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EIA-23L ESSENTIALS

What is Form EIA-23L?

Form EIA-23L is part of an annual study of crude oil and natural gas reserves and production in the United States. EIA sends the form to a representative sample of oil and gas operators each year, and their response is mandatory.

EIA uses the collected data to develop national and state estimates of reserves, which are published in the annual report *U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Proved Reserves*. The report informs policymakers, industry, and the general public about U.S. reserves and facilitates national energy policy decisions.

Form EIA-23L is referred to as the “Annual Report of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves.”

Is it mandatory?

Yes. If your company is selected to participate in the study it must submit a completed form by the due date posted above. This is mandated under Sec. 13 (b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974. Failure to comply may result in civil and financial penalties (see page 3 of the form *instructions* for more detail).

Why was my company selected?

Companies are selected based on a combination of factors, including production volume, type, and location. Therefore, companies with lower production volume sometimes are selected based on their location or the type of fuel they produce.

What if my company does not have a reserves study?

There is no need to commission a reserves study to complete the form. If no study exists, submit your best reserves estimates.

What if the reserves information is not available by the due date?

Contact EIA-23L analysts at OOG.Surveys@eia.gov or 1-800-879-1470 if you anticipate difficulty meeting the due date shown above.

What if my company is a parent or subsidiary company?

If you are unsure whether another part of your company submits or should submit a form, contact EIA-23L analysts at OOG.Surveys@eia.gov or 1-800-879-1470 for clarification.

NEW FOR 2019

Are there any changes this year?

Form EIA-23L has been renewed in 2019 with no changes to its 2018 Format, apart from the Report Year and a new expiration date of 8/31/2022.

Reserves data is still requested by county, from selected operators of active oil and natural gas wells within that county.
The Antrim shale play of Michigan was inadvertently omitted from Report Year 2018’s Appendix C. Counties in Major U.S. Shale Plays. These 24 counties have been added to the Appendix.

FORM QUESTIONS

What are the most common mistakes made on Form EIA-23L and how can I avoid them?

- **Unit errors**—The correct volumetric units to use on the form are thousand barrels (MBbls) for oil and lease condensate data and million cubic feet (MMCF) for natural gas data.

  1,000 barrels oil = 1 MBbls
  1,000,000 cubic feet natural gas = 1 MMCF

- **Sales**—Sales (column D on the form) is for recording sales of reserves volumes—not annual production or profits received from selling oil or gas.

- **Mismatching ending and beginning reserves**—Beginning reserves (column A on the form) must match what was submitted as ending reserves on the previous year’s form. Use the revision increase/decrease columns to make necessary adjustments.

For example, if your company’s reserve estimates change slightly from December 31 of one year to January 1 of the following year, account for these adjustments by using the revision increase/decrease columns as shown below.

The only reason why the previous year’s ending reserves entry and current year’s beginning reserves entry may not match is if the previous year’s entry was incorrectly classified by fuel type or type code. In that case, create a new entry for the correct classification and use the previous year’s ending reserves as the beginning reserves.
For example, if your company’s reserves previously were submitted as conventional but should be corrected to LP, create a new LP entry and report the previous year’s conventional ending reserves as LP beginning reserves. The volumes should match exactly. Any adjustments to the reserves volumes should be made using the revision increase/decrease columns as shown below.

**Previous year’s entry incorrectly classified as conventional:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Revis. Increases</th>
<th>Revis. Decreases</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Acquisitions</th>
<th>Extensions and Discoveries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TX</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>ANDERSON</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Current year’s new entry correctly classified as LP:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Revis. Increases</th>
<th>Revis. Decreases</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Acquisitions</th>
<th>Extensions and Discoveries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TX</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is the correct number format?

All numbers on the form are positive. If reserves decrease due to production, sales, or revisions, record the amounts as positive numbers in the appropriate columns. There should be no negative numbers on your form.

Do not include decimals on the form; round to the nearest whole number. If the nearest whole number is less than 500 barrels of liquids or 500,000 cubic feet of natural gas, record a zero or leave the item blank.

Why include footnotes?

Footnotes provide EIA with important information about your company’s data. By including footnotes you reduce the need for follow-up inquiries.

