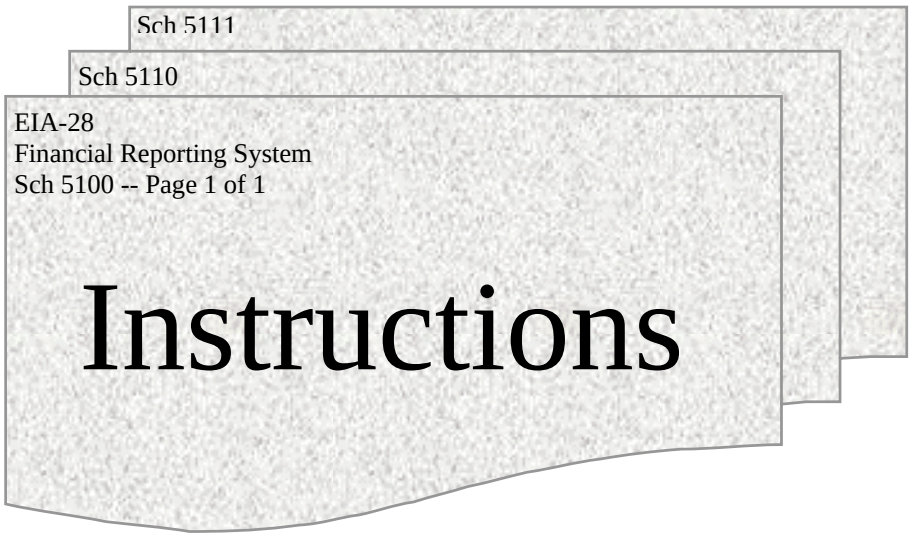
FORM EIA-28

• FINANCIAL REPORTING SYSTEM •



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Energy Information Administration

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I. General Instructions

A. Purpose and Legislative Authority

The legislative authority for the Energy Company Financial Reporting System (FRS), Form EIA-28, is provided by Section 205(h) of the Department of Energy Organization Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-91).

The data collected include revenues, profits, funds flows, and investments in total, as well as by type of energy (e.g., petroleum: coal, nuclear and non-conventional; downstream natural gas, electric power; and non-energy) by function (e.g., producing, refining/marketing, pipelines, and wholesale/retail operations), and by geographic area. The data are used to evaluate the competitive environment within which energy products are supplied and developed and to analyze the nature of institutional arrangements as they relate to energy resource development, supply, and distribution. The information is published annually in the report, entitled *Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers*.

B. Filing Requirements

The FRS schedules are designed to collect information for reporting periods that coincide with the fiscal years of individual reporting companies.

Requests For Exception From Reporting Requirements

Requests for exception from reporting requirements should be made with the FRS program office at the address on the following page. Appeals of FRS program office decisions may be filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Department of Energy, in accordance with the provisions of 10 CFR 205 (D).

Filing Due Dates

Reporting companies must file the form for the most recent fiscal year by May 15th of each year.

Extensions of Time To File:

If the entire FRS form is not expected to be completed by the due date, requests for a *two week* extension will be considered if the Team Leader of the Financial Reporting System has been notified in writing at least one month in advance of the due date. Such notification letter must detail why the due date cannot be met.

C. Other Filing Requirements

Who Must File

The Administrator of the Energy Information Administration has designated the major energy companies required to report. Respondents have been notified of their reporting requirements.

Certification

The FRS Certification Statement, on each of the submitted copies, must be signed by an officer of the reporting company, or a designee of an officer of the reporting company.

Where to File

Submit two (2) copies of the completed Form EIA-28, supporting documentation and exhibits to the following address:

U.S. Department of Energy
Financial Reporting System, EI-62
Forrestal Building, Rm 2G-090
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

D. Confidentiality

The information you provide will be used for statistical purposes only. In accordance with the Confidential Information Protection provisions of Title 5, Subtitle A, Public Law 107-347 and other applicable Federal laws, your responses will be kept confidential and will not be disclosed in identifiable form to anyone other than employees or agents without your consent. By law, every EIA employee as well as every agent has taken an oath and is subject to a jail term, a fine, or both if he or she makes public ANY identifiable information about you.

E. Sanctions

The timely submission of Form EIA-28 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 civil penalty of not more than $2,750 per day for each violation, or a fine of not more than $5,000 per day for each willful violation. The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations that 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.

F. Data Entry

Rounding

All dollar amounts must be rounded to the nearest million. All physical amounts (including barrels, cubic feet, tons, acres, pounds, MW, Mwh, etc.) must be rounded to the nearest thousand and expressed in thousands of units unless otherwise noted on the reporting schedule. The specific requirements are indicated on each schedule. In rounding, for example, 2,533,500 tons must be reported as 2,534 M tons; similarly, 57,498,680,000 cubic feet must be reported as 57,499 MMCF. Quantities of wells are not rounded, but are expressed to the nearest tenth of a well. Miles of transmission and distribution assets should be rounded to the nearest whole mile.

Estimates

Where the reporting company's records cannot produce data in the fashion required by FRS, use of estimates is encouraged if the respondent feels a meaningful estimate can be made without significant distortion of results. Where estimates are used, attach an explanation as part of Exhibit B identifying where estimates are used and indicating how such estimates were made. If there is any doubt, contact the FRS staff.

Sign Conventions (Use of Brackets)

Except for the instances noted below, all amounts entered should be positive (i.e., not bracketed), regardless of whether they are revenues, expenses, assets or liabilities. Brackets should be used to indicate when an item is the opposite of what is indicated on the line's title. For example, the line on the income statements entitled "income tax expense" would be bracketed only if the tax were negative (e.g., a credit), such as in the case of a net operating loss in one of the segments.

The exceptions to this rule are as follows:

The eliminations columns on the income statements (5110, 5210, 5710 and 5810) must be bracketed.

In the income statements (5110, 5210, 5710 and 5810) items reported under the caption "other revenue and expense" are bracketed if they are debits, and un-bracketed if they are credits. This particular exception is indicated on the face of the schedule.

Items in the cash flow statement (5131) are bracketed, if they are decreases in cash flow, and un-bracketed, if they are increases.

The investment tax credit and foreign tax credits reported on 5112/02, 14, 27 & 28/A will be bracketed, as well as line 29, statutory depletion. Effects of the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) on 5112/3, 15, & 30/A will be bracketed if the effect is a reduction in income tax expense.

In the statistical schedules, where movements between beginning of year and end of year balances are reported, those items representing reductions in the opening balances should be bracketed. Examples are sales of minerals in place, capacity reductions, and downward revisions of previous estimates.

G. Use of Exhibits

The following information must be attached as exhibits:

Exhibit A. Background information on the company's accounting and financial reporting practices should include the following:

If equity income is recognized in accounts other than line 07.00 of Schedule 5110, see the section of the instructions entitled "FRS Overview: One-Line Consolidations," and provide a complete explanation of the amounts and financial statement accounts involved.

Exhibit B. Supplemental analysis of items appearing in the financial schedules where required, if there is insufficient room on the bottom margin of the particular schedule. Specific information which should be included in Exhibit B is described throughout the instructions.

Exhibit C. Summaries and explanations of eliminations made in FRS consolidations, not covered on Schedule 5150, 5250, 5750 and 5850.

Exhibit D. Explain the nature of amounts included in the non-traceable columns.

Exhibit E. The reporting company's SEC Form l0-K and two copies of its audited financial statements are requested.

Exhibit F. Any other information or explanations the reporting company believes are needed to understand its reported FRS data.

Each exhibit must be clearly labeled to indicate the specific item of data (schedule, line, and column) for which a supplementary explanation is provided. Also, mark an "X" in the "footnote" column on each schedule to indicate that a supplementary explanation has been provided for an item of data on that line.

H. Amendments to FRS Reported Data

Circumstances

An amended FRS report must be filed if: (a) there has been a determination that information previously filed is materially

inaccurate or misleading (see the section of the instructions entitled "FRS Overview--Significance Standards"), or (b) financial or statistical reporting standards are changed, rendering prior reports non-comparable to current reports.

In the case of changes in statistical reporting standards imposed by the Federal Government, amendments must be filed for the year of the change and one preceding year.

If an amended filing is required, submit only those pages affected. Identify the change(s) on each page by circling
the changed or new data elements. In addition, the letter accompanying the amendment should provide the reason(s) for the change(s).

Since an FRS filing covers only 1 year, sufficient reports must be filed to amend all prior years affected. This will be limited to 5 years, unless unusual circumstances exist. If a significant burden is foreseen, consultation with the FRS staff is recommended at the beginning.

When Due

In the case of (a) above, the amendment is due within 90 days of such determination. In the case of (b) above, the amendment is due at the time of filing the first report embodying the new reporting principle(s).

Each exhibit must be clearly labeled to indicate the specific item of data (schedule, line, and column) for which a supplementary explanation is provided. Also, mark an "X" in the "footnote" column on each schedule to indicate that a supplementary explanation has been provided for an item of data on that line.

II. FRS Overview

A. Relation to Reporting Company's Accounting Principles

In completing the FRS schedules, reporting companies should follow the accounting principles they currently use to prepare their annual certified financial statements. However, there are some exceptions covered in the following sections. (See especially section N, if you have acquired a company or if the FRS reporting company has itself been acquired during the reporting period.)

All of the detailed FRS financial schedules aggregate up into Schedule 5110. Specifically, Schedules 5110 and 5120 contain a "consolidated" column, representing the reporting company's certified consolidated financial statements. However, there may be some differences between the FRS line items in this column and the classifications in the reporting company's published financial statements. Such differences must be explained and reconciled on a separate sheet of paper attached as part of Exhibit B.

B. FRS Lines of Business/Segments and FAS 131

The FRS is designed to present a company's operations as separate functional “lines of business” and “segments” within a “line of business (LOB),” as though each were a separate entity, entering into transactions with other LOBs, segments and third parties. In FRS, the reporting company's consolidated financial statements are disaggregated to separate financial statements for each applicable "functional line of business."

Although similar to FAS 131, the FRS goes beyond FAS 131 in that the FRS segments are often further disaggregations of a line of business defined pursuant to FAS 131. In all other respects, the principles outlined in FAS 131 should be followed for FRS purposes.

C. Eliminations at More Than One Level

The reporting company may not have a separate entity for consolidation purposes corresponding to each of the FRS LOBs. Therefore, to complete the FRS schedules, it may be necessary to disaggregate information from specific operations within the reporting company's consolidation into the FRS functional lines of business and then perform a new consolidation based on the FRS LOBs , including appropriate eliminations at each level of sub-consolidation (schedules 5210, 5710, and 5810) as required. See Schedule 5150 that summarizes the major inter-LOB eliminations.

In preparing FRS eliminations, two factors must be kept in mind. First, the FRS LOBs are not consolidated all at once. For example, the three foreign petroleum segments are first consolidated on Schedule 5210, page 2 of 2 and then these consolidated foreign petroleum segments are consolidated with the consolidated domestic petroleum segments on the same schedule, page 1 of 2. Finally, the consolidated petroleum LOB is consolidated with the other lines of business of the reporting company on Schedule 5110.

Therefore, there are three levels of consolidation for petroleum and other LOB financial statements; eliminations must be developed separately for each level of consolidation.

In establishing segments and determining appropriate eliminations, the second factor to keep in mind is that certain FRS rules for defining what business functions are within each of the defined segments must be observed.

Some examples of where to report eliminations are as follows:

Eliminations reported on Schedule 5110 in column B are only the eliminations arising from transactions between Petroleum, Coal, Nuclear and Non-conventional, Downstream Natural Gas, Electric Power, and Nonenergy (Schedule 5110 columns D through H, respectively). Eliminations arising from transactions within these columns must be reported on the appropriate schedule (i.e., 5210, 5710, 5810).

Within the Petroleum LOB, eliminations arising from transactions between the Domestic Production Segment (column E), the Domestic Refining/ Marketing Segment (column F), and the Domestic Pipeline Segment (column G) must be reported on Schedule 5210 in column D.

Within the Petroleum LOB, eliminations arising from transactions between the Foreign Production Segment (Column J), the Foreign Refining/Marketing segment (column K) and the International Marine segment (Column L) must be reported on Schedule 5210 in Column I.

Within the Petroleum LOB, eliminations arising from transactions between the total Consolidated Domestic operations (column C) and the total Consolidated Foreign operations (column H) must be reported on Schedule 5210 in column B.

Eliminations arising from transactions between the domestic segments within the Downstream Natural Gas LOB must be reported on Schedule 5710 in column D, and eliminations between foreign and domestic are reported in column B.

Eliminations arising from transactions between segments within the Electric Power LOB must be reported on Schedule

5810, column D for domestic, and eliminations between foreign and domestic are reported in column B.

Eliminations arising from transactions between the Downstream Natural Gas LOB and the Electric Power LOB must be reported on Schedule 5110 in column B.

Eliminations arising from transactions between the Electric Power LOB (column G) and the Non-energy LOB (column H) must be reported on Schedule 5110 in column B.

Eliminations arising from transactions between the Petroleum LOB and the Downstream Natural Gas LOB must be reported on Schedule 5110 in column B.

D. FRS LOB/Segment Allocations and Non-traceable Columns

In disaggregating consolidated financial statements for FRS, most items of revenue and expense can be readily assigned to a particular functional line of business and/or segments. However, there will be some items (such as general corporate items) that may be more difficult to assign to a particular LOB/segment.
If, on the basis of operating realities, these items cannot be assigned, they should be reported as non--traceable. It is the function of an item and not its geographic location that determines how it should be reported (i.e., within an FRS LOB/segment or as non-traceable). That is, some expenses occurring at the corporate office location may in fact be assignable to a particular FRS LOB/segment and therefore should be assigned appropriately.

E. One-Line Consolidations

In the absence of a specific FRS staff interpretation to the contrary (companies have been individually notified of these exceptions), "one-line" consolidations of equity in affiliate earnings should be reflected in FRS submissions in the same way they are reflected in the reporting company's published financial statements. For example, if such equity in earnings is reflected as a reduction in cost of raw materials acquired, then it should be reflected as such in the FRS income statements and in any supporting schedules.

A detailed description of the method(s) of accounting for such affiliates must be provided as a part of Exhibit A. This description of accounting method(s) must identify the specific account(s) and amounts in both the consolidated and segment financial statements that are reflected by the "one-line" consolidation and the dollar amounts involved.

F. Income Tax Expense

Schedule 5112 – Analysis of Income Taxes
Schedule 5112 includes a complete analysis of income taxes at the corporate level, not by functional line of business or segments within an LOB. The amount reported on line 19, column A (Income Tax Expense) is equal to the amount reported on schedule 5110, line 16. This income tax expense is also required for each LOB and each segment within an LOB. A separate schedule should be completed in order to determine these amounts.

LOB/Segment Income Tax Expense Assignment
Income tax expense is a very significant item of corporate expense and is determined to a great degree by the operations of particular LOB/segment. That is, items such as operating profits and losses, investment tax credits, and foreign tax credits can each be identified with individual LOBs/segments. It is an objective of FRS to show the tax impacts of such items within each LOB/segment. Each segment reporting an operating profit or loss must also report an income tax expense or benefit.

Therefore, the basic principle underlying the determination of income tax expense for individual FRS LOBs/segments is that each and every component of consolidated income tax expense must either be identified with and allocated to a particular LOB/segment or be classified as non-traceable. The objective is to achieve an income tax expense for each individual LOB/segment that reflects the benefits accruing to the consolidated entity in the LOB/segment where the benefits are generated.

In general, the following steps will be necessary to determine income tax expense for each LOB/segment:

Classify the permanent differences according to the LOB/segment in which they originate. For tax calculation purposes, the non-traceable classifications are considered a unique LOB/segment and should be assigned amounts that cannot be associated with the operating LOB/segments.

Ascertain taxable income for each LOB/segment.

Allocate a pro-rata portion of consolidated U.S. income tax expense before credits to each LOB/segment on the basis of the ratio that a particular LOB/segment's taxable income bears to the consolidated entity's taxable income. If a LOB/segment's taxable income is negative and the consolidated entity has a positive tax expense, the LOB/segment must reflect a negative tax expense.

Apply the tax credits that are utilized by the consolidated entity against the tax expense of the LOB/segments where they are generated. Tax credits generated that cannot be

utilized by the consolidated entity due to limitations are carried forward. If and when recognized by the consolidated entity, they must be reflected as a tax benefit in the LOB/segment where they were originally generated.

As part of Exhibit B, provide a reconciliation to the statutory rate for each domestic LOB/segment where the effective tax rate is more than 5 percentage points different from the statutory (U.S.) rate.

Below are listed some additional principles which apply to the allocation of tax expense to the LOB/segments:

None of the tax expense allocation principles are intended to affect consolidated income tax expense. If, however, there appears to be some conflict caused by these principles, include a note explaining the conflict as part of Exhibit F and/or contact the FRS staff to discuss the matter.

Foreign income tax expense will usually be attributable to a subsidiary that is in a single FRS LOB/segment. If not, an allocation will have to be made based on the applicable taxable income of the subsidiary split on a LOB/segment basis.

If unusual circumstances occur which would generate LOB/segment income tax results that are unreasonable, contact the FRS staff to discuss the matter.

The Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) amount should not be allocated. Net alternative minimum tax (AMT less the effect of AMT on deferred taxes) normally should be $0. However, if this computation results in a value other than $0, this amount should be reported in the nontraceable ssegment.

The following example illustrates FRS treatment of LOB/segment income tax expense.

Tax Allocation Example

Year # 1:	Consolidated (a)	Nontraceable (b)	Petroleum (c)	Coal (d)
Pre-tax income (loss).....	80.0	(20.0)	200.0	(100.0)
Income tax expense:				
Before tax credit	40.0	(10.0)	100.0	(50.0)
Tax credit recognized	20.0	-.	6.6	13.4
Net income tax expense	20.0	(10.0)	93.4	(63.4)
Net income (loss)	60.0	(10.0)	106.6	(36.6)
Tax credit:				
Generated	30.0	-.	10.0	20.0
Recognized	20.0	-.	6.6	13.4
Carried forward	10.0	-.	3.4	6.6
Year # 2:				
Pre-tax income (loss)	180.0	(20.0)	250.0	(50.0)
Income tax expense:				
Before tax credit	90.0	(10.0)	125.0	(25.0)
Tax credit recognized	45.0	2.7	27.4	14.9
Net income tax expense	45.0	(12.7)	97.6	(39.9)
Net income (loss)	135.0	(7.3)	152.4	(10.1)
Tax credit:				
Generated	40.0	3.0	27.0	10.0
Used this year	35.0	2.7	24.0	8.3
Carried forward to next year	5.0	0.3	3.0	1.7
Carried forward from previous year	10.0	-.	3.4	6.6
Utilized this year*	10.0	-.	3.4	6.6
Carried forward to next year	-.	-.	-.	-.

*Amounts of tax credit recognized this year, which are carried forward from a previous year, are recognized pro-rata based on amounts originally generated.

G. Petroleum Line of Business

The Petroleum Line of Business includes the exploration, development, and production of raw materials; refining and marketing of raw materials and refined products, and the transportation of these products.

Segments

To ensure the collection of comparable data for the FRS, standardized petroleum segments are established with rules to govern inter-segment transactions. This is necessary because of the diversity in the ways companies organize their raw material and refined product supply and distribution functions.

The segments established in FRS to reflect petroleum operations are:

Domestic:

Domestic Production Segment
Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment
Pipelines Segment

Foreign:

Foreign Production Segment
Foreign Refining/Marketing Segment
International Marine Segment

The production segments include exploration, development, and production operations up to and including the lease tank but excluding the natural gas processing plants as these are reported in the Downstream Natural Gas line of business. Thereafter, begin the refining/ marketing segments, in that transportation operations, except pipelines (interstate and intrastate) and international marine, are classified by FRS as refining/marketing. Pipelines include crude oil and refined product pipelines. Natural gas pipelines and natural gas liquids pipelines are reported in the downstream natural gas line of business.

The refining/marketing segments (foreign and domestic) each contain a supply and distribution function, and handle all the buying, selling, trading and refining done in their respective domestic and foreign areas. Therefore reporting companies having foreign operations in the foreign sector must report an FRS foreign refining/marketing segment--but there is an exception.

The exception to this rule occurs when all of the following three conditions are present:

there are no foreign refining operations;
all foreign purchases of raw materials and refined products are for domestic import; and
all foreign equity production of the company is for domestic import.

In such cases a foreign refining/marketing segment need not be established for FRS. However, Schedule 5245 must be completed in any case.

General Rules

The segments within the Petroleum line of business are separate profit centers and buy and sell products and services according to FRS definition.

Raw materials are classified as crude oil, natural gas liquids, natural gas, and other petroleum raw materials. See Glossary for detailed definitions.

Refined products are classified as motor gasoline, distillate fuels, and other refined products. See Glossary for detailed definitions.

Transfers (i.e., sales) of raw materials and refined products between segments are valued at arms-length market prices or, if there are no comparable arms-length transactions, at field posted prices. However, if any third-party sales of particular raw material streams are made at prices below posted prices, then the lower prices should be used.

Supply, trading, and transportation (as noted above) operations are downstream activities, i.e., they are included within the Domestic Refining/Marketing segment and the Foreign Refining/Marketing Segment.

Transportation expenses are incurred by the purchasing segment. For example, the Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment must value the raw material or refined product it acquires from the Foreign Refining/Marketing Segment at its f.o.b. shipping point cost and report this amount as a part of purchases on Schedule 5212.

An export sale from the U.S. is a sale shipped f.o.b. destination to a foreign location, i.e., if a sale is made f.o.b. destination to a domestic location, it is a domestic sale even though the goods may ultimately be shipped overseas by the purchaser.

A domestic purchase is a purchase made from domestic sources, even though the purchased goods may be of foreign origin; the point of purchase and not the source of production is the determining factor.

Production Segment Rules

The production segment includes exploration, development, and production operations up to and including the lease tank but excluding the natural gas processing plants as these are reported in the Downstream Natural Gas line of business.

The domestic and foreign production segments produce crude oil, natural gas liquids, natural gas, and other raw materials. Total production is reported on Schedule 5246, with crude oil and natural gas liquid combined on Line 06.00 and natural gas on Line 17.00.

All domestic crude oil production (except for own production used for production purposes) must be sold by the Domestic Production Segment to the Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment of the Petroleum Line of Business; the Domestic Production Segment cannot sell crude oil to third parties.

All natural gas and natural gas liquids production must be sold to the processing and gathering, marketing/trading, or distribution segment of the Natural gas line of business. Any natural gas or natural gas liquids which will be used by the company in refining operations must be sold from the production segment to the refining/marketing segment of the petroleum line of business. This is the only time in which the refining/marketing segment is allowed to purchase natural gas and natural gas liquids from the production segment.

Refining/Marketing Segment Rules

The refining/marketing segments (foreign and domestic) each contain a supply and distribution function, and handle all the buying, selling, trading and refining done in their respective domestic and foreign areas. Therefore reporting companies having foreign operations in the foreign sector must report an FRS foreign refining/marketing segment--but there is an exception.

The exception to this rule occurs when all of the following three conditions are present:

There are no foreign refining operations;
All foreign purchases of raw materials and refined products are for domestic import; and
All foreign equity production of the company is for domestic import.

In such cases a foreign refining/marketing segment need not be established for FRS. However, Schedule 5245 must be completed in any case.

The refining/marketing segments, include transportation operations, except pipelines (interstate and intrastate) and international marine. Pipelines include crude oil and refined product pipelines. Natural gas pipelines and natural gas liquids pipelines are reported in the downstream natural gas line of business.

All domestic crude oil and refined product–purchases from third parties and unconsolidated affiliates must be made by the Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment of the Petroleum Line of Business. The Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment cannot purchase natural gas or natural gas liquids from third parties.

With the exception (noted above) of companies: (a) having no foreign refining, (b) importing all foreign purchases, and (c) importing domestically all foreign equity production, the following rules must be observed:

All foreign crude oil production (except for own production used for production purposes) must be sold by the Foreign Production Segment to the Foreign Refining/Marketing Segment of the Petroleum Line of Business; and the Foreign Production Segment cannot sell crude oil to third parties.

