

<b>U.S. Department of Energy Energy Information Administration Form EIA-906 (2005)</b>	<b>POWER PLANT REPORT INSTRUCTIONS</b>	<b>Form Approval OMB No. 1905-0129 Approval Expires</b>
<b>PURPOSE</b>	<p>Form EIA-906 collects information from all electric power plants, <b>excluding combined heat and power facilities</b>, in the United States. Data collected on this form include electric power generation, fuel consumption, fuel heat content, and fossil fuel stocks. These data are used to monitor the status and trends of the electric power industry, and appear in many EIA publications, including: <i>Electric Power Monthly and Annual</i>, <i>Monthly and Annual Energy Reviews</i>, <i>Natural Gas Monthly and Annual</i>, <i>Quarterly Coal Report</i>, and the <i>Renewable Energy Annual</i>. Further information can be found at <a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/fuelectric.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/fuelectric.html</a>. <b>The “Stocks at End of Reporting Period” information (column j) reported on this form will be kept confidential for six months beyond the calendar year for which data are reported.</b></p>	
<b>REQUIRED RESPONDENTS</b>	<p>The Form EIA-906 is a mandatory report for all power plants that meet the following criteria: 1) a generating capacity of 1 megawatt (1,000 kW) or higher, 2) are connected to the electric power grid, and 3) are not combined heat and power plants (cogenerators). To lessen the reporting burden, a sample of plants is collected on a monthly basis. Plants that are not selected to respond monthly must respond annually for the calendar year.</p>	
<b>RESPONSE DUE DATE</b>	<p><b>Monthly data</b> are due to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) by the <b>10<sup>th</sup> working day following the close of the calendar month last day of the month following the reporting period.</b> For example, if reporting data for July, the survey is due on August 31.</p> <p><b>Annual data</b> are due to EIA by March 1 following the close of the reporting year.</p>	
<b>HOW TO RESPOND</b>	<p>Submit your data electronically using EIA’s <b>secure</b> Internet Data Collection system (IDC). <b>This system uses security protocols to protect information against unauthorized access during transmission.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you have not registered with EIA’s Single Sign-On system, send an e-mail requesting assistance to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Utility Plants: Melvin Johnson at: <a href="mailto:EIA-906R@eia.doe.gov">EIA-906R@eia.doe.gov</a></li> <li>○ Non-Utility Plants: Ron Hankey at: <a href="mailto:EIA-906U@eia.doe.gov">EIA-906U@eia.doe.gov</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• If you have registered with Single Sign-On, log on at <a href="https://signon.eia.doe.gov/ssoserver/login">https://signon.eia.doe.gov/ssoserver/login</a></li> <li>• If you are have a technical problem with logging into the IDC or using the IDC contact the IDC Help Desk for further information. Contact the Help Desk at: <p style="text-align: center;">E-Mail: <a href="mailto:CNEAFhelpcenter@eia.doe.gov">CNEAFhelpcenter@eia.doe.gov</a> Phone: 202-287-1333</p> </li> <li>• If you need an alternate means of filing your response, contact the Help Desk.</li> </ul> <p>Retain a completed copy of this form for your files.</p>	
<b>CONTACTS</b>	<p><b>Internet System Questions:</b> For questions related to the Internet Data Collection system, see the help contact information immediately above.</p> <p><b>Data Questions:</b> For questions about the data requested on Form EIA-906, contact:</p>	
	<p><u>Utility Plants</u> Melvin Johnson Telephone: (202) 287-1754 FAX: (202) 287-1585 Email: <a href="mailto:EIA-906R@eia.doe.gov">EIA-906R@eia.doe.gov</a></p>	<p><u>Non-Utility Plants</u> Ronald Hankey Telephone: (202) 287-1762 FAX: (202) 287-1943 Email: <a href="mailto:EIA-906U@eia.doe.gov">EIA-906U@eia.doe.gov</a></p>

**GENERAL  
INSTRUCTIONS**

**REVISIONS TO FORM EIA-906**

Occasionally it may be necessary to revise or change information provided on form EIA-906. This may involve changes to information preprinted by EIA, or corrections to previously submitted data.

When a required change is for a month whose work is in progress, it can be made on-line using the Internet Data Collection system (IDC). Changes to earlier months can not be made on-line and must be submitted by e-mail or fax.

