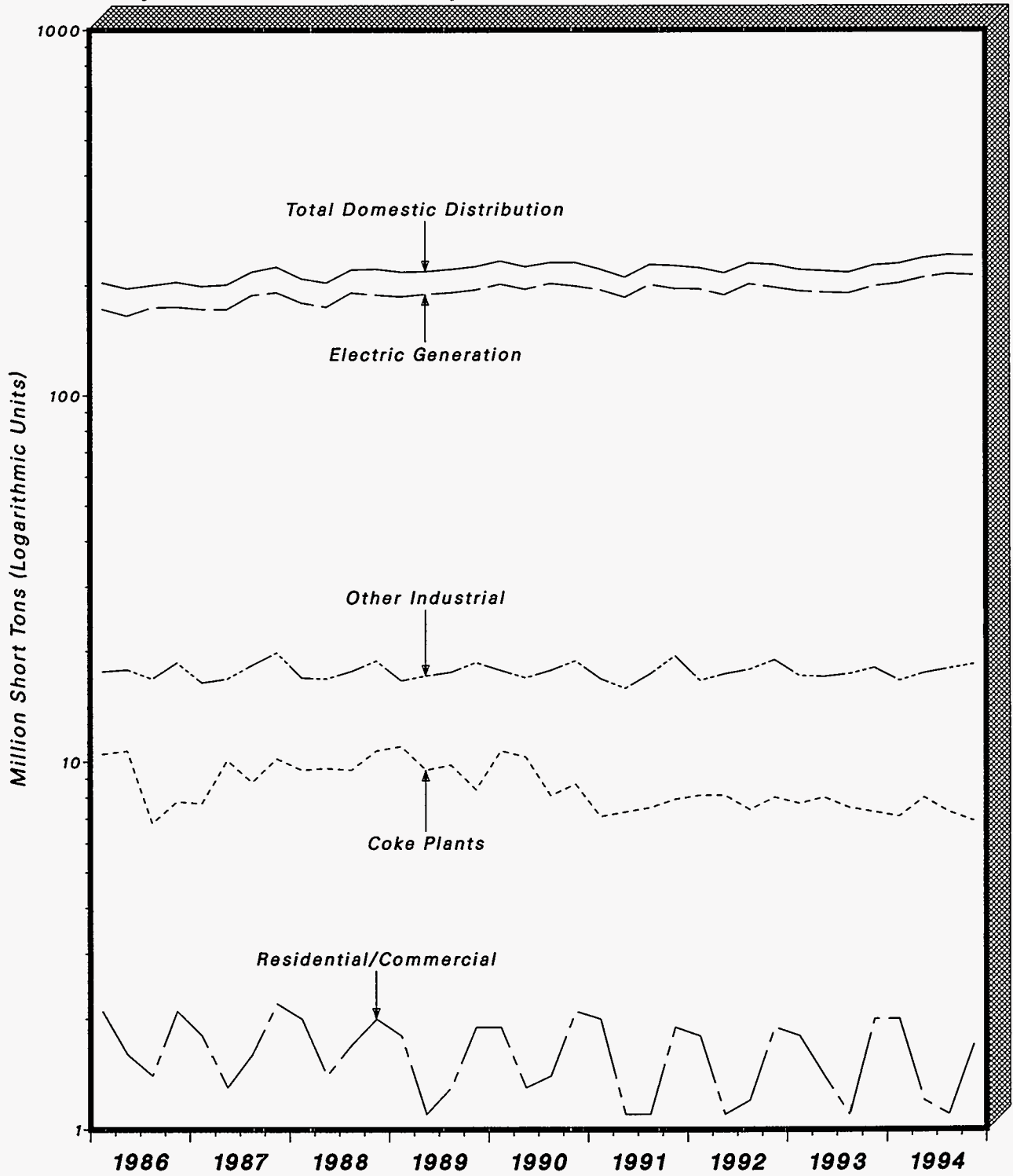
* Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly."

Distribution



A barge transports coal on the Chesapeake Bay to a Baltimore port facility. River transportation accounted for about 15 percent of all domestic shipments in 1992.

Figure 4. Quarterly Domestic Coal Distribution by End-Use Sector, 1986-1994



*Note: Each increment represents end-of-quarter data.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."*

Table 6. Distribution of U.S. Coal by Origin State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Coal-Producing Region and State	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Alabama	5,784	5,367	6,540	23,750	25,556	-7.1
Alaska	440	266	386	1,505	1,598	-5.8
Arizona	3,506	3,025	3,439	12,011	12,138	-1.0
Arkansas	4	6	6	28	25	9.1
Colorado	6,048	6,643	6,345	24,810	21,465	15.6
Illinois	12,272	12,543	9,201	51,973	42,000	23.7
Indiana	7,527	7,873	7,378	30,684	29,664	3.4
Iowa	-	*	44	46	175	-73.5
Kansas	70	75	79	282	345	-18.3
Kentucky Total	39,619	41,383	40,116	159,123	160,395	-8
Eastern	31,159	32,626	31,610	124,250	125,041	-6
Western	8,460	8,756	8,506	34,873	35,354	-1.4
Louisiana	864	956	743	3,463	3,103	11.6
Maryland	918	871	1,056	3,460	3,572	-3.1
Missouri	196	126	188	679	638	6.5
Montana	11,450	10,583	9,768	41,916	35,916	16.7
New Mexico	7,406	7,787	7,488	28,570	27,942	2.2
North Dakota	8,562	8,018	8,532	32,056	32,372	-1.0
Ohio	7,072	7,352	7,611	28,749	28,315	1.5
Oklahoma	472	516	613	1,925	2,309	-16.6
Pennsylvania Total	15,982	15,331	14,583	61,508	58,990	4.3
Anthracite	1,336	1,217	963	4,700	3,331	41.1
Bituminous	14,646	14,113	13,619	56,808	55,659	2.1
Tennessee	640	633	727	2,547	2,577	-1.1
Texas	12,562	13,521	12,993	52,256	54,224	-3.6
Utah	6,082	5,891	6,152	23,225	22,243	4.4
Virginia	9,227	10,069	10,246	38,548	41,639	-7.4
Washington	1,322	1,032	1,283	4,877	4,714	3.4
West Virginia Total	40,905	41,481	30,567	158,985	135,818	17.1
Northern	11,771	12,034	7,793	45,535	37,100	22.7
Southern	29,134	29,446	22,774	113,449	98,718	14.9
Wyoming	60,837	60,335	58,242	235,540	211,713	11.3
Appalachian Total	111,686	113,729	102,940	441,798	421,508	4.8
Interior Total	42,426	44,371	39,750	176,208	167,836	5.0
Western Total	105,654	103,578	101,636	404,510	370,102	9.3
East of the Miss. River	139,945	142,902	128,024	559,327	528,525	5.8
West of the Miss. River	119,821	118,777	116,302	463,190	430,920	7.5
U.S. Total	259,766	261,679	244,326	1,022,516	959,445	6.6

* Quantity is less than 500 short tons or percent is less than .05.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. See Technical Note 1 for differences between production and distribution.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Table 7. Domestic Distribution of U.S. Coal to End-Use Sectors by Origin State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Coal-Producing Region and State	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Sector: Electric Generation						
Alabama	3,809	3,841	4,122	15,741	16,326	-3.6
Alaska	84	62	85	269	292	-7.8
Arizona	3,506	3,025	3,439	12,011	12,138	-1.0
Colorado	5,244	5,748	5,467	21,621	18,164	19.0
Illinois	10,746	11,208	8,005	46,231	36,563	26.4
Indiana	6,534	6,859	6,157	26,444	25,214	4.9
Iowa	-	*	19	35	69	-49.7
Kansas	50	54	56	193	251	-23.2
Kentucky Total	31,686	33,647	31,324	128,440	125,969	2.0
Eastern	23,429	25,312	23,068	94,751	91,651	3.4
Western	8,257	8,335	8,256	33,689	34,318	-1.8
Louisiana	864	956	743	3,463	3,103	11.6
Maryland	806	752	858	2,982	2,959	.8
Missouri	125	119	137	494	418	18.1
Montana	10,457	10,156	8,968	39,684	34,216	16.0
New Mexico	7,172	7,555	7,263	27,744	27,141	2.2
North Dakota	6,876	6,434	6,811	25,482	25,782	-1.2
Ohio	6,395	6,763	6,873	26,157	25,630	2.1
Oklahoma	311	352	282	1,257	1,061	18.5
Pennsylvania Total	11,674	11,383	11,053	46,296	44,782	3.4
Anthracite	541	633	409	2,087	1,541	35.4
Bituminous	11,133	10,749	10,644	44,209	43,241	2.2
Tennessee	298	274	289	1,255	1,518	-17.3
Texas	11,780	12,773	12,825	49,243	51,182	-3.8
Utah	4,240	3,944	4,054	16,339	14,941	9.4
Virginia	4,505	4,589	4,420	17,796	16,442	8.2
Washington	1,276	965	1,227	4,638	4,566	1.6
West Virginia Total	25,600	24,876	18,521	98,700	79,946	23.5
Northern	9,338	9,443	6,806	37,260	31,050	20.0
Southern	16,262	15,433	11,716	61,441	48,896	25.7
Wyoming	58,922	58,413	56,014	227,826	204,873	11.2
Appalachian Total	76,516	77,790	69,205	303,678	279,254	8.7
Interior Total	38,667	40,656	36,480	161,050	152,181	5.8
Western Total	97,777	96,302	93,326	375,615	342,113	9.8
East of the Miss. River	102,053	104,191	91,623	410,043	375,349	9.2
West of the Miss. River	110,906	110,556	107,388	430,301	398,198	8.1
U.S. Total	212,959	214,747	199,011	840,343	773,547	8.6
Sector: Coke Plants						
Alabama	308	306	378	1,415	1,352	4.7
Colorado	-	-	-	-	131	-
Illinois	89	105	6	260	246	5.8
Indiana	-	-	-	-	35	-
Kentucky Total	1,304	1,168	1,283	5,118	5,545	-7.7
Eastern	1,304	1,168	1,283	5,118	5,545	-7.7
Ohio	-	8	-	8	-	-
Pennsylvania Total	368	399	533	1,724	2,142	-19.5
Anthracite	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bituminous	368	399	533	1,724	2,141	-19.5
Utah	-	18	160	211	593	-64.4
Virginia	1,409	1,447	1,536	5,695	7,214	-21.1
West Virginia Total	3,462	3,863	3,353	14,950	13,156	13.6
Northern	6	7	84	48	210	-77.2
Southern	3,456	3,856	3,269	14,902	12,946	15.1
Wyoming	*	-	34	*	56	-99.8
Appalachian Total	6,850	7,192	7,082	28,910	29,408	-1.7
Interior Total	89	105	6	260	281	-7.4
Western Total	*	18	194	211	780	-72.9
East of the Miss. River	6,939	7,297	7,088	29,171	29,689	-1.7
West of the Miss. River	*	18	194	211	780	-72.9
U.S. Total	6,939	7,315	7,282	29,381	30,469	-3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Domestic Distribution of U.S. Coal to End-Use Sectors by Origin State (Continued)
(Thousand Short Tons)

Coal-Producing Region and State	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Sector: Industrial Plants (Except Coke)						
Alabama	501	416	516	1,965	1,851	6.2
Arkansas	4	6	6	28	25	9.1
Colorado	536	653	460	2,301	1,874	22.8
Illinois	1,186	1,123	1,032	4,863	4,154	17.1
Indiana	857	862	1,057	3,615	3,796	-4.7
Iowa	-	-	26	11	105	-89.3
Kansas	19	-	22	65	88	-26.4
Kentucky Total	4,153	4,170	4,498	15,798	16,459	-4.0
Eastern	3,975	3,836	4,344	14,818	15,741	-5.9
Western	178	334	154	980	718	36.4
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	73	71	77	291	298	-2.6
Missouri	31	6	21	71	99	-29.0
Montana	819	352	714	1,889	1,476	28.0
New Mexico	205	226	220	789	793	-5
North Dakota	1,650	1,582	1,686	6,485	6,495	-2
Ohio	481	370	500	1,755	1,830	-4.1
Oklahoma	161	164	326	657	1,231	-46.6
Pennsylvania Total	1,251	1,136	1,134	4,617	4,618	-
Anthracite	135	103	95	450	326	38.1
Bituminous	1,116	1,034	1,039	4,166	4,291	-2.9
Tennessee	325	346	418	1,229	979	25.6
Texas	782	748	168	3,013	3,041	-9
Utah	869	1,117	889	3,601	3,354	7.4
Virginia	844	801	821	3,220	3,499	-8.0
Washington	35	23	14	93	54	71.2
West Virginia Total	2,070	2,201	1,722	8,094	7,756	4.4
Northern	647	697	489	2,369	2,320	2.1
Southern	1,423	1,504	1,232	5,724	5,436	5.3
Wyoming	1,501	1,491	1,717	5,829	5,525	5.5
Appalachian Total	9,521	9,178	9,531	35,987	36,571	-1.6
Interior Total	3,218	3,244	2,812	13,303	13,258	.3
Western Total	5,615	5,444	5,700	20,987	19,571	7.2
East of the Miss. River	11,742	11,497	11,774	45,446	45,239	.5
West of the Miss. River	6,612	6,369	6,269	24,831	24,161	2.8
U.S. Total	18,354	17,866	18,044	70,277	69,400	1.3
Sector: Residential and Commercial						
Alabama	2	2	5	10	39	-73.6
Alaska	178	112	155	520	563	-7.7
Colorado	36	24	40	100	133	-24.7
Illinois	84	70	72	294	322	-8.6
Indiana	89	66	88	337	343	-1.7
Kansas	-	20	1	24	6	333.8
Kentucky Total	219	224	436	1,079	1,334	-19.1
Eastern	213	224	429	1,050	1,285	-18.2
Western	6	-	7	29	49	-42.1
Maryland	1	1	1	4	2	104.1
Missouri	40	-	30	115	98	16.5
Montana	41	9	42	99	79	25.4
New Mexico	5	-	5	8	9	-14.7
North Dakota	36	2	36	88	91	-2.9
Ohio	97	53	166	455	449	1.4
Oklahoma	-	-	4	9	5	87.4
Pennsylvania Total	400	251	459	1,339	1,410	-5.0
Anthracite	290	190	327	950	1,009	-5.9
Bituminous	111	61	132	390	401	-2.8
Tennessee	10	6	3	41	21	92.1
Utah	106	72	129	348	373	-6.7
Virginia	22	34	17	109	78	40.3
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	NM
West Virginia Total	185	131	159	673	605	11.3
Northern	17	3	14	41	142	-70.9
Southern	168	128	145	631	463	36.4
Wyoming	122	58	108	362	263	37.5
Appalachian Total	930	701	1,239	3,682	3,888	-5.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Domestic Distribution of U.S. Coal to End-Use Sectors by Origin State (Continued)
(Thousand Short Tons)

Coal-Producing Region and State	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Sector: Residential and Commercial (Continued)						
Interior Total	220	157	202	807	823	-1.9
Western Total	524	278	515	1,524	1,510	.9
East of the Miss. River	1,109	837	1,406	4,341	4,602	-5.7
West of the Miss. River	565	298	550	1,671	1,619	3.2
U.S. Total	1,674	1,135	1,956	6,013	6,221	-3.4

* Quantity is less than 500 short tons or percent is less than .05.

^{nm} Not meaningful as value is greater than or equal to 500.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Sectors do not sum to total distribution due to deliveries to unknown sectors.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Table 8. Foreign Distribution of U.S. Coal by Origin State, January-December 1994
(Thousand Short Tons)

Coal-Producing Region and State	Canada					Overseas ¹	Total
	Electric Utilities	Coke Plants	Industrial Plants (Except Coke)	Residential and Commercial	Total		
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	4,529	4,529
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	716	716
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	752	752
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	236	236
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	206	206
Kentucky Total	1	902	197	*	1,099	6,067	7,167
Eastern	1	902	197	*	1,099	5,924	7,023
Western	-	-	-	-	-	144	144
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	184	184
Montana	34	-	56	-	90	153	243
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	61	61
Pennsylvania Total	365	*	477	1	844	5,457	6,301
Anthracite	51	*	265	1	317	37	354
Bituminous	315	-	212	-	527	5,420	5,947
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	2,698	2,698
Virginia	-	786	-	*	786	10,897	11,683
Washington	-	-	2	2	3	142	146
West Virginia Total	2,876	2,330	438	-	5,644	30,561	36,205
Northern	1,956	-	234	-	2,190	3,360	5,550
Southern	921	2,330	204	-	3,454	27,201	30,655
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	1,524	1,524
Appalachian Total	3,242	4,018	1,112	1	8,373	57,613	65,986
Interior Total	-	-	-	-	-	586	586
Western Total	34	-	57	2	93	6,015	6,108
East of the Miss. River	3,242	4,018	1,112	1	8,373	58,199	66,572
West of the Miss. River	34	-	57	2	93	6,015	6,108
U.S. Total	3,276	4,018	1,170	3	8,467	64,214	72,680

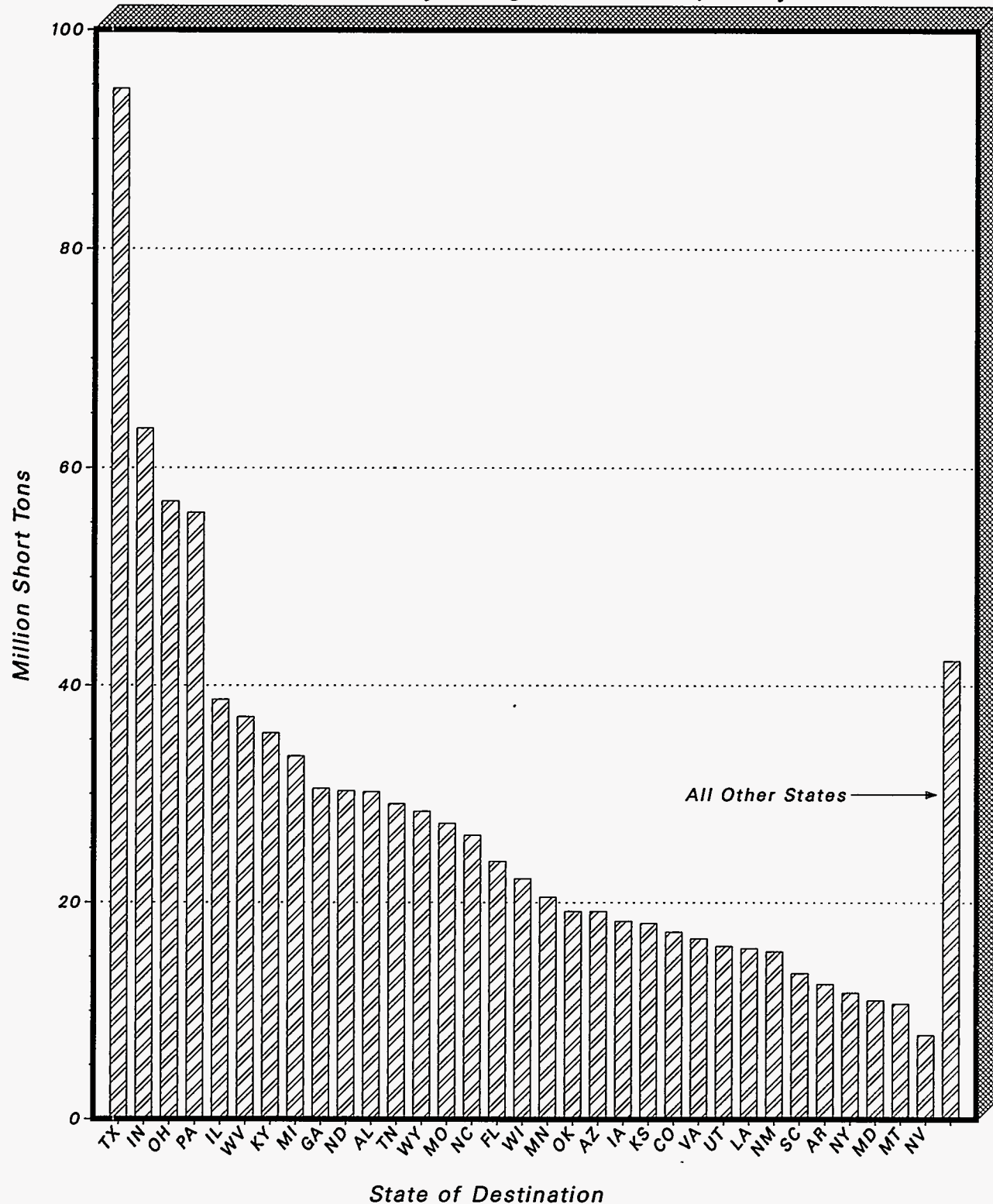
¹ Also includes Mexico.

* Quantity is less than 500 short tons.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Figure 5. Domestic Distribution of U.S. Coal by Leading State Destination, January-December 1994



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Table 9. Distribution of U.S. Coal by Destination
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State of Destination	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
New England Total	1,264	1,284	861	4,963	4,141	19.8
Connecticut	206	350	102	976	695	40.3
Maine	170	105	150	463	405	14.4
Massachusetts	619	539	355	2,538	1,840	37.9
New Hampshire	267	288	250	978	1,192	-18.0
Rhode Island	1	1	1	3	3	.9
Vermont	1	2	2	5	6	-15.9
Middle Atlantic Total	17,602	17,243	16,464	69,737	64,421	8.3
New Jersey	559	538	518	2,163	2,169	-.3
New York	2,987	2,873	2,903	11,664	10,950	6.5
Pennsylvania	14,056	13,832	13,043	55,910	51,302	9.0
East North Central Total	54,129	55,014	51,084	214,903	196,343	9.5
Illinois	9,119	9,425	9,944	38,745	34,433	12.5
Indiana	16,292	15,703	13,282	63,589	54,452	16.8
Michigan	8,573	9,551	7,722	33,487	30,041	11.5
Ohio	13,832	14,701	14,961	56,850	56,755	.2
Wisconsin	6,313	5,633	5,174	22,231	20,662	7.6
West North Central Total	32,267	32,205	31,956	126,407	116,337	8.7
Iowa	3,836	5,374	4,951	18,259	18,950	-3.6
Kansas	4,043	4,680	4,457	18,097	17,002	6.4
Minnesota	5,614	4,960	5,459	20,498	18,166	12.8
Missouri	7,449	6,280	5,749	27,278	19,921	36.9
Nebraska	2,312	2,588	2,491	9,055	9,011	.5
North Dakota	8,241	7,658	8,101	30,290	30,642	-1.1
South Dakota	772	665	749	2,929	2,646	10.7
South Atlantic Total	40,955	40,465	34,947	161,027	141,701	13.6
Delaware	603	566	547	2,309	2,242	3.0
District of Columbia	15	3	7	47	51	-8.5
Florida	6,214	6,219	4,632	23,757	21,446	10.8
Georgia	7,226	7,464	6,277	30,497	25,101	21.5
Maryland	3,345	2,845	2,623	10,959	10,063	8.9
North Carolina	6,235	6,674	6,609	26,199	25,621	2.3
South Carolina	3,683	3,390	3,252	13,452	11,749	14.5
Virginia	4,300	4,318	4,041	16,735	16,084	4.0
West Virginia	9,332	8,986	6,959	37,071	29,343	26.3
East South Central Total	25,121	25,854	22,714	99,345	97,057	2.4
Alabama	7,546	7,502	6,900	30,210	28,698	5.3
Kentucky	9,094	9,307	8,597	35,636	35,461	.5
Mississippi	1,244	1,303	750	4,446	3,421	30.0
Tennessee	7,237	7,742	6,467	29,052	29,477	-1.4
West South Central Total	34,974	35,930	35,927	142,136	139,664	1.8
Arkansas	2,859	3,369	2,853	12,501	11,094	12.7
Louisiana	4,561	4,252	3,857	15,844	14,524	9.1
Oklahoma	4,649	4,475	5,249	19,210	18,777	2.3
Texas	22,904	23,833	23,969	94,581	95,269	-.7
Mountain Total	30,342	30,149	29,403	115,311	109,200	5.6
Arizona	4,968	5,225	5,076	19,169	19,039	.7
Colorado	4,244	4,390	4,533	17,274	16,821	2.7
Idaho	38	122	130	400	438	-8.8
Montana	3,077	2,719	2,635	10,728	9,194	16.7
Nevada	2,089	2,020	2,335	7,777	7,621	2.1
New Mexico	4,084	4,276	4,183	15,549	15,022	3.5
Utah	3,864	4,057	3,686	16,015	15,493	3.4
Wyoming	7,977	7,339	6,825	28,399	25,571	11.1
Pacific Total	3,289	2,932	2,941	12,228	10,791	13.3
Alaska	263	175	240	789	855	-7.7
California	785	824	725	3,096	2,608	18.7
Oregon	607	619	416	2,347	1,761	33.2
Washington	1,635	1,315	1,560	5,996	5,567	7.7
Unknown	939	884	677	3,780	4,279	-11.7
U.S. Total	240,882	241,960	226,974	949,836	883,934	7.5
Canada	2,532	3,186	1,138	8,467	7,751	9.2
Overseas ¹	16,352	16,533	16,214	64,214	67,759	-5.2
Foreign Total	18,884	19,718	17,352	72,680	75,510	-3.7
Grand Total	259,766	261,679	244,326	1,022,516	959,445	6.6

¹ Also includes Mexico.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. See Technical Note 1 for differences between distribution and receipts.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Table 10. Domestic Distribution of U.S. Coal to End-Use Sectors by Destination State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State of Destination	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Sector: Electric Generation						
New England Total	1,063	1,114	668	4,353	3,436	26.7
Connecticut	201	318	97	935	652	43.5
Massachusetts	598	511	326	2,448	1,681	45.6
New Hampshire	265	285	245	970	1,103	-12.1
Middle Atlantic Total	12,940	13,007	11,647	52,213	46,641	11.9
New Jersey	555	535	497	2,111	1,951	8.2
New York	2,300	2,103	2,054	8,839	8,032	10.0
Pennsylvania	10,085	10,369	9,095	41,264	36,658	12.6
East North Central Total	46,793	48,084	43,662	186,238	166,471	11.9
Illinois	7,764	8,039	8,201	32,762	27,818	17.8
Indiana	13,546	13,447	11,141	53,679	43,872	22.4
Michigan	7,408	8,372	6,911	29,541	26,725	10.5
Ohio	12,283	13,242	12,727	49,957	48,967	2.0
Wisconsin	5,792	4,983	4,682	20,299	19,088	6.3
West North Central Total	28,890	29,043	28,428	113,797	104,218	9.2
Iowa	3,459	4,755	4,535	16,133	17,222	-6.3
Kansas	4,007	4,649	4,418	17,966	16,847	6.6
Minnesota	5,052	4,516	4,875	18,857	16,796	12.3
Missouri	7,161	6,051	5,368	26,207	18,621	40.7
Nebraska	2,277	2,500	2,367	8,839	8,725	1.3
North Dakota	6,236	5,992	6,186	23,158	23,634	-2.0
South Dakota	699	580	679	2,637	2,373	11.1
South Atlantic Total	36,861	36,294	30,811	144,589	125,296	15.4
Delaware	549	520	489	2,125	2,047	3.8
Florida	6,088	5,956	4,400	22,974	20,543	11.8
Georgia	6,652	6,966	5,930	28,655	23,629	21.3
Maryland	3,144	2,666	2,463	10,273	9,556	7.5
North Carolina	5,598	6,025	5,861	23,574	22,967	2.6
South Carolina	3,143	2,972	2,587	11,245	9,344	20.3
Virginia	3,241	3,179	2,994	12,698	12,101	4.9
West Virginia	8,445	8,009	6,088	33,044	25,109	31.6
East South Central Total	22,024	22,337	19,373	85,758	84,018	2.1
Alabama	6,277	6,220	5,613	24,825	23,669	4.9
Kentucky	8,413	8,226	7,720	31,916	31,607	1.0
Mississippi	1,159	1,237	699	4,157	3,211	29.4
Tennessee	6,176	6,654	5,341	24,860	25,531	-2.6
West South Central Total	33,334	34,370	34,832	135,868	133,063	2.1
Arkansas	2,759	3,286	2,774	12,150	10,812	12.4
Louisiana	4,402	4,102	3,693	15,260	13,924	9.6
Oklahoma	4,415	4,274	4,958	18,407	17,565	4.8
Texas	21,759	22,708	23,407	90,051	90,762	-0.8
Mountain Total	28,747	28,521	27,598	108,748	102,892	5.7
Arizona	4,774	5,030	4,894	18,430	18,387	.2
Colorado	4,002	4,179	4,269	16,393	16,010	2.4
Montana	2,920	2,612	2,437	10,179	8,818	15.4
Nevada	2,046	1,969	2,290	7,584	7,425	2.1
New Mexico	4,063	4,258	4,162	15,472	14,952	3.5
Utah	3,466	3,559	3,217	14,155	13,593	4.1
Wyoming	7,477	6,914	6,329	26,535	23,706	11.9
Pacific Total	2,306	1,978	1,991	8,780	7,512	16.9
Alaska	84	62	85	269	292	-7.8
California	148	65	52	565	236	139.2
Oregon	529	588	361	2,211	1,665	32.8
Washington	1,544	1,262	1,494	5,735	5,319	7.8
U.S. Total	212,959	214,747	199,011	840,343	773,547	8.6
Sector: Coke Plants						
Middle Atlantic Total	2,790	2,651	2,948	10,664	10,283	3.7
New York	183	338	354	1,157	1,103	4.9
Pennsylvania	2,607	2,314	2,593	9,507	9,181	3.6
East North Central Total	2,671	2,528	2,714	10,922	12,510	-12.7
Illinois	305	315	721	1,495	2,501	-40.2
Indiana	1,594	1,314	873	5,584	6,026	-7.3
Michigan	225	281	125	983	364	170.4
Ohio	548	617	995	2,859	3,620	-21.0
South Atlantic Total	470	558	469	2,420	2,651	-8.7
Virginia	243	316	243	1,080	937	15.2
West Virginia	227	241	225	1,340	1,714	-21.8
East South Central Total	816	1,381	888	4,449	3,967	12.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Domestic Distribution of U.S. Coal to End-Use Sectors by Destination State (Continued)
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State of Destination	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Sector: Coke Plants (Continued)						
Alabama	643	772	686	3,047	2,717	12.1
Kentucky	173	609	203	1,402	1,250	12.2
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Total	192	197	263	926	1,058	-12.5
Utah	192	197	263	926	1,058	-12.5
U.S. Total	6,939	7,315	7,282	29,381	30,469	-3.6
Sector: Industrial Plants (Except Coke)						
New England Total	181	156	165	554	604	-8.1
Connecticut	-	29	-	29	31	-6.5
Maine	167	103	147	457	380	20.4
Massachusetts	13	24	17	69	114	-40.0
New Hampshire	-	-	1	-	79	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic Total	1,475	1,331	1,426	5,490	5,993	-8.4
New Jersey	-	2	17	43	209	-79.5
New York	447	394	435	1,484	1,583	-6.3
Pennsylvania	1,028	935	974	3,964	4,201	-5.6
East North Central Total	4,326	4,112	4,217	16,281	15,905	2.4
Illinois	995	1,008	951	4,232	3,854	9.8
Indiana	1,067	869	1,182	3,970	4,215	-5.8
Michigan	875	830	632	2,673	2,715	-1.5
Ohio	898	765	960	3,526	3,583	-1.6
Wisconsin	491	640	492	1,881	1,537	22.3
West North Central Total	3,170	3,049	3,325	11,928	11,517	3.6
Iowa	371	617	400	2,085	1,657	25.8
Kansas	34	12	36	99	132	-24.7
Minnesota	491	394	519	1,413	1,262	11.9
Missouri	219	205	319	852	1,041	-18.1
Nebraska	32	85	122	209	281	-25.8
North Dakota	1,952	1,658	1,861	6,993	6,871	1.8
South Dakota	71	78	68	277	271	1.9
South Atlantic Total	3,386	3,424	3,407	13,130	12,840	2.3
Delaware	44	44	39	154	146	5.3
Florida	124	263	216	763	888	-14.1
Georgia	570	487	343	1,814	1,450	25.1
Maryland	185	176	151	649	491	32.1
North Carolina	555	582	691	2,363	2,425	-2.5
South Carolina	598	417	641	2,146	2,297	-6.6
Virginia	740	739	710	2,643	2,736	-3.4
West Virginia	630	716	617	2,599	2,408	7.9
East South Central Total	2,206	2,084	2,313	8,739	8,652	1.0
Alabama	624	508	597	2,328	2,272	2.5
Kentucky	455	443	574	2,021	2,336	-13.5
Mississippi	85	66	51	289	210	38.0
Tennessee	1,042	1,067	1,091	4,102	3,835	7.0
West South Central Total	1,639	1,560	1,095	6,266	6,593	-4.9
Arkansas	100	84	78	350	281	24.8
Louisiana	159	150	164	584	600	-2.6
Oklahoma	234	201	291	802	1,211	-33.8
Texas	1,145	1,126	562	4,530	4,501	.6
Mountain Total	1,239	1,374	1,380	5,212	4,838	7.7
Arizona	195	196	182	739	651	13.5
Colorado	232	207	249	858	774	10.9
Idaho	24	118	112	360	395	-9.0
Montana	155	107	195	546	365	49.4
Nevada	42	50	45	192	194	-.9
New Mexico	16	18	15	68	60	14.2
Utah	173	285	160	828	722	14.8
Wyoming	403	393	421	1,622	1,678	-3.3
Pacific Total	731	776	716	2,675	2,459	8.8
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	596	708	623	2,365	2,229	6.1
Oregon	77	31	55	135	95	42.6
Washington	58	38	38	175	135	30.1
U.S. Total	18,354	17,866	18,044	70,277	69,400	1.3

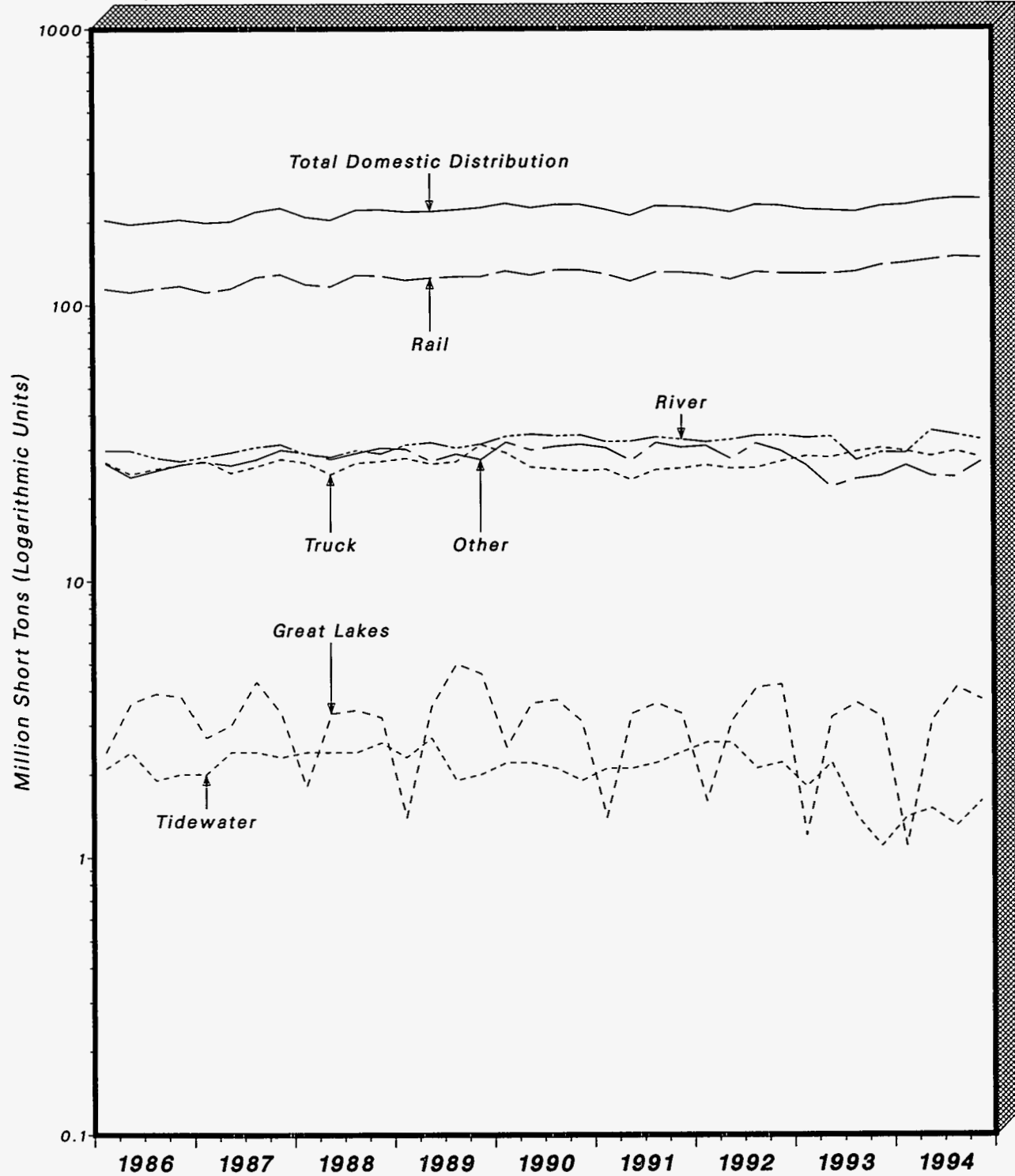
See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Domestic Distribution of U.S. Coal to End-Use Sectors by Destination State (Continued)
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State of Destination	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Sector: Residential and Commercial						
New England Total	21	13	28	56	102	-45.1
Connecticut	5	2	5	12	13	-7.2
Maine	2	2	4	6	26	-75.4
Massachusetts	8	4	12	22	44	-51.2
New Hampshire	2	3	4	8	10	-22.3
Rhode Island	1	1	1	3	3	3.9
Vermont	1	2	2	5	6	-14.5
Middle Atlantic Total	381	253	443	1,351	1,498	-9.8
New Jersey	4	2	4	10	8	16.7
New York	57	38	59	185	232	-20.3
Pennsylvania	320	213	380	1,156	1,257	-8.0
East North Central Total	338	280	491	1,452	1,458	-.4
Illinois	56	62	71	256	261	-1.9
Indiana	86	74	87	356	339	5.0
Michigan	64	68	54	290	237	22.0
Ohio	102	67	279	498	584	-14.6
Wisconsin	30	10	*	52	37	40.9
West North Central Total	207	114	203	682	603	13.1
Iowa	7	2	16	40	70	-42.4
Kansas	2	20	4	32	23	40.8
Minnesota	71	51	65	229	107	113.1
Missouri	69	24	62	219	259	-15.7
Nebraska	2	2	1	7	5	48.6
North Dakota	53	8	54	139	137	1.8
South Dakota	2	7	1	15	1	NM
South Atlantic Total	237	189	257	887	904	-1.9
Delaware	10	2	19	30	49	-39.2
District of Columbia	15	3	7	47	51	-8.5
Florida	2	-	16	20	16	27.6
Georgia	4	11	4	28	22	29.0
Maryland	16	3	10	36	15	135.2
North Carolina	82	67	57	263	229	14.7
South Carolina	1	1	25	61	109	-43.8
Virginia	76	83	94	315	310	1.6
West Virginia	31	18	25	86	102	-15.6
East South Central Total	75	52	138	386	417	-7.4
Alabama	2	2	5	11	40	-73.4
Kentucky	53	30	99	285	266	7.3
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	20	21	34	90	111	-18.7
West South Central Total	-	-	1	1	8	-83.0
Arkansas	-	-	*	*	1	-60.7
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	1	-
Oklahoma	*	*	*	1	*	187.8
Texas	-	-	*	*	6	-98.9
Mountain Total	164	57	161	424	411	3.2
Arizona	*	-	*	*	1	-90.4
Colorado	11	4	15	23	38	-39.4
Idaho	14	4	18	40	43	-6.4
Montana	2	*	3	4	11	-60.9
Nevada	1	*	*	1	2	-5.7
New Mexico	5	*	5	9	10	-12.7
Utah	34	15	46	105	121	-12.7
Wyoming	97	33	74	242	187	29.3
Pacific Total	252	178	234	773	821	-5.8
Alaska	178	112	155	520	563	-7.7
California	41	51	50	166	142	17.1
Oregon	1	*	*	1	2	-40.9
Washington	32	14	28	86	114	-24.5
U.S. Total	1,674	1,135	1,956	6,013	6,221	-3.4

* Quantity is less than 500 short tons or percent is less than .05.
 NM Not meaningful as value is greater than or equal to 500.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Figure 6. Quarterly Domestic Coal Distribution by Method of Transportation, 1986-1994



Note: Each increment represents end of quarter data. Other methods of transportation include tramway, conveyor, or slurry pipeline.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Table 11. Domestic Distribution of U.S. Coal by Method of Transportation and Origin State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Coal-Producing Region and State	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Method of Transportation: Rail						
Alabama	1,549	1,489	1,291	5,724	6,115	-6.4
Alaska	195	129	177	575	635	-9.5
Arizona	2,108	2,064	2,132	7,580	7,566	.2
Colorado	4,548	5,012	4,723	18,756	15,653	19.8
Illinois	7,631	7,424	4,535	29,017	19,315	50.2
Indiana	3,657	3,922	3,634	16,101	14,087	14.3
Kansas	8	7	9	22	71	-69.4
Kentucky Total	25,009	25,997	23,745	97,304	93,049	4.6
Eastern	22,352	23,513	21,127	87,829	82,738	6.2
Western	2,656	2,484	2,617	9,475	10,311	-8.1
Maryland	630	599	653	2,528	2,151	17.5
Missouri	32	37	35	83	54	53.5
Montana	6,130	5,756	5,646	24,446	21,307	14.7
New Mexico	5,826	6,181	5,795	22,547	22,420	.6
North Dakota	751	549	732	2,787	2,566	8.6
Ohio	371	534	851	1,933	2,221	-12.9
Pennsylvania Total	6,403	5,956	6,443	25,108	24,360	3.1
Anthracite	68	73	37	197	237	-16.8
Bituminous	6,335	5,883	6,406	24,911	24,123	3.3
Tennessee	418	443	493	1,724	1,658	3.9
Texas	4,650	5,269	5,486	20,296	22,693	-10.6
Utah	3,039	3,112	3,003	11,613	10,285	12.9
Virginia	5,798	5,994	6,073	23,378	23,327	.2
West Virginia Total	16,985	16,380	12,502	66,634	51,872	28.5
Northern	4,205	3,698	3,258	15,236	12,926	17.9
Southern	12,780	12,682	9,244	51,398	38,946	32.0
Wyoming	51,751	51,993	50,815	204,652	187,331	9.2
Appalachian Total	54,506	54,908	49,432	214,859	194,442	10.5
Interior Total	18,636	19,143	16,316	74,993	66,531	12.7
Western Total	74,348	74,797	73,023	292,955	267,763	9.4
East of the Miss. River	68,451	68,738	60,219	269,452	238,155	13.1
West of the Miss. River	79,038	80,109	78,553	313,355	290,581	7.8
U.S. Total	147,490	148,847	138,772	582,807	528,736	10.2
Method of Transportation: River						
Alabama	882	772	826	3,345	2,565	30.4
Colorado	96	170	66	558	512	9.0
Illinois	3,180	3,415	2,450	15,079	15,203	-8
Indiana	927	1,086	1,237	3,665	4,796	-23.6
Kentucky Total	7,781	8,851	8,738	34,832	36,215	-3.8
Eastern	3,629	4,162	4,609	15,861	17,852	-11.2
Western	4,152	4,689	4,130	18,971	18,363	3.3
Maryland	139	121	154	260	515	-49.5
Ohio	2,508	2,615	2,456	10,320	8,042	28.3
Pennsylvania Total	1,674	2,090	1,685	7,071	7,860	-10.0
Anthracite	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bituminous	1,674	2,090	1,685	7,071	7,859	-10.0
Tennessee	145	125	159	512	592	-13.5
Utah	-	-	71	40	300	-86.7
Virginia	510	329	217	1,434	1,639	-12.5
West Virginia Total	10,477	10,645	8,351	40,146	36,070	11.3
Northern	3,678	4,127	2,303	15,615	12,245	27.5
Southern	6,798	6,518	6,049	24,531	23,824	3.0
Wyoming	4,064	3,488	2,685	12,650	8,182	54.6
Appalachian Total	19,962	20,857	18,456	78,948	75,134	5.1
Interior Total	8,259	9,190	7,817	37,715	38,362	-1.7
Western Total	4,160	3,657	2,822	13,248	8,994	47.3
East of the Miss. River	28,221	30,047	26,273	116,663	113,496	2.8
West of the Miss. River	4,160	3,657	2,822	13,248	8,994	47.3
U.S. Total	32,381	33,704	29,095	129,911	122,490	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Domestic Distribution of U.S. Coal by Method of Transportation and Origin State (Continued)
(Thousand Short Tons)

Coal-Producing Region and State	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Method of Transportation: Great Lakes						
Illinois	-	18	23	32	30	6.8
Indiana	120	89	130	349	380	-8.2
Kentucky Total	393	497	590	1,318	2,149	-38.7
Eastern	393	484	590	1,305	2,141	-39.0
Western	-	12	-	12	8	59.2
Montana	2,307	2,216	1,692	7,154	6,114	17.0
Ohio	64	58	-	151	16	NM
Pennsylvania Total	257	308	70	840	463	81.5
Bituminous	257	308	70	840	463	81.5
Utah	51	40	10	109	10	NM
Virginia	37	61	89	187	288	-35.0
West Virginia Total	187	485	244	1,004	921	9.0
Northern	86	215	47	411	231	77.8
Southern	101	270	198	593	690	-14.1
Wyoming	261	301	373	858	878	-2.3
Appalachian Total	939	1,397	993	3,487	3,830	-8.9
Interior Total	120	120	153	393	418	-5.9
Western Total	2,619	2,557	2,075	8,121	7,002	16.0
East of the Miss. River	1,059	1,517	1,146	3,880	4,248	-8.6
West of the Miss. River	2,619	2,557	2,075	8,121	7,002	16.0
U.S. Total	3,678	4,073	3,221	12,001	11,250	6.7
Method of Transportation: Tidewater						
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	97	228	-	875	-	-
Kentucky Total	730	648	640	2,750	3,131	-12.1
Eastern	730	628	530	2,583	2,850	-9.4
Western	-	21	111	168	280	-40.1
Pennsylvania Total	40	40	-	120	-	-
Bituminous	40	40	-	120	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	52	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	463	-
West Virginia Total	711	427	472	2,021	2,750	-26.5
Northern	108	150	263	437	1,125	-61.1
Southern	602	277	209	1,584	1,625	-2.5
Appalachian Total	1,481	1,095	1,001	4,723	6,063	-22.1
Interior Total	97	248	111	1,043	280	272.2
Western Total	-	-	-	-	52	-
East of the Miss. River	1,578	1,344	1,112	5,766	6,343	-9.1
West of the Miss. River	-	-	-	-	52	-
U.S. Total	1,578	1,344	1,112	5,766	6,395	-9.8
Method of Transportation: Truck						
Alabama	1,741	2,163	2,489	8,633	9,322	-7.4
Alaska	68	46	63	214	220	-2.8
Arkansas	4	6	6	28	25	9.1
Colorado	1,172	1,244	1,178	4,708	4,129	14.0
Illinois	1,197	1,266	1,460	5,185	4,983	4.1
Indiana	2,608	2,542	2,193	9,703	9,534	1.8
Iowa	-	-	44	46	175	-73.5
Kansas	62	68	70	260	274	-5.0
Kentucky Total	3,450	3,216	3,797	14,228	14,474	-1.7
Eastern	1,817	1,753	2,265	8,156	8,636	-5.6
Western	1,632	1,462	1,532	6,072	5,837	4.0
Louisiana	166	192	141	766	460	66.4
Maryland	111	104	130	489	594	-17.8
Missouri	164	89	153	596	388	53.7
Montana	139	71	132	388	334	16.3
New Mexico	1,556	1,600	1,693	5,993	5,522	8.5
North Dakota	1,079	1,745	1,147	5,036	4,678	7.6
Ohio	2,274	2,516	2,917	10,312	11,278	-8.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Domestic Distribution of U.S. Coal by Method of Transportation and Origin State (Continued)
(Thousand Short Tons)

Coal-Producing Region and State	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Method of Transportation: Truck (Continued)						
Oklahoma	472	516	613	1,923	2,297	-16.3
Pennsylvania Total	4,095	3,733	4,396	15,440	16,324	-5.4
Anthracite	734	662	603	2,622	2,010	30.4
Bituminous	3,361	3,071	3,794	12,818	14,313	-10.4
Tennessee	70	58	58	289	268	8.0
Texas	3,436	3,551	3,350	13,987	13,965	.2
Utah	1,199	2,000	1,480	6,021	5,923	1.7
Virginia	193	171	171	741	572	29.4
Washington	35	25	14	97	103	-6.0
West Virginia Total	1,348	1,547	1,551	5,926	6,446	-8.1
Northern	835	851	1,029	3,354	4,198	-20.1
Southern	513	695	522	2,573	2,248	14.4
Wyoming	1,232	965	971	3,880	3,268	18.7
Appalachian Total	11,649	12,045	13,977	49,986	53,441	-6.5
Interior Total	9,741	9,692	9,562	38,566	37,937	1.7
Western Total	6,481	7,695	6,678	26,336	24,177	8.9
East of the Miss. River	17,086	17,316	19,162	70,946	73,795	-3.9
West of the Miss. River	10,784	12,117	11,055	43,942	41,760	5.2
U.S. Total	27,870	29,432	30,217	114,888	115,555	-.6
Method of Transportation: Tramway, Conveyor and Slurry Pipeline						
Alabama	448	142	415	1,429	1,566	-8.8
Arizona	1,398	961	1,307	4,431	4,572	-3.1
Colorado	-	-	-	-	9	-
Illinois	-	155	647	1,460	1,755	-16.8
Indiana	168	149	108	580	591	-1.8
Kentucky Total	-	-	30	3	289	-99.0
Eastern	-	-	3	3	3	-2.1
Western	-	-	27	-	286	-
Louisiana	698	764	602	2,697	2,643	2.0
Missouri	-	-	-	-	174	-
Montana	2,740	2,473	2,254	9,684	8,014	20.8
North Dakota	6,732	5,723	6,653	24,233	25,123	-3.5
Ohio	1,756	1,471	1,316	5,660	6,352	-10.9
Pennsylvania Total	1,224	1,041	585	5,397	3,944	36.8
Anthracite	165	191	191	668	628	6.3
Bituminous	1,059	850	393	4,729	3,316	42.6
Texas	4,475	4,701	4,157	17,974	17,566	2.3
Utah	925	-	669	2,716	2,692	.9
Virginia	243	316	243	1,080	943	14.5
Washington	1,276	964	1,226	4,635	4,518	2.6
West Virginia Total	1,609	1,587	635	6,686	3,380	97.8
Northern	1,095	1,109	493	4,665	2,995	55.8
Southern	515	478	142	2,021	385	424.3
Wyoming	3,237	3,215	3,029	11,977	11,057	8.3
Appalachian Total	5,280	4,558	3,197	20,254	16,188	25.1
Interior Total	5,341	5,769	5,541	22,710	23,014	-1.3
Western Total	16,308	13,337	15,137	57,676	55,985	3.0
East of the Miss. River	5,448	4,861	3,979	22,294	18,820	18.5
West of the Miss. River	21,481	18,801	19,897	78,347	76,368	2.6
U.S. Total	26,930	23,663	23,876	100,640	95,188	5.7

* Quantity is less than 500 short tons or percent is less than .05.

