

CHRONOLOGY

Of Events Surrounding the Prairie State Project

2001	In 2001, Peabody Energy announces plans to embark on two coal-fired power plant projects. The first, the Prairie State Energy Campus (the “PSEC project”) is a 1,582 MW coal-fired power plant planned near a six million ton per year coal mine in Southwestern Illinois. The second project, described as a sibling to the first, the Thoroughbred Energy Campus in Mulhenberg County, Kentucky is a project to build two 750 MW units also located near substantial coal reserves. ⁱ
2004	In 2004, after Peabody Energy secures the draft air permit from the PSEC project, the Illinois Municipal Electric Authority (“IMEA”), Indiana Municipal Power Agency (“IMPA”) , the Missouri Joint Municipal Joint Electric Utility Commission (“MJMEUC”) and other municipal joint action agencies and cooperatives sign a letter of intent to acquire undivided ownership interests in the PSEC project. ⁱⁱ
August 11, 2004	The Indiana Municipal Power Agency receives bonding approval from the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission for \$850 million for the Prairie State Energy Campus and other projects within IMPA’s “Generation Expansion Project.” ⁱⁱⁱ
February 3, 2005	An independent mine consultant for the PSEC project issues a study on the availability of coal reserves and concludes that expected coal reserves will supply all fuel needs for the PSEC project for approximately 30 years. ^{iv}
February 7, 2005	The Kentucky Municipal Power Authority (KMPA) Board of Directors approves participation in the construction and operation of the PSEC project. Upon financial closing, KMPA acquires at 7.82% undivided interest in the project equivalent to approximately 124 MW. ^v
April 28, 2005	The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (the “Illinois EPA”) issues the final air permit for the PSEC to Peabody. ^{vi}
June 8, 2005	The American Bottom Conservancy, American Lung Association of Metropolitan Chicago, Clean Air Task Force, Health and Environmental Justice – St. Louis, Lake County Conservation Alliance, Sierra Club and Valley Watch (collectively the “Petitioners”) appeal the permit to the United States Environmental Appeals Board (“US EAB”). ^{vii}

May 28, 2006	Writer Simon Romero publishes a New York Times article entitled “2 Industry Leaders Bet on Coal But Split on Clean Approach,” describing Peabody’s initiatives to build new coal-fired power plants despite scientific findings that coal is one of the largest manmade sources of gasses responsible for global warming. The article further describes large energy companies dismissing concerns over potential liabilities if legal limits on carbon emissions become a reality. Gregory Boyce of Peabody is among the energy executives quoted in the article as claiming that coal is a bargain. ^{viii}
August 24, 2006	The US EAB denies the Petitioners’ appeal of the air permit US EAB’s decision in the U.S. Court of Appeals of the Seventh Circuit for the PSEC project. ^{ix}
October 2006	Peabody enters an agreement with CMS Enterprises to share an expected 30% equity interest in Prairie State equally and to oversee development and operation of the generating plant. ^x
October 14, 2006	Prairie State Generating Company (PSGC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Peabody, and Bechtel Power Corporation (“Bechtel”) sign an exclusive Letter of Intent under which Bechtel defines the scope and technical requirements of the generating facility and the parties establish the terms and conditions for negotiation of a Target Price Engineering Procurement and Construction Contract (the “TPEPC Contract”). ^{xi}
October 25, 2006	Petitioners file an appeal of the US EAB’s decision in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. ^{xii}
