Hearing date: August 2, 2012 at 10:00 a.m.
Objection deadline: July 25, 2012 at 4:00 p.m.

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re:	**Chapter 11**
PATRIOT COAL CORPORATION, *et al.*,	**Case No. 12-12900 (SCC)**
Debtors.	**(Jointly Administered)**

MOTION OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 1412 AND RULE 1014, FED. R. BANKR. PROC., TO TRANSFER THE CASE TO THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

1. The United Mine Workers of America ("UMWA"), the only union representing employees of the Patriot Coal Corporation and its subsidiaries, (collectively, "the Debtors"), makes this motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1412 and Rule 1014, Fed. R. Bankr. Proc., to transfer the cases to the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of West Virginia ("SDWV") in the interests of justice and for the convenience of the parties.

2. The Debtors' facilities, employees, retirees and creditors are largely located in the SDWV, a district in which the Debtors have often litigated. In contrast, Debtors' assertion that venue is proper in the Southern District of New York ("SDNY") is based on its two recently created subsidiary corporations with unidentified assets which were apparently created for the sole and express purpose of achieving venue for these cases in SDNY.

RELIEF REQUESTED

3. By this motion, the UMWA requests entry of an order, in the form of the attached Exhibit A, transferring these bankruptcy cases to the SDWV Bankruptcy Court in the interests of justice and for the convenience of the parties, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1412 and Rule 1014, Fed. R. Bankr. Proc. Pursuant to the Case Management Order entered in this case, the relief requested may be granted without a hearing if no Objection is timely filed and served in accordance with the Case Management Order. (No. 84, ¶ 26.)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

4. On July 9, 2012, Debtors voluntarily filed 99 petitions for bankruptcy under chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code"). All of those cases have been consolidated and are being jointly administered. (No. 30.) Of Debtors' 99 subsidiaries, only two are domiciled in New York and those two were created only recently: Patriot Beaver Dam Holdings, LLC ("Patriot Beaver Dam") was created on June 14, 2012 and PCX Enterprises, Inc. ("PCX") was created on June 1, 2012. (*See* Exhibits B and C.)

5. The Voluntary Petitions filed by Patriot Beaver Dam and by PCX both give Patriot Coal Corporation's offices in St. Louis, MO as their street address and list their mailing address as: c/o CT Corporation System, 111 8th Avenue, New York, NY 10011. (Case No. 12-12898, No. 1; and 12-899, No. 1.) CT Corporation System is the Registered Agent for service of process for both Patriot Beaver Dam and PCX, a service that CT Corporation System provides for its clients. (*See* http://ct.wolterskluwer.com/ctcorporation/products-services/representation-services (last visited, July 17, 2012).) The location of the principal assets of Patriot Beaver Dam, PCX and Patriot Coal Corp. is listed as New York, NY, 10019, with no street address. (Case No. 12-12898, No. 1; 12-899, No. 1; Case No. 12-12900, No. 1.) In fact, the principal assets of the

Debtors are the mines that they operate, and related equipment, the vast majority of which are located in West Virginia, as described below.

6. Of the remaining 97 filing entities of the Debtors, the states of residence listed on the Voluntary Petitions are as follows: West Virginia (where 54 entities are located), Missouri (40 entities), and Kentucky (3 entities). (Case Nos. 12-12901-12999, No. 1.)

7. On July 9, 2012, Debtors filed a Declaration of Mark N. Schroeder, Patriot Coal Corporation's Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer ("Schroeder Decl.") (No. 4), stating as follows:

> Two of the Debtors are organized under the laws of the State of New York. The principal assets of those two Debtors, along with those of Patriot Coal, are located in New York. The other of the affiliated Debtors' assets are located in each of the many locations from which they operate their businesses. The Debtors own, lease or hold under other arrangement coal reserves, surface property and other real estate interests in various counties in many states, including Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

(Schroeder Decl., ¶ 7.) The assets of Patriot Coal allegedly located in New York, are undefined but are apparently bank accounts. (Schroeder Decl., ¶ 42.) Schroeder does not state the percentage of Debtors' combined assets which are held by Patriot Beaver Dam and PCX, or the amount of any such assets located in New York.

8. Debtors assert the following regarding the basis for venue in SDNY:

> The Debtors determined that the Southern District of New York (the "SDNY") is the optimal venue for the Debtors' chapter 11 cases and in the best interests of the Debtors, their creditors and other stakeholders. The Debtors' legal and financial advisors are all located in New York, and the Debtors' significant financial creditors, along with their professional advisors, are also located in New York. Moreover, along with their advisors, the agent under the proposed 'first out' DIP financing facility and two of the three arrangers under the proposed DIP financing facilities are New York-based institutions, and the DIP financing contemplates that the Debtors' cases be venued in the SDNY. I believe that had we filed in one of the other jurisdictions that were also available to us (i) most of our domestic and foreign creditors would have been inconvenienced and (ii) the costs and inefficiency of administration of the estates would have materially increased.

(Schroeder Decl., ¶ 43.)

9. Contrary to this statement, the proposed financial advisor, Alix Partners is located in Michigan, not New York. (*See* http://www.patriotcaseinfo.com/info.php (last visited July 17, 2012).) Even more significantly, recent filings by Debtors show that none of the 50 largest unsecured creditors of the Debtors are located in New York while 20% of the 50 largest unsecured creditors are located in West Virginia, more than in any other state. (No. 98.) The top five secured creditors are located in five different states; surety bond holders are located in four different states; letters of credit and security deposits are located in three different states. None of these creditors are located in New York. (Schroeder Decl., Ex. A, Sched. 2 and 5; Ex. D.)

10. Debtors' President and Chief Operating Officer, Ben Hatfield lives and works in West Virginia and is a board member of the West Virginia Coal Association. (*See* http://wvgazette.com/News/201109152243 (last visited July 17, 2012).) Debtors' headquarters is in St. Louis, MO, where the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Irl Englehardt, and Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Mark Schroeder live and work. (No. 1.) It does not appear that any of Debtors' employees are employed or reside in New York.

11. According to the Debtors' website, it operates 12 mines: eight in southern West Virginia; one in northern West Virginia; and three in western Kentucky. (*See* http://www.patriotcoal.com/index.php?view=appalachia-operations&p=3&s=51 and http://www.patriotcoal.com/index.php?view=illinois-basin-operations&p=3&s=53 (last visited July 17, 2012).)

12. The UMWA represents approximately 2,000 active employees, most of whom live and work in West Virginia. In addition, over 10,000 retirees receive health and pension benefits paid for by Debtors. Many of those retirees also live in West Virginia. It will be much more inconvenient and expensive for these employees or retirees, or their union, the UMWA, to participate in this case in New York as compared to SDWV.

13. Coal mining is essentially non-existent in New York but is a significant and important industry in West Virginia. According to *Coal Facts, West Virginia Coal: Fueling an American Renaissance 2011* ("*Coal Facts*"), a publication of the West Virginia Coal Association (attached as Exhibit E):

- West Virginia is ranked second in the country among the 24 coal producing states; New York has no coal production. (*Coal Facts*, p. 7);
- West Virginia produced 143 million tons of coal in 2010. (*Id.* at 8);
- Patriot Coal Group was the third largest West Virginia coal producer, operating four of the top 20 producing mines. (*Id.* at 10);
- In 2010, 22,599 employees worked in "direct" mining jobs in West Virginia; 29,512 employees worked for mining contractors. (*Id.* at 14);
- West Virginia imposes a 5% severance tax on coal, which generated more than $400 million for the state, of which $30 million was distributed to counties and municipalities. (*Id.* at 15);
- The coal industry and the coal burning electric generating industry together represent nearly 60% of the business taxes paid to the State of West Virginia. (*Id.* at 20);
- West Virginia's coal industry pays for nearly $3.4 billion in annual direct wages. (*Id.*);
- Coal is responsible for more than 12% of West Virginia's gross state product. (*Id.*).

14. The SDWV has heard and decided numerous cases in which one of the Debtors—Patriot Coal Corporation and its related entities—was a plaintiff or defendant.[1] In contrast, research revealed that the SDNY has been the forum for only two cases in which one of the Debtors' entities was a party.[2] Indeed, as described in the Schroeder Decl., ¶ 25, Debtors filed actions for breach of contract against two customers, Bridgehouse Commodities Trading Limited and Keystone Industries, LLC, for defaulting on their contractual obligations to purchase coal from Debtors. Those actions, which are a significant part of this case were both filed by Debtors in West Virginia: *Patriot Coal Sales, LLC v. Keystone Industries, LLC,* 2:12-CV-01808 (S.D.W.V.), filed on June 1, 2012; *Patriot Coal Sales LLC v. Bridgehouse Commodities Trading Limited, et al.* (Circuit Court of Kanawha Co. W. Va.), filed on April 3, 2012. (No. 39 at 134.)

15. This case has just started, having been filed on July 9, 2012 and the first day motions having been heard on July 16, 2012. The Creditors Committee is scheduled to be appointed on July 18, 2012.

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[1] *See e.g., Young v. Apogee Coal Co.,* 2:12-CV-01324 (S.D.W.Va.); *Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition, Inc. v. Patriot Coal Corp.,* 3:11-CV-00115 (S.D.W.Va.); *Bailey v. Eastern Associated Coal, LLC,* 2:11-CV-00470 (S.D.W.Va.); *Grounds v. Burgess,* I2:10-CV-01333 (S.D.W.Va.); *Davis v. Murdock,* 2:10-CV-01332 (S.D.W.Va.); *Nash v. Patriot Coal Corp.,* 2:10-CV-01031 (S.D.W.Va.); *Jenkins v. Patriot Coal Corp.,* 2:10-CV-1032 (S.D.W.Va.); *Huddleston v. Patriot Coal Corp.,* 2:10-CV-1033 (S.D.W.Va.); *Hubbard v. Speed Mining, LLC,* 2:10-CV-00359 (S.D.W.Va.); *Bird v. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.,* 1:10-CV-00161 (S.D.W.Va.); *McClanahan v. Eastern Associated Coal, LLC,* 2:09-CV-01068 (S.D.W.Va.); *Deavers v. Patriot Coal Corp.,* 2:09-CV-01031 (S.D.W.Va.); *U.S. v. Patriot Coal Corp.,* No. 2:09-CV-00099 (S.D.W.Va.); *Rowland Land Co. v. Peachtree Ridge Mining Co., Inc.,* 3:08-CV-00318 and 00319 (S.D.W.Va.); *Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition, Inc. v. Apogee Coal Co., LLC,* 3:07-0413 (S.D.W.Va.); *Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition, Inc. v. Hobet Mining, LLC,* 3:08-0088 and 3:09-1167 (S.D.W.Va.); *O'Neal v. Speed Mining LLC,* 5:10-CV-00446 (S.D.W.Va.); *Rollins v. Monsanto Co.,* 3:09-CV-01459 (S.D.W.Va.); *Agee v. Monsanto Co.,* 3:09-CV-1336 (S.D.W.Va.); *Campbell v. Brook Trout Coal, LLC,* 2:07-0651 (S.D.W.Va.); *McNeal v. Nelson Bros., LLC,* 2:09-0306 (S.D.W.Va.); *Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition, Inc. v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,* 3:05-0784 (S.D.W.Va.); and *Hudson v. Pine Ridge Coal Co.,* 2:11-00248 (S.D.W.Va.).

[2] *Klein v. Citigroup, Inc.,* 1:11-CV-06853 (LBS) (S.D.N.Y.); *Donoghue v. Patriot Coal Corp.,* 1:10-CV-03343 (LTS) (S.D.N.Y.).

16. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction to consider this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334. This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C.C. § 157(b) and may be determined by the Bankruptcy Court.

ARGUMENT

17. Contrary to Debtors' assertion that SDNY is the most convenient forum for creditors and other parties to this action, SDWV has many more ties to the Debtors' business and operations. The mines, which are Debtors' operations and where its employees work, are primarily located in SDWV, a district which has a great economic interest in the outcome of this case. More of the largest 50 unsecured creditors are located in West Virginia than in any other state, while none of the 50 largest unsecured creditors are located in New York. The UMWA respectfully submits that the Bankruptcy Code venue provisions were not intended to be manipulated by the creation of shell corporations in New York to permit administration of these bankruptcy cases in SDNY.

I. STANDARDS FOR VENUE TRANSFER

18. Change of venue of a case or proceeding under title 11 of the Bankruptcy Code is governed by 28 U.S.C. § 1412, which provides: "A district court may transfer a case or proceeding under title 11 to a district court for another district, in the interest of justice or for the convenience of the parties." Similarly, Rule 1014, Fed. R. Bankr. Proc., provides as follows:

> If a petition is filed in the proper district, the court, on the timely motion of a party in interest or on its own motion, and after hearing on notice to the petitioners, the United States trustee, and other entities as directed by the court, may transfer the case to any other district if the court determines that the transfer is in the interest of justice or for the convenience of the parties.

19. The transfer of venue of a case lies in the discretion of the court according to an "individualized, case-by-case consideration of convenience and fairness." *Steward Org., Inc. v. Ricoh Corp.,* 487 U.S. 22, 29 (1988) (quoting *Van Dusen v. Barrack,* 376 U.S. 612, 622 (1964)); *Gulf States Exploration Co. v. Manville Forest Prod. Corp. (In re Manville Forest Prod. Corp.,* 896 F.2d 1384, 1391 (2d Cir. 1990).

20. The two tests, "interest of justice" and "convenience of the parties" are stated in the disjunctive, and therefore, transfer of the proceeding can be compelled by satisfaction of either standard. *Enron Corp. v. Arora (In re Enron Corp.),* 317 B.R. 629, 637 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2004). According to the Second Circuit:

> The "interest of justice" component of § 1412 is a broad and flexible standard which must be applied on a case-by-case basis. It contemplates a consideration of whether transferring venue would promote the efficient administration of the bankruptcy estate, judicial economy, timeliness, and fairness ...

In re Manville Forest Products Corp., 896 F.2d 1384, 1391 (2d Cir. 1990). The factors have also been described as follows:

> To assist in gauging 'convenience of witnesses' and 'interests of justice,' some relatively objective factors have been considered: (1) proximity of creditors; (2) proximity of the debtor; (3) proximity of witnesses necessary to the administration of the estate; (4) location of assets; (5) economic administration of the estate ...

In re Eclair Bakery Ltd., 255 B.R. 121, 141 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2000). *Accord Landmark Capital Co.,* 19 B.R. 342, 347-48 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1982). Some courts have delineated the "interests of justice" standard as follows:

> The court considers whether (i) transfer would promote the economic and efficient administration of the bankruptcy estate; (ii) the interests of judicial economy would be served by the transfer; (iii) the parties would be able to receive a fair trial in each of the possible venues; (iv) either forum has an interest in having the controversy decided within its borders; (v) the enforceability of any judgment would be affected by the transfer; and (vi) the plaintiff's original choice of forum should be disturbed.

In re Dunmore Homes, Inc., 380 B.R. 663, 671-72 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2008.) Examination of each of these factors establishes that the case should be transferred to SDWV.

21. The burden is on the movant to show by a preponderance of the evidence that transfer of venue is warranted. *See In re Manville Forest Products Corporation,* 896 F.2d 1384, 1390 (2d Cir.1990) (in context of transfer of adversary proceeding); *In re Enron Corp. (Enron Corp v. Dynegy, Inc.),* No. 01-16034 (AJG) 2002 WL 32153911, at *3 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Apr. 12, 2012); *In re Vienna Park Properties,* 125 B.R. 84, 87 (S.D.N.Y.1991) (in context of transfer of case).

I. THE CASE SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO SDWV FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE PARTIES

A. More of the 50 Largest Unsecured Creditors Are Located in West Virginia Than in Any Other State; None of the 50 Largest Unsecured Creditors or the Secured Creditors Are Located in New York

22. According to the Debtors, 20% of the 50 largest unsecured creditors are located in West Virginia, more than in any other state, while none of the 50 largest unsecured creditors or secured creditors are located in New York. Bankruptcy cases have been transferred to a district in which more of the creditors were located than the district in which the petition was filed. *In re EB Capital Management LLC,* No. 11-12646 (MG), 2011 WL 2838115, at *4 (Bankr. July 14, 2011) (case transferred to South Dakota where four of the seven creditors were located); *In re Dunmore Homes, Inc.,* 380 B.R. 663, 676 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2008) (case transferred to California where most creditors were located); *In re B.L. of Miami, Inc.,* 294 B.R. 325, 330-31 (Bankr. D. Nev. 2003) (case transferred to Miami where the vast majority of unsecured creditors were located); *Landmark Capital,* 19 B.R. at 348 (case transferred to Arizona where three of four creditors were located).

23. While the majority of the 50 largest unsecured creditors are not located in any one state, West Virginia is the state with more of those creditors than any other state. More importantly, none of the 50 largest unsecured creditors or the secured creditors are located in New York. SDWV is more convenient for more of the creditors than any other state.

B. The Majority of the Debtors Are Located in West Virginia; Only Two of the Debtors Are Located in New York

24. The Voluntary Petitions in this case show that 54 of the 99 filing entities are located in West Virginia, where Debtors maintain an office. The two entities which are located in New York were only recently created and the address used by those entities is that of a corporation providing registered agent services. The Debtors do not have any physical presence in New York.

25. In *B.L. of Miami*, 294 B.R. at 331, the court transferred the case from Nevada to Florida, stating: "Although Debtor was incorporated in Nevada on September 3, 1997, and thus may technically 'reside' in Nevada, its primary place of business and its assets are in Florida." Similarly, in *Dunmore Homes,* 380 B.R. at 676, the court transferred the case from SDNY to California, stating: "While the Debtor is incorporated in New York, all of its remaining employees, sole shareholder, and the majority of its professionals are located in California." In the instant case, the majority of the Debtors' employees are located in West Virginia and it appears that none of them are located in New York. The mere recent incorporation of two of its 99 filing entities in New York does not make the Debtors proximate to New York.

C. The Witnesses Necessary to the Administration of the Estate Are Located in Various States

26. Some of the witnesses who are likely to testify in this case are spread throughout the country: the Debtors' CEO and CFO are located in Missouri; the President and COO is

located in West Virginia; the proposed financial advisors are located in Michigan; the investment banker is located in New York, as are certain of the lenders. However, the employees and the retirees, those who are least able to bear the expense and inconvenience of travel, and who may very well be called to testify in any motion pursuant to §§ 1113 or 1114 of the Bankruptcy Code, are located mainly in West Virginia.

D. Most of Debtors' Assets Are Located in West Virginia

27. Debtors seek to establish venue in New York by maintaining certain bank accounts in this state. However, the business of the Debtors is coal mining and it is the mines which are the valuable assets of the Debtors. Nine of the 12 mines operated by the Debtors are in West Virginia, along with the employees, equipment and offices needed to run the business.

28. The location of a debtor's assets is most important where those assets constitute the value of the debtor's business. *Compare Dunmore Homes*, 380 B.R. at 677 (real estate assets were relevant in transferring case) *with In re Enron,* 274 B.R. at 347-48 (physical location of assets is not significant in a "financial" case where their location is less important); *see also B.L. of Miami,* 294 B.R. at 332 (case transferred to district where debtor's principal asset was located); *Landmark Capital,* 19 B.R. at 345, 348 (same). The principal assets of the Debtors here are their operating coal mines, the majority of which are located in West Virginia.

E. The Debtors' Estate Can Be Most Economically Administered in West Virginia

29. In effect, this factor combines all of the other factors regarding the convenience of the parties. The location of the creditors, the debtors, the expected witnesses, and the debtors' assets are all considered by the courts. Here, more of the creditors are located in West Virginia than in any other state and none are located in New York. A majority of the Debtors' entities are located in West Virginia and only two of the 99 Debtors are located in New York. A majority of

the Debtors' assets used in their businesses are located in West Virginia and only bank accounts are located in New York. Employee and retiree witnesses are largely located in West Virginia while professionals who have the means and the ability to travel are located throughout the country. On balance, it would be most economical for the case to be transferred to SDWV.

II. THE CASE SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO SDWV IN THE INTERESTS OF JUSTICE

A. The Interests of Judicial Economy Would Be Served by Transferring the Case to SDWV

30. An element of judicial economy is whether either court has an advantage on the "learning curve" relevant to the case. *Enron Corp. v. Arora (In re Enron Corp.,* 317 B.R. 629, 638-39 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2004). As this case is in its earliest stages, SDNY has not had the opportunity to develop a substantial learning curve. Here, the Bankruptcy Court in the SDWV, located in a coal producing region, has heard numerous cases involving the coal industry, while the SDNY has limited knowledge of that industry. "It makes good sense 'to locate the bankruptcy in a venue where the judge presiding would more likely have active familiarity with the community and the milieu' in which the [Debtors operate]. Such a judge 'would be in a much better position to gauge the likelihood of an effective reorganization.'" *B.L. of Miami, Inc.,* 294 B.R. at 332 (quoting *In re Abacus Broad. Corp.,* 154 B.R. 682, 683 (Bankr., W.D. Tex. 1993). The SDWV has managed numerous bankruptcy and other cases involving the coal industry.[3] Moreover, the Debtors themselves filed two actions relevant to this case in West Virginia. The existence of related litigation in another district supports the transfer of a case to that district. *In*

[3] *See, e.g., Point Service Corp. v. Pritchard Min. Co., Inc.*, 2010 WL 1410673 (S.D.W.Va. 2010); *Caperton v. A.T. Massey Coal Co., Inc.*, 270 B.R. 654 (S.D.W.Va. 2001); *In re Lady H Coal Co., Inc.*, 199 B.R. 595 (S.D.W.Va. 1996); *UMWA 1992 Ben. Plan v. Leckie Smokeless Coal Co.*, 201 B.R. 163 (S.D.W.Va.1996); *International Union v. First Big Mountain Coal Co.*, 1993 WL 133309 (S.D.W.Va. 1993); *In re Queen*, 148 B.R. 256 (S.D.W.Va. 1992); *In re Concord Coal Corp.*, 81 B.R. 863 (S.D.W.Va. 1988); *In re Cherry Pond Coal Co.*, 21 B.R. 592 (S.D.W.Va. 1982); *Matter of Appalachian Pocahontas Coal Co., Inc.*, 31 B.R. 579 (S.D.W.Va. 1983); *In re Tom B. Coals, Inc.*, 46 B.R. 245 (S.D.W.Va. 1985); *In re Federal Coal Co.*, 335 F.Supp. 1183 (S.D.W.Va. 1971); and *In re Hawley Coal Mining Corp.*, 47 B.R. 392 (S.D.W.Va. 1984).

re Asset Resolution LLC, No. 09-16142 (AJG), 2009 WL 4505944, *3 (Bankr. Nov. 24, 2009); *In re Eclair Bakery Ltd.*, 255 B.R. 121, 142 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2000).

B. The Parties Would Be Able to Receive a Fair Trial in Either District

31. This factor does not appear to favor one forum over another.

C. West Virginia Has an Interest in Having the Controversy Decided within Its Borders, New York Has No Such Interest

32. Most of the Debtors' mines and employees are located in West Virginia. Nobody mines coal in New York. As demonstrated above, the coal mining industry is essential to the economy of West Virginia but has little or no impact on the economy of New York. The people of West Virginia are familiar with and dependent on the coal mining industry. Significant issues in this case—whether mines are shut, whether employee wages and benefits are reduced, whether pension benefits are decreased, whether retiree health benefits are cut – will all directly affect the West Virginia economy while having no such effect in New York. *Landmark Capital,* 19 B.R. at 348 ("[T]here is a local interest in having localized controversies decided at home.")

C. Judgments Are More Likely to Be Enforceable in West Virginia Than New York

33. Since most of the Debtors' mines are located in West Virginia, any judgments which may arise in this case are more likely to require enforcement in West Virginia than in New York. It is not clear what assets of Debtors', if any, are located in New York but the bulk of the Debtors' real property, and value, is located in West Virginia.

D. The Debtors' Original Choice of Forum Should Be Disturbed Because It Appears to Have Been Manufactured

34. Debtors established venue in New York by creating two corporations shortly before the bankruptcy filing. On June 1, 2012, PCX was created; on June 14, 2012, Patriot Beaver Dam was created. The bankruptcy petition was filed in the next month. Debtors

apparently created these two corporations for the purpose of establishing venue in SDNY. The extensive contacts with West Virginia and the minimal contacts with New York justify disturbing Debtors' choice of forum. *Dunmore Homes,* 380 B.R. at 673 ("Dunmore lacks any ties to New York, other than its recent incorporation in the state and its efforts to secure financing here.")

