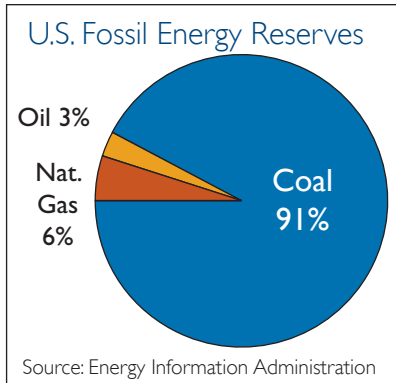


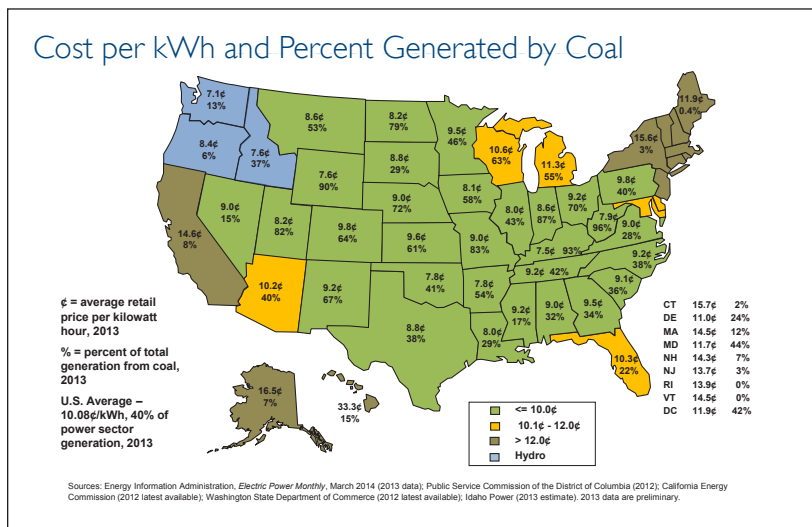
COAL: AMERICA'S POWER



Coal is America's most abundant energy resource—making up 91 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, nearly half 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.

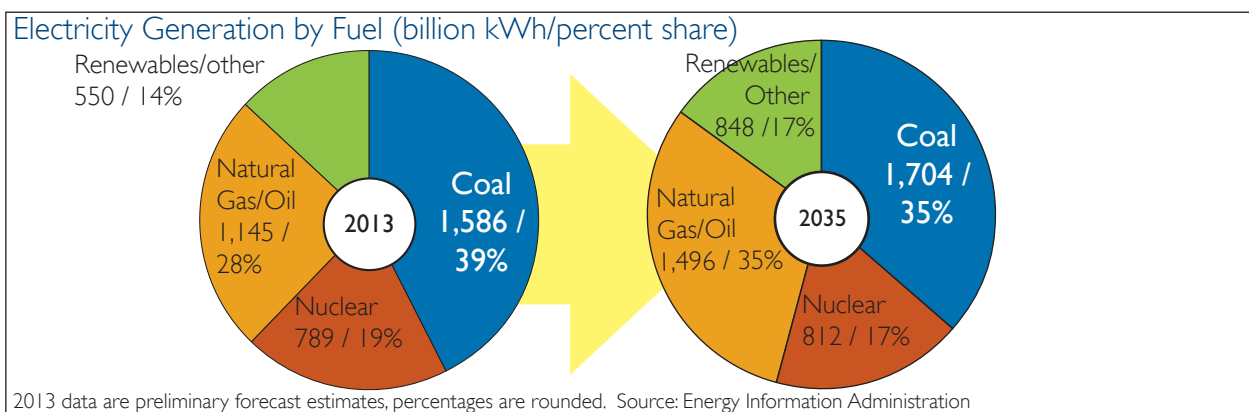


As our economy and population expand, our need for electricity will continue to grow, and coal is projected to remain the workhorse fuel for power generation—growing from 1,586 billion kWhs of coal-based generation in 2013 to 1,704 billion kWhs of power generation at utilities and industrial sources 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 2015).

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 200,000 people and the creation of 3.5 jobs for every job in coal mining, for a total of more than 700,000 jobs.

Coal generated \$33 billion in sales and paid \$18 billion in direct wages and salaries in 2012 according to a report prepared by the National Mining Association. For additional information on the economic contributions of coal, see www.nma.org/pdf/pubs/mining_economic_report.pdf.