** Not meaningful as value is greater than or equal to 500.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Methods of transportation do not sum to total distribution due to unknown methods of transportation.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Table 12. Domestic Distribution of U.S. Coal by Method of Transportation and Destination State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State of Destination	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Method of Transportation: Rail						
New England Total	448	747	506	2,732	2,405	13.6
Connecticut	25	29	*	54	*	NM
Maine	8	13	1	26	21	24.3
Massachusetts	150	418	258	1,680	1,243	35.1
New Hampshire	265	286	247	971	1,140	-14.8
Vermont	*	1	*	1	1	3.9
Middle Atlantic Total	7,696	7,396	7,447	29,881	27,869	7.2
New Jersey	369	449	385	1,645	1,579	4.2
New York	2,637	2,542	2,464	10,145	9,340	8.6
Pennsylvania	4,690	4,405	4,598	18,091	16,950	6.7
East North Central Total	32,245	31,927	29,975	128,747	114,398	12.5
Illinois	7,198	7,201	6,651	28,834	23,787	21.2
Indiana	10,922	10,415	9,319	43,713	37,718	15.9
Michigan	5,917	6,115	5,177	23,602	20,408	15.7
Ohio	3,015	3,484	4,010	13,599	13,897	-2.1
Wisconsin	5,193	4,713	4,818	18,999	18,588	2.2
West North Central Total	21,392	21,587	21,632	85,990	77,952	10.3
Iowa	3,499	4,573	4,622	16,209	17,235	-6.0
Kansas	3,971	4,615	4,396	17,833	16,753	6.4
Minnesota	5,299	4,550	5,083	19,507	17,230	13.2
Missouri	5,240	4,542	4,115	19,952	14,729	35.5
Nebraska	2,312	2,588	2,491	9,055	9,011	.5
North Dakota	429	190	301	1,021	841	21.4
South Dakota	640	529	625	2,412	2,153	12.1
South Atlantic Total	31,818	31,615	26,726	121,807	101,207	20.4
Delaware	572	540	506	2,202	2,107	4.5
District of Columbia	12	3	6	37	39	-5.4
Florida	3,907	3,826	2,570	13,647	10,027	36.1
Georgia	7,176	7,418	5,471	27,747	21,082	31.6
Maryland	2,909	2,497	1,997	9,501	7,359	29.1
North Carolina	6,172	6,610	6,492	25,799	25,221	2.3
South Carolina	3,655	3,344	3,226	13,309	11,542	15.3
Virginia	3,629	3,694	3,478	14,390	13,004	10.7
West Virginia	3,784	3,681	2,980	15,175	10,826	40.2
East South Central Total	10,987	11,593	8,865	42,246	38,650	9.3
Alabama	3,451	3,167	2,333	11,826	10,621	11.4
Kentucky	3,238	3,851	2,844	13,158	13,118	.3
Mississippi	710	606	411	2,447	1,880	30.2
Tennessee	3,589	3,968	3,277	14,814	13,031	13.7
West South Central Total	24,078	24,335	25,163	98,051	96,106	2.0
Arkansas	2,793	3,302	2,789	12,260	10,864	12.9
Louisiana	2,080	1,451	1,218	5,737	4,825	18.9
Oklahoma	4,256	4,040	4,750	17,610	16,863	4.4
Texas	14,949	15,542	16,407	62,443	63,554	-1.7
Mountain Total	16,916	17,751	16,824	66,086	64,222	2.9
Arizona	4,968	5,225	5,076	19,129	19,013	.6
Colorado	3,092	3,168	3,375	12,691	12,808	-.9
Idaho	6	104	98	291	306	-5.2
Montana	217	167	256	667	831	-19.6
Nevada	664	1,025	991	3,206	2,915	10.0
New Mexico	2,506	2,652	2,469	9,472	9,416	.6
Utah	1,821	2,114	1,619	7,560	7,195	5.1
Wyoming	3,641	3,295	2,940	13,070	11,739	11.3
Pacific Total	1,909	1,897	1,633	7,267	5,926	22.6
Alaska	195	129	177	575	635	-9.5
California	784	824	723	3,083	2,587	19.2
Oregon	607	619	416	2,346	1,760	33.3
Washington	323	326	318	1,264	944	33.9
U.S. Total	147,490	148,847	138,772	582,807	528,736	10.2
Method of Transportation: River						
New England Total	-	-	81	-	260	-
Massachusetts	-	-	81	-	260	-
Middle Atlantic Total	4,417	4,888	3,755	18,382	15,412	19.3
New Jersey	97	89	30	281	98	186.6
New York	94	154	161	638	566	12.8
Pennsylvania	4,226	4,646	3,564	17,463	14,748	18.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Domestic Distribution of U.S. Coal by Method of Transportation and Destination State (Continued)
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State of Destination	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Method of Transportation: River (Continued)						
East North Central Total	10,374	10,968	9,440	41,013	35,663	15.0
Illinois	693	684	1,224	3,039	3,840	-20.9
Indiana	2,764	2,758	1,764	10,136	6,826	48.5
Michigan	314	310	124	1,146	454	152.3
Ohio	6,373	6,795	6,254	25,606	23,710	8.0
Wisconsin	230	421	73	1,087	832	30.6
West North Central Total	2,294	2,421	1,603	8,363	5,541	50.9
Iowa	294	791	229	1,881	1,388	35.5
Kansas	-	-	-	-	18	-
Minnesota	50	65	24	154	64	142.9
Missouri	1,950	1,560	1,350	6,321	4,071	55.3
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	5	-	7	-	-
South Atlantic Total	4,997	4,561	4,683	21,111	23,841	-11.5
Delaware	18	23	-	78	36	118.4
Florida	2,021	1,871	1,729	7,885	9,430	-16.4
Georgia	-	2	744	2,540	3,839	-33.8
Maryland	-	-	49	-	189	-
North Carolina	-	15	-	21	5	287.3
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	60	-
Virginia	55	1	48	59	432	-86.4
West Virginia	2,902	2,649	2,113	10,528	9,851	6.9
East South Central Total	8,662	9,004	7,629	34,352	35,137	-2.2
Alabama	1,941	2,051	1,636	8,445	7,245	16.6
Kentucky	2,844	2,729	2,818	10,805	11,193	-3.5
Mississippi	443	617	323	1,698	1,441	17.8
Tennessee	3,434	3,606	2,851	13,404	15,258	-12.1
West South Central Total	1,638	1,862	1,905	6,690	6,636	.8
Louisiana	1,618	1,845	1,896	6,628	6,597	.5
Oklahoma	19	17	10	60	40	49.6
Texas	2	-	-	2	-	-
U.S. Total	32,381	33,704	29,095	129,911	122,490	6.1
Method of Transportation: Great Lakes						
Middle Atlantic Total	10	17	24	27	39	-31.0
New York	10	17	24	27	39	-31.0
East North Central Total	3,404	3,725	2,870	11,177	10,377	7.7
Illinois	-	-	-	-	51	-
Indiana	72	78	93	216	213	1.5
Michigan	2,184	2,949	2,243	8,088	8,327	-2.9
Ohio	270	227	268	783	574	36.4
Wisconsin	878	471	267	2,091	1,212	72.6
West North Central Total	264	331	327	797	834	-4.4
Minnesota	264	331	327	797	834	-4.4
U.S. Total	3,678	4,073	3,221	12,001	11,250	6.7
Method of Transportation: Tidewater						
New England Total	757	494	252	2,086	1,388	50.3
Connecticut	137	285	97	816	682	19.6
Maine	159	91	147	433	378	14.6
Massachusetts	461	117	8	837	285	193.9
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	43	-
Middle Atlantic Total	89	-	95	199	482	-58.8
New Jersey	89	-	95	170	472	-63.9
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	28	10	179.8
South Atlantic Total	681	796	765	3,292	4,524	-27.2
Florida	279	521	297	2,200	1,943	13.3
Maryland	236	162	396	770	1,777	-56.7
Virginia	167	113	71	322	805	-60.0
East South Central Total	51	54	-	174	-	-
Mississippi	51	54	-	174	-	-
West South Central Total	-	-	-	16	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	16	-	-
U.S. Total	1,578	1,344	1,112	5,766	6,395	-9.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Domestic Distribution of U.S. Coal by Method of Transportation and Destination State (Continued)
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State of Destination	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Method of Transportation: Truck						
New England Total	59	43	23	144	87	65.1
Connecticut	45	35	5	106	13	NM
Maine	2	1	3	5	7	-30.5
Massachusetts	8	3	9	21	52	-59.9
New Hampshire	2	2	4	7	9	-22.7
Rhode Island	1	1	1	3	3	.9
Vermont	1	1	1	4	5	-21.3
Middle Atlantic Total	4,150	3,899	4,558	15,833	16,668	-5.0
New Jersey	4	1	7	67	20	236.2
New York	247	159	254	853	1,004	-15.1
Pennsylvania	3,899	3,739	4,297	14,913	15,644	-4.7
East North Central Total	6,194	6,610	6,728	26,268	27,209	-3.5
Illinois	1,228	1,385	1,422	5,413	5,000	8.3
Indiana	2,366	2,304	1,999	8,944	9,105	-1.8
Michigan	158	177	178	652	852	-23.5
Ohio	2,430	2,715	3,113	11,204	12,221	-8.3
Wisconsin	12	29	16	56	30	84.3
West North Central Total	1,587	2,142	1,741	7,023	6,713	4.6
Iowa	43	10	100	169	326	-48.3
Kansas	72	65	62	264	231	14.5
Minnesota	1	14	25	39	38	4.0
Missouri	258	178	284	1,005	947	6.1
Nebraska .....	.	.	.	.	.	NM
North Dakota	1,079	1,745	1,147	5,036	4,678	7.7
South Dakota	132	131	124	510	493	3.4
South Atlantic Total	1,594	1,588	1,892	7,039	7,772	-9.4
Delaware	12	3	41	29	99	-70.6
District of Columbia	3	-	1	10	12	-18.6
Florida	7	.	35	26	47	-44.9
Georgia	49	44	61	210	180	16.9
Maryland	201	186	181	687	738	-6.9
North Carolina	64	49	117	380	395	-3.8
South Carolina	27	46	26	143	147	-2.7
Virginia	207	193	201	885	901	-1.7
West Virginia	1,024	1,066	1,229	4,668	5,253	-11.1
East South Central Total	4,973	5,062	5,774	21,130	21,413	-1.3
Alabama	1,706	2,142	2,515	8,510	9,266	-8.2
Kentucky	3,012	2,727	2,904	11,659	10,858	7.4
Mississippi	40	25	16	127	100	27.5
Tennessee	215	167	339	834	1,189	-29.8
West South Central Total	4,084	4,269	4,099	16,708	16,704	*
Arkansas	66	68	64	241	230	4.6
Louisiana	166	192	141	766	460	66.4
Oklahoma	374	418	489	1,540	1,874	-17.8
Texas	3,478	3,591	3,405	14,162	14,140	.2
Mountain Total	5,125	5,748	5,321	20,417	18,642	9.5
Arizona .....	.	-	.	40	27	50.9
Colorado	1,152	1,222	1,158	4,582	4,014	14.2
Idaho	32	19	32	109	132	-17.1
Montana	119	78	126	378	349	8.0
Nevada	26	34	38	140	133	4.9
New Mexico	1,578	1,624	1,714	6,077	5,606	8.4
Utah	1,118	1,943	1,398	5,739	5,606	2.4
Wyoming	1,099	829	856	3,352	2,775	20.8
Pacific Total	104	71	82	326	347	-6.2
Alaska	68	46	63	214	220	-2.8
California .....	.	.	2	13	20	-34.8
Oregon .....	.	.	.	1	1	-32.7
Washington	36	25	16	98	106	-7.6
U.S. Total	27,870	29,432	30,217	114,888	115,555	-6
Method of Transportation: Tramway, Conveyor and Slurry Pipeline						
Middle Atlantic Total	1,224	1,041	585	5,397	3,944	36.8
Pennsylvania	1,224	1,041	585	5,397	3,944	36.8
East North Central Total	1,912	1,775	2,071	7,687	8,697	-11.6
Illinois	-	155	647	1,460	1,755	-16.8
Indiana	168	149	108	580	591	-1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Domestic Distribution of U.S. Coal by Method of Transportation and Destination State (Continued)
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State of Destination	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Method of Transportation: Tramway, Conveyor and Slurry Pipeline (Continued)						
Ohio	1,744	1,471	1,316	5,647	6,352	-11.1
West North Central Total	6,732	5,723	6,653	24,233	25,297	-4.2
Missouri	-	-	-	-	174	-
North Dakota	6,732	5,723	6,653	24,233	25,123	-3.5
South Atlantic Total	1,864	1,904	878	7,778	4,324	79.9
Virginia	243	316	243	1,080	943	14.5
West Virginia	1,622	1,588	635	6,698	3,380	98.1
East South Central Total	448	142	445	1,431	1,855	-22.8
Alabama	448	142	415	1,429	1,566	-8.8
Kentucky	-	-	30	3	289	-99.0
West South Central Total	5,173	5,465	4,759	20,671	20,217	2.2
Louisiana	698	764	602	2,697	2,643	2.0
Texas	4,475	4,701	4,157	17,974	17,574	2.3
Mountain Total	8,301	6,649	7,258	28,808	26,336	9.4
Montana	2,740	2,473	2,254	9,684	8,014	20.8
Nevada	1,398	961	1,307	4,431	4,572	-3.1
Utah	925	-	669	2,716	2,692	.9
Wyoming	3,237	3,215	3,029	11,977	11,057	8.3
Pacific Total	1,276	964	1,226	4,635	4,518	2.6
Washington	1,276	964	1,226	4,635	4,518	2.6
U.S. Total	26,930	23,663	23,876	100,640	95,188	5.7

‡ Quantity is less than 500 short tons or percent is less than .05.

*** Not meaningful as value is greater than or equal to 500.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Methods of transportation do not sum to total distribution due to unknown methods of transportation.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

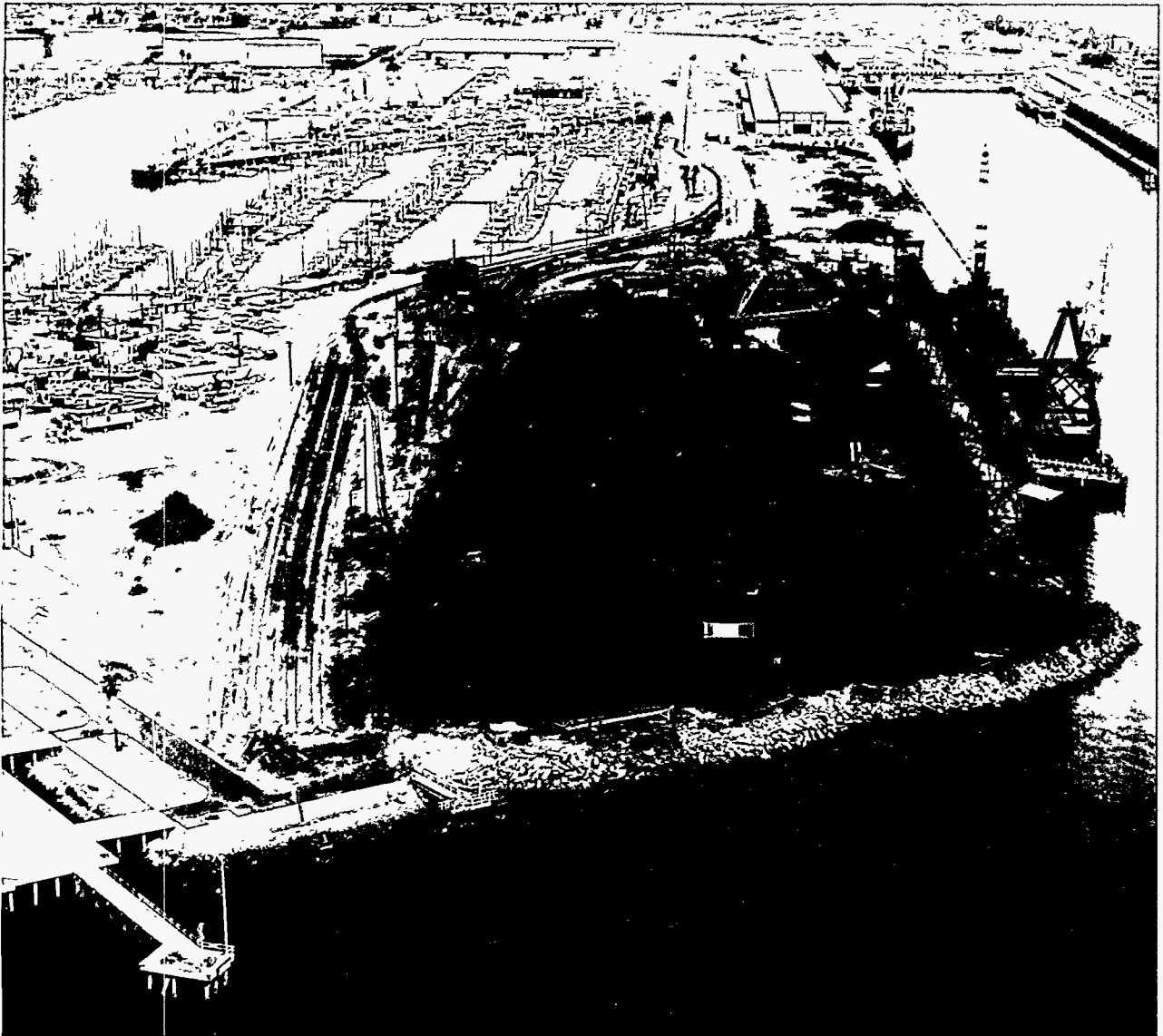
Table 13. Coke and Breeze Distributed by Coke Plants
(Thousand Short Tons)

Distribution	October - December 1994			July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
	Used By Producing Companies	Commercial Sales	Total			1994	1993	Percent Change
Coke Total	4,733	2,532	7,264	7,060	7,561	29,349	30,235	-2.9
By Consumer Category								
Blast Furnaces	4,700	2,032	6,732	6,557	7,066	27,248	28,295	-3.7
Foundries	19	355	374	355	340	1,480	1,373	7.8
Other Industrial Plants	14	145	159	149	155	621	567	9.6
By Plant Type								
Merchant Coke Plants	4	844	848	817	778	3,400	3,226	5.4
Furnace Coke Plants	4,729	1,687	6,416	6,243	6,782	25,949	27,009	-3.9
Breeze Total	175	262	437	374	1,413	1,735	3,563	-51.3

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly."

Exports and Imports



This bulkloader, at a coal export terminal in the Port of Los Angeles, is capable of handling 10 million tons of coal a year.

Table 14. U.S. Coal Exports and Imports, 1986-1994
(Thousand Short Tons)

Year	January - March		April - June		July - September		October - December		Year to Date	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1986	17,245	485	24,170	576	23,687	537	20,416	614	85,518	2,212
1987	16,576	331	20,113	483	21,033	475	21,885	459	79,607	1,747
1988	16,061	542	24,900	587	27,691	437	26,371	567	95,023	2,134
1989	21,429	531	28,445	687	23,991	925	26,949	708	100,815	2,851
1990	22,383	735	27,733	674	29,497	514	26,191	776	105,804	2,699
1991	22,318	938	26,214	730	31,197	984	29,239	738	108,969	3,390
1992	24,731	679	27,010	1,043	26,481	882	24,294	1,199	102,516	3,803
1993	18,870	1,213	19,946	1,093	18,522	2,142	17,181	2,861	74,519	7,309
1994	14,877	1,850	17,940	1,577	19,704	2,304	18,838	1,853	71,359	7,584

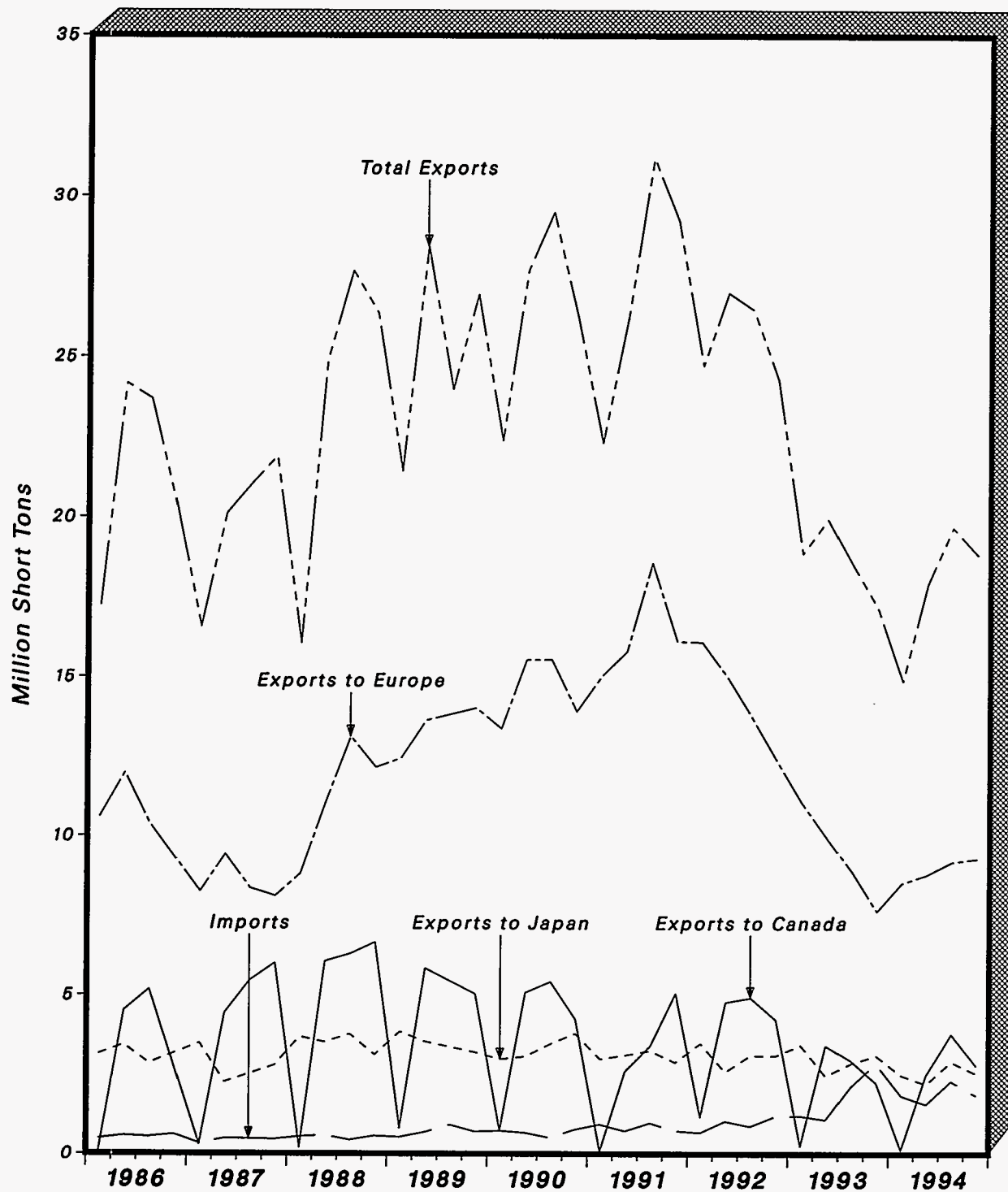
Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. More detailed data included in Table A3.
Sources: Exports: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545"; and Imports: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145."

Table 15. Average Price of U.S. Coal Exports and Imports, 1986-1994
(Dollars per Short Ton)

Year	January - March		April - June		July - September		October - December		Total	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1986	\$46.52	\$34.21	\$46.30	\$36.14	\$45.41	\$35.90	\$45.69	\$37.44	\$45.95	\$36.02
1987	44.79	35.04	43.20	31.69	42.01	31.94	41.59	30.35	42.77	32.04
1988	42.05	28.94	42.62	33.74	41.84	26.77	42.38	29.47	42.23	29.96
1989	42.27	33.65	42.47	34.19	42.61	34.92	42.69	33.44	42.52	34.14
1990	43.23	35.07	42.51	33.67	42.22	32.05	42.68	36.14	42.63	34.45
1991	44.58	33.71	42.97	34.60	41.51	31.45	41.15	33.16	42.39	33.12
1992	42.28	33.63	41.34	32.96	40.70	34.43	41.07	33.08	41.34	33.46
1993	42.46	30.70	41.42	32.26	40.72	29.52	41.00	28.91	41.41	29.89
1994	41.89	28.86	40.01	28.73	38.86	30.92	39.43	31.93	39.93	30.21

Notes: Exports: Average price is based on the free alongside ship (f.a.s.) value. Imports: Average price is based on the customs import value. More detailed data included in Table A4. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Sources: Exports: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545"; and Imports: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145."

Figure 7. Quarterly U.S. Coal Exports and Imports, 1986-1994



Note: Each increment represents end-of-quarter data.
 Sources, Exports: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Monthly Report EM 545;"
 Imports: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Monthly Report IM 145."

Table 16. U.S. Coal Exports
(Short Tons)

Continent and Country of Destination	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	2,870,047	3,811,853	2,345,541	9,505,177	9,218,852	3.1
Canada ¹	2,784,130	3,778,597	2,257,721	9,193,245	8,888,755	3.4
Mexico	49,205	32,129	48,004	240,709	249,517	-3.5
Other ²	36,712	1,127	39,816	71,223	80,580	-11.6
South America Total	1,564,219	1,571,829	1,284,946	5,946,384	5,749,995	3.4
Argentina	102,863	101,075	167,961	452,519	524,396	-13.7
Brazil	1,460,396	1,467,387	1,116,009	5,481,786	5,197,486	5.5
Other ²	960	3,367	976	12,079	28,113	-57.0
Europe Total	9,297,939	9,195,592	7,646,563	35,825,042	37,575,308	-4.7
Belgium & Luxembourg	1,360,582	1,083,003	1,403,212	4,910,525	5,229,385	-6.1
Bulgaria	384,088	390,880	282,248	1,238,063	905,708	36.7
Denmark	159,054	237,627	-	476,678	335,936	41.9
Finland	101,808	120,806	651	376,850	252,479	49.3
France	629,039	758,283	677,283	2,874,542	3,971,725	-27.6
Germany, FR	87,907	-	34,358	323,335	507,800	-36.3
Ireland	365,684	111,866	261,927	973,646	985,475	-1.2
Italy	2,177,772	1,682,308	1,488,766	7,542,792	6,918,310	9.0
Netherlands	1,210,939	1,483,043	799,210	4,873,613	5,562,172	-12.4
Norway	31,915	19,794	15,046	86,609	100,944	-14.2
Portugal	206,084	350,213	49,496	1,056,553	1,491,038	-29.1
Romania	311,828	760,958	158,237	1,553,190	719,910	115.7
Spain	789,538	890,700	1,024,733	4,131,825	4,064,136	1.7
Sweden	148,076	242,029	239,513	701,542	736,285	-4.7
Turkey	397,884	224,396	433,311	1,334,720	1,604,614	-16.8
United Kingdom	928,316	839,686	778,572	3,363,015	4,111,119	-18.2
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	78,145	-
Other ²	7,425	-	-	7,544	127	(³)
Asia Total	4,543,803	4,649,106	5,264,123	17,957,008	19,499,888	-7.9
China (Taiwan)	710,057	894,949	952,529	3,373,661	3,435,490	-1.8
Israel	249,692	246,679	235,596	863,889	849,264	1.7
Japan	2,545,025	2,909,218	3,105,619	10,158,004	11,877,985	-14.5
Korea, Republic of	1,037,902	597,715	951,385	3,558,139	3,315,533	7.3
Other ²	1,127	545	18,994	3,315	21,616	-84.7
Oceania & Australia Total	-	19	-	541	1,032	-47.6
Africa Total	561,848	475,422	639,853	2,124,462	2,474,259	-14.1
Algeria	63,732	118,857	117,815	355,102	409,015	-13.2
Egypt	314,031	139,323	221,713	1,048,251	868,081	20.8
Morocco	41,364	-	88,463	83,478	587,257	-85.8
South Africa, Rep of	142,721	217,242	211,862	637,631	567,498	12.4
Other ²	-	-	-	-	42,408	-
Total	18,837,856	19,703,821	17,181,026	71,358,614	74,519,334	-4.2

¹ Based on the U.S. - Canada Free Trade Agreement, as of January 1990, the U.S. Department of Commerce began reporting statistics on U.S. exports to Canada based on information on imports provided monthly by the Canadian government.

² Includes countries with exports less than or equal to 50,000 short tons in 1993.

³ Changes of 500 percent or more are not shown.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Table 17. Average Price of U.S. Coal Exports
(Dollars per Short Ton)

Continent and Country of Destination	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	\$34.20	\$32.04	\$33.94	\$32.86	\$34.16	-3.8
Canada ¹	33.94	31.94	33.72	32.50	33.86	-4.0
Mexico	44.50	44.85	43.42	44.27	44.03	.6
Other ²	35.40	-	34.13	35.37	35.10	.8
South America Total	42.62	42.18	43.27	42.28	43.77	-3.4
Argentina	41.95	42.39	42.77	42.51	43.21	-1.6
Brazil	42.66	42.17	43.35	42.26	43.84	-3.6
Other ²	40.25	40.94	34.86	40.67	39.46	3.1
Europe Total	41.46	41.46	44.03	42.32	43.38	-2.4
Belgium & Luxembourg	40.57	42.01	42.69	42.23	43.14	-2.1
Bulgaria	42.26	41.63	41.67	42.09	41.96	.3
Denmark	29.23	29.23	-	29.23	34.95	-16.4
Finland	38.14	42.10	40.85	41.14	39.61	3.8
France	43.35	44.57	45.27	44.23	42.24	4.7
Germany, FR	44.59	-	45.04	45.33	38.98	16.3
Ireland	34.49	33.48	36.24	33.82	35.84	-5.6
Italy	42.05	42.36	43.97	43.00	44.33	-3.0
Netherlands	41.06	40.96	46.35	41.99	44.22	-5.1
Norway	47.37	-	-	47.37	-	-
Portugal	38.72	35.97	39.63	36.25	37.70	-3.8
Romania	34.82	33.41	35.74	35.10	36.28	-3.3
Spain	45.45	45.77	47.53	46.35	47.03	-1.5
Sweden	45.63	45.47	45.55	45.56	45.96	-0.9
Turkey	40.62	41.00	42.09	41.28	42.58	-3.1
United Kingdom	45.29	45.20	46.03	45.22	45.90	-1.5
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	39.60	-
Other ²	38.10	-	-	38.14	40.67	-6.2
Asia Total	37.77	37.62	39.67	38.66	40.58	-4.7
China (Taiwan)	38.37	39.48	38.46	38.65	39.49	-2.1
Israel	31.21	33.68	34.47	33.23	34.79	-4.5
Japan	37.45	36.56	40.35	38.58	40.88	-5.6
Korea, Republic of	39.71	41.60	39.81	40.24	42.12	-4.5
Other ²	37.49	40.82	45.13	37.24	44.23	-15.8
Oceania & Australia Total	-	-	-	39.99	34.46	16.0
Africa Total	44.44	43.95	42.93	43.59	42.55	2.5
Algeria	43.67	42.81	44.29	43.24	44.32	-2.4
Egypt	45.45	42.45	42.85	43.14	44.86	-3.8
Morocco	35.83	-	33.79	35.03	33.86	3.5
South Africa, Rep of	45.07	45.53	46.06	45.67	46.87	-2.6
Other ²	-	-	-	-	40.53	-
Total³	39.88	38.80	41.25	40.24	41.53	-3.1
U.S. Total⁴	39.43	38.86	41.00	39.93	41.41	-3.6

¹ Based on the U.S. - Canada Free Trade Agreement, as of January 1990, the U.S. Department of Commerce began reporting statistics on U.S. exports to Canada based on information on imports provided monthly by the Canadian government.

² Includes countries with exports less than or equal to 50,000 short tons in 1993.

³ The average prices presented in this table, with the exception of U.S. Total, are considered to be representative prices for coal exports and fall within the range of \$28 to \$50 per short ton, inclusively.

⁴ U.S. Total is the average price of all coal exports.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Average price is based on the free alongside ship (f.a.s.) value.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Table 18. U.S. Steam Coal Exports
(Short Tons)

Continent and Country of Destination	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	1,467,324	2,528,109	1,014,519	5,259,004	4,365,717	20.5
Canada ¹	1,422,964	2,523,660	959,829	5,161,398	4,225,453	22.2
Mexico	7,648	3,322	14,874	26,383	59,706	-55.8
Other ²	36,712	1,127	39,816	71,223	80,558	-11.6
South America Total	1,576	6,867	38,118	20,356	236,014	-91.4
Argentina	616	1,783	36,127	3,634	37,834	-90.4
Brazil	-	1,717	1,015	4,643	170,067	-97.3
Other ²	960	3,367	976	12,079	28,113	-57.0
Europe Total	3,231,076	3,083,018	1,612,910	10,580,175	10,784,271	-1.9
Belgium & Luxembourg	518,459	264,133	335,390	1,204,664	1,199,350	.4
Bulgaria	54,034	-	56,715	54,034	56,715	-4.7
Denmark	159,054	237,627	-	476,678	230,243	107.0
Finland	66,178	-	651	66,178	651	(³)
France	58,259	65	-	58,497	870,278	-93.3
Germany, FR	21,755	-	-	35,422	304,852	-88.4
Ireland	365,684	111,866	261,927	973,646	985,475	-1.2
Italy	1,022,057	597,243	351,517	2,498,258	1,953,682	27.9
Netherlands	451,431	709,502	113,748	1,642,587	1,819,226	-9.7
Norway	5,930	7,315	5,190	13,245	30,566	-56.7
Portugal	206,084	350,213	-	1,056,553	1,342,468	-21.3
Romania	76,453	405,667	70,967	889,787	347,285	156.2
Spain	193,468	377,133	328,608	1,475,551	1,069,991	37.9
Turkey	-	-	-	-	312	-
United Kingdom	31,992	22,254	88,197	134,718	537,732	-74.9
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	35,318	-
Other ²	238	-	-	357	127	181.1
Asia Total	2,098,673	2,175,665	2,467,718	8,080,056	8,892,054	-9.1
China (Taiwan)	552,827	775,091	880,455	3,078,129	3,150,068	-2.3
Israel	249,692	246,679	235,596	863,889	849,264	1.7
Japan	943,326	1,014,876	915,319	2,963,049	3,850,431	-23.0
Korea, Republic of	351,701	138,474	436,314	1,171,674	1,039,635	12.7
Other ²	1,127	545	34	3,315	2,656	24.8
Oceania & Australia Total	-	19	-	541	1,032	-47.6
Africa Total	42,569	-	88,973	84,683	587,767	-85.6
Egypt	1,205	-	510	1,205	510	136.3
Morocco	41,364	-	88,463	83,478	587,257	-85.8
Total	6,841,218	7,793,678	5,222,238	24,024,815	24,866,855	-3.4

¹ Based on the U.S. - Canada Free Trade Agreement, as of January 1990, the U.S. Department of Commerce began reporting statistics on U.S. exports to Canada based on information on imports provided monthly by the Canadian government.

² Includes countries with exports less than or equal to 50,000 short tons in 1993.

³ Changes of 500 percent or more are not shown.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Steam coal includes bituminous, subbituminous, lignite, and anthracite.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Table 19. Average Price of U.S. Steam Coal Exports
(Dollars per Short Ton)

Continent and Country of Destination	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	\$32.98	\$30.28	\$32.07	\$30.54	\$31.85	-4.1
Canada ¹	32.77	30.28	31.80	30.41	31.66	-4.0
Mexico	40.55	40.78	40.60	41.42	40.40	2.5
Other ²	35.40	-	34.13	35.37	35.10	.8
South America Total	38.16	37.24	37.71	37.59	40.05	-6.1
Argentina	34.46	34.46	37.88	34.46	37.81	-8.9
Brazil	-	-	34.46	-	40.61	-
Other ²	40.25	40.94	34.86	40.67	39.46	3.1
Europe Total	36.30	35.59	38.31	36.01	37.47	-3.9
Belgium & Luxembourg	33.73	32.80	33.82	33.49	34.09	-1.8
Bulgaria	41.40	-	41.51	41.40	41.51	-.3
Denmark	29.23	29.23	-	29.23	34.34	-14.9
Finland	35.47	-	40.85	35.47	40.85	-13.2
France	38.10	-	-	38.11	31.83	19.7
Germany, FR	38.10	-	-	40.67	34.19	18.9
Ireland	34.49	33.48	36.24	33.82	35.84	-5.6
Italy	38.09	38.33	39.43	38.30	40.26	-4.9
Netherlands	36.56	36.18	47.28	35.95	40.21	-10.6
Portugal	38.72	35.97	-	36.25	37.62	-3.6
Romania	40.28	35.38	36.29	37.26	36.29	2.7
Spain	41.43	40.83	40.85	40.84	39.22	4.1
Turkey	-	-	-	-	40.84	-
United Kingdom	-	49.90	46.16	47.21	40.87	15.5
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	29.03	-
Other ²	41.01	-	-	40.92	40.67	.6
Asia Total	34.23	35.18	36.00	35.24	36.52	-3.5
China (Taiwan)	37.26	38.97	37.93	38.28	39.01	-1.9
Israel	31.21	33.68	34.47	33.23	34.79	-4.5
Japan	34.06	32.82	35.71	33.69	35.45	-5.0
Korea, Republic of	32.05	33.98	33.56	32.56	34.34	-5.2
Other ²	37.49	40.82	-	37.24	37.31	-.2
Oceania & Australia Total	-	-	-	39.99	34.46	16.0
Africa Total	35.98	-	33.83	35.12	33.86	3.7
Egypt	40.89	-	40.88	40.89	40.88	*
Morocco	35.83	-	33.79	35.03	33.86	3.5
Total³	35.18	33.65	35.92	34.65	36.10	-4.0
U.S. Total⁴	34.62	34.23	35.62	34.34	36.03	-4.7

¹ Based on the U.S. - Canada Free Trade Agreement, as of January 1990, the U.S. Department of Commerce began reporting statistics on U.S. exports to Canada based on information on imports provided monthly by the Canadian government.

² Includes countries with exports less than or equal to 50,000 short tons in 1993.

³ The average prices presented in this table, with the exception of U.S. Total, are considered to be representative prices for coal exports and fall within the range of \$28 to \$50 per short ton, inclusively.

⁴ U.S. Total is the average price of all coal exports.

* Rounded to zero

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Average price is based on the free alongside ship (f.a.s.) value. Steam coal includes bituminous, subbituminous, lignite, and anthracite.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Table 20. U.S. Metallurgical Coal Exports
(Short Tons)

Continent and Country of Destination	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	1,402,723	1,283,744	1,331,022	4,246,173	4,853,135	-12.5
Canada ¹	1,361,166	1,254,937	1,297,892	4,031,847	4,663,302	-13.5
Mexico	41,557	28,807	33,130	214,326	189,811	12.9
Other ²	-	-	-	-	22	-
South America Total	1,562,643	1,564,962	1,246,828	5,926,028	5,513,981	7.5
Argentina	102,247	99,292	131,834	448,885	486,562	-7.7
Brazil	1,460,396	1,465,670	1,114,994	5,477,143	5,027,419	8.9
Europe Total	6,066,863	6,112,574	6,033,653	25,244,867	26,791,037	-5.8
Belgium & Luxembourg	842,123	818,870	1,067,822	3,705,861	4,030,035	-8.0
Bulgaria	330,054	390,880	225,533	1,184,029	848,993	39.5
Denmark	-	-	-	-	105,693	-
Finland	35,630	120,806	-	310,672	251,828	23.4
France	570,780	758,218	677,283	2,816,045	3,101,447	-9.2
Germany, FR	66,152	-	34,358	287,913	202,948	41.9
Italy	1,155,715	1,085,065	1,137,249	5,044,534	4,964,628	1.6
Netherlands	759,508	773,541	685,462	3,231,026	3,742,946	-13.7
Norway	25,985	12,479	9,856	73,364	70,378	4.2
Portugal	-	-	49,496	-	148,570	-
Romania	235,375	355,291	87,270	663,403	372,625	78.0
Spain	596,070	513,567	696,125	2,656,274	2,994,145	-11.3
Sweden	148,076	242,029	239,513	701,542	736,285	-4.7
Turkey	397,884	224,396	433,311	1,334,720	1,604,302	-16.8
United Kingdom	896,324	817,432	690,375	3,228,297	3,573,387	-9.7
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	42,827	-
Other ²	7,187	-	-	7,187	-	-
Asia Total	2,445,130	2,473,441	2,796,405	9,876,952	10,607,834	-6.9
China (Taiwan)	157,230	119,858	72,074	295,532	285,422	3.5
Japan	1,601,699	1,894,342	2,190,300	7,194,955	8,027,554	-10.4
Korea, Republic of	686,201	459,241	515,071	2,386,465	2,275,898	4.9
Other ²	-	-	18,960	-	18,960	-
Africa Total	519,279	475,422	550,880	2,039,779	1,886,492	8.1
Algeria	63,732	118,857	117,815	355,102	409,015	-13.2
Egypt	312,826	139,323	221,203	1,047,046	867,571	20.7
South Africa, Rep of	142,721	217,242	211,862	637,631	567,498	12.4
Other ²	-	-	-	-	42,408	-
Total	11,996,638	11,910,143	11,958,788	47,333,799	49,652,479	-4.7

¹ Based on the U.S. - Canada Free Trade Agreement, as of January 1990, the U.S. Department of Commerce began reporting statistics on U.S. exports to Canada based on information on imports provided monthly by the Canadian government.

² Includes countries with exports less than or equal to 50,000 short tons in 1993.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Table 21. Average Price of U.S. Metallurgical Coal Exports
(Dollars per Short Ton)

Continent and Country of Destination	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	\$34.76	\$35.35	\$35.08	\$35.08	\$36.03	-2.6
Canada ¹	34.45	35.13	34.83	34.58	35.66	-3.0
Mexico	44.97	44.97	44.68	44.53	45.16	-1.4
South America Total	42.62	42.19	43.43	42.29	43.91	-3.7
Argentina	41.99	42.47	44.11	42.56	43.63	-2.5
Brazil	42.66	42.17	43.36	42.26	43.94	-3.8
Europe Total	44.02	43.85	45.24	44.54	45.57	-2.3
Belgium & Luxembourg	44.78	44.99	45.47	45.07	45.88	-1.7
Bulgaria	42.40	41.63	41.72	42.13	41.99	.3
Denmark	-	-	-	-	36.29	-
Finland	43.09	42.10	-	42.34	39.61	6.9
France	43.89	44.57	45.27	44.36	45.17	-1.8
Germany, FR	46.72	-	45.04	45.88	46.17	-6
Italy	45.55	44.58	45.38	45.32	45.93	-1.3
Netherlands	43.74	45.34	46.19	45.07	46.17	-2.4
Norway	47.37	-	-	47.37	-	-
Portugal	-	-	39.63	-	38.43	-
Romania	33.04	32.39	35.29	32.65	36.26	-10.0
Spain	45.46	45.78	47.55	46.36	47.47	-2.4
Sweden	45.63	45.47	45.55	45.56	45.96	-9
Turkey	40.62	41.00	42.09	41.28	42.58	-3.1
United Kingdom	45.29	45.07	46.02	45.15	46.64	-3.2
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	48.31	-
Other ²	38.00	-	-	38.00	-	-
Asia Total	40.79	39.76	42.90	41.45	44.04	-5.9
China (Taiwan)	42.28	42.78	44.95	42.48	44.86	-5.3
Japan	39.42	38.56	42.29	40.57	43.53	-6.8
Korea, Republic of	43.64	43.90	45.11	44.00	45.67	-3.7
Other ²	-	-	45.13	-	45.13	-
Africa Total	45.14	43.95	44.40	43.95	45.25	-2.9
Algeria	43.67	42.81	44.29	43.24	44.32	-2.4
Egypt	45.47	42.45	42.85	43.14	44.86	-3.8
South Africa, Rep of	45.07	45.53	46.06	45.67	46.87	-2.6
Other ²	-	-	-	-	40.53	-
Total³	42.14	41.87	43.33	42.74	44.11	-3.1
U.S. Total⁴	42.17	41.89	43.34	42.77	44.11	-3.0

¹ Based on the U.S. - Canada Free Trade Agreement, as of January 1990, the U.S. Department of Commerce began reporting statistics on U.S. exports to Canada based on information on imports provided monthly by the Canadian government.

² Includes countries with exports less than or equal to 50,000 short tons in 1993.

³ The average prices presented in this table, with the exception of U.S. Total, are considered to be representative prices for coal exports and fall within the range of \$28 to \$50 per short ton, inclusively.

⁴ U.S. Total is the average price of all coal exports.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Average price is based on the free alongside ship (f.a.s.) value.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545."

**Table 22. Coal Exports by Customs District
(Short Tons)**

Customs District	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Eastern Total	11,695,897	11,011,272	9,619,946	43,474,385	45,138,244	-3.7
Boston, MA	-	-	-	-	33,361	-
Baltimore, MD	2,409,237	2,382,427	1,584,823	7,912,403	7,354,431	7.6
Portland, ME	125	241	-	711	822	-13.5
Buffalo, NY	89,305	63,671	5,513	165,598	66,773	148.0
New York City, NY	649	216	64	1,271	1,101	15.4
Ogdensburg, NY	41,383	150,698	8,520	336,801	44,066	(¹)
Philadelphia, PA	210,320	835	74,998	212,743	189,605	12.2
Norfolk, VA	8,944,850	8,413,155	7,946,028	34,844,723	37,448,062	-7.0
St. Albans, VT	28	29	-	135	23	487.0
Southern Total	3,566,624	4,187,687	4,103,123	15,606,586	16,657,780	-6.3
Mobile, AL	1,244,705	847,240	1,578,441	4,997,475	6,261,862	-20.2
Savannah, GA	74	681	-	755	-	-
Miami, FL	542	1,084	74	2,710	2,169	24.9
Tampa, FL	-	-	148	151	247	-38.9
New Orleans, LA	1,883,725	2,981,303	2,297,158	9,475,320	9,704,819	-2.4
San Juan, PR	25,058	22	-	25,638	78	(¹)
Charleston, SC	352,978	330,764	149,571	957,450	475,231	101.5
El Paso, TX	-	-	-	-	116	-
Houston-Galveston, TX	52,086	23,293	63,258	121,406	154,727	-21.5
Laredo, TX	7,456	3,300	14,473	25,681	58,531	-56.1
Western Total	1,153,947	937,297	1,325,604	3,812,994	4,201,456	-9.2
Anchorage, AK	156,150	81,077	150,080	719,446	733,068	-1.9
Nogales, AZ	82	-	-	82	290	-71.7
Los Angeles, CA	953,435	831,728	1,151,384	2,963,408	3,358,339	-11.8
San Diego, CA	110	22	462	717	1,148	-37.5
San Francisco, CA	-	-	-	961	-	-
Great Falls, MT	-	-	-	621	327	89.9
Portland, OR	-	-	2,360	-	2,360	-
Seattle, WA	44,170	24,470	21,318	127,759	105,924	20.6
Northern Total	2,411,102	3,558,659	2,126,259	8,436,837	8,495,377	-7
Chicago, IL	-	23,500	-	23,500	-	-
Detroit, MI	761,705	1,570,478	72,801	2,600,338	608,902	327.1
Duluth, MN	120,472	2,778	76,731	161,069	134,431	19.8
Pembina, ND	2,563	2,716	783	10,426	1,253	(¹)
Cleveland, OH	1,526,362	1,959,187	1,975,944	5,641,504	7,750,791	-27.2
Other Ports	10,286	8,906	6,094	27,812	26,477	5.0
Total	18,837,856	19,703,821	17,181,026	71,358,614	74,519,334	-4.2

¹ Changes of 500 percent or more are not shown.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Table 23. U.S. Coke Exports
(Short Tons)

Continent and Country of Destination	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	144,241	148,219	166,543	468,774	517,955	-9.5
Canada ¹	126,820	131,227	149,971	371,462	417,278	-11.0
Mexico	16,882	15,955	15,183	93,616	92,035	1.7
Other ²	539	1,037	1,389	3,696	8,642	-57.2
South America Total	23,529	13,220	-	60,033	21,955	173.4
Europe Total	29,818	20,802	103,968	131,533	294,886	-55.4
Romania	-	-	87,863	-	212,681	-
Other ²	29,818	20,802	16,105	131,533	82,205	60.0
Asia Total	-	-	147	-	408	-
Total	197,588	182,241	270,658	660,340	835,204	-20.9

¹ Based on the U.S. - Canada Free Trade Agreement, as of January 1990, the U.S. Department of Commerce began reporting statistics on U.S. exports to Canada based on information on imports provided monthly by the Canadian government.

² Includes countries with exports less than or equal to 50,000 short tons in 1993.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Table 24. U.S. Coal Imports
(Short Tons)

Continent and Country of Origin	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	384,099	329,728	323,087	1,253,417	1,053,576	19.0
Canada	383,966	329,728	322,977	1,253,196	1,051,273	19.2
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	4	-
Mexico	133	-	110	221	2,299	-90.4
South America Total	1,040,336	1,602,310	2,253,871	4,920,202	5,415,318	-9.1
Colombia	501,078	1,127,901	1,729,515	3,389,654	4,117,036	-17.7
Venezuela	539,258	474,409	524,356	1,530,548	1,298,282	17.9
Europe Total	40	-	60	40	62	-35.5
Denmark	-	-	60	-	60	-
Poland	40	-	-	40	2	(¹)
Asia Total	376,229	365,293	240,639	1,153,561	708,080	62.9
China (Mainland)	-	-	-	111	-	-
Indonesia	376,229	342,311	240,639	1,130,468	708,080	59.7
Japan	-	1	-	1	-	-
Vietnam	-	22,981	-	22,981	-	-
Oceania & Australia Total	39,366	-	24,218	100,313	105,452	-4.9
Australia	31,257	-	24,218	92,204	100,076	-7.9
New Zealand	8,109	-	-	8,109	5,376	50.8
Africa Total	13,370	6,725	18,870	156,452	26,419	492.2
South Africa, Rep of	13,370	6,725	12,770	149,748	20,319	(¹)
Swaziland	-	-	6,100	6,704	6,100	9.9
Total	1,853,440	2,304,056	2,860,745	7,583,985	7,308,907	3.8

¹ Changes of 500 percent or more are not shown.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Coal imports include coal to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145."

Table 25. Average Price of U.S. Coal Imports
(Dollars per Short Ton)

Continent and Country of Origin	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	\$32.99	\$38.41	\$30.55	\$30.61	\$29.00	5.6
Canada	32.99	38.41	30.55	30.61	29.02	5.5
Mexico	-	-	-	-	21.19	-
South America Total	31.37	29.30	26.61	29.00	27.64	4.9
Colombia	27.86	27.14	26.31	27.46	27.26	.7
Venezuela	34.63	34.43	27.60	32.41	28.87	12.3
Europe Total	-	-	32.08	-	32.08	-
Denmark	-	-	32.08	-	32.08	-
Asia Total	30.88	35.27	43.72	34.09	42.70	-20.2
Indonesia	30.88	34.41	43.72	33.80	42.70	-20.8
Vietnam	-	48.08	-	48.08	-	-
Oceania & Australia Total	34.33	-	31.95	31.16	31.56	-1.2
Australia	31.78	-	31.95	30.02	31.56	-4.9
New Zealand	44.15	-	-	44.15	-	-
Africa Total	44.14	-	27.81	25.33	27.81	-8.9
South Africa, Rep of	44.14	-	-	25.33	-	-
Swaziland	-	-	27.81	-	27.81	-
Total¹	31.73	31.11	28.54	29.98	29.36	2.1
U.S. Total²	31.93	30.92	28.91	30.21	29.89	1.1

¹ The average prices presented in this table, with the exception of U.S. Total, are considered to be representative prices for coal imports and fall within the range of \$20 to \$50 per short ton, inclusively.

² U.S. Total is the average price of all coal imports.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Average price is based on the customs import value. Coal imports include coal to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145."

**Table 26. Coal Imports by Customs District
(Short Tons)**

Customs District	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Eastern Total	222,712	455,072	622,718	1,554,466	1,275,919	21.8
Boston, MA	155,580	238,792	263,374	977,473	674,086	45.0
Baltimore, MD	-	-	148,076	88,668	224,579	-60.5
Portland, ME	38,901	188,116	133,017	385,097	236,473	62.9
New York City, NY	-	-	-	-	2	-
Philadelphia, PA	28,191	28,164	78,251	78,387	140,779	-44.3
Norfolk, VA	40	-	-	24,841	-	-
Southern Total	1,098,646	1,355,357	1,723,414	4,106,306	4,321,336	-5.0
Mobile, AL	378,609	310,458	521,462	1,033,368	935,232	10.5
Savannah, GA	29,581	1	-	29,582	-	-
Miami, FL	-	2,457	-	7,496	-	-
Tampa, FL	327,524	681,058	664,457	2,080,757	2,263,893	-8.1
New Orleans, LA	271,063	165,990	394,609	524,256	675,827	-22.4
Wilmington, NC	26,648	-	-	26,648	-	-
San Juan, PR	24,251	28,109	27,888	80,016	107,506	-25.6
Houston-Galveston, TX	37,582	117,257	60,870	154,938	121,505	27.5
Laredo, TX	133	-	110	221	2,299	-90.4
Virgin Islands	3,255	50,027	54,018	169,024	215,074	-21.4
Western Total	159,183	168,808	206,897	710,576	730,662	-2.7
Los Angeles, CA	-	-	-	12	-	-
Honolulu, HI	148,116	163,899	191,636	670,005	660,379	1.5
Great Falls, MT	11,067	4,887	9,217	34,426	41,580	-17.2
Seattle, WA	-	22	6,044	6,133	28,703	-78.6
Northern Total	372,899	324,819	307,716	1,212,637	980,990	23.6
Chicago, IL	106,328	147,009	59,692	283,106	134,485	110.5
Detroit, MI	93,974	115,386	84,996	312,214	203,067	53.7
Duluth, MN	45,216	9,782	545	77,355	12,811	(¹)
Pembina, ND	127,381	52,642	162,483	539,962	630,627	-14.4
Total	1,853,440	2,304,056	2,860,745	7,583,985	7,308,907	3.8

¹ Changes of 500 percent or more are not shown.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145."

Table 27. U.S. Coke Imports
(Short Tons)

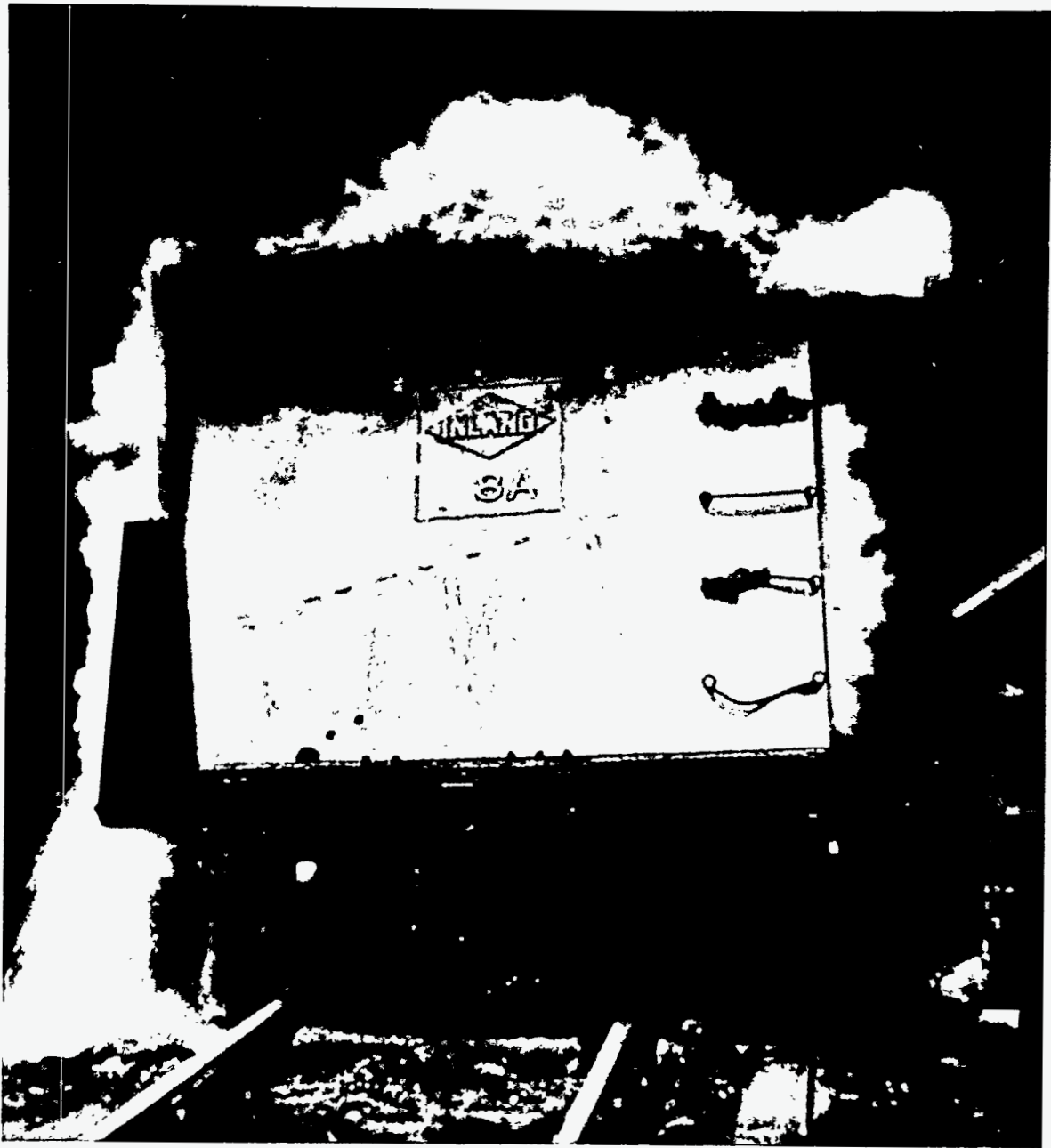
Continent and Country of Origin	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	37,163	7,427	6,314	63,413	25,546	148.2
Canada	37,163	7,427	6,314	63,413	25,546	148.2
Europe Total	82,744	84,853	-	332,605	-	-
Poland	82,744	84,853	-	292,467	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	40,138	-	-
Asia Total	302,431	284,987	368,353	1,155,508	1,320,352	-12.5
China (Mainland)	84,067	96,696	-	180,763	65	(¹)
Japan	218,364	169,777	368,353	956,231	1,320,287	-27.6
Korea, Republic of	-	18,514	-	18,514	-	-
Oceania & Australia Total	-	19	-	19	144,526	-100.0
Australia	-	19	-	19	144,526	-100.0
Africa Total	41,054	-	17,595	60,378	43,809	37.8
Rhodesia	41,054	-	-	41,054	-	-
South Africa, Rep of	-	-	17,595	19,324	43,809	-55.9
Total	463,392	377,286	392,262	1,611,923	1,534,233	5.1

¹ Changes of 500 percent or more are not shown.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

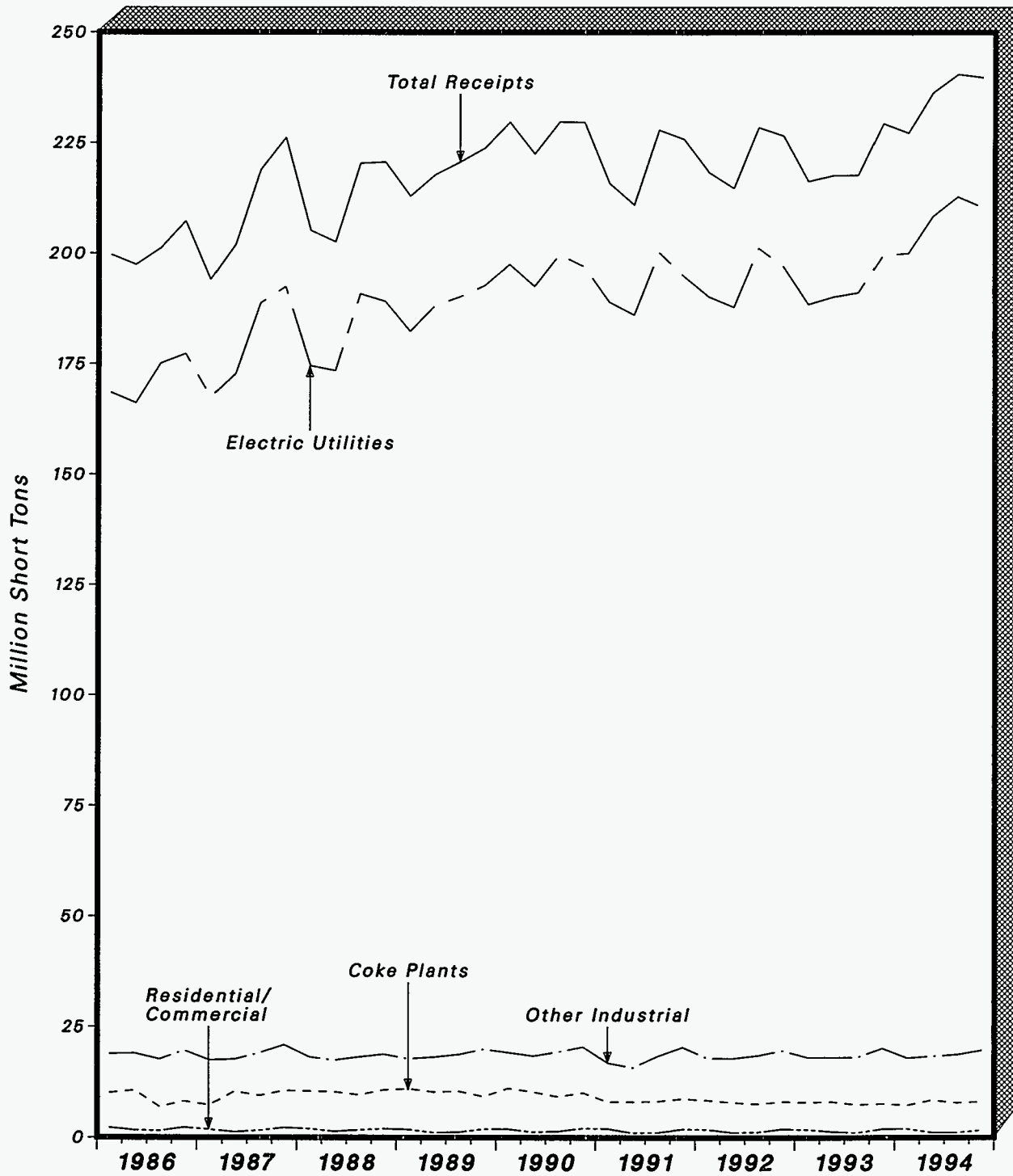
Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145."

