

Q2, 2026

Coal Energy

FROM THE MINE TO THE UTILITY



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Edition

60 Editions:
A Collection of Publications
by and for the Industries of
Power and Progress.

DOE Commits \$850M for Coal Power

Coal Power's Role Amid a Power Supply
Emergency

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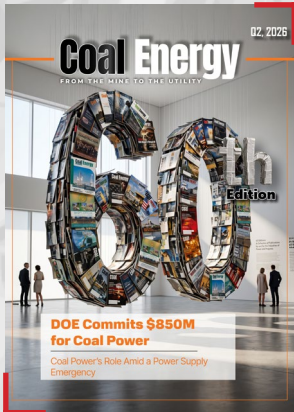
**AMERICA WAS BUILT ON COAL,
AND WE CELEBRATE THE HARD
WORK**

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LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER



Dear readers,

Welcome to the Q2 2026 issue of **Coal Energy**. This quarter brings important reporting and perspective at a pivotal moment for our industry.

Our cover feature examines the Trump administration's recent \$850 million commitment to modernize U.S. coal capacity, including plans to build two new coal-fired power plants in Alaska and West Virginia, the first new U.S. coal plants slated to come online since 2013. We explore what this investment means for communities, jobs, grid reliability, and the future direction of coal generation in America.

Also in this issue, Rich Nolan contributes a timely commentary on why coal power remains a critical tool amid an ongoing power supply emergency. His piece lays out the

operational and reliability advantages that coal provides when regional grids face severe stress, and why coal should remain central to short- and medium-term planning.

As in every issue, you'll find our association comparisons, a full events calendar, and updated membership lists, vital tools designed to help you determine which organizations best fit your goals for promoting coal and its role in America's energy mix now and into the future. We also include a concise news briefs section to keep you quickly informed of the latest developments across the sector.

On the international front, our World News section examines the projected impacts of the current El Niño. Forecasters expect higher electricity demand and greater reliance on coal-fired generation across July through September, and we outline the regional implications for supply planning and market dynamics.

In Echoes from the Past, we reflect on coal's central place in American history, how our nation was built on coal, and how those roots continue to shape communities, industry, and the labor that powers our economy.

We are proud that our readership includes members of the nation's largest and most influential coal associations. Your engagement and expertise help make **Coal Energy** a trusted resource for

policymakers, operators, and industry leaders.

Finally, a sincere thank you to our advertisers whose support enables this publication, and to you, our readers, for your continued loyalty and thoughtful participation. We hope this issue informs your decisions, sparks constructive discussion, and helps you navigate the opportunities ahead for coal and the energy landscape.

Sincerely,

Maria Martonick

President

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Association Comparisons



www.nma.org

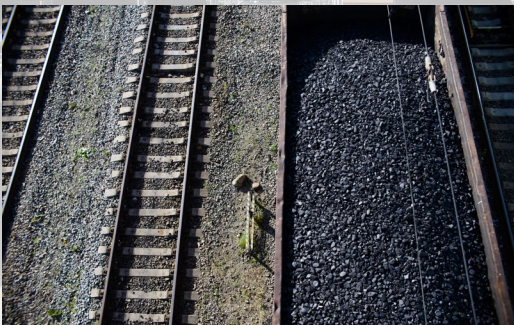
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The NMA's mission is to build support for public policies that will help Americans fully and responsibly benefit from our abundant natural resources. Our objective is to engage in and influence the public process on the most significant and timely issues that impact mining's ability to safely and sustainably locate, permit, mine, transport and utilize the nation's vast resources.

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www.movecoal.org

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The mission of the NCTA is to provide education and facilitation for the resolution of coal transportation issues in order to serve the needs of the general public, industry, and all modes of transportation. This is accomplished through the sponsoring of educational fora and providing opportunities for the lawful exchange of ideas and knowledge with all elements of the coal transportation infrastructure.



www.asrs.us

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Mission:

ASRS's mission is to represent and serve a diverse international community of scientists, practitioners, private industry, technicians, educators, planners, and government regulators involved in mineral extraction and disturbed ecosystem reclamation.

ASRS promotes the advancement of basic and applied reclamation science through research and technology transfer in the Society's annual meetings, workshops, published proceedings, newsletters, Reclamation Matters publication, Reclamation Sciences, and the ASRS website.



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Mission:

The ACAA advances the management and use of coal combustion products in ways that are environmentally responsible, technically sound, commercially competitive and more supportive of a sustainable global community.



www.americancoalcouncil.org

AMERICAN COAL COUNCIL (ACC)

Mission:

American Coal Council (ACC) provides relevant educational programs, market intelligence, advocacy support and peer-to-peer networking forums to advance members' commercial and professional development interests.

ACC represents the collective interests of the American coal industry in advocating for coal as an economic, abundant and environmentally sound critical resource.

ACC serves as an essential resource for industry, policy makers and public interest groups. The Association supports activities and objectives that advance coal supply, consumption, transportation and trading.



www.futurecoal.org

FUTURECOAL

FutureCoal represents industry leaders, committed to building a sustainable future for global coal.



www.alltricitynetwork.org

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Mission:

Preparing the electric utility industry for the future through education and networking.

Since 1903, Alltricity Network has been a member-driven association. Employees from member companies shape the organization by serving on Education Committees, presenting at events, contributing to publications, and sharing meaningful feedback.

This member-driven approach fuels our growth, as members advocate for the association by bringing colleagues to events, where they discover valuable content and a supportive community. Electric utility professionals rely on Alltricity Network for the resources and insights they need to succeed. Through collaboration and shared expertise, members advance the industry and prepare for the future together.

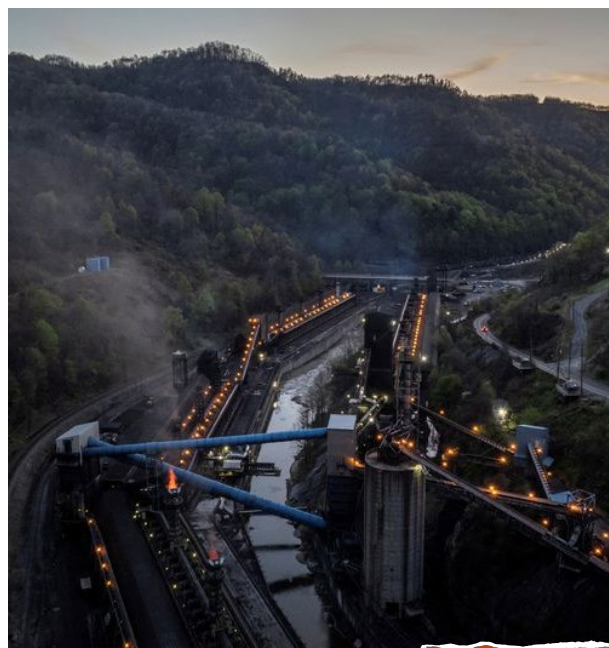
TRUMP ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES \$850M TO MODERNIZE US COAL CAPACITY, BUILD 2 NEW PLANTS

New coal-fired plants in Anchorage, Alaska, and Mt. Storm, West Virginia, would total 2.85 GW. They would be the first new U.S. coal plants to come online since 2013.



