APPENDIX B

THE TOP 20 FEDERAL COAL RESERVES HOLDERS AND

AND THEIR SECTION 3 COMPLIANCE STATUS

OTA used the recoverable reserves holdings of Federal lessees to identify the 20 major coal lessees. For purposes of this ranking OTA attributed the full acreage and reserves in which a lessee has an interest (which may be ownership of 100 percent or less of the lease or participation in a joint venture which owns a lease) to the lessee's parent corporation. Because the number of leases, acreage and reserves are not prorated, the totals can not be used to calculate the total number of leases, acres and reserves involved. OTA's rankings differ from those used by others, most notably the rankings published by the Department of the Interior, because we use reserves and do not prorate interests. OTA believes that prorating tends to obscure the extent of "control" or involvement of companies in the leasing program and what is at stake for them in any changes to the laws regarding coal leasing.

This section assesses the susceptibility of the individual parent companies to section 3 sanctions from nonproducing leases under their control. OTA assumes that "control" exists when a company is owned in whole, or in part as a result of participation in a joint venture, by another company. OTA has not attributed control through investments in stock of publicly traded companies or in holding companies. We note that for some purposes ownership of 10 percent or less of a corporation's stock is sufficient to be considered a "controlling" interest. There is some participation in the corporate affairs of some coal lessees through stock ownership by other coal lessees. For example, Chevron, which now owns Gulf, holds over 20 percent of the stock in Amax, another major Federal coal producer. Peabody Coal Company is owned by the Peabody Holding Company, which is in turn owned by five companies, including The Williams Companies which also owns Western Slope Carbon, a Federal coal lessee. OTA has not in this report attributed section 3 compliance status to the stockholding companies in these cases. However, the Department of the Interior might elect to do so in enforcing section 3. OTA's definition and conclusions may not coincide with the Department's eventual position on this matter.

Table A-1 lists the top 20 Federal Reserve Holders, the number of Federal leases in which they have an interest, the total recoverable reserves in those leases, the percentage of recoverable reserves in leases that are not likely to meet section 3 production deadlines. Together these lessees control approximately 65 percent of all Federal coal reserves under lease, or about 12.6 billion tons of coal. Approximately 47 percent of the reserves held by the top 20 leaseholders are not likely to be in production by the section 3 deadlines applicable to them. About 53 percent of the reserves held by the top 20 leaseholders are in lease tracts likely to meet section 3 production deadlines. The remainder of this report discusses briefly the holdings of each of the top 20 lessees and their section 3 status.

EXXON CORP.

Exxon Corp. controls 1.6 billion tons of Federal coal in 5 leases in the Powder River basin of Wyoming through its subsidiary Exxon Coal Resources, USA Inc. The lease tracts are part of the Caballo and Rawhide mines operated by another subsidiary, Carter Mining Co.

Despite its position as the largest Federal reserves holder, Exxon is one of only four companies among the top 20 lessees that are not endangered by section 3 sanctions. Both of its mines have approved mine permits and are in production. Logical mining unit applications are pending for the mines that would combine Federal coal leases and non-Federal reserves to comply with section 3 and diligence requirements.

Exxon Corp. is extensively involved in oil and gas exploration and production worldwide. It is also involved in minerals and chemical production. Its principal subsidiaries in these fields in the United States include Exxon Company, U.S.A., Exxon Minerals Co., and Exxon Chemical Co.

PACIFIC CORP. (Pacific Power & Light Co.)

Pacific Corp. controls 31 leases including over 1.4 billion tons of recoverable coal. Some of the leases are held in the name of the holding company's principal subsidiary, Pacific Power & Light Co. Most leases, however, are held by various subsidiaries of Nerco, Inc., a coal and mineral development company owned by Pacific Corp. Nerco leaseholding subsidiaries include Resource Development Co., Eden Ridge Coal Co., Spring Creek Coal Co., and Antelope Coal Co. In addition, Nerco subsidiaries hold at least a 50 percent interest in Decker Coal Co., a joint venture with Peter Kiewit and Sons, Inc., and Bridger Coal Co., a joint venture with Idaho Power Co.