Receipts



Glowing coke, for use at a steel plant, is carried in a quenching car to a quenching tower for cooling.

Figure 8. Quarterly U.S. Coal Receipts, 1986-1994



Note: Each increment represents end-of-quarter data.
 Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Electric Utilities: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants;" Coke Plants: Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly;" Other Industrial: Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants" and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Residential and Commercial: Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

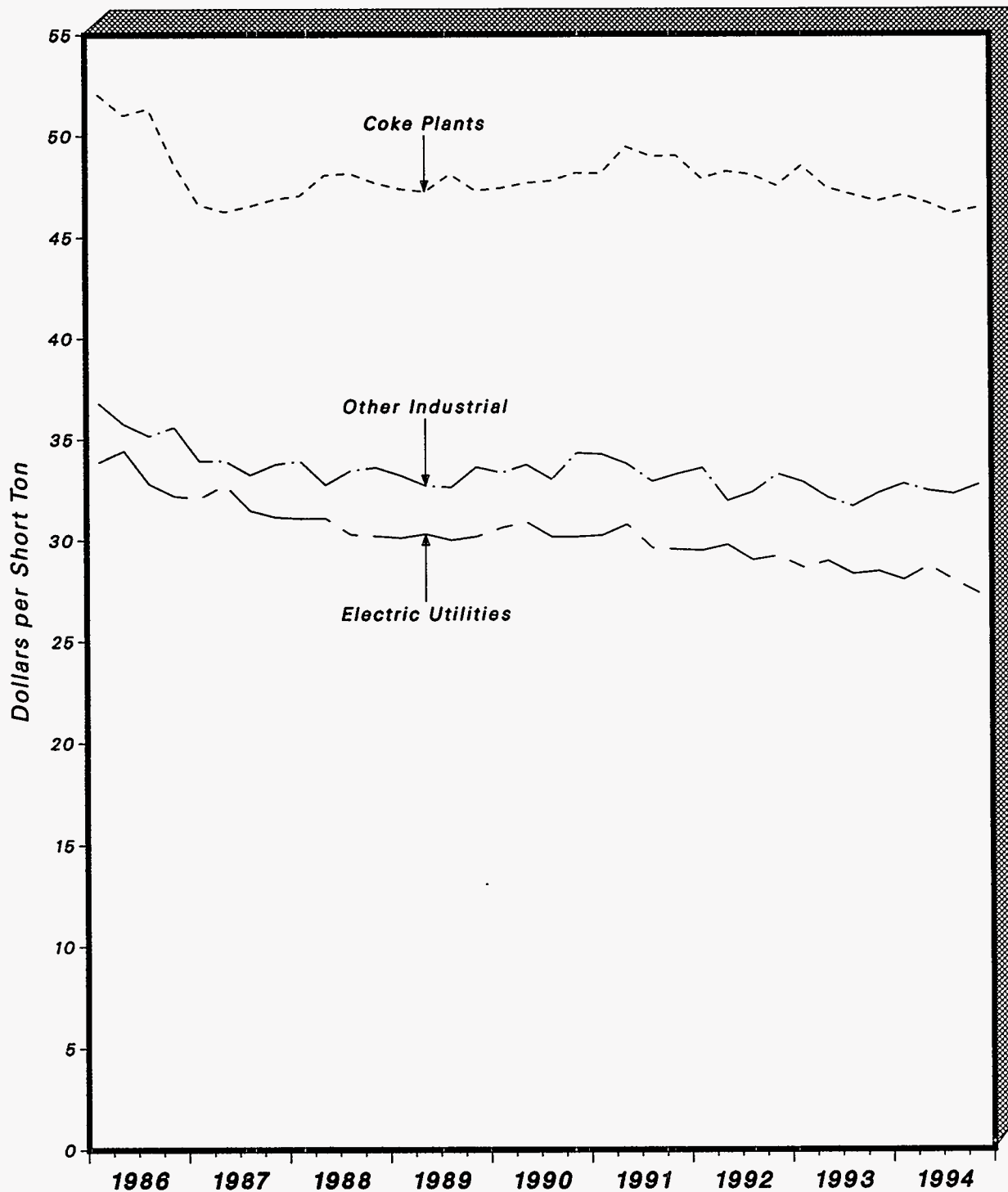
Table 28. U.S. Coal Receipts by End-Use Sector, 1986-1994
(Thousand Short Tons)

Year and Quarter	Electric Utilities	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Residential and Commercial	Total
1986 January - March	168,499	10,097	18,884	2,231	199,711
April - June	166,139	10,624	18,989	1,675	197,427
July - September	175,087	6,937	17,676	1,503	201,202
October - December	177,239	8,179	19,640	2,259	207,318
Total	686,964	35,837	75,190	7,667	805,659
1987 January - March	167,444	7,317	17,487	1,809	194,057
April - June	172,691	10,386	17,680	1,254	202,011
July - September	188,743	9,466	19,108	1,613	218,930
October - December	192,421	10,575	20,931	2,238	226,165
Total	721,298	37,744	75,207	6,914	841,163
1988 January - March	174,518	10,462	18,203	2,004	205,187
April - June	173,393	10,299	17,468	1,406	202,565
July - September	190,788	9,627	18,186	1,725	220,327
October - December	189,077	10,727	18,799	1,994	220,598
Total	727,775	41,115	72,656	7,130	848,676
1989 January - March	182,295	10,984	17,794	1,837	212,910
April - June	188,144	10,293	18,169	1,143	217,748
July - September	190,115	10,469	18,761	1,264	220,609
October - December	192,663	9,274	19,939	1,924	223,800
Total	753,217	41,019	74,663	6,167	875,067
1990 January - March	197,469	11,091	19,194	1,920	229,674
April - June	192,496	10,286	18,435	1,265	222,482
July - September	199,714	9,234	19,355	1,443	229,745
October - December	196,949	10,125	20,472	2,096	229,642
Total	786,627	40,736	77,455	6,724	911,543
1991 January - March	188,963	8,066	16,847	2,008	215,885
April - June	186,026	8,073	15,800	1,055	210,953
July - September	200,172	8,195	18,385	1,132	227,884
October - December	194,762	8,757	20,377	1,899	225,795
Total	769,923	33,090	71,410	6,094	880,517
1992 January - March	190,139	8,410	17,902	1,843	218,294
April - June	187,772	7,915	17,873	1,149	214,708
July - September	201,143	7,592	18,503	1,236	228,473
October - December	196,909	8,110	19,625	1,925	226,569
Total	775,963	32,027	73,903	6,153	888,046
1993 January - March	188,401	7,951	18,095	1,817	216,264
April - June	190,085	8,067	18,062	1,354	217,568
July - September	191,054	7,426	18,075	1,094	217,649
October - December	199,612	7,661	20,127	1,956	229,356
Total	769,152	31,104	74,359	6,221	880,836
1994 January - March	199,981	7,318	17,957	2,016	227,271
April - June	208,576	8,438	18,353	1,187	236,555
July - September	212,849	7,881	18,717	1,135	240,582
October - December	210,523	8,081	19,655	1,674	239,934
Total	831,929	31,719	74,681	6,013	944,342

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration • Electric Utilities: FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants" • Coke Plants: Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly" • Other Industrial: Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants" and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report" and • Residential and Commercial: Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Figure 9. Quarterly Average Price of U.S. Coal Receipts, 1986-1994



Note: Each increment represents end-of-quarter date.
 Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Electric Utilities: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants;" Coke Plants: Form EIA-6, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly;" Other Industrial: Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants."

Table 29. Average Price of U.S. Coal Receipts by End-Use Sector, 1986-1994
(Dollars per Short Ton)

Year and Quarter	Electric Utilities	Coke Plants	Other Industrial ¹
1986 January - March	\$33.87	\$52.05	\$36.80
April - June	34.43	51.01	35.76
July - September	32.79	51.34	35.17
October - December	32.19	48.65	35.60
Average Annual Price	33.30	50.83	35.84
1987 January - March	32.08	46.60	33.92
April - June	32.74	46.24	33.94
July - September	31.47	46.51	33.23
October - December	31.15	46.85	33.75
Average Annual Price	31.83	46.55	33.71
1988 January - March	31.08	47.02	33.91
April - June	31.09	48.04	32.73
July - September	30.28	48.13	33.44
October - December	30.20	47.66	33.59
Average Annual Price	30.64	47.70	33.43
1989 January - March	30.11	47.36	33.19
April - June	30.30	47.23	32.68
July - September	30.00	48.10	32.61
October - December	30.17	47.28	33.61
Average Annual Price	30.15	47.50	33.03
1990 January - March	30.61	47.40	33.33
April - June	30.89	47.65	33.73
July - September	30.16	47.76	33.00
October - December	30.16	48.15	34.30
Average Annual Price	30.45	47.73	33.59
1991 January - March	30.23	48.12	34.24
April - June	30.77	49.44	33.76
July - September	29.61	48.96	32.89
October - December	29.53	49.00	33.26
Average Annual Price	30.02	48.88	33.54
1992 January - March	29.48	47.88	33.56
April - June	29.76	48.22	31.93
July - September	29.01	48.06	32.36
October - December	29.21	47.51	33.25
Average Annual Price	29.36	47.92	32.78
1993 January - March	28.64	48.50	32.86
April - June	28.95	47.41	32.08
July - September	28.31	47.07	31.65
October - December	28.44	46.74	32.31
Average Annual Price	28.58	47.44	32.23
1994 January - March	28.04	47.04	32.76
April - June	28.71	46.66	32.42
July - September	28.00	46.15	32.26
October - December	27.35	46.41	32.72
Average Annual Price	28.03	46.56	32.54

¹ Manufacturing plants only.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Average price is based on the cost including insurance and freight (c.i.f. cost). Price data for the Residential and Commercial sector are not available. See Technical Note 2 in Appendix C.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) • Electric Utilities: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants" • Coke Plants: Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly" and • Other Industrial: Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants."

Table 30. Coal Receipts by Census Division and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
New England Total	1,798	1,695	1,282	6,860	6,171	11.2
Connecticut	155	280	100	904	784	15.3
Maine	170	109	150	468	454	3.1
Massachusetts	1,155	901	684	4,217	3,529	19.5
New Hampshire	315	402	345	1,263	1,395	-9.5
Rhode Island	1	1	1	3	3	.9
Vermont	1	2	2	5	6	-15.9
Middle Atlantic Total	17,093	16,363	16,949	68,206	65,639	3.9
New Jersey	513	362	498	2,178	2,072	5.1
New York	2,895	2,811	2,790	11,216	10,381	8.0
Pennsylvania	13,685	13,190	13,662	54,812	53,186	3.1
East North Central Total	55,463	55,988	51,920	217,340	195,783	11.0
Illinois	9,165	9,765	9,926	39,428	34,402	14.6
Indiana	15,990	15,567	14,099	63,346	54,965	15.2
Michigan	10,460	10,498	8,522	36,254	31,084	16.6
Ohio	14,271	14,492	14,042	56,618	55,499	2.0
Wisconsin	5,577	5,666	5,331	21,694	19,833	9.4
West North Central Total	33,784	32,741	31,529	128,238	114,994	11.5
Iowa	5,080	5,662	4,720	19,891	18,185	9.4
Kansas	4,339	4,480	4,381	17,819	16,629	7.2
Minnesota	5,249	4,677	5,274	19,484	17,461	11.6
Missouri	7,652	7,153	5,855	28,546	20,572	38.8
Nebraska	2,517	2,575	2,507	9,328	9,045	3.1
North Dakota	8,236	7,643	8,093	30,498	30,612	-4
South Dakota	711	552	699	2,671	2,490	7.3
South Atlantic Total	39,153	38,983	35,709	156,272	139,476	12.0
Delaware	676	567	590	2,486	2,228	11.6
District of Columbia	15	3	7	47	51	-8.5
Florida	6,514	6,845	6,482	26,278	25,420	3.4
Georgia	7,249	7,715	6,342	30,759	25,024	22.9
Maryland	2,934	2,465	2,345	10,393	9,261	12.2
North Carolina	5,570	5,961	6,432	23,991	23,868	.5
South Carolina	3,676	3,519	3,287	13,596	12,274	10.8
Virginia	3,114	3,462	3,390	13,392	13,006	3.0
West Virginia	9,404	8,444	6,834	35,330	28,344	24.6
East South Central Total	26,238	26,556	24,127	102,786	100,215	2.6
Alabama	8,260	8,435	7,793	32,762	31,396	4.4
Kentucky	10,330	9,856	9,445	39,850	38,733	2.9
Mississippi	1,280	1,276	793	4,592	3,567	28.7
Tennessee	6,368	6,989	6,096	25,581	26,520	-3.5
West South Central Total	32,837	35,405	35,518	137,959	138,489	-4
Arkansas	2,871	3,392	2,830	12,204	11,082	10.1
Louisiana	3,349	4,146	3,633	14,012	13,674	2.5
Oklahoma	4,334	4,178	4,913	17,995	17,645	2.0
Texas	22,282	23,688	24,142	93,749	96,089	-2.4
Mountain Total	30,397	29,906	29,558	114,728	109,689	4.6
Arizona	4,966	5,225	5,075	19,168	19,035	.7
Colorado	4,129	4,370	4,485	17,123	16,884	1.4
Idaho	100	122	138	525	506	3.9
Montana	3,102	2,748	2,668	10,860	9,225	17.7
Nevada	2,123	2,027	2,299	7,820	7,572	3.3
New Mexico	4,048	4,224	4,181	15,392	14,958	2.9
Utah	4,075	4,029	3,828	16,146	15,852	1.9
Wyoming	7,853	7,161	6,884	27,693	25,657	7.9
Pacific Total	3,172	2,945	2,765	11,954	10,381	15.2
Alaska	178	118	155	525	565	-7.1
California	637	758	673	2,531	2,420	4.6
Hawaii	13	-	12	74	65	14.2
Oregon	609	631	373	2,361	1,734	36.2
Washington	1,735	1,438	1,552	6,463	5,597	15.5
U.S. Total	239,934	240,582	229,356	944,342	880,836	7.2

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. See Technical Note 1 in Appendix C for differences between distribution and receipts.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption-Manufacturing Plants"; Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly"; and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Table 31. Quantity and Price of Coal Receipts at Electric Utility Plants by Census Division and State

Census Division and State	October-December 1994		October-December 1993		Year to Date					
	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Price (cents per MM Btu)	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Price (cents per MM Btu)	1994		1993		Percent Change	
					Quantity (thousand short tons)	Price (cents per MM Btu)	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Price (cents per MM Btu)	Quantity	Price
New England	1,596	167	1,089	167	6,245	166	5,417	166	15.3	-0.2
Connecticut	150	186	95	172	863	177	740	170	16.6	4.1
Massachusetts	1,134	169	654	170	4,127	168	3,370	168	22.4	.2
New Hampshire	313	151	340	159	1,255	152	1,306	161	-3.9	-5.4
Mid Atlantic	12,170	142	11,768	149	49,187	145	46,511	146	5.8	-.5
New Jersey	507	182	468	180	2,115	182	1,845	177	14.7	2.5
New York	2,082	142	1,964	156	8,244	145	7,448	150	10.7	-2.9
Pennsylvania	9,581	139	9,337	146	38,828	143	37,219	144	4.3	-.4
East North Central	47,437	140	44,309	144	186,864	141	165,695	142	12.8	-.9
Illinois	7,668	154	8,386	164	32,936	161	28,091	170	17.2	-5.8
Indiana	13,327	126	11,516	128	53,540	127	43,789	127	22.3	.3
Michigan	8,946	149	7,570	153	31,435	151	27,865	153	12.8	-1.5
Ohio	12,440	146	12,017	147	49,311	144	47,992	141	2.7	1.9
Wisconsin	5,055	122	4,821	121	19,641	121	17,958	121	9.4	-.1
West North Central	29,912	95	27,616	100	114,255	99	101,896	101	12.1	-2.0
Iowa	4,416	94	3,962	107	17,005	99	15,767	101	7.9	-2.1
Kansas	4,299	103	4,339	103	17,653	102	16,465	102	7.2	.3
Minnesota	4,687	104	4,690	106	17,770	114	15,993	113	11.1	.4
Missouri	7,303	104	5,474	124	27,250	110	19,217	124	41.8	-11.1
Nebraska	2,354	72	2,359	71	8,894	77	8,699	75	2.2	1.4
North Dakota	6,231	71	6,178	68	23,366	70	23,603	71	-1.0	-1.4
South Dakota	622	106	613	111	2,317	108	2,152	110	7.7	-1.4
South Atlantic	34,565	158	31,109	163	138,382	160	121,902	164	13.5	-2.3
Delaware	622	160	529	167	2,284	162	2,008	169	13.7	-4.1
Florida	6,173	179	6,134	175	24,948	178	24,115	177	3.5	.6
Georgia	6,676	169	5,913	177	28,761	169	23,327	178	23.3	-5.1
Maryland	2,722	153	2,148	165	9,623	155	8,509	160	13.1	-2.8
North Carolina	4,905	168	5,684	170	21,330	168	21,194	170	.6	-1.0
South Carolina	3,093	155	2,621	157	11,188	156	9,781	157	14.4	-.6
Virginia	2,055	145	2,342	146	9,270	145	8,937	147	3.7	-1.1
West Virginia	8,319	134	5,737	139	30,978	139	24,031	142	28.9	-1.9
East South Central	22,863	132	20,670	140	89,150	136	86,677	139	2.9	-2.0
Alabama	6,860	161	6,420	174	27,160	167	25,897	176	4.9	-5.0
Kentucky	9,502	114	8,538	119	36,301	116	34,979	117	3.8	-.3
Mississippi	1,195	147	742	166	4,299	157	3,310	164	29.9	-4.3
Tennessee	5,306	125	4,970	127	21,389	126	22,491	126	-4.9	-.4
West South Central	31,197	134	33,539	146	131,655	135	130,971	145	.5	-6.9
Arkansas	2,771	153	2,740	177	11,847	160	10,754	170	10.2	-5.9
Louisiana	3,189	154	3,469	158	13,408	154	13,073	158	2.6	-2.9
Oklahoma	4,100	100	4,622	120	17,191	102	16,433	124	4.6	-17.5
Texas	21,137	135	22,708	146	89,210	135	90,710	144	-1.7	-5.9
Mountain	28,607	107	27,717	111	107,799	112	103,137	113	4.5	-1.3
Arizona	4,771	132	4,893	138	18,427	137	18,383	135	.2	1.6
Colorado	3,887	106	4,221	106	16,242	106	16,070	109	1.1	-3.3
Montana	2,945	68	2,470	75	10,310	69	8,849	69	16.5	*
Nevada	2,080	131	2,253	144	7,627	143	7,376	147	3.4	-2.4
New Mexico	4,027	139	4,161	126	15,316	141	14,888	137	2.9	2.9
Utah	3,648	106	3,393	113	14,253	114	13,990	119	1.9	-4.5
Wyoming	7,247	78	6,325	78	25,624	80	23,580	80	8.7	.5
Pacific	2,176	127	1,794	128	8,394	128	6,946	130	20.9	-1.3
Oregon	531	111	317	106	2,223	107	1,621	112	37.1	-4.4
Washington	1,645	133	1,477	133	6,171	136	5,324	136	15.9	.4
U.S. Total	210,523	133	199,612	138	831,929	136	769,152	139	8.2	-2.2

* For percentage calculations, the absolute value of the number is less than 0.05 percent.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. MM Btu represents million Btu.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table 32. Quantity and Price of Contract Coal Receipts at Electric Utility Plants by Census Division and State

Census Division and State	October-December 1994		October-December 1993		Year to Date					
	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Price (cents per MM Btu)	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Price (cents per MM Btu)	1994		1993		Percent Change	
					Quantity (thousand short tons)	Price (cents per MM Btu)	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Price (cents per MM Btu)	Quantity	Price
New England	1,100	163	967	166	5,087	165	4,840	166	5.1	-1.0
Connecticut	150	186	95	172	863	177	740	170	16.6	4.1
Massachusetts	646	163	569	169	3,028	166	2,883	168	5.1	-9
New Hampshire	303	151	303	157	1,195	152	1,217	161	-1.8	-5.4
Mid Atlantic	8,137	150	7,095	151	33,049	152	31,085	153	6.3	-8
New Jersey	507	182	464	180	1,925	181	1,752	177	9.9	1.9
New York	934	148	848	158	4,019	147	3,897	157	3.1	-6.2
Pennsylvania	6,696	147	5,783	147	27,105	151	25,436	151	6.6	-2
East North Central	33,946	150	30,831	151	130,117	151	120,583	151	7.9	*
Illinois	6,435	161	6,612	172	27,098	167	23,396	179	15.8	-6.8
Indiana	9,249	134	7,785	133	34,055	135	30,255	133	12.6	1.9
Michigan	7,225	151	5,829	153	24,675	153	22,780	154	8.3	-1.1
Ohio	8,166	165	7,768	161	32,670	161	33,311	154	-1.9	4.5
Wisconsin	2,872	128	2,837	121	11,620	125	10,841	124	7.2	.9
West North Central	22,295	97	21,136	102	91,526	102	82,839	103	10.5	-9
Iowa	2,456	105	1,955	122	9,871	108	9,829	108	.4	.2
Kansas	2,937	112	2,922	113	12,259	111	11,522	110	6.4	1.0
Minnesota	2,406	110	2,857	113	14,518	116	12,106	117	19.9	-4
Missouri	5,897	108	4,799	122	23,297	113	17,737	123	31.3	-8.1
Nebraska	1,745	70	1,810	71	6,187	79	6,631	77	-6.7	2.1
North Dakota	6,231	71	6,178	68	23,077	71	22,862	71	.9	-7
South Dakota	622	106	613	111	2,317	108	2,152	110	7.7	-1.4
South Atlantic	25,647	165	22,174	169	102,641	167	92,356	171	11.1	-2.7
Delaware	570	161	419	166	1,933	162	1,869	169	3.4	-4.1
Florida	4,755	189	4,471	182	18,456	187	18,066	188	2.2	-3
Georgia	4,525	174	4,244	182	19,299	175	17,812	185	8.3	-5.6
Maryland	1,912	153	1,327	167	7,134	156	6,079	162	17.3	-3.9
North Carolina	4,329	171	3,664	178	17,156	174	15,735	177	9.0	-1.9
South Carolina	2,462	157	2,149	157	9,319	157	7,734	158	20.5	-7
Virginia	1,487	143	1,785	146	6,493	144	6,815	148	-4.7	-2.5
West Virginia	5,607	149	4,115	152	22,850	153	18,246	155	25.2	-1.5
East South Central	16,116	139	13,346	148	61,484	143	60,676	147	1.3	-2.6
Alabama	5,005	170	4,492	193	19,046	181	19,956	190	-4.6	-4.8
Kentucky	5,817	118	5,421	120	23,158	119	23,603	119	-1.9	*
Mississippi	1,098	148	605	169	3,925	158	2,498	168	57.1	-6.0
Tennessee	4,196	126	2,829	123	15,354	127	14,619	127	5.0	-3
West South Central	28,054	137	32,381	147	119,742	138	124,743	145	-4.0	-5.2
Arkansas	2,605	154	2,605	180	11,154	162	9,690	175	15.1	-7.3
Louisiana	3,189	154	3,469	158	13,201	154	13,050	159	1.2	-3.0
Oklahoma	2,084	98	4,067	124	9,159	110	15,142	126	-39.5	-13.1
Texas	20,175	135	22,240	146	86,228	135	86,861	143	-7	-5.8
Mountain	26,294	109	25,697	114	98,436	114	94,314	116	4.4	-1.6
Arizona	4,508	133	4,523	140	15,992	140	15,202	140	5.2	*
Colorado	3,398	108	3,941	108	14,368	108	15,434	110	-6.9	-2.0
Montana	2,882	68	2,470	75	10,191	69	8,849	69	15.2	.1
Nevada	1,994	131	2,253	144	7,457	144	7,376	147	1.1	-2.0
New Mexico	4,027	139	4,161	126	15,316	141	14,888	137	2.9	2.9
Utah	3,465	109	3,090	118	13,560	116	12,352	125	9.8	-7.2
Wyoming	6,019	79	5,259	80	21,554	83	20,213	83	6.6	-2
Pacific	1,276	135	1,225	135	4,634	141	4,516	138	2.6	2.3
Washington	1,276	135	1,225	135	4,634	141	4,516	138	2.6	2.3
U.S. Total	162,865	138	154,851	142	646,718	140	615,952	143	5.0	-2.0

* For percentage calculations, the absolute value of the number is less than 0.05 percent.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. MM Btu represents million Btu.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table 33. Quantity and Price of Spot Coal Receipts at Electric Utility Plants by Census Division and State

Census Division and State	October-December 1994		October-December 1993		Year to Date					
	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Price (cents per MM Btu)	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Price (cents per MM Btu)	1994		1993		Percent Change	
					Quantity (thousand short tons)	Price (cents per MM Btu)	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Price (cents per MM Btu)	Quantity	Price
New England	497	175	122	175	1,158	171	577	166	100.8	3.5
Massachusetts	487	176	85	175	1,098	172	488	166	125.3	3.8
New Hampshire	9	157	37	176	60	157	89	165	-33.1	-4.5
Mid Atlantic	4,033	125	4,673	146	16,138	131	15,426	131	4.6	.1
New Jersey	-	-	4	190	190	190	92	173	106.0	9.8
New York	1,148	137	1,116	154	4,225	143	3,551	141	19.0	1.5
Pennsylvania	2,885	119	3,554	144	11,723	125	11,783	127	-.5	-1.5
East North Central	13,491	115	13,478	126	56,746	118	45,112	119	25.8	-1.0
Illinois	1,233	120	1,774	138	5,838	131	4,695	131	24.3	.3
Indiana	4,078	108	3,731	118	19,485	113	13,533	114	44.0	-.4
Michigan	1,721	141	1,740	152	6,760	144	5,085	147	32.9	-2.1
Ohio	4,275	111	4,249	120	16,640	111	14,681	113	13.3	-1.6
Wisconsin	2,184	113	1,984	121	8,022	114	7,117	116	12.7	-1.4
West North Central	7,617	87	6,480	95	22,729	87	19,057	93	19.3	-6.5
Iowa	1,960	81	2,007	93	7,134	87	5,938	91	20.1	-4.3
Kansas	1,362	84	1,417	80	5,393	82	4,942	83	9.1	-1.3
Minnesota	2,280	98	1,834	95	3,252	104	3,887	104	-16.3	.1
Missouri	1,406	87	675	139	3,953	92	1,481	134	167.0	-31.1
Nebraska	609	77	548	70	2,707	71	2,069	69	30.9	2.1
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	289	37	741	75	-61.0	-51.1
South Atlantic	8,918	134	8,935	148	35,740	140	29,546	140	21.0	-.1
Delaware	52	151	110	171	350	162	140	169	150.7	-4.2
Florida	1,418	143	1,663	158	6,492	151	6,048	144	7.3	5.4
Georgia	2,151	156	1,668	163	9,462	156	5,515	156	71.6	-.1
Maryland	810	154	821	161	2,489	155	2,429	155	2.5	-.1
North Carolina	576	140	2,020	155	4,173	146	5,460	149	-23.6	-2.4
South Carolina	631	146	472	158	1,869	150	2,046	152	-8.7	-1.1
Virginia	568	150	558	147	2,777	147	2,123	143	30.8	3.1
West Virginia	2,712	101	1,622	106	8,128	101	5,785	100	40.5	.9
East South Central	6,747	117	7,324	126	27,665	122	26,001	121	6.4	.4
Alabama	1,855	134	1,929	131	8,114	135	5,942	129	36.6	4.5
Kentucky	3,685	107	3,117	117	13,142	112	11,376	113	15.5	-.5
Mississippi	97	141	137	151	374	147	812	150	-54.0	-2.4
Tennessee	1,110	121	2,141	132	6,035	123	7,871	124	-23.3	-1.0
West South Central	3,143	113	1,158	117	11,912	110	6,228	137	91.3	-19.6
Arkansas	166	134	135	116	693	130	1,064	127	-34.9	2.8
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	207	165	23	126	NM	30.8
Oklahoma	2,015	102	555	94	8,031	93	1,291	93	NM	-.1
Texas	962	132	468	140	2,981	143	3,850	154	-22.6	-6.8
Mountain	2,313	82	2,020	80	9,362	87	8,823	84	6.1	2.7
Arizona	264	120	370	121	2,435	119	3,181	111	-23.4	7.3
Colorado	489	94	280	85	1,875	88	637	83	194.5	6.3
Montana	63	59	-	-	119	64	-	-	-	-
Nevada	86	118	-	-	170	119	-	-	-	-
Utah	183	58	303	73	693	62	1,638	73	-57.7	-15.0
Wyoming	1,228	70	1,066	67	4,070	69	3,367	64	20.9	7.8
Pacific	900	117	569	115	3,760	115	2,430	118	54.7	-1.9
Oregon	531	111	317	106	2,223	107	1,621	112	37.1	-4.4
Washington	369	127	252	127	1,537	126	808	127	90.1	-1.4
U.S. Total	47,659	116	44,761	128	185,211	120	153,200	122	20.9	-1.4

^{MM} Percent change calculation not meaningful as value is greater than 500.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. MM Btu represents million Btu.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table 34. Average Cost of Coal Receipts at Electric Utility Plants by Census Division and State
(Dollars per Short Ton)

Census Division and State	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
New England	\$42.85	\$42.72	\$43.18	\$42.81	\$43.34	-1.2
Connecticut	48.52	47.55	44.99	46.45	44.80	3.7
Massachusetts	42.98	42.94	43.79	43.00	43.39	-.9
New Hampshire	39.65	39.23	41.50	39.66	42.39	-6.4
Mid Atlantic	35.35	36.01	37.38	36.33	36.66	-.9
New Jersey	49.06	46.32	47.44	48.49	47.50	2.1
New York	36.83	37.55	40.02	37.63	38.63	-2.6
Pennsylvania	34.30	35.29	36.32	35.39	35.73	-1.0
East North Central	30.26	30.61	31.06	30.56	30.98	-1.4
Illinois	31.05	32.42	33.55	32.69	35.30	-7.4
Indiana	26.38	26.40	26.78	26.79	26.73	.2
Michigan	32.12	32.48	33.17	32.90	33.17	-.8
Ohio	35.38	35.15	35.21	34.70	34.05	1.9
Wisconsin	23.41	23.81	23.26	23.13	22.96	.7
West North Central	15.97	16.95	16.85	16.76	16.88	-.7
Iowa	16.53	18.20	18.88	17.39	17.53	-.8
Kansas	18.06	17.53	17.88	17.85	17.69	.9
Minnesota	18.32	20.50	18.73	20.09	20.07	.1
Missouri	20.04	21.92	24.32	21.39	24.40	-12.3
Nebraska	12.42	12.97	12.03	13.11	12.92	1.5
North Dakota	9.27	9.22	8.98	9.28	9.38	-1.1
South Dakota	12.78	12.76	13.37	13.10	13.30	-1.5
South Atlantic	38.96	39.56	40.40	39.53	40.80	-3.1
Delaware	41.65	41.50	43.50	41.98	44.02	-4.6
Florida	43.85	44.03	43.05	43.71	43.58	.3
Georgia	39.54	39.76	42.09	39.82	43.29	-8.0
Maryland	39.42	39.35	41.95	39.84	40.78	-2.3
North Carolina	41.66	41.32	42.10	41.77	42.36	-1.4
South Carolina	39.43	40.15	40.20	39.84	40.17	-.8
Virginia	36.89	37.35	37.36	37.05	37.57	-1.4
West Virginia	33.24	34.50	34.61	34.70	35.42	-2.0
East South Central	31.29	32.49	33.63	32.43	33.30	-2.6
Alabama	38.51	40.16	42.09	40.42	42.56	-5.0
Kentucky	26.51	26.98	27.87	27.16	27.29	-.5
Mississippi	31.71	38.66	41.70	35.54	40.51	-12.3
Tennessee	30.43	30.58	31.37	30.61	30.94	-1.1
West South Central	20.59	20.72	22.57	20.79	22.14	-6.1
Arkansas	26.54	27.13	30.52	27.91	29.50	-5.4
Louisiana	24.92	25.28	25.65	25.04	25.65	-2.4
Oklahoma	17.09	17.66	20.63	17.50	21.32	-17.9
Texas	19.83	19.52	21.54	19.84	20.91	-5.1
Mountain	20.82	22.14	21.71	21.83	22.11	-1.3
Arizona	27.22	28.58	28.53	28.26	27.78	1.7
Colorado	21.42	20.49	21.09	21.01	21.59	-2.7
Montana	11.50	11.76	12.77	11.79	11.78	.1
Nevada	29.48	34.03	31.73	32.37	32.34	.1
New Mexico	24.98	24.68	22.81	25.48	24.61	3.5
Utah	24.32	27.35	26.01	26.10	27.34	-4.5
Wyoming	13.52	14.59	13.75	14.09	14.03	.4
Pacific	21.39	23.00	21.41	21.93	21.55	1.8
Oregon	19.98	19.96	19.24	19.18	19.75	-2.9
Washington	21.84	24.32	21.87	22.93	22.09	3.8
U.S. Total	27.35	28.00	28.44	28.03	28.58	-1.9

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table 35. Coal Receipts and Prices by Sulfur Content at Electric Utility Plants, by State of Origin and Imports, January-December 1994

State	0-0.60 lbs sulfur per MM Btu		0.61-1.67 lbs sulfur per MM Btu		> 1.67 lbs. sulfur per MM Btu		Total			Percent Change vs prior year		
	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Price (cents per MM Btu)	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Price (cents per MM Btu)	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Price (cents per MM Btu)	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Price (cents per MM Btu)	Lbs. sulfur per MM Btu	Quantity	Price	Sulfur Content
Alabama	6,413	221	8,559	172	760	132	15,731	191	0.92	-6.0	-4.6	-5.4
Arizona	11,995	109	-	-	-	-	11,995	109	.47	-1.1	-1.9	2.2
Colorado	20,677	136	502	91	-	-	21,179	135	.42	17.3	-1.9	4.6
Illinois	-	-	14,491	144	33,817	143	48,308	143	2.22	19.6	-5.0	-5
Indiana	1,106	144	4,217	128	19,507	120	24,830	123	2.16	8.3	-6	-2.9
Kansas	-	-	-	-	355	129	355	129	2.88	9.2	-1.2	-1.6
Kentucky	16,237	161	75,195	155	35,130	124	126,562	148	1.33	5.7	.1	-2.4
Louisiana	-	-	3,255	134	212	157	3,467	136	1.22	11.7	-2.6	8.8
Maryland	13	168	2,940	145	23	94	2,977	145	1.27	-8.2	3.8	-4.7
Missouri	-	-	-	-	381	110	381	110	3.67	15.4	-46.5	-12.8
Montana	18,917	161	19,952	96	-	-	38,869	129	.58	14.7	-3.6	.6
New Mexico	9,467	163	18,308	144	-	-	27,775	151	.71	2.5	3.0	.8
North Dakota	-	-	24,007	74	1,676	72	25,683	74	1.17	-3	-1.1	1.9
Ohio	54	181	642	126	26,355	146	27,050	146	2.94	-4.3	2.8	4.8
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	112	101	112	101	2.76	196.2	-4.9	2.9
Pennsylvania	1,710	169	30,193	141	12,451	126	44,354	138	1.46	-1.7	-1.3	-5.2
Tennessee	113	127	1,362	143	121	119	1,597	140	1.00	-20.0	2.3	-6.3
Texas	-	-	31,951	104	17,414	107	49,364	105	1.65	-4.7	-10.0	-1.6
Utah	16,625	113	21	149	-	-	16,645	113	.40	10.2	-5.2	-7
Virginia	4,138	164	12,164	159	111	137	16,414	160	.82	-1.6	-1.5	-2
Washington	-	-	4,637	141	-	-	4,637	141	.94	1.6	2.5	-2.0
West Virginia	31,597	164	38,422	148	22,621	136	92,640	150	1.19	23.1	-2.2	5.6
Wyoming	211,788	120	14,251	100	-	-	226,038	119	.41	11.9	-4.1	-1.2
Imported	4,094	150	871	170	-	-	4,965	153	.54	7.3	.2	-5
Total	354,944	135	305,939	138	171,046	132	831,929	136	1.13	8.2	-2.2	-1.5

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. MM Btu represents million Btu.
 Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

**Table 36. Destination of Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants by Origin,
January-December 1994, 1993**

State of Destination State of Origin and Imports	Receipts (thousand short tons)		Contract Receipts (percent)		Sulfur Content (lbs. sulfur per MM Btu)		Price (cents per MM Btu)	
	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
Alabama	27,160	25,897	70.1	77.1	1.08	1.10	167	176
Alabama	15,730	16,635	86.3	87.1	.92	.97	191	200
Colorado	147	51	-	-	.50	.49	129	117
Illinois	1,137	763	70.5	75.3	2.01	1.89	127	124
Indiana	-	10	-	-	-	3.12	-	102
Kentucky	6,125	5,021	40.4	43.5	1.53	1.52	131	128
Ohio	84	177	-	-	3.21	3.20	123	120
Pennsylvania	28	76	-	-	1.55	2.37	122	124
Tennessee	543	506	78.3	86.1	.70	.74	128	127
Utah	88	-	-	-	.58	-	129	-
Virginia	137	-	-	-	1.04	-	161	-
West Virginia	2,903	2,660	60.9	85.7	.75	.76	144	146
Wyoming	238	-	-	-	.33	-	119	-
Arizona	18,427	18,383	86.8	82.7	.50	.48	137	135
Arizona	7,580	7,567	100.0	100.0	.48	.46	104	106
Colorado	40	-	-	-	.40	-	97	-
New Mexico	10,807	10,816	77.8	70.6	.51	.50	164	159
Arkansas	11,847	10,754	94.2	90.1	.36	.37	160	170
Wyoming	11,847	10,754	94.2	90.1	.36	.37	160	170
Colorado	16,242	16,070	88.5	96.0	.40	.39	106	109
Colorado	11,106	10,604	83.2	94.0	.42	.39	111	112
Montana	10	-	-	-	.43	-	76	-
Wyoming	5,126	5,467	100.0	100.0	.36	.38	92	102
Connecticut	863	740	100.0	100.0	.41	.42	177	170
Kentucky	809	665	100.0	100.0	.41	.41	178	171
West Virginia	54	75	100.0	100.0	.48	.50	174	169
Delaware	2,284	2,008	84.7	93.0	.71	.72	162	169
Kentucky	36	-	-	-	.45	-	177	-
Maryland	138	45	-	-	1.05	1.00	150	160
Pennsylvania	251	216	79.5	93.0	.99	1.01	161	164
Virginia	85	206	24.8	89.8	.61	.65	175	199
West Virginia	1,750	1,541	97.8	96.2	.66	.68	162	166
Imported coal Colombia	22	-	-	-	.47	-	168	-
Florida	24,948	24,115	74.0	74.9	1.31	1.27	178	177
Alabama	2	72	-	-	2.34	1.70	204	191
Colorado	423	-	56.1	-	.34	-	159	-
Illinois	5,544	5,406	56.3	61.8	2.27	2.21	174	178
Indiana	-	64	-	-	-	2.99	-	149
Kentucky	12,516	12,520	87.1	86.2	1.20	1.14	184	180
Pennsylvania	70	-	-	-	1.80	-	132	-
Tennessee	276	305	100.0	100.0	.91	.88	215	204
Utah	-	187	-	-	-	.31	-	156
Virginia	798	865	100.0	96.5	.57	.58	214	215
West Virginia	2,157	1,385	68.3	77.8	1.16	1.21	173	175
Wyoming	118	-	49.0	-	.33	-	132	-
Imported coal Colombia	2,349	2,999	55.5	55.2	.57	.56	141	147
Imported coal Indonesia	147	-	-	-	.09	-	143	-
Imported coal South Africa	127	-	-	-	.57	-	181	-
Imported coal Venezuela	422	312	67.5	19.7	.76	.60	206	180
Georgia	28,761	23,327	67.1	76.4	.90	1.13	169	178
Colorado	11	44	-	-	.33	.36	166	165
Illinois	2,543	3,345	90.3	98.2	2.23	2.42	169	200
Indiana	19	153	-	100.0	3.05	2.25	134	137
Kentucky	14,403	12,726	84.8	77.6	.88	1.03	163	166
Ohio	37	-	-	-	3.54	-	163	-
Tennessee	-	15	-	-	-	1.18	-	171
Virginia	2,504	3,013	94.3	84.2	.92	.99	180	182
West Virginia	4,373	3,330	55.4	58.9	.58	.55	194	210
Wyoming	4,831	700	-	-	.40	.37	151	145
Imported coal Colombia	12	-	-	-	.61	-	214	-
Imported coal Venezuela	27	-	-	-	.89	-	170	-
Illinois	32,936	28,091	82.3	83.3	1.43	1.58	161	170
Colorado	1,371	1,095	29.8	2.4	.45	.40	136	138
Illinois	14,314	12,594	92.3	85.9	2.55	2.66	137	136
Indiana	1,221	1,368	59.3	61.1	1.24	1.83	145	141
Kentucky	1,351	1,602	80.2	67.0	.64	.95	160	158
Montana	4,240	3,249	66.4	98.5	.38	.40	207	254
Ohio	35	54	-	-	2.70	2.81	178	178
Utah	235	198	-	15.9	.36	.35	134	135

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Destination of Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants by Origin, January-December 1994, 1993 (Continued)

State of Destination State of Origin and Imports	Receipts (thousand short tons)		Contract Receipts (percent)		Sulfur Content (lbs. sulfur per MM Btu)		Price (cents per MM Btu)	
	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
Illinois								
West Virginia	243	422	14.9	47.6	0.53	0.56	167	168
Wyoming	9,927	7,509	88.9	96.0	.35	.34	189	220
Indiana	53,540	43,789	63.6	69.1	1.67	1.69	127	127
Colorado	396	917	89.0	74.5	.34	.36	151	149
Illinois	10,556	6,338	71.2	87.6	2.16	2.00	143	146
Indiana	19,647	18,354	60.5	62.4	2.17	2.23	122	120
Kentucky	2,967	3,861	67.7	86.5	2.40	2.57	117	116
Montana	780	434	93.1	100.0	.39	.41	236	251
Ohio	248	275	-	-	3.28	2.96	119	136
Pennsylvania	537	174	26.9	-	1.75	1.91	114	132
Utah	210	204	-	-	.38	.33	169	182
Virginia	75	102	100.0	-	.50	.53	158	167
West Virginia	2,353	609	27.9	39.3	1.73	.54	127	159
Wyoming	15,772	12,510	67.7	68.3	.38	.39	118	120
Imported coal Indonesia	-	11	-	-	-	.14	-	105
Iowa	17,005	15,767	58.0	62.3	.64	.60	99	101
Colorado	7	-	100.0	-	.48	-	130	-
Illinois	1,219	442	68.7	64.5	2.05	2.00	133	139
Indiana	351	395	76.2	74.6	1.69	2.10	135	139
Iowa	-	18	-	100.0	-	3.11	-	175
Kentucky	84	14	84.3	-	2.36	2.12	118	150
Ohio	-	48	-	-	-	2.25	-	202
Utah	-	10	-	-	-	.37	-	161
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	.67	-	166
Wyoming	15,345	14,840	56.6	62.2	.45	.48	94	98
Kansas	17,653	16,465	69.4	70.0	.56	.50	102	102
Colorado	1,148	100	100.0	100.0	.38	.37	115	118
Illinois	305	302	63.8	42.0	2.35	2.30	166	204
Kansas	81	86	100.0	100.0	2.45	2.59	124	120
Missouri	357	122	-	-	3.66	4.69	112	108
Wyoming	15,762	15,855	68.7	70.7	.42	.39	99	99
Kentucky	36,301	34,979	63.8	67.5	2.00	2.04	116	117
Colorado	1,175	298	-	-	.48	.56	123	132
Illinois	440	433	1.5	1.7	2.53	2.07	111	121
Indiana	2,338	1,208	69.1	38.7	2.54	2.41	100	103
Kentucky	27,334	27,188	69.6	74.9	2.20	2.27	117	115
Ohio	433	585	21.3	73.3	2.94	2.01	104	169
Pennsylvania	559	420	-	-	1.70	1.91	109	108
Tennessee	121	232	-	-	1.90	1.98	117	111
Utah	366	-	-	-	.50	-	123	-
Virginia	35	2	-	-	.67	.61	175	145
West Virginia	3,499	4,295	68.9	54.2	.70	.76	120	124
Wyoming	-	320	-	-	-	.59	-	122
Louisiana	13,408	13,073	98.5	99.8	.63	.64	154	158
Colorado	37	-	-	-	.38	-	156	-
Louisiana	3,467	3,103	100.0	99.3	1.22	1.12	136	139
Wyoming	9,734	9,970	100.0	100.0	.47	.52	159	163
Imported coal Indonesia	169	-	-	-	.11	-	167	-
Maryland	9,623	8,509	74.1	71.4	.90	1.02	155	160
Kentucky	686	970	79.4	63.7	.57	.61	157	161
Maryland	1,024	1,032	83.1	68.4	1.13	1.22	170	172
Pennsylvania	1,870	2,261	80.7	91.4	1.21	1.45	167	171
Virginia	88	7	98.9	-	.50	.56	180	161
West Virginia	5,867	4,015	70.6	66.9	.81	.87	149	151
Imported coal Colombia	88	224	-	-	.53	.52	147	150
Massachusetts	4,127	3,370	73.4	85.5	.71	.80	168	168
Kentucky	230	190	-	-	.54	.64	186	175
Maryland	-	11	-	-	-	1.01	-	165
Pennsylvania	409	300	70.7	100.0	1.12	1.15	160	165
West Virginia	2,428	2,199	70.5	90.2	.74	.85	171	167
Wyoming	-	7	-	-	-	.34	-	175
Imported coal Colombia	135	187	100.0	85.1	.50	.53	165	178
Imported coal Indonesia	8	-	100.0	-	.34	-	195	-
Imported coal Venezuela ...	917	476	96.5	92.3	.52	.49	157	162
Michigan	31,435	27,865	78.5	81.8	.62	.62	151	153
Colorado	241	11	-	-	.47	.46	142	148
Illinois	51	-	-	-	1.22	-	140	-
Indiana	133	167	60.2	43.0	2.17	2.42	157	158

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. Destination of Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants by Origin,
January-December 1994, 1993 (Continued)**

State of Destination State of Origin and Imports	Receipts (thousand short tons)		Contract Receipts (percent)		Sulfur Content (lbs. sulfur per MM Btu)		Price (cents per MM Btu)	
	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
Michigan								
Kentucky	7,029	6,716	70.5	68.7	0.75	0.73	166	170
Montana	10,300	10,255	89.4	98.2	.41	.41	150	153
Ohio	148	187	100.0	100.0	2.59	2.70	168	198
Pennsylvania	1,421	1,547	84.6	85.8	1.12	1.24	142	149
Virginia	368	30	41.3	33.3	.67	.71	179	179
West Virginia	6,190	4,363	73.2	67.7	.74	.68	156	157
Wyoming	5,497	4,589	80.0	77.2	.33	.33	114	109
Imported coal Canada	57	-	-	-	.21	-	150	-
Minnesota	17,770	15,993	81.7	75.7	.53	.49	114	113
Illinois	94	43	93.6	56.0	1.10	1.26	174	173
Indiana	37	-	-	-	1.36	-	156	-
Kentucky	-	2	-	-	.91	1.58	100	165
Montana	9,229	8,093	95.4	95.6	.72	.67	116	117
Ohio	21	17	-	-	1.24	1.31	98	100
West Virginia	5	9	-	63.8	1.07	.62	184	171
Wyoming	8,382	7,829	67.1	55.4	.29	.30	110	109
Mississippi	4,299	3,310	91.3	75.5	.91	1.14	157	164
Alabama	-	32	-	-	-	.92	-	166
Colorado	715	159	100.0	-	.39	.39	159	159
Illinois	1,063	1,080	75.3	91.5	1.94	2.14	132	134
Kentucky	1,171	1,726	95.8	87.5	.66	.68	195	185
Montana	1,288	178	100.0	-	.42	.42	138	159
West Virginia	62	69	-	-	.76	.87	152	144
Imported coal Indonesia	-	68	-	-	-	.08	-	169
Missouri	27,250	19,217	85.5	92.3	1.06	1.03	110	124
Colorado	713	559	100.0	73.3	.40	.40	157	157
Illinois	6,990	5,415	93.9	90.6	2.13	1.94	138	163
Indiana	535	614	98.7	92.5	2.65	2.76	119	123
Kansas	274	239	100.0	100.0	3.01	3.05	130	134
Kentucky	952	100	98.4	95.7	2.51	1.77	127	156
Missouri	24	208	-	83.7	3.84	3.92	78	266
Utah	451	391	68.7	39.4	.37	.40	126	133
West Virginia	2	-	-	-	.71	-	226	-
Wyoming	17,308	11,690	80.7	95.7	.35	.32	90	94
Montana	10,310	8,849	98.8	100.0	.77	.77	69	69
Montana	10,191	8,849	100.0	100.0	.78	.77	69	69
Wyoming	119	-	-	-	.38	-	64	-
Nebraska	8,894	8,699	69.6	76.2	.40	.41	77	75
Colorado	56	-	-	-	.37	.40	113	226
Montana	3	-	-	-	.39	-	80	-
Oklahoma	-	3	-	-	-	.37	-	38
Wyoming	8,835	8,696	70.0	76.2	.40	.41	76	75
Nevada	7,627	7,376	97.8	100.0	.44	.44	143	147
Arizona	4,415	4,555	100.0	100.0	.44	.46	119	121
Colorado	211	513	100.0	100.0	.41	.44	228	206
Utah	1,989	1,554	91.4	100.0	.39	.38	162	175
Wyoming	1,012	754	100.0	100.0	.53	.49	205	203
New Hampshire	1,255	1,306	95.2	93.2	1.17	1.23	152	161
Pennsylvania	707	682	98.7	98.7	1.19	1.23	157	166
West Virginia	272	446	96.1	90.3	1.76	1.57	148	157
Imported coal Colombia	163	52	100.0	100.0	.49	.50	136	150
Imported coal Indonesia	113	37	64.7	-	.43	.39	159	176
Imported coal Venezuela	-	109	-	100.0	-	.45	-	144
New Jersey	2,115	1,845	91.0	95.0	.97	.96	182	177
Kentucky	251	76	96.7	100.0	.56	.63	202	186
Pennsylvania	2	8	-	-	1.43	1.97	215	152
Virginia	688	696	96.6	97.5	.56	.57	180	180
West Virginia	1,152	1,065	88.4	93.7	1.32	1.26	179	175
Imported coal Colombia	23	-	-	-	.53	-	167	-
New Mexico	15,316	14,888	100.0	100.0	.90	.90	141	137
New Mexico	15,316	14,888	100.0	100.0	.90	.90	141	137
New York	8,244	7,448	48.8	52.3	1.32	1.20	145	150
Kentucky	1,015	332	54.7	95.2	.45	.41	193	206
Ohio	109	16	-	-	3.32	1.45	119	162
Pennsylvania	4,561	5,283	38.5	48.7	1.31	1.35	137	138
West Virginia	2,559	1,816	66.7	55.6	1.58	.92	143	172
North Carolina	21,330	21,194	80.4	74.2	.76	.77	168	170
Kentucky	10,265	10,224	77.4	73.7	.79	.81	168	171

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. Destination of Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants by Origin,
January-December 1994, 1993 (Continued)**

State of Destination State of Origin and Imports	Receipts (thousand short tons)		Contract Receipts (percent)		Sulfur Content (lbs. sulfur per MM Btu)		Price (cents per MM Btu)	
	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
North Carolina								
Tennessee	-	30	-	-	-	1.02	-	160
Virginia	4,459	4,848	94.1	91.0	0.86	.82	166	168
West Virginia	6,579	6,093	76.2	62.2	.66	.66	170	169
Imported coal Colombia	27	-	-	-	.57	-	145	-
North Dakota	23,366	23,603	98.8	96.9	1.14	1.12	70	71
North Dakota	23,366	23,598	98.8	96.9	1.14	1.12	70	71
Wyoming	-	5	-	-	-	.74	-	71
Ohio	49,311	47,992	66.3	69.4	1.94	1.99	144	141
Illinois	1	-	-	-	2.49	2.24	154	157
Indiana	38	33	-	-	2.41	1.28	117	135
Kentucky	9,824	8,125	61.3	67.2	.84	.85	145	152
Ohio	22,794	24,402	71.0	76.5	2.92	2.83	146	141
Pennsylvania	2,554	2,930	34.0	24.7	1.49	1.74	121	111
Virginia	17	50	-	-	.55	.54	136	156
West Virginia	14,082	12,451	68.1	68.0	1.24	1.18	144	142
Oklahoma	17,191	16,433	53.3	92.1	.41	.43	102	124
Oklahoma	112	35	100.0	100.0	2.76	2.81	101	110
Wyoming	17,079	16,399	53.0	92.1	.39	.43	102	124
Oregon	2,223	1,621	-	-	.42	.43	107	112
Montana	-	355	-	-	-	.43	-	113
Utah	100	67	-	-	.33	.34	110	109
Wyoming	2,123	1,199	-	-	.42	.44	107	112
Pennsylvania	38,828	37,219	69.8	68.3	1.71	1.67	143	144
Kentucky	65	4	-	100.0	.48	2.30	172	169
Ohio	2,416	1,590	93.3	95.1	2.99	2.57	164	156
Pennsylvania	28,962	29,083	62.6	61.7	1.49	1.55	138	140
West Virginia	7,385	6,541	91.1	91.4	2.15	1.96	154	154
South Carolina	11,188	9,781	83.3	79.1	.95	.91	156	157
Kentucky	10,045	8,676	82.9	78.1	.94	.91	156	157
Virginia	1,072	1,097	90.1	87.3	1.02	.93	154	153
West Virginia	71	8	38.6	-	.73	.76	167	156
South Dakota	2,317	2,152	100.0	100.0	1.51	1.49	108	110
North Dakota	2,317	2,152	100.0	100.0	1.51	1.49	108	110
Tennessee	21,389	22,491	71.8	65.0	1.64	1.57	126	126
Colorado	-	165	-	-	-	.50	-	124
Illinois	3,151	3,773	59.8	47.4	1.70	1.87	128	122
Kentucky	15,582	15,104	77.1	71.6	1.69	1.58	126	127
Ohio	2	55	-	11.5	2.01	2.42	129	131
Pennsylvania	478	60	-	-	2.11	2.20	118	133
Tennessee	656	908	69.1	84.3	1.11	1.07	124	126
Utah	27	-	-	-	.49	-	129	-
Virginia	1,140	1,399	87.4	84.5	1.10	1.05	124	122
West Virginia	353	1,027	-	5.8	1.41	1.58	121	127
Texas	89,210	90,710	96.7	95.8	1.00	1.03	135	144
Colorado	1,665	1,778	57.5	68.0	.38	.37	200	203
Texas	49,364	51,807	100.0	100.0	1.65	1.68	105	117
Wyoming	38,027	37,002	94.4	91.5	.41	.40	160	167
Imported coal Colombia	153	122	-	-	.46	.49	149	149
Utah	14,253	13,990	95.1	88.3	.41	.41	114	119
Colorado	1,514	1,501	100.0	100.0	.44	.42	218	202
Utah	12,739	12,489	94.6	86.9	.41	.41	102	110
Virginia	9,270	8,937	70.0	76.3	.78	.78	145	147
Kentucky	3,161	3,173	59.5	63.6	.91	.84	146	144
Virginia	4,885	4,265	83.2	84.0	.71	.71	141	144
West Virginia	1,224	1,499	44.7	80.9	.68	.84	159	158
Washington	6,171	5,324	75.1	84.8	.77	.88	136	136
Montana	1,118	731	-	-	.35	.44	124	125
Utah	409	-	-	-	.35	-	127	-
Washington	4,637	4,564	99.9	98.9	.94	.96	141	138
Imported coal Canada	6	29	-	-	.49	.47	178	180
West Virginia	30,978	24,031	73.8	75.9	1.50	1.55	139	142
Kentucky	539	528	100.0	93.8	.70	.73	183	183
Maryland	1,814	2,153	82.5	72.0	1.37	1.40	130	124
Ohio	725	873	-	-	3.31	3.17	94	93
Pennsylvania	1,120	1,616	22.6	31.1	2.09	2.23	110	108
West Virginia	26,780	18,860	76.8	83.2	1.45	1.46	141	148
Wisconsin	19,641	17,958	59.2	60.4	.53	.52	121	121
Colorado	203	259	23.3	-	.33	.35	150	149