President Donald Trump announced up to \$850 million in funding to support coal power at an event at the White House on June 4, 2026. The projects include two new coal-fired plants in Anchorage, Alaska, and Mt. Storm, W.Va., with a combined capacity of 2.85 GW.

- The U.S. Department of Energy committed up to \$850 million to construct two new coal-fired power plants, modernize more than a dozen other facilities, and bolster coal export capabilities from the West Coast.
- The funds will support 17 total projects, including new coal-fired plants in Anchorage, Alaska, and Mt. Storm, West Virginia, which will have a combined capacity of 2.85 GW. **"It's all very clean,"** President Donald Trump told reporters at the White House.
- Consumer and environmental advocates criticized Trump's support for the ailing coal sector. It is **"swamp politics at its worst, and there is nothing even remotely conservative about it,"** David Jenkins, president of Conservatives for Responsible Stewardship, said in a statement.



The Trump administration approved 76 coal-related permits in more than a year of efforts to revive the flagging fuel and execute an agenda of “energy dominance.” His latest attempt includes tapping Defense Production Act funding to expand the industry.

“Last year we prevented 17 GW of coal-powered electricity from going offline. That’s enough power for about 13 million homes, and at a very low price. It’s the lowest price,” Trump said of coal resources.

But critics say the opposite is true. **“This move, along with the President blocking the retirement of old coal plants that are too costly to operate, is making most Americans poorer,”** Jenkins said. **“This is a total misuse of the Defense Production Act, a giant giftwrapped payout to subsidize and prop up a failing industry that can no longer compete in the free market.”**

The coal funding is **“another example of Trump ignoring the affordability crisis,”** Tyson Slocum, director of Public Citizen’s energy program, said in a statement. **“Abusing emergency authorities to justify subsidies for coal is a waste of taxpayer dollars and a clear giveaway to an absurdly outdated, expensive and dirty fossil fuel.”**

DOE said it plans to use up to \$425 million in Defense Production Act Title III funds to support a dozen coal-plant projects and \$75 million for the West Gateway Terminal Project, to operate a rail-served marine export terminal. The coal projects include:

- \$19 million for Arizona Electric Power Cooperative to modernize and extend the operating life the Apache Generating Station near Cochise, Arizona;
- \$33 million for Duke Energy Kentucky to boost generating capacity at its East Bend Station in Boone County, Kentucky;
- \$22.5 million for Oklahoma Gas and Electric’s Sooner DCS Modernization Project near Red Rock, Oklahoma, to modernize the facility’s distributed control system to maintain reliability and improve efficiency; and,
- \$46.3 million for Tennessee



Valley Authority to revitalize its Cumberland Fossil Plant in Stewart County, Tennessee, to meet regional demands for dispatchable power.

The West Gateway Terminal Project **“will support continued growth in U.S. coal exports, improve supply chain resilience, and strengthen energy partnerships with allies throughout the Indo-Pacific region,”** DOE Under Secretary of Energy Kyle Haustveit said in a statement.

In a separate announcement, DOE said four projects will receive up to \$350 million under the agency’s **“Restoring Reliability: Coal Recommissioning and Modernization”** initiative, to add or preserve roughly 3.6 GW of coal-fired capacity.

Along with almost 3 GW of new capacity split between Alaska and West Virginia, DOE announced funding for a project in Guayama, Puerto Rico, to retrofit and modernize an existing 510-MW coal-fired plant, and another project in Cumberland, Maryland, to recommission a 205-MW facility that ceased operations in 2024.

The Anchorage plant will have 1.25 GW of new coal capacity and the West Virginia Energy Campus project will offer 1.6 GW, according to a fact sheet from DOE. They would be the first new U.S. plants to come online since 2013, Trump said.

Also, U.S. Secretary of Energy Chris Wright issued an emergency order directing the Orlando Utilities Commission to ensure that Unit 1 at the coal-fired Stanton Energy Center



near Orlando, Florida, remains available to operate. The unit was slated to enter a premature extended cold shutdown this month. The order is effective through Sept. 1.

“Americans are upset about high electricity prices,” Wright said at the White House event. **“Blame closing existing, reliable, secure plants, and replacing them with subsidized, unreliable plants — a guaranteed way to drive electricity prices up.”**

But critics say coal plants are expensive to operate and the administration’s efforts are driving U.S. power bills higher. In March, the Sierra Club published analysis showing the Trump administration’s emergency orders to keep six retiring fossil-fueled power plants online have cost ratepayers more than \$230 million.

More emergency orders have been issued since the Sierra Club analysis. Coal supporters, however, say the resources are essential and Trump’s investments will help maintain power grid reliability.

“Coal is a critical part of America’s energy security,” America’s Power President and CEO Michelle Bloodworth said in a statement. The group represents the U.S. coal sector.

“The United States has approximately 400 years of domestic coal reserves, making it one of the most fuel-secure energy sources available,” Bloodworth said.



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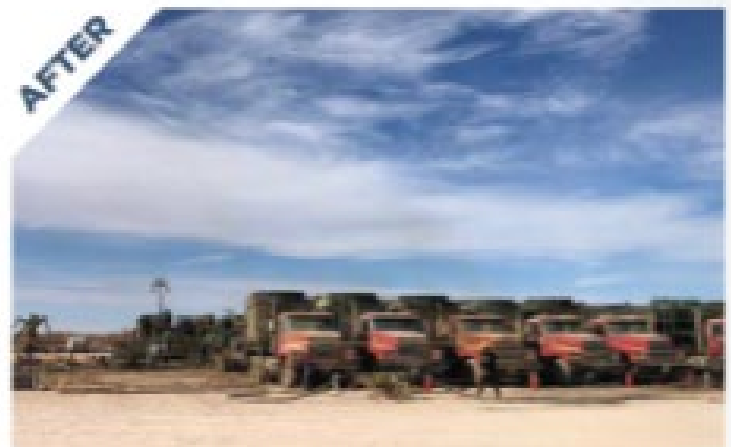
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America Can't Afford to Keep Ignoring Blackout Costs

By: Isaac Orr and Mitch Rolling



Sweltering heat on the East Coast tested the resiliency of America's largest power grid over the 4th of July holiday, just days after a federal court recently upheld a Biden-era EPA rule that will make it more difficult to operate the reliable coal and natural gas plants America relies on to keep the lights on.

