

Energy Minerals Law Center

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WESTERN STATE COAL REVIEW

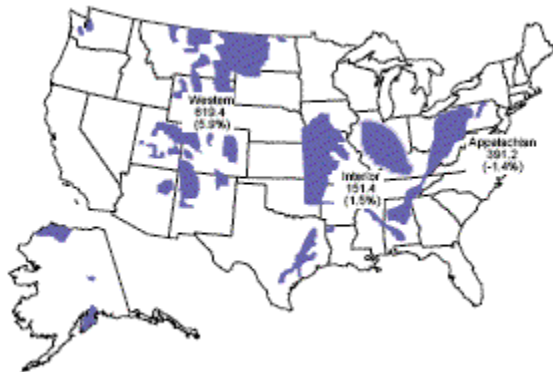
PREPARED FOR: Western Mining Action Network: No Dirty Energy Summit

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I. Background and Other Info

The *Energy Minerals Law Center* (“*EMLC*”), with research assistance from interns hosted by the Western Environmental Law Center, provides this overview of coal development in the Western United States. This information is provided to advance discussion and *EMLC* welcomes suggestions on how best to make this overview interactive and useful for Western Mining Action Network participants.



Seven of the eleven Western states produce coal (not including the State of North Dakota which produces large amounts of lignite). Western coal production accounts for over 50% of the nation’s coal production. Wyoming is by far the largest coal-producing State in the nation, a position it has held since 1988 and accounts for 72% of Western coal production. Seventeen of the nation’s top twenty producing coal mines in the U.S. (in terms of production) are all found in the West: 10 in Wyoming, 2 in North Dakota, and 2 in Montana and 1 each in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. The largest surface coal mine in the U.S. (and the world) is the Black Thunder mine operated by Thunder Basin Coal Company, LLC.

The coal produced is largely subbituminous coal, with some bituminous and lignite (from North Dakota). Actively producing coal basins include, but are not limited to, the San Juan Basin in New Mexico, the Black Mesa Basin in Arizona, the Piceance Basin in Colorado, the Uinta Basin in Utah, the Paradox Basin in Colorado and Utah, the Powder River and Green River Basins in Wyoming and the Bighorn Basin in Montana.

Virtually all of the coal produced from this region is used domestically although, according to the Department of Energy and in an effort to feed growing appetites for coal in China and India, Powder River Basin coal producers have been looking more and more at exporting some of their coal out of Vancouver or facilities on the east coast or the Gulf of Mexico.

II. Coal Projects by State

Arizona

A. Existing Coal-Fired Power Facilities



1. Cholla Power Plant

Cholla is a 995-megawatt power plant located in Northeastern Arizona. Arizona Power Services (APS) owns Units 1, 2, and 3 of the facility and PacifiCorp owns Unit 4.¹ The facility is fueled by coal from the McKinley Mine in New Mexico.²

2. H. Wilson Sundt Generating Station (Formerly Irvington Road Power Plant)

Tucson Electric Power (TEP) is the sole owner of the Sundt Station. Units 1, 2, and 3 are powered by gas and oil. Unit 4 is powered by coal from Colowyo Mine in Colorado.³

¹ Pinnacle West Capital Corp., 2007 Annual Report (Form 10-K) Feb. 27, 2008.

² APS Website, http://www.aps.com/general_info/AboutAPS_18.html.

³ Unisource Energy, 2007 Annual Report (Form 10-K), at K-7, Feb. 29, 2008.

3. Apache Station

Apache is located in Cochise, Arizona. It generates 520 megawatts for the members of Arizona Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. (AEPSCO) and is fueled by coal from the McKinley Mine in New Mexico.⁴

4. Navajo Generating Station

Navajo is located in Page, Arizona and owned by Salt River Project (SRP). It generates 2,250 megawatts of electricity. Peabody Western Coal Company's Kayenta Mine in Arizona supplies the facility with approximately eight million tons of coal.⁵

5. Coronado Generating Station

Coronado is a 773-megawatt generating facility owned by SRP in Arizona. The McKinley Mine in New Mexico and mines in the Powder River Basin in Wyoming supply the station with coal.⁶

6. Springerville Generating Station

Springerville Units 1 and 2 are leased and owned by TEP respectively.⁷ Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association leases Unit 3 from a financial owner.⁸ Peabody's Lee Ranch Mine in New Mexico and North Antelope Rochelle Mine in Wyoming provide coal to the facility.⁹ Springerville Unit 4, discussed below, is under construction.

B. Proposed Coal-Fired Power Facilities

1. Springerville Expansion

SRP is in the process of constructing Springerville Unit 4. Coal for the 400-megawatt expansion would likely come from Peabody's mines in New Mexico or Arizona.

2. Bowie Power Station

Bowie is no longer a proposed facility. SouthWestern Power Group announced that the Company will burn natural gas instead of coal at Bowie Station's second unit.¹⁰

⁴ NMEMERD Website,

<http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/MMD/CoalMinesQuery/default.aspx?Mode=MineInformation&MineID=11>.

⁵ SRP Website, <http://www.srpnet.com/about/stations/navajo.aspx>; Peabody Coal Website,

<http://www.peabodyenergy.com/Operations/CoalOperations-Southwest.asp>.

⁶ SRP Website, <http://www.srpnet.com/about/stations/coronado.aspx>.

⁷ Tucson Electric Power, Annual Report (Form 10-K), at K-4, Feb. 29, 2008.

⁸ *Id.* at K-5.

⁹ Tucson Electric Power, Annual Report (Form 10-K), at K-7, Feb. 29, 2008; Tri-State Website, <http://www.tristategt.org/AboutUs/gen-springerville.cfm>.

¹⁰ Bowie Power Station Website, <http://www.bowiepower.com/project.htm>.

C. In-State Coal Mines

1. Black Mesa Mine

Peabody closed Black Mesa Mine after the Mohave plant in Nevada closed. The mine is on Hopi and Navajo Nation lands. The coal was slurried and piped 273 miles from the mine to the power plant in Nevada. The Federal Office of Surface Mining (“OSM”) recently reopened the comment period on a life of mine permit that would continue operation of Peabody’s Kayenta Mine to supply coal to the Navajo Generating Station in Page, Arizona, and incorporate the surface facilities and coal reserves of the Black Mesa Mine into the Kayenta Mine permit.¹¹

2. Kayenta Mine

Peabody Energy’s Kayenta Mine is located in Northeast Arizona on reservation lands. The mine operates with Hopi Tribe and Navajo Nation lease agreements and supplies coal to the Navajo Generating Station approximately eighty miles away.¹²

On May 23, 2008, the Department of the Interior Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) announced that it would reopen the comment period for the Black Mesa Project draft environmental impact statement (EIS) until July 7, 2008.¹³ OSMRE extended the comment period because the original included plans for Black Mesa Mine in Arizona and the Mohave Generating Station in Nevada. The mine and station are now both closed with no immediate plans for reopening. The proposed alternative would grant “[c]onditional approval of Peabody’s life-of-mine permit revision, including incorporation of the Black Mesa Mine surface facilities and coal deposits into the Kayenta Mine permit area”¹⁴

¹¹ OSM Website, <http://www.wrcc.osmre.gov/WR/BlackMesaEIS.htm>

¹² Peabody Website, <http://www.peabodyenergy.com/Operations/CoalOperations-Southwest.asp>.

¹³ Fed. Reg. 30160-61, Vol. 73, No. 101, (Friday, May 23, 2008).

¹⁴ Fed Reg. 30161, Vol. 73, No. 101, (Friday, May 23, 2008).

California

A. Existing Coal-Fired Power Facilities



1. ACE Cogeneration Facility

ACE is a 100-megawatt cogeneration facility owned by ACE Cogeneration Co.¹⁵

2. Rio Bravo Jasmin

Jasmin is a 33-megawatt facility partly owned by Constellation Energy Group.¹⁶

3. Mount Poso

Mount Poso is a 64-megawatt cogeneration facility that burns coal and tires.¹⁷

4. Rio Bravo Poso

Poso is also a 33-megawatt facility partly owned by Constellation Energy Group.¹⁸

5. Stockton Cogeneration Facility

¹⁵ Constellation Energy Website, <http://www.constellation.com/portal/site/constellation/menuitem.24df26f4581930908d84ff10025166a0/>; California Energy Commission Website, http://www.energy.ca.gov/sitingcases/contacts_projects_on-line.html.

