EIA's Coal Outlook Through 2030

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Topics

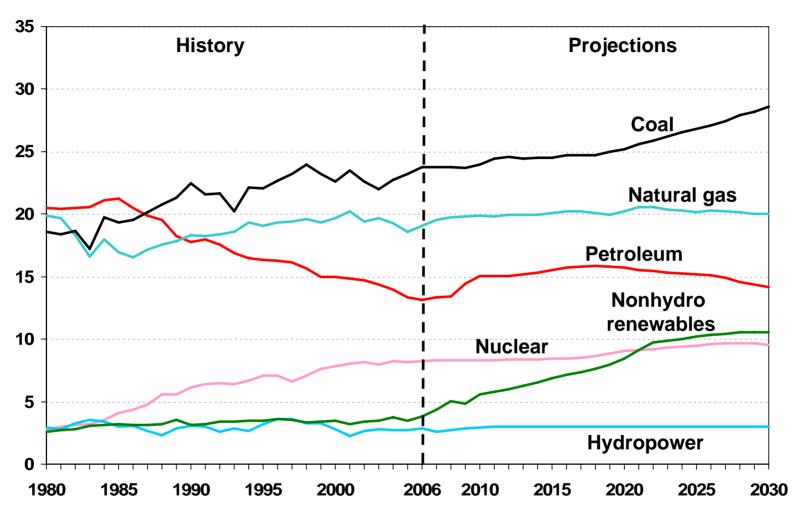
- AEO2008 Overview
- Coal distribution and transportation prices



AEO2008 Overview

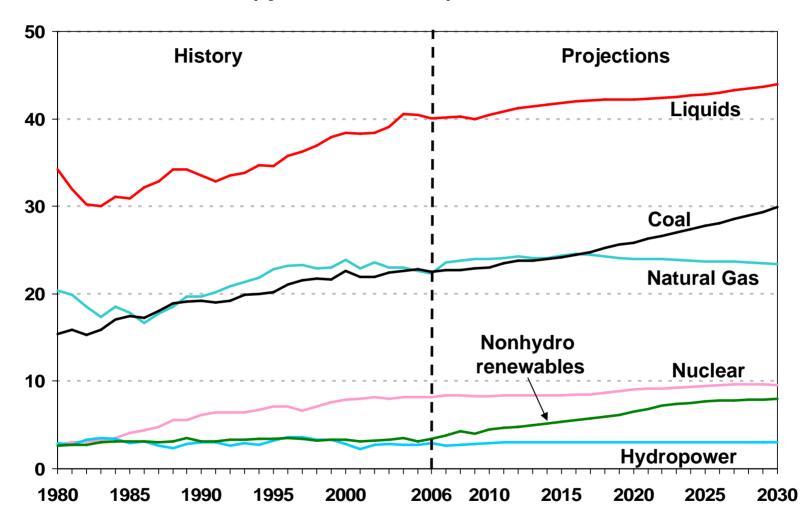


Energy Production by Fuel, 1980-2030 (quadrillion Btu)



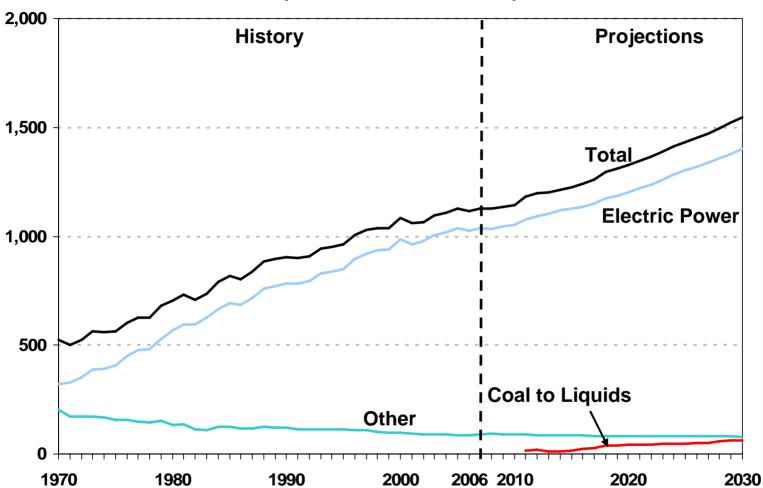


Energy Consumption by Fuel, 1980-2030 (quadrillion Btu)