June 19, 2007	• PSGC and Bechtel sign the Original TPEPC Contract that among other provisions includes incentives for early completion and all-in cost that is below the target price as well as liquidated damages in the event that the PSEC project is substantially delayed, performance targets are not achieved or the target price plus a negotiated band is exceeded. The \$2.9 billion price target includes base and incentive fees. PSGC issues a Limited Notice to Proceed (“LNTP”) to Bechtel.^{xiii} • PSGC, pursuant to an Amended and Restated Project Development Agreement sells undivided interests in the PSEC project to the Kentucky Municipal Power Agency (KMPA); the Northern Illinois Municipal Power Agency (NIMPA); the Illinois Municipal Electric Agency (IMEA); the Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA); Lively Grove Energy Partners, LLC., the Missouri Joint Municipal Electric Commissions (MJMEUC); and Southern Illinois Power Cooperative (SIPC).^{xiv}
July 2007	• The Florida Public Service Commission rejects the permit application of Florida Power & Light’s 1960 MW Glades Power Plant citing in part uncertainty over the cost of future carbon regulations.^{xv} • Tenaska cancels its 660 to 880 MW Sallisaw Electric Generating Plant in Oklahoma on the grounds that it is not economically viable.^{xvi}

	CMS Enterprises announces withdrawal of its \$200 million investment in the co-development of the PSEC project, stating that the project no longer meets its investment criteria.^{xvii}
July 11, 2007	The Indiana Municipal Power Agency attorney appears before the City of Peru Utilities Service Board to discuss the extension of IMPA's Power Purchase Agreement stating "the only variable [in costs due to Prairie State Energy Campus] will be the labor costs" and that communities would see savings.^{xviii}
August 2007	- The Seventh Circuit denies the Petitioners' appeal of the air permit for the PSEC project. Peabody withdraws plans for developing Thoroughbred Generating Station in Kentucky due to inadequate air pollution control analysis.^{xix} - NIMPA issues \$318 million of project revenue bonds.^{xx}
September 2007	MJMEUC issues \$549 million of project revenue bonds. KMPA issues \$307 million of project revenue bonds.^{xxi}
September 9, 2007	The Indiana Municipal Power Agency receives bonding approval from the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission for the Prairie State Energy Campus: \$423,700,000.00 Power System Revenue Bonds^{xxii} \$403,575,000.00 Power System Revenue Bonds, Series A \$20,125,000 Taxable Bonds, Series B
October 1, 2007	PSGC issues a Full Notice to Proceed with the construction of the PSEC project. Prior to October 1, 2007, PSGC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Peabody Energy. As of this date, it is anticipated that the PSEC project is expected to be substantially complete by August 1, 2011 and Unit 2 by May 1, 2012.^{xxiii}
October 11, 2007	The Seventh Circuit denies the Petitioners' petition for rehearing and a rehearing en banc.^{xxiv}
October 2007	At a public hearing, Cleveland Public Power conducts a presentation about the Prairie State Energy campus, now \$1 billion dollars greater than what had been presented several months earlier to prospective Illinois participants, and AMP's Proposed Meigs County coal-fired power plant, a \$2.5 billion, 900 MW coal-fired power plant.^{xxv}
November 2007	- AMP-Ohio enters into a Master Trust Indenture dated as of November 1, 2007, between AMP-Ohio and Indenture Trustee, U.S. Bank National Association.^{xxvi} - Matanuska Electric Association cancels plans to build a 100 MW coal plant in the Matanuska Susitna Borough of Alaska. Local opposition by elected officials and increased costs are cited as reasons.^{xxvii}
December 20, 2007	Through its wholly owned subsidiary AMP 368 LLC, AMP-Ohio acquires the

	23.26 % ownership interest in the PSEC project from Marigold Energy, a wholly owned subsidiary of Peabody Energy. AMP-Ohio enters into a Credit Agreement dated December 1, 2007 with a syndicate of commercial banks led by J.P. Morgan Chase, US Bank National Association. ^{xxviii}
December 2007	Westar Energy, Kansas's largest utility announces that it is placing citing plans for a new 600 MW coal plant on hold due to rapidly escalating costs, and instead pursues regulatory approval for a 295 MW wind project. ^{xxix}
February 2008	The Rural Utility Service ("RUS"), a federal agency within the USDA, announces it is suspending any further lending for new coal-fired power plants, citing the uncertainty of new carbon regulations and the escalating construction costs of new coal-fired power plants. ^{xxx}