Pacific Corp.'s leases form 10 mine units - six in Wyoming, three in Montana, and one in Washington. Six of the mining units are likely to meet the section 3 deadlines. These include five active mines - Dave Johnston, Jim Bridger, East and West Decker, and Spring Creek. The undeveloped Phillips Creek tract is likely to meet section 3 deadlines because it is to be developed as part of the Dave Johnston mine. The Antelope, Cherokee, Phillips Creek #2, and Eden Ridge tracts are not likely to comply with their section 3 deadlines. Nerco has told OTA that it does not plan to relinquish or assign noncomplying leases because of section 3, as it has no immediate need for additional Federal coal reserves.

Several Pacific Corp. subsidiaries, such as Nerco Oil & Gas Inc. and Nerco Minerals Co., are involved in non-coal mineral development in the western United States. According to Nerco, they are not currently involved in Federal oil and gas leasing.

AMAX, INC.

The third largest Federal leaseholder is Amax, Inc. which holds 6 Wyoming leases covering over 1.2 billion tons of coal. The lease tracts are part of two producing mines, Eagle Butte and Belle Ayr mines.

Because Amax's lease tracts are in production, the company will not face section 3 sanctions against new lease acquisitions. Amax acquired over 400 million tons of in new coal lease reserves since 1981 through the 1982 Powder River lease sale and the Northern Cheyenne lease exchanges.

ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY

Atlantic Richfield Co. (ARCO) has 13 Federal coal leases in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. The leases, which cover 1.2 billion tons of coal reserves, are held in the name of the parent company or its subsidiaries: Beaver Creek Coal Co., Thunder Basin Coal Co., or West Elk Coal Co.

The 13 leases are part of eight mining units. Six of the eight, are likely to comply with section 3: the Black Thunder and Coal Creek mines in Wyoming; Gordon Creek #2, Huntington Canyon, and Pinnacle tracts in Utah; and the Mount Gunnison tract in Colorado. The two noncomplying tracts include three leases and cover 51 million tons of Utah coal reserves, only 4 percent of the company's holdings.

As a major oil company, Atlantic Richfield Co. is involved in oil and gas production worldwide. It also produces a variety of metals and minerals through its ownership of Anaconda Corp. Other subsidiaries potentially affected by Section 3 sanctions are Arco Chemical Co., Arco Oil & Gas Co., Arco Exploration Co., and Arco Metals Co. In 1985 ARCO announced its intention to divest its Anaconda Minerals copper and molybdenum operations.

E.I. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (Consolidation Coal Company)

Dupont obtained the ultimate control of more than 30 Federal coal leases when it acquired Conoco, Inc. and its subsidiary Consolidation Coal Co. It currently holds 35 leases through Consolidation Coal Co. and Consol Land Development Co. These include 14 leases jointly held with subsidiaries of Chevron Corp. Consolidation's lease holdings cover 1.1 billion tons of Federal coal reserves.

Consolidation's lease holdings are part of 8 mining units in Utah, Colorado, North Dakota, and Montana. Only the Velva tract in North Dakota is part of a recently active mining project. The single 40 acre tract was mined out before passage of FCLAA (or SMCRA) and, according to OTA's 1981 North Dakota Report, has not yet been reclaimed and thus can not yet be relinquished. Nonproducing Consolidation tracts include leases in the Danforth Hills and North Park fields of Colorado, the CX Ranch tract in Montana, and the Emery, Kingston, and Kaiparowits tracts in Utah. With the possible exception of part of the Emery tract in Utah, these leases will not be producing by Consol's August 4, 1986, section 3 production deadline. Consol has been producing coal from non-Federal reserves in its Emery mine and could through LMU formation protect some of its nearby Federal leases.

In addition to its Federal leases, Consol operates mines on private and Indian lands in the West and is a contract mine operator for another mine in North Dakota.

Dupont is involved in the production of oil, gas, and a variety of minerals as part of its global chemical operations and, due to its ownership of Conoco, Inc., is itself a major oil company.

PEABODY HOLDING CO.

Peabody Holding Co. has 11 Federal coal leases in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming. The lease tracts cover about 1.0 billion tons of Federal coal reserves in six distinct mining units. Most of the leases are held in the name of the Holding Company's subsidiary, Peabody Coal Co. In addition, Peabody Coal Co. is a member of the North Antelope Coal Co., a joint venture with Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Corporation, that company holds a Wyoming lease.

