

**General Instructions:**

**A. PURPOSE.** This survey collects coal stocks data from U.S. coal brokers, coal traders and coal terminals. Information on coal stocks is collected to provide Congress with basic statistics concerning consumer use as required by the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (P.L. 93-275), as amended. These data appear in the *Annual Coal Report*, the *Quarterly Coal Report*, and the *Monthly Energy Review*. In addition, the U.S. Energy Information Administration uses the data in short-term and long-term models such as the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS) and the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) Coal Market Module. The forecast data also appear in the *Short-Term Energy Outlook* and the *Annual Energy Outlook* publications.

**B. WHO MUST SUBMIT.** Form EIA-8A shall be submitted by all coal brokers, coal traders and coal terminals in the 50 United States and the District of Columbia that owned stocks of 10,000 or more tons of coal at the end of the reporting year. Companies that take custody (physical possession) of the coal and transport but never own the coal need not report. Stocks held in individual States can be less than 10,000 short tons but the total of stocks held over all States shall be 10,000 short tons or more to trigger the requirement for filing the EIA-8A.

**C. WHEN TO SUBMIT.** Form EIA-8A shall be submitted no later than April 1 of the year following the reporting year.

**D. WHERE TO SUBMIT.** Respondents can submit data for this survey by e-mail, Secure File Transfer, mail, or facsimile. Any questions regarding the submission of this form can be directed to the Survey Manager, Sundar Thapa, by e-mail at [sundar.thapa@eia.gov](mailto:sundar.thapa@eia.gov) or by phone at (202) 586-3836.

Secure Communication Methods:

By Secure File Transfer (SFT) form sent via: <https://idc.eia.doe/upload/notice8.jsp>

By Mail: Energy Information Administration, EI-24  
EIA - OES  
U.S. Department of Energy  
1000 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20585  
Attn: EIA-8A

Non-secure Communication Methods:

By facsimile: (202) 287-1944  
Attn: Form EIA-8A

Requests for further information, additional forms and instructions, or an extension of the reporting deadline may be directed to the EIA-8A Survey Manager, Sundar Thapa, at the address above or by telephone at (202) 586-3836.

**E. SANCTIONS.** The timely submission of Form EIA-8A by those required to report is mandatory under Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (Public Law 93-275) as amended. Failure to respond may result in a civil penalty of not more than \$2,750 per day for each violation, or a fine of not more than \$5,000 per day for each willful violation. The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such a civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements. Title 18 U.S.C. §1001 makes it a criminal offense for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

**F. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.** Complete all data items on the form applicable to your operation. All figures should be rounded to the nearest whole number. Report all tonnage in short tons (2,000 pounds). Blanks will be interpreted as zeros; therefore it is not necessary to enter "not applicable" (NA) or dashes or zeroes where you have no data to report.

**G. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND BURDEN.** This report is mandatory under Public Law 93-275. Failure to comply may result in criminal fines, civil penalties and other sanctions as provided by law. For the provisions concerning the confidentiality of information submitted on this form, see Part I of the instructions. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.95 hours per response, including the time of reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Energy Information Administration, Office of Survey Development and Statistical Integration, EI-21, Forrestal, 1000 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20585; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

## H. SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS.

**Coal Stocks:** Coal that has been mined or purchased and stored awaiting shipment or transfer to a user. Do not report any coal in stocks that has been imported into the U.S. Coal stocks do not include coal that is in-transit (in rail cars or vessels) at year-end. EIA-8A coal stocks should not include coal that is reported as coal stocks on the EIA-923, Power Plant Operations Report, survey form or the EIA-7A, Coal Production and Preparation Report. Coal stocks reported on the EIA-923 include on-site and off-site (i.e., transfer terminal) electric utility coal stockpiles.

A coal producer/processor/preparer reports the coal stocks held at the end of the reporting year on the EIA-7A survey form. A coal producer/processor/preparer does not file the EIA-8A survey form unless in a separate operation it acts as a trader or broker and meets the 10,000 short tons of stocks threshold. An entity may be a producer in a particular State and a broker in that same State or another State. The entity shall report any stocks associated with its production on the EIA-7A form, and any stocks associated with its purchase of coal for brokering or trading on the EIA-8A form.

**Pit Inventory:** Coal in place which has been surveyed or prepared for mining.

## I. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.

The information reported on this form will be protected and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. §552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905.

The Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to other Federal agencies when requested for official use. The information reported on these forms may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE); to any Committee of Congress, the Government Accountability Office, or other Federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order. The information may be used for any non-statistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.

