



Supporting Statement for Coal Markets Reporting System

June 2025

Part A: Justifications
OMB No. 1905-0167

Form EIA-3 Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, & Institutional Coal Users

Form EIA-7A Annual Survey of Coal Production and Preparation

Form EIA-8A Annual Survey of Coal Stocks and Coal Exports

Form EIA-6 Emergency Coal Supply Survey (Standby)

Form EIA-20 Emergency Weekly Coal Monitoring Survey for Coal Burning Power Producers (Standby)

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), prepared this report. By law, our data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the U.S. Government. The views in this report do not represent those of DOE or any other federal agencies.

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Introduction

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). It collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding regarding energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment.

EIA is required to publish, and otherwise make available independent, high-quality statistical data to federal government agencies, state and local governments, the coal industry, academic researchers, and the general public.

EIA requests a three-year extension, with changes, to include 100 annual burden hours for pretesting purposes. Forms EIA-3, EIA-6, EIA-7A, EIA-8A, and EIA-20 will have no substantive changes.

Form EIA-3 Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, & Institutional Coal Users

This form collects coal consumption data from U.S. manufacturers, transformation and processing plants, and commercial and institutional users. Information collected includes coal consumption, stocks, and receipts.

Form EIA-7A Annual Survey of Coal Production and Preparation

This form collects data on coal production operations, characteristics of coalbeds mined, recoverable reserves, productive capacity, coal preparation and the disposition of the coal mined. For coal preparation, information collected includes operations, locations, productive capacity, disposition, and coal prepared. The information is disseminated in EIA reports and analyses used by public and private analysts.

Form EIA-8A Annual Survey of Coal Stocks and Coal Exports

This form collects coal stocks data for publications, analyses, and statistical reports used by public and private analysts. Data collected include coal stocks by state location, exported coal by origin state, and export revenue of coal sold during the reporting year.

Form EIA-6 Emergency Coal Supply Survey (Standby)

This form collects coal production and stocks data from U.S. coal mining companies and stocks data from distributors that do not produce coal during coal supply disruptions.

Form EIA-20 Emergency Weekly Coal Monitoring Survey for Coal Burning Power Producers (Standby)

This form collects information to monitor coal stocks, receipts, and consumption at electric utilities during coal supply disruptions.

Summary of Changes

Respondent Pretesting Interviews

Conduct ongoing pretesting and evaluative research to continually improve the Coal Markets Reporting System surveys. EIA would like to add 100 respondents (annually) to pretesting interviews to ensure we have enough feedback from respondents to improve our surveys.

A.1. Legal Justification

The authority for this information collection is provided by the following general provisions:

- Title 15 U.S. Code §772, which established the mandatory requirement of owners and operators of businesses in the U.S. to report energy supply and consumption data to the EIA Administrator.
- Title 15 U.S. Code §764, which established the EIA Administrator's powers to plan, direct, and conduct mandatory and voluntary energy programs that are designed and implemented in a fair and efficient manner. These powers include duties to collect, evaluate, assemble, and analyze energy information on U.S. reserves, production, demand, and related economic data, while obtaining the cooperation of business, labor, consumer, and other interests.
- Title 15 U.S. Code §790a, which established the National Energy Information System (NEIS) that is the enclave containing the energy data collected by EIA, which allows EIA to describe and analyze energy supply and consumption in the U.S. NEIS allows EIA to perform statistical and forecasting activities to meet the needs of the U.S. Department of Energy and Congress, as well as the needs of the States to the extent required by the Natural Gas Act [Title 15 U.S. Code §717 et seq.] and the Federal Power Act [Title 16 U.S. Code §791a et seq.].

