EXHIBIT 71

Democracy Dies in Darkness

White House offers ‘concierge’ service to fossil fuel firms, official says

Brittany Kelm, a senior policy adviser for the National Energy Dominance Council, detailed in a podcast how the council works to advance fossil fuel projects.

Updated October 7, 2025



By Jake Spring

The White House is offering “concierge, white glove servic
that are seeking to gain fast approval for their projects, acc
simultaneously slowing down or blocking solar and wind p

Brittany Kelm, senior policy adviser for President Donald T
Council, detailed in an August podcast how she and the co
Trump established the committee in February with Interio

“We’re like this little tiger team, concierge, white glove service, essentially,” Kelm said. “We were put together very particularly with the president’s priorities in mind on energy. So keeping coal plants open, establishing critical mineral mining domestically and then that broader supply chain.”

Kelm did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

White House spokesperson Kush Desai said that the administration is Joe Biden's preferential treatment for green energy projects and "war" on

"The American people gave President Trump a resounding mandate t eash the power of American energy, and the Administration is committed t id in a written statement.

National Energy Dominance Council Executive Director Jarrod Agen s e council supports increasing "base load power generation."

"Reliable sources like oil and gas, along with critical minerals, are esse n power to not only win the AI arms race but also sell energy to our allies so th r adversaries," Agen said.

Trump wants to boost production of oil, gas, coal and critical minerals of favoring fossil fuels to address his self-declared national energy emergency.

Dive deeper

At the same time, his administration has held up permits for solar and wind projects since July and blocked wind farms outright. The Energy Department last week canceled $7.6 billion in funding for projects aimed at curbing climate change including installation of renewables, grid upgrades and carbon capture projects. That's on top of $27 billion in funding for clean energy that the Environmental Protection Agency is seeking to claw back.

“Fossil fuels and renewable energy face two very different permitting realities in this country,” said Ted Kelly, director and lead counsel for clean energy at the Environmental Defense Fund, an advocacy group, regarding Kelm’s comments. “For coal, oil and gas, it’s white glove service. For renewables and storage, it’s freezes, delays and cancellations.”

This is a normal way for the White House to operate, said Diana Furchtgott-Roth, director of the Center for Energy, Climate, and Environment at the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think tank. Companies consult with Trump’s energy council just as a financial firm might consult with the White House’s long-standing National Economic Council or a health care company with the Domestic Policy Council, she said.

“Elections have consequences. President Trump ran on a platform of increasing the use of oil, gas and natural resources,” Furchtgott-Roth said. “I see nothing nefarious in President Trump fulfilling his campaign promises through the National Energy Dominance Council. In fact, it would be odd if he didn’t.”

Kelm, who previously worked for oil companies including S
would connect a company looking to advance a pipeline wi
permits. “They can walk out of our office, and they have all

Kelm said her team then follows up on the project to get a
certain agency or stage of the process, working with the Int
Environmental Protection Agency and other government a

“We know how to unstick what is stuck,” Kelm said. “It’s a
regulatory burdens.”

Kelm gave an example of an unnamed company getting approval in four days for what previously would take 45 days. She also described working with various departments on the proposal to open the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska to development.

Dive deeper

Trump issued a memo on Monday instructing federal agencies to issue any approvals necessary for a 211-mile road through Alaskan wilderness to be built to enable mining of copper and zinc deposits. The White House took a 10 percent stake in Trilogy Metals, a partner in Ambler Metals, which is seeking to develop a mine accessible from the proposed roadway.

The administration is also in the process of auctioning off the rights to mine for coal in Alabama, Montana, Utah and Wyoming, following on earlier efforts to expand existing coal mining leases and orders to prolong the life of coal power plants.

“This two-tiered approach — going to great lengths to prop up costly fossil fuels like coal plants while blocking the cheapest, cleanest energy sources — won’t lower electricity costs,” Kelly, of the Environmental Defense Fund, said in a statement. “It just saddles families and businesses with higher bills and more asthma-causing pollution.”

What readers are saying

The comments express strong criticism of the Trump administration's support for fossil fuel companies, highlighting concerns about environmental damage and the rollback of renewable energy projects. Many commenters argue that this approach is regressive, prioritizing outdated... Show more

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EXHIBIT 72

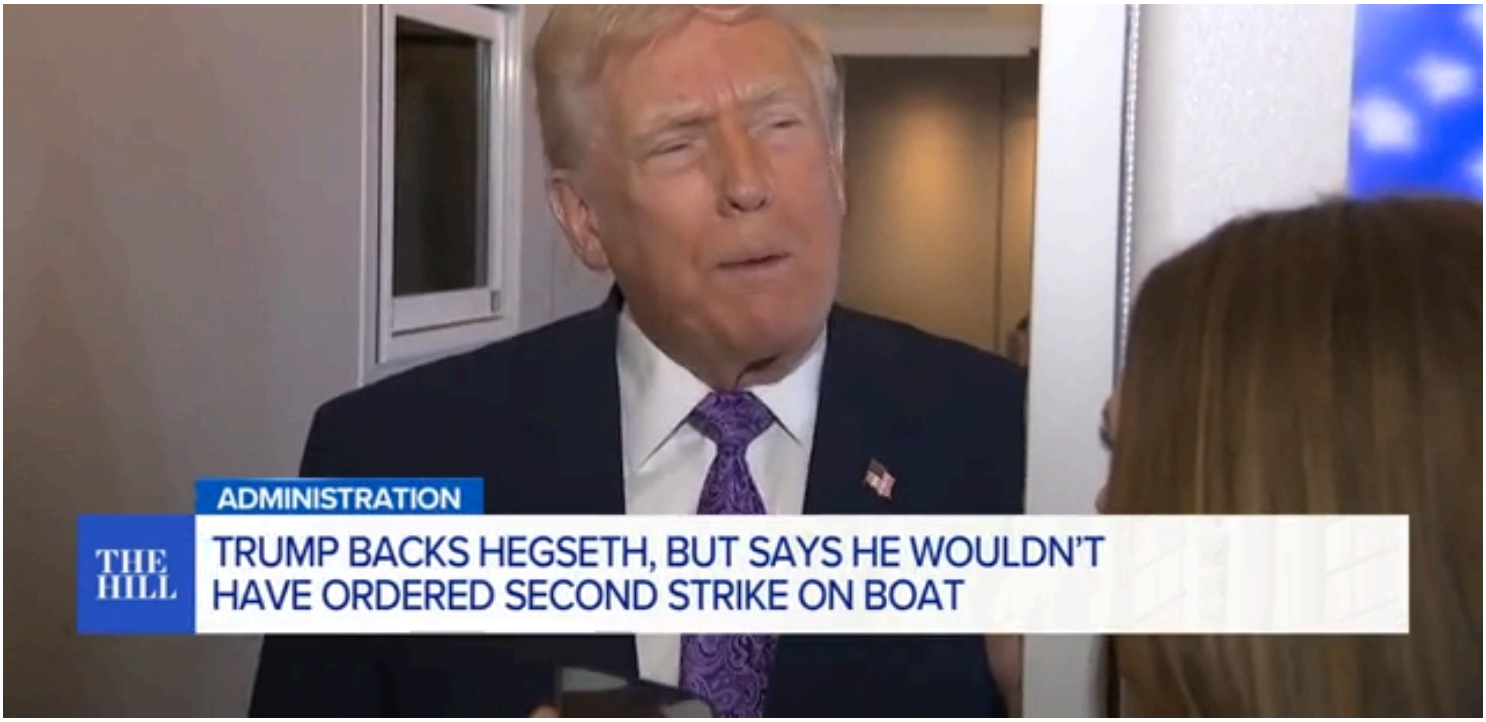
ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

Trump admin will reconsider part of rule to protect miners from lung diseases

BY RACHEL FRAZIN - 12/01/25 3:12 PM ET

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The Trump administration says it will reconsider aspects of a rule that aims to protect miners from exposure to cancer-causing silica dust on the job.

In a court filing last week, the Trump administration said that the Labor Department plans to "reconsider" portions of the rule that are the subjects of an ongoing legal fight.

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It did not specify what exactly it plans to reconsider about the rule, and a spokesperson did not immediately respond to questions from The Hill.

The rule in question was issued by the Biden administration in 2024. It lowered the legal limit for miners' exposure to silica while on the job.

Exposure to this dust can cause lung cancer, kidney cancer and other lung diseases such as emphysema and silicosis.

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The Biden administration said that its rule would save more than 1,000 lives.

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However, it has faced industry opposition.

Ashley Burke, spokesperson for the National Mining Association, has said the rule “needs to allow for” the use of administrative controls and personal protective equipment to help companies meet the standards.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, engineering controls are considered more effective than administrative controls or protective equipment at preventing workplace exposures

However, they also said they are “left in substantial uncertainty” because the administration “does not say what its rulemaking will cover, nor how long its rulemaking might take.”

Supporters of the Biden-era rule says it is important for protecting people and preventing disease.

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“Everyone deserves to be safe at work,” said Chelsea Barnes, director of government affairs and strategy at environmental organization Appalachian Voices.

“If this administration wants to increase mining across the country, they need to put the miners and the workers first and protect them from silicosis and black lung disease,” Barnes said.

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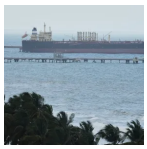
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EXHIBIT 73

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Trump wants mining. Federal mine safety workers are on the chopping block.

By HANNAH NORTHEY (HTTPS://WWW.EENEWS.NET/MEET-THE-TEAM/HANNAH-NORTHEY/) | 09/05/2025 01:41 PM EDT

Scientists who work to prevent mine disasters and the spread of disease among miners face looming cuts under the Trump administration.



Scott Laney holds a sign during a rally in support of researchers and other employees of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health office in Morgantown, West Virginia. Some employees in that office were later told their jobs would not be eliminated. Gene J. Puskar/AP

Federal scientists and engineers working to prevent deadly disasters and the spread of disease in miners could soon lose their jobs, even as President Donald Trump moves to supercharge U.S. production of coal and critical minerals.

More than 570 workers at the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, or NIOSH, are waiting to see if their jobs will remain cut after they were dismissed earlier this year, including about 170 staffers conducting screenings and research to keep mine workers safe.

NIOSH's mine safety research divisions in Spokane, Washington, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, are housed within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and tasked with preventing injury, illness and death in the workplace.

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The exodus threatens to undermine the government's ability to prevent explosions, mine collapses and black lung diseases, said one agency staffer who was granted anonymity because they were not authorized to speak to the media.

"The next mine disaster that happens, the [public] is going to look to Congress and say, 'Why wasn't this prevented?' and we're the only group that does that sort of work," said the staffer.

The fate of those workers could hinge on a legal fight playing out in a district court in Rhode Island, where more than a dozen states are suing Health and Human Services Secretary Robert F. Kennedy Jr. over his plan to dramatically downsize his agency.

A federal judge in the Rhode Island case granted — and later narrowed (https://subscriber.politicopro.com/article/2025/08/court-agrees-to-let-hhs-move-forward-with-some-cdc-terminations-00506782) — a preliminary injunction earlier this year that halted the terminations, while attorneys with the Department of Justice have urged the court to dismiss the lawsuit (https://subscriber.politicopro.com/eenews/f/eenews/?id=00000199-1a65-d6fc-a9f9-fe77561f0000).

Kennedy has moved to lay off thousands of employees (https://www.politico.com/news/2025/04/01/kennedy-lays-off-thousands-across-the-health-bureaucracy-00262913) across the Department of Health and Human Services through a reduction in force that's hit workers across the agency's footprint, from the Food and Drug Administration to the CDC and the National Institutes of Health. In April, about 900 of NIOSH's 1,300 workers were told they'd be cut.

The plan to gut NIOSH has faced pushback on Capitol Hill, among industry groups and in court, with top Republicans from coal-heavy states like West Virginia coming to the agency's defense.

That pressure has partially paid off. Following a lawsuit brought by a coal miner, Kennedy during a House budget hearing in May (https://www.npr.org/2025/05/14/nx-s1-5398092/niosh-reinstates-occupational-health-workers) confirmed that 328 workers at NIOSH — including those screening coal miners for black lung diseases in West Virginia — had been reinstated.