All foreign crude oil and refined product purchases from third parties and unconsolidated affiliates must be made by the Foreign Refining/Marketing Segment of the Petroleum Line of Business. The Foreign Refining/Marketing Segment cannot purchase natural gas or natural gas liquids from third parties.

All domestic source crude oil and refined products to be sold abroad must first be reported as a sale from the Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment to the Foreign Refining/Marketing Segment, and then as a sale by the Foreign Refining/Marketing Segment to the actual foreign purchaser.

All foreign source crude oil and refined products to be sold in the U.S. must first be reported as a sale from the Foreign Refining/Marketing Segment to the Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment, and then as a sale by the Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment to the actual domestic purchasers.

Natural Gas and Natural Gas Liquids Rules

See Section I, Downstream Natural Gas operations.

Pipeline Segment Rules

FRS establishes a pipeline segment. The pipelines included in this segment are all crude oil and refined product pipeline operations (interstate and intrastate), which are included in the reporting company's consolidated financial statements. Natural gas and natural gas liquids pipelines are part of the downstream natural gas line of business. The Pipeline

segment is a transport service only and never takes possession of the petroleum product(s).

Equity Affiliate Reporting Requirements

Those companies that publicly disclose Financial Accounting Standard (FAS) 69 supplementary oil and gas information for the *total* of their equity investments' upstream expenditures, drilling activities, reserves, and production, are required to report this information on a subset of Form EIA-28 by the geographical regions of Schedules 5211, 5241, and 5246. The survey form instructions for the equity affiliate schedules are the same as contained herein.

H. Coal, Nuclear and Non-conventional LOB Operations

Coal Operations

Report consolidating results of domestic and foreign coal operations as recorded in the company's certified financial statements. Refer to the Glossary for definition of activities considered as domestic or foreign.

Some companies have Coal mining operations, whose principal activity is the production of coal for commercial sales to unconsolidated affiliates and unaffiliated third parties. Other companies have Coal mines that are integrated into their other operations (e.g., electric generation and steel manufacturing); the coal produced is used principally to support and fuel these other operations. For FRS, coal operations are profit centers (one domestic and one foreign) and must be reported in the coal, nuclear, and non-conventional line of business and on Schedule 5341. "Sales" of coal to a company's own steel segment, for example, must be priced at an estimated market price.

Operating Revenues. Report all operating revenues of the Coal segment on schedule 5110. The amount reported must not be reported net of items such as royalties, Federal levies for reclamation and black lung, and severance taxes. Provide as part of Exhibit F a reconciliation of any differences between the amount reported here and the amount reported in the company's certified financial statements.

Include the value of coal purchased and resold (brokerage sales). Do not include the value of coal production used during the production process. Do include the value of coal sales netted against capitalized development expenditures.

Report as other operating revenues items such as cash royalties, rentals, delay rentals, and fees from contract mining and processing.

General Operating Expenses. Report expenses incurred during the production and processing stage. Include all royalties and other payments out of production.

Do not include the amortization of prior period production and processing costs. The amortization of these items must be reported as DD&A on Schedule 5110, line 03.00.

Production expenses include labor, extensions of mining facilities and equipment, maintenance and repairs, operating supplies, expenditures for tracks, conveyors, electric cables, drainage, ventilation shafts, and access roads, if expensed.

Include the cost of coal produced by others for own account and the expenses incurred to produce and process coal for the account of others.

Include all expenses associated with the preparation and processing of coal. Include costs incurred to crush, sort, clean, or otherwise process coal to the point of shipment.

Report the cost of coal purchased for resale from domestic and foreign sources.

Report all other general operating expenses not included above. Include: selling expense (e.g., the general operating expenses of consolidated sales subsidiaries); long distance transportation expenses incurred for delivering coal f.o.b. destination if such expenses are recognized by the company; carrying costs of undeveloped properties; exploration and development; reclamation expenses; black lung benefits; severance and other taxes.

Refer to the instructions for Schedule 5110 for definitions applicable to the remaining lines.

Nuclear and Non-conventional Energy Operations

Report income statement information on the company's domestic and foreign operations in the following industries on schedule 5110:

Other Energy Operations consists of the synfuels segment, the geothermal and other energy segment, and nuclear fuel operations. Synfuels includes oil shale, tar sands, and coal gasification/ liquefaction. Geothermal and other includes geothermal energy production, solar energy, biomass energy conversion, and other energy sources not elsewhere reported.

The FRS reporting convention for nuclear fuel operations within other energy covers the following nuclear fuel cycle activities:
Uranium exploration and development
Uranium mining
Milling
Conversion
Enrichment
Fabrication
Reprocessing
Spent fuel storage

Refer to glossary for specific terms.

Refer to the Glossary for definition of activities considered as domestic or foreign.

Operating Revenues. Report the revenues from oil shale, tar sands, coal liquefaction/ gasification, geothermal, solar, nuclear fuel products and services, and other energy sources not elsewhere reported according to the categories specified below.

Report the revenues of nuclear fuel products sales according to the following categories.

Include sales to domestic and foreign unconsolidated affiliates and unaffiliated third parties.

Nuclear fuel products transferred by the Domestic Nuclear Fuel Segment to other domestic and foreign segments of the reporting company must be valued at market prices.

Report sales of uranium ore, including uranium from solution (in situ) mining.

Report all other nuclear sales. Include sales of all other uranium-bearing materials such as mill tailings.

Include the service fees of nuclear fuel services sold. Include nuclear fuel services sold to domestic and foreign unconsolidated affiliates and unaffiliated third parties. Nuclear fuel services provided by the Domestic Nuclear Fuel Segment to other domestic and foreign segments of the reporting company must be valued at market prices.

Include sales of mining services, including solution (in situ) mining; milling services, including conventional milling of ore to produce U_3O_8 concentrate, leaching of mill tailings, and U_3O_8 recovery from other uranium-bearing materials; conversion services; enrichment services (e.g., service fees earned operating enrichment facilities for the U.S. Government); fabrication services; reprocessing services; spent fuel storage services; and all other sales of services associated with the nuclear fuel cycle.

General Operating Expense. Report the expenses incurred for exploratory drilling and other costs of exploration.

Include expenses incurred for drilling in search of new mineral deposits or extensions to known ore deposits and for drilling at the location of a discovery up to the time that the company decides that sufficient ore reserves are present to justify commercial exploitation.

Include direct drilling expenses and all expenses incident to exploratory drilling such as drill roads, site preparation, geological and other technical support, and sampling and drill hole logging.

Do not include capitalized exploratory or development drilling expenditures.

Report the expenses incurred to mine uranium ore.

Report the production expenses for open-pit mining, underground mining, and (in-situ) mining.

Include expenses for labor, extensions of mining facilities and equipment, backfilling excavated areas, maintenance and repairs, operating supplies, expenditures for tracks, conveyors, electric cables, drainage, ventilation shafts, and access roads (if expensed), and royalties and other payments out of production.

Include expenses for hauling uranium ore to the mill.

Include the cost of uranium ore mined by others for own account and the expenses incurred to mine uranium ore for the account of others.

Include in production expenses the expenses incurred to process and treat uranium-bearing materials to produce U_3O_8.

Include the expenses associated with the production of U_3O_8 concentrate from conventional milling, leaching of mill tailings, and U_3O_8 recovery from phosphoric acid, copper dumps, and other uranium-bearing materials.

Include expenses for labor and materials; weighing, sampling and assaying the uranium-bearing material received; processing of the material for treatment in the plant; treating, extracting, and recovering the uranium; and drying and packaging.

Include the costs of milling done by others for own account and the expenses incurred for toll milling (i.e., milling for the account of others).

Include the costs of nuclear fuel products purchased.

Include the costs of products purchased for resale and products purchased for processing.
Include purchases of uranium ore, U_30_8 concentrate, uranium hexafluoride, enriched uranium, nuclear fuel assemblies, and other uranium-bearing materials.

Report all other general operating expenses not included above. Include selling expenses (e.g., the general operating expenses of consolidated sales subsidiaries). Include: long distance transportation expenses incurred for delivering products f.o.b. destination, if recognized by the company; inventory changes; and taxes other than income taxes.

Refer to the instructions for Schedule 5110 for definitions applicable to the remaining lines.

I. Downstream Natural Gas LOB Operations

Segments

To ensure the collection of comparable data for the FRS, standardized downstream natural gas segments are established with rules to govern inter-segment transactions. The segments established in FRS to reflect downstream natural gas operations are:

Domestic and Foreign:

Processing and Gathering Segment
Marketing/Trading Segment
Transmission Segment
Distribution Segment

Note that on Schedules 5710 through 5712, foreign operations are reported on a consolidated basis in the Consolidated Foreign segment.

Relationship to Production Segments of the Petroleum Line of Business. All domestic natural gas and natural gas liquids production (except that used for production purposes) must be sold by the Domestic Production Segment of the Petroleum line of business to the segments of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business, unless the products will be used in the company's refining operations. Natural gas liquids and natural gas used by the company in refining operations may be sold by the Domestic Production Segment to the Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment of the Petroleum line of business. Note that the Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment cannot sell natural gas or natural gas liquids and can only purchase natural gas or natural gas liquids used in the refining operations. The Domestic Production segment cannot sell natural gas or natural gas liquids to third parties and unconsolidated affiliates or purchase natural gas or natural gas liquids from third parties and unconsolidated affiliates.

All foreign natural gas and natural gas liquids production (except that used for production purposes) must be sold by the Foreign Production Segment of the Petroleum line of business to the Consolidated Foreign segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business, unless the natural gas or natural gas liquids will be used in the foreign refining operations. Natural gas and natural gas liquids used in foreign refining operations must be purchased by the Foreign Refining/Marketing Segment from the Foreign Production Segment. The Foreign Refining/Marketing Segment cannot sell natural gas or natural gas liquids and can only purchase that which is expected to be used in foreign refining operations. The Foreign Production segment cannot sell natural gas or natural gas liquids to third parties and unconsolidated affiliates or purchase natural gas or natural gas liquids from third parties and unconsolidated affiliates.

Companies with domestic natural gas production that would otherwise not report in a domestic segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business should report natural gas sales from Schedule 5212 as a sale to the Domestic Marketing/Trading segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business.

Companies with foreign natural gas production that would otherwise not report in a foreign segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business should report natural gas sales from Schedule 5210 as a sale to the Consolidated Foreign segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business.

Processing and Gathering Segment

Domestic natural gas liquids production operations are included in the Domestic Processing/Gathering segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business. Foreign natural gas liquids production operations are included in the Consolidated Foreign segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business. Natural gas liquids transport and storage operations are included in the Processing/Gathering segment.

Domestic marine-based liquefied natural gas operations are included in the Domestic Processing/Gathering segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business. Foreign marine-based liquefied natural gas operations are included in the Consolidated Foreign segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business.

If the company's domestic natural gas gathering and/or processing operations are profit centers, then these operations should be included in the Domestic Processing/Gathering segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business. If the company's foreign natural gas gathering and/or processing operations are profit centers, then these operations should be included in the Consolidated Foreign segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business.

Transmission Segment

The Domestic Transmission segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business includes U.S. interstate and intrastate natural gas pipeline transport and associated storage operations. The Domestic Transmission segment cannot buy and sell natural gas. Foreign transmission operations are included in the Consolidated Foreign segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business.

Distribution Segment

The Domestic Distribution segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business includes the purchase, resale and

delivery of natural gas and natural gas liquids. Unbundled local natural gas delivery services are included in this segment. Foreign natural gas distribution operations are included in the Consolidated Foreign segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business.

Marketing/Trading Segment

The Domestic Marketing/Trading segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business includes the purchase and resale of natural gas and natural gas liquids apart from the Domestic Distribution segment. Trading activity is reported only in the Domestic Marketing/Trading segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business. Transactions that are settled other than with commodity deliveries are to be reported on a net basis as "Trading/Derivatives" revenue (Schedule 5710, line 5). Operating revenues for natural gas and natural gas liquids apply only to transactions with physical delivery. Foreign purchase and resale of natural gas and natural gas liquids are included in the Consolidated Foreign segment of the Downstream Natural Gas line of business. Transactions that are settled other than with commodity deliveries are to be reported on a net basis as "Trading/Derivatives" revenue (Schedule 5710, line 5). Operating revenues for natural gas and natural gas liquids apply only to transactions with physical delivery.

Reporting Guidelines for Natural Gas and Natural Gas Liquids

The following FRS reporting guidelines have been established for the downstream natural gas and natural gas liquids segment operations:
The Domestic Processing/Gathering segment can buy natural gas and natural gas liquids from consolidated affiliates, unconsolidated affiliates, or third parties. The Domestic Processing/Gathering segment can sell natural gas and natural gas liquids directly to consolidated affiliates, unconsolidated affiliates, or third parties.

Marketing/Trading operations can buy natural gas and natural gas liquids from consolidated affiliates, unconsolidated affiliates, and third parties. It can sell natural gas and natural gas liquids to consolidated affiliates, unconsolidated affiliates, or third parties.

The Transmission segment within downstream natural gas operations never takes ownership of natural gas nor natural gas liquids products. Transmission is purely a delivery and storage segment. The Transmission segment can sell services to consolidated affiliates, to unconsolidated affiliates, or to third parties.

The Distribution segment can buy natural gas and natural gas liquids from consolidated affiliates, unconsolidated affiliates, and third parties for resale and distribution. The Distribution segment can only sell natural gas and natural gas liquids to third parties.

All downstream natural gas and natural gas liquid operating results are reported in the 5700 series of schedules.

Transactions with consolidated affiliates should be reported as intersegment transactions, and transactions with unconsolidated affiliates should be reported as third party transactions.

J. Electric Power LOB Operations

Segments

To ensure the collection of comparable data for the FRS, standardized electric power segments are established with rules to govern inter-segment transactions. The segments established in FRS to reflect electric power operations are:

Domestic and Foreign:

Regulated Generation Segment
Non-Regulated Generation Segment
Marketing/Trading Segment
Transmission Segment
Distribution Segment

Note that on Schedules 5810 through 5812, foreign operations are reported on a consolidated basis in the Consolidated Foreign segment.

Generation Segment
The Regulated Generation segment of the Electric Power line of business includes electricity generation operations in which rates are regulated by a utility commission through rulemaking and adjudication. The Non-regulated Generation segment of the Electric Power line of business includes electricity generation operations for which sale prices are market based. All foreign generation is considered to be non-regulated for FRS reporting purposes. In Schedules 5810 through 5812, foreign electricity generation operations are included in the Consolidated Foreign segment of the Electric Power line of business.

Electricity generation and cogeneration facilities that primarily provide electricity to the company's other businesses (e.g., oil and natural gas production, petroleum refining, chemical manufacturing) rather than for sale to third parties, do not need to be reported in the Electric Power line of business.

Transmission Segment

The Domestic Transmission segment of the Electric Power line of business includes electricity transmission operations. The Domestic Transmission segment cannot buy and sell electricity. In Schedules 5810 through 5812, foreign

transmission operations are included in the Consolidated Foreign segment of the Electric Power line of business.

Distribution Segment

The Domestic Distribution segment of the Electric Power line of business includes the purchase, resale and delivery of electricity. Unbundled local electricity delivery services are included in this segment. In Schedules 5810 through 5812, foreign electricity distribution operations are included in the Consolidated Foreign segment of the Electric Power line of business.

Marketing/Trading Segment

The Domestic Marketing/Trading segment of the Electric Power line of business includes the purchase and resale of electricity apart from the Domestic Distribution segment. Trading activity is reported only in the Domestic Marketing/Trading segment of the Electric Power line of business. Transactions that are settled other than with electricity deliveries are to be reported on a net basis as "Trading/Derivatives" revenue (Schedule 5810, line 4). Operating revenues for electricity apply only to transactions with physical delivery. Foreign purchase and resale of electricity are included in the Consolidated Foreign segment of the Electric Power line of business. Foreign transactions that are settled other than with commodity deliveries are to be reported on a net basis as "Trading/Derivatives" revenue (Schedule 5810, line 4). Foreign operating revenues for electricity apply only to transactions with physical delivery.

Reporting Guidelines for Electric Power

The following FRS reporting conventions have been established for the Electric Power segments:

The Generation segments can purchase fuel from consolidated affiliates, unconsolidated affiliates, or third parties. The Generation segments cannot purchase electric power for resale. The Domestic Non-regulated Generation segment can sell electricity (at market prices) to consolidated affiliates, unconsolidated affiliates, or third parties. The Domestic Regulated Generation segment can sell electricity (at regulated prices) to consolidated affiliates, unconsolidated affiliates, or third parties. Electricity provided by the Regulated Generation segment to its integrated Distribution segment customers should be reported as an intersegment sale using a regulated price. All foreign generation is considered to be non-regulated for FRS reporting purposes.

The Marketing/Trading segment can buy electricity from Non-regulated Generation affiliates, from Regulated Generation affiliates, from unconsolidated affiliates, or from third parties. It can sell electricity to consolidated affiliates, unconsolidated affiliates, or third parties.

The Transmission segment never takes possession of the Electric Power product. Transmission provides purely a delivery service. The Transmission segment can sell services to consolidated affiliates, to unconsolidated affiliates, or to third parties.

The Distribution segment can buy electricity from consolidated affiliates, unconsolidated affiliates, and third parties for resale and distribution. The Distribution segment can sell distribution services to consolidated affiliates, unconsolidated affiliates, or third parties.

All electric power-operating results are reported in the 5800 series of schedules.

Transactions with consolidated affiliates should be reported as intersegment transactions, and transactions with unconsolidated affiliates should be reported as third party transactions.

K. Non-energy Operations

Report Income Statement information on the company's operations in the following industries:
Non-energy Industries (including chemical, petrochemical, and all industries other than petroleum; coal, nuclear and non-conventional; downstream natural gas; and electric power.). This segment also includes products that are manufactured to be used in the Energy business, such as Windmills, Solar Panels, etc.

Refer to the Glossary for definitions of specific terms.

L. Allocating Amounts to Geographic Areas

Within the LOB categories of Petroleum; Coal, Nuclear and Non-conventional; Downstream Natural Gas; Electric Power; and Non-energy, the FRS requires a breakdown of certain information between domestic and foreign. Domestic and foreign data (e.g., expenditures and asset holdings) are sometimes further broken down geographically:

Domestic: onshore and offshore for Petroleum, power grid region for Electric Power (East, West and ERCOT)

Foreign: Canada, OECD Europe, Africa, Middle East, Former Soviet Union (FSU) and East Europe, Other Eastern Hemisphere (Asian land mass and other), and Other Western Hemisphere.

Refer to the Glossary for specific definitions of these geographic areas.

M. Significance Standards (Materiality)

Significance standards must be established with the ultimate use of the data in mind, but since it is not possible to describe in advance all the possible uses of each FRS data item or all the possible combinations in which they might be used with other data, only general guidelines can be given.

A definition of "material" is contained in Rule 1-02 of Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation S-X (and in Rule 405 under the Securities Act and Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act). However, this definition is based on a "prudent man" principle, which is of limited practical help in deciding many questions of materiality for FRS purposes.

A 5-percent significance standard is established for FRS reporting. This standard should be used to test the materiality of any item within its immediate category. The test should be made on both a vertical (line) and horizontal (row) basis.

For example, Schedule 5211 requires separate disclosure of depreciation in support equipment and facilities. Some companies may not now have such a category stated separately. In accordance with FRS significance standards, such depreciation need not be stated separately if less than a 5-percent overstatement or understatement would be caused in the depreciation accounts where this amount would normally be reported.

The 5-percent threshold may seem to be excessively rigid in some cases. In such a case, please consult the FRS staff informally by phone.

N. Operating Statistics and Financial Data

Operating statistics will be used in conjunction with financial data to compare, among other things, effort with results. For this reason:

Unless otherwise stated, only operating statistics from consolidated operations must be reported on Schedules 5241 through 5246, 5341, 5741, and 5841 so that the statistical data parallel the financial data. Selected operating data for unconsolidated affiliates are reported on designated lines in these schedules. Operating statistics for discontinued operations should be included on these schedules.

O. Corporate Acquisitions and Dispositions

Where the reporting company buys or sells:

In the context of FRS, generally accepted accounting principles used to account for corporate acquisitions and dispositions do not always yield the desired result. If during the year the reporting company has had major transactions, involving exchanges of common shares, please consult the FRS staff before preparing the Form EIA-28.

Where the reporting company is the acquired company:

FRS companies were selected for reporting to the EIA on the basis of the interests in domestic energy reserves and production held by all members of a consolidated group. The highest level of the domestic based consolidated group is the company named to file the Form EIA-28.

Therefore, should a controlling interest (50 percent or more) of an FRS reporting company be acquired by another U.S. based enterprise and consolidated in that enterprise's financial statements, the acquiring enterprise will then be named as an FRS reporting company.

In preparing the Form EIA-28 in the year of acquisition, it will actually appear as though the acquiring company (the new FRS reporter) acquired the old FRS reporter parent. This is necessary to show the process of integration (merger) of the two enterprises, one of which is an FRS reporter in prior years.

We suggest an FRS staff consultation in such a case.

P. Discontinued Operations

In order to maintain comparability in income measures, the results of discontinued operations should be separated from the results of continuing operations. A line is provided on Schedules 5110, 5210, 5710, and 5810 to report the after-tax results of discontinued operations. If the certified financial statement presents the results of discontinued operations on a pre-tax basis, then the amounts reported in the financial statement for gain (loss) on disposals, pre-tax income, and income tax expense (including the amounts reported in Schedule 5112,
Analysis of Income Taxes) may need to be adjusted for FRS reporting purposes. Any reconciliation between the amounts reported for FRS and the amounts reported in the certified financial statement should be presented in Exhibit B. Although, the results of discontinued operations should be separated from continuing operations on Schedules 5110, 5210, 5710, and 5810, the operating statistics for discontinued operations should be included on Schedules 5212, 5712, and 5812). In some instances reporting operating statistics of discontinued operations may result in unusual relationships between operating statistics and operating revenue or expenses. For instance, if a company’s marketing operations are discontinued, refined products sales volumes (5210/8/C) may not be consistent with refined products sales (5210/2/F) since the refined product sales would be a component of discontinued operations (5210/18/F).

III. Schedule Instructions

Reporting Company
Consolidating Statement of Income
Schedule 5110

General

Report consolidated results of operations for the period in column A. Reported amounts must agree with the company's certified consolidated income statement except for reclassifications needed to complete the required line items. Itemize these reclassifications on a separate sheet of paper and attach as part of Exhibit B. This itemized reconciliation should provide a detailed explanation of the variance between the amount reported on Schedule 5110 and the amount disclosed in the consolidated income statement.

Report amounts directly assignable (See "FRS Overview" section of the instructions) to Petroleum: Coal, Nuclear, & Non-conventional; Downstream Natural Gas; Electric Power; and Non-energy in columns D through H.

Report amounts not directly assignable (see "FRS Overview" section of the instructions) to Petroleum, Coal, Nuclear, & Non-Conventional, Downstream Natural Gas, Electric Power, and Non-energy as Nontraceable in column C. Provide a detailed explanation of amounts classified as Non-traceable on a separate sheet of paper and attach as part of Exhibit D.

Provide a breakdown of column B, reported eliminations, on Schedule 5150. These eliminations reflect the sales and purchases among the lines of business. For example, purchases of natural gas liquid by the downstream natural gas line of business from the production segment of the petroleum line of business should be eliminated by decreasing general operating expenses of the downstream natural gas line of business and decreasing operating revenues of the petroleum line of business.

Amounts reported in column D should equal the amounts reported on schedule 5210, while amounts reported in columns F and G should equal amounts reported on schedules 5710 and 5810, respectively.

DO NOT allocate line items 08.00 and 10.00 through 13.00 to the segments. Report these items only in columns A and C.

Line 01.00--Operating Revenues. Report operating revenues as defined in the glossary. Do not include excise taxes collected on behalf of governments.

Line 02.00--General Operating Expenses. Report general operating expenses. Include selling expenses. Operating expenses should be reported as a positive amount.