**Revisions to Preprinted Information:**

Much of the information on the form EIA-906 is provided by EIA in preprinted form. Please note that the preprinted STATE CODE, PLANT NAME, and PLANT CODE cannot be changed. For these changes to preprinted information you must call the EIA staff.

To correct other preprinted information take the following actions:

Submit revisions to data previously reported as soon as possible after the error or omission is discovered. Do not wait until the next reporting month's form is due to submit a revision.

- Log on to the IDC system, Re-key revised data. Save your changes using the save icon and resubmit them by clicking on the **SUBMIT** button.

**Revisions to Earlier Months:**

Please e-mail your revisions to [EIA-906@eia.doe.gov](mailto:EIA-906@eia.doe.gov), or send them by fax to (202) 287-1943.

**ITEM-BY-ITEM  
INSTRUCTIONS**

**Schedule 1: Identification**

**Survey Contacts**

Verify contact person and the contact person's supervisor's name, title, telephone number, fax number, and e-mail address. Corrections may be made by deleting and re-keying the information.

**Report For**

Verify respondent name and address. State codes are two-character postal abbreviations. Provide any missing information and make needed corrections.

**Schedule 2: Generation, Fuel Use, and Stocks**

**Respondent Name, Respondent ID, Reporting Period**

Verify the preprinted information for these three items.

**Plant Name: column a.** Provide an explanation of name changes in the Comments Section (Schedule 4 of the form).

**Plant ID: column b.** Plant ID may not be changed. If you have questions regarding the Plant ID, please call or email the survey manager.

Note that the plant ID code and plant name cannot be changed. Contact the survey manager to correct these fields.

**ITEM-BY-ITEM  
INSTRUCTIONS  
continued**

**State: column c.** If the State listed is the incorrect location for the plant, please insert the correct two-character postal code.

**Prime Mover Type: column d.**

- If the preprinted prime mover code is incorrect, delete the code and choose the correct prime mover code from the prime mover table on page 10.
- If you need to add a prime mover code, choose a code from the prime mover table on page 10.

**Energy Source: column e**

- If your plant uses an energy source that is not preprinted, add the energy source code.
- Energy source codes and descriptions are located on pages 8 and 9 of these instructions.
- If a preprinted energy source is never used, please delete the energy source code.
- Include start-up and flame stabilization fuels.

**Maximum generator nameplate capacity – instructions deleted.**

**Gross Generation: column f**

- Report a single gross generation value for each prime movers of a single type, regardless of the number of energy sources for that prime mover. For example, all generation from your steam turbines with multiple energy sources should be reported as one number under the primary energy source.

- Data must be reported in megawatthours (MWh), rounded to whole numbers, no decimals.
- Enter zero when a plant has no generation for a prime mover.
- Combined Cycle Units: Report generation for the combustion turbine (CT) and the steam turbine (CA) separately. If multiple energy sources are used, report each energy source separately. Report supplemental firing fuels in duct burners and/or auxiliary boilers under steam turbine code (CA).

**Net Generation: column g.**

- Report a single net generation value for each prime movers of a single type, regardless of the number of energy sources for that prime mover. For example, all generation from your steam turbines with multiple energy sources should be reported as one number under the primary energy source.
  - **All Plants Other Than Pumped Storage and Compressed Air Storage:** When station use electrical demand exceeds the gross electrical output of the plant, a negative number should be reported for net generation. Indicate negative amounts by using a minus sign before the number.
  - **Hydro Pumped Storage and Compressed Air Energy Storage Plants:** Report gross generation in column (f) and net generation (gross generation minus station use) in column (g). Reporting pumping energy in column (h) (energy source consumption).  
  
Note that during months when the storage facility is returning power to the grid, **none** of these values will typically be negative. If you need assistance with these new instructions for storage facilities, contact the survey manager.

- Data must be reported in megawatthours (MWh), rounded to whole numbers, no decimals.
- Enter zero when a plant has no generation for a prime mover.
- Combined Cycle Units: Report generation for the combustion turbine (CT) and the steam turbine (CA) separately. If multiple energy sources are used, report each energy source separately. Report supplemental firing fuels in duct burners and/or auxiliary boilers under steam turbine code (CA).