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. Destination of Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants by Origin,
January-December 1994, 1993 (Continued)**

State of Destination State of Origin and Imports	Receipts (thousand short tons)		Contract Receipts (percent)		Sulfur Content (lbs. sulfur per MM Btu)		Price (cents per MM Btu)	
	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
Wisconsin								
Illinois	900	445	-	0.7	1.24	1.04	137	130
Indiana	511	558	99.2	99.6	1.88	1.98	196	193
Kentucky	121	143	-	-	.68	.68	171	177
Montana	1,709	1,758	62.3	68.5	.64	.70	143	142
New Mexico	1,652	1,395	99.3	99.0	.38	.39	155	153
Pennsylvania	826	497	100.0	96.6	1.14	1.19	148	168
Utah	32	-	-	-	.37	-	161	-
Virginia	62	103	-	-	.47	.53	162	168
West Virginia	295	450	77.7	35.6	.52	.56	173	156
Wyoming	13,332	12,351	54.8	57.1	.36	.36	101	101
Wyoming	25,624	23,580	84.1	85.7	.59	.58	80	80
Wyoming	25,624	23,580	84.1	85.7	.59	.58	80	80
U.S. Total	831,929	769,152	77.7	80.1	1.13	1.14	136	139

* For quantity data, the number is less than 0.5 thousand short tons. For Contract Receipts (percent), the value is less than 0.05.
 Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. MM Btu represents million Btu.
 Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

**Table 37. Origin of Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants by Destination,
January-December 1994, 1993**

State of Origin and Imports State of Destination	Receipts (thousand short tons)		Contract Receipts (percent)		Sulfur Content (lbs. sulfur per MM Btu)		Price (cents per MM Btu)	
	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
Alabama	15,731	16,739	86.3	86.5	0.92	0.98	191	200
Alabama	15,730	16,635	86.3	87.1	.92	.97	191	200
Florida	2	72	-	-	2.34	1.70	204	191
Mississippi	-	32	-	-	-	.92	-	166
Arizona	11,995	12,122	100.0	100.0	.47	.46	109	111
Arizona	7,580	7,567	100.0	100.0	.48	.46	104	106
Nevada	4,415	4,555	100.0	100.0	.44	.46	119	121
Colorado	21,179	18,053	73.4	79.8	.42	.40	135	138
Alabama	147	51	-	-	.50	.49	129	117
Arizona	40	-	-	-	.40	-	97	-
Colorado	11,106	10,604	83.2	94.0	.42	.39	111	112
Florida	423	-	56.1	-	.34	-	159	-
Georgia	11	44	-	-	.33	.36	166	165
Illinois	1,371	1,095	29.8	2.4	.45	.40	136	138
Indiana	396	917	89.0	74.5	.34	.36	151	149
Iowa	7	-	100.0	-	.48	-	130	-
Kansas	1,148	100	100.0	100.0	.38	.37	115	118
Kentucky	1,175	298	-	-	.48	.56	123	132
Louisiana	37	-	-	-	.38	-	156	-
Michigan	241	11	-	-	.47	.46	142	148
Mississippi	715	159	100.0	-	.39	.39	159	159
Missouri	713	559	100.0	73.3	.40	.40	157	157
Nebraska	56	-	-	-	.37	.40	113	226
Nevada	211	513	100.0	100.0	.41	.44	228	206
Tennessee	-	165	-	-	-	.50	-	124
Texas	1,665	1,778	57.5	68.0	.38	.37	200	203
Utah	1,514	1,501	100.0	100.0	.44	.42	218	202
Wisconsin	203	259	23.3	-	.33	.35	150	149
Illinois	48,308	40,378	77.3	78.5	2.22	2.24	143	151
Alabama	1,137	763	70.5	75.3	2.01	1.89	127	124
Florida	5,544	5,406	56.3	61.8	2.27	2.21	174	178
Georgia	2,543	3,345	90.3	98.2	2.23	2.42	169	200
Illinois	14,314	12,594	92.3	85.9	2.55	2.66	137	136
Indiana	10,556	6,338	71.2	87.6	2.16	2.00	143	146
Iowa	1,219	442	68.7	64.5	2.05	2.00	133	139
Kansas	305	302	63.8	42.0	2.35	2.30	166	204
Kentucky	440	433	1.5	1.7	2.53	2.07	111	121
Michigan	51	-	-	-	1.22	-	140	-
Minnesota	94	43	93.6	56.0	1.10	1.26	174	173
Mississippi	1,063	1,080	75.3	91.5	1.94	2.14	132	134
Missouri	6,990	5,415	93.9	90.6	2.13	1.94	138	163
Ohio	1	-	-	-	2.49	2.24	154	157
Tennessee	3,151	3,773	59.8	47.4	1.70	1.87	128	122
Wisconsin	900	445	-	.7	1.24	1.04	137	130
Indiana	24,830	22,924	62.9	62.8	2.16	2.23	123	123
Alabama	-	10	-	-	-	3.12	-	102
Florida	-	64	-	-	-	2.99	-	149
Georgia	19	153	-	100.0	3.05	2.25	134	137
Illinois	1,221	1,368	59.3	61.1	1.24	1.83	145	141
Indiana	19,647	18,354	60.5	62.4	2.17	2.23	122	120
Iowa	351	395	76.2	74.6	1.69	2.10	135	139
Kentucky	2,338	1,208	69.1	38.7	2.54	2.41	100	103
Michigan	133	167	60.2	43.0	2.17	2.42	157	158
Minnesota	37	-	-	-	1.36	-	156	-
Missouri	535	614	98.7	92.5	2.65	2.76	119	123
Ohio	38	33	-	-	2.41	1.28	117	135
Wisconsin	511	558	99.2	99.6	1.88	1.98	196	193
Iowa	-	18	-	100.0	-	3.11	-	175
Iowa	-	18	-	100.0	-	3.11	-	175
Kansas	355	325	100.0	100.0	2.88	2.93	129	130
Kansas	81	86	100.0	100.0	2.45	2.59	124	120
Missouri	274	239	100.0	100.0	3.01	3.05	130	134
Kentucky	126,562	119,686	74.0	74.1	1.33	1.36	148	147
Alabama	6,125	5,021	40.4	43.5	1.53	1.52	131	128
Connecticut	809	665	100.0	100.0	.41	.41	178	171
Delaware	36	-	-	-	.45	-	177	-
Florida	12,516	12,520	87.1	86.2	1.20	1.14	184	180
Georgia	14,403	12,726	84.8	77.6	.88	1.03	163	166
Illinois	1,351	1,602	80.2	67.0	.64	.95	160	158

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. Origin of Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants by Destination,
January-December 1994, 1993 (Continued)**

State of Origin and Imports State of Destination	Receipts (thousand short tons)		Contract Receipts (percent)		Sulfur Content (lbs. sulfur per MM Btu)		Price (cents per MM Btu)	
	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
Kentucky								
Indiana	2,967	3,861	67.7	86.5	2.40	2.57	117	116
Iowa	84	14	84.3	-	2.36	2.12	118	150
Kentucky	27,334	27,188	69.6	74.9	2.20	2.27	117	115
Maryland	686	970	79.4	63.7	.57	.61	157	161
Massachusetts	230	190	-	-	.54	.64	186	175
Michigan	7,029	6,716	70.5	68.7	.75	.73	166	170
Minnesota	-	2	-	-	.91	1.58	100	165
Mississippi	1,171	1,726	95.8	87.5	.66	.68	195	185
Missouri	952	100	98.4	95.7	2.51	1.77	127	156
New Jersey	251	76	96.7	100.0	.56	.63	202	186
New York	1,015	332	54.7	95.2	.45	.41	193	206
North Carolina	10,265	10,224	77.4	73.7	.79	.81	168	171
Ohio	9,824	8,125	61.3	67.2	.84	.85	145	152
Pennsylvania	65	4	-	100.0	.48	2.30	172	169
South Carolina	10,045	8,676	82.9	78.1	.94	.91	156	157
Tennessee	15,582	15,104	77.1	71.6	1.69	1.58	126	127
Virginia	3,161	3,173	59.5	63.6	.91	.84	146	144
West Virginia	539	528	100.0	93.8	.70	.73	183	183
Wisconsin	121	143	-	-	.68	.68	171	177
Louisiana	3,467	3,103	100.0	99.3	1.22	1.12	136	139
Louisiana	3,467	3,103	100.0	99.3	1.22	1.12	136	139
Maryland	2,977	3,241	78.8	69.6	1.27	1.33	145	140
Delaware	138	45	-	-	1.05	1.00	150	160
Maryland	1,024	1,032	83.1	68.4	1.13	1.22	170	172
Massachusetts	-	11	-	-	-	1.01	-	165
West Virginia	1,814	2,153	82.5	72.0	1.37	1.40	130	124
Missouri	381	330	-	52.8	3.67	4.21	110	206
Kansas	357	122	-	-	3.66	4.69	112	108
Missouri	24	208	-	83.7	3.84	3.92	78	266
Montana	38,869	33,901	87.7	92.9	.58	.57	129	134
Colorado	10	-	-	-	.43	-	76	-
Illinois	4,240	3,249	66.4	98.5	.38	.40	207	254
Indiana	780	434	93.1	100.0	.39	.41	236	251
Michigan	10,300	10,255	89.4	98.2	.41	.41	150	153
Minnesota	9,229	8,093	95.4	95.6	.72	.67	116	117
Mississippi	1,288	178	100.0	-	.42	.42	138	159
Montana	10,191	8,849	100.0	100.0	.78	.77	69	69
Nebraska	3	-	-	-	.39	-	80	-
Oregon	-	355	-	-	-	.43	-	113
Washington	1,118	731	-	-	.35	.44	124	125
Wisconsin	1,709	1,758	62.3	68.5	.64	.70	143	142
New Mexico	27,775	27,099	91.3	88.2	.71	.70	151	147
Arizona	10,807	10,816	77.8	70.6	.51	.50	164	159
New Mexico	15,316	14,888	100.0	100.0	.90	.90	141	137
Wisconsin	1,652	1,395	99.3	99.0	.38	.39	155	153
North Dakota	25,683	25,750	98.9	97.1	1.17	1.15	74	74
North Dakota	23,366	23,598	98.8	96.9	1.14	1.12	70	71
South Dakota	2,317	2,152	100.0	100.0	1.51	1.49	108	110
Ohio	27,050	28,278	69.1	73.5	2.94	2.81	146	142
Alabama	84	177	-	-	3.21	3.20	123	120
Georgia	37	-	-	-	3.54	-	163	-
Illinois	35	54	-	-	2.70	2.81	178	178
Indiana	248	275	-	-	3.28	2.96	119	136
Iowa	-	48	-	-	-	2.25	-	202
Kentucky	433	585	21.3	73.3	2.94	2.01	104	169
Michigan	148	187	100.0	100.0	2.59	2.70	168	198
Minnesota	21	17	-	-	1.24	1.31	98	100
New York	109	16	-	-	3.32	1.45	119	162
Ohio	22,794	24,402	71.0	76.5	2.92	2.83	146	141
Pennsylvania	2,416	1,590	93.3	95.1	2.99	2.57	164	156
Tennessee	2	55	-	11.5	2.01	2.42	129	131
West Virginia	725	873	-	-	3.31	3.17	94	93
Oklahoma	112	38	100.0	92.0	2.76	2.68	101	106
Nebraska	-	3	-	-	-	.37	-	38
Oklahoma	112	35	100.0	100.0	2.76	2.81	101	110
Pennsylvania	44,354	45,133	58.3	59.3	1.46	1.54	138	140
Alabama	28	76	-	-	1.55	2.37	122	124
Delaware	251	216	79.5	93.0	.99	1.01	161	164

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. Origin of Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants by Destination,
January-December 1994, 1993 (Continued)**

State of Origin and Imports State of Destination	Receipts (thousand short tons)		Contract Receipts (percent)		Sulfur Content (lbs. sulfur per MM Btu)		Price (cents per MM Btu)	
	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
Pennsylvania								
Florida	70	-	-	-	1.80	-	132	-
Indiana	537	174	26.9	-	1.75	1.91	114	132
Kentucky	559	420	-	-	1.70	1.91	109	108
Maryland	1,870	2,261	80.7	91.4	1.21	1.45	167	171
Massachusetts	409	300	70.7	100.0	1.12	1.15	160	165
Michigan	1,421	1,547	84.6	85.8	1.12	1.24	142	149
New Hampshire	707	662	98.7	98.7	1.19	1.23	157	166
New Jersey	2	8	-	-	1.43	1.97	215	152
New York	4,561	5,283	38.5	48.7	1.31	1.35	137	138
Ohio	2,554	2,930	34.0	24.7	1.49	1.74	121	111
Pennsylvania	28,962	29,083	62.6	61.7	1.49	1.55	138	140
Tennessee	478	60	-	-	2.11	2.20	118	133
West Virginia	1,120	1,616	22.6	31.1	2.09	2.23	110	108
Wisconsin	826	497	100.0	96.6	1.14	1.19	148	168
Tennessee	1,597	1,996	72.4	75.4	1.00	1.07	140	137
Alabama	543	506	78.3	86.1	.70	.74	128	127
Florida	276	305	100.0	100.0	.91	.88	215	204
Georgia	-	15	-	-	-	1.18	-	171
Kentucky	121	232	-	-	1.90	1.98	117	111
North Carolina	-	30	-	-	-	1.02	-	160
Tennessee	656	908	69.1	84.3	1.11	1.07	124	126
Texas	49,364	51,807	100.0	100.0	1.65	1.68	105	117
Texas	49,364	51,807	100.0	100.0	1.65	1.68	105	117
Utah	16,645	15,100	85.2	83.4	.40	.41	113	119
Alabama	88	-	-	-	.58	-	129	-
Florida	-	187	-	-	-	.31	-	156
Illinois	235	198	-	15.9	.36	.35	134	135
Indiana	210	204	-	-	.38	.33	169	182
Iowa	-	10	-	-	-	.37	-	161
Kentucky	366	-	-	-	.50	-	123	-
Missouri	451	391	68.7	39.4	.37	.40	126	133
Nevada	1,989	1,554	91.4	100.0	.39	.38	162	175
Oregon	100	67	-	-	.33	.34	110	109
Tennessee	27	-	-	-	.49	-	129	-
Utah	12,739	12,489	94.6	86.9	.41	.41	102	110
Washington	409	-	-	-	.35	-	127	-
Wisconsin	32	-	-	-	.37	-	161	-
Virginia	16,414	16,683	87.6	86.2	.82	.82	160	163
Alabama	137	-	-	-	1.04	-	161	-
Delaware	85	206	24.8	89.8	.61	.65	175	199
Florida	798	865	100.0	96.5	.57	.58	214	215
Georgia	2,504	3,013	94.3	84.2	.92	.99	180	182
Indiana	75	102	100.0	-	.50	.53	158	167
Kentucky	35	2	-	-	.67	.61	175	145
Maryland	88	7	98.9	-	.50	.56	180	161
Michigan	368	30	41.3	33.3	.67	.71	179	179
New Jersey	688	696	96.6	97.5	.56	.57	180	180
North Carolina	4,459	4,848	94.1	91.0	.86	.82	166	168
Ohio	17	50	-	-	.55	.54	136	156
South Carolina	1,072	1,097	90.1	87.3	1.02	.93	154	153
Tennessee	1,140	1,399	87.4	84.5	1.10	1.05	124	122
Virginia	4,885	4,265	83.2	84.0	.71	.71	141	144
Wisconsin	62	103	-	-	.47	.53	162	168
Washington	4,637	4,564	99.9	98.9	.94	.96	141	138
Washington	4,637	4,564	99.9	98.9	.94	.96	141	138
West Virginia	92,640	75,228	71.9	73.2	1.19	1.13	150	154
Alabama	2,903	2,660	60.9	85.7	.75	.76	144	146
Connecticut	54	75	100.0	100.0	.48	.50	174	169
Delaware	1,750	1,541	97.8	96.2	.66	.68	162	166
Florida	2,157	1,385	68.3	77.8	1.16	1.21	173	175
Georgia	4,373	3,330	55.4	58.9	.58	.55	194	210
Illinois	243	422	14.9	47.6	.53	.56	167	168
Indiana	2,353	609	27.9	39.3	1.73	.54	127	159
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	.67	-	166
Kentucky	3,499	4,295	68.9	54.2	.70	.76	120	124
Maryland	5,867	4,015	70.6	66.9	.81	.87	149	151
Massachusetts	2,428	2,199	70.5	90.2	.74	.85	171	167
Michigan	6,190	4,363	73.2	67.7	.74	.68	156	157

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. Origin of Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants by Destination,
January-December 1994, 1993 (Continued)**

State of Origin and Imports State of Destination	Receipts (thousand short tons)		Contract Receipts (percent)		Sulfur Content (lbs. sulfur per MM Btu)		Price (cents per MM Btu)	
	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
West Virginia								
Minnesota	5	9	-	63.8	1.07	0.62	184	171
Mississippi	62	69	-	-	.76	.87	152	144
Missouri	2	-	-	-	.71	-	226	-
New Hampshire	272	446	96.1	90.3	1.76	1.57	148	157
New Jersey	1,152	1,065	88.4	93.7	1.32	1.26	179	175
New York	2,559	1,816	66.7	55.6	1.58	.92	143	172
North Carolina	6,579	6,093	76.2	62.2	.66	.66	170	169
Ohio	14,082	12,451	68.1	68.0	1.24	1.18	144	142
Pennsylvania	7,385	6,541	91.1	91.4	2.15	1.96	154	154
South Carolina	71	8	38.6	-	.73	.76	167	156
Tennessee	353	1,027	-	5.8	1.41	1.58	121	127
Virginia	1,224	1,499	44.7	80.9	.68	.84	159	158
West Virginia	26,780	18,860	76.8	83.2	1.45	1.46	141	148
Wisconsin	295	450	77.7	35.6	.52	.56	173	156
Wyoming	226,038	202,026	75.3	81.2	.41	.42	119	124
Alabama	238	-	-	-	.33	-	119	-
Arkansas	11,847	10,754	94.2	90.1	.36	.37	160	170
Colorado	5,126	5,467	100.0	100.0	.36	.38	92	102
Florida	118	-	49.0	-	.33	-	132	-
Georgia	4,831	700	-	-	.40	.37	151	145
Illinois	9,927	7,509	88.9	96.0	.35	.34	189	220
Indiana	15,772	12,510	67.7	68.3	.38	.39	118	120
Iowa	15,345	14,840	56.6	62.2	.45	.48	94	98
Kansas	15,762	15,855	68.7	70.7	.42	.39	99	99
Kentucky	-	320	-	-	-	.59	-	122
Louisiana	9,734	9,970	100.0	100.0	.47	.52	159	163
Massachusetts	-	7	-	-	-	.34	-	175
Michigan	5,497	4,589	80.0	77.2	.33	.33	114	109
Minnesota	8,382	7,829	67.1	55.4	.29	.30	110	109
Missouri	17,308	11,690	80.7	95.7	.35	.32	90	94
Montana	119	-	-	-	.38	-	64	-
Nebraska	8,835	8,696	70.0	76.2	.40	.41	76	75
Nevada	1,012	754	100.0	100.0	.53	.49	205	203
North Dakota	-	5	-	-	-	.74	-	71
Oklahoma	17,079	16,399	53.0	92.1	.39	.43	102	124
Oregon	2,123	1,199	-	-	.42	.44	107	112
Texas	38,027	37,002	94.4	91.5	.41	.40	160	167
Wisconsin	13,332	12,351	54.8	57.1	.36	.36	101	101
Wyoming	25,624	23,580	84.1	85.7	.59	.58	80	80
Imported Coal	4,965	4,628	57.5	53.5	.54	.54	153	153
South Africa	127	-	-	-	.57	-	181	-
Florida	127	-	-	-	.57	-	181	-
Canada	63	29	-	-	.24	.47	152	180
Michigan	57	-	-	-	.21	-	150	-
Washington	6	29	-	-	.49	.47	178	180
Colombia	2,972	3,585	54.0	52.0	.55	.55	143	149
Delaware	22	-	-	-	.47	-	168	-
Florida	2,349	2,999	55.5	55.2	.57	.56	141	147
Georgia	12	-	-	-	.61	-	214	-
Maryland	88	224	-	-	.53	.52	147	150
Massachusetts	135	187	100.0	85.1	.50	.53	165	178
New Hampshire	163	52	100.0	100.0	.49	.50	136	150
New Jersey	23	-	-	-	.53	-	167	-
North Carolina	27	-	-	-	.57	-	145	-
Texas	153	122	-	-	.46	.49	149	149
Venezuela	1,365	898	85.6	68.0	.60	.52	172	166
Florida	422	312	67.5	19.7	.76	.60	206	180
Georgia	27	-	-	-	.89	-	170	-
Massachusetts	917	476	96.5	92.3	.52	.49	157	162
New Hampshire	-	109	-	100.0	-	.45	-	144
Indonesia	437	116	18.5	-	.21	.20	157	166
Florida	147	-	-	-	.09	-	143	-
Indiana	-	11	-	-	-	.14	-	105
Louisiana	169	-	-	-	.11	-	167	-
Massachusetts	8	-	100.0	-	.34	-	195	-
Mississippi	-	68	-	-	-	.08	-	169
New Hampshire	113	37	64.7	-	.43	.39	159	176

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. Origin of Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants by Destination,
January-December 1994, 1993 (Continued)**

State of Origin and Imports State of Destination	Receipts (thousand short tons)		Contract Receipts (percent)		Sulfur Content (lbs. sulfur per MM Btu)		Price (cents per MM Btu)	
	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
U.S. Total	831,929	769,152	77.7	80.1	1.13	1.14	136	139

* For quantity data, the number is less than 0.5 thousand short tons. For Contract Receipts (percent), the value is less than 0.05.
 Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. MM Btu represents million Btu.
 Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

**Table 38. Coal Receipts at Coke Plants
(Thousand Short Tons)**

Coal Receipts	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
By State						
Alabama	775	870	771	3,242	3,184	1.8
Illinois	w	w	w	w	w	w
Indiana	1,363	1,166	1,314	5,023	6,515	-22.9
Kentucky	w	w	w	w	w	w
Maryland	w	w	w	w	w	w
Michigan	w	w	w	w	w	w
New York	w	w	w	w	w	w
Ohio	786	780	750	3,064	2,853	7.4
Pennsylvania	2,726	2,666	2,890	10,776	10,424	3.4
Utah	w	w	w	w	w	w
Virginia	w	w	w	w	w	w
West Virginia	w	w	w	w	w	w
By Plant Type						
Merchant Coke Plants	1,036	1,130	1,023	4,205	4,184	.5
Furnace Coke Plants	7,045	6,751	6,637	27,514	26,921	2.2
U.S. Total	8,081	7,881	7,661	31,719	31,104	2.0

* Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
 Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly."

Table 39. Average Price of Coal Receipts at Coke Plants
(Dollars per Short Ton)

Average Price ¹	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
By State						
Alabama	\$47.50	\$48.02	\$47.54	\$47.45	\$47.50	-0.1
Illinois	w	w	w	w	w	w
Indiana	\$50.43	\$51.34	\$50.08	\$50.90	\$52.29	-2.7
Kentucky	w	w	w	w	w	w
Maryland	w	w	w	w	w	w
Michigan	w	w	w	w	w	w
New York	w	w	w	w	w	w
Ohio	\$40.66	\$41.48	\$43.94	\$42.02	\$45.07	-6.8
Pennsylvania	46.77	45.52	46.06	46.25	46.41	-4
Utah	w	w	w	w	w	w
Virginia	w	w	w	w	w	w
West Virginia	w	w	w	w	w	w
By Plant Type						
Merchant Coke Plants	\$47.47	\$47.62	\$47.34	\$47.31	\$47.18	.3
Furnace Coke Plants	46.25	45.91	46.65	46.44	47.48	-2.2
U.S. Total	46.41	46.15	46.74	46.56	47.44	-1.9

¹ Based on the cost including insurance and freight (c.i.f. cost).

^w Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly."

Table 40. Coal Receipts at Other Industrial Plants by Census Division and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
New England Total	181	161	165	559	653	-14.3
Connecticut	w	w	w	w	w	w
Maine	w	w	w	w	w	w
Massachusetts	w	w	w	w	w	w
New Hampshire	w	w	w	w	w	w
Rhode Island	w	w	w	w	w	w
Vermont	w	w	w	w	w	w
Middle Atlantic Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
New Jersey	w	w	w	w	w	w
New York	452	394	435	1,488	1,621	-8.2
Pennsylvania	1,058	936	1,054	4,051	4,286	-5.5
East North Central Total	4,618	4,390	4,609	17,448	17,137	1.8
Illinois	995	1,008	1,023	4,232	3,925	7.8
Indiana	1,215	1,026	1,182	4,427	4,323	2.4
Michigan	976	860	899	3,044	2,982	2.1
Ohio	942	856	996	3,745	4,070	-8.0
Wisconsin	491	640	510	2,001	1,838	8.9
West North Central Total	3,665	3,305	3,710	13,301	12,495	6.5
Iowa	657	785	742	2,846	2,348	21.2
Kansas	38	32	38	134	141	-4.8
Minnesota	491	394	519	1,486	1,361	9.2
Missouri	279	253	319	1,077	1,095	-1.7
Nebraska	w	w	w	w	w	w
North Dakota	w	w	w	w	w	w
South Dakota	w	w	w	w	w	w
South Atlantic Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
Delaware	w	w	w	w	w	w
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	339	334	333	1,310	1,290	1.6
Georgia	570	487	425	1,969	1,675	17.6
Maryland	197	192	187	733	736	-4
North Carolina	583	582	691	2,399	2,444	-1.9
South Carolina	582	555	641	2,347	2,384	-1.5
Virginia	740	739	710	2,838	2,798	1.4
West Virginia	630	717	620	2,600	2,417	7.6
East South Central Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
Alabama	624	529	597	2,349	2,274	3.3
Kentucky	456	443	575	2,032	2,338	-13.1
Mississippi	w	w	w	w	w	w
Tennessee	1,042	1,067	1,091	4,102	3,918	4.7
West South Central Total	1,639	1,572	1,978	6,303	7,510	-16.1
Arkansas	100	85	89	357	327	9.3
Louisiana	w	w	w	w	w	w
Oklahoma	w	w	w	w	w	w
Texas	1,145	1,135	1,433	4,539	5,373	-15.5
Mountain Total	1,407	1,405	1,451	5,545	5,121	8.3
Arizona	195	196	182	742	651	13.9
Colorado	232	207	249	858	776	10.5
Idaho	86	118	120	485	463	4.8
Montana	w	w	w	w	w	w
Nevada	w	w	w	w	w	w
New Mexico	w	w	w	w	w	w
Utah	173	285	160	828	722	14.8
Wyoming	509	423	484	1,827	1,891	-3.4
Pacific Total	745	791	736	2,787	2,615	6.6
Alaska	-	5	-	5	2	146.0
California	596	708	623	2,365	2,279	3.8
Hawaii	w	w	w	w	w	w
Oregon	w	w	w	w	w	w
Washington	58	48	46	206	158	29.9
U.S. Total	19,655	18,717	20,127	74,681	74,359	.4

* Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption-Manufacturing Plants", and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

**Table 41. Average Price of Coal Receipts at Other Industrial Plants
by Census Division and State
(Dollars per Short Ton)**

Census Division and State	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
New England Total	\$55.53	\$53.77	\$56.51	\$55.46	\$57.83	-4.1
Connecticut	w	w	w	w	w	w
Maine	w	w	w	w	w	w
Massachusetts	w	w	w	w	w	w
New Hampshire	w	w	w	w	w	w
Rhode Island	w	w	w	w	w	w
Vermont	w	w	w	w	w	w
Middle Atlantic Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
New Jersey	w	w	w	w	w	w
New York	\$40.83	\$42.29	\$43.33	\$42.20	\$42.16	.1
Pennsylvania	34.06	33.28	33.96	33.66	34.05	-1.1
East North Central Total	34.82	34.06	35.37	34.71	34.54	.5
Illinois	29.61	28.95	30.62	29.08	29.42	-1.1
Indiana	31.27	30.62	31.77	31.35	30.91	1.4
Michigan	40.92	39.18	42.10	41.20	41.46	-6
Ohio	35.83	35.18	35.31	35.75	34.82	2.7
Wisconsin	40.49	39.53	40.43	41.23	40.85	.9
West North Central Total	19.07	18.36	19.34	18.42	18.00	2.3
Iowa	28.52	29.46	28.52	28.52	28.01	1.8
Kansas	32.45	31.57	31.54	32.25	33.06	-2.4
Minnesota	34.00	36.12	36.61	35.66	35.81	-4
Missouri	31.98	31.80	33.27	32.87	32.12	2.4
Nebraska	w	w	w	w	w	w
North Dakota	w	w	w	w	w	w
South Dakota	w	w	w	w	w	w
South Atlantic Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
Delaware	w	w	w	w	w	w
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	\$46.29	\$47.41	\$46.54	\$46.60	\$48.28	-3.5
Georgia	45.60	45.92	45.43	45.71	45.20	1.1
Maryland	32.20	32.19	32.92	32.18	32.18	*
North Carolina	45.01	43.40	44.26	43.62	43.44	.4
South Carolina	44.07	43.66	43.47	43.84	43.35	1.1
Virginia	42.83	41.01	42.36	41.57	41.27	.7
West Virginia	32.56	32.80	33.62	32.73	32.91	-6
East South Central Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
Alabama	\$39.56	\$39.28	\$38.52	\$39.22	\$39.02	.5
Kentucky	42.14	45.31	40.95	43.22	42.30	2.2
Mississippi	w	w	w	w	w	w
Tennessee	\$35.56	\$35.13	\$35.78	\$35.31	\$35.41	-3
West South Central Total	23.31	22.73	21.15	22.95	21.38	7.3
Arkansas	43.33	45.78	44.78	44.28	44.06	.5
Louisiana	w	w	w	w	w	w
Oklahoma	w	w	w	w	w	w
Texas	\$19.78	\$19.37	\$17.60	\$19.54	\$17.58	11.2
Mountain Total	29.45	29.10	28.55	29.11	28.51	2.1
Arizona	41.47	41.16	40.16	41.35	40.51	2.1
Colorado	28.50	29.40	28.57	28.96	28.63	1.1
Idaho	33.11	33.92	32.72	33.35	32.78	1.7
Montana	w	w	w	w	w	w
Nevada	w	w	w	w	w	w
New Mexico	w	w	w	w	w	w
Utah	\$25.98	\$26.62	\$28.32	\$26.57	\$26.51	.2
Wyoming	25.92	22.77	23.76	23.68	23.43	1.1
Pacific Total	43.96	44.42	45.01	44.68	43.83	2.0
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	42.84	43.01	44.07	43.11	42.86	.6
Hawaii	w	w	w	w	w	w
Oregon	w	w	w	w	w	w
Washington	\$59.99	\$60.18	\$58.71	\$58.86	\$53.11	10.8
U.S. Total	32.72	32.26	32.31	32.54	32.23	1.0

* Rounded to zero.

^ Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Price data are for manufacturing plants only.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption-Manufacturing Plants".

Table 42. U.S. Coal Receipts at Manufacturing Plants by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code
(Thousand Short Tons)

SIC Code	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
20 Food and kindred products	2,397	1,916	2,408	8,217	7,654	7.4
21 Tobacco products	173	154	118	653	609	7.2
22 Textile mill products	291	253	319	1,217	1,259	-3.3
23 Apparel, other textile products	w	w	w	w	w	w
24 Lumber and wood products	56	26	32	122	109	11.9
25 Furniture and fixtures	20	28	29	106	100	5.3
26 Paper and allied products	3,361	3,208	3,405	12,785	12,583	1.6
27 Printing and publishing	w	w	w	w	w	w
28 Chemicals, allied products	3,404	3,241	3,275	13,300	12,939	2.8
29 Petroleum and coal products ¹	1,952	1,844	1,978	7,592	7,404	2.5
30 Rubber, misc. plastic products	65	60	67	259	264	-1.7
31 Leather, leather products	w	w	w	w	w	w
32 Stone, clay, glass products	3,690	3,558	3,543	13,586	12,430	9.3
33 Primary metal industries ²	1,999	1,864	1,996	7,485	7,649	-2.2
34 Fabricated metal products	100	28	95	277	240	15.2
35 Machinery, except electric	133	77	145	422	397	6.1
36 Electric, electronic equipment	28	34	74	203	238	-14.7
37 Transportation equipment	w	w	w	w	w	w
38 Instruments, related products	w	w	w	w	w	w
39 Misc. manufacturing industries	w	w	w	w	w	w
U.S. Total	18,271	16,688	18,121	68,455	66,235	3.4

¹ Includes coal gasification projects.

² Excludes coke plants.

^w Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants."

Table 43. Average Price of U.S. Coal Receipts at Manufacturing Plants
by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code
(Dollars per Short Ton)

SIC Code	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Percent Difference October - December: 1994 versus 1993
20 Food and kindred products	\$30.29	\$29.83	\$30.72	-1.4
21 Tobacco products	47.40	45.49	46.64	1.6
22 Textile mill products	46.13	45.90	45.58	1.2
23 Apparel, other textile products	w	w	w	w
24 Lumber and wood products	\$45.60	\$43.63	\$45.32	.6
25 Furniture and fixtures	47.57	48.64	48.36	-1.6
26 Paper and allied products	39.11	39.31	39.69	-1.5
27 Printing and publishing	w	w	w	w
28 Chemicals, allied products	\$35.72	\$35.47	\$35.27	1.3
29 Petroleum and coal products ¹	12.02	11.56	11.51	4.4
30 Rubber, misc. plastic products	38.23	36.61	37.52	1.9
31 Leather, leather products	w	w	w	w
32 Stone, clay, glass products	\$35.43	\$35.54	\$35.29	.4
33 Primary metal industries ²	27.36	25.36	23.42	16.8
34 Fabricated metal products	47.41	44.54	51.06	-7.1
35 Machinery, except electric	35.47	37.28	35.65	-5
36 Electric, electronic equipment	41.98	42.33	44.39	-5.4
37 Transportation equipment	w	w	w	w
38 Instruments, related products	w	w	w	w
39 Misc. manufacturing industries	w	w	w	w
U.S. Total	\$32.72	\$32.26	\$32.31	1.3

¹ Includes coal gasification projects.

² Excludes coke plants.

^w Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants."

**Table 44. Coal Receipts by the Residential and Commercial Sector
by Census Division and State
(Thousand Short Tons)**

Census Division and State	October-December 1994	July-September 1994	October-December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
New England Total	21	13	28	56	102	-45.1
Connecticut	w	w	w	w	w	w
Maine	w	w	w	w	w	w
Massachusetts	w	w	w	w	w	w
New Hampshire	w	w	w	w	w	w
Rhode Island	w	w	w	w	w	w
Vermont	w	w	w	w	w	w
Middle Atlantic Total	381	253	443	1,351	1,498	-9.8
New Jersey	w	w	w	w	w	w
New York	w	w	w	w	w	w
Pennsylvania	320	213	380	1,156	1,257	-8.0
East North Central Total	338	280	491	1,452	1,458	-4
Illinois	w	w	w	w	w	w
Indiana	86	74	87	356	339	5.0
Michigan	w	w	w	w	w	w
Ohio	102	67	279	498	584	-14.6
Wisconsin	w	w	w	w	w	w
West North Central Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
Iowa	7	2	16	40	70	-42.4
Kansas	2	20	4	32	23	40.8
Minnesota	71	51	65	229	107	113.1
Missouri	w	w	w	w	w	w
Nebraska	w	w	w	w	w	w
North Dakota	w	w	w	w	w	w
South Dakota	w	w	w	w	w	w
South Atlantic Total	237	189	257	887	904	-1.9
Delaware	w	w	w	w	w	w
District of Columbia	15	3	7	47	51	-8.5
Florida	2	-	16	20	16	27.6
Georgia	4	11	4	28	22	29.0
Maryland	w	w	w	w	w	w
North Carolina	82	67	57	263	229	14.7
South Carolina	1	1	25	61	109	-43.8
Virginia	w	w	w	w	w	w
West Virginia	w	w	w	w	w	w
East South Central Total	75	52	138	386	417	-7.4
Alabama	2	2	5	11	40	-73.4
Kentucky	w	w	w	w	w	w
Mississippi	w	w	w	w	w	w
Tennessee	w	w	w	w	w	w
West South Central Total	*	*	1	1	8	-83.0
Arkansas	-	-	*	*	1	-60.7
Louisiana	w	w	w	w	w	w
Oklahoma	w	w	w	w	w	w
Texas	-	-	*	*	6	-98.9
Mountain Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
Arizona	*	-	*	*	1	-90.4
Colorado	11	4	15	23	38	-39.4
Idaho	14	4	18	40	43	-6.4
Montana	w	w	w	w	w	w
Nevada	w	w	w	w	w	w
New Mexico	w	w	w	w	w	w
Utah	w	w	w	w	w	w
Wyoming	97	33	74	242	187	29.3
Pacific Total	252	178	234	773	821	-5.8
Alaska	178	112	155	520	563	-7.7
California	41	51	50	166	142	17.1
Oregon	1	*	*	1	2	-40.9
Washington	32	14	28	86	114	-24.5
U.S. Total	1,674	1,135	1,956	6,013	6,221	-3.4

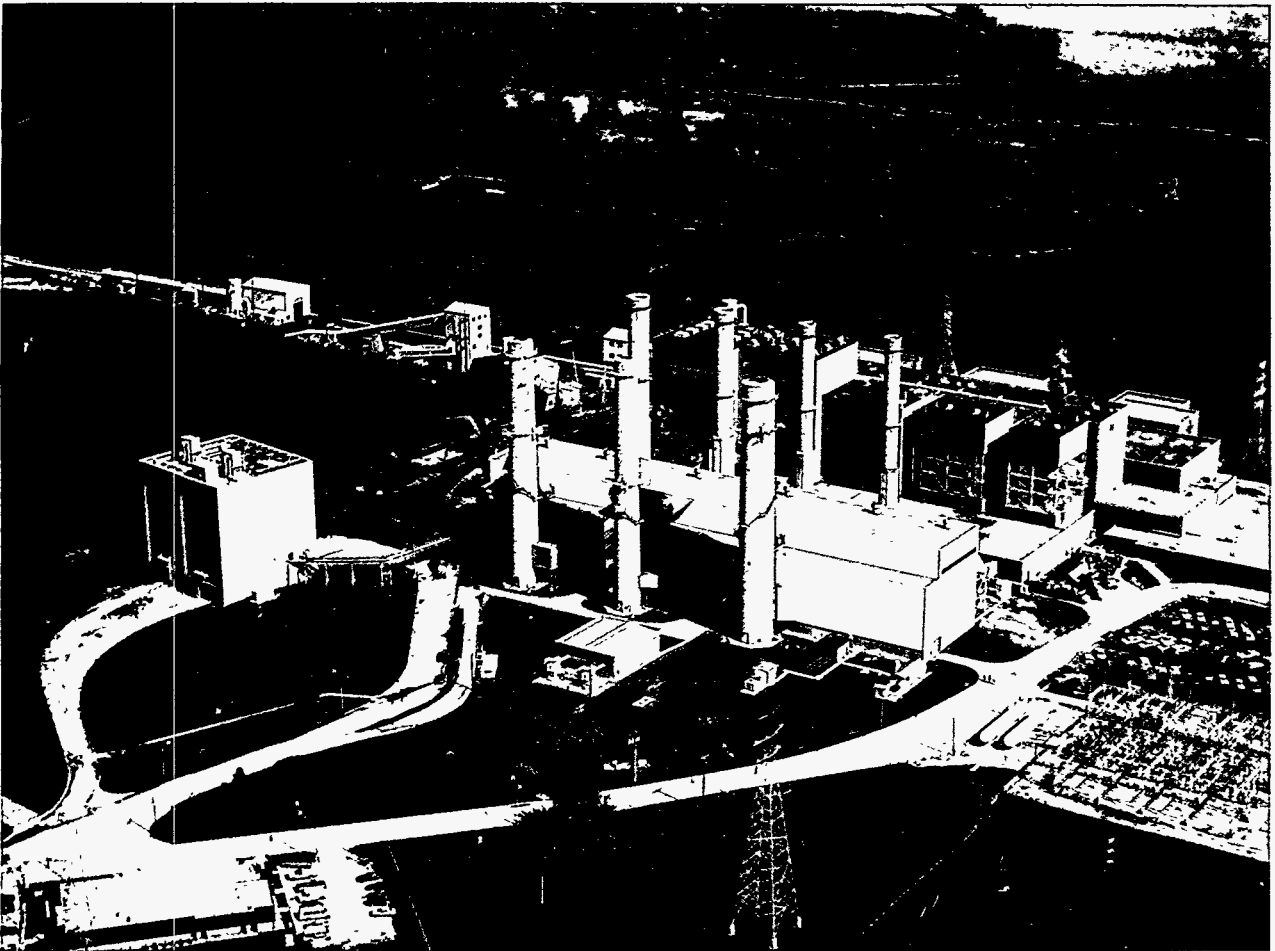
* Quantity is less than 500 short tons or percent is less than .05.

* Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

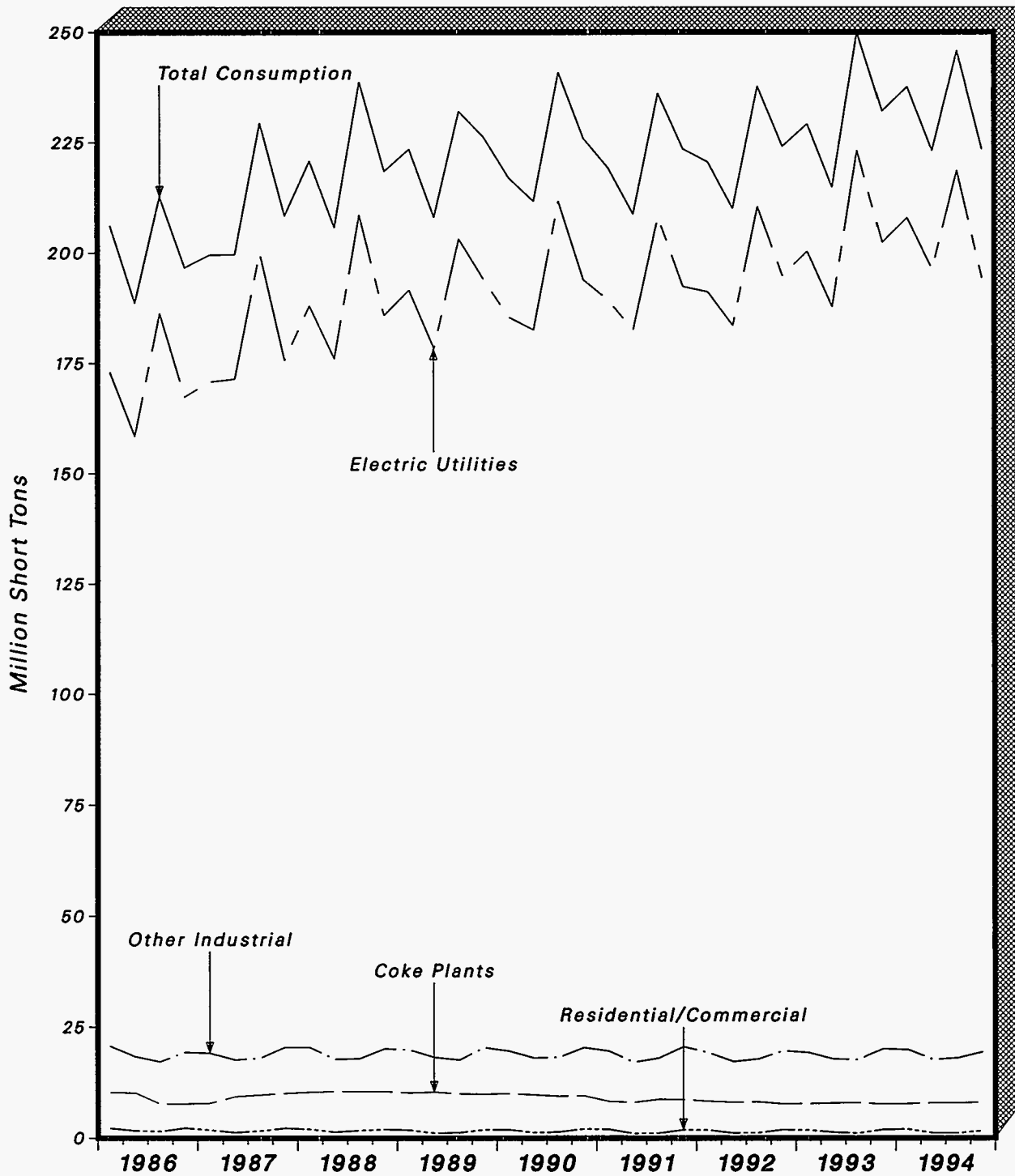
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Consumption



About 8 tons out of every 10 tons of coal produced annually are used to generate electricity. More than any other industry, coal-consuming electric utilities account for well over three quarters of total domestic coal consumption.

Figure 10. Quarterly U.S. Coal Consumption, 1986-1994



Note: Each increment represents end-of-quarter data.
 Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Electric Utilities: Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" Coke Plants: Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly;" Other Industrial: Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants" and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report;" Residential and Commercial: Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Table 45. U.S. Coal Consumption by End-Use Sector 1986-1994
(Thousand Short Tons)

Year and Quarter	Electric Utilities	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Residential and Commercial	Total
1986 January - March	172,982	10,305	20,715	2,231	206,233
April - June	158,426	10,206	18,366	1,675	188,673
July - September	186,266	7,704	17,199	1,503	212,671
October - December	167,382	7,709	19,303	2,259	196,654
Total	685,056	35,924	75,583	7,667	804,231
1987 January - March	170,777	7,831	19,106	1,809	199,523
April - June	171,418	9,344	17,610	1,254	199,627
July - September	200,070	9,707	18,006	1,613	229,397
October - December	175,629	10,075	20,453	2,238	208,394
Total	717,894	36,957	75,175	6,914	836,941
1988 January - March	188,009	10,357	20,416	2,004	220,787
April - June	176,007	10,536	17,786	1,406	205,735
July - September	208,542	10,483	17,923	1,725	238,672
October - December	185,814	10,512	20,127	1,994	218,448
Total	758,372	41,888	76,252	7,130	883,642
1989 January - March	191,556	10,208	19,885	1,837	223,486
April - June	178,306	10,365	18,211	1,143	208,025
July - September	203,123	10,008	17,631	1,264	232,026
October - December	193,903	9,927	20,408	1,924	226,163
Total	766,888	40,508	76,134	6,167	889,699
1990 January - March	185,438	10,044	19,612	1,920	217,014
April - June	182,537	9,795	18,069	1,265	211,666
July - September	211,658	9,476	18,244	1,443	240,821
October - December	193,915	9,562	20,405	2,096	225,978
Total	773,549	38,877	76,330	6,724	895,480
1991 January - March	189,291	8,291	19,618	2,008	219,208
April - June	182,488	8,075	17,139	1,055	208,757
July - September	208,133	8,777	18,051	1,132	236,093
October - December	192,356	8,711	20,596	1,899	223,562
Total	772,268	33,854	75,405	6,094	887,621
1992 January - March	191,151	8,340	19,260	1,843	220,594
April - June	183,507	8,097	17,284	1,149	210,037
July - September	210,419	8,200	17,843	1,236	237,698
October - December	194,783	7,729	19,656	1,925	224,093
Total	779,860	32,366	74,042	6,153	892,421
1993 January - March	200,285	7,783	19,281	1,817	229,165
April - June	187,746	7,886	17,834	1,354	214,820
July - September	223,142	7,960	17,675	1,094	249,872
October - December	202,335	7,694	20,102	1,956	232,087
Total	813,508	31,323	74,892	6,221	925,944
1994 January - March	207,915	7,754	19,880	2,016	237,565
April - June	196,254	7,965	17,708	1,187	223,114
July - September	218,616	7,945	18,047	1,135	245,744
October - December	194,361	8,077	19,366	1,674	223,478
Total	817,146	31,740	75,001	6,013	929,901

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) • Electric Utilities: Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" • Coke Plants: Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly" • Other Industrial: Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants" and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report" • Residential and Commercial: Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Table 46. Coal Consumption by Census Division and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
New England Total	1,591	1,693	1,589	6,556	6,485	1.1
Connecticut	140	245	57	862	788	9.4
Maine	186	80	151	464	449	3.4
Massachusetts	944	990	1,009	3,935	3,811	3.3
New Hampshire	318	375	370	1,287	1,428	-9.9
Rhode Island	1	1	1	3	3	.9
Vermont	1	2	2	5	6	-15.9
Middle Atlantic Total	15,995	17,285	17,371	67,536	70,389	-4.1
New Jersey	249	462	551	1,969	2,353	-16.3
New York	2,674	2,903	3,039	11,474	11,878	-3.4
Pennsylvania	13,073	13,920	13,781	54,094	56,158	-3.7
East North Central Total	51,419	54,614	53,067	213,188	210,632	1.2
Illinois	9,222	10,323	10,764	39,077	38,135	2.5
Indiana	14,991	15,270	14,396	59,996	60,353	-6
Michigan	9,028	9,119	8,191	35,674	32,217	10.7
Ohio	12,858	14,511	14,452	56,711	59,031	-3.9
Wisconsin	5,320	5,392	5,264	21,731	20,897	4.0
West North Central Total	31,790	33,305	31,344	125,476	120,940	3.8
Iowa	4,696	5,185	4,374	19,341	19,188	.8
Kansas	3,934	4,805	4,490	17,158	17,386	-1.3
Minnesota	4,833	4,868	5,451	18,729	18,321	2.2
Missouri	7,046	7,738	5,533	27,663	23,381	18.3
Nebraska	2,355	2,551	2,608	9,300	9,666	-3.8
North Dakota	8,168	7,538	8,150	30,363	30,302	.2
South Dakota	756	619	737	2,921	2,696	8.4
South Atlantic Total	35,295	41,314	36,556	151,811	150,580	.8
Delaware	504	552	599	2,226	2,446	-9.0
District of Columbia	15	3	7	47	51	-8.5
Florida	6,281	7,343	6,047	26,082	26,430	-1.3
Georgia	6,394	8,836	6,191	29,254	27,081	8.0
Maryland	2,527	2,711	2,629	10,491	10,268	2.2
North Carolina	4,662	6,344	6,188	23,282	25,760	-9.6
South Carolina	3,012	3,538	3,007	12,870	12,914	-3
Virginia	2,682	3,390	3,341	12,792	13,584	-5.8
West Virginia	9,219	8,596	8,549	34,767	32,046	8.5
East South Central Total	23,125	26,976	25,694	99,224	104,027	-4.6
Alabama	7,327	8,573	8,513	31,413	33,047	-4.9
Kentucky	9,122	9,927	9,938	38,091	39,095	-2.6
Mississippi	1,005	1,435	789	4,285	4,030	6.3
Tennessee	5,672	7,041	6,454	25,436	27,854	-8.7
West South Central Total	30,872	36,510	33,091	138,251	140,797	-1.8
Arkansas	2,187	3,399	2,049	12,596	11,447	10.0
Louisiana	3,304	3,664	3,185	14,100	13,676	3.1
Oklahoma	3,961	4,678	4,745	17,726	18,866	-6.0
Texas	21,420	24,768	23,112	93,829	96,809	-3.1
Mountain Total	30,028	30,763	29,855	115,695	110,673	4.5
Arizona	4,790	5,322	5,102	19,580	18,991	3.1
Colorado	4,156	4,638	4,592	17,475	17,070	2.4
Idaho	202	64	236	534	528	1.0
Montana	3,142	2,762	2,751	11,089	9,247	19.9
Nevada	2,195	2,150	2,245	7,968	7,806	2.1
New Mexico	4,036	4,183	4,049	15,374	15,012	2.4
Utah	4,136	4,385	3,956	16,216	15,848	2.3
Wyoming	7,372	7,261	6,923	27,459	26,171	4.9
Pacific Total	3,362	3,283	3,520	12,162	11,422	6.5
Alaska	260	179	234	796	863	-7.7
California	635	773	674	2,498	2,453	1.8
Hawaii	22	25	23	86	73	17.7
Oregon	692	768	702	2,479	2,099	18.1
Washington	1,752	1,539	1,887	6,303	5,934	6.2
U.S. Total	223,478	245,744	232,087	929,901	925,944	.4

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants"; Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly"; and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Table 47. Coal Consumption at Electric Utility Plants by Census Division and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
New England Total	1,373	1,548	1,395	5,945	5,736	3.6
Connecticut	135	214	52	821	745	10.3
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	922	962	979	3,845	3,652	5.3
New Hampshire	316	372	365	1,279	1,339	-4.5
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic Total	11,102	12,559	12,399	48,326	51,079	-5.4
New Jersey	242	458	508	1,887	2,123	-11.1
New York	1,900	2,108	2,240	8,395	8,699	-3.5
Pennsylvania	8,961	9,993	9,650	38,044	40,257	-5.5
East North Central Total	43,885	47,572	45,281	183,282	179,833	1.9
Illinois	7,739	8,815	9,250	32,599	31,744	2.7
Indiana	12,439	13,016	11,662	50,554	48,836	3.5
Michigan	7,837	8,094	7,246	31,106	28,749	8.2
Ohio	11,062	12,799	12,346	49,326	51,456	-4.1
Wisconsin	4,810	4,848	4,777	19,696	19,049	3.4
West North Central Total	27,821	30,029	27,419	111,672	107,584	3.8
Iowa	3,976	4,509	3,665	16,565	16,623	-3
Kansas	3,894	4,753	4,453	16,989	17,226	-1.4
Minnesota	4,311	4,433	4,878	17,046	16,844	1.2
Missouri	6,714	7,448	5,171	26,375	21,945	20.2
Nebraska	2,192	2,464	2,445	8,879	9,297	-4.5
North Dakota	6,073	5,898	6,163	23,248	23,290	-2
South Dakota	661	525	644	2,570	2,360	8.9
South Atlantic Total	30,746	36,860	31,916	133,860	132,885	.7
Delaware	454	499	556	2,007	2,223	-9.7
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	5,937	6,994	5,677	24,758	25,108	-1.4
Georgia	5,835	8,349	5,753	27,293	25,339	7.7
Maryland	2,317	2,522	2,430	9,717	9,521	2.1
North Carolina	4,006	5,710	5,419	20,624	23,055	-10.5
South Carolina	2,432	3,002	2,332	10,474	10,410	.6
Virginia	1,667	2,319	2,289	8,670	9,447	-8.2
West Virginia	8,098	7,466	7,461	30,318	27,782	9.1
East South Central Total	19,733	23,696	22,121	85,622	90,365	-5.2
Alabama	5,886	7,213	7,125	25,817	27,533	-6.2
Kentucky	8,283	9,158	8,936	34,564	35,264	-2.0
Mississippi	922	1,368	736	3,989	3,767	5.9
Tennessee	4,642	5,957	5,324	21,253	23,801	-10.7
West South Central Total	29,264	34,938	31,333	131,168	134,009	-2.1
Arkansas	2,094	3,314	1,959	12,250	11,116	10.2
Louisiana	3,135	3,472	2,999	13,479	13,089	3.0
Oklahoma	3,757	4,483	4,449	16,961	17,668	-4.0
Texas	20,278	23,670	21,926	88,479	92,135	-4.0
Mountain Total	28,094	29,115	27,955	108,651	104,093	4.4
Arizona	4,595	5,131	4,921	18,853	18,316	2.9
Colorado	3,921	4,428	4,342	16,596	16,252	2.1
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	2,972	2,654	2,567	10,513	8,869	18.5
Nevada	2,149	2,098	2,197	7,772	7,608	2.2
New Mexico	4,016	4,165	4,028	15,297	14,942	2.4
Utah	3,678	3,834	3,517	14,269	13,995	2.0
Wyoming	6,761	6,805	6,383	25,350	24,111	5.1
Pacific Total	2,342	2,299	2,516	8,621	7,924	8.8
Alaska	82	62	79	271	298	-8.8
California	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	603	752	628	2,333	1,981	17.8
Washington	1,657	1,486	1,809	6,016	5,646	6.6
U.S. Total	194,361	218,616	202,335	817,146	813,508	.4

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Table 48. Coal Carbonized at Coke Plants by Census Division and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
New England Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	w	w	w	w	w	w
Pennsylvania	2,778	2,726	2,705	10,849	10,333	5.0
East North Central Total	2,879	2,846	2,665	11,356	11,643	-2.5
Illinois	w	w	w	w	w	w
Indiana	1,265	1,220	1,384	4,841	6,591	-26.6
Michigan	w	w	w	w	w	w
Ohio	754	782	793	3,092	2,892	6.9
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-
West North Central Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Atlantic Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	w	w	w	w	w	w
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	w	w	w	w	w	w
West Virginia	w	w	w	w	w	w
East South Central Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
Alabama	818	821	794	3,253	3,206	1.5
Kentucky	w	w	w	w	w	w
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-
West South Central Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	w	w	w	w	w	w
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Plant Type						
Merchant Coke Plants	1,068	1,069	1,060	4,218	4,267	-1.1
Furnace Coke Plants	7,008	6,876	6,634	27,522	27,056	1.7
U.S. Total	8,077	7,945	7,694	31,740	31,323	1.3

* Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly."