General operating expenses include all expenses related to unaffiliated third-party sales, and inter-LOB/segment sales or transfers.

Line 03.00--Depreciation, Depletion, and Amortization (DD&A) Report total DD&A, including DD&A of support equipment and facilities. Asset and lease impairments should be included as DD&A.

Line 04.00--General and Administrative Report general and administrative expenses. DO NOT include selling expenses, which should be reported as a general operating expense on line 02.00 above.

Line 05.00--Total Operating Expenses
Total lines 02.00 through 04.00.

Line 06.00--Operating Income Line 01.00 less line 05.00.

Line 07.00--Equity in Earnings of Unconsolidated Affiliates. Report equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates recorded during the period. Include equity in earnings of joint venture companies in accordance with the company's normal reporting practices. Include the effect, if any, of adjustments due to impairment of value to investments carried at equity. If the company reports investments and advances to unconsolidated affiliates on Schedule 5120, earnings should be reported on Schedule 5110.

Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates, which operate in more than one FRS LOB, should be reported in the LOB corresponding to the affiliate's primary business activity, unless data from corporate records are available to make an allocation among the applicable FRS LOBs.

Include in line 07.00 the dividend income recognized from unconsolidated affiliates accounted for on the cost basis.

Line 08.00--Other Dividend and Interest Income
Report other dividend income (i.e., portfolio dividends) and interest income for the period. Only include dividends received from marketable securities. DO NOT assign other dividend and interest income to the LOBs in columns D through H.

Line 09.00--Gain(Loss) on Disposition of Property, Plant, and Equipment Report the net gain or loss recognized for the period on disposition of property, plant, and equipment (PP&E). If such gains or losses are not significant (see FRS 5-percent significance standard, II.L. of FRS Overview) and are classified otherwise, no reclassification need be made. Miscellaneous charges or credits to DD&A reserve accounts for normal asset retirements need not be adjusted. The gain

(loss) on disposal of discontinued operations should be included on line 18.00, but not on line 9.00.

Line 10.00--Interest Expense and Financial Charges
Report all interest expense and financial charges, including interest expense for capitalized leases. DO NOT assign interest expenses and financial charges to the LOBs in columns D through H.

Line 11.00--Minority Interest in Income
Report minority interest in income of consolidated affiliates in accordance with the company's normal reporting practice. Amounts should be reported net of income taxes. DO NOT assign this item to the LOBs in columns D through H.

Line 12.00--Foreign Currency Transaction Gains (Losses)
Report the gain (loss) from currency trading and from transactions with foreign entities as disclosed in certified financial statements. DO NOT assign this item to the LOBs in columns D through H.

Line 13.00--Other Revenue and (Expense) Report all other non-operating income and expenses recognized during the period for certified financial statement reporting purposes and not reflected elsewhere on this schedule. DO NOT assign these incomes and expenses to the LOBs in columns D through H. Amount reported in column C must not include inter-LOB transactions.

If the amount reported on this line exceeds 5 percent of the amount on line 15.00, provide a detailed breakdown of line 13.00. The unexplained amount should be less than 5 percent of line 15.00. Include the detailed breakdown as part of Exhibit B.

Line 14.00--Total (Lines 7.00-13.00)

Line 15.00--Pre-Tax Income Total lines 06.00 and 14.00.

Line 16.00--Income Tax Expense Report total income tax expense in column A as reported in or reconciled to the company's certified financial statements. With respect to columns B through H, allocate tax expenses as described in the "FRS Overview" section of the instructions under "Income Tax Expense." Also, see Schedule 5112, which gathers details about taxes.

Please note that income tax expense is not bracketed, but a negative expense (i.e., credit) is bracketed.

Line 17.00--Income Before Lines 18.00 and 19.00
Line 15.00 minus 16.00.

Line 18.00--Discontinued Operations
Report the sum of income (loss) from discontinued operations, less applicable income taxes, and the gain (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations, less applicable income taxes.

Line 19.00--Extraordinary Items and Cumulative Effects of Accounting Changes Report the sum of extraordinary items and cumulative effects of accounting changes if applicable.

Line 20.00--Net Income Total lines 17.00, 18.00, and 19.00.

Reporting Company

Research and Development Funding and Expenditures

Schedule 5111

General

Report research and development (R&D) funds and expenditures for the period. See Glossary for definitions. Lines 04.00 and 18.00 are equal.

Source of R&D Funds

Line 01.00--Federal Government Report receipts from the U.S. Federal Government for work done by the company on R&D contracts or subcontracts and R&D portions of procurement contracts and subcontracts.

Line 02.00--Internal Company Report funds provided by the company for research and development performed by deducting non-company sources of R&D funds from total R&D expenditures.

Line 03.00--Other Sources Report receipts of funds from all other sources for R&D work done by the company. Include grants from nonprofit organizations and any other third parties.

Line 04.00--Total Sources Total lines 01.00 through 03.00.

Breakdown of R&D Expenditures

Classify total R&D expenditures by type of expenditure on lines 05.00-17.00. Line 18.00 must equal line 04.00.

Reporting Company
Analysis of Income Taxes
Schedule 5112

General

This schedule is designed principally to provide a disaggregation of consolidated income tax information. The purpose of this disaggregation and the principles to be used in performing the disaggregation are described in the "FRS Overview" section of the instructions under "Income Tax Expense."

Income Taxes (as per Financial Statements)

Lines 01.00 through 19.00
These lines provide details of consolidated income tax expense per the reporting company's financial statements. For each domestic segment reporting pre-tax income on Schedules 5110, 5210, 5710 and 5810, Line 15.00, corresponding income tax expense should be reported on Line 16.00. The current year deferred tax provision reported on Line 18.00 should agree with the deferred tax amount reported on Schedule 5131 Line 05.00. Schedule 5110, 5210, 5710 and 5810, Line19.00 corresponds to Schedule 5110, column A, line 16.00.

Reconciliation of Accrued U.S. Federal Income Tax Expense to Statutory Rate

Line 20.00--Consolidated Pre-Tax Income (Loss) Enter consolidated pre-tax income or (loss) per Schedule 5110/15/A.

Line 21.00--Foreign Source Income not Subject to U.S. Tax Enter the portion of foreign source income not subject to U.S. Federal income tax. Foreign source income is earned by both U.S. corporations (those incorporated in the U.S.) and by foreign corporations (those incorporated in a foreign country). The earnings of the latter are not subject to U.S. income tax until remitted to the U.S. Therefore, enter on this line income earned by foreign corporations, reduced by earnings remitted to the U.S., and Sub-part F income of foreign corporations included in the consolidation.

Line 22.00--Income Subject to U.S. Tax Line 20.00 less line 21.00.

Line 23.00--U.S. State and Local Income Taxes
Enter U.S. State and local income taxes included in consolidated income tax expense.

Line 24.00--Applicable Foreign Income Taxes Deducted Enter on this line the amount of foreign ncome taxes deducted as an expense in arriving at taxable income for the U.S. Federal tax accrual.

Income subject to U.S. tax may also be subject to foreign tax (see line 21.00 above). In computing the amount of U.S. Federal tax due, the taxpayer elected to classify the foreign taxes either as a deduction or a credit. Therefore, the amount reported on this line is the elected deduction taken.

Line 25.00--Pre-Tax Income Subject to U.S. Tax
Enter the net of line 22.00 minus the sum of lines 23.00 and 24.00.

Line 26.00--"Expected" Tax Provision Enter the amount arrived at by multiplying the amount on line 25.00 by the statutory U.S. Federal income tax rate.

Line 27.00--Foreign Tax Credits Recognized Enter the amount of foreign tax credit recognized in arriving at the current year's income tax expense. Normally, foreign tax credits are less than the amount of foreign income taxes reported on Line 11.00.

Line 28.00--U.S. Federal Investment Tax Credit Recognized Enter the amount of U.S. Federal investment tax credits that were recognized in arriving at the current year's Federal income tax expense.

Line 29.00--Statutory Depletion Enter the amount of tax savings recognized due to statutory depletion.

Line 30.00--Effect of Alternative Minimum Tax Enter the increase (decrease) in income tax expense due to the corporate alternative minimum tax. The effect of AMT should approximate the sum of the effect of AMT on current and deferred taxes reported on Lines 03.00 and 15.00.

Line 31.00—Other Enter any other items needed to complete this reconciliation. If the amount on this line exceeds 5 percent of the amount of line 32.00, provide a detailed breakdown of line 31.00 so that the unexplained amount is less than 5 percent of line 32.00. Attach the detailed breakdown on a separate sheet of paper as part of Exhibit B.

Line 32.00-Actual U.S. Federal Tax rovision/(Refund)
Enter the amount of the U.S. Federal tax provision that will equal the net of lines 01.00, 02.00, and 03.00, plus the net of lines 13.00, 14.00, and 15.00 above. If the company is not subject to income taxes, the expected tax amount should be determined and reported on Line 26.00. This amount should

be multiplied by (-1) and reported as other expected reconciling item on Line 31.00, in order to properly reflect a zero amount as the U.S. Federal tax provision on Line 32.00.

Lines 33.00 through 44.00--Domestic Taxes other than Income Taxes These lines are intended to gather the broad spectrum of taxes imposed on reporting companies, classified by line of business. Reasonable estimates are encouraged where company records do not readily produce the required data at the consolidated domestic level. Report only domestic total amounts for lines 38.00 through 41.00. If motor gasoline sales to retailers or resellers are reported on Schedule 5212, excise taxes should be reported on Line 43.00.

Reconciliation to Statutory Rate
For domestic segments where the effective tax rate (e.g., tax expense divided by pre-tax income) is more than 5 percentage points different from the statutory rate, a reconciliation from the statutory rate to the actual rate is required as a part of exhibit B.

Reporting Company

Selected Consolidating Balance Sheet Data

Schedule 5120

General

On page 1 of this schedule, report the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of the end of the period. Reported amounts must agree with the company's certified consolidated balance sheet, except for reclassifications needed to complete the required line items. Itemize these reclassifications on a separate sheet of paper and attach as part of Exhibit B.

On pages 2 – 5, report amounts directly assignable to the Petroleum; Coal, Nuclear & Non-conventional; Downstream Natural Gas; Electric Power; and Non-energy LOBs .

Report amounts not directly assignable (see "FRS Overview" section of the instructions) to particular LOBs as Non-traceable on line 72.00. Do not allocate costs of assets maintained for general corporate purposes to particular LOBs. Provide a detailed explanation of amounts classified as Non-traceable on a separate sheet of paper and attach as a part of Exhibit D.

If the amounts on line 18.00 and 19.00 exceed 5 percent of the amount on line 21.00, provide a detailed breakdown of lines 18.00 and 19.00. The unexplained amounts should be less than 5 percent of line 21.00. Include the detailed breakdown as part of Exhibit B.

Memo-Line 26.00, Page 1 of 4
Report on this line the amount of the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment at year-end. This amount should be equal to the amount reported for foreign currency translation adjustment in the stockholder's equity section of the balance sheet.

Memo-Line 27.00, Page 1 of 4
Report on this line the foreign currency translation adjustment for the current year. This amount should be equal to the difference between this year's cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment and the prior year's cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment.

Pages 2 – 5:

Columns A-F
Report year-end balances and activity during the reporting period as indicated by the column headings. All amounts are based on historical cost. Additions to property, plant and equipment must include all drilling and equipping costs for wells, except for exploratory dry holes (in the case of "successful efforts" companies). Additions to property, plant and equipment should be reported as a positive amount.

Since there is no "other" column for reclassifications and adjustments, the year-end net amount, column C, will not cross foot precisely with the prior year balance. Major adjustments and reclassifications should be explained in a note. For "successful efforts" companies, the write off of dry holes from PP&E will be one major item not appearing in any of the columns. This item, however, need not be explained, since the amount is provided elsewhere in the form.

The effect of an acquisition in excess of $50 million on PP&E and/or investment and advances should be disclosed in Exhibit B. In addition, the effect of a disposal in excess of $50 million on the book value of disposals should also be disclosed on Schedule 5120.

Book value of disposals should always be reported as a positive amount. It is not possible for Schedule 5120 to capture all transactions related to PP&E. The effect of certain transactions, such as the transfer of PP&E between segments and the reversal of a prior year write-off, should be omitted from Schedule 5120. Reporting companies are encouraged to describe these transactions in Exhibit B if they are significant to Schedule 5120.

Columns G & H--Investments and Advances to Unconsolidated Affiliates
Report investments and advances to unconsolidated affiliates and additions thereto during the period as recorded on the company's financial records.

Investments and advances to unconsolidated affiliates that operate in more than one FRS LOB should be reported in the LOB corresponding to the affiliate's primary business activity, unless data from corporate records are available to make an allocation among the applicable FRS LOBs.

If the current year-end balance does not equal the prior year ending balance plus this year's additions, include a detailed breakdown of the difference as part of Exhibit B.

Investments in unconsolidated affiliates reported on Schedule 5120 should have corresponding earnings reported on Schedule 5110, 5210, 5710 or 5810.

If an investment balance in an upstream equity affiliate is reported on Schedule 5120, column G, the supplemental Form EIA-28 for upstream equity affiliates should be completed.

Reporting Company Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Schedule 5131

General

Report consolidated statement of cash flows (line 01.00 through 27.00) for the reporting company. Amounts must agree with certified financial statement reporting, except for reclassifications needed to complete the required line items. Itemize these reclassifications on a separate sheet of paper attached as part of Exhibit B. For example, cash flows from operations in FRS entails adding dry hole expense back to net income, which may be at variance with a reporting company's public reporting practice. In such a case a reconciling item will be necessary in comparing the FRS to the published financial statement in Exhibit B.

Note that certain line items are cross referenced to Schedules 5110, 5112, and 5120 and that additions to PP&E on Schedules 5120 and 5131 exclude exploratory dry hole expense (for "successful efforts" companies).

Schedule 5131 has been designed to conform generally to Financial Accounting Standard (FAS) 95 utilizing the indirect method to report cash flows from operations. However, Schedule 5131 differs from FAS 95 in reporting mergers and acquisitions. Also described below is the reporting of dry hole expense.

Line 10.00-Other Cash Items, Net
Report all other cash items recognized during this period for certified financial statement reporting purposes and not reflected elsewhere on this schedule. If the amount on this line exceeds 5 percent of the amount on line 11.00, provide a detailed breakdown of line 10.00. The unexplained amount should be less than 5 percent of line 11.00. Include the detailed breakdown as part of Exhibit B.

Line 12.00-Additions to PP&E Due to Mergers and Acquisitions Addition to PP&E due to mergers and acquisitions should be reported as a negative amount.

Additions to PP&E as a result of a contribution of PP&E by a parent or other affiliate should be reported as an addition due to mergers and acquisitions with an offsetting amount reported as other investing activities on Line 17.00. The effect on PP&E as a result of the contribution of PP&E by a parent or other affiliate should be disclosed and allocated to the various segments on Schedule 5120.

Line 17.00-Other Investment Activities, Net
Report the cash effect of all other investment activities recognized during the period for certified financial statement reporting purposes and not reflected elsewhere on this schedule. If the amount on this line exceeds 5 percent of the amount on line 18.00, provide a detailed breakdown of line 17.00. The unexplained amount should be less than 5 percent of line 18.00. Include the detailed breakdown as part of Exhibit B.

Line 24.00-Other Financing Activities, Including Net Change in Short-Term Debt
Report the cash effect of all other financing activities recognized during the period for certified financial statement reporting purposes and not reflected elsewhere on this schedule. If the amount on this line exceeds 5 percent of the amount on line 25.00, provide a detailed breakdown of line 24.00. The unexplained amount should be less than 5 percent of line 25.00. Include the detailed breakdown as part of Exhibit B.

Mergers and Acquisitions

Within the framework of FAS 95, only the cash effects of an acquisition on cash flows from investing activities need to be recognized. However, statistical considerations and the mandated objectives of the FRS require that all components of an acquisition be included in Schedule 5131. Consequently, the additions to property, plant, and equipment (consistent with Schedule 5120 of Form EIA-28), incurrence of debt

and/or assumption of debt, working capital affects, equity security issues, and any other effects associated with an acquisition or merger should be included on the appropriate lines of Schedule 5131. The inclusion of these data should not affect the net change in cash and cash equivalents reported on line 27.00 which should be equal to the value to this item reported in the certified financial statement.

In order to accurately report the effect of mergers and acquisitions on investment patterns, the allocation of the amount reported on line 12.00 of Schedule 5131 (Cash Flows from Investing Activities: Due to Mergers and Acquisitions) to the LOBs of Schedule 5120, column D, should be disclosed in Exhibit B.

Dry Hole Expense

For "successful efforts" companies, the expense of exploratory dry holes (worldwide) completed in the reporting year, consistent with drilling and equipping expenditures reported in Schedule 5211, should be reported on line 04.00 of Schedule 5131. The difference between dry hole expense recognized in the certified financial statement and the amount reported on line 04.00 should be included in the amount reported on line 09.00. The amount reported for dry hole expense should be less than the amount reported as exploration expenditures on Schedule 5211, Line 26.00.

Reserve Swaps

Reserve swaps with a value in excess of $50 million should be reported as a disposal on Line 28.00 and as an acquisition on Line 29.00. The details of the reserve swap must be included in Exhibit B.

Memo-Line 28.00

Report on this line the amount of funds (cash or other) generated from the disposal of properties or subsidiaries in transactions/valued in excess of $50 million. Disposals of properties or subsidiaries reported on Line 28 should represent single transactions valued in excess of $50 million. Collective groups of transactions which in total exceed $50 million should not be included on Line 28. These transactions should be valued at the amount of cash or other consideration generated from the disposal not at the effect on book value of disposals.

For each disposal transaction in excess of $50 million, the following items must be disclosed in Exhibit B:
Name of the entity sold.
Date of the transaction.
Value of the transaction (cash and other consideration received).
The effect of the transaction on the book value of the disposals reported in column F of Schedule 5120.

Memo-Line 29.00

Report on this line the amount of funds (cash and other) utilized in purchases of existing assets (e.g., plant and equipment, proved reserves) in transactions valued in excess of $50 million. Acquisitions of existing assets, such as plant and equipment and proved reserves, reported on Line 29 should represent single purchases valued in excess of $50 million only. Collective groups of transactions which in total exceed $50 million should not be included on Line 29. These transactions should be valued at the amount of cash and other consideration paid not at the effect on PP&E and/or investments and advances.

For each acquisition transaction in excess of $50 million, the following items must be disclosed in Exhibit B:
Name of asset acquired.
Date of transaction.
Value of the transaction (cash and other consideration paid).
The effect of the transaction on PP&E and/or investment and advances by the segments of Schedule 5120.

Note for Lines 28.00 and 29.00:

For the purposes of Exhibit B, value of transaction includes cash received or utilized as well as other consideration, such as debt assumed by purchaser or equity securities transferred by seller. Transactions in which cash received or utilized is less than $50 million should be reported in Exhibit B if the value of the transaction, cash and other consideration, is in excess of $50 million.

Reporting Company
Eliminations in Consolidation
Schedule 5150

General

This schedule summarizes the eliminations required for the 5110 income statement, which is the schedule that contains numerous inter-LOB eliminations. Report only elimination amounts on this schedule.

Compiling the correct eliminations required to consolidate the FRS LOBs requires an understanding of the FRS LOB definitions and the rules governing inter-LOB transactions. For background on this see the Chapter II, "FRS Overview," sections B, C, G, H, I and J.

The hatched out areas are provided to indicate inter-LOB transactions which are not permitted under the FRS rules or which would not conceptually be possible in any case.
Columns A through G represent inter-LOB sales, while lines 01.00 through 07.00 represent the inter-LOB purchases. An

example of an elimination that should be reported on Schedule 5150 is the sale of natural gas from the production segment of the domestic or foreign petroleum line of business to the downstream natural gas line of business. This sale would be eliminated on Line 04.00 in column C.

Line 7, column A

The amount reported on line 07.00, column A will be the Operating Revenue and Operating Expense elimination required on Schedule 5110, column B.

Domestic and Foreign Petroleum Segments

Consolidating Statement of Income

Schedule 5210

General

Report the consolidating results of operations assignable to domestic and foreign petroleum segments.

Refer to the Glossary for definitions of activities considered as domestic or foreign.

Refer to the Glossary for definitions of raw materials (i.e., crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and other petroleum raw materials) and refined products (i.e., motor gasoline, distillate fuels, residual fuels, and other refined products).

In general, revenues and expenses should be associated with costs incurred within a segment, but refer to Chapter II, "FRS Overview," of the instructions for more detailed explanations of the FRS segments.

Columns E and J -- Production
Report as raw materials revenues (1) the value of production transferred to the Refining/Marketing Segment and (2) the sales of natural gas and plant products to the consolidated affiliate downstream natural gas segments, to unconsolidated affiliates or to third parties. . Do not include the value of production used for production purposes, e.g., re-injected gas and crude burned on the lease.

Column G -- Pipelines
Classify operations in this segment only if they are associated with rate-regulated (interstate and intrastate) crude oil and refined product pipeline operations. Natural gas and natural gas liquids pipelines are part of the downstream natural gas line of business.

Column L -- International Marine
Classify operations in this segment that are associated with high seas transportation activities serving a foreign port (i.e., exclude Jones Act shipping).

Include revenues and expenses for voyages by company-owned, leased, or chartered vessels carrying cargo for others as well as for the company's own use.

Do not include foreign transportation charges paid to third parties for shipments or deliveries of the reporting company's own goods. These costs should be reported in the Refining/Marketing Segment (column K).

Operating Revenues

Report all operating revenues included on Schedule 5110 (line 01.00, column D) in the categories indicated on lines 01.00 through 06.00 (domestic and foreign) as follows:

Lines 01.00 & 02.00--Raw Materials Sales & Refined Products Sales
Report the value of the sale or inter-segment transfer of raw materials and refined products by the domestic and foreign segments. Include the company's royalty interest in other's production. Domestic Production and Refining/Marketing Segment sales of raw materials and refined products must agree with Schedule 5212, column D, lines 04 and 08 (Refining/Marketing), and 11 (Production).

Line 03.00—Transportation Revenues
Report all revenues derived from Pipeline Segment operations in column G.

Report all revenues derived from International Marine Segment operations in column L.

Report all other transportation revenues under the appropriate column heading.

Line 04.00--Management and Processing Fees
Report all management and processing fee revenues, domestic and foreign. Include amounts paid to the consolidated reporting company for processing crude oil or other raw materials for the accounts of third parties. Management fees include only those fees for operating oil and gas facilities for host country governments or their agencies. These fees need not be reported here, if it is the company's practice in their public financial statements to net such fees against costs of operations.

Line 05.00--Other
Report all other domestic and foreign operating revenues not included on lines 01.00 through 04.00. Include all revenues

derived from tire, battery, and accessory (TBA), anti-freeze, undercoating, groceries, beverages, and other sales from Marketing.

Line 06.00--Total Operating Revenues
Total lines 01.00 through 05.00. Elimination amounts reported on line 06.00, column D (domestic) and I (foreign) should equal the amounts reported on schedule 5250, line 04.00, column A (domestic) and line 08.00, column E (foreign).

Line 07.00 through 20.00
Refer to the instructions for Schedule 5110 for definitions applicable to these lines on Schedule 5210. Amounts reported in column A must agree with amounts reported in column D on Schedule 5110.

Line 07.00, column D (domestic) and column I (foreign) should equal the amounts reported on schedule 5250, line 04.00, column A (domestic) and line 08.00, column E (foreign). In addition, details of line07.00 operating expenses are reported on schedule 5211, pages 1 – 4.

Eliminations

Eliminations reported in Column I represent transactions among the foreign petroleum segments. Column D represents transactions among the domestic petroleum segments. Transactions between the domestic and foreign petroleum segments are reported in Column B.

Domestic and Foreign Petroleum Segments

Refining/Marketing Operations and Production Operations

Expenditure and Operating Expense Detail

Schedule 5211

General

This schedule contains general operating expense details for domestic refining/marketing operations (lines 01.00-18.00, Page 1 of 4) and expenditure details as well as general operating expense totals for domestic (onshore and offshore) exploration and production operations (lines 19.00-45.00, pages 2 & 3 of 4) and
foreign (by geographic region, page 4 of 4).

Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment (Page 1 of 4)

This schedule breaks total Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment expenses into three parts-- net Raw Material Supply (meaning the cost of raw materials sold, e.g., not refined), Refining operations, and Marketing operations.

The marketing function includes the operation of terminals, bulk plants, retail outlets, and transportation facilities used for delivering refined products. Canning plant operations (e.g., blending, compounding, and canning lube oil products) should be included in refinery operating expenses or, as appropriate, in other marketing expenses.

Do not include the expense of petrochemical operations since such operations must be included in the Chemical Segment reported in Non-energy Operations.

Line 01.00--Raw Material Purchases
Report purchases by the Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment of crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and other petroleum raw materials as reported on Schedule 5212, line 04.00, column B. Natural gas and natural gas liquids should only be purchased for use in refining operations.

Line 02.00--Other Raw Material Supply Expense
Report all other domestic raw material supply expenses not included in line 01.00. Include: raw material transportation, raw material exchange differentials, and inventory change.

Line 03.00--Total Raw Material Supply Expense
Total lines 01.00 and 02.00.

Line 04.00--Less: Cost of Raw Materials Input to Refining
Report the value of total raw materials input to domestic refining. This related volume is reported on 5245, line 11.00, column B.

Line 05.00--Net Raw Material Supply
Line 03.00 minus line 04.00.

Line 06.00--Raw Materials Input to Refining
Report the value of total raw materials input to domestic refining. This amount must agree with the amount reported on line 04.00 above.

Line 07.00--Less: Raw Material Used As Refinery Fuel
Report as reduction (credit) the value of raw material input to domestic refining (line 04.00) that was subsequently used as refinery fuel.

Line 08.00--Refinery Process Energy Expense
Report all domestic refinery process energy expenses, including cost of own fuel, purchased fuel, electricity, and steam used in the process of refining. Include amounts reported on line 07.00.

Line 09.00--Other Refining Operating Expenses
Report all other domestic refining operating expenses. Include purchases of non-petroleum blending stocks such as lead additives. Also include any canning and blending operation expenses not assigned to other marketing expenses (line 14.00).

Line 10.00--Refined Product Purchases
Report domestic refined product purchases as reported on Schedule 5212, line 08.00, column B.

Line 11.00--Other Refined Product Supply Expenses
Report all other domestic refined product supply general operating expenses not included on lines 06.00 through 10.00. Include all taxes applicable to refined product supply (other than income taxes and consumer excise taxes). Include refined product exchange differentials, inventory changes, and transportation. DO NOT include any amounts incurred in rate regulated pipeline operations.

Line 12.00--Total
Total lines 06.00 through 11.00.

Line 13.00--Cost of Other Products Sold
Report domestic purchases of other products held for resale, including tires, batteries, and accessories (TBA) and other merchandise. Include inventory change.

Line 14.00--Other Marketing Expenses
Report all other domestic marketing operation expenses not included on line 13.00. Include expenses of any canning and blending operations that might be assigned to the marketing function. Include advertising and credit card operating expenses.

Line 15.00--Total Marketing Expenses
Total lines 13.00 and 14.00.

Lines 16.00--Expenses of Transport Services for Others
Report all domestic transportation expenses applicable to the transportation revenues reported on Schedule 5210, line 03.00, column F. This expense represents the cost of transporting goods for third parties and unconsolidated affiliates.

Line 18.00--Total Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment General Operating Expenses
Total of lines 05.00, 12.00, and 17.00. This amount must agree with the amount reported on Schedule 5210, line 07.00, column F.

Exploration and Production Operations (Pages 2-4 of 4)

Cost of property acquisition, exploration, development and production (lifting), reported on lines 21, 29, 37 and 42 respectively, should agree with amounts reported in your company annual report pursuant to FAS Number 19, except for royalty expense reported on line 39.00.
Segregate reported amounts by the indicated domestic onshore or offshore operations. Refer to the Glossary for detailed definitions.

Include only costs and expenses assignable to the Production Segment. Allocations performed at the district or field level as part of the company's normal reporting system are acceptable and need not be adjusted for this schedule.

Lines 19.00-21.00--Acquisition of Unproved and Proved Acreage
Report the net company interest in direct domestic expenditures incurred for acquiring unproved acreage. Include lease bonuses; options to purchase or lease properties; title costs; recording; broker, and legal fees; advance initial royalties; and any other direct outlays necessary to acquire leases, mineral rights, and fee lands incident to oil and gas exploration.

Include the purchase value of proved properties acquired in mergers and acquisitions as an acquisition of proved acreage.

Purchases of minerals-in-place should be reported on Schedule 5246 for proved acreage acquisition costs reported on Schedule 5211, line 20.

Lines 24.50-26.00--Drilling and Equipping of Wells: Completed Well Costs
On line 24.50 report cumulative domestic expenditures for drilling and equipping exploratory wells completed (i.e., finished) during the period, reduced by the amount of outside cash contributions such as bottom hole or dry hole contributions.

Include all expenditures for the drilling and equipping of wells incurred since the inception of drilling.
Include expenditures for casing, tubing, and other equipment, including equipment installed for development of successful exploratory wells, such as down-hole pumping equipment, platforms, and the wellhead assembly, as well as the costs of roads, grading, etc.

Do not include costs related to equipment beyond the christmas tree, as these should be reported as lease equipment on line 35.00 below.

Reduce costs of exploratory dry holes by salvage of equipment capable of re-use.

On line 25.00, report the increase (or decrease) in expenditures capitalized for drilling and equipping domestic exploratory wells-in-progress between the beginning and end of the reporting period.

On line 26.00, report the total of lines 24.50 and 25.00. This amount must equal the expenditures during the current period.

Line 27.00--Geological and Geophysical
Report all geological and geophysical expenditures including, but not limited to, costs incurred for salaries, equipment and supplies for scouts, and geological and geophysical crews. Include cost of surface and subsurface studies and geo-chemical analyses.

Line 28.00--Other, Including Direct Overhead
Report all other expenses, including direct overhead costs assigned at the field or district level, directly associated with exploration activities. Include carrying costs of undeveloped properties (lease rents); test hole contributions; and land development, leasing, and scouting.

Line 29.00--Total Exploration
Total of lines 26.00, 27.00, and 28.00.

Domestic Development

Line 32.50--Drilling and Equipping of Wells: Completed Well Costs
For line 32.50 report cumulative domestic expenditures for drilling and equipping development wells (reduced by the amount of outside cash contributions such as bottom hole of dry hole) completed (i.e., finished) during the period. This same breakdown was used on the Bureau of the Census Form MA13K until it was discontinued in 1983. Include all expenditures since the inception of these completed wells.

Include casing, tubing, and wellhead fittings associated with development wells, costs of roads and grading, costs of drilling platforms, and all cost incident to development drilling.

Include cost of old wells drilled deeper, re-drilled wells, and re-completions.

Exclude costs of service wells, which should be reported on line 35.00, and exclude costs of well workovers.Reduce the cost by salvage value of equipment capable of re-use.

Line 33.00--Work-in-Progress Adjustment
Report the increase or (decrease) in expenditures capitalized for drilling and equipping domestic development wells-in-progress between the beginning and end of the reporting period.

Line 34.00--This Year's Expenditures
Total of lines 32.50 and 33.00. This must equal the expenditures incurred during the current period.

Line 35.00--Lease Equipment
Report the net company interest in capitalized domestic expenditures for primary recovery programs.

Line 36.00--Other Development Costs
Include all other domestic development costs, including: gas processing facilities, access facilities to district installation (as opposed to individual wells) such as roads, bridges, canals, and other improvements; camp and district facilities; fuel gas systems; observation wells, salt water disposal wells, and water supply wells, directly assignable and other overhead costs; and expenditures for capital equipment used for development not otherwise accounted for. Exclude costs of equipment and buildings used by personnel engaged in general producing activities as distinguished from development operations.

Line 37.00--Total Development Costs
Total of lines 34.00, 35.00, and 36.00.

Line 38.00--Subtotal
Total of lines 21.00, 29.00, and 37.00.

Lines 39.00-42.00--Production (Lifting) Costs
Refer to the Glossary for definitions of production costs. Report lifting and other expenses that can be assigned to the production of oil and gas. Exclude costs of exploratory and development activities.

Production costs include labor, supervision in the field, repair and maintenance (see below for workovers), fuel, power, and water, small tools and supplies, cost of treating oil, teaming and trucking, insurance, taxes other than income taxes, buildings, lease or field facilities, and other property used in production operations, bailing, shooting, fracturing, and acidizing (when not part of original completion work), abandonments, and expenditures for maintaining field offices.

Include all expenses of cleaning out and working over wells for the purpose of restoring or increasing the production from the same producing horizon.

Report all expenses for operations and maintenance of fluid injection and other improved recovery programs, including well operations and maintenance for improved recovery wells. Include workovers of improved recovery wells.

Include the value of all materials used, except the reporting companys own raw material production used on the lease.

Line 39.00--Royalty Expenses
Report royalty expense classified as an expense in the company's financial statements.

Line 40.00--Taxes Other Than Income Taxes
Include all expenses for ad valorem taxes on producing properties, equipment, buildings, lease or field facilities, and other property used in production operations. Exclude ad valorem taxes on undeveloped properties and on buildings and equipment used for exploratory purposes. (Include these items in other exploration costs on line 28.00 above.)

Include payments of production or severance taxes to State and local governments. Do not reduce the revenues from crude oil or natural gas produced at the wellhead by such amounts.

Include tax expense attributable to the Crude Oil Windfall Profits Tax Act of 1980.

Line 41.00--Other Production Costs
Report overhead expense, especially at the district and field levels, and other expenses not included elsewhere, which are assigned to the production function. Include domestic royalty expenses and costs of operation and maintenance of gas processing facilities classified as costs of oil and gas producing activities in the company's financial statements.

Line 42.00--Total Production Costs
Total of lines 39.00 through 41.00.

Line 43.00--Total Costs Incurred
Total of lines 38.00 and 42.00.

Lines 44.00 and 45.00--Support Equipment and Facilities (Memo)
On line 44.00, report the amount of depreciation of support equipment and facilities. Such amount would already be included as a part of exploration, development, and production costs reported above.

On line 45.00, report the amount of new investment in support equipment and facilities for the year. Such amounts are not included as a component of exploration, development, or production costs reported above, since the depreciation is allocated to these functions pursuant to SFAS Number 19.

Domestic Petroleum Segments

Purchases and Sales of Raw Materials and Refined Products

Schedule 5212

General
This schedule gathers volume and value data for purchases and sales of raw materials and refined products. The "FRS Overview" section of the instructions concerning petroleum operations should be consulted before completing this schedule.

Volumes and values reported on Schedule 5212 should not include trading activities in which the transactions were not settled in physical quantities.

Classify aviation gasoline and jet fuel with gasoline and distillate fuels, respectively. Exclude consumer excise taxes. Report petroleum volumes in thousands of barrels and natural gas volumes in millions of cubic feet.

Lines 01.00-04.00--Domestic Refining/Marketing Purchases and Sales of Raw Materials
Report for the Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment the volumes and values of raw materials purchased and sold. Schedule 5212, line 01.00, column A, represents the volume of crude oil and NGL purchased. The volume of NGL purchased should only include that purchased for use in the refining operations of the company. All other NGL should be purchased by the Downstream Natural Gas Line of Business. The volume of crude oil purchased should agree with Schedule 5245, line 09.00, column B. The volume of NGL purchased for the company's use should not be included on Schedule 5245. Schedule 5212, line 01.00, column C, represents the volume of crude oil sold and should agree with Schedule 5245, line 14.00, column B. There should be no NGL sold by Refining/Marketing. Schedule 5212, line 2, column A, represents the volume of natural gas purchased for use by the company in refining operations only. All other natural gas is sold to the Downstream Natural Gas Line of Business. Also, schedule 5212, line 04.00, column D, Total (raw material sales), should agree with 5210, line 01.00, column F.

Lines 05.00-08.00--Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment Purchases and Sales of Refined Products
Report for the Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment the volumes and values of refined products purchased and sold. Schedule 5212, line 08.00, column D, total refined product sales, should agree with 5210, line 02.00, column F. Also, a rough relationship should exist between the Total (refined product volumes sold), 5212, line 08.00, column C, and the sum of refinery runs, 5242, line 05.00, column B, and refined product purchases, 5212, line 08.00, column A. Such comparisons would be expected to hold true on a product level comparison also.

Lines 09.00-11.00--Domestic Production Segment Purchase and Sales of Raw Materials
Report for the Domestic Production Segment the volumes and values of raw materials purchased and sold. Note that pursuant to the FRS trading rules, the Domestic Production Segment is not permitted to purchase crude oil, so only NGL's should be reported on 5212, line 09.00, columns A & B (see the FRS Overview section of the instructions). Schedule 5212, line 9, column C, should reflect the volume of crude oil sold to Refining/Marketing, and the volume of NGL sold to the Refining/Marketing and Downstream Natural Gas lines of

business. The volume of NGL should be the sum of the volume sold to Refining/Marketing for the company's own use and the volume sold to Downstream Natural Gas. Likewise, the volume of natural gas sold on line 10, column C, should be the sum of the volume sold to Refining/Marketing for the company's own use and the volume sold to Downstream Natural Gas.

Lines 12.00-21.00--Domestic Dispositions of Refined Products

This section is a further breakdown of the totals appearing above in 52l2, line 08.00, columns C & D, and therefore line 18.00, columns B through G, should agree with lines 05.00 through 08.00, columns C & D, above.

Report in column H, lines 19.00, 20.00, and 21.00, the number of active automotive outlets at period end classified as "company operated," "lessee dealers," or "open dealers." See the Glossary entry, "Company Automotive (Retail) Outlet" for definitions.

Please note that the volumes and values reported on lines 14.00 and 15.00, columns B and C, should be for the outlets reported in column H, except that there will be some volumes and values associated with outlets closed during the year. In other words, except for the outlets closed during the year, only report outlets in column H for which volumes and values are reported in columns B and C. Outlets for which the company has made the decision to close prior to year end, but were not officially closed before the end of the year, should be reported in column H. Outlets which are part of operations reported as discontinued at year-end should still be reported on Schedule 5212

Report on line 13.00 sales to parties known to be wholesaler-resellers, including other petroleum companies. Report on lines 14.00 & 15.00 sales to consumers through company automotive (retail) outlets (see Glossary). Report on line 16.00 sales not classified elsewhere, including primarily industrial and commercial sales, and other sales at retail (marinas, airports, etc.).

Purchase and sales values reported on Schedule 5212 should include transportation costs.

Domestic and Foreign Petroleum Segments

Exploration, Development, and Production Statistics

Schedule 5241

General

Report exploration, development, and production statistics for domestic and foreign petroleum operations as indicated.

Reported amounts must relate only to the reporting company and its consolidated affiliates.

Acreage, Wells, and Drilling (lines 01.00-26.00)

Report information pertaining to acreage, wells, and drilling as indicated. Refer to the Glossary for definitions of all line items and for definitions of the foreign geographic areas listed in column headings F - L. Acreage is considered developed when development has been completed.

Note that information on the number of wells completed should not reflect an end-of-period well count, but instead should reflect the wells completed (i.e., finished) at any time during the period, regardless of when drilling was initiated. The number of wells refers to the number of holes drilled. (Round to the nearest tenth of a well.)

Note that information on drilling footage (reported on lines 19.00-26.00) should reflect cumulative footage drilled for wells completed at any time during the reporting period. Footage should be reported in the same period as the completed well. Corresponding costs should also be reported in the same period on Schedule 5211.

"Gross" acreage refers to the total number of acres for all properties in which the company has a working interest.

"Net" acreage, wells, and drilling footage refer to the company's share of the total working interest.

Domestic and Foreign Petroleum Segments

Refining/Marketing Statistics

Schedule 5242

General

Report refining/marketing statistics for domestic and foreign petroleum segments as indicated.

Reported amounts must relate only to the reporting company and its consolidated affiliates. Refineries and related operating statistics which are reported as discontinued operations at year-end should still be reported on Schedule 5242.

Report the company's share of runs to stills on a calendar day basis for the period. Condensate may be included in volumes reported. Include runs to fractionators.

Lines 01.00-02.00--Number of Refineries
Report the number of operable petroleum refineries l00% owned by the company and by its consolidated affiliates (line 01.00), the number of consolidated refineries less than 100% owned (line 02.00). DO NOT include natural gas processing or petrochemical plants. The number of refineries should be the number owned or partially owned at year end. Include in the total those refineries which the company has agreed, prior to year end, to close or sell, but were still owned by the company at year end.

Line 03.00--Runs to Stills at Own Refineries
Report volumes run for the company at the refineries included in line 01.00 and 02.00. Include volumes processed for company use or sale and volumes processed for others.

Line 04.00--Runs to Stills at Refineries of Others
Report volumes processed for the company's account by refineries not included in line 01.00.

Line 05.00--Total Runs to Stills
Total of lines 03.00 and 04.00.

Lines 05.50-11.00--Refinery Output at Own Refineries
Report refinery output by product type for the period. The product slate should relate to the total runs for the company's account (line 03.00). Refer to the Glossary for product definitions.

Lines 11.50-17.00--Total Refinery Output at Other's Refineries
Report refinery output of others for the reporting company's account by product type for the period. The product slate should relate to the total runs by others for the company's account (line 04.00).

Line 18.00--Total Refinery Output
Total of lines 11.00 and 17.00.

Lines 19.00-23.00--Capacity--Barrels Per Calendar Day Basis
Report the company's share of total refinery capacity and changes in capacity during the year on a barrels per calendar day basis (see Glossary) for the refineries reported in lines 01.00 and 02.00.

Beginning of period capacity reported on line 19.00 must agree with the prior year capacity at end of period reported on Schedule 5242 line 23.00.

Domestic and Foreign Petroleum Segments

Sources and Dispositions of Crude and Natural Gas Liquids

Schedule 5245

General

Read the "FRS Overview" Chapter of the instructions concerning petroleum operations before completing this schedule.

Report acquisitions (domestic and foreign volumes) of raw materials as specified.
Report all volumes in thousands of 42 U.S. gallon barrels (MB).

Report domestic and foreign volumes for purchase/sale agreements and brokerage activities in accordance with the company's normal accounting practices. Do not report exchanges.

Report transfers of raw materials from the Production Segment to the Refining/Marketing Segment as purchases by the Refining/ Marketing Segment as explained in the "FRS Overview" section of the instructions concerning petroleum operations.

Include inter-segment transactions. Report inter-segment transfers of refined products between Domestic and Foreign Refining/ Marketing on line 16.00. Note that inter-segment transfers between Domestic and Foreign Refining/Marketing net to -0- in the total column.

Include sales to unconsolidated affiliates on line 12.00, which is entitled "unaffiliated third parties." Note the amount of sales to unconsolidated affiliates in a footnote at the bottom of the schedule, if available.

Acquisitions from the production segment reported on line 01.00 represents crude oil purchases only.

Domestic and Foreign Petroleum Segments

Proved Petroleum Reserves

Schedule 5246

General

Report proved reserves of crude oil (and natural gas liquids) and natural gas (and changes therein) by the indicated categories and geographic areas. Natural gas and natural gas liquid reserves should be reported on an "as sold" basis. Refer to the Glossary for definitions.

Reported amounts must relate only to the reporting company and its consolidated affiliates, except for proportional interest in investee reserves. Report amounts as of the end of the reporting period unless otherwise indicated.

Please note that amounts for "production" and "sales of minerals in place" should be bracketed, pursuant to the instructions pertaining to sign conventions on page 3.

Beginning of period reserves reported on lines 01.00 and 12.00 must agree with the end of period reserves reported on the prior year's Form EIA-28. If prior year ending reserves have been restated, the prior year Schedule 5246 will need to be amended.

If the company acquired reserves through a non-cash transaction (i.e. reserve swap), the value of the transaction and the quantities involved should be reported as part of Exhibit B. The same procedure should be followed if the company paid for reserves during the reporting year but did not take possession until the following year, creating a timing difference.

Domestic and Foreign Petroleum Segments

Eliminations in Consolidation

Schedule 5250

General

This schedule summarizes the eliminations required for the schedule 5210 income statement, which is the petroleum schedule that contains numerous inter-segment eliminations. Report only elimination amounts on this schedule.

Compiling the correct eliminations required to consolidate the petroleum segment requires an understanding of the petroleum segment definitions and the rules governing segment transactions. For background on this see the "FRS Overview" chapter of the instructions, sections B, C, and G.

The hatched out areas are provided to indicate inter-segment transactions which are not permitted under the FRS rules or which would not conceptually be possible in any case.

Line 8.00, column A

The total of these transactions (line 08.00, column A) will be the Operating Revenue and General Operating Expense elimination amounts required on Schedule 5210, column B.

Domestic Coal Operations

Reserves and Production Statistics

Schedule 5341

General

Report domestic coal reserves, production, and production capacity as indicated.

Reported amounts must relate only to the reporting company and its consolidated affiliates.

Anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, and lignite coal are classified in accordance with the American Society for Testing and Materials Institute Designation 388.

Reserves

For FRS purposes, report coal reserve data in accordance with the following guidelines:

Beginning of period reserves reported on line 01.00 must agree with the end of period reserves reported on the prior year Schedule 5341 line 07.00.

Report equity reserves.

Report reserves on a recoverable, saleable basis. Specify on a separate sheet of paper and attach as part of Exhibit F the recovery factors for surface and underground mines.

Include only those reserves in the measured (i.e., proved) and indicated (i.e., probable) categories as defined in U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 1450-B or Circular 891, *Coal Resource Classification System of the U.S. Geological Survey*.

Report changes in reserves according to the categories indicated.

Since company reserve standards or exploration geologists and engineers may follow other criteria, and computerized mapping software may follow different resource calculation algorithms, coal reserve data may not be available in the company's books and records precisely in the manner described above. Therefore, in reporting measured and indicated reserves use the company's definition of comparable coal reserve categories.

Attach as part of Exhibit F:

Describe in detail the coal reserve classification system used by the company.

Describe in detail how this classification system differs from the classification system provided in U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 1450-B, or in Circular 891.

If the coal reserve data reported on Schedule 5341 differs from the data reported in the company's annual report, describe in detail in Exhibit F the reasons for the variance (e.g., differences due to reporting coal reserves on an "in-place" basis in the annual report and on a recoverable, saleable basis for FRS purposes).

Geographic Breakdowns

Use the following regional definitions to report domestic coal reserves, production, and other operating statistics.

Eastern Region. Consists of the Appalachian Coal Basin.
The following States comprise the Eastern Region:

Alabama, Eastern Kentucky, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Eastern Kentucky is defined to include the following counties: Bell, Boyd, Breathitt, Carter, Clay, Clinton, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Greenup, Harlan, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Knox, Laurel, Lawrence, Less, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, McCreary, Madison, Magoffin, Martin, Menifee, Morgan, Owsley, Perry, Pike, Powell, Pulaski, Rockcastel, Rowan, Wayne, Whitley, and Wolfe.

Midwest Region. Consists of the Illinois and Michigan Coal Basins.
The following States comprise the Midwest Region:

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Western Kentucky.

Western Kentucky is defined to include the following counties: Bulter, Christian, Crittenden, Caldwell, Daviess, Edmonson, Grayson, Hancock, Hart, Henderson, Hopkins, Logan, McLean, Muhlenberg, Ohio, Todd, Union, Warren, and Webster.

Western Region. Consists of the Northern Rocky, Southern Rocky, Western Interior, and West Coast Coal Basins. The following States comprise the Central Western Region:

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

If any domestic coal reserves or domestic coal production is located in a State not specified above, report this information in Exhibit F. DO NOT include these reserves or production amounts in the figures reported on Schedule 5341. If a mine straddles two geographic regions, classify it based upon the predominate region.

Line 08.00--Weighted Average Annual Production Capacity
Report the company's weighted average annual production capacity of the company's domestic coal operations. Include the production capacity of mines operated by others for the company's account.