Coal Consumption by Sector, 1970-2030 (million short tons)





AEO2008 Reference Case Top 4 Growth Demand Regions, Growth in Select

Years Compared to 2006 (million short tons)

Mountain

AZ,NM,CO,UT,NV,MT, WY,ID

West South Central

TX,LA,OK,AR

West North Central

MN,IA,ND,SD,NE,MO,KS

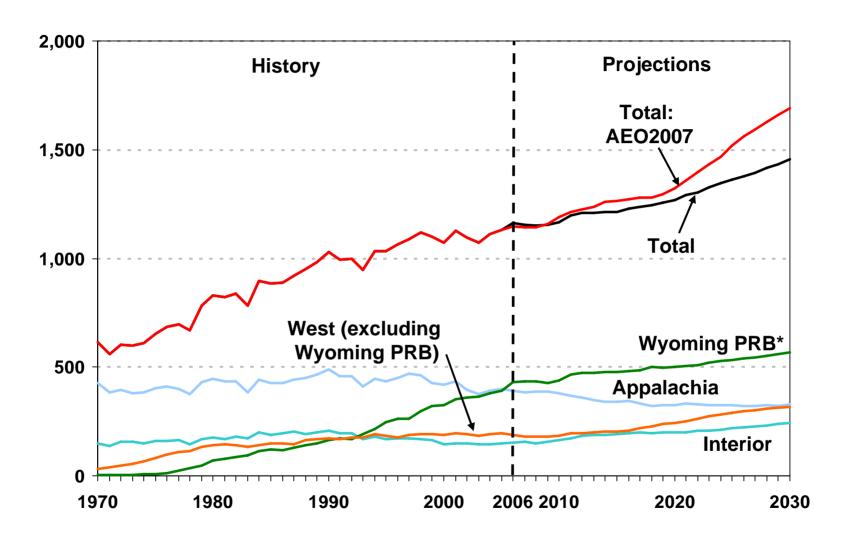
East South Central

AL, MS, KY, TN

2015	2030
+12	+88
+14	+66
+5	+53
+12	+45



AEO2008: Coal Production by Region, 1970-2030 (million short tons)



^{*} Wyoming PRB data for 1970 through 1976 are based on data reported by the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration.

Source: Annual Energy Outlook 2008, Reference Case (June 2008); and Annual Energy Outlook 2007 (February 2007)



(million short tons) 88 (31) 76 (41) 4 (3) 153 (99) 4 (4)** 567 (431)* 192 (136) 16 (16) · C 115 (237) 21 (19) 92 (62) 42 (34) 84 (50) NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS U.S. Total: Dakota Lignite **APPALACHIA** Western Montana 1,455 (1,163) million short tons Northern Appalachia Wyoming, Northern Powder River Basin Wyoming, Southern Powder River Basin Central Appalachia Western Wyoming Southern Appalachia OTHER WEST INTERIOR Eastern Interior Rocky Mountain Western Interior Southwest Gulf Lignite Northwest

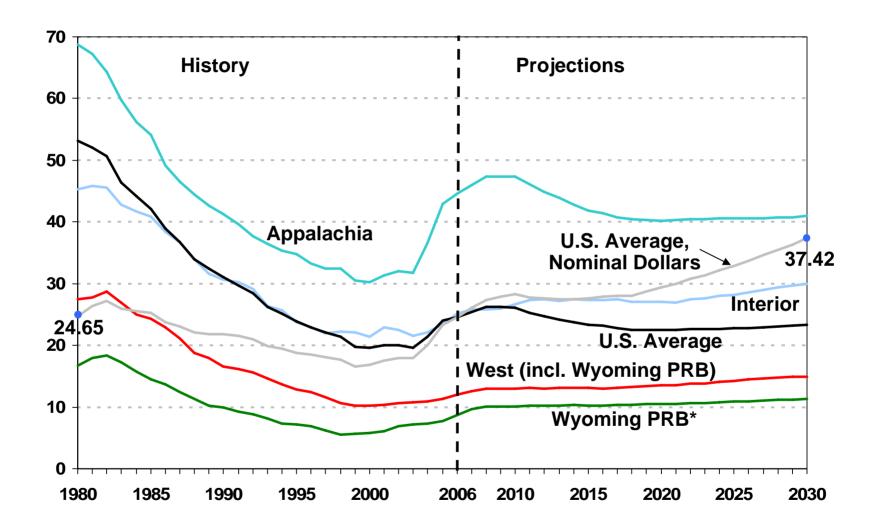
Coal Production, 2030 (and 2006)