But the 170 remaining NIOSH staffers who also work on miner safety in Pennsylvania and Washington state remain vulnerable, said Brendan Demich, vice president of American Federation of Government Employees Local 1916 representing NIOSH worker at both locations.

Some people who are deemed critical have been back on the job at NIOSH even after they were told they would be terminated, said the agency staffer. Yet even those workers are limited in what they can do amid travel and spending restrictions, they said, while others have left to take better-paying jobs in the private sector.

When asked about the lawsuit and staff cuts, Emily Hilliard, a spokesperson for HHS, maintained that critical services are being preserved. The White House did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

"Under Secretary Kennedy's leadership, the nation's critical public health functions remain intact and effective," Hilliard said. "The Trump Administration is committed to protecting essential services like those that support coal miners and firefighters through NIOSH."

But Demich said miner health and safety are indeed being gutted and that unless Kennedy reverses course, the secretary will oversee the demise of a 115-year legacy of protecting miners from explosions, fires, cave-ins and chronic diseases, like black lung.

"Mining families, like my own, will see their loved ones suffer from preventable mining incidents and illnesses," he said. "We hope this administration recognizes that the Mining Program is an efficient and effective use of taxpayer funds and reinstates this unique program."

Contradictions



A coal miner in 2016 measures the air flow in an underground coal mine less than 40 inches high in Welch, West Virginia. | David Goldman/AP

The pending termination of federal workers dedicated to miner safety comes as Trump frequently touts the importance of expanding mining.

The president and his top officials have moved to expand mining operations across the nation by clawing back regulations, fast-tracking reviews and supercharging funding to bolster domestic mining of coal, copper, uranium and critical minerals.

The White House has also proposed to maintain funding for mining safety programs even as staff have been told they will be cut.

The Trump administration is seeking to slash NIOSH's budget down to $73 million for fiscal 2026, down from current spending levels of $362.8 million. But the administration would maintain funding for mining safety research activities at $67 million, which is consistent with prior years, said Demich with the union.

Senate and House appropriations bills moving through Congress likewise call for level funding in that area, he added.

When asked about staff and funding cuts at NIOSH on Capitol Hill, Kennedy has signaled support. "If Congress funds it, I'll keep the program open," Kennedy told Democratic Rep. Greg Landsman of Ohio at a House Energy and Commerce subcommittee hearing (https://energycommerce.house.gov/events/health-subcommittee-hearing-the-fiscal-year-2026-department-of-health-and-human-services-budget) in June.

The mixed messages are sewing confusion at NIOSH, said the staffer. "It's like you're going to fully fund us, but you're also firing everyone," they said.

The federal government began researching mine safety in 1910 with the creation of the Bureau of Mines following a series of deadly explosions and accidents in U.S. coal mines.

Just three years prior, 350 miners died at a West Virginia mine from an explosion that triggered a mine collapse.

The bureau was shuttered in 1996 (https://subscriber.politicopro.com/article/eenews/2024/07/23/q-a-she-was-forced-to-close-the-bureau-of-mines-could-it-return-00170317) and much of its work halted, but federally mandated research on mine safety was shifted to places like Pittsburgh.

Today, NIOSH staffers there are working to eliminate mining fatalities, injuries and illnesses tied to silica dust, a known carcinogen.

The staffer said those workers include “incredibly highly specialized engineers and scientists” who conduct life-saving research, including research groups in Spokane and Pittsburgh that are developing personal monitors for workers to gather real-time data on what types and levels of dust they're being exposed to.

“They do research that can’t be done elsewhere or won’t be done elsewhere, because it’s either not feasible or not financially viable for a company to do this type of work,” said the staffer.

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EXHIBIT 74

The Cost of Federal Mandates to Retain Fossil-Burning Power Plants

Michael Goggin
Grid Strategies LLC

On behalf of
Earthjustice
Environmental Defense Fund
Natural Resources Defense Council
Sierra Club

AUGUST 2025

Grid Strategies



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ESTIMATED ANNUAL RATEPAYER COST BY PLANT AND REGION IN LOW CASE (PLANTS WITH RETIREMENT DATES BY YE2028)



I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the last several months, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has attempted to override decisions by power plant owners and state utility regulators to retire uneconomic fossil-fired power plants. This analysis quantifies the cost imposed on electricity consumers if DOE continues to mandate that these plants and other fossil-fired power plants slated for retirement remain open. Ratepayer costs could exceed $3 billion per year if DOE mandates that the large fossil power plants scheduled to retire between now and the end of 2028 remain open. If additional fossil power plants announce or move up their retirement dates in an attempt to obtain the ratepayer subsidies available to plants subject to DOE mandates, the cost could reach nearly $6 billion per year.

Table 1 below summarizes these results, with the MW quantity in the first row multiplied by the average per-MW subsidy cost in the second row to arrive at the total ratepayer cost in the third row. The three subsections of Section II explain the methods and calculations used to arrive at the results in each row of Table 1.

TABLE 1. Annual ratepayer cost of DOE mandates by end of 2028

	Low estimate	High estimate
MW subject to mandate	34,948 MW	66,337 MW
Average $/MW-year cost	$89,315/MW-year	$89,315/MW-year
Total annual ratepayer cost	**$3.121 billion**	**$5.925 billion**

These large costs are at odds with the stated intent of the Executive Order that directed DOE to issue these mandates, which included meeting the "surge in electricity demand driven by rapid technological advancements, including the expansion of artificial intelligence data centers and an increase in domestic manufacturing" and protecting "the national and economic security of the American people."[1] Increasing ratepayer costs to subsidize uneconomic power plants undermines the competitiveness of U.S. manufacturing and data centers, as well as inflating the electric bills paid by homeowners and businesses.

That DOE ordering retiring plants to remain open will increase ratepayer costs is intuitive and inherent. Power plant owners responding to market price signals, or state utility regulators responsible for ensuring utilities are cost-effectively meeting electricity demand, have determined that these plants are neither economic nor needed to maintain electric reliability. The state utility commissions of regulated utilities have determined that plants slated for retirement are not economic or needed for reliability through Integrated Resource Plans and other regulatory oversight. In deregulated Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) markets, merchant power plant owners cover the cost of operating their plants by selling their output into the market or under bilateral contracts with utilities or other customers under pricing that reflects the market value of that generation. Merchant owners that have decided to retire a plant have determined that the ongoing cost of operating the plant is greater than the revenue it can earn selling its energy, capacity, and other reliability services into the market or to a customer. RTOs also have mechanisms to retain plants scheduled for retirement that are needed to ensure local grid reliability, as discussed below, so RTOs have determined that plants slated for retirement are not needed for reliability. Thus, DOE mandates are overriding cost-minimizing retirement decisions that have been made by state utility regulators and merchant power plant owners based on extensive information regarding the cost, performance, condition, and need for each plant.

1 The White House, *Strengthening the Reliability and Security of the United States Electric Grid*, (April 2025), available at https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/strengthening-the-reliability-and-security-of-the-united-states-electric-grid/

II ANALYSIS

A. MW of retiring power plants subject to DOE mandates

To date, DOE has issued two 202(c) orders mandating the retention of both large fossil steam plants slated to retire since the executive order took effect. In May DOE issued a mandate requiring the retention of the three-unit Campbell coal plant in Michigan, even though the plant owner, regional grid operator, and Michigan utility regulator and attorney general supported the retirement of the plant. Later in May DOE also mandated the retention of the two-unit Eddystone oil and gas power plant in Pennsylvania, even though its owner had planned to retire the aging plant.

Based on the trend to date and indications that DOE has approached the owners of many retiring fossil power plants about potentially mandating their retention, DOE may attempt to mandate the retention of nearly all large fossil power plants slated for retirement between now and the end of 2028.

As a result, the low estimate in Table 1 above calculates the cost if the 34,948 MW of large fossil power plants scheduled to retire between now and the end of 2028[2] are subject to DOE mandates overriding their planned retirement. This tally excludes 8,102 MW of retiring fossil plants for which at least part of the capacity is slated to be replaced by new fossil generation, which we conservatively assume will make it unlikely that DOE will attempt to override the retirement decision, and around 310 MW of retiring fossil plants that are below the 50 MW size specified in the Executive Order. All information on which power plants are scheduled for retirement was obtained from DOE itself, through the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form 860 dataset.

For the high estimate, we included the 34,948 MW of large fossil plants with retirement dates scheduled between now and 2028 from the low estimate, and then added 31,389 MW across 36 fossil power plants that are currently 60 years old,[3] for 66,337 MW of total fossil capacity across 90 plants estimated to be subject to a DOE mandate by the end of 2028. The Midcontinent Independent System Operator, the RTO for much of the Midwest, has documented that the median retirement age for coal plants in its region is around 60 years.[4] EIA data show that the

2 EIA, *Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory*, data for May 2025 and published in June 2025, available at https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860m/

3 *Id.*

4 MISO, *Appendix E2: MTEP18 EGEAS Assumptions Document*, https://cdn.misoenergy.org/MTEP18%20E2%20Futures%20Definition%20Assumptions%20and%20Siting264883.pdf at 17



average age of coal plants that retired in 2024 was 54 years,[5] making our 60-year age threshold conservative. These 31,389 MW of plants older than 60 years old are comprised of 27,024 MW of plants without announced retirement dates and 4,365 MW of plants with retirement dates after 2028.

The inclusion of plants that are not yet scheduled to retire reflects the perverse incentive created by subsidizing plants that claim they want to retire. DOE mandates perversely incentivize plant owners to claim they plan to retire so they can receive a ratepayer subsidy to remain open. This perverse incentive is what economists would call a moral hazard. The information asymmetry between a plant owner and outside observers regarding actual plant economics and condition makes it challenging for an outsider to assess whether a plant is truly uneconomic and should retire. This is also why DOE second-guessing retirement decisions made by plant owners and state utility regulators, the entities with the best knowledge of the plant's economics, condition, and value for meeting future needs, is highly likely to be inaccurate and impose large costs on ratepayers.

This lack of transparent public information on plant condition and cost, as well as expectations for regional electricity supply and demand and market prices, is also why we used data collected on EIA Form 860 regarding fossil power plant age to assess which plants are likely to retire. Age is a simple and transparent metric that MISO has found to be highly predictive of retirement decisions, hence why MISO uses age instead of economic modeling to project retirements in its own planning analyses.

5 EIA, *Retirements of U.S. electric generating capacity to slow in 2024*, (February 2024), available at https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=61425

B. Ratepayer cost of DOE mandates

The cost of recent Reliability Must Run (RMR) contracts is used as a proxy for the estimated cost of keeping fossil plants open due to DOE mandate. Many RTOs use RMR contracts or equivalent mechanisms to retain generators needed to ensure local electric reliability for a period of time until a long-term solution can be completed. RMR contracts are typically only used when the retirement of a power plant would cause local reliability problems, like voltage instability or overloads of transmission equipment, and are only an interim measure until longer-term transmission upgrades or other solutions address those problems. An extensive review of recent RMR contracts indicated the average cost of those contracts was $89,315/MW-year,[6] which we have used as a proxy for the cost of ratepayer subsidies needed to keep retiring fossil power plants open under DOE mandates. The methodology subsection below provides more detail on which RMR resources were included in the analysis.

We believe RMR costs are a reasonable proxy for likely DOE mandate costs, as plants kept open under either mechanism are likely to be able to recover the fixed costs associated with keeping the plant open. Retiring plants that have received an RMR are also likely to have similar costs to retiring plants subjected to DOE mandates, as both types of plants are retiring and thus likely have similarly unfavorable economics.

However, the cost recovery for plants slated for retirement but kept operating due to DOE mandates has not yet been determined. Moreover, there is scant precedent for determining ratepayer subsidy costs for keeping plants open past their scheduled retirement date due to DOE mandates. The Citizens Utility Board estimates the cost for the Campbell and Eddystone plants that DOE has already mandated to remain open under 202(c) orders[7] equates to a weighted average annualized cost of $181,200/MW-year, more than twice our estimate of $89,315/MW-year based on recent RMR costs, suggesting our estimate may be conservative.