Please include footnotes when reporting:

- Revision increases/decreases greater than 2,500 MBbls of liquids or 15,000 MMCF of natural gas
- Sales and acquisitions—include the seller/buyer company and the date of the operator change
- Significant discoveries and extensions
- Reclassifications of fuel types or type codes
- Major changes to previously reported data
What is a type code?

Type code refers to the nature of the reservoir in which reserves lie or fuel is produced. A county may have more than one type code. If this is the case, record the county multiple times with the estimated reserves and production that correspond to each type code.

In the example below, the county is comprised of both conventional and shale reserves. Therefore the county is listed twice—one for each type code. Altogether 400 MBbls of crude oil was produced from the county and the total ending reserves are 600 MBbls.

The type code options for the form are:

- Conventional (C)
- Low permeability (LP)
- Shale (SH)
- Unknown (UN)

Use the low permeability type code for low permeability reserves that are not covered by another type code—for example, reserves from shale reservoirs should be labelled as shale rather than low permeability.

What are proved reserves?

Proved reserves are the volume of liquids and natural gas recoverable from known reservoirs under existing operating and economic conditions. Reserves volumes are estimates, not precise measurements.

What should be included in natural gas production?

Production, Natural Gas: The volume of natural gas withdrawn from reservoirs during the survey year less:

- the volume returned to such reservoirs in cycling, repressuring of oil reservoirs and conservation operations
- the shrinkage resulting from the removal of lease condensate
Lease use and flared and vented gas are considered production and should be included in the volumes reported. Volumes of gas withdrawn from gas storage reservoirs and native gas, which has been transferred to the storage category, are not considered production.

What counts as production when filling out Form EIA-23L?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Natural Gas</th>
<th>Report in EIA-23L: Production?</th>
<th>Effect on EIA-23: Proved Reserves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocarbons produced from wells, reported on Bbls or Total Operated Basis</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Included in Starting Reserves; Deducted from Ending Reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Vented and Flared</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Included in Starting Reserves; Deducted from Ending Reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease Use</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Included in Starting Reserves; Deducted from Ending Reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injected gas (cycling, repressurizing of oil reservoirs and conservation operations)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Included in Starting and Ending Reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas produced from storage</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Gas volumes in storage are not included in Proved Reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas with high percentage of non-hydrocarbons (non-marketable)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Include Gas. Exclude Non-hydrocarbons in Proved Reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-hydrocarbon gases (Carbon Dioxide, Helium, Hydrogen Sulfide, Nitrogen)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not included in Proved Reserves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is the difference between associated-dissolved gas and nonassociated gas?

Associated-dissolved gas is natural gas that is within crude oil reservoirs. It can be either free (associated gas) or mixed with the oil (dissolved gas). In most cases when a field contains both oil and natural gas, the gas is associated-dissolved gas.

Nonassociated gas is natural gas from reservoirs without significant volumes of crude oil. If a field contains natural gas and no oil, it is nonassociated gas.

What is lease condensate?

Sometimes liquid hydrocarbons are produced along with natural gas. The liquid is separated from the gas either in the field or downstream at gas processing plants. Lease condensate is the liquid separated in the field. It should not be mistaken for natural gas plant liquids, which are recovered later at processing plants.

Do beginning reserves need to match the prior year’s ending reserves?

Yes! Use the revision increase/decrease columns to make necessary adjustments so that beginning reserves match the prior year’s reported ending reserves.
For example, if your company’s reserves estimates change slightly from December 31 of one year to January 1 of the following year, account for these adjustments by using the revision increase/decrease columns as shown below.

The only reason why the previous year’s ending reserves entry and current year’s beginning reserves entry may not match is if the previous year’s entry was incorrectly classified by fuel type or type code. In that case, create a new entry for the correct classification and use the previous year’s ending reserves as the beginning reserves.

For example, if your company’s reserves previously were submitted as conventional but should be corrected to LP, create a new LP entry and report the previous year’s conventional ending reserves as LP beginning reserves. The volumes should match exactly. Any adjustments to the reserves volumes should be made using the revision increase/decrease columns as shown below.

**Previous year’s entry incorrectly classified as conventional:**

**Current year’s new entry correctly classified as LP:**

How should sales and acquisitions be handled?