March 2008	Associated Electric Cooperative announces that it is cancelling its 660 MW Norborne Baseload Plant, citing three reasons: (1) an increase in costs to \$2 billion due to the worldwide demand for engineering, skilled labor, equipment and materials; (2) RUS's cancellation of financing for coal projects; and (3) increased regulatory and cost uncertainties surrounding carbon dioxide. ^{xxxi}
April 2008	The projected construction cost for AMP-Ohio's 23.26% ownership share of the PSEC project is estimated to be approximately \$964.8 million, based on budgets and information provided by PSGC. ^{xxxii}
April 2, 2008	AMP-Ohio-issues its Prairie State Project Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2008 due April 1, 2009, in the principal amount of \$120 million to fund a portion of AMP-Ohio's Project costs. ^{xxxiii}
July 2008	AMP – Ohio issues \$760 million of PSEC project Revenue Bonds, Series 2008A. ^{xxxiv}
November 2008	Wisconsin state regulators vote unanimously to reject the Nelson Dewey Generating Facility expansion, citing concerns over the plant's \$1.3 billion price tag, which rose 60 % from 2007 until the date of cancellation due to rising construction costs. ^{xxxv}
March 2009	The Louisiana PSC orders Entergy Louisiana to suspend the Little Gypsy Repowering project citing lower gas prices, escalating construction costs, and pending regulation of carbon. ^{xxxvi}
March 31, 2009	AMP issued \$166 million of Prairie State Energy Campus Revenue Bonds, Series 2009 A. ^{xxxvii}
April 8, 2009	The Indiana Municipal Power Agency receives bonding approval from the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission for the Prairie State Energy Campus: • \$210,435,000.00 Power System Revenue Bonds: ○ \$194,000,000.00 Power System Revenue Bonds, Series A ○ \$16,035,000.00 Taxable Bonds, Series B

May 2009	Mid-Michigan Energy, a subsidiary of LS Power, announces that it is canceling the 750 MW Midland Power Plant in Michigan for reasons of regulatory and economic uncertainty. ^{xxxviii}
July 1, 2009	The Board of Trustees of American Municipal Power-Ohio, an Ohio Nonprofit organization, authorizes a name change to AMP in order to recognize the multi-state nature of the municipal corporations that are members of AMP.
August 2009	KMPA issues \$21 million of project revenue bonds. ^{xxxix}
October 2009	AMP's October 2009 official statement for the issuance of \$486 million of bonds for the PSEC project, describes the construction status, as of the end of August 2009, for activities related to the TPEPC as, engineering efforts 80% complete, construction activities 26% complete and overall efforts approximately 29% complete. That was described as progress that is on or ahead of schedule. ^{xl}
November 2009	AMP announces the cancellation of the Meigs County coal-fired power plant citing an unexpected 37% increase in construction costs. ^{xli}
December 2009	MJMEUC issues \$ 108 million of project revenue bonds. ^{xlii}
May 2010	KMPA issues \$180 million of project revenue bonds. ^{xliii}
July 14, 2010	The Indiana Municipal Power Agency receives bonding approval from the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission for \$122.1 million for the Prairie State Energy Campus and other projects within IMPA's "Generation Expansion Project." ^{xliv}
July 23, 2010	PSGC and Bechtel executes a revised procurement and construction agreement (TPEPC) for the PSEC project, which leaves Bechtel with responsibility to manage the engineering, design, construction and start-up of the generating facility and estimates engineering costs at \$3.99 billion and increases the total cost of the project to \$4.4 billion. ^{xlv}
September 27, 2010	AMP issues \$300 million of federally taxable issuer subsidized Build America Bonds for the PSEC project. ^{xlvi} "Under the terms of the original 2007 EPC Contract with Bechtel, while the contractual target completion dates for Units 1 and 2 of the PSEC were December 1, 2011 and August 1, 2012, Bechtel now targets Units 1 and 2 of the PSEC for completion on August 1, 2011 and May 1, 2012, respectively the ("Original Scheduled In Service Dates"). ^{xlvii} Issuers remark that the need for the revised contract and increased project costs, will not materially affect construction progress.