¹⁶ Constellation Energy Website, <http://www.constellation.com/portal/site/constellation/menuitem.24df26f4581930908d84ff10025166a0/>; CEC excel sheet.

¹⁷ CEC excel sheet.

¹⁸ Constellation Energy Website, <http://www.constellation.com/portal/site/constellation/menuitem.24df26f4581930908d84ff10025166a0/>.

Stockton is a 55-megawatt facility.

B. Proposed Coal-Fired Power Facilities

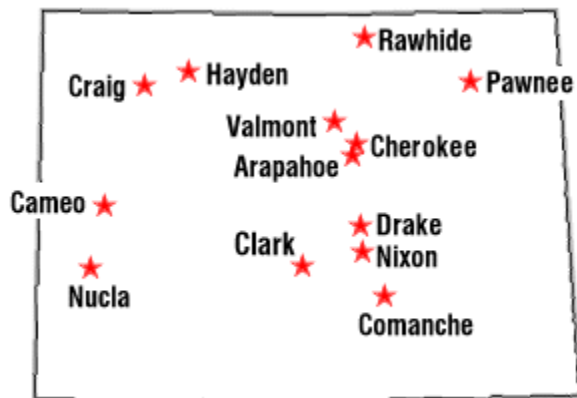
California does not have any proposed coal-fired power plants.

C. In-State Coal Mines

California is not a coal producing state.

Colorado

A. Existing Coal-Fired Power Facilities



1. Arapahoe Generating Station

Arapahoe is a 144-megawatt facility owned by Public Service Company of Colorado (PSCo), an Xcel Energy subsidiary. By 2015, the facility is planned to retire and be repowered with a 480-megawatt summer rated combined cycle plant.¹⁹ The station is fueled by coal from the Antelope and Black Thunder mines in Wyoming.²⁰

2. Cameo Station

Cameo is a 73-megawatt facility owned by PSCo. Cameo is fueled by coal from the McClane Canyon Mine in Colorado.²¹ Xcel plans to close Cameo and replace its generating capacity with the natural-gas retrofit at the Arapahoe Generating Station.²²

¹⁹ Xcel Energy Inc., Annual Report (Form 10-K), at 22 (Feb. 20, 2008).

²⁰ Xcel Website, http://www.xcelenergy.com/XLWEB/CDA/0,3080,1-1-1_41994_40487_43768-3662-2_171_256-0,00.html; CHRISTOPHER J. CARROLL, *Colorado Geological Survey, Coal Production, Distribution, and Electric Generation Map of Colorado 2005* [hereinafter *Map of Colorado 2005*] available at <http://geosurvey.state.co.us/portals/0/Coal%20dir%20map%202005%20small.pdf>.

²¹ Xcel Website, http://www.xcelenergy.com/XLWEB/CDA/0,3080,1-1-1_1875_40487_43768-3664-2_171_256-0,00.html.

²² Xcel Website, <http://www.xcelenergy.com/docs/ApplicationCO.pdf>.

3. Cherokee Station

Cherokee is a 717-megawatt facility near Denver owned by PSCo. Cherokee is fueled by coal from the Foidel Creek, Colowyo, West Elk, and Powderhorn Mines in Colorado.²³

4. W.N. Clark Power Plant

Clark is a 42-megawatt facility owned by Aquila Inc.²⁴ It is supplied by fuel from the Foidel Creek Mine in Colorado.²⁵

5. Comanche Generating Station

Xcel's Comanche Units 1 and 2 have a combined 700-megawatt generating capacity in Pueblo, Colorado.²⁶ The units are fueled by coal from the Eagle Butte and Belle Ayr Mines in the Powder River Basin in Wyoming. Unit 3, discussed below, is under construction.

6. Craig Station

Craig is a 1,274-megawatt facility operated and owned by Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc. (Tri-State). The plant is fueled by coal from the Trapper and Colowyo Mines in Colorado.²⁷

7. Martin Drake Power Plant

Martin Drake is a 281-megawatt facility operated for the Colorado Springs Utilities.²⁸ It is fueled by coal from Foidel Creek Mine in Colorado and North Antelope Rochelle and Caballo mines in Wyoming.²⁹

8. Hayden Station

Hyden is a 446-megawatt facility jointly owned by PSCo in Colorado, PacifiCorp in Oregon, and Salt River Project (SPR) in Arizona. The station is fueled by coal from Peabody's Seneca Mine in Colorado.³⁰

9. Ray D. Nixon Power Plant

²³ Xcel Website, http://www.xcelenergy.com/XLWEB/CDA/0,3080,1-1-1_1875_40487_43768-3665-2_171_256-0,00.html.

²⁴ Aquila Inc., 2007 Annual Report, (Form 10-K), at 7, Feb. 29, 2008.

²⁵ *Map of Colorado 2005*, *supra* note 19.

²⁶ Xcel Website, http://192.234.136.46/XLWEB/CDA/0,3080,1-1-1_41994_40487_43768-41582-0_0_0-0,00.html.

²⁷ U.S. BLM Website, http://www.blm.gov/co/st/en/BLM_Programs/minerals/coal.html.

²⁸ *Map of Colorado 2005*, *supra* note 19.

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ Xcel Website, http://www.xcelenergy.com/XLWEB/CDA/0,3080,1-1-1_1875_40487_43768-3669-2_171_256-0,00.html; *see Map of Colorado 2005*, *supra* note 19.

Nixon is a 225-megawatt facility operated by the Colorado Springs Utilities.³¹ Like Colorado Springs Utilities' other facility, Martin Drake, Nixon is fueled by coal from the Foidel, North Antelope Rochell, and Caballo mines.³²

10. Nucla Station

Nucla is a 100-megawatt facility owned by Tri-State. The station is fueled by the New Horizon Mine located five miles south of the plant.³³

11. Pawnee Station

Pawnee is a 505-megawatt facility owned by PSCo. Pawnee is fueled by coal from the Eagle Butte Mine in the Powder River Basin in Wyoming.³⁴

12. Rawhide Energy Station

Rawhide is a 274-megawatt facility operated for the Platt River Power Authority. The station is fueled by coal shipped via train from the Antelope Mine in Wyoming.³⁵

13. Valmont Station Unit V5

Valmont Unit V5 is a 186-megawatt coal-fired facility in Boulder, Colorado owned by PSCo. The Unit is fueled by coal from the Foidel Creek, Colowyo, and Elk Creek mines in Colorado.³⁶

B. Proposed Coal-Fired Power Facilities

1. AES Colorado Power Project

“On January 10, 2008, AES withdrew their application to build the proposed AES Colorado Power Project.”³⁷

2. Buick Coal and Power Plant

Radar Acquisitions Corporation (RAC) owns the Buick Coal Property 90 miles southeast of Denver.³⁸ In March 2007, RAC and West Hawk Development Corporation signed a letter of

³¹ *Map of Colorado 2005*, *supra* note 19.

³² *Id.*

³³ Tri-State Website, <http://www.tristategt.org/aboutus/gen-nucla.cfm>.

³⁴ Xcel Website, http://www.xcelenergy.com/XLWEB/CDA/0,3080,1-1-1_1875_40487_43768-3670-2_171_256-0,00.html.

³⁵ <http://www.prpa.org/energysources/rawhide.htm>; Email from John Little, Marketing & Communications Relations Manager, Platt River Power Authority, to Mae Sader, Summer Intern, WELC (May 28, 2008, 1:32 PST).

³⁶ Xcel Website, http://www.xcelenergy.com/XLWEB/CDA/0,3080,1-1-1_1875_40487_43768-3676-2_171_256-0,00.html; *Map of Colorado 2005*, *supra* note 19.

