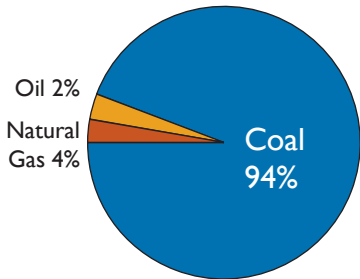


# COAL: AMERICA'S POWER

## U.S. Fossil Energy Reserves



Source: Energy Information Administration

Coal is America's most abundant energy resource—making up 94 percent of U.S. fossil energy reserves on a BTU basis. At current consumption rates, the U.S. has 235 years of remaining coal reserves.

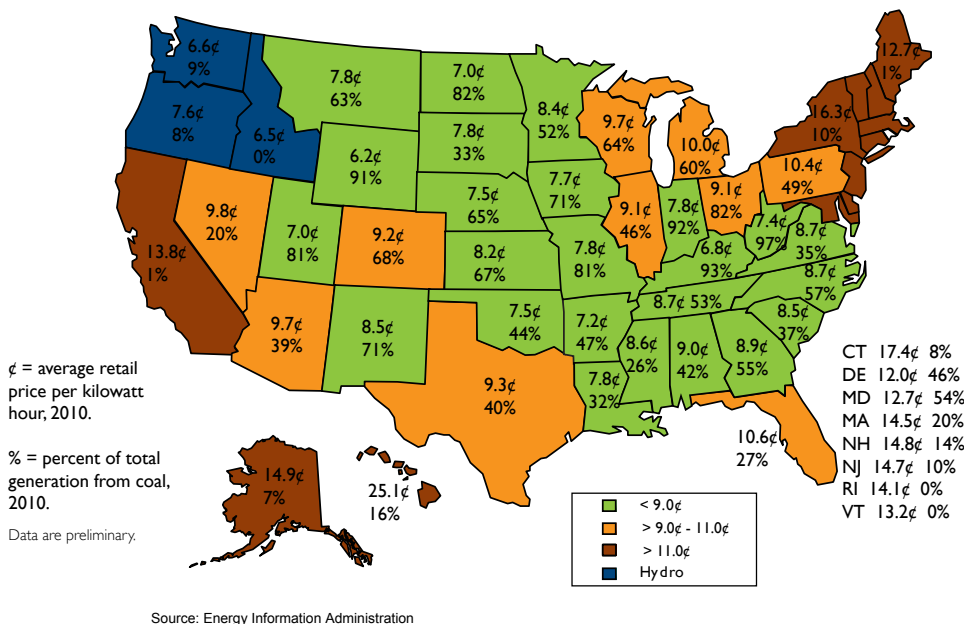
Coal is essential to the U.S. economy, providing affordable electricity to households, businesses, manufacturing facilities, transportation and communications systems, and services throughout our economy.

Because of its abundance, reliability and affordability, nearly half of the nation's electricity is generated from coal, resulting in electricity costs that generally are 50 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 1,772 billion kWhs of coal-based generation in 2009 to 2,197 billion kWhs of power generation at utilities and industrial sources in 2035. 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 nuclear energy, according to a recent Energy Information Administration analysis (*Annual Energy Outlook 2011*).

## Cost per kWh and Percent Generated by Coal



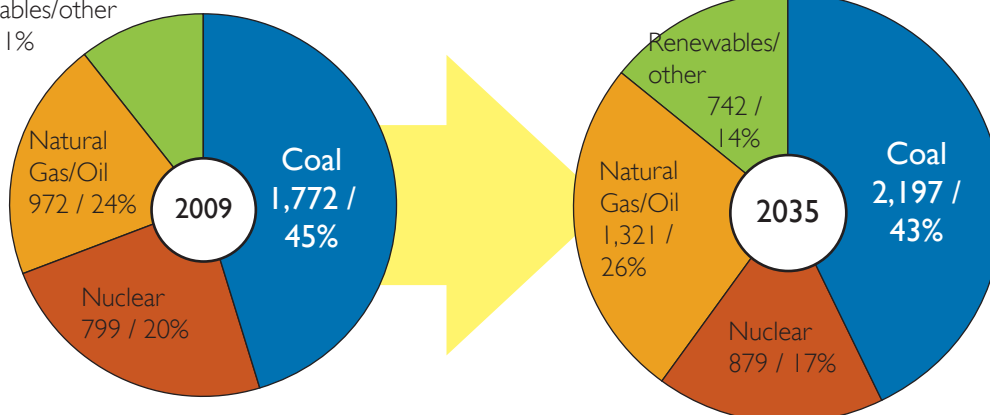
## Economic Contributions of Coal

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 135,533 people in 2010 and the creation of 3.5 jobs for every job in coal mining, for a total of more than 600,000 jobs.

Coal generated nearly \$30 billion in sales and paid \$14.2 billion in direct wages and salaries in 2008, according to a preliminary report from PricewaterhouseCoopers. For additional information on the economic contributions of coal, see [www.nma.org/pdf/pubs/mining\\_economic\\_report.pdf](http://www.nma.org/pdf/pubs/mining_economic_report.pdf).