A.2. Needs and Uses of Data

Delivered price data from Form EIA-3 and mine mouth price data from Form EIA-7A are used as inputs in the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) Coal Market Module (CMM). The CMM generates projections of U.S. coal production, consumption, exports, imports, distribution, and prices. The CMM consists of three functional areas: coal production, coal distribution, and coal exports. The EIA National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) uses Form EIA-7A as calibration data for the regional supply curves to produce the EIA Annual Energy Outlook (AEO). Calibration statistics refers to estimated coefficients used as parameters in the coal supply curve pricing equation.

The Coal Market Model (CMM) requires base year inputs for the most current year of actual data as a starting point for the model projection. EIA aggregates Form EIA-7A mine level data into the 41 supply curve regions and uses the data as inputs to the model. Calibration data includes calculated values for total coal production, average mine mouth price, average Btu or sulfur content of the coal, and labor productivity. This data forms parameter inputs into the CMM by supply curve, coal supply region, coal grade, or mine type. Form EIA-3 and Form EIA-923 survey data are similarly used to compute delivered coal prices by coal demand region. The delivered coal prices are not direct coal model inputs, but they are used to compute the base transport rates from coal supply to coal demand regions.

Form EIA-7A requires mines with production above a certain production threshold to report a variety of survey parameters. This data are used to compile calibration statistics by coal geographic region (14

regions), mine type (underground vs. surface), coal grade (bituminous, subbituminous, lignite, and premium coking coal), and sulfur content (low-compliance, medium, and high). EIA uses calibration data to estimate the coefficients of the coal pricing equation. These calibration statistics do not need to be updated each year but are critical input parameters to the CMM. Other calibration statistics could be assumptions or statistics compiled from multiple years of calibration data. Parameters like fuel splits in coal mining, or historical coal capacity utilization rates, are other calibration statistics. They are derived from EIA's historical data collection on the coal sector. Among the data that are exclusively reported to EIA are mine revenues by coal type, which EIA uses to compile mine mouth prices for 41 identified coal supply curves.

The data are published in many EIA products, including:

- [Daily Energy Review](#)
- [Weekly Coal Production Report](#)
- [Monthly Energy Review](#)
- [Quarterly Coal Report](#)
- [Quarterly Coal Distribution Report](#)
- [Annual Coal Report](#)
- [Annual Coal Distribution Report](#)
- [State Energy Profiles](#)
- [Coal Data Browser](#)
- [U.S. Coal Reserves Report](#)
- [Today in Energy](#): Between April 2023 and April 2025, several reports on coal were published. Examples include:
 - On November 29, 2023, Today in Energy published an article reporting that U.S. coal-fired electricity generation decreased in 2022, but overall U.S. emissions increased. Monthly Energy Review Table 6.1 relied on data from Form EIA-3, Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users. For the full article visit: <https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=61022>
 - On April 8, 2025, Today in Energy published an article reporting that U.S. coal production has declined over the past two decades. Data from Form EIA-7A used in the Annual Coal Report showed production history by mine type for 1980-2023. For more information visit: <https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=64924>

In addition, EIA uses the data in short-term and long-term models, including the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System and the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) Coal Market Module. The forecasts are reported in the *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, <http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/>, and the *Annual Energy Outlook*, <http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/> publications.

Some Federal agencies rely on EIA coal data to meet their information needs:

- The Federal Reserve Board (FRB) in its monthly Industrial Production and Capacity Utilization statistical release uses EIA coal data to produce estimates of capacity and capacity utilization for industries in mining. For a given industry, the capacity utilization rate is equal to an output index (seasonally adjusted) divided by a capacity index. The Federal Reserve Board's capacity indexes attempt to capture the concept of sustainable maximum output—the greatest level of output a plant can maintain within the framework of a realistic work schedule, after factoring in normal downtime and assuming sufficient availability of inputs to operate the capital in place. The FRB monthly reports are available at: <https://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/g17/Current/>. Also, the FRB uses Form EIA-7A data under a data sharing agreement to study the effects of mergers, acquisitions, and market power concentration on productivity, prices, employment, wages, competition, capital utilization, and worker safety in the coal industry.
- The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) uses EIA's Quarterly Coal Report (QCR) to get quarterly coal production data to inform GDP-by-industry analysis, and Form EIA-7A to get coal production data by mine to inform GDP-by-county analysis
- The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) assesses the U.S. Coal Resources and reserves to determine if the Nation's coal resources and reserves are sufficient to meet projected future demands. They conduct periodic objective and scientific assessments of these coal resources and reserves using data from Form EIA-7A.
- The Bureau of Labor & Statistics (BLS) uses EIA's Annual Coal Report (ACR) to get annual coal employment data to inform coal industry employment projections.
- The Center for Disease Control (CDC) uses Form EIA-7A data under a data sharing agreement to examine past and current coal mining practices to identify potential trends, gaps in effective respirable crystalline silica exposure sampling and monitoring, and/or associations with geographic regions of high lung disease rates.
- The Department of Labor (DOL) Office of Workers' Compensation Programs uses Form EIA-7A data to update their black lung tax projection model.
- Additionally, the entire Coal Markets Reporting System and analyses are used by Congress, federal agencies, and state and local governments, universities, and private entities to support policy and business decisions related to the coal industry.

A.3. Use of Technology

All EIA coal surveys use Internet-based data collection systems as the primary means of data collection. The majority of routine contact with respondents is by email.

Internet data collection will continue to be the primary collection mode for the Coal Markets Reporting System surveys. The Internet-based system allows respondents to enter their data directly into EIA survey databases, which reduces the time needed for data collection and processing. The system also identifies data that fail edits prior to submission, allowing respondents to make necessary corrections or explain unusual events impacting the reported data prior to submission. This data editing process reduces respondent burden by reducing the number of resubmissions respondents may have to complete before a form accepted by EIA. It also improves the timeliness of reporting the information to the public. The respondent only requires an internet connection.

A.4. Efforts to Identify Duplication

EIA reviews and evaluates coal industry information available from a variety of sources, including other federal agencies, state governments, industry trade associations, and commercial information services to identify instances of duplication. Additionally, in the public notices and consultations associated with the triennial re-clearance of the Coal Markets Reporting System, EIA specifically encourages respondents and data users to identify alternate sources of the coal information EIA proposes to collect. Instances of potential data duplication identified by EIA are evaluated in terms of data coverage, level of aggregation, frequency of collection, data reliability, and statutory requirements to determine whether alternate data sources represent a suitable substitute for EIA data.

The U.S. Census Bureau collects quantity and value of coal exports and imports, country of destination or origin, and port of import/export. EIA collects similar information about coal exports on Form EIA-8A but requires additional information such as state of origin and qualities of the coal by each export transaction.

There is one area of overlap between EIA's coal and electric power surveys. Form EIA-923 *Power Plant Operations Report* collects data on coal consumed to produce electric power. Form EIA-3 collects coal consumption data from U.S. manufacturers, transformation and processing plants, and commercial and institutional users. In cases where a facility consumes coal and has onsite electric power production equipment with a nameplate capacity equal to or greater than 1MW, that facility will report on Form EIA-3 survey as a coal user and report on Form EIA-923 *Power Plant Operations Report* as an electric power producer. This occurs in a small number of cases because Form EIA-3 respondents are coal end-users and generally do not have the capacity to generate electricity.

MSHA collects coal labor data as well as production data. MSHA sends this data to EIA, ahead of their publication data, and EIA uses coal production value to ask coal respondents on how coal production is distributed. This process aids in quality and assurance checks to MSHA and results in several iterations of communication before publication.