³⁷ Sierra Club Website, <http://www.sierraclub.org/environmentallaw/coal/plantlist.asp>.

intent to develop a clean coal gasification project on the property.³⁹ However, in RAC accepted West Hawk's termination of the letter of intent.⁴⁰ West Hawk was supposed to complete due diligence and coal testing for the project.⁴¹ Although the project is delayed due to the termination of the letter of intent, RAC stated that it will continue to seek opportunities for the property.⁴²

3. Comanche Unit 3

Comanche Unit 3 is under construction and is scheduled to be fully operational in the fall of 2009.⁴³ According to Xcel's website, the coal will come from the Powder River Basin in Wyoming but the specific supplier has not been chosen.

4. High Plains Energy Station

“On January 7, 2008, LS Power withdrew its permit application for the High Plains Energy Station from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. The company originally submitted an application to the department in November 2006 and was planning to build the 600 MW coal-fired power plant in Morgan County.”⁴⁴

5. Lamar Light and Power/AK River Power Authority

The Lamar Repowering Project is the conversion of an existing facility from gas to coal and an addition to total 43 megawatts of generation.⁴⁵ The plant is scheduled to be operational in June of 2008.⁴⁶ Currently the energy supplier is Western Fuel Associations (“WFA”).⁴⁷

6. Ray D. Nixon Power Plant

Colorado Springs Utilities was working with Foster Wheeler Power to build a new 150-megawatt facility at the existing Nixon plant until Foster Wheeler went out of business. The project has not moved forward since 2003.⁴⁸

7. Tri-State Plant

³⁸ RAC Website, http://www.radar.ab.ca/s/NewsReleases.asp?ReportID=207771&_Type=News-Releases&_Title=Radar-Enters-LOI-with-West-Hawk-for-Development-of-Clean-Coal-Gasification-....

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ RAC Website, http://www.radar.ab.ca/s/NewsReleases.asp?ReportID=279617&_Type=News-Releases&_Title=Radar-and-West-Hawk-Terminate-Letter-of-Intent.

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ Xcel Website, <http://www.xcelenergy.com/docs/07-06-306ComancheGBFactFINALV3072507.pdf>.

⁴⁴ Sierra Club Website, <http://www.sierraclub.org/environmentallaw/coal/plantlist.asp>.

⁴⁵ Lamar Light and Power Website, http://www.lamarlightandpower.com/generation_portfolio.html.

⁴⁶ Power Engineering Website, http://pepei.pennnet.com/display_article/313210/6/ARTCL/none/none/1/Repowering-a-Small-Coal-Fired-Power-Plant/.

⁴⁷ http://www.arkansasriverpowerauthority.org/ARPA_BondInfo.pdf.

⁴⁸ Sourcewatch Website, http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=Ray_D._Nixon_Power_Plant.

According to Tri-State's 2007 Annual Report, the company is moving forward with the plant by acquiring land and water rights, and collecting met data.⁴⁹

8. Xcel IGCC Plant

Xcel decided to put its proposed 600-megawatt integrated gas combined cycle (IGCC) plant on hold.⁵⁰ The company said that the plant would have been more expensive than originally believed and would have supplied more power than demand required.⁵¹

C. In-State Coal Mines

1. Colowyo Mine

Colowyo is owned by Rio Tinto Energy America.⁵² According to the Rio Tinto website, the mine is permitted to extract nine million tons of coal annually.⁵³ However, the mine produced 5.1 million tons in 2007—a 700,000 decrease in production from 2006.⁵⁴ The mined coal is shipped to Cherokee Station in Colorado.⁵⁵

2. Foidel Creek Mine (Twentymile Mine)

Foidel, owned by Peabody Coal, is located near Oak Creek, Colorado.⁵⁶ The mine shipped close to eight million tons of coal in 2007.⁵⁷ Foidel ships the mined coal to Cherokee Station in Colorado.⁵⁸

3. New Horizon Mine

New Horizon is owned by Western Fuels-Colorado.⁵⁹ The mine is about twenty acres in area and produces 350,000 to 400,000 tons annually.⁶⁰ The mine supplies the Nucla Station, discussed above, and is projected to continue operation through the life of the station.⁶¹

4. West Elk Mine

⁴⁹ Tri-State Website, <http://www.tristategt.org/NewsCenter/documents/03-2007-In-Review.pdf>.

⁵⁰ Cathy Proctor, *Xcel Delays IGCC Power Plant*, DENVER BUSINESS JOURNAL, October 30, 2007, available at <http://www.bizjournals.com/denver/stories/2007/10/29/daily26.html>.

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² Rio Tinto Energy America Website, <http://www.rtea.com/pages/colowyo.aspx>.

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ Rio Tinto LTD, 2007 Annual Report, at 38, available at <http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/887028/000115697308000418/u55340ex99-1.htm#p38>.

⁵⁵ *Map of Colorado 2005*, *supra* note 19.

⁵⁶ Peabody Coal Website, <http://www.peabodyenergy.com/Operations/coaloperations-Colorado.asp>.

⁵⁷ *Id.*

⁵⁸ *Map of Colorado 2005*, *supra* note 19.

⁵⁹ Tri-State Website, <http://www.tristategt.org/aboutus/gen-nucla.cfm>.

⁶⁰ *Id.*

⁶¹ *Id.*

West Elk is a 17,900-acre mining complex located near Somerset, Colorado and is owned by Arch Coal, Inc.⁶² It is an underground mine with 6.2 million tons of coal sales in 2007. The coal reserve is controlled through federal and state leases.⁶³ West Elk ships coal to the Cherokee Plant in Colorado.

5. Deserado Mine

Deserado is owned by Blue Mountain Energy Company, a Deseret Generation and Transmission Co-Operative subsidiary.⁶⁴ The mine supplies all of its coal to the Bonanza Power Plant.⁶⁵

6. Bowie # 2 Mine

Bowie # 2 is owned by Bowie Resources Limited.⁶⁶ In 2005, Bowie #2 produced over one million tons of coal.⁶⁷

7. Bowie # 3

Bowie # 3 is also owned by Bowie Resources Limited. In 2005, it produced almost 2.3 million tons of coal.⁶⁸

8. McClane Canyon Mine

McClane is operated by Rhino Resource Partners on BLM land leased by CAM-Colorado LLC.⁶⁹ The mine, located near Loma, Colorado, produces about 0.3 million tons of coal annually to supply Xcel Energy's Cameo Power Plant. However, Xcel plans to close the Cameo plant.⁷⁰ A SEC filing from Rhino stated that, "the current contract with Xcel will expire December 31, 2008. We plan to renew this contract, however Xcel has announced that it plans to close its Cameo power plant."⁷¹

9. Elk Creek Mine

Elk Creek is owned by Oxbow Mining LLC.⁷² The mine produces six million tons of coal per year.⁷³ The company expects to continue this pace for another ten years to produce more than 60 million tons over its lifetime.⁷⁴

⁶² Arch Coal, Inc. Website, <http://www.archcoal.com/aboutus/westelk.asp>; Arch Coal, Inc., 2007 Annual Report, at 11, (Form 10-K), Feb. 29, 2008.

⁶³ Arch Coal, Inc., 2007 Annual Report, at 11, (Form 10-K), Feb. 29, 2008.

⁶⁴ Colorado Mining Association Website, http://www.coloradomining.org/mc_coloradomines.php.

⁶⁵ U.S. BLM Website, http://www.blm.gov/co/st/en/BLM_Programs/minerals/coal.html.

⁶⁶ Union Pacific Website, http://www.uprr.com/customers/energy/coal/colorado/bowie1_2.shtml.

⁶⁷ Colorado Department of Natural Resources Website, <http://mining.state.co.us/Reports/Coal2005Detail.pdf>.

⁶⁸ *Id.*

⁶⁹ Rhino Resource Partners, L.P., General Form for Registration of Securities, at 127, (Form S-1), Apr. 15, 2008.

⁷⁰ NBC11News.com, <http://www.nbc11news.com/home/headlines/11498461.html>.

⁷¹ Rhino Resource Partners, L.P., General Form for Registration of Securities, at 127, (Form S-1), Apr. 15, 2008.

⁷² Oxbow Mining LLC Website, <http://www.oxbow.com/ContentPageSSL.asp?FN=ServicesMining&TS=2&MS=14&oLang=>.

⁷³ *Id.*

10. Trapper Mine

Trapper is owned by Trapper Mining, Inc. Trapper has an annual yield of more than 1.5 million tons of coal and has an estimated lifespan through 2014.⁷⁵ Trapper supplies coal to Tri-State's Craig Station.⁷⁶

11. King Coal Mine

No information.