Table 49. Coal Consumption at Other Industrial Plants by Census Division and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
New England Total	198	131	166	556	647	-14.1
Connecticut	w	w	w	w	w	w
Maine	w	w	w	w	w	w
Massachusetts	w	w	w	w	w	w
New Hampshire	w	w	w	w	w	w
Rhode Island	w	w	w	w	w	w
Vermont	w	w	w	w	w	w
Middle Atlantic Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
New Jersey	w	w	w	w	w	w
New York	373	412	414	1,559	1,704	-8.5
Pennsylvania	1,014	988	1,046	4,044	4,311	-6.2
East North Central Total	4,317	3,916	4,630	17,098	17,699	-3.4
Illinois	924	952	956	4,187	3,970	5.5
Indiana	1,202	959	1,263	4,244	4,587	-7.5
Michigan	771	609	891	2,890	3,230	-10.5
Ohio	939	863	1,034	3,794	4,100	-7.5
Wisconsin	480	534	486	1,984	1,811	9.5
West North Central Total	3,762	3,162	3,721	13,122	12,753	2.9
Iowa	714	674	693	2,735	2,494	9.6
Kansas	38	32	34	137	137	*
Minnesota	451	385	508	1,455	1,370	6.2
Missouri	263	267	300	1,070	1,177	-9.1
Nebraska	w	w	w	w	w	w
North Dakota	w	w	w	w	w	w
South Dakota	w	w	w	w	w	w
South Atlantic Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
Delaware	w	w	w	w	w	w
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	343	349	354	1,303	1,307	-2
Georgia	555	476	434	1,933	1,720	12.4
Maryland	194	186	189	738	731	1.0
North Carolina	574	567	712	2,396	2,476	-3.2
South Carolina	578	536	649	2,334	2,395	-2.5
Virginia	696	742	714	2,838	2,863	-9
West Virginia	645	701	636	2,637	2,406	9.6
East South Central Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
Alabama	621	537	588	2,333	2,268	2.9
Kentucky	464	442	601	1,994	2,392	-16.6
Mississippi	w	w	w	w	w	w
Tennessee	1,009	1,063	1,096	4,092	3,942	3.8
West South Central Total	1,608	1,572	w	7,082	6,780	4.4
Arkansas	93	85	90	346	330	4.8
Louisiana	w	w	w	w	w	w
Oklahoma	w	w	w	w	w	w
Texas	1,142	1,099	1,185	5,350	4,667	14.6
Mountain Total	1,521	1,338	1,507	5,614	5,163	8.7
Arizona	194	191	181	727	674	7.8
Colorado	225	206	234	857	780	9.8
Idaho	188	60	218	494	486	1.7
Montana	w	w	w	w	w	w
Nevada	w	w	w	w	w	w
New Mexico	w	w	w	w	w	w
Utah	175	281	162	835	727	14.9
Wyoming	513	423	466	1,867	1,873	-3
Pacific Total	767	807	770	2,769	2,677	3.4
Alaska	-	w	-	w	2	146.0
California	594	722	624	2,332	2,311	.9
Hawaii	w	w	w	w	w	w
Oregon	w	w	w	w	w	w
Washington	63	39	50	201	174	15.8
U.S. Total	19,366	18,047	20,102	75,001	74,892	.1

* Rounded to zero.

w Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants"; and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Table 50. U.S. Coal Consumption at Manufacturing Plants by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code
(Thousand Short Tons)

SIC Code	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
20 Food and kindred products	2,499	1,741	2,479	8,127	7,830	3.8
21 Tobacco products	154	148	154	635	648	-1.9
22 Textile mill products	272	238	334	1,177	1,286	-8.5
23 Apparel, other textile products	w	w	w	w	w	w
24 Lumber and wood products	25	30	30	115	109	5.3
25 Furniture and fixtures	26	15	32	84	101	-16.1
26 Paper and allied products	3,210	2,985	3,270	12,623	12,559	.5
27 Printing and publishing	w	w	w	w	w	w
28 Chemicals, allied products	3,347	3,098	3,338	13,268	13,050	1.7
29 Petroleum and coal products ¹	1,962	1,862	1,963	7,479	7,250	3.2
30 Rubber, misc. plastic products	63	61	64	262	265	-.9
31 Leather, leather products	w	w	w	w	w	w
32 Stone, clay, glass products	3,514	3,421	3,478	13,259	12,783	3.7
33 Primary metal industries ²	1,957	1,818	1,872	7,275	7,071	2.9
34 Fabricated metal products	76	33	80	279	284	-1.9
35 Machinery, except electric	112	39	121	405	433	-6.4
36 Electric, electronic equipment	30	30	68	200	239	-16.5
37 Transportation equipment	w	w	w	w	w	w
38 Instruments, related products	w	w	w	w	w	w
39 Misc. manufacturing industries	w	w	w	w	w	w
U.S. Total	17,835	15,936	17,931	67,542	66,407	1.7

¹ Includes coal gasification projects.

² Excludes coke plants.

^w Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

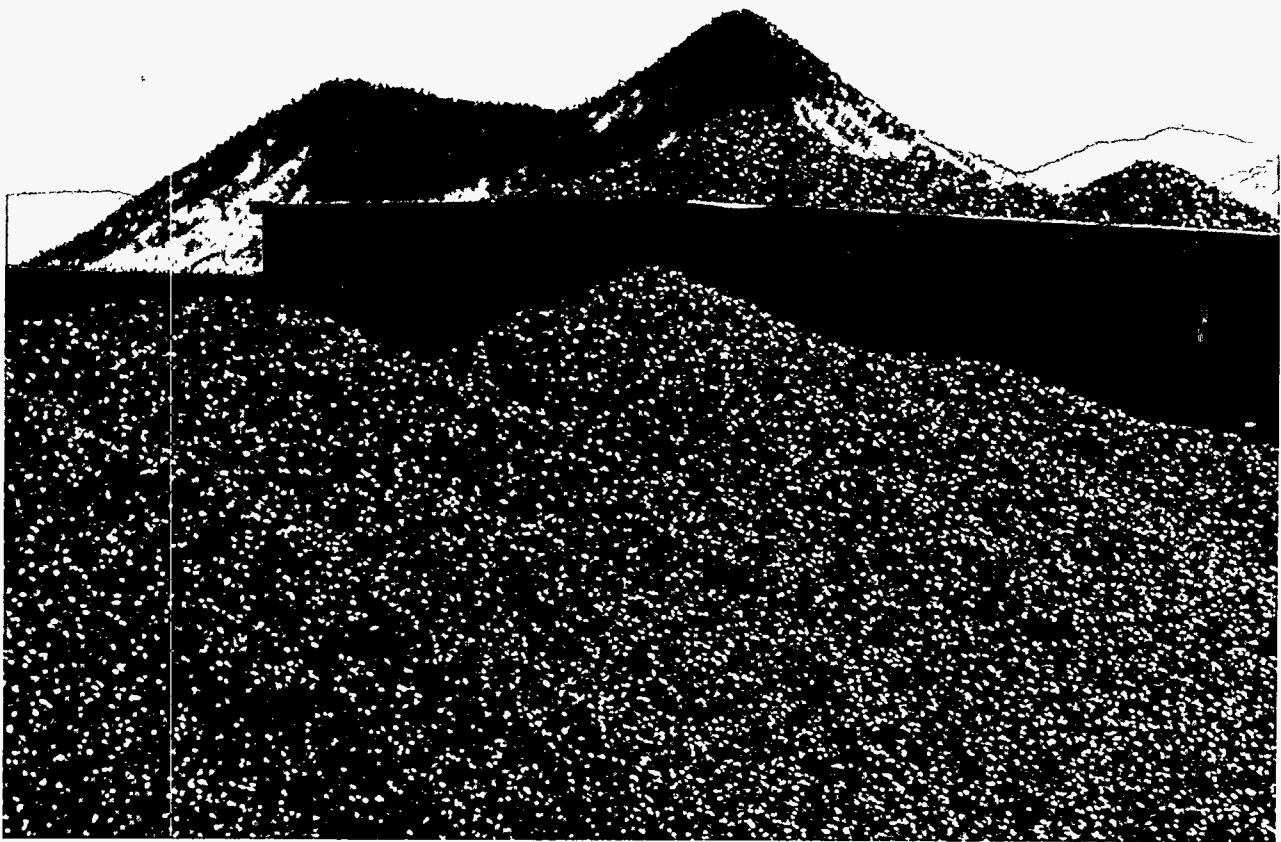
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants."

Table 51. Coal Consumption by Residential and Commercial Sector by Census Division and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
New England Total	21	13	28	56	102	-45.1
Connecticut	w	w	w	w	w	w
Maine	w	w	w	w	w	w
Massachusetts	w	w	w	w	w	w
New Hampshire	w	w	w	w	w	w
Rhode Island	w	w	w	w	w	w
Vermont	w	w	w	w	w	w
Middle Atlantic Total	381	253	443	1,351	1,498	-9.8
New Jersey	w	w	w	w	w	w
New York	w	w	w	w	w	w
Pennsylvania	320	213	380	1,156	1,257	-8.0
East North Central Total	338	280	491	1,452	1,458	-4
Illinois	w	w	w	w	w	w
Indiana	86	74	87	356	339	5.0
Michigan	w	w	w	w	w	w
Ohio	102	67	279	498	584	-14.6
Wisconsin	w	w	w	w	w	w
West North Central Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
Iowa	7	2	16	40	70	-42.4
Kansas	2	20	4	32	23	40.8
Minnesota	71	51	65	229	107	113.1
Missouri	w	w	w	w	w	w
Nebraska	w	w	w	w	w	w
North Dakota	w	w	w	w	w	w
South Dakota	w	w	w	w	w	w
South Atlantic Total	237	189	257	887	904	-1.9
Delaware	w	w	w	w	w	w
District of Columbia	15	3	7	47	51	-8.5
Florida	2	-	16	20	16	27.6
Georgia	4	11	4	28	22	29.0
Maryland	w	w	w	w	w	w
North Carolina	82	67	57	263	229	14.7
South Carolina	1	1	25	61	109	-43.8
Virginia	w	w	w	w	w	w
West Virginia	w	w	w	w	w	w
East South Central Total	75	52	138	386	417	-7.4
Alabama	2	2	5	11	40	-73.4
Kentucky	w	w	w	w	w	w
Mississippi	w	w	w	w	w	w
Tennessee	w	w	w	w	w	w
West South Central Total	w	w	1	1	8	-83.0
Arkansas	-	-	*	*	1	-60.7
Louisiana	w	w	w	w	w	w
Oklahoma	w	w	*	w	w	w
Texas	-	-	*	*	6	-98.9
Mountain Total	w	w	w	w	w	w
Arizona	*	-	*	*	1	-90.4
Colorado	11	4	15	23	38	-39.4
Idaho	14	4	18	40	43	-6.4
Montana	w	w	w	w	w	w
Nevada	w	w	w	w	w	w
New Mexico	w	w	w	w	w	w
Utah	w	w	w	w	w	w
Wyoming	97	33	74	242	187	29.3
Pacific Total	252	178	234	773	821	-5.8
Alaska	178	112	155	520	563	-7.7
California	41	51	50	166	142	17.1
Hawaii	w	w	w	w	w	w
Oregon	w	w	w	w	w	w
Washington	32	14	28	86	114	-24.5
U.S. Total	1,674	1,135	1,956	6,013	6,221	-3.4

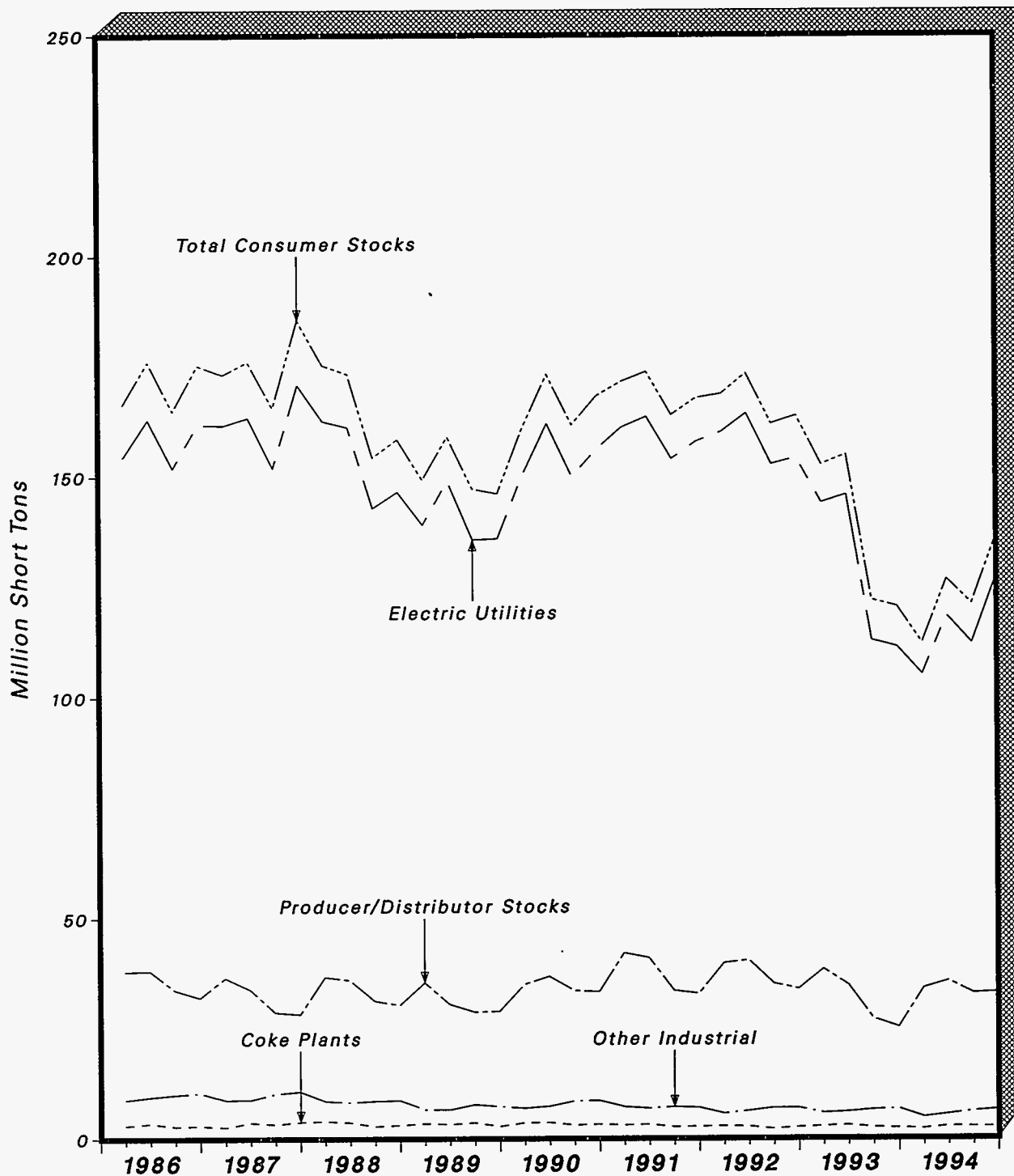
* Rounded to zero.
 * Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Stocks



Large quantities of coal produced by many mines are collected and stockpiled in an orderly fashion at storage facility.

Figure 11. Quarterly U.S. Coal Stocks, 1986-1994



Note: Each increment represents end-of-quarter data.
 Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Electric Utilities: Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" Coke Plants: Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly;" Other Industrial: Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants;" Producer and Distributor: Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Table 52. U.S. Coal Stocks, 1986-1994
(Thousand Short Tons)

Last Day of Quarter	Coal Consumers ¹				Coal Producers and Distributors	Total
	Electric Utilities	Coke Plants	Other Industrial ²	Total		
1986 March 31	154,415	3,067	8,916	166,398	38,024	204,422
June 30	162,909	3,537	9,572	176,018	38,148	214,166
September 30	151,945	2,866	10,074	164,885	33,804	198,689
December 31	161,806	2,992	10,429	175,226	32,093	207,319
1987 March 31	161,648	2,675	8,850	173,173	36,560	209,733
June 30	163,361	3,735	8,941	176,037	33,939	209,976
September 30	151,961	3,340	10,297	165,598	28,775	194,373
December 31	170,797	3,884	10,777	185,459	28,321	213,780
1988 March 31	162,603	4,057	8,619	175,279	36,764	212,044
June 30	161,215	3,763	8,331	173,308	36,079	209,386
September 30	142,830	2,877	8,624	154,331	31,360	185,691
December 31	146,507	3,137	8,768	158,413	30,418	188,831
1989 March 31	139,036	3,518	6,683	149,238	35,508	184,745
June 30	148,981	3,361	6,671	159,013	30,598	189,612
September 30	135,640	3,707	7,818	147,165	28,848	176,013
December 31	135,860	2,864	7,363	146,087	29,000	175,087
1990 March 31	150,118	3,680	6,984	160,782	35,099	195,881
June 30	161,908	3,739	7,413	173,061	36,895	209,956
September 30	149,913	3,124	8,603	161,639	33,659	195,298
December 31	156,166	3,329	8,716	168,210	33,418	201,629
1991 March 31	161,084	3,130	7,271	171,485	42,162	213,647
June 30	163,459	3,283	6,921	173,663	41,054	214,716
September 30	153,907	2,695	7,258	163,860	33,628	197,488
December 31	157,876	2,773	7,061	167,711	32,971	200,682
1992 March 31	160,032	2,875	5,725	168,632	39,853	208,485
June 30	164,176	2,776	6,317	173,270	40,513	213,783
September 30	152,685	2,215	6,979	161,878	35,198	197,076
December 31	154,130	2,597	6,965	163,692	33,993	197,685
1993 March 31	143,978	2,809	5,831	152,619	38,453	191,072
June 30	145,753	3,020	6,070	154,842	34,827	189,669
September 30	112,833	2,536	6,540	121,909	27,183	149,092
December 31	111,341	2,401	6,716	120,458	25,284	145,742
1994 March 31	105,149	2,232	4,840	112,221	34,139	146,361
June 30	118,391	2,759	5,499	126,649	35,758	162,406
September 30	112,203	2,706	6,177	121,086	32,955	154,041
December 31	127,270	2,657	6,532	136,459	33,219	169,678

¹ Stock data for the Residential and Commercial sector are not included. See Technical Note 7 in Appendix C.

² Manufacturing plants only.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) • Electric Utilities: Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" • Coke Plants: Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly" • Other Industrial: Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants" and • Producer and Distributor: Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

**Table 53. Consumer Coal Stocks by Census Division and State,
December 31, 1994
(Thousand Short Tons)**

Census Division and State	Electric Utilities	Coke Plants	Other Industrial ¹	Total
New England Total	1,079	-	25	1,104
Connecticut	202	-	w	w
Maine	-	-	w	w
Massachusetts	629	-	w	w
New Hampshire	248	-	w	w
Rhode Island	-	-	w	w
Vermont	-	-	w	w
Middle Atlantic Total	12,687	w	w	14,068
New Jersey	688	-	w	w
New York	999	w	250	w
Pennsylvania	11,000	762	298	12,060
East North Central Total	32,088	1,282	2,461	35,831
Illinois	4,526	w	425	w
Indiana	10,449	567	690	11,707
Michigan	6,505	w	865	w
Ohio	7,499	163	153	7,815
Wisconsin	3,109	-	328	3,436
West North Central Total	16,739	-	973	17,711
Iowa	3,642	-	535	4,178
Kansas	2,610	-	13	2,623
Minnesota	2,134	-	99	2,234
Missouri	4,410	-	159	4,570
Nebraska	1,276	-	w	w
North Dakota	2,406	-	w	w
South Dakota	259	-	w	w
South Atlantic Total	23,600	w	w	24,800
Delaware	470	-	w	w
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-
Florida	3,813	-	101	3,914
Georgia	4,699	-	144	4,843
Maryland	1,306	w	36	w
North Carolina	4,139	-	179	4,318
South Carolina	2,255	-	278	2,533
Virginia	2,064	w	217	w
West Virginia	4,852	w	130	w
East South Central Total	10,317	w	w	11,234
Alabama	3,652	297	150	4,099
Kentucky	4,466	w	112	w
Mississippi	690	-	w	w
Tennessee	1,509	-	255	1,764
West South Central Total	15,520	-	439	15,959
Arkansas	1,751	-	26	1,777
Louisiana	1,872	-	51	1,922
Oklahoma	2,319	-	148	2,467
Texas	9,578	-	215	9,793
Mountain Total	14,559	w	267	w
Arizona	3,197	-	45	3,242
Colorado	3,118	-	26	3,145
Idaho	-	-	78	78
Montana	517	-	w	w
Nevada	1,034	-	w	w
New Mexico	1,462	-	w	w
Utah	2,753	w	13	w
Wyoming	2,476	-	77	2,553
Pacific Total	683	-	194	877
Alaska	2	-	-	2
California	-	-	126	126
Hawaii	-	-	w	w
Oregon	150	-	w	w
Washington	531	-	38	569
U.S. Total	127,270	2,657	6,532	136,459

¹ Manufacturing plants only.

w Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Stock data for the Residential and Commercial sector are not available. See Technical Note 7 in Appendix C.

Sources: Energy Information Administration • Electric Utilities: Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" • Coke Plants: Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly" and • Other Industrial: Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants."

Table 54. Coal Stocks at Electric Utility Plants by Census Division and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	December 31, 1994	September 30, 1994	December 31, 1993	Percent Difference December 31: 1994 versus 1993
New England Total	1,079	888	967	11.5
Connecticut	202	186	160	26.0
Maine	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	629	412	449	40.0
New Hampshire	248	290	358	-30.8
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic Total	12,687	11,939	12,564	1.0
New Jersey	688	457	501	37.3
New York	999	734	953	4.9
Pennsylvania	11,000	10,749	11,110	-1.0
East North Central Total	32,088	28,565	27,296	17.6
Illinois	4,526	4,557	4,019	12.6
Indiana	10,449	9,294	6,935	50.7
Michigan	6,505	5,843	6,206	4.8
Ohio	7,499	6,109	7,249	3.4
Wisconsin	3,109	2,762	2,887	7.7
West North Central Total	16,739	14,577	14,123	18.5
Iowa	3,642	3,204	3,401	7.1
Kansas	2,610	2,229	2,008	30.0
Minnesota	2,134	1,560	1,182	80.5
Missouri	4,410	3,854	3,555	24.1
Nebraska	1,276	1,102	1,272	.3
North Dakota	2,406	2,390	2,417	-5
South Dakota	259	239	287	-9.7
South Atlantic Total	23,600	19,776	17,877	32.0
Delaware	470	351	192	144.5
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-
Florida	3,813	3,474	3,451	10.5
Georgia	4,699	4,049	2,825	66.3
Maryland	1,306	955	1,455	-10.2
North Carolina	4,139	3,172	2,887	43.3
South Carolina	2,255	1,740	1,648	36.9
Virginia	2,064	1,626	1,418	45.5
West Virginia	4,852	4,410	4,001	21.3
East South Central Total	10,317	7,968	8,370	23.3
Alabama	3,652	2,752	2,331	56.6
Kentucky	4,466	3,753	3,990	11.9
Mississippi	690	454	417	65.6
Tennessee	1,509	1,009	1,632	-7.5
West South Central Total	15,520	13,745	13,867	11.9
Arkansas	1,751	1,037	1,866	-6.1
Louisiana	1,872	1,872	1,932	-3.1
Oklahoma	2,319	1,944	1,944	19.3
Texas	9,578	8,892	8,125	17.9
Mountain Total	14,559	13,917	15,529	-6.2
Arizona	3,197	3,009	3,687	-13.3
Colorado	3,118	3,193	3,428	-9.0
Idaho	-	-	-	-
Montana	517	558	721	-28.2
Nevada	1,034	1,103	1,195	-13.5
New Mexico	1,462	1,486	1,506	-2.9
Utah	2,753	2,857	3,264	-15.6
Wyoming	2,476	1,712	1,728	43.3
Pacific Total	683	828	748	-8.7
Alaska	2	2	5	-49.8
California	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-
Oregon	150	285	312	-52.0
Washington	531	540	431	23.2
U.S. Total	127,270	112,203	111,341	14.3

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Table 55. Coal Stocks at Coke Plants by Census Division and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	December 31, 1994	September 30, 1994	December 31, 1993	Percent Difference December 31: 1994 versus 1993
New England Total	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-
Maine	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic Total	w	w	w	w
New Jersey	-	-	-	-
New York	w	w	w	w
Pennsylvania	762	821	868	-12.1
East North Central Total	1,282	1,114	822	55.9
Illinois	w	w	w	w
Indiana	567	467	394	44.1
Michigan	w	w	w	w
Ohio	163	132	183	-10.9
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-
West North Central Total	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-
South Atlantic Total	w	w	w	w
Delaware	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-
Maryland	w	w	w	w
North Carolina	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-
Virginia	w	w	w	w
West Virginia	w	w	w	w
East South Central Total	w	w	w	w
Alabama	297	351	333	-10.9
Kentucky	w	w	w	w
Mississippi	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-
West South Central Total	-	21	21	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	21	21	-
Mountain Total	w	w	w	w
Arizona	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-
Utah	w	w	w	w
Wyoming	-	-	-	-
Pacific Total	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-
California	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-
By Plant Type				
Merchant Coke Plants	282	312	279	1.1
Furnace Coke Plants	2,375	2,394	2,123	11.9
U.S. Total	2,657	2,706	2,401	10.6

W Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly."

Table 56. Coal Stocks at Other Industrial Plants by Census Division and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Census Division and State	December 31, 1994	September 30, 1994	December 31, 1993	Percent Difference December 31: 1994 versus 1993
New England Total	25	42	21	16.6
Connecticut	w	w	w	w
Maine	w	w	w	w
Massachusetts	w	w	w	w
New Hampshire	w	w	w	w
Rhode Island	w	w	w	w
Vermont	w	w	w	w
Middle Atlantic Total	w	w	w	w
New Jersey	w	w	w	w
New York	250	171	321	-22.0
Pennsylvania	298	251	287	3.6
East North Central Total	2,461	2,104	2,044	20.4
Illinois	425	343	368	15.4
Indiana	690	640	470	47.0
Michigan	865	655	702	23.2
Ohio	153	150	198	-22.7
Wisconsin	328	317	306	7.0
West North Central Total	973	1,067	775	25.5
Iowa	535	592	418	28.1
Kansas	13	13	16	-15.2
Minnesota	99	59	68	47.1
Missouri	159	143	148	7.3
Nebraska	w	w	w	w
North Dakota	w	w	w	w
South Dakota	w	w	w	w
South Atlantic Total	w	w	w	w
Delaware	w	w	w	w
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-
Florida	101	104	90	11.8
Georgia	144	129	101	42.8
Maryland	36	33	41	-12.2
North Carolina	179	167	172	4.2
South Carolina	278	275	245	13.4
Virginia	217	173	216	.4
West Virginia	130	145	167	-22.1
East South Central Total	w	w	w	w
Alabama	150	147	132	13.0
Kentucky	112	121	73	52.1
Mississippi	w	w	w	w
Tennessee	255	223	246	3.8
West South Central Total	439	409	1,218	-63.9
Arkansas	26	18	15	68.3
Louisiana	w	w	w	w
Oklahoma	w	w	w	w
Texas	215	212	1,026	-79.0
Mountain Total	267	381	332	-19.7
Arizona	45	44	30	48.0
Colorado	26	19	25	3.8
Idaho	78	180	86	-9.5
Montana	w	w	w	w
Nevada	w	w	w	w
New Mexico	w	w	w	w
Utah	13	15	20	-35.0
Wyoming	77	82	113	-32.1
Pacific Total	194	216	170	13.9
Alaska	-	-	-	-
California	126	124	93	35.5
Hawaii	w	w	w	w
Oregon	w	w	w	w
Washington	38	42	27	37.3
U.S. Total	6,532	6,177	6,716	-2.7

* Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Other industrial plants include manufacturing plants only.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants."

Table 57. U.S. Coal Stocks at Manufacturing Plants by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code
(Thousand Short Tons)

SIC Code	December 31, 1994	September 30, 1994	December 31, 1993	Percent Difference December 31: 1994 versus 1993
20 Food and kindred products	697	805	652	6.8
21 Tobacco products	54	35	40	35.3
22 Textile mill products	142	122	109	30.5
23 Apparel, other textile products	w	w	w	w
24 Lumber and wood products	39	7	31	23.2
25 Furniture and fixtures	26	33	20	28.7
26 Paper and allied products	1,279	1,131	1,150	11.2
27 Printing and publishing	w	w	w	w
28 Chemicals, allied products	1,146	1,090	1,141	.4
29 Petroleum and coal products ¹	140	251	139	.8
30 Rubber, misc. plastic products	14	12	17	-16.2
31 Leather, leather products	w	w	w	w
32 Stone, clay, glass products	1,907	1,724	1,614	18.2
33 Primary metal industries ²	654	585	1,254	-47.8
34 Fabricated metal products	74	47	74	.6
35 Machinery, except electric	106	86	93	13.3
36 Electric, electronic equipment	19	22	18	5.8
37 Transportation equipment	w	w	w	w
38 Instruments, related products	w	w	w	w
39 Misc. manufacturing industries	w	w	w	w
U.S. Total	6,532	6,177	6,716	-2.7

¹ Includes coal gasification projects.

² Excludes coke plants.

^w Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants."

Table 58. Coke and Breeze Stocks at Coke Plants
(Thousand Short Tons)

Stocks	December 31, 1994	September 30, 1994	December 31, 1993	Percent Difference December 31: 1994 versus 1993
Coke Total	936	997	1,461	-35.9
By State				
Alabama	83	104	101	-18.0
Illinois	w	w	w	w
Indiana	294	232	178	65.3
Kentucky	w	w	w	w
Maryland	w	w	w	w
Michigan	w	w	w	w
New York	w	w	w	w
Ohio	77	87	148	-47.5
Pennsylvania	165	202	424	-61.0
Texas	w	w	w	w
Utah	w	w	w	w
Virginia	w	w	w	w
West Virginia	w	w	w	w
By Plant Type				
Merchant Coke Plants	122	162	272	-54.9
Furnace Coke Plants	814	836	1,189	-31.6
Breeze Total	105	137	486	-78.4

^w Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly."

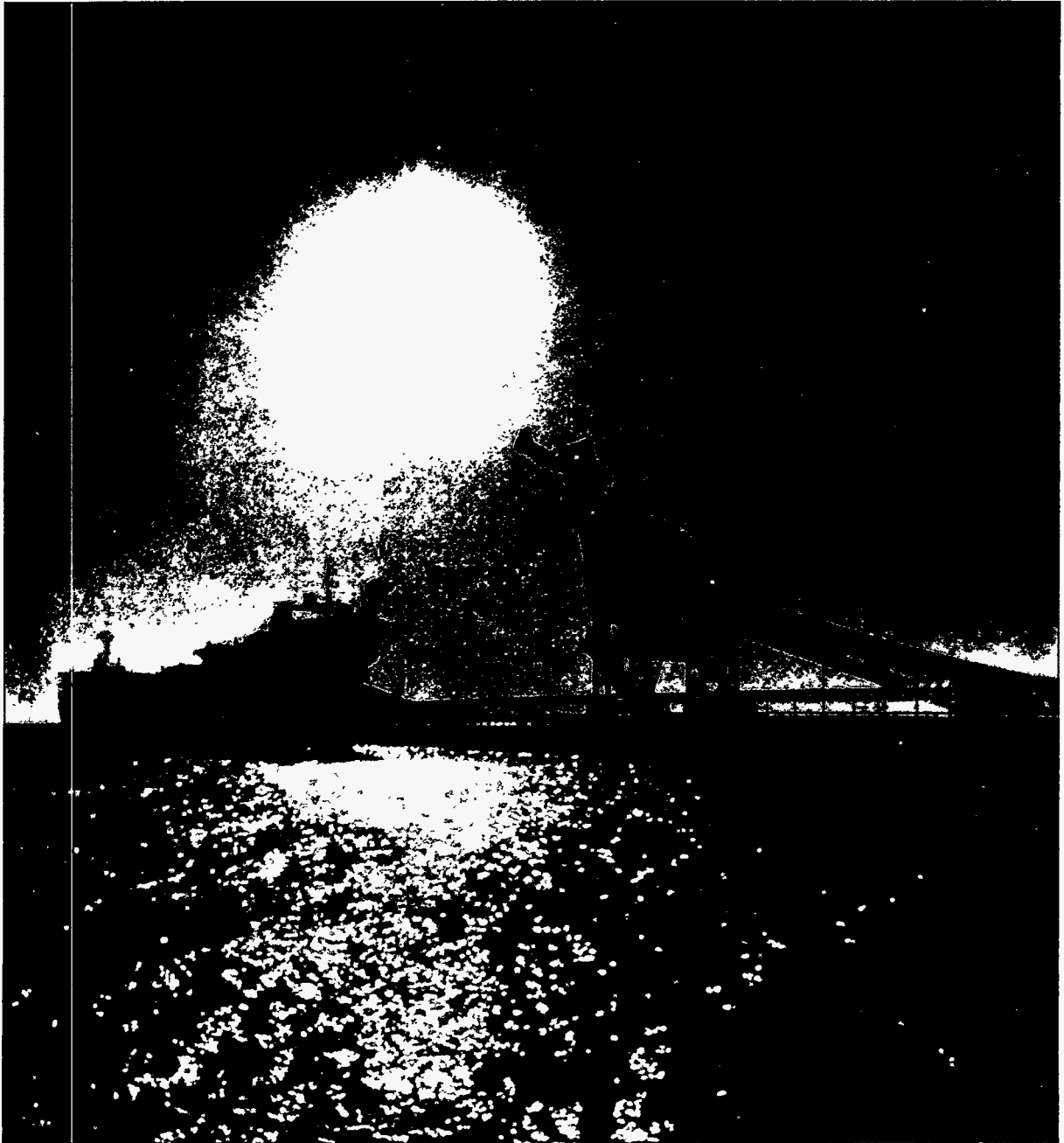
Table 59. Coal Stocks at Coal Producers and Distributors by Coal-Producing State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Coal-Producing State	December 31, 1994	September 30, 1994	December 31, 1993	Percent Difference December 31: 1994 versus 1993
Alabama	1,204	1,305	1,698	-29.1
Alaska	58	56	19	205.2
Arizona	2,634	2,884	1,590	65.7
Arkansas	2	3	5	-62.8
Colorado	1,575	1,587	1,155	38.3
Illinois	1,651	1,413	713	131.4
Indiana	803	876	527	52.4
Kansas	31	24	25	27.0
Kentucky Total	5,025	4,276	3,216	56.3
Eastern	4,235	3,466	2,558	65.6
Western	790	809	658	20.2
Louisiana	202	52	12	NM
Maryland	179	237	123	45.0
Missouri	-	-	2	-
Montana	635	857	876	-27.5
New Mexico	1,467	1,600	2,343	-37.4
North Dakota	1,812	1,788	1,607	12.8
Ohio	833	924	550	51.4
Oklahoma	4	4	5	-19.2
Pennsylvania Total	2,787	2,880	1,826	52.6
Anthracite	249	309	234	6.4
Bituminous	2,538	2,571	1,592	59.4
Tennessee	57	64	35	60.3
Texas	1,430	1,859	1,237	15.6
Utah	1,301	1,256	1,203	8.2
Virginia	1,180	1,172	1,389	-15.0
Washington	65	57	72	-9.6
West Virginia Total	6,692	6,023	4,059	64.9
Northern	1,940	1,635	685	183.4
Southern	4,752	4,388	3,374	40.8
Wyoming	1,592	1,757	998	59.5
Appalachian Total	17,166	16,072	12,239	40.3
Interior Total	4,913	5,041	3,182	54.4
Western Total	11,140	11,843	9,863	12.9
East of the Miss. River	20,410	19,170	14,137	44.4
West of the Miss. River	12,809	13,784	11,147	14.9
U.S. Total	33,219	32,955	25,284	31.4

^{MM} Percent change calculation not meaningful as value is greater than 500.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Appendix A

U.S. Coal Imports



At Newport News, Virginia, a collier waits to be loaded with coal for foreign markets. About 10 percent of all coal produced in the U.S. is exported.

Appendix A

U.S. Coal Imports

U.S. coal imports from October through December 1994 totaled 1.9 million short tons, 35 percent lower (1 million short tons) than coal imports during the fourth quarter of 1993. The decrease was due to a 1.2-million-short-ton drop in shipments from Colombia, which was partially offset by small increases in shipments from other countries. Imports from Colombia amounted to 501 thousand short tons, 71 percent less than in October through December 1993. Coal imports in the fourth quarter of 1994 were valued at \$59 million, based on a quarterly average of \$31.93 per short ton. This was 10 percent higher than the fourth quarter of 1993 average price.

U.S. coal imports in 1994 reached 7.6 million short tons, a record level and 4 percent more than in 1993.

Shipments from Indonesia, Venezuela, and Canada accounted for most of the growth. In comparison, coal imports from Colombia totaled 3.4 million short tons, 18 percent lower than their 1993 total. Valued at approximately \$229 million, coal imports in 1994 had an average price of \$30.21 per short ton, 1 percent higher than the 1993 average price of \$29.89 per short ton.

Electric utilities reported coal imports of 1 million short tons in the fourth quarter of 1994, a decline of 49 percent from the fourth quarter total for 1993. Imported coal from Colombia dropped by 1.2 million short tons and was partially offset by increased shipments from Venezuela, Indonesia, and Canada.

Receipts of imported coal at electric utilities in 1994 reached 4.9 million short tons, 7.3 percent more than the total for 1993. Contributing to the higher level of coal imports in 1994 were shipments to the Salem Harbor plant of New England Power, which received 566 thousand short tons of Venezuelan coal in 1994, 329 thousand short tons more than their 1993 total. In addition, Indonesian coal receipts at Cajun Electric Power Coop (Big Cajun No. 2) and Tampa Electric (Davant Transfer) in 1994 rose by 169 thousand and 147 thousand short tons, respectively, compared with a year earlier.

Table A1. Quantity and Average Price of U.S. Coal Imports, 1986-1994
(Thousand Short Tons and Dollars per Short Ton)

Year	January - March		April - June		July - September		October - December		U.S. Total	
	Quantity	Average Price	Quantity	Average Price	Quantity	Average Price	Quantity	Average Price	Quantity	Average Price
1986	485	\$34.21	576	\$36.14	537	\$35.90	614	\$37.44	2,212	\$36.02
1987	331	35.04	483	31.69	475	31.94	459	30.35	1,747	32.04
1988	542	28.94	587	33.74	437	26.77	567	29.47	2,134	29.96
1989	531	33.65	687	34.19	925	34.92	708	33.44	2,851	34.14
1990	735	35.07	674	33.67	514	32.05	776	36.14	2,699	34.45
1991	938	33.71	730	34.60	984	31.45	738	33.16	3,390	33.12
1992	679	33.63	1,043	32.96	882	34.43	1,199	33.08	3,803	33.46
1993	1,213	30.70	1,093	32.26	2,142	29.52	2,861	28.91	7,309	29.89
1994	1,850	28.86	1,577	28.73	2,304	30.92	1,853	31.93	7,584	30.21

Notes: Average price is based on the customs import value. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Coal imports include coal to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145."

Table A2. Quantity and Average Price of U.S. Coal Imports by Origin, 1986-1994
(Thousand Short Tons and Dollars per Short Ton)

Year and Quarter	Australia	Canada	Colombia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Venezuela	Other Countries	Total
Quantity								
1986	6	433	742	*	-	-	1,031	2,212
1987	211	507	957	-	-	30	43	1,747
1988	66	552	1,225	-	-	203	88	2,134
1989	35	1,004	1,339	-	-	357	117	2,851
1990	24	973	1,428	-	-	263	12	2,699
1991	31	935	1,881	7	-	535	*	3,390
1992	101	1,021	1,763	253	53	539	72	3,803
1993								
January - March	-	174	552	242	-	245	-	1,213
April - June	54	277	475	115	-	165	8	1,093
July - September	22	278	1,361	110	-	365	7	2,142
October - December	24	323	1,730	241	-	524	19	2,861
Total	100	1,051	4,117	708	-	1,298	34	7,309
1994								
January - March	27	219	1,121	217	-	259	7	1,850
April - June	34	320	640	195	-	257	130	1,577
July - September	-	330	1,128	342	-	474	30	2,304
October - December	31	384	501	376	-	539	22	1,853
Total	92	1,253	3,390	1,130	-	1,531	188	7,584
Average Price								
1986	(¹)	\$33.86	\$35.20	(¹)	-	-	\$37.41	\$36.02
1987	\$27.17	32.97	32.89	-	-	\$35.22	23.89	32.04
1988	29.86	31.44	28.83	-	-	26.09	45.43	29.96
1989	34.44	25.73	35.49	-	-	33.48	33.40	31.97
1990	41.73	24.45	36.87	-	-	41.50	37.81	33.43
1991	37.97	25.10	32.87	-	-	40.87	-	32.34
1992	36.07	27.88	32.25	\$40.94	\$47.06	35.61	25.72	32.48
1993								
January - March	-	22.55	29.06	38.93	-	28.26	-	30.09
April - June	30.65	28.06	28.99	45.69	-	31.63	21.07	31.10
July - September	33.35	31.93	27.12	45.68	-	29.93	21.25	29.20
October - December	31.95	30.55	26.31	43.72	-	27.60	27.85	28.54
Total	31.56	29.02	27.26	42.70	-	28.87	26.22	29.36
1994								
January - March	32.10	24.04	27.51	36.68	-	28.44	-	28.42
April - June	26.75	27.43	27.61	35.17	-	28.03	23.30	28.23
July - September	-	38.41	27.14	34.41	-	34.43	48.08	31.11
October - December	31.78	32.99	27.86	30.88	-	34.63	44.14	31.73
Total	30.02	30.61	27.46	33.80	-	32.41	29.33	29.98

¹ Average prices of \$50 or more are not shown.

* Rounded to zero.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Average price is based on the customs import value. Beginning in 1989, the average prices presented in this table are representative prices for coal imports that fall within the range of \$20 and \$50, inclusively. Therefore, the Total price column in this table will not equal the U.S. Total prices in Table A1. Coal imports include coal to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145."

Table A3. U. S. Coal Imports by Origin and by Customs District
(Short Tons)

Customs District	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
U.S. Total	1,853,440	2,304,056	2,860,745	7,583,985	7,308,907	3.8
Exporting Country: Australia						
Honolulu, HI	31,257	-	24,218	92,204	100,076	-7.9
Total	31,257	-	24,218	92,204	100,076	-7.9
Exporting Country: Canada						
Chicago, IL	106,328	147,009	59,692	283,106	134,485	110.5
Detroit, MI	93,974	115,386	84,996	312,214	203,067	53.7
Duluth, MN	45,216	9,782	545	77,355	12,811	(¹)
Great Falls, MT	11,067	4,887	9,217	34,426	41,580	-17.2
Pembina, ND	127,381	52,642	162,483	539,962	630,627	-14.4
Seattle, WA	-	22	6,044	6,133	28,703	-78.6
Total	383,966	329,728	322,977	1,253,196	1,051,273	19.2
Exporting Country: Colombia						
Mobile, AL	61,291	118,466	502,413	365,196	626,715	-41.7
Miami, FL	-	2,457	-	7,496	-	-
Tampa, FL	327,524	681,058	664,457	2,080,757	2,263,893	-8.1
New Orleans, LA	-	-	190,493	-	301,798	-
Boston, MA	-	76,862	138,949	260,828	366,592	-28.9
Baltimore, MD	-	-	148,076	88,668	224,579	-60.5
Portland, ME	-	81,853	-	164,325	27,439	498.9
Wilmington, NC	22,239	-	-	22,239	-	-
Philadelphia, PA	28,191	28,164	-	78,387	27,524	184.8
San Juan, PR	24,251	-	-	24,251	52,056	-53.4
Houston-Galveston, TX ..	37,582	117,257	60,870	154,839	121,505	27.4
Norfolk, VA	-	-	-	24,801	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	21,784	24,257	117,867	104,935	12.3
Total	501,078	1,127,901	1,729,515	3,389,654	4,117,036	-17.7
Exporting Country: Indonesia						
Mobile, AL	-	-	-	-	74,556	-
Honolulu, HI	116,859	163,899	167,418	577,801	560,303	3.1
New Orleans, LA	220,469	136,284	30,849	431,770	30,849	(¹)
Portland, ME	38,901	42,128	42,372	120,897	42,372	185.3
Total	376,229	342,311	240,639	1,130,468	708,080	59.7
Exporting Country: Venezuela						
Mobile, AL	317,318	191,992	19,049	544,001	233,961	132.5
Savannah, GA	29,581	-	-	29,581	-	-
New Orleans, LA	29,115	-	154,397	29,115	311,385	-90.6
Boston, MA	155,580	161,930	124,365	716,645	307,434	133.1
Portland, ME	-	64,135	90,645	99,875	166,662	-40.1
Wilmington, NC	4,409	-	-	4,409	-	-
Philadelphia, PA	-	-	78,251	-	113,255	-
San Juan, PR	-	28,109	27,888	55,765	55,446	.6
Virgin Islands	3,255	28,243	29,761	51,157	110,139	-53.6
Total	539,258	474,409	524,356	1,530,548	1,298,282	17.9
Other Exporting Countries						
Mobile, AL	-	-	-	124,171	-	-
Los Angeles, CA	-	-	-	12	-	-
Savannah, GA	-	1	-	1	-	-
New Orleans, LA	21,479	29,706	18,870	63,371	31,795	99.3
Boston, MA	-	-	60	-	60	-
New York City, NY	-	-	-	-	2	-
San Juan, PR	-	-	-	-	4	-
Houston-Galveston, TX ..	-	-	-	99	-	-
Laredo, TX	133	-	110	221	2,299	-90.4
Norfolk, VA	40	-	-	40	-	-
Total	21,652	29,707	19,040	187,915	34,160	450.1

¹ Changes of 500 percent or more are not shown.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145."

Table A4. Average Price of U.S. Coal Imports by Origin and by Customs District
(Dollars per Short Ton)

Customs District	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
Total	\$31.73	\$31.11	\$28.54	\$29.98	\$29.36	2.1
Exporting Country: Australia						
Honolulu, HI	\$31.78	-	\$31.95	\$30.02	\$31.56	-4.9
Total	31.78	-	31.95	30.02	31.56	-4.9
Exporting Country: Canada						
Chicago, IL	\$42.84	\$44.20	\$24.09	\$38.46	\$29.99	28.2
Detroit, MI	37.64	42.59	49.74	39.77	47.59	-16.4
Duluth, MN	36.62	-	-	34.82	-	-
Pembina, ND	21.67	23.42	22.63	22.29	22.44	-7
Seattle, WA	-	-	29.04	29.04	28.87	.6
Total	32.99	38.41	30.55	30.61	29.02	5.5
Exporting Country: Colombia						
Mobile, AL	\$27.05	\$25.74	\$23.74	\$25.30	\$23.60	7.2
Miami, FL	-	24.69	-	24.81	-	-
Tampa, FL	28.16	27.97	29.37	27.86	28.52	-2.3
New Orleans, LA	-	-	20.79	-	21.96	-
Boston, MA	-	24.98	26.97	27.43	28.79	-4.7
Baltimore, MD	-	-	27.98	28.23	27.74	1.7
Portland, ME	-	25.59	-	25.59	28.83	-11.2
Wilmington, NC	27.56	-	-	27.56	-	-
Philadelphia, PA	29.57	29.57	-	31.40	32.66	-3.9
San Juan, PR	29.94	-	-	29.94	31.72	-5.6
Houston-Galveston, TX ..	24.04	25.23	24.68	24.94	24.40	2.2
Norfolk, VA	-	-	-	24.98	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	29.94	29.12	29.94	29.89	.1
Total	27.86	27.14	26.31	27.46	27.26	.7
Exporting Country: Indonesia						
Mobile, AL	-	-	-	-	\$24.78	-
Honolulu, HI	\$42.59	\$43.21	\$48.26	\$41.22	46.32	-11.0
New Orleans, LA	26.30	27.78	39.60	27.07	39.60	-31.7
Portland, ME	21.66	21.66	28.75	22.43	28.75	-22.0
Total	30.88	34.41	43.72	33.80	42.70	-20.8
Exporting Country: Venezuela						
Mobile, AL	\$39.78	\$40.41	\$21.77	\$39.24	\$29.46	33.2
Savannah, GA	20.78	-	-	20.78	-	-
New Orleans, LA	29.57	-	25.24	29.57	26.65	11.0
Boston, MA	28.02	27.80	27.22	28.10	28.17	-2
Portland, ME	-	39.01	27.59	35.44	28.68	23.5
Wilmington, NC	27.56	-	-	27.56	-	-
Philadelphia, PA	-	-	34.17	-	33.98	-
San Juan, PR	-	25.85	26.42	26.08	26.81	-2.7
Virgin Islands	29.94	29.94	29.12	29.94	32.03	-6.5
Total	34.63	34.43	27.60	32.41	28.87	12.3
Other Exporting Countries						
Mobile, AL	-	-	-	\$23.30	-	-
New Orleans, LA	\$44.14	\$48.08	\$27.81	46.18	\$27.81	66.0
Boston, MA	-	-	32.08	-	32.08	-
Laredo, TX	-	-	-	-	21.19	-
Total	44.14	48.08	27.85	29.33	26.22	11.9

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Average price is based on the customs import value. Beginning in 1989, the average prices presented in this table are representative prices for coal imports that fall within the range of \$20 and \$50, inclusively. Therefore, the *Total* price column in this table will not equal the *U.S. Total* prices in Table A1.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145."

Table A5. Imported Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants by Origin
(Short Tons)

Company and Plant	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to Date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
U.S. Total	1,010,480	1,459,292	1,970,266	4,964,949	4,627,726	7.3
Exporting Country: Canada						
Detroit Edison Co, River Rouge	37,000	-	-	57,000	-	-
Takoma Dept. of Public Utilities, Steam No.2 ..	-	-	6,380	6,350	29,210	-78.3
Total	37,000	-	6,380	63,350	29,210	116.9
Exporting Country: Colombia						
Baltimore Gas and Electric, Brandon Shores ..	-	-	147,000	88,000	224,000	-60.7
Carolina Power and Light, Sutton	26,600	-	-	26,600	-	-
Central Power and Light (CSW), Coletto Creek	36,146	117,258	61,846	153,404	122,480	25.2
Delmarva Power & Light, Edgemoor	-	-	-	22,031	-	-
Gulf Power, Crist	-	15,700	178,100	29,800	280,200	-89.4
Gulf Power, Scholtz	-	-	100	-	7,500	-
Gulf Power, Smith	-	74,700	198,200	286,600	198,200	44.6
Jacksonville Electric Authority, St Johns River	327,520	636,370	713,060	2,032,150	2,291,160	-11.3
New England Power (NEES), Brayton Point	-	-	79,300	51,300	187,200	-72.6
New England Power (NEES), Salem Harbor ...	-	40,200	-	84,200	-	-
Public Serv Co of New Hampshire, Schiller	-	79,804	-	163,311	52,143	213.2
Public Serv Electric & Gas-NJ, Hudson	-	-	-	22,500	-	-
Savannah Electric and Power, Port Wentworth	-	-	-	11,902	-	-
Tampa Electric, Davant Transfer	-	-	222,243	-	222,243	-
Total	390,266	964,032	1,599,849	2,971,798	3,585,126	-17.1
Exporting Country: Indonesia						
Cajun Electric Power Coop, Big Cajun No. 2 ...	-	136,282	-	169,181	-	-
Holyoke Water Power (NU), Mount Tom	-	7,938	-	7,938	-	-
Mississippi Power (Southern Co), Daniel	-	-	-	-	67,547	-
Public Serv Co of Indiana, Gallagher	-	-	-	-	11,100	-
Public Serv Co of New Hampshire, Merrimack	-	-	21,166	-	21,166	-
Public Serv Co of New Hampshire, Schiller	38,900	34,190	16,033	112,958	16,033	NM
Tampa Electric, Davant Transfer	147,215	-	-	147,215	-	-
Total	186,115	178,410	37,199	437,292	115,846	277.5
Exporting Country: South Africa						
Gulf Power, Smith	-	24,100	-	127,300	-	-
Total	-	24,100	-	127,300	-	-
Exporting Country: Venezuela						
Florida Power Corp, IMT Transfer	29,114	-	-	84,374	-	-
Gulf Power, Crist	139,400	91,350	62,800	283,450	234,800	20.7
Gulf Power, Scholtz	-	-	-	-	16,000	-
Gulf Power, Smith	46,350	7,500	-	53,850	-	-
New England Power (NEES), Brayton Point	62,100	111,800	55,000	351,200	239,900	46.4
New England Power (NEES), Salem Harbor ...	93,300	82,100	123,900	565,500	236,200	139.4
Public Serv Co of New Hampshire, Merrimack	-	-	24,939	-	24,939	-
Public Serv Co of New Hampshire, Schiller	-	-	32,589	-	84,312	-
Savannah Electric and Power, McIntosh	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-
Savannah Electric and Power, Port Wentworth	16,835	-	-	16,835	-	-
Tampa Electric, Davant Transfer	-	-	27,610	-	61,393	-
Total	397,099	292,750	326,838	1,365,209	897,544	52.1

^{NM} Not meaningful.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

**Table A6. Cost and Quality of Imported Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants
by Origin, 1990-1994**

Exporting Country and Time Period	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Baltimore Gas and Electric, Brandon Shores						
Colombia						
1993						
July - September	77.0	12,515	0.61	6.43	153.4	38.40
October - December	147.0	12,269	.67	6.27	147.9	36.30
Total	224.0	12,354	.64	6.32	149.8	37.02
1994						
January - March	60.0	12,418	.71	6.27	150.1	37.28
April - June	28.0	12,297	.55	9.70	141.1	34.70
Total	88.0	12,379	.66	7.36	147.3	36.46
Company and Plant: Cajun Electric Power Coop, Big Cajun No. 2						
Indonesia						
1994						
April - June	32.9	9,765	0.08	0.76	168.5	32.91
July - September	136.3	9,687	.11	1.31	166.3	32.23
Total	169.2	9,702	.10	1.20	166.8	32.36
Company and Plant: Carolina Power and Light, Sutton						
Colombia						
1994						
October - December	26.6	12,200	0.70	9.00	145.5	35.50
Total	26.6	12,200	.70	9.00	145.5	35.50
Company and Plant: Central Power and Light (CSW), Coletto Creek						
Colombia						
1992						
.....	37.2	12,892	0.62	7.90	174.5	44.99
1993						
July - September	60.6	12,064	.59	6.30	148.6	35.85
October - December	61.8	12,153	.60	5.50	148.5	36.09
Total	122.5	12,109	.60	5.90	148.5	35.98
1994						
July - September	117.3	11,935	.53	4.51	154.7	36.93
October - December	36.1	11,910	.64	6.70	129.8	30.92
Total	153.4	11,929	.55	5.03	148.9	35.51
Venezuela						
1992						
.....	42.5	13,214	.66	7.20	175.8	46.46
Company and Plant: Delmarva Power & Light, Edgemoor						
Colombia						
1994						
January - March	22.0	12,370	0.58	5.98	168.2	41.61
Total	22.0	12,370	.58	5.98	168.2	41.61
Company and Plant: Detroit Edison Co, River Rouge						
Canada						
1994						
January - March	20.0	11,099	0.27	10.10	149.9	33.27
October - December	37.0	10,954	.21	10.38	149.9	32.84
Total	57.0	11,005	.23	10.28	149.9	32.99
Company and Plant: Florida Power Corp, IMT Transfer						
Venezuela						
1994						
January - March	55.3	12,849	0.60	6.14	152.3	39.15

See footnotes at the end of Table A6.