MSHA data are updated every quarter, which includes production data from all mines and employment data (labor hours). There are some additional MSHA data, such as ownership and location (state, county,

longitude and latitude) that are used peripherally, such as for quality assurance on coal production data (QA) or to inform EIA on mine ownership as EIA collects 7A data. These data are published on MSHA's web site. As part of EIA's data agreement with MSHA, EIA helps validate quarterly coal production data. EIA also uses MSHA data to maintain the Form EIA-7A frame file. The frame for Form EIA-7A is a threshold survey, based on how much coal a mine produced during the year, or labor hours for prep plants. The MSHA production data are used to determine who meets that threshold. The MSHA data are also used in EIA's Weekly Coal Production estimation model. This data are a primary variable used to determine the weekly coal production estimates. Once EIA receives the most current MSHA data, EIA updates its weekly coal production estimates.

From these production estimates and subsequent revisions after receiving MSHA data, the Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO) pulls in the weekly coal estimates for its model. EIA aggregates the information, then publish and revise the production estimates monthly in the Monthly Energy Review. EIA also publishes production data from MSHA in the Quarterly Coal Report each quarter. EIA uses the MSHA production data to provide estimates to IEA, with a quarterly production estimate and then the annual IEA mini (preliminary data) before EIA finalizes MSHA data in conjunction with Form EIA-7A data later in the year. MSHA production and employment data are also published in the Annual Coal Report (ACR) and on EIA's web site under the detailed Form EIA-7A data files.

In the ACR, some tables include all mines, using the MSHA production and employment data, whereas other tables only use the subset of Form EIA-7A respondents – the footnotes make this distinction. On Form EIA-7A, coal disposition is collected rather than production to reduce the duplication of data efforts – EIA already has the production data from MSHA, therefore there is no need to collect this data. Disposition is the sales data – who did they sell it to (open market, captive market, export, etc.), and at what price. It primarily supports the price piece of the industry.

EIA uses the MSHA production data to quality assure the disposition data – for example, EIA flags the information if the disposition data reported by a mine is not within 10% of the production data from MSHA. MSHA data is used to quality assure the county/state data on Form EIA-7A, particularly for augers (machinery with an MSHA ID like a mine but that can move around the country from mine to mine, so it's location data can change). EIA also uses MSHA data to quality assure Form EIA-3, where EIA collects MSHA ID of the mine from which a respondent purchases coal to verify that Form EIA-3 reported MSHA ID and the state the coal originated from are valid. Finally, MSHA data is used to quality assure the longitude and latitude data reported on Form EIA-7A, which is subsequently used in the US Energy Mapping System.

A.5. Provisions for Reducing Burden on Small Businesses

Minimizing burden to small businesses is a primary concern to EIA. EIA has established reporting thresholds for surveys likely to affect small businesses. These thresholds either eliminate the reporting requirement for small businesses or limit the amount of information they are asked to supply. EIA recently reviewed the reporting threshold and burden of three coal surveys, Forms EIA-3, EIA-7A, and EIA-8A, to evaluate how EIA can reduce the burdens of this collection while maintaining the utility and integrity of the data.

Reporting on Form EIA-3 *Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, & Institutional Coal Users* is limited to non-electric sector sites (i.e., manufacturers, hospitals, universities, and correctional facilities) that consume more than 1,000 short tons of coal annually. However, all companies operating coke plants within the United States must submit Form EIA-3. Facilities that permanently stopped consuming coal (e.g., switching to other fuels) do not need to file Form EIA-3, and will be removed from the survey frame.

Reporting on Form EIA-7A *Annual Survey of Coal Production and Preparation* is limited to U.S. coal mining companies that produce 50,000 or more short tons of coal during the reporting year, except for anthracite mines. All anthracite mines that produced 10,000 or more short tons during the reporting year must submit Form EIA-7A. Standalone facilities (e.g., preparation plant/tipple/loading dock/train load-out) that worked 5,000 or more hours must submit Form EIA-7A.