Sales: If your company sold reserves assets during the year, record the estimated volume of reserves sold in column D on the form. This volume is minus the amount produced from those assets until the point that operations changed hands; the production is recorded in column G. Include a footnote with the company that purchased the assets and the date that operations changed hands—when your company no longer operated the reserves.
Form EIA-23L for 2019 is due by April 16, 2020

Sales does not refer to production volumes or profits from selling fuels or assets.

Acquisitions: If your company purchased reserves assets during the year, record the estimated volume of reserves bought in column E on the form. Also include the amount your company produced from those reserves for the remainder of the year in column G. Include a footnote with the company that sold the assets and the date that operations changed hands—when your company began operating the reserves.

Reserves purchases should not be recorded as a revision increase, but as an acquisition.

If my company sold reserves assets during the year do they need to be included on the form?

Yes, see the question above for how to correctly report sales and acquisitions.
What are proved nonproducing reserves?

Proved nonproducing reserves are reserves that are not actively producing. On the form, nonproducing reserves should be included in all reported data, and the nonproducing portion of ending reserves should be recorded in box 7. Nonproducing reserves are a subset of ending reserves and therefore never exceed them.

SUBMIT THE FORM

How do I submit the completed Form EIA-23L?

Completed forms can be submitted electronically or by fax or mail. EIA recommends submitting the form electronically via RIGS.

Electronic:  
RIGS; see below for more information

Secure File Transfer instead of email; see below for more information

Fax:  1-202-586-1076

Mail:  Oil and Gas Surveys  
U.S. Department of Energy, EIA  
Ben Franklin Station  
PO Box 279  
Washington, DC  20044-0279

If you need help submitting the form, please contact EIA-23L analysts at OOG.Surveys@eia.gov or 1-800-879-1470.

What is RIGS?

RIGS is software you can download from the EIA website and use to fill out and submit the form. It allows you to upload the previous year’s RIGS data, which saves time filing out the form. The RIGS program has to be downloaded anew each year from the EIA website.

For more information on how to download and use RIGS, please see the RIGS instructions.

If you need help with RIGS, contact EIA-23L analysts at OOG.Surveys@eia.gov or 1-800-879-1470.
What is Secure File Transfer?

As of October 2017, EIA no longer accepts forms submitted via email. Secure File Transfer—an encrypted method for transmitting data files—must be used instead. It is simple to use: accept the terms to access the upload page, provide your contact information, upload your file(s), and submit. You will receive an emailed confirmation that your data has been received.

If you need help with Secure File Transfer, contact EIA-23L analysts at OOG.Surveys@eia.gov or 1-800-879-1470.

RESUBMISSIONS

What if my company's data changes?

If your company's data changes by more than five percent from already reported data, please resubmit the form as soon as possible. Guidelines for resubmissions are:

- Check the box on page 1 of the form indicating a resubmission
- Resubmit the entire form, not just the parts with changes
- Include footnotes explaining the changes

COMPANY CHANGES

What if my company is sold, merged with another company, or buys another company?

Please contact EIA-23L analysts at OOG.Surveys@eia.gov or 1-800-879-1470 to report any changes to your company’s structure. Also note changes on the form’s cover page.

What if my company's contact person changes?

Please inform EIA of any change to your company’s contact person or contact information. Register contact updates any time during the year with EIA-23L analysts at OOG.Surveys@eia.gov or 1-800-879-1470.

Remember that the contact person should be knowledgeable about the reported data.

CONTACT EIA

What if I need more help?

- EIA-23L Survey Manager Steven Grape: Steven.Grape@eia.gov or 1-202-586-1868
- EIA-23L analysts: OOG.Surveys@eia.gov or 1-800-879-1470
- EIA-23L Instructions
FORM CHANGES STARTING IN REPORT YEAR 2016

LIST OF REVISIONS TO FORM EIA-23L

- Cover Page Changes
- Schedule A (Data Form) Changes
- Schedule B (Footnotes) Changes
- Other Changes

COVER PAGE CHANGES

- Secondary Contact
- Acquisitions
- Subsidiaries and Affiliated Companies
- Parent Company

SCHEDULE A (DATA FORM) CHANGES

- County Totals Replace Fields
- Well Counts
- Water Depth and Field Discovery Year
- Extensions and Discoveries

SCHEDULE B (FOOTNOTES) CHANGES

- No Field Code
- If in Doubt, Footnote!