**Energy Source Consumption: column h**

- Include start-up and flame stabilization fuels.
- Report actual values. If necessary, report estimated values and state in the Comments Section that the value is an estimate.
- **ENTER ZERO when an energy source had no consumption for the reporting period. Do not leave a blank.** A blank will be interpreted as a non-response and may trigger a follow-up phone call to you from EIA.
- If a prime mover uses an energy source that is not pre-printed, write in the additional fuel codes and report all fuel consumed.
- Combined Cycle Units: Report consumption for the combustion turbine (CT) and the steam turbine (CA) separately. If multiple energy sources are used, report each energy source separately. Report supplemental firing fuels in duct burners and/or auxiliary boilers under steam turbine code (CA).
- Hydro Pumped Storage and Compressed Air Energy Storage Plants: Report in

**ITEM-BY-ITEM  
INSTRUCTIONS  
continued**

column h the megawatthours used for pumping energy (see special instructions for this category of plants under column g, above).

- Fuel consumption must be reported in the following units:
  - Solids – Tons
  - Liquids – Barrels (one barrel equals 42 U.S. gallons)
  - Gases – Thousands of cubic feet
  - Steam – Thousands of pounds of steam

**ITEM-BY-ITEM  
INSTRUCTIONS**  
continued

**Stocks at End of Reporting Period: column i**

- Report stocks at the plant level. **ENTER ZERO if a plant has no stocks for any pre-printed fuel code (do not leave the cell blank).** A blank will be interpreted as a non-response and may trigger a follow-up phone call to you from EIA.
- Report fuel stocks ONLY for the following fuels, including stocks of back-up and start-up fuels:
  - Coal
  - Residual oil (No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils)
  - Distillate-type oils (including diesel oil, No. 2 oil, jet fuel and kerosene)
  - Petroleum coke
- Do not report stocks for waste coal, natural gas, or wood waste
- Report stocks at the plant level.
- **ENTER ZERO if a plant has no stocks. Do not leave any cell blank.**
- Quantities of stocks held off-site that cannot be assigned to an individual plant are to be reported as stocks held at a central storage site. Each central storage site must be reported separately. New sites should be indicated in the Comment Section, located on page 1 of the form.
- If a fuel that you stock is not preprinted, add the energy source code from the table on pages 8 and 9.
- Report actual values or, if necessary, report estimated values and state in the Comment Section that the value is an estimate.

**Heat Value per Unit of Fuel: column j**

- Enter the gross or higher heating value per unit of fuel as burned. See the glossary for the definition of **Higher (gross) Heating Value HHV**. See the **table of typical ranges for heating values for each fuel (pages 8 and 9)**.
- If the reported value falls outside of the range, please provide an explanation in the Comment Section.

**Useful Thermal Output – instructions deleted**

**Schedule 3. Annual Electricity Sources And Disposition For  
Non-Utility Power Plants**

**ITEM-BY-ITEM  
INSTRUCTIONS  
continued**

This schedule is filed **annually** for non-utility power plants only, and includes annual total data (no monthly detail).

- If you file the EIA-906 monthly, fill out this schedule **only** when you submit data for December.
- If you file the EIA-906 annually, fill out this schedule when you submit your data for the calendar year.

Report all generation in megawatthours rounded to a whole number.

**1. Electricity Sources**

**Gross Generation:**

- Report the total gross generation of all prime movers in the plant.

**Other Incoming Electricity:**

- Report all incoming electricity to the facility, whether from purchases, tolling agreements, transfers, exchanges or other arrangements.

**Total Sources:**

- Enter the sum of the total gross electricity generated plus the total incoming electricity. This entry must equal **Total Disposition** (see below).

**2. Electricity Disposition**

**Station Use:**

- Report the total station use by the plant. Also include unaccounted for losses in this category.

**Retail Sales to Ultimate Customers:**

- Report the amount of electricity sold, or otherwise provided, to retail customers.
- Also report here any unbilled electricity provided to affiliated and non-affiliated entities, excluding power provided as part of a tolling arrangement.

**Sales for Resale:**

- Report the amount of electricity sold for resale (wholesale sales).

**Other Outgoing Electricity**

- Report all other outgoing electricity from the facility, such as, tolling agreements, transfers, and exchanges.

**ITEM-BY-ITEM  
INSTRUCTIONS**

continued

**Total Disposition:**

- Report the sum of station use, direct use, retail sales, sales for resale, and other outgoing electricity.
- This entry must equal **Total Sources** (see above).

**Schedule 4. Comments**

Use this section to provide footnotes or document unusual occurrences affecting the reported data. For example:

- A plant began to use several new fuels during the month and there are not enough blank lines provided;
- Unusual occurrences that significantly altered the operations of the plant (e.g., scheduled and unscheduled outages, weather);
- Transfer of stocks or inventory adjustments; and/or
- Values that had to be estimated due to equipment failure or other factors.