Reporting on Form EIA-8A *Annual Survey of Coal Stocks and Coal Exports* is limited to coal brokers, coal traders, and coal terminals in the 50 United States and the District of Columbia that own stocks of 10,000 or more short tons of coal originating in the United States on December 31st of the reporting year or exported coal originating in the United States during the reporting year. Companies that take custody (physical possession) of the coal and transport, but never own the coal do not need to report. Companies that report coal stocks on Form EIA-923 *Power Plant Operations Report* do not need to report. Coal stocks and exports reported on the Form EIA-7A *Annual Survey of Coal Production and Preparation* do not need to be reported on the Form EIA-8A.

A.6. Consequences of Less-Frequent Reporting

Form EIA-3 collects coal data on a quarterly basis from consumers of coal and on Forms EIA-7A and EIA-8A collect information on an annual basis from coal suppliers. The quarterly and annual collection of coal data meets data user needs.

A.7. Compliance with 5 CFR 1320.5

All EIA coal surveys are operated in accordance with the guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5. In the event of a coal supply disruption, EIA will collect weekly information on Forms EIA-6 and EIA-20. This weekly frequency is justified by the need to provide rapid response during such a supply disruption to prevent adverse national economic impacts or to alleviate potential human suffering from a lack of access to electricity.

A.8. Summary of Consultations Outside of the Agency

On November 24, 2025, EIA published a 60-day Federal Register Notice at 90 FR 52927, outlining proposed changes to the Coal Program Package and inviting interested parties to comment. EIA did not receive any public comments during the 60-Day comment period.

As additional outreach, EIA sent an email notification about the 60-day Federal Register Notice to all active respondents on Form EIA-3, Form EIA-7A, Form EIA-8A, and listserves for the users of the Weekly Coal Report, Quarterly Coal Report, and Coal Distribution Report.

A.9. Payments or Gifts to Respondents

Respondents to this information collection will not receive any payments or gifts from EIA to participate in this information collection.

A.10. Provisions for Protection of Information

Form EIA-3

The information reported on Form EIA-3 are protected and are 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.

Data protection methods are applied to the cost data reported on Form EIA-3 in Parts 3 and 4 to ensure that the risk of disclosure of identifiable information is very small. Data protection methods are not applied to the other aggregate statistical and quantity data published from this survey.

Form EIA-7A

The name and address of the responding company, the mine type or plant type, and location reported on Form EIA-7A 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.

Data protection methods are applied to the “Total Revenue” from “Open Market Sales,” “Captive Market Sales,” and “Export Coal Sales” reported in Part 5 to ensure that the risk of disclosure of identifiable information is very small. Data protection methods are not applied to the other aggregate statistical data published from this survey.

Form EIA-8A

The information reported on Form EIA-8A 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.

Data protection methods are applied to the total revenue of coal exported from each origin state, reported in Part 3, to ensure that the risk of disclosure of identifiable information is very small. Data protection methods are not applied to the other aggregate statistical data published from this survey.

Form EIA-6

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.

Form EIA-20

The information reported on Form EIA-20 on Part 1, Question 1 and Part 2, Questions 1 and 4 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.

For both standby Forms EIA-6 and EIA-20 the following statement is included:

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.

The following paragraph is included in Forms EIA-3, EIA-6, EIA-7A, EIA-8A, and EIA-20:

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 U.S. 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.

A.11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

This information collection does not include any questions of a sensitive nature.

A.12. Estimate of Respondent Burden Hours and Cost

The overall annual burden for this package is estimated to be 3,249 hours (see Table 1 below). The burden has increased from the previous clearance from 3,149 total burden hours to 3,249 hours. This increase is due to the addition of 100 burden hours of respondent pretesting.

EIA Form Number/Title	Annual Reporting Frequency	Number of Respondents	Annual Number of Responses	Burden Hours Per Response	Annual Burden Hours
EIA-3, Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, & Institutional Coal Users	4	290	1,160	1	1,450
EIA-7A, Annual Survey of Coal Production and Preparation	1	480	480	3	1,560
EIA-8A, Annual Survey of Coal Stocks and Coal Exports	1	44	44	1	44
EIA-6, Emergency Coal Supply Survey (Standby*)	10	10	100	1	50
EIA-20, Emergency Weekly Coal Monitoring Survey for Coal Burning Power Producers (Standby*)	10	9	90	1	45
Respondent Pretesting	1	100	100	1	100
Total		933	1,974		3,249

The annual labor cost of burden hours to the respondents is estimated to be \$308,460 (3,249 hours, burden hours times \$94.94 per hour).