NOTICE

35. No trustee, examiner or creditors committee has been appointed in these chapter 11 cases. Notice of this motion has been served as indicated on the following: (a) the chambers of Judge Shelley C. Chapman, by hand; (b) Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, 450 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10017, Attn: Marshall S. Huebner and Brian M. Resnick, by electronic mail; (c) Curtis Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle, LLP, 101 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10178, Attn: Steven J. Reisman and Michael A. Cohen, by electronic mail; (d) the Office of the United States Trustee for the Southern District of New York, 33 Whitehall Street, Suite 2100, New York, NY 10004, Attn: Elisabetta G. Gasparini and Paul K. Schwartzberg, by hand; (e) Patriot Coal Corporation, c/o GCG, Inc. P.O. Box 9898, Dublin, OH 43017-5798, by electronic mail; (f) Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10153, Attn: Marcia Goldstein and Joseph Smolinsky, by electronic mail; and (g) Wilkie Farr & Gallagher LLP, 787 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019, Attn: Margot B. Schonholtz and Ana Alfonso, by electronic mail.

NO PREVIOUS REQUEST

36. No previous request for the relief sought herein has been made by the UMWA to this or any other court.

WHEREFORE, the UMWA respectfully requests that the Court grant the relief requested herein and such other and further relief as is just and proper.

Dated: July 18, 2012
New York, NY

Respectfully submitted,

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Counsel for the United Mine Workers of America

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EXHIBIT A

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re:	**Chapter 11**
PATRIOT COAL CORPORATION, *et al.*,	**Case No. 12-12900 (SCC)**
Debtors.	**(Jointly Administered)**

ORDER TRANSFERRING CASES OF PATRIOT COAL CORP., *et al.*, TO THE BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

Upon the motion of the United Mine Workers of America ("UMWA") for an order pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1412 and Rule 1014, Fed. R. Bankr. Proc., to transfer the cases of Patriot Coal Corporation and its subsidiaries that are debtors and debtors in possession in these proceedings (collectively "the Debtors") to the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of West Virginia ("SDWV") in the interests of justice and for the convenience of the parties ("the Motion"); and upon consideration of the papers filed in support of the Motion, as well as objections to the Motion; and the Court having jurisdiction to consider the Motion and the relief requested therein pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334 and Standing Order M-61 Referring to Bankruptcy Judges for the Southern District of New York Any and All Proceedings under Title 11, dated July 10, 1984 (Ward, Acting C.J.) as amended by Standing Order M-431, dated February 1, 2012 (Preska, C.J.); and consideration of the Motion and the requested relief being a core proceeding the Bankruptcy Court can determine pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b); and due and proper notice of the Motion having been provided to (a) counsel for the Debtors, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP; (b) Curtis Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle, LLP; (c) the Office of the United States Trustee for the Southern District of New York; (d) Patriot Coal Corporation, c/o GCG, Inc.; (e) Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP; and (f) Wilkie Farr & Gallagher LLP; and it appearing that no other or further notice need be provided; and the relief requested in the Motion being in

the best interests of the Debtors and their estates and Creditors; and the Court having reviewed the Motion and having held a hearing with appearances of parties in interest noted in the transcript thereof (the "Hearing"); and the Court having determined that the legal and factual bases set forth in the Motion and at the Hearing establish just cause for the relief granted herein; and upon all of the proceedings had before the Court and after due deliberation and sufficient cause appearing therefor, it is

ORDERED that the relief requested in the Motion is hereby granted as set forth herein; and it is further

ORDERED that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1412 and Rule 1014, Fed. R. Bankr. Proc., Case Nos. 12-12898-12-12999 are transferred to the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of West Virginia; and it is further

ORDERED that notice of the Motion as provided therein shall be deemed good and sufficient notice of such Motion.

Dated: August 2, 2012
New York, NY

HONORABLE SHELLEY C. CHAPMAN
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

EXHIBIT B

NYS Department of State
Division of Corporations
Entity Information

The information contained in this database is current through July 12, 2012.

Selected Entity Name: PATRIOT BEAVER DAM HOLDINGS, LLC

Selected Entity Status Information

Current Entity Name: PATRIOT BEAVER DAM HOLDINGS, LLC
DOS ID #: 4258815
Initial DOS Filing Date: JUNE 14, 2012
County: NEW YORK
Jurisdiction: NEW YORK
Entity Type: DOMESTIC LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
Current Entity Status: ACTIVE

Selected Entity Address Information

DOS Process (Address to which DOS will mail process if accepted on behalf of the entity)
CT CORPORATION SYSTEM
111 EIGHTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10011

Registered Agent
CT CORPORATION SYSTEM
111 EIGHTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10011

This office does not require or maintain information regarding the names and addresses of members or managers of nonprofessional limited liability companies. Professional limited liability companies must include the name(s) and address(es) of the original members, however this information is not recorded and only available by viewing the certificate.

***Stock Information**

# of Shares	Type of Stock	$ Value
No Information Available		

*Stock information is applicable to domestic busines corporations.

Name History

Filing Date	Name Type	Entity Name
JUN 14, 2012	Actual	PATRIOT BEAVER DAM HOLDINGS, LLC

A **Fictitious** name must be used when the **Actual** name of a foreign entity is unavailable for use in New York State. The entity must use the fictitious name when conducting its activities or business in New York State.

NOTE: New York State does not issue organizational identification numbers.

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EXHIBIT C

NYS Department of State
Division of Corporations
Entity Information

The information contained in this database is current through July 12, 2012.

Selected Entity Name: PCX ENTERPRISES, INC.

Selected Entity Status Information

Current Entity Name: PCX ENTERPRISES, INC.
DOS ID #: 4253084
Initial DOS Filing Date: JUNE 01, 2012
County: NEW YORK
Jurisdiction: NEW YORK
Entity Type: DOMESTIC BUSINESS CORPORATION
Current Entity Status: ACTIVE

Selected Entity Address Information

DOS Process (Address to which DOS will mail process if accepted on behalf of the entity)
C/O CT CORPORATION SYSTEM
111 8TH AVENUE - 13TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10011

Registered Agent
C T CORPORATION SYSTEM
111 8TH AVENUE - 13TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10011

This office does not record information regarding the names and addresses of officers, shareholders or directors of nonprofessional corporations except the chief executive officer, if provided, which would be listed above. Professional corporations must include the name(s) and address(es) of the initial officers, directors, and shareholders in the initial certificate of incorporation, however this information is not recorded and only available by viewing the certificate.

***Stock Information**

# of Shares	Type of Stock	$ Value per
1000	Par Value	.01

*Stock information is applicable to domestic busines corporations.

Name History

Filing Date	Name Type	Entity Name
JUN 01, 2012	Actual	PCX ENTERPRISES, INC.

A **Fictitious** name must be used when the **Actual** name of a foreign entity is unavailable for use in New York State. The entity must use the fictitious name when conducting its activities or business in New York State.

NOTE: New York State does not issue organizational identification numbers.

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EXHIBIT D

Patriot Creditors

Secured Creditors (top 5)
Al[phabetically by State

Name/Company	Location	Claim	Amount
Caterpillar Financial Services Corp.	CA	Equipment Lease	$134,907
Capital Source Bank	IL	Equipment Lease	$25,000,000 plus $302,000,000 of issued letters of credit
Bank of America	MO	Credit Facility - Contingent unliquidated	$287,102
Siemens Financial Services	NJ	Equipment Lease	$242,298
Fifth Third Bank	OH	Receivable Securitization - Contingent Unliquidated	Undetermined PLUS $50,000,000 of issued letters of credit

Letters of Credit and
Security Deposits
Alphabetically by State

Identification #	Issuing Bank	Bank Location	Total Aggregate Coverage	Beneficiary	Beneficiary Location
68021544	Bank of America	NC	$16,000,000	Bond Safeguard / Lexon	TN
68021550	Bank of America	NC	$5,778,000	Indemnity Nat'l Ins. Co	TN
68021551	Bank of America	NC	$27,299,752	Ins. Commissioner of WV	WV
68021554	Bank of America	NC	$24,329,835	Ins. Commissioner of WV	WV
68021559	Bank of America	NC	$250,000	Ins. Commissioner of WV	WV
68021567	Bank of America	NC	$861,630	National Union Fire Ins.	NY
68050020	Bank of America	NC	$14,805,712	Old Republic Insurance	IL

68053236	Bank of America	NC	$45,000,000	Clerk of Ct, US Dist. Ct for WV	WV
68056357	Bank of America	NC	$11,775,000	Argonaut	Bermuda
68058609	Bank of America	NC	$14,871,864	US Surety Co	MD
18108228-00-000	PNC Bank	PA	$8,362,494	WESTERN SURETY C.N.A.	IL
18108229-00-000	PNC Bank	PA	$8,788,283	FEDERAL INS CO/CHUBB	NJ
18108230-00-000	PNC Bank	PA	$8,495,602	ILL WORKERS COMP	IL
18108594-00-000	PNC Bank	PA	$2,000,000	NORFOLK SOUTHERN	VA
18109615-00-000	PNC Bank	PA	$345,853	KENERGY CORP	KY
18112297-00-000	PNC Bank	PA	$10,145,000	NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE	IL
CIS406979	Fifth Third Bank	OH	$47,239,343	Commonwealth of KY	KY
CIS407373	Fifth Third Bank	OH	$54,412,065	UMWA 1992 Benefit Plan	DC
D500481	Fifth Third Bank	OH	$6,140,998	Commonwealth of PA	PA
S500480	Fifth Third Bank	OH	$11,007,818	Commonwealth of PA	PA
S500487	Fifth Third Bank	OH	$16,107,955	Arch Coal Inc	MO
S500536	Fifth Third Bank	OH	$17,728,605	Travelers Casualty	CT
S501062	Fifth Third Bank	OH	$255,400	First Surety Corp	WV
S501270	Fifth Third Bank	OH	$563,513	Caterpillar Financial Svcs	TN

Source: Declaration of Mark N. Schroeder, July 9, 2012, 43-48 http://www.patriotcaseinfo.com/pdflib/4_12900.pdf

Surety Bonds

Debtor	**Issuer**	**Issuer Location**	**Bond #**	**Amount**	**Obligee**
Apogee Coal Co.	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	1015322	$201,600	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	1058001	$408,800	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	1058011	$4,702,720	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	1059114	$4,000	WV

Apogee Coal Co.	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	1059360	$5,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	1062289	$3,920,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	1062290	$1,605,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	1062291	$150,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	1062292	$1,719,120	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	1062293	$650,760	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	1062294	$180,960	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	104729848	$1,720	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	104729848	$1,720	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	104729858	$100,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	104729863	$388,120	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	104729883	$60,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	104729897	$30,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	105023495	$55,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	105023498	$5,160	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	105023499	$17,200	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400KC7172	$10,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1581	$167,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1586	$203,840	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1588	$459,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1611	$64,368	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1615	$907,200	WV

Apogee Coal Co.	St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1616	$2,759,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1618	$248,820	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1620	$18,920	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1639	$42,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1643	$13,200	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1648	$87,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	64S103930699	$31,200	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	64S104027303	$50,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Federal	Warren, NJ	8205-64-51	$683,900	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Federal	Warren, NJ	8205-64-89	$243,600	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Aspen American	?	SU04201	$861,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Argo/Rockwood	Rockwood, PA	SUR0000334	$4,005,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Argo/Rockwood	Rockwood, PA	SUR0010307	$5,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Argo/Rockwood	Rockwood, PA	SUR0010309	$5,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Argo/Rockwood	Rockwood, PA	SUR0010314	$9,000	WV
Apogee Coal Co.	Argo/Rockwood	Rockwood, PA	SUR0010324	$1,310,000	WV
Appalachia Mine Services	Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	105023496	$62,000	WV
Black Stallion Coal Co	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	8205-64-44	$2,520	WV
Black Stallion Coal Co	Federal/Chubb	Warren, NJ	8205-65-12	$5,040	WV
Black Stallion Coal Co	Federal/Chubb	Warren, NJ		$2,520	WV
Black Stallion Coal Co	Federal/Chubb	Warren, NJ		$2,520	WV
Black Stallion Coal Co	Argo/Rockwood	Rockwood, PA		$17,640	WV

Source: Declaration of Mark N. Schroeder, July 9, 2012, 43-48 http://www.patriotcaseinfo.com/pdflib/4_12900.pdf

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	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	1059360	$5,000	WV
	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	1062289	$3,920,000	WV
	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	1062290	$1,605,000	WV
	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	1062291	$150,000	WV
	Lexon	Hermitage, TN	1062292	$1,719,120	WV
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	Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	104729858	$100,000	WV
	Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	104729863	$388,120	WV
	Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	104729883	$60,000	WV
	Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	104729897	$30,000	WV
	Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	105023495	$55,000	WV

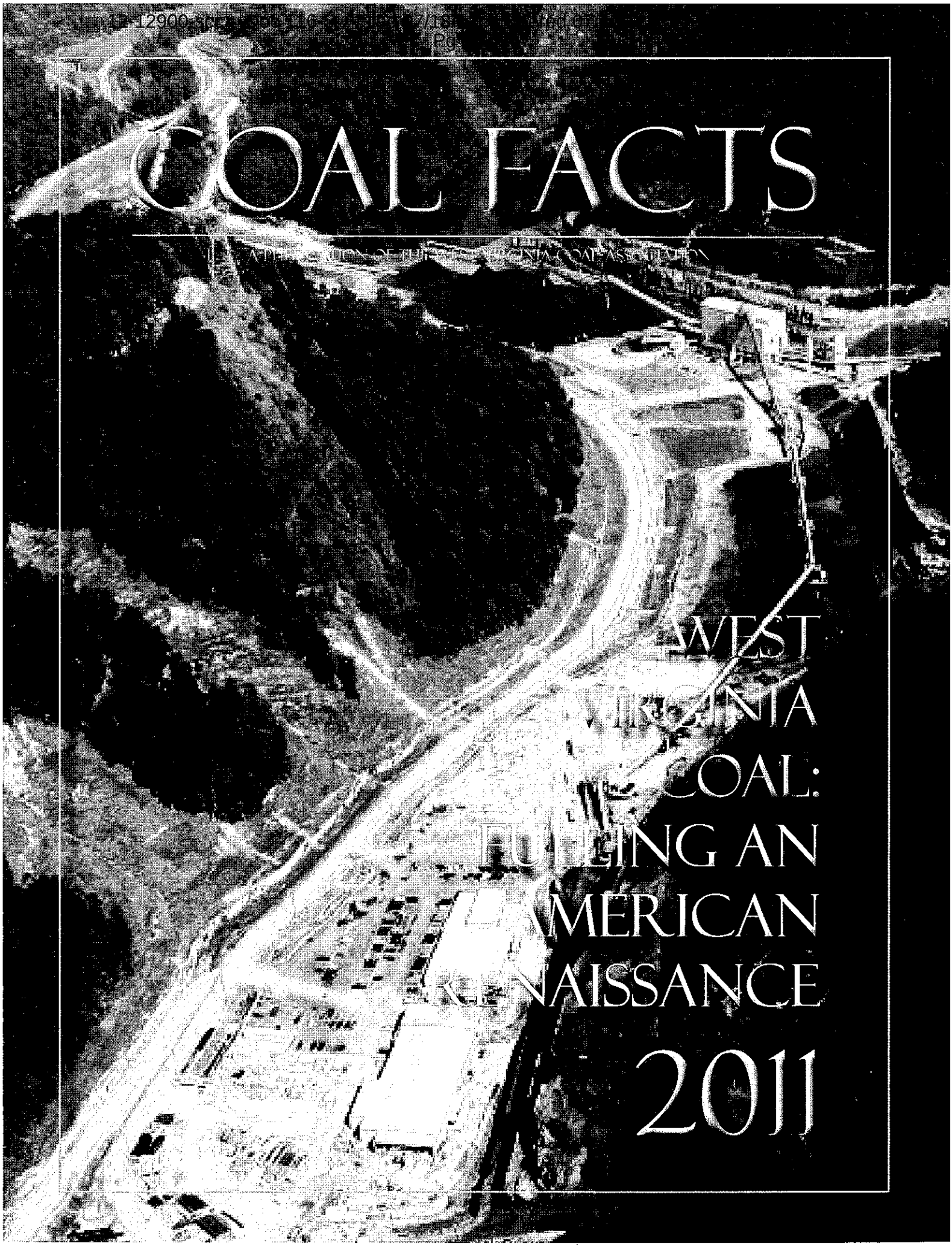
Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN		105023498	$5,160	WV
Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN		105023499	$17,200	WV
St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400KC7172		$10,000	WV
St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1581		$167,000	WV
St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1586		$203,840	WV
St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1588		$459,000	WV
St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1611		$64,368	WV
St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1615		$907,200	WV
St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1616		$2,759,000	WV
St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1618		$248,820	WV
St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1620		$18,920	WV
St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1639		$42,000	WV
St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1643		$13,200	WV
St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	400SA1648		$87,000	WV
St. Paul	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	64S103930699		$31,200	WV
Travelers	Hartford, CT / St. Paul, MN	64S104027303		$50,000	WV
Federal	Warren, NJ	8205-64-51		$683,900	WV
Federal	Warren, NJ	8205-64-89		$243,600	WV
Aspen American	?	SU04201		$861,000	WV
Argo/Rockwood	Rockwood, PA	SUR0000334		$4,005,000	WV
Argo/Rockwood	Rockwood, PA	SUR0010307		$5,000	WV

Argo/Rockwood	Rockwood, PA	SUR0010309	$5,000	WV
Argo/Rockwood	Rockwood, PA	SUR0010314	$9,000	WV
Argo/Rockwood	Rockwood, PA	SUR0010324	$1,310,000	WV

EXHIBIT E

COAL FACTS

A PUBLICATION OF THE WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION



WEST VIRGINIA COAL: FUELING AN AMERICAN RENAISSANCE

2011

Arcelor Mittal

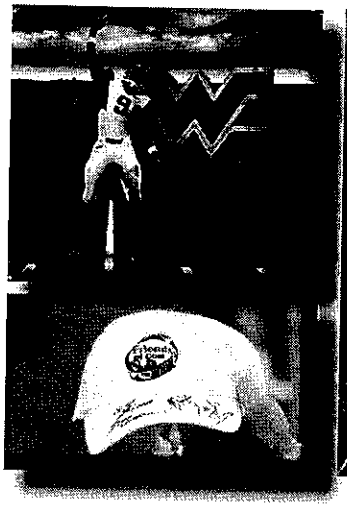
Jackson Kelly

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
WWW.WVCOAL.COM

COAL FACT
More than 63,000 West Virginia families depend on coal mining for their livelihoods.

Have you ever wondered just who are the Friends of Coal?

The Friends of Coal: Speaking with one voice



We are ... West Virginia!

We are ... West Virginia Coal!

If you live in West Virginia, Kentucky or just about anywhere coal is mined, you have probably seen it -- on a helmet, a license plate, the back window of a pickup truck. It's on lunch boxes, shirts, yard signs, pens, pencils and football games. It's on every state championship trophy given out by the West Virginia Secondary Schools Athletic Commission, race cars, boats and even rubber coal. That little blue and black "Friends of Coal" logo is, it seems, everywhere.

But have you ever really asked yourself, "Just who are the Friends of Coal?"

Well, Friends of Coal is a grassroots group founded in 2002 to lend its support to the West Virginia coal industry. In the beginning, the group was little more than a name and an idea -- that the West Virginia coal industry, which plays a critical role in the state's economy and in the lives of many families, needed the support of its people.

Today, the Friends of Coal has spread to almost 50,000 people, with members in almost every state and several foreign countries. Headquartered in Charleston, the group also has independent chapters operating in Kentucky, Virginia, Ohio, Tennessee and several other states.

The Friends of Coal is no longer "just a name" but has morphed into an army of coal miners, their families, friends, neighbors, local and state business leaders, elected officials, doctors, lawyers, teachers, pizza delivery guys and students. The organization sponsors major sporting events, community fairs, little leagues, taking the message of coal to the people.

The message is simple: Coal mining is vital to West Virginia and to our nation.

It's frequently noted that every coal mining job creates another five to eight jobs somewhere in the economy.

Anyone who has ever visited a coal mining community in West Virginia would have no hesitation in believing that statistic. It is likely no other state and industry are as closely identified as West Virginia and coal.

Friends of Coal is based on the simple premise West Virginia is full of people who understand and appreciate the value and the importance of coal to the Mountain State and its people.

These people have always been around. But they have never before been asked to demonstrate just how many West Virginians are directly and indirectly involved with the coal industry.

Friends of Coal also was born out of a desire to correct the impression that coal's time has passed in West Virginia.

The Friends of Coal Ladies Auxiliary is literally the "right arm" of the organization. The Auxiliary is active throughout the region. It has created a coal-oriented curriculum for use in the elementary school system, conducted charity drives, managed the production of several key events throughout the summer festival season and has reached out to the sick and infirm in local hospitals with visits and gifts. We are proud of our Auxiliary and the hard work they do for our coal mining families, including their Christmas for the Troops..

Coal supplies about 48 percent of this country's electrical power demand, and West Virginia is the nation's second largest coal producer. There is no danger that demand for energy will cease.

In a shrinking world community, however, competition for West Virginia's traditional coal markets is increasing every year. Nations with low safety and environmental standards, low pay and government subsidies, are threats to the Appalachian coal's place in the market.

West Virginia's greatest advantages have always been the quality of its coal, its relative proximity to the markets and most important, its hard-working, highly skilled and productive workforce.

In other words, despite the best coal miners in the world, the best coal in the world and a growing demand for energy, West Virginia's coal industry is still plagued by the uncertainties of the shifting marketplace.

As the industry streamlines and adapts to meet these challenges, it is increasingly important the Friends of Coal in West Virginia unite to speak with one voice.

The Friends of Coal will continue to clearly demonstrate that coal must be a major consideration in the establishment of public policy in the state and in the nation.

For more information, visit the Friends of Coal website at www.friend-sofcoal.org. And if you haven't already done so, take a moment and fill out an application for our new Friends of Coal official state license plate, which is also available at the Friends of Coal website. Let the world know you are a Friend of Coal.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
WWW.WVCOAL.COM

Table of Contents

Coal Facts 2011 is published by the West Virginia Coal Association
P.O. Box 3923, Charleston, West Virginia 25339
Telephone (304) 342-4153, Fax (304) 342-7651
Web Site www.wvcoal.com

NOTE: The numbers reported in this booklet representing West Virginia's production have slight discrepancies due to differences in data collected by EIA and WVOHMST.

On the Cover:

West Virginia Coal: Fueling an American Renaissance

West Virginia coal is shipped to power plants and steel mills around the world. Our state's coal miners can rightly claim to have powered our nation through two world wars. We have powered out nation's industry in peace and war. In fact, we have powered the world.

Our industry stands ready to be the fuel for the 21st Century -- to allow us to finally free ourselves from dependency on undependable foreign sources of oil.

Today, more than 60,000 West Virginia families depend on the coal industry for their livelihoods. Coal mining provides more than $26 billion to the West Virginia economy and pays more than $3.6 billion each year in wages to our working coal miners and service industries.

Coal mining is the backbone of our state's economy. It has helped win our nation's wars and fueled an economy that is the envy of the world.

Coal is West Virginia! Coal is America!

From the President's Desk ...

The State of Coal

By **BILL RANEY**
WVCA President

While the rest of the country, and the world for that matter, struggle to pull themselves from the depths of recession, West Virginia has weathered the storm. Today, West Virginia is one of only a handful of five states that have maintained budget surpluses over the past two years. This has been due to strong, effective leadership in the governor's office and the state legislature who have pursued sound, fiscal policies, but the most important single factor has been the state's coal industry.

The $26 billion coal industry and the 63,000 jobs it provides has provided a solid foundation for the state's economy, and the estimated $1 billion in taxes paid by the industry has provided a dependable, stable source of funds for state and local governments. The other natural resource industries have also been a big help, but the lion's share of severance taxes ($400 million) have come from the coal that is mined by West Virginians and sold across the country and the world.

West Virginia knows how important coal is to its economy. So do West Virginians. In fact, most of the world recognizes the value of West Virginia coal. Most of the world, that is, except for the federal bureaucracy in Washington, DC. Some folks in Washington treat our nation's most abundant natural resource as a liability. This is unbelievable!

The individual states understand the importance of coal as well. They want to protect their "new wealth" industries, those that take something of "little value" and turn it into something "much-more valuable." Coal certainly fits that definition as it is used to make electricity, steel and a wide array of by-products that are critical to our everyday life.

It is no coincidence that the five states I mentioned earlier that had and continue to have budget surpluses are "energy states" (WV, ND, AK, AR, WY). The other states are running deficits, ranging from small to huge. So, yes, the energy-producing states are doing everything possible to treat their natural resources, coal – oil – gas – timber – water, like assets.

The eight Appalachian states of WV, KY, VA, AL, TN, OH, PA and MD are producing more than a 1/3rd of America's coal. And these eastern states account for 64 percent of the value of all coal mined in this country while employing more than 70 percent of America's coal miners.

Although the East has been Ground Zero for the "anti-coal" attacks of this administration, there's no excuse for the baseless shots --- taken at our people, who truly are the "best coal miners" and "best coal mine managers" in the world. These professionals are doing -- what they want to do --- where they want to do it--right here in West Virginia --- or one of the other eastern states.

