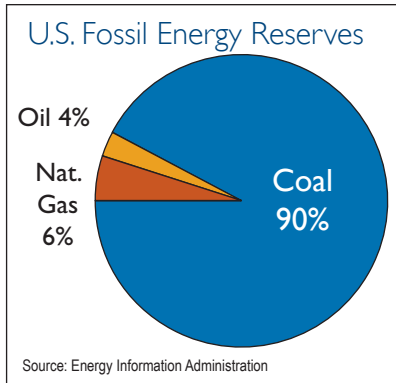


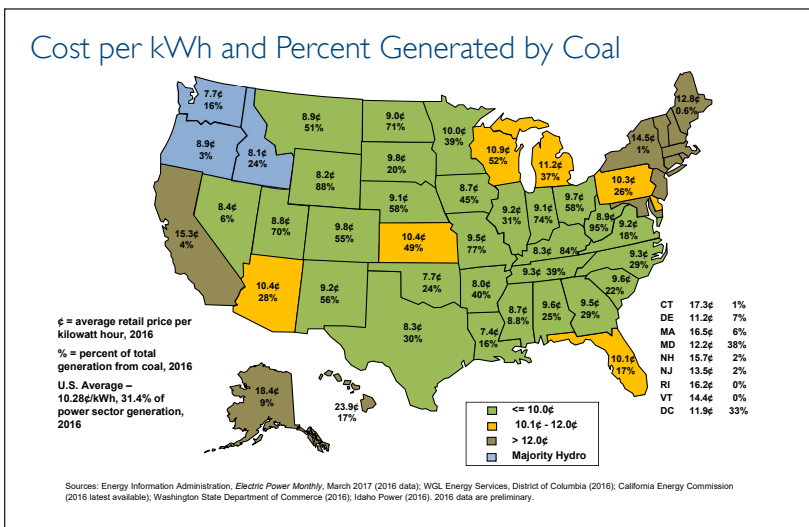
COAL: AMERICA'S POWER



Coal is America's most abundant energy resource—making up 90 percent of U.S. fossil energy reserves on a Btu basis. At current consumption rates, the U.S. has more than 250 years of remaining coal reserves.

Coal is essential to the U.S. economy, providing affordable electricity to households, businesses, manufacturing facilities, transportation and communications systems, and services throughout our economy.

Because of its abundance, reliability and affordability, about 30 percent of the nation's electricity is generated from coal, resulting in electricity costs that generally are 30 percent lower in states that rely upon coal for more than half of their electricity generation versus states that rely on other fuels.

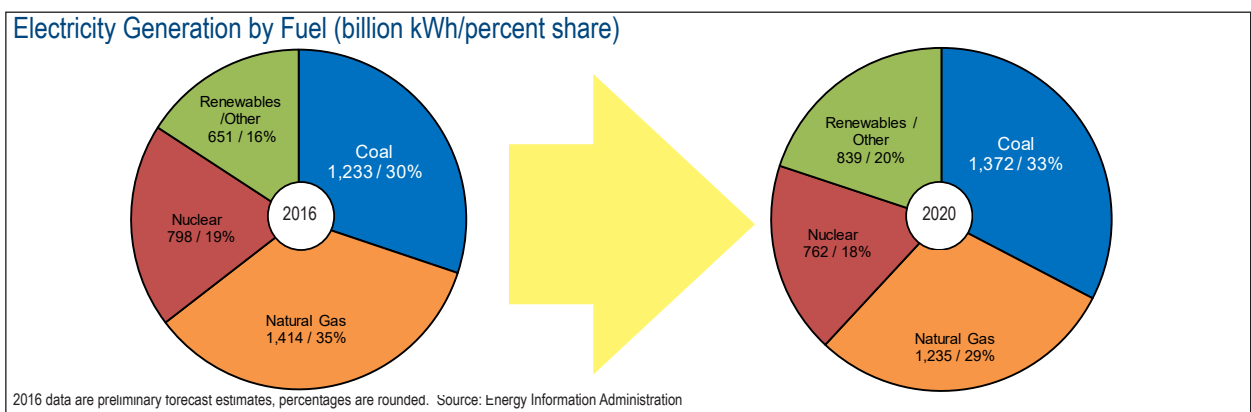


As our economy and population expand, our need for electricity will continue to grow, and coal is projected to remain the workhorse fuel for power generation—growing from 1,233 billion kWhs of coal-based generation in 2016 to 1,372 billion kWhs of power generation at utilities and industrial sources in 2020. Coal will continue to be called upon to meet the nation's power needs even assuming ambitious growth scenarios are met for electricity generation from renewables and natural gas energy sources, according to Energy Information Administration analysis (Annual Energy Outlook 2017).

Economic Contributions of Coal

Although coal's total contribution to the American economy and way of life is impossible to estimate, coal production has demonstrable benefits. These include the direct employment of nearly 150,000 people and the creation of 3.3 jobs for every job in coal mining, for a total of more than 500,000 jobs.

Coal generated \$26 billion in sales and paid \$13 billion in direct wages and salaries according to 2016 analysis by the National Mining Association.



