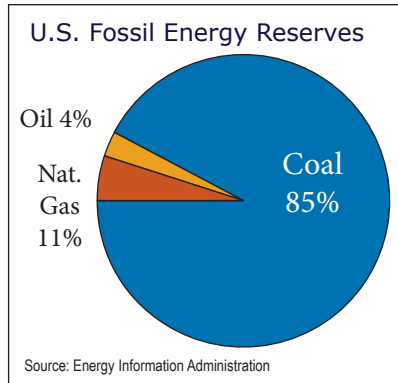


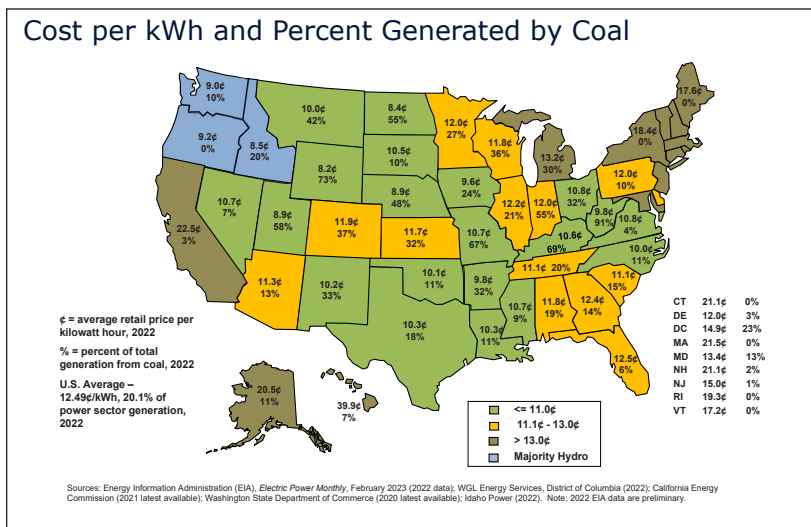
COAL: RELIABLE AND AFFORDABLE POWER



Coal is America’s most abundant energy resource—making up about 85 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 20 percent of the nation’s electricity is still generated from coal, resulting in electricity costs that are lower in states that rely upon coal for their electricity generation versus states that rely on other fuels.



With increased electrification and as our economy and population expand, our need for electricity will continue to grow, and coal is projected to remain a workhorse fuel for power generation—providing about 840 billion kWhs of coal-based generation through 2024 for power generation at utilities and industrial sources. 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 2023*).

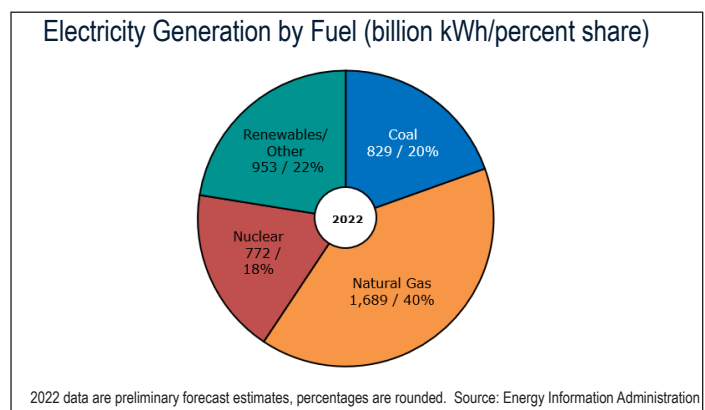
Economic Contributions of Coal

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 97,000 people and the creation of 3.2 jobs for every job in coal mining, for a total of more than 314,000 jobs. In addition, coal-based electric power plants directly employ another 70,000 employees.

Coal industry jobs are high paying, with an annual average salary of a coal miner at over \$93,000 - nearly 38 percent above the U.S. average wage of \$68,000.

Coal generated \$20 billion in sales and paid \$8 billion in direct wages and salaries according to 2021 analysis by the National Mining Association.

The economic activity attributable to coal mining also is subject to billions of dollars in taxation at the federal, state and local levels.