^{**} Includes production from mines in both Alaska and Washington.
Source: Annual Energy Outlook 2008, Reference Case (June 2008)



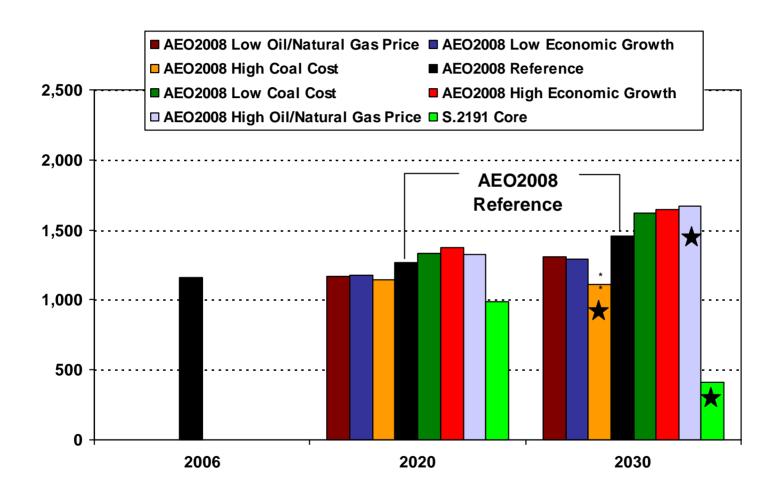
^{*} Includes production from all mines in Wyoming's Powder River Basin.

Average Minemouth Price of Coal by Region, 1980-2030 (2006 dollars per short ton)





U.S. Coal Production, 2006, 2020 and 2030 (million short tons)



Source: Annual Energy Outlook 2008 (June 2008); and Energy Market and Economic Impacts of S.2191, the Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act of 2007 (April 2008).



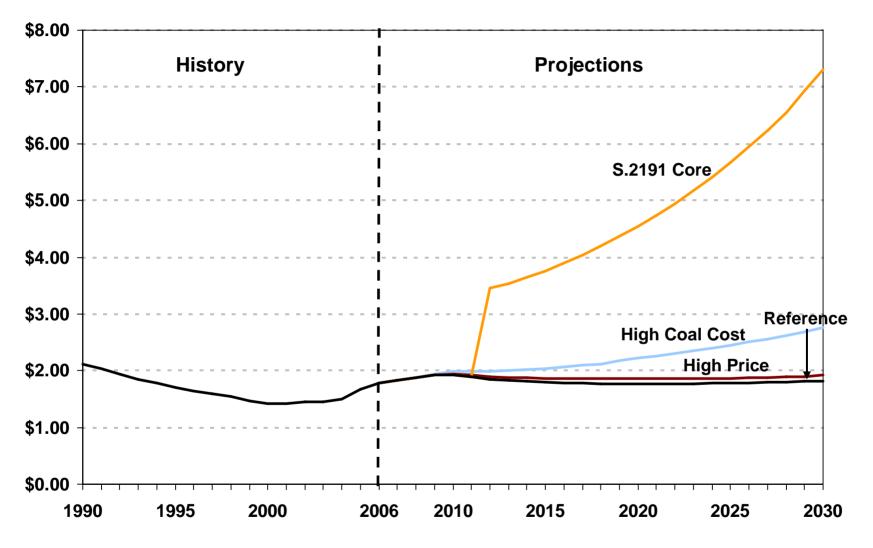
Key Differences between Alternative Cases

	GDP Growth (avg. annual change from 2006)	World Oil Price, 2030 (2006 dollars per barrel)	Wellhead natural gas price, 2030 (2006 dollars per Mcf)	Eastern Coal Rail Rates*, 2030 (percent change from 2006)	Western Coal Rail Rates*, 2030 (percent change from 2006)	Mining Productivity (avg. annual change from 2006)	Green- house Gas Cap
Reference	2.4%	\$70	\$6.63	1%	2%	0.6%	
High Oil/Gas Price		\$119	\$7.77				
Coal High Cost				8%	8%	-3%	
S. 2191 Lieberman- Warner							39% below 2006 levels in 2030

All cases include representation of the Clean Air Interstate Rule and Clean Air Mercury Rule.