OTHER CHANGES

- Type Codes
- New Subdivision Names and Codes
- Changed Subdivision Areas
- Alaska Subdivision Changes
- Gulf of Mexico Subdivision Changes
- Pacific Subdivision Changes
- Subdivision Maps
LIST OF REVISIONS TO FORM EIA-23L

Cover Page Changes

- Secondary contact added
- Acquisitions information requested
- Subsidiaries and affiliated companies requested
- Parent company requested

Schedule A (Data Form) Changes

- County totals replace fields
- Well counts collected
- Water depth and field discovery year removed
- Extensions and discoveries combined

Schedule B (Footnotes) Changes

- No field codes

Other Changes

- Type code changes
- New subdivision names and codes
- Changed subdivision areas
- Alaska subdivision changes
- Gulf of Mexico subdivision changes
- Pacific subdivision changes
COVER PAGE CHANGES

Secondary Contact

There will be space to include an additional contact person. This was added to make resolving form issues faster and easier.

1. Primary Contact Information (person most knowledgeable about the reported data)
   - Contact Person ____________________________
   - Phone Number ____________________________ Ext. ______
   - Fax Number ________________________________
   - Email Address ________________________________
   Enter any changes in Item 5.

2. Secondary Contact Information (optional)
   - Contact Person ____________________________
   - Phone Number ____________________________ Ext. ______
   - Fax Number ________________________________
   - Email Address ________________________________

Acquisitions

If your company purchased an oil and gas operating company during the report year, the acquired company’s information should be entered in box 6 on the cover page.

Include the acquired company’s name, the states the acquired company operates in, and the approximate date operations transferred to your company. If the acquired company operates under a different name from your company, include the new name as well.

Please note that box 6 is for reporting entire companies or divisions acquired. Report any individual reserves assets sold and purchased throughout the year as usual on Schedule A (columns D and E).

This change will help EIA maintain an accurate sample of operating companies and should limit follow up questions to you regarding mergers and acquisitions.

Report acquisitions of entire companies or divisions in box 6:

6. During report year 2019 did you acquire any oil and gas operating companies?
   - Yes  Report the name of the acquired companies, the state(s) the properties are located in, and the approximate date operations transferred
   - No   Skip to Item 7

Example: Company ABC in CO, NM, and UT acquired May 2016
Bakken Oil Company in ND and MT acquired; transferred operations in March 2016 and now doing business as North Dakota Oil in ND and Montana Oil in MT
Offshore Explorers division in federal offshore Pacific spun off from Big Oil Inc. and transferred operations in June 2016
Frequently Asked Questions
Form EIA-23L
Annual Report of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves

Form EIA-23L for 2019 is due by April 16, 2020

Do not include individual assets purchased from companies; use Schedule A (columns D and E) to report these assets acquisitions:

Subsidiaries and Affiliated Companies

If your company has different divisions or affiliated companies that report as one organization on the EIA-23L form, list the companies in box 7.

This will help EIA vet your company’s data more effectively and may limit the need for follow up questions.

Parent Company

If your company is a subsidiary or affiliate, provide the name of the parent company in box 9.

Collecting this information will help EIA maintain an accurate sample of operating companies with less need for follow up questions to you.
SCHEDULE A (DATA FORM) CHANGES

County Totals Replace Fields

Starting with report year 2016, reserves and production data will be collected by county rather than by field. As before, you will enter a state, subdivision (if applicable), and county code. In place of the field code and name, you will enter the county name. There also is space to enter information about the field, play, or prospect if you choose.

If the county reserves consist of more than one type code, please separate the data by type code.

For example, the first form below shows data for McKenzie County, North Dakota, as it would be reported using the old field-level reporting method. There is a separate entry for each field.

The second image shows the new county-level form. The same data for McKenzie County, North Dakota, is combined into two entries—one entry for the shale reserves within the county and the other entry for the low permeability reserves.