12. Yeast Mine

No information.

13. Powderhorn Mine

Powderhorn supplies coal to Xcel's Cherokee Station.⁷⁷

Idaho

A. Existing Coal-Fired Power Facilities

Currently, Idaho does not have any coal-fired power plants.

B. Proposed Coal-Fired Power Facilities

1. Power County Advanced Energy Center

Southeast Idaho Energy (SIE) is exploring the development of a new IGCC and nitrogenous-fertilizers and sulfuric-acid producing facility in Power County, ID.⁷⁸ SIE plans on breaking ground in the spring of 2009.⁷⁹ SIE has the necessary water rights for the project.⁸⁰ Furthermore, the company is in negotiations with potential coal suppliers including Arch Coal, Inc.⁸¹

2. Idaho Power Company IGCC and Pulverized Coal Proposals

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ Tri-State Generation Website, <http://www.tristategt.org/AboutUs/gen-craig.cfm>.

⁷⁶ Colorado School of Mines, http://www.mines.edu/outreach/cont_ed/emfi2005/Trapper.pdf.

⁷⁷ Xcel Website, http://www.xcelenergy.com/XLWEB/CDA/0,3080,1-1-1_1875_40487_43768-3665-2_171_256-0,00.html.

⁷⁸ Idaho DEQ Website, http://www.deq.state.id.us/air/permits_forms/permitting/pcaec/fact_sheet_0508.pdf

⁷⁹ *Id.*

⁸⁰ Refined Energy Holdings Website, <http://www.rehinc.com/company-news.aspx>.

⁸¹ Email from John Burk, Power County Advanced Energy Center, to Mae Sader (June 10, 2008).

Idaho Power announced in its third quarter report for 2007 that it will not go forward with its coal-fired generation facilities because of “escalating construction costs, the transmission cost associated with a remotely located resource, potential permitting issues, and continued uncertainty surrounding future GHG laws and regulations.”⁸²

3. Sempra Energy J

In March 2006, Sempra Energy announced that the company would not build a \$1.4 billion 600 MW coal-fired power plant in Jerome County.⁸³

4. Soda Springs Power Plant Project

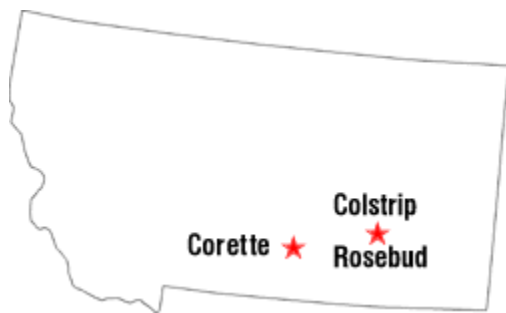
Mountain Island Energy Holdings (MIEH) is no longer planning on constructing a 600-megawatt coal plant in Soda Springs, Idaho. According to an SEC filing in May 2007 by Terra Systems, Inc., MIEH’s parent company, “MIEH was formed to make application to the US Treasury and US Department of Energy for federal tax credits for Advanced Coal Project Tax Credits under Section 48A of the Internal Revenue Code. The tax credits were to be utilized in the construction of a qualified advanced coal-based electrical generation power plant located on MIE’s project site in Southeast Idaho, however the application submitted was not allocated an award. MIEH is currently assessing the wind resource at its Soda Springs, Idaho site for potential development.”⁸⁴

C. In-State Coal Mines

Idaho is not a coal producing state.

Montana

A. Existing Coal-Fired Power Facilities



1. Colstrip Energy L. P. Rosebud Power Plant

⁸² Idaho Power Co., 2007 Third Quarter Report, (Form 10-Q), October 31, 2007.

⁸³ Craig D. Rose, *Sempra Abandons Bid to Build 2 Coal-fired Electric Plants*, S.D. UNION-TRIBUNE, Mar. 30, 2006, available at http://www.signonsandiego.com/uniontrib/20060330/news_1b30sempra.html.

⁸⁴ Terra Systems Corp., 2007 Current Report, (Form 8-K), May 15, 2007.

Colstrip is a 2,094-megawatt facility. Westmoreland Mining LLC's Rosebud Mine supplies the facility with coal.⁸⁵

2. J.E. Corette Plant

Corette is a 154-megawatt facility owned by PPL Corp. Corette is supplied with fuel from the Southern Powder River Basin.

3. Hardin Generating Station

Colorado Energy Management's 119-megawatt Hardin Generating Station became operational in March of 2006.⁸⁶ The facility is fueled by coal from the Absaloka Mine.⁸⁷

B. Proposed Coal-Fired Power Facilities

1. Comanche Park Plant

No information.

2. Highwood Generating Station

Southern Montana Electric Generation & Transmission Cooperative (SMEGT) is planning on constructing a 250-megawatt coal-fired power plant near Great Falls.⁸⁸ The facility would use Montana coal but the cooperative did not specify a provider.⁸⁹

3. Malmstrom Air Force Base Coal-to-Liquids Plant

The U.S. Air Force is investigating the feasibility of a coal-to-liquid fuel plant that would be located on unused property at their Malmstrom Air Force Base.⁹⁰ The plant would convert coal into synthetic jet fuel in an effort to counteract high oil prices and work toward "energy independence."⁹¹ The Air Force is planning to have a private investor lease the land, and fully own and operate the facility with the government using the supply.⁹² Presumably, the coal supply will come from Montana mines as the Air Force views the site as convenient due to the abundant coal and water resources in the area.⁹³

4. Nelson Creek project

⁸⁵ Westmoreland Coal Co. website, http://www.westmoreland.com/coal.asp?topic=westmoreland_mining#rosebud.

⁸⁶ Colorado Energy Management Website, <http://www.coloradoenergy.com/hardin.htm>.

⁸⁷ *Id.*

⁸⁸ SMEGT Website, <http://www.smezt.net/project/default.htm>.

⁸⁹ *Id.*

⁹⁰ Malmstrom Base Website, www.malmstrom.af.mil/shared/media/document/AFD-080125-078.pdf

⁹¹ *Id.*

⁹² *Id.*

⁹³ Malmstrom Base Website, <http://www.malmstrom.af.mil/news/story.asp?id=123081217>.

Nelson Creek is a proposed mine to mouth project with a 500-megawatt generating capacity.⁹⁴ Great Northern hopes to apply for a mine permit some time in 2008.⁹⁵

5. Otter Creek Energy Project

Otter Creek is a large proposed energy development in Rosebud County. Construction of the coal-fired power plants would occur in two phases with a combined potential generation capacity of 3,000 megawatts.⁹⁶ Coal would come from the currently undeveloped Otter Creek Tract owned by the State of Montana and Greater Northern Properties.⁹⁷ On May 19, 2008, the Montana State Land Board voted unanimously to appraise the tract.⁹⁸

6. Roundup Power Project

Roundup is officially no longer a proposed facility. Montana DEQ revoked the air pollution permit necessary to operate the plant.⁹⁹

7. Thompson River Co-Generation Facility

Thompson River coal and wood fueled co-generation facility became operational in December 2004.¹⁰⁰ However, the plant was shut down in September 2005 for numerous violations.¹⁰¹ It is unclear if and when the facility will reopen.

C. In-State Coal Mines

1. Richland Mine

No information.

2. Rosebud Mine

Western Energy Company owns the Rosebud Mine in the northern Powder River Basin near Colstrip, Montana. Rosebud supplies most of its ten million tons of coal production to the

⁹⁴ Ed Gorman, PowerPoint Presentation, *Opportunities & Challenges for Montana's Workforce on New Energy Projects*, Montana Energy Summit, Montana State University, Bozeman MT, October 18-19, 2005, available at <http://energyfuture.mt.gov/presentations/Ed%20Gorman%20-%20MT%20Symposium%2010-18-05.pdf>.

⁹⁵ Mike Dennison, *Global Warming's Political Winds Leave Energy Producers Wary of Coal*, Missoulian.com, available at <http://www.missoulian.com/articles/2008/01/06/news/local/news04.txt>.

