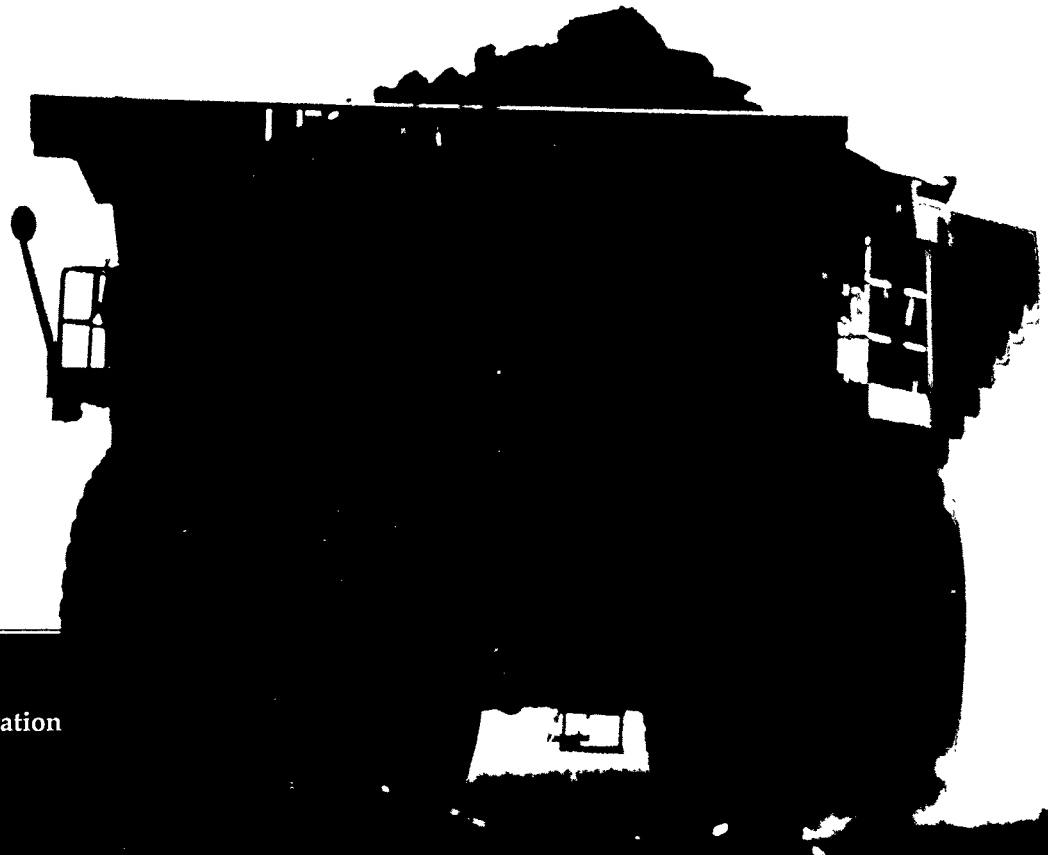
# Quarterly Coal Report
## October-December 1994
DOE/EIA-0121(94/4Q)



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Energy Information Administration

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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.*

**We thank the following for the use of their photographs in this report:**

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# Quarterly Coal Report October-December 1994

May 1995

**Energy Information Administration**
Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric
and Alternate Fuels
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# 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

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## 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.

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***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."

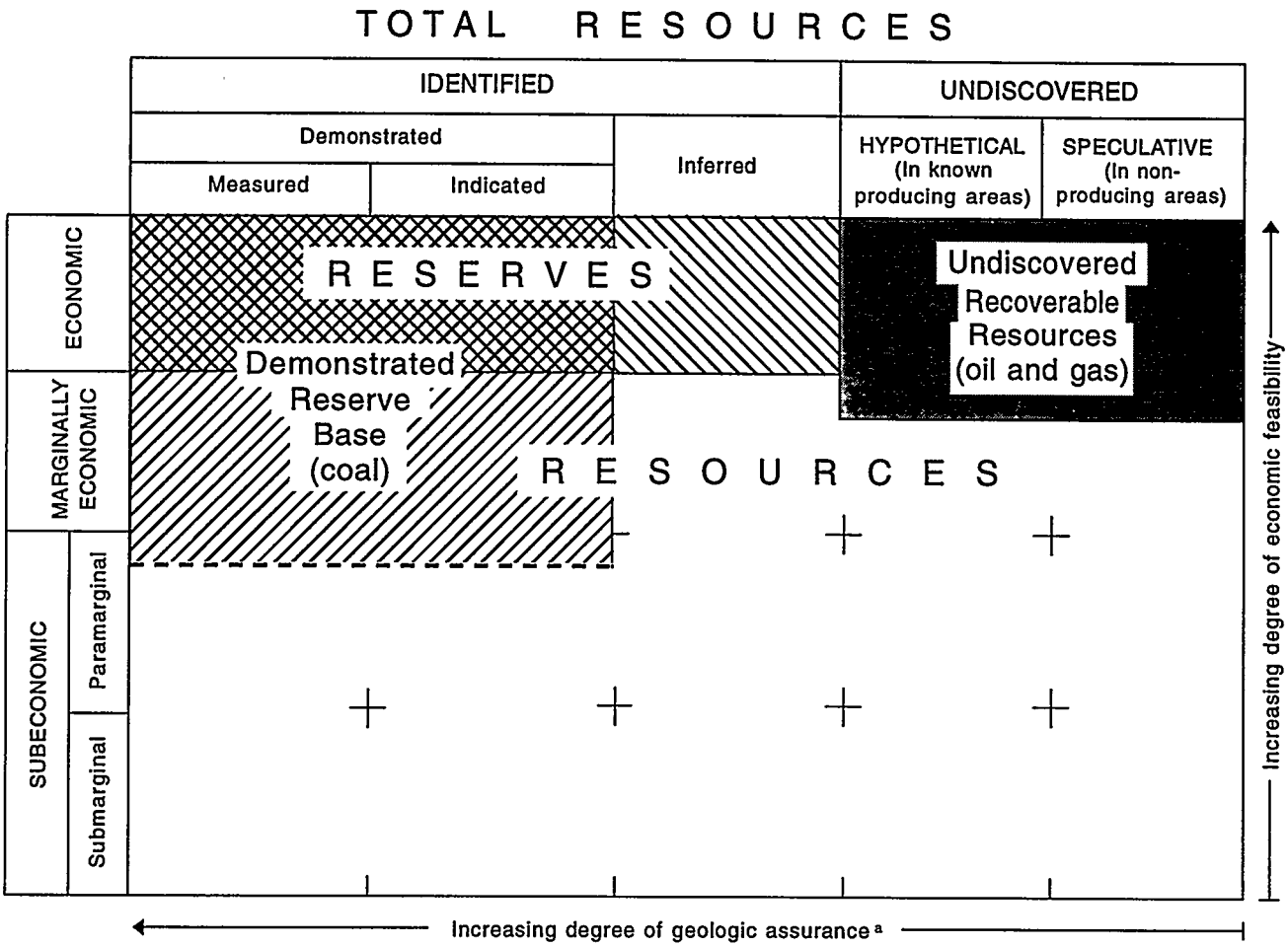
**Indicated Reserves:** Reserves located in known productive reservoirs in existing fields, in addition to measured reserves, and are expected to respond to improved recovery techniques.

**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**




[a]For 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.

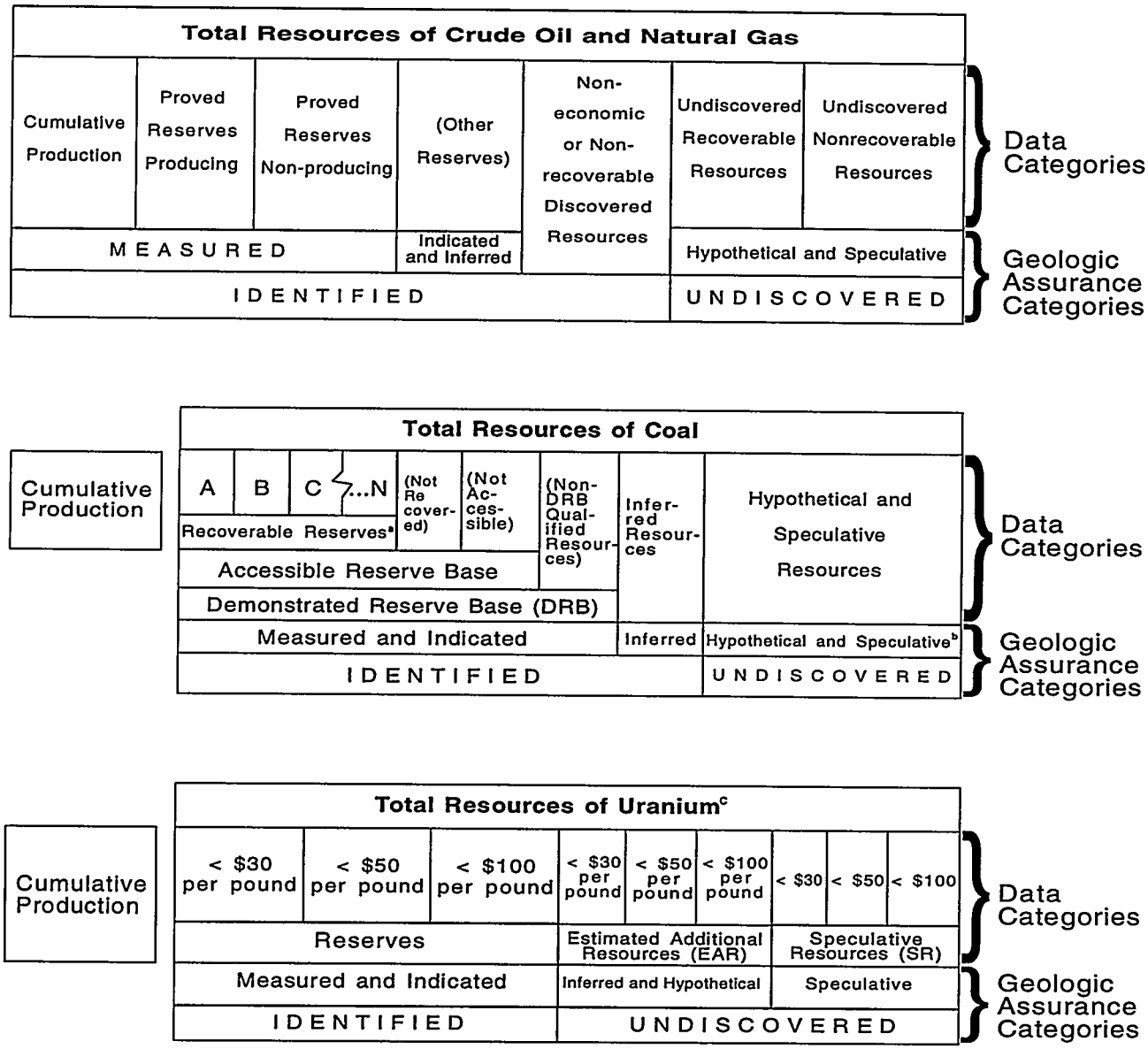
The remaining data that constitute the measured category are *proved reserves producing* and *proved reserves nonproducing*. Their combined data are widely reported as *proved reserves* of crude oil or natural gas. *Proved reserves* (see "Basic Terms," Measured Reserves) meet strict criteria of reliability 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 reserves[1] (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**




[a]Recoverable 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.
[b]Speculative coal resources have never been quantified; they are of no current economic interest.
[c]Uranium deposits are estimated for a range of forward cost categories per pound of uranium oxide ($U_3O_8$).

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 probabalistic 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 $U_3O_8$ 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—subsurface 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 breccias[5] 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**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Proved Reserves (12/31/93) | | Reserves (Proved + Indicated + Inferred) (12/31/86) | | Remaining Recoverable Resources[b] (12/31/86) |
| **Crude Oil**[a] (billion barrels) | 23.0 | < | 45.7 | < | 140 |
| | Proved Reserves (12/31/93) | | Reserves (Proved + Indicated + Inferred) (12/31/86) | | Remaining Recoverable Resources[b] (12/31/86) |
| **Dry Natural Gas** (trillion cubic feet) | 162.4 | < | 264.0 | < | 1,188 |
| | Recoverable Reserves (1/1/92) | | Demonstrated Reserve Base (1/1/92) | | Identified Resources (1/1/74) |
| **Coal** (billion short tons) | 264.7 | < | 475.6 | < | 1,730.9 |
| **Uranium (12/31/93)** (million pounds $U_3O_8$ at $30 per pound) | Reserves | | Estimated Additional Resources | | Speculative Resources |
| | 292 | + | 2,200 | + | 1,330 |

[a]Excludes natural gas liquids (including lease condensates).