Example using the old field-level reporting form:
Example, with the same data, using the new county-level reporting form:

| County Data (Operated Basis) |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2.1                           | 053              | MCKENZIE         | SH               | 2,500            | 0,000            |
| N.0                            | 012              | CRUDE OIL        | (MMbbl)          | 500              | 1,000            |
| 2.2                           | 053              | MCKENZIE         | LP               | 100              | 1,000            |
| N.0                            | 012              | CRUDE OIL        | (MMbbl)          | 50               | 100              |

If there is only one type code for the county, there needs to be only one entry for the entire county.

The change from field-level to county-level data collection will reduce the time and effort needed to complete the form, and will allow EIA to review data more efficiently.
Well Counts

To complement the switch from field to county data, well count information will be collected on Form EIA-23L starting in report year 2016.

To correctly report your company’s well counts, include producing wells only. The counts should be of well heads, not well bores. If exact counts are not available, provide your best approximation. Any anomalies with your company’s well count data should be explained in a footnote.

- Box 9: Number of producing wells within the county on December 31st of the report year
- Box 10: Number of producing wells added during the report year through completions or acquisitions
- Box 11: Number of producing wells removed during the report year through abandonment or sales

Well count data was added to the form to provide an additional reference for analyzing county-level data.

Water Depth and Field Discovery Year

Water depth and field discovery year information will no longer be collected on the form.

Extensions and Discoveries

Starting in report year 2016, the extensions, new field discoveries, and new reservoirs in old fields categories are combined into one “extensions and discoveries” category.

For example, the first image below shows the old form with reserves entered separately into the extensions and the new reservoirs in old fields boxes. The second image shows the new form, with the combined extensions and discoveries category.

This change was made to end confusion about the extensions, new reservoirs, and discoveries categories.

Example using the old form:
Example, with the same data, using the new form:

### SCHEDULE B (FOOTNOTES) CHANGES

**No Field Codes**

Field code is no longer part of the footnotes. Otherwise there are no changes.

**Old form footnotes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EIA OPERATOR ID CODE</th>
<th>OPERATOR NAME</th>
<th>SURVEY DATE</th>
<th>1.3 ORIGINAL</th>
<th>1.4 AMENDED</th>
<th>1.5 PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Code (A)</td>
<td>Substate Code (B)</td>
<td>County Code (C)</td>
<td>Field Code (D)</td>
<td>Type Code (E)</td>
<td>Hydrocarbon Type (F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New form footnotes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EIA OPERATOR ID CODE</th>
<th>OPERATOR NAME</th>
<th>REPORT DATE</th>
<th>1.3 ORIGINAL</th>
<th>1.4 AMENDED</th>
<th>1.5 PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Code (A)</td>
<td>Substate Code (B)</td>
<td>County Code (C)</td>
<td>Type Code (D)</td>
<td>Hydrocarbon Type (E)</td>
<td>Column (F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**If in Doubt, Footnote!**

If your county-level reserves data or well counts need explanation, please add footnotes. A good footnote can prevent a phone call from us!

### OTHER CHANGES

**Type Codes**

Chalk is no longer a type code option. For any reserves that were previously marked as chalk, choose the most appropriate type code among conventional (C), low permeability (LP), shale (SH), or unknown (UN).

This type code was removed because it is used infrequently.
New Subdivision Names and Codes

State subdivisions have new names and codes. In a few instances, the subdivision areas changed as well. The table shows the new names and codes for subdivisions with no changes to their coverage areas.