<b>ENERGY SOURCE CODES AND HEAT CONTENT</b>		<b>“Heating Value Range“ (Million Btu per Unit of Fuel)</b>			
	<b>Energy Source Code</b>	<b>Unit Label</b>	<b>Low Value</b>	<b>High Value</b>	<b>Energy Source Description</b>
	<b>Fossil Fuels</b>				
<b>Coal and Syncoal</b>	BIT	tons	20	29	Anthracite Coal and Bituminous Coal
	LIG	tons	5.5	16.6	Lignite Coal
	SC	tons	10	35	Coal-based Synfuel. Including briquettes, pellets, or extrusions, which are formed by binding materials or processes that recycle materials.
	SUB	tons	15	20	Subbituminous Coal
	WC	tons	5.5	30	Waste/Other Coal. Including anthracite culm, bituminous gob, fine coal, lignite waste, waste coal.
<b>Petroleum Products</b>	DFO	barrels	5.5	6.2	Distillate Fuel Oil. Including Diesel, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 Fuel Oils.
	JF	barrels	5	6	Jet Fuel
	KER	barrels	5.6	6.1	Kerosene
	PC	tons	24	30	Petroleum Coke
	RFO	barrels	5.8	6.8	Residual Fuel Oil. Including No. 5, No. 6 Fuel Oils, and Bunker C Fuel Oil.
	WO	barrels	4	5.8	Waste/Other Oil. Including Crude Oil, Liquid Butane, Liquid Propane, Oil Waste, Re-Refined Motor Oil, Sludge Oil, Tar Oil, or other petroleum-based liquid wastes.
<b>Natural Gas and Other Gases</b>	BFG	Mcf	0.07	0.12	Blast Furnace Gas
	NG	Mcf	0.8	1.1	Natural Gas
	OG	Mcf	0.32	3.3	Other Gas Specify in Comment Section
	PG	Mcf	2.5	2.75	Gaseous Propane
	<b>Renewable Fuels</b>				
<b>Solid Renewable Fuels</b>	AB	tons	9	18	Agricultural Crop Byproducts/Straw/Energy Crops
	MSW	tons	9	12	Municipal Solid Waste
	OBS	tons	8	25	Other Biomass Solids Specify in Comment Section
	TDF	tons	16	32	Tire-derived Fuels
	WDS	tons	7	18	Wood/Wood Waste Solids. Including paper pellets, railroad ties, utility poles, wood chips, bark, & wood waste solids.

**ENERGY SOURCE  
 CODES AND HEAT  
 CONTENT**

Continued

			"Heating Value Range" (Million Btu per Unit of Fuel)		Energy Source Description
	Energy Source Code	Unit Label	Low Value	High Value	
	Renewable Fuels continued				
<b>Liquid Renewable (Biomass) Fuels</b>	OBL	barrels	3.5	4	Other Biomass Liquids. Specify in Comment Section
	SLW	tons	10	16	Sludge Waste
	BLQ	tons	10	14	Black Liquor
	WDL	barrels	8	14	Wood Waste Liquids excluding Black Liquor. Includes red liquor, sludge wood, spent sulfite liquor, and other wood-based liquids.
<b>Gaseous Renewable (Biomass) Fuels</b>	LFG	Mcf	0.3	0.6	Landfill Gas
	OBG	Mcf	0.36	1.6	Other Biomass Gas. Includes digester gas, methane, and other biomass gasses. Specify in Comment Section.
<b>All Other Renewable Fuels</b>	SUN	N/A	0	0	Solar
	WND	N/A	0	0	Wind
	GEO	N/A	0	0	Geothermal
	WAT	N/A	0	0	Water at a Conventional Hydroelectric Turbine
	All Other Fuels				
<b>All Other Fuels</b>	PUR	N/A	0	0	Purchased Steam
	WH	N/A	0	0	Waste heat not directly attributed to a fuel source. WH should only be reported where the fuel source for the waste heat is undetermined, and for combined cycle steam turbines that do not have supplemental firing.
	OTH	N/A	0	0	Specify in Comment Section