U.S. Coal Production, Reserves, Consumption, Generation Percent of Generation, Electricity Prices, and Employment by State - 2016

State	Coal Production (Million Short Tons)	U.S. Estimated Recoverable Coal Reserves (Mil. Short Tons)	Total Coal Consumption For Electricity (Mil. Short Tons)	Total Net Electricity Generation From Coal (Million KWH)	Total Net Electricity Generation from Coal (Percent Share)	Power Sector Generation from Coal (Percent Share)	Average Retail Electricity Price (Cents/kWh)	MSHA Coal Mining Industry Employment (Number)
Alabama	9.6	2,598	17.5	34,284	24.0%	24.6%	9.59	3,111
Alaska	0.9	2,816	0.4	541	10.0%	8.5%	18.40	113
Arizona	5.4	-	16.6	30,403	28.0%	28.0%	10.40	508
Arkansas	0.0	227	14.1	23,800	39.4%	40.4%	8.05	82
California *	-	-	0.1	319	4.3%	4.3%	15.31	23
Colorado	12.6	9,478	16.6	29,980	55.1%	55.2%	9.76	1,813
Connecticut	-	-	0.1	177	0.5%	0.5%	17.27	7
Delaware	-	-	0.2	479	5.5%	6.5%	11.15	7
District of Columbia *	-	-	-	-	33.4%	33.4%	11.87	-
Florida	-	-	17.7	39,425	16.6%	16.9%	10.13	280
Georgia	-	2	19.3	37,890	28.4%	29.4%	9.46	53
Hawaii	-	-	0.7	1,519	15.8%	17.0%	23.87	-
Idaho *	-	2	0.0	61	24.4%	24.4%	8.13	5
Illinois	43.4	37,700	36.0	59,315	31.7%	31.4%	9.17	4,347
Indiana	28.8	3,752	36.1	72,582	71.3%	73.6%	9.14	4,413
Iowa	-	1,127	15.0	25,601	46.7%	45.4%	8.74	-
Kansas	0.0	679	14.6	23,096	48.4%	48.5%	10.40	39
Kentucky	42.9	13,984	32.1	66,889	83.3%	83.9%	8.26	10,138
Louisiana	2.8	277	8.6	12,014	11.3%	16.1%	7.41	729
Maine	-	-	0.0	70	0.6%	0.6%	12.84	2,085
Maryland	1.6	335	6.0	13,826	37.1%	37.7%	12.21	-
Massachusetts	-	-	0.9	1,892	5.8%	5.9%	16.47	3
Michigan	-	58	23.2	40,560	36.0%	36.7%	11.16	48
Minnesota	-	-	13.9	23,484	39.0%	39.2%	10.02	80
Mississippi	2.9	-	4.5	5,342	8.5%	8.8%	8.72	371
Missouri	0.2	3,843	35.6	60,580	76.8%	76.9%	9.53	275
Montana	32.3	74,479	9.4	14,329	50.9%	50.9%	8.89	1,280
Nebraska	-	-	13.3	21,914	58.3%	58.0%	9.09	-
Nevada	-	-	1.2	2,167	5.5%	5.5%	8.40	20
New Hampshire	-	-	0.2	422	2.2%	2.2%	15.68	6
New Jersey	-	-	0.6	1,315	1.7%	1.7%	13.49	44
New Mexico	13.3	6,766	10.5	18,365	55.6%	55.8%	9.17	1,150
New York	-	-	0.7	1,770	1.3%	1.1%	14.53	16
North Carolina	-	5	14.8	37,539	28.5%	28.9%	9.25	65
North Dakota	28.1	6,603	21.8	26,589	70.7%	70.9%	9.05	1,482
Ohio	12.6	11,265	29.1	68,944	57.8%	58.1%	9.74	3,049
Oklahoma	0.7	788	12.3	19,164	24.7%	24.4%	7.72	182
Oregon	-	9	1.1	1,898	3.2%	3.2%	8.90	12
Pennsylvania	45.7	11,107	25.8	54,453	25.3%	25.5%	10.26	9,028
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	16.24	-
South Carolina	-	-	8.6	21,006	21.7%	22.0%	9.64	51
South Dakota	-	277	1.4	2,083	20.1%	20.1%	9.79	105
Tennessee	0.6	442	15.6	31,168	38.9%	39.0%	9.26	469
Texas	39.0	9,097	86.1	121,231	26.6%	29.5%	8.28	4,157
Utah	14.0	2,514	12.2	25,897	68.5%	69.5%	8.77	2,498
Vermont	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	14.41	2
Virginia	12.9	769	7.5	16,551	17.9%	18.1%	9.16	4,437
Washington *	-	681	3.1	4,602	16.3%	16.3%	7.70	63
West Virginia	79.8	16,613	29.3	71,412	94.4%	95.4%	8.89	17,623
Wisconsin	-	-	19.1	33,370	51.5%	52.2%	10.92	54
Wyoming	297.2	35,904	24.3	39,770	85.9%	87.6%	8.19	7,562
Waste/Unknown/other	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
U.S. Total	728.3	254,197	678.0	1,240,088	30.4%	31.4%	10.28	81,885

2016 data are preliminary.

Sources: U.S. Department of Energy/Energy Information Administration; Mine Safety & Health Administration

1/ Power sector share for California is from California Energy Commission (2016). 2/ Generation share estimates from WGL Energy Services (2016) 3/ Washington State Department of Commerce (2015) 4/ Idaho Power 2016.

Note: The electric power sector comprises electricity -only and combined-heat-and-power plants whose primary business is to sell electricity or electricity and power to the public.