^{*}Constant dollars.

Average Delivered Coal Prices, 1990-2030 (2006 dollars per million Btu)



Source: Annual Energy Outlook 2008 (June 2008); and

Energy Market and Economic Impacts of S.2191, the Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act of 2007 (April 2008).

Energy Information

Coal Distribution and Transportation Prices

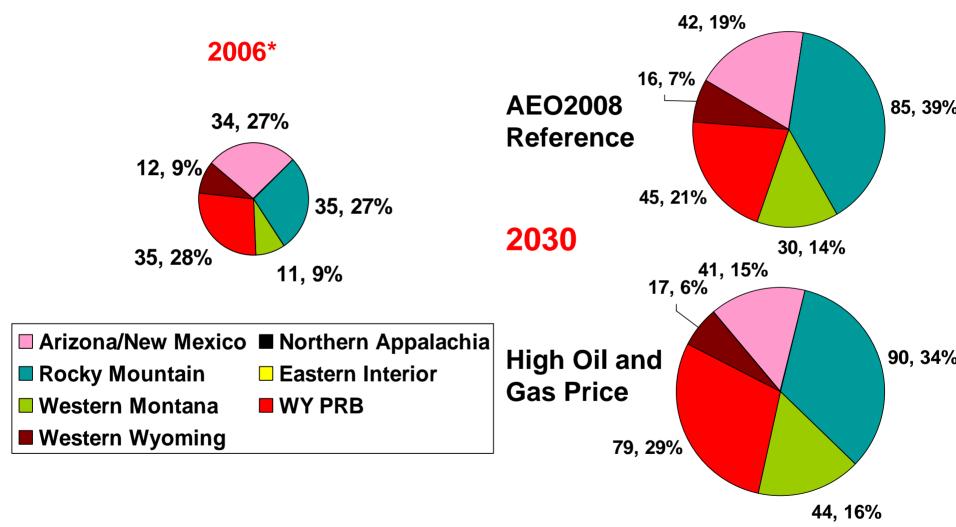


General Assumptions

- Base transportation rates are derived from the difference between delivered prices and minemouth prices
- Transportation rates are modeled for origin region to destination region pairs
- Base year transportation rates are modified over time with an econometrically derived escalator (in 2030, 1% higher for East and 2% higher for West compared to 2006)
- Representation of fuel surcharge program
- The model satisfies coal demand by choosing the least cost solution



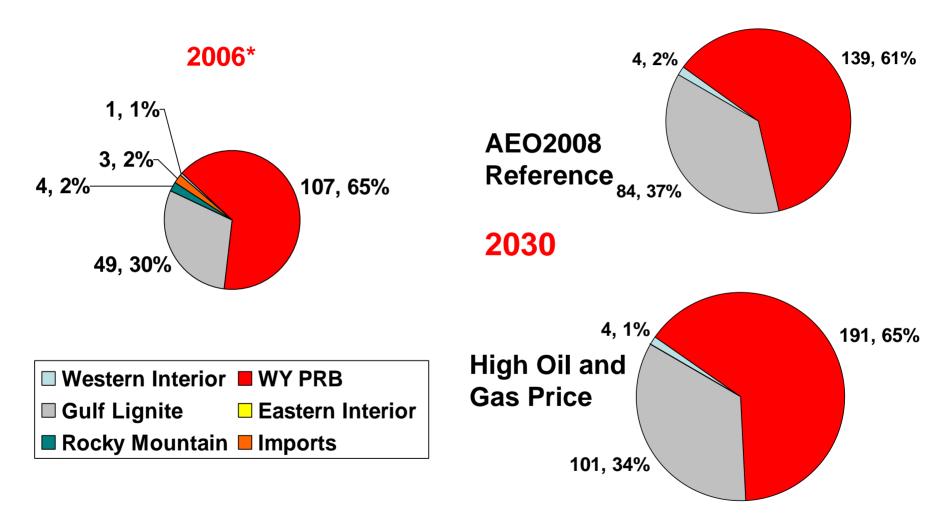
Distribution of coal to the Mountain Census Division, 2006* and 2030 (million short tons, percentage)



^{*}Volumes with unknown destinations or origins are excluded. Source: EIA-6 "Coal Distribution Data". For 2006, 12 million tons is estimated to be sourced from Western Wyoming. Waste coal is excluded.