Margins are already tight, as America's grid watchdog, the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), warns that half of America could be on the brink of rolling blackouts by 2030.

We find ourselves on the brink of an unreliable power grid because, for too long, lawmakers and regulators have had policy tunnel vision, obsessing over the externality costs of greenhouse gas emissions from power plants, while entirely ignoring the economic damage posed by the growing risk of power outages. The result was

regulations designed to force coal plant retirements, limit new natural gas generation and promote an overreliance on the use of wind, solar and battery storage to meet our energy needs.

This path is simply unsustainable, and it requires a serious rethink of our current regulatory process. If policymakers are going to quantify the costs of greenhouse gas emissions, they should also be required to quantify the costs associated with blackouts and reliability failures.

Federal regulators and state utility commissions routinely estimate the externality costs of greenhouse gas emissions for the regulations they propose and energy portfolios they approve using the Social Cost of Carbon (SCC), a forward-looking estimate of the economic damage from each incremental ton of greenhouse emissions emitted from power plants and cars.

However, regulators do not employ an equivalent metric to quantify the negative externalities of blackouts that may arise from these same regulations and energy portfolios, which leaves them examining only one side of the cost-benefit equation.

To remedy this unbalanced economic analysis, Always On Energy Research, where we work, has released a new report entitled **"Introducing the Social Cost of Blackouts: A Practical Guide for Policymakers,"** which provides a common-sense framework for evaluating the reliability of proposed regulations. Our report recommends using blackout cost estimators from the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) to evaluate the economic damages policy-driven blackouts may cause.

One of the most consequential regulatory bodies engaging in emissions-only analyses is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Under the Biden Administration, the EPA enacted stringent greenhouse emissions rules on existing coal plants and new natural gas plants that America's grid operators warned would cause **"significant power shortages."**

Incredibly, the agency ignored the warnings from grid operators and did not even model the reliability implications of these new rules when it finalized in April 2024. Instead, it simply assumed that the rules would maintain reliability. Energy modeling conducted by our firm, commissioned by the North Dakota Transmission Authority, concluded otherwise.

Our analysis studied the impact of the rules in the Southwest Power Pool, a regional grid serving 20 million people stretching from North Dakota to New Mexico, and determined the grid imagined by EPA could have led to more than a dozen blackouts in the region due to an under-performance of wind and solar resources and insufficient natural gas, coal, and

nuclear capacity on the system to keep the lights on.

In its Regulatory Impact Analysis, a document that conducts a cost-benefit analysis to justify the economic cost of new rules, the Biden EPA claimed that reducing greenhouse gas emissions would result in \$370 billion in net benefits through 2047.

However, using the LBNL blackout cost calculator to calculate the Social Cost of Blackouts, our analysis determined the power outages in the Southwest Power Pool could cost \$407 billion through 2047, which would exceed the EPA's expected net benefits for the entire country in a regional grid that serves approximately six percent of the nation's population.

America simply cannot afford to account for the externalities of emissions while ignoring the potentially massive costs of blackouts. Incorporating reliability modeling and estimates of the Social Cost of Blackouts into regulatory proceedings is a necessary change to ensure that reliability receives the same consideration as emissions reductions.



This article has been reprinted from DCFN originally published on July 6, 2026.

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Core Promotes Braithwaite to CCO

By: Will Owen

Core Natural Resources, Inc. has announced the promotion of Robert Braithwaite to Senior Vice President and Chief Commercial Officer, effective immediately.

In this expanded executive leadership role, Braithwaite will oversee the company's commercial strategy, including coal sales and marketing, transportation and logistics, and market development initiatives across domestic and international markets.

"Bob has consistently demonstrated strong leadership, sound commercial judgment, and a deep understanding of the coal industry and our customers' evolving needs," said Jimmy Brock, Core's Board Chair and Chief Executive Officer. **"His experience across sales, logistics, and market strategy has been instrumental to our success, and we are confident in his ability to lead our commercial organisation as we continue to execute on our long-term growth strategy."**

As Chief Commercial Officer, Braithwaite will focus on advancing strategic growth

opportunities, strengthening customer and transportation partnerships, optimising commercial performance, and supporting the company's long-term operational and financial objectives. He will continue to report to Mitesh Thakkar, Core's President and Chief Financial Officer.

Braithwaite previously served as Senior Vice President of Marketing and Sales at Core, a position he had held since the company's formation via the merger of CONSOL Energy and Arch Resources in January 2025. Prior to that time, he served as Vice President of Marketing and Sales at CONSOL, where he had held various leadership roles in sales and marketing since joining the company in 2005.



Robert Braithwaite
Senior Vice President and Chief
Commercial Officer

FutureCoal Expands Africa Chapter as Energy Security Reshapes Global Priorities

FutureCoal has announced the formal expansion of its Africa Chapter as governments around the world place renewed emphasis on energy security, industrial competitiveness and domestic resource development amid ongoing geopolitical uncertainty and growing electricity demand.

The announcement was made by FutureCoal Chairman and Africa Chapter Chairman Mike Teke during his address to the Zimbabwe Chamber of Mines Annual Conference, where he highlighted the need for greater regional collaboration as countries reassess long-term energy and industrial strategies.

“The reopening of the Strait of Hormuz is welcome news, but recent events have demonstrated how quickly global energy markets can be disrupted,” said Teke.

“The lesson for governments is not about a single shipping route; it is about ensuring countries have access to reliable domestic energy resources, resilient supply chains and secure industrial capacity. Energy security and affordability must come first, because without them there can be no stable or sustainable transition.”

Teke emphasised that Africa, which holds some of the world's largest coal reserves, must position itself strategically within this changing global environment.

“Africa cannot afford fragmented voices anymore,” he said.

“Investment, policy, supply chains

and technology are increasingly global. This expansion ensures Africa engages with a unified and credible voice in shaping the future of energy and industrial development.”

Originally launched in February 2025 with founding support from industry leaders in South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, the Chapter's evolution broadens its mandate to represent coal-producing nations across the continent. It will focus on coordinated engagement in technology, investment, energy security, and industrial growth.

In his address, Teke pointed to global developments underscoring coal's continued importance to energy security and industrial resilience. These include India's recent US\$4 billion coal gasification scheme, targeting 100 million tonnes annually by 2030, and the impact of supply disruptions linked to the Strait of Hormuz, which prompted renewed reliance on coal across multiple markets.

He also highlighted regional progress, including the deployment of High-Efficiency Low-Emission (HELE) technology at Hwange Power Station's Units 7 and 8 as a practical example of Sustainable Coal Stewardship in action, alongside

rehabilitation work on Units 1 to 6 and Zimbabwe's broader exploration of coal gasification and Coal-to-X pathways.