September 29, 2010	The Indiana Municipal Power Agency receives bonding approval from the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission for the Prairie State Energy Campus: • \$123,640,000 Power System Revenue Bonds, 2010 Series A (Build America Bonds—Direct Payment---Federally Taxable); • \$20,235,000 Power System Refunding Revenue Bonds, 2010 Series B

October 14, 2010	The Indiana Municipal Power Agency closed on the sale of its Power Supply System Revenue Bonds, 2010 Series A & B. The primary purpose of the bonds was to fund IMPA's portion of the costs to construct and place into service the Prairie State Energy Campus. ^{xlviii}
November 2010	IMEA issues \$140 million of project revenue bonds. ^{xlix}
December 2010	MJMEUC issues \$78 million of project revenue bonds. ⁱ
August 1, 2011	Under the terms of the original Target Price EPC, Bechtel targeted Aug 1, 2011 as the originally Scheduled In Service Date completion date for Unit 1. As of this date Prairie State Energy Campus is in-operational.
December 12, 2011	On December 12, 2011, the Sierra Club announces a legal agreement between LS Power and Sierra to cancel Longleaf, a 1200 MW proposed coal plant in Georgia, and Plum Point II, a 665 MW proposed coal plant in Arkansas. In addition, as part of the agreement, Sierra drops its opposition to the Sandy Creek Plant in Texas and LS Power agreed to stricter air pollution controls at Sandy Creek. Sierra Club noted that Longleaf, which had first been proposed in 2001, was among the first coal plants among the hundreds of coal plants proposed -- and mostly defeated -- in the recent coal boom. Total number of cancelled plants reaches 160. ⁱⁱ
December 15, 2011	Under the terms of the Amended and Restated EPC Contract with Bechtel, the Revised Scheduled in Service Date for Unit 1 is December 15, 2011. Prairie State Remains in-operational.
December 31, 2011	U.S. Natural Gas prices fall to their lowest point since 2009 below \$3 per Btu. ⁱⁱⁱ
January 1, 2012	American Municipal Power begins to bill Participants for debt service on the Outstanding Bonds that begin to accrue six months after the Original Scheduled in Service Date of August 1, 2011. ⁱⁱⁱⁱ
January 9, 2012	• The \$437 million Spiritwood Station, owned by Great River Energy coal-fired power plant built to serve electric co-ops idled because of slower-than expected growth in electricity demand, lower prices on power sales to the grid and loss of a key industrial customer for some of the plant's steam.^{liv} • The Finance Committee of the Washington County Board discusses the initial proposal submitted by the Prairie State Generating Company concerning zoning requests for additional ashfill storage at the New Field Site adjacent to the generating facility. Ashfill storage would supplement existing Jordan Grove and Randolph Ashfill sites.^{lv}
March 27, 2012	Unit 2 of the Prairie State Energy campus experiences a failure of one of the Unit's large induced draft fans. ^{lvi} Prairie State Participants' Committee decides to start charging participants for the shares of interest on the construction loan. City of Martinsville begins paying more than \$58,000 a

	month toward interest on the Prairie State Energy Campus, even though the city has not yet begun receiving electricity on the project. ^{lvii} The Board of Public Works for Hannibal, Missouri begins making first full payments of \$300,000 a month. ^{lviii}
March 28, 2012	Unit 1 of the Prairie State Energy Campus is removed from service to prevent similar damage. Initial estimates for lead time for critical parts for repair is estimated at 30 weeks with an additional 4 to 6 weeks for installation time. ^{lix}
March 29, 2012	Natural Gas Slide to 10-Year Low, according to reports from the Energy Information Administration upon increased natural gas inventories due to weak demand for natural gas surging production. ^{lx}
April 29, 2012	According to news articles, June 8, 2012 Ribbon Cutting ceremony at Prairie State Energy Campus is postponed. ^{lxi}
May 1, 2012	Under the terms of the Amended and Restated EPC Contract with Bechtel, the Revised Scheduled in Service Date for Unit 2 is May 1, 2012. Prairie State Remains in-operational.