**PRIME MOVER  
 CODES**

<u>Prime Mover Type</u>	<u>Prime Mover Description</u>
BT _____	Turbines Used in a Binary Cycle (such as used for geothermal processes)
CA _____	Combined Cycle – Steam Part
CE _____	Compressed Air Energy Storage
CS _____	Combined Cycle Single Shaft – Combustion turbine and steam turbine share a single generator
CT _____	Combined Cycle Combustion – Turbine Part
FC _____	Fuel Cell
GT _____	Combustion (Gas) Turbine (Including jet engine design)
HY _____	Hydraulic Turbine (except pumped storage; see code PS)
IC _____	Internal Combustion (diesel, piston) Engine
PS _____	Hydraulic Turbine – Reversible (pumped storage)
PV _____	Photovoltaic
ST _____	Steam Turbine (Including nuclear, geothermal and solar steam, excluding combined cycle)
WT _____	Wind Turbine
OT _____	Other – Specify in Comment Section.

## GLOSSARY

**Alternative Energy Source:** An energy source that is not normally used, but may be from time to time. Report consumption and heating values for all alternative energy sources actually used. Report zero when the energy source is not used.

**Btu:** British Thermal Unit. The amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit.

**Cogeneration:** The production of electrical energy and another form of useful energy (such as heat or steam) through the sequential use of energy, resulting in increased efficiency of fuel use.

**Combined Cycle:** An electric generating technology in which electricity is produced from otherwise lost waste heat exiting from one or more gas (combustion) turbines. The exiting heat is routed to a conventional boiler or to a heat recovery steam generator for utilization by a steam turbine in the production of electricity. This process increases the efficiency of the electric generating unit.

**Combined Heat and Power (CHP) System:** Simultaneous production of electric power and other useful thermal energy (heat) for an industrial process, heating/cooling, or steam sales. Also referred to as cogeneration.

**Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Plant:** A plant designed to produce both heat and electricity from a common energy source. *Note:* This term is being used in place of the term "cogenerator" that was used by EIA in the past. CHP better describes the plants because some of the plants included do not produce heat and power in a sequential fashion and, as a result, do not meet the legal definition of cogeneration specified in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA).

**Consumption of Fuel:** The amount of a combustible fuel consumed at an electric power plant or a combined heat and power plant to generate electric power and/or heat, provide standby service, or use for flame stabilization or start-up. Also, for pumped storage facilities, the amount of pumping energy used (megawatthours).

**Direct Use:** Commercial or industrial use of electricity that 1) is self-generated, 2) is produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) is used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities that houses the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of station use.

**Electric Power:** The rate at which electric energy is transferred. Electric power is measured by capacity and is commonly expressed in megawatts (MW).

**Electricity:** A form of energy characterized by the presence and motion of elementary charged particles generated by friction, induction, or chemical change.

**Electricity Generation:** The process of producing electric energy or the amount of electric energy produced by transforming other forms of energy, commonly expressed in kilowatthours (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).

**Electric Power Plant:** A station containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy.

**Energy Source:** Any substance or natural phenomenon that can be consumed or transformed to supply heat or power. Examples include petroleum, coal, natural gas, nuclear, biomass, electricity, wind, sunlight, geothermal, water movement, and hydrogen in fuel cells. See the list of energy sources on pages 6 and 7.

**Electric Utility:** A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality aligned with distribution facilities for delivery of electric energy for use primarily by the public. Included are investor-owned electric utilities, municipal and State utilities, Federal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives. A few entities that are tariff based and corporately aligned with companies that own distribution facilities are also included. *Note:* Due to the issuance of FERC Order 888 that required traditional electric utilities to functionally un-bundle their generation, transmission, and distribution operations, "electric utility" currently has inconsistent interpretations from State to State.

**Gross Generation:** The total amount of electric energy produced by a generating unit and measured at the generator output terminals.

**Heat Content:** The amount or number of British thermal units (Btu) produced by the combustion of fuel, measured in million Btu per unit of fuel (ton, barrel, thousand cubic feet or thousand pounds of steam).

**Heat Rate:** A measure of energy efficiency that defines how much energy it takes to generate a kilowatthour of electricity. Commonly expressed as Btu per kilowatthour.

**GLOSSARY**  
**continued**

**Higher (gross) Heating Value (HHV):** The amount of heat produced in combustion, assuming the products (carbon dioxide and water) to be cooled to the initial temperature, so that the water is condensed to liquid. The lower heating value (LLV) is the HHV minus the latent heat of vaporization of the water.