The expansion is underpinned by FutureCoal's Sustainable Coal Stewardship framework, which provides a practical roadmap for responsible coal production, emissions reduction, technology deployment and industrial development.

"The issue is not whether coal exists, but how it is produced, used and its negative impacts mitigated," said Teke. **"Sustainable Coal Stewardship provides a practical pathway for responsible development. Africa has the resources, the capability, and the people – we must now act with coordination and confidence."**

FutureCoal is inviting governments, industry, and investors across Africa to actively participate in the Chapter and help shape a balanced, secure and investment-ready energy future.



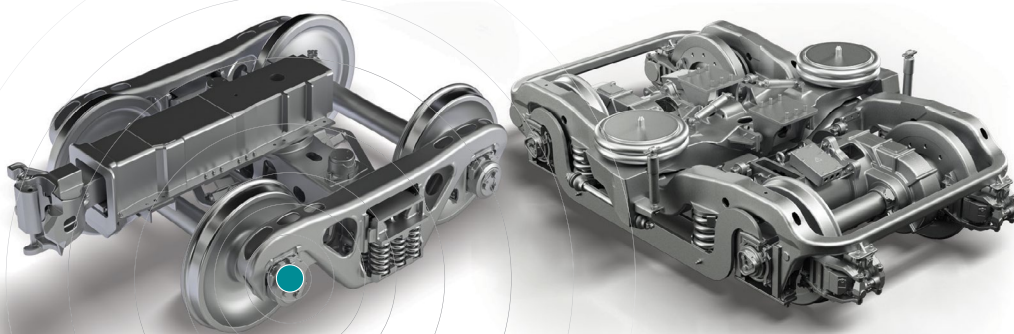
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El Nino Effect: Low Rainfall, High Humidity to Push Up Coal-Fired Power Generation in July-September

Combining the lost output from renewables and the increased demand for power, India could face a generation gap of nearly 18 TWh, says expert

By: Rishi Ranjan Kala

A deficient monsoon due to the El Nino effect coupled with high humidity is expected to push up coal-fired power generation to meet the rising electricity demand for cooling during the July to September this year.

Sources said that power demand is likely to hit higher till September as rising humidity levels amidst deficient rainfall is forcing consumers to crank up cooling, pushing up electricity usage.

“Taking cue from electricity consumption during January-June, it is felt that India will require more electricity, particularly coal-fired. First, low rains mean low hydro generation. Second, it also impacts wind power, which usually hits a high during monsoon. To add to this, more cooling due to high humidity and demand from farm sector for kharif sowing,” explained one of the sources.

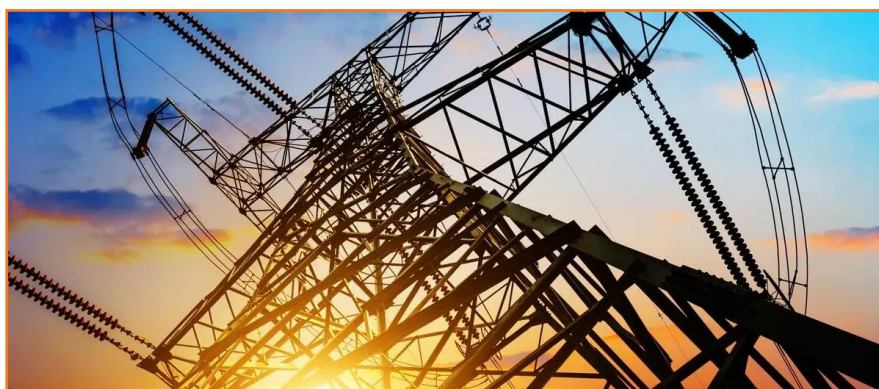
Demand grows

For instance, during January-March, energy and peak demand grew by 12 per cent y-o-y and 9 per cent y-o-y, respectively, said JM Financial in a recent commentary, adding that peak demand of 270 GW was forecasted in June versus actual on May 21, 2026. **“As we enter super El Nino mid-July onwards, peak demand could touch 280-290 GW, which was originally projected for FY29,”** the brokerage anticipated.

Manoj Kumar, Analyst at the Finland-based Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA), said India faces a double challenge.

“Not only will falling winds and rainfall associated with El Nino cut India’s power generation from turbines and hydropower, but warmer temperatures will also drive-up demand for power-hungry air conditioning. Additional cooling demand could total as much as 10 terawatt hour (TWh) within a year, the equivalent of a quarter of Delhi’s annual electricity use,” he anticipated.

He pointed out that combining the lost output from renewables and the increased demand for



power, India could face a generation gap of nearly 18 TWh.

“Currently, the most likely outcome is a surge in coal-fired power, which would release an estimated 17 million tonnes of CO2. In the most severe scenario, the extra coal generation reaches 24 TWh, roughly half of India’s entire increase in coal burn last year,” Kumar anticipated.

RE capacity

Analysts have also pointed out that even as India is adding record renewables capacity, the pressure on thermal power plants is increasing.

JM Financial in a June 9 commentary pointed out that coal remains the backbone of the system, contributing 76 per cent, 70 per cent, and 75 per cent of total energy in 2024, 2025 and 2026, respectively.

On May 21, 2026, when India’s peak power demand met during the day hit 270 GW, thermal coal’s monitored capacity was 230 GW, with 205 GW online generating 187 GW, implying a plant load factor (PLF) or capacity utilisation of 91 per cent. This compares with May 19, 2026, when 209 GW was online from the same monitored capacity, generating 187 GW at a PLF of 89 per cent, it

added.