## Electricity Generation by Fuel (billion kWh/percent share)

Renewables/other  
438 / 11%



2009 data are preliminary forecast estimates, percentages are rounded. Source: Energy Information Administration

## U.S. Coal Production, Reserves, Consumption, Generation Percent of Generation, Electricity Prices, and Employment by State - 2010

State	Coal Production (Million Short Tons)	U.S. Estimated Recoverable Coal Reserves (Mil. Short Tons)	Total Coal Consumption For Electricity (Million Short Tons)	Total Net Electricity Generation From Coal (Million KWH)	Power Sector Generation from Coal (Percent)	Average Retail Electricity Price (Cents/kWh)	MSHA Coal Mining Industry Employment (Number)
Alabama	20.2	2,711	31.1	63,140	42.3%	8.98	5,827
Alaska	2.2	2,828	0.5	633	6.5%	14.91	134
Arizona	7.8	-	23.1	43,675	38.9%	9.70	606
Arkansas	0.0	228	16.3	27,871	47.2%	7.19	114
California	-	-	0.8	2,054	0.9%	13.81	47
Colorado	25.2	9,634	18.8	34,965	67.8%	9.18	3,324
Connecticut	-	-	1.3	2,606	7.9%	17.39	22
Delaware	-	-	1.2	2,595	45.7%	11.99	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	0.0%	13.75	-
Florida	-	-	25.4	59,976	26.8%	10.64	88
Georgia	-	2	34.4	73,295	54.5%	8.90	131
Hawaii	-	-	0.8	1,580	15.8%	25.12	-
Idaho	-	2	0.0	86	0.0%	6.54	12
Illinois	33.2	37,913	56.0	93,763	46.2%	9.07	5,180
Indiana	35.3	3,946	55.8	111,421	92.0%	7.75	5,824
Iowa	-	1,127	25.4	41,128	71.4%	7.66	16
Kansas	0.1	680	21.0	32,505	67.1%	8.23	159
Kentucky	104.4	14,480	41.8	91,038	93.2%	6.75	24,147
Louisiana	3.9	299	16.2	23,924	32.1%	7.77	446
Maine	-	-	0.0	88	0.5%	12.71	-
Maryland	2.5	349	9.8	23,592	54.2%	12.68	1,615
Massachusetts	-	-	3.7	8,526	20.2%	14.53	5
Michigan	-	59	35.4	66,386	59.5%	10.03	62
Minnesota	-	-	16.9	28,051	52.2%	8.41	210
Mississippi	4.0	-	8.6	13,664	25.9%	8.62	253
Missouri	0.5	3,845	44.9	75,341	81.3%	7.81	241
Montana	44.7	74,770	12.1	18,742	63.1%	7.80	1,343
Nebraska	-	-	14.2	23,340	65.2%	7.48	973
Nevada	-	-	3.6	6,997	20.1%	9.75	11
New Hampshire	-	-	1.2	3,083	13.9%	14.82	-
New Jersey	-	-	2.9	6,492	10.0%	14.68	32
New Mexico	21.0	6,899	14.5	25,618	70.8%	8.45	1,647
New York	-	-	6.2	13,475	9.7%	16.31	27
North Carolina	-	5	29.5	72,098	56.6%	8.70	166
North Dakota	28.9	6,792	23.4	28,481	81.9%	7.03	1,437
Ohio	27.3	11,401	53.3	118,095	82.4%	9.12	4,939
Oklahoma	1.0	794	19.6	31,630	43.5%	7.51	269
Oregon	-	9	2.4	4,126	7.6%	7.58	31
Pennsylvania	58.0	11,495	51.1	111,551	48.5%	10.35	13,087
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	0.0%	14.05	-
South Carolina	-	-	15.4	37,871	36.7%	8.48	91
South Dakota	-	277	2.2	3,334	32.8%	7.76	21
Tennessee	1.7	449	20.9	43,679	52.5%	8.68	1,338
Texas	41.6	9,378	103.1	150,173	39.8%	9.33	4,799
Utah	19.3	2,631	15.7	34,084	81.0%	6.95	3,050
Vermont	-	-	-	-	0.0%	13.24	-
Virginia	21.6	735	10.6	25,842	35.2%	8.73	8,674
Washington	-	681	5.7	8,527	8.5%	6.60	93
West Virginia	135.6	17,390	32.7	78,394	97.4%	7.44	35,972
Wisconsin	-	-	24.3	40,685	64.0%	9.73	101
Wyoming	442.5	38,743	25.7	42,532	90.6%	6.20	8,960
Waste/Unknown/other	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	9
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>1,085.2</b>	<b>260,552</b>	<b>979.6</b>	<b>1,850,752</b>	<b>46.1%</b>	<b>9.88</b>	<b>135,533</b>

2010 data are preliminary.

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