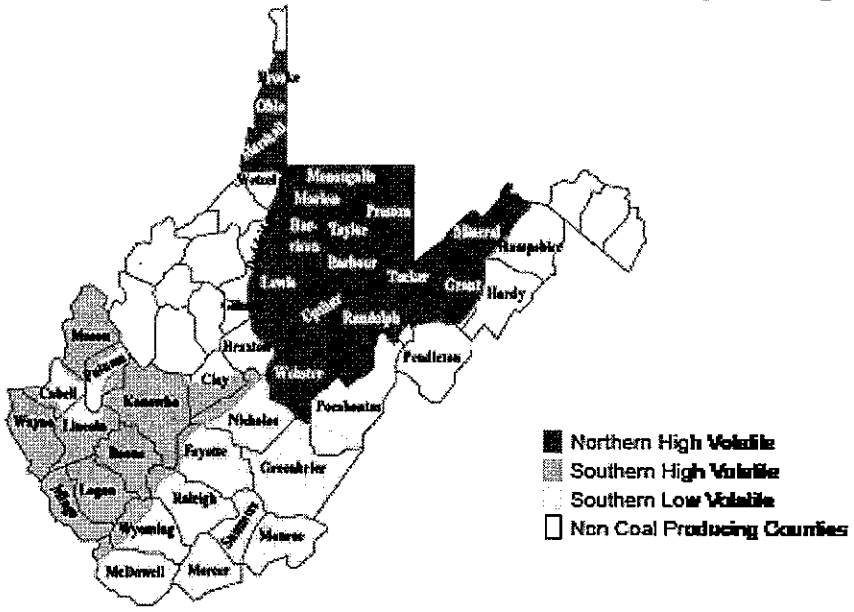
These people have jobs, good-paying jobs, but their futures are being threatened and it's simply not fair. It isn't fair to them and it isn't fair to America. The coal they produce is absolutely vital to Americans everywhere. Take our coal out of the national energy equation and you've got a real mess on your hands! For instance, what's the National Capitol Region of Washington and Baltimore going to do when 48 percent of their electricity comes from West Virginia coal?

If we're ever going to rebuild this country's economy, we're going to have to climb on the backs of those who did it before! The ones who provided strong, reliable, affordable" energy when America so desperately needed it in the 1930's and 1940's.

It was coal then --- its coal today!

Bill

West Virginia Coal Producing Regions



West Virginia Coal Facts at a Glance

Sources: Energy Information Agency Data and
West Virginia Office of Miners' Health and Safety (expressed in short tons)

Total Production	143,247,932
Underground	92,947,518
Surface	50,300,414
Coal Companies Operating in WV	213
Number of Mines	505
Underground	290
Surface	215
Record Production Year - 1997	181,914,000
Recoverable Coal Reserves	51,322,372,635
West Virginia Coal Employment	52,111
Underground	14,569
Surface	5,802
Coal Handling Facilities	2,228
Contractors	29,512
Transportation (tons)	
Rail	44,228,230
River	13,263,582
Truck	17,351,012
Estimated Average Annual Coal Wage	$68,500
Estimated Production Value 2010	$10,027,355.240*
Estimated Coal Severance Tax	$400,000,000

** Based on an average mine mouth price of $70 per ton.*

Leading Coal Producing County	
Total Tonnage - Boone	21,568,477
Underground - Marshall	14,215,131
Surface - Boone	11,191,917
Highest Employment by County - Boone	3,894
County With Most Coal Reserves - Boone	3,605,166,337
Leading Coal Producing Corporate Group	
CONSOL Energy, Inc.	34,900,000
Leading Coal Producing Company	
Consolidation Coal Co.	19,739,270
Largest Underground Mine	
McElroy Mine (Consol)	10,094,680
Largest Surface Mine	
Holden 22 Surface (Arch Coal)	3,081,473
Largest Mine Employment	
McElroy Mine, McElroy Coal Co.	941
Largest Producing Mining Method	
Underground	92,947,518
Largest Producing Coal Seam	
Pittsburgh	34,858,593

All values expressed in tons except for dollar figures and employment.
Discrepancies in the data are due to different reporting standards from the sources (eg. number of mines).

U.S. Coal Facts at a Glance

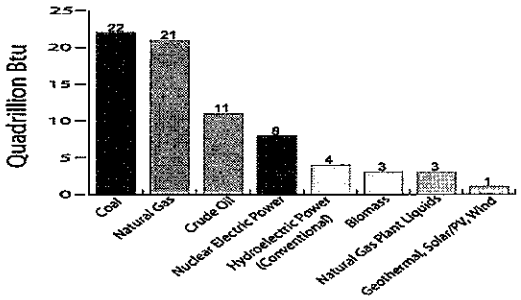
U.S. Coal Production by State

Source - Energy Information Agency Figures expressed in millions of tons

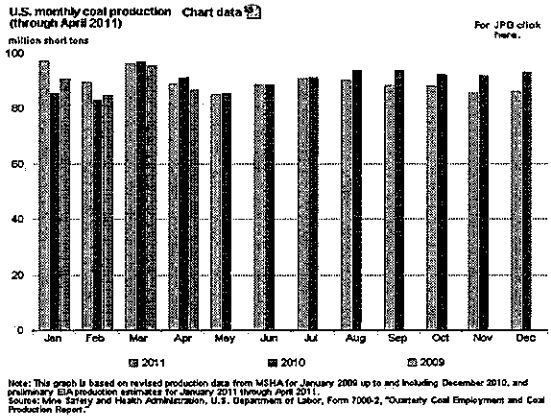
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010 Rank
Alabama	22.3	21.3	18.8	19.2	20.6	18.7	20.2	14
Alaska	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	18.6	2.1	21
Arizona	12.7	12.1	8.2	8	8	7.5	7.7	16
Colorado	39.9	38.5	36.3	36.4	32	28.3	25.2	11
Illinois	31.9	32.1	32.2	32.4	32.9	33.7	33.1	8
Indiana	35.1	34.4	35.7	35	35.9	35.7	35.3	7
Kansas	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.9	1.3	23
Kentucky	114.3	119.8	120	115	120.3	107.3	104.4	3
Louisiana	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	19
Maryland	5.2	5.2	5.1	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.4	20
Mississippi	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	2.8	3.4	4	18
Missouri	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	4.5	17
Montana	40	40.4	41.8	43.4	44.8	39.5	44.7	5
New Mexico	27.2	28.5	25.9	24.5	25.6	25.1	20.9	13
North Dakota	29.9	30	30.4	29.6	29.6	29.9	28.9	9
Ohio	23.2	24.7	22.7	22.6	26.3	27.5	27.2	10
Oklahoma	1.8	1.8	2	1.6	1.5	1	1	24
Pennsylvania	66	67.3	66	65	65.4	58	58	4
Tennessee	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.3	2	17	22
Texas	45.9	45.9	45.5	41.9	39	35.1	41.6	6
Utah	21.7	24.5	26	24	24.4	21.7	19.3	15
Virginia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24.7	21.2	21.6	12
West Virginia	153.6	159.5	161.2	158.8	157.8	137	135.6	2
Wyoming	396.5	406.4	446.7	453.6	467.6	431.1	442.5	1
U.S.Total	1,162	1,133	1,161	1,145	1,171	1,125	1,085	

NOTE: *The numbers reported in this table representing West Virginia's production are slightly different from those in other references in this book due to the difference between data collected by EIA and WVOHMST.*

U.S. Primary Energy Production by Major Source (2009)



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2009*, Table 1.2 (August 2010)



Note: This graph is based on revised production data from MSHA for January 2009 up to and including December 2010, and preliminary EIA production estimates for January 2011 through April 2011.
Source: Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Form 7000-2, "Quarterly Coal Employment and Coal Production Report."

Key Contacts

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Web Site www.dep.state.wv.us

WV Office of Miners' Health, Safety & Training
Phone (304) 558-1425
FAX (304) 558-1282
Web Site www.state.wv.us/mhst

Office of Surface Mining - Charleston
Phone (304) 347-7162
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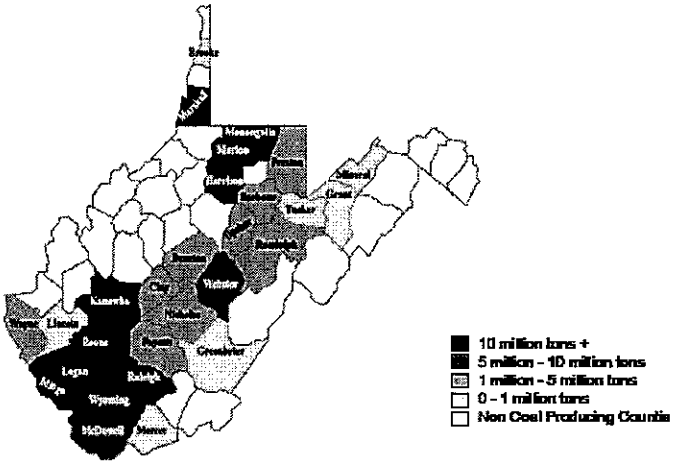
Web Site www. osmre.gov

U.S. Coal Facts at a Glance

Total Production - 2010	1,085,281,000
Underground	340,190,000
Surface	745,091,000
East	334,316,000
West	591,555,000
Interior	156,656,000
Refuse Recovery (included in total)	2,754,000
Number of Mines - 2010	1,458
Underground	583
Surface	852
Employment - 2010	87,592
Underground	50,100
	Surface
	37,492
Recoverable Reserves - 2010	485,769,101,000
	Leading Coal Producers - 2010
Peabody Energy Corp.	189,232,000
Arch Coal, Inc.	148,061,000
Cloud Peak Energy	90,965,000
Alpha Natural Resources	83,523,000
CONSOL Energy	58,145,000
Massey Energy Co.	37,161,000



West Virginia Coal Producing Counties

West Virginia Coal Production By County - 2010

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health, Safety & Training (WVOHMST)

	Mines	Employees	Underground	Surface	Total
Barbour	8	331	1,281,653	298,977	1,580,630
Boone	92	3,894	10,376,560	11,191,917	21,568,477
Braxton	2	61	439,662	----------	439,662
Clay	2	279	470,599	1,463,778	1,934,377
Fayette	25	621	2,025,149	1,260,408	3,285,557
Grant	2	19	4,753	----------	4,753
Greenbrier	14	405	723,098	165,912	889,010
Harrison	8	100	553,441	34,261	587,702
Kanawha	47	1,447	8,463,480	3,342,896	11,806,376
Lincoln	3	322	377,627	1,738,170	2,115,797
Logan	41	1,549	7,826,823	5,895,344	13,722,167
Marion	13	1,200	11,368,503	----------	11,368,503
Marshall	2	1,568	14,215,131	----------	14,215,131
McDowell	72	1,206	2,662,673	2,458,651	5,121,324
Mason	1	37	157,799	----------	157,799
Mercer	3	15	----------	71,058	71,058
Mineral	3	14	----------	76,001	76,001
Mingo	56	1,239	3,938,494	7,783,806	11,722,300
Monongalia	10	1,276	8,977,803	834,571	9,811,654
Nicholas	21	586	2,209,784	2,732,048	4,941,832
Ohio	2	86	----------	287,054	287,054
Preston	2	20	88,443	----------	88,443
Raleigh	32	1,525	4,877,102	5,232,570	10,109,672
Randolph	1	119	901,503	910	901,503
Tucker	1	206	2,425,598	----------	2,425,598
Upshur	4	105	542,872	25,067	567,939
Wayne	6	593	3,863,238	877,244	4,740,482
Webster	3	348	1,372,487	2,887,218	4,259,705
Wyoming	22	1,200	2,516,909	1,930,517	4,447,426
Total	500	20,371	92,947,518	50,300,414	143,247,932

Note: Slight discrepancies on these pages is due to a differences in the measurement methodologies used by the two sources, the EIA and WVOMHST.

County By County Rankings - 2010

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health, Safety & Training

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT

Rank	County	Employment
01	Boone	3,894
02	Marshall	1,568
03	Logan	1,549
04	Raleigh	1,525
05	Kanawha	1,447
06	Monongalia	1,276
07	Mingo	1,239
08	McDowell	1,206
09	Marion	1,200
10	Wyoming	1,200
11	Fayette	621
12	Wayne	593
13	Nicholas	586
14	Greenbrier	405
15	Webster	348
16	Barbour	331
17	Lincoln	322
18	Clay	279
19	Tucker	206
20	Randolph	119
21	Upshur	105
22	Harrison	100
23	Ohio	86
24	Braxton	61
25	Mason	37
26	Preston	20
27	Mineral	14
28	Mercer	15
	Total	**20,371**

SURFACE TONNAGE

Rank	County	Production
01	Boone	11,191,917
02	Logan	5,895,344
03	Mingo	7,783,806
04	Raleigh	5,232,570
05	Kanawha	3,342,896
06	Webster	2,887,218
07	Clay	1,463,778
08	Nicholas	2,732,048
09	McDowell	2,458,651
10	Fayette	1,260,408
11	Wyoming	1,930,517
12	Wayne	877,244
13	Monongalia	834,571
14	Barbour	298,977
15	Greenbrier	165,912
16	Mineral	76,001
17	Lincoln	1,738,170
18	Mercer	71,058
19	Harrison	34,261
20	Ohio	0
21	Upshur	25,067
22	Marion	0
23	Brooke	0
24	Randolph	0
	Total	**50,300,414**

UNDERGROUND TONNAGE

Rank	County	Production
01	Marion	11,368,503
02	Boone	10,376,560
03	Marshall	14,215,131
04	Monongalia	8,977,803
05	Kanawha	8,463,480
06	Logan	7,826,823
07	Raleigh	4,877,102
08	Mingo	3,938,494
09	Wayne	3,863,238
10	McDowell	2,662,673
11	Wyoming	2,516,909
12	Tucker	2,425,598
13	Nicholas	2,209,784
14	Fayette	2,025,149
15	Webster	1,372,487
16	Barbour	1,281,653
17	Randolph	901,503
18	Greenbrier	723,098
19	Harrison	553,441
20	Upshur	542,872
21	Clay	470,599
22	Braxton	439,662
23	Lincoln	377,627
24	Mason	157,799
25	Preston	88,443
	Total	**92,947,518**

TOTAL TONNAGE

Rank	County	Production
01	Boone	21,568,477
07	Marshall	14,215,131
02	Logan	13,722,167
03	Kanawha	11,806,376
06	Mingo	11,722,300
04	Marion	11,368,503
05	Raleigh	10,109,672
08	Monongalia	9,811,654
10	McDowell	5,121,324
12	Nicholas	4,941,832
09	Wayne	4,740,482
13	Wyoming	4,447,426
11	Webster	4,259,705
15	Fayette	3,285,557
16	Tucker	2,425,598
22	Lincoln	2,115,797
14	Clay	1,934,377
17	Barbour	1,580,630
19	Randolph	901,503
20	Greenbrier	889,010
21	Harrison	587,702
18	Upshur	567,939
24	Braxton	439,662
28	Ohio	287,054
23	Mason	157,799
25	Preston	88,443
26	Mineral	76,001
27	Mercer	71,058
	Total	**143,247,932**

Largest West Virginia Coal Companies - 2010

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health, Safety & Training

	COMPANY NAME	PRODUCTION	EMP
1	**Consolidation Coal Company**	19,739,270	2,359
2	**McElroy Coal Company**	10,094,680	941
3	**Elk Run Coal Company., INC.**	7,898,037	950
4	**Alex Energy, INC.**	5,221,033	439
5	**Mingo Logan Coal Company**	4,606,243	319
6.	**Brooks Run Mining Company, LLC**	4,324,806	111
7	**Hobet Mining, LLC**	4,013,244	572
8	**Eastern Associated Coal Corporation**	3,886,575	598
9	**Phoenix Coal-Mac Mining, INC.**	3,081,473	598
10	**Independence Coal Company**	3,038,896	364
11	**Rockspring Development, INC.**	2,981,625	379
12	**Apogee Coal Company, LLC**	2,759,226	205
13	**Marfork Coal Company., INC.**	2,487,557	474
14	**Mettiki Coal Company, LLC (WV)**	2,425,598	206
15	**Midland Trail Energy, LLC**	2,356,273	165
16	**INR-WV Operating, LLC**	2,272,803	357
17	**Coal River Mining, LLC**	2,088,585	315
18	**Speed Mining, INC.**	1,940,037	279
19	**Spartan Mining Company. DBA Mammoth**	1,847,816	314
20	**Wolf Run Mining Company,, INC.**	1,824,525	364

Largest West Virginia Coal Producers - 2010

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health, Safety & Training

Corporate totals are approximate, and represent only the corporate subsidiaries shown. (Not all subsidiaries are included).

CONSOL Energy, Inc.	32,914,205
Consolidation Coal Co.	19,739,270
McElroy Coal Co.	10,094,680
Fola Coal Co., Inc.	1,463,778
CONSOL of Kentucky	1,616,477
Massey Coal Co., Inc. (Alpha)	20,493,339
Elk Run Coal Co., Inc.	7,898,037
Independence Coal Co.	3,038,896
Alex Energy, Inc.	5,221,033
Spartan Mining Co.	1,847,816
Marfork Coal Co.	2,487,557
Patriot Coal Group	12,269,802
Eastern Associated Coal Corp.	3,886,575
Hobet Mining, Inc.	4,013,244
Apogee Coal Co.	2,759,226
Speed Mining, Inc.	1,940,037
Arch Coal, Inc.	7,688,606
Mingo Logan Coal Co.	4,606,802
Coal Mac	3,081,804
Alpha Natural Resources Services, LLC	7,306,431
Brooks Run Mining Co., LLC	4,324,806
Rockspring Development, Inc.	2,981,625
Coal River Energy	3,623,434
Newtown Energy, Inc.	1,534,909
Coal River Mining, LLC	2,088,525
International Coal Group, Inc. (Arch)	3,482,836
ICG Eastern	1,658,311
Wolf Run Mining Co.	1,824,525
Midland Trail Energy, LLC	2,356,273
INR-WV Operating, LLC (Cliffs)	2,272,803
Brody Mining, LLC	1,703,655
Dynamic Energy, Inc.	1,380,021
Trinity Coal (Frasure Creek)	1,331,887
Argus Energy WV LLC	1,322,269
Pinnacle Mining Co., LLC (Cliffs)	1,112,183
Premium Energy, LLC (Alpha)	1,170,303

West Virginia Largest Producing Surface Mines - 2010

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health, Safety & Training

	COMPANY NAME	MINE NAME	COUNTY	PRODUCTION	EMP
1	**Phoenix Coal-Mac Mining Inc..**	Holden No. 22 Surface	Mingo	3,081,473	213
2	**Independence Coal Company**	Twilight MTR	Boone	3,038,896	364
3	**Elk Run Coal Company**	Massey Energy (ANR)	Boone	2,820,267	709
4	**Apogee Coal Company, LLC**	Guyan Surface Mine	Logan	2,759,226	205
5	**Elk Run Coal Company, Inc.**	Republic Energy	Raleigh	2,523,764	198
6	**Hobet Mining, LLC**	Patriot	Boone	2,275,094	298
7	**Alex Energy, Inc.**	No. 1 Surface Mine	Nicholas	1,985,319	203
8	**Hobet Mining, LLC**	West Ridge III	Lincoln	1,738,170	274
9	**ICG Eastern, LLC**	Birch River Mine	Webster	1,658,311	163
10	**Fola Coal Company, LLC**	Surface Mine # 1	Clay	1,463,778	188

West Virginia Largest Producing Underground Mines - 2010

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health, Safety & Training

	COMPANY NAME	MINE NAME	COUNTY	PRODUCTION	EMP
1	**McElroy Coal Company**	McElroy Mine	Marshall	10,094,680	941
2	**Consolidation Coal Company**	Loveridge	Marion	5,868,944	618
3	**Consolidation Coal Company**	Robinson Run No. 95	Marion	5,499,559	541
4	**Mingo Logan Coal Company**	Mountaineer II Mine	Logan	4,606,243	319
5	**Consolidation Coal Company**	Blacksville No. 2	Monongalia	4,250,316	570
6	**Consolidation Coal Comapny**	Shoemaker	Marshall	4,120,451	627
7	**Eastern Associated Coal Corporation**	Federal No. 2	Monongalia	3,731,625	485
8	**Rockspring Development, Inc.**	Camp Creek Mine No. 1	Wayne	2,981,625	379
9	**Mettiki Coal Company, LLC (WV)**	Mettiki E Mine	Tucker	2,425,598	206
11	**Speed Mining, LLC**	American Eagle Mine	Kanawha	1,940,037	279

West Virginia Coal Production By Month - 2010

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health, Safety & Training

	UNDERGROUND		SURFACE		TOTAL	
MONTH	**EMPL**	**PROD**	**EMPL**	**PROD**	**EMPL**	**PROD**
January	12,854	7,326,703	4,852	3,749,517	17,686	11,076,220
February	13,807	7,256,670	4,859	3,587,938	18,646	10,844,608
March	13,980	9,159,485	4,920	4,305,810	18,900	13,265,495
April	13,392	7,723,474	4,964	4,218,113	18,356	11,941,587
May	13,627	7,279,675	4,976	4,160,470	18,603	11,440,145
June	14,517	8,076,357	5,232	4,662,062	19,749	12,738,419
July	13,946	6,284,684	5,103	3,923,295	19,049	10,207,979
August	14,009	7,706,976	5,128	4,687,912	19,137	12,394,888
September	14,130	6,752,048	5,194	4,264,901	19,324	11,016,949
October	14,487	8,548,791	5,090	4,919,065	19,577	13,467,856
November	14,633	7,463,066	4,864	3,985,520	19,497	11,448,586
December	12,478	7,576,517	4,988	3,611,286	17,466	11,187,803
TOTAL		91,154,446		50,075,889		143,237,932

West Virginia Coal Production By Method - 2010

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health, Safety & Training

County	Continuous	Longwall	Underground	Auger	Surface	Total
Barbour	1,281,653		1,281,653		298,977	1,580,630
Boone	9,824,870	469,670	10,294,540		11,191,917	21,486,457
Braxton	439,662		439,662			439,662
Clay	470,599		470,599		1,463,778	1,934,377
Fayette	2,014,979		2,014,979	10,170	1,260,408	3,295,727
Greenbrier	745,870		745,870		165,912	911,782
Harrison	523,274		523,274	30,167	34,261	587,702
Kanawha	6,914,418	1,626,468	8,540,886		3,342,896	16,883,782
Lincoln	377,627		377,627		1,738,170	2,115,797
Logan	4,065,611	3,789,355	7,826,823		5,895,344	13,722,167
McDowell	2,676,857		2,676,857		2,458,651	5,135,508
Marion	1,188,355	10,180,148	11,368,503			11,368,503
Marshall	1,276,179	12,938,953	14,215,132			14,215,131
Mason	157,799		157,799			157,799
Mercer					71,058	71,058
Mineral					76,001	76,001
Mingo	3,795,865		3,795,865		7,783,806	11,722,300
Monongalia	1,784,704	6,710,450	8,495,154		834,571	9,329,725
Nicholas	1,009,784		1,009,784		2,732,048	4,941,832
Ohio	287,054		287,054			287,054
Preston	88,443		88,443			88,443
Raleigh	4,517,888	296,521	4,814,409		5,232,570	10,109,672
Randolph	901,503		901,503			901,053
Tucker	329,800	2,095,797	2,425,597			2,425,598
Upshur	503,148	39,724	542,872		25,067	567,939
Wayne	3,863,238		3,863,238		877,244	4,740,482
Webster	1,372,487		1,372,487		2,887,218	4,259,705
Wyoming	1,756,839	755,070	2,511,909		1,930,517	4,447,426

Transportation of West Virginia Coal - 2010

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health, Safety & Training

County	Rail	River	Truck	Belt	Stock-Piled	Total
Barbour	1,281,653					1,169,833
Boone	5,151,569	25,505	2,548,974			7,413,484
Braxton	276,724					276,724
Clay	529,958			1		529,958
Fayette	187,198	292,329	495,640			970,719
Grant			5,594			5,594
Greenbrier	740,430	319	87,970		712	775,747
Harrison			553,441			553,441
Kanawha	1,392,970	2,308,642	4,414,372			7,879,457
Lincoln	none reported	none reported	none reported	none reported	none reported	none reported
Logan	7,125,329	5,088	645,321		9,318	7,633,051
McDowell	799,326	13,073	741,810			1,493,491
Marion	7,295,247	478,871		3,810,019		9,848,626
Marshall		10,094,680				10,094,680
Mason				167,389		167,389
Mercer			21,757			21,757
Mingo	1,231,949		547,193	213		1,674,814
Monongalia	8,195,191		995,142			8,601,978
Nicholas	540,253	32,829	380,582	185	1,814	955,659
Ohio	31,122	12,246				43,368
Preston			88,443			81,150
Raleigh	3,982,535		882,398			4,645,766
Randolph			906,669			906,669
Tucker	645,934		1,786,136			2,226,297
Upshur			542,872			495,189
Wayne	2,774,048		1,163,690		42,677	3,852,767
Webster	895,629					895,629
Wyoming	1,151,165		543,028			1,804,722
TOTAL	**44,228,230**	**13,263,582**	**17,351,012**	**3,977,807**	**54,521**	**75,017,959**

Note: Empty cells indicate no value reported for the measure.