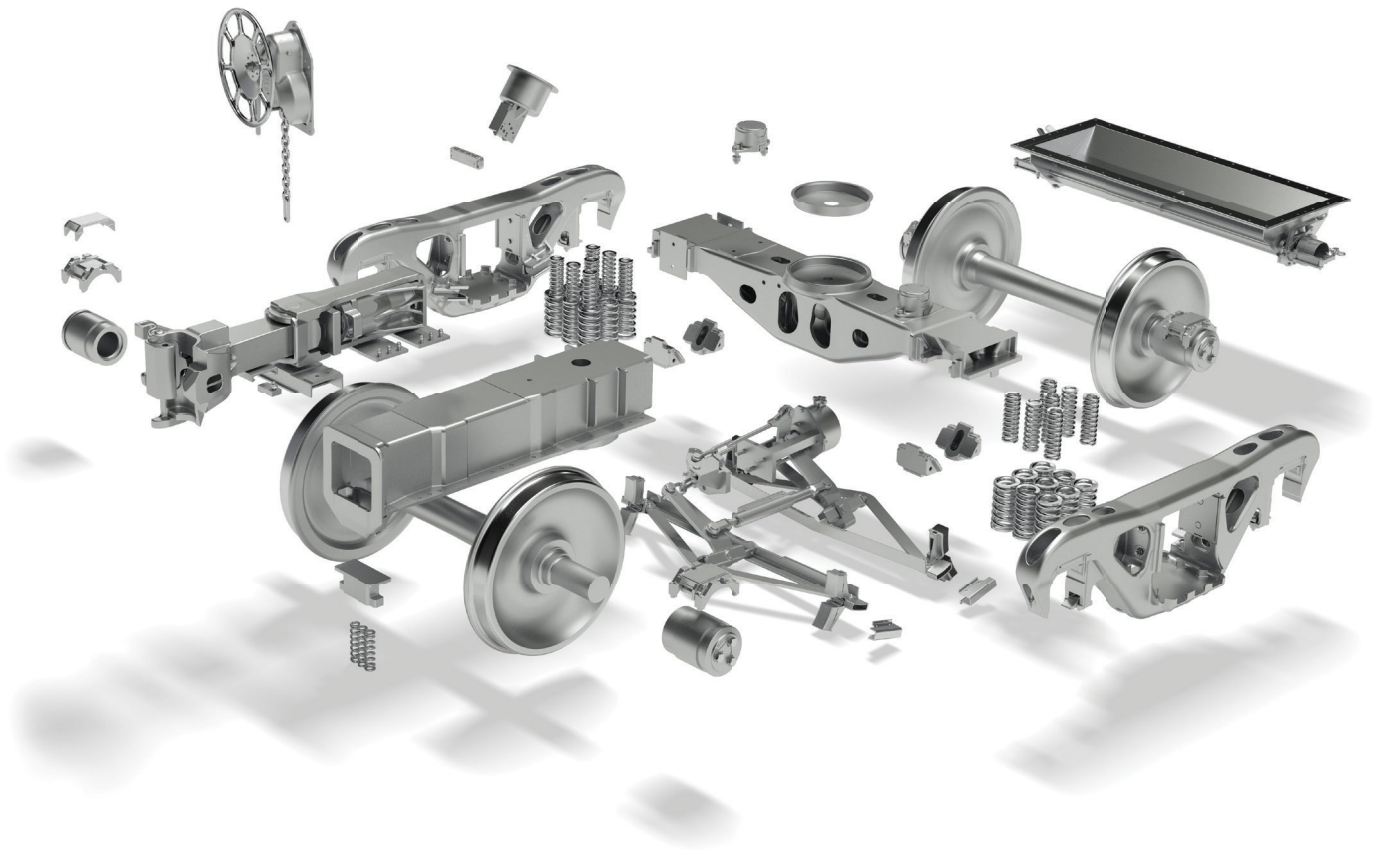
“However, plants online were operating at over 90 per cent PLF, suggesting shrinking spare capacity and supply stress beyond 250 GW. Despite record renewable additions, coal generation on May 21 is the highest in three years. Furthermore, solar’s contribution during peak was 74 GW versus 64 GW in May 2024 (69 GW solar was added in FY24-26),” the brokerage said.

Overall, Ankit Jain, ViP and Co-Group Head of Corporate Ratings at ICRA, recently said that power demand growth is expected to rebound in FY27, supported by expectations of peak summer, Super El-Nino impact, a lower base and continued momentum in industrial and commercial activities. However, the growth will remain contingent upon any unforeseen weather-related events.

Similarly, Crisil Intelligence expects power demand to increase 6-7 per cent Y-o-Y in FY27 to 1,810-1,830 BU, driven by higher temperatures and lower rainfall due to the expected El-Nino effect from July 2026, resulting in a rise in cooling demand.

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Coal Power Is a Critical Tool Amid a Power Supply Emergency

By: Rich Nolan



The Trump administration's embrace of coal power is a timely and essential response to a three-headed energy emergency. The United States is facing an electricity supply crisis shaped by rapidly eroding grid reliability, soaring power demand and ballooning prices. The coal fleet is critical to tackling all three.

The North American Electric Reliability Corp., the nation's grid watchdog, has warned that approaching power supply shortfalls are a "five-alarm fire," with more than half the country facing significant blackout risks over the next decade.

While most Americans are blissfully unaware of how bad things have gotten, this is an emergency by any reasonable measure. Driving the crisis has been the rapid loss of existing on-demand power plants - casualties of broken power markets, renewable energy mandates and punishing regulations - and the sudden arrival of exploding electricity demand.

New manufacturing facilities, millions of electric vehicles and the overnight emergence of data centers with the power needs of entire cities have overwhelmed power supplies. U.S. power demand is expected to nearly double by 2050. The nation needs far more electricity, and it needs it immediately.

Skyrocketing utility bills, up

40 percent since 2020, also reflect the crisis as markets try to incentivize new supply. Massive utility spending on new power capacity and energy infrastructure is slamming ratepayers.

The administration, much to its credit, is confronting the crisis with the urgency it demands. It has embraced the coal fleet as a key piece of the answer.

The administration has rightly recognized that the first step in addressing the supply crisis is to stop the loss of essential generating capacity. A regulatory reset is allowing the coal fleet to compete again. Now, the administration is making targeted investments to upgrade existing plants, enabling them to achieve greater efficiency, extend their operating lives, and produce even more power when it's needed most. This strategy accomplishes three important goals.

First, it helps stabilize power supply in markets where the loss of further coal capacity could turn a deeply difficult situation into an untenable one. The White House says it has supported and saved more than 40 gigawatts of coal power, enough to power 25 million homes.

Second, it immediately puts more reliable, on-demand power onto the grid. That's important because, as power demand surges, there's a global logjam for new natural

gas turbines, and new nuclear power plants remain years away. Other new generating capacity additions are dominated by renewable energy sources that supply power when conditions are favorable, but often not when grid operators need it most.

Third, small investments in existing coal capacity cost a fraction of alternatives and preserve essential fuel optionality. Why is optionality so important? Consider the role coal played in holding down energy costs last year.

In 2025, wholesale U.S. natural gas prices jumped 56%, adding billions of dollars in costs to U.S. consumers. The effect was significant but would have been larger if not for the U.S. coal fleet. Utilities were able to ramp up coal generation in response, providing a shock absorber to rising natural gas prices. That optionality saved U.S. consumers \$30 billion to \$40 billion in otherwise higher energy costs. Preserving - and even enhancing - this optionality is a very well-made investment.

Fuel optionality and fuel se-

curity are now driving energy policy as the world faces another energy crisis, the second in four years. Nations across Asia and Europe are leaning on coal to shore up energy supplies and reduce costs. Annual global coal demand is once again expected to set a record. The administration isn't bucking a global trend; its embrace of coal is right in line with it.