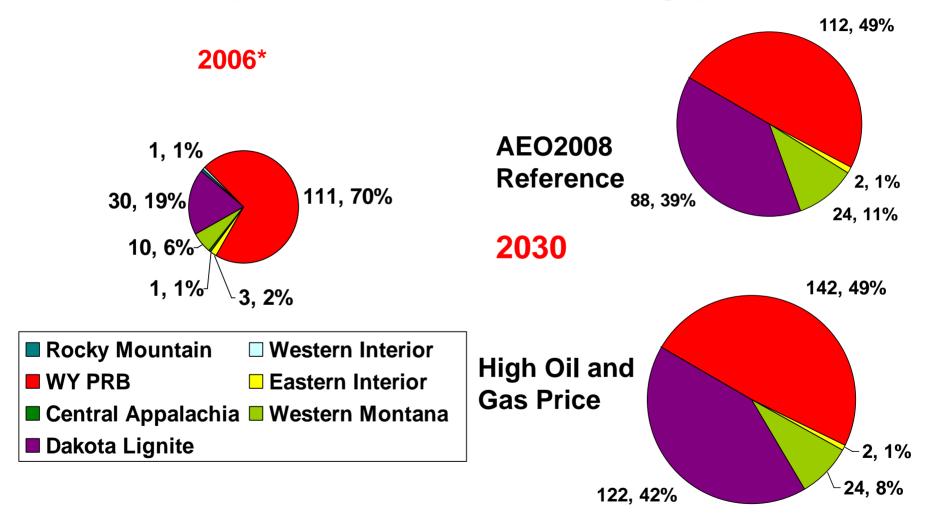
Distribution of coal to the West South Central Census Division, 2006* and 2030 (million short tons, percentage)



^{*}Volumes with unknown destinations or origins are excluded. Source: EIA-6 "Coal Distribution Data". Waste coal is excluded.



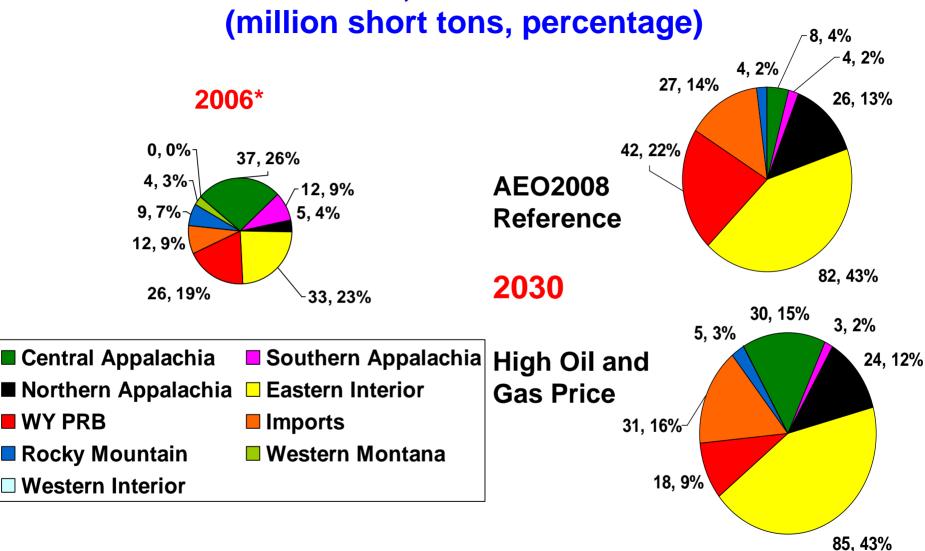
Distribution of coal to the West North Central Census Division, 2006* and 2030 (million short tons, percentage)





^{*}Volumes with unknown destinations or origins are excluded. Source: EIA-6 "Coal Distribution Data". Waste coal is excluded.