The calculation of the weighted average annual production capacity should be based upon the daily capacities available throughout the year. For example: if one 100,000 ton capacity per month mine is operating on January 1, and if that mine is shut down on August 31, then the weighted average annual capacity of that mine is 800,000 tons.

Use the highest level of output under realistic conditions. Assume availability of labor and materials sufficient to utilize machinery and equipment in place and ready to use at the end of the reporting period. Take into account the additional downtime for maintenance or repair that would be required. Do not consider added costs (additional personnel, overtime pay, materials, repairs, etc.) to be limiting factors on potential.

Provide in Exhibit F specific comments pertaining to the measure of mining capacity used.

Domestic and Foreign Downstream Natural Gas Segments

Consolidating Statements of Income

Schedule 5710

General

Report consolidating results of operations assignable to domestic and foreign downstream natural gas segments.

Refer to Section I of Chapter II for definitions of segments (Processing & Gathering, Marketing/Trading, Transmission, and Distribution) included in the domestic and foreign downstream natural gas line of business.

In general, revenues and expenses should be associated with costs incurred within a segment, but refer to Chapter II, "FRS Overview," section I of the instructions for more detailed explanations of the FRS segment reporting rules.

Column A -- Consolidated
Column A contains the totals for downstream natural gas operations, after all eliminations, and should equal amounts reported on Schedule 5110, column F.

Column E -- Processing & Gathering
Classify operations in this segment that are associated with all of the revenue and expense transactions involved in natural gas liquids production, transport, storage, and sales; natural gas gathering and processing; and marine-based liquefied natural gas operations.

Column F -- Marketing/Trading
Classify operations in the segment that are associated with the purchase and resale of natural gas and natural gas liquid products apart from Distribution segment operations.

Column G -- Transmission
Classify operations in this segment that are associated with the bulk/wholesale delivery of natural gas. Do not include the cost of natural gas/natural gas liquid products in this segment; include only those revenue and expense transactions associated with wholesale delivery services.

Column H -- Distribution
Classify operations in this segment that are associated with the purchase, resale and delivery of natural gas and natural gas liquids, and local natural gas delivery services.

Column I -- Consolidated Foreign
Foreign operations in processing and gathering, marketing/trading, transmission, and distribution are reported on a consolidated basis in this column.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

All operating revenues included on Schedule 5110 (line 01.00, column F) should equal line 08.00, column A of Schedule 5710.

Lines 01.00 -- 02.00—Natural Gas and NGL Sales
Report the value of the sale or inter-segment transfer of retail natural gas and natural gas liquid products by the domestic and foreign segments. Inter-segment transfers will be eliminated and shown in columns B and D. The amounts reported on lines 01.00 – 02.00 are supported by Schedule 5712, lines 7, 15, 28, and 33.

Line 03.00 -- Transportation Sales
Report all revenues derived from delivery services of the Transmission and Distribution segment operations, columns G, H, and I. Report all other transportation revenues under the appropriate column heading.

Line 04.00 -- Other Product Sales
Report all sales of products and services associated with the downstream natural gas operations, other than natural gas, natural gas liquids, processing, gathering, and transport.

Line 05.00 -- Trading/Derivatives
Report revenues on a net basis associated with the wholesale brokering of natural gas and natural gas liquid products. Do not include the revenue associated with the actual product, as this is reported on lines 01.00 and 02.00.

Line 06.00 -- Management and Processing Fees
Report all management and processing fee revenues for each applicable segment, domestic and foreign.

Line 07.00 -- Other Revenues
Report all other domestic and foreign operating revenues not included on lines 01.00 through 06.00.

Line 08.00 -- Total Operating Revenues
Total of lines 01.00 through 07.00.

Lines 09.00 through 22.00
Refer to the instructions for Schedule 5110 for definitions applicable to these lines on Schedule 5710. Amounts reported in column A must agree with amounts reported in column F on Schedule 5110. The amounts reported on line 09.00, General Operating Expenses, are further detailed on Schedule 5711.

Eliminations

Report in column D the domestic inter-segment eliminations, as reported on Schedule 5750, column B. Report in column B of Schedule 5710 the eliminations between domestic and foreign transactions/transfers.

Domestic Downstream Natural Gas Segments
General Operating Expense Detail
Schedule 5711

General

This schedule contains general operating expense details for domestic downstream natural gas operations.

Lines 01.00 - 09.00 -- Processing and Gathering
Lines 01.00 through 06.00 pertain to the production of natural gas liquids.

Report all cost associated with the purchase of natural gas specifically for the production of natural gas liquids on line 01.00 which should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5712, line 04.00, column B and the amount on line 02.00 should equal the amount reported on 5712, line 04.00, column F.

Report all natural gas and natural gas liquids used as NGL plant fuel (own consumption) on line 03.00, this will be an offset/reduction from lines 01.00 and 02.00.

Report on line 04.00 the cost of energy consumed in the production of NGL at the plant.

Report on line 05.00 the cost of storage of both natural gas to be used in NGL production and the storage of the finished NGL product. Also include any other storage and supply expenses that support or are ancillary to the inventory.

Report any other NGL plant operating expenses on line 06.00.

Report on line 07.00 any other expenses included in the Processing and Gathering sub-segment that would not have been applicable to lines 01.00 – 06.00.

Report on line 08.00 expenses for marine-based liquefied natural gas operations.

Line 09.00 (the sum of lines 01.00 – 08.00), Total Processing & Gathering, should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5710, line 09.00, column E.

Lines 10.00 - 13.00 -- Marketing/Trading
Lines 10.00 – 13.00 include the cost of brokering volumes of natural gas and natural gas liquids.

Lines 10.00 and 11.00 represent the cost of the product purchased from consolidated affiliates, unconsolidated affiliates and/or third parties. Line 10.00 should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5712, line 11.00, column B and line 11.00 should equal the amount reported on 5712, line 11.00, column F.

Line 12.00 includes all other costs associated with marketing/trading activity.

Line 13.00 Total Trading, is the sum of lines 10.00 – 12.00. Line 13.00 should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5710, line 09.00, column F.

Lines 14.00 – 17.00 -- Transmission
Line 14.00 includes the cost of the delivery of wholesale volumes of natural gas.

Report on line 15.00 the operating cost of any transmission-owned storage facilities for natural gas. Include in line 16.00, the amount of any other transmission related expense.

Line 17.00 is the sum of lines 14.00 – 16.00. The amount reported on line 17.00 should equal the reported amount on Schedule 5710, line 09.00, column G.

Lines 18.00 – 23.00 -- Distribution
Lines 18.00 and 19.00 include the cost of the purchases of volumes of natural gas and natural gas liquids for resale by local distribution operations. Any cost of delivering the gas should be included in line 20.00.

Report on line 21.00 the operating cost of any distribution-owned storage facilities for natural gas and natural gas liquids.

Include in line 22.00, the amount of any other distribution related expense.

Line 23.00 is the sum of lines 18.00 – 22.00. The amount reported on line 23.00 should equal the reported amount on Schedule 5710, line 09.00, column H.

Downstream Natural Gas Segments
Purchases and Sales of Natural Gas and NGLs
Schedule 5712

General
This schedule gathers volume and value data for purchases and sales of domestic and foreign natural gas and natural gas liquids. Section I of Chapter II of the instructions concerning downstream natural gas operations should be consulted before completing this schedule. All volumes and values reported on this schedule should be prior to any inter-segment elimination.

Exclude consumer excise taxes. Report natural gas volumes in millions of cubic feet and natural gas liquids volumes in thousands of barrels.

Lines 01.00-08.00 -- Processing and Gathering
On lines 01.00 - 03.00 the volumes and values of natural gas purchased by the Processing and Gathering segment, including natural gas liquids (NGL) production operations, for domestic operations. Line 01.00 reports the volumes and value of the transfers from upstream petroleum consolidated affiliates. These sales should be included on Schedule 5750, line 01.00, column A, as an elimination. Line 02.00 reports volumes and values of liquefied natural gas imports. Line 02.50 reports volumes and values of natural gas and NGLs from other segments within the downstream natural gas line of business. Line 03.00 is used for the volumes and values of natural gas and NGLs purchased from third parties. Any purchases from unconsolidated affiliates should be included in lines 02.00 and 03.00. Note that in order for the processing and gathering segment to sell natural gas or natural gas liquids, the products must first be acquired as transfers from production, LNG imports, other downstream natural gas segments, or third party purchases on Lines 01.00 through 03.00, columns A and E.

Line 04.00 (the sum of lines 01.00 - 03.00), column B should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5711, line 01.00.

Line 05.00 report volumes and values of sales to other company segments, including any sales to petroleum line of business consolidated affiliates. These volumes and values from Processing and Gathering should also be included in Transfers from Other Segments on Schedule 5712 line(s) 10.00, 18.00, 28.20, or 30.00, as appropriate, or on Schedule 5212, line(s) 01.00, 02.00, 09.00, or 10.00. In addition, the intersegment sales to other downstream natural gas segments

should be reported on Schedule 5750 line 02.00, 03.00 or 04.00, column C as eliminations.

On line 06.00 report volumes and values of sales to third parties known to be wholesale/resellers including direct sales to end-use customers requiring large volumes of product.

On line 07.00 report volumes and values of sales to third-party end users.

Sales to unconsolidated affiliates are included with third-party sales.

Line 08.00 is the sum of lines 05.00 – 07.00. Line 08.00, column D equals line 01.00, column E of Schedule 5710 and line 08.00, column H equals line 02.00, column E of Schedule 5710.

Lines 09.00 - 16.00 -- Marketing/Trading
Report for the Marketing/Trading segment the volumes and values of domestic natural gas and natural gas liquids purchased and sold.

Lines 09.00 – 11.00 report the purchases of natural gas and natural gas liquids from the Petroleum LOB (line 09.00); the purchases from other downstream natural gas segments (line 10.00); and purchases from third parties (line 11.00). Any purchases from unconsolidated affiliates should be reported on line 11.00 along with third parties. Purchases from the Petroleum LOB reported on line 09.00 should also be included on Schedule 5750, line 02.00, column A, as an elimination. Note that in order for the marketing/trading segment to sell natural gas or natural gas liquids, the products must first be acquired as transfers from production, transfers from other segments, or third party purchases on Lines 09.00 through 11.00, columns A and E.

Line 12.00 (the sum of lines 09.00 – 11.00), column B (domestic natural gas) should equal the amount on Schedule 5711, line 10.00, while the amount reported on column F (domestic NGL) should be equal to the amount on Schedule 5711, line 11.00.

Lines 13.00 – 15.00 include the volumes and values of sales of natural gas and natural gas liquids by the Marketing/Trading segment.

On line 13.00 report volumes and values of sales to other company segments, including any sales to petroleum line of business consolidated affiliates. These volumes and values from Marketin/Trading should also be included in Transfers from Other Segments on Schedule 5712 line(s) 10.00, 18.00, 28.20, or 30.00, as appropriate, or on Schedule 5212, line(s) 01.00, 02.00, 09.00, or 10.00. In addition, the intersegment sales to other downstream natural gas segments should be reported on Schedule 5750 line 01.00, 03.00 or 04.00, column D as eliminations.

On line 14.00 report volumes and values of sales to third parties known to be wholesale/resellers including direct sales to end-use customers requiring large volumes of product.

On line 15.00 report volumes and values of sales to third-party end users.

Sales to unconsolidated affiliates are included with third-party sales.

Line 16.00 is the sum of lines 13.00 – 15.00. Line 16.00, column D equals line 01.00, column F of Schedule 5710 and line 16.00, column H equals line 02.00, column F of Schedule 5710.

Lines 16.10 - 16.30 -- Transmission
Report for the Transmission segment the volumes and values of domestic natural gas and natural gas liquids purchased for own use.

Lines 16.10 – 16.30 report the purchases of natural gas and natural gas liquids from the Petroleum LOB (line 16.10); and the purchases from other downstream natural gas segments (line 16.20). Purchases from the Petroleum LOB reported on line 16.10 should also be included on Schedule 5750, line 03.00, column A, as an elimination. In addition, purchases from the other downstream natural gas segments reported on line 16.20 should be included on Schedule 5750, line 03.00, column(s) C, D, or F as an elimination.

Line 16.30 (the sum of lines 16.10 – 16.20) Include the sum of column B (domestic natural gas) and column F (domestic NGL) in the amount on Schedule 5711, line 16.00.

Lines 17.00 - 28.00 -- Distribution
Report for the Distribution segment the volumes and values of domestic natural gas and natural gas liquids purchased and sold.

Lines 17.00 – 20.00 report the purchases of natural gas and natural gas liquids from the Petroleum LOB (line 17.00); the purchases from other downstream natural gas segments (line 18.00); and purchases from third parties (line 20.00). Any purchases from unconsolidated affiliates should be reported on line 20.00 along with third parties. Purchases from the Petroleum LOB reported on line 17.00 should also be included on Schedule 5750, line 04.00, column A, as an elimination. Note that in order for the distribution segment to sell natural gas or natural gas liquids, the products must first be acquired as transfers from production, transfers from other downstream natural gas segments or third party purchases on Lines 17.00 through 20.00, columns A and E.

Line 21.00 (the sum of lines 17.00 – 20.00), column B (domestic natural gas) should equal the amount on Schedule

5711, line 18.00, while the amount reported on column F (domestic NGL) should be equal to the amount on Schedule 5711, line 19.00.

Lines 22.00 – 27.00 include the volume and value of sales of natural gas and natural gas liquids by the Distribution segment.

On line 22.00 report volumes and values of sales to other company segments, including any sales to petroleum line of business consolidated affiliates. These volumes and values from Distribution should also be included in Transfers from Other Segments on Schedule 5712 line(s) 10.00, 18.00, 28.20, or 30.00, as appropriate, or on Schedule 5212, line(s) 01.00, 02.00, 09.00, or 10.00. In addition, the intersegment sales to other downstream natural gas segments should be reported on Schedule 5750 line 01.00, 02.00 or 03.00, column F as eliminations.

On line 23.00 report volumes and values of sales to third parties known to be wholesale/resellers including direct sales to end-use customers requiring large volumes of product.

On lines 24.00 – 27.00 report volumes and values of sales to third-party end users by the categories shown (see Glossary for definitions).

Sales to unconsolidated affiliates are included with third-party sales.

Line 28.00 is the sum of lines 22.00 – 27.00. Line 28.00, column D equals line 01.00, column H of Schedule 5710 and line 28.00, column H equals line 02.00, column H of Schedule 5710.

Lines 29.00 - 33.00 – Consolidated Foreign
On line 29.00 report the volumes and values of natural gas and natural gas liquids transferred from the foreign petroleum line of business.

On line 30.00 report the volumes and values of transfers from other segments (e.g., LNG from domestic processing/gathering).

On line 31.00 report the volumes and values of third-party purchases including purchases from unconsolidated affiliates.

Line 32.00 is the sum of lines 29.00 – 31.00.

On line 32.10 report the volumes and values of sales of natural gas and natural gas liquids to other company segments, including any sales to petroleum line of business consolidated affiliates.

On line 32.20 report the volumes and values of sales of natural gas and natural gas liquids to third parties.

Line 33.00 is the sum of lines 32.10 – 32.20. Line 33.00, column D should equal line 01.00, column I of Schedule 5710 and line 33.00, column H should equal line 02.00, column I of Schedule 5710.

Domestic and Foreign Downstream Natural Gas Segments

Capacity/Output Statistics

Schedule 5741

General

Report downstream natural gas and natural gas liquid capacity and output statistics as follows:
Pages 1 of 3 and 2 of 3 – Domestic and foreign capacity statistic details for beginning of the reporting year, acquisitions of capacity from other companies, divestitures during the year, additions during the year, other changes during the year, and capacity at the end of the reporting period.
Page 3 of 3 – Worldwide, domestic, and foreign product output statistics for the reporting period.

Reported amounts must relate only to the reporting company and its consolidated affiliates.

For Pages 1 of 3 and 2 of 3:

Lines 1.00 – 5.00 -- Natural Gas Liquids
Report the natural gas liquids capacity statistics as detailed.

Lines 6.00 – 9.00 -- Other Processing and Gathering
Report the capacity statistics for other natural gas processing and gathering operations as detailed.

Lines 10.00 – 11.00 -- LNG Import Facilities
Report the capacity statistics for marine-based LNG import facilities as detailed.

Lines 12.00 – 17.00 -- Natural Gas Transmission
Report the natural gas transmission capacity statistics as detailed. The breakdown of interstate versus intrastate transmission facilities is not reported for the foreign operations.

Lines 18.00 – 21.00 -- Natural Gas Distribution
Report the natural gas distribution capacity statistics as detailed.

For Page 3 of 3:

Lines 1.00 – 2.00 -- Natural Gas Liquids
Report the natural gas liquids output statistics as detailed.

Lines 3.00 – 4.00 -- Other Processing and Gathering
Report the output statistics for other natural gas processing and gathering operations as detailed.

Lines 5.00 – 6.00 -- LNG Import Facilities
Report the output statistics for marine-based LNG import facilities as detailed.

Lines 07.00 – 11.00 -- Natural Gas Transmission
Report the natural gas transmission output statistics as detailed

Lines 12.00 – 14.00--Natural Gas Distribution
Report the natural gas distribution output statistics as detailed.

Domestic and Foreign Natural Gas Segments

Eliminations in Consolidation

Schedule 5750

General

This schedule summarizes the eliminations required for the Schedule 5710 income statement, which is the downstream natural gas schedule that contains several inter-segment eliminations. Only elimination amounts are to be reported on this schedule.

Compiling the correct eliminations required to consolidate the downstream natural gas line of business requires an understanding of the downstream natural gas segment definitions and the rules governing inter-segment transactions. This can be found in Chapter II, "FRS Overview," of the instructions, section I, Downstream Natural Gas Operations.

The hatched out areas are provided to indicate inter-segment transactions which are not permitted under the FRS rules or which would not conceptually be possible in any case.

Columns C through F represent downstream natural gas line of business segments which had sales to other downstream natural gas line of business segments. The segments which made purchases are represented on lines 01.00 through 04.00. Transfers from the production segment are documented in Column A.

Line 05.00, column B is the domestic elimination amount that is also reported on Schedule 5710, line 08.00, column D. The foreign elimination amount is reported directly on 5710, column B. Line 05.00, column A of Schedule 5750 is included in Schedule 5150, line 04.00, column C, as are the amounts reported on Schedule 5712, line 29.00, columns B and F.

Electric Power Segments

Consolidating Statements of Income

Schedule 5810

General

Report the consolidating results of operations assignable to domestic and foreign electric power segments.

Refer to Section J of Chapter II of the Instructions for definitions of segments in the Electric Power line of business (Generation – Regulated, Generation – Non-regulated, Marketing/Trading, Transmission, and Distribution).

In general, revenues and expenses should be associated with costs incurred within a segment, but refer to Chapter II, "FRS Overview," of the instructions for more detailed explanations of the FRS segment reporting rules.

Column A -- Consolidated Total

Column A represents the totals for electric power operations, after all eliminations, and should equal amounts reported on Schedule 5110, column G.

Columns E and F -- Generation (Regulated and Non-Regulated)

Classify operations in this segment that are associated with the processing of fuel into electric power. This includes the cost of the fuel as well as operating and maintaining all of the mechanical, electrical and other plant systems required to produce electricity and place it on the delivery grid. For domestic generation, separate the operations associated with regulated generation and non-regulated generation. Do not include purchases of electric power for resale.

Column G -- Marketing/Trading

Classify operations in this segment that are associated with the purchase and resale of the electric power product apart from Distribution operations.

Column H -- Transmission

Classify operations in this segment that are associated with the bulk/wholesale delivery of the electric power product. Do not include the cost of the electric power product in this segment; include only those revenue and expense transactions associated with wholesale product delivery.

Column I -- Distribution

Classify operations in this segment that are associated with the purchase , resale, and delivery of the electric power product, and local electric power delivery services.

Column J -- Consolidated Foreign

Foreign operations in Generation, Marketing/Trading, Transmission, and Distribution are reported on a consolidated basis in this column.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues included on Schedule 5110 (line 01.00, column G) should equal line 06.00, column A of Schedule 5810.

Line 01.00 -- Power Sales
Report the value of the sale or inter-segment transfer of electric power by the domestic and foreign operations. Inter-segment transfers will be eliminated and shown in columns D (domestic) and B (between domestic and foreign). The amounts reported on line 01.00 for the applicable segments both domestic (columns E, F, G, and I) and foreign (column J) should equal sales amounts reported on Schedule 5812.

Line 02.00 -- Transportation Sales
Report all revenues derived from delivery services in the Transmission and Distribution segment operations (columns H, I, and J) and any transport sales by Marketing/Trading in column G.

Line 03.00 – Other Product Sales
Report all sales of products associated with the electric power operations, other than the electric power itself. This could include, but not be limited to street lighting, joint use facilities, reconnection fees, automated meter reading devices, etc.

Line 04.00--Trading/Derivatives
Report revenues, on a net basis, associated with the wholesale brokering of the electric power product. Do not include the revenue associated with the actual product, as this is reported on line 01.00. Include all income associated with derivative accounting/hedging contracts not included in the price of the product.

Line 05.00 -- Other Revenues
Report all other domestic and foreign operating revenues not included on lines 01.00 through 04.00. Revenues associated with non-energy product sales should be reported on Schedule 5110, line 01.00, column H.

Line 06.00 --Total Operating Revenues
Total of lines 01.00 through 05.00. The amounts reported in the elimination columns should equal amounts reported on Schedule 5850, see the Eliminations section below.

Line 07.00 through 20.00
Refer to the instructions for Schedule 5110 for definitions applicable to these lines on Schedule 5810. Amounts reported in column A must agree with amounts reported in column G on Schedule 5110. Amounts reported in the elimination columns should equal amounts reported on Schedule 5850.

Amounts reported on line 07.00, General Operating Expenses (domestic), are further detailed on Schedule 5811, columns B – F.

Eliminations

Column D is used to eliminate inter-segment transactions for the domestic operations. Amounts in this column should equal elimination amounts reported on Schedule 5850, lines 01.00 – 03.00, column A.
Column B is used to eliminate transactions between the foreign and domestic operations.

Domestic Electric Power Segments
General Operating Expense Detail
Schedule 5811

General

This schedule contains general operating expense details for total domestic electric power operations. The domestic operations are further detailed by geographic region. The domestic regions line up with the three major power grids in the US. If the electric power operations in a specific state are divided into two of these regions, use the region that includes the majority of the electric power assets/operations.

The breakdown of electric power generation into regions, includes regulated and non-regulated generation. In other words, the sum of columns B and C should equal the sum of columns D – F. This amount gets reported in column A.

Lines 01.00 – 06.00 -- Generation Expense
Lines 01.00 through 06.00 pertain to the generation of electric power.

Report all costs associated with the purchase of fuel specifically used for the generation of electric power on line 01.00. The amount in column B should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5812, line 06.00, column B and the amount in column C should equal the amount reported on 5812, line 16.00, column B.

Report all other cost of purchasing, transporting and handling the fuel on lines 02.00 and 03.00.

Line 04.00 is the sum of lines 01.00 – 03.00.

Line 05.00 is to be used to report all other operation, maintenance and administrative expenses for generation.

Line 06.00 is the sum of all generation operating expenses and should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5810, line 07.00, column E (regulated) and column F (non-regulated).

Lines 07.00 – 09.00 -- Marketing/Trading Expense
Lines 07.00 – 09.00 include the cost of brokering volumes of electric power.

Line 07.00 represents the cost of the product purchased from consolidated generating affiliates, unconsolidated generating affiliates, and/or third parties. Line 08.00, column A should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5812, line 24.00, column B.

Line 08.00, Other Trading Expense, reports all trading operating expenses other than the purchase of electric power.

Line 09.00 is the sum of lines 07.00 and 08.00. Line 09, column A should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5810, line 07.00, column G.

Line 10.00 -- Transmission
Line 10.00 includes the cost of the delivery of wholesale volumes of electric energy for consolidated affiliates, unconsolidated affiliates, and third parties.

The amount reported on line 10.00, column A should equal the reported amount on Schedule 5810, line 07.00, column H.