The United States has the world's largest coal reserves and a dynamic coal industry. Investing in U.S. coal capacity is not merely sound energy policy, it's recognition of alarming realities. With electricity demand soaring, prices climbing and reliability deteriorating, not embracing U.S. coal would amount to energy policy malpractice.

CURRENT NATIONAL COAL TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

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Alleanza Rail	LG&E and KU Energy	Tennessee Valley Authority
Ameren Energy Services	Lower Colorado River Authority	Transportation Services, Inc.
American Consolidated Natural Resources, Inc.	Luminant Energy	TrinityRail
American Electric Power	McConway & Torley, LLC	Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association
Amsted Rail	Mid-American Energy Company	TUCO/NexGen Services
Arizona Electric Power Coop., Inc.	Midland Railway Supply	Wabtec Corporation
Associated Electric Coop., Inc.	Minnesota Power	WEC Energy Group
Associated Terminals	MinTech Enterprises, LLC	Western Fuels Association, Inc.
AVENTICS Corporation (Emerson)	Mississippi Lime	Xcel Energy
Basin Electric Power Cooperative	Muscatine Power and Water	
Blackhawk Mining	Navajo Transitional Energy Company	
Cal Portland Cement	NiSource	
Cleco Corporation	Nebraska Public Power District	
Coal Network	New York Air Brake	
Colorado Springs Utilities	Oglethorpe Power Corp.	
Consumers Energy Company	Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.	
Cooper Consolidated	Omaha Public Power District	
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CPS Energy	Peabody Energy	
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Duke Energy	Railroad Financial Corporation	
Eco Material Technologies	Ramaco Coal	
Entergy Services, Inc.	Salt River Materials Group	
Exponent	Salt River Project	
GATX Rail	Sandy Creek Energy Station	
Grand River Dam Authority	Savage	
Guardian Rail	Slover & Loftus, LLP	
High Country Railcar	Southern Company Services	
HUM Industrial Technologies	Strato, Inc.	
Intermountain Power Service Corp.		
Kiewit Mining Group, Inc.		

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Allegheny Metallurgical	Hampton Roads Testing Labs., Inc.	Ramaco Resources, Inc.
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Alltricity Network	Ingram Barge Company	Ridgeline Advocacy Group
Ameren Missouri	Insight Terminal Solutions, LLC	River Trading Company, Ltd.
America's Power	Integrity Coal Sales, Inc.	Rivotto, Inc.
American Coal Ash Association	Interlake Maritime Services	Robindale Energy Services
American Electric Power	Iron Senergy	Rocky Mountain Mining Institute
American Exploration & Mining Association	ITC Coal Resources International, Inc. (ITOCHU)	S&P Global Commodity Insights
Archytas Energy	Javelin Global Commodities	SAI Gulf
Arizona Mining Association	JENNMAR	Salt River Project
Blackhawk Mining, LLC	JERA Global Markets North America, LLC	Sampling Associates International, LLC
Blue Sky Energy	John T. Boyd Company	Sandy Creek Services, LLC
Bluegrass Natural Resources, LLC	Kiewit Mining Group, Inc.	Savage
BNSF Railway	Knight Hawk Coal, LLC	SCH Services, LLC
Buchanan Ingersoll & Rooney, PC	Kodiak Chemical	Schneid Energy & Mining Consultants, LLC
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Capes Shipping Agencies	LG&E and KU	SGS North America, Inc.
Carbon GeoCapture	Liebherr USA, Co. Mining	Standard Laboratories, Inc.
Carbon Partners, Inc.	Lower Colorado River Authority	State Fire
CEI	M Resources	T. Parker Host
Charah Solutions, Inc.	Marshall Miller & Associates	Tennessee Valley Authority
CN	Matrix Design Group	Texas Mining and Reclamation Association
Coal Association of Canada	McCloskey by OPIS, A Dow Jones Company	The Hilliard Corporation
Coal Mac	Metallurgical Coal Producers	The Indiana Rail Road Company
Coal Users' Group	MidAmerican Energy Company	The Strategy Group Co.
Colorado Mining Association	Mining Minnesota	Trinity Industries
Cooper Consolidated, LLC	MinTech Enterprises	UCC Environmental
Core Natural Resources	Montana Coal Council	UNC Charlotte
Crounse Corporation	Montana Mining	Union Pacific Railroad
CSX Transportation	National Mining Association	University of Kentucky - Center for Applied Energy Res.
Deswik	National Tribal Energy Association	University of North Dakota, Energy & Environmental Research Center
Dominion Energy	Natural Resource Partners, LP	University of Wyoming
Donora River Terminal	Navajo Transitional Energy Company, LLC	USA Coal
DTE Energy Co.	Nelson Brothers Mining Services, LLC	Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc.
Duke Energy	Net-Negative CO2 Baseload Power, Inc.	Utah Mining Association
Eagle Summit Resources	Nevada Mining Association	Veolia
Eagle Summit Resources	NexGen Coal Services, Ltd.	Visa Commodities AG
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Eco Material Technologies, Inc.	North Star Strategies, LLC	Warrenton River Terminal, LLC
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Environmental Energy Services Corporation	Pennsylvania Coal Alliance	West Virginia University
Frontieras North America	Platte River Power Authority	Western Fuels Association
GATX	PM Coal Company LLC/Pickands Mather	Westmoreland Mining, LLC
Glencore, Ltd.		Westshore Terminals Limited Partnership
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Hallador Energy Company		Xcel Energy, Inc.

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Arizona Electric Power Cooperative
Big Rivers Electric Corporation
Colorado Springs Utilities
Colstrip Energy Limited Partnership
Dairyland Power Cooperative
Duke Energy Corporation
Great River Energy
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities
LG&E and KU Services Company
Muscatine Power & Water
Nebraska Public Power District
Southern Company
Talen Energy
Tennessee Valley Authority
WEC Business Services, LLC

Non-Utility Members

N/A

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Jacobs Engineering Group (ID)	Technically Speaking, Inc. (CO)
James Industries, Inc. (TX)	Total-Western (CA)
K&A Engineering Consulting, P.C. (NY)	TRC Engineers, Inc. (CT)
KAAM Group (CA)	Tri-Core Energy Solutions, LLC (AZ)
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Kiewit (KS)	United Grid Solutions (CO)
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MasTec Industrial (FL)	Western Line Constructors Chapter, Inc. – NECA (UT)
McCarthy Building Companies, Inc. (MO)	Westwood Professional Services (TX)
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Power Equipment Specialists, Inc. (CO)	
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Safety One Training International, Inc. (CO)	

America Was Built on Coal, and We Celebrate the Hard Work

By: Terry L. Headley

This 4th July, America celebrated 250 years since our founders placed their names, fortunes, and lives behind a simple but world-changing proposition: that liberty belongs to the people, that government exists by consent, and that a free nation can build a future greater than any empire ruled by crown or decree.