June 8, 2012	Ashlie Kuehn, spokesperson for Prairie State Generating Company, announces that the first of two 800-megawatt power generators goes online and the owners of the project assume custody from construction contractor, Bechtel Power. ^{lxii}
June 24, 2012	In a letter to the Editor of the St. Louis Dispatch, Vic Svec, Senior Vice President of Investor Relations and Corporate Communications for Peabody Energy announces that "Prairie State is a wise investment now and will be for decades to come." Svec also states that Prairie State is generating wholesale baseload electrical power at competitive rates. ^{lxiii}
June 26, 2012	The Washington County Board votes unanimously to amend its landfill ordinance to allow the proposed coal combustion site on a 720 acre tract of land adjacent to the Prairie State coal plan during a one hour closed session. The toxic ash pile is projected to be over 250 feet tall with nothing to prevent contaminated dust from blowing onto homes nearby. The amendment allows the company to bypass normal zoning process which would have involved public hearings. ^{lxiv}
July 11, 2012	Citizens Action Coalition (Indiana) issues an Access to Public Records Request to all municipalities belonging to the Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA) in order to learn more information surrounding the financial impact on Indiana communities as a result of the commitment to purchase higher than market cost power from Prairie State.
August 29, 2012	The Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA) issues its report: Prairie State Coal Plant: the Reality vs. the Promise." Among the report's findings, the project is "Far from being a low-cost source of energy, the first year cost of power in the Midwestern wholesale markets and is expected to remain higher than market prices for the next 10 to 13 years, if

	not longer.” ^{lxv}
August 31, 2012	Galion city manager Gene Toy is quoted as saying that while the true to megawatt per hour Galion, Ohio will pay increased from the time agreement was approved in 2007 to the time construction was completed and it started generating electricity, and that the increase has been expected, he does not believe it’s an expense the city cannot handle and doubts residential electric rates will increase.” ^{lxvi}
September 25, 2012	Ohio Congressman Dennis J. Kucinich’s office asks that the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) fully investigate any and all agreements related to the Peabody Prairie State Energy Campus. Among the issues, Kucinich asks that the SEC investigate whether the entities responsible knew or should have known about the risks surrounding the costs of construction and operation of the power plant and whether those parties made a full and accurate disclosure regarding these risks. ^{lxvii}
September 29, 2012	Vic Svec, Senior Vice President of Investor Relations and Corporate Communications for Peabody Energy writes another letter to the editor of the St. Louis Dispatch criticizing comments about the IEEFA report arguing that “the discredited study makes a series of mistaken assumptions.” The Svec letter further states that “Forecasts show electricity costs from Prairie State will be extremely competitive with other fuels during the anticipated 30 plus year life of the facility.”