⁹⁶ Western Governors' Association Website, www.westgov.org/wga/initiatives/energy/OCEP.ppt.

⁹⁷ *Id.*

⁹⁸ Katie Oyan, *Board Votes to Appraise Otter Creek Coal Tracts*, GREATFALLSTRIBUNE.COM, May 20, 2008, available at <http://www.greatfalltribune.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20080520/NEWS01/805200310/1002>.

⁹⁹ Montana Environmental Information Center Website, http://www.meic.org/energy/power_plants/roundup-power-plant-1.

¹⁰⁰ Montana Environmental Information Center Website, http://www.meic.org/energy/power_plants/thompson-river-co-gen-2.

¹⁰¹ *Id.*

Colstrip Power Station.¹⁰² The mine and plant have contracts that will likely extend through 2019.¹⁰³

3. Spring Creek Mine

Spring Creek is owned by Rio Tinto Energy America.¹⁰⁴ It has permits to extract twenty million tons of coal annually.¹⁰⁵ In 2007, Spring Creek produced 15.7 million short tons of coal.¹⁰⁶

4. Absaloka Mine (Sarpy Creek Mine)

Asaloka is located near Hardin, Montana on land owned by the Crow Tribe of Indians.¹⁰⁷ The mine is operated by Westmoreland Coal Company and produces about seven million tons of coal per year.¹⁰⁸

Nevada

A. Existing Coal-Fired Power Facilities



1. Reid Gardner Station

Reid Gardner is operated by Nevada Power Company (NPC) and is fueled by coal from Utah and Colorado.¹⁰⁹ NPC has long term contracts with Arch Coal, Inc., and Andalex Resources, Inc. and

¹⁰² Westmoreland Coal Co. Website, http://www.westmoreland.com/coal.asp?topic=westmoreland_mining.

¹⁰³ *Id.*

¹⁰⁴ RTEA Website, <http://www.rtea.com/pages/springcreek.aspx>.

¹⁰⁵ *Id.*

¹⁰⁶ Energy Information Administration Website, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/coal/page/special/feature.html>.

¹⁰⁷ Westmoreland Coal Website, http://www.westmoreland.com/coal.asp?topic=westmoreland_resources.

¹⁰⁸ *Id.*

¹⁰⁹ Sierra Pacific Resources, 2007 Annual Report, at 10, available at http://media.corporate-ir.net/media_files/irol/11/117698/SRP_AR_2007and10K.pdf.

expects to enter into other contracts with Co-op Mining Co. and Bowie Resources to cover 100% of Reid Gardner's fuel needs.¹¹⁰

2. Mohave Generating Station

Mohave is now closed. The plant made an agreement with environmental organizations to increase pollution control systems at the plant or stop operations.¹¹¹ The facility's coal was supplied by coal from Black Mesa in Arizona, which is also closed.¹¹²

3. North Valmy Generating Station

North Valmy is a 500-megawatt facility co-owned by Sierra Pacific Power Company and Idaho Power.¹¹³ Coal to fuel the plant comes from Utah and Wyoming.¹¹⁴

B. Proposed Coal-Fired Power Facilities

1. Ely Energy Generating Center Phases I & II

Ely Energy project is proposed by Sierra Pacific Resources. Phase I is two 750-megawatt units followed by two 500-megawatt units in Phase II.¹¹⁵ Coal from the Powder River Basin in Wyoming will fuel the project.¹¹⁶

2. Granite Fox Generating Station

Sempra Energy no longer proposes to construct a 1,450-megawatt coal-fired facility in Gerlach, Nevada.¹¹⁷ However, the company plans to sell so the prospect of a power plant in the region is not gone.

3. Newmont Power Plant

As of December 31, 2007, Newmont Mining Corporation was 96% done with the construction of their new coal-fired power plant.¹¹⁸ The plant will be fueled by coal from the Powder River Basin in Wyoming.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹¹ Southern California Edison Website, <http://www.sce.com/PowerandEnvironment/PowerGeneration/MohaveGenerationStation/>; Nevada Power Website, http://www.nevadapower.com/services/brochures_arch/ely_energy_infosheet.pdf.

¹¹² Southern California Edison Website, <http://www.sce.com/PowerandEnvironment/PowerGeneration/MohaveGenerationStation/>.

¹¹³ Sierra Pacific Power Website, <http://www.sierrapacific.com/news/features/947923200.cfm>.

¹¹⁴ Idaho Power Website, <http://www.idahopower.com/energycenter/electricitybasics/generation/thermal.htm>.

¹¹⁵ Nevada Power Website, http://www.nevadapower.com/services/brochures_arch/ely_energy_infosheet.pdf.

¹¹⁶ *Id.*

¹¹⁷ <http://tribes.tribe.net/renewableenergyaction/thread/6c0ea683-8f28-4742-83e2-c2245e09d914>.

¹¹⁸ Newmont Mining Corporation, 2007 Annual Report, (Form 10-K) Feb. 21 2008.

¹¹⁹ <http://www.miningrecord.com/featured-articles/Newmont0907Article.html>.

4. Toquop Energy Project

Sithe Global Power LLC plans to build a 750-megawatt power plant beginning in the first quarter of 2009.¹²⁰ The project expects to receive the final EIS from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) the air permit from the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection in July of 2008. The facility would be fueled by coal from the Powder River Basin in Wyoming.¹²¹

5. White Pine Energy Station

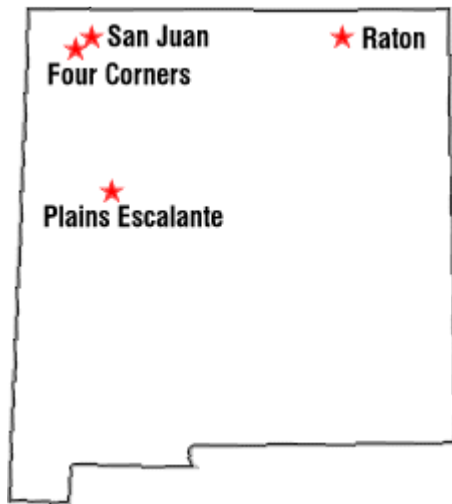
LS Power Group is currently developing the White Pine Energy Station. The station will generate up to 1,600 megawatts of electricity for Nevada and the Great Basin region.¹²² White Pine's primary fuel supply will come from the Powder River Basin in Wyoming.¹²³

C. In-State Coal Mines

Nevada is not a coal producing state.

New Mexico

A. Existing Coal-Fired Power Facilities



1. Four Corners Power Plant

¹²⁰ Toquop Energy Website, http://www.toquopenegyproject.com/project_status.htm.

¹²¹ Toquop Energy Website, <http://www.toquopenegyproject.com/faq.htm>.

¹²² LS Group Website, <http://www.lspower.com/news/?release=20051115>.

¹²³ Nevada Department of Environmental Protection, PowerPoint Presentation, *Public Hearing on the Operating Permit to Construct White Pine Energy Associates, LLC, White Pine Energy Station (WPES)*, available at <http://ndep.nv.gov/bapc/download/lsp/LSppt.pdf>.

Four Corners is a 2,040-megawatt facility located on Navajo land. The plant is fueled by coal from the nearby Navajo Mine.¹²⁴

2. Plains Escalante Generating Station

Escalante is a 250-megawatt facility owned by Tri-State. The station is fueled by coal from Lee Ranch Mine, which is located thirty-five miles north of the station. The mine supplies 52 100-ton railcars sixteen times a month to the station.¹²⁵

3. San Juan Generating Station

San Juan is a 1,800-megawatt facility operated by PHM. The station is fueled by coal from the San Juan Mine, which is only two miles away.¹²⁶

B. Proposed Coal-Fired Power Facilities

1. Cottonwood Energy Center

BHP Billiton's plans for the Cottonwood Energy Center are put on hold and will most likely not arise again unless the Desert Rock Energy Project falls through.