[b]Includes 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 "risked" (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 $U_3O_8$.[10] Further, these producers often fulfill long-term contract commitments more economically by augmenting their production with cheaper imported $U_3O_8$. Because of confidentiality requirements, the prices of $U_3O_8$ 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 $U_3O_8$ 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 |

[a]Recoverable 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.

[b]The Identified Resource estimate for coal has not been revised since 1975.

[c]The 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.

[d]For 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.

[e]Petroleum 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.

[f]Coal 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 $U_3O_8$ 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 decisions. *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 coalbed 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 an 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 $U_3O_8$ (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.

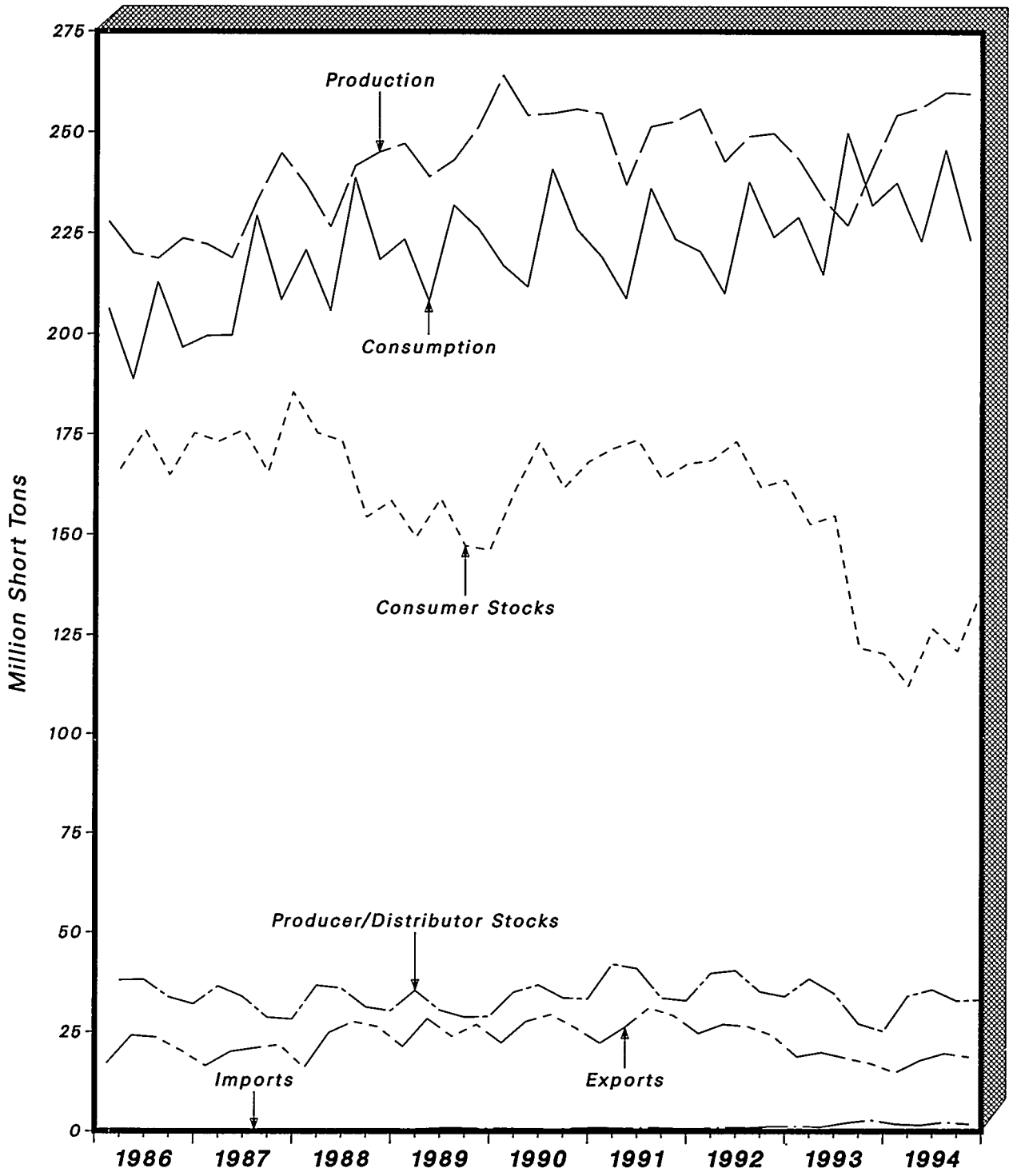
Regionally, compared with 1993, the amount of coal consumed by electric utilities in the East North Central division rose 2 percent to 183 million short tons as utilities in Illinois and Michigan continued to rely upon coal-fired generation to replace reduced generation from nuclear units. In the West 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)

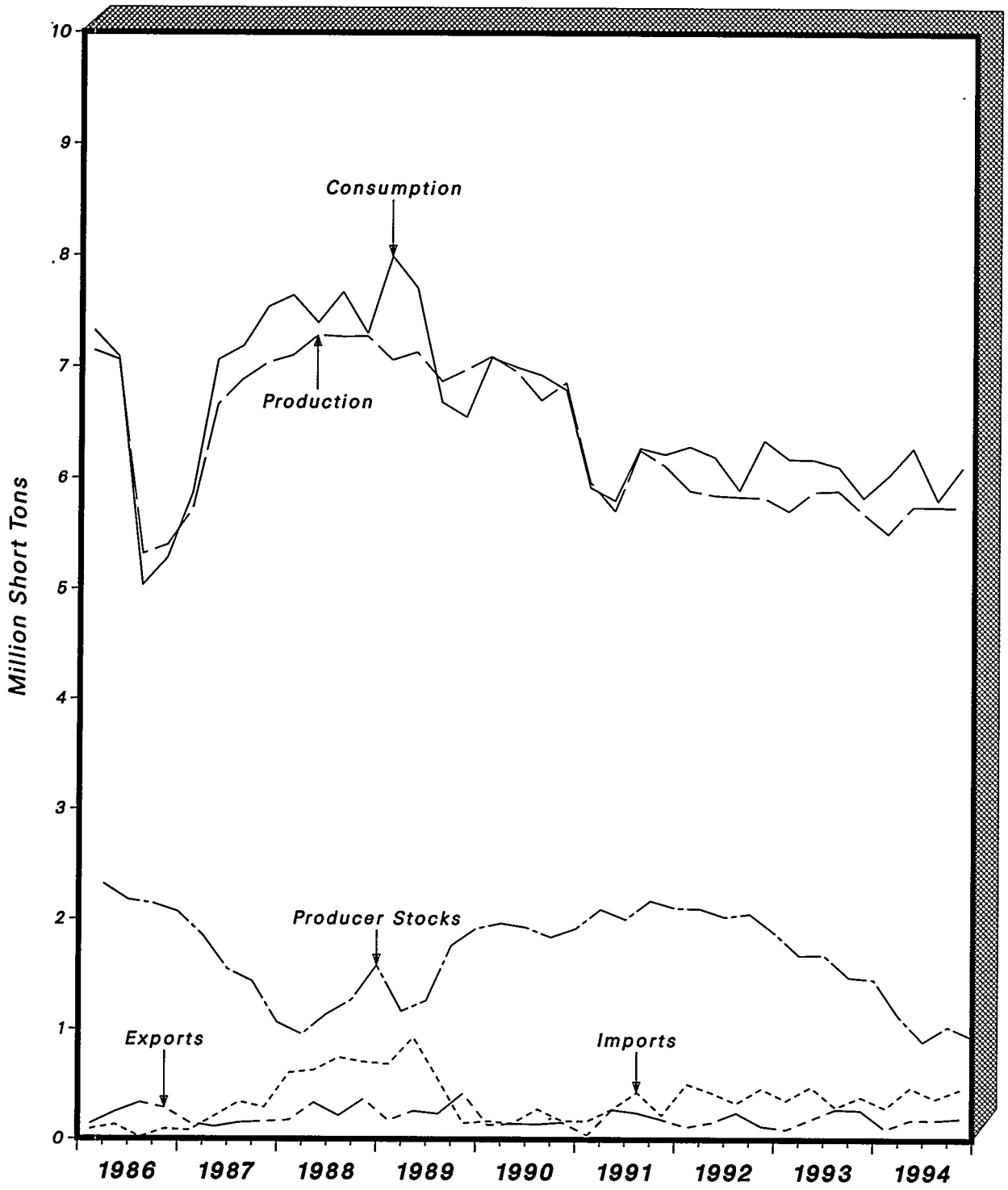
| Year and Quarter | Production | Imports | Producer and Distributor Stocks[1] | Consumption | Exports | Consumer Stocks[1] | Losses and Unaccounted For[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1986 January - March | 227,974 | 485 | 38,024 | 206,233 | 17,245 | 166,398 | 3,925 |
| April - June | 220,001 | 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-5, "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.* $SO_2$ 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 $SO_2$ 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 $SO_2$ 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 $SO_2$ 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 $SO_2$ 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 $SO_2$ Allowances," *Utility Environment Report* (New York, NY, March 3, 1995), p. 4.; "EPA Gives 10 Utilities 1,319 Bonus $SO_2$ 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.

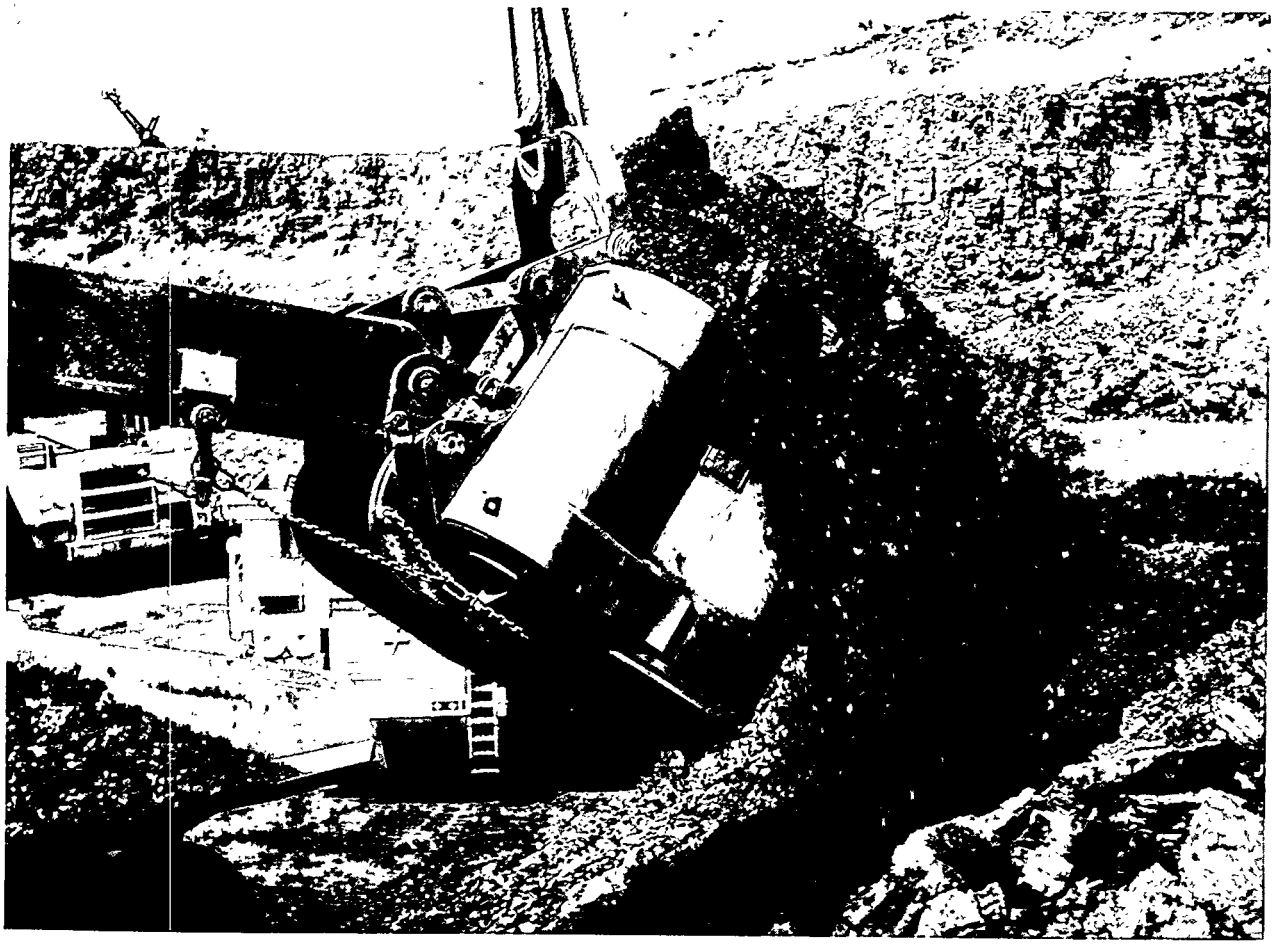
House Bill 646 would allow utilities to spin off all their generating units under separate companies, which would not be under the jurisdiction of the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC). That would have the effect of giving the ICC less power to control what kind of coal power plants burn.