October 5, 2012	The City of Batavia, Illinois, one of three communities (Geneva and Rochelle) serviced by the Northern Illinois Municipal Power Agency, announce that the city will seek to sell a portion of the power the city receives as a part of Prairie State because it doesn’t need as much power as a result of the economic slowdown. ^{lxviii}
October 10, 2012	AMP presents its response to the IEEFA study before the Galion City Counsel and includes a rebuttal to facts, figures and allegations concerning the Prairie State Energy Campus project. ^{lxix}
October 18, 2012	Congressman Dennis J. Kucinich asks the Department of Treasury to examine whether the use of Build America Bonds to help finance Prairie State was a lawful use of stimulus funds authorized by Congress in 2009. ^{lxx}
November 6, 2012	AMP announces that beginning November 3, 2012, Unit 2 of Prairie State was scheduled to come online and that all 1600 megawatts of power will be scheduled by the PSEC Owners for use by its municipal and electric cooperative customers. ^{lxxi}
November 14, 2012	Public Works-Electric Director Mark Curran of Naperville Illinois, one of the communities served by the Illinois Municipal Electric Agency that obtains power from Prairie State announces a plan to increase electric rates by 2 percent for the next three years. ^{lxxii}

December 12, 2012	Prairie State Generating Company files an application for a permit for the 740 acre storage site seeking permission to impact 3.75 acres of manmade emergent wetland, and two tributaries to dispose of the coal combustion byproducts generated by the Prairie State coal plant.^{lxxiii} The office of the Illinois Attorney General, Lisa Madigan finds that the Washington County Board Finance Committee is in violation of the Open Meetings Act when the Board met to discuss the ordinance authorizing the Prairie State Generating Company to build and operate a landfill within the county.^{lxxiv}
January 14, 2013	Hannibal, Missouri's Board of Public Works, one of the communities serviced by the Missouri Joint Municipal Electric Utility Commission (MJMEUC), a Prairie State Owner, announces that "Since late last year (2012) Hannibal began making \$600,000 a month in payments for its ownership share in Prairie State." Bob Stevenson, BPW's general manager is quoted as saying "We're still losing money. We're getting revenue from the sale of energy off of our piece of the plant. The revenue we're receiving does not cover our whole expense yet and it won't for a long time."^{lxxv}
January 15, 2013	The State of Illinois determines that no permit is needed for the 750 acres of coal ash piled over 200 feet high despite threats to clean air and water. Illinois EPA issues a state construction permit but the long-term operation of the landfill is considered exempt from being required to have an enforceable permit under Illinois Solid waste regulations because it will contain waste materials that are generated onsite.^{lxxvi}
January 22, 2013	Neighbors of the Prairie State coal-fired power plant and clean water proponents urge the Illinois EPA not to use a modified version of the mine's water pollution discharge permit due to risks of new sources of pollution at the plant.^{lxxvii}
January 23, 2013	Batavia stops proposed sale of 50MWH of electricity the city receives from the Prairie State Energy campus citing unfavorable bids from private firms and no interest from public entities.^{lxxviii}
February 19, 2013	At a meeting of the Public Utilities Committee for the City of Batavia, Gary Holm, City Manager for Batavia presents an analysis based on research from the Brattle Group comparing what Batavia pays NIMPA for Prairie State Power against the projected cost of power on the market. The Brattle Group's independent analysis demonstrates that barring no increases in Prairie State Costs, the city is paying more for Prairie State Power than available on the market, that the city is losing money on the sale of any excess power purchased from Prairie State and sold back into the market and that the trend will likely continue beyond 2024.^{lxxix}
February 24, 2013	Luke Lewis, City Manager of Marceline, Missouri issues a press release stating in part that despite the intentions of others who view Prairie State as a good investment the cost over runs and near doubling in the price of power per MWh, has created financial losses that hinders the city budget

	and our ability to provide full services to the community. If we continue this current path, it will lead the City into financial instability. Hence, my conclusion of the city's investment in Prairie State is that of a toxic asset." ^{lxxx}
February 25, 2013	In its annual corporate filings, Peabody Energy discloses that the Securities and Exchange Commission has served the company with subpoena seeking information and documents relating to the development of the Prairie State Energy Campus. In response to the announcement, Peabody spokesman Vic Svec, is quoted as stating, "we look forward to sharing information on what is a highly successful project." ^{lxxxi}
March 15, 2013	In response to a Cleveland public records request sent by Sandy Buchanan of Ohio Citizen Action, it is discovered that American Municipal Power (AMP), the largest owner and participant in Prairie State, had also received a subpoena from the SEC. On March 7, 2013, AMP sent a memo to its Members Participating in Prairie State stating that "AMP received a subpoena titled "In the Matter of Peabody Energy Corporation" and are cooperating to provide the information requested. This has no impact on operations at the generating facility." ^{lxxxii}
March 29, 2013	The Ohio Attorney General is asked by city council members from Galion, Painesville, Cleveland and Martinsville to investigate any potential fraud or misrepresentations that led municipalities to enter into long term contracts with American Municipal Power to invest in the Prairie State Energy Campus. ^{lxxxiii}
April 5, 2013	Marceline City Manager Luke Lewis announces to the City Council that the current budget will need to be amended to reflect current Prairie State revenues and what the City is paying for. He advised that the City of Marceline's Prairie State expenditures are escalating at such a varying rate so often that he and the Council would have to amend the City budget every other day. The city noted a discrepancy of \$678,753 between what was budgeted for Prairie State for the City's 2013 budget published in February. At that rate, there will be a significant deficit in Marceline's budget.