West Virginia Coal Production By Seam - 2010

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health, Safety & Training

SEAM	EMPL.	UNDERGROUND	SURFACE	TOTAL
Alma	523	5,284,797	620,567	5,905,364
Alma A	102	354,497		354,497
Bakerstown	39	93,196		93,196
Beckley	302	645,488	339,724	985,212
Ben's Creek	37	34,672		34,672
Cedar				
Cedar Grove	383	708,698	1,432,426	2,121,124
Chilton	216	853,368	417,212	1,270,580
Chilton Rider		46,253		46,253
Clarion	700	1,281,653	4,559,495	5,841,148
Coalburg	1,771	4,999,408	9,906,079	14,905,487
Dingess	1		5,466	5,466
Douglas	140	667,171		667,171
Eagle	1,334	7,277,540	427	7,277,967
Eagle A	9		63,849	63,849
Elk Lick	2		4,074	4,074
Fire Creek	159	129,227	65,811	785,038
Gilbert	37	127,513	20,140	147,653
Glen Alum Tunnel	111	605,760		605,760
Hernshaw	184	1,031,830	605,299	16,371,129
Iaeger	39	58,912	11,775	70,687
Little Chilton	59	253,234		253,234
Little Eagle	1			
Little Fire Creek	231	425,499	909,225	1,334,724
Lower Campbell Creek	131	385,259		385,259
Lower Cedar Grove	226	1,337,635		1,337,635
Lower Kittanning	804	2,042,163	4,378,842	6,424,005
Lower Winifrede	149	732,234		732,234
Mahoning	96	214,915		214,915
Matewan	14			
Middle Kittanning	355	542,872	1,927,539	2,470,411
No. 2 Gas	471	2,380,006		2,380,006
Peerless	501	2,923,630		2,923,630
Pittsburgh	4,046	34,563,869	294,724	34,858,593
Pocahontas 2	94	291,510		291,510
Pocahontas 3	1,219	4,037,499	368,980	4,406,079
Pocahontas 4	104	120,617	257,406	378,023
Pocahontas 5	33		223,785	223,785
Pocahontas 6	215	378,176	73,785	451,961
Pocahontas 7	61	130,007		130,007
Pocahontas 9	66	172,732	26,841	199,573
Powellton	978	3,231,786	1,543,048	4,774,824
Redstone	37		110,441	110,441
Refuse Processing	70		92,360	92,360
Sewell	456	1,179,644	287,133	1,466,777
Sewell A	119	901,503		901,503
Sewickley	154	995,142		995,142
Stockton-Lewiston	1,513	3,662,257	11,759,606	15,421,863
Upper-Freeport	268	2,857,876	25,067	2,882,943
Upper Kittanning	482		4,867,851	4,867,851
Upper Kittanning Rider	48	304,389		304,389
Washington	8			
Waynesburg	63		831,264	831,264
Welch	76	1,899	21,154	23,053
Williamson	196	189,231	1,610,392	1,799,623
Winifrede	792	4,538,204	2,048,637	6,586,841
TOTAL	20,225	92,947,518	50,300,414	143,247,932

West Virginia Coal Production and Employment - 1900-2010

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health, Safety & Training

Editor's Note: it is important to remember that the definition of "mining jobs" used to compile these employment figures has changed greatly since 1900. Until the late-1900s, coal companies maintained their own support staff, including everything from mechanics to construction workers, from machinists to supply clerks. While most of these jobs still exist, many roles have been turned over to mine service companies and are no longer counted as "mining jobs."

The most recent figures show only direct mining jobs. We believe a more accurate comparison of the "mining jobs" reported in the early- to -mid-1900s (which show 100,000 coal mining jobs in West Virginia alone) would be those numbers to the 60,000 direct and indirect jobs identified by the recent joint economic impact study conducted by West Virginia University and Marshall University Colleges of Business.

Note 2: These numbers do not include the contractor totals, which in the case of 2010, account for another 29,512 jobs.

Year	Production	Emp	Year	Production	Emp	Year	Production	Emp
1900	22,647,207	29,017	1937	118,965,066	115,052	1974	101,713,580	46,026
1901	24,088,402	32,386	1938	93,511,099	103,735	1975	109,048,898	55,256
1902	24,570,826	36,147	1939	108,515,665	104,022	1976	108,793,594	59,802
1903	29,337,241	39,452	1940	126,619,825	130,457	1977	95,405,977	61,815
1904	32,406,752	45,492	1941	140,944,744	112,875	1978	84,697,048	62,982
1905	37,791,580	49,950	1942	156,752,598	112,817	1979	112,380,883	58,565
1906	43,290,350	53,769	1943	160,429,576	105,585	1980	121,583,762	55,502
1907	48,091,583	56,256	1944	164,954,218	103,146	1981	112,813,972	55,411
1908	49,000,000	60,189	1945	151,909,714	97,380	1982	128,778,076	53,941
1909	49,697,018	62,189	1946	143,977,874	102,393	1983	115,135,454	35,831
1910	59,274,708	68,135	1947	173,653,816	116,421	1984	131,040,566	39,950
1911	60,517,167	70,644	1948	168,589,033	125,669	1985	127,867,375	35,913
1912	66,731,587	69,611	1949	122,913,540	121,121	1986	130,787,233	32,329
1913	69,182,791	70,321	1950	145,563,295	119,568	1987	137,672,276	28,885
1914	73,666,981	76,041	1951	163,448,001	111,562	1988	144,917,788	28,100
1915	71,812,917	81,328	1952	142,181,271	100,862	1989	151,834,721	28,323
1916	89,165,772	80,058	1953	131,872,563	84,093	1990	171,155,053	28,876
1917	89,383,449	88,665	1954	113,039,046	64,849	1991	166,715,271	27,479
1918	90,766,636	92,132	1955	137,073,372	54,321	1992	163,797,710	27,065
1919	84,980,551	91,566	1956	150,401,233	68,318	1993	133,700,856	22,386
1920	89,590,271	97,426	1957	150,220,548	66,792	1994	164,200,572	21,414
1921	90,452,996	116,726	1958	115,245,791	55,065	1995	167,096,211	21,602
1922	79,394,786	107,709	1959	117,770,002	52,352	1996	174,008,217	18,939
1923	97,474,177	121,280	1960	120,107,994	48,696	1997	181,914,000	18,165
1924	156,570,631	115,964	1961	111,370,863	42,557	1998	180,794,012	17,382
1925	123,061,985	111,708	1962	117,018,419	43,456	1999	169,206,834	14,845
1926	144,603,574	120,638	1963	128,924,165	44,854	2000	169,370,602	14,281
1927	146,088,121	119,618	1964	139,361,204	44,205	2001	175,052,857	15,729
1928	133,866,587	112,715	1965	149,236,013	44,885	2002	163,896,890	15,377
1929	139,297,148	107,393	1966	148,826,592	43,344	2003	144,899,599	14,871
1930	122,429,767	107,832	1967	152,461,567	42,742	2004	153,631,633	16,037
1931	102,698,420	97,953	1968	145,113,560	41,573	2005	159,498,069	17,992
1932	86,114,506	86,829	1969	139,315,720	41,941	2006	158,835,584	20,533
1933	94,130,508	95,367	1970	143,132,284	45,261	2007	161,237,538	19,207
1934	98,441,233	106,590	1971	118,317,785	48,858	2008	165,750,817	20,925
1935	99,441,233	109,779	1972	122,856,378	48,190	2009	144,017,758	27,892
1936	118,965,066	111,625	1973	115,239,146	45,041	2010	143,247,932	22,599

The Coal Severance Tax

In 1987, West Virginia enacted a severance tax on coal. The tax amounts to 5% of the selling price of mined coal. Of this amount, the State retains 93%. The remaining 7% is apportioned among the State's 55 counties and it's 228 incorporated municipalities.

Three-fourths of the 7% share is divided among the coal producing counties. This money is distributed according to each county's production level.

The remaining quarter of the 7% is divided among all counties and municipalities, according to population..

Each county receives an additional share, based on the population of the unincorporated areas of the county.

The total severance tax collections for 2010 amounted to more than $400 million.

A total of $30.2 million was distributed to all counties and municipalities. Of this amount, $26.7 represented coal production in the 29 coal producing counties.

2010 Coal Severance Tax Receipts For Producing Counties

Counties	75% Totals	25% Totals	2010 Totals
Barbour County	$294,086	$51,363	$345,449
Boone County	$5,290,497	$106,142	$5,396,639
Braxton County	$55,152	$58,795	$113,947
Clay County	$282,439	$47,863	$330,302
Fayette County	$615,494	$150,663	$766,157
Greenbrier County	$195,907	$112,783	$308,690
Harrison County	$72,395	$167,430	$239,825
Kanawha County	$1,374,220	$482,278	$1,856,498
Lincoln County	$987,276	$99,752	$1,087,028
Logan County	$2,734,154	$164,082	$2,898,236
Marion County	$2,111,599	$132,077	$2,243,676
Marshall County	$2,892,207	$93,853	$2,986,060
Mason County	$39,190	$87,109	$126,299
McDowell County	$515,596	$99,619	$615,215
Mercer County	$275,053	$212,629	$487,682
Mineral County	$13,984	$92,551	$106,535
Mingo County	$1,126,850	$114,243	$1,241,093
Monongalia County	$2,041,229	$239,866	$2,281,095
Nicholas County	$866,441	$102,200	$968,641
Ohio County	$287,588	$51,451	$339,039
Preston County	$8,795	$58,329	$67,124
Raleigh County	$1,908,234	$288,574	$2,196,808
Randolph County	$91,375	$94,237	$185,612
Tucker County	$430,012	$20,729	$450,741
Upshur County	$101,630	$86,903	$188,533
Wayne County	$597,220	$155,829	$753,049
Webster County	$616,537	$40,509	$657,046
Wyoming County	$842,038	$106,540	$948,578
Total	$26,667,197	$3,518,399	$30,185,596

Note: Municipalities within producing and non-producing counties also receive a share. See following pages for this distribution.

2010 Coal Severance Tax Receipts by Local Government

25 Percent County/Town Distributions

County	Municipality/Total		County Totals
Barbour			$76,472
	Barbour County	$51,363	
	Philippi	$14,108	
	Belington	$8,789	
	Junior	$2,212	
Berkeley			$373,117
	Berkeley County	$298,341	
	Martinsburg	$73,596	
	Hodgesville	$1,180	
Boone			$125,520
	Boone County	$106,142	
	Madison	$13,159	
	Danville	$2,704	
	Whitesville	$2,556	
	Sylvester	$959	
Braxton			$72,269
	Braxton County	$58,795	
	Sutton	$4,970	
	Gassaway	$4,429	
	Burnsville	$2,364	
	Flatwoods	$1,711	
Brooke			$109,033
	Brooke County	$69,570	
	Follansbee	$15,312	
	Wellsburg	$14,211	
	Bethany	$4,842	
	Beech Bottom	$2,979	
	Windsor Heights	$2,119	
Cabell			$475,749
	Cabell County	$216,472	
	Huntington	$232,787	
	Barboursville	$15,646	
	Milton	$10,844	
Calhoun			$37,270
	Calhoun County	$34,493	
	Grantsville	$2,777	
Clay			$50,778
	Clay County	$47,863	
	Clay	$2,915	
Doddridge			$36,390
	Doddridge County	$32,428	
	West Union	$3,962	
Fayette			$233,879
	Fayette County	$150,663	
	Oak Hill	$37,304	
	Fayetteville	$13,538	
	Montgomery	$6,779	
	Ansted	$7,747	
	Mt. Hope	$7,309	
	Smithers	$4,444	
	Gauley Bridge	$3,628	
	Meadow Bridge	$1,578	
	Pax	$855	
	Thurmond	$34	
Gilmer			$35,196
	Gilmer County	$26,741	
	Glenville	$7,590	
	Sandfork	$865	
Grant			$55,541
	Grant County	$42,161	
	Petersburg	$11,910	
	Bayard	$1,470	
Greenbrier			$169,357
	Greenbrier County	$112,783	
	Lewisburg	$17,814	
	White Sulphur Springs	$11,380	
	Ronceverte	$7,654	
	Rainelle	$7,595	
	Alderson	$4,345	
	Rupert	$4,621	
	Quinwood	$2,138	
	Falling Springs	$1,027	
Hampshire			$99,309
	Hampshire County	$88,790	
	Romney	$9,536	
	Capon Bridge	$983	
Hancock			$160,577
	Hancock County	$58,156	
	Weirton	$84,278	
	Chester	$12,741	
	New Cumberland	$5,402	
Hardy			$73,167
	Hardy County	$49,392	
	Moorefield	$11,675	
	Wardensville	$12,100	
Harrison			$337,466
	Harrison County	$167,430	
	Clarksburg	$82,302	
	Bridgeport	$35,913	
	Shinnston	$11,281	

2010 Coal Severance Tax Receipts (Cont.)

25 Percent County/Town Distributions

County	Municipality/Total		County Totals
	Salem	$9,861	
	Stonewood	$8,922	
	Nutter Fort	$8,288	
	Lumberport	$4,606	
	Anmore	$3,367	
	West Milford	$3,200	
	Lost Creek	$2,296	
Jackson			$137,637
	Jackson County	$101,782	
	Ravenswood	$19,815	
	Ripley	$16,040	
Jefferson			$207,389
	Jefferson County	$168,000	
	Ranson	$14,506	
	Charles Town	$14,290	
	Bolivar	$5,137	
	Shepherdstown	$3,947	
	Harper's Ferry	$1,509	
Kanawha			$974,710
	Kanawha County	$482,278	
	Charleston	$262,595	
	South Charleston	$65,820	
	St. Albans	$56,859	
	Dunbar	$40,081	
	Nitro	$22,336	
	Marmet	$8,322	
	Chesapeake	$8,076	
	Belle	$6,189	
	Clendenin	$5,486	
	East Bank	$4,586	
	Cedar Grove	$4,237	
	Glasgow	$3,849	
	Pratt	$2,217	
	Handley	$1,779	
Lewis			$83,167
	Lewis County	$59,950	
	Weston	$21,221	
	Jane Lew	$1,996	
Lincoln			$108,674
	Lincoln County	$99,752	
	Hamlin	$5,501	
	West Hamlin	$3,421	
Logan			$185,367
	Logan County	$164,082	
	Logan	$8,012	
	Chapmanville	$5,953	
	Man	$3,785	
	West Logan	$2,055	
	Mitchell Heights	$1,480	
Marion			$262,857
	Marion County	$132,077	
	Fairmont	$93,873	
	Mannington	$10,441	
	Barrackville	$6,331	
	Monongah	$4,616	
	Rivesville	$4,488	
	Grant Town	$3,230	
	White Hall	$2,925	
	Fairview	$2,138	
	Farmington	$1,902	
	Worthington	$836	
Marshall			$189,255
	Marshall County	$93,853	
	Moundsville	$49,146	
	Pleasant Valley	$15,356	
	McMechen	$9,522	
	Benwood	$7,791	
	Glendale	$7,629	
	Cameron	$5,958	
Mason			$131,573
	Mason County	$87,109	
	Pt. Pleasant	$26,773	
	New Haven	$7,663	
	Mason	$5,230	
	Hartford	$2,551	
	Henderson	$1,598	
	Leon	$649	
McDowell			$134,339
	McDowell County	$99,619	
	Welch	$13,189	
	Gary	$4,508	
	War	$3,873	
	Northfork	$2,551	
	Keystone	$2,227	
	Kimball	$2,020	
	Davey	$1,834	
	Iaeger	$1,760	
	Bradshaw	$1,421	
	Anawalt	$1,337	

2010 Coal Severance Tax Receipts (Cont.)

25 Percent County/Town Distributions

County	Municipality/Total	County Totals
Mercer		$346,396
	Mercer County	$212,629
	Bluefield	$56,288
	Princeton	$67,712
	Athens	$5,417
	Branwell	$2,094
	Matoaka	$1,558
	Oakvale	$698
Mineral		$133,104
	Mineral County	$92,551
	Keyser	$26,067
	Piedmont	$4,984
	Carpendale	$4,689
	Ridgeley	$3,746
	Elk Garden	$1,067
Mingo		$138,880
	Mingo County	$114,243
	Williamson	$16,782
	Matewan	$2,448
	Delbarton	$2,330
	Gilbert	$2,050
	Kermit	$1,027
Monongalia		$402,419
	Monongalia County	$239,866
	Morgantown	$131,782
	Westover	$19,372
	Star City	$6,715
	Granville	$3,824
	Blacksville	$860
Monroe		$70,667
	Monroe County	$65,520
	Union	$2,694
	Peterstown	$2,453
Morgan		$73,395
	Morgan County	$67,619
	Berkeley Springs	$3,200
	Paw Paw	$2,576
Nicholas		$130,568
	Nicholas County	$102,200
	Summersville	$16,192
	Richwood	$12,176
Ohio		$233,131
	Ohio County	$51,451
	Wheeling	$153,745
	Bethlehem	$13,031
	West Liberty	$5,997
	Triadelphia	$4,016
	Clearview	$2,900
	Valley Grove	$1,991
Pendleton		$39,288
	Pendleton County	$35,370
	Franklin	$3,918
Pleasants		$36,936
	Pleasants County	$21,928
	St. Mary's	$9,915
	Belmont	$5,093
Pocahontas		$44,884
	Pocahontas County	$36,483
	Marlinton	$5,918
	Durbin	$1,288
	Hillsboro	$1,195
Preston		$94,192
	Preston County	$58,329
	Kingwood	$14,471
	Terra Alta	$7,157
	Masontown	$3,180
	Rowlesburg	$3,013
	Reedsville	$2,541
	Newburg	$1,770
	Tunnelton	$1,652
	Albright	$1,214
	Brandonville	$501
	Bruceton Mills	$364
Putnam		$247,886
	Putnam County	$193,934
	Hurricane	$25,669
	Winfield	$9,133
	Eleanor	$6,611
	Buffalo	$5,756
	Poca	$4,979
	Bancroft	$1,804
Raleigh		$389,413
	Raleigh County	$288,574
	Beckley	$84,814
	Mabscott	$6,897
	Sophia	$6,395
	Lester	$1,583
	Rhodell	$1,150

2010 Coal Severance Tax Receipts (Cont.)

25 Percent County/Town Distributions

County	Municipality/Total		County Totals
Randolph			$138,905
	Randolph County	$94,237	
	Elkins	$34,566	
	Mill Creek	$3,254	
	Beverly	$3,200	
	Coalton	$1,195	
	Huttonsville	$1,067	
	Montrose	$767	
	Harman	$619	
Ritchie			$50,842
	Ritchie County	$31,430	
	Harrisville	$9,054	
	Pennsboro	$5,894	
	Ellenboro	$1,834	
	Cairo	$1,293	
	Pullman	$831	
	Auburn	$506	
Roane			$75,925
	Roane County	$63,391	
	Spencer	$11,561	
	Reedy	$973	
Summers			$63,898
	Summers County	$49,741	
	Hinton	$14,157	
Taylor			$79,087
	Taylor County	$50,694	
	Grafton	$26,982	
	Flemington	$1,411	
Tucker			$35,987
	Tucker County	$20,729	
	Parsons	$7,192	
	Davis	$3,067	
	Thomas	$2,222	
	Hendricks	$1,568	
	Hambleton	$1,209	
Tyler			$42,796
	Tyler County	$29,931	
	Sistersville	$7,806	
	Middlebourne	$4,277	
	Friendly	$782	
Upshur			$115,045
	Upshur County	$86,903	
	Buckhannon	$28,142	
Wayne			$190,652
	Wayne County	$155,829	
	Kenova	$17,131	
	Ceredo	$8,234	
	Wayne	$5,432	
	Ft. Gay	$4,026	
Webster			$48,178
	Webster County	$40,509	
	Webster Springs	$4,345	
	Cowen	$2,552	
	Camden-on-Gauley	$772	
Wetzel			$86,971
	Wetzel County	$42,485	
	New Martinsville	$29,415	
	Paden City	$9,703	
	Pinegrove	$2,807	
	Hundred	$1,691	
	Smithfield	$870	
Wirt			$28,869
	Wirt County	$23,983	
	Elizabeth	$4,886	
Wood			$432,503
	Wood County	$197,361	
	Parkersburg	$162,701	
	Vienna	$53,388	
	Williamstown	$14,727	
	North Hills	$4,326	
Wyoming			$124,863
	Wyoming County	$106,540	
	Mullens	$8,696	
	Oceana	$6,112	
	Pineville	$3,515	
Total County		$5,632,384	
	Total Towns	$3,187,375	
Total			$8,819,759

West Virginia Coal Reserves 2010

Original Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health, Safety & Training (2009 data)
Estimations by West Virginia Coal Association based on annual production for 2009 subtracted from the earlier totals.
Note: This is only an estimate of the remaining reserve base.
It is revised upward from last year due to an error in last year's Coal Facts.

	Remaining Recoverable Reserves		Remaining Recoverable Reserves
Barbour	1,578,558,278	Mineral	360,762,502
Boone	3,626,756,814	Mingo	2,999,474,318
Braxton	1,110,736,860	Monongalia	956,829,360
Brooke	54,908,176	Nicholas	3,359,378,600
Cabell	0	Ohio	336,260.255
Calhoun	0	Pocahontas	299,843,805
Clay	1,823,182,122	Preston	1,391,726,020
Doddridge	671,587,864	Putnam	238,231,342
Fayette	1,843,498,742	Raleigh	1,608,671,947
Gilmer	495,526,312	Randolph	2,412,845,889
Grant	482,627	Roane	0
Greenbrier	632,665,330	Summers	10,676,345
Hancock	246,659,014	Taylor	613,961,430
Harrison	487,829,480	Tucker	172,654,154
Kanawha	2,634,708,068	Tyler	474,066,616
Lewis	1,364,763,631	Upshur	1,668,286,801
Lincoln	1,043,741,982	Wayne	779,431,738
Logan	3,458,942,279	Webster	3,647,930,010
Marion	1,398,656,411	Wetzel	1,660,868,193
Marshall	1,847,135,686	Wirt	11,151,360
Mason	149,759,446	Wyoming	2,402,549,479
McDowell	1,634,151,667	TOTAL	51,273,424,896
Mercer	99,497,938		

YOU NEED TO KNOW

• West Virginia coal is shipped to 33 states and the District of Columbia.

• West Virginia coal is shipped to 23 countries.

• West Virginia provides 50% of all American coal exports.

• West Virginia is the national leader in underground mining production.

• West Virginia is second only to Wyoming in U.S. coal production.

• The coal industry and the coal burning electric generating industry together represent nearly 60% of the business taxes paid to the State of West Virginia.

• West Virginia coal miners earn an average of more than $68,500 annually, more than twice the amount of the statewide average for all workers.

• West Virginia's coal industry pays for nearly $3.4 billion in annual direct wages.

• West Virginia's estimated recoverable coal reserves amount to approximately 45 billion tons.

• Coal is responsible for more than 12 percent of West Virginia's gross state product.

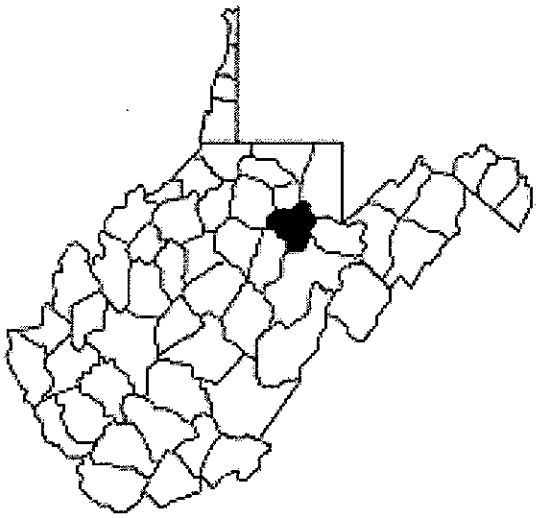
• 98% of West Virginia electricity is generated by coal.

• More than half of American electricity is generated by coal.

COUNTY PROFILES OF WEST VIRGINIA COAL COUNTRY

Editor's note: There was an error in the 2009 edition of Coal Facts. Due to a typographical error, the employment was incorrectly stated to be 1,833. It should have been 833 and this number injected into the calculation for "Estimated Direct Wages" to arrive at an erroneous figure. The EDW should have been $52,062,500. We apologize for the error.