Distribution of coal to the East South Central Census Division, 2006* and 2030

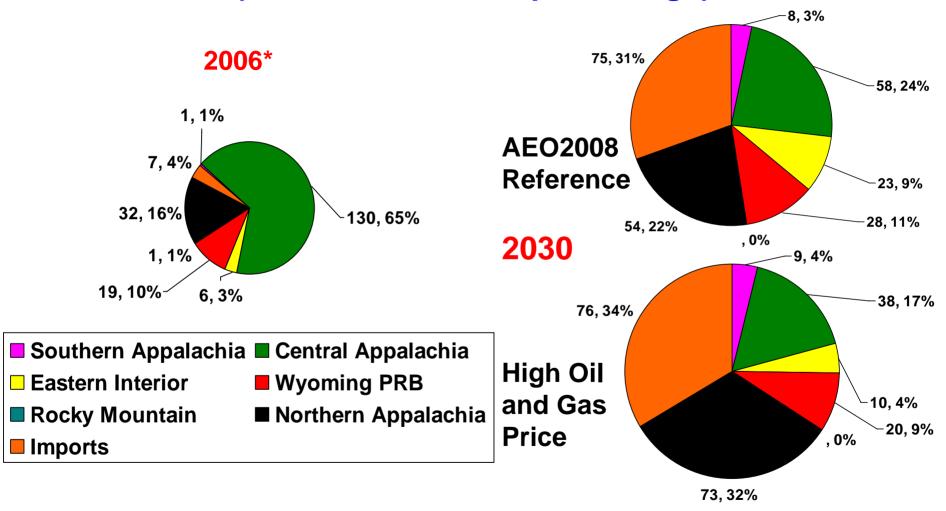




^{*}Volumes with unknown destinations or origins are excluded. Source: EIA-6 "Coal Distribution Data". Waste coal is excluded.

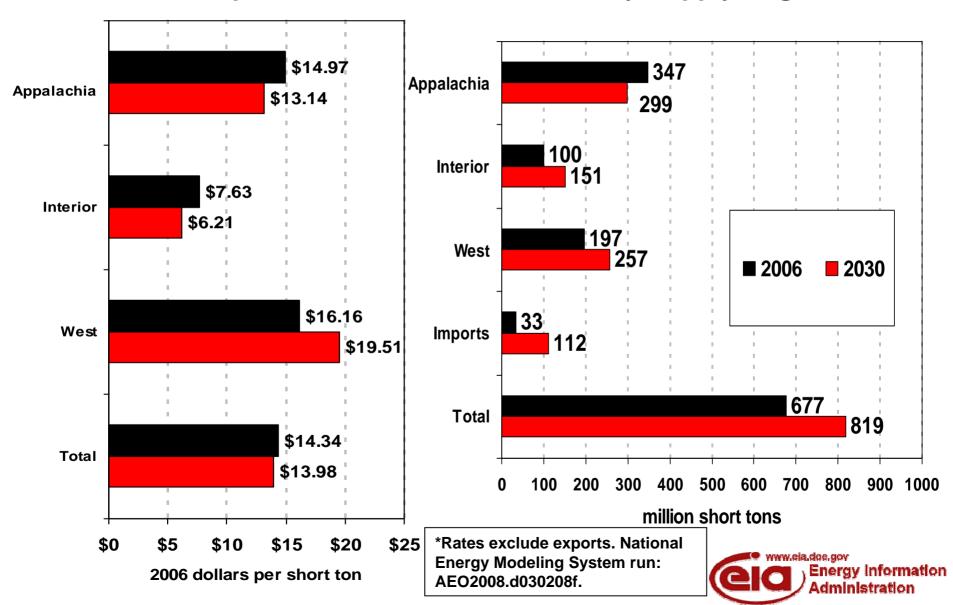
Distribution of coal to the South Atlantic Census Division, 2006* and 2030

(million short tons, percentage)

