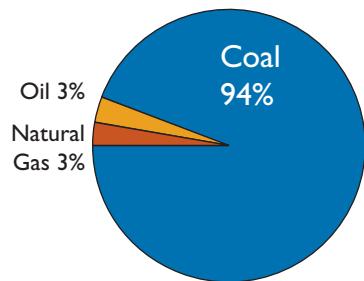




# Coal: America's Power



## U.S. Fossil Energy Reserves



source: Energy Information Administration

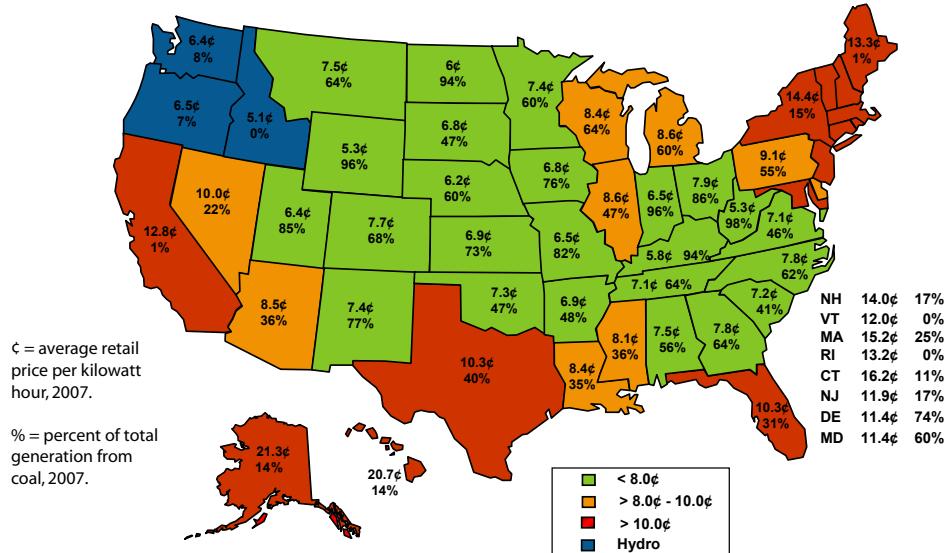
Coal is America's most abundant energy resource—making up 94 percent of U.S. fossil energy reserves on a BTU basis. At current consumption rates, the U.S. has 240 years of remaining coal reserves.

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, 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 population expands, our need for electricity will continue to grow, and coal is projected to remain the workhorse fuel for power generation—growing from 2,013 billion kWhs of coal-based generation in 2005 to 3,323 billion kWhs of power generation at utilities and industrial sources in 2025. Coal will continue to be called upon to meet the nation's power needs even assuming highly ambitious growth scenarios are met for electricity generation from renewables and nuclear energy. According to a recent Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) analysis, even under these scenarios coal will be called upon to generate 2,507 billion kWhs—or 50 percent of power generated—in 2025.

## Cost per kWh and Percent Generated by Coal

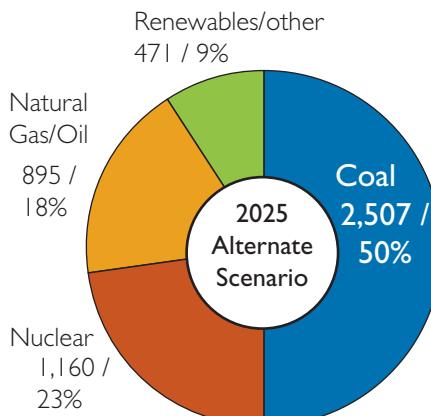
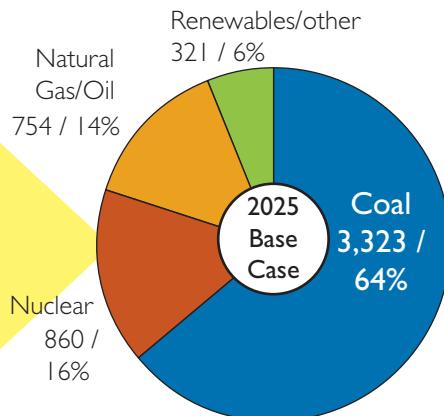
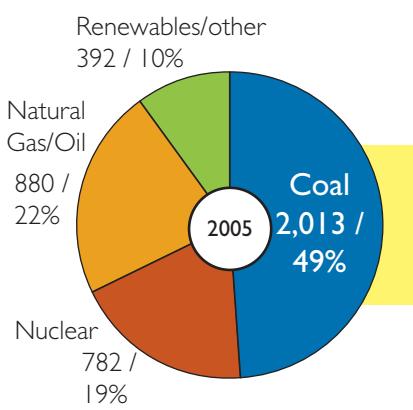


## Economic Contributions of Coal

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 116,400 people in 2005 and the creation of 3.5 jobs for every job in coal mining, for a total of 524,900 jobs.