Barbour County



Founded – 1843

Named For – Virginia Judge Philip Pendleton Barbour

County Seat – Philippi

Area/State Rank – 343 square miles – 30th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 15,557 – 36th

Incorporated Communities – Philippi, Belington, Junior

Principal Waterways – Tygart River, Buckhannon River, Middle Fork River

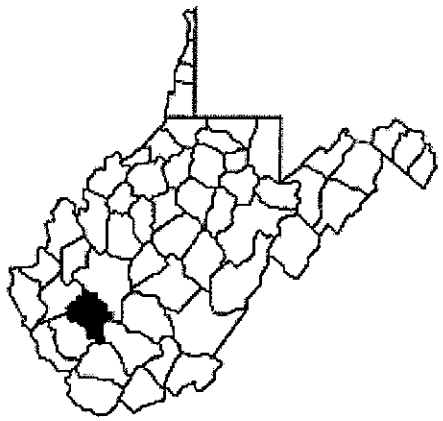
Mines		8
Employees		331
Estimated Direct Wages		$22,673,500
Severance Tax Receipts		$345,499
Production		1,580,630
Underground	1,281,653	
Surface	298,977	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		1,578,558,278

Major Seams
Bakerstown, Kittanning, Pittsburgh, Redstone, Sewickley

Primary Producers

Wolf Run Mining Co., Inc.	1,281,653

Boone County



Founded – 1847

Named For – Frontiersman Daniel Boone

County Seat – Madison

Area/State Rank – 503 square miles – 16th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 25,535 – 28th

Incorporated Communities – Madison, Danville, Whitesville, Sylvester

Principal Waterways – Coal River, Little Coal River

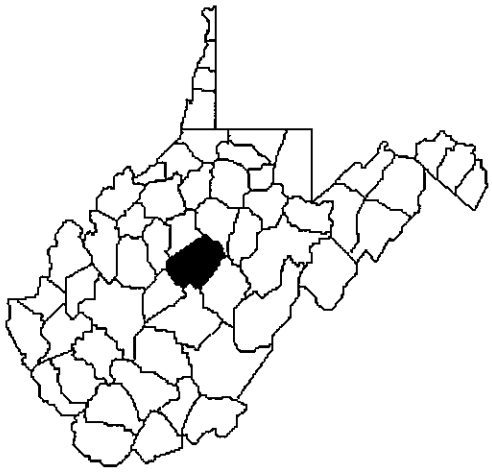
Mines		92
Employees		3,894
Estimated Direct Wages		$266,739,000
Severance Tax Receipts		$5,290,497
Production		21,568,477
Underground	10,376,560	
Surface	11,191,917	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		3,626,756,814

Major Seams
Cedar Grove, Chilton, Coalburg, Dorothy, Eagle, Hernshaw, Kittanning, No. 2 Gas, Peerless, Powellton, Stockton-Lewiston, Winefrede

Primary Producers

Independence Coal Co.	3,038,896
Elk Run Coal Co.	4,750,459
Hobet Mining, Inc.	2,275,074
Brody Mining, LLC	1,703,655
Mountain Edge Mining	1,235,912
Coal River Mining, LLC	1,710,958
Eagle Mining, LLC	991,561
Pine Ridge Coal Co.	986,278
Long Branch Energy	719,412

Braxton County



Founded – 1836

Named For – American founding father Carter Braxton

County Seat – Sutton

Area/State Rank – 516 square miles – 14th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 14,702 – 39th

Incorporated Communities – Sutton, Gassaway, Burnsville, Flatwoods

Principal Waterways – Elk River, Little Kanawha River, Holley River, Birch River

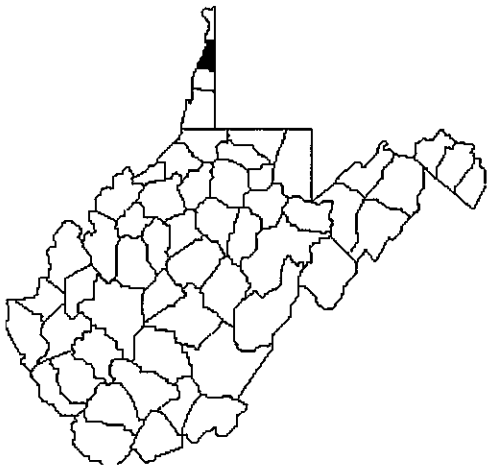
Mines		2
Employees		61
Estimated Direct Wages		$4,117,000
Severance Tax Receipts		$113,947
Production		439,662
Underground	439,662	
Surface	0	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		1,110,736,860

Major Seams
Bakerstown, Lower Kittanning, Pittsburgh

Primary Producers

Brooks Run Mining Co., LLC	439,662

Brooke County



Founded – 1797

Named For – Virginia Governor Robert Brooke

County Seat – Wellsburg

Area/State Rank – 92 square miles – 54th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 25,447 – 29th

Incorporated Communities – Follansbee, Wellsburg, Bethany, Beech Bottom, Windsor Heights

Principal Waterway – Ohio River

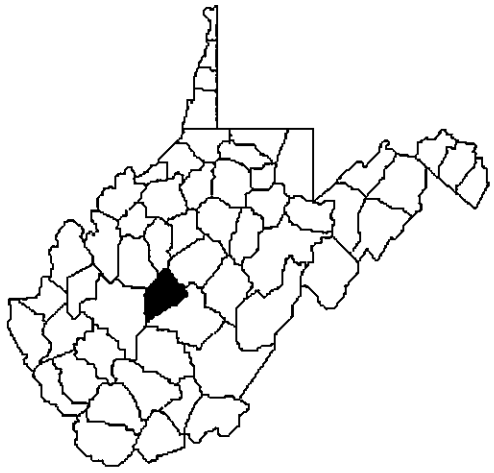
Mines		1
Employees		0
Estimated Direct Wages		0
Severance Tax Receipts		0
Production		0
Underground	0	
Surface	0	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		54,908,176

Major Seam
Pittsburgh

Primary Producers

Oxford Mining Co.	0

Clay County



Founded – 1858

Named For – U.S. Senator Henry Clay

County Seat – Clay

Area/State Rank – 344 square miles -- 37th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 10,330 -- 45th

Incorporated Communities – Clay

Principal Waterway – Elk River

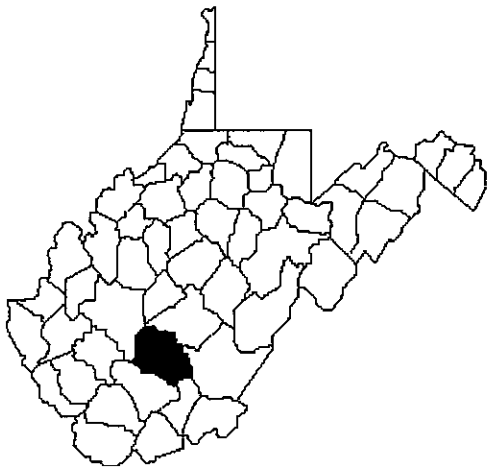
Mines		2
Employees		279
Estimated Direct Wages		$18,832,500
Severance Tax Receipts		$330,302
Production		1,934,377
Underground	470,599	
Surface	1,463,778	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		1,823,182,122

Major Seams
Coalburn, Lower Kittanning, Upper Kittanning

Primary Producers

Fola Coal Co., Inc.	1,463,778
Little Eagle Coal Co.	470,599

Fayette County



Founded – 1831

Named For – French General Marquis de Lafayette

County Seat – Fayetteville

Area/State Rank – 668 square miles – 6th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 47,579 – 11th

Incorporated Communities – Oak Hill, Fayetteville, Montgomery, Ansted, Mount Hope, Smithers, Gauley Bridge, Meadow Bridge, Pax, Thurmond

Principal Waterways –Kanawha River, Gauley River, New River

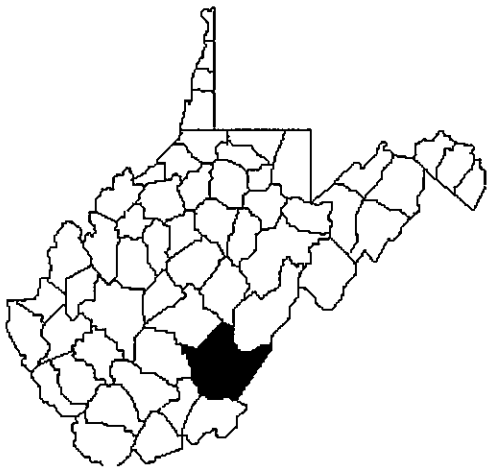
Mines		25
Employees		621
Estimated Direct Wages		$41,917,500
Severance Tax Receipts		$766,157
Production		3,285,557
Underground	2,025,149	
Surface	1,260,408	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		1,843,498,742

Major Seams
Bradshaw, Coalburg, Eagle Firecreek, Gilbert, Kittanning, No. 2 Gas, Peerless, Powellton, Sewell, Stockton-Lewiston

Primary Producers

Kingston Mining, Inc.	1,059,612
Maple Coal Co.	908,791
Frasure Creek Mining, LLC	725,665
Spartan Mining DBA Mammoth	396,895
Hanover Resources, LLC	182,819

Greenbrier County



Founded – 1782

Named For – Reference to local foliage

County Seat – Lewisburg

Area/State Rank – 1,024 square miles – 2nd

Population (2000)/State Rank – 34,453 – 17th

Incorporated Communities – Lewisburg, White Sulphur Springs, Ronceverte, Rainelle, Alderson, Rupert, Quinwood, Falling Springs

Principal Waterways – Greenbrier River, Meadow River

Mines		14
Employees		405
Estimated Direct Wages		$27,337,500
Severance Tax Receipts		$308,690
Production		889,010
Underground	723,098	
Surface	165,912	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		633,471,428

Major Seams
Beckley, Eagle, Pocahontas, Sewell

Primary Producers

Greenbrier Smokeless Coal	378,176
West Virginia Mine Power, Inc.	295,919
White Buck Coal Co.	214,915

Note: WVMHST data does not include employee or production data for Grant County operations.

Harrison County

Founded – 1784

Named For – American President Benjamin Harrison

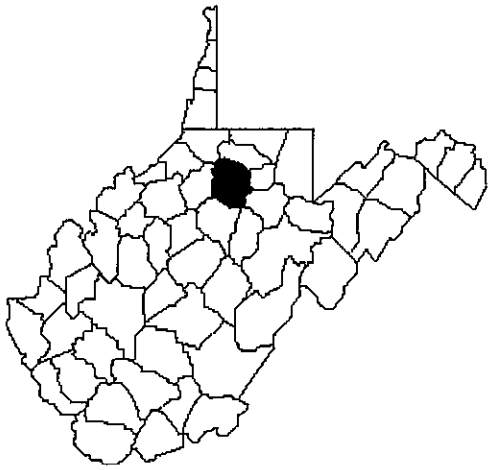
County Seat – Clarksburg

Area/State Rank – 417 square miles – 29th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 68,652 – 7th

Incorporated Communities – Clarksburg, Bridgeport, Shinnston, Salem, Stonewood, Nutter Fort, Lumberport, Anmore, West Milford, Lost Creek

Principal Waterway – West Fork River



Mines		8
Employees		100
Estimated Direct Wages		$6,750,000
Severance Tax Receipts		$239,825
Production		587,702
Underground	553,441	
Surface	34,261	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		487,829,480

Major Seams
Pittsburgh, Redstone

Primary Producers

Ten-Mile Coal Co., Inc.	523,274
United Coals, Inc.	30.167

Kanawha County

Founded – 1788

Named For – Indian term meaning "place of the white rock," referring to local salt deposits

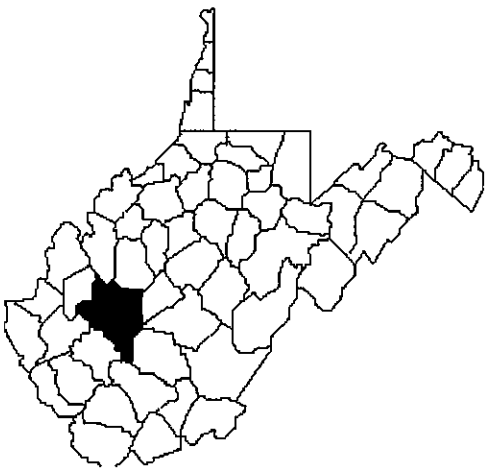
County Seat – Charleston

Area/State Rank – 911 square miles – 4th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 200,073 – 1st

Incorporated Communities – Charleston, South Charleston, St. Albans, Dunbar, Nitro, Marmet, Chesapeake, Belle, Clendenin, East Bank, Cedar Grove, Glasgow, Pratt, Handley

Principal Waterways – Kanawha River, Elk River, Coal River, Pocatalico River



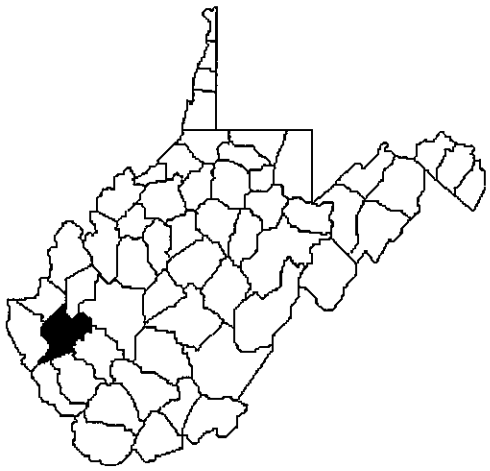
Mines		47
Employees		1,447
Estimated Direct Wages		$97,672,500
Severance Tax Receipts		$1,856,498
Production		11,806,376
Underground	8,463,807	
Surface	3,342,896	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		2,634,708,068

Major Seams
Cedar Grove, Coalburg, Eagle, Hernshaw, Kittanning, No. 2 Gas, Peerless, Powellton, Stockton-Lewiston, Winefrede

Primary Producers

Midland Trail Energy, LLC	2,356,273
Speed Mining, Inc.	1,940,037
Newtown Energy, Inc.	1,634,909
Spartan Mining DBA Mammoth	1,450,921
JMAC Leasing	811,258
Remington LLC	769,273
Pritchard Mining Co.	537,825
Hanover Resources, LLC	557,070

Lincoln County



Founded – 1867

Named For – U.S. President Abraham Lincoln

County Seat – Hamlin

Area/State Rank – 439 square miles – 25th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 22,108 – 31st

Incorporated Communities – Hamlin, West Hamlin

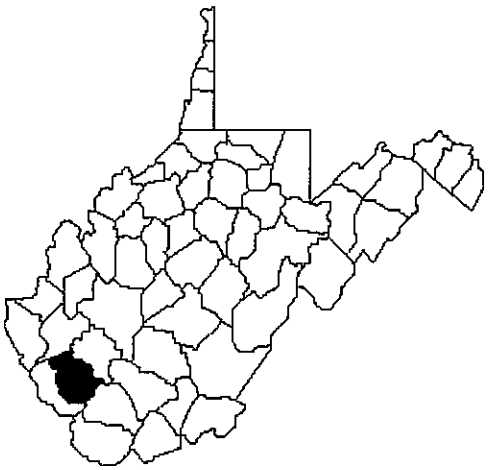
Principal Waterways – Guyandotte River

Mines		3
Employees		322
Estimated Direct Wages		$21,735,000
Severance Tax Receipts		$1,087,028
Production		2,115,797
Underground	377,627	
Surface	1,738,170	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		1,043,741,982

Major Seam
Lower Kittanning

Primary Producers	
Hobet Mining Inc.	1,738,170
Coal River Mining, LLC	377,627

Logan County



Founded – 1824

Named For – Mingo Indian Chief

County Seat – Logan

Area/State Rank – 456 square miles – 22nd

Population (2000)/State Rank – 37,710 – 15th

Incorporated Communities – Logan, Chapmanville, Man, West Logan, Mitchell Heights

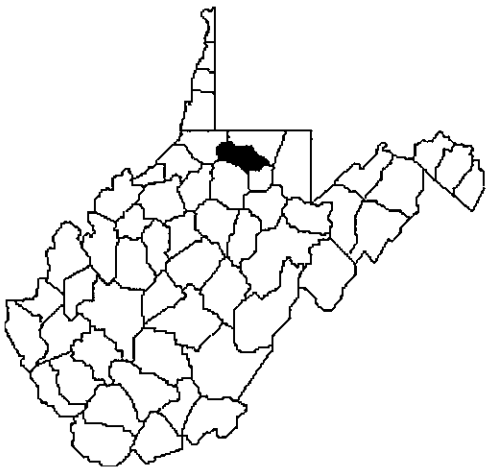
Principal Waterways – Guyandotte River

Mines		41
Employees		1,549
Estimated Direct Wages		$104,557,500
Severance Tax Receipts		$2,898,236
Production		13,722,167
Underground	7,826,823	
Surface	5,895,395	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		3,458,942,279

Major Seams
Alma, Belmont, Buffalo Creek, Cedar Grove, Chilton, Coalburg, Dorothy, Eagle, Kittanning, Winifrede, Stockton-Lewiston

Primary Producers	
Mingo Logan Coal Co.	4,606,243
Apogee Coal Co., LLC	2,759,226
INR-WV Operating, LLC	2,273,809
Eagle Creek Mining, LLC	901,010
Aracoma Coal Co., Inc.	728,796

Marion County



Founded – 1842

Named For American Revolution Officer Francis Marion

County Seat – Fairmont

Area/State Rank – 311 square miles – 44th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 56,598 – 9th

Incorporated Communities – Fairmont, Mannington, Barracksville, Monongah, Rivesville, Grant Town, White Hall, Fairview, Farmington, Worthington

Principal Waterways – Monongahela River, Tygart River, West Fork River

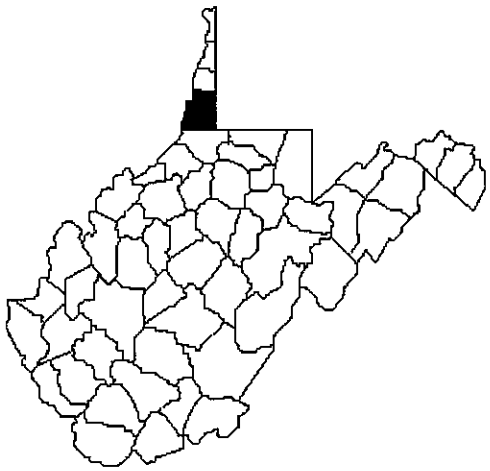
Mines		13
Employees		1,200
Estimated Direct Wages		$82,000,000
Severance Tax Receipts		$2,243,676
Production		11,368,503
Underground	11,368,503	
Surface	0	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		1,398,656,411

Major Seams
Kittanning, Pittsburgh, Redstone

Primary Producers

Consolidation Coal Co.	11,368,503

Marshall County



Founded – 1835

Named For – U.S. Chief Justice John Marshall

County Seat – Moundsville

Area/State Rank – 312 square miles – 43rd

Population (2000)/State Rank – 35,519 – 16th

Incorporated Communities – Moundsville, Pleasant Valley, McMechen, Benwood, Glen Dale, Cameron

Principal Waterway – Ohio River

Mines		2
Employees		1,568
Estimated Direct Wages		$107,408,500
Severance Tax Receipts		$2,898,060
Production		14,214,131
Underground	14,215,131	
Surface	0	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		1,847,135,686

Major Seam
Pittsburgh

Primary Producers

McElroy Coal Co.	10,094,680
Consolidation Coal Co.	4,120,451

Mason County

Founded – 1804

Named For – Founding Father George Mason of Virginia

County Seat – Pt.. Pleasant

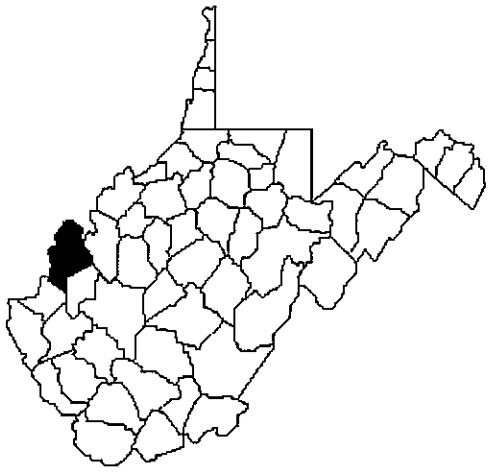
Area/State Rank – 445 square miles – 24th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 25,957 – 26th

Incorporated Communities – Point Pleasant, New Haven, Mason, Hartford, Henderson, Leon

Principal Waterways – Ohio River, Kanawha River

Mines		1
Employees		37
Estimated Direct Wages		$2,534,500
Severance Tax Receipts		$126,249
Production		157,799
Underground	157,799	
Surface	0	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		149,759,446



Major Seam
Pittsburgh

Primary Producers

Big River Mining, LLC	157,799

McDowell County

Founded – 1858

Named For – Virginia Governor James McDowell

County Seat – Welch

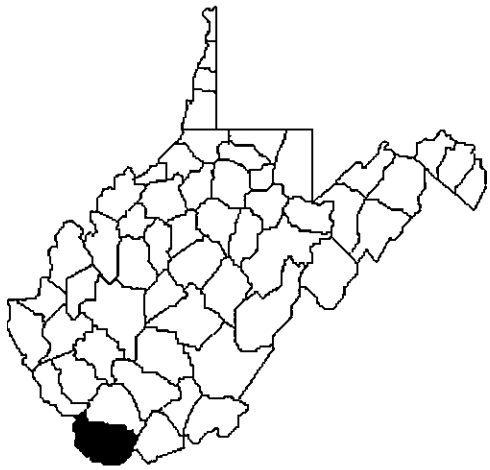
Area/State Rank – 535 square miles – 13th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 27,329 – 23rd

Incorporated Communities – Welch, Gary, War, Northfork, Keystone, Kimball, Davy, Iaeger, Bradshaw, Anawalt

Principal Waterway – Tug Fork River

Mines		72
Employees		1,206
Estimated Direct Wages		$82,611,000
Severance Tax Receipts		$615,216
Production		5,121,324
Underground	2,662,673	
Surface	2,458,651	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		1,634,151,667

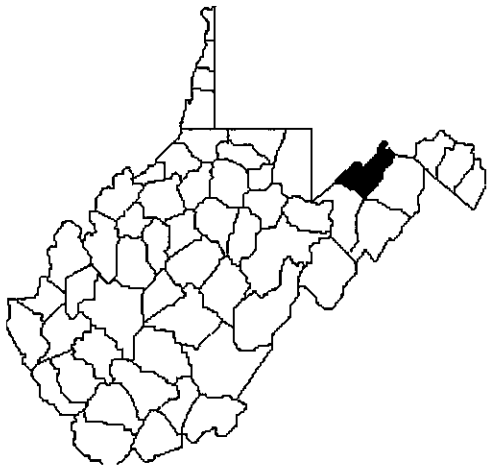


Major Seams
Beckley, Ben's Creek, Bradshaw, Eagle, Fire Creek, Gilbert, Pocahontas, Powellton, Red Ash

Primary Producers

Bluestone Coal Corp .	1,264,208
Brooks Run Mining Co., LLC	822,959
Extra Energy, Inc.	923,547
XMV, Inc.	817,257
Rock "N" Roll Coal Co.	233,220
Pay Car Mining	120,617

Mineral County



Founded – 1866

Named For – local natural resources

County Seat – Keyser

Area/State Rank – 329 square miles – 40th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 27,078 – 24th

Incorporated Communities – Keyser, Piedmont, Carpendale, Ridgely, Elk Garden

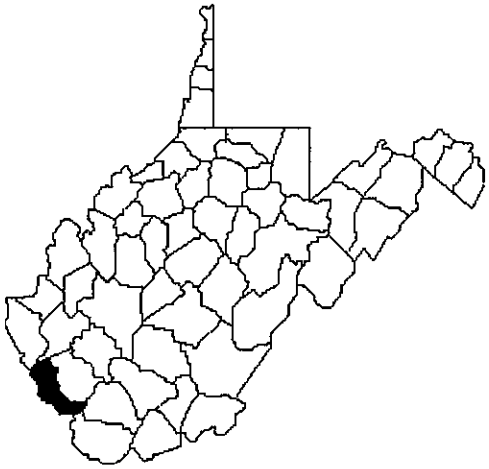
Principal Waterways –
North Branch Potomac River

Mines		3
Employees		14
Estimated Direct Wages		$959,000
Severance Tax Receipts		$106,535
Production		76,001
Underground	0	
Surface	76,001	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		360,792,502

Major Seams
Bakerstown, Elk Lick, Harlem, Kittanning, Mahoning

Primary Producers
None Listed

Mingo County



Founded – 1895

Named For – former Indian tribe

County Seat – Williamson

Area/State Rank – 424 square miles – 26th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 28,253 – 21st

Incorporated Communities – Williamson, Matewan, Delbarton, Gilbert, Kermit

Principal Waterways – Tug Fork River

Mines		56
Employees		1,239
Estimated Direct Wages		$84,871500
Severance Tax Receipts		$1,241,093
Production		11,722,300
Underground	3,938,494	
Surface	7,783,806	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		2,999,474,318

Major Seams
Alma, Cedar Grove, Coalburg, Eagle, Freeport, No. 2 Gas, Williamson, Winifrede