**Mcf:** One thousand cubic feet.

**MMBtu:** One million Btu.

**Net Generation:** Gross generation minus station use.

**Nonutility Power Producer:** A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns or operates plants for electric generation and is not an electric utility. Nonutility power producers include qualifying **cogenerators**, qualifying small power producers, and other nonutility generators (including independent power producers). Nonutility power producers are without a designated franchised service area and do not file forms listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 18, Part 141.

**Operable Unit:** A unit that is available to provide electric power.

**Operating Unit:** A unit that is in operation at the beginning of the reporting period.

**Prime Mover:** The engine, turbine, water wheel, or similar machine that drives an electric generator; or, for reporting purposes, a device that converts energy to electricity directly (e.g., photovoltaic solar and fuel cells).

**Process Steam:** Steam used at an industrial combined heat and power plant, such as paper and pulp mills, refineries, and chemical plants for manufacturing processes.

**Renewable Energy Resource:** Energy resources that are naturally replenishing but flow-limited. They are virtually inexhaustible in duration but limited in the amount of energy that is available per unit of time. Renewable energy resources include: biomass, hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, ocean thermal, wave action, and tidal action.

**Self-Generator:** A plant whose primary product is not electric power, but does generate electricity for its own use or for sale on the grid; for example, industrial combined heat and power plants.

**Start-up/Flame Stabilization Fuels:** Any fuel used to initiate or sustain combustion or used to stabilize the height of flames once combustion is underway.

**Station Use:** Electricity that is used to operate an electric generating plant, including electricity used in the operation, maintenance, or repair of the facility (e.g., for heating, lighting, and office facilities), regardless of whether the electricity is produced at the plant or comes from another source. Station use does not include any electricity converted and stored at an energy storage facility (such as electricity used for pumping at a hydro pumped storage plant), nor direct use at a CHP plant.

**Steam for heating/cooling:** Steam produced at a combined heat and power plant for the purpose of heating and/or cooling space, such as district heating systems.

**Stocks of Fuel:** A supply of fuel accumulated for future use in the electric power plant. This includes coal and fuel oil stocks at the plant site, in coal cars, tanks, or barges at the plant site, or in separate storage sites.

**Tolling Arrangement:** Contract arrangement under which a raw material or intermediate product stream from one company is delivered to the production facility of another company in exchange for the equivalent volume of finished products and payment of a processing fee. For the purposes of this form, a **Tolling Agreement** is an arrangement that allows one company to have marketing control of electricity produced by generating assets owned by another company. The agreement usually requires the marketer to procure the fuel supply necessary to produce the electricity.

**Total Facility Use:** For commercial and industrial plants, the sum of Station Use and Direct Use.

**Watthour (Wh):** The electrical energy unit of measure equal to one watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour.

**GLOSSARY**      The glossary for this form is available online at the following URL:  
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/page/define.html>

**SANCTIONS**      The timely submission of Form EIA-906 by those required to report is mandatory under Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (Public Law 93-275), as amended. Failure to respond may result in a penalty of not more than \$2,750 per day for each civil violation, or a fine of not more than \$5,000 per day for each criminal violation. The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations, which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements. **Title 18 U.S.C. 1001 makes it a criminal offense for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements as to any matter within its jurisdiction.**

**REPORTING BURDEN**      Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average ~~4.4~~ **1.3** hours per response for monthly respondents and ~~4.5~~ **1.9** hours per response for annual respondents, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Energy Information Administration, Statistics and Methods Group, EI-70, 1000 Independence Avenue S.W., Forrestal Building, Washington, D.C. 20585-0670; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503. A person is not required to respond to the collection of information unless the form displays a valid OMB number.

**CONFIDENTIALITY**      **The fuel stock information, “Stocks at End of Reporting period” (column j), reported on Form EIA-906 will be kept confidential for six months beyond the calendar year for which data are reported** and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. §552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) will protect your information in accordance with its confidentiality and security policies and procedures. Disclosure limitation procedures are applied to the statistical data on stocks published from EIA-906 survey information to ensure that the risk of disclosure of identifiable information is very small.

The Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to other Federal agencies when requested for official use. The information reported on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE); to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order. The information may be used for any non-statistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.

All information other than the Stocks (column j) information reported on Form EIA-906 will not be treated as confidential and may be publicly released in identifiable form. In addition to the use of the information by EIA for statistical purposes, the information may be used for any non-statistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.