House Bill 841 would authorize the State Coal Development Board to plan and administer a program where any entity could donate $SO_2$ 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]

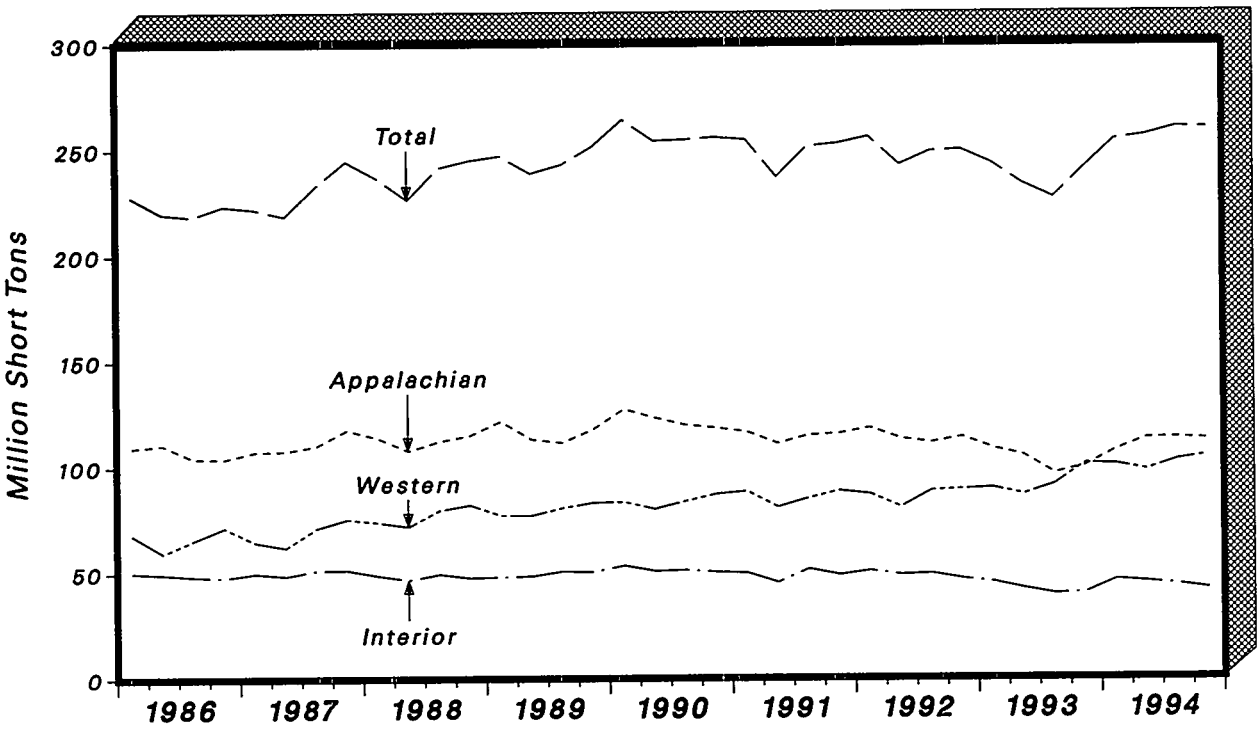
9 "In Brief...," *Coal Week* (New York, NY, February 27, 1995), p. 1.; "Coal Tax Exemption Bill Passes House," *Montana Coal Council* "Coal Tax Exemption Bill Passes House," *Montana Council* (Helena, MT, March 1995), p. 1.; "Illinois Legislators Mull Coal Production," *Coal Outlook* (Arlington, VA February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

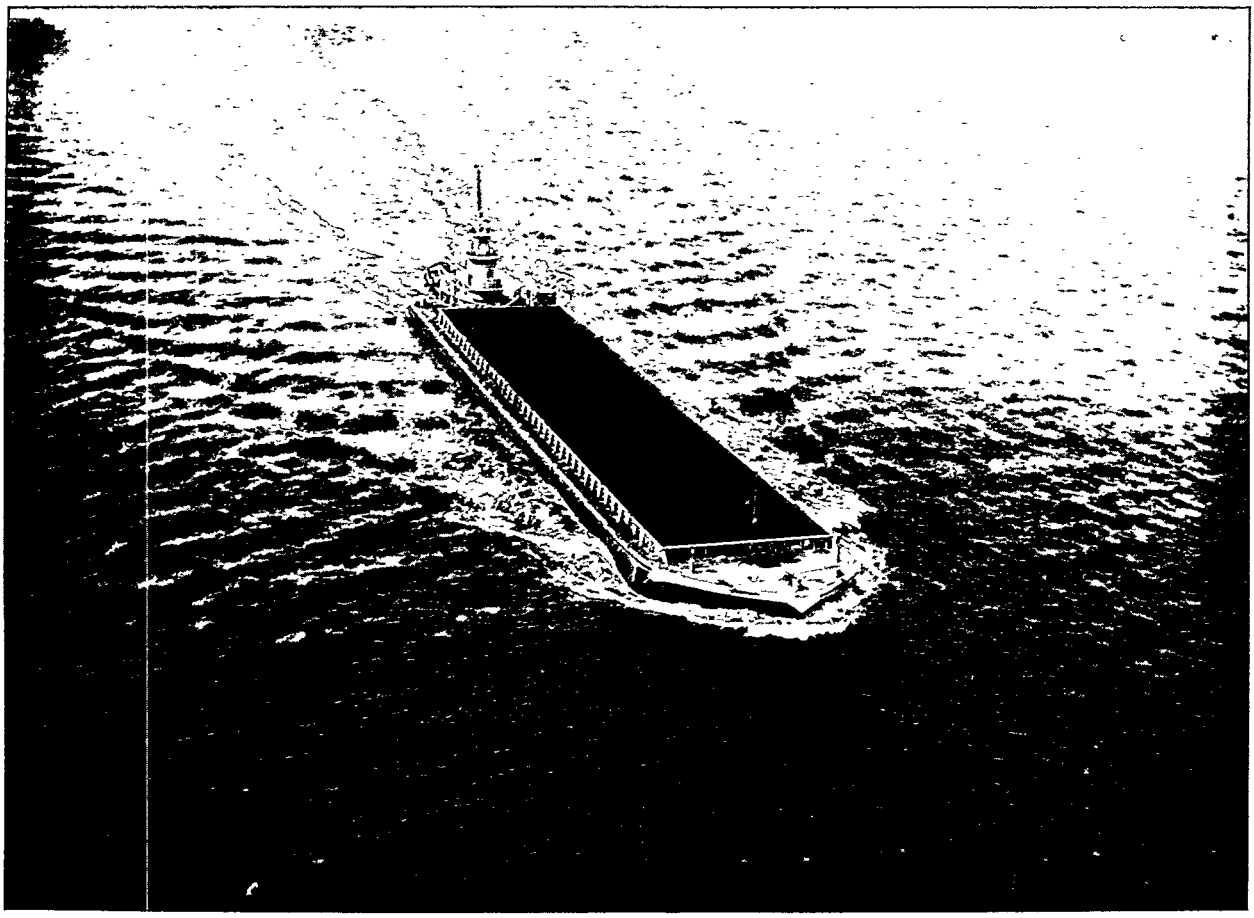
## Table 5. Coke and Breeze Production at Coke Plants

(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** |

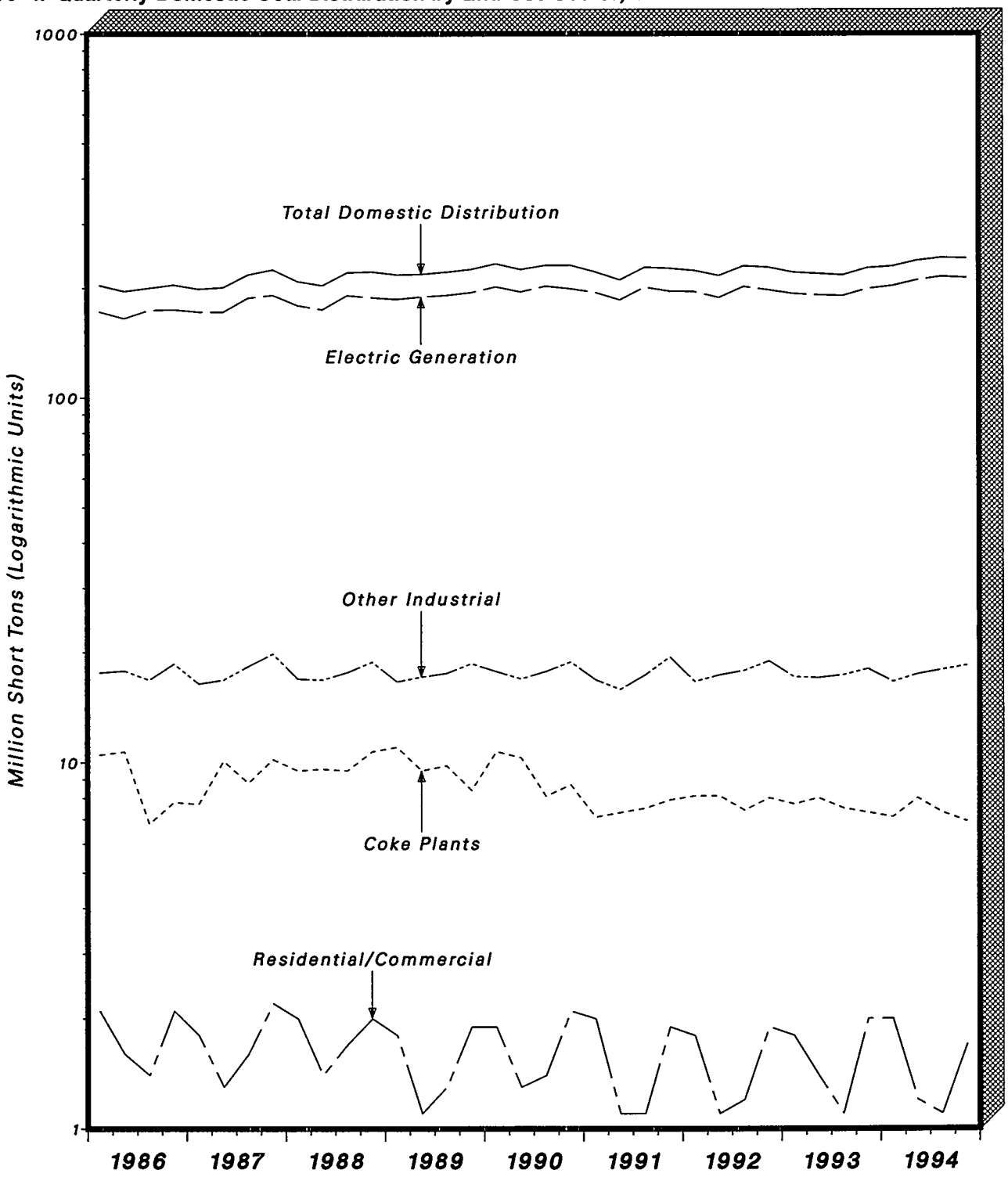
w Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly."

