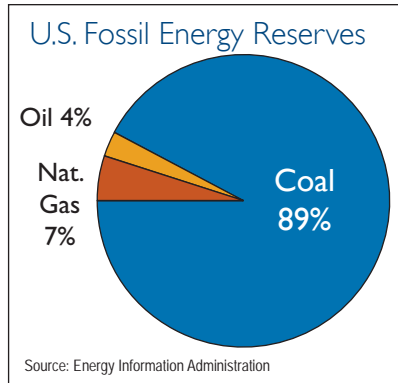


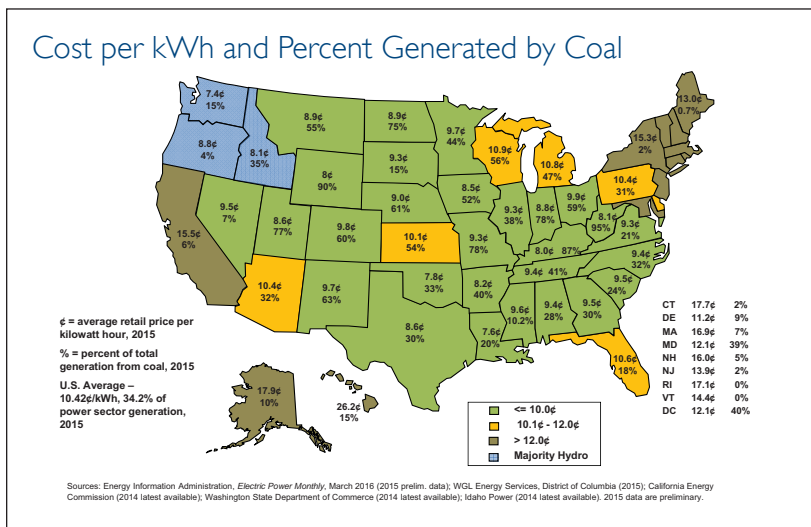
COAL: AMERICA'S POWER



Coal is America's most abundant energy resource—making up 89 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 one-third 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.

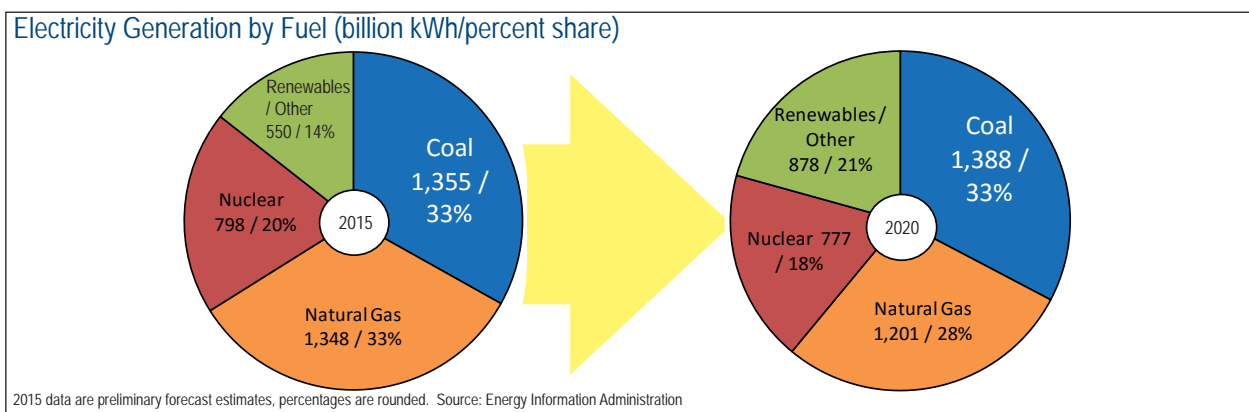


As our economy and population expand, our need for electricity will continue to grow, and coal is projected to remain the workhorse fuel for power generation—growing from 1,355 billion kWhs of coal-based generation in 2015 to 1,388 billion kWhs of power generation at utilities and industrial sources 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 a recent Energy Information Administration analysis (Annual Energy Outlook 2016).

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 in 2015 according to analysis by the National Mining Association.