Cost data for the Campbell coal plant confirm that our estimated average cost is conservative for that plant. DOE's mandate for that plant to remain open cost $29 million over the first 38 days.[8] If DOE were to extend the Campbell order beyond 90 days and this cost trend were to persist, that would translate to $279 million in annual cost or $178,559/MW-year, almost exactly twice our estimate.

6 The recent RMR contracts used to calculate this weighted average include Brandon Shores, Wagner, and Indian River in PJM; Lakefront Unit 9 and Rush Island in MISO; Braunig Unit 3 in ERCOT; and six RMR units in CAISO, of which Midway is the largest. The cost of these contracts ranges from $49,858/MW-year for Wagner to $167,619/ MW-year for Lakefront Unit 9. We identified some of these contracts through the summations of RMR contracts for some regions provided at FERC, *2023 Common Metrics*, (January 2024), available at https://www.ferc.gov/media/new-bullet-point-2023-common-metrics at 20-22, and supplemented that list with additional recent RMR contracts identified through searches of public records.

7 Citizens Utility Board, *Statement: CUB Joins Other Consumer Advocates in Challenging Federally Mandated Rate Hike to Keep 'Zombie Power Plant' Open*, (June 2025), available at https://www.citizensutilityboard.org/blog/2025/06/30/statement-cub-joins-other-consumer-advocates-in-challenging-federally-mandated-rate-hike-to-keep-zombie-power-plant-open/

8 L. Larson, *Michigan coal plant cost $29 million over 5 weeks to keep running under Trump order*, (August 2025), available at https://www.mlive.com/environment/2025/08/michigan-coal-plant-cost-29-million-over-5-weeks-to-keep-running-under-trump-order.html

C. Total ratepayer cost

Low estimate

The first two charts below show the ongoing monthly and annualized cost of DOE mandates over time based on the scheduled retirement dates for fossil power plants included in the low case. These costs increase over time as more plants reach their scheduled retirement dates and begin receiving ratepayer subsidies as they are subjected to DOE mandates. Our analysis conservatively assumes that plants do not begin receiving subsidies until the month after their scheduled retirement, but DOE could issue mandates for these plants earlier than that, which would increase ratepayer costs. By January 2029 the monthly cost of DOE mandates reaches $260 million, which multiplied by 12 months equates to $3.121 billion in annualized costs.

FIGURE 1 | **Monthly** cost for low case (plants with retirement dates by YE2028), in millions

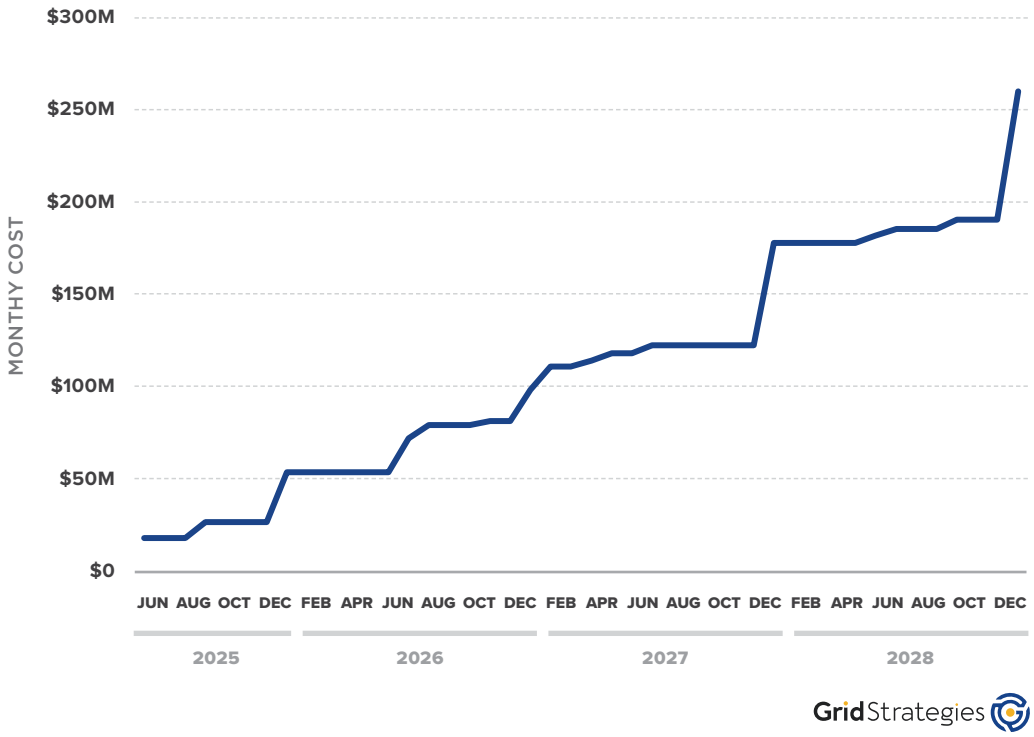
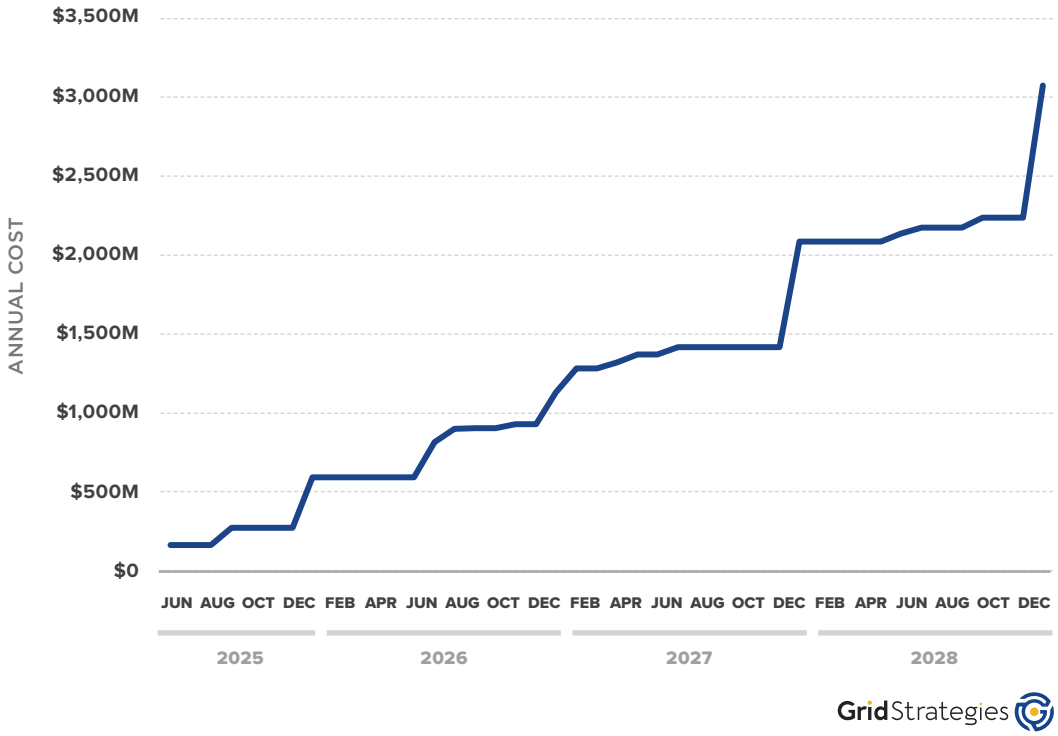
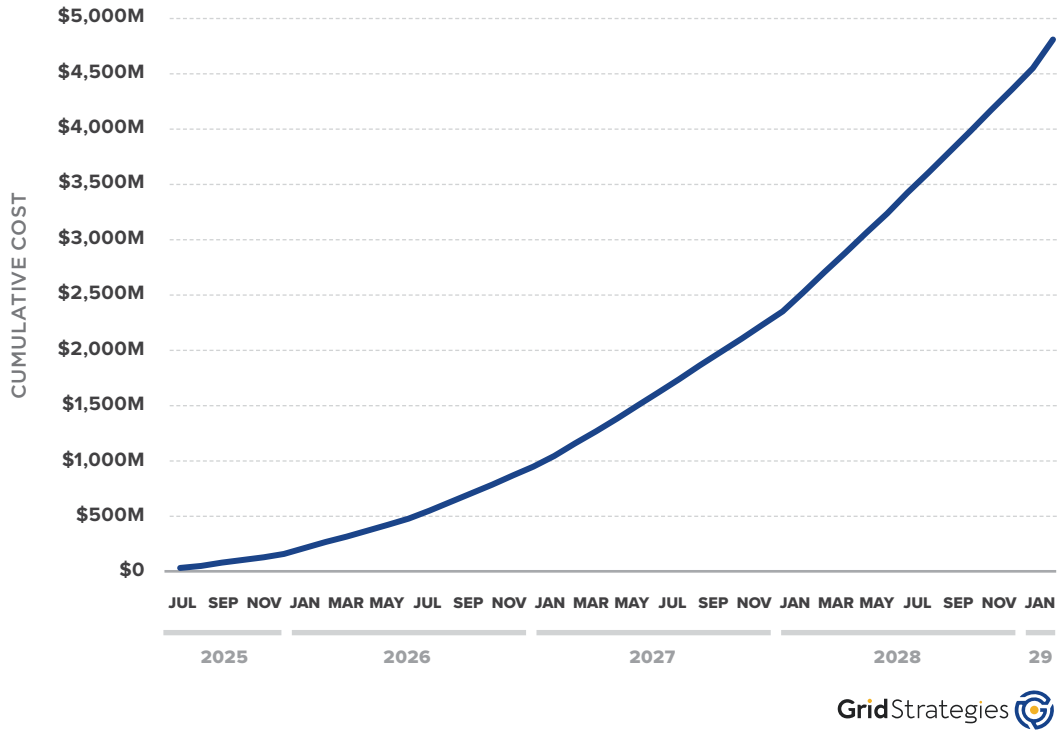


FIGURE 2 | **Annualized** cost for low case (plants with retirement dates by YE2028), in millions



The next chart shows that the cumulative cost of DOE mandates reaches $4.8 billion by January 2029 in the low estimate, summing the monthly costs between now and then.

FIGURE 3 | **Cumulative** cost for low case (plants with retirement dates by YE2028), in millions



The likely allocation across states of the $3.1 billion in annualized costs to ratepayers by the end of 2028 from DOE mandates is indicated in the map below, which shows the cost per year in millions of dollars. We estimate that ratepayers in 39 states and the District of Columbia will incur costs if DOE mandates plants slated for retirement to remain open under DOE mandates. States and regions that are not estimated to receive a cost allocation are those without plants slated for retirement, which are the six New England states, New York, Hawaii, Alaska, Oregon, and South Carolina.

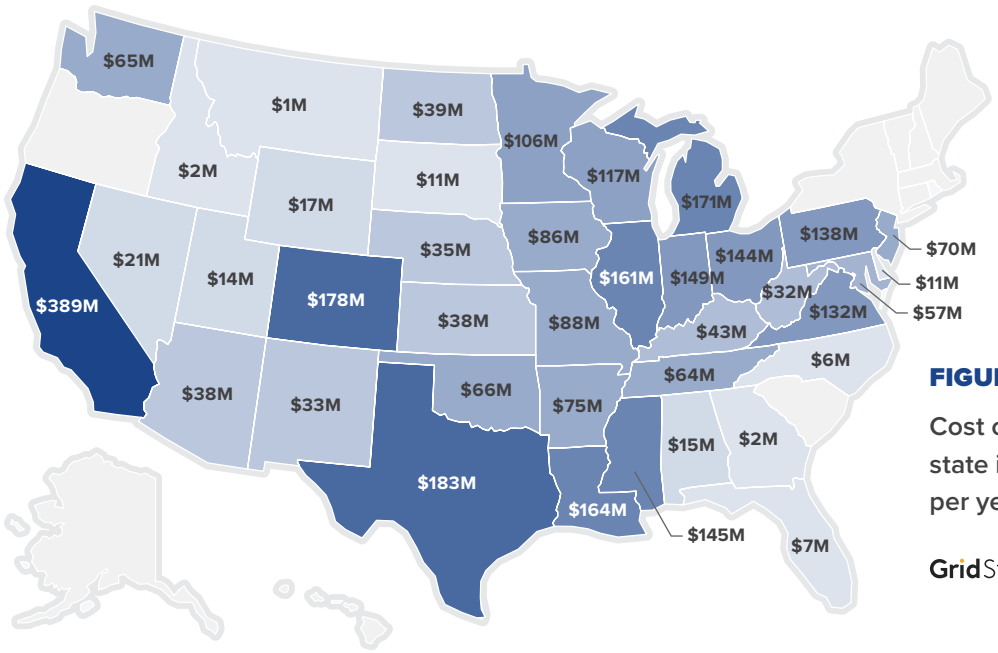


FIGURE 4

Cost of DOE mandates by state in low case, in dollars per year by YE2028

GridStrategies

The analysis allocated the cost to each state on a load ratio share basis across the Balancing Authority in which the retiring plant is located, reflecting that the supply of that plant is pooled with other sources of supply to serve demand across that footprint. This is analogous to proposed allocations for the cost of DOE's two recent 202(c) orders for plants in RTOs. Utilities outside of regional transmission organizations are likely to similarly recover the cost of keeping plants open under DOE mandates from ratepayers across their service territories. As a result, we allocated the cost of retaining each plant based on the MWh of demand served in each state by the RTO or utility in whose footprint it is located.

High estimate

For the high estimate, total costs are expected to exceed $5.9 billion annually by the end of 2028, as shown in Table 1 above. Costs for the high estimate case are not allocated geographically or plotted by retirement date because this is more of a statistical, albeit conservative, estimate based on the typical retirement age for power plants. Unlike scheduled retirement dates, plant age does not determine that a specific unit will retire and be subject to a DOE mandate. However, the 60-year age screen should provide a conservative estimate of the total fossil capacity that is likely to retire, even if there is not certainty that a specific plant will

retire. The exact retirement dates for these age-based retirements are also not known, so we have not plotted the trend of cost over time for the high estimate.

The location of plants that are likely to retire based on age is highly consistent with that of plants with scheduled retirement dates, so the geographic distribution of costs in the high estimate case is likely very similar to that indicated in the map in Figure 4 above. As a result, roughly doubling the low estimate state cost figures provided in the map above should approximate the costs ratepayers in each state are likely to incur under the high estimate in which plants announce plans to retire or move up their retirement date to receive a ratepayer subsidy.

III CONCLUSION

DOE mandates to retain retiring fossil power plants could cost U.S. electricity consumers between $3.1 billion and $5.9 billion per year, depending on how many plants are mandated to remain open. These costs will be broadly distributed across ratepayers in all regions except the Northeastern U.S., with electricity costs increasing by tens if not hundreds of millions of dollars per year in most states. Power plants have been slated to retire because their owners and state regulators have determined they are no longer economic or needed. DOE mandates override those well-informed decisions, inflating electric bills for homeowners and businesses and undermining the competitiveness of U.S. factories and data centers.

APPENDIX A

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

For our review of recent RMR contracts, we excluded the Mystic plant in Massachusetts because a large share of costs recovered under that contract were associated with fuel costs for managing storage capacity in the associated Everett liquefied natural gas storage tank,[9] which would not apply to other power plants slated for retirement. At $291,431/MW-year, the Mystic RMR was more than three times greater than the average of other recent RMR contracts. Similarly, we also excluded a recent RMR contract awarded to a mobile generator in Texas, as its cost profile is likely different from that of retiring power plants.

The review of recent RMR contracts suggests a trend that larger plants have lower $/MW-year costs, which is to be expected given economies of scale in generator fixed costs. The 34,948 MW of fossil plants slated for retirement between now and the end of 2028 and used as the basis for our low-end cost estimate are comprised of 115 units across 54 plants, with an average unit size of 304 MW and an average plant size of 647 MW. The average plant size in our RMR sample is 646 MW, almost exactly equal to the 647 MW average among the retiring plants that are likely candidates for DOE mandates. As a result, our projected cost of DOE mandates should be accurate.

Our sample of recent RMR contracts also suggests that coal plants tend to have higher contract costs ($113,904/MW-year) than gas plants ($49,858/MW-year). However, the coal versus gas capacity share in the sample of recent RMR contracts is nearly identical to that in the 34,948 MW of plants slated for retirement between now and 2028, so this cost difference by fuel type does not significantly affect our national estimate of the cost of DOE mandates. Specifically, we calculated a total national cost of DOE mandates of $3.158 billion per year by applying fuel-specific costs to retiring coal and gas plants, which is only marginally higher than the $3.121 billion per year we calculated using a $89,315/MW-year average across both fuel types. This suggests our total national cost estimate is reasonable if not a bit conservative.

9 For example, see ISO-NE, *Mystic Cost of Service – Description of controls over the administration of the Agreement*, (May 24, 2023), available at https://www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/2023/05/report_audit_controls_for_cosa.pdf

APPENDIX B

ESTIMATED ANNUAL RATEPAYER COST BY PLANT AND REGION IN LOW CASE (PLANTS WITH RETIREMENT DATES BY YE2028)

Plant Name	Estimated annual cost	Plant State	Balancing Authority region	Total cost for region
Lake Catherine	$49,346,564	AR	MISO	$1,081,614,162
Baldwin Energy Complex	$112,501,234	IL		
Newton	$55,143,111			
F B Culley	$9,261,970	IN		
R M Schahfer	$75,649,846			
Michigan City	$48,230,126			
Little Gypsy	$37,574,841	LA		
Waterford 1 & 2	$39,789,854			
J H Campbell	$139,402,927	MI		
Wyandotte	$3,885,205			
Monroe (MI)	$146,458,816			
Belle River	$124,594,492			
Inver Hills	$25,079,665	MN		
Sioux	$98,192,964	MO		
Sabine	$116,502,549	TX		
Elwood Energy LLC	$154,336,403	IL	PJM	$731,829,640
Kincaid Generation LLC	$117,806,548			
Rockport	$232,219,125	IN		
Miami Fort	$99,568,415	OH		
Cardinal	$58,054,781			
Eddystone Generating Station	$69,844,367	PA		
Transalta Centralia Generation	$65,191,053	WA	BPA	$65,191,053

Plant Name	Estimated annual cost	Plant State	Balancing Authority region	Total cost for region
AES Alamitos LLC	$99,586,278	CA	CAISO	$389,440,403
AES Huntington Beach LLC	$19,470,680			
Ormond Beach	$143,975,857			
Ellwood	$5,180,273			
Desert Star Energy Center	$47,988,975	NV		
Intermountain Power Project	$73,238,339	UT	LADWP	
Rio Grande	$8,931,505	NM	EPE	$23,507,721
Newman	$14,576,216	TX		
O W Sommers	$39,834,511		ERCOT	$90,386,829
J K Spruce	$50,552,317			
Deerhaven Generating Station	$6,698,629	FL	GVL	$6,698,629
Fort Churchill	$20,542,461	NV	NEVP	$20,542,461
Dave Johnston	$20,497,803	WY	PACE	$20,497,803
Alamosa	$4,751,561	CO	PSCO	$132,373,833
Fruita	$2,375,780			
Valmont	$5,296,382			
Fort Lupton	$9,002,957			
Cherokee	$34,011,170			
Hayden	$41,567,223			
Comanche	$35,368,759			
Victor J Daniel Jr	$97,942,882	MS	SOCO	$97,942,882
Riverton	$2,911,671	KS	SPP	$246,500,601
North Omaha	$25,999,610	NE		
Maddox	$18,934,790	NM		
Cunningham	$17,005,585			
GREC	$53,053,138	OK		
Nichols	$10,146,189	TX		
Plant X	$17,005,585			
Tolk	$101,444,031			

Plant Name	Estimated annual cost	Plant State	Balancing Authority region	Total cost for region
Springerville	$37,941,032	AZ	TEPC	$37,941,032
Johnsonville	$97,174,772	TN	TVA	$97,174,772
Craig (CO)	$79,740,475	CO	WACM	$79,740,475
Total	**$3,121,382,295**			

GridStrategies

EXHIBIT 75

Notice to Stakeholders

On April 11, 2025, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit issued an order staying the Silica Rule's compliance deadlines until the Court completes a substantive review of the petition. Accordingly, MSHA will continue to temporarily pause enforcement of the requirements in the Silica Rule for mine operators until the litigation is concluded.

Disclaimer:

This notice statement does not create or remove any rights or duties and does not affect any other aspect of MSHA or DOL regulations. This notice statement is not a final agency action, has no legally binding effect on persons or entities outside the federal government, and may be rescinded or modified in the Department's complete discretion. Accordingly, it is not intended to, does not, and may not be relied upon to, create any rights, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by any party in any matter.

U.S. Department of Labor
Mine Safety and Health Administration
200 Constitution Ave NW
Suite C3522
Washington, DC 20210
www.msha.gov
202-693-9400

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

White House

Disaster Recovery Assistance

USA.gov

No FEAR Act Data

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EXHIBIT 76

Columbia River Basin

Columbia River Treaty

Water Management

Permanent Engineering Board

System Operations EIS

USACE Columbia River Basin Dams

- Albeni Falls Dam and Lake Pend Oreille
- Bonneville Dam and Lake Bonneville
- Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake
- Dworshak Dam and Dworshak Reservoir
- John Day Dam and Lake Umatilla
- Libby Dam and Lake Koocanusa
- McNary Dam and Lake Wallula
- The Dalles Dam and Lake Celilo

USACE Snake River Dams

- Ice Harbor Dam and Lake Sacajawea
- Little Goose Dam and Lake Bryan
- Lower Granite Dam and Lake Lower Granite
- Lower Monumental Dam and Lake West

Bureau of Reclamation Dams

- Hungry Horse Dam
- Grand Coulee Dam

Columbia River Basin Dams

The Columbia River Basin is North America's fourth largest, draining about 250,000 square miles and extending throughout the Pacific Northwest and into Canada. There are more than 250 reservoirs and around 150 hydroelectric projects in the basin, including 18 mainstem dams on the Columbia and its main tributary, the Snake River.

The US Army Corps of Engineers operates nine of 10 major federal projects on the Columbia and Snake rivers, and Dworshak Dam on the Clearwater River, Libby Dam on the Kootenai River, and Albeni Falls Dam on the Pend Oreille River. The federal projects are a major source of power in the region, and provide flood damage reduction, navigation, recreation, fish and wildlife, municipal and industrial water supply, and irrigation benefits.