# 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 |

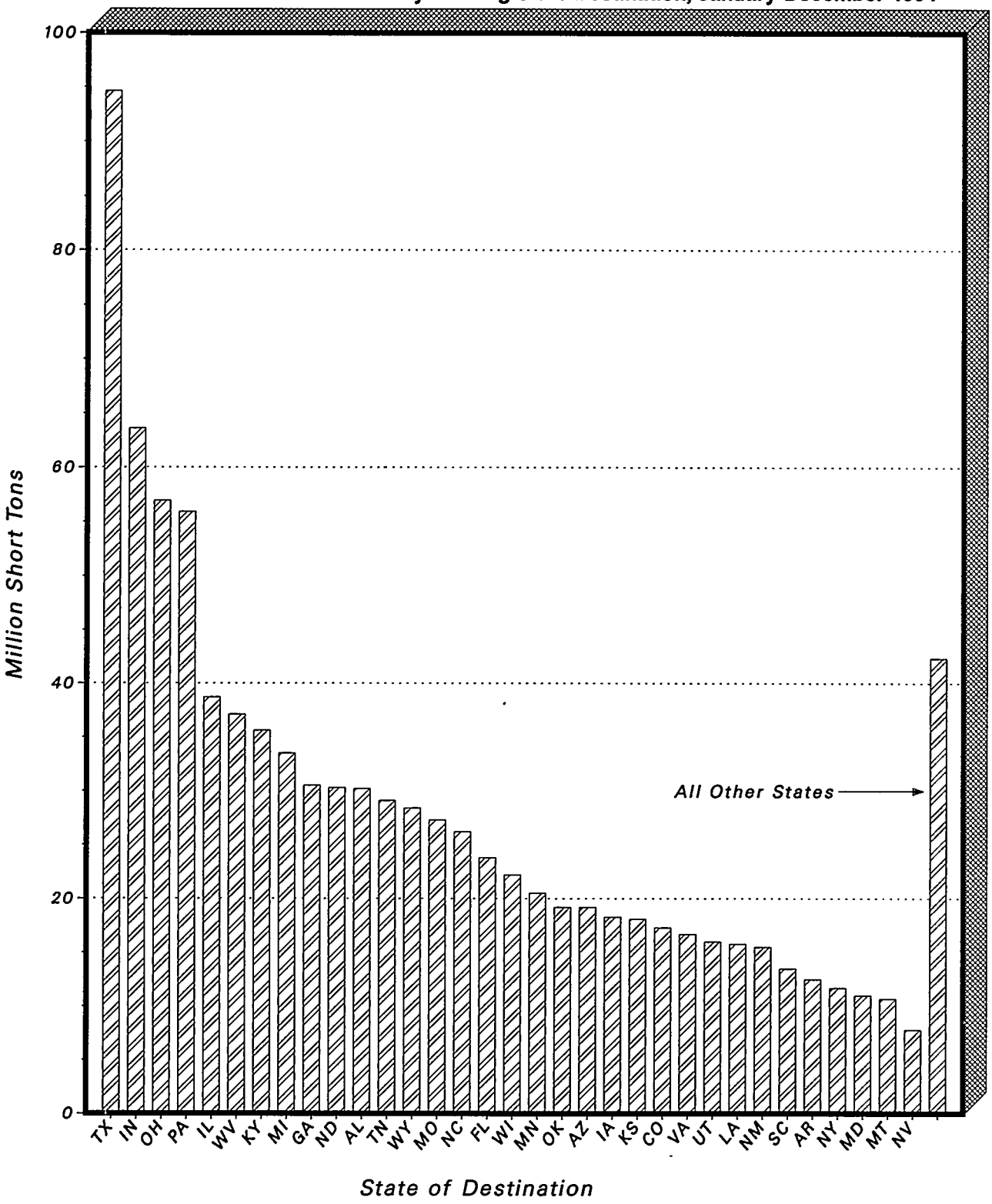
* Quantity is less than 500 short tons or percent is less than .05.
NM Not meaningful as value is greater than or equal to 500.
Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Sectors do not sum to total distribution due to deliveries to unknown sectors.
Source: Energy Information 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 | -.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 | 538 | 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** |

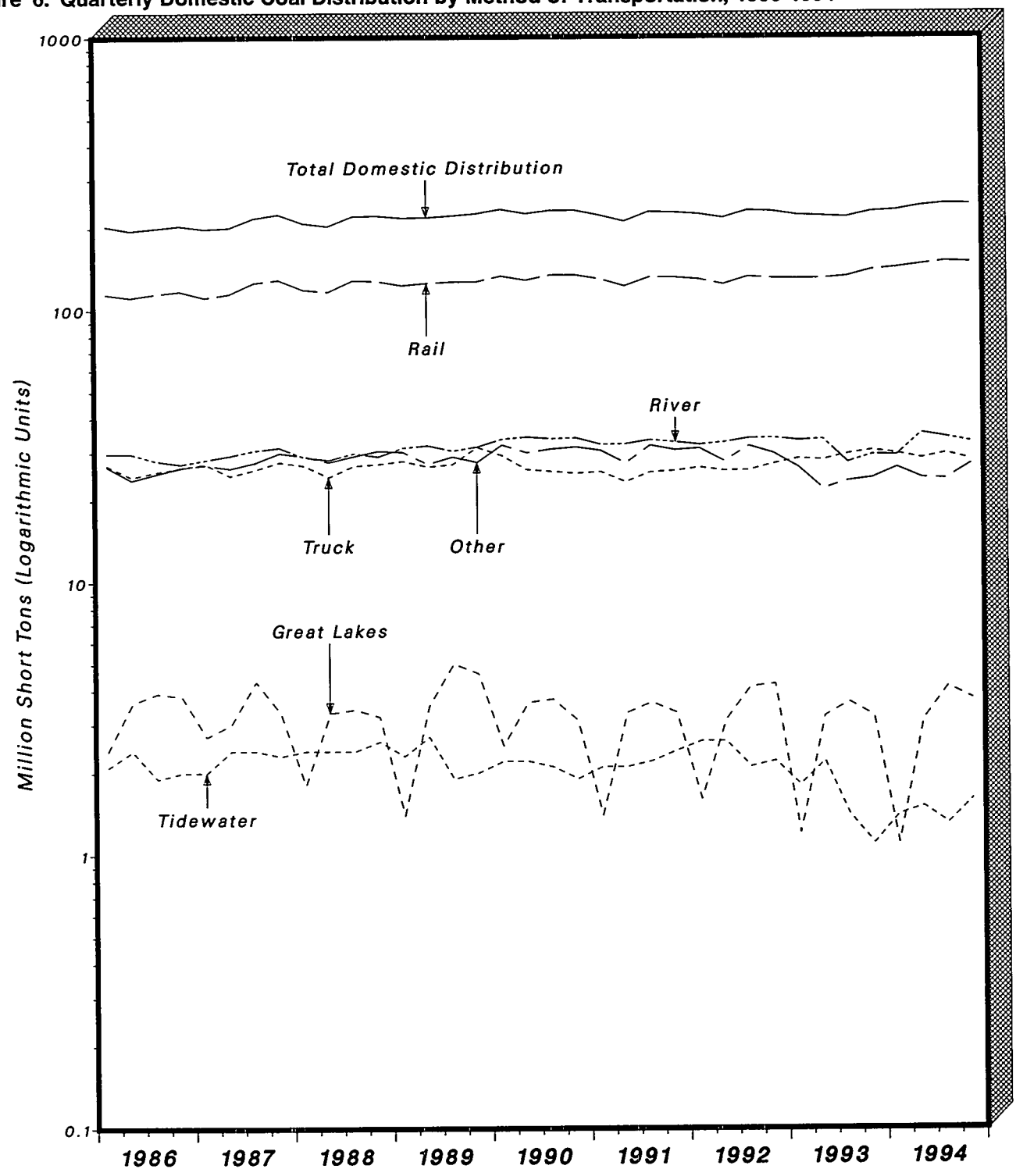
See footnotes at end of table.

## 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.

NM 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.
NM 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."

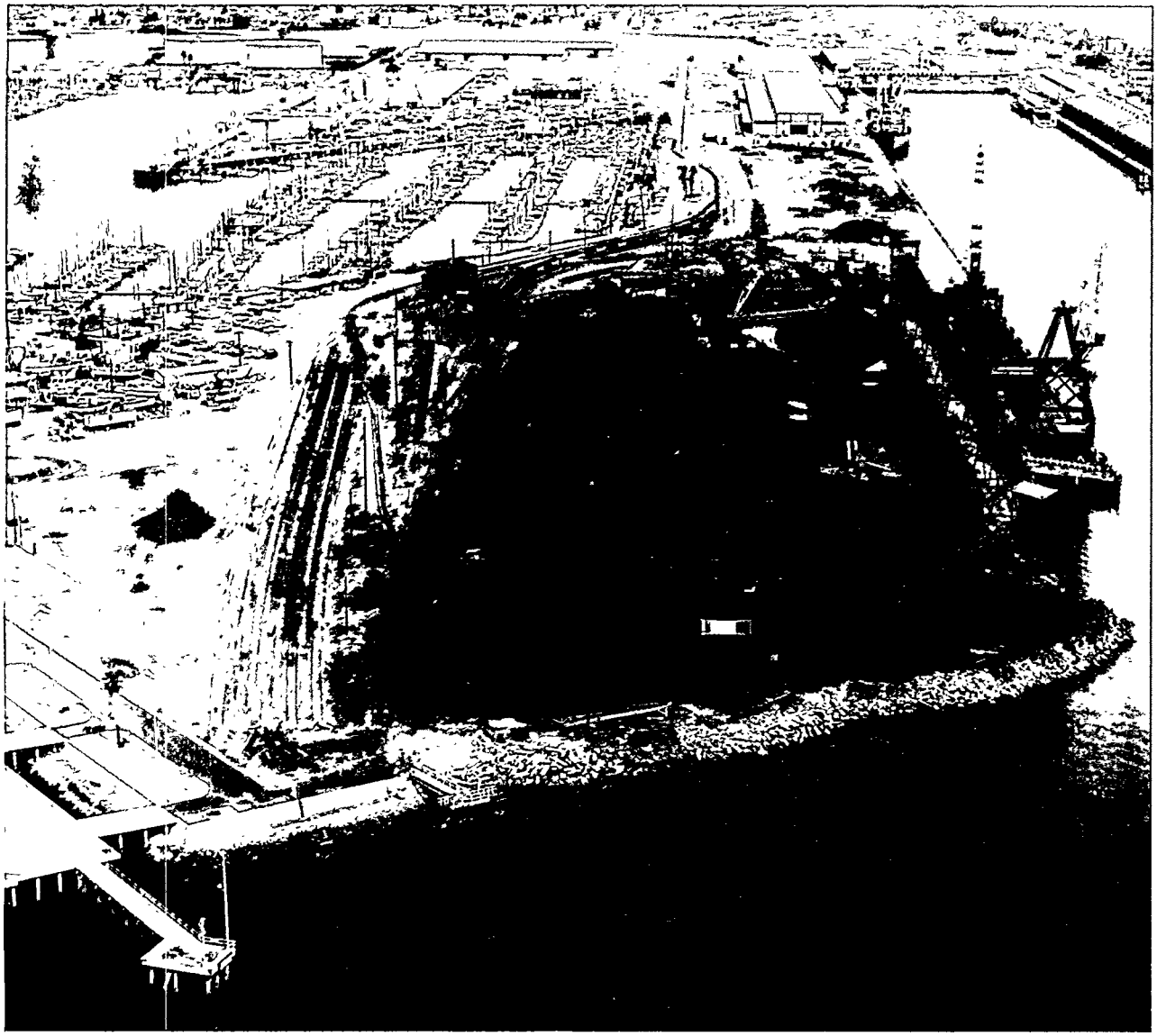
## Table 13. Coke and Breeze Distributed by Coke Plants

