## Snow cone truck is a family affair

**On Main Street**

Jonathan Gallardo

The orange trailer at The Coop parking lot is more than just a trailer. It's the home of Gulley's Snow 2 Go, a family owned and operated snow cone business.

It's run by **Preston Gulley**, his wife **Allison** and their 14-year-old daughter, **Sidney**.

Gulley's two brothers started the original Snow 2 Go three or four years ago in Henderson, Colorado, but Gulley said that "we always wanted to do something here" in Gillette, the town where he's lived for the last 42 years.

**PRESTON GULLEY**

So on July 26, Gulley's Snow 2 Go opened for business. Gulley, a UPS driver by day, said he had some background in the restaurant industry, so operating a snow cone truck wasn't too foreign of a concept, but he said he and his family have learned to put up with each other as coworkers.

"We've learned how to manage each other and how to coexist in a working environment versus a home environment," he said.

It's also been a good experience for his daughter.

"It's been absolutely amazing. She loves it," Gulley said. "We've gotten a lot of comments on how professional and what a people person she is."

Gulley's was only open for about a month and a half, closing for the season in mid-September, but during that short time it catered at many community events, including the Campbell County Fair, the Downtown Eclipse Festival and the Matthew Sorensen Memorial Disc Golf Tournament.

It also built a loyal customer base. Gulley said the response he's received from the community has been amazing and, in some respects, surprising.

"I guess I've always known the people in Gillette were good, but I didn't expect shaved ice to be such a craze," he said. "We got people that came every single day and got the same thing. We didn't quite expect that."

Gulley said he enjoyed serving customers, especially children and watching "their faces light up."

"Some of them get so excited merely by the color of the straw they get," he said.

Gulley plans to be open starting when school lets out for the summer through Labor Day. Until then, he'll cater events, including birthday parties, fundraisers and sporting events. Those interested in his catering services can call him at 307-680-4388.

The menu includes 48 flavors, some of which are available sugar-free, and customers can add ice cream, marshmallow fluff or vanilla cream to their snow cones.

"The lemon wedding cake with vanilla cream hit home with a lot of people," Gulley said, adding that the torcher, a flavor similar to Hot Tamales candy, was popular as well.

Gulley's also offers spiced

News Record Photos/ Ed Glazar

**State and officials from the Japan Coal Energy Center tour the Dry Fork Station power plant Friday afternoon as part of a two-day Future of Coal Workshop held in Gillette.**

# Search for big solutions

## As a global problem, CO2 emissions need international attention

**By GREG JOHNSON**
**NEWS RECORD MANAGING EDITOR**
gjohnson@gillettenewsrecord.net

The future of the United States and global coal industry is as opaque as the mineral itself.

As burning coal as an affordable way to produce large amounts of electricity continues to be scrutinized for the carbon dioxide it produces as a byproduct, somebody needs to step up to lead the world in finding reasonable solutions to capturing and repurposing CO2 emissions.

One step to achieving that is a collaboration that's happening between the state of Wyoming, the University of Wyoming and the Japan Coal Energy Center (JCOAL), said Gov. Matt Mead on Thursday as he welcomed dozens of JCOAL executives to Gillette for a Future of Coal Workshop.

"Wyoming, like Japan, is committed to clean coal technologies," Mead said.

He also said because coal is the worlds most abundant and affordable resource to provide power on a global scale, finding a way to remove CO2 from the equation is a moral responsibility for those who have the means to do that research.

"We should not choose for others a lesser quality of life that we have for ourselves," he said. "We must continue to develop coal not only for Wyoming and the United states, but for the world."

JCOAL President Osamu Tsakamoto agreed, saying that the future of coal doesn't come at the expense of renewable technologies. Instead, all must play a part in a healthy, diverse energy portfolio that can serve the whole world.

To do that takes leadership, Tsakamoto said, adding that type of leadership is being developed between JCOAL and Wyoming. Getting the United States as a whole behind the effort would be game-changing, he said.

"The United States taking a leadership (role) will have a great impact on the world," he said.

**Attendees of a two-day Future of Coal Workshop in Gillette get a look inside a control room at the Dry Fork Station power plant Friday.**

### What is the U.S. doing?

Some of that leadership is starting to take shape at the federal level, said Lynn Brickett, carbon capture manager for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Energy Technology Laboratory. But the DOE is still a long way off from being prepared to lead a global CO2 effort.

That's because up until this point, most of the federal money and effort for CO2 has been committed to capturing the element, without much attention to how to then use that captured carbon dioxide.

"The capture portion of carbon capture is extremely expensive," she said, explaining one of the major problems with just capturing and sequestering CO2. Just this year, the DOE has budgeted nearly $200 million to carbon capture research, but only $10 million to utilization of that CO2.

"Utilization is a relatively new program for the department, and you can see by the budget it reflects that at only $10 million," Brickett said. "Relatively speaking, we're spending much less money on the utilization of CO2, which is part of the

See **COAL**, Page C2

# MARKETPLACE

## Stock markets

Quotes for stocks of local interest are supplied by D.A. Davidson's Gillette office (682-6840).

**SPOT CRUDE OIL**: Price per barrel: 50.64

| OVER-THE-COUNTER Stock | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| CSCO | 33.38 | 33.42 |
| FIBK | 36.70 | 36.85 |
| INTC | 37.12 | 37.16 |
| MSFT | 74.27 | 74.40 |

| NEW YORK EXCHANGE | |
|---|---|
| APA | 43.55 |
| APC | 48.83 |
| ARCH | 71.14 |
| AXP | 88.37 |
| BBG | 4.04 |
| BKH | 68.60 |
| BTU | 29.53 |
| CAG | 33.14 |
| CAR | 38.40 |
| CLD | 3.59 |
| DRE | 29.11 |
| ELY | 14.11 |
| FNMA | 2.80 |
| HPQ | 19.94 |
| HOG | 48.22 |
| INTC | 37.11 |
| JCI | 39.89 |
| LUV | 54.92 |
| MCD | 158.85 |
| MSI | 84.25 |
| NKE | 53.20 |
| OBE | 1.05 |
| PII | 107.35 |
| RIO | 47.83 |
| SLB | 68.77 |
| SNA | 149.32 |
| WCN | 69.85 |
| XOM | 79.92 |

## Oil and gas

### Energy futures

NEW YORK — Energy stocks rose as crude oil prices finished higher. Hess added 87 cents, or 2 percent, to $44.50.

Benchmark U.S. crude rose 11 cents, or 0.2 percent, to settle at $50.66 a barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Brent crude, used to price international oils, rose 43 cents, or 0.8 percent, to close at $56.86 a barrel in London.

### Rig count drops by 1 to 935

Rig count

HOUSTON — The number of rigs exploring for oil and natural gas in the U.S. fell by one this week to 935.

That's still up from the 511 rigs that were active a year ago.

Houston oilfield services company Baker Hughes said Friday that 744 rigs sought oil and 190 explored for natural gas this week. One was listed as miscellaneous.

Among major oil- and gas-producing states, Louisiana gained three rigs.

Alaska, New Mexico, and Texas each gained one rig. North Dakota and Oklahoma lost three rigs each, and Colorado lost two rigs.

California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming were unchanged.

The U.S. rig count peaked at 4,530 in 1981. It bottomed out in May of 2016 at 404.

## Commodities trading

### Futures

CHICAGO — Futures trading on the Chicago Board of Trade Fri.:

| | Open | High | Low | Settle | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WHEAT** | | | | | |
| **5,000 bu minimum; cents per bushel** | | | | | |
| Dec | 452½ | 454¾ | 448 | 449½ | —3 |
| Mar | 472 | 474 | 468 | 469½ | —2½ |
| May | 484¾ | 487 | 481 | 483 | —2 |
| Jul | 495¾ | 498½ | 492¾ | 494¼ | —2 |
| Sep | 510¼ | 513¼ | 507½ | 509¼ | —1½ |
| Dec | 529¾ | 531½ | 526¼ | 528 | —1 |
| Mar | 541¼ | 543 | 537½ | 540 | — ¾ |
| May | 543¾ | — ¾ | | | |
| Jul | 540 | 540 | 536¼ | 536¼ | —1¼ |
| Sep | 541¼ | —1 | | | |
| Dec | 561 | 561 | 557¼ | 557¼ | —1 |
| Mar | 557¼ | —1 | | | |
| May | 557¼ | —1 | | | |
| Jul | 557¼ | —1 | | | |
| Est. sales 79,209.Thu.'s sales 83,331 | | | | | |
| Thu.'s open int 430,795 | | | | | |
| **CORN** | | | | | |
| **5,000 bu minimum; cents per bushel** | | | | | |
| Dec | 349¾ | 356¼ | 349½ | 353½ | +3¼ |
| Mar | 362¼ | 368¾ | 362¼ | 366 | +3 |
| May | 370½ | 377 | 370½ | 374½ | +3¼ |
| Jul | 377½ | 383½ | 377½ | 381½ | +3½ |
| Sep | 383¾ | 390¼ | 383¾ | 388 | +3¼ |
| Dec | 392 | 399 | 392 | 396½ | +3 |
| Mar | 404¾ | 408¾ | 404¾ | 406¾ | +2¾ |
| May | 412 | 412 | 411¾ | 411¾ | +2½ |
| Jul | 415 | 416½ | 415 | 416 | +2¼ |
| Sep | 409¾ | 409¾ | 409¾ | 409¾ | +2¼ |
| Dec | 408½ | 413 | 408½ | 411¾ | +2¾ |
| Est. sales 178,653.Thu.'s sales 164,633 | | | | | |
| Thu.'s open int 1,401,547 | | | | | |
| **OATS** | | | | | |
| **5,000 bu minimum; cents per bushel** | | | | | |
| Dec | 248 | 252 | 245½ | 248 | —2 |
| Mar | 257 | 257 | 254¾ | 254¾ | —2¼ |
| Sep | 270½ | —2¼ | | | |
| Est. sales 191.Thu.'s sales 671 | | | | | |
| Thu.'s open int 6,087 | | | | | |
| **SOYBEANS** | | | | | |
| **5,000 bu minimum; cents per bushel** | | | | | |
| Nov | 970 | 987 | 969 | 984¼ | +13½ |
| Jan | 980 | 997 | 979½ | 994½ | +13½ |
| Mar | 989 | 1006 | 988½ | 1003½ | +13¼ |
| May | 997 | 1013¾ | 997 | 1011½ | +13 |
| Jul | 1004 | 1020 | 1003½ | 1017¾ | +12¾ |
| Aug | 1017 | 1019¼ | 1015 | 1017½ | +12¼ |
| Sep | 1000 | 1009¼ | 1000 | 1007¼ | +11 |
| Nov | 987¾ | 1000½ | 986½ | 998½ | +9¾ |
| Jan | 1000 | 1005 | 999½ | 1004 | +9¼ |
| Mar | 1007 | +9¼ | | | |
| May | 1010 | 1010 | 1009¾ | 1009¾ | +8¾ |
| Jul | 1014 | +8¾ | | | |
| Aug | 1010½ | +8¾ | | | |
| Sep | 998 | 1006¼ | 998 | 1006¼ | +8¾ |
| Nov | 992¾ | 998 | 992¾ | 996½ | +9¼ |
| Jul | 1010½ | +9¼ | | | |
| Nov | 983 | 983¾ | 983 | 983¾ | +5½ |
| Est. sales 226,730.Thu.'s sales 123,176 | | | | | |
| Thu.'s open int 671,495 | | | | | |
| **SOYBEAN OIL** | | | | | |
| **60,000 lbs; cents per lb** | | | | | |
| Oct | 34.10 | 34.37 | 33.92 | 33.99 | —.11 |
| Dec | 34.34 | 34.60 | 34.15 | 34.22 | —.12 |
| Jan | 34.47 | 34.76 | 34.32 | 34.38 | —.12 |
| Mar | 34.76 | 34.99 | 34.54 | 34.62 | —.12 |
| May | 34.93 | 35.15 | 34.73 | 34.81 | —.11 |
| Jul | 34.99 | 35.29 | 34.91 | 34.96 | —.09 |
| Aug | 35.06 | 35.31 | 34.92 | 34.97 | —.09 |
| Sep | 35.19 | 35.21 | 34.86 | 34.91 | —.07 |
| Oct | 34.73 | 34.99 | 34.65 | 34.72 | —.06 |
| Dec | 34.73 | 35.01 | 34.69 | 34.73 | —.05 |
| Jan | 34.76 | —.07 | | | |
| Mar | 34.82 | —.08 | | | |
| May | 34.87 | —.10 | | | |
| Jul | 35.15 | 35.15 | 34.89 | 34.89 | —.12 |

