

Emergency Coal Supply Survey Form EIA-6

YOUR RESPONSE IS REQUIRED BY LAW

This report is **mandatory** under the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-275). Failure to comply may result in criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by law. **Title 18 USC 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.**

Companies in the 50 United States and the District of Columbia that produced 25,000 or more short tons of coal during the year, defined by the previous calendar year, must report Form EIA-6. Note that depending on the circumstances of the coal disruption, EIA may require only a subset of the U.S. coal mining companies that meet this criteria to submit the survey. All required respondents will be individually notified by EIA.

PURPOSE

The U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) Form EIA-6, Emergency Coal Supply Survey, is designed to provide data on coal production and stocks held at coal mines by state during periods of supply and transportation disruption for monitoring and policy guidance. The data collected will be used in the compilation of public statistical reports and is required by Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1074 (Public Law 93-275).

DUE DATE

The Form EIA-6 must be submitted no later than 5pm eastern time each Monday after the seven-day reporting period. The reporting period is Saturday midnight to Saturday midnight.

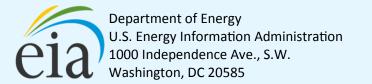
HOW TO FILE A RESPONSE

Completed EIA-6 forms should be sent by email to an address that EIA shall specify at the time that the respondent is notified of its obligation to file the form. Alternatively, respondents may submit the form by fax to (206) 287-1944, Attn: Form EIA-6.

QUESTIONS

For questions or additional information regarding the Form EIA-6, contact the Survey Manager:

Name: Rosalyn Sommer Telephone: (202) 586-1026 Email: Rosalyn.Sommer@eia.gov



| PAR | T 1: COMPANY | CONTAC | T INFORM | ΛΑΤΙΟΝ | l | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---|---|------|---------------|-----------|--|
| | MSHA ID#: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Reporting Period | d End Date | e (Month/ | Day/Yea | ır): | / | / | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | What is the cont | tact infor | mation fo | r the pre | eparer? | | | | | | |
| | Preparer's Name | e: | | | | | | | Title: | | |
| | Street Address: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | City: | | | | | | | | State: | Zip Code: | |
| | Preparer's Telep | hone: | (|) | - | | | Prep | arer's Fax: (|) — | |
| | Preparer's Email | : | | | | | | | | | |

What is the contact information for this company?

- Report contact information for the company that owns the MSHA ID #.
- The company contact person must be able to verify all the information submitted and answer any questions concerning the information reported on this survey.
- The company contact person should **NOT** be the preparer.

| Company's Name: | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Street Address: | | | | | | | | |
| City: | State: Zip Code: | | | | | | | |
| Company Contact Person: Title: | | | | | | | | |
| Contact Person's Telephone: () — | Contact Person's Fax: () – | | | | | | | |
| Contact Person's Email: | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| What is the contact information for the preparer's supervisor? | | | | | | | | |
| Supervisor's Name: | Title: | | | | | | | |
| Street Address: | | | | | | | | |
| City: | State: Zip Code: | | | | | | | |
| Supervisor's Telephone: () — | Supervisor's Fax: () — | | | | | | | |
| Supervisor's Email: | | | | | | | | |

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PART 2: COAL ORIGIN, PRODUCTION, AND ENDING STOCKS

1 Report total production and ending stocks for each origin state during the reporting period.

• Note that blanks will be interpreted as zeros.

| Origin State | Total Production | Ending Stocks |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Alabama | short tons | short tons |
| Alaska | short tons | short tons |
| Arizona | short tons | short tons |
| Arkansas | short tons | short tons |
| Colorado | short tons | short tons |
| Illinois | short tons | short tons |
| Indiana | short tons | short tons |
| lowa | short tons | short tons |
| Kansas | short tons | short tons |
| Eastern Kentucky | short tons | short tons |
| Western Kentucky | short tons | short tons |
| Louisiana | short tons | short tons |
| Maryland | short tons | short tons |
| Mississippi | short tons | short tons |
| Missouri | short tons | short tons |
| Montana | short tons | short tons |
| New Mexico | short tons | short tons |
| North Dakota | short tons | short tons |
| Ohio | short tons | short tons |
| Oklahoma | short tons | short tons |
| Pennsylvania—Anthracite | short tons | short tons |
| Pennsylvania—Bituminous | short tons | short tons |
| Tennessee | short tons | short tons |
| Texas | short tons | short tons |
| Utah | short tons | short tons |
| Virginia | short tons | short tons |
| Washington | short tons | short tons |
| Northern West Virginia | short tons | short tons |
| Southern West Virginia | short tons | short tons |
| Wyoming | short tons | short tons |



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DEFINITIONS

See the EIA Glossary for coal definitions: http://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/.

SANCTIONS

The timely submission of Form EIA-6 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 (codified at 15 U.S.C. 772). Failure to respond may result in criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by law. 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.**

REPORTING BURDEN

This Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.5 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.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

The name and address of the responding company, the mine type or plant type, and location reported on Form EIA-6 is considered public information and may be released in company identifiable form. All other 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 U.S. 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.

Data protection methods are applied to the statistical data published from survey information to ensure that the risk of disclosure of identifiable information is very small.