That promise did not become reality by words alone. America became the strongest nation the world has ever known because generations of Americans went to work. They cleared fields, built roads, raised churches and schools, forged iron, laid rail, mined coal, made steel, powered factories, defended freedom, and passed to their children a country larger, stronger, and freer than the one they inherited.

At the heart of that story stands coal.

Coal helped turn a young republic into an industrial giant. It powered the mills, foundries, railroads, factories, ships, towns, and cities that carried America from the age of hand labor into the modern world. It fueled the furnaces that made the steel that built our bridges, skyscrapers, rail lines, automobiles, farm equipment, pipelines, ships, tanks, and airplanes. It warmed homes, powered communities, supported manufacturing, and gave America the dependable energy needed to grow from a fragile experiment in liberty into the most prosperous nation in human history.

The American century was not built on theory. It was built on energy.

Coal made that energy available at the scale America needed. It powered the

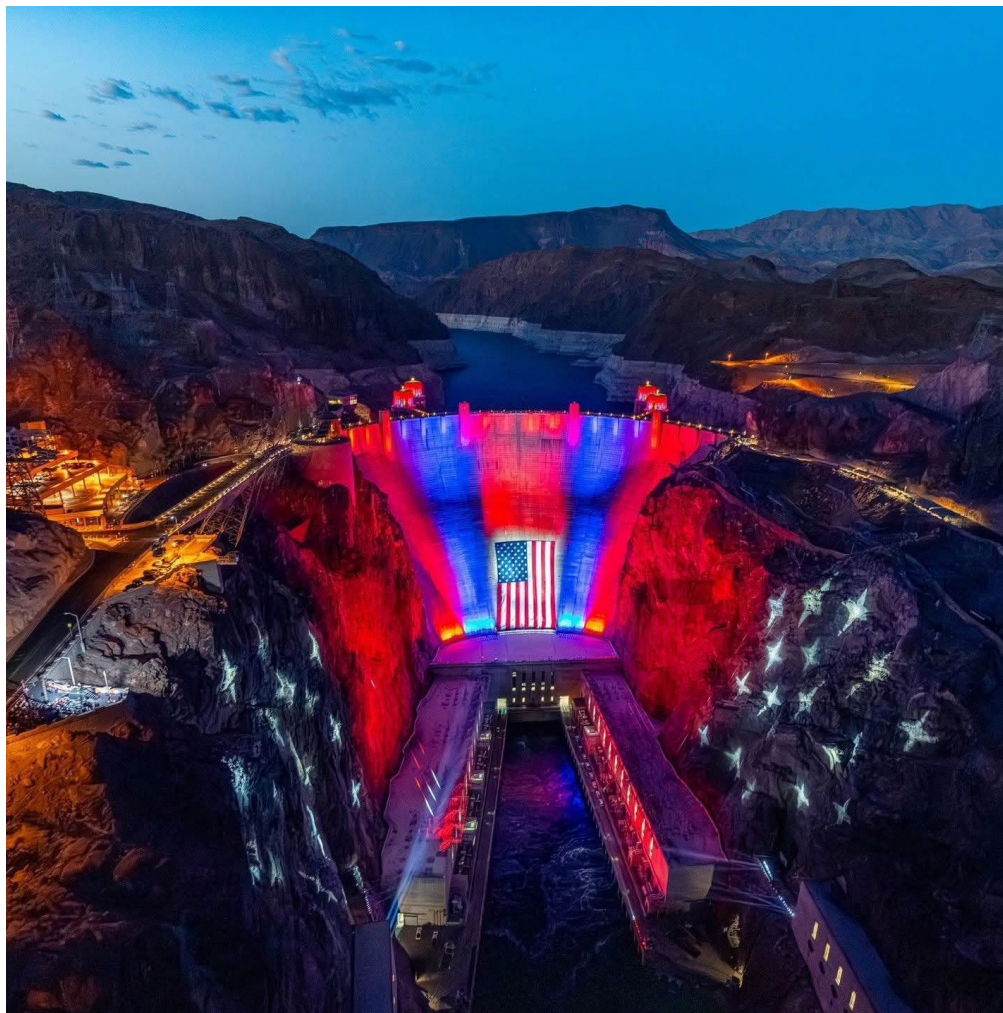
rise of American industry. It strengthened the middle class. It helped lift millions from hardship into opportunity. It supported the growth of communities across Appalachia, the Midwest, the Great Plains, the Interior West, and beyond. It moved across rail lines, rivers, ports, and power plants in a vast chain of American labor, linking miners, railroaders, barge crews, engineers, steelworkers, utility workers, manufacturers, and families who relied on affordable and reliable power.

Every American city bears coal's fingerprints. Every steel bridge, every rail line, every factory town, every shipyard, every power station, every skyline raised by American steel carries part of that history. Coal was not merely a fuel.

It was a foundation.

When America needed to build, coal was there. When America needed to defend itself, coal was there. When America needed the steel to make ships, aircraft, tanks, weapons, trucks, rails, and factories, coal was there. When American homes needed heat and American businesses needed power, coal was there. It was steady, abundant, domestic, and ready.

The coal miner's work was never easy. It was hard, dangerous, demanding labor done far from the comfort of marble buildings and television studios. Miners worked underground, in preparation plants, on equipment, along haul roads, and across the entire coal supply chain



because their work mattered. They fed their families, sustained their communities, and served their country in one of the most direct ways possible: by producing the energy and materials America needed to survive, grow, and lead.

America owes those miners more than passing thanks. It owes them honest memory.

Too often today, coal is discussed as though it belongs only to the past. That is a grave mistake. Coal is part of America's past, but it is also essential to America's future. A nation that forgets how it was built will soon forget how to remain strong.

The next chapter of American growth will require more energy, not less. Our economy is becoming more power-hungry by the day. Manufacturing, artificial intelligence, data centers, electric infrastructure, national defense, advanced mining, transportation, agriculture, and heavy industry all demand reliable electricity around the clock. Hospitals cannot run only when weather allows. Military bases cannot depend on fragile promises. Factories cannot stop because the grid is strained. Families cannot afford energy policies that make heat, light, and basic necessities more expensive.

Reliability is not a luxury. It is the first duty of an energy system.