News Record Photo/ Ed Glazar

**Dennis Thorfinnson, center, with Dry Fork Station power plant, speaks to Japanese coal executives Friday during a tour of the plant.**

# Coal: 'CO2 is a very big problem and it needs very big solutions'

Continued from Page C1

puzzle, and much more on storage and the capture."

Another major stumbling block, and what makes CO2 the elephant in the dollhouse of burning fossil fuels, is just how much of it is created in the power generation process, she said. For example, power plants already filter out other harmful elements from its flue gas emissions. For the most part, though, those make up the total emissions in parts per million, and in the case of mercury, parts per trillion.

On the other hand, CO2 makes up 12-14 percent of coal-fired emissions, Brickett said.

"So the scale (of removing it) is on orders of magnitude, which leads to orders of magnitude higher costs," she said.

### The ITC factor

Even with all the problems now surrounding CO2 emissions, including a global focus on climate change to drastically reduce them, the demand for coal worldwide is expected to go up, Tsukamoto said. "Coal will continuously be used in the world," he said.

News Record Photo/ Ed Glazar

**A Japanese coal executive, left, takes a photograph of the Dry Fork Station power plant during a Friday tour.**

While attending the two-day Future of Coal Workshop in Gillette this past week, attendees not only participated in some very technical panel discussions, they also toured the Eagle Butte coal mine, the Atlas Carbon plant and the Dry Fork Station coal-fired power plant north of Gillette.

Dry Fork is where the Integrated Test Center is under construction. The $21 million facility will give researchers their first opportunity to test CO2 capture and repurposing technology on a large scale with access of up to 18 megawatts of flue gas from the plant.

By spring, the NRG COSIA Carbon XPrize will have five finalist research teams working out of the ITC, competing for up to $20 million worth of prize money to find a viable way to capture and reuse the CO2 emissions.

The potential for that research is exciting, Mead said.

Finding the right balance that makes CO2 capture and reuse and actual industry will be tricky, Brickett said. That's because uses like infusing CO2 into concrete to make cheap building materials will certainly take a large amount of carbon dioxide out of the equation, but may not be profitable enough when selling those concrete blocks.

In the end, there are no clear answers at this point to the CO2 question, she said. But collaborations like the one JCOAL and Wyoming are pursuing are a step in the right direction.

"CO2 is a very big problem and it needs very big solutions," she said. "It needs international collaboration. it's a global problem and an epic challenge."