Lines 11.00 – 13.00 -- Distribution
Line 11.00 includes the cost of purchases of volumes of electric power for resale. Any cost of delivering the power should be included in line 12.00.

Line 11.00, column A should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5812, line 33.00, column B.

Line 12.00 includes the cost of delivering the power plus the amount of any other distribution related expense.

Line 13.00 is the sum of lines 11.00 – 12.00. The amount reported on line 13.00, column A should equal the reported amount on Schedule 5810, line 07.00, column I.

Electric Power Segments
Purchases and Sales of Fuel and Electric Power
Schedule 5812

General

This schedule gathers volume and value data for purchases and sales of domestic and foreign electric power. Section J of Chapter II, "FRS Overview," of the instructions concerning electric power operations should be consulted before completing this schedule. All volumes and values reported on this schedule should be prior to any elimination entries.

Exclude consumer excise taxes. Report electric power volumes in megawatt hours.

Lines 01.00-10.00 -- Regulated Generation
The regulated generation segment purchases fuel and converts it into electric power. Lines 01.00 - 05.00 report the volumes and value of different types of fuel purchased in order to generate regulated electric power. The volumes used on these lines should reflect the volume measure of the purchase of the specific fuel, such as natural Gas (mmcf), petroleum (1,000 barrels), and coal (tons).

Line 06.00 is the sum of lines 01.00 – 05.00 and represents the total cost of fuel purchased by regulated generation. Line 06.00, column B should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5811, line 01.00, column B (regulated domestic).

Line 07.00 reports the amount of electric power sold by regulated generation to other company segments. On line 08.00 report volumes and values of sales to third parties known to be wholesale/resellers including direct sales to end-use customers requiring large volumes of product. On line 09.00 report volumes and values of sales to third-party end users. Sales to unconsolidated affiliates are included with third-party sales. Line 10.00, column D should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5810, line 01.00, column E (regulated domestic).

Lines 11.00-20.00 -- Non-Regulated Generation
The non-regulated generation segment purchases fuel and converts it into electric power. Lines 11.00 - 15.00 report the volumes and values of different types of fuel purchased in order to generate non-regulated electric power. The volumes used on these lines should reflect the volume measure of the purchase of the specific fuel, such as natural Gas (mmcf), petroleum (1,000 barrels), and coal (tons).

Line 16.00 is the sum of lines 11.00 – 15.00 and represents the total cost of fuel purchased by non-regulated generation. Line 16.00, column B should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5811, line 01.00, column C (non-regulated domestic).

Line 17.00 reports the amount of electric power sold by non-regulated generation to other company segments. On line 18.00 report volumes and values of sales to third parties known to be wholesale/resellers including direct sales to end-use customers requiring large volumes of product. On line 19.00 report volumes and values of sales to third-party end users. Sales to unconsolidated affiliates are included with third-party sales. Line 20.00, column D should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5810, line 01.00, column F (non-regulated domestic).

Lines 21.00-28.00 -- Marketing/Trading
Report for the Marketing/Trading segment the volumes and values of domestic electric power purchased and sold.

Lines 21.00 – 23.00 report the purchases from the regulated generation (21.00) and non-regulated generation (22.00) as well as purchases of electric power from third parties (23.00). Any purchases from unconsolidated affiliates should be reported on line 23.00. The total value of these lines is reported on line 24.00, column B. Line 24.00, column B should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5811, line 08.00, column A.

Line 25.00 is the amount of electric power sold by marketing/trading to other company segments. On line 26.00 report volumes and values of sales to third parties known to be wholesale/resellers including direct sales to end-use customers requiring large volumes of product. On line 27.00 report volumes and values of sales to third-party end users. Sales to unconsolidated affiliates are included with third-party sales. Line 28.00, column D should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5810, line 01.00, column G (domestic marketing/trading).

Lines 29.00-41.00 -- Distribution
Lines 29.00 – 32.00 report the purchases from the regulated generation segment (29.00), non-regulated generation segment (30.00), marketing/trading segment (31.00) as well as purchases of electric power from third parties (32.00). Any purchases from unconsolidated affiliates should be reported on line 32.00. The total value of these lines is reported on line 33.00, column B. Line 33.00, column B should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5811, line 12.00, column A.

Line 35.00 reports the amount of electric power sold by distribution to other company segments. On line 36.00 report volumes and values of sales to third parties known to be wholesale/resellers including direct sales to end-use customers requiring large volumes of product. On lines 37.00 – 41.00 report volumes and values of sales to third-party end users by the categories shown (see Glossary for definitions). Sales to unconsolidated affiliates are included with third-party sales. Line 42.00, column D should equal the amount reported on Schedule 5810, line 01.00, column H (domestic distribution).

Lines 42.00-49.00 -- Consolidated Foreign
On lines 42.00 – 46.00 report the volumes and values of the different types of fuels purchased in order to generate electric power outside the United States. All foreign generation is considered non-regulated for reporting purposes. The volumes used on these lines should reflect the volume measure of the purchase of the specific fuel, such as natural Gas (mmcf), petroleum (1,000 barrels), and coal (tons).

Line 47.00 is the sum of lines 42.00 – 46.00 and represents the total cost of fuel purchased by foreign electric power operations.

On line 48.00 report volume and value of purchases of electric power by foreign electric power operations. The sum of lines 47.00 and 48.00 should be less than the amount reported on Schedule 5810, line 07.00, column J.

On line 49.00 report volume and value of electric power sales by foreign electric power operations. Line 49.00, column D should equal Schedule 5810, line 01.00, column J.

Electric Power Segments
Capacity/Output Statistics
Schedule 5841

General

Report electric power capacity (net summer capacity) and output statistics as follows:

Pages 1 of 4 and 2 of 4 – Domestic and foreign capacity statistic details for beginning of the reporting year, acquisitions during the year, divestitures during the year, additions during the year, other changes during the year (including retirements other than divestitures), and capacity at the end of the reporting period.

Page 3 of 4 – Capacity statistics for the end of the reporting period detailed by major domestic grid regions.

Page 4 of 4 – Domestic regulated, domestic non-regulated, and total foreign electric power output statistics for the reporting period.
Consolidated amounts must relate only to the reporting company and its consolidated affiliates. In cases of unconsolidated joint ownership of assets, the reporting company should only report the capacity and output of their ownership share of the asset.

For Pages 1 of 4 and 2 of 4: Domestic and Foreign Balances

Lines 01.00 – 13.00 -- Domestic Regulated Generation (by Primary Fuel Source)
Report the domestic regulated electric power generation capacity statistics as detailed.

Lines 14.00 – 26.00 -- Domestic Non-regulated Generation and Foreign Generation (by Primary Fuel Source)
Report the domestic non-regulated electric power generation capacity statistics as detailed (columns A-F) and foreign power generation capacity statistics (columns G-L).

Lines 27.00 -- 30.00 -- Transmission
Report the electric transmission capacity statistics as detailed.

Lines 31.00 -- 34.00 -- Distribution
Report the electric distribution capacity statistics as detailed.

For Page 3 of 4: Domestic by Region.

Lines 35.00 -- 47.00 -- Generation (by Primary Fuel Source)
Report the electric power generation capacity statistics as detailed, by geographic grid location. The totals of columns B-D should equal the total of column A.

Lines 48.00 – 51.00 -- Transmission
Report the transmission statistics for the domestic grid locations as detailed.

Lines 52.00 – 55.00 -- Distribution
Report the distribution statistics for the domestic grid locations as detailed.

For Page 4 of 4: Output Statistics

Lines 56.00 - 67.00 -- Generation
Report the generation output statistics for the domestic regulated, domestic non-regulated, and total foreign operations as detailed.

Lines 68.00 – 71.00 --Transmission
Report the transmission output statistics for the total domestic (use column B) and total foreign operations as detailed.

Lines 72.00 – 73.00 -- Distribution
Report the distribution output statistics for the total domestic (use column B) and total foreign operations as detailed.

Electric Power Segments

Eliminations in Consolidation

Schedule 5850

General

This schedule summarizes the eliminations required for the Schedule 5810 income statement, which is the electric power schedule that contains several inter-segment eliminations. Only elimination amounts should be reported on this schedule.

Compiling the correct eliminations required to consolidate the electric power line of business requires an understanding of the electric power segment definitions and the rules governing inter-segment transactions. This can be found in Chapter II, "FRS Overview," of the instructions, Section J, Electric Power Operations.

The hatched out areas are provided to indicate inter-segment transactions which are not permitted under the FRS rules or which would not conceptually be possible in any case.

Line 04.00, column A should equal the amount reported on 5810, line 06.00, column D (domestic). The foreign elimination amount is directly reported on Schedule 5810, column B.

Glossary

Acquisition: The procurement of the legal right to explore for and produce discovered minerals, if any, within a specific area; that legal right may be obtained by mineral lease, concession, or purchase of land and mineral rights, or of mineral rights alone.

Acquisition Costs: Direct costs and indirect costs incurred to acquire legal rights to wasting natural resources. Direct costs include costs incurred to obtain options to lease or purchase general rights and costs incurred for the actual leasing (e.g., lease bonuses) or purchasing of the rights. Indirect costs include such costs as: brokers' commissions and expenses; abstract and recording fees; filing and patenting fees; and costs of legal examination of title and documents.

Acreage: An area, measured in acres, that is subject to ownership or control by those holding total or fractional shares of working interests. Acreage is considered developed when development has been completed. (See definition for Working Interest.) A distinction may be made between "gross" acreage and "net" acreage:

- **Gross**. All acreage covered by any working interest, regardless of the percentage of ownership in the interest.
- **Net**. Gross acreage adjusted to reflect the percentage of ownership in the working interest in the acreage.

Affiliate: An entity that is directly or indirectly owned, operated, or controlled by another entity. See **Firm**.

Amortization: The depreciation, depletion, or charge-off to expense of intangible and tangible assets over a period of time. In the extractive industries, the term is most frequently applied to mean either (1) the periodic charge-off to expense of the costs associated with nonproducing mineral properties incurred prior to the time when they are developed and entered into production or (2) the systematic charge-off to expense of those costs of productive mineral properties (including tangible and intangible costs of prospecting, acquisition, exploration, and development) that had been initially capitalized (or deferred) prior to the time the properties entered into production, and thereafter are charged off as minerals are produced.

Avg. Daily Maximum Demand: Each day, there is a maximum amount of demand for electric power by the end-users. An average of the daily maximums can be calculated for whatever period of time desired, a month, a quarter, a year, etc.

Base (cushion) gas: The volume of gas needed as a permanent inventory to maintain adequate reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. All native gas is included in the base gas volume.

Black Lung Benefits: In the content of the coal operation statement of income, this term refers to all payments, including taxes, made by the company attributable to Black Lung.

Bottom-Hole Contribution: A payment (either in cash or in acreage) that is required by agreement when a test well is drilled to a specified depth regardless of the outcome of the well and that is made in exchange for well and evaluation data. (See definitions for **Dry Hole Contribution** and **Test Well Contribution**).

Branded Product: A refined petroleum product sold by a refiner with the understanding that the purchaser has the right to resell the product under a trademark, trade name, service mark, or other identifying symbol or names owned by such refiner.

Capacity, Coal: (Same as "practical potential" used on Form EIA-7). The highest level of output under realistic conditions. Assume availability of labor and materials sufficient to utilize machinery and equipment in place and ready to use during the year. Take into account the additional downtime for maintenance or repair which would be required. Do not consider added costs (additional personnel, overtime pay, materials, repairs, etc.) to be limiting factors on potential.

Capacity, Distribution: This is the capacity of the natural gas and electric power distribution-related delivery assets.

Capacity, Refining: The measure of capacity used on Schedule 5242 is adopted from the Form EIA-800, Annual Refinery Report.

Barrels Per Calendar Day: Represents the maximum number of barrels of input to crude oil processing units that can be processed in an average 24 hour period after making allowances for downstream limitations, environmental constraints, types and grades of inputs, planned and unplanned downtime, and types and grades of products. The calculation should be based upon the daily capacities available throughout the year. For example, a 100 M barrel per day capacity refinery, which was shut down for 4 months, would be expressed as 67 M barrels.

Capacity Statistics: Data concerning the capacity of energy-related assets to produce and/or deliver products.

Carrying Costs: Costs incurred in order to retain exploration and property rights after acquisition but before production has occurred. Such costs include legal costs for title defense, ad valorem taxes on non-producing mineral properties, shut-in royalties, and delay rentals.

Chemical Operations: All chemical operations.

Christmas Tree: The valves and fittings installed at the top of a gas or oil well to control and direct the flow of well fluids.

Circuit: A conductor or a system of conductors through which electric current flows.

Circuit-Mile: The total length in miles of separate circuits regardless of the number of conductors used per circuit.

Coal Gasification: The process of converting coal into gas. The basic process involves crushing coal to a powder, which is then heated in the presence of steam and oxygen to produce a gas. The gas is then refined to reduce sulfur and other impurities. The gas can be used as a fuel or processed further and concentrated into chemical or liquid fuel.

Coal Liquefaction: A chemical process that converts coal into clean-burning liquid hydrocarbons, such as synthetic crude oil and methanol.

Coal, Nuclear, and Non-conventional: An FRS Line of Business that includes the mining/extraction of Coal, Nuclear fuel, and other Non-conventional energy sources.

Cogeneration: The production of electrical energy and another form of useful energy (such as heat or steam) through the sequential use of energy.

Coincident Maximum Demand: The amount of electric power demanded by electric power customers at a specific time of day, on a specific day, within a period of time (normally 12 months) when the demand is the highest for the 12-month period.

Combined-Cycle Generation: System for generating electricity by use of a gas turbine and a steam turbine in tandem.

Commercial Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of: businesses; Federal, State, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. It also includes sewage treatment facilities. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment.

Company Automotive (retail) Outlet: Any retail outlet selling motor fuel under the brand name of a company reporting in the EIA Financial Reporting System. See **Company-lessee automotive outlet, Company-open automotive outlet,** and **Company-operated automotive outlet.**

Company: See **Firm**.

Company-Lessee Automotive Outlet: One of three types of **company automotive (retail) outlets**. This type of outlet is operated by an independent marketer who leases the station and land and has use of tanks, pumps, signs, etc. A lessee dealer typically has a supply agreement with a refiner or a distributor and purchases products at **dealer tank wagon** prices. The term includes outlets operated by commissioned agents and is limited to those dealers who are supplied directly by a refiner or any affiliate or subsidiary company of a refiner.

Company-Open Automotive Outlet: One of three types of **company automotive (retail) outlets**. This type of outlet is operated by an independent marketer who owns or leases (from a third party that is not a refiner) the station or land of a retail outlet and has use of tanks, pumps, signs, etc. An open dealer typically has a supply agreement with a refiner or a distributor and purchases products based on either **rack** or **dealer tank wagon** prices.

Company-Operated Automotive Outlet: One of three types of **company automotive (retail) outlets**. This type of outlet is operated by salaried or commissioned personnel paid by the reporting company.

Condensate (Lease Condensate): A natural gas liquid recovered from associated and nonassociated gas wells from lease separators or field facilities, reported in barrels of 42 U.S. gallons at atmospheric pressure and 60EF. For FRS reporting, condensate that is commingled with the crude oil stream should be reported as crude (see definition for **Crude Oil**), otherwise it is reported as a plant product (see **Plant Products**).

Contribution to Net Income: The FRS segment equivalent to net income. However, some consolidated items of revenue and expense are not allocated to the segments, and therefore they are not equivalent in a strict sense. The largest item not allocated to the segments is interest expense since this is regarded as a corporate-level item for FRS purposes.

Crude Oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include:

1. Small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream

without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included;

2. Small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals;

3. Drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

DD&A: Abbreviation for depreciation, depletion, and amortization.

Deferred Taxes: Taxes accrued and reflected as an expense in a company's income statement, but not payable to the taxing authority in that time period. These taxes are accrued to compensate for an understatement of income tax expense which would occur if only the tax currently due to taxing authority were reflected as the total income tax expense.

Delay Rental: A payment that commonly is required annually by the lease contract to be paid by a lessee if commercial production has not yet been obtained in lieu of the lessee's performing specified work on the leased property according to the terms of the mineral lease. Failure to pay the delay rental normally terminates the lease with no penalty to the lessee.

Depletion: A term for either (1) a periodic assignment to expense of recorded amounts or (2) an allowable income tax deduction that is related to the exhaustion of mineral reserves. Depletion is included as one of the elements of amortization. When used in that manner, depletion refers only to book depletion. (See definition for **Amortization**.)

- **Book**. The portion of the carrying value (other than the portion associated with tangible assets) prorated in each accounting period, for financial reporting purposes, to the extracted portion of an economic interest in a wasting natural resource.

- **Tax-cost**. A deduction (allowance) under U.S. Federal income taxation normally calculated under a formula whereby the adjusting basis of the mineral property is multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of units of minerals sold during the tax year and the denominator of which is the estimated number of units of unextracted minerals remaining at the end of the tax year plus the number of units of minerals sold during the tax year.
- **Tax-percentage (or Statutory)**. A deduction (allowance) allowed to certain mineral producers under U.S. Federal income taxation calculated on the basis of a specified percentage of gross revenue from the sale of minerals from each mineral property not to exceed 100 percent of the taxable income from the property computed without allowance for depletion. (There are also other limits on percentage depletion of oil and gas production.) The taxpayer is entitled to a deduction representing the amount of tax-cost depletion or percentage (statutory) depletion, whichever is higher.

- **Excess statutory depletion**. The excess of estimated statutory depletion allowable as an income tax deduction over the amount of cost depletion otherwise allowable as a tax deduction, determined on a total enterprise basis.

Depreciation: See definition for **Amortization**.

Development: The preparation of a specific mineral deposit for commercial production; this preparation includes construction of access to the deposit and of facilities to extract the minerals. The development process is sometimes further distinguished between a preproduction stage and a current stage, with the distinction being made on the basis of whether the development work is performed before or after production from the mineral deposit has commenced on a commercial scale.

Development Costs: Costs incurred to obtain access to proved reserves and to provide facilities for extracting, treating, gathering, and storing the oil and gas. More specifically, development costs, and also depreciation and applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of development activities, are costs incurred to:

- Gain access to and prepare well locations for drilling, including surveying well locations for the purpose of determining specific development drilling sites, clearing ground, draining, road building, and relocating public roads, gas lines, and power lines, to the extent necessary in developing the proved reserves;

- Drill and equip development wells, development-type stratigraphic test wells, and service wells including the costs of platforms and of well equipment such as casing, tubing, pumping equipment, and the wellhead assembly;

- Acquire, construct, and install production facilities such as lease flow lines, separators, treaters, heaters, manifolds, measuring devices, and production storage

tanks, natural gas cycling and processing plants, and utility waste disposal systems; and

- Provide improved recovery systems.

Distillate: A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. Included are kerosene and products known as heating oils and diesel fuels, specifically: No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 Fuel Oils and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 Diesel Fuels.

Distribution: The delivery of energy to customers.

Domestic Operations: Domestic operations are those operations located in the United States.

The United States is defined as the 50 States, including their offshore territorial waters, the District of Columbia, U.S. commonwealth territories, and protectorates.

Downstream Natural Gas: An FRS Line of Business that begins with the procurement of natural gas, processes and gathers natural gas, produces natural gas liquids, imports liquefied natural gas, markets and trades natural gas and natural gas liquids, and delivers wholesale and retail volumes of natural gas and natural gas liquids.

Drilling: The act of boring a hole (1) to determine whether minerals are present in commercially recoverable quantities and (2) to accomplish production of the minerals (including drilling to inject fluids).

- **Exploratory**. Drilling to locate probable mineral deposits or to establish the nature of geological structures; such wells may not be capable of production if minerals are discovered.

- **Developmental**. Drilling to delineate the boundaries of a known mineral deposit to enhance the productive capacity of the producing mineral property.

- **Directional**. Drilling that is deliberately made to depart significantly from the vertical.

Drilling and Equipping of Wells: The drilling and equipping of wells through completion of the "Christmas tree."

Drilling Arrangement: A contractual agreement under which a working interest owner (the assignor) assigns a part of a working interest in a property to another party (the assignee) in exchange for which the assignee agrees to develop the property. The term may also be applied to an agreement under which an operator assigns fractional shares in production from a property to participants for cash considerations as a means of acquiring cash for developing the property. Under a "disproportionate cost" drilling arrangement, the participants normally pay a greater total share of costs than the total value of the fractional shares of the property received in the arrangement.

Dry-Hole Charge: The charge-off to expense of a previously capitalized cost upon the conclusion of an unsuccessful drilling effort.

Dry-Hole Contribution: A payment (either in cash or in acreage) that is required by agreement only if a test well is unsuccessful and that is made in exchange for well test and evaluation data. (See definitions for **Bottom Hole Contribution** and **Test Well Contribution**.)

Dual-Fired Unit: A generating unit that can produce electricity using two or more input fuels. In some of these units, only the primary fuel can be used continuously; the alternate fuel(s) can be used only as a start-up fuel or in emergencies.

Eastern Interconnect: Composed of the following Regional Reliability Councils (as defined by the North American Electric Reliability Council): East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement (ECAR), Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC), Mid-Atlantic Area Council (MAAC), Mid-America Interconnected Network (MAIN), Mid-Continent Area Power Pool (MAPP), Northeast Power Coordinating Council (NPCC), Southeastern Electric Reliability Council (SERC), and Southwest Power Pool (SPP).

Electric Power: An FRS Line of Business involved in the production, transmission, delivery, and customer service for the electric power product.

Eliminations: Revenues and expenses resulting from transactions between segments. Consolidated company accounts do not include inter-segment revenues and expenses. Therefore, such inter-segment transactions must be eliminated in consolidation.

End User: A firm or individual that purchases products for its own consumption and not for resale (i.e., an ultimate consumer).

Energy Reserves: Estimated quantities of energy sources that are demonstrated to exist with reasonable certainty on the basis of geologic and engineering data (proved reserves) or that can reasonably be expected to exist on the basis of geologic evidence that supports projections from proved reserves (probable/indicated reserves). Knowledge of the location, quantity, and grade of probable/indicated reserves is generally incomplete or much less certain than it is for **proved energy reserves**. *Note:* This term is equivalent to "Demonstrated Reserves" as defined in the resource/reserve classification contained in the U.S. Geological Survey Circular 811, 1978.

Demonstrated reserves include measured and indicated reserves but exclude inferred reserves.

Equity in Earnings of Unconsolidated Affiliates: A company's proportional share (based on ownership) of the net earnings or losses of an unconsolidated affiliate. For FRS reporting, cost-basis dividends are included.

Exploration: Exploration involves (1) identifying areas that may warrant examination and (2) examining specific areas that are considered to have prospects of containing oil and gas reserves, including drilling exploratory wells and exploratory-type stratigraphic test wells. Exploration costs may be incurred both before acquiring the related property (sometimes referred to in part as prospecting costs) and after acquiring the property.

Exploration Costs: Costs, including depreciation and applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs directly identifiable with exploration activities, such as:

- Costs of topographical, geological, and geophysical studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies, and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews, and others conducting those studies. Collectively, these costs are sometimes referred to as geological and geophysical or "G&G" costs.
- Costs of carrying and retaining undeveloped properties, such as delay rentals, ad valorem taxes on the properties, legal costs for title defense, and the maintenance of land and lease records.
- Dry hole contributions and bottom hole contributions.
- Costs of drilling and equipping exploratory wells.
- Costs of drilling exploratory-type stratigraphic test wells.

Extractive Industries: Industries involved in the activities of (1) prospecting and exploring for wasting (non-regenerative) natural resources, (2) acquiring them, (3) further exploring them, (4) developing them, and (5) producing (extracting) them from the earth. The term does not encompass the industries of forestry, fishing, agriculture, animal husbandry, or any others that might be involved with resources of a regenerative nature.

Extraordinary Item: Income and expense items associated with events and transactions that possess a high degree of abnormality and are of a type that would not reasonably be expected to recur in the foreseeable future. An example would be losses resulting from an earthquake, expropriation, or a prohibition under a newly enacted law.