About 21 percent of Peabody leases are part of four mines that are likely to be producing in compliance with section 3: the Rawhide and North Antelope mines in Wyoming, the Big Sky mine in Montana, and the Seneca operation in Colorado. Peabody may have compliance difficulties with one of the leases in the Seneca 2W operation because the lease cannot be made a part of an approved LMU because it is not contiguous. The company holds properties, one each in New Mexico and Wyoming, that are not likely to achieve commercial production by their section 3 deadline. The non-producing properties include only three leases, but these leases contain 79 percent of the leased reserves the company now controls. Peabody Coal Co. has relinquished four leases in the Denver basin in recent years and has applied to relinquish or assign a number of other non-producing leases, including its leases on the Kaiparowits Plateau. Peabody's half interest in the Star Lake, New Mexico lease has been assigned to Texas Utilities, however, final approval of that assignment has been held up because of litigation involving the property. Upon approval of its pending relinquishments and assignments, Peabody will have significantly reduced its number of non-producing leases that could create a section 3 disqualification.

Although Peabody Coal Co. itself is not involved in the leasing of other minerals, several of the Holding Company's members are extensively involved in coal and non-coal mineral development. Newmont Mining Co. develops a number of minerals and its subsidiary, Newmont Oil Co., is involved in oil and gas production. Also, the Williams Company has a number of subsidiaries involved in mineral and oil and gas development, including Northwest Energy Corp. (which holds several Federal coal leases), Williams Natural Gas Co., Williams Exploration Co., and Agrico Chemical Co.

BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY, LTD.

The Australian company, Broken Hill Proprietary, Ltd., (BHP) purchased Utah International, Inc. from General Electric Corp in 1984. Utah International currently holds 30 leases covering 930 million tons of coal in the name of Utah International or Utah's International's subsidiary, the San Juan Coal Co. BHP also acquired Energy Reserves Group which holds four Federal coal bases in Utah.

Utah International holds leases in seven mining units in New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah. Only two, the recently acquired La Plata property in New Mexico and one lease that is part of the Trapper mining operation in Colorado, are likely to comply with section 3. Several mining tracts within the Danforth Hills property in Colorado and the large 20-lease East Alton tract in Utah are not likely to meet the section 3 production deadlines. These properties contain about 86 percent of the company's leased Federal reserves. Both the Danforth Hills and Alton tracts are very attractive mining properties should market conditions improve. Utah International has added to its Danforth Hills reserves through the acquisition of several new leases in the area since 1981. Energy Reserve Group's two Utah mining properties, Skumpah Canyon and Rock Canyon, are currently nonproducing and are also unlikely to comply with section 3.

Utah International is also the contract operator for the Trapper Mine in Utah and the San Juan Mine in New Mexico, but the Federal leases in these mines are owned by others.

The 1983 and 1984 Moody's Industrial Manuals listed no oil or natural gas exploration or production activities on the part of Utah International or its subsidiaries. The company, however, is involved in a range of non-energy mineral production projects. Energy Reserve Group, however, is actively involved in onshore oil and gas exploration and development in the western United States.

TEXACO, INC.

Texaco, Inc. holds five Wyoming Federal coal leases that it originally acquired in its own name. It also controls 12 leases as a result of its acquisition of Getty Oil Corp. Getty originally acquired most of its leases through its acquisition of Energy Fuels Corp. of Colorado (now Colorado-Yampa Coal Co.) and Plateau Mining Co. of Utah. Texaco's leaseholding total about 927 million tons of coal.

The Lake DeSmet tract was reserved for possible exchange under provisions of the 1978 Federal Coal Leasing amendments. The exchange proposal was rejected as not in the public interest and the tract remains undeveloped.

Over 85 percent of Texaco's leased coal is located in the Lake DeSmet tract in Wyoming and will not be producing on August 4, 1986. Two other tracts containing 11 leases -- the Colorado-Yampa Energy Fuels mine in northwest Colorado and the Star Point mine in Utah -- are currently in production. Getty also owns a share of the Skyline mine operated by Coastal States Energy Co. In 1985, Texaco sold most of Getty's coal operations, including the Federal leases, to Cyprus Mining. As far as OTA can determine, Texaco still retains the Lake DeSmett leases.

CHEVRON CORP.