**Table A6. Cost and Quality of Imported Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants
by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)**

Exporting Country and Time Period	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Florida Power Corp, IMT Transfer						
Venezuela						
1994						
October - December	29.1	12,644	0.71	7.19	163.8	41.42
Total	84.4	12,778	.64	6.50	156.3	39.93
Company and Plant: Gulf Power, Crist						
Colombia						
1993						
July - September	102.1	12,019	0.61	5.41	197.8	47.55
October - December	178.1	11,962	.58	5.60	183.2	43.82
Total	280.2	11,983	.59	5.53	188.5	45.18
1994						
January - March	12.2	12,379	.61	4.52	175.6	43.47
April - June	1.9	12,414	.67	4.60	166.3	41.29
July - September	15.7	12,110	.57	6.00	148.5	35.97
Total	29.8	12,239	.59	5.30	160.9	39.38
Venezuela						
1993						
January - March	66.0	13,014	.54	5.90	221.4	57.63
July - September	106.0	12,961	.59	6.07	153.2	39.72
October - December	62.8	13,023	.64	6.40	152.5	39.72
Total	234.8	12,992	.59	6.11	172.2	44.75
1994						
January - March	52.7	12,516	.97	5.64	169.6	42.45
July - September	91.3	12,214	1.04	6.26	228.0	55.70
October - December	139.4	12,176	1.04	6.53	228.0	55.52
Total	283.4	12,252	1.03	6.28	216.9	53.15
Company and Plant: Gulf Power, Scholtz						
Colombia						
1993						
July - September	7.4	12,170	0.62	7.50	164.4	40.01
October - December .....	.1	12,170	.62	7.50	164.4	40.01
Total	7.5	12,170	.62	7.50	164.4	40.01
Venezuela						
1993						
July - September	16.0	12,958	.58	6.10	170.6	44.20
Total	16.0	12,958	.58	6.10	170.6	44.20
Company and Plant: Gulf Power, Smith						
Colombia						
1993						
October - December	198.2	11,823	0.61	5.96	184.6	43.65
Total	198.2	11,823	.61	5.96	184.6	43.65
1994						
January - March	158.8	12,341	.63	4.72	178.5	44.06
April - June	53.1	12,252	.67	3.86	186.7	45.74
July - September	74.7	12,241	.54	3.22	148.9	36.46
Total	286.6	12,299	.61	4.17	172.3	42.39
South Africa						
1994						
April - June	103.2	11,306	.64	12.62	184.4	41.70
July - September	24.1	11,370	.68	12.50	167.2	38.02
Total	127.3	11,318	.65	12.60	181.1	41.00
Venezuela						
1994						
July - September	7.5	12,163	.80	6.60	232.5	56.56

See footnotes at the end of Table A6.

**Table A6. Cost and Quality of Imported Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants
by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)**

Exporting Country and Time Period	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Gulf Power, Smith						
Venezuela						
1994						
October - December	46.3	12,290	0.99	6.51	228.6	56.19
Total	53.8	12,272	.96	6.52	229.1	56.24
Company and Plant: Holyoke Water Power (NU), Mount Tom						
Indonesia						
1994						
July - September	7.9	12,651	0.43	3.30	195.4	49.44
Total	7.9	12,651	.43	3.30	195.4	49.44
Company and Plant: Jacksonville Electric Authority, St Johns River						
Colombia						
1990	1,007.7	11,938	0.74	6.58	171.6	40.96
1991	1,582.6	11,978	.73	7.04	153.1	36.68
1992	1,418.6	11,897	.71	6.91	150.0	35.70
1993						
January - March	519.6	11,903	.70	6.77	135.0	32.13
April - June	400.4	11,814	.68	7.41	142.9	33.75
July - September	658.0	11,865	.67	7.29	134.6	31.94
October - December	713.1	11,814	.68	7.33	137.1	32.40
Total	2,291.2	11,849	.68	7.21	136.9	32.44
1994						
January - March	689.6	11,899	.70	7.62	135.7	32.29
April - June	378.6	11,870	.66	7.56	132.6	31.47
July - September	636.4	11,867	.69	7.36	136.4	32.37
October - December	327.5	11,896	.68	6.82	137.4	32.68
Total	2,032.1	11,883	.69	7.40	135.6	32.22
Venezuela						
1990	40.1	12,288	.77	11.50	170.7	41.95
1991	42.2	12,913	.56	8.90	126.9	32.77
Company and Plant: Mississippi Power (Southern Co), Daniel						
Indonesia						
1993						
January - March	67.5	9,745	0.08	1.23	168.9	32.92
Total	67.5	9,745	.08	1.23	168.9	32.92
Company and Plant: New England Power (NEES), Brayton Point						
Colombia						
1990	30.1	12,837	0.76	8.70	177.3	45.52
1993						
January - March	40.3	12,237	.64	5.29	186.0	45.52
July - September	67.6	12,115	.63	5.50	162.0	39.25
October - December	79.3	12,122	.64	5.41	188.7	45.75
Total	187.2	12,144	.64	5.42	178.5	43.35
1994						
January - March	40.1	12,145	.68	5.57	181.9	44.18
April - June	11.2	12,080	.54	5.73	137.3	33.17
Total	51.3	12,131	.65	5.60	172.2	41.78
Venezuela						
1990	69.8	12,773	.61	7.39	181.0	46.23
1991	83.7	13,390	.77	7.55	167.3	44.81
1992	129.0	13,375	.75	7.32	165.2	44.18

See footnotes at the end of Table A6.

**Table A6. Cost and Quality of Imported Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants
by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)**

Exporting Country and Time Period	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: New England Power (NEES), Brayton Point						
Venezuela						
1993						
January - March	48.5	13,034	0.76	8.00	163.6	42.64
July - September	136.4	13,139	.65	7.72	165.9	43.60
October - December	55.0	13,202	.79	7.96	152.9	40.38
Total	239.9	13,132	.71	7.83	162.5	42.67
1994						
January - March	85.6	13,303	.75	7.62	153.2	40.76
April - June	91.7	13,021	.66	7.03	150.1	39.10
July - September	111.8	12,858	.70	6.57	165.1	42.47
October - December	62.1	12,555	.74	7.02	141.5	35.54
Total	351.2	12,955	.71	7.03	154.2	39.95
Company and Plant: New England Power (NEES), Salem Harbor						
Canada						
1992	32.8	13,569	1.40	3.82	174.9	47.46
Colombia						
1990	74.7	12,176	.66	5.07	195.7	47.65
1994						
April - June	44.0	12,080	.54	5.73	137.3	33.18
July - September	40.2	11,949	.61	6.45	184.9	44.19
Total	84.2	12,017	.57	6.07	159.9	38.44
Venezuela						
1992	34.8	12,893	.58	7.02	145.3	37.47
1993						
April - June	39.6	13,052	.56	5.83	186.7	48.74
July - September	72.7	12,899	.55	6.44	132.9	34.28
October - December	123.9	12,891	.58	7.03	172.0	44.35
Total	236.2	12,921	.57	6.65	162.5	41.99
1994						
January - March	220.5	12,666	.58	6.80	158.5	40.16
April - June	169.6	12,557	.66	6.31	177.7	44.62
July - September	82.1	12,744	.68	5.99	145.3	37.04
October - December	93.3	12,866	.72	6.53	142.5	36.66
Total	565.5	12,678	.64	6.49	159.6	40.47
Company and Plant: Ohio Edison, Burger Plant						
Indonesia						
1992	13.1	9,587	0.14	1.20	166.9	32.00
Company and Plant: Public Serv Co of Indiana, Gallagher						
Indonesia						
1993						
April - June	8.1	9,235	0.13	1.40	100.7	18.60
July - September	3.0	9,260	.12	1.20	116.0	21.48
Total	11.1	9,242	.13	1.35	104.8	19.38
Company and Plant: Public Serv Co of New Hampshire, Merrimack						
Indonesia						
1993						
October - December	21.2	12,620	0.49	3.80	186.5	47.07
Total	21.2	12,620	.49	3.80	186.5	47.07
Venezuela						
1993						
October - December	24.9	12,920	.58	6.00	163.2	42.17
Total	24.9	12,920	.58	6.00	163.2	42.17

See footnotes at the end of Table A6.

**Table A6. Cost and Quality of Imported Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants
by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)**

Exporting Country and Time Period	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Public Serv Co of New Hampshire, Schiller						
Canada						
1990	33.6	13,459	1.30	5.90	181.0	48.72
Colombia						
1992	48.4	12,428	.61	6.31	157.2	39.08
1993						
April - June	24.7	12,765	.69	6.60	151.3	38.63
July - September	27.4	12,948	.59	8.30	148.9	38.56
Total	52.1	12,861	.64	7.49	150.0	38.59
1994						
January - March	29.5	12,417	.59	5.60	137.4	34.12
April - June	54.0	12,523	.62	5.22	135.3	33.87
July - September	79.8	12,526	.63	5.75	135.0	33.82
Total	163.3	12,505	.62	5.55	135.5	33.89
Indonesia						
1993						
October - December	16.0	12,620	.49	3.80	161.3	40.71
Total	16.0	12,620	.49	3.80	161.3	40.71
1994						
January - March	39.9	12,307	.60	3.60	162.1	39.90
July - September	34.2	12,351	.43	3.30	157.3	38.86
October - December	38.9	12,423	.55	3.80	156.4	38.86
Total	113.0	12,360	.53	3.58	158.7	39.23
Venezuela						
1990	110.2	13,105	.49	4.82	187.7	49.19
1991	207.1	12,989	.52	5.65	173.6	45.10
1992	34.3	12,881	.58	6.76	168.0	43.29
1993						
January - March	26.5	12,918	.66	4.47	138.9	35.89
July - September	25.2	12,919	.53	7.30	139.8	36.12
October - December	32.6	13,057	.55	6.45	137.4	35.87
Total	84.3	12,972	.58	6.08	138.6	35.95
Company and Plant: Public Serv Electric & Gas-NJ, Hudson						
Colombia						
1994						
January - March	22.5	12,870	0.68	6.90	166.9	42.96
Total	22.5	12,870	.68	6.90	166.9	42.96
Company and Plant: Savannah Electric and Power, Port Wentworth						
Colombia						
1994						
January - March	11.9	11,235	0.69	5.87	214.1	48.12
Total	11.9	11,235	.69	5.87	214.1	48.12
Venezuela						
1994						
October - December	16.8	12,575	1.12	8.60	168.0	42.25
Total	16.8	12,575	1.12	8.60	168.0	42.25
Company and Plant: Takoma Dept. of Public Utilities, Steam No.2						
Canada						
1991	26.9	9,994	0.46	12.76	209.2	41.82
1992	15.3	9,993	.42	12.95	214.7	42.90
1993						
January - March	11.7	10,159	.49	13.00	179.5	36.46
April - June	5.6	9,727	.48	12.40	183.0	35.60
July - September	5.5	10,060	.46	12.30	178.0	35.81
October - December	6.4	10,060	.46	12.30	178.0	35.81
Total	29.2	10,036	.48	12.60	179.5	36.03

See footnotes at the end of Table A6.

**Table A6. Cost and Quality of Imported Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants
by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)**

Exporting Country and Time Period	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Takoma Dept. of Public Utilities, Steam No.2						
Canada						
1994						
January - March	6.3	9,806	0.48	12.80	178.0	34.91
Total	6.3	9,806	.48	12.80	178.0	34.91
Company and Plant: Tampa Electric, Big Bend²						
Indonesia						
1991	24.3	9,815	0.07	1.20	227.3	44.62
Company and Plant: Tampa Electric, Davant Transfer						
Colombia						
1993						
October - December	222.2	10,844	0.62	7.63	166.6	36.13
Total	222.2	10,844	.62	7.63	166.6	36.13
Indonesia						
1994						
October - December	147.2	9,871	.09	1.10	143.0	28.24
Total	147.2	9,871	.09	1.10	143.0	28.24
Venezuela						
1993						
July - September	33.8	11,469	1.53	7.80	220.7	50.62
October - December	27.6	10,550	1.41	12.20	220.7	46.57
Total	61.4	11,056	1.48	9.78	220.7	48.80
Total of U.S. Electric Utility Plants						
Canada						
1990	33.6	13,459	1.30	5.90	181.0	48.72
1991	26.9	9,994	.46	12.76	209.2	41.82
1992	48.1	12,432	1.09	6.72	185.1	46.01
1993						
January - March	11.7	10,159	.49	13.00	179.5	36.46
April - June	5.6	9,727	.48	12.40	183.0	35.60
July - September	5.5	10,060	.46	12.30	178.0	35.81
October - December	6.4	10,060	.46	12.30	178.0	35.81
Total	29.2	10,036	.48	12.60	179.5	36.03
1994						
January - March	26.3	10,787	.32	10.75	156.1	33.67
October - December	37.0	10,954	.21	10.38	149.9	32.84
Total	63.3	10,885	.26	10.53	152.4	33.19
Colombia						
1990	1,112.5	11,978	.73	6.54	173.4	41.53
1991	1,582.6	11,978	.73	7.04	153.1	36.68
1992	1,504.1	11,938	.70	6.91	150.9	36.04
1993						
January - March	559.9	11,927	.69	6.67	138.7	33.09
April - June	425.1	11,869	.68	7.37	143.4	34.04
July - September	1,000.2	11,992	.65	6.88	145.9	35.00
October - December	1,599.8	11,767	.64	6.75	156.1	36.74
Total	3,585.1	11,867	.66	6.85	149.0	35.37
1994						
January - March	1,046.7	12,049	.69	6.86	147.7	35.60
April - June	570.8	12,010	.64	6.91	139.0	33.38
July - September	964.0	11,966	.65	6.50	141.7	33.91
October - December	390.3	11,918	.68	6.95	137.2	32.71
Total	2,971.8	11,997	.66	6.76	142.7	34.25

See footnotes at the end of Table A6.

**Table A6. Cost and Quality of Imported Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants
by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)**

Exporting Country and Time Period	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Total of U.S. Electric Utility Plants						
Indonesia						
1991	24.3	9,815	0.07	1.20	227.3	44.62
1992	13.1	9,587	.14	1.20	166.9	32.00
1993						
January - March	67.5	9,745	.08	1.23	168.9	32.92
April - June	8.1	9,235	.13	1.40	100.7	18.60
July - September	3.0	9,260	.12	1.20	116.0	21.48
October - December	37.2	12,620	.49	3.80	175.6	44.33
Total	115.8	10,620	.22	2.07	166.1	35.29
1994						
January - March	39.9	12,307	.60	3.60	162.1	39.90
April - June	32.9	9,765	.08	.76	168.5	32.91
July - September	178.4	10,329	.19	1.78	165.9	34.26
October - December	186.1	10,404	.19	1.66	146.4	30.46
Total	437.3	10,499	.22	1.82	157.4	33.06
South Africa						
1994						
April - June	103.2	11,306	.64	12.62	184.4	41.70
July - September	24.1	11,370	.68	12.50	167.2	36.02
Total	127.3	11,318	.65	12.60	181.1	41.00
Venezuela						
1990	220.1	12,851	.58	6.85	182.6	46.93
1991	333.0	13,080	.59	6.54	166.2	43.47
1992	240.6	13,206	.69	7.18	164.6	43.49
1993						
January - March	141.0	13,003	.64	6.35	186.1	48.39
April - June	39.6	13,052	.56	5.83	186.7	48.74
July - September	390.1	12,880	.68	6.95	159.0	40.96
October - December	326.8	12,790	.69	7.37	164.1	41.97
Total	897.5	12,874	.67	6.96	166.4	42.84
1994						
January - March	414.1	12,803	.67	6.73	157.9	40.44
April - June	261.3	12,720	.66	6.57	167.8	42.68
July - September	292.7	12,607	.81	6.31	180.2	45.43
October - December	387.1	12,469	.88	6.75	185.3	46.21
Total	1,355.2	12,649	.76	6.61	172.3	43.60

¹ Data reported on quality of coal as received.

² Average cost data on coal delivered to Tampa Electric, Big Bend plant from the New Orleans transfer facility do not include the transportation cost of approximately \$5 per short ton from New Orleans to Tampa.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Baltimore Gas and Electric, Brandon Shores						
1990						
Kentucky	406.0	12,942	0.73	7.88	159.6	41.30
Virginia	7.0	13,175	.56	8.70	168.4	44.37
West Virginia	1,449.0	12,681	.69	9.87	155.3	39.40
Total	1,862.0	12,740	.70	9.43	156.3	39.83
1991						
Kentucky	279.0	13,031	.65	7.36	156.5	40.78
West Virginia	2,033.0	12,783	.70	9.45	155.1	39.66
Total	2,312.0	12,813	.70	9.20	155.3	39.80
1992						
Kentucky	215.0	12,922	.73	7.38	154.9	40.04
West Virginia	2,318.0	12,692	.68	9.92	153.4	38.93
Total	2,533.0	12,711	.68	9.70	153.5	39.03
1993						
Kentucky	841.0	12,940	.70	7.64	158.0	40.89
West Virginia	1,583.0	12,700	.67	9.65	154.4	39.21
Colombia	224.0	12,354	.64	6.32	149.8	37.02
Total	2,648.0	12,747	.68	8.73	155.2	39.56
1994						
January - March						
Kentucky	176.0	13,070	.70	6.94	159.5	41.70
West Virginia	573.0	12,570	.67	10.22	154.2	38.76
Colombia	60.0	12,418	.71	6.27	150.1	37.28
Total	809.0	12,667	.68	9.21	155.1	39.29
April - June						
Kentucky	240.0	12,979	.71	8.01	158.8	41.21
West Virginia	626.0	12,523	.67	10.83	148.7	37.25
Colombia	28.0	12,297	.55	9.70	141.1	34.70
Total	894.0	12,638	.67	10.04	151.3	38.23
July - September						
Kentucky	103.0	13,050	.76	7.56	153.5	40.07
West Virginia	628.0	12,443	.68	11.09	146.9	36.56
Total	731.0	12,528	.69	10.59	147.9	37.05
October - December						
Kentucky	145.0	12,879	.75	8.29	151.0	38.91
Virginia	1.0	12,354	.74	9.30	147.2	36.37
West Virginia	901.0	12,467	.68	11.24	147.0	36.65
Total	1,047.0	12,524	.69	10.83	147.6	36.96
Year to Date						
Kentucky	664.0	12,992	.72	7.72	156.5	40.66
Virginia	1.0	12,354	.74	9.30	147.2	36.37
West Virginia	2,728.0	12,496	.67	10.90	148.9	37.21
Colombia	88.0	12,379	.66	7.36	147.3	36.46
Total	3,481.0	12,587	.68	10.20	150.3	37.85
Company and Plant: Cajun Electric Power Coop, Big Cajun No. 2						
1990						
West Virginia	210.8	13,189	0.67	5.83	204.2	53.86
Wyoming	4,471.0	8,388	.43	5.33	167.7	28.14
Total	4,681.8	8,604	.44	5.35	170.3	29.30
1991						
West Virginia	152.5	13,180	.60	6.15	158.6	41.80
Wyoming	5,059.3	8,451	.41	5.20	152.8	25.82
Total	5,211.8	8,590	.42	5.23	153.0	26.29
1992						
Wyoming	5,343.7	8,368	.46	5.30	147.5	24.69
Total	5,343.7	8,368	.46	5.30	147.5	24.69
1993						
Wyoming	5,701.1	8,332	.43	5.27	151.9	25.31
Total	5,701.1	8,332	.43	5.27	151.9	25.31
1994						
January - March						
Wyoming	1,179.1	8,365	.41	5.14	153.2	25.62
Total	1,179.1	8,365	.41	5.14	153.2	25.62

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Cajun Electric Power Coop, Big Cajun No. 2						
1994						
April - June						
Colorado	37.4	11,957	0.45	8.01	156.4	37.40
Wyoming	1,409.4	8,409	.35	4.81	152.5	25.64
Indonesia	32.9	9,765	.08	.76	168.5	32.91
Total	1,479.7	8,528	.35	4.80	153.0	26.10
July - September						
Wyoming	1,640.1	8,503	.36	4.95	151.2	25.71
Indonesia	136.3	9,687	.11	1.31	166.3	32.23
Total	1,776.4	8,594	.34	4.67	152.5	26.21
October - December						
Wyoming	1,359.4	8,471	.34	4.82	152.5	25.83
Total	1,359.4	8,471	.34	4.82	152.5	25.83
Year to Date						
Colorado	37.4	11,957	.45	8.01	156.4	37.40
Wyoming	5,588.0	8,442	.36	4.93	152.2	25.70
Indonesia	169.2	9,702	.10	1.20	166.8	32.36
Total	5,794.6	8,502	.35	4.84	152.8	25.97
Company and Plant: Carolina Power and Light, Sutton						
1990						
Kentucky	294.1	12,602	1.11	9.42	189.6	47.78
West Virginia	276.4	12,744	1.00	11.48	182.1	46.42
Total	570.5	12,670	1.06	10.42	185.9	47.12
1991						
Kentucky	141.8	12,770	1.00	9.02	192.4	49.13
West Virginia	338.2	12,403	.96	12.76	179.4	44.51
Total	480.0	12,512	.98	11.65	183.3	45.87
1992						
Kentucky	434.3	12,498	.94	9.57	152.9	38.22
West Virginia	332.4	12,354	.90	11.40	157.9	39.02
Total	766.7	12,436	.93	10.36	155.1	38.57
1993						
Kentucky	542.1	12,601	1.00	9.14	157.9	39.79
Virginia	44.9	12,693	1.13	10.10	177.5	45.06
West Virginia	36.5	12,301	.77	10.12	177.3	43.61
Total	623.5	12,590	1.00	9.27	160.4	40.39
1994						
January - March						
Kentucky	124.3	12,513	1.04	8.85	162.2	40.58
Virginia	9.8	12,868	1.08	9.04	174.2	44.83
West Virginia	78.6	12,541	.88	10.78	166.4	41.73
Total	212.7	12,539	.98	9.57	164.3	41.20
April - June						
Kentucky	139.8	12,580	1.17	9.99	156.6	39.41
Virginia .....	.2	12,750	1.21	9.90	172.2	43.91
West Virginia	32.3	12,413	.92	12.18	169.7	42.13
Total	172.3	12,549	1.13	10.40	159.1	39.92
July - September						
Kentucky	64.2	12,831	1.21	9.15	162.5	41.70
West Virginia	50.8	12,358	.87	13.03	178.2	44.05
Total	115.0	12,622	1.06	10.86	169.3	42.74
October - December						
Kentucky	45.1	12,954	1.04	8.50	156.9	40.65
Colombia	26.6	12,200	.70	9.00	145.5	35.50
Total	71.7	12,674	.91	8.68	152.8	38.74
Year to Date						
Kentucky	373.4	12,646	1.12	9.29	159.5	40.34
Virginia	10.0	12,866	1.09	9.06	174.2	44.81
West Virginia	161.7	12,458	.88	11.77	170.7	42.54
Colombia	26.6	12,200	.70	9.00	145.5	35.50
Total	571.7	12,576	1.03	9.97	162.3	40.82

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Central Power and Light (CSW), Coletto Creek						
1990						
Colorado	1,828.8	10,588	0.38	6.30	206.0	43.63
Total	1,828.8	10,588	.38	6.30	206.0	43.63
1991						
Colorado	1,733.6	10,753	.38	5.99	207.6	44.64
Total	1,733.6	10,753	.38	5.99	207.6	44.64
1992						
Colorado	1,780.7	10,885	.39	6.32	205.0	44.63
Colombia	37.2	12,892	.62	7.90	174.5	44.99
Venezuela	42.5	13,214	.66	7.20	175.8	46.46
Total	1,860.4	10,978	.40	6.37	203.5	44.68
1993						
Colorado	1,778.0	10,577	.40	6.61	203.1	42.96
Colombia	122.5	12,109	.60	5.90	148.5	35.98
Total	1,900.5	10,676	.41	6.56	199.1	42.51
1994						
January - March						
Colorado	532.9	10,745	.43	7.05	189.9	40.81
Total	532.9	10,745	.43	7.05	189.9	40.81
April - June						
Colorado	408.4	10,817	.41	6.59	196.9	42.60
Total	408.4	10,817	.41	6.59	196.9	42.60
July - September						
Colorado	333.5	10,802	.41	6.89	199.4	43.08
Colombia	117.3	11,935	.53	4.51	154.7	36.93
Total	450.8	11,096	.44	6.27	186.9	41.48
October - December						
Colorado	390.0	10,684	.37	6.49	216.5	46.27
Colombia	36.1	11,910	.64	6.70	129.8	30.92
Total	426.2	10,788	.39	6.51	208.4	44.96
Year to Date						
Colorado	1,664.9	10,760	.41	6.77	199.7	42.98
Colombia	153.4	11,929	.55	5.03	148.9	35.51
Total	1,818.3	10,858	.42	6.63	195.0	42.35
Company and Plant: Delmarva Power & Light, Edgemoor						
1990						
Virginia	50.5	13,403	0.90	7.44	199.6	53.50
West Virginia	515.4	13,310	.84	7.82	200.3	53.33
Total	565.9	13,318	.85	7.78	200.3	53.35
1991						
Kentucky	52.0	12,821	.84	8.53	174.3	44.69
Virginia	38.1	13,465	.87	7.79	196.7	52.97
West Virginia	416.4	13,272	.80	7.83	184.4	48.94
Total	506.4	13,240	.81	7.90	184.3	48.81
1992						
Virginia	90.2	13,101	.82	8.68	201.3	52.74
West Virginia	463.8	13,101	.79	8.64	180.0	47.16
Total	554.0	13,101	.80	8.65	183.4	48.06
1993						
Virginia	192.3	13,209	.86	8.00	200.3	52.90
West Virginia	250.2	13,171	.81	8.63	178.0	46.88
Total	442.5	13,188	.83	8.36	187.7	49.50
1994						
January - March						
Maryland	13.3	13,070	.74	6.23	168.2	43.97
Virginia	21.2	12,935	.86	8.68	164.9	42.66
West Virginia	103.0	12,979	.80	8.69	159.7	41.46
Colombia	22.0	12,370	.58	5.98	168.2	41.61
Total	159.5	12,896	.77	8.11	162.3	41.85
April - June						
Virginia	7.5	13,166	.96	8.84	164.1	43.20
West Virginia	170.8	13,098	.80	8.88	157.7	41.31
Total	178.2	13,101	.80	8.88	158.0	41.39

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Delmarva Power & Light, Edgemoor						
1994						
July - September						
West Virginia	162.1	13,068	0.79	8.90	157.3	41.10
Total	162.1	13,068	.79	8.90	157.3	41.10
October - December						
Kentucky	7.0	12,991	.57	6.53	165.3	42.95
West Virginia	168.3	13,112	.78	8.48	157.7	41.35
Total	175.3	13,107	.77	8.40	158.0	41.41
Year to Date						
Kentucky	7.0	12,991	.57	6.53	165.3	42.95
Maryland	13.3	13,070	.74	6.23	168.2	43.97
Virginia	28.6	12,995	.88	8.72	164.7	42.80
West Virginia	604.3	13,074	.79	8.74	157.9	41.29
Colombia	22.0	12,370	.58	5.98	168.2	41.61
Total	675.2	13,046	.78	8.58	158.8	41.44
Company and Plant: Detroit Edison Co, River Rouge						
1990						
Kentucky	255.0	12,555	0.81	7.95	202.9	50.95
West Virginia	716.0	12,595	.68	10.97	154.1	38.80
Wyoming	16.0	8,790	.29	5.12	107.4	18.88
Total	987.0	12,523	.70	10.09	166.2	41.62
1991						
Kentucky	55.0	12,585	.87	7.75	204.4	51.46
West Virginia	892.0	12,566	.69	10.70	160.2	40.26
Wyoming	84.0	8,790	.28	4.82	110.3	19.39
Total	1,031.0	12,260	.66	10.06	159.7	39.16
1992						
Kentucky	62.0	12,795	.80	8.07	194.5	49.77
West Virginia	697.0	12,570	.68	11.04	156.1	39.24
Wyoming	209.0	8,720	.24	4.80	105.3	18.37
Total	968.0	11,753	.59	9.50	150.6	35.41
1993						
Colorado	11.0	11,620	.53	8.80	147.6	34.30
Kentucky	359.0	12,638	.87	8.49	175.7	44.42
Virginia	10.0	13,583	.81	5.40	200.3	54.41
West Virginia	479.0	12,457	.72	11.64	155.2	38.67
Wyoming	399.0	8,752	.25	4.91	104.0	18.21
Total	1,258.0	11,335	.61	8.53	149.6	33.91
1994						
January - March						
Colorado	11.0	11,675	.52	9.00	148.2	34.60
Kentucky	102.0	12,582	.85	8.35	168.3	42.34
West Virginia	207.0	12,392	.73	11.73	159.2	39.44
Wyoming	44.0	8,754	.23	4.86	106.4	18.64
Canada	20.0	11,099	.27	10.10	149.9	33.27
Total	384.0	11,938	.67	9.88	156.5	37.37
April - June						
Colorado	10.0	12,018	.44	7.70	144.0	34.61
West Virginia	153.0	12,318	.73	12.91	150.9	37.17
Wyoming	68.0	8,788	.29	4.86	106.4	18.70
Total	231.0	11,266	.58	10.31	140.3	31.62
July - September						
Kentucky	48.0	12,774	.73	7.60	190.3	48.62
West Virginia	133.0	12,530	.70	11.03	169.8	42.56
Wyoming	85.0	8,813	.26	5.22	105.8	18.64
Total	266.0	11,387	.56	8.55	158.1	36.01
October - December						
Kentucky	96.0	12,681	.80	8.41	183.2	46.45
West Virginia	137.0	12,589	.73	11.23	170.1	42.83
Wyoming	120.0	8,772	.28	5.20	106.0	18.60
Canada	37.0	10,954	.21	10.38	149.9	32.84
Total	390.0	11,282	.56	8.60	156.5	35.32
Year to Date						
Colorado	21.0	11,898	.48	8.38	146.2	34.61
Kentucky	246.0	12,658	.81	8.22	178.4	45.17
West Virginia	630.0	12,446	.72	11.76	161.8	40.28

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Detroit Edison Co, River Rouge						
1994						
Year to Date						
Wyoming	317.0	8,784	0.27	5.09	106.1	18.64
Canada	57.0	11,005	.23	10.28	149.9	32.99
Total	1,271.0	11,499	.60	9.29	154.0	35.41
Company and Plant: Florida Power Corp, IMT Transfer						
1992						
Kentucky	1,183.1	12,423	0.86	8.98	170.0	42.23
West Virginia	195.7	12,633	.80	9.90	167.1	42.23
Total	1,378.8	12,452	.85	9.11	169.6	42.23
1993						
Kentucky	612.5	12,469	.86	9.30	167.3	41.72
West Virginia	383.9	12,568	.69	9.19	168.6	42.38
Total	996.4	12,507	.79	9.26	167.8	41.98
1994						
January - March						
Kentucky	112.2	12,636	.73	8.67	173.7	43.89
West Virginia	161.6	12,580	.70	9.08	171.5	43.16
Venezuela	55.3	12,849	.60	6.14	152.3	39.15
Total	329.1	12,644	.69	8.45	169.0	42.74
April - June						
Kentucky	303.4	12,371	.89	9.99	181.4	44.89
West Virginia	192.5	12,566	.73	9.52	173.4	43.59
Total	495.9	12,447	.83	9.81	178.3	44.38
July - September						
Kentucky	181.9	12,399	.86	9.77	184.7	45.79
West Virginia	164.9	12,536	.70	9.47	173.4	43.48
Total	346.8	12,464	.78	9.63	179.3	44.69
October - December						
Kentucky	79.6	12,428	.73	9.78	182.1	45.26
West Virginia	139.6	12,518	.73	9.99	173.6	43.45
Venezuela	29.1	12,644	.71	7.19	163.8	41.42
Total	248.3	12,504	.73	9.59	175.1	43.79
Year to Date						
Kentucky	677.2	12,429	.83	9.69	181.1	45.01
West Virginia	658.5	12,552	.71	9.50	173.0	43.43
Venezuela	84.4	12,778	.64	6.50	156.3	39.93
Total	1,420.1	12,507	.77	9.41	175.8	43.97
Company and Plant: Gulf Power, Crist						
1990						
Illinois	1,352.1	12,009	2.76	8.77	214.3	51.47
Kentucky	720.8	12,014	2.89	7.49	139.8	33.60
West Virginia	35.3	13,459	2.72	6.30	197.4	53.13
Total	2,108.2	12,035	2.81	8.29	188.6	45.39
1991						
Illinois	1,265.5	11,977	2.68	8.67	205.1	49.12
Kentucky	607.5	12,048	2.81	8.06	129.2	31.13
Total	1,873.0	12,000	2.72	8.47	180.4	43.29
1992						
Alabama	71.9	12,060	2.75	12.94	120.6	29.09
Illinois	1,779.8	11,926	2.70	8.37	180.8	43.12
Kentucky	225.8	12,062	2.73	8.38	121.4	29.28
Total	2,077.5	11,945	2.71	8.53	172.2	41.13
1993						
Alabama	72.3	12,337	2.09	11.73	191.1	47.15
Illinois	1,490.3	11,992	2.59	8.15	176.3	42.27
Kentucky	55.2	12,127	2.79	9.28	123.6	29.98
West Virginia	13.1	13,311	2.14	6.16	209.3	55.73
Colombia	280.2	11,983	.59	5.53	188.5	45.18
Venezuela	234.8	12,992	.59	6.11	172.2	44.75
Total	2,145.9	12,124	2.10	7.72	176.7	42.85

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Gulf Power, Crist						
1994						
January - March						
Alabama	1.5	12,241	2.87	10.00	204.1	49.97
Illinois	500.8	11,970	2.31	7.77	176.0	42.14
West Virginia	20.7	13,461	1.08	5.40	185.8	50.02
Colombia	12.2	12,379	.61	4.52	175.6	43.47
Venezuela	52.7	12,516	.97	5.64	169.6	42.45
Total	587.9	12,081	2.11	7.43	175.9	42.50
April - June						
Illinois	564.7	11,759	2.38	7.65	164.0	38.58
Colombia	1.9	12,414	.67	4.60	166.3	41.29
Total	566.6	11,761	2.37	7.64	164.1	38.59
July - September						
Illinois	272.1	11,925	1.91	7.21	170.7	40.72
Colombia	15.7	12,110	.57	6.00	148.5	35.97
Venezuela	91.3	12,214	1.04	6.26	228.0	55.70
Total	379.2	12,002	1.64	6.93	183.8	44.13
October - December						
Illinois	231.3	11,976	1.53	7.26	191.5	45.87
Venezuela	139.4	12,176	1.04	6.53	228.0	55.52
Total	370.7	12,051	1.35	6.99	205.4	49.50
Year to Date						
Alabama	1.5	12,241	2.87	10.00	204.1	49.97
Illinois	1,568.9	11,887	2.15	7.55	173.1	41.16
West Virginia	20.7	13,461	1.08	5.40	185.8	50.02
Colombia	29.8	12,239	.59	5.30	160.9	39.38
Venezuela	283.4	12,252	1.03	6.28	216.9	53.15
Total	1,904.4	11,964	1.95	7.31	179.8	43.02
Company and Plant: Gulf Power, Scholtz						
1990						
Kentucky	236.2	12,347	2.78	8.35	159.9	39.49
Total	236.2	12,347	2.78	8.35	159.9	39.49
1991						
Kentucky	67.9	12,685	2.86	7.08	151.3	38.39
Total	67.9	12,685	2.86	7.08	151.3	38.39
1992						
Kentucky	31.7	12,192	3.06	8.84	148.7	36.27
Total	31.7	12,192	3.06	8.84	148.7	36.27
1993						
Illinois	8.2	12,061	2.38	7.60	154.1	37.17
Kentucky	47.9	12,057	3.10	8.74	159.5	38.45
Colombia	7.5	12,170	.62	7.50	164.4	40.01
Venezuela	16.0	12,958	.58	6.10	170.6	44.20
Total	79.6	12,249	2.29	7.98	161.7	39.62
1994						
January - March						
Kentucky	14.9	11,807	2.96	10.50	169.5	40.03
Total	14.9	11,807	2.96	10.50	169.5	40.03
April - June						
Kentucky	14.9	12,068	3.20	8.40	168.1	40.57
Total	14.9	12,068	3.20	8.40	168.1	40.57
July - September						
Kentucky	29.7	11,823	3.09	9.00	168.6	39.86
Total	29.7	11,823	3.09	9.00	168.6	39.86
October - December						
Kentucky	7.6	11,708	3.12	10.30	169.2	39.62
Total	7.6	11,708	3.12	10.30	169.2	39.62
Year to Date						
Kentucky	67.1	11,861	3.09	9.35	168.7	40.03
Total	67.1	11,861	3.09	9.35	168.7	40.03
Company and Plant: Gulf Power, Smith						
1990						
Illinois	528.3	11,990	2.73	8.95	218.5	52.41
Kentucky	127.6	11,969	2.87	7.78	143.2	34.28

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Gulf Power, Smith						
1990						
West Virginia	12.4	13,372	2.58	6.10	186.0	49.74
Total	668.3	12,012	2.76	8.67	203.5	48.90
1991						
Illinois	906.3	12,015	2.72	8.66	222.5	53.46
Kentucky	132.5	11,953	2.75	6.12	128.9	30.82
Total	1,038.8	12,007	2.72	8.34	210.6	50.57
1992						
Illinois	878.5	11,996	2.80	8.46	222.5	53.39
Kentucky	6.3	11,982	2.54	7.10	129.5	31.03
Total	884.8	11,996	2.80	8.45	221.9	53.23
1993						
Illinois	704.8	11,905	2.18	7.96	179.4	42.71
Kentucky	15.9	12,269	2.96	9.45	121.7	29.85
Colombia	198.2	11,823	.61	5.96	184.6	43.65
Total	918.9	11,893	1.85	7.55	179.5	42.69
1994						
January - March						
Illinois	9.2	12,648	2.68	9.00	149.2	37.75
Colombia	158.8	12,341	.63	4.72	178.5	44.06
Total	168.0	12,358	.74	4.95	176.9	43.71
April - June						
Illinois	80.6	12,366	2.64	8.66	161.7	39.99
Colombia	53.1	12,252	.67	3.86	186.7	45.74
South Africa	103.2	11,306	.64	12.62	184.4	41.70
Total	236.9	11,879	1.33	9.31	176.9	42.02
July - September						
Illinois	143.8	12,092	2.10	7.78	154.4	37.35
Kentucky	16.1	11,893	3.22	10.68	140.1	33.33
Colombia	74.7	12,241	.54	3.22	148.9	36.46
South Africa	24.1	11,370	.68	12.50	167.2	38.02
Venezuela	7.5	12,163	.80	6.60	232.5	56.56
Total	266.2	12,059	1.57	7.07	155.3	37.46
October - December						
Illinois	158.2	11,905	1.81	7.64	165.7	39.46
Kentucky	1.6	11,765	3.15	11.80	140.9	33.15
Venezuela	46.3	12,290	.99	6.51	228.6	56.19
Total	206.2	11,990	1.63	7.42	180.0	43.17
Year to Date						
Illinois	391.8	12,086	2.11	7.93	160.3	38.76
Kentucky	17.7	11,881	3.22	10.78	140.2	33.31
Colombia	286.6	12,299	.61	4.17	172.3	42.39
South Africa	127.3	11,318	.65	12.60	181.1	41.00
Venezuela	53.8	12,272	.96	6.52	229.1	56.24
Total	877.3	12,051	1.36	7.35	171.1	41.23
Company and Plant: Holyoke Water Power (NU), Mount Tom						
1990						
Pennsylvania	405.4	13,055	1.38	6.55	177.2	46.26
Total	405.4	13,055	1.38	6.55	177.2	46.26
1991						
Pennsylvania	400.3	13,137	1.47	6.63	175.5	46.11
Total	400.3	13,137	1.47	6.63	175.5	46.11
1992						
Pennsylvania	354.8	13,234	1.34	6.26	168.2	44.51
West Virginia	8.1	12,800	.80	8.50	198.2	50.74
Total	362.9	13,224	1.33	6.31	168.8	44.65
1993						
Kentucky	7.3	13,132	.75	7.50	195.9	51.45
Pennsylvania	299.9	13,201	1.52	6.34	164.7	43.49
West Virginia	7.0	13,087	.91	7.60	171.7	44.94
Total	314.2	13,197	1.49	6.39	165.6	43.71
1994						
January - March						
Pennsylvania	75.7	13,186	1.42	6.41	167.8	44.26
Total	75.7	13,186	1.42	6.41	167.8	44.26

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Holyoke Water Power (NU), Mount Tom						
1994						
April - June						
Kentucky	15.4	12,883	0.56	7.85	208.9	53.83
Pennsylvania	65.5	13,178	1.55	6.82	151.0	39.81
Total	81.0	13,122	1.36	7.02	161.9	42.48
July - September						
Kentucky	24.6	12,839	.57	7.84	206.9	53.14
Pennsylvania	81.2	13,162	1.51	6.65	155.1	40.83
Indonesia	7.9	12,651	.43	3.30	195.4	49.44
Total	113.8	13,057	1.23	6.67	168.8	44.09
October - December						
Kentucky	7.7	13,031	.49	7.20	197.0	51.34
Pennsylvania	66.7	13,157	1.44	6.53	152.2	40.04
Total	74.4	13,144	1.34	6.60	156.8	41.21
Year to Date						
Kentucky	47.8	12,884	.55	7.74	206.0	53.07
Pennsylvania	289.2	13,171	1.48	6.60	156.8	41.31
Indonesia	7.9	12,651	.43	3.30	195.4	49.44
Total	344.9	13,119	1.33	6.68	164.4	43.13
Company and Plant: Jacksonville Electric Authority, St Johns River						
1990						
Kentucky	1,622.3	12,629	1.03	9.28	174.2	44.00
West Virginia	784.8	12,246	1.03	11.80	187.4	45.91
Colombia	1,007.7	11,938	.74	6.58	171.6	40.96
Venezuela	40.1	12,288	.77	11.50	170.7	41.95
Total	3,454.9	12,336	.94	9.09	176.4	43.52
1991						
Kentucky	1,475.3	12,802	1.10	8.96	166.4	42.59
Ohio	240.2	12,530	3.74	9.20	163.8	41.04
West Virginia	643.0	12,102	.85	11.61	200.3	48.47
Colombia	1,582.6	11,978	.73	7.04	153.1	36.68
Venezuela	42.2	12,913	.56	8.90	126.9	32.77
Total	3,983.4	12,346	1.07	8.64	166.0	41.00
1992						
Kentucky	1,563.4	12,831	1.18	8.43	160.2	41.11
West Virginia	642.4	12,063	.82	12.58	199.9	48.22
Colombia	1,418.6	11,897	.71	6.91	150.0	35.70
Total	3,624.4	12,329	.93	8.57	163.2	40.25
1993						
Kentucky	1,300.4	12,802	1.30	8.36	172.0	44.03
West Virginia	243.0	12,049	.75	12.79	187.6	45.21
Colombia	2,291.2	11,849	.68	7.21	136.9	32.44
Total	3,834.6	12,185	.89	7.95	152.6	37.18
1994						
January - March						
Kentucky	235.5	12,733	1.28	9.25	176.2	44.86
West Virginia	129.9	12,115	.73	12.13	187.6	45.45
Colombia	689.6	11,899	.70	7.62	135.7	32.29
Total	1,055.0	12,112	.84	8.54	151.6	36.72
April - June						
Kentucky	274.7	12,838	1.28	8.87	174.7	44.85
West Virginia	177.1	12,107	.76	11.84	188.2	45.57
Colombia	378.6	11,870	.66	7.56	132.6	31.47
Total	830.4	12,240	.89	8.90	158.9	38.90
July - September						
Kentucky	261.8	12,800	1.26	8.84	175.2	44.84
West Virginia	137.7	12,215	.86	12.16	185.1	45.23
Colombia	636.4	11,867	.69	7.36	136.4	32.37
Total	1,035.9	12,149	.86	8.37	153.2	37.23
October - December						
Kentucky	334.7	12,733	1.25	8.81	168.3	42.86
West Virginia	150.6	12,342	.93	11.86	179.4	44.28
Colombia	327.5	11,896	.68	6.82	137.4	32.68
Total	812.8	12,323	.96	8.57	158.3	39.02

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Jacksonville Electric Authority, St Johns River						
1994						
Year to Date						
Kentucky	1,106.7	12,775	1.27	8.92	173.2	44.25
West Virginia	595.3	12,193	.82	11.98	185.1	45.14
Colombia	2,032.1	11,883	.69	7.40	135.6	32.22
Total	3,734.1	12,197	.88	8.58	155.2	37.85
Company and Plant: Mississippi Power (Southern Co), Daniel						
1990						
Kentucky	1,221.9	12,996	0.72	6.95	166.1	43.17
Total	1,221.9	12,996	.72	6.95	166.1	43.17
1991						
Kentucky	1,306.9	12,952	.72	7.41	171.3	44.38
Montana	105.5	9,344	.30	4.10	145.2	27.14
Total	1,412.3	12,682	.69	7.16	169.9	43.09
1992						
Kentucky	810.6	12,988	.73	7.22	170.0	44.15
Montana	82.2	9,383	.30	4.15	136.0	25.51
Wyoming	70.9	8,760	.34	4.92	153.0	26.81
Total	963.7	12,369	.66	6.79	166.9	41.29
1993						
Colorado	158.6	11,535	.45	9.58	158.9	36.66
Kentucky	774.6	12,881	.70	8.12	173.8	44.78
Montana	177.7	9,425	.39	4.61	159.1	29.99
Indonesia	67.5	9,745	.08	1.23	168.9	32.92
Total	1,178.5	11,999	.58	7.39	169.9	40.78
1994						
January - March						
Kentucky	29.4	12,530	.68	10.03	177.3	44.43
Montana	430.3	9,368	.38	4.98	138.2	25.90
Total	459.7	9,570	.40	5.31	141.5	27.08
April - June						
Colorado	286.2	10,962	.44	10.64	160.3	35.13
Kentucky	113.1	12,656	.70	9.43	185.4	46.92
Montana	184.4	9,449	.42	4.90	137.3	25.95
Total	583.7	10,812	.48	8.59	159.6	34.52
July - September						
Colorado	417.9	11,144	.42	10.20	159.0	35.43
Kentucky	136.8	12,853	.67	8.55	179.6	46.16
Montana	34.1	9,531	.42	4.80	136.7	26.06
Total	588.8	11,448	.48	9.50	163.3	37.38
October - December						
Colorado	11.1	11,162	.42	9.73	158.6	35.41
Montana	639.5	9,406	.40	4.61	138.2	26.00
Total	650.7	9,436	.40	4.70	138.6	26.16
Year to Date						
Colorado	715.2	11,072	.43	10.37	159.5	35.31
Kentucky	279.3	12,739	.68	9.06	181.7	46.28
Montana	1,288.4	9,402	.40	4.78	138.0	25.96
Total	2,282.8	10,334	.44	7.06	151.8	31.38
Company and Plant: New England Power (NEES), Brayton Point						
1990						
Kentucky	12.5	12,600	0.94	7.07	172.9	43.57
Maryland	40.1	13,684	1.02	6.61	185.2	50.69
Pennsylvania	247.9	12,996	1.43	9.46	166.1	43.18
Virginia	898.8	13,018	1.26	8.37	173.9	45.28
West Virginia	1,121.3	13,053	1.25	8.41	166.2	43.39
Colombia	30.1	12,837	.76	8.70	177.3	45.52
Venezuela	69.8	12,773	.61	7.39	181.0	46.23
Total	2,420.5	13,032	1.24	8.44	170.0	44.30
1991						
Kentucky .....	.5	12,970	.75	8.49	174.6	45.29
Pennsylvania	33.6	13,164	1.32	9.03	166.9	43.94
Virginia	742.1	13,260	1.06	7.23	173.1	45.91
West Virginia	1,852.8	13,083	1.20	8.50	170.7	44.66

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: New England Power (NEES), Brayton Point						
1991						
Venezuela	83.7	13,390	0.77	7.55	167.3	44.81
Total	2,712.7	13,142	1.15	8.13	171.2	45.00
1992						
Kentucky	10.1	12,934	.63	6.47	170.9	44.21
Virginia	197.9	13,030	1.12	7.64	173.1	45.11
West Virginia	2,209.9	13,032	1.11	8.45	168.1	43.81
Venezuela	129.0	13,375	.75	7.32	165.2	44.18
Total	2,546.9	13,049	1.09	8.32	168.3	43.94
1993						
Kentucky	68.7	12,641	.54	7.18	167.7	42.39
Maryland	1.0	13,161	1.48	10.11	153.6	40.44
West Virginia	1,659.3	12,985	1.05	8.54	167.5	43.51
Wyoming	7.0	8,889	.30	5.37	174.9	31.09
Colombia	187.2	12,144	.64	5.42	178.5	43.35
Venezuela	239.9	13,132	.71	7.83	162.5	42.67
Total	2,163.1	12,905	.96	8.14	167.9	43.33
1994						
January - March						
Kentucky	6.3	11,600	.80	11.78	173.6	40.27
Pennsylvania	39.0	13,050	1.28	6.37	164.3	42.88
West Virginia	597.3	12,851	1.03	8.13	171.3	44.02
Colombia	40.1	12,145	.68	5.57	181.9	44.18
Venezuela	85.6	13,303	.75	7.62	153.2	40.76
Total	768.3	12,864	.99	7.88	169.4	43.58
April - June						
West Virginia	570.4	12,908	.93	8.41	170.3	43.97
Colombia	11.2	12,080	.54	5.73	137.3	33.17
Venezuela	91.7	13,021	.66	7.03	150.1	39.10
Total	673.3	12,909	.88	8.18	167.1	43.13
July - September						
Pennsylvania	40.2	13,009	1.53	6.58	164.1	42.70
West Virginia	401.4	12,836	1.07	8.62	168.5	43.26
Venezuela	111.8	12,858	.70	6.57	165.1	42.47
Total	553.4	12,853	1.03	8.06	167.5	43.06
October - December						
Kentucky	131.7	12,588	.73	8.01	175.0	44.05
Pennsylvania	40.4	13,088	1.49	6.36	170.7	44.69
West Virginia	589.9	12,703	.93	9.27	171.6	43.61
Venezuela	62.1	12,555	.74	7.02	141.5	35.54
Total	824.1	12,692	.91	8.75	169.9	43.12
Year to Date						
Kentucky	138.0	12,543	.73	8.18	174.9	43.88
Pennsylvania	119.6	13,049	1.43	6.44	166.4	43.43
West Virginia	2,159.0	12,823	.98	8.61	170.6	43.75
Colombia	51.3	12,131	.65	5.60	172.2	41.78
Venezuela	351.2	12,955	.71	7.03	154.2	39.95
Total	2,819.1	12,822	.95	8.24	168.6	43.24
Company and Plant: New England Power (NEES), Salem Harbor						
1990						
Kentucky	36.5	12,598	0.94	9.29	182.3	45.93
Pennsylvania	224.3	13,137	1.40	8.30	177.1	46.53
Virginia	200.6	13,588	.97	6.17	172.6	46.92
West Virginia	347.3	13,133	1.30	7.65	175.9	46.20
Colombia	74.7	12,176	.66	5.07	195.7	47.65
Total	883.4	13,135	1.18	7.33	177.2	46.56
1991						
Virginia	120.6	13,938	.77	4.26	172.1	47.97
West Virginia	760.4	13,102	1.44	9.66	171.9	45.05
Total	881.0	13,216	1.35	8.92	172.0	45.45
1992						
Pennsylvania	40.2	13,193	1.26	6.80	162.3	42.82
West Virginia	763.1	13,130	1.46	9.47	167.0	43.86
Canada	32.8	13,569	1.40	3.82	174.9	47.46
Venezuela	34.8	12,893	.58	7.02	145.3	37.47
Total	870.9	13,140	1.41	9.04	166.3	43.70

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: New England Power (NEES), Salem Harbor						
1993						
Maryland	10.1	13,219	1.32	9.76	166.4	43.99
West Virginia	532.9	13,013	1.29	9.62	167.2	43.51
Venezuela	236.2	12,921	.57	6.65	162.5	41.99
Total	779.2	12,987	1.07	8.72	165.8	43.05
1994						
January - March						
Venezuela	220.5	12,666	.58	6.80	158.5	40.16
Total	220.5	12,666	.58	6.80	158.5	40.16
April - June						
Colombia	44.0	12,080	.54	5.73	137.3	33.18
Venezuela	169.6	12,557	.66	6.31	177.7	44.62
Total	213.6	12,459	.63	6.19	169.6	42.26
July - September						
West Virginia	40.0	12,972	.80	8.00	177.1	45.94
Colombia	40.2	11,949	.61	6.45	184.9	44.19
Venezuela	82.1	12,744	.68	5.99	145.3	37.04
Total	162.3	12,603	.69	6.60	162.7	41.00
October - December						
West Virginia	40.0	12,943	.74	9.42	177.9	46.04
Venezuela	93.3	12,866	.72	6.53	142.5	36.66
Total	133.3	12,889	.73	7.40	153.1	39.48
Year to Date						
West Virginia	80.0	12,958	.77	8.71	177.5	45.99
Colombia	84.2	12,017	.57	6.07	159.9	38.44
Venezuela	565.5	12,678	.64	6.49	159.6	40.47
Total	729.7	12,632	.65	6.69	161.6	40.84
Company and Plant: Ohio Edison, Burger Plant						
1990						
Kentucky	3.2	11,718	1.11	11.40	129.2	30.28
Ohio	991.0	11,829	3.09	12.00	110.8	26.22
Pennsylvania	228.5	11,993	2.62	11.94	149.6	35.89
West Virginia	82.7	11,652	3.07	12.73	108.9	25.39
Total	1,305.4	11,846	3.00	12.03	117.6	27.87
1991						
Ohio	779.1	12,087	3.52	11.21	111.8	27.02
Pennsylvania	194.3	12,095	2.64	11.89	153.2	37.06
West Virginia	11.6	11,703	3.54	11.84	100.0	23.40
Wyoming	12.2	8,570	.44	5.57	132.8	22.77
Total	997.2	12,041	3.31	11.28	119.9	28.88
1992						
Kentucky	41.4	12,143	.84	10.37	130.5	31.69
Ohio	963.7	12,135	3.62	11.27	104.4	25.35
Pennsylvania	128.2	12,070	2.83	11.73	129.8	31.32
Wyoming	61.3	8,449	.35	5.48	120.1	20.29
Indonesia	13.1	9,587	.14	1.20	166.9	32.00
Total	1,207.7	11,913	3.24	10.88	109.2	26.01
1993						
Kentucky	6.1	12,223	.88	10.70	110.4	26.99
Ohio	1,151.5	12,135	3.57	11.37	102.2	24.81
Pennsylvania	99.9	11,842	3.41	11.82	92.0	21.79
Total	1,257.5	12,113	3.55	11.41	101.5	24.58
1994						
January - March						
Ohio	251.8	12,177	3.54	10.79	102.5	24.96
Pennsylvania	27.6	12,022	2.78	10.96	119.8	28.80
Total	279.4	12,162	3.46	10.80	104.2	25.34
April - June						
Ohio	292.8	12,358	3.99	10.17	91.2	22.53
Pennsylvania	20.6	11,999	2.88	11.70	100.2	24.04
West Virginia	1.5	11,112	4.48	17.60	112.7	25.05
Total	314.9	12,329	3.92	10.30	91.8	22.65
July - September						
Ohio	256.4	12,186	3.10	11.17	103.9	25.33
Total	256.4	12,186	3.10	11.17	103.9	25.33