U.S. Coal Production, Reserves, Consumption, Generation Percent of Generation, Electricity Prices, and Employment by State - 2014

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	16.4	2,637	23.9	47,306	31.6%	32.4%	9.30	5,058
Alaska	1.5	2,820	0.5	565	9.2%	6.6%	17.58	126
Arizona	8.1	-	22.9	42,665	38.0%	38.0%	10.24	537
Arkansas	0.1	228	19.3	33,221	54.0%	55.5%	7.85	114
California ^{1/}	-	-	0.3	796	6.4%	6.4%	15.23	127
Colorado	24.0	9,531	17.8	32,545	60.3%	60.4%	10.04	2,759
Connecticut	-	-	0.5	825	2.5%	2.5%	16.98	10
Delaware	-	-	0.4	865	11.3%	12.9%	11.33	9
District of Columbia ^{2/}	-	-	-	-	45.0%	45.0%	12.17	-
Florida	-	-	22.9	52,046	22.5%	23.0%	10.86	538
Georgia	-	2	22.8	45,276	36.0%	37.0%	9.94	122
Hawaii	-	-	0.7	1,507	15.1%	16.0%	33.53	8
Idaho ^{4/}	-	2	0.0	94	35.1%	35.1%	7.95	70
Illinois	57.9	37,802	52.2	87,371	43.2%	43.0%	8.87	5,866
Indiana	39.3	3,832	48.6	97,729	84.5%	86.9%	8.97	6,142
Iowa	-	1,127	20.8	34,209	59.9%	58.4%	8.24	9
Kansas	0.1	680	18.2	28,752	57.5%	57.6%	10.04	46
Kentucky	77.4	14,143	39.1	83,497	92.0%	92.6%	8.13	16,883
Louisiana	2.6	285	12.6	19,180	18.4%	25.4%	8.11	580
Maine	-	-	0.0	79	0.6%	0.5%	12.66	-
Maryland	1.8	340	7.5	17,607	46.3%	47.0%	12.12	2,182
Massachusetts	-	-	1.3	2,913	9.4%	9.5%	15.34	12
Michigan	-	58	29.6	53,086	50.2%	51.0%	11.10	36
Minnesota	-	-	17.2	28,542	50.2%	50.4%	9.63	281
Mississippi	3.7	-	6.6	10,729	19.6%	20.7%	9.66	389
Missouri	0.4	3,844	43.1	72,746	82.6%	82.7%	9.06	206
Montana	44.6	74,600	10.3	15,831	52.4%	52.3%	8.62	1,510
Nebraska	-	-	15.4	25,038	63.2%	62.9%	8.80	-
Nevada	-	-	3.4	6,548	18.1%	18.2%	9.76	34
New Hampshire	-	-	0.5	1,311	6.7%	6.7%	15.25	6
New Jersey	-	-	1.1	2,551	3.8%	3.9%	14.01	36
New Mexico	22.0	6,818	11.9	20,356	63.4%	63.5%	9.69	1,332
New York	-	-	2.2	4,598	3.4%	3.2%	16.25	39
North Carolina	-	5	19.8	49,893	38.7%	39.2%	9.32	82
North Dakota	29.2	6,685	22.2	27,104	75.1%	75.1%	8.49	1,457
Ohio	22.3	11,309	38.6	90,163	67.0%	67.4%	9.67	4,991
Oklahoma	0.9	790	18.9	29,921	42.6%	42.5%	8.10	233
Oregon	-	9	1.9	3,193	5.4%	5.4%	8.78	64
Pennsylvania	61.0	11,271	37.3	80,067	36.1%	36.4%	10.29	12,602
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	15.57	17
South Carolina	-	-	11.9	28,925	29.8%	30.2%	9.56	83
South Dakota	-	277	1.8	2,689	23.3%	23.3%	9.06	37
Tennessee	0.8	444	18.1	35,904	44.7%	45.1%	9.50	714
Texas	43.7	9,211	101.7	148,174	33.9%	37.4%	8.99	4,578
Utah	17.9	2,560	15.2	33,257	76.3%	77.1%	8.41	2,404
Vermont	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	14.58	2
Virginia	15.0	812	9.3	20,840	27.0%	27.3%	9.25	6,447
Washington ^{3/}	-	681	4.5	6,740	14.8%	14.8%	7.15	79
West Virginia	111.9	16,898	31.9	77,510	95.5%	96.1%	7.65	28,311
Wisconsin	-	-	21.5	37,597	61.9%	62.5%	10.73	90
Wyoming	395.6	37,011	26.2	43,354	87.7%	88.9%	7.78	8,238
Waste/Unknown/other	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	514
U.S. Total	999.7	256,712	854.4	1,585,715	38.7%	39.9%	10.45	116,010

2014 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 Public Service Commission of the District of Columbia (2014) ^{3/} Washington State Department of Commerce (2013) ^{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.