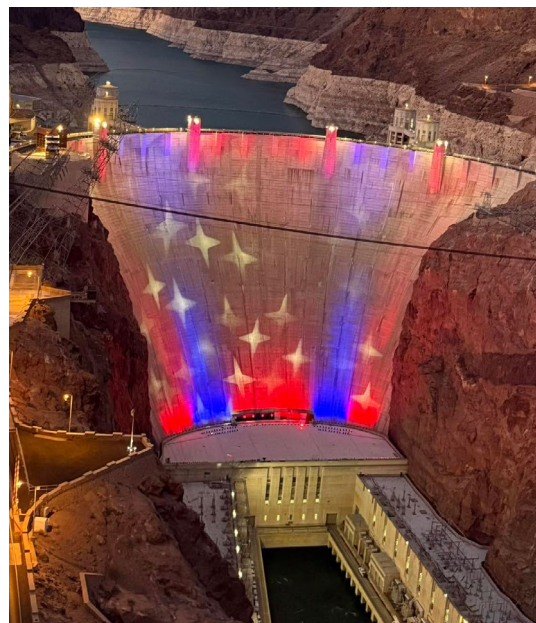
Coal provides that reliability. It is secure. It is domestic. It can be stored on site. It supports baseload power. It strengthens the grid when demand surges and weather turns severe. It provides fuel diversity at a time when America should be reducing risk, not increasing it. And metallurgical coal remains essential to steelmaking, which means coal remains tied directly to infrastructure, manufacturing, defense, construction, transportation, and energy development of every kind.

Even the technologies some claim will replace coal still require coal's legacy and coal's products. Wind turbines, solar arrays, transmission towers, data

centers, bridges, transformers, ports, mining equipment, rail systems, and military hardware all require steel, cement, heavy machinery, shipping, and industrial supply chains. None of that appears by magic. It must be mined, moved, forged, manufactured, powered, and maintained.

That is the truth policymakers must face as America enters its next 250 years.

We cannot build a strong country by weakening the industries that made us strong. We cannot secure our future by surrendering reliable energy. We cannot claim to support workers while destroying the jobs, communities, and supply



chains that sustain them. We cannot defend American independence while becoming more dependent on foreign minerals, foreign manufacturing, foreign energy supply chains, and foreign decisions.

A serious nation protects what is essential. Coal is essential.

That does not mean America stands still. The coal industry is not asking the country to look backward. It is asking the country to look clearly. Coal can continue to provide reliable power, industrial strength, export value, fuel security, and steelmaking capacity while new technologies improve performance and strengthen the future of the industry. Progress should mean building on what works, not tearing it down to satisfy political fashion. Coal remains central to a secure, af-

fordable, and resilient energy future. We believe coal miners, coal communities, coal companies, transporters, utilities, manufacturers, and consumers are all part of the same national interest. We believe America is strongest when it produces its own energy, makes its own steel, powers its own economy, and respects the workers who make that possible.

As we celebrate America's 250th birthday, we should remember that liberty requires strength, and strength requires energy. The Declaration gave America its voice. The Constitution gave America its framework. But the working men and women of this country gave America its muscle.

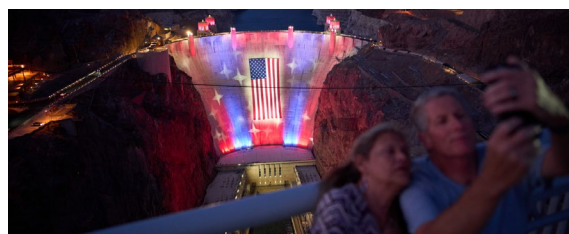
Coal miners helped provide that muscle.

They powered the furnaces. They built the steel. They kept the lights on. They warmed the homes. They helped arm

the defenders of freedom. They made possible the cities, industries, technologies, and living standards that define modern America.

On this Fourth of July, as fireworks rise above our towns and cities, Americans should look with gratitude toward the miners and workers whose labor helped make such a celebration possible. They did not merely mine coal. They helped build a nation.

If we are wise, proud, and clear-eyed enough to honor that legacy, coal will help carry America forward for generations yet to come.



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EVENTS

**NCTA (NATIONAL COAL
TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION)**

September 21 - 23, 2026

**NCTA 52nd Annual Business
Meeting and Conference**

La Fonda on the Plaza
100 E San Francisco St.,
Santa Fe, NM 87501

February 9 - 10, 2027

ACAA 2027 Winter Membership Meeting

Talking Stick Resort Hotel
9800 E Talking Stick Way,
Scottsdale, AZ 85256

October 13, 15, 20, 22, 27, 29, 2026

**Virtual Workshop: Distribution
Engineering 101**

Virtual Workshop via Microsoft Teams

December 8, 2026

2026 Alltricity Network Golf Tournament

Raven Golf Club
3636 E Baseline Rd.,
Phoenix, AZ 85042

March 10 - 12, 2027

2027 Safety Conference

1 E Continental Dr.,
Tempe, AZ 85281

**ASRS (AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
RECLAMATION SCIENCES)**

August 30 - September 2, 2026

**2026 Rocky Mountain Mining &
Reclamation Conference**

Durango, CO

**ACC (AMERICAN COAL
COUNCIL)**

August 5 - 7, 2026

**The West Virginia Coal Association's
Membership Meeting & America Coal
Association's Annual Coal Forum**

White Sulphur Springs, WV 24986

August 18 - 20, 2026

**Coal Innovation & Market Strategies
Conference**

Chateaux Deer Valley
7815 Royal St.,
Park City, UT 84060

October 20 - 21, 2026

The Coal Institute Fall Meeting

February 17 - 19, 2027

Miami Coal Forum**FUTURECOAL**

August 19 - 21, 2026

BigMint India Ferrous Week 2026

JW Marriott, Kolkata, India

September 16 - 17, 2026

Eurocoke 2026

Barcelona, Spain

**ACAA (AMERICAN COAL ASH
ASSOCIATION)**

August 3 - 7, 2026

AASHTO Meetings

Richmond, VA

August 20, October 15, November 19,
December 17, 2026

CCP 411

Webinar

September 29 - 30, 2026

ACAA Fall Membership Meeting

Hilton St. Petersburg Bayfront
333 1st St S in downtown St.,
Petersburg, FL 33701

October 5 - 8, 2026

ASTM E50 and E60 Meetings

Jacksonville, TX

October 11 - 14, 2026

ACI Fall Convention

Atlanta, GA

December 6 - 10, 2026

ASTM C09 and C01 Meetings

Jacksonville, FL

ALLTRICITY NETWORK

August 18 - 19, 2026

**PowerGen Fleet Optimization &
Reliability Conference**

1100 W 116th Ave.,
Westminster, CO 80234

October 5 - 7, 2026

2026 Fall Convention

Hyatt Regency Hill Country Resort & Spa
9800 Hyatt Resort Dr.,
San Antonio, TX 78251

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PLEASE EMAIL INFO@MARTONICKPUBLICATIONS.COM. THANK YOU.

UPCOMING ISSUE

ASSOCIATION COMPARISONS

WORLD NEWS

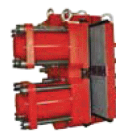
MARKET TRENDS

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