(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 |

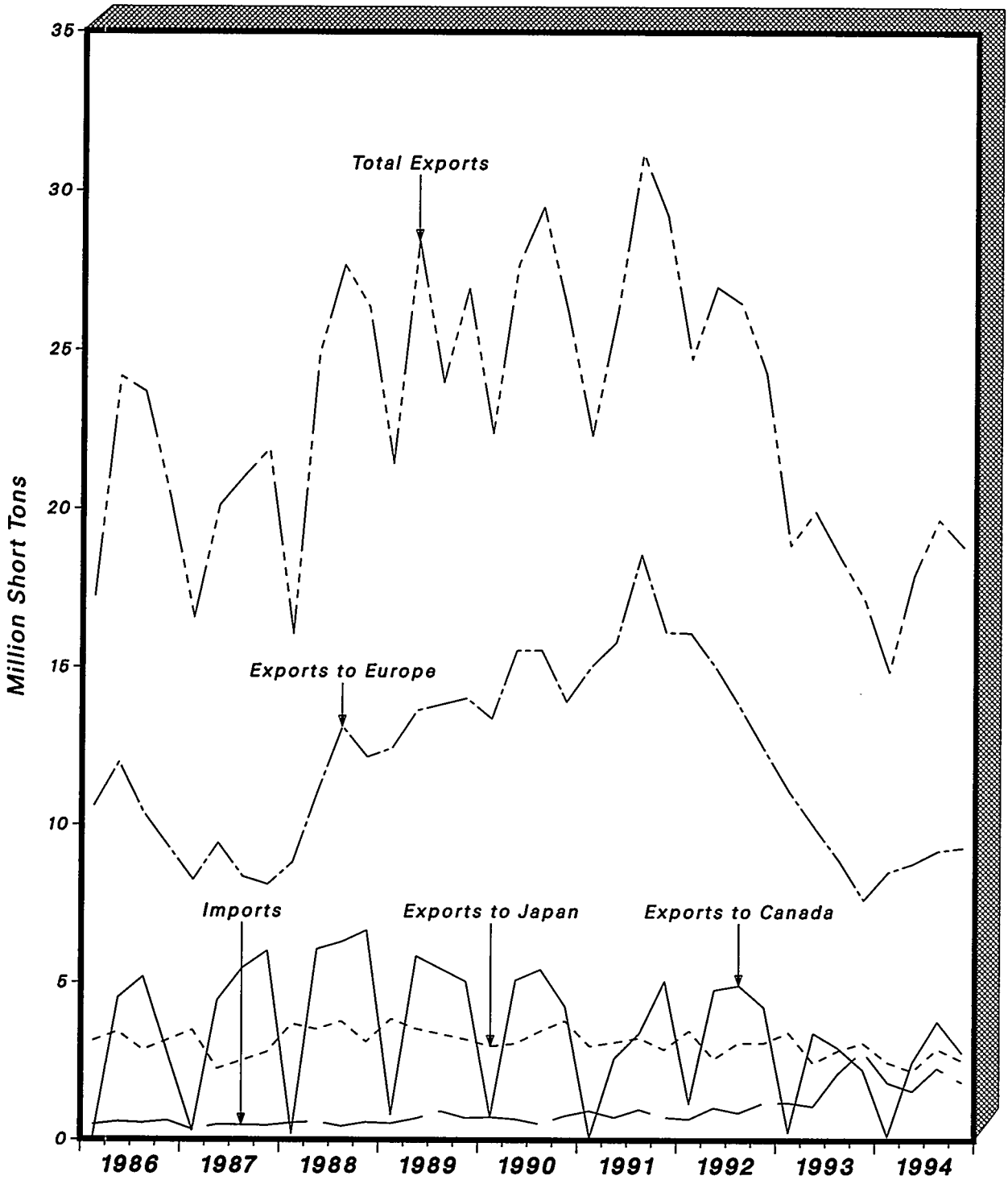
Notes: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. More detailed data included in Table A3.
Sources: Exports: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report EM 545"; and Imports: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145."

## 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 | -.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 | - |
| **Total[3]** | **39.88** | **38.80** | **41.25** | **40.24** | **41.53** | **-3.1** |
| **U.S. Total[4]** | **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[3] | 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 |
| **Total[3]** | **35.18** | **33.65** | **35.92** | **34.65** | **36.10** | **-4.0** |
| **U.S. Total[4]** | **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 | - |
| **Total[3]** | **42.14** | **41.87** | **43.33** | **42.74** | **44.11** | **-3.1** |
| **U.S. Total[4]** | **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 | - |
| **Total[1]** | **31.73** | **31.11** | **28.54** | **29.98** | **29.36** | **2.1** |
| **U.S. Total[2]** | **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** |

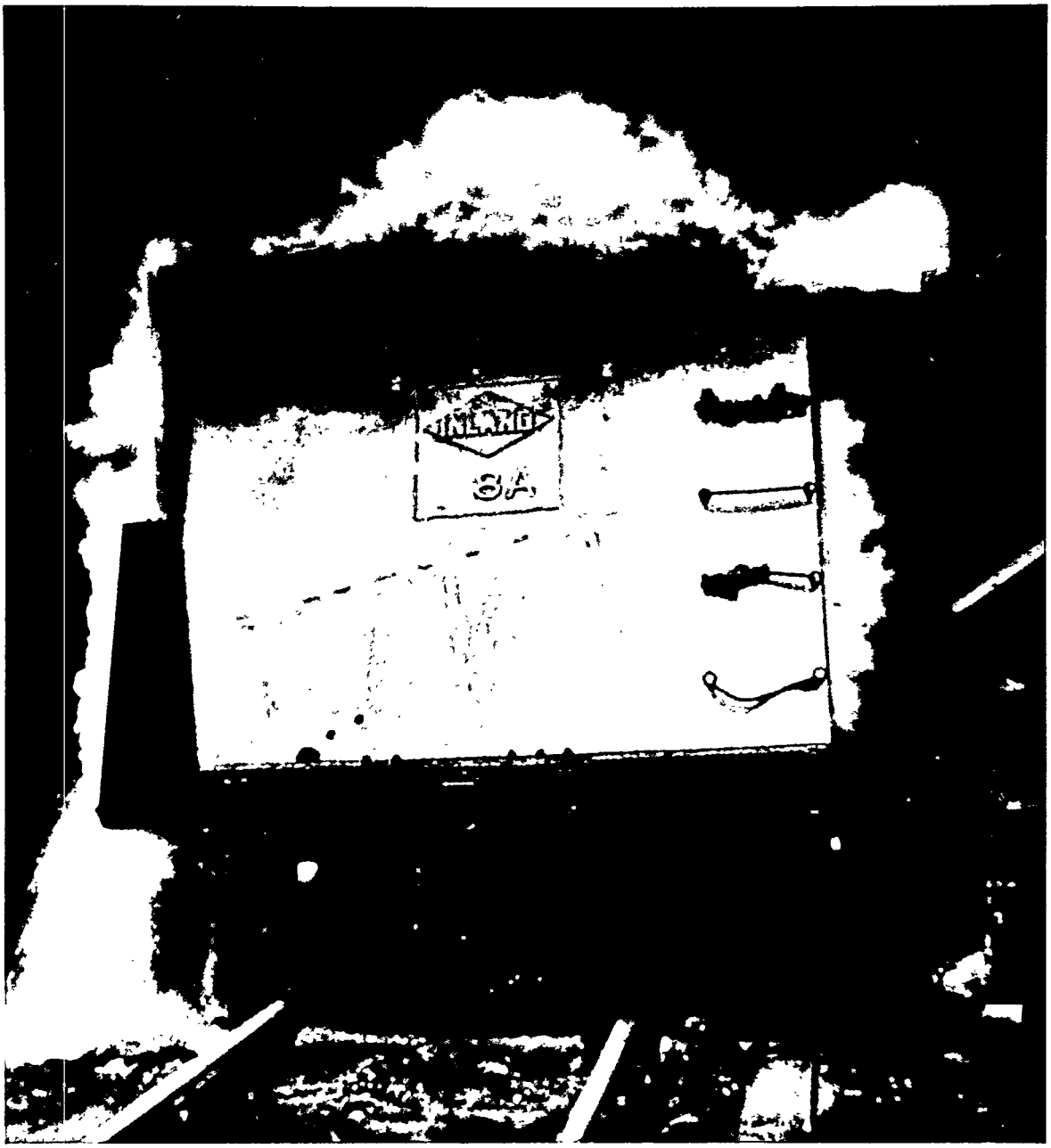
[1] Changes of 500 percent or more are not shown.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145."

## 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** |

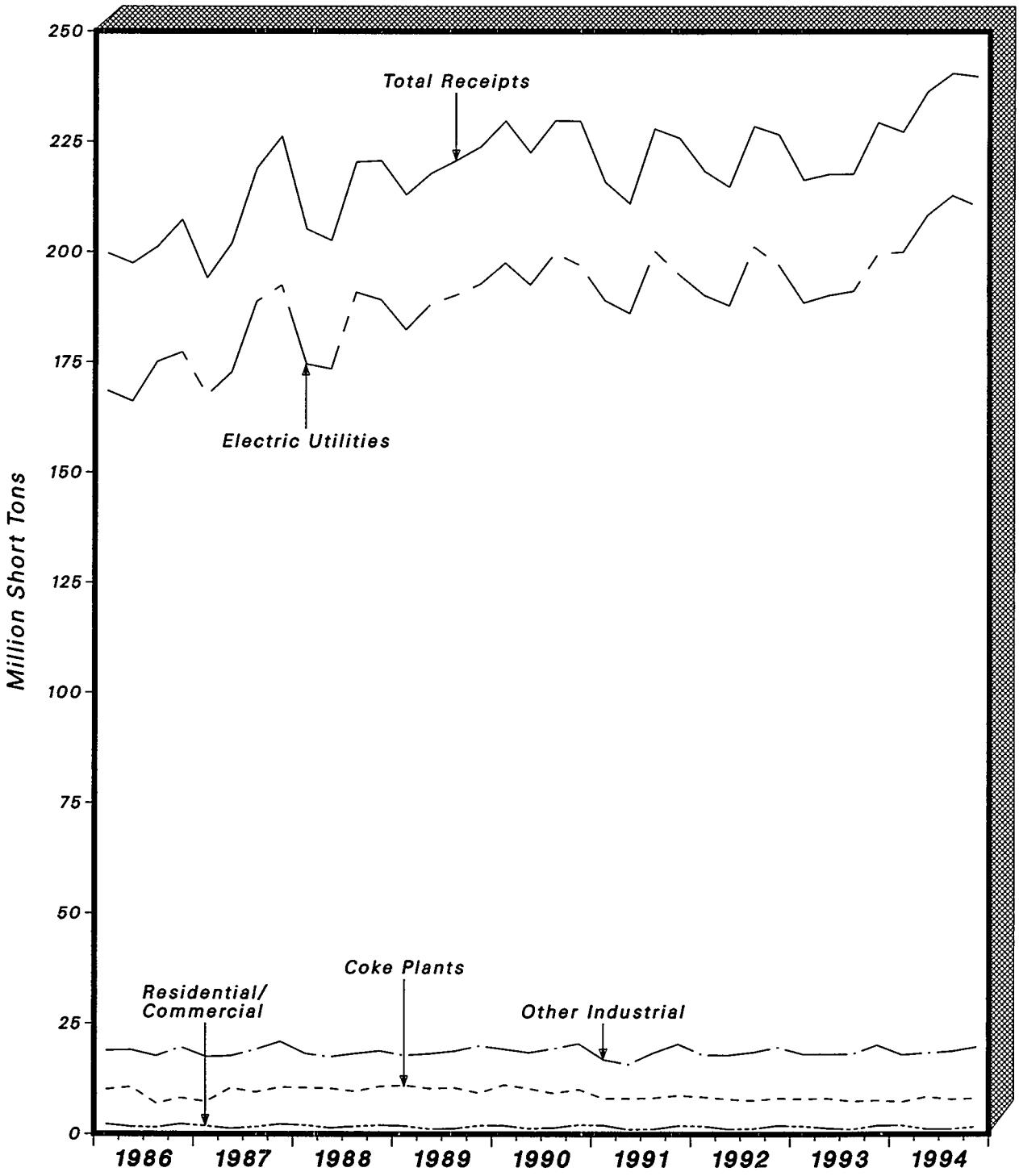
[1] Changes of 500 percent or more are not shown.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Monthly Report IM 145."