Primary Producers

Phoenix Coal-Mac Mining, Inc.	3,081,473
Rockhouse Creek Development	1,269,731
Premium Energy, Inc.	1,170,303
Consol of Kentucky, Inc.	1,100,282
Spartan Mining Co.	1,055,363
White Flame Energy, Inc.	743,164
Alex Energy, Inc	613,060

Monongalia County

Founded – 1776

Named For – derivative of the Monongahela River, Delaware Indian word for "river of falling banks"

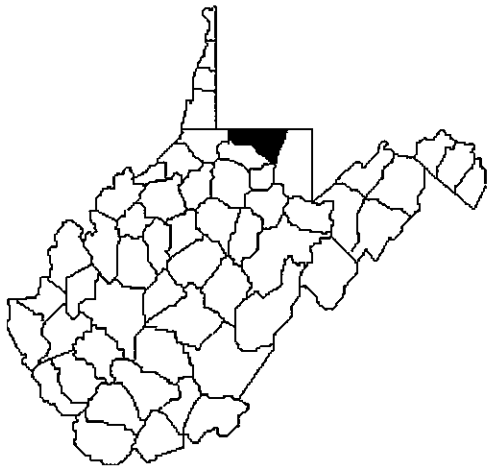
County Seat – Morgantown

Area/State Rank – 366 square miles – 33rd

Population (2000)/State Rank – 81,866 – 4th

Incorporated Communities – Morgantown, Westover, Star City, Granville, Blacksville

Principal Waterways – Monongahela River, Cheat River



Mines	10
Employees	1,239
Estimated Direct Wages	$84,871,500
Severance Tax Receipts	$2,281,095
Production	9,811,654
Underground	8,977,803
Surface	834,571
Recoverable Reserves – Tons	956,829,360

Major Seams
Bakerstown, Kittanning, Redstone, Sewickley

Primary Producers

Consolidation Coal Co.	4,250,316
Eastern Associated Coal Corp.	3,731,625
Patriot Mining Co., Inc.	695,448
Dana Mining Co., Inc.	662,717

Nicholas County

Founded – 1843

Named For – Virginia Governor Cary Nicholas

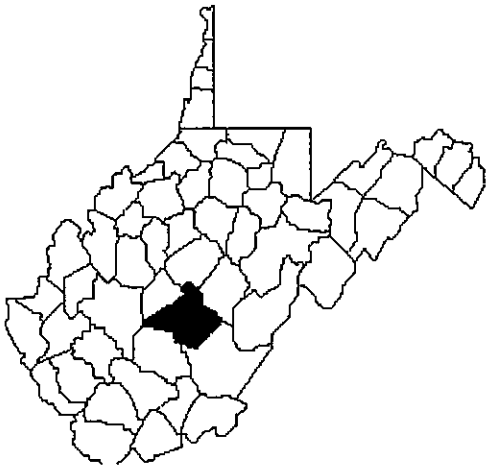
County Seat – Summersville

Area/State Rank – 654 square miles – 7th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 26,562 – 25th

Incorporated Communities – Summersville, Richwood

Principal Waterways – Gauley River, Meadow River, Cranberry River, Cherry River, Birch River



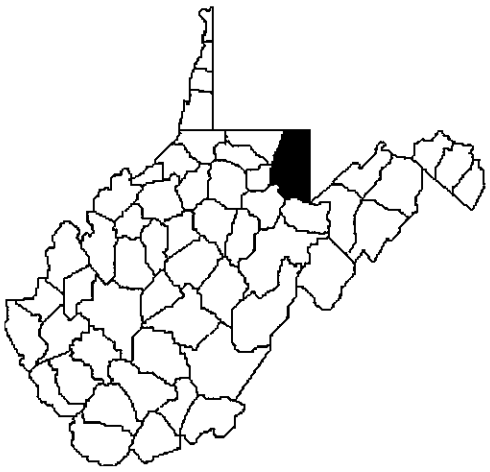
Mines	21
Employees	586
Estimated Direct Wages	$40,141,000
Severance Tax Receipts	$968,641
Production	4,941,832
Underground	2,209,784
Surface	2,732,048
Recoverable Reserves – Tons	3,359,378,600

Major Seams
Campbell Creek, Dorothy, Eagle, Gilbert, Kittanning, McQueen, Peerless, Powellton, Sewell

Primary Producers

Alex Energy, Inc.	3,478,442
Atlantic Leaseco	841,899
White Buck Coal Co.	492,010

Preston County



Founded – 1818

Named For – Virginia Governor James Perry Preston

County Seat – Kingwood

Area/State Rank – 651 square miles – 8th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 29,334 – 19th

Incorporated Communities – Kingwood, Terra Alta, Masontown, Rowelsburg, Reedsville, Newburg, Tunnelton, Albright, Brandonville, Bruceton Mills

Principal Waterway – Cheat River

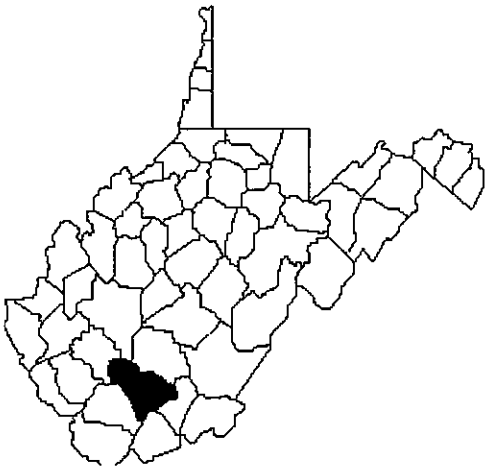
Mines	2
Employees	20
Estimated Direct Wages	$1,370,000
Severance Tax Receipts	$67,124
Production	88,443
Underground	88,443
Surface	0
Recoverable Reserves – Tons	1,391,830,363

Major Seams
Bakerstown, Elk, Freeport, Kittanning, Mahoning, Pittsburgh

Primary Producers

Double H Mining Co., Inc.	88,433

Raleigh County



Founded – 1850

Named For – Englishman Sir Walter Raleigh

County Seat – Beckley

Area/State Rank – 609 square miles – 10th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 79,220 – 5th

Incorporated Communities – Beckley, Mabscott, Sophia, Lester, Rhodell

Principal Waterways – Coal River, Clear Fork River, Marsh Fork River

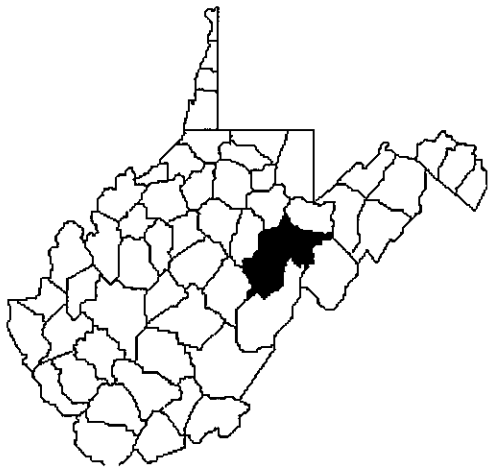
Mines	32
Employees	1,525
Estimated Direct Wages	$104,462,500
Severance Tax Receipts	$2,196,808
Production	10,109,672
Underground	4,877,102
Surface	5,232,670
Recoverable Reserves – Tons	1,608,671,947

Major Seams
Beckley, Eagle, Fire Creek, Hernshaw, No. 2 Gas, Pocahontas, Powellton, Sewell, Stockton-Lewiston

Primary Producers

Marfork Coal Co., Inc.	2,487,557
Elk Run Coal Co. Inc.	2,523,764
Alex Energy, Inc.	1,129,531
ICG Beckley, LLC	981,321
Simmons Fork Mining, Inc.	875,018
Pocahontas Coal Company, Inc.	734,901
Rhino Eastern, LLC	694,426

Randolph County



Founded – 1786

Named For – Virginia Governor Edmund Jennings Randolph

County Seat – Elkins

Area/State Rank – 1,040 square miles – 1st

Population (2000)/State Rank – 28,262 – 20th

Incorporated Communities – Elkins, Mill Creek, Beverly, Coalton, Huttonsville, Montrose, Harman

Principal Waterways – Tygart River, Elk River

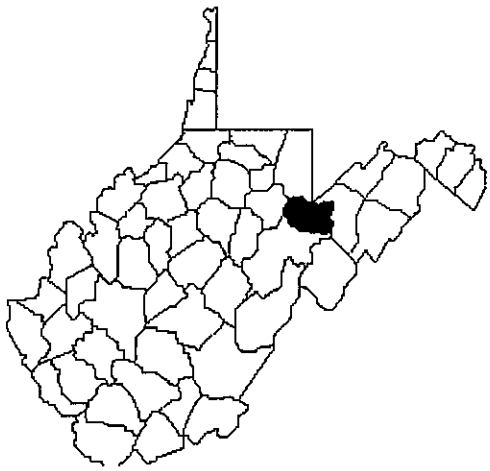
Mines		2
Employees		119
Estimated Direct Wages		$8,151,500
Severance Tax Receipts		$185,612
Production		901,503
Underground	901,503	
Surface	0	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		2,412,845,889

Major Seams
Bakerstown, Lower Kittanning, Pittsburgh

Primary Producers

Carter Roag Coal Co.	901,503

Tucker County



Founded – 1856

Named For – Virginia Judge Henry St. George Tucker

County Seat – Parsons

Area/State Rank – 421 square miles – 27th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 7,321 – 53rd

Incorporated Communities – Parsons, Davis, Thomas, Hendricks, Hambleton

Principal Waterways – Cheat River, Blackwater River

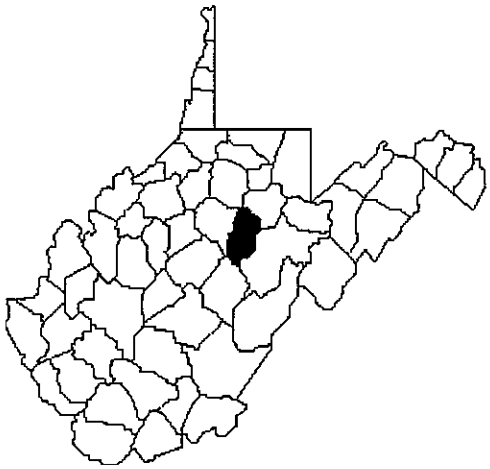
Mines		1
Employees		206
Estimated Direct Wages		$14,111,000
Severance Tax Receipts		$450,741
Production		2,425,598
Underground	2,425,598	
Surface	0	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		172,654,154

Major Seam
Upper Freeport

Primary Producers

Mettiki Coal, LLC	2,425,598

Upshur County



Founded – 1851

Named For – U.S. Cabinet Secretary Abel Parker Upshur

County Seat – Buckhannon

Area/State Rank – 355 square miles – 35th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 23,404 – 39th

Incorporated Communities – Buckhannon

Principal Waterways – Little Kanawha River, Buckhannon River, Middle Fork River

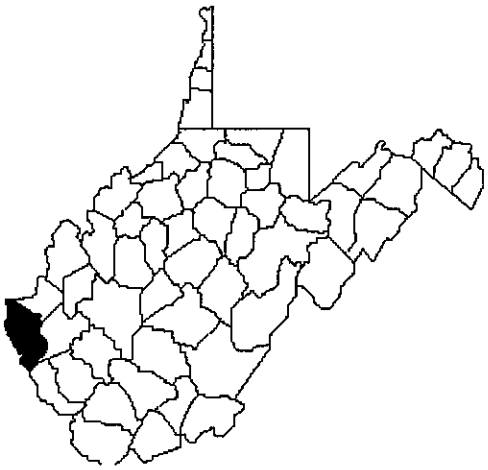
Mines		4
Employees		105
Estimated Direct Wages		$7,192,500
Severance Tax Receipts		$188,533
Production		567,939
Underground	542,872	
Surface	25,067	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		1,668,286,801

Major Seams
Alma, Elk Lick, Kittanning, Peerless, Pittsburgh, Redstone

Primary Producers

Wolf Run Mining Co.	542,872

Wayne County



Founded – 1842

Named For – American Revolution General "Mad" Anthony Wayne

County Seat – Wayne

Area/State Rank – 512 square miles – 15th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 42,903 – 13th

Incorporated Communities – Kenova, Ceredo, Wayne, Fort Gay

Principal Waterways – Ohio River, Big Sandy River

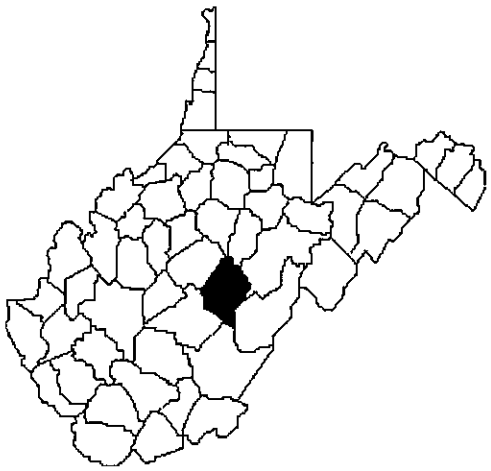
Mines		6
Employees		593
Estimated Direct Wages		$40,620,500
Severance Tax Receipts		$753,049
Production		4,740,482
Underground	3,863,238	
Surface	877,244	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		779,431,738

Major Seam
Coalburg

Primary Producers

Rockspring Development, Inc.	2,981,625
Argus Energy WV LLC	1,322,269

Webster County



Founded – 1860

Named For – U.S. Senator Daniel Webster

County Seat – Webster Springs – 12th

Area/State Rank – 556 square miles

Population (2000)/State Rank – 9,719 – 46th

Incorporated Communities – Webster Springs, Cowen, Camden-On-Gauley

Principal Waterways – Gauley River, Elk River, Williams River

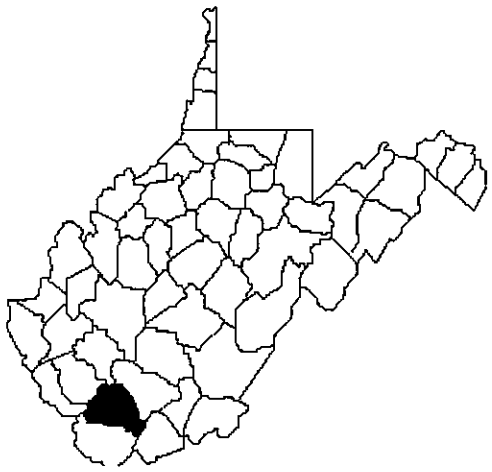
Mines		3
Employees		348
Estimated Direct Wages		$23,838,000
Severance Tax Receipts		$657,046
Production		4,259,705
Underground	1,372,487	
Surface	2,887,218	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		3,647,930,010

Major Seams
Eagle, Kittanning, Peerless, Pocahontas, Sewell, Stockton-Lewiston

Primary Producers

Brooks Run Mining Co.	2,601,394
ICG Eastern, LLC	1,658,311

Wyoming County



Founded – 1850

Named For – Delaware Indian word meaning "wide plain"

County Seat – Pineville

Area/State Rank – 502 square miles – 17th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 25,708 – 27th

Incorporated Communities – Mullens, Oceana, Pineville

Principal Waterways – Guyandotte River

Mines		22
Employees		1,200
Estimated Direct Wages		$82,200,000
Severance Tax Receipts		$948,578
Production		4,427,446
Underground	2,516,909	
Surface	1,930,517	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		2,402,549,479

Major Seams
Alma, Beckley, Ben's Creek, Cedar Grove, Douglas, Eagle, Gilbert, Kittanning, Matewan, Pocahontas, No. 2 Gas, Red Ash, Sewell, Stockton-Lewiston

Primary Producers

Dynamic Energy, Inc.	1,380,021
Pinnacle Mining Co., LLC	1,112,183
Brooks Run Mining Co.	460,791
Double Bonus Coal Co.	425,799
Spartan Mining Co.	285,330
Bluestone Coal Corp.	207,894

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The Permitting Process:

Protecting the environment and West Virginia's coal mining jobs

By JASON BOSTIC

Mining can begin only when a process is completed to acquire a permit. The length of the process varies from many months to years and permitting requires pages and pages of document and hours and hours of engineering from multiple governmental agencies.

At any point in the process and during mining multiple government agencies can exercise their authority at any mine site, on any given day to insure the environment and the miners are protected.

Originally, the principal operations of surface mining were regulated under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

Principal permitting and enforcement falls to the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, with oversight by the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) and the EPA.

The mission of the WV Division of Mining and Reclamation (DMR) is to regulate the mining industry in accordance with federal and state law. Activities include issuing and renewing permits for mineral extraction sites and related facilities, inspecting facilities for compliance, monitoring water quality, tracking ownership and control, and issuing and assessing violations.

The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers is responsible for the interpretation and compliance of mining to the Clean Water Act. The Clean Water Act has three major sections: (1) 401 Water Quality Certification, (2) 402 Water Discharges, and (3) 404 Dredge and Fill Operations.

- Section 401 is state administered and requires placement of fill that material will not result in violation of applicable state water quality standards.
- Section 402 categorizes mining as "point source," meaning all discharges must comply with water quality effluent limitation on pollutants.
- Section 404 regulates the placement of fill material into any area that water may flow. The government calls this a stream. This most controversial section is the subject of "valley fills."

Without valley fills, surface mining or underground mining is not possible. Obviously, the Surface Mining Act of 1977 was not designed to eliminate surface mining, hence, federal courts have not outlawed surface mining.

Highways, railways, airports, and large manufacturing or commercial site developments are subject to the same environmental concerns as mountaintop mining, yet it is unfairly singled out by liberal media, environmental groups, and the politically correct as somehow harmful and immoral. The worthy result of coal for electricity and steel making are underappreciated, maligned and disparaged.

Earth consists of dirt, rock, metals and elements in its bank, or natural state. This is called "overburden." When the earth is disturbed by equipment for some construction purpose, it "swells," that is, its volume increases typically by about 30 percent. Sometimes this extra "earth" or "fill" must be placed in a "low place," sometimes called a valley. Among earthmovers it became commonly known as a "valley fill."

Unfortunately, words like "valley fill" and "mountaintop removal," though inaccurate, are used to perpetuate negative views of mining.

Valley fills are known to function as "filtration" and "sponges" that assist in reducing sediment flooding and stream restoration. This very common sense process of "cut" (removing high places) and "fill" (putting in lower places) is central to all highway and commercial building activity. Yet when mining occurs, the opponents rename simple earth as "waste" and "spoil" to give mining a more ominous character.

They portray the illusion that every "valley fill" covers a beautiful, pristinely green region, always with a sparkling, babbling stream; teeming with communities of people, flora, and fauna, life at every level. Then poof! Evil miners and government regulators, your neighbors, are allowed to cover and destroy this valley and everything in their evil, greedy path.

This is just patently misleading! In reality, valley fills are not the "storybook valleys," and streams are not really the babbling brooks of fairy tales.

To explain: typically you think of a steam with flowing water year-round often with fish. The vast majority of the filled "streams" are actually intermittent or ephemeral streams, those that flow only in connection with a rainfall event. These streams could be characterized as "gullies" or "dry branches."

Cont. on Next Page

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The Permitting Process (Cont.)

"Valley fills" then are most often dry ditches in remote areas filled near the tops of ridges. While the government defines streams as anywhere water may flow when it rains, that is not the manner in which people envision a stream.

Coal's opponents conveniently offer these illusions for propelling their anti-coal, anti-growth, anti-corporate agendas.

Quite frankly, there are more water resources during and after mining that promote higher quality of life for all concerned both natural and human. They take the form of ponds, wetlands, under-drains, restored, and re-created streams.

Where the laws have been carefully adjudicated, federal courts have overruled these false allegations by mining's opponents in four major cases:

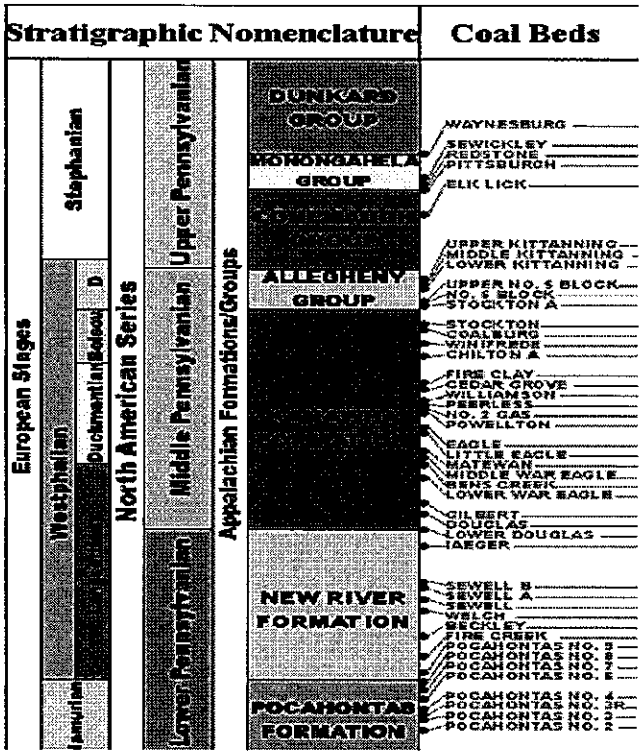
- Bragg vs. Robertson
- Kentuckians for the Commonwealth vs. Rivenburgh
- Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition vs. Bulen
- Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition vs. US Army Corp of Engineers

Dirt and rock disturbed during construction releases certain metals and elements that may have higher concentrations not suitable for some aquatic insect life.

However, a shift in the benthic (bug) community doesn't necessarily mean degradation of downstream water quality. This occurs in any earth moving project. Some effects are known better than others.

Most are controlled through chemical treatment and sediment control ponds. Government and industry are working to understand and minimize negative effects. This, however, is not reason alone to halt all human construction or mining activities.

Federal Appeals Courts have cited deference and confidence in the government agencies' ability to make sure mining is done according to law.



A Guide

West Virginia Coal Seams

A graph on page 13 of this publication shows the amount of coal mined in the West Virginia by coal seam. What is a coal seam?

There are 117 identified coal seams in West Virginia. Of these, 65 are considered mineable. Coal is currently being produced from 51 of these seams.

West Virginia's coal seams are much like a chocolate layer cake, with the coal as the chocolate icing between the layers. Other forms of rock and earth are found between the seams, which are layers between a few inches to a few feet thick.

Each of these layers of coal was formed at different times in the geologic time scale as shown in the graphic at left. They each represent a period in which the area now known as West Virginia was inundated by a shallow sea, covering the former flora and fauna with a layer of depositional material (sandstone).

The layers of decaying plants and animals converted into carbon and began the process of becoming coal.

Today, each of these layers has its own geologic profile, varying by quality (ie., BTUs or "heat index) , thickness, etc. They are found at different levels of the geology, from near the tops of the mountains to several hundred feet underground.

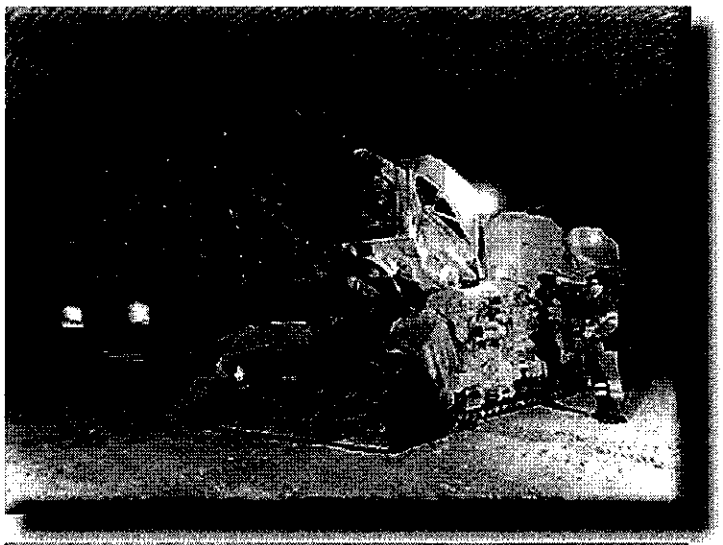
Walker Machinery

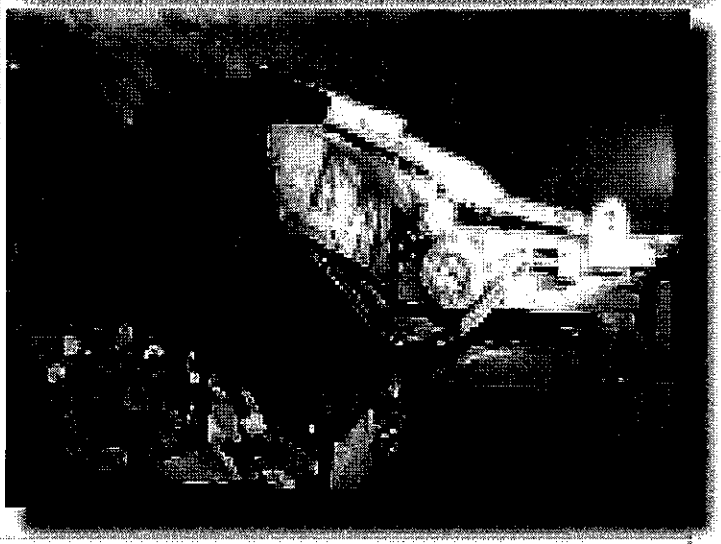
WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
www.wvcoal.com

COAL FACT:
Coal is the most abundant American energy source, accounting for 90 percent of the nation's fossil energy reserves.