Until 1984, Chevron Corp.'s only Federal coal lease was an interest the undeveloped CX Ranch lease in Montana. But in 1984 it acquired Gulf Oil Corp. and Gulf's subsidiary, Pittsburgh& Midway Coal Co. Chevron currently holds or controls part or all of 38 coal leases, more than any other company, in the names of Gulf Oil Corp. and Pittsburgh & Midway. Ownership of 14 leases in Colorado and Utah acquired by Gulf when it absorbed the Kemmerer Coal Company leases is shared with DuPont's subsidiary, Consolidation Coal Co. Chevron's holdings include 803 million tons of coal reserves.

Chevron controls leases in Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Of the 12 mining units into which its 38 leases fall, only four are likely to be producing by August 4, 1986, Chevron's anticipated section 3 compliance date. These 3 mines are: the Edna Mine in Northwest Colorado, the McKinley mine in New Mexico, and the Elkol-Sorenson mine in Wyoming which includes the North Block as well as the Elkol-Sorenson mining units. Seven tracts in Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado, totalling 90 percent of the company's leased Federal reserves, are not likely to be in production soon. They are the North Park, Tongue Mesa, Gulf #3, Wildcat, North North Block, Danforth Hills #12, and Emery Field tracts. According to Gulf, one of these, the North North block, might be combined into an LMU with the Elkol-Sorenson operation as part of the Kemmerer Mine. Two other Wyoming tracts in the Powder River basin are under consideration for coal lease exchanges under the 1-90 provisions of the 1978 Amendments.

Both Chevron and Gulf Oil are extensively involved in oil and natural gas production. Other subsidiaries, such as Chevron Resources Co., are involved in the production of non-coal minerals.

KERR MCGEE CORP.

The Kerr McGee Corp. controls only five leases, but the lease tracts involved cover 736 million tons of coal reserves. Two of the leases are in the producing Jacob's Ranch mine in Wyoming. The other three leases are also in Wyoming and are part of the East Gillette tract. About half of the company's leased reserves are part of the East Gillette property; it is unlikely that this tract will achieve commercial production by the anticipated section 3 deadline because of market conditions. The tract is, however, near other Kerr McGee operations and part of it will be exchanged for unleased Federal coal, under the 1-90 lease exchange.

Kerr McGee Corp. is involved in oil and gas exploration and production through its subsidiaries Kerr McGee Refining Corp. and Kerr McGee Chemical Corp.

THE SUN COMPANY, INC.

The Sun Company controls six Utah leases, one lease in Wyoming, and one in Kentucky, with a total of 643 million tons of coal. The western leases are held by Sun's subsidiary Sunoco

Energy Development Co. (SUNEDCO) and the eastern lease is owned by Greenwood Land & Mining Co.

Only one pre-FCLAA lease tract controlled by Sun Company is in a producing mine, but this lease, part of the Cordero Mine in Wyoming, includes 85 percent of the company's leased reserves. Six Utah leases are part of the Sage Point-Dugout Canyon mine which was recently permitted. However, because of market conditions, it is uncertain whether the mine will open in time to keep its permit or to produce in commercial quantities for section 3. Recently, Sun announced the purchase of the producing Soldier Canyon mine nearby. It may be possible in the future to form an LMU with the Sage Point property and obtain credit for Soldier Canyon production. The Sage Point lands are also part of the lands selected by the State of Utah and could be transferred to State ownership. The Kentucky lease was issued after passage of FCLAA and therefore has a 10-year section 7 diligence deadline.

The Sun Company, Inc. is extensively involved in exploration and production of oil and natural gas. Many divisions and subsidiaries, including Sun Exploration & Production Co., engage in oil and gas related business activities.

SHELL OIL COMPANY

Shell Oil Company controls three leases in Wyoming and one in Montana, with a total of 641 million tons of reserves. All are held in the name of the parent company, Shell Oil Corp.

The lease tracts form three mining units, one of which - the Buckskin tract, is likely to comply with the section 3. The North Rochelle tract in Wyoming and the Pearl tract in Montana are not likely to produce. Shell withdrew its permit application for the Pearl mine in 1980 and focused its efforts on the better quality Wyoming properties. Shell was able to acquire additional new lease reserves for the Buckskin mine in the 1982 Powder River lease sale.

Shell Oil Company is extensively active in oil and natural gas exploration and production. Subsidiaries including Shell Mining Co. and Shell Energy Resources, Inc. are also involved in other mineral production activities.

PETER KIEWIT SONS, INC.

Peter Kiewit Sons, Inc. (PKS), a Nebraska based mining and construction company controls 13 Federal coal leases, including its holdings as part of joint ventures. The leases are located in Wyoming and Montana and contain about 582 million tons of reserves.