Farm-out (-in) Arrangement: An arrangement, used primarily in the oil and gas industry, in which the owner or lessee of mineral rights (the first party) assigns a working interest to an operator (the second party), the consideration for which is specified exploration and/or development activities. The first party retains an overriding royalty or other type of economic interest in the mineral production. The arrangement from the viewpoint of the second party is termed a "farm-in arrangement."

Fee Interest: The absolute, legal possession and ownership of land, property, or rights, including mineral rights. A fee interest can be sold (in its entirety or in part) or passed on to heirs or successors.

FERC: The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Field: An area consisting of a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs all grouped on or related to the same individual geological structural feature and/or stratigraphic condition. There may be two or more reservoirs in a field which are separated vertically by intervening impervious strata, or laterally by local geologic barriers, or by both.

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB): An independent board responsible, since 1971, for establishing generally accepted accounting principles. Its official pronouncements are called "Statements of Financial Accounting Standards" and "Interpretations of Financial Accounting Standards."

Firm: An association, company, corporation, estate, individual, joint venture, partnership, or sole proprietorship, or any other entity, however organized, including: (a) charitable or educational institutions; (b) the Federal Government, including corporations, departments, Federal agencies, and other instrumentalities; and State and local governments. A firm may consist of (1) a parent entity, including the consolidated and unconsolidated entities (if any) that it directly or indirectly controls; (2) a parent and its consolidated entities only; (3) an unconsolidated entity; or (4) any part or combination of the above.

Footage Drilled: Total footage for wells in various categories, as reported for any specified period, includes (1) the deepest total depth (length of well bores) of all wells drilled from the surface, (2) the total of all bypassed footage drilled in connection with wells, and (3) all new footage drilled for directional "sidetrack" wells. Footage reported for directional "sidetrack" well does not include footage in the common bore which is reported as footage for the original well. In the case of old wells drilled deeper, the

reported footage is that which was drilled below the total depth of the old well.

- **Bypassed Footage**. Bypassed footage is the footage in that section of hole that is abandoned as the result of remedial sidetrack drilling operations.

- **Deepest Total Depth**. The deepest total depth of a given well is the distance from a surface reference point (usually the Kelly bushing) to the point of deepest penetration measured along the well bore. If a well is drilled from a platform or barge over water, the depth of the water is included in the total length of the well bore.

- **Depth of Deepest Production**. The depth of the deepest production is the length of the well bore measured (in feet) from the surface reference point to the bottom of the open hole or the deepest perforation in the casing of a producing well.

- **Plugged-Back Footage**. Under certain conditions, drilling operations may be continued to a greater depth than that at which a potentially productive formation is found. If production is not established at the greater depth, the well may be completed in the shallower formation. Except in special situations, the length of the well bore from the deepest depth at which the well is completed to the maximum depth drilled is defined as "plugged-back footage." Plugged-back footage is included in total footage drilled but is not reported separately.

- **Redrill Footage**. Occasionally, a hole is lost or junked and a second hole may be drilled from the surface in close proximity to the first. Footage drilled for the second hole is defined as "redrill footage." Under these circumstances, the first hole is reported as a dry hole (exploratory or developmental) and the total footage is reported as dry hole footage. The second hole is reported as an oil well, gas well, or dry hole according to the result. The redrill footage is included in the appropriate classification of total footage but is not reported as a separate classification.

- **Sidetrack Drilling**. This is a remedial operation that results in the creation of a new section of well bore for the purpose of (1) detouring around junk, (2) redrilling lost hole, or (3) straightening key seats and crooked holes. Directional "sidetrack" wells do not include footage in the common bore which is reported as footage for the original well.

- **Surface Drilling Footage (Uranium)**. Includes both exploration and development drilling:
  - Exploration drilling includes (1) drilling in search of new ore deposits or extensions to known deposits, and (2) drilling at the location of a discovery up to the time the company decides sufficient ore reserves are present to justify commercial exploitation.

  - Development drilling includes all drilling of an ore deposit to determine more precisely size, grade, and configuration subsequent to the time that commercial exploitation is deemed feasible.

Foreign Access: Refers to proved reserves of crude, condensate, and natural gas liquids applicable to long-term supply agreements with foreign governments or authorities in which the company or one of its affiliates acts as producer.

Foreign Currency Transaction Gains and Losses: Gains or losses resulting from the effect of exchange rate changes on transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency (for example, a U.S. enterprise may borrow Swiss francs or a French subsidiary may have a receivable denominated in pounds from a U.K. customer). Gains and losses on those foreign currency transactions are generally included in determining net income for the period in which exchange rates change unless the transaction hedges a foreign currency commitment or a net investment in a foreign entity. Intercompany transactions of a long-term investment nature are considered part of a parent's net investment and hence do not give rise to gains or losses.

Foreign Currency Translation Effects: Gains or losses resulting from the process of expressing amounts denominated or measured in one currency in terms of another currency by use of the exchange rate between the two currencies. This process is generally required to consolidate the financial statements of foreign affiliates into the total company financial statements and to recognize the conversion of foreign currency or the settlement of a receivable or payable denominated in foreign currency at a rate different from that at which the item is recorded. Translation adjustments are not included in determining net income, but are disclosed as separate components of consolidated equity.

Foreign Operations: These are operations that are located outside the United States. (See definition for **Domestic Operations**.) Determination of whether an enterprise's mobile assets, such as offshore drilling rigs or ocean-going vessels, constitute foreign operations should depend on whether such assets are normally identified with operations located outside the United States.

Foreign operations are segregated into the following areas for FRS reporting purposes:

OECD Europe: Includes Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

Former Soviet Union (FSU) and East Europe: The Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, as well as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikstan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Yugoslavia.

Middle East: Includes Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Partitioned Zone, Qatar, Dubai, Bahrain, Oman, Yemen, Syria, Jordan, and Israel.

Canada.

Africa (the African continent).

Other Eastern Hemisphere: Areas eastward of the Greenwich prime meridian to 178E longitude and not included in other specified domestic or foreign classifications.

Other Western Hemisphere: Areas westward of the Greenwich prime meridian to 178E longitude not included in other domestic or foreign classifications.

Gas Turbine Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a gas turbine. A gas turbine consists typically of an axial-flow air compressor and one or more combustion chambers where liquid or gaseous fuel is burned and the hot gases are passed to the turbine and where the hot gases expand drive the generator and are then used to run the compressor.

Gathering System: A network of small pipelines that connect producing wells with a transmission system.

Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP): Defined by the FASB as the conventions, rules, and procedures necessary to define accepted accounting practice at a particular time, includes both broad guidelines and relatively detailed practices and procedures.

Generating unit: Any combination of physically connected generators, reactors, boilers, combustion turbines, and other prime movers operated together as a single unit to produce electric power.

Generation, net: The amount of gross generation less the electrical energy consumed at the generating station(s) for station service or auxiliaries. *Note*: Electricity required for pumping at pumped-storage plants is regarded as electricity for station service and is deducted from gross generation.

Generation, Regulated: The production of electric power for which rates are regulated by a government commission through rulemaking and adjudication.

Generation, Non-regulated: The production of electric power that is sold at market–based prices.

Generator capacity: See **Generator nameplate capacity, Net summer capacity**

Generator nameplate capacity (installed): The maximum rated output of a generator, prime mover, or other electric power production equipment under specific conditions designated by the manufacturer. Installed generator nameplate capacity is commonly expressed in megawatts (MW) and is usually indicated on a nameplate physically attached to the generator.

Geological and Geophysical (G&G) Costs: Costs incurred in making geological and geophysical studies, including, but not limited to, costs incurred for salaries, equipment, obtaining rights of access, and supplies for scouts, geologists, and geophysical crews.

Hydrocarbon: An organic chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon in either the gaseous, liquid, or solid phase. The molecular structure of hydrocarbon compounds varies from the simplest (e.g., methane, a constituent of natural gas) to the very heavy and very complex.

Hydroelectric power: The use of flowing water to produce electrical energy.

Improved recovery: Extraction of crude oil or natural gas by any method other than those that rely primarily on natural reservoir pressure, gas lift, or a system of pumps.

Industrial Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity: manufacturing (NAICS codes 31-33); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (NAICS code 11); mining, including oil and gas extraction (NAICS code 21); natural gas distribution (NAICS code 2212); and construction (NAICS code 23). Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. *Note:* This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities.

Intangible Drilling and Development Costs (IDC): Costs incurred in preparing well locations, drilling and deepening wells, and preparing wells for initial production up through the point of installing control valves. None of these functions,

because of their nature, have salvage value. Such costs would include labor, transportation, consumable supplies, drilling tool rentals, site clearance, and similar costs.

Investments and Advances to Unconsolidated Affiliates: The balance sheet account representing the cost of investments and advances to unconsolidated affiliates. Generally, affiliates which are less than 50 percent owned by a company may not be consolidated into the company's financial statements.

Kilovolt-Ampere (kVa): A unit of apparent power, equal to 1,000 volt-amperes; the mathematical product of the volts and amperes in an electrical circuit.

Kilowatt (kW): One thousand watts.

Kilowatthour (kWh): A measure of electricity defined as a unit of work or energy, measured as 1 kilowatt (1,000 watts) of power expended for 1 hour. One kWh is equivalent to 3,412 Btu.

KWH Delivered: The volume of electric power in kilowatthours delivered to wholesale/resellers.

Lease Bonus: An amount paid by a lessee to a lessor as consideration for granting a lease, usually as a lump sum; this payment is in addition to any rental or royalty payments.

Lease Equipment: All equipment located on the lease except the well to the point of the "Christmas tree."

Lifting Costs: The costs associated with the extraction of a mineral reserve from a producing property. (See definition for **Production Cost**.)

Line Miles, Natural Gas Transmission: The miles of natural gas transmission pipeline installed and used to deliver wholesale volumes of product.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG): Natural gas (primarily methane) that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature to -260 degrees Fahrenheit at atmospheric pressure.

Mains: A system of pipes for transporting gas within a distributing gas utility's retail service area to points of connection with consumer service pipes.

Marketing/Trading: An FRS segment that engages in the buying of natural gas and natural gas liquids and selling of wholesale and retail volumes of natural gas and natural gas liquids in the downstream natural gas line of business and electric power in the electric power line of business.

Maximum demand: The greatest of all demands of the load that has occurred within a specified period of time.

Mcf: One thousand cubic feet.

Megawatt (MW): One million watts of electricity.

Megawatthour (MWh): One thousand kilowatt-hours or 1 million watt-hours.

Miles of Distribution Mains: The miles of natural gas distribution pipeline installed and used to deliver products to customers.

Milling: The grinding or crushing of ore, concentration, and other benefication, including the removal of valueless or harmful constituents and preparation for market.

Milling Capacity: The maximum rate at which a mill is capable of treating ore or producing concentrate.

Mineral: Any of the various naturally occurring inorganic substances, such as metals, salt, sand, stone, sulfur, and water, usually obtained from the earth. Note: For reporting on the Financial Reporting System the term also includes non-renewable substances that are extracted from the earth. In addition, organic energy resources (such as coal, crude oil, and natural gas) are included.

Mineral Interests In Properties: (Hereinafter referred to as Properties). These include fee ownership or a lease, concession, or other contractual interest representing the right to extract minerals subject to such terms as may be imposed by the conveyance of these interests. Properties also include royalty interests, production payments payable in oil or gas, and other non-operating interests in properties operated by others. Properties include those agreements with foreign governments or authorities under which an enterprise participates in the operation of the related properties or otherwise serves as "producer" of the underlying reserves, but properties do not include other supply agreements or contracts that represent the right to purchase (as opposed to extract) oil and gas.

Mineral Lease: An agreement wherein a mineral interest owner (lessor) conveys to another party (lessee) the rights to explore for, develop, and produce specified minerals. The lessee acquires a working interest and the lessor retains a non-operating interest in the property, referred to as the royalty interest, each of proportions agreed upon.

Mineral Resource Assets: The costs shown on the balance sheet representing assets that are directly associated with and which derive value from mineral reserves. For the oil and gas industry these costs may include:

- Intangible drilling and development costs.

- Capitalized nonproductive costs, delay rentals, and overhead and similar costs.
- Producing and non-producing leasehold costs.
- Down-hole equipment.
- Well-head equipment.
- Lease production facilities: tanks, flow-lines, separators, above-ground pumps, compressors, etc.
- Gas cycling plants.
- Processing facilities located in a field in which the company owns interests in producing leases.
- Support facilities: power plants, field living quarters, etc.
- Gathering systems to the point of market in the field.
- Offshore platforms.

All costs that involve processing, transportation, refining, distribution, and marketing are not classified as mineral resource assets. Examples may include:

- Refineries.
- Transportation equipment and facilities beyond the point of market in the field--including pipelines, barges, and truck equipment.

For the mining industry, these costs may include:

- Capitalized costs related to acquisitions of mineral rights, leases, or properties; exploration; and development of ore bodies.
- All assets employed in the extraction and conversion process that are necessary to produce mineral product or products that are commercially marketable.
- Processing assets located at or dedicated solely to a mine or mines in which the company has an economic interest, which are designed with specific regard to the particular physical or chemical characteristics of the ores being mined or the scale of operation, and which, by their nature, would have only nominal economic value in the absence of the ores they were designed to treat.
- Supportive facilities such as power generating and distribution facilities, mine transportation facilities, townsites, other infrastructure, etc., which derive value solely because of the existence of the ore body.

All costs that involve processing, manufacturing, and fabricating facilities that are not directly associated with, nor derive value from, a particular mineral deposit in which the company has an economic interest, e.g., smelters and refineries, which obtain their feed from outside shippers, are not mineral resource assets.

Mineral Rights: The ownership of the minerals beneath the earth's surface with the right to remove them. Mineral rights may be conveyed separately from surface rights.

Mining: An energy-consuming subsector of the industrial sector that consists of all facilities and equipment used to extract energy and mineral resources.

Minority Interest in Income: The proportional share of the minority ownership's interest (less than 50 percent) in the earnings or losses of the consolidated subsidiary. Subsidiaries are generally fully consolidated when a share of ownership between 51 percent and 100 percent is held by the parent. In consolidation, 100 percent of revenues, expenses, assets, etc. are included in the financial statements even though, for example, the subsidiary is only 78 percent owned by the parent company. In such cases, the consolidated balance sheet must have a caption on the right-hand side titled something like "minority interests in consolidated affiliates," and the income statement must have a similar line to reduce net income to the pro rata (78 percent in this example) share of the consolidated subsidiary's net income.

Motor Gasoline (finished): A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D 4792 or Federal Specification VV-G-1668C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10 percent recovery point to 365 to 372 degrees Fahrenheit at the 88 percent recovery point. Motor Gasoline includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including gasohol; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. *Note:* Volumetric data on blending components, such as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

Motor Gasoline, Finished Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline, Finished Leaded. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is

excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is excluded.

Motor Gasoline, Finished Unleaded. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) $(CH_3)_3COCH_3$. An ether intended for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.**Natural gas:** A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, the primary one being **methane** (see definition above). *Note:* The Energy Information Administration measures **wet natural gas** and its two sources of production, **associated/dissolved natural gas** and **nonassociated natural gas**, and **dry natural gas**, which is produced from **wet natural gas**.

Natural Gas, Dry: Natural gas which remains after: 1) the liquefiable hydrocarbon portion has been removed from the gas stream (i.e., gas after lease, field, and/or plant separation); and 2) any volumes of non-hydrocarbon gases have been removed where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. *Note*: Dry natural gas is also known as consumer-grade natural gas. The parameters for measurement are cubic feet at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.71 pounds per square inch absolute.

Natural Gas,Wet: A mixture of hydrocarbon compounds and small quantities of various non-hydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in porous rock formations at reservoir conditions. The principal hydrocarbons normally contained in the mixture are methane, ethane, propane, butane, and pentane. Typical non-hydrocarbon gases that may be present in reservoir natural gas are water vapor, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen and trace amounts of helium. Under reservoir conditions, natural gas and its associated liquefiable portions occur either in a single gaseous phase in the reservoir or in solution with crude oil and are not distinguishable at the time as separate substances. *Note*: The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Accounting Standards Board refer to this product as **natural gas**.

Associated-dissolved natural gas: Natural gas that occurs in crude oil reservoirs either as free gas (associated) or as gas in solution with crude oil (dissolved gas).

Non-associated natural gas: Natural gas that is not in contact with significant quantities of crude oil in the reservoir.

Natural Gas Liquids (NGL): A general term for all liquid products separated from natural gas in gas processing or cycling plants. They include natural gas plant liquids and lease condensate. Note: Portions of reservoir gas liquefied at the surface in lease separators and field facilities should be included.

Natural gas processing plants: Facilities designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas that may or may not have passed through lease separators and/or field separation facilities. These facilities also control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as natural gas processing plants.

Natural Reservoir Pressure: the energy within an oil or gas reservoir that causes the oil or gas to rise (unassisted by other forces) to the earth's surface when the reservoir is penetrated by an oil or gas well. The energy may be the result of "dissolved gas drive," "gas cap drive," or "water drive." Regardless of the type of drive, the principle is the same: the energy of the gas or water, creating a natural pressure, forces the oil or gas to the well bore.

Net Investment In Place: The sum of net property, plant, and equipment (PP&E) plus investment and advances to unconsolidated affiliates.

Net Investment In Place, Additions to: The current year's expenditures on additions to net investment in place. (See definition for **Net Investment In Place**.)

Net Ownership Interest Reserves: Includes all reserve quantities owned, regardless of the type of ownership, e.g., working interest or royalty.

Net Profits Interest: A contractual arrangement under which the beneficiary, in exchange for consideration paid, receives a stated percentage of the net profits from an extractive operation. The contract specifies the items to be taken into account in computing net profits. That type of arrangement is considered a non-operating interest, as distinguished from a working interest, since it does not involve
the rights and obligations of operating a mineral property (costs of exploration, development, and operation). The net profits interest does not bear any part of net losses.

Net Summer Capacity: The steady hourly output, which generating equipment is expected to supply to system load exclusive of auxiliary power, as demonstrated by tests at the time of summer peak demand. The summer peak period begins on June 1 and extends through September 30.

Non-attainment Area: Any area that does not meet the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard established by

the Environmental Protection Agency for designated pollutants, such as carbon monoxide and ozone.

Non-branded Product: Any refined petroleum product that is not a branded product.

Non-Electric: Businesses and/or products that are not related to electric power.

Non-Energy: An FRS Line of Business that is not related to any energy-related Line of Business, except through company ownership.

Non-Gas Sales: Sales of products that are not related to the natural gas or natural gas liquid products.

Non-Operating Interest: Any mineral lease interest (e.g., royalty, production payment, net profits interest) that does not involve the rights and obligations of operating a mineral property.

Non-Producing: A term used in reference to a property, well, or mine from which production of commercially recoverable quantities of wasting natural resources has not yet commenced.

Nontraceable: Those revenues, costs, assets, and liabilities that cannot be directly attributed to a line of business or that cannot be assigned to a line of business by use of a reasonable allocation method developed on the basis of operating level realities.

North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS): A new classification scheme, developed by the Office of Management and Budget to replace the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System, that categorizes establishments according to the types of production processes they primarily use.

Nuclear Electric Power (nuclear power): Electricity generated by the use of the thermal energy released from the fission of nuclear fuel in a reactor.

Nuclear Fuel: Fissionable materials that have been enriched to such a composition that, when placed in a nuclear reactor, will support a self-sustaining fission chain reaction, producing heat in a controlled manner for process use.

Nuclear Fuel Operations: All nuclear fuel operations, excluding reactor and reactor component manufacturing or containment construction. Includes: exploration and development; mining; milling; conversion; enrichment; fabrication; reprocessing; and spent fuel storages.

Nuclear Reactor: An apparatus in which a nuclear fission chain reaction can be initiated, controlled, and sustained at a specific rate. A reactor includes fuel (fissionable material), moderating material to control the rate of fission, a heavy-walled pressure vessel to house reactor components, shielding to protect personnel, a system to conduct heat away from the reactor, and instrumentation for monitoring and controlling the reactor's systems.

Offshore: That geographic area that lies seaward of the coastline. In general, the coastline is the line of ordinary low water along with that portion of the coast that is in direct contact with the open sea or the line marking the seaward limit of inland water.

If a State agency uses a different basis for classifying onshore and offshore areas, the State classification should be used (e.g., Cook Inlet in Alaska is classified as offshore; for Louisiana, the coastline is defined as the Chapman Line, as modified by subsequent adjudication).

Oil Shale: A sedimentary rock containing kerogen, a solid organic material.

Operating Expenses: Segment expenses related both to revenue from sales to unaffiliated customers and revenue from intersegment sales or transfers, excluding loss on disposition of property, plant, and equipment; interest expenses and financial charges; foreign currency transaction effects; minority interest; and income taxes.

Operating Income: Operating revenues less operating expenses. Excludes items of other revenue and expense such as equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates, dividends, interest income and expense, income taxes, extraordinary items, and cumulative effect of accounting changes.

Operating Revenues: Segment revenues both from sales to unaffiliated customers (i.e., revenue from customers outside the enterprise as reported in the company's consolidated income statement) and from intersegment sales or transfers, if any, of products and services similar to those sold to unaffiliated customers, excluding equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates; dividend and interest income; gain on disposition of property, plant, and equipment; and foreign currency transaction effects.

Other Energy: Energy operations not included in Petroleum or Coal. Other Energy includes nuclear, oil shale, tar sands, coal liquefaction and gasification, geothermal, solar, and other forms of non-conventional energy.

Other Renewable Generation: Electricity originating from these sources: biomass, fuel cells, geothermal heat, solar power, waste, wind, and wood.

Other Trading Expense: Expenses incurred to maintain energy trading resources not included in any other expense category.

Output Statistics: Data concerning the volume of product produced and/or delivered.

Oxygenated Gasoline: Finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight and required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be sold in areas designated by EPA as carbon monoxide (CO) non-attainment areas. See **Non-attainment Area**. *Note:* Oxygenated gasoline excludes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside CO non-attainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. Other data on gasohol are included in data on conventional gasoline.

Oxygenates: Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates.

PP&E, Additions to: The current year's expenditures on property, plant, and equipment (PP&E). The amount is predicated upon each reporting company's accounting practice. That is, accounting practices with regard to capitalization of certain items may differ across companies, and therefore this figure in FRS will be a function of each reporting company's policy.

PP&E, Net: The original cost of property, plant, and equipment (PP&E), less accumulated DD&A.

Permanent Differences: Differences between taxable income and pretax accounting income arising from transactions that, under applicable tax laws and regulations, will not be offset by corresponding differences or "turn around" in other periods. (See definition for **Timing Differences**.)

Petrochemicals: Organic and inorganic compounds and mixtures that include but are not limited to organic chemicals, cyclic intermediates, plastics and resins, synthetic fibers, elastomers, organic dyes, organic pigments, detergents, surface active agents, carbon black, and ammonia.

Petroleum: A broadly defined class of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures. Included are crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids. *Note:* Volumes of finished petroleum products include nonhydrocarbon compounds, such as additives and detergents, after they have been blended into the products.

Pipeline, Distribution: A pipeline that conveys natural gas from a transmission pipeline to its ultimate consumer.

Pipeline, Gathering: A pipeline that conveys gas from a production well/field to a gas processing plant or transmission pipeline for eventual delivery to end-use consumers.

Pipeline (natural gas): A continuous pipe conduit, complete with such equipment as valves, compressor stations, communications systems, and meters for transporting natural and/or supplemental gas from one point to another, usually from a point in or beyond the producing field or processing plant to another pipeline or to points of utilization.

Pipeline (petroleum): Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products, respectively (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), within the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Pipelines, Rate Regulated: FRS establishes three pipeline segments; crude/liquid (raw materials); natural gas; and refined products. The pipelines included in these segments are all Federally or State rate-regulated pipeline operations, which are included in the reporting company's consolidated financial statements. However, at the reporting company's option, intra-state petroleum pipeline operations may be included in the Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment if: they would comprise less than 5 percent of Domestic Refining/Marketing Segment net PP&E, revenues, and earnings in the aggregate; and if the inclusion of such pipelines in the consolidated financial statements adds less than $100 million to the net PP&E reported for the Domestic Refining/ Marketing Segment.