April 10, 2013	After Marceline's City Manager Luke Lewis announced that the City wants to negotiate an exit out of its power contract with Prairie State, the general manager for Hannibal's Board of Public Works, Robert Stevenson, also losing money on its investment and purchase of Prairie State power, states that he believes Hannibal is immune from whatever decision Marceline makes and believes the project is a great investment. ^{lxxxiv}
June 20, 2013	Citizens Action Coalition of Indiana calls on Attorney General Greg Zoeller to investigate any potential misrepresentation that led to communities extending their contracts to purchase power from the Indiana Municipal Power Agency.

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- ⁱ See Peabody Energy, 10K for fiscal year 2001 available at <http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1064728/000095013402002010/c67999e10kt405.txt>
- ⁱⁱ AMP Official Statement, Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2008A.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission Cause No. 42455. Press Release, August 11, 2004. Available at: http://www.in.gov/iurc/files/42455_081104.pdf
- ^{iv} R.W. Beck Engineering Report, June 20, 2008.
- ^v See AMP OS 2008.
- ^{vi} Id.
- ^{vii} Id.
- ^{viii} See Simon Romero, "2 Industry Leaders Bet on Coal But Split on Clean Approach," NYTimes, May 28, 2006 available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/05/28/business/28coal.html>
- ^{ix} AMP OS 2008.
- ^x Peabody Energy 10K for fiscal year 2006 available at <http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1064728/000095013707003006/c12536e10vk.htm>
- ^{xi} AMP OS 2008
- ^{xii} Id.
- ^{xiii} Id.
- ^{xiv} Id.
- ^{xv} "Climate Hope: On the Front Lines of the Fight Against Coal," Ted Nace, 2010. [hereinafter Nace 2010]
- ^{xvi} Id.
- ^{xvii} See CMS Energy Corporation 10K available at <http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/201533/000095012408000749/k23633e10vk.htm>
- ^{xviii} City of Peru, Indiana Utilities Service Board Meeting Minutes July 11, 2007 <http://www.peruutilities.com/bm20070801.htm>
- ^{xix} See Nace 2010.
- ^{xx} IMPA OS 2007.
- ^{xxi} KMPA OS 2007; MJMEUC OS 2007
- ^{xxii} IMPA 2007 Annual Report. Available at: <http://www.impa.com/Documents/Financial-Reports/2007IMPAAnnualReport.pdf>
- ^{xxiii} AMP OS 2008
- ^{xxiv} Id.
- ^{xxv} See Presentation of Cleveland Public Power before Cleveland City Council, October 2007.
- ^{xxvi} AMP OS 2008.
- ^{xxvii} Nace 2010
- ^{xxviii} AMP OS 2008
- ^{xxix} Nace 2010
- ^{xxx} See House Oversight Committee web page, "Rural Utilities Services Announces Moratorium on New Lending," available at http://democrats.oversight.house.gov/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2495:ruralutilities-service-agrees-to-moratorium-on-new-coal-fired-powerplants&catid=43:investigations
- ^{xxxi} Nace 2010
- ^{xxxii} AMP OS 2008
- ^{xxxiii} Id.
- ^{xxxiv} Id.
- ^{xxxv} Nace 2010
- ^{xxxvi} Id.