U.S. Coal Production, Reserves, Consumption, Generation Percent of Generation, Electricity Prices, and Employment by State - 2022

State	Coal Production (Mil. Short Tons)	U.S. Estimated Recoverable Coal Reserves (Mil. Short Tons) 5/	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	10.4	2,536	14.6	25,966	17.9%	18.5%	11.77	2,967
Alaska	1.0	2,811	0.6	751	11.6%	10.6%	20.54	100
Arizona	-	-	8.2	13,449	12.8%	12.8%	11.29	130
Arkansas	-	227	11.9	20,361	31.5%	32.0%	9.82	6
California 1/	-	-	0.1	252	3.0%	3.0%	22.48	170
Colorado	12.8	9,419	12.3	21,723	37.2%	37.4%	11.85	1,597
Connecticut	-	-	-	0	0.0%	0.0%	21.08	2
Delaware	-	-	0.1	105	2.0%	2.6%	11.95	-
District of Columbia 2/	-	-	-	0	22.7%	22.7%	14.94	-
Florida	-	-	7.2	15,536	6.0%	6.1%	12.52	63
Georgia	-	2	8.9	16,833	13.3%	13.7%	12.41	69
Hawaii	-	-	0.4	648	6.8%	7.3%	39.85	-
Idaho 4/	-	2	0.0	0	19.9%	19.9%	8.53	64
Illinois	38.3	37,564	24.7	40,711	21.5%	21.1%	12.24	2,733
Indiana	23.5	3,645	26.8	51,466	52.6%	55.1%	11.96	3,099
Iowa	-	1,127	10.3	18,191	25.5%	24.1%	9.55	14
Kansas	-	679	13.1	20,229	32.3%	32.4%	11.66	17
Kentucky	28.5	13,836	22.3	47,067	68.1%	68.6%	10.62	6,680
Louisiana	0.3	271	5.3	8,173	7.8%	10.8%	10.28	241
Maine	-	-	0.0	42	0.4%	0.4%	17.61	-
Maryland	1.4	328	2.0	4,639	12.4%	12.5%	13.36	2,209
Massachusetts	-	-	-	0	0.0%	0.0%	21.47	-
Michigan	-	58	19.6	34,205	29.4%	30.0%	13.16	-
Minnesota	-	-	9.4	16,178	26.7%	27.0%	11.98	185
Mississippi	3.4	-	4.9	5,651	8.3%	8.6%	10.65	277
Missouri	0.1	3,842	31.0	52,832	66.8%	67.0%	10.68	101
Montana	28.2	74,312	7.3	11,456	42.0%	42.0%	9.97	1,144
Nebraska	-	-	12.0	19,764	48.8%	48.4%	8.91	6
Nevada	-	-	1.6	2,735	6.4%	6.5%	10.73	60
New Hampshire	-	-	0.1	305	1.6%	1.6%	21.09	-
New Jersey	-	-	0.2	498	0.8%	0.8%	14.96	7
New Mexico	10.6	6,711	7.4	13,292	32.5%	32.6%	10.16	813
New York	-	-	-	0	0.0%	0.0%	18.38	8
North Carolina	-	5	6.1	14,676	10.9%	10.9%	10.00	35
North Dakota	26.7	6,471	20.4	24,790	54.9%	54.9%	8.39	1,300
Ohio	2.5	11,237	18.1	43,059	31.8%	32.0%	10.84	1,047
Oklahoma	0.0	787	5.9	8,954	10.4%	10.5%	10.07	8
Oregon	-	9	-	0	0.0%	0.0%	9.23	4
Pennsylvania	39.8	10,876	13.0	22,630	9.5%	9.7%	11.95	8,474
Rhode Island	-	-	-	0	0.0%	0.0%	19.32	-
South Carolina	-	-	5.9	14,243	14.4%	14.6%	11.13	23
South Dakota	-	277	1.2	1,875	10.0%	10.0%	10.49	9
Tennessee	-	441	8.5	15,886	20.0%	20.1%	11.07	243
Texas	17.1	8,986	59.1	85,337	16.3%	17.7%	10.32	1,804
Utah	10.7	2,448	10.6	22,390	57.0%	57.7%	8.86	2,292
Vermont	-	-	-	0	0.0%	0.0%	17.18	2
Virginia	10.7	708	1.7	3,346	3.7%	3.6%	10.80	3,719
Washington 3/	-	681	2.4	3,566	10.2%	10.2%	9.02	52
West Virginia	83.4	16,183	21.0	50,457	89.4%	91.0%	9.75	18,591
Wisconsin	-	-	12.5	21,914	35.8%	36.4%	11.82	5
Wyoming	244.9	34,500	20.3	32,795	71.3%	72.7%	8.24	5,771
Waste/Unknown/Other	0.4	0	0	17	0	0	0	2
U.S. Total	594.6	250,979	468.8	828,993	19.5%	20.1%	12.49	66,143

2022 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 (2021 latest available). 2/ Generation share estimates for DC from WGL Energy Services (2022) 3/ Washington State share estimates from Department of Commerce (2020 latest available)

4/ Idaho Power (2022). 5/ 2021 recoverable coal reserves data latest available. 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.