Pipeline, Transmission: A pipeline that conveys gas from a region where it is produced to a region where it is to be distributed.

Pole-Mile: A unit of measuring the simple length of an electric transmission/distribution line/feeder carrying electric conductors, without regard to the number of conductors carried.

Pre-Discovery Costs: All costs incurred in an extractive industry operation prior to the actual discovery of minerals in commercially recoverable quantities; normally includes prospecting, acquisition, and exploration costs, and may include some development costs.

Pre-Production Costs: Costs of prospecting for, acquiring, exploring, and developing mineral reserves, incurred prior to the point when production of commercially recoverable quantities of minerals commences.

Primary Recovery: The crude oil or natural gas recovered by any method that may be employed to produce them where the fluid enters the well bore by the action of natural reservoir pressure (energy or gravity).

Primary Transportation: Conveyance of large shipments of petroleum raw materials and refined products usually by pipeline, barge, or ocean-going vessel. All crude oil transportation is primary, including the small amounts moved by truck. All refined product transportation by pipeline, barge, or ocean-going vessel is primary transportation.

Probable Energy Reserves: Estimated quantities of energy sources that, on the basis of geologic evidence that supports projections from **proved reserves** (below), can reasonably be expected to exist and be recoverable under existing economic and operating conditions. Site information is insufficient to establish with confidence the location, quality, and grades of the energy source. Note: This term is equivalent to "Indicated Reserves" as defined in the resource/reserve classification contained in the U.S. Geological Survey Circular 811, 1978. Measured and indicated reserves, when combined, constitute **demonstrated reserves**. See also **energy reserves**.

Probable (indicated) Reserves, Coal: Reserves or resources for which tonnage and grade are computed partly from specific measurements, samples, or production data and partly from projection for a reasonable distance on the basis of geological evidence. The sites available are too widely or otherwise inappropriately spaced to permit the mineral bodies to be outlined completely or the grade established throughout. See **probable energy reserves** definition above.

Processing and Gathering: The segment of the downstream natural gas line of business that includes natural gas liquids production operations, natural gas liquids transport and storage operations, natural gas gathering and/or processing operations (if they are profit centers), and marine-based liquefied natural gas operations.

Processing Plant: A surface installation designed to separate and recover natural gas liquids from a stream of produced natural gas through the processes of condensation, absorption, adsorption, refrigeration, or other methods and to control the quality of natural gas marketed and/or returned to oil or gas reservoirs for pressure maintenance, repressuring, or cycling.

Producing Property: A term often used in reference to a property, well, or mine that produces wasting natural resources. The term typically means a property that produces in paying quantities (that is, one for which proceeds from production exceed operating expenses).

Production, Natural Gas Liquids: Production of natural gas liquids is classified as follows:

- **Contract Production**. Natural gas liquids accruing to a company because of its ownership of liquids extraction facilities that it uses to extract liquids from gas belonging to others, thereby earning a portion of the resultant liquids.

- **Leasehold Production**. Natural gas liquids produced, extracted, and credited to a company's interest.

- **Contract Reserves**. Natural gas liquid reserves corresponding to the contract production defined above.

- **Leasehold Reserves**. Natural gas liquid reserves corresponding to the leasehold production defined above.

Production, Oil and Gas: The lifting of the oil and gas to the surface and gathering, treating, field processing (as in the case of processing gas to extract liquid hydrocarbons), and field storage. The production function shall normally be regarded as terminating at the outlet valve on the lease or field production storage tank; if unusual physical or operational circumstances exist, it may be more appropriate to regard the production function as terminating at the first point at which oil, gas, or gas liquids are delivered to a main pipeline, a common carrier, a refinery, or a marine terminal.

- **Gross Company-Operated Production**. Total production from all company-operated properties, including all working and nonworking interests.

- **Net Working Interest Production**. Total production accruing to the reporting company's working interests less royalty oil and volumes due others.

Production Costs: Costs incurred to operate and maintain wells and related equipment and facilities, including depreciation and applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of operating and maintaining those wells and related equipment and facilities. They become part of the cost of oil and gas produced. The following are examples of production costs (sometimes called lifting costs):

- Costs of labor to operate the wells and related equipment and facilities.

- Repair and maintenance costs.

- The costs of materials, supplies and fuel consumed, and services utilized in operating the wells and related equipment and facilities.

- The costs of property taxes and insurance applicable to proved properties and wells and related equipment and facilities.

- The costs of severance taxes.

Depreciation, depletion, and amortization (DD&A) of capitalized acquisition, exploration, and development costs are not production costs but also become part of the cost of oil and gas produced along with production (lifting) costs identified above.

Production costs include the following sub-categories of costs:

- Well operations and maintenance.
- Well workovers.
- Operating fluid injections and improved recovery programs.
- Operating gas processing plants.
- Ad valorem taxes.
- Production or severance taxes.
- Other, including overhead.

Production Payments: A contractual arrangement providing a mineral interest that gives the owner a right to receive a fraction of production or of proceeds from the sale of production, until a specified quantity of minerals (or a definite sum of money, including interest) has been received. It is considered a nonoperating interest, since the owner bears no
Production payments are classified according to the manner in which the rights are created:

- **Carved-out**. A production payment created out of the working interest in a mineral property. The working interest owner "carves out" and transfers the production payment contractual right to the transferee in return for cash or other consideration but retains the operating rights and responsibilities.

- **Retained**. Production payment retained under a contract in which the transferor divests a working interest in the producing property to the transferee and subsequently becomes the recipient of production payments delivered by the transferee.

Proportional Interest in Investee Reserves: The reporting company's proportional interest at the end of the year in the reserves of investees that are accounted for by the equity method.

Prospecting: The search for an area of probable mineralization; the search normally includes topographical, geological, and geophysical studies of relatively large areas undertaken in an attempt to locate specific areas warranting detailed exploration. Prospecting usually occurs prior to the acquisition of mineral rights.

Prospecting Costs: Direct and indirect costs incurred to identify areas of interest that may warrant detailed exploration. Such costs include those incurred for: topographical, geological, and geophysical studies; rights of access to properties in order to conduct such studies; salaries, equipment, instruments, and supplies for geologists, geophysical crews, and others conducting such studies; and overhead that can be identified with those activities.

Proved Energy Reserves: Estimated quantities of energy sources that analysis of geologic and engineering data demonstrates with reasonable certainty are recoverable under existing economic and operating conditions. The location, quantity, and grade of the energy source are usually considered to be well established in such reserves. *Note:* This term is equivalent to "Measured Reserves" as defined in the resource/reserve classification contained in the U.S. Geological Survey Circular 811, 1978. Measured and indicated reserves, when combined, constitute **demonstrated reserves**. See also **energy reserves**.

Proved (measured) Reserves, Coal: Reserves or resources for which tonnage is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings, and drill holes and for which the grade is computed from the results of detailed sampling. The sites for inspection, sampling, and measurement are spaced so closely and the geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, and mineral content are well established. The computed tonnage and grade are judged to be accurate within limits that are stated, and no such limit is judged to be different from the computed tonnage or grade by more than 20 percent. See **proved energy reserves** (above).

Purchased Power: Power purchased or available for purchase from a source outside the system.

Reclamation Expenses: In the context of the coal operation statement of income, this term refers to all payments made by the company attributable to reclamation, including taxes.

Refined Petroleum Products: Refined petroleum products include but are not limited to gasolines, kerosene, distillates (including No. 2 fuel oil), liquefied petroleum gas, asphalt, lubricating oils, diesel fuels, and residual fuels.

Reformulated Gasoline: Finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. *Note*: This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Renewables: Energy sources that, through nature, renew themselves.

Research and Development: Basic and applied research in the sciences and engineering and the design and development of prototypes and processes, excluding quality control, routine product testing, market research, sales promotion, sales service,

research in the social sciences or psychology, and other non-technological activities or technical services.

Basic research, applied research, and development are distinguished as follows:

- **Basic Research**. Original investigations for the advancement of scientific knowledge not having specific known commercial objectives, although such investigations may be in fields of present or potential interest to the reporting company or others.

- **Applied Research**. Investigations directed to the discovery of new scientific knowledge having specific commercial objectives with respect to products or processes. This definition differs from that of basic research chiefly in terms of the objectives of the reporting company or the organization sponsoring the activity.

- **Development**. Technical activities of a nonroutine nature concerned with translating research findings or other scientific knowledge into products or processes. This does not include routine technical services to customers or other activities excluded from the above definition of research and development.

Reserves, Change In: For FRS reporting, the following definitions should be used for changes in reserves.

- **Extensions, Discoveries, and Other Additions**. Additions to an enterprise's proved reserves that result from (1) extension of the proved acreage of previously discovered (old) reservoirs through additional drilling in periods subsequent to discovery and (2) discovery of new fields with proved reserves or of new reservoirs of proved reserves in old fields.

- **Improved Recovery**. Changes in reserve estimates resulting from application of improved recovery techniques shall be separately shown if significant. If not significant, such changes shall be included in revisions of previous estimates.

- **Purchases or Sales of Minerals-in-Place**. Increase or decrease in the estimated quantity of reserves resulting from the purchase or sale of mineral rights in land with known proved reserves.

- **Revisions of Previous Estimates**. Changes in previous estimates of proved reserves, either upward or downward, resulting from new information normally obtained from development drilling and production history or resulting from a change in economic factors. Revisions do not include changes in reserve estimates resulting from increases in proved acreage or from improved recovery techniques.

Reserves, Coal: Quantities of un-extracted coal that comprise the demonstrated base for future production, including both proved and probable reserves. See **proved energy reserves; probable energy reserves**; **energy reserves**; **proved (measured) reserves, coal**; and **probable (indicated) reserves, coal**.

Reserves, Net: Includes all proved reserves associated with the company's net working interests. (See definition for **Working Interest**.)

Reserves, Proved (Oil and Gas): Proved reserves for oil and gas are the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

Reservoirs are considered proved if economic producibility is supported by one or more of: actual production; conclusive formation test; core analysis; and/or electric or other log interpretations. The
area of a reservoir considered proved includes (1) that portion delineated by drilling and defined by gas-oil and/or oil-water contacts, if any; and (2) the immediately adjoining portions not yet drilled, but which can be reasonably judged as economically productive on the basis of available geological and engineering data. In the absence of information on fluid contacts, the lowest known structural occurrence of hydrocarbons controls the lower proved limited of the reservoir.

Volumes of oil and gas placed in underground storage are not to be considered proved reserves, but should be classified as inventory.

Reserves that can be produced economically through application of improved recovery techniques (such as fluid injection) are included in the "proved" classification when successful testing by a pilot project, or when the operation of an installed program in the reservoir provides support for the engineering analysis on which the project or program was based.

Estimates of proved reserves do not include the following: (1) oil that may become available from known reservoirs but is classified separately as "indicated additional reserves"; (2) crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids, the recovery of which is subject to reasonable doubt because of uncertainty as to geology, reservoir characteristics, or economic factors; (3) crude oil,

natural gas, and natural gas liquids that may occur in undrilled prospects; and (4) crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids that may be recovered from oil shales, tar sands, coal, gilsonite, and other such sources.

It is not necessary that production, gathering, or transportation facilities be installed or operative for a reservoir to be considered proved.

For natural gas, an appropriate reduction in the reservoir gas volume is made to cover the removal of the liquefiable portions of the gas and the exclusion of nonhydrocarbon gases where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. If the liquefiable portions of the gas are not separately estimated, they need not be separately stated for FRS reporting purposes.

Reservoir: A porous and permeable underground formation containing an individual and separate natural accumulation of producible hydrocarbons (crude oil and/or natural gas) which is confined by impermeable rock or water barriers and is characterized by a single natural pressure system.

Residential Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters.

Residual Fuel Oil: The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 973. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships.

Retail Power: Electric power that is sold and delivered to retail customers.

Royalty: A contractual arrangement providing a mineral interest that gives the owner a right to a fractional share of production or proceeds therefrom, that does not contain rights and obligations of operating a mineral property, and that is normally free and clear of exploration, developmental, and operating costs, except production taxes. (See definition for **Nonoperating Interest**.)

- **Advance Royalty**. A royalty required to be paid in advance of production from a mineral property that may or may not be recoverable from future production.

- **Basic Royalty**. A guaranteed minimum amount of royalty income that a royalty owner is to receive under the terms of the lease agreement, regardless of the royalty owner's share of actual proceeds from the sale of production. A minimum royalty may or may not be recoverable out of future production.

- **Overriding Royalty**. A royalty interest, in addition to the basic royalty, created out of the working interest; it is, therefore, limited in its duration to the life of the lease under which it is created.

- **Shut-In Royalty**. A royalty paid by a lessee as compensation for a lessor's loss of income because the lessee has deferred production from a property that is known to be capable of producing minerals. Shut in may be caused by a lack of a ready market, by a lack of transportation facilities, or by other reasons. A shut-in royalty may or may not be recoverable out of future production.

Salt Dome: A domical arch (anticline) of sedimentary rock beneath the earth's surface, in which the layers bend downward in opposite directions from the crest, and that has a mass of rock salt as its core.

Shallow Pitting: Testing a potential mineral deposit by systematically sinking small shafts into the earth and by analyzing the material recovered.

Short Ton: A unit of weight that equals 2,000 pounds.

Shut In: Closed temporarily; wells and mines capable of production may be shut in for repair, cleaning, inaccessibility to a market, etc.

Support Equipment and Facilities: These include, but are not limited to, seismic equipment, drilling equipment, construction and grading equipment, vehicles, repair shops, warehouses, supply points, camps, and division, district, or field offices.

Surface Drilling Expenses (Uranium): These include drilling, drilling roads, site preparation, geological and other technical support, sampling, and drill hole logging.

Surface Rights: Fee ownership in surface areas of land. Also used to describe a lessee's right to use as much of the surface of the land as may be reasonably necessary for the conduct of operations under the lease.

System Capacity, Distribution: The amount (volume) of capacity that a company owns for delivering volumes of natural gas or electricity to its customers. This is the capacity of the entire distribution network.

System Capacity, Transmission: The amount (volume) of capacity that a company owns for delivering wholesale volumes of natural gas or electricity to its customers. This is the capacity of the entire transmission network.

Tangible Development Costs: Costs incurred during the development stage for access, mineral-handling, and support facilities having a physical nature. In mining, such costs would include tracks, lighting equipment, ventilation equipment, other equipment installed in the mine to facilitate the extraction of minerals, and supporting facilities for housing and care of work forces. In the oil and gas industry, tangible development costs would include well equipment (such as casing, tubing, pumping equipment, and well heads), as well as field storage tanks and gathering systems.

Tanker and Barge: Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products.

Tar sands: Naturally occurring bitumen-impregnated sands that yield mixtures of liquid hydrocarbon and that require further processing other than mechanical blending before becoming finished petroleum products.

Test Well Contribution: A payment made to the owner of an adjacent or nearby tract who has drilled an exploratory well on that tract in exchange for information obtained from the drilling effort. (See definitions for **Bottom Hole Contribution** and **Dry Hole Contribution**.)

Texas Interconnect: Composed of the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) (as defined by the North American Electric Reliability Council).

Throughput: Estimated or actual volume of natural gas that may be carried on a pipeline over a specified period of time.

Timing Differences: Differences between the periods in which transactions affect taxable income and the periods in which they enter into the determination of pretax accounting income. Timing differences originate in one period and reverse or "turn around" in one or more subsequent periods. Some timing differences reduce income taxes that would otherwise be payable currently; others increase income taxes that would otherwise be payable currently. (See definition for **Permanent Differences**.)

Trading/Derivatives: Net revenue associated with wholesale trading of natural gas, natural gas liquids and electric power, other than the product itself.

Transfer Price: The monetary value assigned to products, services, or rights conveyed or exchanged between related parties, including those occurring between units of a consolidated entity.

Transmission: The assets associated with the delivery of large (bulk) volumes of natural gas or electric power. For electric power, the volumes for classification of transmission is 167KV and higher.

Transportation Sales: Revenues received from the delivery of, but not the sale of, wholesale and retail volumes of natural gas, natural gas liquids, and electric power.

Treating plant: A plant designed primarily to remove undesirable impurities from natural gas to render the gas marketable.

Uncompleted Wells, Equipment, and Facilities Costs: The costs incurred to (1) drill and equip wells that are not yet completed, and (2) acquire or construct equipment and facilities that are not yet completed and installed.

Undeveloped Property: Refers to a mineral property on which development wells or mines have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of commercial quantities of mineral reserves.

Unfinished Oils: All oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Unfinished oils are produced by partial refining of crude oil and include naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

Uranium Exploration, Land Held For: Types of land holdings and acquisitions include fee land, mineral fee, leases, patented and unpatented claims, and options to purchase mineral fee. Excludes land acquired or held for production of uranium from known commercial uranium deposits.

Vessel: A ship used to transport crude oil, petroleum products, or natural gas products. Vessel categories are as follows: Ultra Large Crude Carrier (ULCC), Very Large Crude Carrier (VLCC), Other Tanker, and Specialty Ship (LPG/LNG). See **Tanker and Barge**.

Wasting (non-regenerative) Natural Resources: Naturally occurring substances that are classified as minerals, are present in or on the earth's surface, and are extracted therefrom by man but are not susceptible to man's attempts to replace them in their original state or in a similar state (although they, in a sense, may be replaced by nature over the long term).

By that definition, these resources include, but are not limited to: (1) crude oil and natural gas; (2) metals, such as copper, gold, iron, nickel, platinum, silver, tin, titanium, tungsten, uranium, and zinc; (3) coal; (4) salt; (5) sulfur; and (6) gravel, sand, and stone.

The natural resources excluded by this definition, because they are susceptible to attempts to replace them in their original state or in a similar state (being characteristically replaced by nature as well), are those that provide the basis for products normally associated with the industries of forestry, fishing, agriculture, and animal husbandry.

Well: A hole drilled in the earth for the purpose of (1) finding or producing crude oil or natural gas; or (2) providing services related to the production of crude oil or natural gas.
Note, for FRS reporting purposes, wells are classified as (1) oil wells; (2) gas wells; (3) dry holes; (4) stratigraphic test wells; or (5) service wells. The latter two types of wells are not counted for FRS reporting.

Oil wells, gas wells, and dry holes are classified as exploratory wells or development wells. Exploratory wells are subclassified as (1) new-pool wildcats; (2) deeper-pool tests; (3) shallow-pool tests; and (4) outpost (extension) tests. Well classifications reflect the status of wells after drilling has been completed.

- **Completion**. The term refers to the installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or gas. If a well is equipped to produce only oil or gas from one zone or reservoir, the definition of a "well" (classified as an oil well or gas well) and the definition of a "completion" are identical. However, if a well is equipped to produce oil and/or gas separately from more than one reservoir, a "well" is not synonymous with a "completion."

- **Completion Date**. The date on which the installation of permanent equipment has been completed (for the production of oil or gas) as reported to the appropriate regulatory agency.

    - The date of completion of a dry hole is the date of abandonment as reported to the appropriate agency.

    - The date of completion of a service well is the date on which the well is equipped to
- perform the service for which it was intended.

- **Development Well**. A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

- **Directional (Deviated) Well**. A well purposely deviated from the vertical using controlled angles to reach an objective location other than directly below the surface location. A directional well may be the original hole or a directional "sidetrack" hole that deviates from the original bore at some point below the surface. The new footage associated with directional "sidetrack" holes should not be confused with footage resulting from remedial sidetrack drilling.

- If there is a common bore from which two or more wells are drilled, the first complete bore from the surface to the original objective is classified and reported as a well drilled. Each of the deviations from the common bore is reported as a separate well.

- **Dry Hole**. An exploratory or development well found to be incapable of producing either oil or gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or gas well.

- **Exploratory Well**. A well that is not a development well, a service well, or a stratigraphic test well as those items are defined elsewhere herein.

- **Free Well**. A well drilled and equipped by an assignee as consideration for the assignment of a fractional share of the working interest, commonly under a farm-out agreement.

- **Gas Well**. A well completed for production of natural gas from one or more gas zones or reservoirs. Such wells contain no completions for the production of crude oil.

- **Multiple Completion Well**. A well equipped to produce oil and/or gas separately from more than one reservoir. Such wells contain multiple strings of tubing or other equipment that permit production from the various completions to be measured and accounted for separately.

- For statistical purposes, a multiple completion well is reported as one well and classified as either an oil well or a gas well. If one of the several completions in a given well is an oil completion, the well is classified as an oil well. If all of the completions in a given well are gas completions, the well is classified as a gas well.

- **New Field Discovery Well**. The first well drilled on a structural feature and/or stratigraphic condition that indicates the presence of a commercially significant quantity of hydrocarbons which may be produced. The discovery well may be drilled and abandoned without being completed to produce.

- **Oil Well**. A well completed for the production of crude oil from at least one oil zone or reservoir.

- **Old Well Drilled Deeper**. A previously drilled hole which is reentered and deepened by additional drilling. Such wells are reported as (1) oil or gas wells if completed for the production of oil and gas, or (2) dry holes if sufficient quantities of oil or gas are not found to justify completion at the greatest depth.

- **Old Well Worked Over**. A previously drilled hole that is reentered for the purpose of improving or establishing production of oil or gas, but no additional footage is drilled.

- **Service Well**. A well drilled, completed, or converted for the purpose of supporting production in an existing field. Wells of this class also are drilled or converted for the following specific purposes:

  - Gas injection (natural gas, propane, butane, or fuel-gas)
  - Water injection
  - Steam injection
  - Air injection
  - Salt water disposal
  - Water supply for injection
  - Observation
  - Injection for in-situ combustion.

- **Stratigraphic Test Well**. A geologically directed drilling effort to obtain information pertaining to a specific geological condition that might lead toward the discovery of an accumulation of hydrocarbons. Such wells are customarily drilled without the intention of being completed for hydrocarbon production. This classification also includes tests identified as core tests and all types of expendable holes related to hydrocarbon exploration.

- **Water Well**. A well drilled to (1) obtain a water supply to support drilling or plant operations, or (2) obtain a water supply to be used in connection with an improved recovery program. Water wells of the first type are not reported. Water wells drilled in connection with an improved recovery program are reported as service wells.

Wellhead Price: The value at the mouth of the well. In general, the wellhead price is considered to be the sales price obtainable from a third party in an arm's length transaction. Posted prices, requested prices, or prices as defined by lease agreements, contracts or tax regulations should be used where applicable.

Wells and Related Equipment and Facilities: Include costs incurred to:

- Drill and equip exploratory wells that have found proved reserves and exploratory-type stratigraphic test wells that have found proved reserves.

- Obtain access to proved reserves and provide facilities for extracting, testing, gathering, and storing the oil and gas, including the drilling and equipping of development wells and development-type stratigraphic tests wells (whether successful or unsuccessful) and service wells.

Western Interconnect: Composed of the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) (as defined by the North American Electric Reliability Council).

Wholesale Power: Large volumes of electric power sold/delivered to electric power resellers.

Wholesaler/Reseller: A firm that is engaged in a trade or business that buys energy products and then sells them to a purchaser who is not the ultimate consumer of those products.

Working (top storage) gas: The volume of gas in the reservoir that is in addition to the cushion or base gas. It may or may not be completely withdrawn during any particular withdrawal season. Conditions permitting, the total working capacity could be used more than once during any season.

Working Interest: An interest in a mineral property that entitles the owner of that interest to all or a share of mineral production from the property, usually subject to a royalty.

A working interest permits the owner to explore, develop, and operate the property. The working interest owner bears the costs of exploration, development, and operation of the property, and in return is entitled to a share of the mineral production from the property, or to a share of the proceeds therefrom. It may be assigned to another party in whole or in part, or it may be divided into other special property interests.

Working Interest, Gross. The reporting company's working interest plus the proportionate share of any basic royalty interest or overriding royalty interest related to the working interest.
Working Interest, Net. The reporting company's working interest not including any basic royalty or overriding royalty interests.

Yellowcake: A natural uranium concentrate that takes its name from its color and texture. Yellowcake typically contains 68 to

88 percent U_3O_8 (uranium oxide) by weight. It is used as feedstock for uranium fuel enrichment and fuel pellet fabrication.

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