*For the standby surveys to be used only in the case of a coal supply or transportation emergency, the standby surveys would be operated on a weekly frequency over a ten-week period. The number of respondents was calculated as follows:

(Total number of coal mining companies [EIA-6] or coal-fired power plants [Form EIA-20]) multiplied by (Percentage of facilities affected [assumed to be 25%]) multiplied by (Probability of a disruption occurring in a year [assumed to be 10%]) equals (Probability-weighted number of respondents, rounded to a whole number)

For the Form EIA-6 calculation is (369 coal mining companies x 25%) x 10% = 10 respondents

For the Form EIA-20 calculation is (352 coal-fired power plants x 25%) x 10% = 9 respondents

The assumed duration of the emergency was 10 weeks for both surveys.

A.13. Annual Cost to the Federal Government

The annual cost of operating these surveys is estimated at \$648,060.44 and includes contractor costs and federal staff time for survey related activities. The estimated annualized cost to the government, includes personnel, forms development, maintenance, data collection, and processing.

The Federal Government coal forms cost estimate for FY 2026 is shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Annual Cost to the Federal Government			
Activity	Labor Hours	Hourly Rate	Cost
Survey frame and maintenance	2,558	\$ 94.94	\$ 242,856.52
Data collection and processing	4,168	\$ 94.94	\$ 395,709.92
Survey Pretesting	100	\$ 94.94	\$ 9,494.00
Total Annual Cost		\$	648,060.44

A.14. Changes in Burden

All burdens associated with this collection are hourly burdens. The burden has increased from the previous clearance from 3,149 total burden hours to 3,249 hours. There will be an increase of 100 new respondents per year for respondent pretesting interviews. This will result in an annual burden of 100 hours. This increase is due to the program wanting to continually improve its data collection and survey initiatives. EIA will conduct up to 100 pretesting interviews each year. These pretesting interviews will test or evaluate new terminology, unclear questions in surveys, unclear instructions, or questions that may be added to the Coal Markets Reporting System surveys. This will help improve ongoing surveys and reduce errors due to respondent confusion.

A.15. Collection, Tabulation, and Publication Plans

Plans to tabulate and publish data collected by the coal data collection forms are described below.

a. Weekly Standby Forms

The weekly standby Forms EIA-6 (coal production) and EIA-20 (coal consumption and stocks at power plants) are used to collect data during coal supply disruptions. The number of mining companies or generators representatives who will be asked to respond will depend on the nature and extent of the emergency. Form EIA-6 and Form EIA-20, if activated, will cover mines and power producers, respectively. Form EIA-6 is a readily available frame of parent mining companies.

During supply disruptions, the forms 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.

b. Quarterly Form

Quarterly Form EIA-3 is due one month after the close of each calendar quarter.

Form EIA-3 data are published in the following reports:

- Monthly Energy Review
- Quarterly Coal Report

- Quarterly Distribution Report
- Annual Coal Report
- Annual Distribution Report

c. Annual Forms

Form EIA-7A collects information on coal production and related information from U.S. coal mining operations. Form EIA-8A collects coal stocks and export data from U.S. coal brokers, coal traders, and coal terminals.

Data collected are published in the following reports:

- Monthly Energy Review
- Annual Coal Report
- Annual Coal Distribution Report
- State Energy Profiles

A.16. OMB Number and Expiration Date

The OMB Number (1905-0167) and expiration date are displayed on each form.

A.17. Certification Statement

This submission meets all certification requirements of the "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions."