National COAL COUNCIL

National Coal Council Meeting

July 21, 2026

NCC Chair: Jim Grech, President and CEO, Peabody Energy

NCC Vice-Chair: Jimmy Brock, Chairman and CEO, Core Natural Resources, Inc.

“Maximizing the Value of the U.S. Coal Fleet”

Prepared by the NCC Electricity Subcommittee

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A few facts about the nation's coal fleet

- **The coal fleet comprises 168 GW in 37 states.**
- **The coal fleet provides many attributes, such as fuel security, affordability, and a high capacity value.**
- **Two-thirds of the fleet operates in four ISO/RTO regions (PJM, MISO, SPP, and ERCOT).**
- **Approximately 45% (154 GW) of the fleet has retired or converted to gas since 2010. EPA rules have been a major factor in many retirements.**
- **Another 60 GW have announced plans to retire by 2035 unless steps are taken that include implementing the recommendations in this report.**

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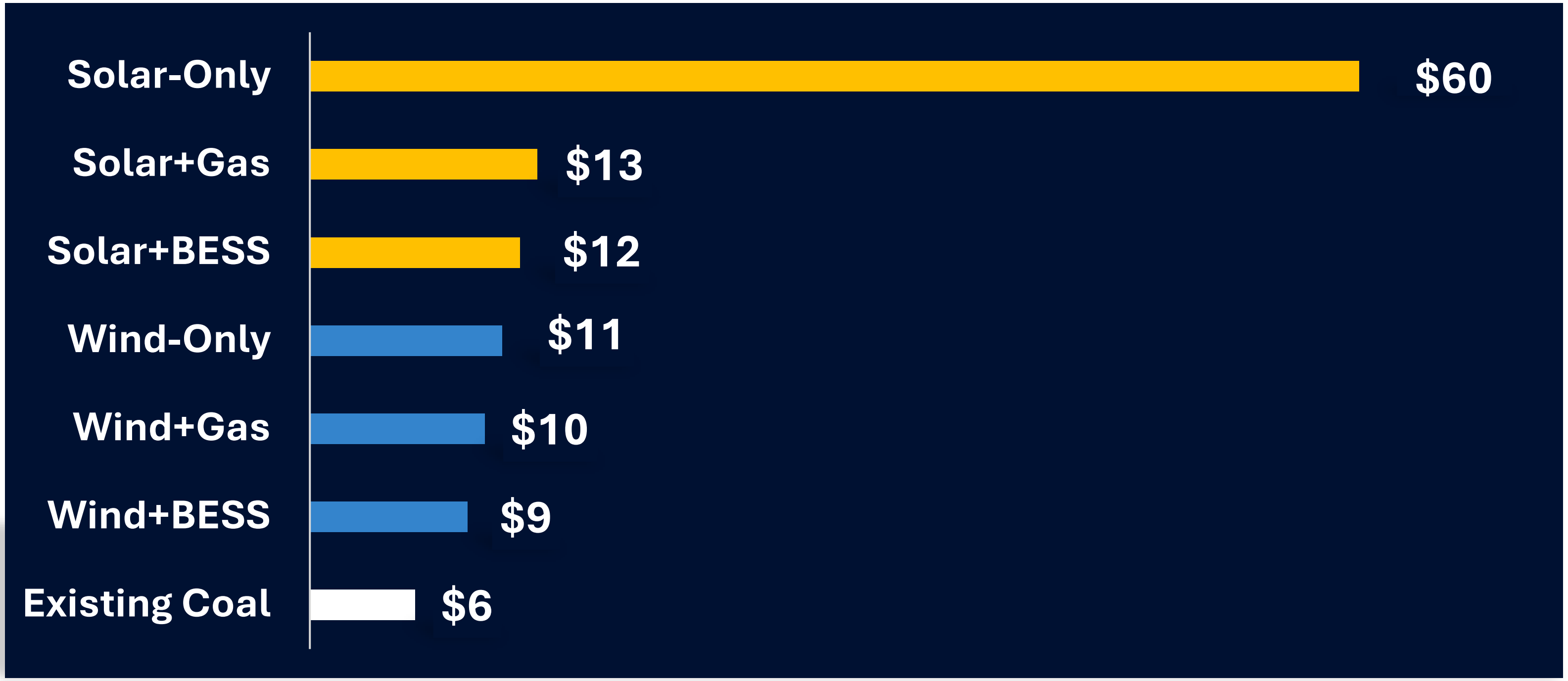
Continuing to operate retiring coal plants is significantly less expensive than replacing the retiring plants with renewables (annual cost in $billions)



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The report provides 19 recommendations to preserve and modernize the coal fleet and support its supply chain

The subcommittee's report provides 19 recommendations. These recommendations build on the many initiatives the administration has already undertaken, and they stretch across federal agencies, grid operators, and Congress. Our recommendations are divided into four groups:

- Regulatory reforms
- Electricity market reforms
- Financial support
- New coal power plants

We also recommend that DOE establish a system to track implementation of the recommendations.

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The report provides 19 recommendations to preserve and modernize the coal fleet and support its supply chain

Regulatory Reforms	Market Reforms	Financial Support	New Coal Power Plants
6 recommendations	7 recommendations	4 recommendations	2 recommendations

PRESERVE → MODERNIZE → SUPPORT SUPPLY CHAIN

This is an overview of the 19 recommendations

- The first group includes six regulatory reforms. These include changes to EPA regulations and continuing efforts by the Department of Interior to streamline the federal coal leasing program. We also stress the need for regulatory certainty that Congress should provide.

- The second group includes seven electricity market reforms and incentives. These include adoption of minimum offer price rules, expansion of RMR agreements, valuation of all reliability attributes, co-location of large loads with existing coal power plants, incenting bi-lateral contracts between large loads and existing coal power plants.

- The third group includes four recommendations to provide financial support for the coal fleet and its supply chain. This support involves grants and loans from DOE, power purchases by the Department of War, and financial support for supply chain infrastructure.

- The fourth group includes two recommendations regarding new coal power plants. One recommendation calls for grants and loan guarantees for new coal power plants, and the other calls for identifying and removing roadblocks to developing new coal power plants.

- We also recommend that DOE establish a process to track progress in implementing the recommendations.

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These are the 19 topics that are covered in the recommendations

Regulatory reforms

- EPA rules and policies
- Federal coal leasing
- Consent agreements
- Reliability analysis
- Regulatory certainty
- Council on Historic Preservation

Electricity market reforms

- Minimum offer price
- RMR agreements
- ELCC
- Reliability attributes
- Bilateral agreements/co-location
- Large loads
- Minimum load

Financial support

- Grants/loans
- DOW purchases
- Defense Production Act
- Captive coal supplies

New coal plants

- Grants/loans
- Roadblocks

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Questions

U.S. DEPARTMENT
of ENERGY