- ^{xxxvii} AMP OS 2009
- ^{xxxviii} Nace 2010
- ^{xxxix} KMPA OS 2009
- ^{xl} AMP OS 2009
- ^{xli} See AMP Partners Press Release, November 25, 2009, "AMP announces likely conversion of AMPGS Project," available at http://amppartners.org/pdf/news_releases/Project_conversion_release.pdf
- ^{xlii} MJMEUC OS 2009

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- ^{xliii} KMPA OS 2010
- ^{xliv} Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission, Cause No. 43833
- ^{xlv} See Press Release of the Prairie State Generating Company, July 23, 2010 available at <http://www.prairiestateenergycampus.com/news.asp?id=96>
- ^{xlvi} AMP OS 2010
- ^{xlvii} IMEA OS 2010
- ^{xlviii} IMPA Integrated Resource Plan 2011. Available at: http://www.in.gov/iurc/files/IRP_2011_Indiana_Municipal_Power_Agency.pdf
- ^{xlix} IMEA OS 2010
- ⁱ MJMEUC OS 2010
- ⁱⁱ *"Longleaf Cancellation Marks End to Nation's Longest Running Fight against Coal Plant, Agreement Marks Milestone of 160 Coal Plants Canceled,"* Sierra Club Press Release, December 12, 2011. Available at http://action.sierraclub.org/site/MessageViewer?em_id=221185.0&dlv_id=0
- ⁱⁱⁱ *"Natural Gas Ends 2011 at 27-Month Low,"* Dan Strumpf and Ryan Dezember, Wall Street Journal, December 31, 2011 available at <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052970204720204577130482684060876.html>.
- ^{liii} American Municipal Power, Official Statement, Series 2010, Federally Taxable, Issuer Subsidy, Build America Bonds available at <http://emma.msrb.org/EA421203-EA328116-EA723971.pdf>
- ^{liv} *"Brand New Power Plant is Idled by the Economy,"* David Schaeffer, StarTribune, January 9, 2012 Available at <http://www.startribune.com/business/134647533.html>
- ^{lv} Also see <http://www.epa.state.il.us/public-notice/2005/peabody-coal-randolph/responsiveness-summary.pdf>
- ^{lvi} AMP Powerpoint, Continuing Disclosure Document Filed, May 2012 available at <http://emma.msrb.org/ER595980-ER462879-ER865749.pdf>
- ^{lvii} *"Interest Cost is Revealed: City is paying on loan for unfinished Plant,"* Mickey Powell, Martinsville, VA, May 9, 2012 available at <http://www.martinsvillebulletin.com/article.cfm?ID=33112>.
- ^{lviii} *"Hannibal Board of Public Works Approves Budget Based on New Rate Hikes, New Power Supply Contract,"* Mary Poletti, Quincy Herald Whig, April 19, 2012.
- ^{lix} Id.
- ^{lx} *"Natural Gas Slides to 10-Year Low,"* Dan Stumpf, Wall Street Journal, March 29, 2012. Available at <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052702303816504577311911947295928.html>
- ^{lxi} *"Cities on hook for power plant's costs,"* Dan Gearino, The Columbus Dispatch, April 29, 2012 available at <http://www.dispatch.com/content/stories/business/2012/04/29/cities-on-hook-for-power-plants-costs.html>
- ^{lxii} Will Buss, Belleville News-Democrat, *"First Generating Unit Goes Live at Prairie State Energy Campus, June 6, 2012"* available at <http://www.bnd.com/2012/06/06/2201995/first-generating-unit-goes-live.html>; Dan Gearino, Columbus Dispatch, *"Coal-Fired Illinois Power Plant Ready to Go,"* Jne 10, 2012 available at <http://www.dispatch.com/content/stories/business/2012/06/10/coal-fired-illinois-power-plant-ready-to-go.html>
- ^{lxiii} Vic Svec, St. Louis Dispatch, Letter to the Editor, *"Prairie State A Wise Investment Now,"* available at http://www.stltoday.com/news/opinion/mailbag/letters-to-the-editor-june/article_5562bb18-ab82-54b5-8a8a-ab2164433c89.html#ixzz1ypb2icSR
- ^{lxiv} Jason Silvey, Centralia Sentinel, *"Washington County, Prairie State reach Agreement,"* June 27, 2012.
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