# 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**



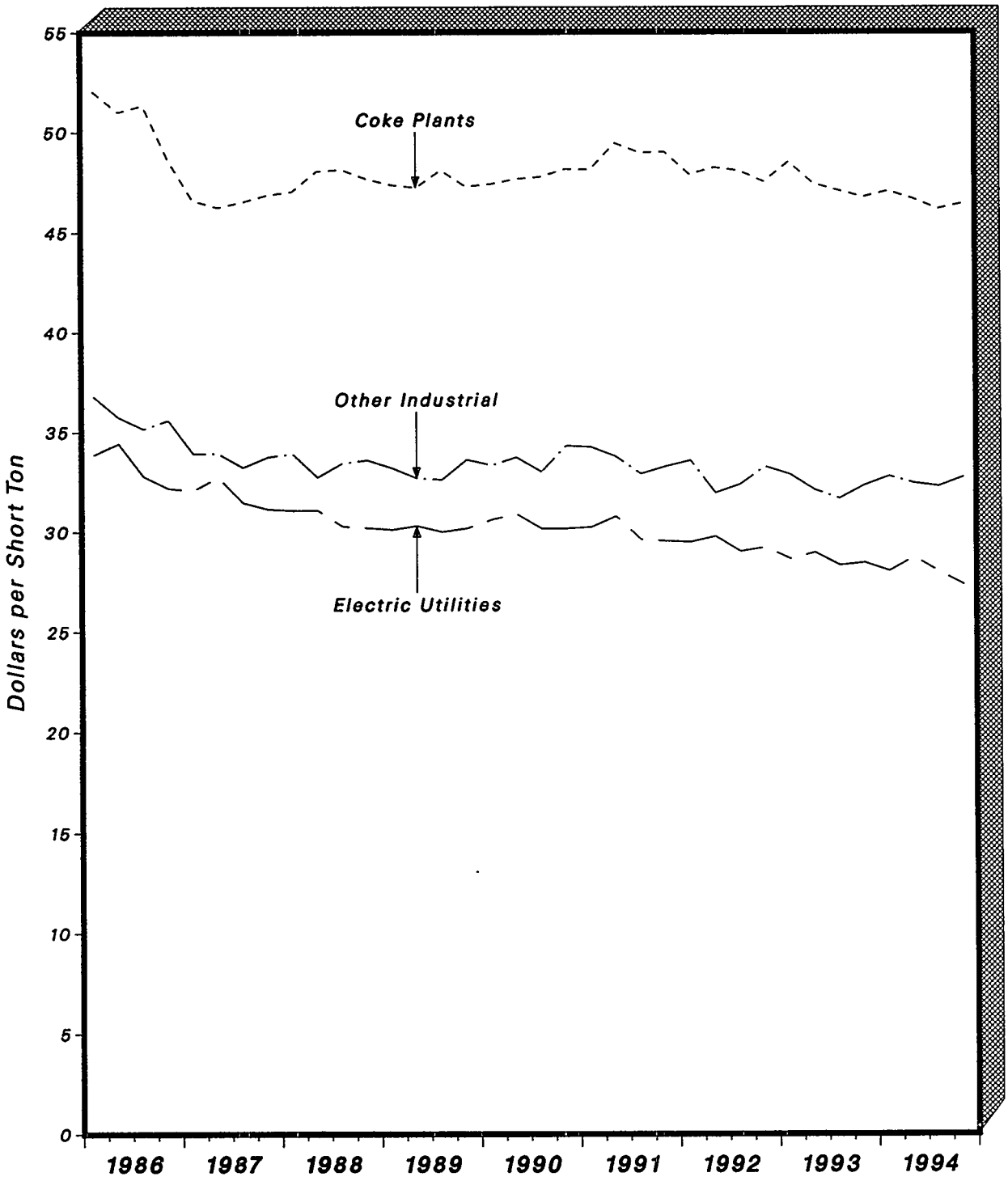

Note: Each increment represents end-of-quarter data.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Electric Utilities: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants;" Coke Plants: Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly;"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

## 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 | 14.3 |
| 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 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1994 | | 1993 | | Percent Change | |
| | 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) | 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 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1994 | | 1993 | | Percent Change | |
| | 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) | 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 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1994 | | 1993 | | Percent Change | |
| | 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) | 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 |

NM 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<br>State of Origin<br>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<br>State of Origin<br>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 | 662 | 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<br>State of Origin<br>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<br>State of Origin<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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** |

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 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** |

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-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.
W 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."

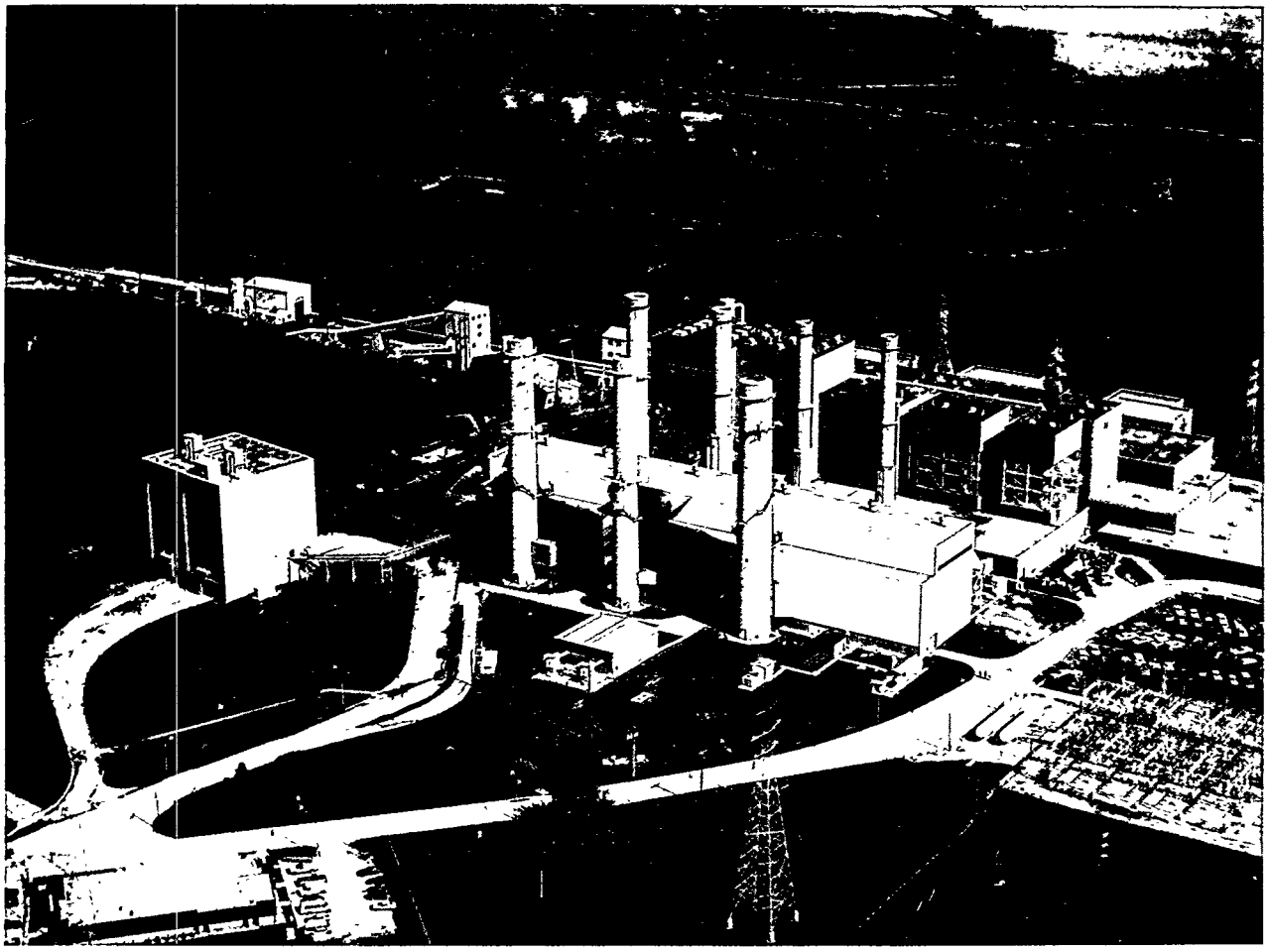
## Table 44. Coal Receipts by the Residential and Commercial Sector by Census Division and State

(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** |

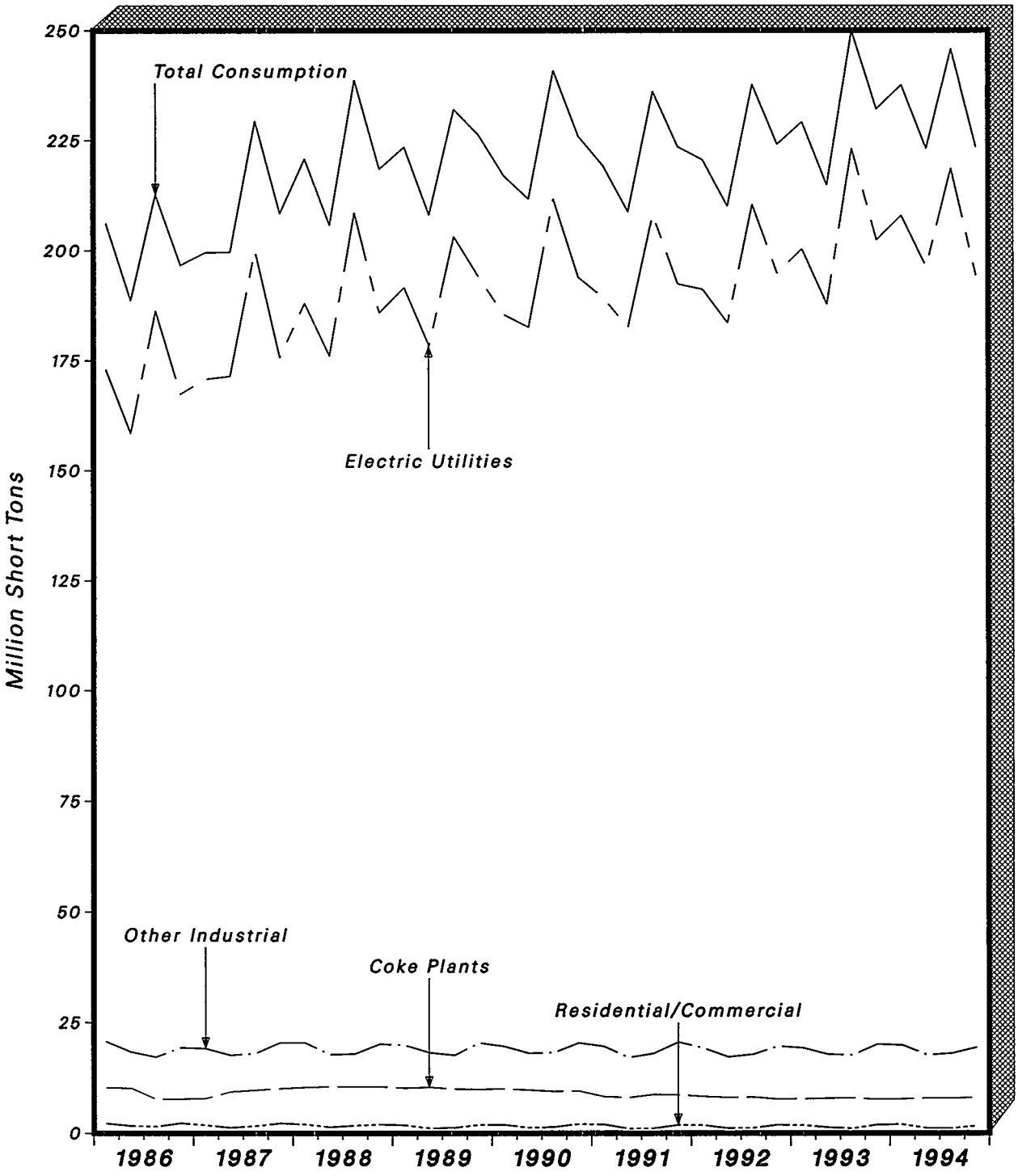
* Quantity is less than 500 short tons or percent is less than .05.
W Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

# 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** |

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 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."