2. Desert Rock Energy Project

The Desert Rock Energy Project is a 1,500-megawatt facility proposed by Sithe Global Power.¹²⁷ The facility would be fueled by coal from the near by Navajo Mine. Sithe plans to begin construction in 2008. The facility is waited for final approval of the final EIS from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and its U.S. EPA Air Permit.¹²⁸

3. Mustang Energy Project

Mustang is a proposed 300-megawatt facility owned by Peabody. The facility would get coal from the Lee Ranch Mine.¹²⁹

C. In-State Coal Mines

1. McKinley Mine

McKinley produces more than 5.5 million tons of coal every year. It fuels the Cholla, Coronado, Irvington, and Apache plants in Arizona.¹³⁰

¹²⁴ APS Website, http://www.aps.com/general_info/AboutAPS_18.html.

¹²⁵ Tri-State Website, <http://www.tristategt.org/AboutUs/gen-escalante.cfm>.

¹²⁶ Tri-State Website, <http://www.tristategt.org/AboutUs/gen-SanJuan.cfm>.

¹²⁷ Desert Rock Energy Project Website, <http://www.desertrockenergyproject.com/index.htm>.

¹²⁸ Desert Rock Energy Project Website, http://www.desertrockenergyproject.com/project_status.htm.

¹²⁹ Airborn Website, <http://www.airbornepollutioncontrol.com/mustang.html>.

¹³⁰ APS Website, http://www.aps.com/general_info/AboutAPS_18.html.

2. San Juan Mine

San Juan exclusively supplies the San Jan Generating Station.¹³¹ It is owned by BHP Billiton and has an annual yield of about 7,800,000 million tons. Its estimated life span is through at least 2017.¹³²

3. Navajo Mine

Navajo is owned by BHP Billiton and it supplies coal to the Four Corners Power Plant.¹³³ The mine would supply coal to the proposed Desert Rock Energy Project if it is approved.¹³⁴

4. Lee Ranch Mine

Lee Ranch Mine is owned by Peabody Natural Resources. Its annual yield is approximately 5.5 million tons and is permitted through the life of mine.¹³⁵ The mine fuels Escalante Station in New Mexico and Springerville in Arizona.¹³⁶

5. El Segundo Mine

New Mexico granted Peabody's El Segundo Mine a permit in 2005 with an estimated life of mine of 30 years.¹³⁷ The mine is currently under development and Peabody expects it to start production in 2008.¹³⁸

¹³¹ NMEMNRD Website, <http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/MMD/CoalMinesQuery/default.aspx?Mode=MineInformation&MineID=13>.

¹³² Tri-State Website, <http://www.tristategt.org/AboutUs/gen-SanJuan.cfm>.

¹³³ BHP Billiton Website, <http://www.bhpbilliton.com/bb/ourBusinesses/energyCoal/newMexicoCoal.jsp>.

¹³⁴ Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Desert Rock Energy Project and the Navajo Mine Extension Project, San Juan County, NM, 72 Fed. Reg. 34035-36 (June 20, 2007).

¹³⁵ Tri-State Website, <http://www.tristategt.org/AboutUs/gen-escalante.cfm>; NMEMNRD Website, <http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/MMD/CoalMinesQuery/default.aspx?Mode=MineInformation&MineID=10>.

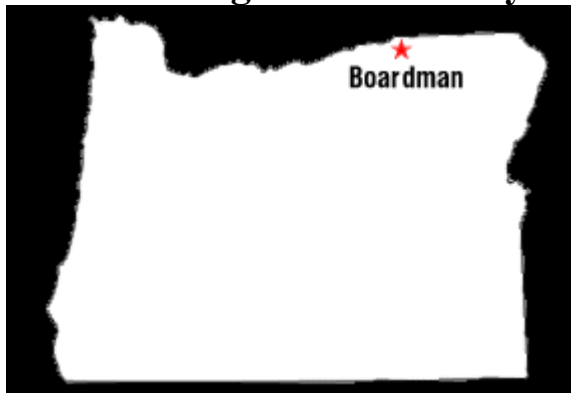
¹³⁶ NMEMNRD Website, <http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/MMD/CoalMinesQuery/default.aspx?Mode=MineInformation&MineID=10>.

¹³⁷ NMEMNRD Website, <http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/MAIN/ElSegundo91605nr.swf>.

¹³⁸ Peabody Website, <http://www.peabodyenergy.com/Operations/CoalOperations-Southwest.asp>.

Oregon

A. Existing Power Facility



1. Boardman

Boardman is a 380-megawatt facility in northern Oregon operated by Portland General Electric (PGE) and jointly owned by PGE, Idaho Power, Pacific Northwest Generating Co., and General Electric Credit Co.¹³⁹

B. Proposed Coal-Fired Power Facility

1. Lower Columbia Clean Energy Center

The energy center would be an integrated coal gasification combined cycle (IGCC) power plant with a 520-megawatt capacity near Clatskanie, Oregon.¹⁴⁰ Currently, Westward Energy LLC has submitted a notice of intent to the Department of Energy, which issued a project order.¹⁴¹

C. In-State Coal Mines

Oregon is not a coal producing state.

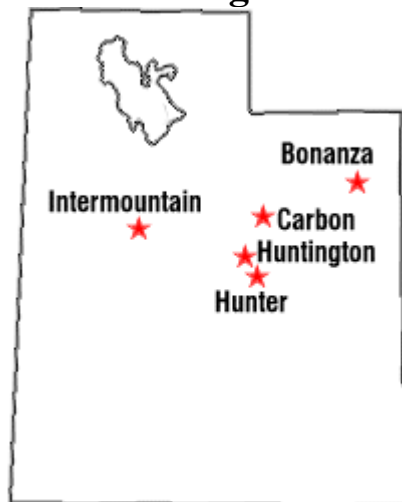
¹³⁹ Portland General Electric, 2007 Annual Report, (Form 10-K), Feb. 27, 2008; Idaho Power Website, <http://www.idahopower.com/energycenter/electricitybasics/generation/thermal.htm>.

¹⁴⁰ Oregon Department of Energy, http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/review.shtml#Lower_Columbia_Energy_Center; See NOI for more information <http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/docs/LCCnoiAB.pdf>.

¹⁴¹ *Id.*

Utah

A. Existing Coal-Fired Power Facilities



1. Bonanza Power Plant

Bonanza is a 460-megawatt facility owned by Deseret Power Electric Cooperative.¹⁴² It is fueled by coal from the Deserado Mine in Colorado.¹⁴³

2. Carbon Power Plant

Carbon completed construction in 1957 and is currently owned by PacifiCorp.¹⁴⁴ The two unit facility can produce around 175 megawatts.¹⁴⁵

3. Hunter Power Plant

Hunter is a 1,472-megawatt facility run by PacifiCorp.¹⁴⁶

4. Huntington Power Plant

Huntington is a 944-megawatt facility operated by Pacificorp.¹⁴⁷

5. Intermountain Power Plant

¹⁴² Deseret Website, http://www.listentech.com/resources/literature/Deseret_Power_User_Profile_2006.07.13.pdf.

¹⁴³ U.S. BLM Website, http://www.blm.gov/co/st/en/BLM_Programs/minerals/coal.html.

¹⁴⁴ Midamerican Energy Holdings, 2007 Annual Report, at 7, (Form 10-K) Feb. 29, 2008.

¹⁴⁵ Utah Energy Office Department of Natural Resources, <http://geology.utah.gov/utahgeo/energy/coal/pdf/coalrpt2002.pdf>.

¹⁴⁶ Utah Geological Survey Website, <http://geology.utah.gov/utahgeo/energy/coal/coaltour/powerplants/hunter.htm>.

¹⁴⁷ Utah Geological Survey Website, <http://geology.utah.gov/utahgeo/energy/coal/coaltour/powerplants/huntington.htm>.

Intermountain is a 1,800-megawatt facility.¹⁴⁸ It is fueled by coal from Canyon Fuel mines and the Andalex Mine.¹⁴⁹

B. Proposed Coal-Fired Power Facilities

1. Bonanza Addition

An addition to the Bonanza Power Plant would add 86 megawatts to the existing facility.¹⁵⁰ Coal from the Deserado Mine in Colorado may be the fuel source for the addition.