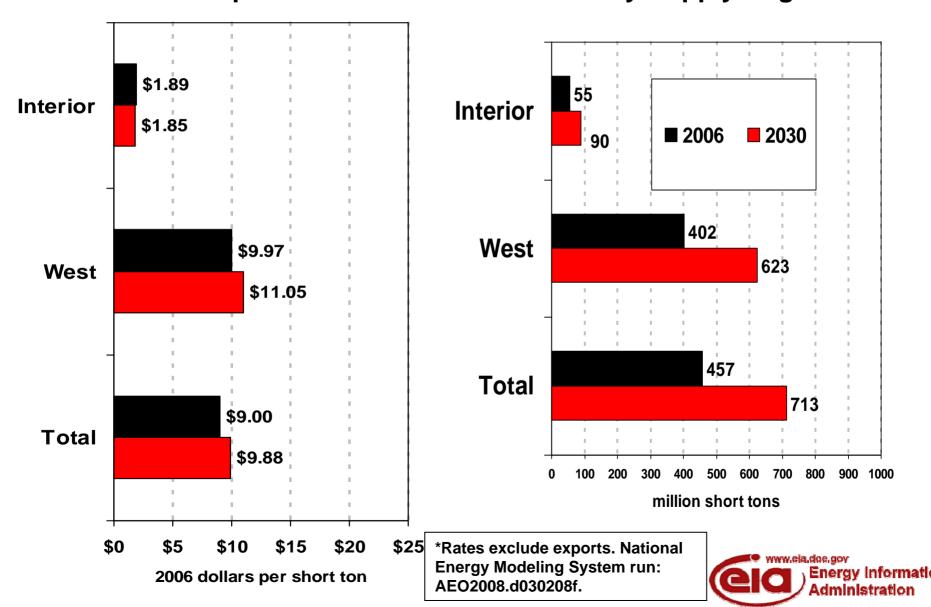




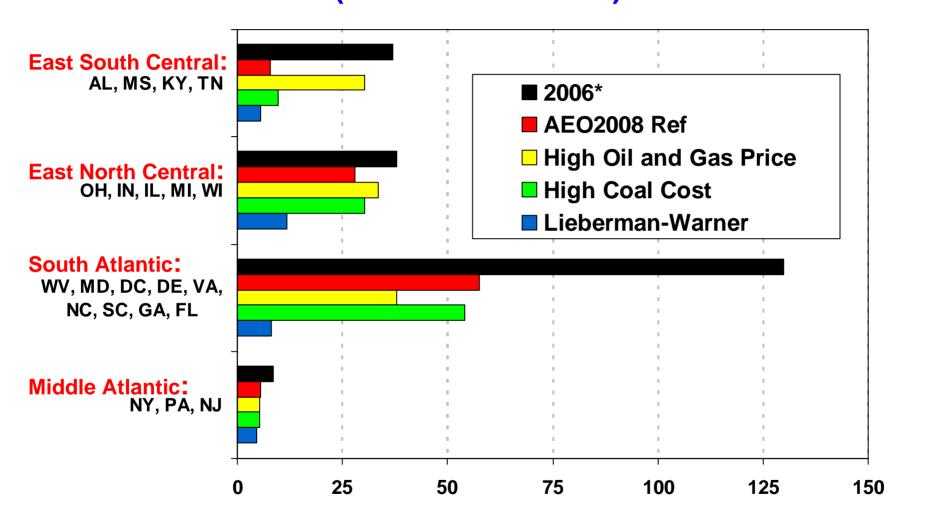
Demand located East of the Mississippi Transportation Rates and Volumes by Supply Region



Demand located West of the Mississippi Transportation Rates and Volumes by Supply Region



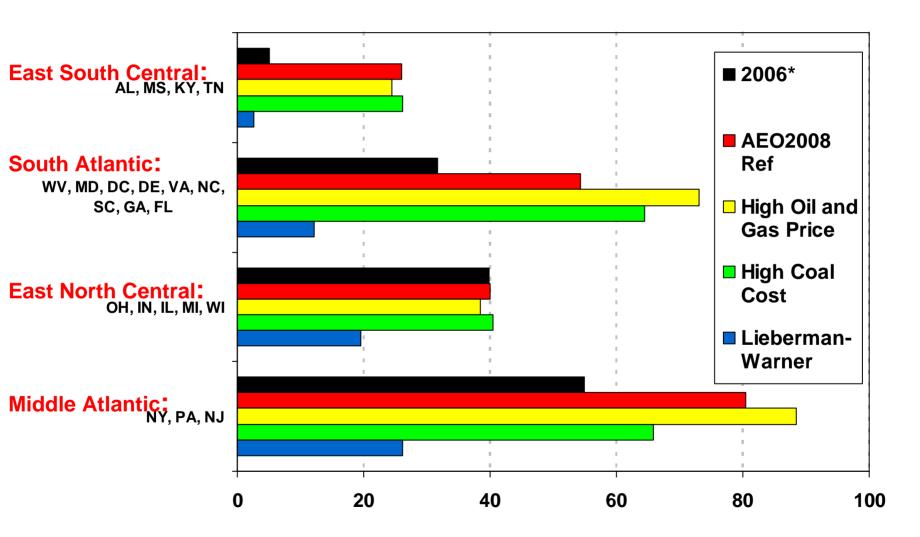
Distribution of coal from Central Appalachia, 2006 and 2030 (million short tons)

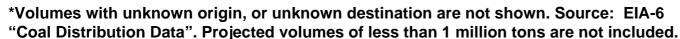


^{*}Volumes with unknown origin, or unknown destination are not shown. Source: EIA-6 "Coal Distribution Data". Projected volumes of less than 1 million tons are not included.



