

## Section 1. Coal

EIA collects annual coal production in short tons from U.S. coal producers on Form EIA-7A, "Annual Survey of Coal Production and Preparation" and its predecessor forms. State production data are available in the [Annual Coal Report](#) and its predecessor publications as described under Sources below. EIA's Office of Energy Production, Conversion, and Delivery (EPCD) provides the state data used in SEDS. Beginning in 2001, the coal production data also include a small volume of refuse recovery coal. SEDS allocates the refuse coal production to the states where the mines are located. SEDS excludes waste coal from its production estimates.

EPCD also develops the state-level thermal conversion factors, in Btu per pound. For all years, the conversion factors are the heat contents of coal delivered to electric power plants (reported on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report" and predecessor forms). EPCD assumes that the 1960 through 1971 factors are the same as the 1972 factors. For states that have a significant amount of their coal consumed in coke plants, other manufacturing industries, or exported, EPCD adjusts the conversion factors to reflect a higher heat content of coal produced for such uses. Consequently, the resultant U.S.-level Btu production estimates for the earlier years deviate more from the MER, which uses a U.S.-level average thermal conversion factor.

### Variable names and definitions

The independent data series identifying codes for coal data are: ("ZZ" represents the two-letter state code in the variable names):

- CLPRPZZ = coal production, in thousand short tons, by state; and
- CLPRKZZ = factor for converting coal production from physical units to Btu, by state.

SEDS calculates coal production in billion Btu using the following formula:

$$\text{CLPRBZZ} = \text{CLPRPZZ} * \text{CLPRKZZ}$$

SEDS calculates the U.S. total coal production, CLPRPUS and CLPRBUS, as the sum of the states' values:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{CLPRPUS} &= \sum \text{CLPRPZZ} \\ \text{CLPRBUS} &= \sum \text{CLPRBZZ}\end{aligned}$$

The average thermal conversion factor for the U.S. total is:

$$\text{CLPRKUS} = \text{CLPRBUS} / \text{CLPRPUS}$$

### Data sources

CLPRPZZ — Coal production, in thousand short tons, by state.

- 1960 through 1975: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Coal—Bituminous and Lignite" and "Coal—Pennsylvania Anthracite" chapters.
- 1976: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports*, "Coal—Bituminous and Lignite in 1976" and "Coal—Pennsylvania Anthracite 1976."
- 1977 and 1978: EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Bituminous Coal and Lignite Production and Mine Operations," "Coal—Pennsylvania Anthracite" and "Coal Production," annual reports.
- 1979 and 1980: EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Weekly Coal Report and Coal Production," annual reports.
- 1981 through 1988: EIA, *Weekly Coal Production and Coal Production*, annual reports.
- 1989 through 2000: EIA, [Coal Industry Annual](#), annual reports, Table 1.
- 2001 forward: EIA, [Annual Coal Report](#), annual reports, Table 1.

CLPRKZZ — Factor for converting coal production from physical units to Btu, by state.

- 1960 through 1971: No data available. Estimated using 1972 factors and adjusting for products with higher heat content.
- 1972 through 1988: Based on Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants.”
- 1989 forward: Based on Forms FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants,” (1989-2001), EIA-423, “Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report,” (2002-2007), and EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” (2008 forward) (<https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia923/>) and Platts COALdat database.