2. Intermountain Unit 3

Unit 3 of the Intermountain Power Plant is proposed to be constructed in 2009.¹⁵¹ The new unit would add 950 megawatts to the already large 1,800-megawatt facility.¹⁵²

3. Nevco Energy Power Plant

Nevco's proposed power plant would produce 250 megawatts of electricity.¹⁵³

4. Sevier Plant

Sevier is a proposed 270-megawatt facility. On December 12, 2007, the Sevier County Planning and Zoning Commission approved the plant's preliminary conditional use permit.¹⁵⁴ The project is planned to use about 940,000 tons of coal per year.¹⁵⁵

C. In-State Coal Mines

1. Emery Deep Mine

Emery Deep is owned by Consolidated Coal Co. The mine produced 1,187,000 tons of coal in 2005. The mine permit area encompasses approximately 5,400 acres.¹⁵⁶

2. Deer Creek Mine

Deer Creek produces over three million tons of coal each year by using the longwall method.¹⁵⁷ The mine is owned by PacifiCorp.

¹⁴⁸ Utah Geological Survey Website, <http://geology.utah.gov/utahgeo/energy/coal/coaltour/powerplants/ipp.htm>.

¹⁴⁹ *Id.*

¹⁵⁰ Sourcewatch Website, http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=Bonanza_Power_Plant_addition.

¹⁵¹ Utah Geological Survey Website, <http://geology.utah.gov/utahgeo/energy/coal/coaltour/powerplants/ipp.htm>.

¹⁵² *Id.*

¹⁵³ Sevier County Economic Development Council Website, http://sevieredc.org/nevco_quick_ref.htm.

¹⁵⁴ Jasen Lee, *Coal power plant proposal in Sigurd wins zoning OK*, DESERET NEWS, Dec. 13, 2008, available at <http://deseretnews.com/article/1,5143,695235720,00.html>

¹⁵⁵ *Id.*

¹⁵⁶ Utah Coal Program Website <http://168.179.220.114/idev/coalmines/coalmineinfo.php>

¹⁵⁷ Utah Coal Program Website <http://168.179.220.114/idev/coalmines/minelistdetail.php>.

3. Crandall Canyon Mine

Crandall is an underground mine owned by UtahAmerica. A major mine accident occurred in 2007 that killed six miners and three rescuers.¹⁵⁸

4. Skyline Mine

Skyline is owned by Arch Coal, LLC.¹⁵⁹

5. Hiawatha Complex

Hiawatha is not producing coal from the underground mine but some is being mined from the slurry ponds.¹⁶⁰

6. Soldier Canyon Mine

Soldier is owned by Canyon Fuel Company.¹⁶¹

7. Horizon Mine

Horizon is mined by Horizon Mining, LLC.¹⁶²

8. Dugout Canyon Mine

Dugout is an underground mine owned by Arch Coal, Inc.¹⁶³

9. West Ridge Mine

West Ridge is owned by West Ridge Resources, Inc.¹⁶⁴

10. Bear Canyon Mine

Bear Canyon is owned by Co-op Mining Company.¹⁶⁵

11. SUFCO Mine

SUFCO is owned by Arch Co.¹⁶⁶

¹⁵⁸ CNN.com, <http://www.cnn.com/2007/US/09/01/utah.mine/index.html>.

¹⁵⁹ Utah Coal Program Website <http://168.179.220.114/idev/coalmines/coalsiteinfo.php>

¹⁶⁰ <http://168.179.220.114/idev/coalmines/minelistdetail.php>.

¹⁶¹ Utah Coal Program Website <http://168.179.220.114/idev/coalmines/coalsiteinfo.php>

¹⁶² Utah Coal Program Website <http://168.179.220.114/idev/coalmines/coalsiteinfo.php>

¹⁶³ Utah Coal Program Website <http://168.179.220.114/idev/coalmines/coalsiteinfo.php>

¹⁶⁴ *Id.*

¹⁶⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶⁶ *Id.*

12. Alton Coal Tract

Alton Coal Development filed a lease by development with the BLM in Utah to mine coal on federal lands near Alton, Utah. The BLM is currently preparing an EIS pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).¹⁶⁷

Washington

A. Existing Coal-Fired Power Facilities



1. Centralia Complex

Centralia is a two unit, 1,404-megawatt facility owned by TransAlta.¹⁶⁸ It is fueled by coal from the nearby Centralia Mine.¹⁶⁹

2. Tacoma 2

No information.

B. Proposed Coal-Fired Power Facilities

1. Composite Power Project

No information.

2. Energy Northwest Facility

Energy Northwest announced in January 2008 that it would not pursue their proposed coal power plant.¹⁷⁰ Due to a newly passed Washington law requiring carbon sequestration for coal-fired power plants, the company will now pursue other fuel sources.¹⁷¹

¹⁶⁷ U.S. BLM Website, http://www.blm.gov/ut/st/en/prog/energy/coal/alton_coal_project.html.

¹⁶⁸ TransAlta Website, <http://www.transalta.com/transalta/webcms.nsf/AllDoc/D7E5E521CBB488BF87257226006EEC84?OpenDocument>

¹⁶⁹ Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation Website, <http://www.wrcc.osmre.gov/DFD/washingtonstate.htm>.

¹⁷⁰ Energy Northwest Website, <http://www.energy-northwest.com/news/documents/KCENadjustingpowerplantplans.pdf>.

3. Wallula Energy Resource Center

Wallula Energy Resource Center (WERC) plans to produce 914 megawatts of electricity through a combination of integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC) and subsequent sequestration of carbon dioxide.¹⁷² The center is underdevelopment but construction is delayed until the sequestration method can be proven.¹⁷³

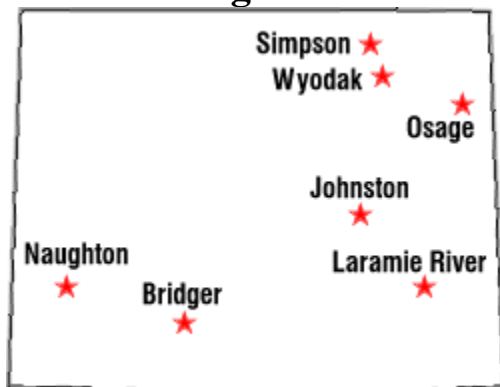
C. In-State Coal Mine

1. Centralia Mine

TransAlta announced on November 27, 2006 that it would close the Centralia Mine and get coal from the Powder River Basin in Wyoming for the Centralia plant.¹⁷⁴ The company cited deteriorating conditions causing higher fuel cost for the closure.¹⁷⁵

Wyoming

A. Existing Coal-Fired Power Facilities



1. Jim Bridger Power Plant

Jim Bridger Power is owned by PacifiCorp and Idaho Power. The facility has a nameplate rating of over 2,120 megawatts.¹⁷⁶ The plant burns coal from the nearby Bridger Coal Company Mine.¹⁷⁷ The coal is mixed with other coal from contracted sources to meet standards.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷¹ *Id.*

¹⁷² WERC Website, <http://www.wallulaenergy.com/index.tpl?dsp=what>.

¹⁷³ WERC Website, <http://www.wallulaenergy.com/index.tpl?dsp=news> then click link for *Wallula Energy Resource Center Withdraws Site-Study Request*.

¹⁷⁴ TransAlta Website,

<http://www.transalta.com/transalta/webcms.nsf/AllDoc/038D4E65DFE03D7C87257233008093B4?OpenDocument>.

¹⁷⁵ *Id.*

¹⁷⁶ Idaho Power Website, <http://www.idahopower.com/energycenter/electricitybasics/generation/thermal.htm>.

¹⁷⁷ Midamerican Energy Holdings, 2007 Annual Report, at 7, (Form 10-K) Feb. 29, 2008.