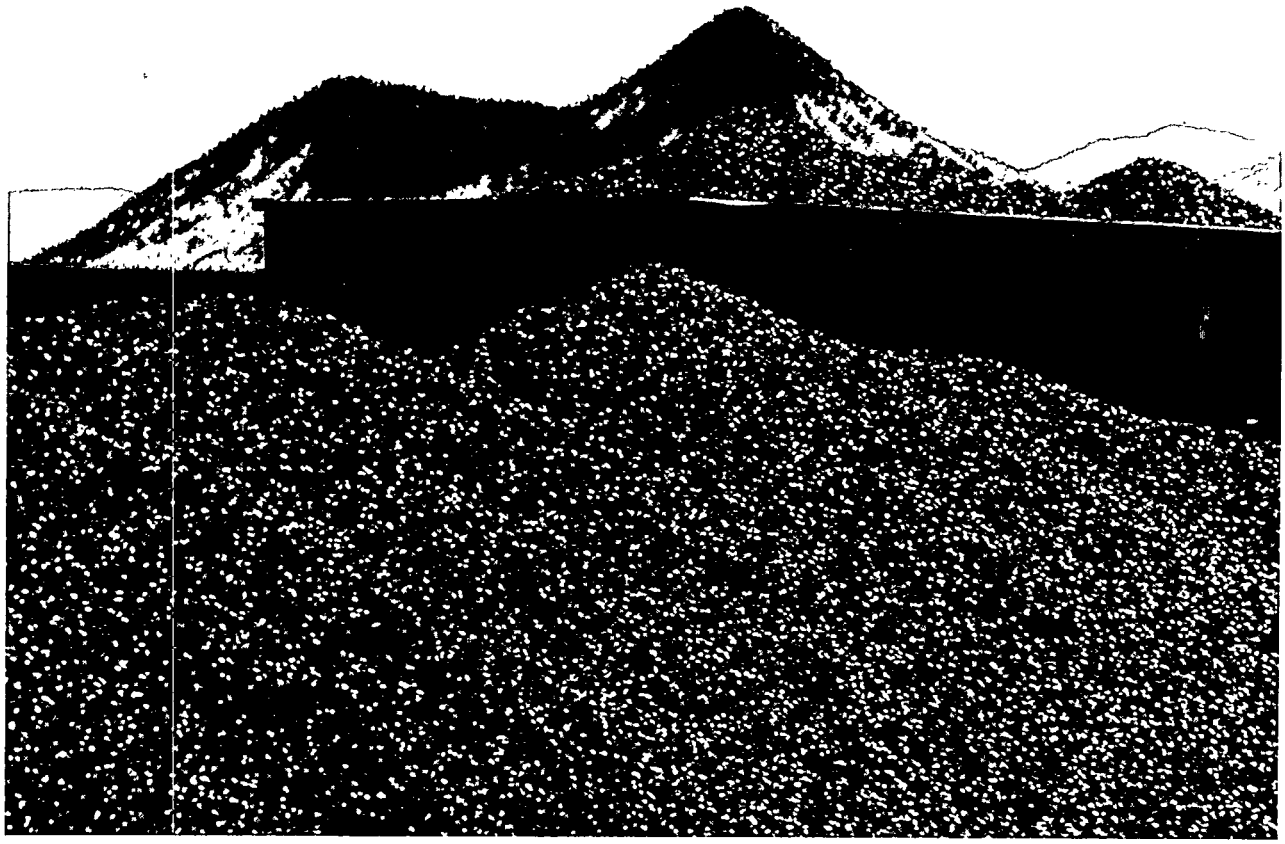
## Table 51. Coal Consumption by Residential and Commercial Sector by Census Division and State

(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** | * | * | 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** |

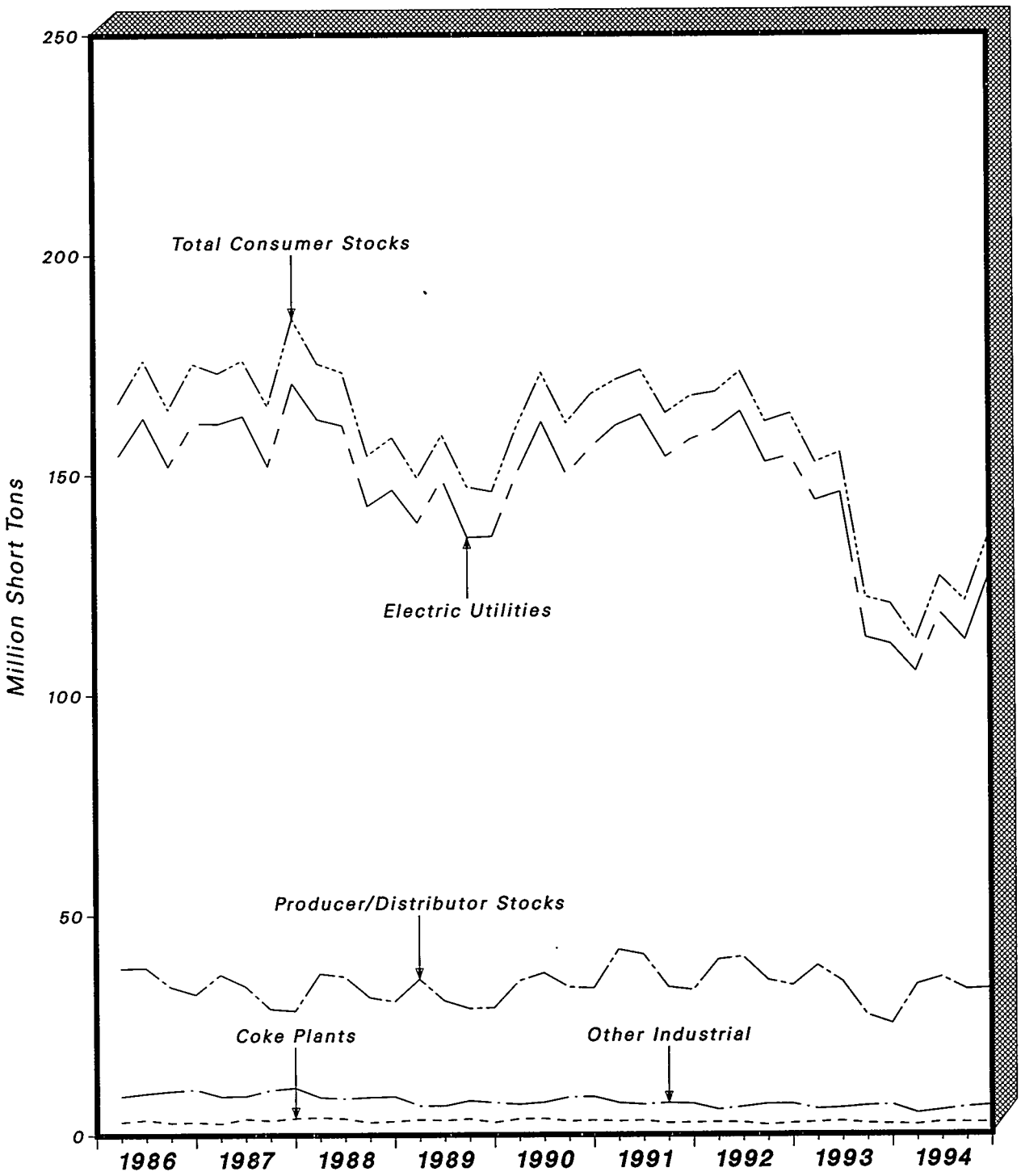
* Rounded to zero.
W Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

# 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** |

- 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** |

W 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."

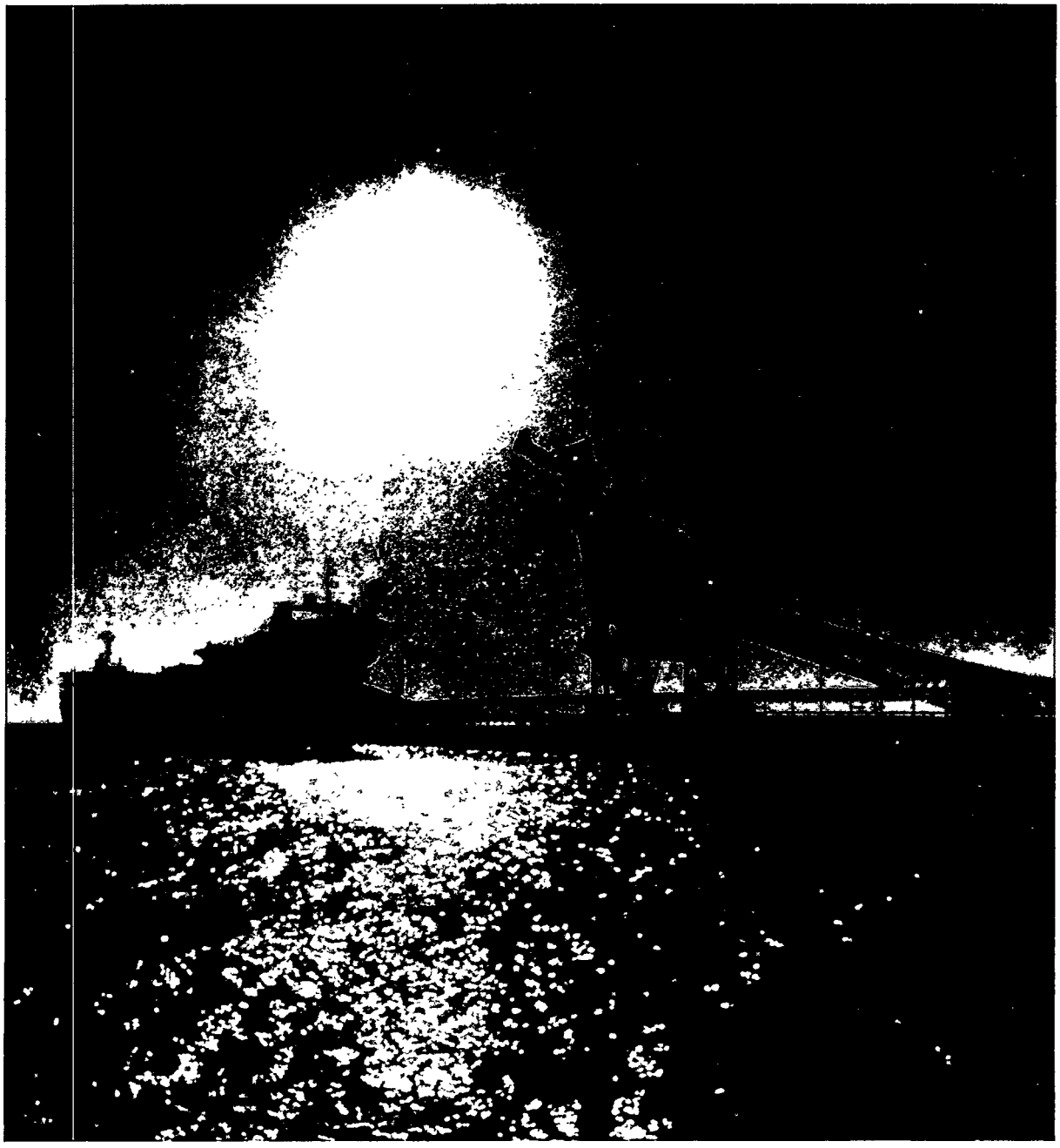
## Table 59. Coal Stocks at Coal Producers and Distributors by Coal-Producing State
(Thousand Short Tons)

| 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 | 36.3 |
| 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** |

NM 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 Venezuelian 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), Coleto 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), Coleto 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 Bend[2]** | | | | | | |
| **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 | 38.02 |
| **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), Coleto 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 | 11,838 | .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 | 1.35 | 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 | 11,886 | 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 | | | | | | |
| *Colombia* | 29.5 | 12,417 | 0.59 | 5.60 | 137.4 | 34.12 |
| *Indonesia* | 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 | | | | | | |
| *Colombia* | 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 | | | | | | |
| *Colombia* | 79.8 | 12,526 | .63 | 5.75 | 135.0 | 33.82 |
| *Indonesia* | 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 | | | | | | |
| *Indonesia* | 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** | | | | | | |
| *Colombia* | 163.3 | 12,505 | .62 | 5.55 | 135.5 | 33.89 |
| *Indonesia* | 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 |
| *Colombia* | 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 |
| *Colombia* | 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 Bend[2] | | | | | |
| **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** | | | | | | |
| *South Africa* | 127.3 | 11,318 | 0.65 | 12.60 | 181.1 | 41.00 |
| *Venezuela* | 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** |