Dams and Salmon

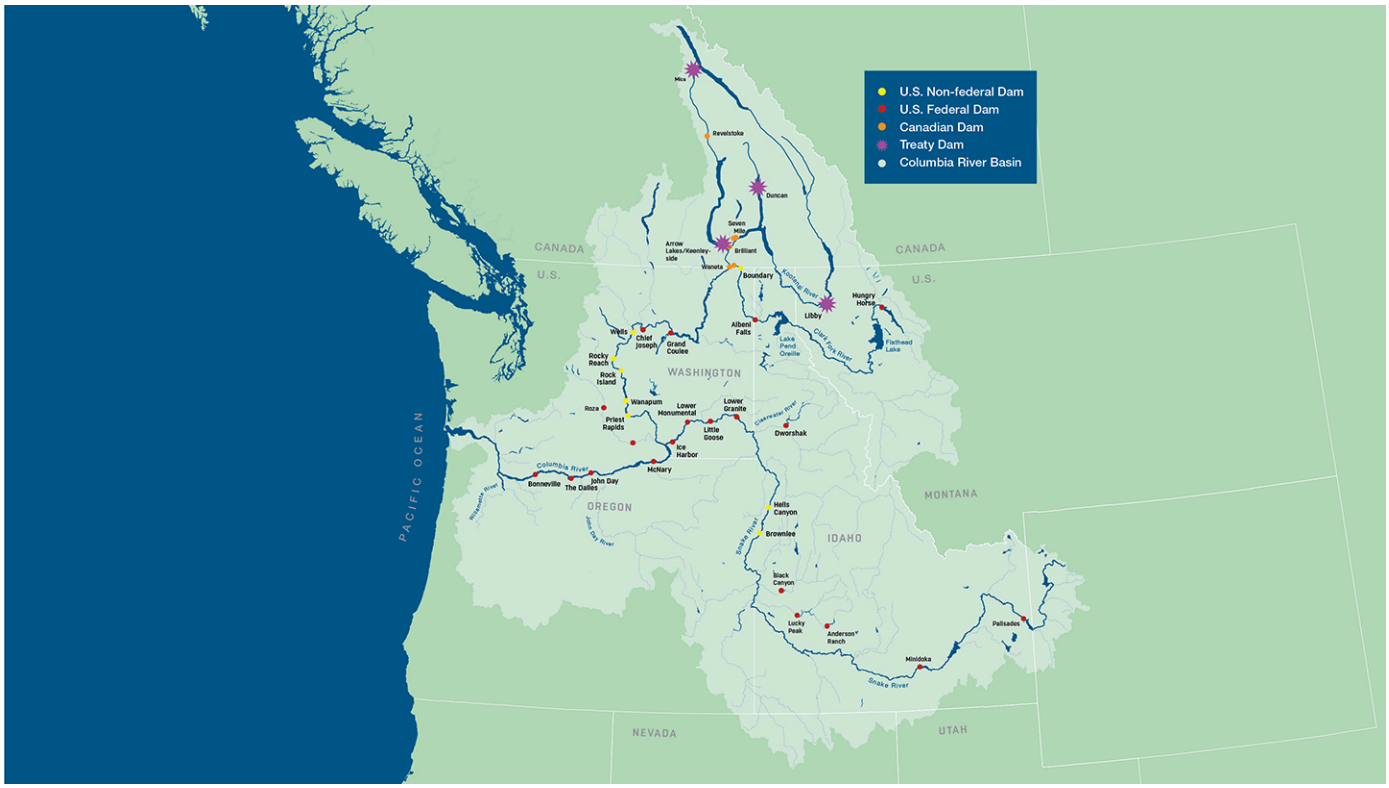
The Corps operates a series of eight dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers that affect the habitat and migration of anadromous salmon and steelhead species. These are Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day and McNary on the lower Columbia; and Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose and Lower Granite on the lower Snake River. The dams impede juvenile and adult migrations to and from the ocean by their physical presence and by creating reservoirs. The reservoirs behind the dams slow water velocities, alter river temperatures, and increase predation potential. Reduced water velocity increases the time it takes juveniles to migrate downstream, higher water temperatures may have adverse effects on juvenile and adult behavior, and predators find prey more easily in slower-moving water. However, all eight of these dams have juvenile and adult fish passage facilities to enable fish to migrate past the dams; and, the dams are operated to improve passage as well as reservoir conditions for fish.


Basin
Canada
U.S.
Revelstoke
Arrow Lakes
Duncan
Kootenay Lake
Keenleyside
Grand Coulee
Chief Joseph
Wells
Rocky Reach
Rock Island
Wanapum
Priest Rapids
Columbia R.
Albeni Falls
Libby
Hungry Horse
Noxon
Pend Oreille Lake
Flathead Lake
Kerr
Little Goose
Lower Monumental
Lower Granite
Dworshak
Ice Harbor
The Dalles
McNary
John Day
Bonneville
Portland
Seattle
Hells Canyon
Oxbow
Brownlee
Cascade
Deadwood
Lucky Peak
Arrowrock
Anderson Ranch
Swan Falls
C.J. Strike
Upper Salmon Falls
Milner
Snake R.
Minidoka
American Falls
Jackson Lake
Palisades
Willamette R.
WA
OR
ID
MT
CA
NV
N
Corps of Engineers Dams
Dams owned by Others
Bureau of Reclamation Dams

EXHIBIT 77

Hydropower Impact

BPA provides about one-third of the electric power generated in the Northwest, primarily from reliable, dispatchable and flexible hydroelectric resources.



The Federal Columbia River Power System

Hydroelectric dams in the Northwest produce more electricity than any other North American river system. The Federal Columbia River Power System delivers hydropower at cost, primarily to public preference customers across the Northwest. The FCRPS is a collaborative operation among BPA as the power marketer, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation as the plant operators.

Click to expand map

All about Federal Hydropower

THE LARGEST SOURCE OF CLEAN POWER IN THE U.S.

Facts & Figures

Learn more about how federal hydropower serves America.

View infographic

Latest at BPA



BPA set to provide low cost, reliable power for another two decades

December 23, 2025



BPA responds to widespread weather-related outages

December 22, 2025



BPA implements financial reserves surcharge for Power customers

December 18, 2025

Federal Hydropower Summit

The Federal Hydropower Summit is a collaborative effort to explore opportunities to retain and improve the federal hydropower system across the country. The nation's four power marketing administrations (BPA, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration and Western Power Administration), along with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau Reclamation, launched the effort in 2016.

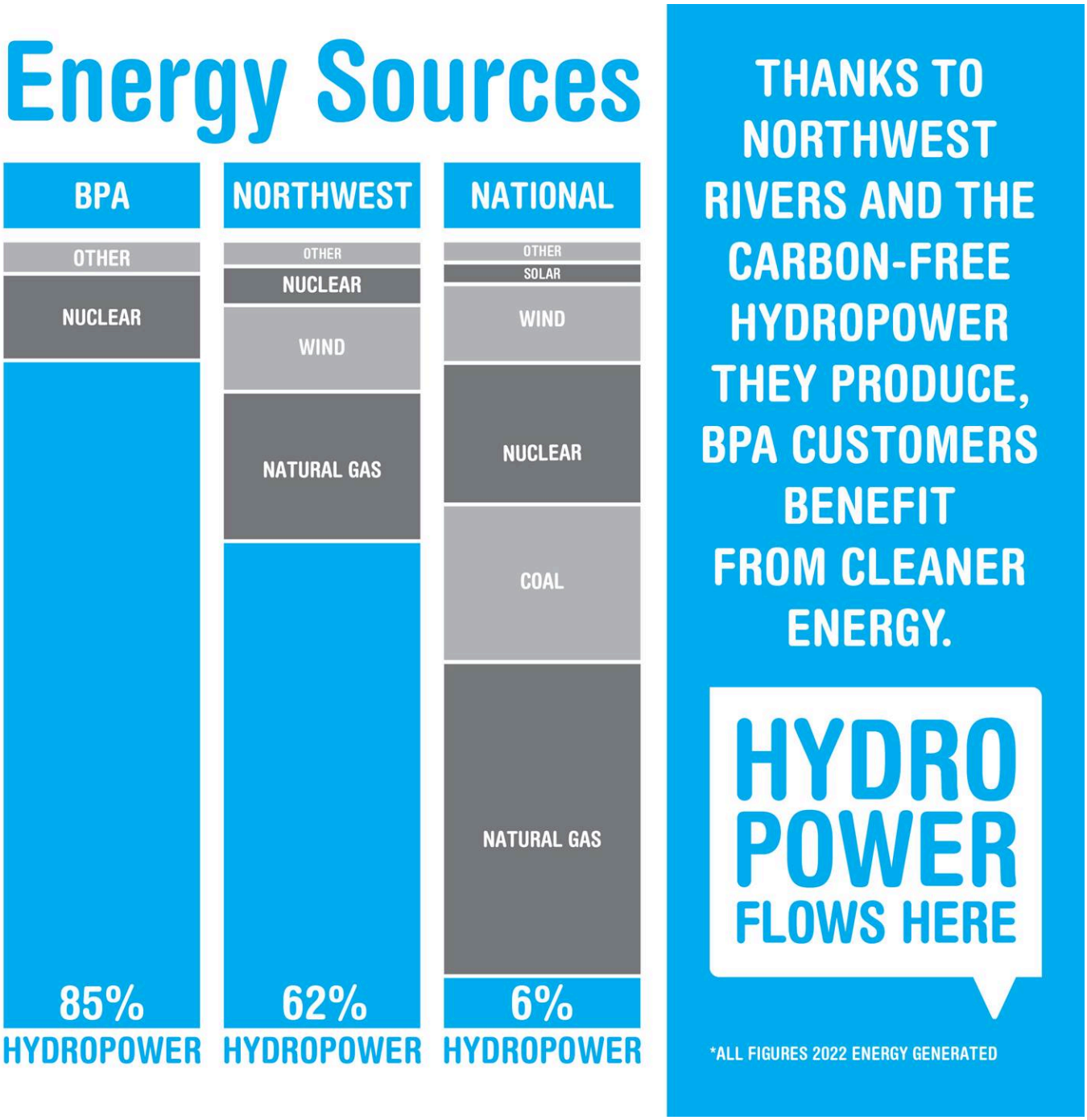
Together, these agencies deliver more than 44% of the nation's hydropower via 133 federal hydropower facilities and 34,000 miles of federal high-voltage transmission lines. The energy generated and delivered serves more than 60 million homes and businesses, or approximately 150 million people, in 33 states. This ongoing effort will look for improvements to ensure these agencies continue to deliver reliable hydropower at the best value for the nation's energy consumers.

For more information on this effort, email pmaliaisons@bpa.gov.

BPA Fuel Mix

Click below to see the BPA fuel mix percent summary by year:

- 2024
- 2023
- 2022
- 2021
- 2020



Energy and Environmental Economics lower Snake River Dam analysis

BPA engaged electric industry research firm Energy and Environmental Economics (E3) to build on the analysis performed in the Columbia River System Operations (CRSO) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) regarding replacement resources and costs associated with a scenario where the four lower Snake River dams may be breached in the future.

The CRSO EIS analysis examined a series of resource replacement portfolios using the Northwest Power and Conservation Council's latest resource cost estimates to reflect reasonable

replacement resource alternatives and associated costs. E3 will include a resource portfolio optimizer model using their data sets and their criteria and objectives to create least cost replacement portfolios.

The objective of the current analysis is to provide BPA with an independent study of lower Snake River dam breaching and potential replacement resources from a realistic analytic, operational, and resource characteristic perspective, so that BPA can enhance its understanding of the complexity and expense involved in replacing those assets.

- E3 BPA Lower Snake River Dams Power Replacement Study
- E3 BPA Lower Snake River Dams Power Replacement Study Presentation
- Recording of the E3 briefing at the Northwest Power and Conservation Council July 12 meeting (the briefing begins at timestamp 1:57:20)

Earthjustice, an organization representing several entities in the American Rivers v. BPA and NWF v. NMFS litigation, recently submitted a list of questions regarding the E3 analysis. Those questions and BPA's responses are posted below:

- Energy and Environmental Economics lower Snake River Dam analysis Q&A

BPA also provided answers to additional questions from interested entities regarding its ongoing analysis of potential replacement resources for the services provided by the four lower Snake River dams.