¹⁷⁸ *Id.*

2. Dave Johnston Power Plant

Dave Johnston Power Plant is a 762-megawatt facility wholly owned by PacifiCorp.¹⁷⁹ The plant receives coal from the WRDC Coal Mine operated by Black Hills Corporation.¹⁸⁰

3. Laramie River Station

Laramie River is a 1,650-megawatt facility owned by the Missouri Basin Power Project.¹⁸¹ The station is fueled by coal from the Powder River Basin mines in Wyoming including the Dry Fork Mine.¹⁸²

4. Naughton Power Plant

Naughton is a 700-megawatt facility wholly owned by PacifiCorp.¹⁸³

5. Osage Power Plant

Osage is a 34.5-megawatt facility wholly owned by Black Hills Corp Corporation.¹⁸⁴ The facility is fueled by coal from Black Hill's WRDC Coal Mine.¹⁸⁵

6. Neil Simpson I/II/CT

Neil Simpson is a 152-megawatt facility that is also wholly owned by Black Hills Corporation.¹⁸⁶ 112 megawatts are generated by coal. The mine-to-mouth units are fueled by coal transported via conveyor belt from the accompanying WRDC Coal Mine.¹⁸⁷

7. Wyodak Power Plant

Wyodak is a 362-megawatt facility owned by Black Hills Corporation and PacifiCorp.¹⁸⁸ It is also a mine-to-mouth facility completely powered by fuel from the Black Hill's WRDC Coal Mine.

B. Proposed Coal-Fired Power Facilities

¹⁷⁹ *Id.*

¹⁸⁰ Black Hills Corp., 2007 Annual Report, at 13, (Form 10-K) Feb. 29, 2008.

¹⁸¹ Heartland Consumers Power District,

<http://www.hcpd.com/AboutUs/EnergyResources/LaramieRiverStation/Index.cfm>; Basin Electric Power Cooperative,

http://www.basinelectric.com/Energy_Resources/Electricity/Baseload_Power/Laramie_River_Station/index.html.

¹⁸² Tri-State Website, <http://www.tristategt.org/AboutUs/gen-laramie.cfm>.

¹⁸³ Black Hills Corp., 2007 Annual Report, at 13, (Form 10-K) Feb. 29, 2008.

¹⁸⁴ *Id.*

¹⁸⁵ *Id.*

¹⁸⁶ *Id.*

¹⁸⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸⁸ Black Hills Corp., 2007 Annual Report, at 29, (Form 10-K) Feb. 29, 2008; Midamerican Energy Holdings, 2007 Annual Report, at 7, (Form 10-K) Feb. 29, 2008.

1. Two Elk Energy Park

North American Power Group's (NAPG) 325-megawatt phase one power plant at Two Elk is under construction. The facility plans to get its necessary coal supply from the three adjacent mines—Arch Coal Company's Black Thunder Mine; Peabody Coal Company's North Rochelle-Antelope Mine and School Creek Mine; and Kennecott's Jacobs Ranch Mine.¹⁸⁹ The facility will be constructed to burn the waste coal that the mines do not currently use.¹⁹⁰ NAPG expects this first phase to be complete in 2010.¹⁹¹

Two Elk's Unit #2 and proposed subsequent expansion units will also be a mouth-to-mine facilities burning coal from the three adjacent mines.¹⁹² NAPG is proposing the expansion units to be 750-megawatt supercritical pulverized coal or 600-megawatt IGCC facilities.¹⁹³

2. Dry Fork Power Plant

Dry Fork is a 385-megawatt facility proposed by Basin Electric Power Cooperative.¹⁹⁴ The facility will be fueled by coal from the Dry Fork Mine in the Powder River Basin.¹⁹⁵ Basin poured the first concrete in February 2008.¹⁹⁶

3. Buffalo Energy Project

Buffalo is a proposed 1100-megawatt IGCC plant. The Buffalo Energy Partners Company applied for an air permit in January 2007 and as of March 2008, the facility continued to be in the permitting process.¹⁹⁷

4. Medicine Bow Plant

DKRW Advanced Fuels proposed a mine-to-mouth, coal-to-liquids plant to convert coal into hydrocarbon liquid fuel starting in 2013.¹⁹⁸ DKRW expects to produce fifteen to twenty thousand barrels per day.¹⁹⁹ Coal to produce the fuel would come from fellow partner Arch Coal's Carbon Basin Mine.²⁰⁰

¹⁸⁹ North American Power Group PowerPoint Presentation, available at www.azpower.org/swat/meetings/pdf/jan06/wcswatpres.ppt.

¹⁹⁰ NAPG Website, <http://www.napg-ltd.com/projects.html>.

¹⁹¹ *Id.*

¹⁹² *Id.*

¹⁹³ *Id.*

¹⁹⁴ Powder River Basin Resource Council Website, <http://www.powderriverbasin.org/SubCatInfo.cfm?SubCatID=110>.

¹⁹⁵ Basin Electric Power Cooperative Website, http://www.basinelectric.com/Energy_Resources/New_Projects/Dry_Fork_Station/index.html.

¹⁹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁹⁷ Source Watch Website, http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=Buffalo_Energy_Project.

¹⁹⁸ DKRW Energy Website, http://www.dkrwaf.com/fw/main/Medicine_Bow-111.html.

¹⁹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰⁰ *Id.*

5. Wygen III

Wygen III is a 100-megawatt facility proposed by Black Hills Corporation.²⁰¹

C. In-State Coal Mines

1. North Antelope Rochelle Mining Complex

North Antelope Rochelle is owned by Peabody Coal.²⁰² In 2007, the mining complex shipped 91.5 million tons of coal to sixty power plants in the United States.²⁰³

2. Carbon Basin

Carbon Mine is owned by Arch Coal and will supply coal to the proposed Medicine Bow Coal-to-Liquids plant.²⁰⁴

3. Converse Mine

No information.

4. Hot Springs Mine

No information.

5. Lincoln Mine

No information.

6. Sweetwater Mine

No information.

7. Campbell Mine

No information.

8. Cabello Mine

No information.

9. Rawhide Mine

No information.

²⁰¹ <http://deq.state.wy.us/isd/downloads/WyGenIII%20Application%2019-07.pdf>.

²⁰² Peabody Website, <http://www.peabodyenergy.com/Media/factsheets/NARoch.asp>.

²⁰³ *Id.*

²⁰⁴ DKRW Energy Website, http://www.dkrwaf.com/fw/main/Medicine_Bow-111.html.

10. Black Thunder Mine

The largest surface coal mine in the U.S. (and the world) is the Black Thunder mine operated by Thunder Basin Coal Company, LLC. It is located in the Powder River Basin, Campbell County, Wyoming. It is a surface mining operation that operated 5 draglines, 13 electric shovels. The mine sold 86.2 million tons of coal in 2007 and relies on the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Santa Fe rail systems for transportation. First coal mine in the world to ship 1 billion tons.²⁰⁵

11. Coal Creek Mine

Owned by Arch Coal.

11. Eagle Butte Mine

No information.

12. Belle Ayr Mine

No information.

13. Dry Fork Mine

Dry Fork is owned by Western Fuels-Wyoming.²⁰⁶ It encompasses 7,000 acres and has an annual yield of 5.6 million tons.²⁰⁷ Estimated life span of the mine is at least 2040.²⁰⁸

14. Kemmerer Mine

Owned by Chevron Mining.

15. WRDC Mine

WRDC is owned by the Black Hills Corporation.²⁰⁹ In 2007, the mine produced five million tons of coal to supply to the Wyodak, Dave Johnston, Wygen I plants, and Black Hills Utility.²¹⁰ The supply contract for the Wyodak Plant expires in 2022.²¹¹ The mine also expects to supply coal to Wygen II, which became operational in January 2008, for the life of the plant and Wygen

²⁰⁵ <http://www.archcoal.com/aboutus/BT%20Brochure.pdf>.

²⁰⁶ Tri-State Website, <http://www.tristategt.org/AboutUs/gen-laramie.cfm>.

²⁰⁷ *Id.*

²⁰⁸ *Id.*

²⁰⁹ Black Hills Corp., 2007 Annual Report, at 29, (Form 10-K) Feb. 29, 2008.

²¹⁰ *Id.*

²¹¹ *Id.*

III, which is in the permitting process.²¹² The mine has estimated reserves of 280 million tons, which will result in a mine life of 43 at present production rates.²¹³

16. Jim Bridger Coal Company Mine

Jim Bridger Mine is owned by PacifiCorp and has an estimated 57 million tons of reserves.²¹⁴

17. School Creek Mine

No information.

18. Jacobs Ranch Mine

Owned by Kennecott, Corp.

²¹² *Id.*

²¹³ *Id.*

²¹⁴ Midamerican Energy Holdings, 2007 Annual Report, at 6, (Form 10-K) Feb. 29, 2008.