Coal generated \$26.7 billion in sales and paid \$7.1 billion in direct wages and salaries in 2005. 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)



Source: EPA



# U.S. Coal Production, Reserves, Consumption, Generation, Consumption, Electricity Prices, and Employment by State - 2005

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 Generation From Coal (Million KWH)	Power Sector Generation from Coal (Percent)	Average Retail Electricity Price (Cents/kWh)	Coal Mining Industry Employment (Number)
Alabama	21.3	2,785	37.2	78,180	58.6%	6.53	5,584
Alaska	1.5	2,834	0.7	666	6.4%	11.58	100
Arizona	12.1	-	20.5	40,143	39.2%	7.83	660
Arkansas	-	228	14.1	23,037	50.6%	6.26	46
California	-	-	1.1	2,145	0.9%	11.26	203
Colorado	38.5	9,761	19.0	35,806	72.4%	7.65	3,575
Connecticut	-	-	2.0	3,867	11.7%	12.02	-
Delaware	-	-	2.3	4,882	65.8%	7.56	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	0.0%	8.98	-
Florida	-	-	26.7	62,496	28.9%	8.77	121
Georgia	-	2	39.9	87,228	67.1%	7.51	291
Hawaii	-	-	0.7	1,623	15.1%	18.29	-
Idaho	-	2	0.0	104	0.0%	5.11	20
Illinois	32.0	38,000	54.8	92,787	47.4%	6.97	4,964
Indiana	34.5	4,054	60.0	122,848	96.6%	5.86	3,638
Iowa	-	1,127	21.7	34,404	77.3%	6.72	35
Kansas	0.1	681	22.1	34,485	75.4%	6.63	98
Kentucky	119.7	14,894	40.3	88,910	91.5%	4.94	22,750
Louisiana	4.2	312	15.8	23,070	33.5%	8.14	315
Maine	-	-	0.2	322	1.2%	9.46	-
Maryland	5.2	361	11.8	29,292	55.9%	7.80	1,050
Massachusetts	-	-	5.0	12,036	25.4%	12.23	5
Michigan	-	59	36.6	70,080	58.2%	7.48	11
Minnesota	-	-	20.7	33,137	63.4%	6.65	141
Mississippi	3.6	-	9.8	16,624	38.3%	7.62	197
Missouri	0.6	3,847	46.0	77,495	85.2%	6.12	334
Montana	40.4	74,944	11.9	18,208	65.0%	6.77	886
Nebraska	-	-	13.0	20,869	66.9%	5.82	3
Nevada	-	-	8.6	18,384	46.1%	8.91	20
New Hampshire	-	-	1.7	4,073	17.1%	12.58	-
New Jersey	-	-	5.0	11,467	19.8%	11.14	7
New Mexico	28.5	6,988	17.0	29,946	88.9%	7.57	1,706
New York	-	-	9.9	21,256	14.2%	13.21	16
North Carolina	-	5	31.8	78,595	61.6%	7.29	146
North Dakota	30.0	6,906	24.7	28,922	94.8%	5.94	1,208
Ohio	24.7	11,486	59.7	136,820	87.0%	7.06	3,795
Oklahoma	1.9	800	22.2	36,382	53.7%	6.92	248
Oregon	-	9	2.1	3,484	7.3%	6.25	3
Pennsylvania	67.5	11,754	56.1	121,194	55.9%	8.27	11,431
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	0.0%	11.93	-
South Carolina	-	277	1.9	2,995	46.1%	6.62	58
South Dakota	-	459	26.8	59,304	61.2%	6.34	1,117
Tennessee	3.2	9,534	103.5	148,315	41.1%	9.11	3,831
Texas	45.9	-	17.6	35,821	95.8%	5.98	3,017
Utah	24.5	2,726	-	-	0.0%	11.08	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	27.7	3,121	15.6	35,385	45.4%	6.63	8,177
Washington	5.3	1,036	7.0	10,507	10.4%	5.74	761
West Virginia	153.7	17,958	38.5	91,454	98.9%	5.16	28,529
Wisconsin	-	-	25.2	41,934	70.7%	7.44	226
Wyoming	404.3	40,607	26.4	43,488	96.7%	5.12	7,036
Waste/Unknown	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>1,131.5</b>	<b>267,557</b>	<b>1,051.2</b>	<b>2,014,173</b>	<b>51.3%</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>116,428</b>