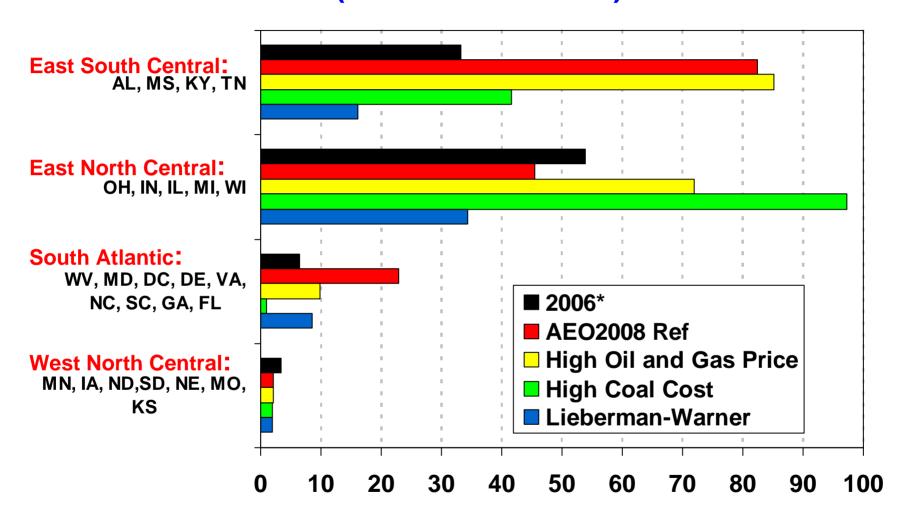
Distribution of coal from Northern Appalachia, 2006* and 2030 (million short tons)







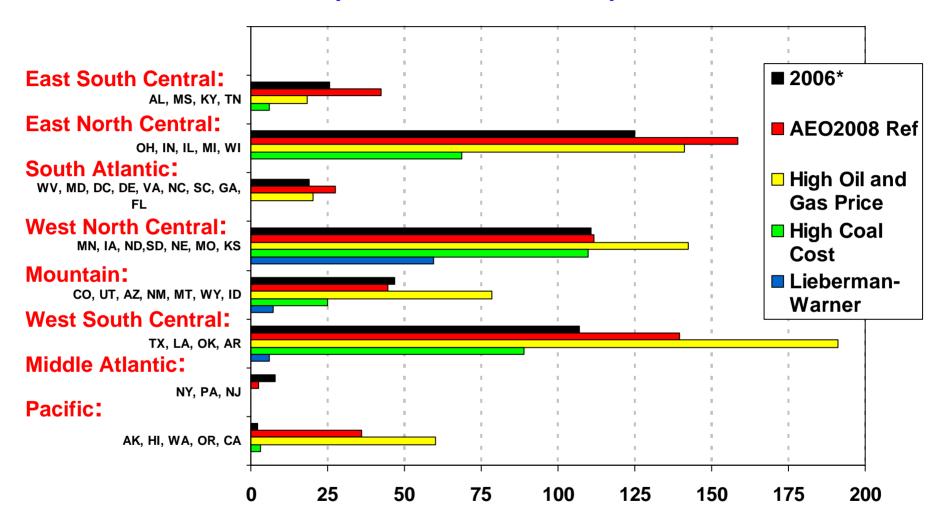
Distribution of coal from Eastern Interior, 2006* and 2030 (million short tons)



[•]Volumes with unknown origin or unknown destination are not shown. Source: EIA-6 "Coal Distribution Data". Projected volumes of less than 1 million tons are not included.



Distribution of coal from WY PRB, 2006* and 2030 (million short tons)



^{*}Volumes with unknown origin, or unknown destination are not shown. Source: EIA-6 "Coal Distribution Data". Projected volumes of less than 1 million tons are not included.



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