A Portrait of Underground:

The Process in Photos

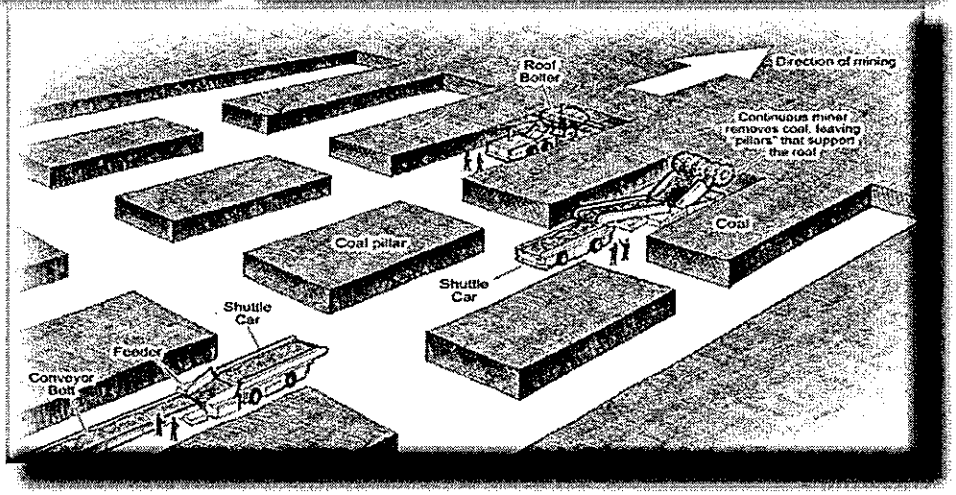




Underground mining is a highly-engineered, high-tech form of resource extraction. There are two basic types of underground mining, both are visible in the graphic to the right -- longwall and room-and-pillar.

In longwall mining, a horizontal cut is made across a long section of the coal seam, with the machinery moving along to create a large open void underground.

In room-and-pillar mining, large "rooms" are cut out of the seam leaving "pillars" in place to support the roof. Both forms of mining are widely used in Appalachia.



COAL FACT:
Coal mining provides more than 60,000 direct and indirect jobs across West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
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A Portrait of Surface Mining:

Restoration and Post-Mine Land Use

One of the many prerequisites to obtaining a permit to mine a certain area is that the company must outline how it plans to leave the land once mining is complete.

These plans usually fall under one of two categories: restoration or some form of use for economic or community development.

In West Virginia and across Appalachia, any type of major development requires the natural landscape be altered. The mountainous terrain provides little land naturally suited to development.

The natural landscape of West Virginia can be characterized usually as a narrow valley floor --between 100 and 1000 feet wide -- surrounded by steep mountainsides that are often a 50-degree slope or more.

What this means is that any development is naturally limited by the landscape.

Overcoming this limiting factor is an expensive undertaking. Moving the amount of earth necessary to build a road, a shopping center, a school or an industrial park requires an investment of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars before construction of the facility or the road even begins.

On the next page is a partial list of facilities either located on former mine lands or in the process of construction. The sites run the gamut of development, including everything from golf courses to hospitals, from schools to industrial parks and from prisons to residential areas. The businesses and facilities located on these sites provide literally thousands of good, quality jobs. These are jobs that would likely not have existed without the land provided at low, if any, cost by the coal industry.

Some critics of surface mining claim that little of the land used for surface mines is potentially developable. However, a look at any of the land use plans of coalfield counties shows this claim is simply not valid.

For example, according to the Logan County Land Use Plan, approximately 65 percent of the surface mine sites in the county are within five miles of a four-lane highway. These sites are also close to air transportation and are within a day's drive of most of the East Coast.

These sites have the potential to be very attractive to economic development, but the post-mine land use also includes residential, educational and recreational uses. As is shown in the list on the next page, there are many examples of residential, educational and recreational development on these sites.

In West Virginia, the little hollows along which most people live often flood, wiping away lives and life's work in just minutes. Like industrial and commercial development, the people of West Virginia build their homes along these little hollows because there are no other good options. Building a home on a 50 degree slope is nearly impossible and building on the mountaintop requires providing your own access and utilities.

Former mine lands can be configured for residential development. At Bright Mountain in Nicholas County, a former mine site provides home sites for more than 100 homes. In Weirton, almost 80 percent of the community is on former mine land.

The calculation is a simple one -- West Virginia needs to diversity its economy. In order to do that, the state needs readily developable lands. Surface mining provides that developable land. Therefore surface mine lands fulfill a need the state has to provide good quality, high paying jobs today and in the future.

For those sites where developable land is not needed for some specific future purpose, the company reconstructs the area similar to its original appearance.

This is a rigorously engineered and highly technical project, but one that the industry takes great pride in as mining employees live and work in the same area as the former mine site.

In many cases, the mountain is reconstructed and streams, ponds and wetlands are created. A variety of grasses and millions of trees are planted on these sites.

Once mining is completed in a particular section of a surface mine or even when an underground mine ends production, crews immediately move in and

begin the process of removing equipment, rebuilding mountainsides and restore the aesthetic and environmental quality of the area.

For former surface mines that means resculpting the mine site and restoring the original appearance.

The same is true of former underground mine sites. The accesses are sealed and the site restored to its former condition.

Water quality is monitored throughout the mining process and steps taken to treat any streams and preserve the biology.

One of the common complaints about former surface mine lands is that large and/or hardwood trees cannot grow due to some perceived lack of top soil.

As has been shown in other portions of this publication, this is not true. In fact, properly prepared, former surface mine lands are very good for the growth of such trees and are even being used to restore the American Chestnut tree to its former native range.

As for topsoil. most if not all the original topsoil from a surface site is removed, segregated and kept in storage for use in restoring the area.

One of the preferred reclamation uses today -- one that has been strongly encouraged by governmental agencies and environmental groups -- is leaving the land in a condition that will attract and enhance usage by fish and wildlife.

The Appalachian region has seen a resurgence of wildlife on and around former mine sites, as they provide open spaces and sources of food and water. It was on reclaimed land where over 150 mountain elk were released recently in Kentucky and wild horses have been seen in Logan County, West Virginia. As a practical matter, this could not have occurred other than on reclaimed mine sites.

The mining industry is committed to environmental stewardship and takes its job seriously.

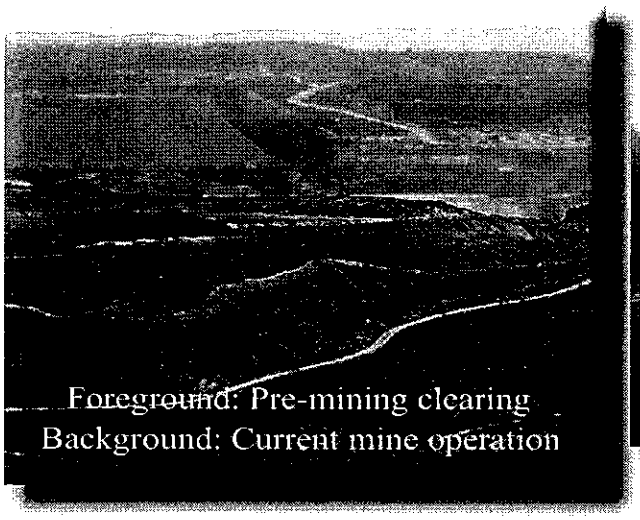
Many governmental and environmental groups, such as the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Ducks Unlimited and the Wild Turkey Federation, annually review and nominate coal company reclamation projects for special awards recognizing their efforts.

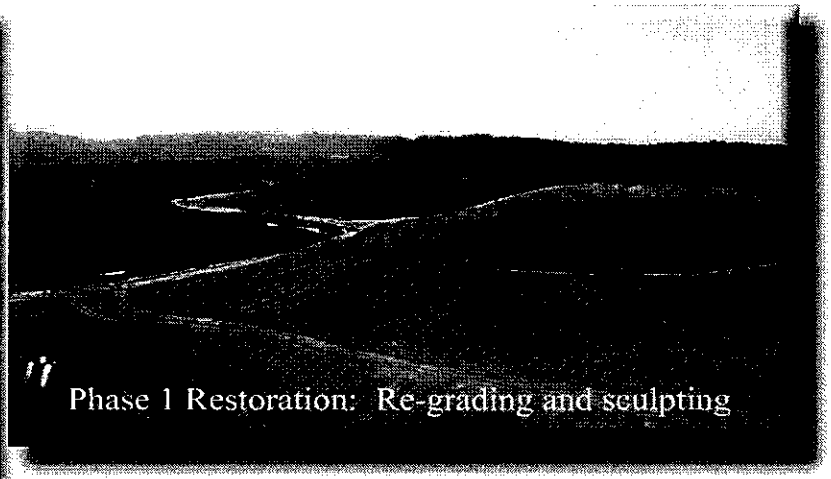
These are highly coveted awards and something for which everyone in the industry strives and is proud to win.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
WWW.WVCOAL.COM

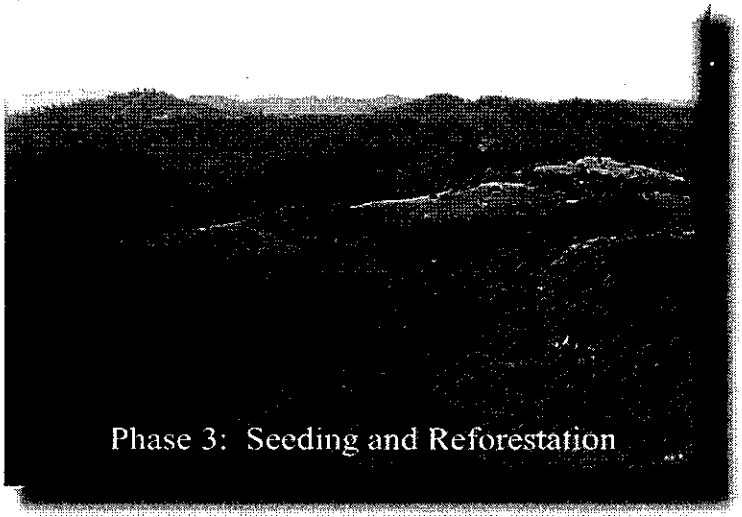
COAL FACT:
Recoverable U.S. coal reserves total more than 250 billion tons or three centuries worth of production at current levels.

Restoration


Foreground: Pre-mining clearing
Background: Current mine operation


Phase 1 Restoration: Re-grading and sculpting


Phase 2 Restoration: Revegetation


Phase 3: Seeding and Reforestation


Phase 4 Restoration: Naturalization

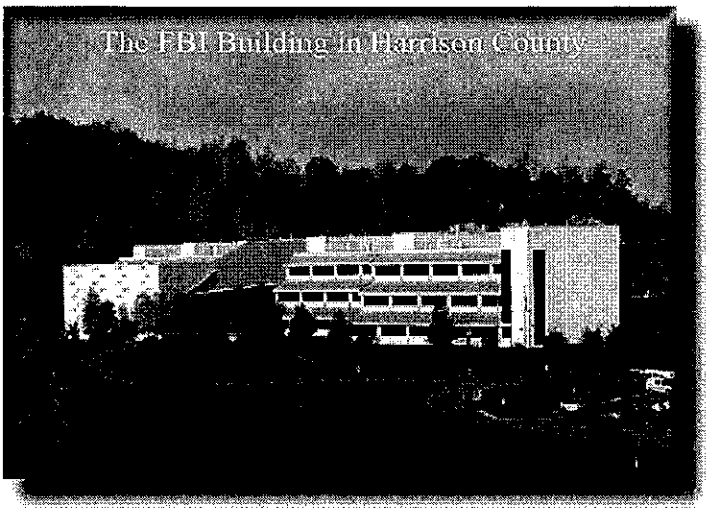
Surface Mining: The Process from Beginning to End

As you can see from this photo sequence, surface mining is a temporary land use. Despite the image portrayed in the media, the industry takes great care to restore the land once mining is completed.
It is difficult to see where mining ever took place once our restoration work is completed and nature has begun to re-assert itself on the former mine land (bottom photo).

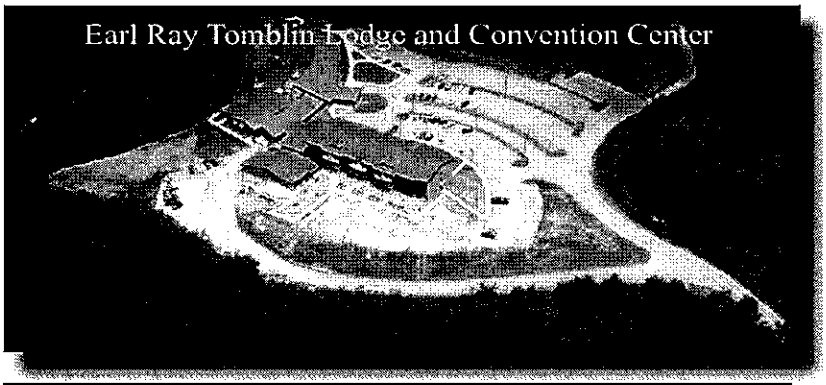
COAL FACT:
Each foot of a coal seam represents the accumulation of about 10,000 years of plant remains.

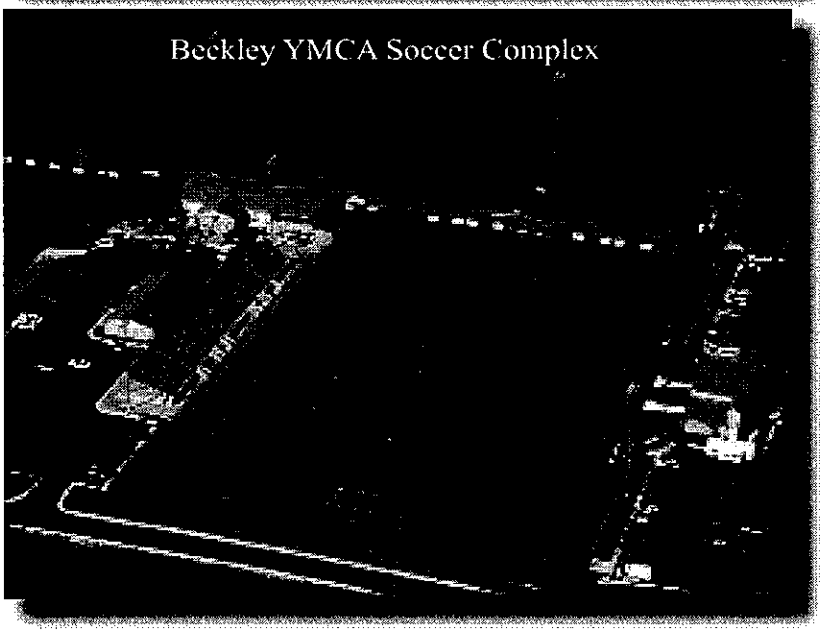
WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
WWW.WVCOAL.COM

Post-Mine Land Use


The FBI Building in Harrison County


Twisted Gun Golf Course


Earl Ray Tomblin Lodge and Convention Center


Beckley YMCA Soccer Complex

A Few Examples of Post-Mine Land Use

- King Coal Highway/Coalfields Expressway
- McDowell County Industrial Park
- Mingo County Industrial Park/Airport
- Federal Prison (McDowell County)
- The Highlands/Cabela's (Wheeling)
- Columbia Wood Products (Nicholas County)
- Bright Mountain (Nicholas County)
- Twisted Gun Golf Course (Mingo County)
- Pete Dye Golf Course (Harrison County)
- Southwest Regional Jail (Logan County)
- Logan Airport (Logan)
- Robert C. Byrd High School (Harrison County)
- Mount View High School (McDowell County)
- Mylan Park (Monongalia County)
- Beckley YMCA Soccer Complex (Raleigh County)
- FBI Complex (Harrison County)
- Mingo High School along King Coal Highway
- Morgantown Mall

Fast Facts

While most of the land on former sites is restored and naturalized, some sites are identified as suitable for economic development. When this occurs, the sites are confiigured to suit the downstream need, whether that use is recreational, industrial, educational or perhaps community building. These photos show the myriad uses these sites already play around the state.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
WWW.WVCOAL.COM

COAL FACT:
One ton of coal equals 3.8 barrels of oil, 189 gallons of gasoline, one cord of firewood, 21,000 cubic feet of natural gas and 6.500 KW of electricity.

Association Report

West Virginia Coal: Responsibly Green

Eleven companies were recognized in January for excellence in mine reclamation for 2010. The awards were made at the concluding luncheon of the 38th Annual West Virginia Mining Symposium Charleston Civic Center.

The awards are co-sponsored by the West Virginia Coal Association and the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection. To be eligible, a mining operation must be nominated by their local state inspector.

The Greenlands Award, the state's top environmental award, went to Coal-Mac's Pine Creek Slurry Impoundment in Logan County.

The Society of American Foresters Award went to Apogee Coal Company's Guyan Surface Mine.

"We are so proud of our award winners, and indeed the work of the entire industry. As I have said, they are the real, true practicing environmentalists of this state and nation," West Virginia Coal Association President Bill Raney said. "The men and women who mine, manage and support these award-winning operations truly set the standard for environmental achievement and practical stewardship."

"These companies go far beyond requirements of the law in order to be good stewards of state's resources," Raney said. "They represent the very best efforts of an industry committed to environmental responsibility. I also want to applaud the industry as a whole for the outstanding job of environmental stewardship it does each and every year.."

Greenlands Award
Coal-Mac, Inc.
Pine Creek Slurry Impoundment in Logan County.
Permit # 0-13-81.

Surface Mine North Award
Luke Paper Company
Green Mountain Surface Mine in Mineral County.
Permit #S-0189-76.

Surface Mine South Award
Pocahontas Coal Company, LLC
Tommy Creek #3 Surface Mine in Raleigh County.
Permit # S-3020-07.
Coal-Mac, Inc.
Phoenix Little Muncy Surface Mine in Mingo and Logan counties.
Permit # S-5019-94.
Pritchard Mining Company
Lens Creek #2 Surface Mine in Kanawha and Boone counties.
Permit #S-3-26-93.

Underground Mine South Award
Consolidation Coal Company
Squire Jim #1 Deep Mine in McDowell County.
Permit # U-4004-91
Brooks Run Mining Company
Wyoming #2 Deep Mine in Wyoming County
Permit #U-4012-89
Coyote Coal Company
Campbell's Creek #3 Mine in Kanawha County.
Permit #U-6001-86.

Coal Refuse Facility North Award
Carter-Roag Coal Company
Carter-Roag Refuse Facility in Randolph County
Permit # O-31-85.

Coal Refuse Facility South Award
Apogee Coal Company
Fanco Preparation Plant in Logan County
Permit # O-5023--94

Haul Road Construction North Award
ICG Eastern, LLC.
Bearpen Haul Road in Webster County
Permit # S2019-88.

COAL FACT:
Coal accounts for 1/3 of the total energy production of the United States.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
www.wvcoal.com

Association Report

West Virginia Coal: A Commitment to Safety

Thirty West Virginia mining operations have been recognized by the industry for their safety efforts in 2010. The awards were announced at the West Virginia Coal Association's 38th Annual Mining Symposium in Charleston earlier this year.

"Each and every one of our companies work hard every day to meet the highest standards of safety." Association President Bill Raney said. "In making these awards, we are recognizing not only the outstanding accomplishments of these companies, we are also recognizing the commitment to safety of every single operation. These award winners are fantastic examples of the commitment to safety every one of our member companies shows on a daily basis. Each of them is to be commended for the hard work they put in each day to be sure their operations are as safe as possible and to send our people home at the end of their shifts."

The West Virginia Coal Association's Mountaineer Guardian Awards are presented each year to mining companies that have demonstrated a commitment to safety standards. Inspectors for the West Virginia Office of Mine Health Safety and Training nominate companies based on numerous criteria.

Eustace Frederick Milestone's In Safety Award

Underground Mines

Consolidation Coal Company, Shoemaker Mine

Bart B. Lay Milestone's in Safety Award

Surface Mines

Phoenix Coal-Mac, Holden 22 Surface Mine

Underground

Consolidation Coal Company, Blacksville #2

Brooks Run Mining Company, LLC, Cucumber Mine

Brooks Run Mining Company, LLC, Wyoming #1 Mine

Marfork Coal Company, Inc., Allen Powellton Mine

Mettiki Coal, LLC, Mettiki E Mine

Mingo-Logan Coal Company, Mountaineer II Mine

Pinnacle Mining Company, LLC Pinnacle Mine

Rivers Edge Mining Inc., Rivers Edge Mine

Brooks Run Mining Company, LLC, Poplar Ridge Deep Mine #1

Tunnel Ridge, LLC, Tunnel Ridge Mine

Wolf Run Mining Company, Imperial Mine

XMV, Inc., XMV 37 Mine

Quarry Operations

J.F. Allen Company, Aggregates Quarry

Independent Contractors

Keyrock Energy, Inc.

Surface

Consol of Kentucky, Inc., Peg Fork Surface Mine

Extra Energy, Inc., Eckman #2

Simmons Fork Mining Inc., Ewing Fork #1

ICG Eastern LLC, Birch River Mine

Fola Coal Company, LLC, Surface Mine #1

Frasure Creek Mining, LLC, Surface Mine #5

Preparation Plants

Emerald Processing, LLC, South Hollow Plant

Mammoth Coal Company, Mammoth Processing Plant

Litwar Processing Company, LLC Litwar Preparation Plant

Fola Coal Company, Peach Orchard Preparation Plant

ICG Eastern LLC, Birch River Preparation Plant

Rockspring Development, Inc., Camp Creek Plant

Wolf Run Mining Company, Inc., Sentinel Preparation Plant

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
WWW.WVCOAL.COM

COAL FACT:
Coal mining provides more than $3.6 billion in wages annually in West Virginia alone.

Association Report

Raines, McWhorter, McKinley and Fletcher join WV

Four of the true pioneers of the state's coal industry were inducted into the West Virginia Coal Hall of Fame during ceremonies at a joint meeting of the WV Coal Association and the West Virginia Mining Insitute May 6 at the Embassy Suites Hotel in Charleston.

Those inducted included: former Pocahontas Land Company President Robert "Bob" Raines; the late Johnson C. McKinley, a pioneer of the northern coalfields region of West Virginia; Purnal "Judge" McWhorter of McWhorter & Associates, LLC, formerly of Phillips Machine Services, and the late J. Robert Fletcher, of J.H. Fletcher & Co.

Robert L. Raines served as President of Pocahontas Land Corporation in Bluefield, West Virginia, and a wholly owned subsidiary, Pocahontas Development Corporation, with offices in Inez, Kentucky, until his retirement in 1995.

J. Robert "Bob" Fletcher, is the former president of J.H. Fletcher & Company in Huntington. He joined his father's company in 1938. He led the company to its reputation as a leader in the mining supply business.

Johnson C. McKinley was a pioneer of the coal industry in West Virginia during the late-1800s and early 1900s. He founded several successful coal companies in the Northern Panhandle and served as president of the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute.

Purnal "Judge" McWhorter has been a part of the West Virginia coal industry for more than 50 years. McWhorter played a key role in the growth and expansion of Phillips Machine Services before forming the consulting firm of McWhorter and Associates.

"This is the highest honor our industry can bestow," said Bill Raney, president of the West Virginia Coal Association. "This award is given to people who devote a lifetime of service to our industry and our state. They embody the very best of our industry. Their lives of hard work, commitment to excellence and commitment to the state and its people truly light the way for the rest of us to follow."

The West Virginia Coal Hall of Fame was established in 1993 and is jointly sponsored by the West Virginia Coal Association and the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute. The first class was inducted in 1998. The Mineral Resources Building of the WVU College of Engineering and Mineral Resources in Morgantown is home to the Coal Hall of Fame.