- Additional Q&A - Resource Replacement Analysis

Additional Information

- Brochure: Federal Columbia River Power System
- Map: Major Dams of the Columbia River Basin
- The Columbia River System Inside Story
- US Bureau of Reclamation - Federal Columbia River Power System
- US Army Corps of Engineers - Columbia River Basin Dams
- Energy Northwest - Columbia Generating Station

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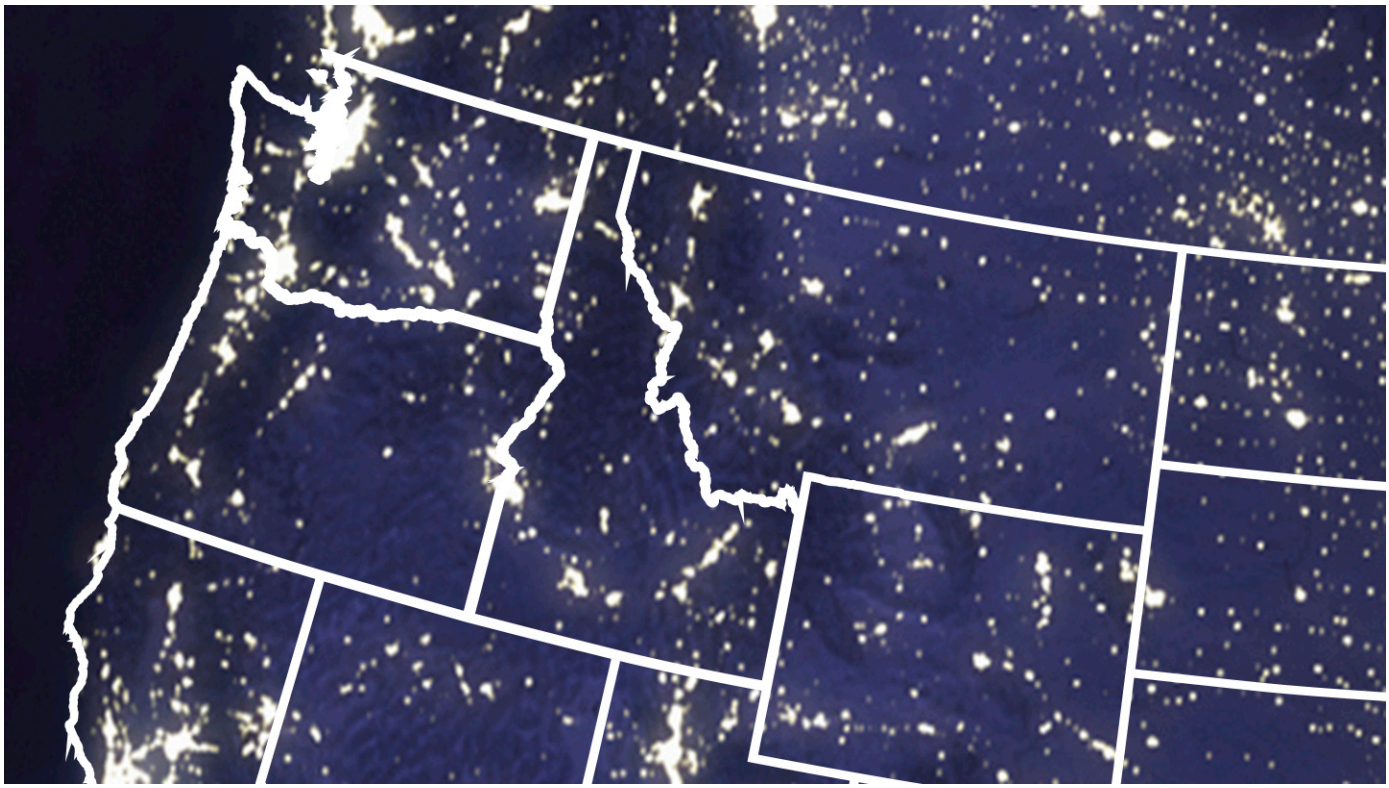
Related Sites

- energy.gov
- whitehouse.gov

EXHIBIT 78

Hydropower Flows Here

If you’re a resident or visitor to the Northwest, you’re experiencing the benefits of hydropower without even realizing it. The iconic rivers of the region not only support the livelihoods and way of life for millions of people, but are also our primary source of reliable and affordable energy. Hydropower is the region's single largest power source! The next time you turn on the light switch, make a pot of coffee or charge your electric vehicle, know that "Hydropower Flows Here!"



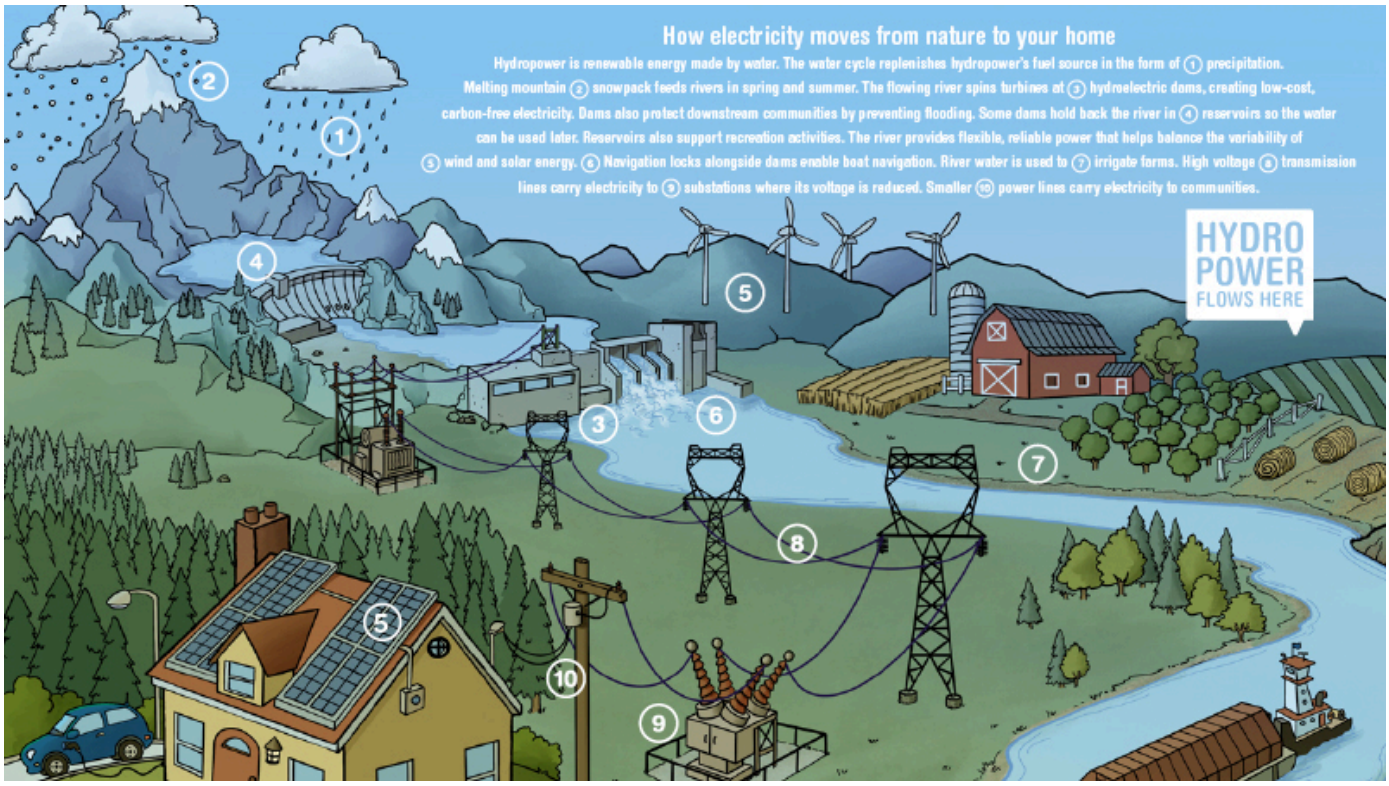
Reliable Power

Just as the river is always flowing, hydroelectric dams have the ability to constantly generate electricity. Hydroelectric generators can respond to increased power demands at any time of the day or night, and in any weather condition



Economic Benefits

Because hydropower costs less than most energy sources, states that get the majority of their electricity from hydropower — like Idaho, Washington and Oregon — have lower energy bills than the rest of the country.



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EXHIBIT 79

Back to Newsroom

BPA maintains strong financial position despite challenging water year

November 13, 2025



The Bonneville Power Administration shared its end-of-year financial performance results for fiscal year 2025 at its Nov. 13 Quarterly Business Review.

Through several strategic actions taken this year and in prior years, however, we minimized the use of financial

> reserves, ending the year on much stronger footing than we otherwise would have. I'm proud of the work our staff did to mitigate difficult circumstances.
>
> Chief Financial Officer Tom McDonald

The Bonneville Power Administration shared its end-of-year financial performance results for fiscal year 2025 at its Nov. 13 Quarterly Business Review. The public forum provided stakeholders an overview of the agency's finances, including updates on key performance indicators, major spending areas and operating liquidity.

In FY 2025, BPA successfully achieved all its financial targets, demonstrating a strong financial position even amid a dry year that challenged our financial risk mechanisms. In addition to achieving agency revenue and cost targets, BPA sustained high investment-grade credit ratings, reduced its debt-to-asset ratio, and concluded the year with significant U.S. Treasury borrowing authority. Furthermore, BPA fulfilled its annual payment to the U.S. Treasury on schedule and in full, a $1.2 billion payment that affirmed its complete adherence to financial obligations for the year.

BPA's financial strength is fundamental to its role in driving the economic prosperity of the Northwest. To ensure this, BPA operates under a comprehensive long-term Financial Plan, which includes policies and tools designed to guide decision-making and maintain stable, competitive power and transmission rates over an extended period. The agency also sets annual targets to monitor its progress.

"This year's below-average water supply presented a significant challenge," said Chief Financial Officer Tom McDonald. "Through several strategic actions taken this year and in prior years, however, we minimized the use of financial reserves, ending the year on much stronger footing than we otherwise would have. I'm proud of the work our staff did to mitigate difficult circumstances."

BPA ended FY 2025 with agency net revenues of $74 million, exceeding the overall target by $4 million. This result was largely driven by Transmission Services revenues, which came in $22 million over target. However, this is $211 million below the rates-based forecast of $285 million.

Poor hydrological conditions for a third consecutive year caused BPA to make more market power purchases than anticipated. While some of these expenses were negated by strategic debt-management actions that provided additional liquidity and higher net revenues, Power Services ultimately fell $18 million short of its financial target, ending the year with net revenues of $59 million.

Transmission Services ended the year with net revenues of $15 million, exceeding the business line's financial target by $22 million. This result was primarily driven by higher-than-expected operating revenues and debt-management actions that offset cost pressures.

FY 2025 marked a record year for agency direct capital execution, totaling $1.08 billion and falling within the target range. This result was driven by strong execution on several large projects, including McNary Dam turbine design and replacement, Chief Joseph Dam generator rewinds, Longhorn Substation, Pearl Sherwood-McLoughlin transmission line upgrade, South of Tri-Cities reinforcement, Vancouver Control Center construction and many others.

BPA ended the year with sufficient operating liquidity, with agency financial reserves for risk coming in at $489 million and exceeding the target of at least 60 days cash on hand. Transmission Services ended the year with $220 million in reserves for risk, equating to 94 days cash on hand. Power Services reserves, however, were strained by three years of below-average water and significantly higher-than-expected power purchase expenses. Power Services ended the year with $270 million in reserves for risk, or 50 days cash on hand, which is below the 60-day threshold. This triggered a rate-adjustment mechanism included in BPA's Financial Reserves Policy known as the FRP surcharge.

The calculated Power surcharge amount, which will be applied in FY 2026 only, would increase the annual average effective wholesale Tier 1 Non-Slice power rate by 2.2%, rebuilding Power financial reserves by $40 million over the course of the year. The administrator will issue the final surcharge amount and rate by Dec. 15, following a public review and comment period.

BPA's end-of-year results are available on the Quarterly Business Review webpage.

For more information about BPA's 2025 performance, see the Annual Report which will publish on Nov. 14.

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BPA set to provide low cost, reliable power for another two decades

December 23, 2025

More than 130 customer utilities signed long-term power purchase agreements that enable continued growth and investment in the federal power and transmission systems





BPA responds to widespread weather-related outages

December 22, 2025

BPA Transmission responded to widespread weather-related outages across its service territory.



BPA implements financial reserves surcharge for Power customers

December 18, 2025

Financial tool ensures Power Services can rebuild financial reserves and maintain adequate liquidity

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EXHIBIT 80

3 MIN READ

Pacific Moisture Drenches the U.S. Northwest

IMAGE OF THE DAY FOR DECEMBER 12, 2025

A potent atmospheric river delivered intense rainfall to western Washington, triggering flooding and mudslides.