Disclosure limitation procedures are applied to the "Total Revenue of Coal Exports", reported in Section III" to ensure that the risk of disclosure of identifiable information is very small. Disclosure limitation procedures are not applied to the other aggregate statistical data published from this survey. Thus, there may be some statistics that are based on data from fewer than three respondents, or that are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable person to estimate the information reported by a specific respondent.

## J. Instructions for Section II – Coal Stocks Owned by Respondent

Use the following information to complete the survey. For each location of coal stocks (Column A) the short tons (Column B) should equal the sum of the ending stocks from each origin state (Column D).

**A. Location of Stocks (Column A).** Enter the code for the state where the stocks are located from the following list:

AL – Alabama	IL – Illinois	MT – Montana	RI – Rhode Island
AK – Alaska	IN – Indiana	NE – Nebraska	SC – South Carolina
AZ – Arizona	IA – Iowa	NV – Nevada	SD – South Dakota
AR – Arkansas	KS – Kansas	NH – New Hampshire	TN – Tennessee
CA – California	KY – Kentucky	NJ – New Jersey	TX – Texas
CO – Colorado	LA – Louisiana	NM – New Mexico	UT – Utah
CT – Connecticut	ME – Maine	NY – New York	VT – Vermont
DE – Delaware	MD – Maryland	NC – North Carolina	VA – Virginia
DC – District of Columbia	MA – Massachusetts	ND – North Dakota	WA – Washington
FL – Florida	MI – Michigan	OH – Ohio	WV – West Virginia
GA – Georgia	MN – Minnesota	OK – Oklahoma	WI – Wisconsin
HI – Hawaii	MS – Mississippi	OR – Oregon	WY – Wyoming
ID – Idaho	MO – Missouri	PA – Pennsylvania	

**B. Origin State (Column C).** Enter the code for each state of origin of the coal in stockpile from the following list:

AL – Alabama	WKY – Kentucky, Western	PA – Pennsylvania
AK – Alaska	LA – Louisiana	TN – Tennessee
AR – Arkansas	MD – Maryland	TX – Texas
AZ – Arizona	MS – Mississippi	UT – Utah
CO – Colorado	MO – Missouri	VA – Virginia
IL – Illinois	MT – Montana	WA – Washington
IN – Indiana	NM – New Mexico	NWV – West Virginia, Northern
IA – Iowa	ND – North Dakota	SWV – West Virginia, Southern
KS – Kansas	OH – Ohio	WY – Wyoming
EKY – Kentucky, Eastern	OK – Oklahoma	

**C. Ending Stocks from Origin State.** Report the short tons of the ending coal stocks in column C for each origin state.

**D. Rank of Coal Stocks.** Report the coal rank of each origin state of the ending stocks. The coal ranks are: Anthracite [ANT]; Bituminous [BIT]; Subbituminous [SUB]; and Lignite [LIG]. See definitions for description of each coal rank.

**E. Definitions.**

**Anthracite Coal:** The highest rank of coal; used primarily for residential and commercial space heating. It is a hard, brittle, and black lustrous coal, often referred to as hard coal, containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. The moisture content of fresh-mined anthracite generally is less than 15 percent. The heat content of anthracite ranges from 22 to 28 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of anthracite coal consumed in the United States averages 25 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). Note: Since the 1980s, anthracite refuse or mine waste has been used for steam electric power generation. This fuel typically has a heat content of 15 million Btu per ton or less.

**Bituminous coal:** A dense coal, usually black, sometimes dark brown, often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material, used primarily as fuel in steam-electric power generation, with substantial quantities also used for heat and power applications in manufacturing and to make coke. Bituminous coal is the most abundant coal in active U.S. mining regions. Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. The heat content of bituminous coal ranges from 21 to 30 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of bituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 24 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

**Lignite:** The lowest rank of coal, often referred to as brown coal, used almost exclusively as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It is brownish-black and has a high inherent moisture content, sometimes as high as 45 percent. The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 to 17 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of lignite consumed in the United States averages 13 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

**Subbituminous Coal:** A coal whose properties range from those of lignite to those of bituminous coal and used primarily as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It may be dull, dark brown to black, soft and crumbly, at the lower end of the range, to bright, jet black, hard and relatively strong, at the upper end. Subbituminous coal contains 20 to 30 percent inherent moisture by weight. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 17 to 24 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of subbituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 17 to 18 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

**III. Coal exports.** Enter the amount of coal exported during the report year. Use a separate line for each different State of origin of the coal exports. Enter the rank of the coal exports and the total revenue associated with the coal export