U.S. Coal Production, Reserves, Consumption, Generation Percent of Generation, Electricity Prices, and Employment by State - 2015

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	13.0	2,621	21.1	41,565	27.2%	27.9%	9.37	4,322
Alaska	1.2	2,818	0.5	660	10.9%	9.6%	17.94	120
Arizona	6.8	-	19.8	36,167	31.9%	31.9%	10.40	531
Arkansas	0.1	228	12.8	21,740	39.0%	40.3%	8.15	91
California ^{1/}	-	-	0.1	388	6.4%	6.4%	15.50	93
Colorado	18.7	9,508	17.5	31,554	60.1%	60.0%	9.78	2,398
Connecticut	-	-	0.4	600	1.6%	1.6%	17.76	7
Delaware	-	-	0.3	599	7.8%	9.3%	11.21	9
District of Columbia ^{2/}	-	-	-	-	40.3%	40.3%	12.08	-
Florida	-	-	19.1	42,858	18.1%	18.4%	10.64	471
Georgia	-	2	19.4	37,159	29.0%	29.9%	9.52	76
Hawaii	-	-	0.7	1,395	14.0%	14.8%	26.17	10
Idaho ^{4/}	-	2	0.0	72	35.1%	35.1%	8.12	14
Illinois	56.0	37,764	44.1	73,821	38.0%	37.8%	9.28	5,607
Indiana	34.4	3,801	38.7	78,106	75.2%	77.7%	8.79	5,269
Iowa	-	1,127	17.9	30,377	53.1%	51.8%	8.47	3
Kansas	0.2	679	15.9	24,593	53.7%	53.8%	10.06	31
Kentucky	61.3	14,075	34.5	72,245	86.8%	87.4%	8.03	14,524
Louisiana	3.4	287	10.8	15,165	14.1%	19.7%	7.64	644
Maine	-	-	0.0	92	0.8%	0.7%	12.97	-
Maryland	2.1	338	6.1	13,923	38.3%	38.8%	12.14	2,008
Massachusetts	-	-	1.0	2,262	7.0%	7.1%	16.86	2
Michigan	-	58	29.6	53,020	46.4%	47.4%	10.84	40
Minnesota	-	-	15.1	25,376	44.1%	44.1%	9.69	226
Mississippi	3.1	-	4.8	6,400	9.9%	10.2%	9.55	369
Missouri	0.1	3,843	38.3	65,259	78.1%	78.1%	9.30	279
Montana	41.9	74,555	10.5	16,280	55.1%	55.1%	8.93	1,464
Nebraska	-	-	14.7	24,152	61.5%	61.1%	9.04	-
Nevada	-	-	1.5	2,658	6.8%	6.9%	9.48	19
New Hampshire	-	-	0.4	937	4.6%	4.7%	16.03	8
New Jersey	-	-	0.8	1,758	2.3%	2.4%	13.93	50
New Mexico	19.3	6,797	11.9	20,440	62.2%	62.5%	9.68	1,263
New York	-	-	1.1	2,392	1.7%	1.5%	15.28	22
North Carolina	-	5	15.8	40,433	31.4%	31.6%	9.36	104
North Dakota	28.8	6,657	22.8	27,797	75.3%	75.4%	8.85	1,620
Ohio	17.2	11,290	30.6	71,707	58.7%	59.0%	9.90	4,393
Oklahoma	0.8	790	15.8	24,880	32.7%	32.6%	7.83	233
Oregon	-	9	1.4	2,377	4.0%	4.1%	8.82	58
Pennsylvania	50.5	11,205	31.1	65,537	30.4%	30.6%	10.41	11,727
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	17.05	-
South Carolina	-	-	9.2	22,644	23.5%	23.7%	9.48	55
South Dakota	-	277	1.0	1,495	15.4%	15.4%	9.31	26
Tennessee	0.9	443	14.8	30,598	40.6%	40.5%	9.35	646
Texas	35.0	9,169	86.8	121,556	27.0%	29.7%	8.63	4,617
Utah	14.8	2,542	14.8	31,974	76.0%	76.9%	8.61	2,538
Vermont	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	14.36	2
Virginia	13.5	796	7.7	17,525	20.8%	20.9%	9.31	5,316
Washington ^{3/}	-	681	3.4	5,052	15.3%	15.3%	7.41	89
West Virginia	95.5	16,790	28.2	68,075	94.2%	95.0%	8.12	22,750
Wisconsin	-	-	21.7	37,248	55.9%	56.4%	10.93	25
Wyoming	375.8	36,601	26.4	43,150	88.2%	90.0%	7.95	8,274
Waste/Unknown/other	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	280
U.S. Total	895.9	255,758	740.9	1,356,061	33.2%	34.2%	10.42	102,723

2015 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 (2014). ^{2/} Generation share estimates from WGL Energy Services (2015) ^{3/} Washington State Department of Commerce (2014) ^{4/} Idaho Power 2014.

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.