NASA Earth Observatory

DEC 12, 2025

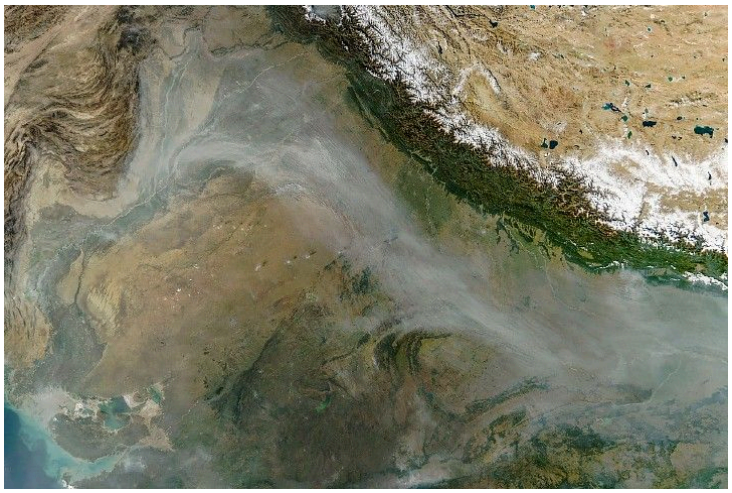
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VIEW MORE IMAGES OF THE DAY:



DEC 11, 2025



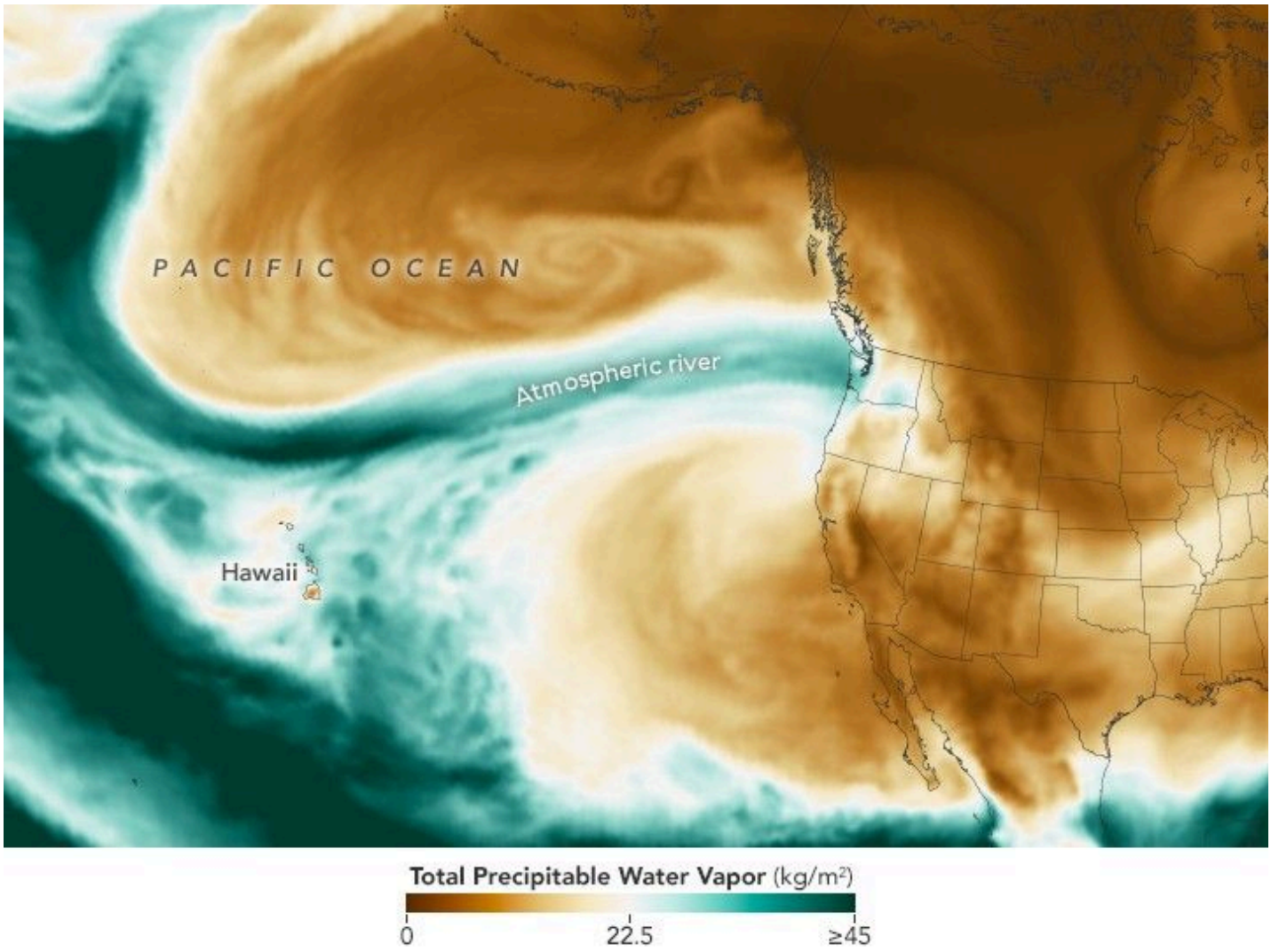
DEC 15, 2025

INSTRUMENTS:

Model

TOPICS:

Earth's Atmosphere | Extreme Weather | Precipitation



December 10, 2025

Waves of heavy rainfall in early December 2025 spurred landslides and flooding in parts of the Pacific Northwest. The deluge was the result of a potent atmospheric river that took aim at the region starting around December 7.

Atmospheric rivers are long, narrow bands of moisture that move like rivers in the sky, transporting water vapor from the tropics toward the poles. They occur around the planet, most often in autumn and winter, with the U.S. West Coast typically affected by moist air that originates near Hawaii. In this event, however, some of the moisture arrived from even farther away, originating roughly 7,000 miles (11,000 kilometers) across the Pacific from near the Philippines.

This map shows the total precipitable water vapor in the atmosphere at 11:30 p.m. Pacific Time on December 10. It is derived from NASA's GEOS (Goddard Earth Observing System) and uses

satellite data and models of physical processes to approximate what is happening in the atmosphere.

Precipitable water vapor represents the amount of water contained in a column of air, assuming all the water vapor condensed into liquid. The map's green areas indicate the highest amounts of moisture. Note that not all precipitable water vapor falls as rain; at least some remains in the atmosphere. Nor is it a cap on how much rain can fall, since rainfall can increase as more moisture flows into a column of air. Still, it serves as a useful indicator of areas where excessive rainfall is likely.

According to the National Weather Service, preliminary ground-based measurements showed that several locations in western Washington received more than 10 inches (250 millimeters) of rain over a 72-hour period ending on the morning of December 11. Seattle-Tacoma International Airport set a daily rainfall record on December 10, with 1.6 inches (40 millimeters).

River flooding was ongoing on December 11, with the Skagit River and Snohomish River seeing record or near-record flood levels that day. Floodwater and mudslides have closed numerous roadways, including the eastbound lanes of I-90 out of western Washington.

NASA's Disasters Response Coordination System has been activated to support the ongoing response efforts by the Washington State Emergency Operations Center. The team will be posting maps and data products on its open-access mapping portal as new information becomes available.

NASA Earth Observatory images by Lauren Dauphin, using GEOS data from the Global Modeling and Assimilation Office at NASA GSFC. Story by Kathryn Hansen.

References & Resources

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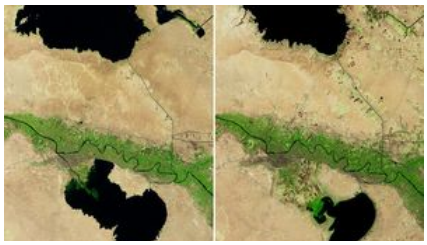
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Responsible NASA Official for Science: **Diana Logreira**

EXHIBIT 81

An official website of the United States government Here's how you know

President Donald J. Trump Approves Emergency Declaration for State of Washington

English

Release Date	Release Number
December 12, 2025	HQ-25-093

Release Date: December 12, 2025

WASHINGTON -- FEMA announced today that federal disaster assistance is available to the state of Washington to supplement response efforts due to emergency conditions resulting from severe storms, straight-line winds, flooding, landslides and mudslides beginning on December 9, 2025, and continuing.

The President's action authorizes FEMA to coordinate all disaster relief efforts to alleviate the hardship and suffering caused by the emergency on the local population and to provide appropriate assistance to save lives, to protect property, public health and safety and to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in Benton, Chelan, Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, King, Kittitas, Lewis, Mason, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston, Wahkiakum, Whatcom and Yakima counties, the Samish Indian Nation and all other Tribal Nations within the specified juris

Specifically, FEMA is authorized to identify, mobilize and provide, at its discretion, equipment and resources necessary to alleviate the impacts of the emergency. Emergency protective measures, limited to direct federal assistance, under the public assistance program, will be provided at 75% federal funding.

John Harrison has been named the Federal Coordinating Officer for federal response operations in the affected area. Designations may be made at a later date if requested by the state and warranted by the results of further damage assessments.

Download Press Release PDF Accessible TXT

Tags:

Headquarters · Region 10 · Washington · 3629 · Flood · Mud/Landslide · Newsroom Articles · Severe Storm(s) · Straight-Line Winds

Last updated December 12, 2025

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EXHIBIT 82

An official website of the United States government Here's how you know

Federal Teams Support State-Led Response to Historic Washington Severe Storms and Flooding

English

Weeks before the winter holiday, communities across Washington began experiencing some of the most significant storms, heavy rain and flooding in the state's history.

State, tribal and local emergency management agencies immediately took the lead in response, coordinating resources and directing life-safety operations. When requested by the state, federal partners – including FEMA and the U.S. Coast Guard – stepped in to support those efforts, providing technical assistance and helping address unmet needs.

To meet any life-saving needs, over 170 Urban Search and Rescue personnel were positioned in Washington state with swift water rescue equipment and search and rescue dogs. The teams were brought in to assist local authorities with evacuations, building searches and water rescues.



FEMA mobilized these key resources under President Donald J. Trump's Dec. 12 emergency declaration for the state. The declaration unlocked Direct Federal Assistance to support the state's emergency response and allowed FEMA to bring federal teams together to provide lifesaving and life-sustaining augmentation for the state, tribes and local communities.

"Following the state's lead, our interagency partners have been vital to providing a swift and coordinated federal response," Region 10 Acting Regional Administrator Vince Maykovich said. "I want folks to know that when 'FEMA' responds, we are just one part of a larger, coordinated approach."

Under an emergency declaration, the state may request resources to save lives and protect property directly from FEMA, and FEMA may task other federal agencies to help provide assistance. Federal partners worked shoulder to shoulder to quickly move resources and assets to Washington in the event that they were needed and requested by the state. What follows are a few moments of the federal team's response:



The National Weather Service’s real-time weather and river forecasting enabled swift and agile resource deployment. The agency also coordinated with the Civil Air Patrol to ensure safe and clear aerial damage assessments and imaging.



The U.S. Coast Guard executed search and rescue missions, assessed the Maritime Transportation System for any impacts from the flooding, and monitored for any oil or hazardous materials incidents.



U.S. Forest Service helped local teams with emergency road clearance, sending three trained and certified sawyer teams to support the state of Washington.



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers coordinated with FEMA and the state to provide direct assistance to impacted diking districts, including stabilizing banks, raising levees and addressing washed out roads. USACE also deployed flood patrol teams to identify areas of flooding and continues to coordinate unwatering operations.


09:54:19
U.S. ARMY


MEALS
TRA

FEMA and the Department of War’s coordinating element worked together to stage critical commodities, such as food and water. Additionally, DOW-deployed Civil Air Patrol continuously provided imagery of disaster-affected areas across Washington to support assessments.



FEMA Mobile Emergency Response Support units were deployed to the State Emergency Operations Center and federal staging facility to support disaster emergency communication needs.




FEMA
C&G Staff Meeting
RSS Call
State Sync Meeting
VIP Visit
12/13/2025
Alaska
08:02 AKST
Botheil
09:02:00 PST
Boise
10:02 MST
Denton
11:02 CST
D.C.
12:02 EST
Command and General Staff

The Regional Response Coordination Center activated on Dec. 9. To date, there have been more than 150 regional FEMA staff deployed to support the incident. The National Response Coordination Center activated on Dec. 11.