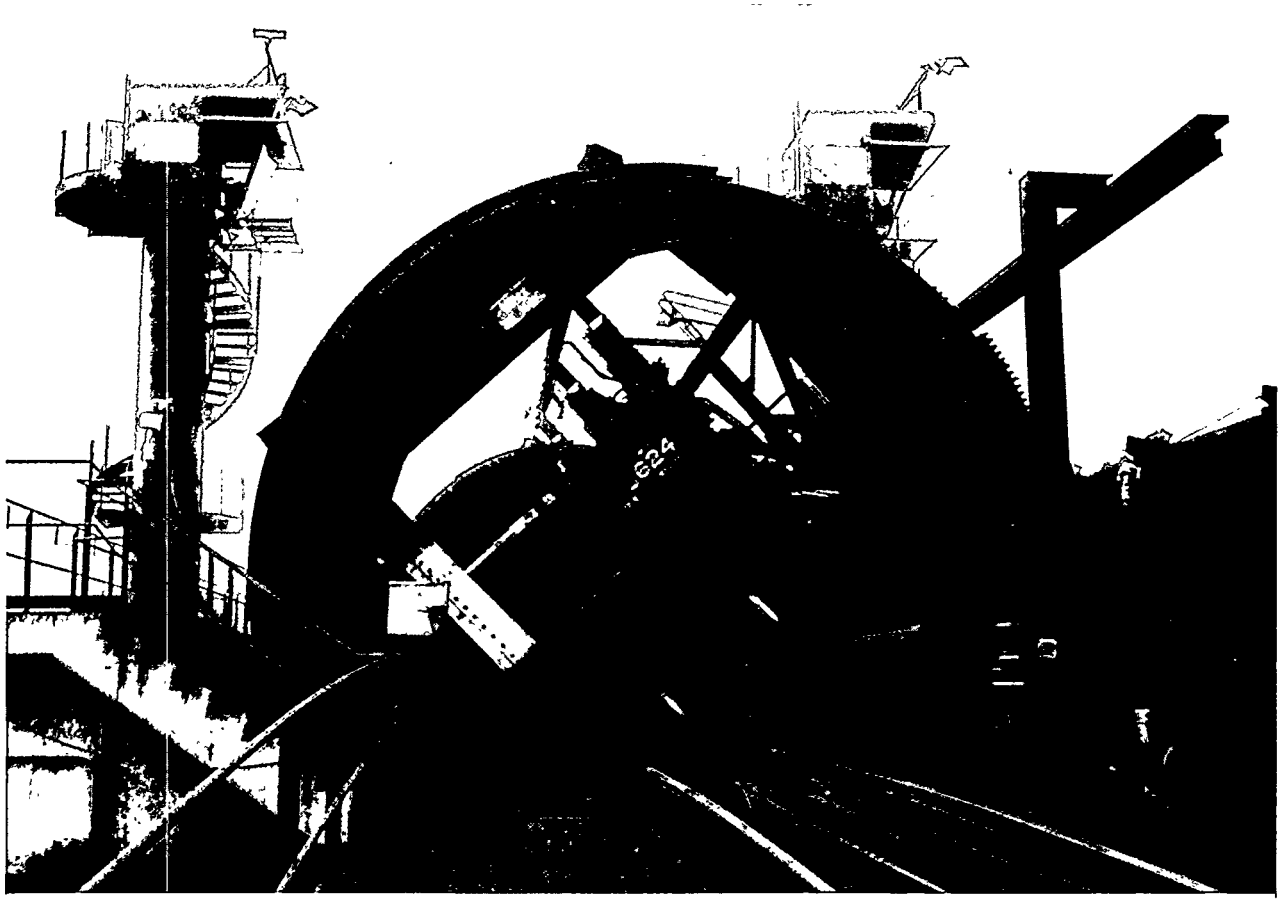
[1] Data reported on quality of coal as received.
[2] Average cost data on coal delivered to Tampa Electric, Big Bend plant from the New Orleans transfer facility do not include the transportation cost of approximately $5 per short ton from New Orleans to Tampa.

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 $1.055x10^3$, 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 | 885 | 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 | - |
| **Total[3]** | **43.96** | **42.77** | **45.47** | **44.36** | **45.77** | **-3.1** |
| **U.S. Total[4]** | **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 |
| **Total[3]** | **38.78** | **37.09** | **39.60** | **38.20** | **39.79** | **-4.0** |
| **U.S. Total[4]** | **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 | - |
| **Total[3]** | **46.46** | **46.15** | **47.76** | **47.11** | **48.62** | **-3.1** |
| **U.S. Total[4]** | **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."

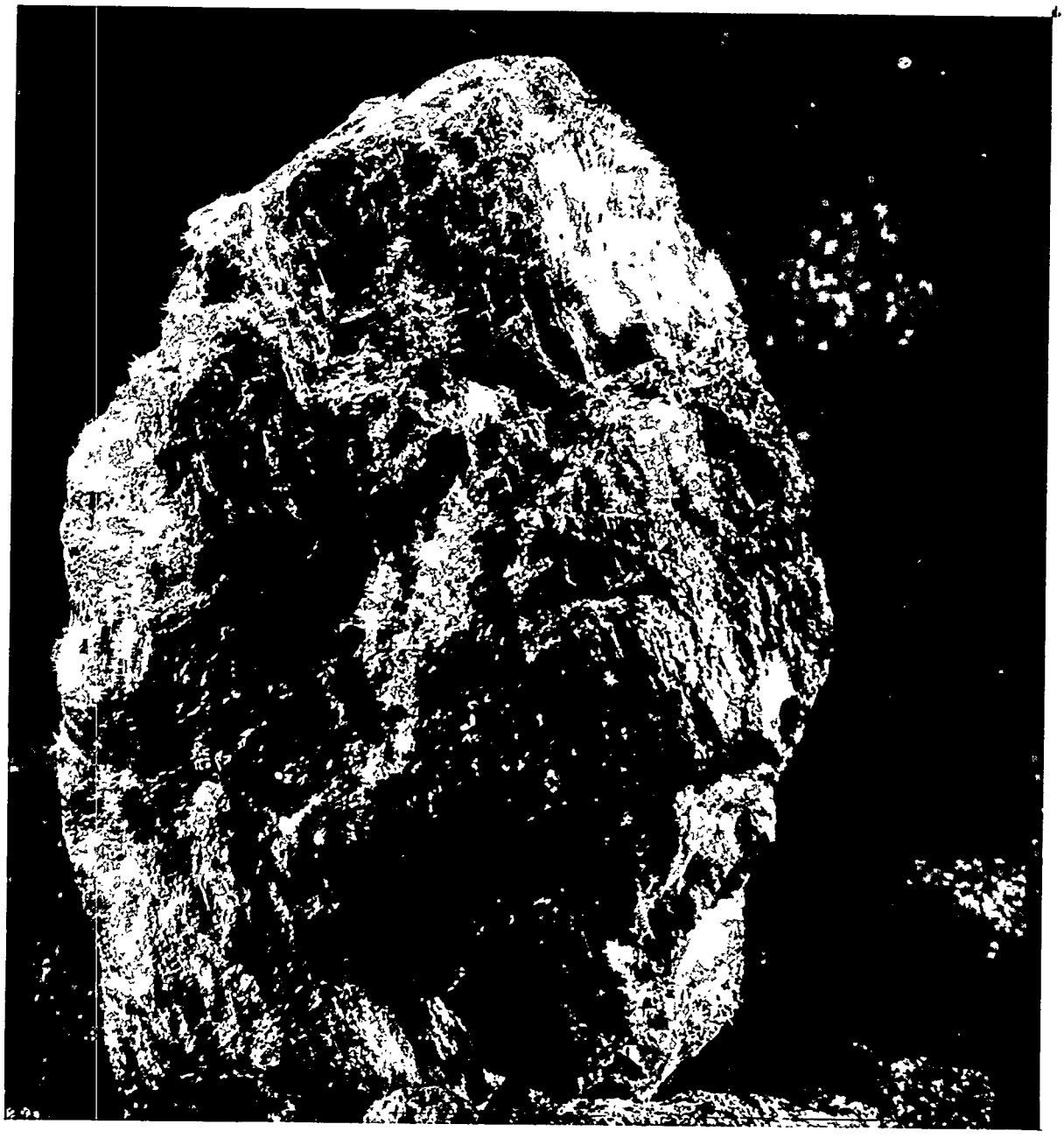
## Table B12. Average Price of U.S. Coal Imports
(Dollars per Metric Ton)

| 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 | - |
| **Total[1]** | **34.97** | **34.30** | **31.46** | **33.05** | **32.37** | **2.1** |
| **U.S. Total[2]** | **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.*

# Appendix C

# 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 maintained 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).

### *Monthly Power Plant Report (Form EIA-759)*

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.

Data from these surveys are considered final at the time of publication.

# 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 $C = Sb + R - Se$, where $Sb$ = beginning stocks, $R$ = receipts, and $Se$ = ending stocks.

Therefore, consumption is $C$ = (Sb - Se (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 Cm = (Cm3/C3) x C where Cm3/C3 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; Internation 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 |
| **Stocks[1] (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

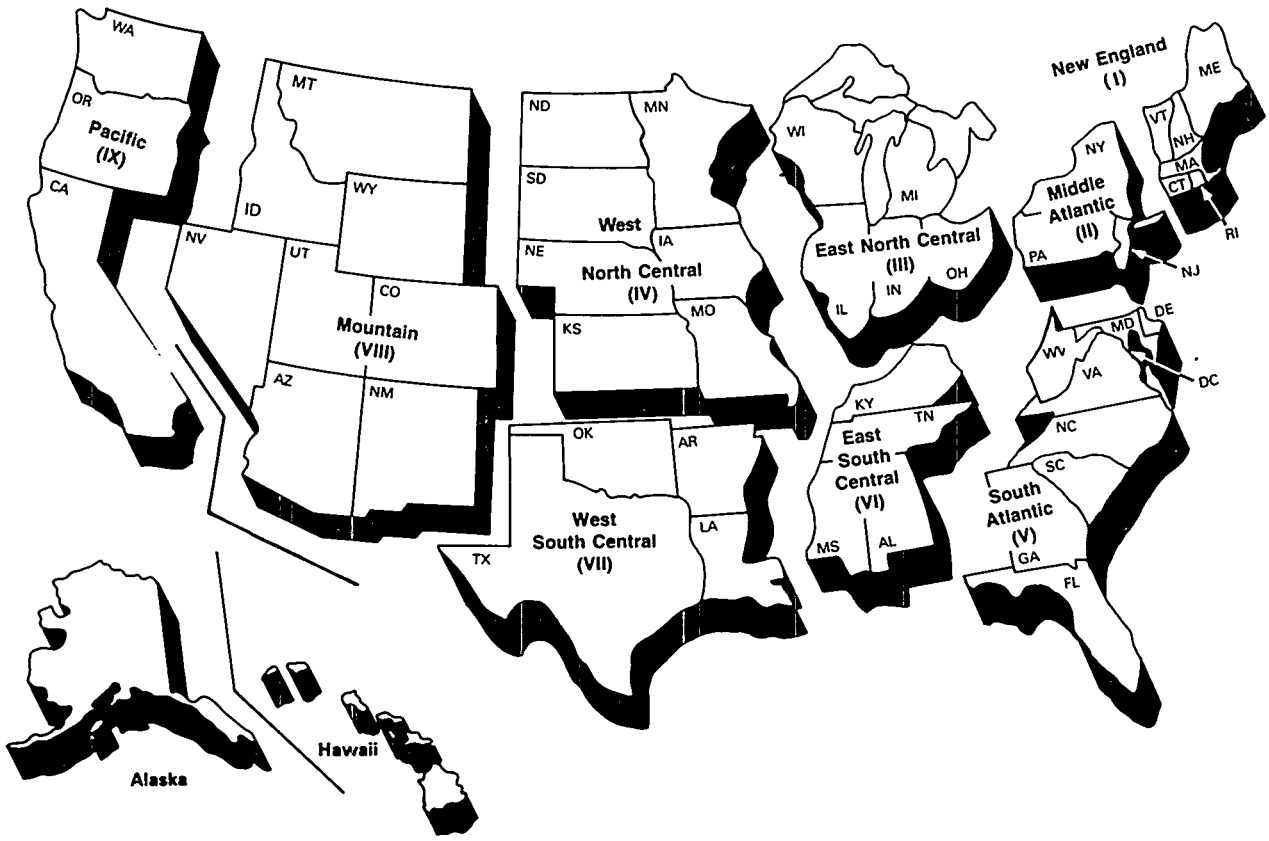
**Blast Furnace.** A furnace in which solid fuel (coke) is burned with an air blast to smelt ore.

**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.
- *Pennslyvania 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).