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Ohio Edison, Burger Plant						
1994						
October - December						
Ohio	136.8	12,382	3.69	10.31	100.1	24.80
Pennsylvania	15.4	11,722	2.75	12.30	86.6	20.30
Total	152.2	12,315	3.60	10.51	98.8	24.34
Year to Date						
Ohio	937.8	12,266	3.58	10.63	99.0	24.28
Pennsylvania	63.6	11,942	2.80	11.52	105.5	25.20
West Virginia	1.5	11,112	4.48	17.60	112.7	25.05
Total	1,002.9	12,244	3.53	10.69	99.4	24.34
Company and Plant: Public Serv Co of Indiana, Gallagher						
1990						
Indiana	1,050.4	10,943	2.34	9.01	135.5	29.66
Kentucky	19.7	11,132	2.51	9.33	116.4	25.93
Ohio	20.1	11,629	2.55	13.50	119.5	27.79
Total	1,090.2	10,959	2.35	9.10	134.9	29.56
1991						
Illinois	29.5	12,829	2.74	8.57	105.1	26.96
Indiana	855.6	11,030	2.24	8.31	135.0	29.78
Kentucky	258.4	11,547	2.43	8.63	107.3	24.77
Total	1,143.5	11,193	2.30	8.39	127.6	28.57
1992						
Illinois	51.3	10,841	3.41	7.97	185.5	40.21
Indiana	826.6	10,901	2.26	8.78	142.3	31.01
Kentucky	120.1	11,907	1.49	9.48	114.9	27.37
West Virginia	146.5	12,744	.77	8.82	115.4	29.41
Total	1,144.5	11,240	2.04	8.82	137.2	30.84
1993						
Illinois	11.8	11,792	1.52	6.70	102.7	24.23
Indiana	466.6	10,994	2.12	8.81	137.1	30.14
Kentucky	58.3	11,923	1.70	11.59	122.2	29.13
Pennsylvania	173.7	13,213	2.53	7.34	132.3	34.97
Indonesia	11.1	9,242	.13	1.11	104.8	19.38
Total	721.5	11,589	2.14	8.53	133.6	30.96
1994						
January - March						
Illinois	51.0	11,605	1.76	8.24	141.7	32.90
Indiana	152.8	11,081	2.20	8.19	125.7	27.85
Kentucky	194.2	11,866	1.70	11.20	132.9	31.60
Pennsylvania	23.6	13,030	2.31	7.26	139.3	36.29
West Virginia	16.3	12,814	1.20	8.80	123.2	31.58
Total	437.9	11,668	1.90	9.50	131.5	30.69
April - June						
Illinois	36.0	11,960	1.47	6.85	133.1	31.84
Indiana	80.2	11,039	1.88	8.95	127.2	28.09
Kentucky	109.8	11,783	1.79	12.88	132.0	31.12
Pennsylvania	111.1	13,218	2.31	7.59	134.2	35.47
Total	337.1	12,098	1.95	9.56	131.9	31.91
July - September						
Illinois	145.2	12,009	1.56	7.03	131.0	31.46
Indiana	18.3	11,060	1.29	10.81	118.3	26.17
Pennsylvania	146.3	13,228	2.31	7.48	103.0	27.26
Total	309.8	12,529	1.90	7.46	116.4	29.16
October - December						
Illinois	130.6	11,890	1.44	7.06	123.7	29.41
Indiana	75.5	11,049	1.12	9.25	107.8	23.83
Pennsylvania	211.1	13,276	2.26	7.71	105.7	28.06
West Virginia	15.6	12,072	1.40	12.10	119.1	28.76
Total	432.8	12,426	1.78	7.94	111.7	27.75
Year to Date						
Illinois	362.8	11,905	1.53	7.19	130.0	30.96
Indiana	326.8	11,062	1.82	8.77	121.5	26.88
Kentucky	304.0	11,849	1.73	11.81	132.6	31.42
Pennsylvania	492.1	13,237	2.29	7.59	112.9	29.89
West Virginia	31.9	12,451	1.30	10.41	121.3	30.20
Total	1,517.6	12,155	1.88	8.65	122.6	29.81

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Public Serv Co of New Hampshire, Merrimack						
1990						
Pennsylvania	273.5	13,308	1.36	6.37	178.7	47.55
West Virginia	697.5	13,386	2.43	7.19	172.9	46.29
Total	971.0	13,364	2.13	6.96	174.5	46.65
1991						
Pennsylvania	740.1	13,249	1.51	6.57	176.2	46.68
West Virginia	219.6	13,411	2.41	6.82	165.9	44.48
Total	959.7	13,286	1.71	6.63	173.8	46.18
1992						
Pennsylvania	671.5	13,266	1.57	6.30	171.5	45.50
West Virginia	331.8	13,416	2.27	6.94	161.4	43.30
Total	1,003.3	13,316	1.80	6.51	168.1	44.77
1993						
Pennsylvania	661.6	13,240	1.63	6.42	165.9	43.92
West Virginia	388.6	13,225	2.27	7.59	155.3	41.07
Indonesia	21.2	12,620	.49	3.80	186.5	47.07
Venezuela	24.9	12,920	.58	6.00	163.2	42.17
Total	1,096.3	13,216	1.81	6.77	162.4	42.93
1994						
January - March						
Pennsylvania	147.6	13,206	1.46	6.41	165.7	43.76
West Virginia	55.0	13,293	2.61	7.31	153.7	40.86
Total	202.6	13,230	1.77	6.66	162.4	42.98
April - June						
Pennsylvania	167.5	13,137	1.70	6.82	152.0	39.92
West Virginia	50.0	13,298	2.44	7.03	143.6	38.20
Total	217.4	13,174	1.87	6.87	150.0	39.53
July - September						
Pennsylvania	226.3	13,175	1.59	6.71	156.0	41.10
West Virginia	58.8	13,114	1.85	7.76	150.8	39.56
Total	285.1	13,163	1.64	6.92	154.9	40.78
October - December						
Pennsylvania	165.5	13,188	1.52	6.46	153.8	40.56
West Virginia	108.3	13,288	2.41	7.68	145.0	38.54
Total	273.8	13,227	1.87	6.94	150.3	39.76
Year to Date						
Pennsylvania	706.9	13,176	1.57	6.61	156.5	41.25
West Virginia	272.1	13,253	2.34	7.50	147.8	39.17
Total	979.0	13,197	1.78	6.86	154.1	40.67
Company and Plant: Public Serv Co of New Hampshire, Schiller						
1990						
Kentucky	17.2	12,968	0.88	6.60	201.2	52.20
Pennsylvania	21.9	13,072	1.31	6.51	184.1	48.13
West Virginia	116.9	13,030	.85	7.09	194.4	50.67
Canada	33.6	13,459	1.30	5.90	181.0	48.72
Venezuela	110.2	13,105	.49	4.82	187.7	49.19
Total	299.8	13,105	.80	6.05	190.0	49.81
1991						
West Virginia	117.5	13,384	.69	6.24	180.6	48.34
Venezuela	207.1	12,989	.52	5.65	173.6	45.10
Total	324.6	13,132	.58	5.86	176.2	46.28
1992						
Pennsylvania	8.3	13,080	1.46	6.25	173.0	45.26
West Virginia	131.9	13,252	.77	6.62	175.2	46.44
Colombia	48.4	12,428	.61	6.31	157.2	39.08
Venezuela	34.3	12,881	.58	6.76	168.0	43.29
Total	222.9	13,010	.73	6.56	170.3	44.31
1993						
West Virginia	57.6	13,238	.75	7.40	171.7	45.45
Colombia	52.1	12,861	.64	7.49	150.0	38.59
Indonesia	16.0	12,620	.49	3.80	161.3	40.71
Venezuela	84.3	12,972	.58	6.08	138.6	35.95
Total	210.1	12,991	.63	6.62	152.3	39.58

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Public Serv Co of New Hampshire, Schiller						
1994						
January - March						
<i>Colombia</i>	29.5	12,417	0.59	5.60	137.4	34.12
<i>Indonesia</i>	39.9	12,307	.60	3.60	162.1	39.90
Total	69.4	12,354	.60	4.45	151.5	37.44
April - June						
<i>Colombia</i>	54.0	12,523	.62	5.22	135.3	33.87
Total	54.0	12,523	.62	5.22	135.3	33.87
July - September						
<i>Colombia</i>	79.8	12,526	.63	5.75	135.0	33.82
<i>Indonesia</i>	34.2	12,351	.43	3.30	157.3	38.86
Total	114.0	12,473	.57	5.02	141.6	35.33
October - December						
<i>Indonesia</i>	38.9	12,423	.55	3.80	156.4	38.86
Total	38.9	12,423	.55	3.80	156.4	38.86
Year to Date						
<i>Colombia</i>	163.3	12,505	.62	5.55	135.5	33.89
<i>Indonesia</i>	113.0	12,360	.53	3.58	158.7	39.23
Total	276.3	12,446	.58	4.74	144.9	36.07
Company and Plant: Public Serv Electric & Gas-NJ, Hudson						
1990						
Kentucky	47.3	13,051	0.75	7.58	190.1	49.61
Pennsylvania	19.1	13,133	.84	7.89	183.0	48.06
West Virginia	1,033.9	13,094	.81	8.15	180.5	47.26
Total	1,100.3	13,093	.80	8.12	180.9	47.37
1991						
Kentucky	24.7	13,096	.80	7.46	170.0	44.53
West Virginia	486.5	13,040	.80	7.83	184.7	48.18
Total	511.2	13,043	.80	7.81	184.0	48.01
1992						
Kentucky	189.1	13,197	.83	6.64	183.3	48.38
West Virginia	380.3	13,069	.82	7.36	173.1	45.24
Total	569.4	13,111	.82	7.12	176.5	46.28
1993						
Kentucky	76.0	13,336	.84	6.75	185.7	49.54
West Virginia	362.0	12,930	.81	7.93	188.1	48.65
Total	438.0	13,000	.82	7.73	187.7	48.80
1994						
January - March						
Kentucky	78.5	13,081	.68	7.07	200.2	52.38
West Virginia	143.8	13,047	.80	7.44	199.5	52.06
<i>Colombia</i>	22.5	12,870	.68	6.90	166.9	42.96
Total	244.8	13,041	.75	7.28	196.8	51.33
April - June						
Kentucky	117.5	13,171	.78	7.98	200.3	52.76
West Virginia	93.2	13,221	.77	7.34	201.4	53.26
Total	210.7	13,193	.78	7.70	200.8	52.98
October - December						
Kentucky	55.3	13,238	.70	7.00	208.7	55.26
West Virginia	56.6	13,048	.86	8.04	211.7	55.24
Total	111.9	13,142	.78	7.53	210.2	55.25
Year to Date						
Kentucky	251.3	13,158	.73	7.48	202.1	53.19
West Virginia	293.6	13,102	.80	7.53	202.5	53.05
<i>Colombia</i>	22.5	12,870	.68	6.90	166.9	42.96
Total	567.4	13,118	.77	7.48	200.9	52.71
Company and Plant: Savannah Electric and Power, Port Wentworth						
1990						
Virginia	417.8	12,946	1.06	8.66	166.9	43.21
Total	417.8	12,946	1.06	8.66	166.9	43.21
1991						
Kentucky	10.3	12,308	.97	10.84	167.7	41.27
Virginia	178.6	12,665	.87	9.55	165.2	41.85
Total	189.0	12,646	.87	9.63	165.3	41.82

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Savannah Electric and Power, Port Wentworth						
1992						
Kentucky	3.0	11,947	1.36	13.60	132.2	31.59
Virginia	60.5	12,392	.98	11.96	148.1	36.71
Total	63.5	12,371	1.00	12.04	147.4	36.46
1993						
Kentucky	80.2	12,770	.98	9.66	175.8	44.91
Virginia	174.6	12,782	.99	10.15	173.0	44.22
West Virginia	5.1	12,738	.77	8.60	166.7	42.46
Total	259.9	12,777	.98	9.97	173.7	44.40
1994						
January - March						
Colombia	11.9	11,235	.69	5.87	214.1	48.12
Total	11.9	11,235	.69	5.87	214.1	48.12
April - June						
Kentucky	45.5	12,509	1.21	9.85	172.4	43.13
Virginia	18.2	12,670	.97	10.16	173.0	43.85
Total	63.7	12,555	1.14	9.94	172.6	43.34
July - September						
Kentucky	61.2	12,527	1.18	9.30	172.1	43.12
Virginia	13.4	12,370	.99	10.32	164.3	40.65
Total	74.6	12,499	1.15	9.49	170.7	42.68
October - December						
Venezuela	16.8	12,575	1.12	8.60	168.0	42.25
Total	16.8	12,575	1.12	8.60	168.0	42.25
Year to Date						
Kentucky	106.7	12,520	1.19	9.54	172.2	43.13
Virginia	31.6	12,543	.98	10.23	169.4	42.49
Colombia	11.9	11,235	.69	5.87	214.1	48.12
Venezuela	16.8	12,575	1.12	8.60	168.0	42.25
Total	167.0	12,438	1.11	9.31	174.0	43.27
Company and Plant: Takoma Dept. of Public Utilities, Steam No.2						
1991						
Washington	0.1	12,846	0.70	14.50	170.0	43.68
Canada	26.9	9,994	.46	12.76	209.2	41.82
Total	27.0	10,004	.46	12.76	209.0	41.82
1992						
Montana	4.0	9,492	.40	4.25	169.0	32.08
Washington	2.3	12,366	.72	14.03	154.5	38.21
Wyoming	2.0	8,846	.22	4.67	181.0	32.02
Canada	15.3	9,993	.42	12.95	214.7	42.90
Total	23.7	10,043	.43	10.87	197.5	39.67
1993						
Montana	10.0	9,482	.37	4.10	182.6	34.63
Washington	2.2	10,967	.70	14.47	163.5	35.87
Canada	29.2	10,036	.48	12.60	179.5	36.03
Total	41.4	9,951	.46	10.64	179.3	35.68
1994						
January - March						
Montana	3.9	9,380	.39	5.00	182.0	34.14
Washington .....	.8	11,250	.72	13.30	160.0	36.00
Canada	6.3	9,806	.48	12.80	178.0	34.91
Total	11.0	9,761	.47	10.09	177.9	34.72
April - June						
Montana	3.9	9,378	.51	5.40	182.0	34.14
Washington	1.1	10,744	.72	13.30	167.0	35.88
Total	5.0	9,688	.56	7.19	178.2	34.53
July - September						
Montana	7.2	9,577	.42	4.70	172.5	33.04
Washington	1.3	10,744	.72	13.30	167.0	35.88
Total	8.4	9,752	.46	5.99	171.6	33.46
October - December						
Montana	11.5	9,454	.37	4.20	173.7	32.84
Washington .....	.1	10,744	.72	13.30	167.0	35.88
Total	11.6	9,469	.38	4.31	173.6	32.87

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Takoma Dept. of Public Utilities, Steam No.2						
1994						
Year to Date						
Montana	26.4	9,465	0.41	4.63	175.8	33.27
Washington	3.3	10,865	.72	13.30	165.3	35.91
Canada	6.3	9,806	.48	12.80	178.0	34.91
Total	36.1	9,655	.45	6.87	175.1	33.81
Company and Plant: Tampa Electric, Big Bend²						
1990						
Illinois	1,108.9	11,029	2.90	8.86	187.0	41.24
Indiana	431.1	11,226	3.21	9.12	107.8	24.20
Kentucky	3,901.7	12,490	2.14	7.63	177.2	44.26
Tennessee	126.3	12,780	1.11	6.60	215.2	55.00
Virginia	90.0	14,040	.83	4.57	161.4	45.32
West Virginia	434.5	13,239	2.08	7.40	194.7	51.54
Total	6,092.6	12,217	2.31	7.88	176.2	43.05
1991						
Illinois	1,112.9	11,046	2.95	9.16	193.5	42.74
Indiana	163.5	11,067	2.91	8.63	110.7	24.51
Kentucky	3,888.7	12,461	2.20	7.76	182.4	45.46
Pennsylvania	2.8	13,004	1.46	6.90	127.5	33.16
Tennessee	158.3	12,795	1.18	6.54	218.2	55.84
West Virginia	450.0	13,261	2.40	7.48	206.5	54.77
Indonesia	24.3	9,815	.07	1.20	227.3	44.62
Total	5,800.5	12,211	2.34	7.97	185.7	45.34
1993						
Illinois	35.2	11,194	.82	11.00	185.1	41.44
Total	35.2	11,194	.82	11.00	185.1	41.44
Company and Plant: Tampa Electric, Davant Transfer						
1992						
Colorado	180.6	13,092	0.45	10.01	146.5	38.37
Illinois	1,224.1	11,287	2.87	8.89	181.0	40.86
Kentucky	3,358.9	12,415	2.30	7.91	178.7	44.37
Tennessee	268.8	12,861	1.19	6.20	217.6	55.98
Utah	31.6	11,596	.39	8.20	163.8	37.99
West Virginia	451.8	13,137	2.38	7.64	207.1	54.41
Wyoming	12.3	8,887	.20	4.70	142.3	25.29
Total	5,528.1	12,255	2.30	8.09	182.4	44.70
1993						
Illinois	1,346.0	11,380	2.77	8.93	170.6	38.82
Indiana	18.8	11,230	3.02	10.43	123.1	27.64
Kentucky	2,783.2	12,425	2.20	7.94	189.3	47.05
Tennessee	304.6	12,740	1.12	7.02	203.7	51.89
Utah	186.5	11,586	.35	8.25	156.1	36.17
West Virginia	728.0	13,186	2.27	7.40	172.4	45.47
Colombia	222.2	10,844	.62	7.63	166.6	36.13
Venezuela	61.4	11,056	1.48	9.78	220.7	48.80
Total	5,650.8	12,182	2.16	8.08	181.9	44.31
1994						
January - March						
Illinois	399.1	11,138	3.01	9.44	168.0	37.42
Kentucky	532.4	12,293	2.54	7.89	180.9	44.48
Tennessee	66.8	12,598	1.18	6.99	211.1	53.19
West Virginia	275.7	13,144	2.54	7.15	157.2	41.32
Total	1,274.0	12,131	2.62	8.17	173.3	42.04
April - June						
Illinois	468.5	11,219	2.99	9.46	161.3	36.19
Kentucky	747.5	12,157	2.36	7.80	185.5	45.11
Tennessee	72.6	12,583	1.16	7.83	207.6	52.24
West Virginia	194.3	13,002	2.78	7.19	187.5	48.76
Wyoming	57.7	8,770	.24	4.80	128.0	22.45
Total	1,540.6	11,871	2.47	8.12	178.4	42.35

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Company and Plant: Tampa Electric, Davant Transfer						
1994						
July - September						
Colorado	215.3	12,971	0.46	9.98	157.0	40.73
Illinois	436.3	11,141	2.99	9.49	171.3	38.16
Kentucky	691.3	12,369	2.45	7.08	197.7	48.90
Pennsylvania	43.5	13,309	2.39	7.50	132.6	35.28
Tennessee	62.2	12,743	1.15	6.91	206.8	52.71
West Virginia	72.2	13,171	2.75	7.91	174.4	45.94
Total	1,520.9	12,182	2.28	8.23	181.8	44.29
October - December						
Colorado	207.2	12,989	.43	9.78	160.4	41.66
Illinois	570.7	11,386	2.80	9.41	160.0	36.44
Kentucky	428.5	12,271	2.71	6.58	178.9	43.90
Pennsylvania	26.5	13,221	2.37	8.17	131.7	34.82
Tennessee	74.6	12,601	1.09	7.89	233.8	58.92
West Virginia	84.1	13,091	2.47	7.76	149.8	39.22
Wyoming	60.0	8,722	.33	5.42	135.0	23.55
Indonesia	147.2	9,871	.09	1.10	143.0	28.24
Total	1,598.9	11,768	2.02	7.60	165.9	39.05
Year to Date						
Colorado	422.5	12,980	.44	9.88	158.7	41.19
Illinois	1,874.6	11,234	2.94	9.45	164.6	36.99
Kentucky	2,399.8	12,268	2.49	7.39	186.9	45.85
Pennsylvania	70.0	13,276	2.39	7.75	132.2	35.11
Tennessee	276.1	12,628	1.14	7.43	215.3	54.38
West Virginia	626.3	13,096	2.63	7.34	167.5	43.88
Wyoming	117.8	8,746	.28	5.12	131.6	23.01
Indonesia	147.2	9,871	.09	1.10	143.0	28.24
Total	5,934.5	11,979	2.33	8.02	174.8	41.89
Total of U.S. Electric Utility Plants						
1990						
Colorado	1,828.8	10,588	0.38	6.30	206.0	43.63
Illinois	2,989.3	11,642	2.81	8.84	205.5	47.84
Indiana	1,481.5	11,025	2.59	9.04	127.3	28.07
Kentucky	8,922.0	12,562	1.68	7.93	171.6	43.11
Maryland	40.1	13,684	1.02	6.61	185.2	50.69
Ohio	1,011.1	11,825	3.08	12.03	111.0	26.25
Pennsylvania	1,420.6	12,937	1.58	8.19	171.6	44.40
Tennessee	126.3	12,780	1.11	6.60	215.2	55.00
Virginia	1,664.8	13,136	1.13	7.95	172.1	45.20
West Virginia	7,834.1	12,907	1.14	9.03	173.7	44.84
Wyoming	4,487.0	8,389	.43	5.33	167.5	28.11
Canada	33.6	13,459	1.30	5.90	181.0	48.72
Colombia	1,112.5	11,978	.73	6.54	173.4	41.53
Venezuela	220.1	12,851	.58	6.85	182.6	46.93
Total	33,171.9	11,827	1.42	7.96	173.1	40.95
1991						
Colorado	1,733.6	10,753	.38	5.99	207.6	44.64
Illinois	3,314.2	11,682	2.78	8.83	205.3	47.97
Indiana	1,019.1	11,036	2.35	8.36	131.1	28.93
Kentucky	8,300.4	12,563	1.74	7.95	170.0	42.73
Montana	105.5	9,344	.30	4.10	145.2	27.14
Ohio	1,019.3	12,191	3.57	10.73	124.4	30.33
Pennsylvania	1,371.0	13,050	1.65	7.40	172.6	45.06
Tennessee	158.3	12,795	1.18	6.54	218.2	55.84
Virginia	1,079.4	13,244	.99	7.31	172.6	45.72
Washington .....	.1	12,846	.70	14.50	170.0	43.68
West Virginia	8,373.5	12,883	1.05	9.24	171.6	44.23
Wyoming	5,155.5	8,457	.41	5.20	152.0	25.71
Canada	26.9	9,994	.46	12.76	209.2	41.82
Colombia	1,582.6	11,978	.73	7.04	153.1	36.68
Indonesia	24.3	9,815	.07	1.20	227.3	44.62
Venezuela	333.0	13,080	.59	6.54	166.2	43.47
Total	33,596.9	11,781	1.37	7.81	170.8	40.24

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Total of U.S. Electric Utility Plants						
1992						
Alabama	71.9	12,060	2.75	12.94	120.6	29.09
Colorado	1,961.3	11,088	.40	6.66	198.7	44.06
Illinois	3,933.7	11,729	2.79	8.55	190.4	44.67
Indiana	826.6	10,901	2.26	8.78	142.3	31.01
Kentucky	8,254.8	12,570	1.56	8.19	168.5	42.35
Montana	86.2	9,388	.31	4.16	137.5	25.82
Ohio	963.7	12,135	3.62	11.27	104.4	25.35
Pennsylvania	1,203.0	13,126	1.63	6.88	166.1	43.61
Tennessee	268.8	12,861	1.19	6.20	217.6	55.98
Utah	31.6	11,596	.39	8.20	163.8	37.99
Virginia	348.6	12,938	1.02	8.66	176.3	45.62
Washington	2.3	12,366	.72	14.03	154.5	38.21
West Virginia	9,072.8	12,839	1.03	9.39	167.0	42.87
Wyoming	5,699.2	8,388	.45	5.28	145.7	24.44
Canada	48.1	12,432	1.09	6.72	185.1	46.01
Colombia	1,504.1	11,938	.70	6.91	150.9	36.04
Indonesia	13.1	9,587	.14	1.20	166.9	32.00
Venezuela	240.6	13,206	.69	7.18	164.6	43.49
Total	34,530.5	11,709	1.33	7.95	166.5	38.99
1993						
Alabama	72.3	12,337	2.09	11.73	191.1	47.15
Colorado	1,947.6	10,661	.40	6.86	198.9	42.40
Illinois	3,596.4	11,738	2.56	8.43	174.6	40.99
Indiana	485.4	11,003	2.15	8.88	136.5	30.05
Kentucky	7,628.4	12,625	1.44	8.27	174.9	44.16
Maryland	11.1	13,214	1.33	9.79	165.3	43.67
Montana	187.7	9,428	.39	4.58	160.4	30.24
Ohio	1,151.5	12,135	3.57	11.37	102.2	24.81
Pennsylvania	1,235.2	13,114	1.87	6.96	155.5	40.77
Tennessee	304.6	12,740	1.12	7.02	203.7	51.89
Utah	186.5	11,586	.35	8.25	156.1	36.17
Virginia	421.8	12,986	.94	9.05	186.8	48.51
Washington	2.2	10,967	.70	14.47	163.5	35.87
West Virginia	6,729.2	12,864	1.10	9.09	165.8	42.67
Wyoming	6,107.1	8,360	.42	5.25	148.6	24.85
Canada	29.2	10,036	.48	12.60	179.5	36.03
Colombia	3,585.1	11,867	.66	6.85	149.0	35.37
Indonesia	115.8	10,620	.22	2.07	166.1	35.29
Venezuela	897.5	12,874	.67	6.96	166.4	42.84
Total	34,694.8	11,598	1.22	7.69	164.3	38.11
1994						
January - March						
Alabama	1.5	12,241	2.87	10.00	204.1	49.97
Colorado	543.9	10,764	.43	7.08	189.0	40.68
Illinois	960.1	11,611	2.58	8.50	170.7	39.65
Indiana	152.8	11,081	2.20	8.19	125.7	27.85
Kentucky	1,605.7	12,488	1.57	8.58	170.3	42.52
Maryland	13.3	13,070	.74	6.23	168.2	43.97
Montana	434.2	9,368	.38	4.98	138.6	25.97
Ohio	251.8	12,177	3.54	10.79	102.5	24.96
Pennsylvania	313.5	13,064	1.61	6.87	160.3	41.89
Tennessee	66.8	12,598	1.18	6.99	211.1	53.19
Virginia	31.0	12,914	.93	8.80	167.8	43.35
Washington .....	.8	11,250	.72	13.30	160.0	36.00
West Virginia	2,362.0	12,740	1.06	9.16	165.8	42.24
Wyoming	1,223.1	8,379	.40	5.13	151.4	25.37
Canada	26.3	10,787	.32	10.75	156.1	33.67
Colombia	1,046.7	12,049	.69	6.86	147.7	35.60
Indonesia	39.9	12,307	.60	3.60	162.1	39.90
Venezuela	414.1	12,803	.67	6.73	157.9	40.44
Total	9,487.4	11,641	1.19	7.72	161.3	37.55
April - June						
Colorado	742.0	10,946	.42	8.24	179.7	39.35
Illinois	1,149.8	11,588	2.62	8.43	161.8	37.50
Indiana	80.2	11,039	1.88	8.95	127.2	28.09
Kentucky	2,121.6	12,472	1.51	8.83	176.4	44.01
Montana	188.3	9,447	.42	4.92	138.3	26.12

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Total of U.S. Electric Utility Plants						
1994						
April - June						
Ohio	292.8	12,358	3.99	10.17	91.2	22.53
Pennsylvania	364.7	13,105	1.92	7.33	143.7	37.65
Tennessee	72.6	12,583	1.16	7.83	207.6	52.24
Virginia	25.9	12,814	.97	9.78	170.4	43.66
Washington	1.1	10,744	.72	13.30	167.0	35.88
West Virginia	2,261.0	12,705	.99	9.66	166.0	42.17
Wyoming	1,535.1	8,439	.35	4.82	149.4	25.21
Colombia	570.8	12,010	.64	6.91	139.0	33.38
Indonesia	32.9	9,765	.08	.76	168.5	32.91
South Africa	103.2	11,306	.64	12.62	184.4	41.70
Venezuela	261.3	12,720	.66	6.57	167.8	42.68
Total	9,803.4	11,585	1.23	8.05	161.9	37.52
July - September						
Colorado	966.7	11,433	.42	9.01	171.7	39.25
Illinois	997.5	11,618	2.36	8.26	162.5	37.77
Indiana	18.3	11,060	1.29	10.81	118.3	26.17
Kentucky	1,618.7	12,555	1.66	8.08	184.5	46.33
Montana	41.3	9,539	.42	4.78	142.9	27.27
Ohio	256.4	12,186	3.10	11.17	103.9	25.33
Pennsylvania	537.5	13,186	1.83	6.96	140.1	36.94
Tennessee	62.2	12,743	1.15	6.91	206.8	52.71
Virginia	13.4	12,370	.99	10.32	164.3	40.65
Washington	1.3	10,744	.72	13.30	167.0	35.88
West Virginia	1,848.9	12,640	.92	10.05	162.1	40.98
Wyoming	1,725.1	8,518	.35	4.97	148.9	25.36
Colombia	964.0	11,966	.65	6.50	141.7	33.91
Indonesia	178.4	10,329	.19	1.78	165.9	34.26
South Africa	24.1	11,370	.68	12.50	167.2	38.02
Venezuela	292.7	12,607	.81	6.31	180.2	45.43
Total	9,546.7	11,538	1.11	7.70	161.1	37.18
October - December						
Colorado	608.4	11,478	.39	7.67	193.8	44.50
Illinois	1,090.8	11,647	2.22	8.42	163.3	38.04
Indiana	75.5	11,049	1.12	9.25	107.8	23.83
Kentucky	1,339.8	12,589	1.52	7.90	173.7	43.74
Montana	651.0	9,406	.40	4.61	138.8	26.12
Ohio	136.8	12,382	3.69	10.31	100.1	24.80
Pennsylvania	525.6	13,170	1.88	7.22	132.5	34.91
Tennessee	74.6	12,601	1.09	7.89	233.8	58.92
Virginia	1.0	12,354	.74	9.30	147.2	36.37
Washington .....	.1	10,744	.72	13.30	167.0	35.88
West Virginia	2,391.0	12,651	.92	10.14	160.7	40.65
Wyoming	1,539.4	8,504	.33	4.88	148.0	25.18
Canada	37.0	10,954	.21	10.38	149.9	32.84
Colombia	390.3	11,918	.68	6.95	137.2	32.71
Indonesia	186.1	10,404	.19	1.66	146.4	30.46
Venezuela	387.1	12,469	.88	6.75	185.3	46.21
Total	9,434.6	11,473	1.06	7.60	159.7	36.64
Year to Date						
Alabama	1.5	12,241	2.87	10.00	204.1	49.97
Colorado	2,861.0	11,189	.42	8.16	181.7	40.67
Illinois	4,198.2	11,616	2.44	8.40	164.4	38.19
Indiana	326.8	11,062	1.82	8.77	121.5	26.88
Kentucky	6,685.9	12,519	1.56	8.40	176.4	44.16
Maryland	13.3	13,070	.74	6.23	168.2	43.97
Montana	1,314.8	9,404	.40	4.78	138.8	26.11
Ohio	937.8	12,266	3.58	10.63	99.0	24.28
Pennsylvania	1,741.4	13,142	1.83	7.10	142.2	37.37
Tennessee	276.1	12,628	1.14	7.43	215.3	54.38
Virginia	71.3	12,767	.95	9.45	167.8	42.86
Washington	3.3	10,865	.72	13.30	165.3	35.91
West Virginia	8,863.0	12,686	.98	9.74	163.7	41.53
Wyoming	6,022.8	8,466	.36	4.94	149.3	25.28
Canada	63.3	10,885	.26	10.53	152.4	33.19
Colombia	2,971.8	11,997	.66	6.76	142.7	34.25
Indonesia	437.3	10,499	.22	1.82	157.4	33.06

See footnotes at the end of Table A7.

Table A7. Cost and Quality of All Coal Received at Electric Utility Plants that Import Coal by Origin, 1990-1994 (Continued)

Time Period and State or Country of Origin	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Average Quality ¹			Average Cost Delivered	
		Btu per Pound	Sulfur Percent by Weight	Ash Percent by Weight	Cents per Million Btu	Dollars per Short Ton
Total of U.S. Electric Utility Plants						
1994						
Year to Date						
<i>South Africa</i>	127.3	11,318	0.65	12.60	181.1	41.00
<i>Venezuela</i>	1,355.2	12,649	.76	6.61	172.3	43.60
Total	38,272.1	11,560	1.15	7.77	161.0	37.23

¹ Data reported on quality of coal as received.

² Average cost data on coal delivered to Tampa Electric, Big Bend plant from the New Orleans transfer facility do not include the transportation cost of approximately \$5 per short ton from New Orleans to Tampa.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Only plants that have received imported coal since January 1, 1990, are included.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Appendix B

Metric Tables



A rotary dumper empties a hopper of coal at a Norfolk, Virginia, coal-exporting facility for overseas destinations. Norfolk is the leading coal-exporting district.

Appendix B

Metric Tables

In response to requests from international users of U.S. coal statistics, certain summary data have been converted from the customary short tons to metric tons. This enables U.S. statistics to be compared with data published by countries using the metric system. The conversion to metric tons is made by multiplying short tons by .907185. For pounds and British thermal unit (Btu) data contained in the Receipts Section, the

conversion from Btu to joules is made by multiplying Btu by 1.055×10^3 , and the conversion from pounds to kilograms is made by multiplying pounds by 0.45359.

The data converted to metric tons are from Tables 1, 45, 52, 14/15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, and 25. In this section, the correlative data are in Tables B1 through B12, respectively.

Table B1. U.S. Coal Production, Imports, Consumption, Exports, and Stocks, 1986-1994
(Thousand Metric Tons)

Year and Quarter	Production	Imports	Producer and Distributor Stocks ¹	Consumption	Exports	Consumer Stocks ¹
1986 January - March	206,814	440	34,495	187,092	15,644	150,954
April - June	199,582	522	34,607	171,161	21,926	159,681
July - September	198,384	487	30,666	192,932	21,489	149,582
October - December	202,900	557	29,114	178,401	18,521	158,963
Total	807,680	2,006		729,586	77,581	
1987 January - March	201,576	300	33,167	181,004	15,037	157,100
April - June	198,513	438	30,789	181,098	18,246	159,698
July - September	211,336	431	26,104	208,105	19,081	150,228
October - December	222,063	416	25,692	189,052	19,854	168,246
Total	833,487	1,585		759,260	72,219	
1988 January - March	214,903	492	33,352	200,295	14,570	159,011
April - June	205,609	533	32,730	186,640	22,589	157,222
July - September	219,196	397	28,449	216,520	25,121	140,006
October - December	222,359	514	27,594	198,173	23,923	143,710
Total	862,066	1,936		801,627	86,203	
1989 January - March	224,237	482	32,212	202,743	19,440	135,386
April - June	216,837	623	27,758	188,717	25,805	144,254
July - September	220,500	839	26,171	210,490	21,764	133,506
October - December	228,128	642	26,308	205,171	24,448	132,528
Total	889,702	2,587		807,121	91,458	
1990 January - March	239,664	666	31,841	196,872	20,305	145,859
April - June	230,678	612	33,471	192,020	25,159	156,998
July - September	231,114	466	30,535	218,469	26,759	146,637
October - December	232,106	704	30,317	205,004	23,760	152,598
Total	933,562	2,449		812,366	95,984	
1991 January - March	231,102	851	38,249	198,863	20,247	155,568
April - June	215,008	662	37,243	189,381	23,781	157,544
July - September	228,101	893	30,507	214,180	28,302	148,651
October - December	229,331	669	29,911	202,812	26,526	152,145
Total	903,542	3,075		805,236	98,855	
1992 January - March	232,200	616	36,154	200,119	22,436	152,980
April - June	220,205	947	36,753	190,542	24,503	157,188
July - September	225,939	800	31,931	215,636	24,023	146,854
October - December	226,614	1,087	30,838	203,293	22,039	148,499
Total	904,958	3,450		809,591	93,001	
1993 January - March	220,824	1,101	34,884	207,895	17,118	138,453
April - June	212,055	991	31,595	194,882	18,095	140,470
July - September	206,050	1,944	24,660	226,680	16,803	110,594
October - December	218,747	2,595	22,937	210,546	15,586	109,278
Total	857,675	6,631		840,003	67,603	
1994 January - March	230,770	1,678	30,971	215,516	13,496	101,806
April - June	232,523	1,430	32,439	202,406	16,275	114,894
July - September	235,992	2,090	29,896	222,935	17,875	109,847
October - December	235,704	1,681	30,136	202,736	17,089	123,794
Total	934,990	6,880		843,592	64,735	

¹ Reported as of the last day of the quarter.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: • Production: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report" and Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Form 7000-2, "Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports; • Imports: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145" • Producer and Distributor Stocks: EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report" • Exports: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545" • Consumption and Consumer Stocks: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants"; Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly"; and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Table B2. U.S. Coal Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1986-1994
(Thousand Metric Tons)

Year and Quarter	Electric Utilities	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Residential and Commercial	Total
1986 January - March	156,927	9,349	18,792	2,024	187,092
April - June	143,721	9,259	16,662	1,520	171,161
July - September	168,978	6,989	15,602	1,363	192,932
October - December	151,846	6,994	17,512	2,049	178,401
Total	621,472	32,590	68,568	6,956	729,586
1987 January - March	154,926	7,104	17,333	1,641	181,004
April - June	155,508	8,477	15,976	1,138	181,098
July - September	181,501	8,806	16,335	1,463	208,105
October - December	159,328	9,140	18,555	2,030	189,052
Total	651,263	33,527	68,198	6,272	759,260
1988 January - March	170,559	9,396	18,521	1,818	200,295
April - June	159,671	9,558	16,135	1,276	186,640
July - September	189,186	9,510	16,259	1,565	216,520
October - December	168,568	9,537	18,259	1,809	198,173
Total	687,983	38,000	69,175	6,468	801,627
1989 January - March	173,776	9,261	18,039	1,667	202,743
April - June	161,757	9,403	16,521	1,037	188,717
July - September	184,271	9,079	15,994	1,146	210,490
October - December	175,906	9,006	18,514	1,745	205,171
Total	695,710	36,749	69,068	5,595	807,121
1990 January - March	168,227	9,112	17,792	1,741	196,872
April - June	165,595	8,886	16,392	1,148	192,020
July - September	192,013	8,596	16,551	1,309	218,469
October - December	175,917	8,675	18,511	1,902	205,004
Total	701,752	35,269	69,246	6,100	812,366
1991 January - March	171,722	7,521	17,797	1,822	198,863
April - June	165,550	7,326	15,549	957	189,381
July - September	188,815	7,962	16,376	1,027	214,180
October - December	174,502	7,902	18,685	1,723	202,812
Total	700,590	30,712	68,406	5,529	805,236
1992 January - March	173,410	7,566	17,472	1,672	200,119
April - June	166,474	7,345	15,680	1,042	190,542
July - September	190,889	7,439	16,187	1,121	215,636
October - December	176,704	7,012	17,831	1,746	203,293
Total	707,477	29,362	67,170	5,582	809,591
1993 January - March	181,695	7,060	17,492	1,648	207,895
April - June	170,321	7,154	16,179	1,229	194,882
July - September	202,431	7,222	16,034	993	226,680
October - December	183,556	6,980	18,236	1,774	210,546
Total	738,002	28,416	67,941	5,644	840,003
1994 January - March	188,617	7,034	18,035	1,829	215,516
April - June	178,039	7,225	16,065	1,077	202,406
July - September	198,325	7,208	16,372	1,030	222,935
October - December	176,322	7,327	17,568	1,519	202,736
Total	741,303	28,794	68,040	5,455	843,592

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) • Electric Utilities: Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" • Coke Plants: Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly" • Other Industrial: Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants" and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report" • Residential and Commercial: Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Table B3. U.S. Coal Stocks, 1986-1994
(Thousand Metric Tons)

Last Day of Quarter	Coal Consumers ¹				Coal Producers and Distributors	Total
	Electric Utilities	Coke Plants	Other Industrial ²	Total		
1986 March 31	140,083	2,782	8,089	150,954	34,495	185,449
June 30	147,789	3,208	8,684	159,681	34,607	194,288
September 30	137,842	2,600	9,139	149,582	30,666	180,248
December 31	146,788	2,714	9,461	158,963	29,114	188,077
1987 March 31	146,645	2,427	8,029	157,100	33,167	190,267
June 30	148,199	3,388	8,111	159,698	30,789	190,487
September 30	137,857	3,030	9,341	150,228	26,104	176,332
December 31	154,945	3,524	9,777	168,246	25,692	193,938
1988 March 31	147,511	3,681	7,819	159,011	33,352	192,363
June 30	146,251	3,413	7,557	157,222	32,730	189,952
September 30	129,573	2,610	7,824	140,006	28,449	168,456
December 31	132,909	2,846	7,955	143,710	27,594	171,305
1989 March 31	126,132	3,191	6,063	135,386	32,212	167,598
June 30	135,153	3,049	6,052	144,254	27,758	172,013
September 30	123,051	3,363	7,092	133,506	26,171	159,677
December 31	123,250	2,598	6,680	132,528	26,308	158,836
1990 March 31	136,185	3,339	6,336	145,859	31,841	177,700
June 30	146,881	3,392	6,725	156,998	33,471	190,469
September 30	135,999	2,834	7,804	146,637	30,535	177,172
December 31	141,671	3,020	7,907	152,598	30,317	182,915
1991 March 31	146,133	2,839	6,596	155,568	38,249	193,818
June 30	148,288	2,978	6,278	157,544	37,243	194,787
September 30	139,622	2,445	6,584	148,651	30,507	179,158
December 31	143,223	2,516	6,406	152,145	29,911	182,056
1992 March 31	145,178	2,608	5,194	152,980	36,154	189,135
June 30	148,938	2,519	5,731	157,188	36,753	193,941
September 30	138,513	2,009	6,331	146,854	31,931	178,785
December 31	139,824	2,356	6,318	148,499	30,838	179,337
1993 March 31	130,614	2,549	5,290	138,453	34,884	173,338
June 30	132,225	2,739	5,507	140,470	31,595	172,065
September 30	102,360	2,300	5,933	110,594	24,660	135,254
December 31	101,007	2,179	6,093	109,278	22,937	132,215
1994 March 31	95,390	2,025	4,391	101,806	30,971	132,776
June 30	107,403	2,503	4,988	114,894	32,439	147,333
September 30	101,789	2,455	5,604	109,847	29,896	139,743
December 31	115,458	2,410	5,925	123,794	30,136	153,930

¹ The Residential and Commercial sector are not included. See Technical Note 7 in Appendix C.

² Manufacturing plants only.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) • Electric Utilities: Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" • Coke Plants: Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly" • Other Industrial: Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants" • Producer and Distributor: Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Table B4. U.S. Coal Exports and Imports, 1986-1994
(Thousand Metric Tons, Dollars per Metric Ton)

Year	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
January - March									
Exports									
Quantity	15,644	15,037	14,570	19,440	20,305	20,247	22,436	17,118	13,496
Price	\$51.28	\$49.37	\$46.35	\$46.59	\$47.65	\$49.14	\$46.61	\$46.80	\$46.18
Imports									
Quantity	440	300	492	482	666	851	616	1,101	1,678
Price	\$37.71	\$38.62	\$31.90	\$37.09	\$38.66	\$37.16	\$37.07	\$33.84	\$31.81
April - June									
Exports									
Quantity	21,926	18,246	22,589	25,805	25,159	23,781	24,503	18,095	16,275
Price	\$51.04	\$47.62	\$46.98	\$46.82	\$46.86	\$47.37	\$45.57	\$45.66	\$44.10
Imports									
Quantity	522	438	533	623	612	662	947	991	1,430
Price	\$39.84	\$34.93	\$37.19	\$37.69	\$37.11	\$38.14	\$36.33	\$35.56	\$31.67
July - September									
Exports									
Quantity	21,489	19,081	25,121	21,764	26,759	28,302	24,023	16,803	17,875
Price	\$50.06	\$46.31	\$46.12	\$46.97	\$46.54	\$45.76	\$44.86	\$44.89	\$42.84
Imports									
Quantity	487	431	397	839	466	893	800	1,944	2,090
Price	\$39.57	\$35.21	\$29.51	\$38.49	\$35.33	\$34.67	\$37.95	\$32.54	\$34.08
October - December									
Exports									
Quantity	18,521	19,854	23,923	24,448	23,760	26,526	22,039	15,586	17,089
Price	\$50.36	\$45.85	\$46.72	\$47.06	\$47.05	\$45.36	\$45.27	\$45.19	\$43.46
Imports									
Quantity	557	416	514	642	704	669	1,087	2,595	1,681
Price	\$41.27	\$33.46	\$32.49	\$36.86	\$39.84	\$36.55	\$36.46	\$31.87	\$35.20
Total									
Exports									
Quantity	77,581	72,219	86,203	91,458	95,984	98,855	93,001	67,603	64,735
Price	\$50.65	\$47.15	\$46.55	\$46.87	\$46.99	\$46.73	\$45.57	\$45.65	\$44.02
Imports									
Quantity	2,006	1,585	1,936	2,587	2,449	3,075	3,450	6,631	6,880
Price	\$39.71	\$35.32	\$33.03	\$37.63	\$37.97	\$36.51	\$36.88	\$32.95	\$33.30

Notes: Exports: Price is based on the free alongside ship (f.a.s.) value. Imports: Price is based on the customs import value. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Exports: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545"; and Imports: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145."

Table B5. U.S. Coal Exports
(Metric Tons)

Continent and Country of Destination	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	2,603,662	3,458,054	2,127,838	8,622,950	8,363,205	3.1
Canada ¹	2,525,718	3,427,886	2,048,169	8,339,971	8,063,742	3.4
Mexico	44,639	29,146	43,548	218,367	226,361	-3.5
Other ²	33,305	1,022	36,121	64,612	73,102	-11.6
South America Total	1,419,036	1,425,942	1,165,682	5,394,473	5,216,310	3.4
Argentina	93,316	91,694	152,371	410,519	475,726	-13.7
Brazil	1,324,849	1,331,193	1,012,426	4,972,995	4,715,082	5.5
Other ²	871	3,055	865	10,959	25,502	-57.0
Europe Total	8,434,948	8,342,101	6,936,845	32,499,936	34,087,756	-4.7
Belgium & Luxembourg	1,234,300	982,485	1,272,973	4,454,755	4,744,019	-6.1
Bulgaria	348,439	354,600	256,051	1,123,151	821,644	36.7
Denmark	144,291	215,571	-	432,434	304,756	41.9
Finland	92,359	109,593	591	341,873	229,045	49.3
France	570,655	687,903	614,421	2,607,741	3,603,091	-27.6
Germany, FR	79,748	-	31,169	293,325	460,669	-36.3
Ireland	331,743	101,483	237,616	883,277	894,009	-1.2
Italy	1,975,642	1,526,164	1,350,585	6,842,706	6,276,186	9.0
Netherlands	1,098,545	1,345,394	725,032	4,421,268	5,045,919	-12.4
Norway	28,953	17,957	13,649	78,571	91,574	-14.2
Portugal	186,956	317,707	44,902	958,488	1,352,647	-29.1
Romania	282,885	690,330	143,550	1,409,030	653,091	115.7
Spain	716,256	808,029	929,621	3,748,329	3,686,922	1.7
Sweden	134,332	219,565	217,283	636,429	667,948	-4.7
Turkey	360,954	203,569	393,093	1,210,838	1,455,682	-16.8
United Kingdom	842,154	761,751	706,309	3,050,877	3,729,547	-18.2
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	70,892	-
Other ²	6,736	-	-	6,844	115	(³)
Asia Total	4,122,070	4,217,598	4,775,535	16,290,330	17,690,008	-7.9
China (Taiwan)	644,153	811,884	864,119	3,060,535	3,116,625	-1.8
Israel	226,517	223,783	213,729	783,707	770,439	1.7
Japan	2,308,808	2,639,199	2,817,373	9,215,189	10,775,532	-14.5
Korea, Republic of	941,570	542,238	863,083	3,227,892	3,007,802	7.3
Other ²	1,022	494	17,231	3,007	19,610	-84.7
Oceania & Australia Total	-	17	-	491	936	-47.5
Africa Total	509,700	431,296	580,466	1,927,280	2,244,610	-14.1
Algeria	57,817	107,825	106,880	322,143	371,052	-13.2
Egypt	284,884	126,392	201,136	950,958	787,512	20.8
Morocco	37,525	-	80,252	75,730	532,749	-85.8
South Africa, Rep of	129,474	197,079	192,198	578,449	514,825	12.4
Other ²	-	-	-	-	38,472	-
Total	17,089,416	17,875,008	15,586,366	64,735,460	67,602,825	-4.2

¹ Based on the U.S. - Canada Free Trade Agreement, as of January 1990, the U.S. Department of Commerce began reporting statistics on U.S. exports to Canada based on information on imports provided monthly by the Canadian government.

² Includes countries with exports less than or equal to 50,000 short tons (45,359 metric tons) in 1993.

³ Changes of 500 percent or more are not shown.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Table B6. Average Price of U.S. Coal Exports
(Dollars per Metric Ton)

Continent and Country of Destination	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	\$37.70	\$35.32	\$37.41	\$36.22	\$37.65	-3.8
Canada ¹	37.41	35.20	37.17	35.83	37.33	-4.0
Mexico	49.05	49.44	47.87	48.80	48.54	.6
Other ²	39.02	-	37.62	38.99	38.69	.8
South America Total	46.98	46.49	47.69	46.61	48.25	-3.4
Argentina	46.24	46.72	47.15	46.85	47.63	-1.6
Brazil	47.03	46.48	47.78	46.59	48.32	-3.6
Other ²	44.36	45.10	38.42	44.81	43.51	3.0
Europe Total	45.71	45.71	48.54	46.65	47.82	-2.4
Belgium & Luxembourg	44.72	46.31	47.05	46.55	47.55	-2.1
Bulgaria	46.58	45.89	45.94	46.40	46.25	.3
Denmark	32.22	32.22	-	32.22	38.53	-16.4
Finland	42.04	46.41	44.99	45.34	43.66	3.8
France	47.79	49.14	49.90	48.76	46.56	4.7
Germany, FR	49.15	-	49.65	49.97	42.97	16.3
Ireland	38.01	36.90	39.95	37.28	39.51	-5.6
Italy	46.35	46.70	48.47	47.40	48.86	-3.0
Netherlands	45.26	45.15	51.09	46.28	48.75	-5.1
Norway	52.22	-	-	52.22	-	-
Portugal	42.68	39.65	43.68	39.96	41.56	-3.8
Romania	38.38	36.83	39.39	38.69	39.99	-3.3
Spain	50.10	50.45	52.40	51.09	51.84	-1.5
Sweden	50.30	50.13	50.21	50.22	50.66	-.9
Turkey	44.78	45.20	46.40	45.51	46.94	-3.1
United Kingdom	49.92	49.82	50.74	49.84	50.60	-1.5
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	43.65	-
Other ²	42.00	-	-	42.04	44.91	-6.4
Asia Total	41.63	41.47	43.72	42.62	44.74	-4.7
China (Taiwan)	42.29	43.52	42.40	42.60	43.53	-2.1
Israel	34.40	37.12	38.00	36.63	38.35	-4.5
Japan	41.28	40.30	44.48	42.53	45.06	-5.6
Korea, Republic of	43.77	45.86	43.89	44.35	46.43	-4.5
Other ²	41.34	45.05	49.75	41.05	48.75	-15.8
Oceania & Australia Total	-	-	-	44.04	37.99	15.9
Africa Total	48.99	48.44	47.32	48.05	46.90	2.5
Algeria	48.14	47.19	48.83	47.66	48.85	-2.4
Egypt	50.10	46.80	47.23	47.55	49.45	-3.8
Morocco	39.50	-	37.25	38.62	37.32	3.5
South Africa, Rep of	49.68	50.19	50.78	50.34	51.67	-2.6
Other ²	-	-	-	-	44.68	-
Total³	43.96	42.77	45.47	44.36	45.77	-3.1
U.S. Total⁴	43.46	42.83	45.19	44.02	45.65	-3.6

¹ Based on the U.S. - Canada Free Trade Agreement, as of January 1990, the U.S. Department of Commerce began reporting statistics on U.S. exports to Canada based on information on imports provided monthly by the Canadian government.

² Includes countries with exports less than or equal to 50,000 short tons (45,359 metric tons) in 1993.

³ The average price presented in this table, with the exception of U.S. Total, are considered to be representative prices for coal exports and fall within the range of \$28 to \$50 per short ton (\$25.40 to \$45.36 per metric ton) inclusively.

⁴ U.S. Total is the average price of all coal exports.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Average price is based on the free alongside ship (f.a.s.) value.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Table B7. U.S. Steam Coal Exports
(Metric Tons)

Continent and Country of Destination	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	1,331,133	2,293,461	920,355	4,770,886	3,960,513	20.5
Canada ¹	1,290,889	2,289,426	870,741	4,682,340	3,833,264	22.2
Mexico	6,939	3,013	13,493	23,934	54,167	-55.8
Other ²	33,305	1,022	36,121	64,612	73,082	-11.6
South America Total	1,430	6,231	34,580	18,469	214,109	-91.4
Argentina	559	1,618	32,774	3,298	34,324	-90.4
Brazil	-	1,558	921	4,212	154,283	-97.3
Other ²	871	3,055	885	10,959	25,502	-57.0
Europe Total	2,931,184	2,796,865	1,463,206	9,598,173	9,783,329	-1.9
Belgium & Luxembourg	470,338	239,618	304,261	1,092,853	1,088,032	.4
Bulgaria	49,019	-	51,451	49,019	51,451	-4.7
Denmark	144,291	215,571	-	432,434	208,873	107.0
Finland	60,036	-	591	60,036	591	(³)
France	52,852	59	-	53,067	789,504	-93.3
Germany, FR	19,736	-	-	32,135	276,558	-88.4
Ireland	331,743	101,483	237,616	883,277	894,009	-1.2
Italy	927,195	541,809	318,890	2,266,381	1,772,350	27.9
Netherlands	409,531	643,650	103,191	1,490,130	1,650,374	-9.7
Norway	5,380	6,636	4,708	12,016	27,729	-56.7
Portugal	186,956	317,707	-	958,488	1,217,867	-21.3
Romania	69,357	368,015	64,380	807,201	315,051	156.2
Spain	175,511	342,129	298,107	1,338,598	970,679	37.9
Turkey	-	-	-	-	283	-
United Kingdom	29,023	20,188	80,011	122,214	487,823	-74.9
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	32,040	-
Other ²	216	-	-	324	115	181.7
Asia Total	1,903,885	1,973,729	2,238,678	7,330,104	8,066,738	-9.1
China (Taiwan)	501,516	703,151	798,735	2,792,433	2,857,695	-2.3
Israel	226,517	223,783	213,729	783,707	770,439	1.7
Japan	855,772	920,680	830,365	2,688,033	3,493,054	-23.0
Korea, Republic of	319,058	125,621	395,818	1,062,924	943,140	12.7
Other ²	1,022	494	31	3,007	2,410	24.8
Oceania & Australia Total	-	17	-	491	936	-47.5
Africa Total	38,618	-	80,715	76,823	533,212	-85.6
Egypt	1,093	-	463	1,093	463	136.1
Morocco	37,525	-	80,252	75,730	532,749	-85.8
Total	6,206,250	7,070,303	4,737,534	21,794,946	22,558,837	-3.4

¹ Based on the U.S. - Canada Free Trade Agreement, as of January 1990, the U.S. Department of Commerce began reporting statistics on U.S. exports to Canada based on information on imports provided monthly by the Canadian government.

² Includes countries with exports less than or equal to 50,000 short tons (45,359 metric tons) in 1993.