PKS holds one lease, the Wolf Mountain property in Montana, in the name of the parent company. Its three wholly owned subsidiaries, Montana Royalty Co., Rosebud Coal Sales and Big Horn Coal Co. hold a total of six leases. PKS is also involved in several joint ventures: Decker Coal Company with Pacific Power & Light Co.; Cumberland Coal Co. and Black Butte Coal Co. with Rocky Mountain Energy Co., a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Corp. Three PKS leases have section 3 compliance problems; two tracts, the South Haystack Mine and the Wolf Mountain Property have no contracts for planned production. One 80 acre lease, in Wyoming is unlikely to comply with section 3 because it has unfavorable development potential.

KANEB SERVICES, INC.
NORTHWEST MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Texas Energy Services, Inc., a subsidiary of Kaneb Services, Inc. and Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Company jointly obtained a single Wyoming coal lease in 1983 that was big enough to place these companies the 14th largest Federal leaseholder. The Rocky Butte lease covers 4,856 acres and 445 million tons of coal. Because the lease was issued after passage of FCLAA, Kaneb and Northwest Mutual face a section 7 diligence deadline in 1993 rather than a section 3 development timetable. Development of the lease is uncertain as it was reportedly acquired to supply the planned Hampshire Synfuels plant which has now been abandoned. Kaneb also controls a single Alabama lease through a subsidiary, Leeco, Inc.

U.S. STEEL CORP.

U.S. Steel Corp. owns 19 Federal western leases. The leases are located in Utah, Colorado, and Montana and they cover 438 million tons of reserves. Only one mine, the Somerset Mine in Colorado, is currently in production. U.S. Steel's Geneva Mine in Utah which supplied coal to its steel making operations there was recently shut down. The undeveloped reserves include two leases south of Paonia Colorado, eight leases in the Coal Basin field of Colorado, and two leases in the Fort Union Region of Montana. U.S. Steel has no current plans for mining these leases.

The Resource Development Division within U.S Steel is involved in a variety of non-energy mineral production projects. In addition, the company owns Marathon Oil Co. which has extensive oil and natural gas operations and be actively involved in Federal oil and gas leasing.

MOBIL CORP.

Mobil Corp. controls one Wyoming lease in the name of its principal subsidiary, Mobil Oil Corp. The lease covers 3,959 acres and 424 million tons of coal reserves. The lease was previously divided into two leases but was recently reconsolidated into a single lease. The lease is part of the Rojo Caballo mine that is currently in production. Based on its production status, Mobil will not face section 3 sanctions. However, Mobil has expressed concern that it would not have enough production on its newly opened mine to satisfy the producing in commercial quantities test. At its current production rate, it should be able to comply. Mobil currently has the earliest diligent production deadline of any major coal lessee as a result of the settlement of a lawsuit over the 1976 diligence regulations. Mobil must produce 2.5 percent of its lease reserves by 1987.

SWANTON CORP.

Swanton Corp. obtained 16 Utah coal leases in 1984 in the name of its subsidiary, Swanton Energy Resources Co. The leases cover 361 million tons of coal. The lease tracts are all part of the proposed Red & Blue and El Paso mining units on the Kaiparowits Plateau in southern Utah. The leases were acquired from El Paso Energy Company after that Corporation was taken over by the Burlington Northern Railroad, which cannot own Federal coal leases. Mining on this block is unlikely to be achieved before the leases' section 3 deadlines in 1994.

With the exception of coal, Swanton Corp. is not involved in the leasing of minerals, including oil and natural gas, in the western United States. It major lines of business activity include financial and investment services and retail appliance stores in the New York City area.

ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE CO.
SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.

These three southwestern utility companies each own one third of 21 Utah leases covering 40,276 acres and 345 million tons of coal. Title to the leases is held in the names of

Malapai Resources, New Albion Resources Co., and Mono Power Co., respectively. The lease tracts are all part of the proposed Kaiparowits Nos. 1-5 mines. The leases will not be producing by August 4, 1986, if ever. The leases were acquired in the 1960's to assure an independent coal supply for these utilities for proposed powerplants in the Southwest.

All three utilities are involved in the development of a variety of energy resources, but, with the exception of Mono Power Company's oil exploration activities, the Moody's Industrial Manual does not indicate any involvement in noncoal mineral leasing.