Members of the Hall of Fame

James W. "Bill" Anderson
Stonie Barker, Jr.
B.R. "Bobby" Brown
James F. "Jim" Bunn
Omer Bunn
C.E. "Jim" Compton
Josef Ehrengruber
Jack Fairchild, Sr.
J. Robert Fletcher
Eustace Frederick
Frank L. Gaddy
Victor N. Green
Benjamin C. Greene
Lawson Hamilton
James H. "Buck" Harless
J. Brett Harvey
Thomas W. Howard
Elmo Hurst
Tracy W. Hylton, Sr.
Robert Jeran
Charles T. Jones
Herbert E. Jones, Jr.
Joseph F. Joy
James Justice Sr
James L. Laurita, Sr.
John E. "Jack" Katlic
James L. Magro
Morgan E. Massey
Johnson C. McKinley
C. Wes McDonald
Joseph L. McQuade
Purnal "Judge" McWhorter
Marshall Miller
Richard C. Mullins
Don Nicewonder
F.B. "Fil" Nutter
Allen S. Pack
Syd S. Peng
William N. Poundstone
Robert H. Quenon
Robert L."Bob" Raines
Raymond E. Salvati
John L. Schroeder, Jr.
Gerold R. Spindler
James R. Thomas, II
Stephen G. Young
Royce J. Watts

COAL FACT:
Coal mining generates more than $26 billion annually in overall economic impact in West Virginia alone.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
www.wvcoal.com

A History of Coal in West Virginia

by Dr. Stuart McGehee (deceased)

Coal has a rich heritage in West Virginia and has contributed significantly to the progress and well-being of West Virginians since it was first discovered in what is now Boone County in 1742 by Peter Salley, more than a century before West Virginia became a state. The coal industry has played a major leadership role in the state's economic, political and social history. The industry has also been a center of controversy and the brunt of unfounded criticism, giving rise to battles in the arenas of labor, environment and safety.

Over the years, West Virginia has furnished our nation and the world with the finest bituminous coal found anywhere. And today, West Virginia's coal miners apply efficient and effective mineral extraction technology that makes them the envy of their counterparts around the globe. West Virginia exports more coal than any other American state, has more longwall mining systems than any other state, leads the nation in underground coal production and sets the pace for the rest of the industry in reclamation and environmental protection. At the same time, the West Virginia coal industry exhibits a sense of responsibility - social, health, safety and environmental - that is unmatched anywhere in the world.

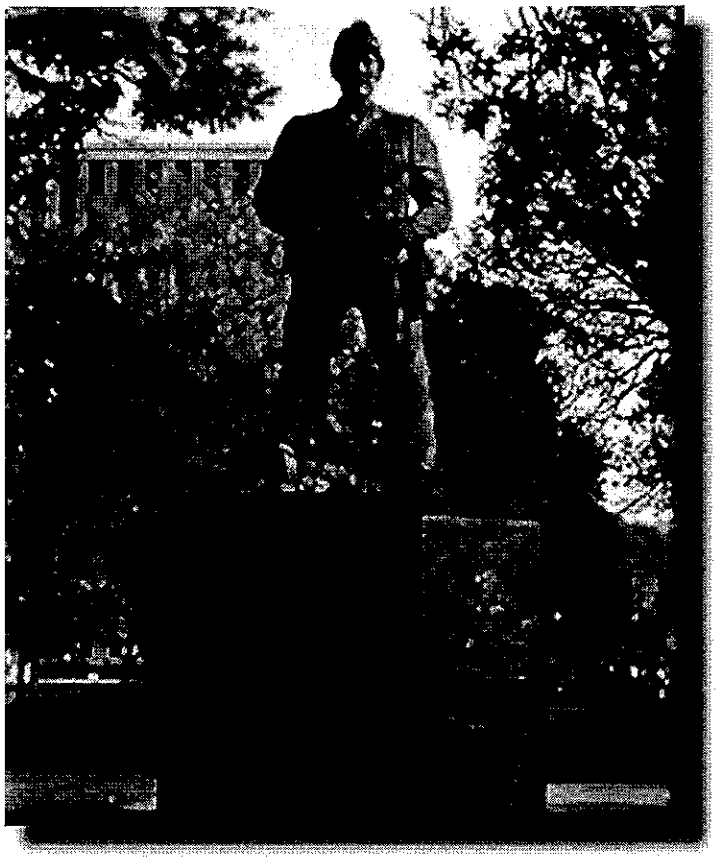
It was coal that transformed West Virginia from a frontier state to an industrial state. Coal in 62 recoverable seams can be found in 43 of the state's 55 counties. Knowledge of the coal reserves in western Virginia predated the American Revolution. Thomas Jefferson reported in his Notes on the State of Virginia that coal underlay most of the trans-Allegheny Ohio Valley. Jefferson's neighbor, John Peter Salley, traced huge deposits of bituminous coal along the Coal and Kanawha Rivers in the mid-eighteenth century, but there was little demand for the mineral outside of local use in iron forges and blacksmith shops.

The first widespread use of West Virginia coal began when the saltworks along the Kanawha River expanded dramatically in the decades before the Civil War. Coal was used to heat the brine pumped from salt beds underneath the river. That modest use soon was dwarfed by the demands of a growing nation that looked to coal to heat its homes, power its factories and fuel its locomotives and steamships. When the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania no longer could provide the tonnage needed, American industrialists discovered the massive coalfields of West Virginia. Large-scale investment soon opened the remote valleys along the New, Bluestone, Tug, Monongahela, and Guyandotte rivers.

The Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western railroads were built specifically to penetrate the rugged terrain of the coalfields, and investors purchased extensive tracts of land to lease to independent coal operators, Later, the Virginian and the Baltimore & Ohio also became coal-hauling lines as well. In those days, coal mining was highly labor intensive, but only a few rugged mountaineers lived in the remote, isolated hills and hollows where the operations developed. Thus, operators recruited much of their labor from two human migrations underway around 1900. Thousands of African-Americans fleeing discrimination and segregation left the Deep South, and many exchanged the poverty of the cotton fields for the bustling coalfields.

Meanwhile, European immigrants fleeing religious persecution and impending war came to America to find jobs and homes, and many came from coal-bearing regions of Europe to the prosperous mines in West Virginia.

Over the next half century, tonnage and employment increased dramatically. By 1950, some 125,000 West Virginia coal miners lived and worked in more than 500 company towns built to house them and their families. Whole new cities sprang up where silent mountains had rested for centuries. Although coal mining was dark, dirty, and inherently



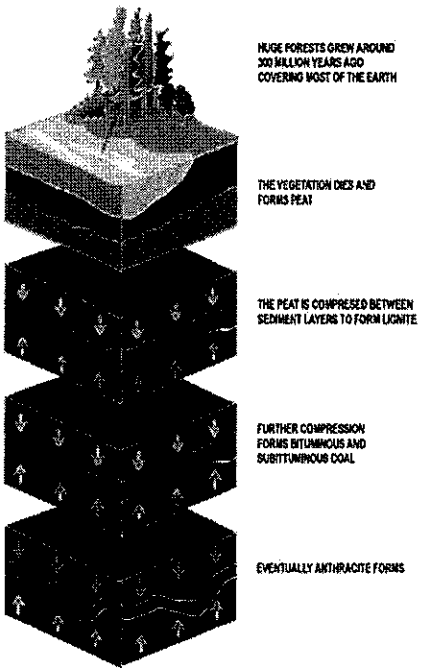
dangerous, many miners enjoyed their day's work. They enjoyed being skilled craftsmen who produced a product they could take pride in. People liked the close friendly life in the company towns, where ties of family, neighbors, church, school, and home bred a close-knit community. Old-timers fondly recall company baseball teams, neighborhood gatherings, church suppers, and other characteristic features of coalfield life.

Today many decry conditions in the "coal camps," but miners and their families fared as well as most working class Americans, and better than those unfortunate souls who labored in urban sweatshops or as rural sharecroppers. West Virginia's coalfields were home to some of the most significant labor strife in this nation's history, as the United Mine Workers battled coal operators for control of the industry. Spectacular incidents such as the famed Matewan Massacre and the Battle of Blair Mountain, landmarks in American labor history, showed the strategic importance of the state's crucial industry, and its national significance. After World War II, coal mining became increasingly dependent upon mechanization and sophisticated machinery. Continuous mining machines, conveyor belts and other advances increased tonnage dramatically.

Surface mining operations and longwall machines produced astounding outputs in an efficient and safe manner. Increased productivity meant more coal could be produced by fewer miners. Pointing to that lower level of employment, some foolishly argue that coal's day is over. They couldn't be more wrong.

Today, West Virginia's coal industry contains more than 500 mines, provides more than 63,000 direct and contract jobs, pays $3.4 billion dollars in annual payroll and hundreds of million dollars to state and local governments in taxes and contributions. Coal is still the rock-solid backbone of West Virginia's industrial economy.

The Origins of Coal



Coal is the primary form of energy used in the United States each day, accounting for one-third of the nation's total energy production. It is the source of 50 percent of the electricity generated nation wide. It is by far the most abundant American energy source, accounting for 90 percent of America's fossil energy reserves.

In the Industrial Revolution, coal was the fuel that powered the transformation of the United States from an agricultural society into the greatest economic power in the world. Today, it is the direct and indirect source of hundreds of thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in economic impact. Abundant and affordable, coal-fired electricity is the life force of the American economy. It is "America's best friend."

American coal was used at least 1,000 years ago by Hopi Indians in present day Arizona to bake clay pottery. Europeans discovered the mineral in the Illinois River basin in the 1670's. The first coal mining occurred before the American Revolution, along the Potomac River near the modern border of West Virginia and Maryland. Coal was first discovered in West Virginia in 1742 in Boone County.

Technically, coal is not a mineral. Like petroleum and natural gas, coal is a fossil fuel, formed from once living organic materials. Coal was formed from the remains of trees, ferns and other plant life that thrived in the age of dinosaurs, from 400 million to a billion years ago. Each foot of a coal seam represents the accumulation of about 10,000 years of plant remains.Over time, geological processes compressed and altered the plant remains, gradually increasing the carbon content and transforming the material into coal

Due to varying levels of geologic pressure, coal deposits are of four types: lignite, subbituminous, bituminous and anthracite. Each succeeding type is higher in heating value, as measured by British Thermal Units, or BTU's. Lignite is found primarily in the southwest and subbituminous in the upper west. Anthracite is limited primarily to certain areas of Pennsylvania. Considering quality and quantity, bituminous coal is the nation's most valuable coal resource. Bituminous coal is found primarily in the Appalachian states and in the midwest.

Western coals were formed 50 to 70 million years ago. Eastern and midwestern coals were formed 200 to 250 million years ago. America is in no danger of running out of coal. Recoverable U.S. reserves total over 290 billion tons, nearly three centuries worth at current production levels.

A Glossary of Coal Terms

Air split - The division of a current of air into two or more parts in underground mining.

Anemometer - Instrument for measuring air velocity.

Angle of dip - The angle at which strata or mineral deposits are inclined to the horizontal place.

Anthracite - The hardest classification of coal, almost pure carbon, used mainly for heating homes. Anthracite is mined primarily in Pennsylvania.

Auger mining - Mining which employs a large auger, which functions much like a carpenter's wood drill. The auger bores into a coal seam and discharges coal out of the spiral onto waiting conveyor belts. After augering is completed, the openings are regraded. This method of mining is usually employed to recover any additional mineral left in areas that cannot be reached economically by other types of surface mining.

Approximate original contour - The surface configuration achieved by backfilling and grading of the mined area so that the reclaimed area, including any terracing or access roads, closely resembles the general surface or configuration of the land prior to mining and blends into and compliments the drainage pattern of the surrounding terrain, with all highwalls and spoil piles eliminated.

Aquifer - A water-bearing bed or porous rock, often sandstone.

Backfill - Operation of refilling an area with the dirst and rock that has been removed, including the grading of the refilled excavation. Also, the material placed in an excavation in the process of backfilling.

Barricading - Enclosing part of an underground mine to prevent inflow of noxious gases from a mine fire or an explosion.

Bed - A stratum of coal or other sedimentary deposit.

Belt conveyor - A looped belt on which coal or other materials can be carried, generally constructed of flame-resistant material or reinforced rubber.

Bituminous - A medium soft classification of coal, the most common and useful type mined in the U.S. It is used primarily for electric generation and for coke making for the steel industry.

Bottom - Floor or underlying surface of an underground mine.

BTU - British Thermal Unit. A measure of the energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. On average, coal contains 25 million BTU's per ton.

Cannel coal - A non-caking block coal with a fine, even grain, burns with a long, yellow flame and is very easy to ignite.

Canopy - A protective covering of a cab on a mining machine.

Captive mine - A mine in which the production is used wholly or primarily by the mine owner or subsidiary.

Chain pillar - The pillar of coal left to protect the gangway or entry and the parallel airways in an underground mine.

Coal gasification - The conversion of coal into a gaseous fuel.

Coal seam - A bed or stratum of coal. The term is usually applied to a large deposit of coal.

Coal Cleaning - The process of separating coal of various sizes, densities and shapes by allowing them to settle in a fluid. The washing process plays

A Glossary of Coal Terms

an important role in improving coal quality by removing rock, other impurities and some organic sulfur. Washing takes place at preparation plants, usually located at the mine or shipping site.

Coal Refuse -- Non-coal shale or other rock partings and instrusions within a coal seam that are extracted along with the coal and later separated at the preparation plant.

Coke - A hard, dry carbon substance produced by heating coal to a very high temperature in the absence of air. Coke is used in the manufacture of iron and steel.

Continuous mining - The most common method of underground coal mining currently in use in the U.S. This process utilizes a continuous mining machine that totally mechanizes the coal extraction process by cutting or removing the coal from the seam using a large steel drum with many huge teeth and loading the cut coal into a shuttle car or a continuous haulage system for removal from the mine.

Contour - An imaginary line that connects all points on a surface having the same elevation.

Conventional mining - This type of mining involves the insertion of explosives into the coal seam, blasting the seam and removal of the coal onto a conveyor or shuttle car by loading machine. Once the most common form of deep mining, conventional mining now accounts for only a small proportion of coal production.

Core Sample - A cylinder sample generally 1-5 inches in diameter, drilled out of ore to determine the geological and chemical analysis of the overburden of coal.

Cover - The overburden of any deposit.

Crosscut - A passageway between the entry and its parallel air course or air courses for ventilation purposes in an underground mine. Also, a tunnel driven from one seam to another through or across the intervening measures; sometimes called "crosscut tunnel", or "breakthrough". In vein mining, an entry perpendicular to the vein.

Cross entry - An entry running at an angle with the main entry.

Deep mine - An underground mine.

Demonstrated reserve base - Coal deposits which are economically feasible to mine with existing technology.

Dip - The inclination of a geologic structure (bed, vein, fault, etc.) from the horizontal; dip is always measured downward at right angles to the strike.

Dragline - A large earthmoving machine which uses a giant bucket suspended from cables to remove the overburden from a coal seam in surface mining.

Drift mine - A coal mine entered directly through a horizontal opening drilled into the side of a hill or mountain. This method of mining is used in hilly or mountainous areas.

Face - The exposed area of a coalbed from which coal is extracted.

Fluidized bed combustion - A process that removes sulfur from coal during combustion. Crushed coal and limestone are burned together in a boiler. Sulfur gases from the coal combine with the limestone to form a solid compound that is recovered with the ash.

Fossil fuel - Any naturally occurring fuel of an organic nature, such as coal, crude oil and natural gas.

Fly ash - The finely divided particles of ash resulting from the combustion of coal.

Haul road - Shot rock or asphalt road constructed or utilized to transport coal by truck from the mine to the tipple, or to rail or barge facilities.

Haulageway - Any underground entry or passageway that is designed for transport of mined material, personnel, or equipment, usually by the installation of track or belt conveyor.

Highwall - Unexcavated face of exposed overburden and coal in a surface mine. Highwalls must be recontoured following the extraction of coal.

Highwall miner - A highwall mining system consists of a remotely controlled continuous miner which extracts coal and conveys it via augers, belt or chain conveyors to the outside. The cut is typically a rectangular, horizontal cut from a highwall bench, reaching depths of several hundred feet or deeper.

Hopper Cars - Open freight cars with a floor sloping to one or more hinged doors for discharging bulk materials including coal.

Inby - Moving into an underground mine the direction of the working face.

In situ - In the natural or original position. Applied to a rock, soil, or fossil when occurring in the situation in which it was originally formed or deposited.

Intake - The passage through which fresh air is drawn or forced into an underground mine or to a section of a mine.

Lignite - The softest classification of coal, with the highest moisture content. It is mined primarily in the western U.S. and used for some electric generation and for conversion to synthetic gas.

Liquefaction - The process of converting coal into a synthetic fuel, similar in nature to crude oil and/or refined products, such as gasoline.

Longwall mining - Longwall mining employs a steel plow or rotating drum, which is pulled mechanically back-and-forth across a face of coal that is usually several hundred feet long. The loosened coal falls onto a conveyor for removal from the mine. Longwall operations include a hydraulic roof support system that advances as mining proceeds allowing the roof to fall in a controlled manner. Longwall mining is an underground mining technique, that is highly productive, and generally improves mine safety. West Virginia is the leading longwall mining producer in the United States.

Man Car/Man Trip - The vehicle that transports miners to working sections of a deep mine.

Metallurgical coal - The types of coal carbonized to make coke for steel manufacture, typically high in BTU value and low in ash content.

Methane - A potentially explosive gas formed naturally from the decay of vegetative matter, similar to that which formed coal. Methane, the principal component of natural gas, is frequently encountered in underground coal mining operations, and is kept within safe limits through the use of extensive mine ventilation systems. Coalbed methane has now been recognized as an important energy resource. Increased efforts are underway to expand its extraction from coal seams.

Mine mouth power plant - A steam-electric power plant built close to a mine. Because of this proximity, the coal is often delivered to the plant by tramway or covered conveyor. The plant delivers its electricity output to distant points through large transmission lines.

Mountaintop mining - Surface mining technique which removes overburden at the top of the mountain in order to recover 100% of the mineral.

Outcrop - Coal which appears near or at the surface.

A Glossary of Coal Terms

Overburden - Layers of native rock and soil covering a coal seam. Overburden is removed prior to surface mining and replaced after the coal is taken from the seam. The excess of this material is often placed in valley fills.

Panel - A coal mining block that generally comprises one operating unit in a longwall mining operation.

Pillar - An area of coal left to support the overlying strata in a mine; sometimes left permanently to support surface structures.

Portal - The structure surrounding the immediate entrance to a mine; the mouth of a tunnel.

Post-Mine Land Use - The utilization of former mine sites for economic or community development, such as the construction of residential areas, shopping centers, industrial parks, recreational facilities, airports and other facilities. This is a common practice thorughout the coalfields, where flat, developable land is at a premium.

Preparation Plant - Usually located on a mine site, although one plant may serve several mines. A preparation plant is a facility for crushing, sizing and washing coal to prepare it for use by a particular customer. The washing process has the added benefit of removing some of the coal's sulfur content.

Productivity - The amount of coal produced by one worker in a one workday. Productivity is calculated by dividing the total number of worker/days into total coal production. The productivity of underground and surface mining operations is calculated in the same manner, using the specific man day and production totals.

Reclamation - The restoration of land and environment after the coal is extracted. Reclamation operations are usually underway where the coal has already been taken from a mine, even as mining operations are taking place elsewhere on the site. The process commonly includes recontouring or reshaping the land to its approximate original appearance, restoring topsoil and planting native grasses and ground covers. Reclamation is closely regulated by both state and federal law, and the coal industry's outstanding effort in this area has resulted in millions of acres of restored productive land throughout the country.

Recoverable Reserves - The amount of coal that can be recovered from the Demonstrated Reserve Base. There are about 285 billion tons of recoverable reserves in the U.S., enough to last nearly 250 years at current consumption levels.

Recovery - The proportion or percentage of coal or ore mined from the original seam or deposit.

Red dog - a nonvolatile combustion product of the oxidation of coal or coal refuse. Most commonly applied to material resulting from in situ, uncontrolled burning of coal or coal refuse piles. It is similar to coal ash.

Reserve - That portion of the identified coal resource that can be economically mined at the time of determination. The reserve is derived by applying a recovery factor to that component of the identified coal resource designated as the reserve base.

Respirable dust - Dust particles 5 microns or less in size.

Return - The air or ventilation that has passed through all the working sections of a split.

Rib - The side of a pillar or the wall of an entry. The solid coal on the side of any underground passage.

Rider - A thin seam of coal overlying a thicker one.

Rock Dusting - The process of coating the tunnels in deep mines with powdered limestone, for the purpose of diluting potentially unhealthy or dangerous concentrations of coal dust and to help minimize explosion hazards.

Roof Bolting - A method of supporting the ceilings of underground mines by inserting long steel bolts into holes bored into the strata forming the roof.

Room and pillar mining - A method of deep mining in which approximately half of the coal is left in place to support the roof of the active mining area. Large "pillars" are left while "rooms" of coal are extracted.

Run-of Mine Coal - Coal as it comes directly from the mine, not processed by a preparation plant.

Safety lamp - A lamp with steel wire gauze covering every opening from the inside to the outside so as to prevent the passage of flame should explosive gas be encountered.

Sandstone - A sedimentary rock consisting of quartz sand united by some cementing material, such as iron oxide or calcium carbonate..

Scrubber - (A)Any of several forms of chemical/physical devices that remove sulfur compound s formed during coal combustion. These devices, technically known as flue gas desulfurization systems, combine the sulfur in gaseous emissions with another chemical medium to form inert "sludge which must then be removed for disposal. (B) A unit on a continuous mining machine that removes the dust during underground mining operations.

Seam - A stratum or bed of coal.

Secondary roof - The roof strata immediately above the coalbed, requiring support during the excavating of coal.

Section - A portion of the working area of an underground mine.

Self-contained self-rescuer - A self-contained supply of oxygen used during rescue work from coal mine fires and explosions; same as SCSR (self-contained self rescuer).

Self-rescuer - A small breathing device carried by a coal miner underground, either on his belt or in his pocket, to provide him with immediate protection against carbon monoxide and smoke in case of a mine fire or explosion. It is a small canister with a mouthpiece directly attached to it. The wearer breathes through the mouth, the nose being closed by a clip. The canister contains a layer of fused calcium chloride that absorbs water vapor from the mine air. The device is used for escape purposes only, because it does not sustain life in atmospheres containing deficient oxygen. The length of time a self-rescuer can be used, usually between 30 minutes and one hour, is governed mainly by the humidity in the mine air.

Shaft - A primary vertical or inclined opening through mine strata used for ventilation or drainage and/or for hoisting of personnel or materials; connects the surface with underground workings.

Shaft mine - An underground mine in which the main entry or access is by means of a vertical shaft.

Shale - A rock formed by consolidation of clay, mud, or silt, having a laminated structure and composed of minerals essentially unaltered since deposition.

Shearer - A mining machine for longwall faces that uses a rotating action to "shear" the material from the face as it progresses along the face.

Shift - The number of hours or a specified part of the workday.

Shuttle Car - A self-discharging truck, generally with rubber tires or caterpillar-type treads, used for receiving coal from the loading or mining machine and transferring it to an underground loading point, mine railway or belt conveyor system.

A Glossary of Coal Terms

Slack - Small coal; the finest-sized soft coal, usually less than one inch in diameter.

Slate - A miner's term for any shale or slate accompanying coal. Geologically, it is a dense, fine-textured metamorphic rock, with excellent parallel cleavage so that it breaks into thin plates or pencil like shapes.

Slip - A fault. A smooth joint or crack where the strata have moved on each other.

Slope Mine - A mine with an opening that slopes upward or downward to the seam, with adjoining vertical shafts for air ventilation and emergency use.

Sounding - Knocking on a mine roof to test its stability and strength.

Split - Any division or branch of the ventilating air current in an underground mine.

Steam Coal - Coal used primarily for electricity production, generally lower quality value than metallurgical coal.

Stripping ratio - The unit amount of overburden that must be removed to gain access to a similar unit amount of coal or mineral material.

Subbituminous - Classified between bituminous and lignite, with low fixed carbon and high volatility and moisture.

Subsidence - The planned gradual sinking, or sometimes abrupt collapse, of the rock and soil layers into an underground mine. .

Support - The vital function of keeping the mine workings open. As a verb, it refers to this function; as a noun it refers to all the equipment and materials- timber, roof bolts, concrete, steel, etc.- that are used to carry out this function.

Surface Mine - A mine in which the coal lies near the surface and can be extracted by removing the covering layer of native rock and soil.

Short Ton - Standard American measurement, equal to 2,000 pounds. Conversely, a long or British ton is 2,240 pounds, and a metric ton is approximately 2,205 pounds.

Timber - A collective term for underground wooden supports.

Tipple - Originally the place where the mine cars were tipped and emptied of their coal, and still used in that same sense, now refers to the surface structures of a mine, including the preparation plant and loading tracks.

Top - An underground mine roof.

Trip - A train of mine cars.

Underground Mine - Also known as a deep mine. Usually located several hundred feet below the earth's surface. Most underground mines are located east of the Mississippi River.

Unit Train - A single, long train of between 60 and 150 hopper cars, carrying coal between a mine and a destination. A typical unit train can carry at least 10,000 tons of coal in a single shipment.

Working face - Any place in a mine where mineral is extracted.

Working section - The area from the faces to the point where coal is loaded onto belts or rail cars in an underground mine.

Flaherty Sensabaugh

NRP

Bowles Rice