³ Changes of 500 percent or more are not shown.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Steam coal includes bituminous, subbituminous, lignite, and anthracite.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Table B8. Average Price of U.S. Steam Coal Exports
(Dollars per Metric Ton)

Continent and Country of Destination	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	\$36.35	\$33.38	\$35.35	\$33.67	\$35.11	-4.1
Canada ¹	36.12	33.38	35.05	33.52	34.90	-4.0
Mexico	44.70	44.96	44.76	45.66	44.53	2.5
Other ²	39.02	-	37.62	38.99	38.69	.8
South America Total	42.05	41.02	41.57	41.42	44.15	-6.2
Argentina	37.96	37.96	41.75	37.96	41.68	-8.9
Brazil	-	-	37.98	-	44.77	-
Other ²	44.36	45.10	38.42	44.81	43.51	3.0
Europe Total	40.02	39.23	42.23	39.70	41.30	-3.9
Belgium & Luxembourg	37.18	36.16	37.28	36.91	37.58	-1.8
Bulgaria	45.63	-	45.76	45.63	45.76	-.3
Denmark	32.22	32.22	-	32.22	37.85	-14.9
Finland	39.10	-	44.99	39.10	44.99	-13.1
France	42.00	-	-	42.01	35.08	19.7
Germany, FR	42.00	-	-	44.83	37.69	18.9
Ireland	38.01	36.90	39.95	37.28	39.51	-5.6
Italy	41.99	42.25	43.46	42.21	44.38	-4.9
Netherlands	40.30	39.88	52.12	39.63	44.32	-10.6
Portugal	42.68	39.65	-	39.96	41.47	-3.6
Romania	44.40	39.00	40.00	41.07	40.00	2.7
Spain	45.66	45.03	45.05	45.02	43.23	4.1
Turkey	-	-	-	-	45.02	-
United Kingdom	-	55.00	50.88	52.04	45.05	15.5
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	32.00	-
Other ²	45.19	-	-	45.09	44.91	.4
Asia Total	37.73	38.78	39.69	38.84	40.25	-3.5
China (Taiwan)	41.07	42.95	41.81	42.20	43.00	-1.9
Israel	34.40	37.12	38.00	36.63	38.35	-4.5
Japan	37.54	36.17	39.36	37.14	39.08	-5.0
Korea, Republic of	35.33	37.46	36.99	35.89	37.86	-5.2
Other ²	41.34	45.05	-	41.05	41.12	-.2
Oceania & Australia Total	-	-	-	44.04	37.99	15.9
Africa Total	39.66	-	37.29	38.71	37.33	3.7
Egypt	45.08	-	45.03	45.08	45.03	.1
Morocco	39.50	-	37.25	38.62	37.32	3.5
Total³	38.78	37.09	39.60	38.20	39.79	-4.0
U.S. Total⁴	38.17	37.73	39.27	37.86	39.72	-4.7

¹ Based on the U.S. - Canada Free Trade Agreement, as of January 1990, the U.S. Department of Commerce began reporting statistics on U.S. exports to Canada based on information on imports provided monthly by the Canadian government.

² Includes countries with exports less than or equal to 50,000 short tons (45,359 metric tons) in 1993.

³ The average price presented in this table, with the exception of U.S. Total, are considered to be representative prices for coal exports and fall within the range of \$28 to \$50 per short ton (\$25.40 to \$45.36 per metric ton) inclusively.

⁴ U.S. Total is the average price of all coal exports.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Average price is based on the free alongside ship (f.a.s.) value. Steam coal includes bituminous, subbituminous, lignite, and anthracite.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Table B9. U.S. Metallurgical Coal Exports
(Metric Tons)

Continent and Country of Destination	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	1,272,529	1,164,593	1,207,483	3,852,064	4,402,692	-12.5
Canada ¹	1,234,829	1,138,460	1,177,428	3,657,631	4,230,478	-13.5
Mexico	37,700	26,133	30,055	194,433	172,194	12.9
Other ²	-	-	-	-	20	-
South America Total	1,417,606	1,419,711	1,131,102	5,376,004	5,002,201	7.5
Argentina	92,757	90,076	119,597	407,221	441,402	-7.7
Brazil	1,324,849	1,329,635	1,011,505	4,968,783	4,560,799	8.9
Europe Total	5,503,764	5,545,236	5,473,639	22,901,763	24,304,427	-5.8
Belgium & Luxembourg	763,962	742,867	968,712	3,361,902	3,655,987	-8.0
Bulgaria	299,420	354,600	204,600	1,074,132	770,193	39.5
Denmark	-	-	-	-	95,883	-
Finland	32,323	109,593	-	281,837	228,454	23.4
France	517,803	687,844	614,421	2,554,674	2,813,587	-9.2
Germany, FR	60,012	-	31,169	261,190	184,111	41.9
Italy	1,048,447	984,355	1,031,695	4,576,325	4,503,836	1.6
Netherlands	689,014	701,744	621,841	2,931,138	3,395,545	-13.7
Norway	23,573	11,321	8,941	66,555	63,845	4.2
Portugal	-	-	44,902	-	134,780	-
Romania	213,528	322,315	79,170	601,829	338,040	78.0
Spain	540,745	465,900	631,514	2,409,731	2,716,243	-11.3
Sweden	134,332	219,565	217,283	636,429	667,948	-4.7
Turkey	360,954	203,569	393,093	1,210,838	1,455,399	-16.8
United Kingdom	813,131	741,563	626,298	2,928,663	3,241,724	-9.7
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	38,852	-
Other ²	6,520	-	-	6,520	-	-
Asia Total	2,218,185	2,243,869	2,536,857	8,960,226	9,623,270	-6.9
China (Taiwan)	142,637	108,733	65,384	268,102	258,930	3.5
Japan	1,453,036	1,718,519	1,987,008	6,527,156	7,282,478	-10.4
Korea, Republic of	622,512	416,617	467,265	2,164,968	2,064,662	4.9
Other ²	-	-	17,200	-	17,200	-
Africa Total	471,082	431,296	499,751	1,850,457	1,711,398	8.1
Algeria	57,817	107,825	106,880	322,143	371,052	-13.2
Egypt	283,791	126,392	200,673	949,865	787,049	20.7
South Africa, Rep of	129,474	197,079	192,198	578,449	514,825	12.4
Other ²	-	-	-	-	38,472	-
Total	10,883,166	10,804,705	10,848,832	42,940,514	45,043,988	-4.7

¹ Based on the U.S. - Canada Free Trade Agreement, as of January 1990, the U.S. Department of Commerce began reporting statistics on U.S. exports to Canada based on information on imports provided monthly by the Canadian government.

² Includes countries with exports less than or equal to 50,000 short tons (45,359 metric tons) in 1993.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Table B10. Average Price of U.S. Metallurgical Coal Exports
(Dollars per Metric Ton)

Continent and Country of Destination	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	\$38.32	\$38.96	\$38.67	\$38.67	\$39.72	-2.6
Canada ¹	37.98	38.72	38.40	38.11	39.31	-3.0
Mexico	49.57	49.57	49.25	49.09	49.78	-1.4
South America Total	46.98	46.50	47.88	46.61	48.41	-3.7
Argentina	46.29	46.82	48.62	46.91	48.09	-2.5
Brazil	47.03	46.48	47.79	46.59	48.44	-3.8
Europe Total	48.53	48.34	49.87	49.10	50.24	-2.3
Belgium & Luxembourg	49.36	49.59	50.12	49.69	50.57	-1.7
Bulgaria	46.73	45.89	45.98	46.44	46.29	.3
Denmark	-	-	-	-	40.00	-
Finland	47.50	46.41	-	46.68	43.66	6.9
France	48.38	49.14	49.90	48.90	49.79	-1.8
Germany, FR	51.50	-	49.65	50.58	50.90	-6
Italy	50.21	49.15	50.02	49.96	50.63	-1.3
Netherlands	48.21	49.98	50.92	49.68	50.89	-2.4
Norway	52.22	-	-	52.22	-	-
Portugal	-	-	43.68	-	42.36	-
Romania	36.42	35.70	38.90	35.99	39.97	-10.0
Spain	50.11	50.46	52.41	51.10	52.33	-2.4
Sweden	50.30	50.13	50.21	50.22	50.66	-9
Turkey	44.78	45.20	46.40	45.51	46.94	-3.1
United Kingdom	49.92	49.68	50.73	49.77	51.41	-3.2
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	53.25	-
Other ²	41.89	-	-	41.89	-	-
Asia Total	44.96	43.83	47.29	45.69	48.54	-5.9
China (Taiwan)	46.60	47.16	49.55	46.83	49.45	-5.3
Japan	43.45	42.51	46.62	44.72	47.99	-6.8
Korea, Republic of	48.10	48.39	49.73	48.50	50.35	-3.7
Other ²	-	-	49.75	-	49.75	-
Africa Total	49.76	48.44	48.94	48.44	49.88	-2.9
Algeria	48.14	47.19	48.83	47.66	48.85	-2.4
Egypt	50.12	46.80	47.24	47.55	49.45	-3.8
South Africa, Rep of	49.68	50.19	50.78	50.34	51.67	-2.6
Other ²	-	-	-	-	44.68	-
Total³	46.46	46.15	47.76	47.11	48.62	-3.1
U.S. Total⁴	46.48	46.18	47.78	47.14	48.62	-3.0

¹ Based on the U.S. - Canada Free Trade Agreement, as of January 1990, the U.S. Department of Commerce began reporting statistics on U.S. exports to Canada based on information on imports provided monthly by the Canadian government.

² Includes countries with exports less than or equal to 50,000 short tons in 1993.

³ The average price presented in this table, with the exception of U.S. Total, are considered to be representative prices for coal exports and fall within the range of \$28 to \$50 per short ton (\$25.40 to \$45.36 per metric ton) inclusively.

⁴ U.S. Total is the average price of all coal exports.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Average price is based on the free alongside ship (f.a.s.) value.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Table B11. U.S. Coal Imports
(Metric Tons)

Continent and Country of Origin	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	348,449	299,124	293,097	1,137,082	955,786	19.0
Canada	348,328	299,124	292,997	1,136,881	953,696	19.2
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	4	-
Mexico	121	-	100	201	2,086	-90.4
South America Total	943,777	1,453,592	2,044,678	4,463,532	4,912,696	-9.1
Colombia	454,570	1,023,215	1,568,990	3,075,043	3,734,915	-17.7
Venezuela	489,207	430,377	475,688	1,388,489	1,177,781	17.9
Europe Total	36	-	54	36	56	-35.7
Denmark	-	-	54	-	54	-
Poland	36	-	-	36	2	(¹)
Asia Total	341,309	331,389	218,304	1,046,493	642,359	62.9
China (Mainland)	-	-	-	101	-	-
Indonesia	341,309	310,540	218,304	1,025,543	642,359	59.7
Japan	-	1	-	1	-	-
Vietnam	-	20,848	-	20,848	-	-
Oceania & Australia Total	35,712	-	21,970	91,002	95,664	-4.9
Australia	28,356	-	21,970	83,646	90,787	-7.9
New Zealand	7,356	-	-	7,356	4,877	50.8
Africa Total	12,129	6,101	17,119	141,931	23,967	492.2
South Africa, Rep of	12,129	6,101	11,585	135,849	18,433	(¹)
Swaziland	-	-	5,534	6,082	5,534	9.9
Total	1,681,412	2,090,206	2,595,222	6,880,076	6,630,528	3.8

¹ Changes of 500 percent or more are not shown.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Coal imports include coal to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145."

Table B12. Average Price of U.S. Coal Imports
(Dollars per Metric Ton)

Continent and Country of Origin	October - December 1994	July - September 1994	October - December 1993	Year to date		
				1994	1993	Percent Change
North America Total	\$36.36	\$42.34	\$33.68	\$33.74	\$31.97	5.6
Canada	36.36	42.34	33.68	33.74	31.98	5.5
Mexico	-	-	-	-	23.35	-
South America Total	34.58	32.30	29.33	31.97	30.46	4.9
Colombia	30.71	29.92	29.00	30.27	30.04	.7
Venezuela	38.18	37.96	30.43	35.73	31.82	12.3
Europe Total	-	-	35.65	-	35.65	-
Denmark	-	-	35.65	-	35.65	-
Asia Total	34.04	38.88	48.19	37.58	47.07	-20.2
Indonesia	34.04	37.94	48.19	37.26	47.07	-20.8
Vietnam	-	53.00	-	53.00	-	-
Oceania & Australia Total	37.84	-	35.21	34.35	34.79	-1.2
Australia	35.03	-	35.21	33.09	34.79	-4.9
New Zealand	48.67	-	-	48.67	-	-
Africa Total	48.65	-	30.66	27.92	30.66	-8.9
South Africa, Rep of	48.65	-	-	27.92	-	-
Swaziland	-	-	30.66	-	30.66	-
Total¹	34.97	34.30	31.46	33.05	32.37	2.1
U.S. Total²	35.19	34.09	31.86	33.30	32.94	1.1

¹ The average price presented in this table, with the exception of U.S. Total, are considered to be representative prices for coal exports and fall within the range of \$20 to \$50 per short ton (\$18.14 to \$45.36 per metric ton) inclusively.

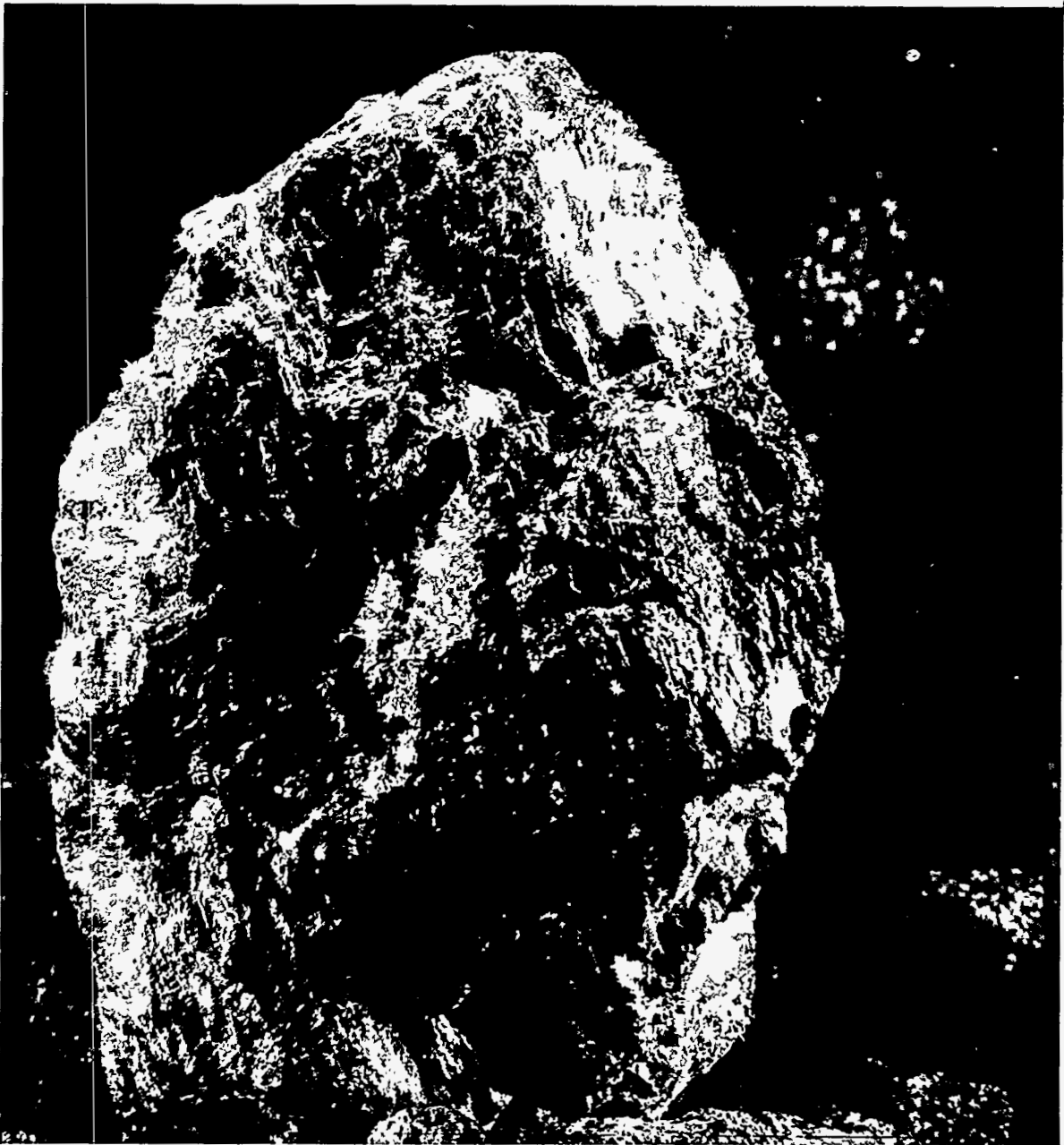
² U.S. Total is the average price of all coal imports.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Average price is based on the customs import value. Coal imports include coal to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145."

Appendix C

Explanatory Notes



Coal is a combustible sedimentary organic rock composed primarily of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Explanatory Notes

Data Sources

All data in this report were collected by the Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), except import and export data, which were collected by the Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau), U.S. Department of Commerce. All of the EIA data were collected by mail from respondents who were required to report; no sampling procedures were used. Followup of nonrespondents was conducted through EIA's standard procedures, which include written and telephone requests.

Copies of the survey forms and instructions used to collect data appearing in this publication can be obtained by calling EIA's National Energy Information Center at (202) 586-8800, email <INFOCTR@EIA.DOE.GOV>.

Coal Surveys

EIA began collecting coal data on October 1, 1977. Before then, the Bureau of Mines (BOM), U.S. Department of the Interior, conducted surveys of coal production, distribution, and consumption, and published the data in the *Minerals Yearbook*.

As early as the 1880's, the U.S. Geological Survey began collecting coal data under a voluntary reporting system. The responsibility for gathering this information was transferred to BOM, initially under the U.S. Department of Commerce and later under the U.S. Department of the Interior. Except for a brief period from 1937 to 1943, when bituminous coal data were collected under authority of the Bituminous Coal Act, BOM continued to conduct voluntary coal surveys until DOE was created in October 1977.

EIA conducts three quarterly coal surveys--of manufacturers consuming coal, of coke plants, and of distributors of coal--and one annual survey of mines producing coal. All data, with a few exceptions that are stated in the Technical Notes, are presented as reported on the surveys with no estimations or other adjustments for missing data. The data are maintained

in a computer system and are edited to ensure that they are reasonable, consistent, and complete.

So that EIA may fulfill its data collection functions as specified in the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275), response to these surveys is mandatory.

Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants (Form EIA-3)

Form EIA-3 is used to survey U.S. manufacturers that consume 1 thousand tons or more of coal per year for all uses other than coke production. These data were collected on a monthly basis until 1980, when the reporting cycle was revised to a quarterly schedule. Data on manufacturers' coal stocks, receipts, prices, and consumption are reported.

Through the end of 1988, all manufacturers that consumed coal were required to file Form EIA-3. Beginning with the first quarter of 1989, only those manufacturers that consumed 1 thousand or more tons in the past year were required to report. At present, 725 manufacturers respond to the EIA-3 survey. The response rate for the current quarter was 100 percent. In order to identify undercoverage problems, the data from this survey are compared with shipments to *manufacturers* reported on EIA's "Coal Distribution Report," Form EIA-6. At present, the coal receipts reported by *manufacturers* on Form EIA-3 cover approximately 97 percent of the coal shipments to *manufacturers* on Form EIA-6. Consequently, the coal consumption data gathered on the Form EIA-3 is not the total consumption at manufacturing plants. See Technical Note 6 for data adjustment procedures for coal consumption for the other industrial sector.

Current year data from this survey are preliminary and unrevised in the January - March, April - June, July - September, and October - December issues of this publication. Any revisions necessary for the entire year are applied and the data are considered final when published in the report, *Coal Industry Annual*, in the fall of the following year.

The respondent list of manufacturers for Form EIA-3 is compared with lists of coal-consuming manufacturing plants from State Air Quality and Energy Offices. When new respondents are found, they are added to the survey mailing list.

Coke Plant Report (Form EIA-5)

Form EIA-5, a quarterly report of coal receipts, carbonization, and stocks, and of coke and breeze production, distribution, and stocks, is used to survey all U.S. coke plants.

Coke plants were surveyed monthly and a supplemental survey was taken annually until 1981, when the reporting cycle was revised to a quarterly schedule with an annual supplemental survey. In 1985, collection of the annual supplement was ended.

Presently, there are 33 respondents to the EIA-5 survey, and the response rate was 100 percent. The respondent list for this survey is updated by continuous monitoring of the industry literature.

Current year data from this survey are preliminary and unrevised in the January - March, April - June, and July - September, and October - December issues of this publication. Any revisions necessary for the entire year are applied and the data are considered final when published in the report, *Coal Industry Annual*, in the fall of the following year.

Coal Distribution Report (Form EIA-6)

Form EIA-6 is used to survey all U.S. companies (producers and/or distributors) that own or purchase and distribute more than 50 thousand short tons of coal annually. Data on coal production and purchases, distribution by consumer category, and method of transportation are reported.

At present, there are 12 hundred respondents to the EIA-6 survey. Until the end of 1988, coal distribution companies were required to report production on a Bureau of Mines district basis. For the year 1989, respondents were required to report on a BOM district/State basis. Beginning with the first quarter of 1990, respondents were required to report on a State basis. The response rate for the current quarter was 100 percent. The annual production total reported on Form EIA-6 exceeds 99 percent of total production as reported by all mines on Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report," due to the difference in reporting thresholds. The data gathered on the Form EIA-6 only represent the domestic coal distributed during the quarter. Therefore, imported coal distributed during the quarter is not included.

Current year data from this survey are preliminary and unrevised in the January - March, April - June, and July - September, and October - December issues of this publication. Any revisions necessary for the entire year are applied and the data are considered final when published in the report, *Coal Industry Annual*, in the fall of the following year.

The respondent list for this survey is updated by comparing it with lists of coal producers from the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), U.S. Department of Labor, and from similar lists main-

tained by various State agencies. Also, new respondents are frequently identified on Form EIA-6 itself when other companies are named as sources of coal purchases.

Coal Production Report (Form EIA-7A)

Form EIA-7A is used to survey all coal mining companies that own a mining operation that produces, processes, or prepares 10 thousand or more short tons of coal annually in the United States. Data on coal production, coalbeds mined, stocks, employment, productivity, productive capacity, and recoverable reserves are reported. The EIA annual publication, *Coal Industry Annual* (DOE/EIA-0584), is prepared from data reported on this survey.

At present, there are 2,426 respondents to the EIA-7A survey. Data for nonrespondents, if unobtainable through EIA's standard procedures for nonrespondents, were derived from coal production reports from State mining agencies, from coal distributors on Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," and from Form 7000-2, "Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report," which contains data collected by MSHA. The respondents on this survey are compared with lists of mining operations maintained by various State agencies and MSHA, to identify new respondents. The coal production and number of mines data on the Form EIA-7A include the entire population of U.S. coal mines. The other information contained on the form represents data for mines producing 10 thousand short tons or more during the year. This subgroup represents approximately 98 percent of all coal production.

Data from this survey are considered final at the time of publication.

Electric Utility Surveys

Coal data appear in this report from two monthly surveys of electric utilities - from all generating electric utilities and from fossil-fueled plants.

The Census Bureau collected and published the results of a census taken every 5 years from 1902 to 1937 on the electric light and power industries and some data on industrial production of electric energy. The U.S. Geological Survey collected data on capacity and generation of electric utilities from 1920 to 1936, when this activity was turned over to the Federal Power Commission (FPC).

All data are presented as reported on the surveys. No estimates or other adjustments are made for missing data. The data are maintained in a computer system and are edited to ensure that they are reasonable, consistent, and complete. For additional information from these surveys and for other electric utility data, see the EIA publication, *Electric Power Monthly* (DOE/EIA-0226).

Form EIA-759 (which, until 1982, was called FPC Form 4) is used to survey all generating electric utilities. The Federal Power Act and FPC Order Number 141 define the legislative authority to collect power production data. Consumption and stocks of coal and other fuels at each plant are reported. The respondents to Form EIA-759, approximately 700 plants, account for 100 percent of total electric utility generation.

Current year data from this survey are preliminary and unrevised in the January - March, April - June, and July - September issues of this publication. Usually in the October - December issue, revisions necessary for the entire prior year are applied and the data are considered final.

Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants (FERC Form 423)

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 423 is used to survey all fossil-fueled plants with a total steam or combined-cycle generating capacity of 50 megawatts or more. It is submitted by approximately 225 electric utilities. (Before 1983, this form was called FPC Form 423, and all fossil-fueled plants with a total generating capacity of 25 megawatts or more were surveyed.) In 1972, the FPC issued Order Number 453, which included the legislative authority to create FERC Form 423. Cost, quality, and source of fuels (by State or country of origin), including coal, are reported.

Data from this survey are preliminary and unrevised in all four quarterly issues of the publication for the reporting year. Usually in the following year's January - March issue, any revisions necessary for the entire prior year are applied and the data are considered final.

Export and Import Data

Export and import data (except imports to electric utilities which are reported on the FERC Form 423) are obtained from the Census Bureau--export data from the monthly EM 545 (formerly EM 522) report, import data from the monthly IM 145 report. The Census Bureau compiles these data monthly from documents filed with the U.S. Customs Service as required by law. They include shippers' export declaration forms, import entry forms, and warehouse withdrawal forms. No sampling procedures are used. The Census Bureau publication *Guide to Foreign Trade Statistics* describes the foreign trade statistics program, including the EM 545 and IM 145 monthly reports.

Technical Notes

1. Differences in Related Coal Data

Coal Production versus Coal Distribution. Coal production represents newly-mined coal. Coal distribution represents shipments of newly-mined coal and coal from producer/distributor stockpiles (previously mined coal).

Coal Distribution versus Coal Receipts. Differences in coal distribution data and coal receipts data are due to the time lag between distribution and receipt of coal shipments, and due to the survey threshold differences. In addition, coal distributed includes only domestic coal, whereas receipts include imported coal.

Foreign Distribution of U.S. Coal versus U.S. Coal Exports. Foreign distribution of U.S. coal does not equal U.S. coal exports due to reporting time differences and survey threshold differences.

2. Other Industrial Plants and Manufacturing

The *other industrial plants* end-use sector includes the *manufacturing*, agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining, and construction industries. Manufacturing accounts for approximately 97 percent of the coal receipts and consumption and 100 percent of the coal stocks in the *other industrial plants* sector as reported herein. Data sources for the *other industrial plants* sector and the *manufacturing* sector are Forms EIA-6 and EIA-3, respectively. The source statement in each table identifies the survey used to collect coal data for the *other industrial plants* sector, and the following technical notes describe the methodology used when data were derived.

3. Residential and Commercial

To reduce the reporting burden to coal users, the EIA does not conduct any survey of coal data from residential and commercial users of coal. Shipments of coal to this sector, reported by producers and distributors of coal on Form EIA-6, are equated to coal receipts and consumption by the *residential and commercial* sector, assuming no stock changes.

4. Receipts

Coal receipts data are derived for each end-use sector as follows:

Electric Utilities. Receipts are reported on FERC Form 423.

Coke Plants. Receipts are reported on Form EIA-5.

Other Industrial Plants. Receipts are derived for each State by two methods, and the method producing the larger value for a State is chosen. The two methods are (1) receipts as reported on Form EIA-3, and (2) shipments to the *other industrial plants* sector as reported on Form EIA-6, which includes shipments to the *transportation* sector.

Residential and Commercial. Shipments to the *residential and commercial* sector are reported on Form EIA-6 and are defined as receipts for this end-use sector.

5. Prices

Prices are derived for each end-use sector as follows:

Electric Utilities. Prices are reported for each plant in cents-per-million Btu on FERC Form 423. The price per ton of coal is calculated at each plant using cents-per-million Btu and the average Btu content per pound of coal for the appropriate rank of coal. The average prices appearing in the tables (e.g., across all States) are calculated by summing the dollar value at each plant (short tons of coal multiplied by price per short ton) and dividing by the corresponding total tons. For more information about prices of coal at *electric utilities*, see the EIA publication, *Electric Power Monthly* (DOE/EIA-0226).

Coke Plants. Respondents are asked to report the number of tons of coal received (or coke distributed) on Form EIA-5 and the total value of that coal (or coke) in dollars. Average prices are calculated by summing the reported values (e.g., across all States) and dividing by the corresponding total tons.

Other Industrial Plants. Respondents (manufacturing plants only) are asked to report the number of tons of coal received on Form EIA-3 and the total value of that coal in dollars. Average prices are calculated by summing the reported values across all States and dividing by the corresponding total tons.

Residential and Commercial. Data are not collected. See Technical Note 3.

6. Consumption

Quarterly Data

Coal consumption data are derived for each end-use sector as follows:

Electric Utilities. Consumption is reported on Form EIA-759.

Coke Plants. Consumption is reported on Form EIA-5.

Other Industrial Plants. In deriving a quarterly estimate for coal consumption for the *other industrial plants* sector, the first step is to equate consumption to beginning stocks plus receipts minus ending stocks. In terms of an equation, consumption can be expressed as $C = S_b + R - S_e$, where S_b = beginning stocks, R = receipts, and S_e = ending stocks.

Therefore, consumption is $C = (S_b - S_e$ (change in stocks)) + R . Next, stock change at the State level is equated to the stock change for that State as reported on Form EIA-3, receipts at the State level are derived as described in Section 3, and a computed consumption is derived using the same equation for each State. Finally, the quarterly consumption (C) at the State level is equated to the maximum of the computed consumption at the State level, as previously described, and the quarterly consumption for that State as reported on Form EIA-3. This process ensures that State-level consumption for the *other industrial plants* sector is always greater than or equal to the *manufacturing* sector consumption for that State. Total quarterly consumption for the *other industrial plants* sector is computed by summing the quarterly State-level consumption figures.

Residential and Commercial. Shipments to the *residential and commercial* sector as reported on Form EIA-6 are defined as consumption as well as receipts for this end-use sector.

Monthly Data

EIA publishes monthly estimates of coal consumption in the *Monthly Energy Review* (DOE/EIA-0035).

Monthly coal consumption at electric utility plants is derived directly from Form EIA-759. Prior to 1980, monthly coal consumption at coke plants was derived directly from Form EIA-5. For 1981 through 1987, it was derived from the quarterly coal consumption reported on Form EIA-5, using the ratios of monthly to quarterly consumption in 1979, the last year that coke plant data were collected monthly on Form EIA-5. These ratios by month (January - December) are 0.3377, 0.3200, 0.3423; 0.3529, 0.3462, 0.3009; 0.3364, 0.3347, 0.3289; and 0.3273, 0.3301, 0.3426.

Starting with 1988, monthly coal consumption at coke plants is derived from quarterly coal consumption reported on Form EIA-5, using ratios derived from

monthly data on raw steel production published by the American Iron and Steel Institute (AIS) on Form AIS7. The ratio is the proportion of monthly raw steel production from open hearth and basic oxygen process furnaces to the quarterly raw steel production from those furnace types.

Prior to 1978, coal consumption for the *other industrial plants* sector (i.e., industrial users minus coke plants) was derived by using monthly data reported on Form EIA-3 to modify baseline coal consumption figures from the most recent Census of Manufactures or Annual Survey of Manufactures, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. For 1978 through 1987, data from Forms EIA-3 and EIA-6 are used to compute monthly coal consumption for the *other industrial plants* sector.

Given the quarterly consumption for the *other industrial plants* sector (C), the monthly consumption for the sector (Cm) is estimated for each month in the quarter as $C_m = (C_{m3}/C_3) \times C$ where C_{m3}/C_3 is the ratio of monthly to quarterly coal consumption as reported on Form EIA-3. For the 1978 coal consumption figures, the ratios used are based on 1978 EIA-3 data. For 1979 through 1987, the ratios used are based on the 1979 EIA-3 data. These 1979 ratios by month (January - December) are 0.3593, 0.3264, 0.3143; 0.3485, 0.3332, 0.3183; 0.3317, 0.3407, 0.3276; and 0.3045, 0.3253, 0.3702.

Starting with 1988, monthly coal consumption for the other industrial plants sector is derived from quarterly coal consumption reported on Form EIA-3 using monthly ratios derived from the industrial production indices published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Six major industry groups' indices are used as the basis for calculating the monthly ratios. These groups are foods (Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 20), paper and products (SIC 26), chemicals and products (SIC 28), petroleum products (SIC 29), clay, glass, stone products (SIC 32), and primary metals (SIC 33).

The monthly ratios are computed as the monthly sum of weighted indices as a proportion of the quarterly sum of weighted indices, using the 1985 proportion as the weight.

Prior to 1980, monthly coal consumption for the *residential and commercial* sector was derived by using monthly data reported on Form EIA-2, "Monthly Coal Report - Retail Dealers and Upper Lake Docks," to modify baseline coal consumption figures developed by the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

For 1980, the quarterly coal consumption figures in the *residential and commercial* sector are converted to monthly coal consumption figures using the ratios of monthly to quarterly coal deliveries to this sector in 1979 as reported on Form EIA-2. These 1979 ratios by month (January-December) are 0.4002, 0.3502, 0.2496; 0.4805, 0.2901, 0.2294; 0.3126, 0.2952, 0.3922; and 0.2931, 0.3101, 0.3968. The 1981 and 1982 monthly coal consumption figures were derived using

the 1979 ratios but were also modified according to heating/cooling degree-days. For 1983 through 1987, coal consumption figures are converted to monthly coal consumption figures using only the ratios of monthly to quarterly coal deliveries to this sector in 1979.

Starting with 1988, monthly coal consumption figures are derived using the monthly national average population weighted heating/cooling degree-days obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The ratio is the proportion of the monthly national sum of heating and cooling degree-days to the quarterly sum.

7. Stocks

Quarterly Data

Coal stocks are derived for each end-use sector as follows:

Electric Utilities. Stocks are reported on Form EIA-759.

Coke Plants. Stocks are reported on Form EIA-5.

Other Industrial Plants. Stocks are reported on Form EIA-3, i.e., stocks at *manufacturing* plants only. Technical Note 1 discusses the difference between *other industrial plants* and *manufacturing plants*.

Residential and Commercial. Data are not available. See Technical Note 3.

Producer and Distributor. Stocks are reported on Form EIA-6.

Monthly Data

EIA publishes monthly estimates of coal stocks in the *Monthly Energy Review* (DOE/EIA-0035).

Coal stocks at electric utility plants are derived directly from Form EIA-759. Prior to 1980, coal stocks at coke plants were derived directly from Form EIA-5. For 1980 and subsequent years, the stock level at the end of the first month of a quarter is derived as ending stocks for the previous quarter plus (minus) one-third of the current quarterly stock increase (decrease), as reported on the Form EIA-5. The stock level at the end of the second month is equal to the stock level at the end of the first month plus (minus) one-third of the current quarterly stock increase (decrease). The stock level at the end of the third month is equal to the stock level at the end of the current quarter.

Prior to 1978, coal stocks for the *other industrial plants* sector (i.e., industrial users minus coke plants) were derived by using monthly data reported on

Form EIA-3, to modify baseline coal stock figures from a one-time survey of coal consumers by the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior. For 1978 and subsequent years, the data source for stocks in the *other industrial plants* sector is Form EIA-3. Quarterly stock changes in the period 1978-1982 were judgmentally apportioned by month, based on seasonal influences on supply and demand for coal in steam-coal markets. For 1983 and subsequent years, quarterly stock changes reported on Form EIA-3 are apportioned by month in the same manner as described for coke plants in the preceding paragraph.

8. Production

Estimates of coal production by region and State are published in this report for the current quarter (Table 4). These estimates are derived from Form EIA-6, Form 7000-2 (Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), U.S. Department of Labor), and from State mining agency coal production reports. The EIA also publishes monthly estimates of total coal production in the *Monthly Energy Review* (DOE/EIA-0035) and monthly and weekly estimates by State in the *Weekly Coal Production* report (DOE/EIA-0218). Final coal production data for the year are shown both in the *Quarterly Coal Report* (DOE/EIA-0121) and in the *Coal Industry Annual* report (DOE/EIA-0584).

Weekly Data

Estimates of national weekly coal production are based on weekly carload data collected by the Association of American Railroads (AAR) from its members (Class I Railroads) and certain other railroads. EIA calculates the average number of tons per carload for each railroad's coal car fleet from information obtained from the most recent Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics filed by Class I Railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and from data made available by individual railroads. The average number of tons per carload is then multiplied by the number of cars loaded to obtain an estimate of weekly production shipped by AAR railroads.

Next, the estimate of coal shipped by AAR railroads for the week is converted to total coal produced by all States for the week. This U.S. weekly coal production estimate for a specific week is obtained by dividing the AAR rail tonnage for the week by a factor representing the proportion of quarterly AAR rail shipments to total quarterly coal production. Because this is done on a weekly basis, and prior to completion of current quarterly statistics, the factor used is derived, using ICC data on tons per carload and total carloadings and EIA data on total production for the same quarter of the previous year. Figures for the same quarter of the year are used in order to reflect seasonal variations, except in years when there were supply disruptions, i.e., coal miners strike, floods, etc. In these cases the latest quarter's data is used and adjusted. In other cases, the ratio of

rail tonnage to total production may also be adjusted to take additional, more current information into consideration, such as rail or coal strikes.

Once the U.S. weekly coal production estimate is determined, this total is split into two subtotals - the portion representing States with little or no rail coal shipments, and the portion representing the remaining States, where a significant percentage of production is shipped by rail. The States with little or no railroad coal shipments are Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, and Washington. With the exception of Louisiana, production data for each "nonrail" State are developed by multiplying the estimate of U.S. weekly coal production by the ratio of the previous quarter production for each State to U.S. total production. The EIA contacts the one producer in Louisiana to develop weekly production data for Louisiana.

Estimates for the remaining States are in aggregate equal to the U.S. weekly coal production minus the estimated production from the nonrail States. Estimates for "rail States" are based on the AAR carload data compiled by State of origin, including separate estimates for the anthracite and bituminous coal regions in Pennsylvania, eastern and western Kentucky, and northern and southern West Virginia. To determine the distribution of railroad carloadings by State of origin, EIA uses information obtained directly from the AAR railroads.

Each railroad's share of rail traffic originating in the States it serves is multiplied by the current week's tonnage derived from the carloading reports filed with AAR to determine the State tonnages for each railroad. These tonnages are then summed by each State to estimate total production shipped by AAR rail for that State. These tonnages are divided by the most recent ratio of annual AAR rail tonnage to total annual production for each State. The resulting weekly coal production estimates for the rail States are then adjusted to ensure that each State's production figure contributes proportionately and sums to the weekly coal production estimate previously derived in aggregate for the rail States.

Monthly Data

Preliminary estimates of monthly coal production by State are obtained by summing weekly coal production estimates published in the *Weekly Coal Production* report. If a week extends into a new month, the production is allocated by day, and the days are added to the month in which they occur. For weeks without holidays, the allocation is Monday through Friday, 18.4 percent each day; Saturday, 8 percent; and Sunday, 0 percent. For weeks with a holiday occurring on a day other than Sunday, the allocation is the holiday, 0 percent; and any other day, 20 percent.

Preliminary weekly and monthly production estimates are revised quarterly when quarterly production data become available. Preliminary weekly and monthly

estimates are proportionately adjusted to conform to the quarterly production figure.

Quarterly Data

Estimates of quarterly coal production are equated to the data collected quarterly on Form EIA-6. The national estimate of quarterly coal production is set equal to the quarterly U.S. coal production and purchases totals as reported on the Form EIA-6. Quarterly State production figures are equated to the State level production and purchases totals as reported on Form EIA-6.

The quarterly production data, although published throughout the year, are considered preliminary until EIA annual production data are finalized in September of the following year. At that time, quarterly production data are revised (proportionately adjusted) to conform to the final annual production figures.

Finalizing of Annual Production

A preliminary estimate of total annual U.S. coal production, as reported in the *Weekly Coal Production* report in the first week in January of the following year, is the sum of revised monthly/quarterly estimates of production for the first 9 months (first three quarters) and a preliminary estimate of fourth quarter production derived from weekly estimates. When production data for the fourth quarter of the year become available from Form EIA-6 in March of the following year, the preliminary estimate of fourth-quarter U.S. total production and the corresponding State-level production are revised. In addition, any revisions to the data for the first three quarters of the Form EIA-6 are reflected in the fourth quarter QCR.

Weekly, monthly, and quarterly State and national production data are adjusted to conform to finalized annual production figures in September of the following year.

9. Methods of Transportation

Rail: Shipments of coal moved to consumers by rail, either private or public/commercial. Included is coal hauled to or away from a railroad siding by truck.

Water Transportation: Shipments of coal moved by one of the three methods--river, great lakes, or tidewater piers and coastal ports. Included in these shipments is coal hauled to or from water loading facilities by other means of transportation.

River: Shipments of coal moved to consumers via river by barge, except 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 locations 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; Lakefront 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 Corporation 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 Piers, Baltimore Harbor on the Chesapeake Bay; Greenwich Coal Pier, Greenwich Point, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Delaware River; Port Richmond Pier, Pier 18 Port Richmond, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River; Galveston Regional Coal Distribution Center, Pelican Island, Galveston, Texas; International Marine Terminals/Plaquemines Parish Terminal, Mile 57 AHP-Mississippi River, approximately 30 miles south of New Orleans; Energy Terminals of Houston, Inc., a Subsidiary of Soros Associates, Houston, Texas. Coastal Ports are those located at Charleston, South Carolina; New York, New York; San Diego, California; Los Angeles, California; and Seattle, Washington.

Truck: Shipments of coal moved to consumers by truck.

Tramway, Conveyor, or Slurry Pipeline: Shipments of coal moved to consumers by tramway, conveyor, or slurry pipeline.

10. Census Export and Import Data

Export and import data are obtained from the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, where they are compiled monthly from documents filed with the U.S. Customs Service, as required by law.

Each coal shipment is reported in short tons with corresponding total dollar values. EIA converts all value data obtained from the Census Bureau to average price data by dividing the dollar value by the quantity.

Based on an analysis and sample validation of the Census Bureau import and export data conducted by the EIA, it was determined that some of the coal and coke data collected from the Census Bureau may be misleading or incorrect (particularly those data associated with very small quantities or very high prices). Because of this, a methodology was developed to edit the Census Bureau price data.

Prior to 1989, certain data cells had been suppressed for publication purposes only: (1) average import coal prices of \$50.00 or more per short ton; (2) average export coal prices of \$60.00 or more per short ton; (3) average coke prices of \$200.00 or more per short ton; (4) all percent changes of 500 percent or more.

Beginning with 1989, coal export data were categorized as metallurgical coal and steam coal, rather than as bituminous steam coal, lignite, anthracite, and bituminous metallurgical coal.

In addition, coal export tables were revised to present those countries to which the United States exported more than 50,000 short tons in the prior calendar year. The remaining countries in each continent were aggregated in an "other" category. This reduces the number of empty cells and highlights the major importers of U.S. coal. All coke export and import, and coal import countries and quantities are displayed.

The following methodology was used to derive the typical average prices as presented in the price tables. For all coal, a price distribution was derived from the prior calendar year export price data. Since extreme price variations in the Census Bureau data are the exception rather than the rule, the price distribution was used to identify a typical price range. The price distribution, from low to high, along with the frequency of each price (quantity) was analyzed to determine the representative prices. The extreme prices at both ends of the distribution were eliminated to arrive at a price range that covered at least 90 percent of the exports. This price range was considered to include typical or representative prices. Considering the records that fell within the typical price range, the weighted average price was calculated by country of destination and type of coal.

The same procedure was used to determine the typical average prices of coal imports. In addition to the average prices based on the above methodology, a U.S. total row is presented in the price tables, which represents the average price using all the Census Bureau data.

For reporting purposes, the month of exportation reflects the month in which the shipment leaves the

United States. The month of importation generally is based on the month in which the U.S. Customs Service releases the merchandise to the importer. For both sets of data, however, there can exist a small carry-over from the actual month of exportation or importation to a subsequent month, usually the succeeding month. A number of factors in processing account for this, e.g., late receipt of a document for an end-of-month shipment, or rejection of a shipment by the computer due to failure to meet established edit criteria. These limitations should be considered when making comparisons.

Based on the U.S. - Canada Free Trade Agreement, as of January 1990, the U.S. Department of Commerce began reporting statistics on U.S. exports to Canada based on information on imports provided monthly by the Canadian government.

11. Metric Data

Selected quarterly tables are converted to metric tons by multiplying the underlying data by the factor .907185. The metric data in Appendix B are derived from the following tables:

Tables 1, 45, 52, 14/15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, and 25, and are presented, respectively, in Tables B1 through B12.

12. Revisions

The Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels has adopted the following policy with respect to the revision and correction of recurrent data in energy publications:

1. Annual survey data collected by this office are published either as preliminary or final when first appearing in a data report. Data initially released as preliminary will be so noted in the report. These data will be revised, if necessary, and declared final in the next publication of the data.
2. All monthly and quarterly survey data collected by this office are published as preliminary. These data are revised only after the completion of the 12-month cycle of the data. No revisions are made to the published data before this.

3. The magnitudes of changes due to revisions experienced in the past will be included in the data reports, so that the reader can assess the accuracy of the data (Table C1).

4. After data are published as final, corrections will be made only in the event of a greater than one percent difference at the national level. Corrections for differences that are less than the one percent threshold are left to the discretion of the Office Director.

13. Price Data and Taxes

The price data reported in this publication include relevant local, State, and Federal excise and sales taxes.

14. Approximate Heat Content of Coal

Table C2 presents the approximate heat content of coal by rank and disposition for 1981 through 1994.

Table C1. Accuracy of Preliminary Quarterly Values Compared with Final Quarterly Values at the U.S. Level, 1992 and 1993

Item	Mean Absolute Value of Change	
	1992	1993
Production (Thousand Short Tons)	626	667
Distribution (Thousand Short Tons)		
Electric Generation	14	0
Other Industrial	32	0
Coke Plants	234	0
Residential/Commercial	*	0
Receipts (Thousand Short Tons)		
Electric Utilities	143	45
Other Industrial	211	390
Coke Plants	33	0
Residential/Commercial	*	139
Average Price of Coal Receipts (Dollars Per Short Ton)		
Electric Utilities .....	.05	\$21
Other Industrial	*	2.69
Coke Plants .....	.19	.00
Consumption (Thousand Short Tons)		
Electric Utilities	196	128
Other Industrial	215	413
Coke Plants	0	0
Residential/Commercial	*	139
Stocks¹ (Thousand Short Tons)		
Electric Utilities	285	91
Other Industrial	0	28
Coke Plants	5	0
Producer/Distributor	10	34

¹ Stocks are end of quarter values.

* Tonnage less than 0.5 thousand short tons or average price less than 0.5 cents.

Notes: • Change refers to the difference between preliminary quarterly data published in the *Quarterly Coal Report* (QCR) and the final quarterly data published in the QCR and *Coal Industry Annual*. • Mean absolute value of change is the unweighted average of the absolute changes. • NA=Not Available.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants"; Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly"; Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • Federal Energy Regulatory Commission: FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table C2. Approximate Heat Content of Coal
(Million Btu per Short Ton)

Coal Rank Sector	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Anthracite							
Production	23.291	23.289	22.734	23.107	22.428	23.084	23.108
Consumption	22.080	22.518	21.583	22.322	20.817	21.512	22.435
Non-electric utility users	23.749	24.578	24.536	25.128	23.031	24.399	26.293
Electric utilities	18.168	18.160	16.516	17.018	16.784	15.578	15.962
Imports and exports	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400
Bituminous Coal and Lignite							
Production	22.301	22.233	22.048	22.005	21.867	21.908	21.918
Consumption	21.710	21.670	21.576	21.570	21.368	21.462	21.514
Residential and commercial	22.010	22.226	22.438	22.406	22.568	22.669	22.800
Coke plants	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800
Other industrial and transportation	22.572	22.695	22.680	22.525	22.013	22.185	22.360
Electric utilities	21.091	21.200	21.141	21.108	20.965	21.091	21.143
Imports	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000
Exports	26.176	26.231	26.300	26.410	26.320	26.308	26.304
Coal Coke	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Anthracite							
Production	23.266	23.385	22.574	22.573	22.572	22.573	22.574
Consumption	22.423	22.623	21.668	21.410	21.423	21.262	21.711
Non-electric utility users	26.021	27.196	25.199	25.268	24.617	24.096	26.280
Electric utilities	17.312	16.310	16.140	15.858	16.944	16.534	14.878
Imports and exports	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400
Bituminous Coal and Lignite							
Production	21.817	21.759	21.819	21.678	21.643	21.383	21.348
Consumption	21.324	21.268	21.330	21.146	21.142	20.983	21.012
Residential and commercial	23.135	22.917	22.678	22.635	22.768	22.749	23.004
Coke plants	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800
Other industrial and transportation	22.341	22.324	22.444	22.448	22.242	22.111	22.036
Electric utilities	20.905	20.854	20.935	20.761	20.792	20.644	20.699
Imports	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000
Exports	26.308	26.166	26.207	26.192	26.165	26.341	26.335
Coal Coke	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800

Note: All values shown for 1993 and previous years are final. Values for 1994 are preliminary.

Source: Calculated by Energy Information Administration. See *Monthly Energy Review* DOE/EIA-0035 Appendix A for detailed description.

Glossary

Anthracite Coal. A hard, black, lustrous coal, often referred to as hard coal, containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. Comprises three groups classified according to the following American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Specification D388-84, on a dry mineral-matter-free (mmf) basis:

	Fixed Carbon Limits		Volatile Matter	
	GE	LT	GT	LE
Meta-Anthracite	98	-	-	2
Anthracite	92	98	2	8
Semianthracite	86	92	8	14

GE = Greater than or equal to
 LT = Less than
 GT = Greater than
 LE = Less than or equal to

Ash. Impurities consisting of silica, iron, alumina, and other incombustible matter that are contained in coal. Ash increases the weight of coal, adds to the cost of handling, and can affect the burning characteristics. Ash content is measured as a percent by weight of coal on an "as received" or a "dry" (moisture-free, usually part of a laboratory analysis) basis.

Bituminous Coal. The most common coal. It is dense and black (often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material). Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. It is used for generating electricity, making coke, and space heating. Comprises five groups classified according to the following ASTM Specification D388-84, on a dry mineral-matter-free (mmf) basis for fixed-carbon and volatile matter and a moist mmf basis for calorific value.

	Fixed Carbon Limits		Volatile Matter Limits		Calorific Value Limits Btu/lb.	
	GE	LT	GT	LT	GE	LE
LV	78	86	14	22	-	-
MV	69	78	22	31	-	-
HVA	-	69	31	-	14000	-
HVB	-	-	-	-	13000	14000
HVC	-	-	-	-	10500	13000

LV = Low-volatile bituminous coal
 MV = Medium-volatile bituminous coal
 HVA = High-volatile A bituminous coal
 HVB = High-volatile B bituminous coal
 HVC = High-volatile C bituminous coal
 GE = Greater than or equal to
 LT = Less than
 GT = Greater than
 LE = Less than or equal to

Blast Furnace. A furnace in which solid fuel (coke) is burned with an air blast to smelt ore.

Breeze. The fine screenings from crushed coke. Usually breeze will pass through a 1/2-inch or 3/4-inch screen opening. It is most often used as a fuel source in the process of agglomerating iron ore.

Btu (British thermal unit). The amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water by 1 degree Fahrenheit. The Btu is a convenient measure by which to compare the energy content of various fuels.

Census Divisions. The nine geographic divisions of the United States established by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce for statistical analysis. The boundaries of Census divisions coincide with State boundaries. In some cases, the Pacific Division is subdivided into the Pacific Contiguous and Pacific Noncontiguous areas.

Census Divisions



Coal Carbonized. The amount of coal decomposed into solid coke and gaseous products by heating in a coke oven in a limited air supply or in the absence of air.

Coal-Producing Regions. A geographic classification of coal-producing States. The States in the Appalachian Region are Alabama, Georgia, Eastern Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. The Interior Region States are Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Western Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming are States in the Western Region.

Coal-Producing States. The States where mined and/or purchased coal originates are defined as follows: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky Eastern, Kentucky Western, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania anthracite, Pennsylvania bituminous, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia Northern, West Virginia Southern, and Wyoming.

The following Coal-Producing States are split in origin of coal, as defined below:

- *Kentucky, Eastern* All mines located in counties other than the Western Kentucky counties.
- *Kentucky, Western* All mines in the following counties in Western Kentucky: Butler, Caldwell, Christian, Crittenden, Daviess, Edmonson, Grayson, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, Logan, McLean, Muhlenberg, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Union, Warren, and Webster.
- *Pennsylvania Anthracite* All mines in the following counties: Carbon, Columbia, Dauphin, Lackawanna, Lebanon, Luzerne, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Sullivan, and Susquehanna. All anthracite mines in Bradford County.
- *Pennsylvania Bituminous* All mines located in counties other than the Pennsylvania anthracite counties and all bituminous mines in Bradford County.
- *West Virginia, Northern* All mines in the following counties (formerly defined as Coal-Producing Districts 1, 3, & 6): Barbour, Brooke, Braxton, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Grant, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Lewis, Marion, Marshall,

Mineral, Monongalia, Ohio, Pleasants, Preston, Randolph, Ritchie, Roane, Taylor, Tucker, Upshur, Webster, Wetzel, Wirt, and Wood.

- *West Virginia, Southern* All mines in the following counties (formerly defined as Coal-Producing Districts 7 & 8): Boone, Cabell, Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Putnam, Raleigh, Summers, Wayne, and Wyoming.

Coal Rank. A classification of coal based on fixed carbon, volatile matter, heating value, and agglomerating character. It is an indication of the progressive alteration, or coalification, from lignite to anthracite. The rank of coal can also be determined by measuring the reflectance of vitrinite, one of the several organic components (macerals) of coal.

Coke (coal). In general, coke is made from bituminous coal (or blends of bituminous coal) from which the volatile constituents are driven off by baking in an oven at temperatures as high as 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit, so that the fixed carbon and ash are fused together. Coke is hard and porous, has a gray, submetallic luster, and is strong enough to support a load of iron ore in a blast furnace. It is used both as a fuel and a reducing agent in smelting iron ore in a blast furnace. Coke has a heating value of 24.8 million Btu per short ton.

Coke Plants. Plants where coal is carbonized in slot or beehive ovens for the manufacture of coke.

Electric Utilities. All privately owned companies and all publicly owned agencies engaged in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electric power for public use. Publicly owned agencies include municipal electric utilities, Federal power projects, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), rural electrification cooperatives, power districts, and State power projects.

f.a.s. Value. Free alongside ship value. The value of a commodity at the port of exportation, generally including the purchase price plus all charges incurred in placing the commodity alongside the carrier at the port of exportation in the country of exportation.

Foundry. An operation where metal castings are produced, using coke as a fuel.

Furnace Coke Plant. A coke plant whose coke production is used primarily by the producing company.

Lignite. A brownish-black coal of low rank with high inherent moisture and volatile matter (used almost exclusively for electric power generation). It is also referred to as brown coal. Comprises two groups classified according to the following ASTM Specification D388-84 for calorific values on a moist material-matter-free (mmf) basis:

Limits Btu/lb.

	GE	LT
Lignite A	6300	8300
Lignite B	-	6300

GE = Greater than or equal to

LT = Less than

Merchant Coke Plant. A coke plant where coke is produced primarily for sale on the commercial (open) market.

Metallurgical Coal (or coking coal). A coal that meets the requirements for making coke. It must have a low ash and sulfur content and form a coke that is capable of supporting the charge of iron ore and limestone in a blast furnace. A blend of two or more bituminous coals is usually required to make coke.

Metric Ton. A unit of weight equal to 2,204.6 pounds.

Other Industrial Plant. Industrial users, not including coke plants, engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products (manufacturing); and companies engaged in the agriculture, mining, or construction industries.

Preparation Plant. A mining facility at which coal is crushed, screened, and mechanically cleaned.

Residential and Commercial Sector. 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).

Short Ton. A unit of weight equal to 2 thousand pounds.

Steam Coal. A coal that is used in boilers to generate steam to produce electricity or for other purposes.

Stocks. The supply of coal or coke at a mine, plant, or utility at the end of the reporting period.

Subbituminous Coal. A dull black coal of rank intermediate between lignite and bituminous, consisting of subbituminous A coal, subbituminous B coal, and subbituminous C coal, classified according to the following ASTM Specification D388-84 on a moist mineral-matter-free (mmf) basis:

	Calorific Value Limits Btu/lb.	
	GE	LT
Subbituminous A Coal	10500	11500
Subbituminous B Coal	9500	10500
Subbituminous C Coal	8300	9500

GE = Greater than or equal to

LT = Less than

Sulfur. One of the elements present in varying quantities in coal that contributes to environmental degradation when coal is burned. In terms of sulfur content by weight, coal is generally classified as low (less than or equal to one percent), medium (greater than one percent and less than or equal to three percent), and high (greater than three percent). Sulfur content is measured as a percent by weight of coal on an "as received" or a "dry" (moisture-free, usually part of a laboratory analysis) basis.

Surface Mine. A coal-producing mine that is usually within a few hundred feet of the surface. Earth above or around the coal (overburden) is removed to expose

the coalbed, which is then mined with surface excavation equipment such as draglines, power shovels, bulldozers, loaders, and augers. It may also be known as an area, contour, open-pit, strip, or auger mine.

Underground Mine. A mine where coal is produced by tunneling into the earth to the coalbed, which is then mined with underground mining equipment such as cutting machines and continuous, longwall, and shortwall mining machines. Underground mines are classified according to the type of opening used to reach the coal, i.e., drift (level tunnel), slope (inclined tunnel), or shaft (vertical tunnel).