IDAHO POWER CO.

Idaho Power Co. has an interest in three Wyoming leases through its one third interest in the Bridger Coal Co., a joint venture with Pacific Power & Light Co. that operates the Jim Bridger Mine. The mine is currently producing well in excess of the amounts required for commercial quantities and all leases are expected to be in compliance with section 3. Idaho Power Co. holds no other Federal coal leases.

MONTANA POWER CO.

Montana Power Co. holds nine Federal coal leases with over 287 million tons of reserves. It's wholly owned subsidiary Western Energy Co. holds eight leases that are part of or associated with its Colstrip Mine. It is expected that all the Montana leases will be able to comply with the section 3 requirements through LMU formation, although according to the company, one of its leases has already been mined out and is under reclamation.

Another Montana Power Co. subsidiary, Northwestern Resources Co., owns a lease in Wyoming that has abandoned mine workings left by previous owners. An application has been filed for relinquishment of this single nonproducing lease, but final approval has been delayed pending a determination that all required surface restoration work has been successfully completed. The Wyoming lease is the company's only lease with section 3 compliance problems.

Table A-1

The Top 20 Federal Reserve Holders
Section 3 Compliance Status

	PARENT COMPANY OF LESSEES	TOTAL NUMBER OF LEASES	RECOVERABLE RESERVES UNDER LEASE (m.t.)	POTENTIALLY NONCOMPLYING LEASES	RESERVES*	
1	Exxon Corp.	5	1,490	0	0	0%
2	Pacific Power & Light Co.	a 31	1,453	10	427	27%
3.	Amax, Inc.	6	1,261	0	o	o%
4.	Atlantic Richfield Co.	13	1,242	3	51	4%
5.	DuPont[b]	35	1,135	31	1,049	93%
6.	Peabody Holding Co. [c]	11	1,019	4	800	79%
7.	Broken Hill Prop. Ltd. [d]	30	930	25	624	67%
8.	Texaco, Inc. [e]	17	927	5	800	86%
9.	Chevron Corp. [f]	38	803	24	725	90%
10.	Kerr-McGee Corp. g	5	736	3	398	54%
11.	The Sun Co.	8	643	6	97	15%
12.	Shell Oil Corp.	4	641	2	240	37%
13.	Peter Kiewit Sons, Inc. [i]	13	582	3	70	12%
14.	Kaneb Services, Inc. & Northwest Life Insurance	2	445	0	o	o%
15.	United States Steel Corp.	19	438	12	339	83%
16.	Mobil Corp. J	1	424	0	o	o%
17.	Swanton Corp.	16	361	16	361	100%
18.	Arizona Public Service San Diego Gas & Electric Southern Ca. Edison	21	345	21	345	100%
19.	Idaho Power Co.	3	329	0	0	0%
20.	Montana Power Co.	9	287	1	0	0%
	TOTAL**	264	12,593	150	5,976	47%

NOTES

* All reserves in millions of tons.
** Totals have been adjusted to avoid double counting of jointly heald reserves.

a. Includes joint ventures.
b. Includes 14 leases in which CONOCO, subsidiary Consolidation Coal Co., and Chevron's Gulf Oil subsidiary each own 50%. The leases total 23,890 acres with 241 million tons of reserves.
c. Totals exclude leases and reserves on which relinquishments and assignments have been approved or are currently pending.
d. Includes subsidiaries Utah International, Inc. and Energy Reserves *Group,* Inc.
e. Includes Texaco's Lake DeSmet holdings and leases held by Getty Minerals, but does not reflect recently announced sale of Getty's coal operations to Cyprus Mining or sale of Getty's 50% share of the Skyline Mine in Utah to Coastal States Energy Co.
f. Includes 14 leases in which Chevron's Gulf Oil subsidiary and DuPont's Consolidation Coal Company subsidiary each own 50%. The leases total 23,890 acres with 241 million tons of reserves.
9. Does not include adjustments for pending 1-90 lease exchange of part of the East Gillette tract in Wyoming.
h. Does not include Sun's recently announced purchase of Soldier Canyon mine in Utah from California Portland Cement.
i. Includes joint ventures.
j. Total leases reflect two Mobil leases in the Rojo Caballo Mine now reconsolidated into a single lease.
k. Includes joint venture Bridger Coal Co. with Pacific Power & Light Co.

SOURCE: Office of Technology Assessment