Below are additional members of the federal team that FEMA coordinated with, ensuring that the state was prepared for disaster response with supplemental personnel, equipment, facilities and commodities:

- National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- U.S. Army Defense Coordinating Element
- U.S. Department of Transportation
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Department of Agriculture/U.S. Forest Service
- U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
- U.S. Coast Guard
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of Justice/Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms
- Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Administration

As Washington state moves from response into recovery, FEMA and the U.S. Small Business Administration are supporting the state, tribes and local governments with preliminary damage assessments to assess home and personal property damages in impacted areas. The joint team is utilizing all available sources of information, including data from state drone imagery, federal U.S. Air Force-Civil Air Patrol imaging, the American Red Cross and geospatial satellite imagery, to ensure effectiveness and efficiency.

These assessments will help the state determine if the extent of damage is beyond the capabilities of local, tribal and state resources. If the state or the tribe decides that additional federal assistance for individuals and households is needed to support recovery efforts, the governor or tribal leader may request a major disaster declaration from the President. Such a declaration would provide financial assistance and direct services to eligible individuals and households affected by the disaster, who have uninsured or underinsured expenses and serious needs.

Release Date:

December 23, 2025

Tags:

Headquarters

Region 10

Washington

Last updated December 23, 2025

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EXHIBIT 83

PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

Stopping Radical Environmentalism to Generate Power for the Columbia River Basin

Presidential Memoranda

June 12, 2025

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
THE CHAIR OF THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

SUBJECT: Stopping Radical Environmentalism to Generate Power for the Columbia River Basin

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, I hereby direct:

It is essential to protect Americans' ability to take full advantage of our vast natural resources to ensure human flourishing across our country. My Administration is committed to protecting the American people from radical green agenda policies that make their lives more expensive, and to maximizing the beneficial uses of our existing energy infrastructure and natural resources to generate energy and lower the cost of living.

The Presidential Memorandum of September 27, 2023 (Restoring Healthy and Abundant

Salmon, Steelhead, and Other Native Fish Populations in the Columbia River Basin), for example, elevates "equitable treatment for fish" and misplaced concerns about climate change above the Nation's interests in reliable energy resources and the needs of American citizens. Among other things, the actions that the Biden Administration contemplated in furtherance of the policy stated in the Presidential Memorandum of September 27, 2023, included breaching four dams on the Lower Snake River, eliminating over 3,000 megawatts of secure, reliable, and affordable hydroelectric generating capacity. The negative impacts from these reckless acts, if completed, would be devastating for the region, and there would be no viable approach to replace the low-cost, baseload energy supplied; the critical shipping channels lost; the vital water supply for local farmers reduced; or the recreational opportunities that would no longer be possible as a result of these acts.

To prevent these harmful impacts, I hereby revoke the Presidential Memorandum of September 27, 2023. Further, within 15 days of the date of this memorandum, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works under the direction of the Secretary of the Army (heads of departments) shall take all appropriate steps to withdraw from the Memorandum of Understanding filed on December 14, 2023, in the Columbia River System litigation, *National Wildlife Federation v. National Marine Fisheries Service*, 3:01-cv-640-SI (D. Or.), Dkt. 2450-1 (MOU).

The heads of departments shall also rescind the "Notice of Intent to Prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the Columbia River System Operations" published in the *Federal Register* on December 18, 2024. As appropriate, the heads of departments shall develop a schedule to complete the Supplemental Columbia River System Environmental Impact Statement and reissue the Notice of Intent pursuant to that schedule and in alignment with any updated National Environmental Policy Act procedures of the heads of departments. The heads of departments shall submit the schedule to the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the Chair shall convene regular meetings among the heads of departments and any additional appropriate Federal stakeholders for updates on the status of the environmental review process.

Within 30 days of the date of this memorandum, the heads of departments shall identify and report to the President through the Chair of CEQ on:

(i) all actions taken pursuant to or consistent with the Presidential Memorandum of September 27, 2023, including the MOU;

(ii) the status of all Federal commitments made pursuant to the Presidential Memorandum of September 27, 2023, and the MOU along with an identification of any such commitments that may be consistent with the policies of my Administration;

(iii) any steps that may be taken to rescind or recoup Federal funds obligated to implement the MOU; and

(iv) any actions that have been taken and future steps that must be taken to withdraw from the MOU.

This memorandum is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

DONALD J. TRUMP



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EXHIBIT 84

U.S. Energy Information Administration

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< Electricity Data

Electricity Data Browser

Explore the new Beta version with expanded plant level data for water cooling and emissions.

Change data set

Average retail price of electricity

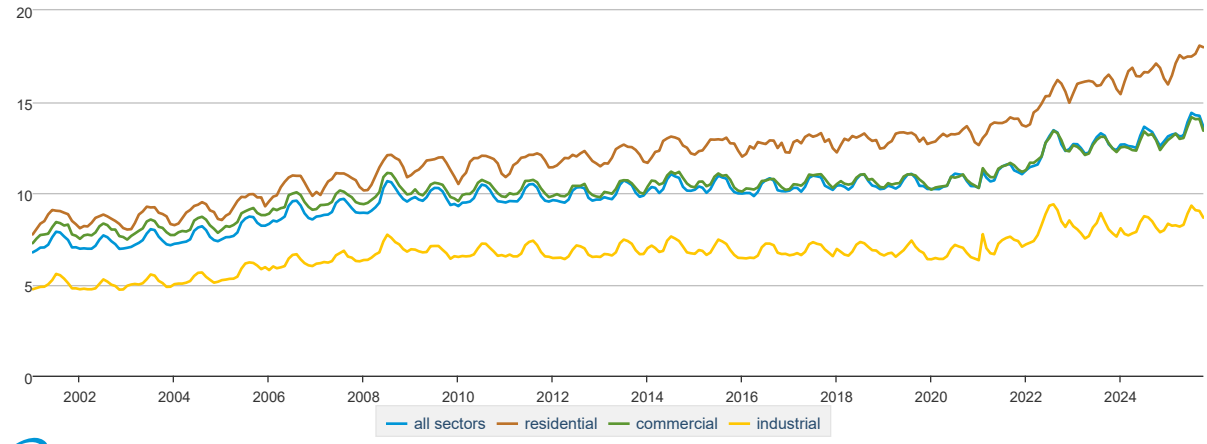
OR

View a pre-generated report

Choose a report

Average retail price of electricity, United States, monthly

cents per kilowatthour



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Change data set

Average retail price of electricity

OR

View a pre-generated report

Choose a report

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Jan 2001 — Oct 2025

Annual | Quarterly | Monthly

Average retail price of electricity (cents per kilowatthour)				
United States				
All sectors	14.39	14.26	14.23	13.63
Residential	17.47	17.62	18.07	17.98
Commercial	14.15	14.04	14.06	13.41
Industrial	9.31	9.06	9.02	8.65
Transportation	14.27	14.86	15.26	13.57
Other	--	--	--	--

NM = Not meaningful due to large relative standard error. Show relative standard errors expressed as percent in parenthesis: ☐

Terms and definitions

EXHIBIT 85

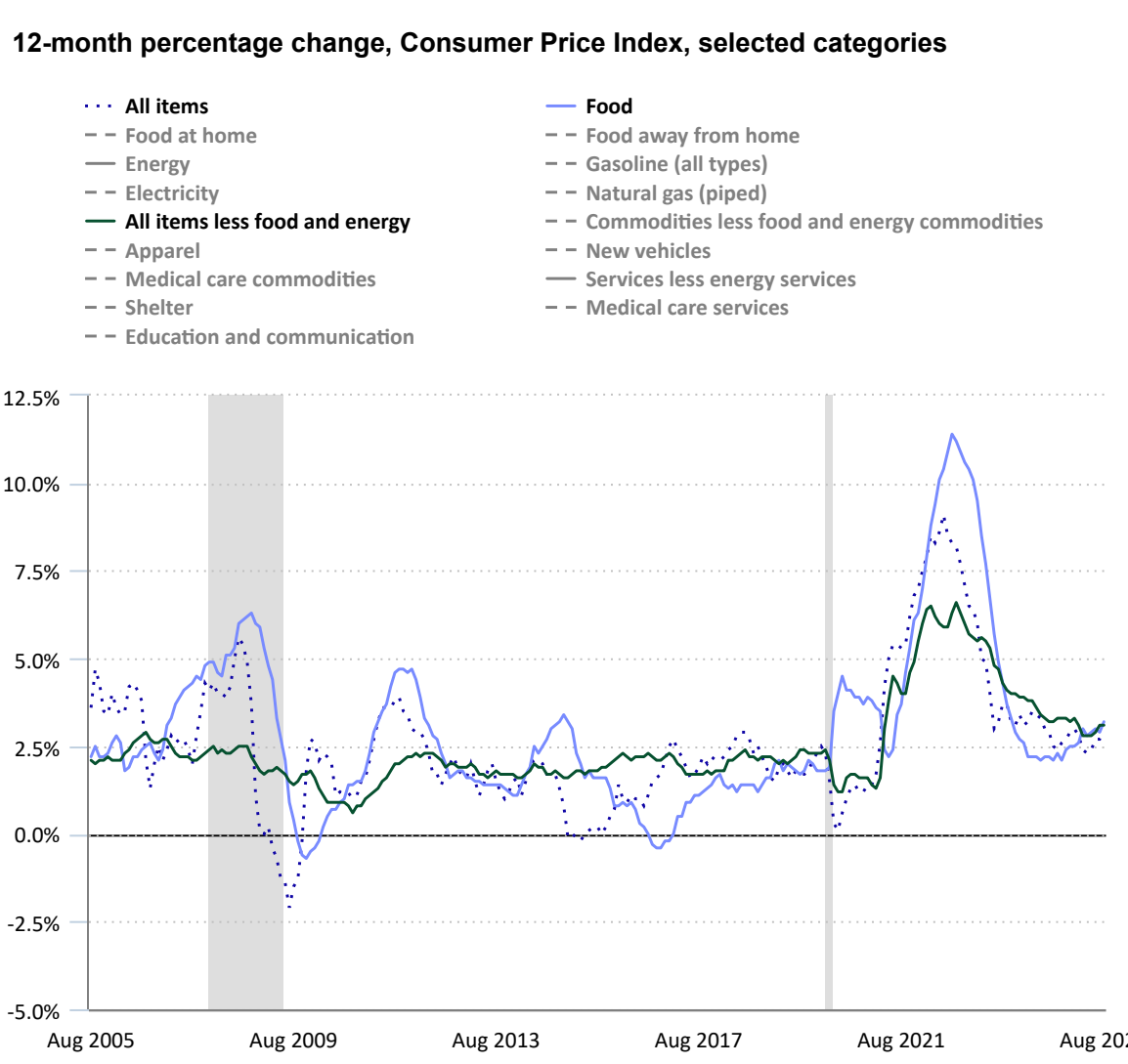
TED: The Economics Daily

Consumer prices up 2.9 percent from August 2024 to August 2025

September 17, 2025

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.9 percent for the 12 months ending August 2025, after rising 2.7 percent over the same period in June and July. Prices for all items less food and energy rose 3.1 percent, food prices increased 3.2 percent, and energy prices increased 0.2 percent since August 2024.

CHART IMAGE | CHART DATA



Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
Note: Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Food at home prices were 2.7 percent higher than a year earlier. Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs prices rose 5.6 percent, nonalcoholic beverages increased 4.6 percent, and prices for fruits and vegetables increased 1.9 percent over this 12-month span. Prices for dairy and related products were up 1.3 percent, and cereals and bakery products rose 1.1 percent. Food away from home prices were up 3.9 percent over the year.

Gasoline prices fell 6.6 percent over the last 12 months and fuel oil prices were down 0.5 percent. In contrast, electricity prices increased 6.2 percent and natural gas prices rose 13.8 percent.

Within all items less food and energy, shelter prices increased 3.6 percent over the year. Other notable price increases include medical care (3.4 percent), household furnishings and operations (3.9 percent), motor vehicle insurance (4.7 percent), and used cars and trucks (6.0 percent).

These data are from the Consumer Price Index program and are not seasonally adjusted. To learn more, see "Consumer Price Index — August 2025." We also have more charts on consumer prices.

RELATED SUBJECTS
Prices

SUGGESTED CITATION

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *The Economics Daily*, Consumer prices up 2.9 percent from August 2024 to August 2025 at https://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2025/consumer-prices-up-2-9-percent-from-august-2024-to-august-2025.htm (visited *January 09, 2026*).

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