The changes were made to better match state-defined subdivisions and to make the codes more meaningful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subdivision</th>
<th>Old Code</th>
<th>New Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama Onshore</td>
<td>AL [blank]</td>
<td>AL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama State Offshore</td>
<td>AL 05</td>
<td>AL99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama South Onshore</td>
<td>AK 10</td>
<td>AK5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama South State Offshore</td>
<td>AK 05</td>
<td>AK99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Los Angeles Basin Onshore</td>
<td>CA 90</td>
<td>CA1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Coastal Region Onshore</td>
<td>CA 50</td>
<td>CA2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California San Joaquin Basin Onshore</td>
<td>CA 10</td>
<td>CA3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California State Offshore</td>
<td>CA 05</td>
<td>CA99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Offshore Alaska Pacific</td>
<td>AK 00</td>
<td>AKPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Offshore Atlantic (Lower 48 East Coast)</td>
<td>AC 00</td>
<td>FAEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Offshore Gulf of Mexico (Western Planning Area)</td>
<td>TX 00</td>
<td>FGWP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida Onshore</td>
<td>FL [blank]</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida State Offshore</td>
<td>FL 05</td>
<td>FL99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana North (Monroe &amp; Shreveport Districts)</td>
<td>LA 50</td>
<td>LAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana South (Lafayette District)</td>
<td>LA 10</td>
<td>LA5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana State Offshore</td>
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<td>LA99</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Mexico East</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>TX4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Railroad Commission District 5</td>
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<td>TX5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Railroad Commission District 6</td>
<td>TX 60</td>
<td>TX6</td>
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<td>Texas Railroad Commission District 7B</td>
<td>TX 70</td>
<td>TX7B</td>
</tr>
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<td>Texas Railroad Commission District 7C</td>
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<td>TX7C</td>
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<td>Texas Railroad Commission District 8</td>
<td>TX 80</td>
<td>TX8</td>
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<td>Texas Railroad Commission District 8A</td>
<td>TX 85</td>
<td>TX8A</td>
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<td>Texas Railroad Commission District 9</td>
<td>TX 90</td>
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<td>Texas Railroad Commission District 10</td>
<td>TX 95</td>
<td>TX10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas State Offshore</td>
<td>TX 05</td>
<td>TX99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changed Subdivision Areas

In a few cases, not just the name and code of the subdivision changed, but the boundaries of the subdivision’s coverage area are different as well. These changes affect certain Alaskan and federal offshore subdivisions.

The table below shows the new names and codes of subdivisions that have coverage area changes starting in report year 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subdivision</th>
<th>Old Code</th>
<th>New Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska North Onshore</td>
<td>AK 50*</td>
<td>AKN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska North State Offshore</td>
<td>AK 50*</td>
<td>AK88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Offshore Alaska Arctic</td>
<td>AK 50*</td>
<td>AKAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*any reserves previously marked as AK 50 with an onshore county code are now AKN, reserves marked as AK 50 with the 990 state offshore county code are now AK88, and reserves marked as AK 50 with the 995 federal offshore county code are now AKAA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Offshore Gulf of Mexico (Eastern Planning Area)</td>
<td>FL 00</td>
<td>FGEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Offshore Gulf of Mexico (Eastern Planning Area)</td>
<td>OG 00</td>
<td>FGEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Offshore Gulf of Mexico (Central Planning Area)</td>
<td>AL 00</td>
<td>FGCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Offshore Gulf of Mexico (Central Planning Area)</td>
<td>LA 00</td>
<td>FGCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Offshore Gulf of Mexico (Central Planning Area)</td>
<td>MS 00</td>
<td>FGCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Offshore Pacific (Lower 48 West Coast)</td>
<td>CA 00</td>
<td>FPWC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Offshore Pacific (Lower 48 West Coast)</td>
<td>OR 00</td>
<td>FPWC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Offshore Pacific (Lower 48 West Coast)</td>
<td>WA 00</td>
<td>FPWC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alaska Subdivision Changes

Old Subdivision
- North Onshore and Offshore (AK 50)

New Subdivisions
- North Onshore (AKN)
- North State Offshore (AK88)
- Federal Offshore Arctic (AKAA)

Gulf of Mexico Subdivision Changes

Old Subdivisions
- Florida (FL 00)
- Other Gulf (OG 00)

New Subdivision
- Eastern Planning Area (FGEP)

Frequently Asked Questions
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Pacific Subdivision Changes

Federal Offshore Gulf of Mexico

Old Subdivisions
- Alabama (AL 00)
- Louisiana (LA 00)
- Mississippi (MS 00)

New Subdivision
- Central Planning Area (FGCP)

Federal Offshore Pacific

Old Subdivisions
- California (CA 00)
- Oregon (OR 00)
- Washington (WA 00)

New Subdivision
- Pacific Lower 48 West Coast (FPWC)

Subdivision Maps
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GULF OF MEXICO EASTERN PLANNING AREA

State Subdivision Name                Subdivision Code
Florida State Offshore                FL99
Federal Gulf (Eastern Planning Area)  FGEP